BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 30624

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Event Number 4251710

Blind Creek Resources Ltd Otter-Spruce Creek Project Covering Geological, Geochemistry and Magnetometer Surveys Work Done on Tenures# 521544,521545,521547,521549,521563,521564,521591,521595, 521593 Main Block of Mineral Claims, Centred at 59° 33' 00.00''N and 133° 28' 00.00'' W, NTS 104N/11 Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia Canada By N. Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng



Dredge and Trommel, Upper Spruce Creek, Atlin BC, November 2008

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

Date of Report: 6TH March 2009 Date of Field Work: 20th October-30th November 2008 Notice of Work permit: Non-Mechanical



BRITISH COLUMBIA The Best Place on Earth Ministry of Energy Mines & Potroloum Posouroop	T
Mining & Minerals Division BC Geological Survey	ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY
EVENT 4261710 TITLE OF REPORT (type of survey(s)) Blind Creek Resources Lind Otteur-Energy	Prolect 142 284 52
author(s) Geological, Geochemical and Magnetor	meter Surveys
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)	YEAR OF WORK 2008
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)	
PROPERTY NAME OFFICY - Struce Creek Project CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) TRAVELS# 521544, 521 521549, 521563, 521564, 521591, 5	545 521547 521595, 521593
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MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN MINING DIVISION <u>ATLIN</u> NTS 104N LATITUDE <u>59 ° 33 ° 00,00</u> LONGITUDE <u>133 ° 28 ° 00</u> . OWNER(S) 1) <u>BLIND</u> CREEK RESURCES LOD	0 C1 " (at centre of work)
MAILING ADDRESS <u>ISH FLOUE - 675 West Hastings Stu</u> <u>Vancouver</u> , <u>B.C.</u> <u>Canada</u> <u>V6B1~2</u> OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work] 1) <u>AS ABOVE</u> 2)	eet
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GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)		Tenvices	4
Ground, mapping		521544.521545	5000.00-
Photo interpretation	A	521547 521549	
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)	# 5	521563 521564	
Ground		521591,5295	31
Magnetic <u>38</u>	Kilometres (521593	32 284
Electromagnetic			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
GEOCHEMICAL			
number of samples analysed for)			
Soil IT AU	Yrochem + 281CP	521247,521545	\$ 75
sitt v	<u> </u>	W N	>2000 74
Rock	N N 1	521563	· /
RILLING			
total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core		·	-
Non-core			·
ELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Mineralographic		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Metallurgic			
ROSPECTING (scale, area)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
REPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)	·····	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>**</u>
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			1
Legal surveys (scale, area)		1 1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Other			

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Qualifications of Writer

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Requires Surfer 8 Software to Plot Data.

Summary

In 2008 exploration targets continued to be listwanite gold associated rocks within the Blind Creek Resources Ltd Main Block of claims. Objectives were to locate areas that could be drilled with a high confidence to intercept listwanite affiliated gold sections.

Location of Blind Creek Resources Ltd Main Block claims lies east of the community of Atlin, in Northwest British Columbia. All claims can be serviced by local roads leading to or from Atlin, and have road access to the Alaska Highway and the city of Whitehorse 180 kilometres to the northwest in the Yukon Territory.

The Main Block of 47 claims has a total area of 35,821.57 hectares. This area was too large to cover in a 1.5 month program. Work was therefore concentrated on 9 claims within the above block, totaling 8,936.35 hectares, centered at latitude 59° 33' 00.00''N, longitude 133° 28' 00.00W.

Specifically within these 9 claims work was focused in the lower Otter Creek, lower and upper Spruce Creek areas, located 10 to 20 kilometres east of Atlin. Work included geological observations, geochemical sampling, and a reconnaissance magnetometer Survey using a GEM-19T v.70 instrument.

Work was carried out by the writer, on behalf of Blind Creek Resources Ltd from 20th October to 30th November 2008, using Atlin as base of operations.

Data collected during the 2008 Surveys singled out the lower Otter Creek area for further follow-up work. Regards lower Spruce Creek and upper Spruce Creek, it is concluded both are not prospective for hard rock hosted listwanite gold deposits. However lower Spruce, especially its north and south banks remain highly prospective for placer gold.

The lower Otter Creek area requires further geological-geochemical-magnetic Surveys to delineate specific targets for carbonatized serpentinites with dismembered Cache Creek volcanic and sedimentary rocks, before drilling with improved confidence.

Faulting, either thrusts or normal associated with targets are considered key factors to locating listwanite gold deposits in the Atlin camp, and that mineralization would likely be hosted within the associated carbonatized-silicified Cache Creek rocks rather than the carbonatized silicified ultra-basic rocks.

It would appear listwanite placer gold sources that once appeared on pre-Tertiary outcrops, except for a few examples, have long since been eroded away. Therefore deep diamond drilling over selected targets is a consideration.

Deeper seated gold sections are evident from recent drilling operations in the Atlin camp. Finding larger sections with viable economic gold is the ultimate challenge.

Introduction

In the year 2004, prior to mineral title on line electronic staking, Blind Creek Resources Ltd, (BCR) staked two blocks of mineral claims near Atlin, within the Atlin Mining Division. The largest block of 47 mineral claims totaling 35,821.56 hectares is referred to as the Main Block, Ref: Figure 1.

The second block of 5 mineral claims was staked adjacent but are not contiguous is referred to as the Como Lake Block, comprises 2,261.17 hectares. Assessment work done in that block is recorded in a separate report¹.

In 2008 exploration targets continued to be listwanite gold associated rocks within the Main Block. Work was concentrated in the lower Otter Creek, lower and upper Spruce Creek areas, all located 10 to 20 kilometres east of Atlin. Work included geological observations, geochemical sampling, and a reconnaissance magnetometer Survey using a GEM-19T v.70 instrument, operating without base station facilities.

Listwanite gold deposits are associated with tectonically dismembered ophiolite sequences in accreted oceanic terranes. The tectonic setting in the Atlin camp typifies thrusting and stacking of such lithologies, producing favourable host rocks (serpentinite), and geological structures conducive to mineralized fluid flow.²

Other such geological situations occur along the length of the Canadian Cordillera include Slide Mountain, (as in Cassiar) and Bridge River terranes.³

The prime example however is the Californian Mother Lode and adjacent gold camps.

The following combinations of geological criteria are present in the immediate Atlin area⁴:

- 1. Presence of dismembered ophiolitic sequences, (Monarch Mountain, MT Munro, Boulder-Ruby Creeks)
- 2. serpentinization of ultramafic rock, (Monarch Mountain)
- 3. faulting and/or thrusting, (Monarch Mountain Thrust)
- 4. carbonatization plus silicification, (Yellowjacket, Imperial, Beavis, Lakeview properties)
- 5. formation of listwanites, (Yellowjacket, Imperial, Beavis, Lakeview properties))
- 6. carbonatization and quartz veining of meta-andesite basalt, (Yellowjacket, Imperial, Beavis, Lakeview properties)
- 7. carbonatization of felsic dike rocks, (Beavis and Anaconda properties)

¹ Aspinall, 2009

² Ash and Arksey, 2001

³ Ibid

⁴ See Ash, 1994



BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD MAIN CLAIM BLOCK

LOCATION MAP SPRUCE-OTTER CREEK PROJECT ATLIN MINING DIVISION OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2008 FIGURE 1

95 - ∠004 Garmin Ltd. or its subsidiaries

9. presence of mariposite, or fuchsite, (Yellowjacket, Imperial, Lakeview properties)

Field work was carried out by the writer, on behalf of BCR from 20th October to 30th November 2008, using Atlin as base of operations.

The 2008 work was not successful in locating specific drill targets for listwanite associated rocks, but did confirm an area requiring more field study prior to carrying out a drill program with improved confidence. This area is the very same Otter Creek where BCR conducted a drill program in 2007.

Reliance on Other Experts

Reliance of J.D Aitkin's, geological map of Atlin, 1959 edition, as always, proved an essential foundation for this work.

Chris H Ash, P.Geo, formally of BC. Geological Survey, provided consultation and unpublished digital data on the Atlin area. Papers by Mihalynuk and Sacks of the BC Geological Survey were also referenced, including others.

Thanks to Shirley Connolly of Atlin, who allowed me to review archive mining reports and memos in her mining files.

