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VANCOUVER, B.C.

Event Number 4248758

Blind Creek Resources Ltd Engineer-Mt Switzer Project, Tagish Lake Area, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia. Assessment Work Covering Tenures 411090, 411091, 411092, 411093, 411094, 503984, 521228, 525258, 525419, 525445, 525536, 526505, 526506,526885, 541829, 542086:

Centered at

Latitude 59° 25′ 18.0″ North, Longitude 134° 16′ 38.5 ″West,

By

N.Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng

Lower Wann River area, where historic pits have exposed massive pyrrhotite and visible chalcopyrite, with analytical traces to anomalous Au, Cu, Co, Ni, Pt, Pd in a 10-20 cm thick shear zone, projected for over 400 metres.

For

Blind Creek Resources Ltd, 15th Floor, 675 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6B 1N2.Tel. (604) 669-6463; Fax (604) 669-3041.

Date Field Work: 24-26 September 2008
Date Report: 10th February 2009
NTS 104M/08
Type of Work: Non-Mechanical
MinFiles No. 104 8M Au, 104M 017, 104M 027, 104M 063

Clive Aspinall Geological, Pillman Hill, Atlin, BC, V0W 1A0: Tel 250-651-0001, Fax: 250-651-0002. E-mail Krakatoa@northwestel.net

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Event # 4248758

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Blind Creek Resources Ltd Engineer-Mt Switzer Project: Geochemistry
TOTAL COST: $4,381.67

AUTHOR(S): N. Clive Aspinall
SIGNATURE(S): Clive Aspinall

Non Mechanical

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Blind Creek Resources Tenures, Engineer Mine-Mt Switzer Area (1) 2008
YEAR OF WORK: Sept. 2008

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NU

PROPERTY NAME: Engineer - Mt Switzer

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): (1+2)

411090	525258	526885	597540
411091	525419	541829	597560
411092	525445	541942	597566
411093	525452	542085	
411094	525536	542086	
503984	526505	595058	
521228	526506	597524	

(2) N.Clive Aspinall Mineral Claims, Mt Switzer All forfeited in October-November 2008

568453	569230	569514	56988
568462	569231	569518	56988
568468	569232	569520	56988
568473	569352	569876	56988
569224	569354	569877	56950
569226	569505	569879	
569228	569509	569880	

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au/Ag (also Pt/Pd)

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 104BMAu, 104M 017, 104M.027, 104M 063

MINING DIVISION: Atlin NTS: 104M/08

LATITUDE: 59 ° 25 ' 18 " LONGITUDE: 134 ° 16 ' 38.5 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Blind Creek Resources Ltd
2) N. Clive Aspinall

MAILING ADDRESS

15th Floor, 675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N2

Box 22
Atlin, B.C.
V0W 1A0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Blind Creek Resources Ltd
2)

MAILING ADDRESS

As Above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Proterozoic to Devonian Nisling Assemblage, Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, Jurassic Laberge Group, Sloko Group, Sloko Plutonic Suite. Discordant By FAULTING; Llewellyn Fault, OFF-SET FAULTS; Gossans; chlorite, Showings; Not Determined.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 28,934, 1628, 10511, 17,253, 7923, 9749, 25357, 22075, 23211, 11631.

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)	Air Borne		
Ground, mapping	Geological observations	See P. 1	
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	21; Au Geochem + 28 ICP	Selected, See P. 1	
Silt	21; " " " "		
Rock	22; Au Geochem + 28 ICP	" "	
Other	4 above include Pt + Pd	" "	
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	Airborne/Ground ~ 12,000 ha.	Selected, See P. 1	
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$ 11,381.67

$ 11,381.67

Accompanying Figures,
Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Engineer-Mt Switzer Claim Block

Tables

Summary

Since 2004, Blind Creek Resources Ltd has been steadily accumulating mineral claims around and south of the Engineer Mine to the north end of the Mt Switzer Ranges, near Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division, Northwest British Columbia. At of the end of December 2008, Blind Creek Resources Ltd had title to 20 claims in this region.

In conjunction with 26 optional and contiguous claims titled to N. Clive Aspinall covering and surrounding Mt Switzer, Blind Creek Resources Ltd funded a 2 day helicopter supported exploration program in September 2008.

Objectives were two fold. First, to investigate the Sloko type volcanic centres within the Mt Switzer area for evidence of epithermal-mesothermal gold/silver; second, to investigate the Anyox-Rodeo showing on lower Wann River for potential shear zones of splaying off the Llewellyn Fault, with reported gold-silver-copper-nickel-platinum-palladium values.

A total of 21 silts, 1 dump spoil sample, and 22 rock samples were collected over 2 days. Silts and rocks returned poor results from Mt. Switzer and surrounding area. Four new gossan zones were investigated in the Mt Switzer area and a known fifth in the lower Wann River area, adjacent to the Anyox-Rodeo showing.

Despite the poor silt and rock sample returns from the Mt Switzer area, the geology is very favourable for epithermal-mesothermal gold-silver mineralization related to Sloko volcanism.

In the Mount Switzer area Minfile records show best assays returns from one showing as Cu 4.03, Zn 0.82%, Ag 109.7 g/t, and Au 0.69 g/t across 4.5 to 6.0 metres. In 2006, company prospectors found quartz veins in the same general area grading up to 610 ppb Au, 11.3 ppm Ag, 1868 ppm Cu, 6860 ppm Pb and 4136 ppm Zn.

On the Wann River a sample collected from the Anyox-Rodeo showing by BC. Geological Survey geologists in 1989 returned Au 0.02 g/t, Cu 0.15 %, Ni 0.60 %, Co 0.12 %. Pt < 15 ppb, Pd 90 ppb. At the Brown showing close by, the Survey geologists collected a quartz grab sample returning 94.27 Au g/t 1,227.22 Ag g/t. These showings are associated with the Llewellyn Fault system.

It is recommended all Blind Creek Resources Ltd claims be retained, and the new gossan zones in the Mt Switzer area be re-staked for Blind Creek Resources Ltd, and prospected for epithermal-mesothermal gold-silver quartz structures and related alteration.

It is also recommended follow-up work include magnetometer surveys, geological mapping and geochemical prospecting on potential mineralized shear systems along the Wann River and Engineer Mine area.

Introduction

Between 24th and 26th September 2008, Blind Creek Resources Ltd, (BCR) funded a geochemical helicopter supported investigation within a large claim block, here referred to as the Engineer-Mt Switzer claim block. This claim block is located East and south of Tagish Lake in the region of the Engineer Mine, Atlin Mining Division, Ref: Figure 1, 2A, 2B, and 2C.

The writer carried out the work, and concentrated on the Wann River and Mt Switzer areas of the claim block.

For purposes of this report the claim block is subdivided into two sub-blocks based on ownership. These are:

1) 16 claims adjacent to Engineer Mine, extending southwards to lower Wann River and northern slopes of Mt Switzer, registered to Blind Creek Resources Ltd,(BCR sub-claim block) totalling 3,184.64 hectares. Ref: Figures 2B, 2C.

2) 26 contiguous optional claims, covering Mt Switzer and Florence Ranges, registered, (now forfeited) to Nicholas Clive Aspinall, (NCA sub-claim block) totalling 9,340.49 hectares, Ref Figure 2A.

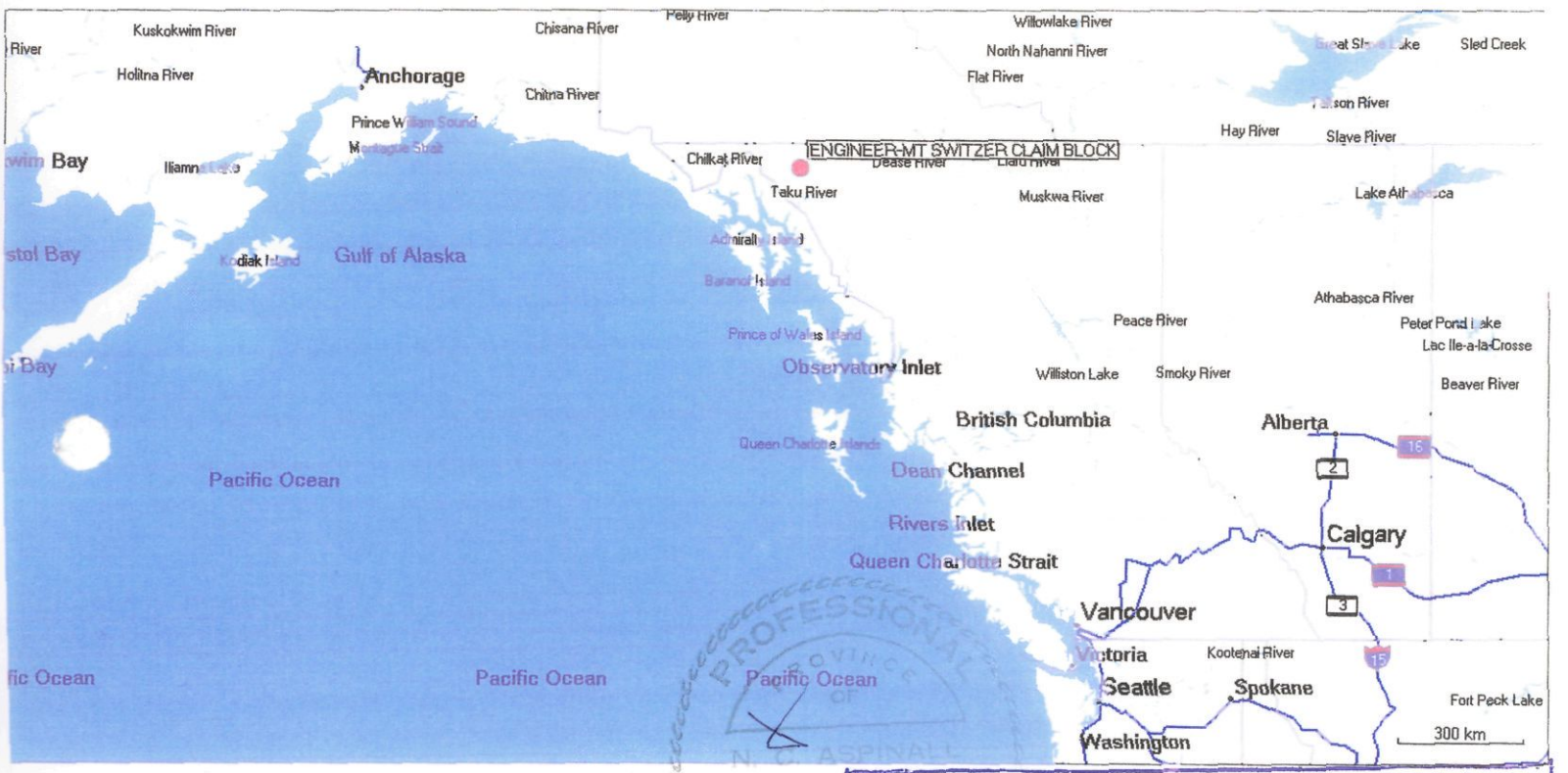
The Engineer-Mt Switzer claim block is centred at latitude 59°25′ 18.0″North, longitude 134° 16′ 38.5″West.

Objectives for this investigation were;
1) To complete assessment work for the year 2008
2) To complete coverage rapidly before snowfall
3) To assess precious metal potential of optional claims, while applying work expenditures to the BCR block as a priority
4) To keep within a budget of $11,400.00

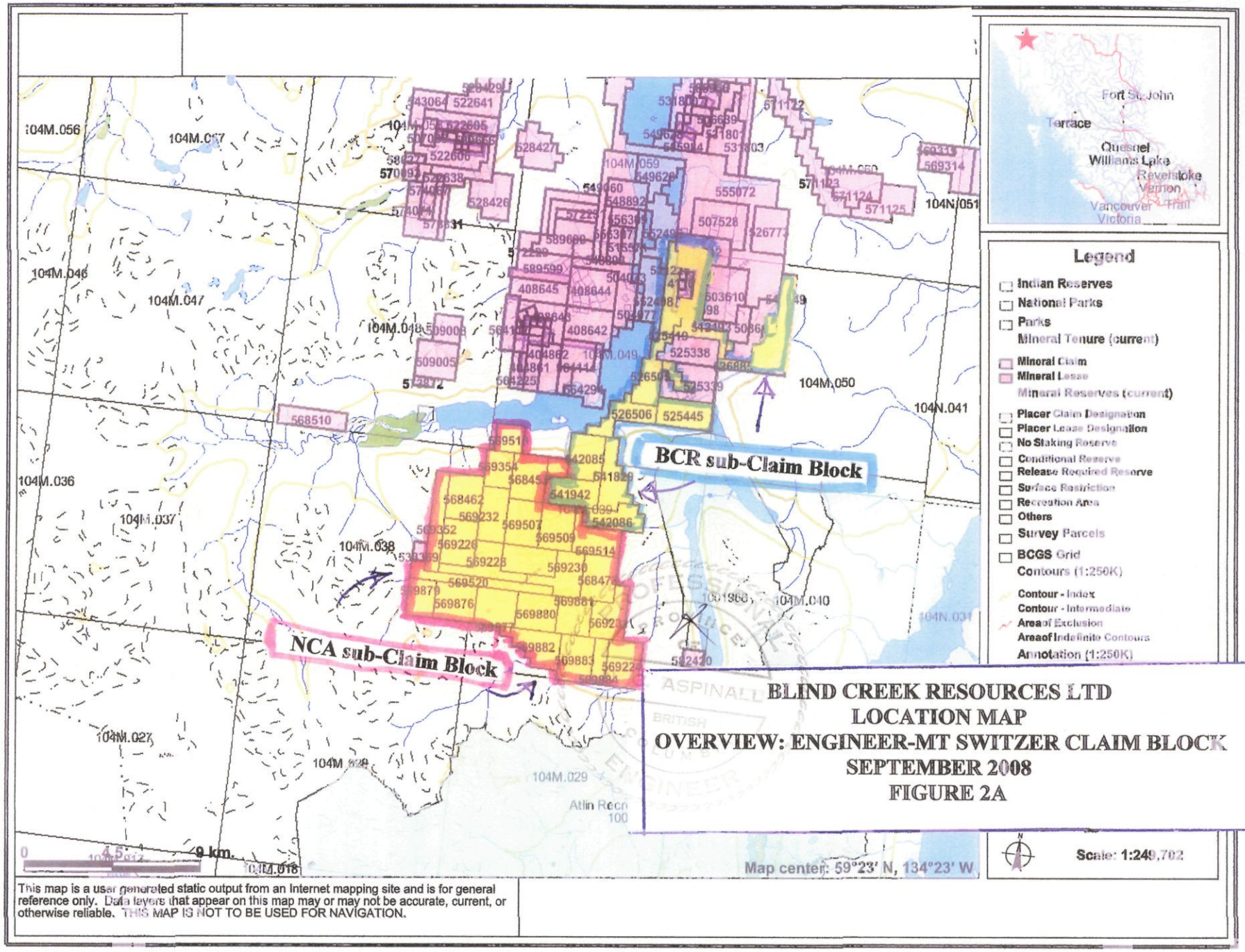
Terms of Reference were;

1) Investigate the mineral claims for epithermal-mesothermal structurally controlled gold/silver veins related to Sloko volcanic centres, south of existing Engineer Mine, within the Mt Switzer and Florence Ranges.
2) Sample the Anyox-Rodeo showing and any others south of Engineer Mine on the lower Wann River, within the Llewellyn Fault Zone for gold-silver-copper-cobalt-nickel-platinum-palladium, and determine strike and dip of hosting structures.
3) Determine program for future work.

