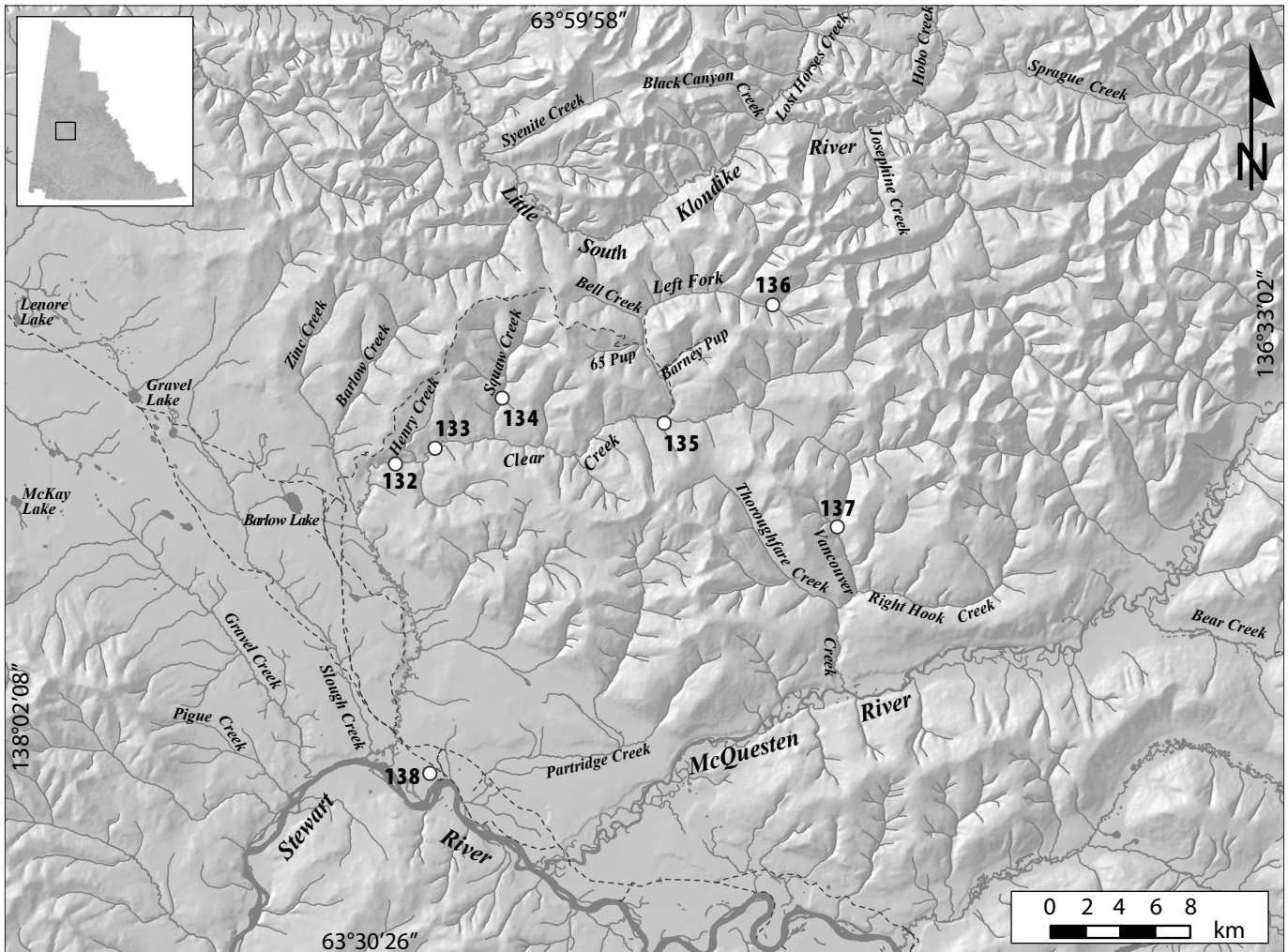


SOUTH McQUESTEN PLACER AREA

SITES
132-138



LEGEND

- 132.....Wasylenko
- 133.....Kosuta
- 134.....Scott
- 135.....S&S Gold Mines Ltd.
- 136.....Blackstone Placer Mining Ltd.
- 137.....Pratt
- 138.....Stirling

CLEAR CREEK, a tributary of Stewart River

115P/13

2006: 63°46'03"N, 137°35'29"W

William S. Wasylenko

Water license: PM02-302 (2013)

Active producer (2003-2006)

Operation no. 132

LOCATION The property was located in the valley bottom, on both the left and right limits of Clear Creek upstream from its confluence with Barlow Creek.

