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

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

Event# 4259958

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Blind Creek Resources Ltd Orientation Magnetometer Survey on Taglish Lake adjacent to Engineer Mine, Atlin M.D., BC.

TOTAL COST: $8,435.88

AUTHOR(S): N. Clive Aspinall

SIGNATURE(S): Clive Aspinall

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Non-Mechanical

YEAR OF WORK: 2009

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event# 4259958

PROPERTY NAME: Engineer Claim Block

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 411090, 411091, 411092, 411093, 411094, 503984, 521228, 525419

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au | Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 104 BM Au

MINING DIVISION: Atlin NTS: 104 M/08

LATITUDE: 59 ° 29 ' 26.7 " LONGITUDE: 134 ° 14 ' 44.0 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Blind Creek Resources Ltd 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

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

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):

Coast Belt Plutonic rocks, Intermontagne Belt, Laberge Strata, Windy Table, Montana Mountain Complexes, Stoko Group, Triassic - Jurassic-Cretaceous Terkiary. Engineer Min. Au Stockwork, Double-Decker-Engineer Veins; Jersey Lily Vein, Llewellyn Fault

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: A/R 28,934; 1628; 10511; 17,253; 7923; Event# 4248758, Aspinall, 2005.

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	28.4 Line Kms	Tenures #411094, and #521228	$ 8,435.88
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
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	$ 8,435.88

Event Number 4259958

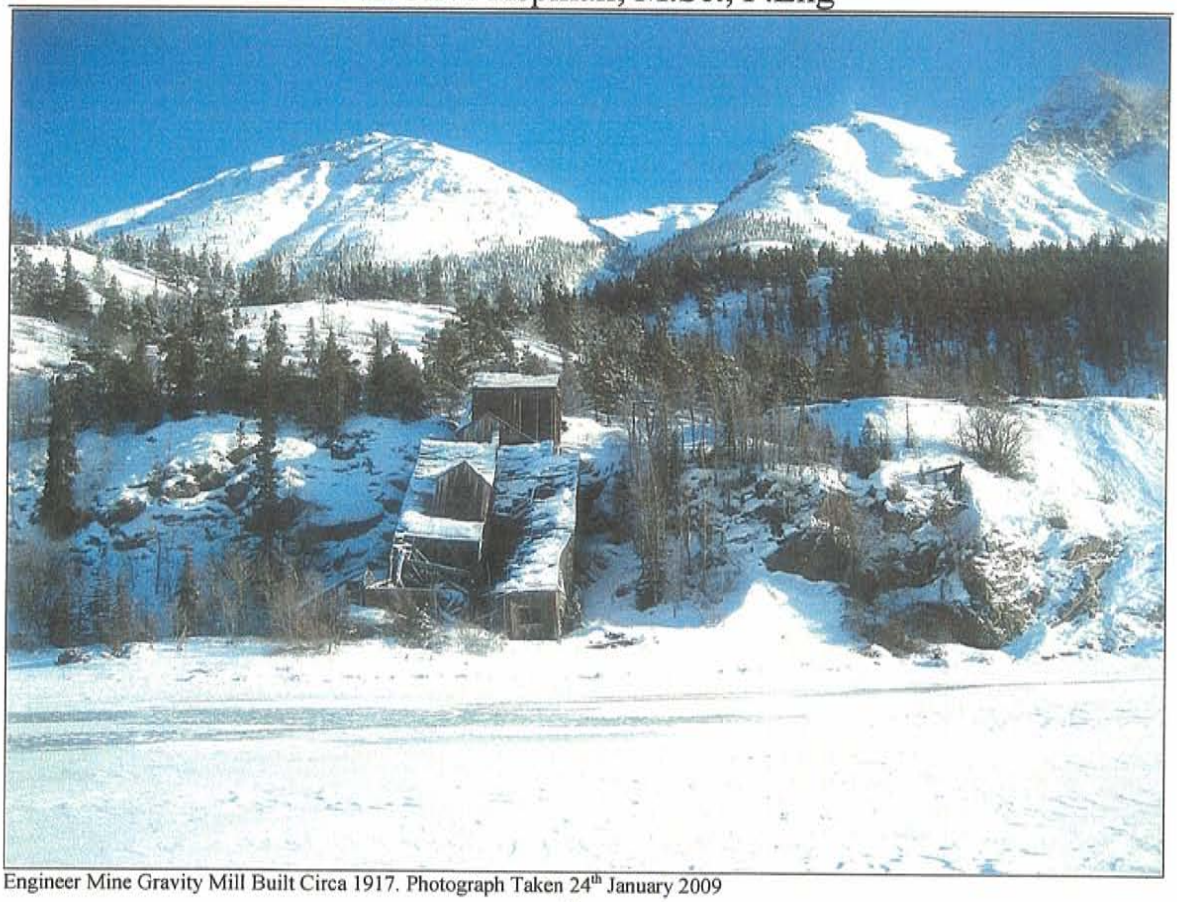
Blind Creek Resources Ltd Orientation Magnetometer Survey on Tagish Lake Adjacent to Engineer Mine, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia. Assessment Work Covering Tenures 411090, 411091, 411092, 411093, 411094, 503984, 521228, 525419

Centered at

Latitude 59° 29′ 26.7″ North, Longitude 134° 14′ 44.0 ″West,

By

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



Engineer Mine Gravity Mill Built Circa 1917. Photograph Taken 24th January 2009

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: 24-25th January 2009

Date Report: 20th April 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

Figures:

Tables

Summary
This assessment report describes an orientation magnetometer survey off the East shore Tagish Lake adjacent to the Engineer Mine, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, This survey took place during two days in January 2009, on behalf of Blind Creek Resources Ltd, (BCR).