Totpography of the investigated area ranges from 765 metres ASL within the lower Wann River valley to extreme rugged mountainous terrain reaching 2,200 metres ASL at Mount Switzer. Snow fall usually arrives by the end of September.

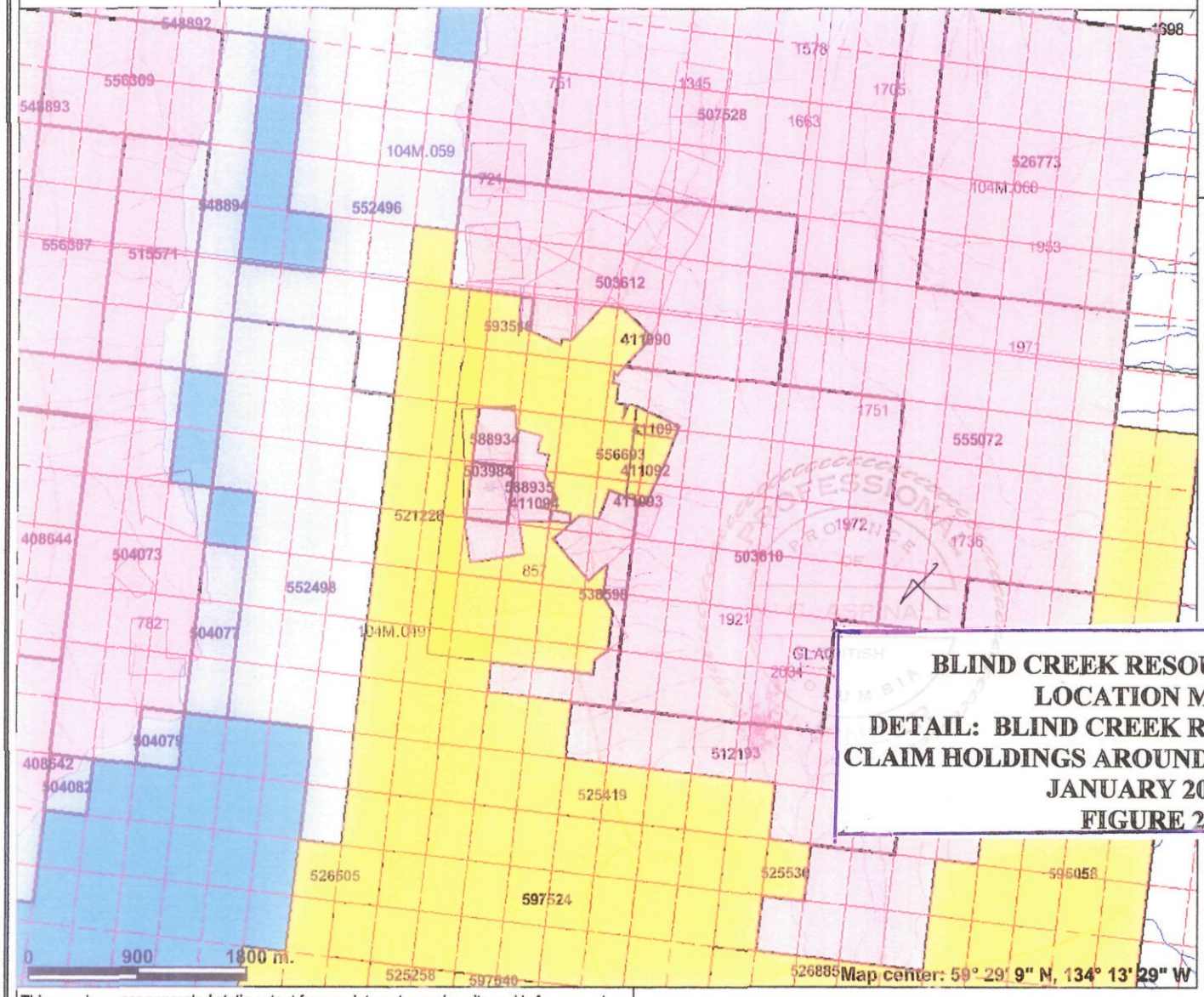


BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
LOCATION MAP
ENGINEER-MT SWITZER CLAIM BLOCK
SEPTEMBER 2008
FIGURE 1



BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
LOCATION MAP
OVERVIEW: ENGINEER-MT SWITZER CLAIM BLOCK
SEPTEMBER 2008
FIGURE 2A

DETAIL.BCR HOLDINGS. ENGINEER MINE.JANUARY 2009



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks

MTO Grid (MTO)

- Blocked by MEM
- Other

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
LOCATION MAP
DETAIL: BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
CLAIM HOLDINGS AROUND ENGINEER MINE
JANUARY 2009
FIGURE 2B

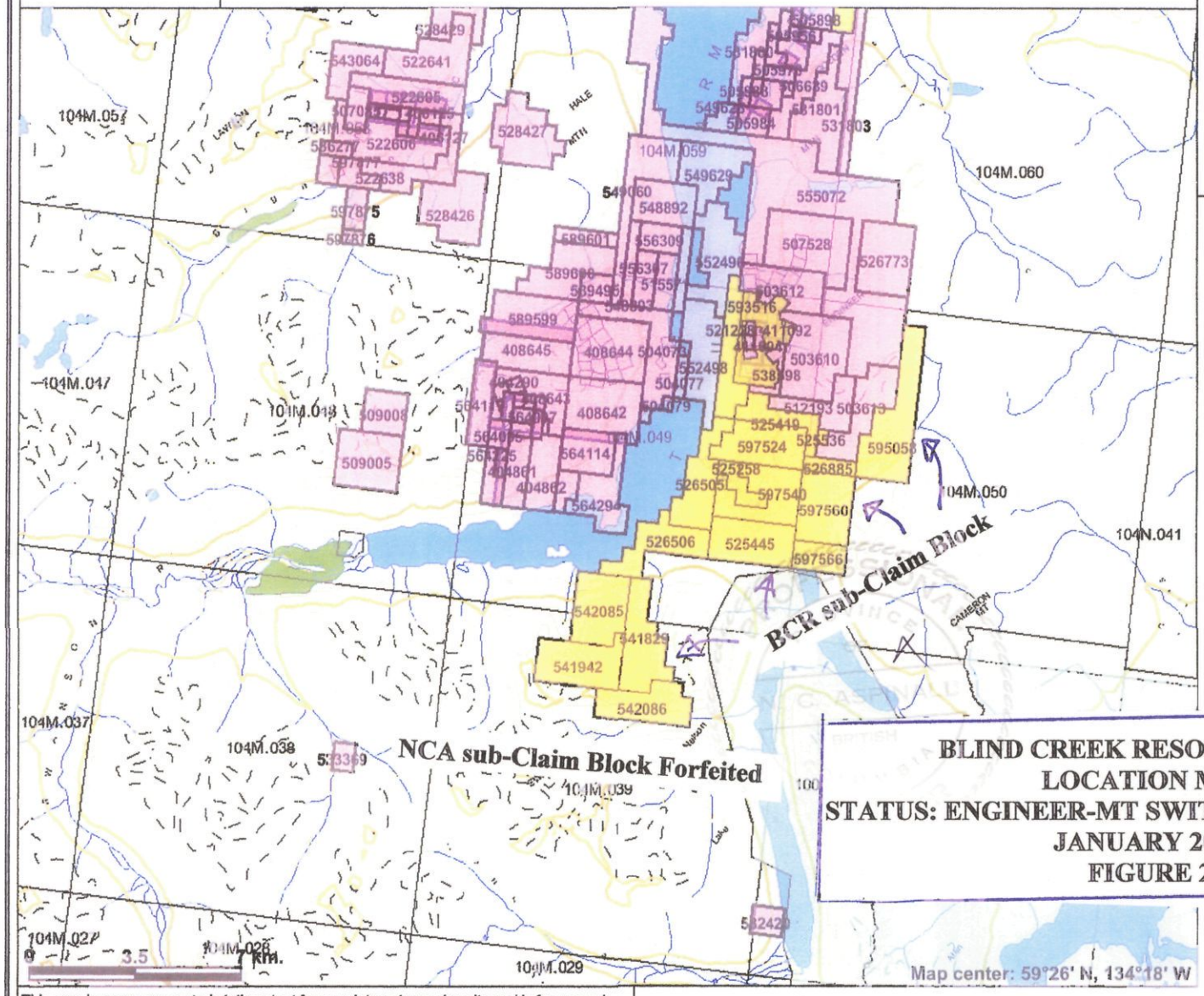
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route

Map center: 59° 29' 9" N, 134° 13' 29" W

Scale: 1:49,337

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

BCR CLAIMS. ENGINEER MINE. JANUARY 2009



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
LOCATION MAP
STATUS: ENGINEER-MT SWITZER CLAIM BLOCK
JANUARY 2009
FIGURE 2C

Scale: 1:197,350

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Recent prospecting within the BCR sub-block is reported by assessment reports[1]. In 1968 Archer and Cathro carried out a geophysical survey on the lower Wann River[2]. Evidence of historic activity is known by original crown grant coverage, old mining pits, cabins and dam sites, (circa Engineer Mine production period, 1898-1927). No assessment records are available for the NCA sub-block, but claims have been held in the area, one of which still exists. The BC Geological Branch has completed 100,000 scales mapping over the Tagish Lake area[3].

Gossans and old pits investigated on the BCR sub-block indicated sulphides and geological trends. Four gossan zones were found within the NCA sub-block.

Sufficient work was done to retain the BCR block until 1st February 2009; the NCA block was allowed to lapse during October-November 2008.

Reliance on Other Experts
Access to the area was provided by Norm Graham of Discovery Helicopters Ltd, Atlin, BC. Great skill was required to land in two very tight locations on lower Wann River.

BC-Bulletin 105 (1999) by Mitchell G. Mihalynuk[4], P.Geo provided essential geological background reading to the Tagish Lake region.

Reference was made to Assessment Reports by Archer and Cathro, and others.[5]

Eco Tech Laboratory at 10041 Drive, Kamloops, BC provided the analyses and assays included with this report.

Location, Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography
The Engineer-Mt Switzer claim blocks are located in North-western British Columbia 40 kilometres west of the community of Atlin, Ref: Figure 1.

The claim blocks fall within NTS Map Sheet 104M/08 latitude 59° 25′ 18.0″ North, longitude 134° 16′ 38.5″ West.

Access can be made by helicopter, float plane or boat from Atlin, alternatively by boat from the community of Tagish, located 100 kilometres to the north. The property is located 110 direct kilometres south of Whitehorse, the main supply centre in the region.

The climate is typical of North-western British Columbia with long, cold winters and short, mild to cool summers. Due to proximity to the Boundary Ranges, the Engineer-Mt Switzer claim blocks are strongly influenced by coastal weather systems and higher

[1] A/R 28,934; Aspinall, 2006
[2] A/R #01628, and others, 1968
[3] Bulletin 105, Mihalynuk and others, 1999.
[4] ibid
[5] A/R #01628, 1968

precipitation patterns. Winters have heavy snow falls in this area. During the summers Tagish Lake is usually calm in the early mornings. Later in the day the lake can become rough, therefore dangerous to small boat craft.

Man made infrastructure within the claim blocks is limited to a few bush trails at the Engineer Mine and Wann River. However, Tagish Lake provides and excellent open water-way to the communities of Tagish and Carcross in the Southern Yukon, with road access to Whitehorse, Watson Lake and Skagway.

The project area includes the Tagish Highlands around the Engineer Mine, the Wann River valley, and the Mt. Switzer area in the Florence Ranges. Elevations at Tagish Lake are 656 metres ASL, with the Tagish Highlands to over 2000 metres, and Florence Ranges over 2200 metres ASL. Alpine glaciers are predominant in the latter, and provide an enormous headwater reservoir for the Yukon River.

Tree line elevation varies between 1100 and 1400 metres, ASL. The lower slopes contain variable pine trees, aspen, balsam, poplar, alder, willows and devils club.

Property Description

The properties consist of two contiguous claim blocks. For the purposes of this report these two blocks are referred to collectively as the Engineer-Mt Switzer claim block, Ref Figure 2A, 2B, and 2C. This contiguous block is subdivided into two sub-blocks according to ownership. These are:

1) 16 claims registered to Blind Creek Resources Ltd, (BCR sub-claim block) totalling 3,184.64 hectares, Ref: Figures 2 B, 2C. The BCR sub-claim block consists of claims extending from around Engineer Mine, then south wards to Wann River valley and NE facing slopes of the Boundary Ranges overlooking Edgar Lake., Ref: 2C

2) 26 optional claims registered to Nicholas Clive Aspinall, (NCA sub-claim block) totalling 9,340.49 hectares. Ref: Figure 2A. This sub-claim block covers Mt. Switzer and surrounding area.

History

The focus of history has been on the Engineer Mine Property and surrounding area. There are numerous assessment reports written on that property[6].