WORK HISTORY AND MINING CUTS Bill Wasylenko began mining in this area in 1993. During 2003, Wasylenko and one other miner continued moving upstream, and a cut 125 by 300 feet (40 x 100 m) was processed. From 2004 to 2006, the operator continued to strip along the left limit of Clear Creek.

EQUIPMENT AND WATER TREATMENT Equipment included a Caterpillar D8 bulldozer, John Deere 690 excavator and a 2-run sluice box with hopper. A sump pump was employed to assist in drainage.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY The sluice section averaged 6 feet (2 m) gravel and 2 feet (0.6 m) of bedrock.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY Bedrock at this site is mostly decomposed schist with patches of yellow clay.

GOLD CHARACTERISTICS Gold recovered was fine-grained.



William Wasylenko's operation on Clear Creek, 2004.

CLEAR CREEK, a tributary of Stewart River

115P/13

2006: 63°46'29"N, 137°32'36"W

David Kosuta

Water licenses: PM05-467 (2015), PM95-068 (2005)

Exploration (2003, 2006)

Operation no. 133

LOCATION This operation was located on the main branch of Clear Creek, about 3 miles (5 km) below Squaw Creek.

WORK HISTORY AND MINING CUTS Mr. Kosuta began working on Clear Creek in 1995 and continued in 1996. No further activity occurred until 2003 when a small amount of stripping was done for assessment purposes only. In 2006, an area upstream of camp was stripped.

EQUIPMENT AND WATER TREATMENT One Caterpillar D5 bulldozer was used for stripping and pushing gravel; one Caterpillar 920 front-end loader was used to feed the wash plant and to remove stack tailings. An 8- by 14-foot dump box fed double sluice runs lined with expanded metal riffles over Nomad matting. Approximately 30 cubic yards per hour were processed. Water was pumped from Clear Creek and was settled in out-of-stream ponds.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY From 4 to 8 feet (1 to 2 m) of frozen black muck lay on top of gravel up to 8 feet (2 m) deep with mixed sand, gravel and boulders up to 4 feet (1 m) in diameter. All gravel plus about 1 foot (0.3 m) of bedrock were sluiced.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY Predominant bedrock in the upper reaches of Clear Creek includes calcareous phyllite and schist.

GOLD CHARACTERISTICS Flat, fine gold was recovered with a fineness of approximately 855.

SQUAW CREEK, a tributary of Clear Creek

115P/14

2006: 63°47'56"N, 137°27'41"W

2005: 63°48'33"N, 137°27'22"W

John Scott, Joyce Scott, Gordon Scott

Water license: PM99-112 (2009)

Active producer (2003-2006)

Operation no. 134

LOCATION The operation was located on Squaw Creek, a right-limit tributary to Clear Creek.

WORK HISTORY AND MINING CUTS In 1998, John and Joyce Scott moved to this location from 65 Pup. Their son, Gordon Scott, joined the operation in 2002. From 2003 to 2005, Mr. Scott and son Gordon continued mining one cut approximately 150 feet wide and 500 feet long (45 x 150 m). John and Joyce Scott sluiced at the same location during the beginning of the 2006 season, but moved downstream later in the summer.



The Scott family operation on Squaw Creek, 2005.