The objective of this survey was two fold; 1) ascertain if dominant vein structures at Engineer Mine, such as the Double-Decker vein, the Engineer vein and the Jersey Lily vein have a magnetometer signature where they extend off-shore under Tagish lake; 2) combine this survey data with known geological and aerial photograph data to target new exploration areas within BCR claims, which surround but not cover the mine site.

This survey suggests the main known veins at the Engineer mine, the Double-Decker and the Engineer vein systems extend SW on-shore Tagish Lake to intersect an assumed Llewellyn splay fault off-shore. This is of academic interest only as the off-shore systems themselves may not host economic gold, and proving the fact would be costly by modern exploration standards. No off-shore magnetic signature was obtained for the Jersey Lily vein.

Significantly, the interpretation presented here, when combined with aerial photographic and previous geological work by others, suggest the on-shore Double-Decker and the Engineer veins have been sheared off on the SW side of Shear Zone A, and displaced 900 metres SE to their present position. These deductions help to re-focus exploration in specific new areas for continuation of these gold bearing veins to the NE, on the opposite side of Shear Zone A.

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. Based on records 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) were produced from the Engineer mine.

In to-days financial world, a minimum indicated resource of 500,000 gold ounces is considered necessary to achieve market financing. It is considered unlikely the historically mined veins at Engineer mine could produce that amount of gold within the already developed 7,000 metres of drifts. Discovering new gold quartz vein systems, albeit blind systems is therefore of interest.

It is recommended a two stage exploration program be carried out on BCR tenures around the Engineer mine; 1) geologically explore new selected target areas based on interpretations presented here, then 2) diamonds drill selected sites, including known quart vein systems within BCR claims.

Introduction

This assessment report describes an orientation magnetometer survey on ice and off the East shore Tagish Lake during two days in January 2009, on behalf of blind Creek Resources Ltd, (BCR).

The objective of this survey was two fold; 1) ascertain if dominant vein structures at Engineer Mine, such as the Double-Decker vein, the Engineer vein and the Lily vein have a magnetometer signature where they extend off-shore under the lake; 2) combine this survey data with known aerial photograph data to target diamond drill areas.

It should be emphasized the magnetometer data and interpretation presented in these pages simply compliments what is all ready known or deducted from surface observations made by others and those of the writer.

Gold/electrum is the dominant mineralization at Engineer. Sulphide gangue minerals include pyrrhotite, a mineral susceptible to magnetometer surveys.

The Double-Decker vein, Engineer vein and the Jersey Lily vein extend off a major shear zone and are of major interest as they have historically been productive lie within 5 Crown grants presently optioned to a Vancouver junior mining company.

The survey used a GSM magnetometer 19T v.7.0 with GPS facility, consequently no gridding was necessary. The magnetometer needs only to be harnessed, switched on and the operator to walk while magnetic readings and GPS are automatically taken every two seconds and recorded into the instruments memory.

At base camp the readings are down-loaded into a laptop computer using SURFER software and data plotted into required files. In this survey traverse plots, wire diagrams and block diagrams are presented.

The survey was limited but proved successful in delineating several sub-lake lineations, but more field work is required to define which magnetic lineations match up with the vein structures seen on surface.

Reliance on Other Experts

Access to the area was provided by Discovery Helicopters Ltd, Atlin, BC.

Assistant Seven Campion of Whitehorse assisted the writer, primarily to auger test the thickness of Tagish Lake ice.

BC-Bulletin 105 (1999) by Mitchell G. Mihalynuk[1], P.Geo provided essential geological background reading to the Tagish Lake region.

[1] Bulletin 105

Reference was made to assessment reports by Brock, and others.[2]

Location, Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography
The Engineer claim block located in North- western British Columbia 32 kilometres west of the community of Atlin, Ref: Figure 1.

Coordinates central to the work area are Latitude 59° 29′ 26.7″ North, Longitude 134° 14′ 44.0″ west. The claim blocks fall within NTS Map Sheet 104M/08.

Access during the winter can be made by helicopter, ski-plane or skidoo from the community of Atlin. During this survey helicopter transportation was used.

The climate is typical of North-western British Columbia with long, cold winters and short, mild to cool summers. During this survey temperature were -30° Centigrade. This cool temperature had a direct bearing on the daily operation life of the magnetometer battery before re-charging was required. It was found re-charging was required every three hours of operations.

Due to proximity to the Boundary Ranges, the Engineer claim blocks is strongly influenced by coastal weather systems and higher 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 short trails suitable for ATV.

During the summer months Tagish Lake provides and excellent open water way to the Communities of Tagish and Carcross in the Southern Yukon, with Alaska Highway access to Whitehorse, Watson Lake and Skagway.

The property includes the Tagish Highlands around the Engineer Mine, the Wann River valley, and the Boundary Ranges. Elevations at Tagish Lake are 656 metres ASL, with the Tagish Highlands reaching over 2000 metres, and Boundary 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.

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[2] Archer, Brock 1968

Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Location Map
Engineer Claim Block
April 2009
Figure 1

Property Description

In 2004 BCR began accumulating claim tenure around five crown grants covering the Engineer mine on East shore Tagish Lake. Table 1 shows existing BCR claims where work is applied in this assessment report, Ref: figures 2 & 3.