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

Location, Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography

The BCR Otter-Spruce Creek Project is centered at: Latitude 59° 33' 00.00"N and Longitude 133° 28' 00.00W.

The community of Atlin is situating on the east Shore of Atlin Lake, at an elevation of 2,190 feet, (670m) ASL, and 180 road kilometres from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Whitehorse is a modern Canadian city with a range of accommodation, super markets, vehicle rentals, and commercial direct flights to Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton.

Depending on preferred entry into the BCR Otter-Spruce project area, access lies 8 to 20 kilometres east of the community of Atlin, BC. Most of the 47 claims can be serviced by local roads leading to or from Atlin. Ref: Figures 1, 2, and 3.

The project area has several placer mining roads in various conditions, with Spruce Creek mining roads being the better. Otter Creek roads for the most part require an ATV in summer or Skidoo in winter, or simply walking to travel full length of the creek.

Atlin winter snow arrives to stay at the end of October and last until May. Atlin Lake freezes over by the end of December or early in January and breaks-up around the middle of May. Temperatures in the winter months range down to -40 degrees Centigrade, with summer temperatures reaching 18 degrees Centigrade.

The topography on the east side of Atlin Lake, (elevation 668 metres) consists of gentle rolling glaciated mountains. Relief in the Otter Creek-Spruce Creek valleys ranges between 1000 metres to 1300 metres ASL, while surrounding mountains peak up to 1,658 metres.

Property Description and Local Culture

In keeping with the newly inaugurated electronic staking system in British Columbia, in 2005 Blind Creek Resources Ltd converted its legacy mineral claims to electronically staked mineral claims.

The Main Block claims are now held by 47 contiguous tenures, and work applied by 2008 work should keep all claims in standing until 1st July 2009. These claims are listed in Table 1, Ref: Figure 2.

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BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD MAIN CLAIM BLOCK GROUP JANUARY 2009.												
	Y	ELLOW INDICA	ATES TO V	VHICH CLAIM	S 2008 WOF	RK APPLIED)					
Number	Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)				
1	540000	BLIND	203166					205 004				
	510928	BLIND	(100%)	104N	2005/apr/18	2009/jul/01	GOOD	395.084				
2	510932	CREEK 2	(100%)	104N	2005/apr/18	2009/jul/01	GOOD	329.444				
3	501544		203166	10.00	00051-1107			1000.07				
J	521544		203166	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1000.27				
4	521545		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1163.141				
5	521547		203166	10.00	00051-007	00005 1001		992 0007				
Ŭ	521547		203166	1041	2005/06027	2009/jul/01	GOOD	003.9997				
6	521549		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1147.66				
7	521550		203166	1041	2005/	00005 1004		1292 005				
,	521550		203166	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1203.995				
8	521552		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1200.913				
q	521554		203166	1041	0005/00/07	2000/5-1104	0000	641 122				
Ŭ	521554		203166	104N	2005/000/27	2009/jui/01	GOOD	041.133				
10	521555		(100%)	104 N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	823.397				
11	521556		203166	104N	2005/act/27	2000/5-1/04	0000	1269 207				
	521550		203166	1041	2005/06027	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1300.297				
12	521557		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	918.904				
13	521558		203166	104N	2005/000/27	2000/6-1/04	0000	1160 622				
	021000		203166	1041	2005/06027	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1109.022				
14	521559	1	(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1070.797				
15	521560		203166	104N	2005/oct/27	2000/60/01	0000	969 627				
	02.000		203166	10411	2005/06027	2009/jul/01	GOOD	505.021				
16	521561		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	985.84				
17	521562	1	(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	936 059				
			203166	104N	2000/00027	2003/jul/01	0000	000.009				
18	521563	1.000	(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1082.489				
19	521564		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1165 261				
-			203166		2000/00027	2000/jui/01	COOD	1100.201				
20	521565		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	969.811				
21	521575		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	985,349				



			203166			1		1
22	521576		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1167.234
23	521577		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	823.072
24	521578		203166 (100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/101/01	6000	1167 011
25	521570		203166	10111	2000/00020	2003/jul/01	6000	005.540
20	521579		203166	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	805.513
26	521581		(100%) 203166	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	887.093
27	521587		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	724.167
28	521589		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	723.854
29	521590		203166 (100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/iu1/01	COOD	657 215
30	521501		203166		2000/00/20	2003/ju/01	0000	007.210
50	521591		203166	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	984.682
31	521593		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	721.761
32	521594		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	721.936
33	521595		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	787.083
34	521597		203166 (100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	C00D	475 601
25			203166		2000/00020	2003/ju/01	GOOD	470.001
35	521599		(100%) 203166	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	426.685
36	521600		(100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	245.876
37	522314	ROSE TOP	(100%)	104N	2005/nov/15	2009/jul/01	GOOD	410.471
38	522315	BOTTOM	203166 (100%)	104N	2005/nov/15	2009/jul/01	GOOD	410 621
39	522316	LEFT OF	203166	104N	2005/201/15	200006-1104	0000	410 726
	022010	JOHNSON	203166	1041	2005/100/15	2009/jul/01	GOOD	410.730
40	522317	NINE	(100%)	104N	2005/nov/15	2009/jul/01	GOOD	147.891
41	548471	EAST	(100%)	104N	2007/jan/02	2009/jul/01	GOOD	410.6081
42	548472	EAST 2	(100%)	104N	2007/jan/02	2009/jul/01	GOOD	410.8286
43	548940	EAST 3	203166 (100%)	104N	2007/ian/09	2009/jul/01	GOOD	410 9152
44	548941	FASTA	203166	10451	2007/5 (00		0000	444 4400
AE	510011	ENGT	203166	1041	2007/jan/09	2009/jul/01	GOOD	411.1490
40	548942	EAST 5	(100%) 203166	104N	2007/jan/09	2009/jul/01	GOOD	411.3489
46	548943	EAST 6	(100%)	104N	2007/jan/09	2009/jul/01	GOOD	378.615
47	548944	EAST 7	(100%)	104N	2007/jan/09	2009/jul/01	GOOD	197.6049
	Total							
	nectares							35,821.57

Because the 47 mineral tenures are too large an area to complete an effective ground program over 40 days, work was carried on 9 mineral claims or parts thereof. These 9 claims are listed in Table 2, Ref: Figure 3.



Table 2												
	Blind Creek Resources Ltd Yellow Indicates on what claims work was done in 2008											
ITEM	Tenure Number	Project work area	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	CLAIMS(ha)				
1	521544	L/Otter Creek L/Otter	203166 (100%) 203166	104M049	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1000.27				
2	521545	Cr.	(100%)	104M049	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1163.141				
3	521547	L/Otter Cr.	203166 (100%) 203166	104M049	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	883.9997				
4	521549	Creek	(100%)	104M	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1147.66				
5	521563	L/Spruce Creek	203166 (100%) 203166	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1082.489				
6	521564	Creek	(100%)	104N	2005/oct/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1165.261				
7	521591	U/Spruce Creek U/Spruce	203166 (100%) 203166	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	984.682				
8	521595	Creek	(100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	787.083				
9	521593	U/Spruce Creek	203166 (100%)	104N	2005/oct/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	721.761				
	Total							8,936.35				

The Atlin area is traditionally territory of the Taku River Tlingit First Nations. There are a reported 500 Taku River Tlingit people who call Atlin home, however only about 250 presently live in the Atlin area. The other 250 are reported to be "outside" this traditional territory in order to find work.

Members of the Taku River Tlingit have worked for the writer in mineral exploration in the past, and make excellent field personnel. Some members of the Taku River Tlingit have advanced first aid training, heavy equipment expertise, and a good knowledge of mineral exploration and mining. Other Tlingit communities are Carcross and Teslin in the Yukon Territory.

History

Atlin became known as a productive Canadian placer gold camp in the year 1898, after the discoveries by Miller and McLaren, who first found placer gold in paying quantities⁵. Placer gold was found initially on Pine Creek and later its tributaries, Spruce, Otter, Ruby, Boulder and Birch creeks, all east of Atlin. Production of placer gold, as determined by Holland⁶ between the years 1898 to 1945 is tabulated in Table 3.