EQUIPMENT AND WATER TREATMENT Equipment from 2003 to 2006 included a Caterpillar 225 excavator for feeding pay, a Caterpillar D9G for stripping and overburden removal, a Kobelco 907 excavator for removing tailings and a John Deere 690 excavator as a backup machine. The wash plant consisted of a 7- by 50-foot hydraulic-driven trommel powered by a 4-cylinder Deutz diesel and fed by a 5- by 7-foot dump box. The two sluice runs (6 by 2 feet, and 12 by 4 feet) had hydraulic riffles. Water was supplied by a Gorman Rupp 6- by 6-inch pump powered by a Ford 300 diesel engine, and pumped from a small out-of-stream pond. Sixty to 80 loose cubic yards per hour were processed, and clean-ups were done with a home-made hydraulic system.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY In 2003, 6 to 8 feet (2 to 2.5 m) of gravel was sluiced. The valley appeared to overlay a much older, wider riverbed where gold was located trapped in old sandbars. Black muck ranged from 6 to 8 feet (2 to 2.5 m) in thickness and was frozen solid. In 2004 and 2005, the section consisted of 2 feet (0.6 m) of moss and mud overlying 6 to 8 feet (2 to 2.5 m) of washed gravel. A total of 2 feet (0.6 m) of gravel and 1 foot (0.3 m) of bedrock were sluiced.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY Bedrock consists of fractured, red Hyland Group metamorphic clast rocks.

GOLD CHARACTERISTICS The gold was reported to have a fineness of 920, 70% of which was less than 14 mesh in size. Two types of gold were present: a shiny, chunky and pitted gold, and gold which was smooth and flat.

CLEAR CREEK, a tributary of Stewart River

115P/14

2004: 63°46'51"N, 137°16'20"W

S&S Gold Mines Ltd.

Water license: PM04-380 (2015)

Active producer (2004-2005)

Operation no. 135

LOCATION The operation was located upstream of the airstrip near the confluence of the left and main forks of Clear Creek.

WORK HISTORY AND MINING CUTS The operation was bought from Dean Klassen (4757 Yukon Ltd.) in early 2004. In 2004, a small amount of ground on the left limit upstream of camp was test-mined and other areas were prospected. In 2005, mining continued on a larger scale just upstream of camp. In 2006, the ownership of the mine was in dispute and no mining took place.

EQUIPMENT AND WATER TREATMENT Equipment which was acquired by S&S Gold Mines from 4757 Yukon Ltd. included two Caterpillar D9H bulldozers, a Caterpillar 235 excavator, Caterpillar 966 loaders and a Caterpillar 980 loader. Two wash plants were also included: a 10-foot Derocker and a New Zealand-style floating trommel. The floating trommel was used to mine a left-limit cut, but was mounted on a low-boy later in 2004.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY The section mined in 2004 had 10 feet (3 m) of organic material and silt overlaying 4 feet



S & S Gold Mine Ltd.'s wash plant at Clear Creek, 2004.



Aerial view of S&S Gold Mine's upstream pit and camp at Clear Creek, 2004.

of red gravel and 1 foot (0.3 m) of grey gravel on bedrock. The bottom 4 feet (1 m) of gravel plus 2 feet (0.6 m) of bedrock were sluiced.

GOLD CHARACTERISTICS The gold was fine-grained, flat and stained red.

CLEAR CREEK, a tributary of Stewart River

115P/14

2004: 63°50'21"N, 137°08'10"W

Blackstone Placer Mining Ltd., Nelson Harper

Water license: PM98-034 (2009)

Active producer (2004-2006)

Operation no. 136

LOCATION The property was located along the upper reaches of the left fork of Clear Creek.