Historically, the discovery of the Engineer Mine dates back to 1898 and up to the present has the most important auriferous vein occurrences in the region. Production records are incomplete, but show mining operations were between 1913 to 1918 and 1925 to 1927. Production based on these records show 560,000 grams gold (18,006 ounces, valued in round figures $US16 million in 2009) and 280 kilograms silver (9,003 ounces, valued in round figures $US112, 000 in 2009). Reported average recovered grades were 36.00

[6] A/R: 10511, 07923, 09049 25357, 17263,22075, 23211,11631,

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES Ltd MT SWITZER-ENGINEER CLAIMS, JANUARY 2009. YELLOW INDICATES TO WHICH CLAIMS 2008 WORK APPLIED									
ITEM	Tenure N	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	All CLAIMS(ha)	APPLIED CLAIMS (ha)
1	411090	HOPE 2	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2011/feb/01	GOOD	25.00	25.00
2	411091	HOPE 3	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2011/feb/01	GOOD	25.00	25.00
3	411092	HOPE 4	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2011/feb/01	GOOD	25.00	25.00
4	411093	HOPE 7	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2011/feb/01	GOOD	25.00	25.00
5	411094	HOPE 1	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2011/feb/01	GOOD	450.00	450.00
6	503984	ENG	203166 (100%)	104M	2005/jan/17	2011/feb/01	GOOD	16.44	16.44
7	521228	HOPE 7	203166 (100%)	104M	2005/oct/14	2011/feb/01	GOOD	345.28	345.28
8	525258	WHINE	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/13	2010/feb/01	GOOD	115.223	115.223
9	525419	TAGISH #1	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/14	2011/feb/01	GOOD	197.403	197.403
10	525445	TAGISH #2	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/14	2010/feb/01	GOOD	395.235	395.235
11	525452	TAGISH #3	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/14	2010/mar/15	GOOD	163.891	
12	525536	TAGISH # 3	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/15	2010/feb/01	GOOD	16.452	16.452
13	526505	TAGISH 5	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/27	2010/feb/01	GOOD	362.126	362.126
14	526506	TAGISH 6	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/27	2010/feb/01	GOOD	345.866	345.866
15	526885	CONTIGUOUS	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/feb/01	2010/feb/01	GOOD	82.28	82.28
16	541829	GLACIER	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/sep/21	2010/feb/01	GOOD	412	412
17	541942	DOUGLAS	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/sep/25	2009/feb/01	GOOD	412.1377	
18	542085	DOUGLAS 2	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/sep/28	2009/feb/01	GOOD	395.4716	
19	542086	DOUGLAS 3	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/sep/28	2010/feb/01	GOOD	346.2841	346.2841
20	595058	EDGAR2	203166 (100%)	104M	2008/nov/28	2009/feb/01	GOOD	575.7088	
21	597524	LOWER ENGINEER 1	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/jan/14	2010/jan/14	GOOD	394.901	
22	597540	LOWER ENGINEER 2	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/jan/14	2010/jan/14	GOOD	411.5329	
23	597560	LOWER ENGINEER 3	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/jan/14	2010/jan/14	GOOD	411.5533	
24	597566	LOWER ENGINEER 4	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/jan/14	2010/jan/14	GOOD	164.6917	
TOTAL	Area							6,114.52	3,184.64

Table 1
BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
ENGINEER-MT SWITZER CLAIM BLOCK
Tenures Blind Creek Resources Ltd (FMC 203166)
SEPTEMBER 2008

	Clive Aspinall Mount Switzer mineral claims; 2007-2008. FORFEITED							
ITEM	Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1	568453	FLORENCE RANGE 1	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/23	2008/oct/23	FORF 2008/oct/23	412.0994
2	568462	FLORENCE RANGE 2	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/23	2008/oct/23	FORF 2008/oct/23	412.254
3	568468	FLORENCE RANGE 3	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/23	2008/oct/23	FORF 2008/oct/23	396.017
4	568473	FLORENCE RANGE 4	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/23	2008/oct/23	FORF 2008/oct/23	412.5591
5	569224	FLORENCE RANGE 5	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/02	2008/nov/02	FORF 2008/nov/02	413.0367
6	569226	FLORENCE RANGE 6	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/02	2008/nov/02	FORF 2008/nov/02	412.4897
7	569228	FLORENCE RANGE 7	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/02	2008/nov/02	FORF 2008/nov/02	412.5742
8	569230	FLORENCE RANGE 8	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/02	2008/nov/02	FORF 2008/nov/02	396.0682
9	569231	FLORENCE RANGE 9	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/02	2008/nov/02	FORF 2008/nov/02	396.2456
10	569232	FLORENCE RANGE 10	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/02	2008/nov/02	FORF 2008/nov/02	395.8213
11	569352	FLORENCE RANGE 11	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/04	2008/nov/04	FORF 2008/nov/04	362.9181
12	569354	FLORENCE RANGE 12	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/04	2008/nov/04	FORF 2008/nov/04	263.7317
13	569505	FLORENCE RANGE 13	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/06	2008/nov/06	FORF 2008/nov/06	98.8862
14	569509	FLORENCE RANGE 15	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/06	2008/nov/06	FORF 2008/nov/06	412.3299
15	569514	FLORENCE RANGE 16	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/06	2008/nov/06	FORF 2008/nov/06	379.3736
16	569518	FLORENCE RANGE 17	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/06	2008/nov/06	FORF 2008/nov/06	197.7201
17	569520	FLORENCE RANGE 18	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/06	2008/nov/06	FORF 2008/nov/06	379.6548
18	569876	FLORENCE RANGE 19	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/11	2008/nov/11	FORF 2008/nov/11	396.2623
19	569877	FLORENCE RANGE 20	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/11	2008/nov/11	FORF 2008/nov/11	396.2559
20	569879	FLORENCE RANGE 21	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/11	2008/nov/11	FORF 2008/nov/11	264.1826
21	569880	FLORENCE RANGE 22	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/11	2008/nov/11	FORF 2008/nov/11	396.2612
22	569881	FLORENCE RANGE 23	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/11	2008/nov/11	FORF 2008/nov/11	330.2235
23	569882	FLORENCE RANGE 24	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/11	2008/nov/11	FORF 2008/nov/11	412.9654
24	569883	FLORENCE RANGE 25	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/11	2008/nov/11	FORF 2008/nov/11	413.0196
25	569884	FLORENCE RANGE 26	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/11	2008/nov/11	FORF 2008/nov/11	165.2095
26	569507	FETTERLY 11	101024 (100%)	104M	2007/nov/06	2008/nov/06	FORF 2008/nov/06	412.3324
	Total Area							9,340.49

Table 2
BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
ENGINEER-MT SWITZER CLAIM BLOCK
Tenures Clive Aspinall, (FMC 101024)
SEPTEMBER 2008

grams per tonne gold and 17.90 grams per tonne silver, (assumed from visually selected ore).

Since 1927 mine production at Engineer Mine has been limited to groups of individuals mining on a limited basis. However, more recently the property has witnessed geology, geochemical, geophysical and drilling exploration programs by such companies as Tagish Gold Mines Ltd, (1960's), Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd, (1970's), Total Erickson Resources Ltd. (mid 1980's), Gentry Resources Ltd and Winslow Gold Corp (late 1980's-early 1990's). Ampex Mining and Engineer Mining Corporation acquired an interest in the property during the 1990's.

In 2007 the original Engineer Mine property, reduced to holdings of five crown grants listed in Table 3, was acquired under option agreement by BCGold Corp of Vancouver, British Columbia.

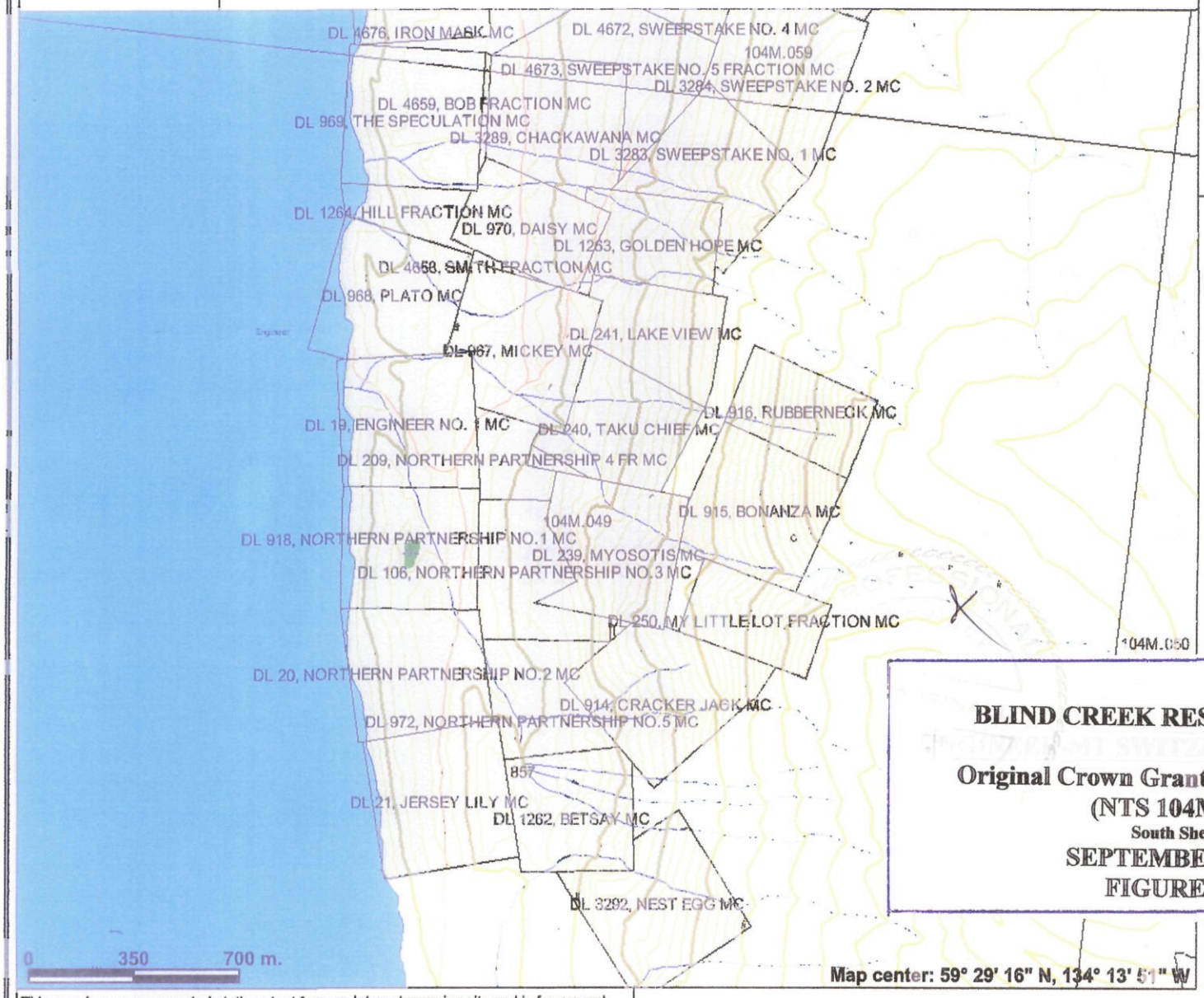
Table 3.
ENGINEER MINE. **LIST OF TITLED CROWN GRANTS, (2007); Ref: Figure 2D, (2E included for completeness)**

Name – Surveyed as Mineral Claims	**Property Identification Number**	**Record Number**	**Type of Property**
Engineer 1	009-731-920	DL 19	Crown Grant
N. Partnership 1	009-731-997	DL 918	Crown Grant
N. Partnership 2	009-731-334	DL 20	Crown Grant
N. Partnership 3	009-731-946	DL 106	Crown Grant
N. Partnership 4	009-731-971	DL 209	Crown Grant

Total area of these five crown grants is 76.76 hectares.

In 2004 BCR began accumulating open ground around Engineer Mine, and since that time has been steadily picking up open ground south of the mine site, Ref: Table 1, Figures 2A, 2B, and 2C.

LEASES ENGINEER MINE



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- Blocked by MEM
- Other

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels

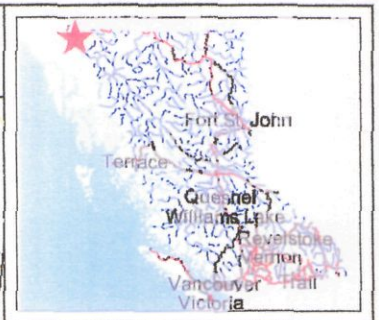
BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

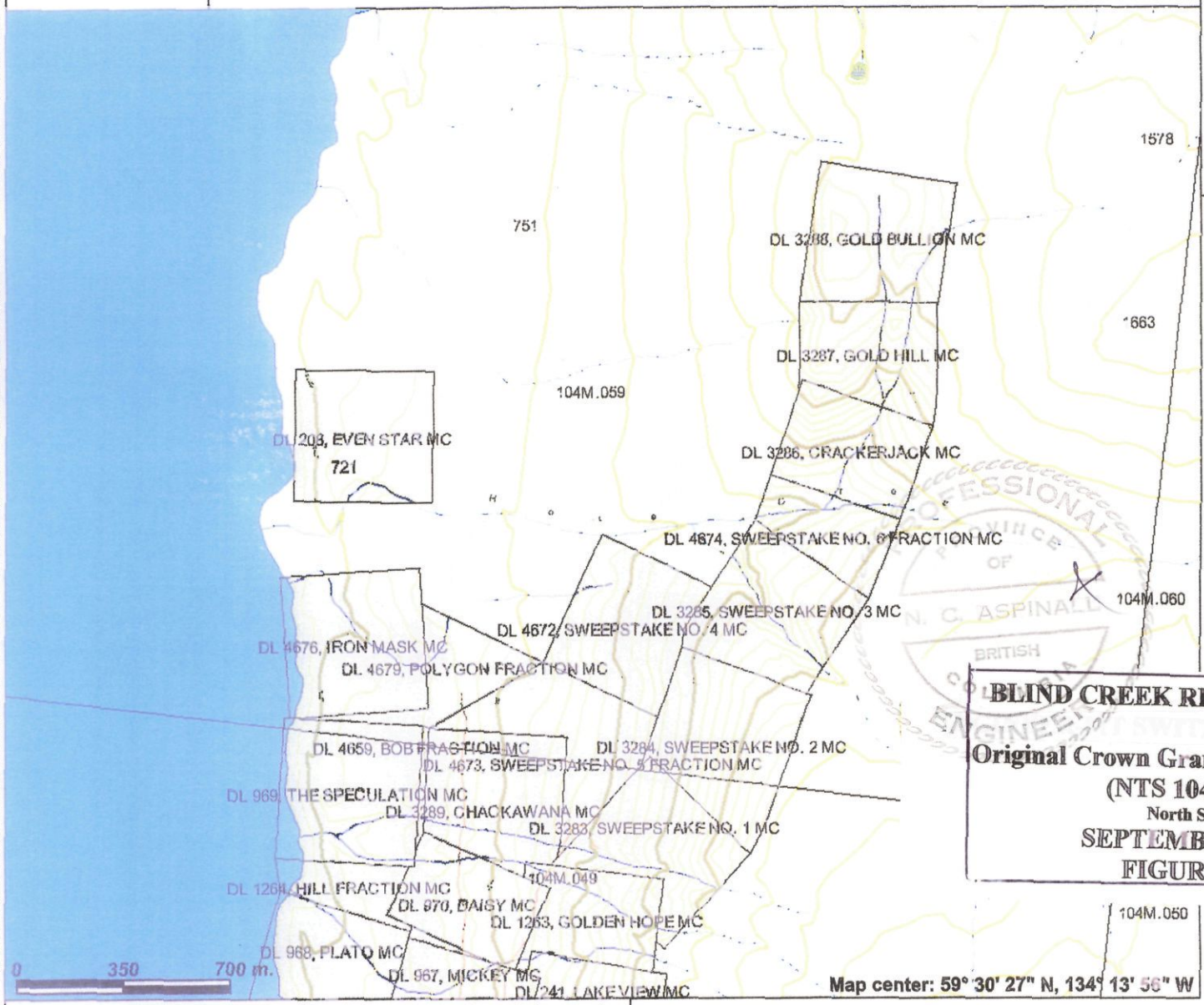
Original Crown Grants, Engineer Mine
(NTS 104M/08)
South Sheet
SEPTEMBER 2008
FIGURE 2D

Map center: 59° 29' 16" N, 134° 13' 51" W

Scale: 1:19,816

LEASES ENGINEER MINE NORTH





Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- Blocked by MEM
- Other
- Mineral Tenure (current)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Mineral Reserves (current)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels

Areas of Indefinite Contours

Annotation (1:20K)

N

Scale: 1:19,816

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

Original Crown Grants, Engineer Mine

(NTS 104M/08)

North Sheet

SEPTEMBER 2008

FIGURE 2E

Map center: 59° 30' 27" N, 134° 13' 56" W

Within the lower Wann River area, there are 12 crown grants. According to the Crown Grant Tax Agent in Victoria, BC, these Grants are no longer on the tax list. Ref: Figure 2F.