Table 5. Gold Productio	n from Atlin Creeks. 1898-1945	
Creek Name	Ounces of Gold Produced 1898-1945	Alter of
Spruce Creek	262,603	
Pine Creek	138,144	
Boulder Creek	67,811	
Ruby Creek	55,272	
McKee Creek	46,953	
Otter Creek	20,113	
Wright Creek	14,729	
Birch Creek	12,898	
All others, (21 Creeks)	15,624	
Total	634,147	13/01-0

⁵ Geological Survey Branch, Paper No. 26, 1910.

⁶ Holland, S.S., 1950

Placer mining history of Otter and Spruce Creeks is summarized below⁷, Ref: Figure 3B.

Otter Creek flows north into the west end of Surprise Lake about 18 kilometres northeast of Atlin, Ref: Figure 3B. The main part of the creek is about 10 kilometres long with a 5 kilometre long west flowing spurs at its southern end.

The creek has been worked more or less continuously from the time of the discovery of gold on Pine Creek in 1898. Approximately 20,113 ounces of gold were recovered from the creek between 1898 and 1945 making it the sixth largest producer in the Atlin area. Most was taken by hydraulic and underground operations near the mouth of the creek.

The lower section of Otter Creek flows over mafic volcanics of the Permian Cache Creek Group, and ultramafic rocks of the Permian Atlin Intrusions, (see below). The ultramafic rocks are often highly altered to talc, serpentinite with silicification and iron-carbonate alteration. These rocks are generally in contact with chert and argillite of the Cache Creek Group, which are exposed further up the stream. The creek is located close to the southern margin of the Late Cretaceous Surprise Lake Batholith, Ref: Figure 3C.

Reportedly, three pay channels were placer mined on Otter Creek, one on bedrock, one 10 metres above, and one 20 metres above. Like many creeks in Atlin, the richest pay came from the first 1.8 to 2.4 metres of gravel above bedrock. Where bedrock was highly altered and fractured, placer gold was also mined in bedrock down to one metre.

Historic mining was concentrated in the lower section near Surprise Lake and in a west flowing branch. Some exploratory drilling was carried out.

Spruce Creek flows northwest into Pine Creek about 4 kilometres east of Atlin. Historically hydraulic mining and steam shovel operations were done on the main part of Spruce Creek but by far the majority of gold was recovered by significant underground development in the early 1900's. From 1898 to 1945, approximately 262,603 ounces of gold were recovered from Spruce Creek making at that time the largest placer gold producer in the Atlin camp, (Pine Creek later surpassed Spruce Creek).

Archive underground plans available of Spruce Creek suggest this area was actively placer mined underground pre-1930s over a zone up to 4.5 kilometres long. Interpretations of other records show a certain Spruce Mining Company and others were placer underground mining a section on Spruce Creek 900 metres long and returning grades of gold ranging up to 1/4 oz /cu.yarð. The Nolan mine was a placer underground operation on Spruce Creek, and its shaft, remnants of its camp and work shops still stand on the Creek today. With the exception of the Nolan mine, all underground placer workings have been destroyed by more recent open pit mining.

⁷ MinFiles, 1998.

⁸ Shirley Connolly Archives.



Figure 3B, After Payie, G., Geotronics Consulting Inc, 2008



BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD Geology Atlin Camp Figure 3C After Technical Report, Payie, G. 2008, and others N

On both creeks, as others in the Atlin region, mining operations grew in scale during the 1970's to 1980's due to heavy equipment available, and total gold production from the Atlin camp could now be easily be in the millions of ounces range.

Although activity has decreased since the turn of the century, mining operations are still taking place on Otter and Spruce Creeks, besides others within the camp.

Hard rock mining within the Atlin camp has been less rewarding. On the east side of Atlin Lake, there has been only one hard rock gold producer, which was worked between 1899-1902. This is Imperial property, were a reported total production of 1.5 kg of gold was recovered.

The Atlin Ruffner mine located 23 kilometres northeast of Atlin has been an intermittent silver-lead-zinc-gold producer between 1916 and 1981. Reported grades are 0.42 g/t Au, 267 g/t Ag, and 5% combined lead-zinc. Atlin Ruffner mine is not a listwanite style deposit.

Since the 1960's Atlin has become a seasonal mineral exploration hub for Northwest British Columbia.

In 1966 Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited set up a field office in Atlin initially to looking asbestos, but discovered molybdenite on Ruby Creek 26 kilometres northeast of Atlin, (with Adanac Exploration and Mining Ltd), and re-focused on this mineral as well as tungsten and uranium within the Surprise Lake Batholith. The Ruby Creek molybdenite property was optioned initially to Kerr Addison Mines Ltd, (and in the 1980's to Placer Development Ltd).

In 1974 mineral exploration came to a virtual stop when British Columbians elected an anti-mining provincial government into power, the BC-NDP. Most exploration activities went on hold until 1981.

Mining companies returned in force to the Atlin camp in 1981 seeking lode gold-silver. Yukon Revenue Ltd acquired the Lakeview property and found traces of gold in a quartz vein system within meta-andesite basalt adjacent to carbonatized serpentinite rocks.

In 1982 Kerr Dawson Consultants and Associates carried out gold exploration on behalf of John McFarland of Seattle on upper Otter and Wright creeks⁹.

Cream Silver Mines Ltd acquired the Lakeview property during the mid 1980's and carried out a drill program intersecting isolated gold grades up to 0.21 oz/t over 14 feet.

In 1983-84 Standard Gold Mines Ltd carried out mineral exploration on upper Dominion Creek. Placer Development Ltd optioned this property about a year later.

⁹ A/R 10,537

About the same time Homestake Mineral Development Co. carried out mineral exploration on the Yellowjacket and the adjacent Imperial property. On the Yellowjacket property Homestake is reported to have intersected up to half ounce gold over 3 metre drill sections¹⁰.

These limited discoveries encouraged Ezekiel Explorations Ltd in 1986 to carry out mineral exploration in the Otter Creek area¹¹.

After another innings and then defeat of the BC-NDP government, mineral exploration picked-up again in 2003. Prize Mining Corp, initially operating as Muskox Minerals Corp. optioned the Yellowjacket property, and over the past 5 years has carried out drilling and bulk sampling.

Although spectacular bonanza gold grades have been found in listwanite rocks, and despite the pouring of gold bars from the property, Prize Mining Corp ran into financial difficulty in 2008 and the project has since been taken over by others. The Yellowjacket property remains a prime target for bonanza gold and a small group of 2 or 3 experienced miners could no doubt produce more gold bars from the property.

During 2001, a company looking for tungsten on Boulder Creek discovered that all mining claims formally holding the Ruby Creek molybdenite property had been forfeited, so promptly staked the area, and formed Adanac MolyCorp. After several seasons of diamond drilling programs and environmental studies between 2004-2008 this property was scheduled to commence mine development by 2007. This was partially fulfilled in 2008, but due to lack of funding and the economic downturn in 2008 the operation is now on hold.

In the year 2004, prior to mineral title online staking, Blind Creek Resources Ltd physically staked two blocks of legacy mineral claims near Atlin. The largest block of mineral claims totaling 35,821.56 hectares is referred to as the Main Block.

The second block of legacy mineral claims was staked adjacent but are not contiguous is referred to as the Como Lake Block, comprises 2,261.17 hectares. As mentioned, during 2005 both blocks were converted to electronically staked claims.

That year Clive Aspinall Geological¹² on behalf of BCR, carried out a geochemical assessment program and supervised a six hole diamond drill program within the Main Block, on upper Snake Creek, (DDH-05-01 to DDH-05-06)¹³, Ref: Figure 3C.

These diamond drill holes targeted a fault zone 1.6 km long and variably 20 metres to 100 metres wide. This occurrence includes quartz-calcite veins hosted in silicified and carbonate altered listwanite. Anomalous gold was intersected over short drill-hole

¹⁰ A/R 16312

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Aspinall, 2005.

¹³ Ibid

intervals. On surface near drill whole sites, quartz vein fragments host traces of pyrite, mariposite, ankerite, including rare galena and sphalerite.

During 2006 assessment work on BCR Atlin area claims was carried out by prospectors from Wells, BC¹⁴.

Between August 7th and September 25th of 2007, a program of Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) geochemical soil sampling¹⁵ was carried out by Geotronics Consulting Inc, with offices in Vancouver. Unfortunately, no maps are presented with this report.