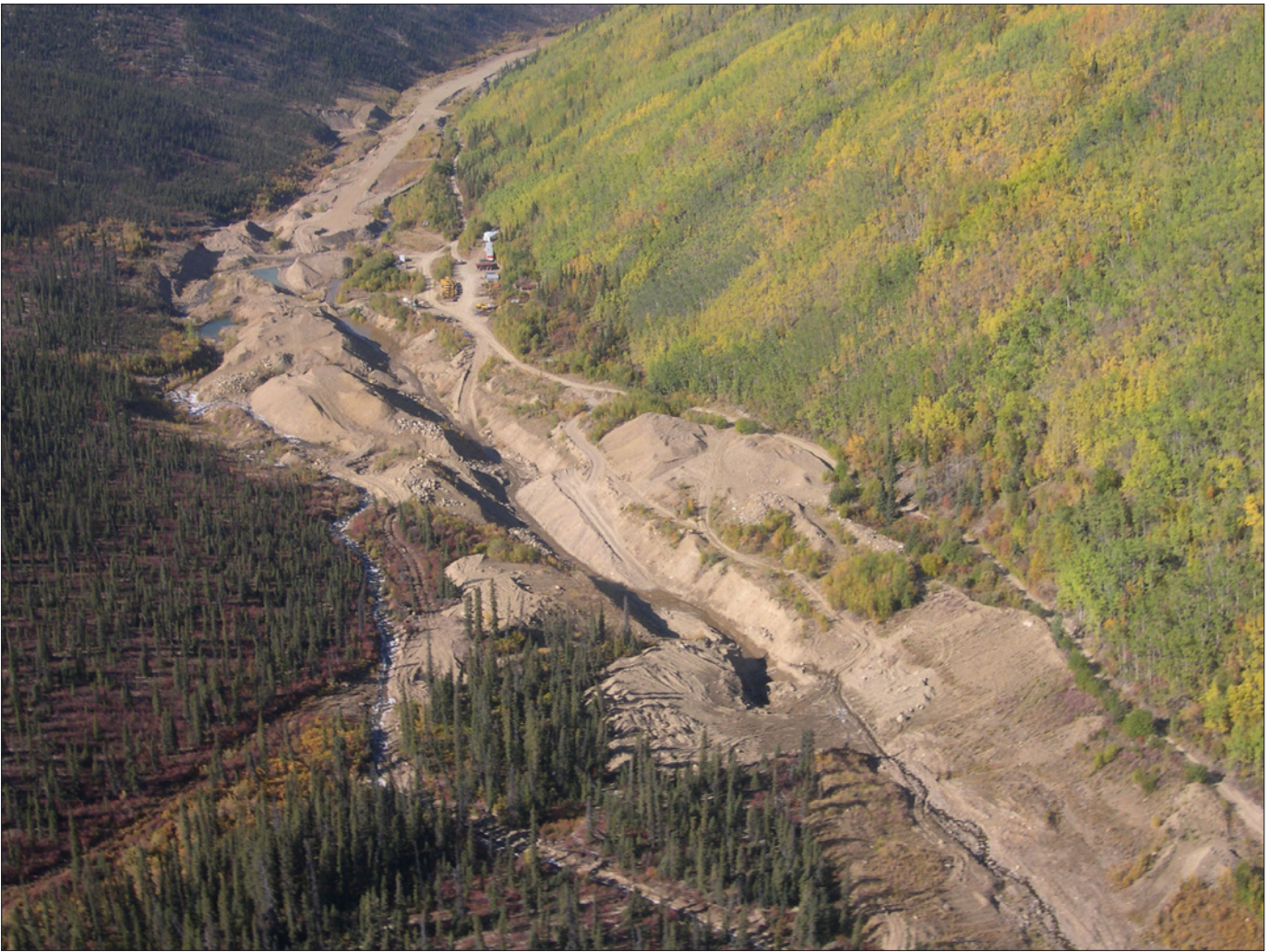
WORK HISTORY AND MINING CUTS Nelson and Madeleine Harper began mining on Clear Creek in 1978, and mined until 2000 when the operation was suspended due to high fuel prices and low gold prices. They resumed mining in 2004, and that

year, processed a cut in the centre of the valley upstream from camp. In 2005 and 2006, they continued stripping upstream. No sluicing was done in 2005, but the operation sluiced in 2006. Some pay was stockpiled.

EQUIPMENT AND WATER TREATMENT Equipment used by the Harpers included 2 Caterpillar D8 bulldozers and a Hough 90E loader. The wash plant included a wet hopper over a 5-foot-diameter trommel feeding a double screen deck over two sluice runs. Plus ½-inch material was fed to a 2- by 20-foot sluice run with angle iron riffles, nugget trap and expanded metal riffles on Nomad matting, while minus ½-inch material fed a 4- by 20-foot sluice run lined with expanded metal riffles.