Assessment work on BCR claims is as follows. During 2005 the writer completed a geochemical reconnaissance of BCR claims[7], and in 2006 a group of prospectors from BCR Wells office collected rock samples from quartz veins south of Mt Switzer, best sample returning 610 ppb Au, 11.3 ppm Ag, 1868 ppm Cu, 6860 ppm Pb and 4136 ppm Zn.[8] As a result, this showing was called Douglas, and claim tenures, 541829, 54194, 542085 and 542086 were electronically staked by these prospectors at that time.

Reports of work done in 2007 on the BCR sub-claim block and surrounding area were not available to the writer as this report goes to production.

During the Fall of 2007, the writer electronically staked 26 claims contiguous to the BCR sub-claim group, in the Mt Switzer area, Ref: Table 2, Figure 2A. This claim block, (called here the NCA sub-claim block) was staked on the basis of Mihalynuk's mapping[9] showing Sloko Group rocks. On the basis of this mapping, the writer felt the geology was prospective for epithermal-mesothermal gold-silver vein systems.

Consequently, during the 2 day field work the NCA sub-claim block was included as a contiguous and optional claim block. Work done in 2008 on the then valid NCA block is applied totally to the contiguous BCR claims, while allowing all the NCA claims to lapse. The plan was to electronically re-stake any significant geology found in that block for BCR, at a later date.

Regional Geological Setting
The following is taken, in part, from BC Geological Bulletin 105.[10] Ref: Figures 3A, 3B.

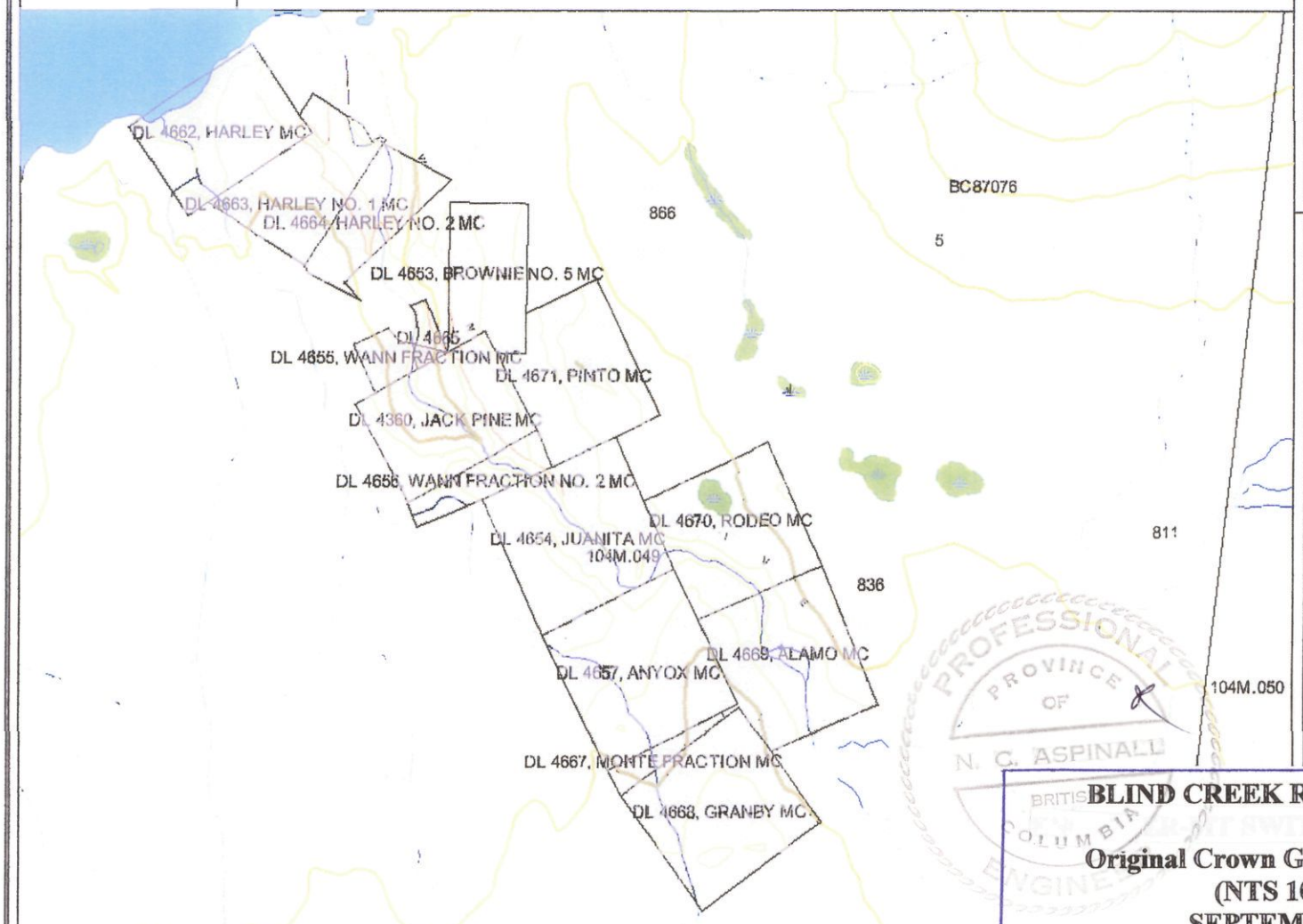
Regional geology within the project and outside the area comprises northwest trending Coast Belt plutonic rocks intruding volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Intermontane Belt. The Coast Belt is mainly the result of Late Cretaceous and Tertiary magmatism.

Wheeler[11] describes the region as a product of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic amalgamation of several terranes, two included here, (from east to west).

- Early Mesozoic arc volcanic and related sedimentary rocks of the Stikine Terrane
- And possibly (?) Late Proterozoic to Palaeozoic metamorphosed epicontinental rocks of the Nisling assemblage, otherwise referred to as the Yukon-Tanana Terrane

[7] A/R Aspinall, 2006.
[8] A/R 28,934
[9] Bulletin 105
[10] Mihalynuk, 1999
[11] Wheeler and others, 1991

LEASES WANN RIVER



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- Blocked by MEM
- Other

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)

Annotation (1:20K)

Scale: 1:19,816

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

Original Crown Grants, Wann River
(NTS 104M/03)
SEPTEMBER 2008
FIGURE 2F

Within the Engineer Mine latitude and project area, these terranes are overlapped by Lower to Middle basinal turbidites of the Laberge Group.

Laberge strata are succeeded by late Mesozoic and mainly Tertiary felsic volcanics of the Sloko Group, and other volcanic complexes.

A major sub-parallel fault, the NW trending Llewellyn is grossly coincident with the boundary between the Whitehorse trough, featuring the Laberge Group rocks, and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

Evidence suggests this fault has been intermittently active, from the Late Triassic into the Paleocene.

In the Tagish Lake area there are several geological environments proximal or influenced with Sloko volcanic centres. These have historic or known gold/silver resources, listed below.

- At Engineer Mine, gold/electrum transitional mesothermal-epithermal low sulphidization vein systems, perhaps related to Sloko volcanism, are emplaced along Llewellyn Fault linked structures.

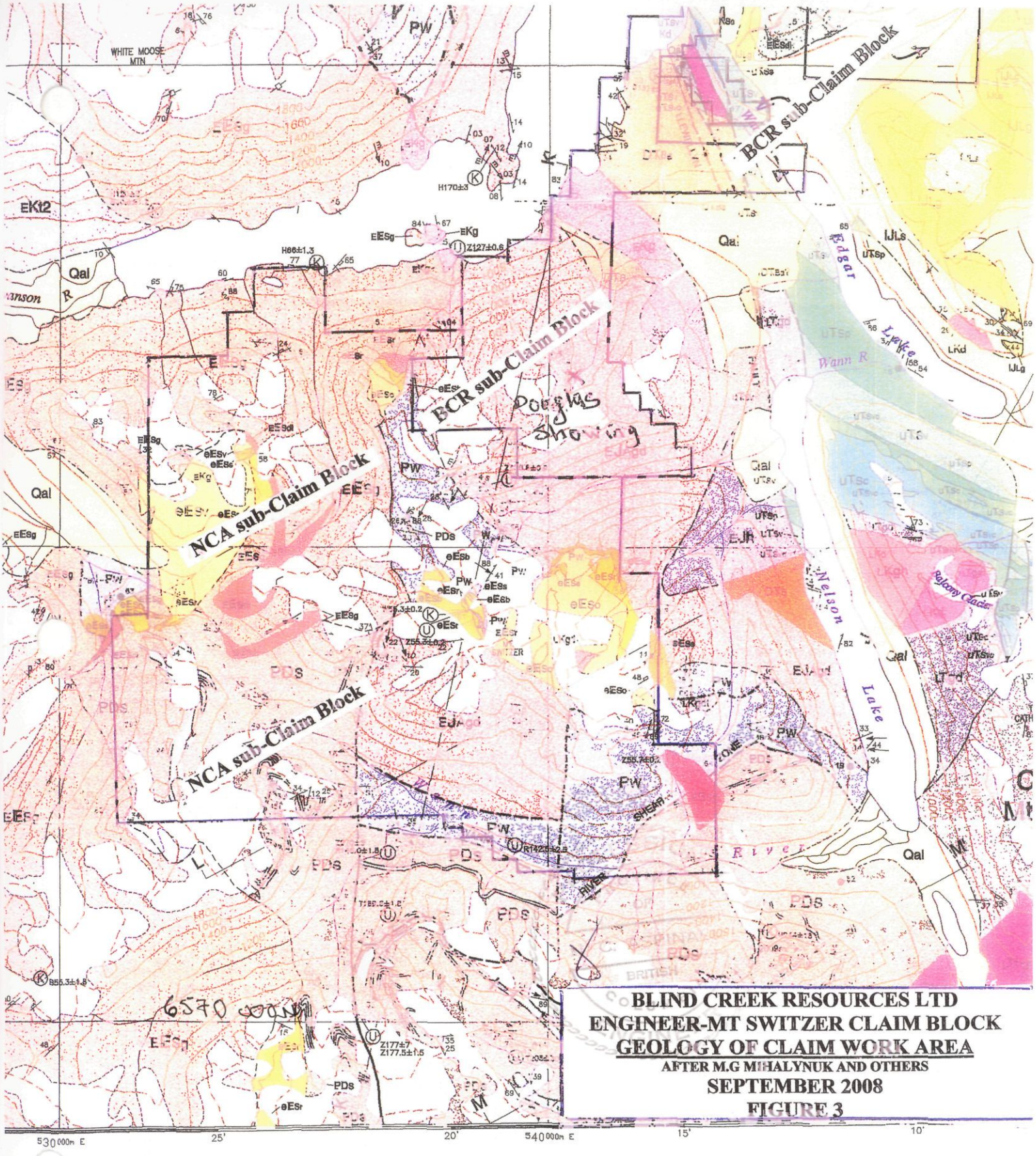
- The Skukum gold/silver mine in the southern Yukon. Mineralization at Skukum may also be related to deep fault structures.

- The Teepee Peak gold prospect NW-of Tagish Lake

Property Geology
Early Eocene Sloko Group strata within the NCA sub-claim block were the main focus of attention during this investigation, while Upper Triassic Stuhini prospective outcrops and historic showings within the lower Wann River were of secondary focus, Figure 3, 3B. Since the property geology is variable and complex, pertinent details are only given relating to above strata, and summarized below.

The following is also taken from BC Geological Bulletin 105.

Basal conglomerates, (eESs)
On the Northeast side of Mount Switzer, is a red bed succession of well developed basal conglomerates, of possibly Sloko Group, but also could be older. Upper parts of the conglomerate host abundant volcanic clasts which may be associated with steep-sided rhyolite flows. This sequence gives way to a chaotic breccia containing blocks several to 10 metres across. These breccias probably formed to a seismically-induced collapse of a synvolcanic fault scarp.



BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
ENGINEER-MT SWITZER CLAIM BLOCK
GEOLOGY OF CLAIM WORK AREA
AFTER M.G MIHALYNUK AND OTHERS
SEPTEMBER 2008
FIGURE 3

SCALE 1: 100,000

...logy by M.G. Mihalynuk, K.J. Mountjoy,
L.D. Currie, M.T. Smith and J.N. Rouse.

SCALE 1: ...000

0 2 4 6 8

KILOMETRES

LEGEND

LAYERED ROCKS

QUATERNARY

Qal — Unconsolidated glacial till and poorly sorted alluvium; sparse gold flakes and nuggets are reported at Graham Creek and Moon Creek.

EOCENE

SLOKO GROUP (c. 55 Ma)

Undivided: primarily subaerial arc volcanics of intermediate to felsic composition of c. 53-56 Ma. Includes some slightly younger volcanic rocks (c. 50-52 Ma) temporally and compositionally equivalent to Skukum Group volcanics. Mainly flat lying, overlying a deeply incised paleosurface.

Rhyolite flows and ignimbrite: yellow, white to mauve, white or green-weathering, locally rusty; rocks typically aphanitic to feldspar-phyric, commonly with spectacular spherulitic textures.

Mainly dacite to andesitic flows, breccia, tuff and ignimbrite: brown to mauve, white or green weathering, locally rusty; rocks typically aphanitic to feldspar porphyritic with minor quartz, biotite, and acicular hornblende.

Basalt: vitreous, black, aphyric or less commonly, plagioclase porphyritic. unaltered with a conchoidal fracture occurs both as flows and flow breccias.

Vitrophyric tuff and breccia: black, well indurated, highly competent, massive, minor plagioclase ± hornblende-phyric flows.

Conglomerate: well-rounded pebbles and boulders of Laberge Group, unfoliated granitic rocks, and Cache Creek basalt and chert in a coarse sand matrix, grading up section into angular volcanic conglomerate.

LATE CRETACEOUS

WHITEHORSE-TABLE SUITE (75 Ma eruption, 81 Ma zircon growth)

Undivided continental arc volcanics, contemporaneous with intrusive suite LKWp.

Conglomerate and tuffaceous conglomerate: directly overlies and contains clasts of Fourth of July batholith and Cache Creek lithologies. Commonly well indurated and may grade into lKWr.

Rhyolite: white-weathering, aphanitic flows and ashflows, locally with well-developed flow foliation and parallel platy parting.

Basaltic andesite flows: dark brown to black, with vitreous, acicular to tabular plagioclase up to 5 mm. Flow units may be greater than 5 m to less than 0.5 m thick and either planar or with highly irregular bounding surfaces. Flow-top breccias are common. Interflow tuffs are generally blue-green, feldspar porphyritic, blocky to well-bedded ash tuffs.

Coarse andesitic to dacitic breccias and flows: orange, tan, maroon, grey or light green; generally display some flow layering and weak but pervasive argillic alteration. Blocks are rounded with feldspar ± hornblende comprising 5 - 20%. Also includes sparsely feldspar-phyric mauve dacite with irregular flow banding and subconchoidal fracture, and lesser rhyolitic blocks. Locally intercalated with lKWar.

Feldspar-biotite ash flows: volumetrically minor, but distinctive; with or without quartz and altered biotite. May display good welded textures. U-Pb (zircon) dated at c. 81 Ma.

MOUNTANA MOUNTAIN VOLCANIC COMPLEX (c. 94 Ma)

METASEDIMENTARY AND METAVOLCANIC SUITES (continued)

PROTEROZOIC TO DEVONIAN NISLING ASSEMBLAGE

EDs — Florence Range metamorphic suite (undivided): mainly pelitic and semipelitic rocks with carbonate, amphibolite, quartzite and minor calcsilicate and graphite-bearing semipelitic rocks. Metapelites in layers 0.1 to 30 m thick may contain sillimanite and pseudomorphed kyanite. Amphibolite is spatially associated with carbonate in 0.1 to 20 m thick layers.