During the same program, a seven whole diamond drilling program was carried out by BCR along the lower reaches of Otter Creek, Ref Figure 3B.

The best intersection occurred in DDH-BC-07-04 where a quartz vein from 163.42 to 166.21 metres contained visible gold. Two adjacent intervals of the vein assayed 11.1 grams gold per tonne over 0.79 metre and 1.57 grams per tonne gold over 1 metre, Ref Figure 3C and 3D. Three diamond drill holes were also drilled at the extreme north end of Otter Creek, but failed to reach bedrock.¹⁶

Regional Geological Setting

The geological setting described herein is taken directly from Patrick J. Sack and Mihalynuk¹⁷.

The Atlin placer camp is located in the northwest corner of the northern Cache Creek Terrane. In northwestern BC, the Cache Creek Terrane consists largely of an accreted complex of oceanic sedimentary strata of Mississippian to Jurassic age, (Monger, 1975; Mihalynuk, 1999) and ophiolitic rocks of Late Permian to Triassic age. Cache Creek strata were deformed and amalgamated to the ancestral continental margin between 174 and 172 Ma (Middle Jurassic) years ago and were intruded by post collisional Middle Jurassic plutons, (Mihalynuk et al., in press?) and younger Cretaceous and Tertiary Felsic intrusions, (Mihalynuk, et al., 1992).

Near the townsite of Atlin, remnant ocean crust and upper mantle is referred to as the "Atlin Ophiolitic Assemblage" and interpreted by Ash (2001) to have been thrust over the pelagic meta-sedimentary rocks and referred to as the "Atlin Accretionary Complex". These rocks are proximal or have been intruded by Fourth of July Batholith (172 Ma) and, further to the northeast, by the Surprise Lake Batholith, (84-80 Ma; Mihalynuk et al, 1992; 2003a).

¹⁴ ARIS 28,933

¹⁵ Mark and Payie, 2008

¹⁶ Payie, 2008.

¹⁷ Proximal gold-cassiterite nuggets and composition of the Feather Creek placer gravels: clues to a lode source near Atlin, BC. 2003?



Property Geology, Figure 3C.

Basically, the predominant unit within the claim block is the Cache Creek Terrane Group. Consisting primarily of grey argillites, grey cherts to jasper cherts, including agglomerate varieties, and variable grey shale sediments with minor light grey limestone.

Regionally, the argillites, cherts and shales are sometimes associated with minor milky and massive quartz veining, or grey to translucent crystalline quartz veining, which occasionally hosts traces of pyrite, often in cube form. Included in the package is Upper Mississippian to Permian andesite, basalt and meta-andesite basalt.

To the east the Cretaceous Surprise Lake Batholiths is exposed. Rocks of the batholith are coarse to fine grained alaskite, with quartz-eye aplite derivative dykes. These alaskite rocks and derivatives, depending on location, host traces molybdenum, tin, tungsten and uranium, and rare high backgrounds in gold and silver where alaskite dykes are encountered.

Regional and local faulting within the Main Block are present, and deemed to have played a significant part in the ground preparation for listwanite lode gold deposits prior to shedding gold into the creeks around Atlin.

Exploration Program 2008

The Otter-Spruce Creek project was concentrated on lower and upper Spruce Creeks and lower Otter Creek, Ref: Table 2 and Figure 2, 3, 3B, 3C.

Work included geological observations, the collection of 26 geochemical soil (8BCRS) and silt (8BCRT) samples on lower Otter Creek, geological observations and the collection of 6 rock samples for geochemical analysis on lower Spruce Creek.

Over lower and upper Spruce Creek, and lower Otter Creek a magnetometer reconnaissance Survey was conducted but limited to snow-shoe accessible areas, such as existing trails, open placer mining areas and dumps, creek channels, and frozen swamp areas. A total of 38 kilometres of magnetic Survey lines were completed.

Instrument used was a GEM-19T v.7.0 standard (without Overhauser enhancement) proton magnetometer designed for hand held use.

The instrument measures the Earths magnetic field having greater than 0.1 NT sensitivity; 0.01 resolutions, and 1 NT (+/- 0.5 NT) over its full temperature range.¹⁸

The instrument has a GPS attachment, and UTM and latitude-longitude coordinates are correlated with each magnetic reading. Magnetic and coordinates readings were set to every 2 seconds, computable automatically, and recorded in the instruments memory.

Field operations simply require the operator to harness the equipment, switch on the instrument and walk the Survey lines.

¹⁸ GEM-19T v7.0 Instruction Manual.

This program was carried out by the writer and extended from 20th October to 30 November, 2008. Winter conditions prevailed during this period, with up to 1 metre powder snow conditions.

Access from Atlin to work areas was made by 4 by 4 drive vehicle and skidoo; actual Survey work was by walking and depended heavily on snow-shoes.

Objectives and Economic Significance

Key to the 2008 program was to locate favourable zones of listwanites within the 9 mineral claims Surveyed, Ref: Table 2, Figure 3, specifically 2008 Surveyed areas on upper and lower Spruce Creeks and lower Otter Creek.

Listwanite is a Russian geologist's term to describe altered ophiolitic assemblage rocks featuring carbonatization, silicification, quartz veins, gold-silver-(electrum) with variable trace amounts of chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite-galena-sphalerite- pyrite and associated mariposite.

Within the Canadian Cordillera, ophiolitic assemblages occur as dismembered structural slices formed as a result of orogenic collisions or allochthons where the ophiolitic assemblage rocks have been thrusted or obducted onto younger or stratigraphically higher formations.

The following are exploration models that can be applied to the Atlin camp.

Bohlke (1983, 1989) and other workers have noted that mineralized quartz veins in the California Mother Lode deposits show a spatial association with serpentinite bodies and that the largest concentrations of free gold occur at or near the intersection of veins with the carbonatized ultramafic rocks. Pike (1976) has pointed out the association of carbonatized ultramafic volcanic rocks with the Archean quartz-carbonate lode gold deposits of Northern Ontario.¹⁹

Lode gold showings throughout the Atlin region (Bloodgood *et al.*, 1989; Rees, 1989) and deposits in the Erickson gold camp (Boronowski. 1988) display similar spatial relationships. Some authors argue that the ultramafic rocks are the source of the gold (Buisson and Leblanc, and others, 1988) but this is far from being unanimously accepted.²⁰

The objective of the 2008 Otter-Spruce Creek project was to discover similar spatial relationships, then target favourable geological zones to be diamond drilled in a future program. However, some spatial relationships are more favourable than others, and the identification of listwanite alteration definitely marks a superior target.

¹⁹ Ash and Arksey, 2001

²⁰ Ibid

The project is challenged by the fact that both Otter Creek and Spruce Creek work areas are covered by more than 95% overburden, only some 5% outcrop being present. Rarely is listwanite found as outcrop within the BCR Main Block, but primarily as glacial and placer mined boulders, (Photograph 2, Appendices.) The challenge is therefore figuring out original source of these listwanite boulders, and then their original configuration within the original host rock sequence.

Geology, Geochemistry and Magnetics Program 2008

Lower Spruce Creek Survey. Ref: Figures 4 to 11

Lower Spruce Creek Survey area is centered 10 kilometres east of Atlin, with claim tenure 521563. The creek channel in this section is currently being placer mined for gold.

During October-November 2008 six rock samples were collected for analysis and 8 line kilometres of magnetometer Surveys were completed, Ref: Figure 5, 6. Due to the steep channel banks of this sector of Spruce Creek, the 2008 magnetometer Survey was confined to the creek channel area and north bank.

Magnetic responses ranged from 56,500 nT to 58,200 nT, or a relief of 1,700 nT. As described below, magnetic relief is primarily due to magnetic response from mining equipment as well as buried equipment and historic underground placer workings, such as those of Nolan Mine.

Creek banks within this Survey area are estimated at 30 metres high, Ref: Figure 5. They consist of primarily of glaciofluvial sediments, comprising sands and gravels deposited during melt water de-glaciation periods. Sediments are generally well stratified and sorted; upper bank topography above the creek channel show kettle features, as well as kames, eskers, and terraces. Bank sections reveal cross-bedding and deltaic dissections.²¹

Within the 2008 Survey area, orange coloured rusty gravels are semi-discontinuously exposed below the glaciofluvial sediments. These are observed at the base of Spruce Creek channel, and presently undergoing active placer mining, Ref: Figure 5. These rusty gravels were noted to extend discontinuously for 2.5 kilometres within the channel course, and are placer paying gravels.