Process rate was 35 to 40 cubic yards per hour. Effluent was settled out-of-stream.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY The section consisted of a poorly sorted mixture of coarse boulders, sand, clay and angular bedrock. The depth to bedrock was 20 to 30 feet



Blackstone Placer's operation on the left fork of Clear Creek, 2004.

(6 to 10 m), and the bottom 8 feet (2 m) of coarse boulder gravel and a foot of bedrock were sluiced.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY Bedrock at this site consists of decomposed schist.

GOLD CHARACTERISTICS A mixture of fine-grained and coarse gold has been recovered, with some nuggets. The fineness is approximately 820.

VANCOUVER CREEK, a tributary of McQuesten River

115P/11

2003: 63°43'18"N, 137°04'33"W

Ken Pratt

Water license: PM99-111 (2004)

Active producer (2003)

Operation no. 137

LOCATION This operation was located on the upper reaches of Vancouver Creek.

WORK HISTORY AND MINING CUTS Property exploration was done in 2000 and 2001, and a section was mined in 2002 on the lower claims. In 2003, the operation continued mining on the right limit of Vancouver Creek. Additional testing was conducted on the lower claims.

EQUIPMENT AND WATER TREATMENT A Hitachi 077 excavator was used for feeding pay. The wash plant included a 3- by 8-foot double screen deck and a 4- by 15-foot oscillating sluice run. Coarse tailings were stacked by a 50-foot conveyor. Water was supplied by a Honda 4-inch sludge pump from the recirculated groundwater in the mine cut and the operation had no stream discharge. The stream channel was diverted for a total of 200 yards (180 m) to the far left limit to allow access to the stream gravel.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY A false bedrock of blue clay has been reported in this mining operation with 6 feet (2 m) of boulders and 2 feet (0.6 m) of gravel reaching to a marginal topsoil layer at the surface. The blue clay layer



Ken Pratt's operation on Vancouver Creek, 2005.

was located 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m) above the bedrock. Pay values were found only in the vicinity of the clay layer.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY The intervening ridges between Vancouver, Right Hook and Thoroughfare creeks are composed largely of schist, quartzite and phyllite, with some small local intrusions of granite and granodiorite. Vancouver Creek contains a massive granitic intrusion at its headwaters.

GOLD CHARACTERISTICS The gold was reported as granular to fine.

STEWART RIVER, a tributary of Yukon River

115P/12

2006: 63°36'19"N, 137°34'14"W

Robert Stirling

Water license: PM98-014 (2008)

Exploration (2003-2006)

Operation no. 138

LOCATION The property was located downstream of the McQuesten airstrip, approximately 800 feet (250 m) from the right limit of the Stewart River.

WORK HISTORY AND MINING CUTS Robert Stirling first prospected the area in 1985, and the first claims were staked in 1990. Ampex Mining mined the claims under an agreement in

1993 and 1994. From 2003 to 2005, minor exploration activities were conducted for several weeks a year within the confines of the previous mining disturbances. In 2006, a total field magnetometer survey was conducted on the claims.

EQUIPMENT AND WATER TREATMENT A Nodwell-mounted auger drill was used to test the ground. A Kubota KH-41 excavator was used for test pits. During testing, ground water from the mining cut was used for sluicing and was recirculated through the mine cut.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY The deposit is an abandoned oxbow channel of the Stewart River. Flood gold in the ancient stream gravel was the main target which was near the present surface. Bedrock was not reached, and mining was concentrated on the upper gravel. The mining cut generally consisted of 3 feet (0.9 m) of silt and organic material overlying 4 feet (1 m) of mixed pebble gravel and cobbles, which were sluiced.

GOLD CHARACTERISTICS The gold recovered was typical fine-grained 'bar' gold, mostly less than 25 mesh in size. Gold smaller than 200 mesh was recovered in testing. The fineness was 780.