Impure meta-quartzites: quartz-rich biotite schists texturally indistinguishable from DTsb; typically < 10% biotite and < 20% feldspar.

Marble: carbonate layers up to several hundred metres thick, medium-grained; resistant, white, yellow, orange and tan-weathering (thicknesses may be exaggerated for presentation).

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE

SLOKO PLUTONIC SUITE (c. 55 Ma)

Granite/granitic dikes and sills: white weathering, grey on fresh surface; aphanitic to sparsely feldspar, quartz and rarely pyroxene-phyric. Often with very pronounced flow banding.

Non-foliated granite, biotite leucogranite and quartz monzonite.

Biotite-hornblende quartz diorite.

Hornblende syenite to quartz monzonite: orange weathering and fresh; variable medium to coarse grain size.

LATE (+/- MIDDLE) CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY

COAST INTRUSIONS (INCLUDES MIDDLE CRETACEOUS WHITEHORSE PLUTONIC SUITE)

K-feldspar porphyry and alaskite: salmon to flesh coloured, with smokey quartz. May locally be a late phase of LKg1.

Granite: pink to grey, non-foliated, medium to coarse-grained; zoned K-feldspar 40 - 45% with 1 - 5% K-feldspar megacrysts up to 5 cm long; plagioclase 10 - 40%; quartz 40%; biotite as euhedral booklets, 2-5%; sparse hornblende; chilled contacts; x = xenolite-rich zones.

Peraluminous granite: border phase to LKg1: contains up to 5% (generally 1 - 3%) pink, euhedral garnet up to 3 mm diameter.

As LKg1

Similar to

Biotite-h
Biotite m
locally c

Hornblende-biotite diorite

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
ENGINEER-MT SWITZER CLAIM BLOCK
GEOLOGY LEGEND OF CLAIM WORK AREA
AFTER M.G MIHALYNUK AND OTHERS
SEPTEMBER 2008
FIGURE 3B

Rhyolite flows, dikes and ignimbrite (eESr).
Volcanic rocks and adjacent outliers may be associated with volcanic strata at Engineer Mountain, situated above the Engineer Mine. Rhyolite commonly occurs as flow domes and pyroclastic breccias which occur in sections less than a metre to over 100 metres thick.

Where a basal conglomerate is not developed, rhyolite may occur at the very base of the Sloko succession. It is typically white to yellow and chalky or pink to grey and vitreous, *with frequent rusty weathering after oxidized pyrite (italics are the writers).*

Mainly dacitic to andesitic pyroclastics and lesser flows (eESv)
These rocks consist of powder green, heterolithic lapilli tuff. It contains up to 15% conspicuous white rhyolite fragments and a variegated aphyric to medium-grained feldspar porphyry fragments.

Basalt (eESb)
Basalt is subordinate to the more felsic volcanics within the Sloko Group, true basalt making up 5% of the Group. Basalt flows and monolithic breccias are present. Sloko basalts typically contain between 5% - 35% idiomorphic feldspar phenocrysts. Plagioclase generally has an andesine composition, and phenocrysts are generally andesine.

Vitrophyric tuffs and Breccias (eESo)
At Teepee Mountain, not shown on Figure 3A, vitrophyric tuff predominates. At Mount Switzer vitrophyric breccias are well developed, and thickness can exceed 600 metres.

They have a dark grey green matrix with 15% plagioclase and 2% altered pyroxene phenocrysts. In some cases the breccias are epidote altered. In other cases they feature amygdaloidal textures.

Property geology of the lower Wann River is summarized below.

Stuhini Group Rocks
Stuhini Group rocks form slices or wedges within the Llewellyn Fault system, striking northwest. These slices show diverse lithologies; rock exposures are limited.

Heterolithic Lapilli Tuffs (uTSv)
Dark green to grey or maroon heterolithic lapilli tuff at several horizons in the Stuhini Group. Angular scoriaceous fragments to rounded volcanoclasts comprise 20 to 80% of the rock. Fragments are aphanitic, or feldspar, pyroxene and hornblende porphyritic (crystals less than 3mm). Alteration of the unit is locally intense producing epidote-chlorite clots that mantle the phenocrysts.

Limestone (Possible Sinwa Formation, uTSs)
A poorly bedded and generally fossil poor carbonate consistently marks the contact between the Upper Triassic Stuhini and the Lower Jurassic Laberge Groups. It can be traced at this stratigraphic level for over 320 kilometres from the Tulsequah area to near Whitehorse. On the lower Wann River it occurs as narrow wedges along the Llewellyn Fault system proximal but not seen in contact with the Laberge Formation.

Other Rock Slices or Wedges.
Other rock wedges include Upper Triassic volcanic litharinite /felspathic wackes, (uTSvc). Also, there are thin slices of Late Triassic K-Feldspar megacrystic-rich hornblende granodiorite, (LTgd). These slices/wedges are bounded on the south west by the Boundary Ranges Metamorphic suite, and on the north east, where exposed by the Laberge Formation.

Mineral Deposit Type
The only gold/electrum deposit in the project area is the Engineer Mine, and is briefly discussed below because the deposit itself likely extends onto BCR claims.

Mihalynuk[12] made two fluid inclusion determinations of on one sample from the Double-Decker vein at the Engineer Mine. These showed homogenization temperatures between 171.4° C to 195.5°C, which would fall into the upper limit of an epithermal envelope.

Field mapping by Mihalynuk in the late 1990s suggested gold/electrum vein emplacement at Engineer Mine possibly occurred 800 metres below the base of the Sloko volcanics, which suggests were coeval with mineralization.

Based on temperature and depth Mihalynuk suggests a simple epithermal classification of Engineer veins to be stretching the limits of the term epithermal.

However, what could place the Engineer Mine gold/electrum veins into an epithermal classification is the fact that the veins host dominant gold/electrum only, with negligible sulphides or poly-metallic mineralization.

Although vein quartz at Engineer Mine show colloidal and cockscomb textures, often vuggy with drusy quartz crystals, what is lacking are vuggy bladed quartz angel-wing structures so typical of Mount Skukum, Yukon Territory (Al Dougherty, pers.com 2007) and Indonesian epithermal deposits, (after the writers experience, 1974- 2001).

The conclusion by this writer is that the Engineer Mine vein deposits are transitional mesothermal-epithermal-low sulphidization type, featuring gold/electrum mineralization.

[12] Bulletin 105

Exploration Model for Mt Switzer Sloko volcanic centres, NCA-sub claim Block

This model applies optional claims registered to Nicholas Clive Aspinall, (NCA sub-claim block) totalling 9,340.49 hectares. Ref: Figure 2A.

There is a clear association of gold mineralization with Sloko volcanic centres in NW-British Columbia and Southern Yukon.

The best example is the Skukum mine, southern Yukon. The Skukum mine displays adularia-sericite alteration envelopes adjacent to epithermal gold veins. This alteration is reportedly 2 Ma years younger than host volcanics.

In the Tagish Lake area, gold mineralization is related to Sloko volcanics at two widely separated localities.

At Teepee Peak, mineralization formed during development of the Sloko Group volcanic centres. It includes visible gold in Sloko volcanics adjacent to iron skarn developed in basement carbonates.

Gold/electrum veins at the Engineer Mine and surrounding area are hosted by Laberge Group argillite, wacke and siliciclastic rocks below Engineer Mountain, (not shown on Figure 3A). Although age controls are lacking, it is clear these veins have spatial association with Sloko volcanics located on the upper slopes of this mountain.

The third centre of Sloko volcanism in the Tagish area occurs on Mt Switzer. No gold has been found at Mt Switzer in viable amounts, yet. This could be due to government mapping in that region is a relatively recent event, and exploration in the region has been limited, given the non-existence of available assessment reports on that area.

The Sloko Group is the youngest layered rock unit in the Tagish Lake Region, dated by Mihalynuk consistently at about 55 Ma.

Sloko Group strata are mainly flat-lying and infill paleo-topographic lows incised into deformed Laberge Group strata and older rocks. Isolated occurrences of these strata in the Tagish Lake area are relicts of a much more extensive blanket.

Sloko Group strata appear to have been deposited on an upland plateau of relatively uniform terrain. West of the Llewellyn Fault Sloko strata rest on metamorphic rocks; where as to the east they are underlain by Laberge Group strata. The base of the volcanics at all localities is at an elevation between 1400 metres to 1460 metres.

This similarity of contact elevations, especially across the Llewellyn Fault suggests there has been little displacement since the Eocene.

Preserved Sloko successions are thickest within the sub-circular, partly fault-bounded complexes that are intruded by coeval plutons at Teepee Peak, Engineer Mountain and Mt Switzer.

Paleotropographic effects or later high angle faulting are responsible for the juxtaposition of the volcanic strata against older rocks at elevations up to 1830 to 1990 metres.

Exploration Model for the BCR-sub claim Block.
This model applies to the 2008 work areas within the BCR sub-block, Ref: Figures 2C, 2B, and 3.

For purposes of this investigation and within the BCR sub-claim block, field work was concentrated south of Engineer Mine along the lower Wann River specifically at the Anyox-Rodeo and adjacent showings and within the Llewellyn Fault Zone. Therefore the model for mineralization only applies to this specific lower Wann River area.

The lower Wann River area has potential for shear-related gold-silver-copper-cobalt-nickel-platinum-palladium in massive pyrrhotite sulphide bearing veins, in addition to quartz veins, hosted by the Llewellyn Fault zone structures or kinematically linked structures.

Mineralization
In the Mount Switzer area there is one Minfiles Showing, the Kim, Ref. Site 63, and Figure 3. BC, Geological Survey best assay returns are[13]:

- Cu 4.03%
- Zn 0.82%
- Ag 109.70 g/t
- Au 0.69 g/t

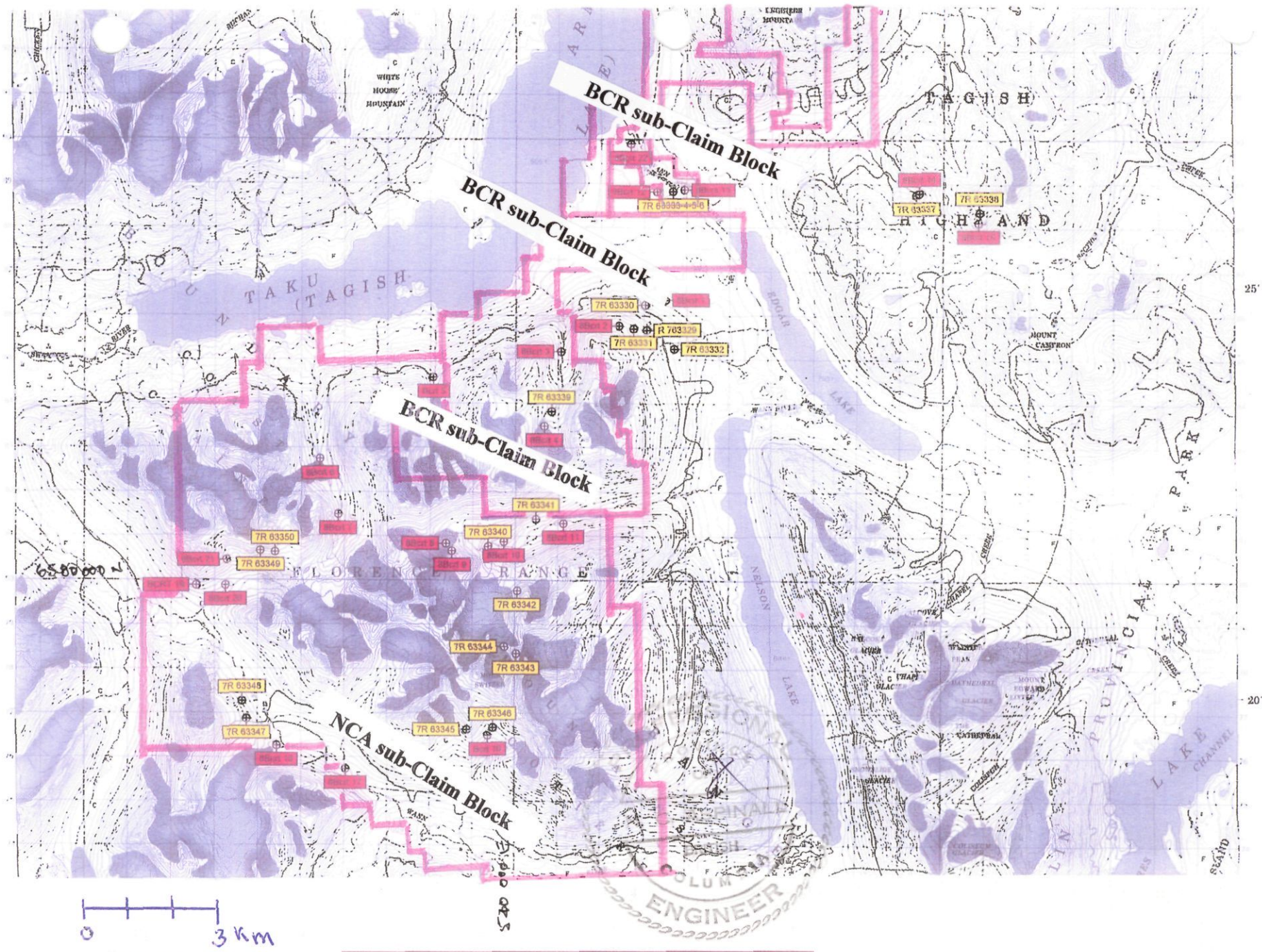
Taken across 4.5 to 6.0 metres.

At the Douglas Showing best returns collected in 2006 by BCR prospectors are: 610 ppb Au, 11.3 ppm Ag, 1868 ppm Cu, 6860 ppm Pb and 4136 ppm Zn, Figure 3.

These general areas was prospected in 2008, but the veins were not found, (writer did not have locations).