At one location, were Eureka Creek flows northwards into Spruce Creek, a similar rusty andesite crops out, stratigraphically below the rusty gravels.

The source of rust in the gravels appears associated with the rusty andesite. However, in general, the rusty colour on rock surface is very thin, with a rind of less than 1 mm. thick.

In outcrop the andesite is well fragmented after faulting. In hand specimen the andesite is light green on fresh surface, fine crystalline, and exhibits a sericitic to talcose feel along slickenslide surfaces. Relict pyrite crystals are present.

²¹ Ref: Levson and others 2003.





ATLIN MINING DIVISION OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2008 FIGURE 5



	Blind Creek	Resources	Ltd Spruce	Creek Out	crop Sa	ample	es, 200	8.		
Datum Nad	27 Canada					-				
Way Point	Easting	Northing	Sample ID	Au(ppb)	Ag	As	Fe %	Ni	Pb	Zn
7R63521	582817	6603183	7R63521	5	<0.2	10	3.14	57	14	42
7R63522	582817	6603183	7R63522	5	<0.2	5	3.33	46	14	41
7R63523	582817	6603183	7R63523	<5	<0.2	10	2.83	34	12	32
7R63524	582606	6603167	7R63524	5	<0.2	5	1.84	17	8	22
7R63525	582606	6603167	7R63525	<5	<0.2	10	3.45	41	12	40
7R63526	582606	6603167	7R63526	<5	<0.2	5	3.77	27	14	47



BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS-LOWER SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE-OTTER CREEK PROJECT ATLIN MINING DIVISION OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2008 FIGURE 6



BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD MAGNETOMETER TRAVERSE LOWER SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE-OTTER CREEK PROJECT ATLIN MINING DIVISION OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2008 FIGURE 7









Six rock samples were collected from two separate locations to specifically test for gold and silver, but returns showed no anomalous values, Ref: Figure 6.

Figure 7 shows the magnetometer traverse lines, and Figures 8-11 show two wire diagrams and two block diagrams of magnetic response.

Current placer mining is by open pit and mechanized equipment was scattered at numerous locations during the magnetometer Survey. Despite turning off the instrument in mining equipment areas, buried and un-seen metallic mining objects, such as drill hole casing and steel in partially destroyed underground workings, are common and recorded by the instrument.

Non-man made magnetic lineations correspond with the north Spruce Creek channel bank. This lineation could mark the differentiation between placer magnetic rich channels with non-magnetic glacial sediments. Visibly, differing rock types are present within the creek channel, and where magnetic highs occur with magnetic lows, faults juxtaposed with rocks of differing magnetic intensity are assumed.

The rusty gravels and outcrop show a very slight magnetic anomaly, but visual mining equipment in addition to blind buried mining equipment, such as buried drill holes show a sharp response.

It is concluded placer gold in this Survey area was water transported from surface outcrops of a listwanite associated thrust zone. The most likely source is the Monarch Mountain Thrust. Remnants of this thrust and associated listwanite rocks still outcrop immediately to the south of the lower Spruce Creek Survey area.

In the writer's opinion, the rusty gold paying gravels and rusty andesite on Spruce Creek are remnant relicts of the flat hanging-wall to the original listwanite associated Monarch Mountain Thrust zone.

Upper Spruce Creek Survey. Ref: Figures 12 to 18

This Survey took place within mineral tenures 521544, 621564, 521591, 521593, and 521595, Ref: Figure 12.

This area was covered with snow when Surveys were initiated, so no detail geological observations were made, Ref: Figure 13.

Topographical observations would indicate irregular fluvioglacial deposits up to 10 metres thick are present. Outcrops seen in creek channels west of the Survey area show a faulted and extremely blocky terrain, culminating in a steep canyon at one location.

Approximately 10 lineal kilometres of reconnaissance magnetometer were completed. The magnetic range for the Survey area was from 56700 nT to 57250 nT, a magnetic relief of 550 nT. There was some mining equipment in the Survey area, but where seen



BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD MAGNETOMETER TRAVERSE MAP UPPER SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE-OTTER CREEK PROJECT ATLIN MINING DIVISION OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2008 FIGURE 14

the instrument was turned off. No underground workings are recorded for the area, but drilling has been recorded on some BC Geological Survey maps²².

Geological observations made adjacent but not within this Survey area show block faulted outcrops and shear zones, and it is reported by others to be a faulted mélange of argillites and limestone²³. The magnetic Survey shows multi-lineaments and an irregular response, suggesting the mélange extends into this area.

Lower Otter Creek Survey. Ref: Figures 19-26

This Survey area was conducted over the following mineral tenures: 521545, 521547, and 521549.

The Survey included geological observations, discussions with placer miners working on Otter Creek, geochemical soil silt sampling, and a reconnaissance magnetic Survey.

Within lower Otter Creek, the old creek bank cuts measure an estimated 10 metres, and reveal an upper section of fluvioglacial sediments, cross-bedded and dissected stratigraphic sections. Below these sediments lies a sequence of well bedded glacial lacustrine clay sediments.

Within the 2008 Survey area, historic underground timbers have been exhumed in some creek sections.

A total of 17 soils (prefixed 8BCRS) and 9 silt (prefixed 8BCRT) samples were collected, to give a total of 26 samples.

Analytical returns show a range of 5 ppb Au to 35 ppb Au. Returns 20 ppb Au to 35 ppb Au are considered mildly anomalous, given the glacial diluted sampling media. Table 4 summarizes mildly anomalous 2008 BCR gold soil-silt sample returns for lower Otter Creek, Ref: Figure 21.

Table 4.

Bline	Blind Creek Resources Ltd, Otter Creek Mildly Anomalous Gold												
Et			Fe										
#.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	As	%	Ni	Pb	Zn					
1	8BCRT-94	20	0.3	25	3.10	150	10	106					
2	8BCRS-99	35	0.2	15	2.27	169	4	40					
3	8BCRS-101	20	<0.2	30	4.19	231	<2	62					
4	8BCRS-103	20	0.2	20	4.31	274	4	43					
5	8BCRS-106	25	0.8	10	1.71	46	8	44					

2008 BCR Mildly Anomalous Au Soil-Silt Samples, Lower Otter Creek

These mild anomalous gold returns were from samples collected in an area were carbonatized silicified boulders are present. It is fairly assured carbonatized serpentinites