Blind Creek Resources Ltd Mineral Claims surrounding Engineer Mine, Tagish Lake, Atlin M.D. Table 1. Apr-09

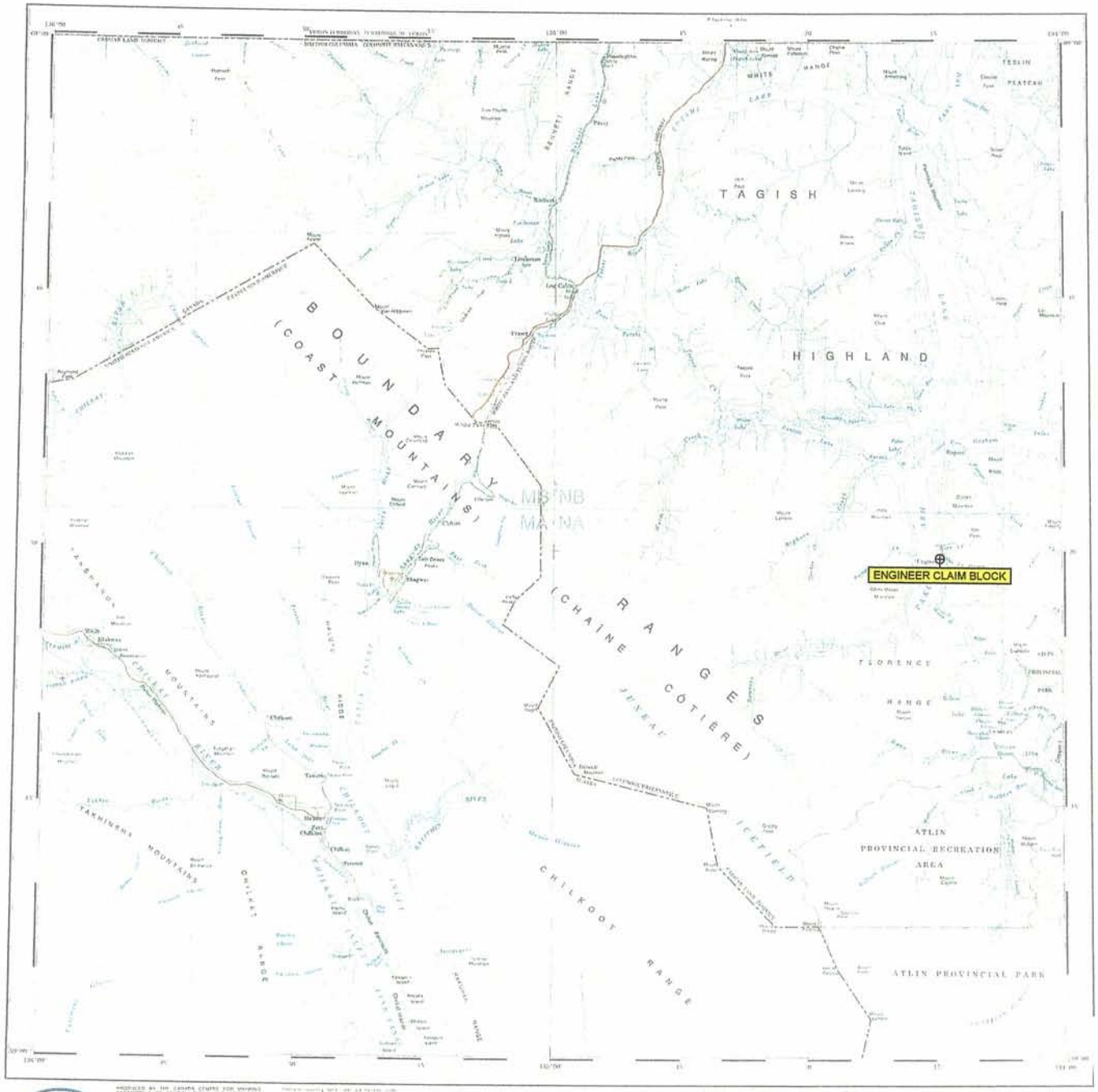
Item #	Tenure#	MC Name	Owner	Map #	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good Date	Area (ha)
1	411090	HOPE 2	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2010/feb/01	2011/feb/01	25.000
2	411091	HOPE 3	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2010/feb/01	2011/feb/01	25.000
3	411092	HOPE 4	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2010/feb/01	2011/feb/01	25.000
4	411093	HOPE 7	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2010/feb/01	2011/feb/01	25.000
5	411094	HOPE 1	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2010/feb/01	2011/feb/01	450.000
6	503984	ENG	203166 (100%)	104M	2005/jan/17	2010/feb/01	2011/feb/01	16.440
7	521228	HOPE 7	203166 (100%)	104M	2005/oct/14	2010/feb/01	2011/feb/01	345.280
9	525419	TAGISH #1	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/14	2010/feb/01	2011/feb/01	197.403
	Total Hectares							1,109.12

Work carried out as described in this report was done on tenures # 411094 and #521228. The actual Engineer Mine site is held under 5 crown grants. These five crown grants cover the developed Double-Decker and Engineer veins, part of the Jersey Lily vein, parts of the Boulder-Governor vein systems, parts of Shears Zones A and B, underground Level 5 portal and levels 5, 6, 7, and 8 developed drifts. The latter historic developed workings outlined total an estimated 7,000 metres of underground workings, (see below). Since 2007 these five crown grants are under option BCGold Corp., with offices at Suite 1400-625 Howe Street, Vancouver, V6C 2T6, British Columbia. Table 2, ref figure 4.