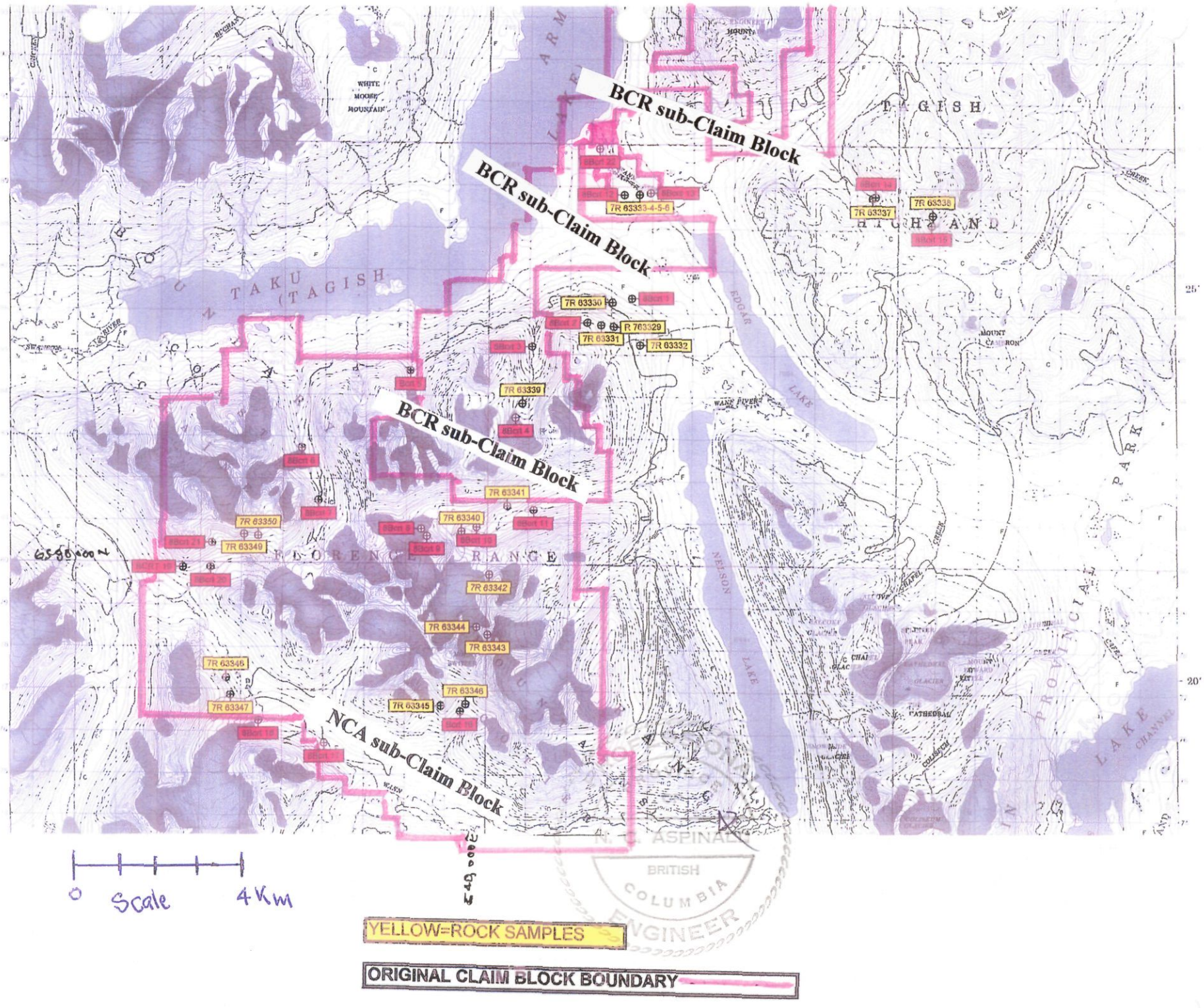
Within the BCR sub-claim block in the region of lower Wann River, at the Anyox-Rodeo showing massive pyrrhotite is present a shear zone 10cm – 20 cm thick and striking 140 degrees azimuth, dipping vertical. Mihalynuk[14] reports the presence of pentlandite, bornite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

[13] Bulletin 105
[14] Bulletin 105



Mt Switzer-Engineer Soil-Silt			Locations and Returns										
Datum	NAD27 Canada					Au							
Way Pt	Sector	Easting	Northing	Date and time	Elev. M	ppb	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	Zn
8Bcrt 1	8V	542968	6585016	24/09/2008 10:36	1350.9	<5	<0.2	<5	7	2	26	5	45
8Bcrt 2	8V	542932	6585219	24/09/2008 10:54	1355.1	5	<0.2	<5	10	14	28	70	64
8Bcrt 3	8V	541083	6585163	24/09/2008 11:33	1232.6	<5	<0.2	<5	5	5	16	25	39
8Bcrt 4	8V	540665	6583476	24/09/2008 11:40	1577.3	<5	<0.2	<5	14	14	34	75	67
BCRT 5	8v	536606	6584742	25/09/2008 11:40		15	0.2	<5	6	5	26	30	39
8Bcrt 6	8V	535451	6582729	24/09/2008 11:54	1230.8	<5	<0.2	<5	1	3	16	<5	38
8Bcrt 7	8V	535873	6581476	24/09/2008 11:59	1295.7	<5	<0.2	5	14	5	24	20	32
8Bcrt 8	8V	538501	6581070	24/09/2008 12:12	1619.1	<5	<0.2	<5	15	10	38	45	50
8Bcrt 9	8V	539030	6580711	24/09/2008 12:23	1545.6	<5	<0.2	<5	14	4	44	15	57
8Bcrt 10	8V	539979	6580790	24/09/2008 12:36	1273.1	<5	<0.2	5	12	4	32	15	64
8Bcrt 11	8V	540689	6581140	24/09/2008 12:47	1204	10	<0.2	5	12	13	30	60	49
8Bcrt 12	8V	543648	6588976	24/09/2008 13:05	740.1	<5	0.3	30	38	11	32	35	99
8Bcrs 13	8V	543852	6588910	24/09/2008 13:16	764.1	55	1.8	755	1677	51	10	140	21
8Bcrt 14	8V	549374	6588754	24/09/2008 13:55	1362.2	<5	0.3	40	57	5	30	5	143
8Bcrt 15	8V	549653	6588238	24/09/2008 14:07	1450.8	<5	0.2	10	19	12	26	45	90
Bcrt 16	8V	539369	6576519	26/09/2008 11:59	1677.3	15	0.2	<5	13	5	20	25	45
8Bcrt 17	8V	536057	6575744	26/09/2008 12:09	1226.8	20	0.2	<5	17	9	22	40	181
8Bcrt 18	8V	534469	6576267	26/09/2008 12:19	1296.6	<5	0.2	<5	11	<1	14	<5	34
8Bcrt 19	8V	532993	6570987	26/09/2008 12:31	1115.9	<5	<0.2	<5	1	10	10	5	21
8Bcrt 20	8V	533289	6579885	26/09/2008 12:42	1478.6	<5	0.2	5	14	9	52	15	93
8Bcrt 21	8V	533415	6580210	26/09/2008 12:53	1560	<5	2.6	<5	49	8	216	<5	188
8Bcrt 22	8V	542707	6589875	26/09/2008 13:07	673	<5	<0.2	<5	27	13	30	65	66

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
ENGINEER-MT SWITZER CLAIM BLOCK
GEOCHEMISTRY SOIL/SILT RETURNS 2008
SEPTEMBER 2008
FIGURE 4



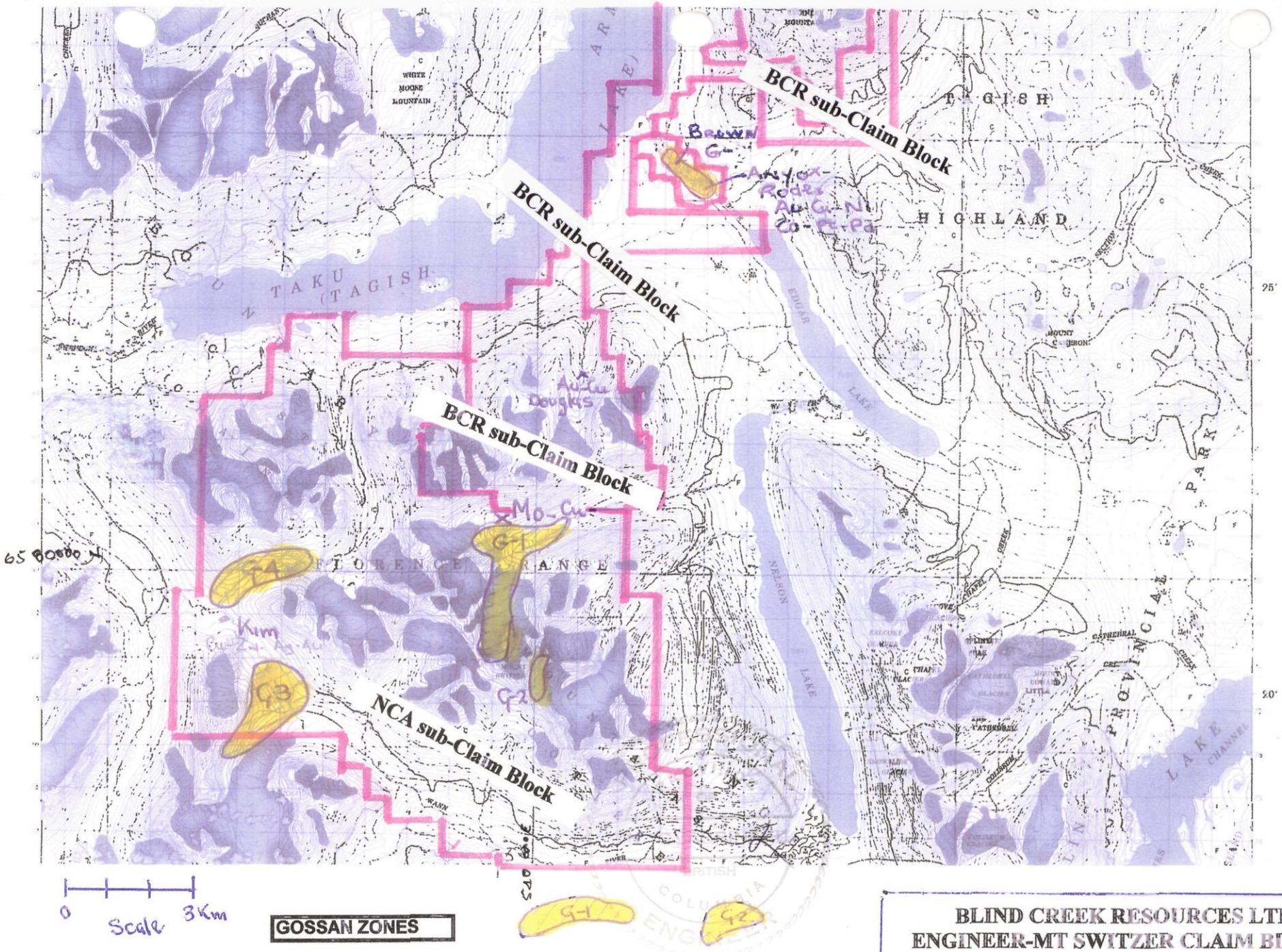
Mt Switzer-Engineer Rocks-Locations and Returns
Datum Nad 27 Canada

item	Wpt	Sector	Easting	Northing	Date time	Elevatio	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn
1	R 763329	8V	543064	6585659	24/09/2008 10:45	1356	7R63329	10	<0.2	<5	16	3	34	91
2	7R 63330	8V	543026	6586234	24/09/2008 0:00	1358	7R63330	5	<0.2	<5	3	<1	14	46
3	7R 63331	8V	542759	6585691	24/09/2008 0:00	1360	7R63331	5	<0.2	<5	5	<1	10	31
4	7R 63332	8V	543713	6585224	24/09/2008 0:00	1362	7R63332	10	0.2	<5	2	6	18	15
5	7R 63333	8V	543683	6588816	24/09/2008 0:00	765	7R63333	110	2.4	355	6539	9	18	63
6	7R 63334	8V	543683	6588816	24/09/2008 0:00	765	7R63334	20	0.8	<5	3401	4	12	22
7	7R 63335	8V	543683	6588816	24/09/2008 0:00	765	7R63335	15	1.1	85	6714	<1	2	28
8	7R 63336	8V	543683	6588816	24/09/2008 0:00	765	7R63336	25	1.0	140	4818	6	8	37
9	7R 63337	8V	549375	6588754	24/09/2008 0:00	1544	7R63337	10	<0.2	<5	21	<1	8	19
10	7R 63338	8V	550846	6588353	26/09/2008.00		7R63338	5	<0.2	<5	10	1	10	56
11	7R 63339	8v	540666	6583477	26/09/2008.00		7R63339	20	0.2	<5	4	<1	18	87
12	7R 63340	8V	539373	6580747	26/09/2008.00		7R63340	5	0.2	<5	85	3	40	76
13	7R 63341	8V	540487	6581381	26/09/2008.00		7R63341	10	<0.2	<5	6	354	16	49
14	7R 63342	8V	540060	6579755	26/09/2008.00		7R63342	5	2.1	15	892	3	18	68
15	7R 63343	8V	540037	6578335	26/09/2008.00		7R63343	5	<0.2	<5	5	4	8	6
16	7R 63344	8V	539765	6578502	26/09/2008.00		7R63344	5	0.3	<5	3	3	54	72
17	7R 63345	8V	538898	6576636	26/09/2008.00		7R63345	5	<0.2	<5	210	4	8	12
18	7R 63346	8V	539508	6576675	26/09/2008.00		7R63346	5	<0.2	<5	23	2	12	44
19	7R 63347	8V	533772	6576869	26/09/2008.00		7R63347	5	1.0	<5	6	5	66	193
20	7R 63348	8V	533667	6577274	26/09/2008.00		7R63348	5	0.3	<5	22	2	10	33
21	7R 63349	8V	534080	6580658	26/09/2008.00		7R63349	5	<0.2	<5	3	3	14	52
22	7R 63350	8V	534420	6580626	26/09/2008.00		7R63350	5	<0.2	<5	3	3	14	45

Mt Switzer-Engineer Rocks Tested for Au-Pd-Pt
Datum NAD27 Canada

Way Pt	Sector	Easting	Northing	Date	Elev. M	Sample ID	Au ppb	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
7R 63333	8V	543749	6588876	24/09/2008 0:00	765	7R63333	110	115	140
7R 63334	8V	543749	6588876	24/09/2008 0:00	765	7R63334	20	200	70
7R 63335	8V	543749	6588876	24/09/2008 0:00	765	7R63335	15	20	20
7R 63336	8V	543749	6588876	24/09/2008 0:00	765	7R63336	25	90	90

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
ENGINEER-MT SWITZER CLAIM BLOCK
GEOCHEMISTRY ROCK RETURNS 2008
SEPTEMBER 2008
FIGURE 5



BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD
ENGINEER-MT SWITZER CLAIM BLOCK
GOSSAN ZONES
SEPTEMBER 2008
FIGURE 6

A rock sample by the BC. Geological Survey Branch gave a best assay for the Anyox-Rodeo showing, Ref: site 17, Figure 3, as:[15]

- Au 0.02 g/t
- Cu 0.15 %
- Ni 0.60 %
- Co 0.12 %
- Pt < 15 ppb
- Pd 90 ppb

The Anyox-Rodeo showing was sampled in 2008, and above analytical returns are duplicated.

Further down river, at the Brown showing, Figure 3, site 26, best assay from a reported quartz vein grab sample by the BC. Geological Survey Branch, returned:[16]

- Au 94.27 g/t
- 1227.22 g/t

Associated with this best assay are reported:

- Tetrahedrite
- Chalcopyrite
- Pyrite
- Molybdenite
- Galena
- Sphalerite

It is understood, this sample came from Paleozoic to Proterozoic Boundary Ranges chlorite-actinolite schist and Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanics.

An attempt to locate the Brown showing was made during 2008, but was not successful.

At Engineer Mine, and perhaps extending outside of the five existing crown grants into the BCR sub-claim block, gold/electrum is the dominant mineralization. Mineralization occurs as sinuous low sulphidization quartz-carbonate vein systems ranging from 10 cm to 100 cm thick.

Sulphide gangue minerals seen are pyrite arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, allemontite, (AsSb).