²³ Ash, 2003

Blind (Creek Resou	rces	td 2008 Ot	ter Creek Sc	oil(8BCRS) and	Silt(8	BCRT) San	nples	Datum	NAD2	7 Can	ada			
Item #	WayPoint	-	Easting	Northing	Date/Time		Elev.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	As	Fe %	Ni	Pb	Zn
1	8Bcrt 89	8V	589902	6610635	21/10/2008	12:19	949.1	8BCRT-89	5	<0.2	15	2.39	121	6	51
2	8Bcrt 90	8V	590427	6610378	21/10/2008	12:45	954.9	8BCRT-90	15	<0.2	20	2.40	173	2	40
3	8BCRT 91	8V	590772	6609845	21/10/2008	13:11	960.7	8BCRT-91	10	<0.2	15	2.71	128	4	54
4	8Bcrt 93	8V	590746	6609449	21/10/2008	13:57	986.9	8BCRT-93	15	<0.2	20	2.45	176	4	43
5	8Bcrt 94	8V	590032	6608599	22/10/2008	11:25	1019.9	8BCRT-94	20	0.3	25	3.10	150	10	106
6	8Bcrt 95	8V	590847	6608942	22/10/2008	11:16	1053.1	8BCRT-95	10	0.2	20	2.81	174	4	45
7	8Bcrt 96	8V	591182	6608446	22/10/2008	11:54	1044.9	8BCRT-96	5	0.2	15	2.06	138	4	37
8	8Bcrs 97	8V	590911	6608577	22/10/2008	12:37	1074.1	8BCRS-97	5	0.4	15	1.94	106	8	54
9	8BcrS 98	8V	591104	6608212	22/10/2008	12:49	1083.9	8BCRS-98	5	<0.2	15	2.44	96	4	47
10	8Bcrs 99	8V	591132	6608763	22/10/2008	13:03	1069.8	8BCRS-99	35	0.2	15	2.27	169	4	40
11	8Bcrs 100	8V	590734	6608824	22/10/2008	13:17	1076.9	8BCRS-100	10	0.2	20	3.00	149	8	55
12	8Bcrs 101	8V	590439	6608957	22/10/2008	13:25	1063.1	8BCRS-101	20	<0.2	30	4.19	231	<2	62
13	8Bcrs 102	8V	590655	6609204	22/10/2008	13:36	1058.9	8BCRS-102	<5	0.5	5	1.59	36	8	68
14	8Bcrs 103	8V	590797	6609203	22/10/2008	13:47	1047	8BCRS-103	20	0.2	20	4.31	274	4	43
15	8Bcrs 104	8V	590392	6609438	22/10/2008	15:51	1044.9	8BCRS-104	<5	0.2	15	2.63	68	6	57
16	8Bcrs 105	8V	590233	6609011	22/10/2008	16:11	1061	8BCRS-105	5	0.4	40	3.60	32	6	60
17	8BcrS 106	8V	590242	6608837	22/10/2008	16:19	1066.2	8BCRS-106	25	0.8	10	1.71	46	8	44
18	8BCRT107	8V	590169	6611045	22/10/2008	16:27	1078.667	8BCRT-107	10	< 0.2	20	2.51	167	4	47
19	8BCRS108	8V	590648	6610662	22/10/2008	16:36	1089.317	8BCRS-108	5	< 0.2	25	2.73	131	<2	46
20	8BCRS109	8V	590399	6610780	22/10/2008	16:44	1099.967	8BCRS-109	5	<0.2	15	2.48	214	4	39
21	8BCRT110	8V	590239	6611167	22/10/2008	16:52	1110.617	8BCRT-110	5	0.2	20	2.63	180	10	55
22	8BCRS111	8V	590195	6608514	22/10/2008	17:01	1121.267	8BCRS-111	10	<0.2	15	2.50	140	2	43
23	8BCRS 112	8V	590059	6608228	22/10/2008	17:09	1131.917	8BCRS-112	5	0.3	10	1.54	47	10	41
24	8BCR113	8V	590203	6608570	22/10/2008	17:17	1142.567	8BCRS-113	5	<0.2	20	2.46	99	6	47
25	8BCRS114	8V	590481	6608273	22/10/2008	17:26	1153.217	8BCRS-114	10	< 0.2	30	4.26	42	12	75
26	8BCRS115	8V	590719	6607965	22/10/2008	17:34	1163.867	8BCRS-115	5	<0.2	10	1.54	60	2	32

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD LOCATION SOIL SAMPLES (8BCRS) & SILT SAMPLES (8BCRT) LOWER OTTER CREEK SPRUCE-OTTER CREEK PROJECT ATLIN MINING DIVISION OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2008 FIGURE 21

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North

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

MAGNETOMETER WIRE BLOCK MAP EAST-WEST ORIENTATION INTERPRETATION NOTES LOWER OTTER CREEK SPRUCE-OTTER CREEK PROJECT ATLIN MINING DIVISION OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2008 FIGURE 23

2222

NORTHERLY ORIENTATION INTERPRETATION NOTES LOWER OTTER CREEK SPRUCE-OTTER CREEK PROJECT ATLIN MINING DIVISION OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2008 FIGURE 26

are present the general area. The presence of higher than background Ni in these samples supports this deduction.

The 2007 BCR diamond drill program, (DDH BC-07-04, 05, 06, and 07) were also drilled in this area and the presence of ultra mafics in those holes, Ref: Figure 3D, and work by others, also supports this deduction.

However, because sample media in this area has been seriously contaminated and diluted, first because of glacial fluvial action, and second because of historic placer mining, sample returns remain suspect.

Approximately 10 line kilometres of reconnaissance magnetometer Surveys were conducted by BCR during October-November 2008, Ref: Figure 22.

Magnetic response within the Otter Creek Survey area ranged from 54500 nT to 6000 nT, a magnetic relief of 5,500 nT.

This Survey was restricted to mining trails with the lower Otter Creek channel and upper bank areas, as well as open pit areas, tailings dumps, and open delta areas where the creek flows into Surprise Lake.

The magnetometer was switched off in areas of known mining equipment.

However, as within the lower Spruce Survey area, magnetic response responded in lower Otter Creek to buried placer drill hole casings, and steel from destroyed underground workings, and a range of variable rocks within the tailings dumps. REF: Figures 23-26.

If these magnetic anomalies are ignored, the following is noted:

- 1. Magnetic response over areas Surveyed show a relatively flat and consistent response in the 57000 nT range
- 2. A weak magnetic channel follows Otter Creek northwards, suggesting loci for carbonatized-serpentinite and magnetite free fault zone. This fault zone was also detected by BCR 2007 drill program, Ref DDH BC-07-04, 05, 06, and 07: Figures 3C and 3D.

It is concluded the magnetic signature of original data, (non-contaminated by mining equipment), suggests the terrain in the Otter Creek survey reflects a magnetic consistent rock type, such as carbonatized serpentinite. More work is warranted in this Survey area.

Processing of Magnetic data

Each evening magnetometer readings were downloaded into a lap top computer using a GEMS link. Using Excel software data was stored and then converted to 'Surfer 8' Software where data was plotted into traverse lines, wire diagrams and block diagrams. Other plot options are available. All data was backed-up on a memory stick as well as two other computers. No magnetometer base station instrument was available during this

program. Initially the magnetometer was checked into various base points at the end of three hours. Most check-in-readings were observed to vary within 5 nT. per hour. Since 1800 magnetic readings were accumulated per hour, no correction was felt necessary for this type of reconnaissance Survey.

Raw Excel 2008 Survey magnetometer data is provided on disc located in back cover pocket

Sampling Preparation, Analysis and Security

After the sampling program, on 1st December 2008, all 26 samples and 6 rocks 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 or gold 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) solution which contains beryllium and 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.

Detect	ion Limit		Detection Limit									
	<u>Low</u>	Upper		Low	Upper							
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm	Fe	0.01%	10.00%							
AÌ	0.01%	10.0%	La	10ppm	10,000ppm							
As	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mg	0.01%	10.00%							
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mn	lppm	10,000ppm							
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm	Мо	lppm	10,000ppm							
Ca	0.01%	10.00%	Na	0.01%	10.00%							
Cd	lppm	10,000ppm	Ni	lppm	10,000ppm							
Co	lppm	10,000ppm	Р	10ppm	10,000ppm							
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm	РЪ	2ppm	10,000ppm							
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm							
Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm			•••							
Sr	lppm	10,000ppm										
Ti	0.01%	10.00%										
U	10ppm	10,000pp										
v	lppm	10,000ppm										
Y	lppm	10,000ppm										
Zn	lppm	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 sub-sample 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. Overrange 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.

Data Verification

The geochemical analyses carried out on this project in 2008 were done by qualified and respected professionals in the industry. Analysis results compare favourably with MinFiles results and those from previous years.²⁴

Adjacent Properties

The following are classified as listwanite associated properties within the Atlin area, Figure 3C. These properties are well documented in BC Geological Survey reports

- Yellowjacket Property
- Pictou Property
- Beavis Property
- Imperial Property
- Lakeview and White Star

The Adanac molybdenum properties on Ruby Creek, and Atlin Ruffner mine near 4th July Creek, have no listwanite affiliations. Both properties are located 23 to 26 road kilometres northeast of Atlin, respectively.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

During 2008 there was no metallurgical work done on mineralized material from the project.

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²⁴ Aspinall, A/R: 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates were made in 2008, since this Survey is in pre-discovery status.

Other Relevant Data

To the best of my knowledge there are no important mineral showings or relevant geological/analytical data within or immediately adjacent the BCR Otter-Spruce Creek Project, other than those already mentioned in this report.