Table 2 Engineer mine. **List of titled crown grants, (2009)**

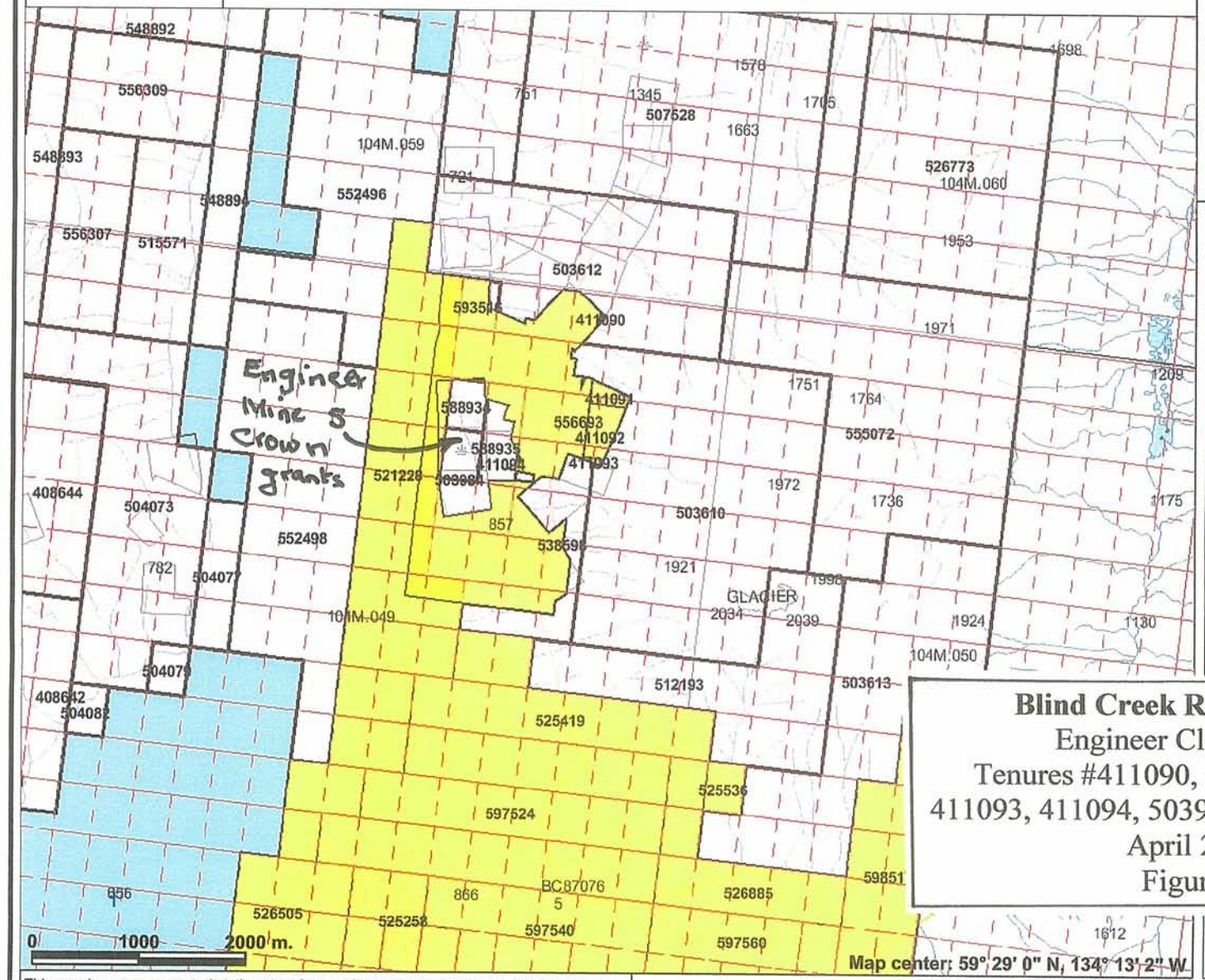
Name – Surveyed as Mineral Claims	Property Identification Number	Record Number	Type of Property
Engineer 1	009-731-920	DL 19	Crown Grant
N. Partnership 1	009-731-997	DL 918	Crown Grant
N. Partnership 2	009-731-334	DL 20	Crown Grant
N. Partnership 3	009-731-946	DL 106	Crown Grant
N. Partnership 4	009-731-971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

Total area of these five crown grants approximates 77 hectares.



Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Engineer Claim Block
Location within
NTS 104M
April 2009
Figure 2

BCR ENGINEER CLAIMS (YELLOW)



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks

MTO Grid (MTO)

- Blocked by MEM
- Other

Mineral Tenure (current)

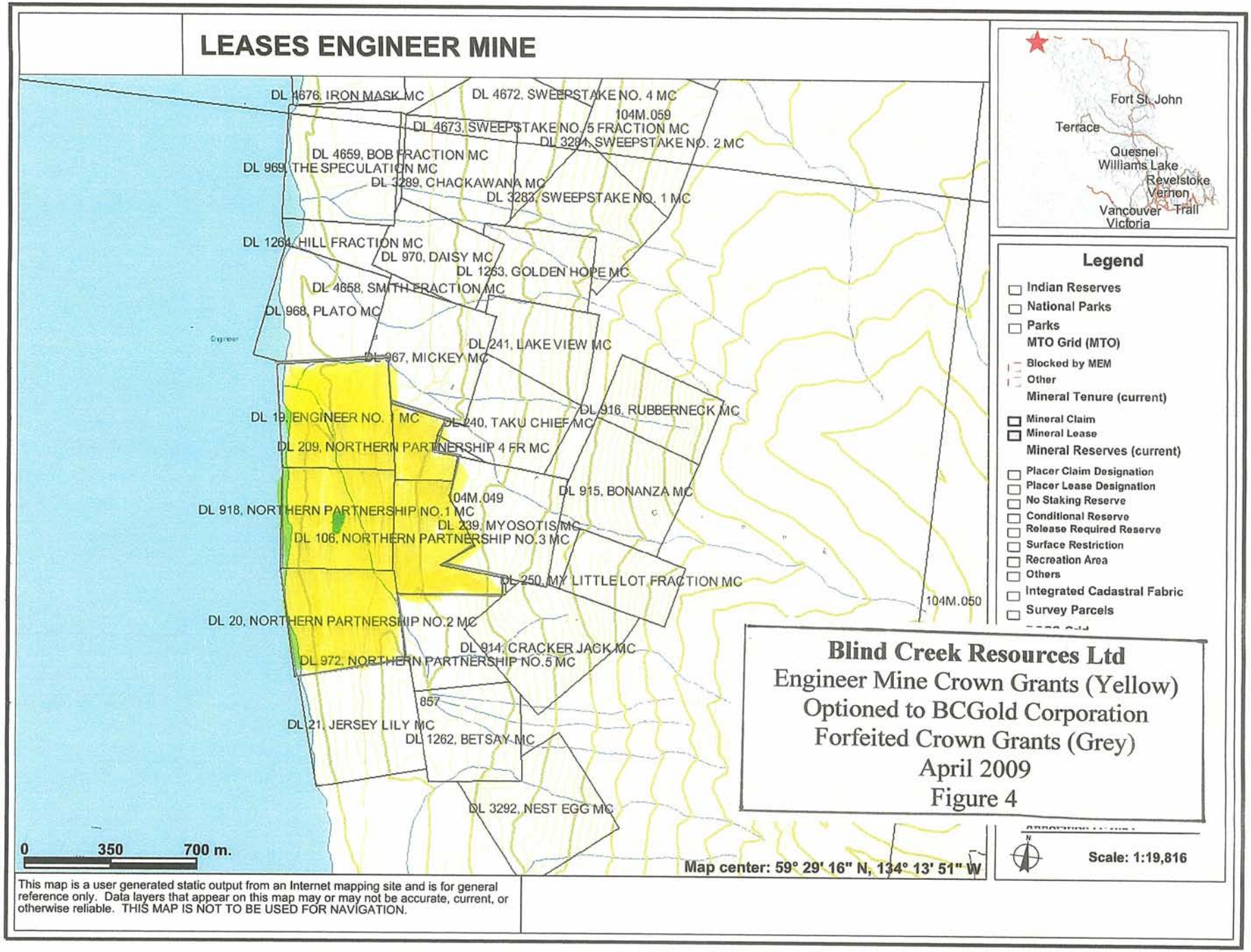
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)

Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Engineer Claim Block
Tenures #411090, 411091, 411092,
411093, 411094, 503984, 521228, 525419
April 2009
Figure 3

Scale: 1:55,190


LEASES ENGINEER MINE
DL 4676, IRON MASK MC
DL 4672, SWEEPSTAKE NO. 4 MC
104M.059
DL 4673, SWEEPSTAKE NO. 5 FRACTION MC
DL 3284, SWEEPSTAKE NO. 2 MC
DL 4659, BOB FRACTION MC
DL 969, THE SPECULATION MC
DL 3289, CHACKAWANA MC
DL 3283, SWEEPSTAKE NO. 1 MC
DL 1264, HILL FRACTION MC
DL 970, DAISY MC
DL 1263, GOLDEN HOPE MC
DL 4658, SMITH FRACTION MC
DL 968, PLATO MC
DL 241, LAKE VIEW MC
DL 967, MICKEY MC
DL 916, RUBBERNECK MC
DL 19, ENGINEER NO. 1 MC
DL 240, TAKU CHIEF MC
DL 209, NORTHERN PARTNERSHIP 4 FR MC
DL 915, BONANZA MC
104M.049
DL 918, NORTHERN PARTNERSHIP NO.1 MC
DL 239, MYOSOTIS MC
DL 106, NORTHERN PARTNERSHIP NO.3 MC
DL 250, MY LITTLE LOT FRACTION MC
104M.050
DL 20, NORTHERN PARTNERSHIP NO.2 MC
DL 914, CRACKER JACK MC
DL 972, NORTHERN PARTNERSHIP NO.5 MC
857
DL 21, JERSEY LILY MC
DL 1262, BETSAY MC
DL 3292, NEST EGG MC
0
350
700 m.
Map center: 59° 29' 16" N, 134° 13' 51" W
Fort St. John
Terrace
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Revelstoke
Vernon
Vancouver
Trail
Victoria
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
Engineer Mine Crown Grants (Yellow)
Optioned to BCGold Corporation
Forfeited Crown Grants (Grey)
April 2009
Figure 4
N
Scale: 1:19,816
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.

History
The focus of history has been on the Engineer Mine site and surrounding area. There are numerous assessment reports written on that property[3]

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

Since 1927 mine production at Engineer 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.

Previous assessment work on BCR claims is as follows.

During 2005 the writer completed a geochemical reconnaissance of BCR claims[4], and in 2006 a group of BCR prospectors completed a and sampling program. In September 2008 the writer completed assessment work to the south of the Engineer Mine, covering the Wann River and Mount Switzer area., (Ref: Event #4248758)[5].

Regional Geological Setting
The following is taken from BC Geological Bulletin 105.[6]

Regional geology 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 and others[7] describe the region as a product of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic amalgamation of the following terrains, (from east to west).

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[3] A/R: 10511, 07923, 09049 25357, 17263,22075, 23211,11631,
[4] A/R Aspinall, 2006.
[5] A/R Aspinall, 2009
[6] Mihalynuk, 1999
[7] Wheeler and others, 1991

- Mainly Palaeozoic and lesser early Mesozoic oceanic crust and supracrustal rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane
- Early Mesozoic arc volcanic and related sedimentary rocks of the Stikine Terrane
- And possibly (?) Late Proterozoic to Palaeozoic metamorphosed epicontinental rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. Within the Engineer Mine latitude, these terranes are overlapped by Lower to Middle basinal turbidites of the Laberge Group and Stuhini Group Strata making up the Stikine Terrane, herein known as the Whitehorse Trough.

Laberge strata are succeeded by late Mesozoic and mainly Tertiary felsic volcanic rocks of the Windy Table, Montana Mountain complexes and the Sloko Group.

Two major sub-parallel faults, the NW trending Nahlin and the Llewellyn are grossly coincident with the boundaries between the Cache Creek and Whitehorse Trough and between the Whitehorse trough and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

Evidence suggests these faults have been intermittently active, from the Late Triassic into the Tertiary.