Available government geological reports[17] inform geochemical data from the Engineer camp show elevated values of antimony, mercury, as well as arsenic. Tellurium is unique in that it has only been found at Engineer Mine to date.

[15] Ibid
[16] Ibid

At the Engineer Mine there are three readily accessible veins systems on the 5th Level. These are the Engineer Vein, The Double-Decker vein, and the Boulder-Governor Vein.

Two conspicuous visually seen minerals within the Engineer vein, but less in the Double-Decker vein and even less in the Boulder-Governor vein system is green mariposite (chrome mica) and roscoelite, (Vanadium mica). The latter as key mineral for locating high grade visible gold at the Engineer Mine.

Investigations, Observations and Results in 2008
Investigations completed in 2008 entailed:

1. A two day helicopter supported geochemical soil, stream silt and rock survey
2. This survey included geological observations at each landing site.
3. Base of operations was Atlin, B.C.

Sample method and Approach
A total of 21 silt stream samples, (prefixed BCRT, both upper and lower case) one soil (prefixed BCRS. Upper and lower case), and 22 rock samples, (prefixed 7R), Figures 4 and 5.

Stream and soil samples were collected in wet proof paper sample bags, numbered and dried on returning to base.

The one soil sample collected, by definition, was a spoils sample collected from a waste dump at the Anyox-Rodeo showing on the lower Wann River, (BCRS-13).

The Mt Switzer survey area consists of 80% outcrop. All rock samples were rock float. With the exception of rock samples (7R 6332-30-31-33) all rock samples collected could be identified with the source based on colour and boulder trains.

Stream and rock samples collected out-side the Engineer-Mt. Switzer Claim block, (Ref: 8BCRT 1, 2 and 7R 63329-32) was done so due the pervasive rocks trains, or either because the writer was trying to trace a major shear zone extending SE from the Engineer Mine, (Shear C, Ref: samples 8BCRT14, 15, and 7R 63337-38).

All sample locations were recorded using a GPS map 76 CSx unit using Datum NAD 27 Canada. On return to Atlin Base these sample locations were directly downloaded onto a lap-top computer using Ozi-Explorer software, (Version 3.95.4), then automatically plotted onto E-Topo Map Northwest British Columbia Software, (Item # E70005).

[17] Cairns GSC Memoir 1910, Mihalynuk 1999 and others.

Locations were then copied onto text files, converted to Excel files. When digital copies of analysis results wee received from the laboratory, these were then matched with the Excel files.

Geochemistry results are inconclusive, but geological observations do target areas for further exploration.

Observations

The amount of time per landing site and sample collection was dependent on the amount of gossans at the site as well as dependent on geological observations, but ranged from 10 minutes to 1.5 hours.

Geological observations indicate five main gossan zones, (G-1 to G-5) were noted within the Engineer-Mt Switzer Claim Block. Four gossan zones are located within the Mt Switzer area, and one within the lower Wann River area, Ref: Figure 6.

These gossans appear to be both associated with Sloko volcanic centres and geological contacts in older rocks. These gossans primarily are due to oxidation of disseminated pyrite in Sloko rocks, and disseminates pyrite and/or pyrrhotite in older metamorphic rocks.

Results, Ref: Figures 4, 5, 6.

Gossan 1 (G-1) shows outcrop with anomalous molybdenite (7R 63341) and talus with trace anomalous silver-copper (7R 63342, 7R 63345), during 2008, these two samples are the only two rocks that indicated anomalous precious-base metals in the Mt Switzer area

Gossan 2 (G-2) is an iron carbonate, (7R 63343, 7R 63344 and 7R 63346)

Gossan 3 (G-3) consist of iron oxidation after disseminated pyrrhotite in Florence Range schists, (7R 63347, 7R 63348)

Gossan 4 (G-4) consists of iron oxidization after disseminated pyrite in volcanics, (7R 63349-50).

Within the lower Wann River, observations made on historic man-made pits indicate gossan (G-5) are due to massive pyrrhotite which has in part oxidized, causing adjacent soils to become haematitic.

Rock sample 7R 63333 was collected from across a 10-20cm thick shear bearing 140 deg/vertical dip. Samples 7R-763334-35-36 are spoil dump samples from a historic man made pit, below the shear. These rock samples indicated anomalous gold-silver-arsenic-copper-platinum-palladium-cobalt-nickel.

One soil (spoils) sample from the same location sample proved anomalous, (8BCRS 13). This spoils sample showed higher than background gold-silver-arsenic-copper-molybdenum-cobalt-stibnite-nickel.

The Douglas trace gold-copper showing discovered in 2006 was not visited in 2008, because no report on its location was available at the time of this investigation, however one rock sample in the vicinity indicated hints of gold, (7R 63339).

Sampling Preparation, Analysis and Security

After the sampling program, on 26th September 2008 all samples were packed and driven in the writer's vehicle to Whitehorse ,Yukon Territory, and deposited with the senior technician at the Eco-Tech Laboratory Sample Preparation Laboratory.

Samples were processed into pulps and rejects at this laboratory before the pulps being shipped to the main Eco Tech Laboratory at 10041 Dallas, Drive Kamloops, British Columbia, V2C 6T4.

Samples were then analyzed/assayed according to the following methods.

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl: HN03:H20) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit. Detection limits are given below.

Detection Limit			Detection Limit		
	Low	Upper		Low	Upper
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm	Fe	0.01%	10.00%
Al	0.01%	10.0%	La	10ppm	10,000ppm
As	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mg	0.01%	10.00%
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mn	1ppm	10,000ppm
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mo	1ppm	10,000ppm
Ca	0.01%	10.00%	Na	0.01%	10.00%
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm	Ni	1ppm	10,000ppm
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm	P	10ppm	10,000ppm
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm	Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm
Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm			
Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm			
Ti	0.01%	10.00%			
U	10ppm	10,000pp			
V	1ppm	10,000ppm			
Y	1ppm	10,000ppm			
Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm			

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stages crushed to minus 10 meshes and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulveriser to -140 meshes. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

Samples over 1000 ppb Au and 30 ppm Ag are assayed.

Drilling

No drilling was carried on these claims during 2008, and no records of previous drilling are available

Geophysics

No geophysics was done within the project area in 2008. However, a geophysical, magnetometer and electromagnetic survey carried out over the lower Wann River in 1968 by J.S Brock[18] for Archer and Cathro over several Crown Grants along the river.

Cathro reported two grids, #1 and #2, were established by line-cutting as a basis for the survey.

The magnetic survey data, supported by electro-magnetic data, show strong anomalies within the survey area, some of which remain open. One of these anomalies corresponds directly with the strike and dip of the Rodeo-Anyox shear. Data indicate the shear to continue for least 1400 feet (426.72 metres).

Data also indicates other incipient magnetic anomalies are present.

Data Verification

The geochemical analyses carried out on this project in 2008 were done by qualified and respected professionals in the industry. Anomalous results from the Anyox-Rodeo showing on lower Wann River compare favourably with published results.[19]

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[18] A/R 01628
[19] Bulletin 105.

Adjacent Properties
Other gold-silver properties are situating in the area:

- CZM's current gold-silver 25 Fault Zone, (Tag Property)
- Happy Sullivan.
- Other properties

Unlike the Engineer Mine, these have never been put into production, but all can be collectively referred to as the Engineer Gold Camp[20].

The CZM property is reported to cover a 6 kilometre fault striking 25° NE ranging from 10 metres to 100 metres wide, believed to be a splay fault to the Llewellyn Fault, (projected at this location to be in the middle of Tagish Lake).

The Happy Sullivan property was discovered about the same time as the Engineer Mine in 1899. Two tunnels were driven during the years 1919-1933.[21]

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing
During 2008 there was no metallurgical work done on mineralized material from the project.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates
Although the Engineer Mine and adjacent areas are historic properties dating back to 1898, historic and recent data is definitely not National Instrument 43-101 compliant to consider a mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate.

Other Relevant Data
To the best of my knowledge there are no recognized mineral showings or relevant geological/geophysical/analytical data within the Engineer-Mt Switzer Project, other than those already mentioned in this report.

Interpretation and Conclusions
The following, in part, is taken from BC Geological Bulletin 105[22]. *Italics are the writers comments.*

The following pertains to the Mt Switzer area.

According to Mihalynuk, the search for gold mineralization in quartz veins dominated historic exploration in the Tagish Lake area. Few exploration efforts have targeted Sloko volcanic rocks in regional exploration for epithermal gold deposits.

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[20] ibid
[21] Tully, 1979
[22] Mihalynuk, 1999

Part of the problem is that the distribution of Sloko volcanics was not well known prior to the publication of Bulletin 105. An exploration program designed to discover deposits like the Skukum Gold Mine, according to Mihalynuk, might first look at geochemical gold, mercury and fluorine in stream silts.

On a more focused scale, investigation for quartz veins along late faults would be worthwhile. At the prospects scale, alteration in the form of alunite-kaolinite and proximal adularia-sericite alteration and associated manganese mineralization would be important.

Available government geological reports[23] inform that geochemical data from the Engineer camp show elevated values of antimony, mercury, as well as arsenic. Tellurium is unique in that it has only been found at Engineer Mine to date. *Geochemically, these minerals could be good path finders for gold at Mt. Switzer.*

Two conspicuous visually seen minerals within the Engineer vein, but less in the Double-Decker vein and even less in the Boulder-Governor vein system is green mariposite (chrome mica) and roscoelite, (Vanadium mica), the latter as key mineral for locating high grade visible gold at the Engineer Mine. Prospecting for these minerals at Mt. Switzer would also be important

Given the results, the writer now does not believe the geochemical silt survey, as just completed in the Mt Switzer region was effective in targeting mineralized outcrops. This is because the sample media sourced was primarily from unconsolidated glacial tills and re-deposited glaciolacustrine material, and the only media readily present given the speed of the survey. This sample media is now believed far too diluted to host traces of local mineralization unless directly on such exposures.

It is concluded the lack of anomalous silts as shown in this survey is not discouraging. It is concluded what is needed is careful prospecting and rock sampling program, seeking out samples of epithermal-mesothermal quartz, mariposite, rosceolite, and pertinent styles of alteration. Soil/silt geochemistry sampling should be restricted developed soil terrain to selected run-off streams, respectively.

The following pertains to the lower Wann River Area.

No streams silts were collected from this area, and only one soil, (actually a spoil sample).

The Wann River geology, published Geological Survey results, the 1968 magnetometer survey, and spoil/rock returns from this survey, when combined help to provide a highly prospective scenario to the area.

[23] Cairns GSC Memoir 1910, Mihalynuk 1999 and others.

Recommendations

It recommended that all 16 BCR claims be retained and the Mt Switzer gossan anomalies 1-4 be electronically re-staked, (The NCA sub-claim block was forfeited in October-November 2008).

The following is highly recommended;

1. Prior to field work, satellite 'QuickBird' photo coverage is obtained from the Engineer Mine area to the northern end of Edgar Lake, and separate coverage to include Mt Switzer Gossans #1-4.
2. Lineal structures interpreted from satellite photographs extending south from Engineer Mine to Wann River be prospected, soil/silt and rock sampled.
3. A GEMS 19v Magnetometer surveys be initiated across these lineal structures.
4. During winter months, magnetometer surveys over Tagish Lake to be conducted where the lineal structures project into Tagish Lake.
5. Independently, a separate GEMS 19v magnetometer survey is conducted over the lower Wann River to follow up 1968 survey, and to include Gossan 5. This survey should extend from Tagish Lake to the north Shore of Edgar Lake, and 1000 metres on either side of Wann River.
6. After magnetometer data is plotted, soil sampling/rock sampling should be conducted in the area to focus on all types of lineaments.
7. Depending on results, the next stage would be test drilling.
8. With respect to the Mt. Switzer gossans, initially detailed prospecting, rock sampling and mapping is recommended.
9. The above would be a 30 day program spread over three years, at a budget of $30,000.00 per year.

Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng
Geologist

10th February 2009.

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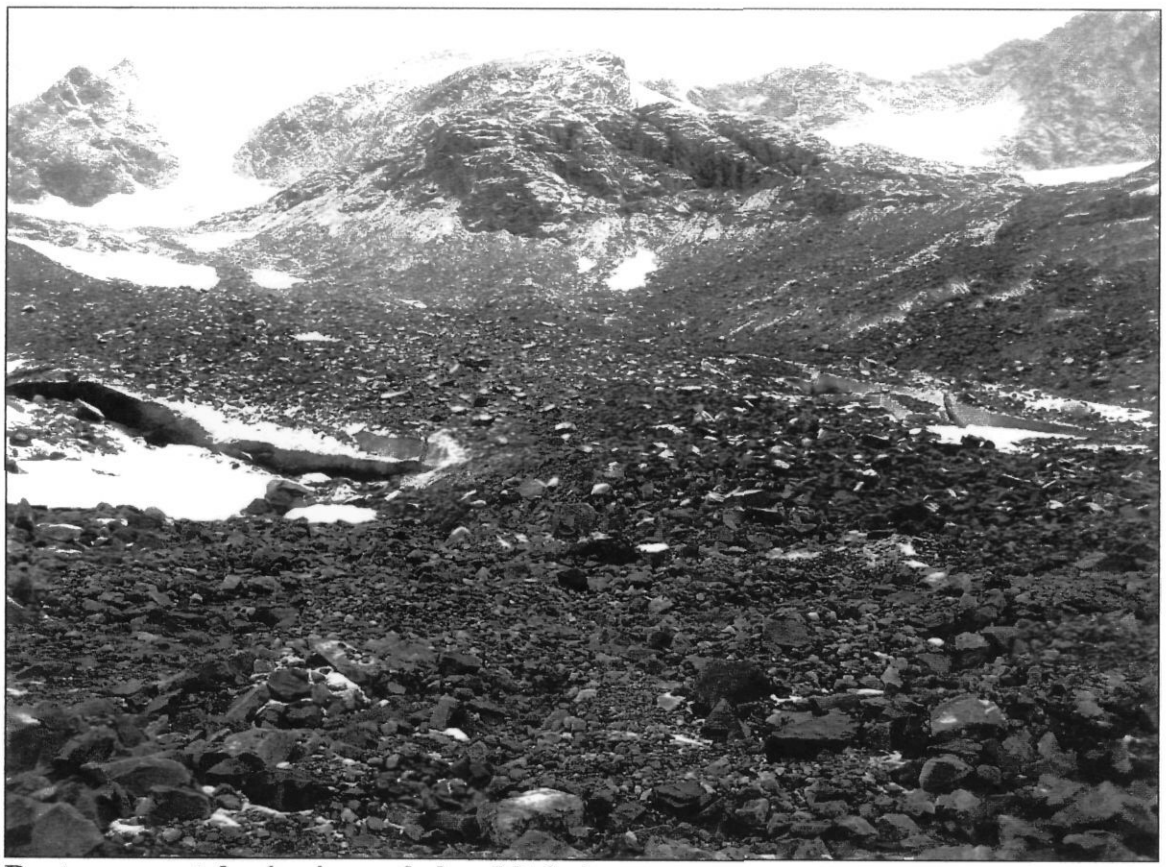
Web site for CZM
BC Map Place for preview Assessment Reports 10511, 07923, 09049 25357, 17263, 22075, 23211, 11631,

Appendices

Appendices

Photographs



Rusty gossan talus in cirque, below Mt Switzer.