Interpretation and Conclusions

Interpretation of Data, lower Spruce Creek Survey Area 2008

Rock sample returns of rusty andesite, geological observations and uncontaminated magnetic responses suggest the following:

- 1. Placer gold in this section of Spruce Creek is associated with the rusty Tertiary gravels.
- 2. These gravels are clearly seen in lower sections of Spruce Creek channel banks, both on the north side and south side of the creek, and would appear to extend further into the banks on each side.
- 3. The magnetometer survey was not conducted over the south side due to high vertical bank conditions, but a magnetic response on the north bank suggests the Tertiary gravels are mildly magnetic, and continue well into that bank.
- 4. The fragmented and blocky rusty andesite outcrops are interpreted as faulting, and directly associated with the overlying rusty gravels.
- 5. The rusty andesite is tentatively interpreted as being the hanging wall of a low angle thrust fault dipping northwards. The footwall has been completely eroded away, but speculated to have included dismembered Cache Creek rocks including ophiolitic carbonatized serpentinite and listwanites.
- 6. Such rocks are present south of the survey area on the upper slopes of Monarch Mountain.²⁵
- 7. It is therefore interpreted Spruce Creek placer gold in this survey area was sourced to Monarch Mountain Thrust and associated rocks, which over time washed and concentrated into present and recent position.
- 8. The exact configuration of this thrusting on Spruce Creek has yet to be worked out.
- 9. However, the source rocks to placer gold in this Survey area have been completely eroded away.
- 10. No hard rock drill targets are recommended for this lower Spruce Creek sector, however, it is speculated that the rusty Tertiary gravels extend well into the 30 metre high Spruce Creek banks. This may herald the return of underground placer mining on Spruce Creek at some time in the future.

²⁵ Ash, 1994.

Interpretation of Data, upper Spruce Creek Survey Area 2008, Figures 15-18.

The magnetic relief is interpreted as being due to intense thrusting and faulting, resulting from a mélange of various Cache Creek rocks, juxtaposed together, and reflecting different magnetic intensities. Outside the survey area, as mentioned, outcrops support this deduction. The magnetic response over all trend is northeast-southwest, with multilineations. Tentatively, this survey area is regarded as a fault mélange zone, consisting of variable Cache Creek rocks, and dominated by two fault zones, i.e.,

- Rant Creek Fault Zone
- Upper Otter Creek Fault Zone.

Since no ultramafic sequences including associated listwanites were determined from geological and magnetic observations, no drill targets are submitted for this Survey area.

Interpretation of Data, lower Otter Creek, Figures 3C, 3D & 19-26,

The 2008 soil-silt sampling, the presence of historic underground placer mining including present mining activities, BCR 2007 drill logs²⁶ and current original magnetometer responses indicate the mid-section of lower Otter Creek is favourable for more exploration diamond drilling.

This most favourable area would be immediately south of the former underground workings and where a reported in-situ quartz vein was found by placer miners during the 1980's. In this same region, boulders of listwanite were found in more frequency than elsewhere in lower Otter Creek Channel. This area of interest corresponds to where BCR 2007 diamond drilling took place, Ref: DDH BC-07-04, 05, 06, 07 and centered at

UTM Easting: 590440 UTM Northing: 6610402.

However, the entire lower Otter Creek survey area of 2008 is considered a prospective listwanite associated area, and requires more exploration, Ref: Figure 27.

It is concluded the BCR Main Block claims, out side of the areas Surveyed in 2008, are still prime prospective-exploration ground. This is because the block hosts classic listwanite style geology equally as prospective or as better than the Otter Creek Survey area. These favourable zones are further into the Main Block, and this Survey dealt with the more easily accessible areas, given it was a winter program.

It would appear from placer gold found over the past 110 years in the Atlin camp is primarily coming from sources that have long since have been completely eroded. However, it is entirely possible roots of some deposits remain, and that dismembered ophiolitic assemblages hosting gold have never been exposed on surface. Outcrop in the Atlin camp is primarily confined to mountain tops and upper slopes, while outcrop exposures in valley areas may make up less than 15% of valley terrain.

²⁶ Payie, Garry, 2008.

In addition, the 47 BCR mineral claims making up the Main Block claims are relatively easily accessible by roads and trials to and within the property itself, and relatively accessible to water, and a historic gold camp community with an existing work force Atlin is also a good base for accommodations, communications and supplies.

Recommendations

Out of the three survey areas, lower Otter Creek warrants more exploration work before a confidence level is attained in targeting further drill holes. Lower and upper Spruce Creek 2008 survey areas are not deemed favourable for listwanite hard rock gold deposits, but this does not apply to areas south of the Spruce Creek drainage.

It is recommended all the 47 claims of the BCR Main Block continued to be explored carefully. Continuing work should include, but not limited to:

- 1. Acquire **<u>OuickBird</u>** satellite photographic maps for all BCR Atlin claim holdings
- 2. Plot target exploration along specific lineaments which have dismembered ophiolitic sequences, serpentinization of ultramafic rock, then carbonatization plus silicification and listwanite rocks.
- 3. Detailed geological mapping and soil and rock sampling along structures that cut above sequences.
- 4. Request on-site visit to Yellowjacket property, to compare BCR geological, geochemistry, and magnetic data. The Yellowjacket property could provide and ideal exploration model for BCR Atlin claims.
- 5. Compare BCR drilled core to Yellowjacket and Beavis property drilled core.
- 6. Re-examine 2005 and 2007 BCR drill core, and re-analyze selected sections, and carry out petrography studies as warranted.

6

- 7. Conduct magnetic Surveys where applicable.
- 8. Drill testing of specific targets, outlined after above work.

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

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Photographs

Photo 1: Active Open Pit, Otter Creek, October 2008

Photo 2: Listwanite boulder, Otter Creek, Atlin BC. November 2008

Geochemistry Lab Reports

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Phone: 250-573-5700 Fax : 250-573-4557 ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALISIS AK 2008-1834

Ciive Aspinall 3a Diamond Way Whitehorse, YT Y1A 6G4

No. of samples received: 26 Sample Type: Soil/Silts **Project: Otter-main** Submitted by: Clive Aspinall