Several geological environments with high mineral potential lie within the region, these are:

- The Engineer mine gold/electrum deposits are considered transitional mesothermal-epithermal low sulphidization vein systems, and related to widespread Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanism in this region. These deposits were emplaced along Llewellyn fault kinematically linked structures[8].
- Other shear related quartz veins which are hosted adjacent to the Llewellyn fault zone or kinematically linked structures, i.e., the CZM 025 Fault Zone interesting Graham Inlet to the North, and the Happy Sullivan Fault zone Northeast of the Engineer Mine Site
- Lode gold ultra-mafic rocks with lode gold potential crop out on the western margin of the Atlin placer gold camp within Cache Creek Terrane
- Various poly-metallic showings.

Property Geology

The property geology described here pertains to BCR claims listed in Table 1 and the 5 crown grants listed in Table 2.

These properties are located between Tagish Lake and Engineer–Gleaner Mountain, approximately 12 kilometres south of Graham Inlet along the east shore of Tagish Lake.

Outcrops close to Tagish Lake are dominated by Laberge Group argillites and fine grained greywacke, which are weakly to moderately stratiform. General strike of these

[8] Mihalynuk, 1999

strata is 63° NW with average dips of 35° NE, away from Tagish Lake and towards Gleaner-Engineer Mountains.

Occasionally intercalated with these stratiform rocks are:

- porphyritic andesites,
- metamorphosed andesitic siltstones
- Deformed slump argillic breccias.

The Laberge Group at this locality has been moderately transected by Sloko age (Tertiary-53 my?) porphyritic monzonite dikes representing possibly two pulses. One pulse indicates disseminated iron sulphides and the other with the associated quartz and carbonate stockwork veinlets.

Two major shear zones occur on the properties shear A and Shear B. These shear zones are encountered on BCR tenure to the north of the five crown grants, where they are projected southwards for 800 metres within the crown grants, where they appear back onto BCR claims.

Shear A ranges from 40 metres to 88 metres wide, an encloses a quartz plug known as locally known as Hub A, specifically located within the crown grant area. Shear A strikes 320NW-140SE, and measured underground on level 5 to be 88 metres thick. BCGold Corp news releases in 2008 indicated this shear zone A hosts 0.30 g/t to 0.64 g/t Au over selected drill core sections.

Shear B is located to the east of Shear A. On surface, a second quartz plug known as Hub B occurs in Shear B, but not as exposed as Hub A. Shear B is estimated to be 93 metres wide as seen on surface. Available aerial photography shows Shear B to strike 335NW-155SE, where it is assumed to intersect shear an immediately south of the 5 crown grants, (See below).

The most significant and most worked gold-silver veins are the Double-Decker and Engineer These would appear to be faulted off and to have been displaced 900 metres southwards by Shear A to their present position, (See below). Other important veins are:

- Boulder-Governor Vein Fault System, (Boulder-Governor-Shaft-Andy-Blue-Foy veins)
- The Jersey Lily Vein
- Mickey vein
- Gleaner Vein

(See below)

Other important faults and lineaments include.

- 025 Fault extension (Extension from CZM Tag property)
- Hope Lineament
- Happy Sullivan Lineament
- Llewellyn Splay Fault Structure, (see below)

(See below)

Mineral Deposit Type
Mihalynuk[9] made two fluid inclusion determinations of on one sample from the Double-Decker vein, and 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 to him that during the gold-silver vein emplacement at Engineer Mine possibly occurred 800 metres below the base of the Sloko volcanics, which he 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 that type of deposit.

However, what could place the Engineer 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 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).

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

Mineralization
Gold/electrum is the dominant mineralization at the Engineer mine.

This occurs in sinuous low sulphidization quartz-carbonate vein systems ranging from 10 cm to 100 cm thick.

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

Available government geological reports[10] 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.

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

Pyrrhotite is mildly magnetic, thus susceptible to sensitive magnetometer surveys.

Drilling
No drilling was carried out on BCR claims adjacent to Engineer Mine during this survey.

Geophysics
The survey used a GSM magnetometer 19T v.7.0 with GPS facility, consequently no gridding was necessary. The magnetometer needs only to be harnessed, switched on and the operator to walk while magnetic readings and GPS are taken automatically every two seconds and recorded into the instruments memory.

Two days were spent on the property; due to cool weather (-30 deg. C), operation time for the internal batteries for the above unit is three hours. Data collected is tabulated below.

Table 3. Tagish Lake Engineer Mine Magnetometer Data January 2009

Readings	Max Gamma Reading	Lowest Gamma Reading	Gamma Relief	Median Gamma Reading
5,356	57,850	56,650	1,200	57,250

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the work area and traverses covered. Figure 6 notes location of Engineer mine dock, Level 5 portal zone, intersecting point where Shear Zone A intersects the eastern most magnetometer traverse, the intersecting point where Double-Decker and Engineer veins intersect the eastern most magnetic traverse, and location where these two veins are assumed to join.

A total of 8.4 kilometres of traverses were completed on Tagish Lake. Thickness of ice was tested using a manual ice auger. Thickness of the ice ranged between 18 inches and 24 inches over the traverse area. Depth of lake water was not measured, but estimated at 100 metres to 300 metres to lake bottom.

The eastern most magnetic traverse ranges from 50 metres to 250 metres off west shore Tagish Lake. Thickness of ice was measured to range from 18 inches to 24 inches. Depth of water was estimated to be 100 metres to 300 metres.

Like most cases in geophysics surveys, nothing is written in stone. The following discussion includes hypothetical interpretations.