Anyox-Rodeo showing on lower Wann River, featuring massive pyrrhotite with analytical traces to anomalous gold, cobalt, nickel, platinum, palladium and visible chalcopyrite in shear over 10-20 cm at 140° azimuth/ dip vertical

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Copies original Eco Tech Laboratory Data sheets, Analytical and Assays

05-Nov-08

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALY' K 2008- 1684

Clive Aspinall
3A Diamond Way
Whitehorse, YT
Y1a 6G4

No. of samples received: 21
Sample Type: Silt
Project: Mt. Switzer
Shipment #: 1
Submitted by: Clive Apsinall

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	8 BCRT 1	<5	<0.2	0.85	<5	315	10	0.35	<1	4	6	7	1.89	20	0.32	371	2	0.01	4	740	26	5	<20	19	0.04	<10	37	<10	10	45
2	8 BCRT 2	5	<0.2	0.98	<5	275	<5	0.35	4	7	7	10	2.25	10	0.63	657	14	0.01	15	780	28	70	<20	19	<0.01	<10	45	<10	4	64
3	8 BCRT 3	<5	<0.2	0.66	<5	95	<5	0.35	1	7	5	5	1.85	<10	0.51	328	5	0.01	6	960	16	25	<20	25	0.04	<10	36	<10	<1	39
4	8 BCRT 4	<5	<0.2	1.21	<5	325	<5	1.06	4	9	7	14	2.53	10	0.80	817	14	0.03	14	1050	34	75	<20	63	0.02	<10	48	<10	2	67
5	8 BCRT 5	15	0.2	0.70	<5	40	<5	0.39	2	6	12	6	1.13	<10	0.50	203	5	0.02	9	570	26	30	<20	39	0.03	<10	24	<10	<1	39
6	8 BCRT 6	<5	<0.2	0.35	<5	60	<5	0.16	<1	2	4	1	1.15	20	0.13	327	3	0.02	3	200	16	<5	<20	6	0.03	<10	9	<10	9	38
7	8 BCRT 7	<5	<0.2	1.04	5	80	5	0.53	1	7	24	14	1.46	<10	0.54	252	5	0.05	14	490	24	20	<20	42	0.06	<10	38	<10	<1	32
8	8 BCRT 8	<5	<0.2	0.91	<5	75	10	0.43	3	7	17	15	1.69	<10	0.50	258	10	0.04	15	510	38	45	<20	48	0.02	<10	38	<10	1	50
9	8 BCRT 9	<5	<0.2	0.89	<5	75	10	0.39	1	7	14	14	1.72	<10	0.48	290	4	0.03	8	580	44	15	<20	38	0.05	<10	36	<10	2	57
10	8 BCRT 10	<5	<0.2	0.89	5	80	5	0.39	1	7	11	12	1.79	<10	0.56	272	4	0.03	8	810	32	15	<20	39	0.04	<10	42	<10	<1	64
11	8 BCRT 11	10	<0.2	1.14	5	120	5	0.59	3	10	15	12	2.52	<10	0.61	255	13	0.07	15	810	30	60	<20	61	0.02	<10	70	<10	<1	49
12	8 BCRT 12	<5	0.3	1.13	30	155	<5	0.40	2	13	31	38	3.14	10	0.68	628	11	0.02	33	880	32	35	<20	32	0.02	<10	55	<10	4	99
13	8 BCRS 13	55	1.8	0.20	755	145	<5	0.08	13	72	7	1677	>10	<10	<0.01	16	51	0.03	434	700	10	140	<20	12	0.07	<10	24	<10	<1	21
14	8 BCRT 14	<5	0.3	0.47	40	265	5	0.54	2	14	7	57	3.53	<10	0.17	542	5	0.02	31	1170	30	5	<20	108	0.02	<10	26	<10	9	143
15	8 BCRT 15	<5	0.2	0.89	10	405	5	0.38	3	8	13	19	2.46	<10	0.17	1245	12	0.01	22	1760	26	45	<20	74	<0.01	<10	43	<10	2	90
16	8 BCRT 16	15	0.2	0.74	<5	65	<5	0.45	2	7	17	13	1.68	<10	0.63	310	5	0.02	14	1230	20	25	<20	29	0.03	<10	34	<10	2	45
17	8 BCRT 17	20	0.2	0.66	<5	120	5	2.64	4	6	16	17	1.46	<10	0.46	198	9	0.03	17	720	22	40	<20	78	0.02	<10	35	<10	<1	181
18	8 BCRT 18	<5	0.2	0.47	<5	90	<5	5.70	<1	4	10	11	0.93	<10	0.39	101	<1	0.03	8	790	14	<5	<20	233	0.05	<10	20	<10	2	34
19	8 BCRT 19	<5	<0.2	0.19	<5	55	10	0.20	2	6	26	1	5.91	30	0.03	123	10	0.02	6	540	10	5	<20	<1	0.07	<10	194	<10	1	21
20	8 BCRT 20	<5	0.2	0.76	5	185	<5	0.29	2	6	10	14	2.37	40	0.27	964	9	0.03	9	510	52	15	<20	<1	0.06	<10	23	<10	19	93
21	8 BCRT 21	<5	2.6	0.49	<5	55	10	0.11	1	4	2	49	2.30	40	0.10	829	8	0.01	<1	270	216	<5	<20	<1	0.04	<10	8	<10	13	188
22	8 BCRT 22	<5	<0.2	1.03	<5	205	5	1.26	4	9	19	27	2.38	10	0.66	455	13	0.03	23	630	30	65	<20	77	0.01	<10	47	<10	3	66
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	8 BCRT 1	5	<0.2	0.84	<5	320	5	0.33	<1	4	6	7	1.75	20	0.33	369	4	0.01	5	710	26	10	<20	22	0.03	<10	34	<10	10	45
10	8 BCRT 10	<5	<0.2	0.86	<5	75	10	0.38	2	7	11	11	1.71	<10	0.57	258	6	0.02	11	780	32	20	<20	39	0.03	<10	41	<10	<1	69
13	8 BCRS 13	55																												
19	8 BCRT 19	<5	0.2	0.19	<5	50	10	0.19	4	6	26	<1	5.99	20	0.05	131	12	0.02	13	520	12	10	<20	<1	0.03	<10	201	<10	2	21

Et #.	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	W	Y	Zn
Standard:																												
Till3			1.4	0.99	85	40	<5	0.54	2	12	59	24	1.97	10	0.59	295	10	0.02	36	430	26	45	<20	11	0.02	<10	39	<10	1	38
SF30		825																										

JJ/sa
df/1708
XLS/08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

04-Nov-08

Alex Stewart Geochemical
ECO TECH LABOR RY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4
www.alexstewart.com

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS 08- 8492

Clive Aspinall
3A Diamond Way
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 6G4

No. of samples received: 22
Sample Type:Rock
Project: Mt.Switzer
Shipment #:2
Submitted by: Clive Aspinall

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	7R63329	10	<0.2	1.97	<5	60	15	1.15	<1	23	47	16	4.36	10	1.30	295	3	0.18	7	1820	34	<5	<20	115	0.16	<10	86	<10	10	91
2	7R63330	5	<0.2	0.92	<5	165	5	0.59	<1	7	90	3	1.90	<10	0.60	366	<1	0.06	5	640	14	<5	<20	40	0.14	<10	46	<10	<1	46
3	7R63331	5	<0.2	0.25	<5	670	<5	2.69	<1	<1	60	5	1.32	20	0.28	860	<1	0.02	2	530	10	5	<20	193	0.02	<10	6	<10	5	31
4	7R63332	10	0.2	0.42	<5	40	15	0.89	<1	13	117	2	3.06	<10	0.16	305	6	<0.01	6	500	18	<5	<20	25	0.03	<10	11	<10	<1	15
5	7R63333	110	2.4	1.57	355	90	<5	0.97	2	55	58	6539	>10	<10	1.03	262	9	0.02	117	4620	18	<5	<20	16	0.13	<10	81	<10	<1	63
6	7R63334	20	0.8	0.07	<5	130	<5	0.11	3	1093	<1	3401	>10	<10	<0.01	27	4	<0.01	4118	<10	12	<5	<20	4	0.21	<10	9	<10	<1	22
7	7R63335	15	1.1	0.24	85	15	<5	0.95	<1	25	13	6714	2.58	<10	0.46	120	<1	0.02	58	2310	2	<5	<20	3	0.03	<10	24	<10	<1	28
8	7R63336	25	1.0	0.22	140	75	<5	0.68	<1	674	5	4818	>10	<10	0.22	95	6	0.01	2749	1620	8	<5	<20	6	0.13	<10	14	<10	<1	37
9	7R63337	10	<0.2	0.56	<5	90	<5	0.30	<1	6	105	21	0.80	<10	0.22	86	<1	0.09	18	120	8	<5	<20	65	0.06	<10	11	<10	<1	19
10	7R63338	5	<0.2	0.26	<5	205	10	>10	<1	8	24	10	3.11	<10	0.44	1658	1	0.03	5	850	10	<5	<20	607	0.04	<10	46	<10	7	56
11	7R63339	20	0.2	0.92	<5	170	5	4.34	<1	12	36	4	2.66	10	0.85	950	<1	0.02	7	1230	18	<5	<20	259	0.03	<10	18	<10	4	87
12	7R63340	5	0.2	1.52	<5	50	<5	0.18	<1	25	84	85	4.02	<10	0.78	804	3	0.02	47	370	40	<5	<20	19	0.05	<10	22	<10	3	76
13	7R63341	10	<0.2	1.34	<5	105	10	0.42	<1	11	90	6	2.71	<10	0.95	367	354	0.07	7	900	16	5	<20	251	0.15	<10	63	<10	1	49
14	7R63342	5	2.1	1.16	15	25	<5	0.73	<1	5	92	892	0.57	<10	0.13	86	3	0.17	7	160	18	<5	<20	107	0.02	<10	4	<10	1	68
15	7R63343	5	<0.2	0.34	<5	30	<5	<0.01	<1	2	61	5	1.69	<10	0.03	16	4	<0.01	3	30	8	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	6
16	7R63344	5	0.3	0.10	<5	<5	10	>10	1	11	18	3	3.19	<10	4.68	1210	3	<0.01	5	80	54	20	<20	1191	0.04	<10	30	<10	<1	72
17	7R63345	5	<0.2	0.28	<5	30	<5	0.65	<1	55	53	210	3.28	<10	0.46	115	4	0.04	46	130	8	<5	<20	15	0.10	<10	75	<10	<1	12
18	7R63346	5	<0.2	0.67	<5	50	<5	0.20	<1	7	106	23	1.80	<10	0.46	151	2	0.07	13	280	12	<5	<20	21	0.09	<10	33	<10	<1	44
19	7R63347	5	1.0	0.30	<5	65	5	0.14	2	3	96	6	2.24	30	0.02	503	5	0.05	3	220	66	<5	<20	<1	0.03	<10	3	<10	19	193
20	7R63348	5	0.3	0.17	<5	35	<5	0.03	<1	1	121	22	1.36	40	<0.01	200	2	0.06	4	30	10	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	<1	<10	10	33
21	7R63349	5	<0.2	1.06	<5	60	15	0.51	<1	10	64	3	3.60	<10	1.01	744	3	0.09	3	1710	14	<5	<20	64	0.20	<10	69	<10	12	52
22	7R63350	5	<0.2	1.03	<5	65	10	0.44	<1	9	68	3	3.30	<10	0.90	678	3	0.09	3	1470	14	<5	<20	60	0.19	<10	64	<10	14	45
QC DATA:																														
peat:																														
1	7R63329	5	<0.2	1.98	<5	55	10	1.14	<1	23	46	19	4.39	10	1.30	295	3	0.18	9	1820	30	<5	<20	115	0.16	<10	85	<10	10	90
5	7R63333	120																												

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 8492 Clive Aspinall

Et #.	Tag #	Au	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Zn
8	7R63336																												
10	7R63338	5	<0.2	0.26	<5	210	5	>10	<1	8	24	10	3.07	<10	0.43	1643	<1	0.03	4	810	10	<5	<20	610	0.04	<10	45	<10	7	56
19	7R63347		1.0	0.30	<5	60	<5	0.12	2	3	95	6	2.24	30	0.02	499	6	0.05	3	220	64	<5	<20	<1	0.03	<10	3	<10	19	193
Resplit:																													
1	7R63329	10	<0.2	2.04	<5	60	10	1.17	<1	23	48	16	4.46	<10	1.33	303	3	0.19	8	1820	30	<5	<20	119	0.16	<10	88	<10	10	89
Standard:																													
Pb129a			12.0	0.84	5	65	<5	0.47	58	6	11	1381	1.59	<10	0.65	356	5	0.03	6	410	6160	20	<20	31	0.06	<10	18	<10	<1	>10000
SF30		840																											

JJ/nw
df/1708s
XLS/08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008-8492

Clive Aspinall
3A Diamond Way
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 6G4

01-Dec-08

No. of samples received: 22
Sample Type:Rock
Project: Mt.Switzer
Shipment #:2
Submitted by: Clive Aspinall

ET #.	Tag #	Au ppb	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
5	7R63333	110	115	140
6	7R63334	20	200	70
7	7R63335	15	20	20
8	7R63336	25	90	90

QC DATA:

Standard:

PGMS-8	850	1530	430

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/ap
XLS/08

Cost of Field Work, 24th-26th September 2008, From Atlin, B.C. and Reporting, 4th-10th February 2009, in Whitehorse, YT.

2 days field work Clive Aspinall.....$1,600.00

Vehicle Rental, including Gasoline and Oil, three days.....$80.00

Analytical. 44 Samples at $30 each.....$1,320.00

Discovery Helicopter Ltd Support..... .....$3,481.67

Six Days Report, Figure Preparation. $4,800.00

Report Reproduction.....$100.00

Total.....$11,381.67

Qualifications of writer

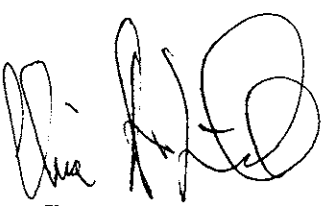
I, **N. Clive ASPINALL,** of Pillman Hill, the community of Atlin, British Columbia, and the City of Whitehorse Y.T do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist with private offices within the above community and City
- I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, with B.Sc degree in Geology (1964), and a Masters degree (1987) from the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England, in Mining Geology.
- I am registered member of the Associations of Professional Engineers in the province of British Columbia.
- I have no material interest in present BCR existing claims covered by this report, but have had material interest in the NCA sub-claim block on and around Mt. Switzer before these claims were forfeited in October-November of 2008.
- I have practiced mineral exploration for 52 years, in countries such as Libya, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Morocco, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, USA, Newfoundland, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Canada.

I am author of: **Blind Creek Resources Ltd Engineer-Mt Switzer Project, Tagish Lake Area, Atlin Mining Division, and British Columbia. Assessment Work Covering Tenures 411090, 411091, 411092, 411093, 411094, 503984, 521228, 525258, 525419, 525445, 525536, 526505, 526506,526885, 541829, 542086, Centered at Latitude 59° 25′ 18.0″ North, Longitude 134° 16′ 38.5 ″West.**

Signed in Whitehorse, YT, 10th February 2009.

Respectfully submitted,



N. CLIVE ASPINALL, M.Sc, P.Eng.
Geologist