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	<u>Ca %</u>	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Мо	Na %	NE	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	TI %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
8BCRT-89	5	<0.2	0.69	15	80	<5	1.31	<1	14	98	40	2.39	<10	1.43	351	2	0.01	121	430	6	<5	<20	24	0.04	<10	31	<10	- 4	51
8BCRT-90	15	<0.2	0.96	20	90	<5	0.95	<1	19	145	37	2.40	<10	1.82	478	<1	0.03	173	520	2	<5	<20	27	0.06	<10	39	<10	4	40
8BCRT-91	10	<0.2	0.66	15	95	<5	0.76	1	15	104	47	2.71	<10	1.29	525	2	0.02	128	480	4	<5	<20	19	0.05	<10	35	<10	4	54
8BCRT-93	15	<0.2	0.88	20	85	<5	0.77	<1	20	132	35	2.45	<10	1.82	537	<1	0.02	176	480	4	<5	<20	24	0.06	<10	42	<10	4	43
8BCRT-94	20	0.3	1.00	25	160	<5	0.60	2	23	82	84	3.10	<10	0.99	749	4	0.02	150	820	10	<5	<20	30	0.03	<10	35	<10	7	106
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8BCRT-95	10	0.2	0.81	20	80	<5	1.08	1	19	140	32	2.81	<10	2.20	851	1	0.02	174	550	4	<5	<20	29	0.05	<10	37	<10	4	45
8BCRT-96	5	0.2	0.66	15	120	<5	1.30	<1	15	80	26	2.06	<10	1.68	906	<1	0.02	138	540	4	<5	<20	32	0.04	<10	31	<10	4	37
BBCRS-97	5	0.4	0.80	15	75	<5	0.97	<1	14	74	29	1.94	<10	1.13	363	1	0.03	106	730	8	<5	<20	32	0.04	<10	32	<10	4	- 54
8BCRS-98	5	<0.2	1.03	15	100	<5	0.40	<1	16	75	27	2.44	<10	1.11	419	2	0.02	96	340	4	<5	<20	16	0.04	<10	37	<10	3	47
8BCRS-99	35	0.2	1.02	15	105	<5	0.40	<1	20	103	35	2.27	<10	1.13	521	<1	0.02	169	290	4	<5	<20	15	0.04	<10	42	<10	5	40
BBCRS-100	10	0.2	1 00	20	146	-5	0.24	2	22	102	40	2 00	~10	1 09	744	4	0.02	140	200	a	~5	~20	16	0.06	-10	54	-10	F	66
8BCPS-101	20	-0.2	0.47	20	145	~5	0.24	4	20	150	43	4 10	-10	2.50	/44 570	- 4	0.02	143	390	-0	10	~20	10	0.00	10	01	<10	5	- 00
89005 101	20	-0.2	0.20	30	240	~0	0.40	2	40	100	00	4.19	<10	2.09	4709		0.02	233	330	~4	<0 ~E	<20	10	0.13	<10	91	<10		02
00000-102	20	0.5	0.30	20	440	>0 ~E	0.09	2	10	40	22	1.09	10	0.32	700		0.03	30	030	•	<0	<20	40	0.04	<10	23	<10	1	00
0DURS-103	20	0.2	0.93	20	140	<0 45	0.20		37		- 11	4.31	<10	1.13	760	1	0.02	2/4	360	4	<5	<20	15	0.05	<10	50	<10	14	43
0BURS-104	<0	0.∠	0.00	15	115	<5	0.18	1	17	64	23	2.63	<1U	0.52	681	2	0.01	68	410	6	<5	<20	14	0.05	<10	39	<10	3	57
8BCRS-105	5	0.4	1.73	40	180	<5	0.59	1	16	37	39	3.60	<10	0.78	529	1	0.02	32	440	6	<5	<20	43	0.02	<10	58	<10	2	60
8BCRS-106	25	0.8	0.79	10	295	<5	0.79	2	14	35	31	1.71	<10	0.38	1290	1	0.03	46	580	8	<5	<20	38	0.03	<10	38	<10	2	44
8BCRT-107	10	<0.2	0.90	20	70	<5	1.01	<1	19	118	35	2.51	<10	1.87	423	1	0.02	167	500	4	<5	<20	25	0.06	<10	40	<10	4	47
8BCRS-108	5	<0.2	1.33	25	130	<5	0.29	<1	18	107	44	2.73	<10	1.31	265	<1	0.02	131	430	<2	<5	<20	13	0.09	<10	58	<10	2	46
8BCRS-109	5	<0.2	1.01	15	100	<5	2.14	<1	21	117	32	2.48	<10	2.49	445	<1	0.03	214	460	4	<5	<20	51	0.06	<10	43	<10	5	39
8BCRT-110	5	0.2	1.03	20	105	<5	1.21	<1	20	115	41	2.63	<10	2.09	486	1	0.02	180	590	10	<5	<20	34	0.06	<10	44	<10	6	55
8BCRS-111	10	<0.2	1.10	15	65	<5	0.29	<1	15	90	39	2.50	<10	1.16	362	<1	0.01	140	230	2	<5	<20	11	0.07	<10	41	<10	6	43
8BCRS-112	5	0.3	0.79	10	175	<5	1.65	<1	12	51	28	1.54	<10	0.62	412	<1	0.02	47	970	10	<5	<20	66	0.02	<10	24	<10	3	41
8BCRS-113	5	<0.2	1.06	20	110	<5	0.18	<1	18	82	33	2.46	<10	0.95	388	3	0.01	99	290	6	<5	<20	10	0.03	<10	34	<10	2	47
8BCRS-114	10	<0.2	0.98	30	205	<5	0.12	1	7	51	47	4.26	<10	0.38	134	12	0.10	42	980	12	<5	<20	88	0.01	<10	34	<10	2	75
8BCRS-115	5	<0.2	0.66	10	125	<5	0.16	<1	9	38	27	1.54	<10	0.72	182	<1	0.01	60	230	2	<5	<20	13	0.04	<10	19	<10	2	32

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8BCRT-89	25	<0	.2 0.7	5 1	5	80	<5	1.44	<1	15	98	42	2.48	<10	1.48	373	2	0.01	128	470	4	<5	<20	28	0.05	<10	32	<10	4	53	
8BCRS-99 8BCRS-108	15 <5	<0 <0	.2 1.0	21	51 51	100 130	<5 <5	0.40	<1 <1	21 18	109	35 44	2.24	<10 <10	1.13	537 261	<1 <1	0.02	171	290 410	4	<5	<20	15 15	0.05	<10	42	<10	5	42	
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	835	1	.4 1.03	39	0	40	<5	0.52	<1	12	55	19	1.98	10	0.59	300	<1	0.03	30	440	16	<5	<20	19	0.06	<10	33	<10	6	39	

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Alex Stewart Geochemical		
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V2C 6T4 www.alexstewart.com		V0W 1A0

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

> No. of samples received: 6 Sample Type: Rock **Project: Spruce Creek Shipment #:10** Submitted by: Clive Aspinall

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	<u>ما</u>	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	NI	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	TI %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
7R63521	5	<0.2	1.92	10	40	10	0.72	<1	24	66	23	3.14	<10	1.28	447	<1	0.04	57	650	14	5	<20	9	0.19	<10	76	<10	9	42
7R63522	5	<0.2	1.80	5	135	10	0.87	<1	26	92	70	3.33	<10	1.25	446	<1	0.04	46	670	14	10	<20	22	0.24	<10	75	<10	9	41
7R63523	<5	<0.2	1.58	10	215	10	0.82	<1	20	89	63	2.83	<10	0.99	363	<1	0.04	34	630	12	<5	<20	50	0.22	<10	69	<10	8	32
7R63524	5	<0.2	0.88	5	645	<5	1.15	<1	28	72	30	1.84	20	0.89	149	<1	0.05	17	870	8	<5	<20	60	0.09	<10	37	<10	7	22
7R63525	<5	<0.2	1.76	10	135	10	0.72	<1	28	87	56	3.45	<10	1.25	470	<1	0.06	41	480	12	5	<20	12	0.23	<10	91	<10	9	40
7R63526	<5	<0.2	1.88	5	65	15	0.91	<1	29	48	52	3.77	<10	1.03	536	<1	0.05	27	530	14	5	<20	7	0.27	<10	108	<10	11	47
7R63521	<5	<0.2	1.93	5	40	10	0.73	<1	24	66	23	3.13	<10	1.28	446	<1	0.04	57	650	12	5	<20	7	0.19	<10	76	<10	9	41
7R63521	<5	<0.2	1.95	10	45	10	0.78	<1	24	73	24	3.12	<10	1.28	451	<1	0.04	58	650	12	<5	<20	11	0.21	<10	77	<10	10	41
	835	12.3	0.81	15	70	<5	0.47	55	6	10 1	393	1.60	<10	0. 66	345	3	0.03	5	420	6204	15	<20	33	0.04	<10	19	<10	<1 9	984

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

<u>Cost of Field Work, 20th October- 30th November 2008, and</u> <u>Reporting, 24th February-6th March 2009.</u>

<u>Field Work</u> : Field work, 40 days at \$600.00 per day includes fee, accommodation,
meals
Assistant with skidoo, one day\$350.00
Rental Fauinment.
GEM magnetometer 19T v7 0 includes
shinning 40 days \$170/day \$4.800.00
sinpping, 40 days \$120/day
Sat-Phone Iridium 76 CXS-CPS lan ton
computer & Surfar & software to interpret
magnetics_data A0 days/\$20 par/day \$200.00
magnetics-uata, 40 uays/\$20 per/uay
40 days vehicle 4by4 plus fuel \$87/day\$3,480.00
40 days skidoo, trailer, plus fuel/\$86.30/day\$3,452.00
Analytical Analytical
Analyses 20 soll/sitts at \$23.52 per sample \$611.52
Analyses, 6 rocks at \$31.85 per sample \$191.10
keport and map preparation, 10 days at \$450/day\$4,500.00
Report reproduction\$100.00
Total (12.004 mill)
<u>10ta1</u>

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 Blind Creek Resources Ltd claims covered by this report.
- 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:

Event Number 4251710 Blind Creek Resources Ltd Otter-Spruce Creek Project Covering Geological, Geochemistry and Magnetometer Surveys Work Done on Tenures# 521544,521545,521547,521549,521563,521564,521591,521595, 521593 Main Block of Mineral Claims, Centred at 59° 33' 00.00''N and 133° 28' 00.00W, NTS 104N/11 Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia Canada

Signed in Whitehorse, YT, on 6th March 2009

Respectfully submitted,

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