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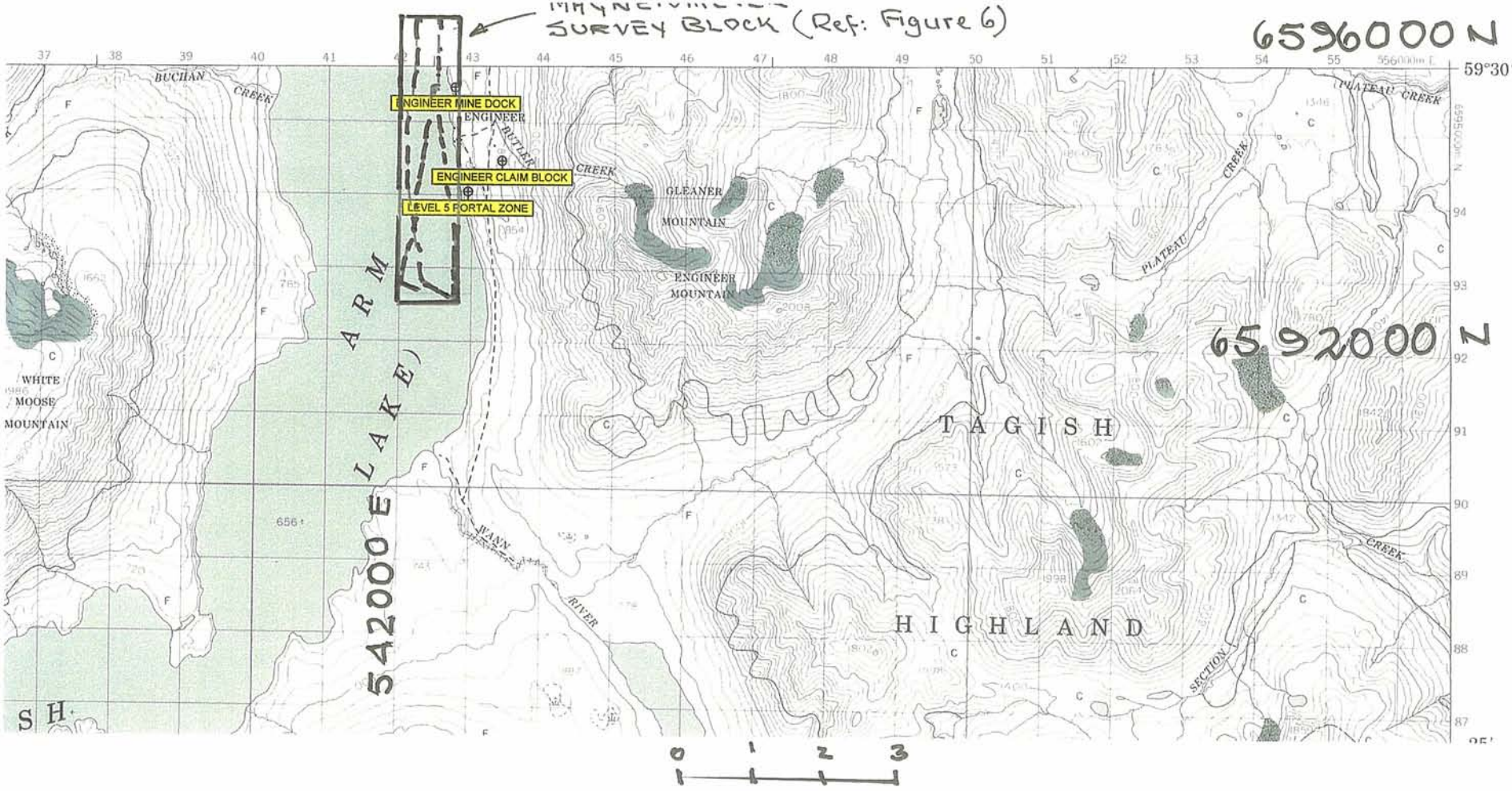
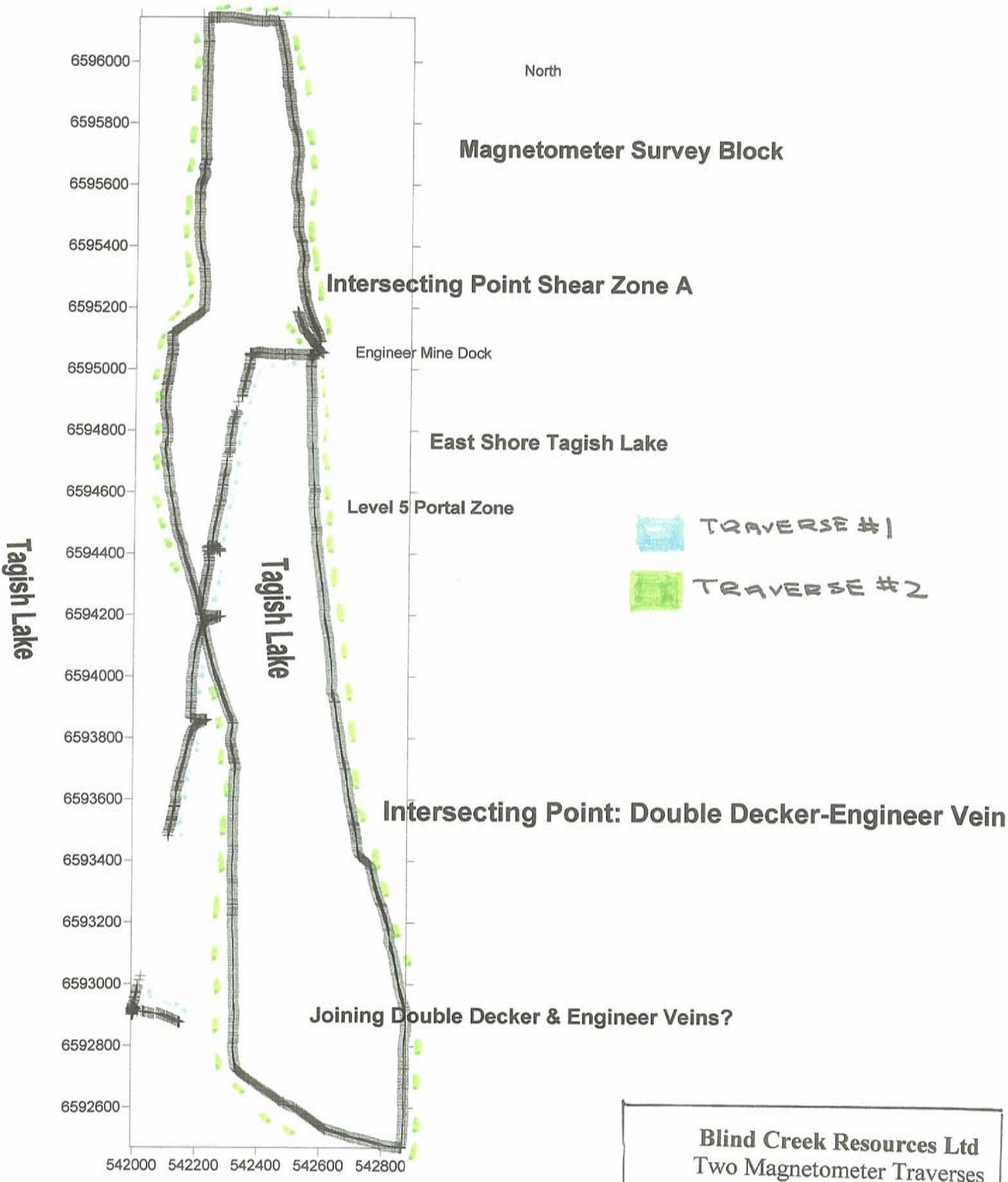
[10] Cairns GSC Memoir 1910, Mihalynuk 1999 and others.

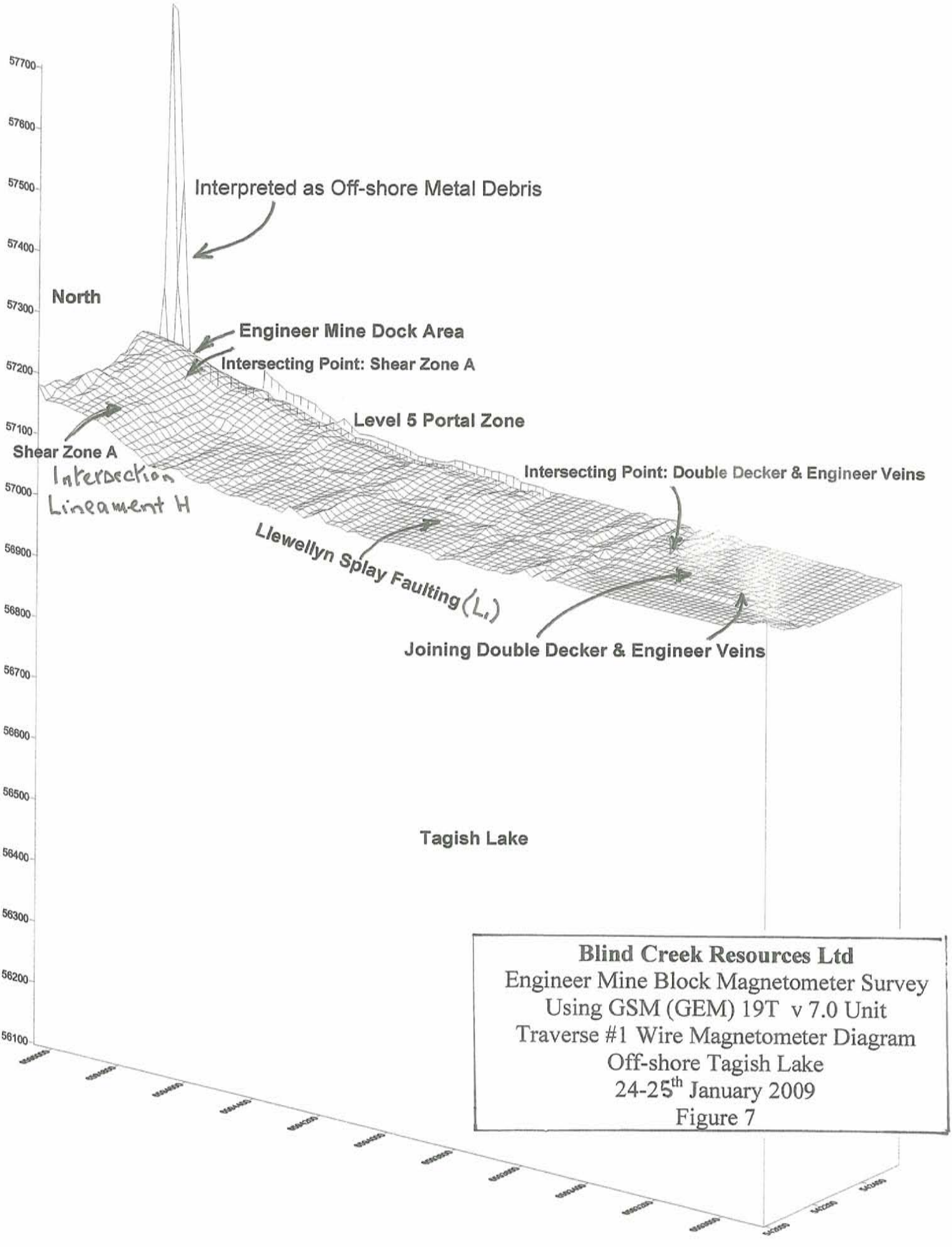


Scale km

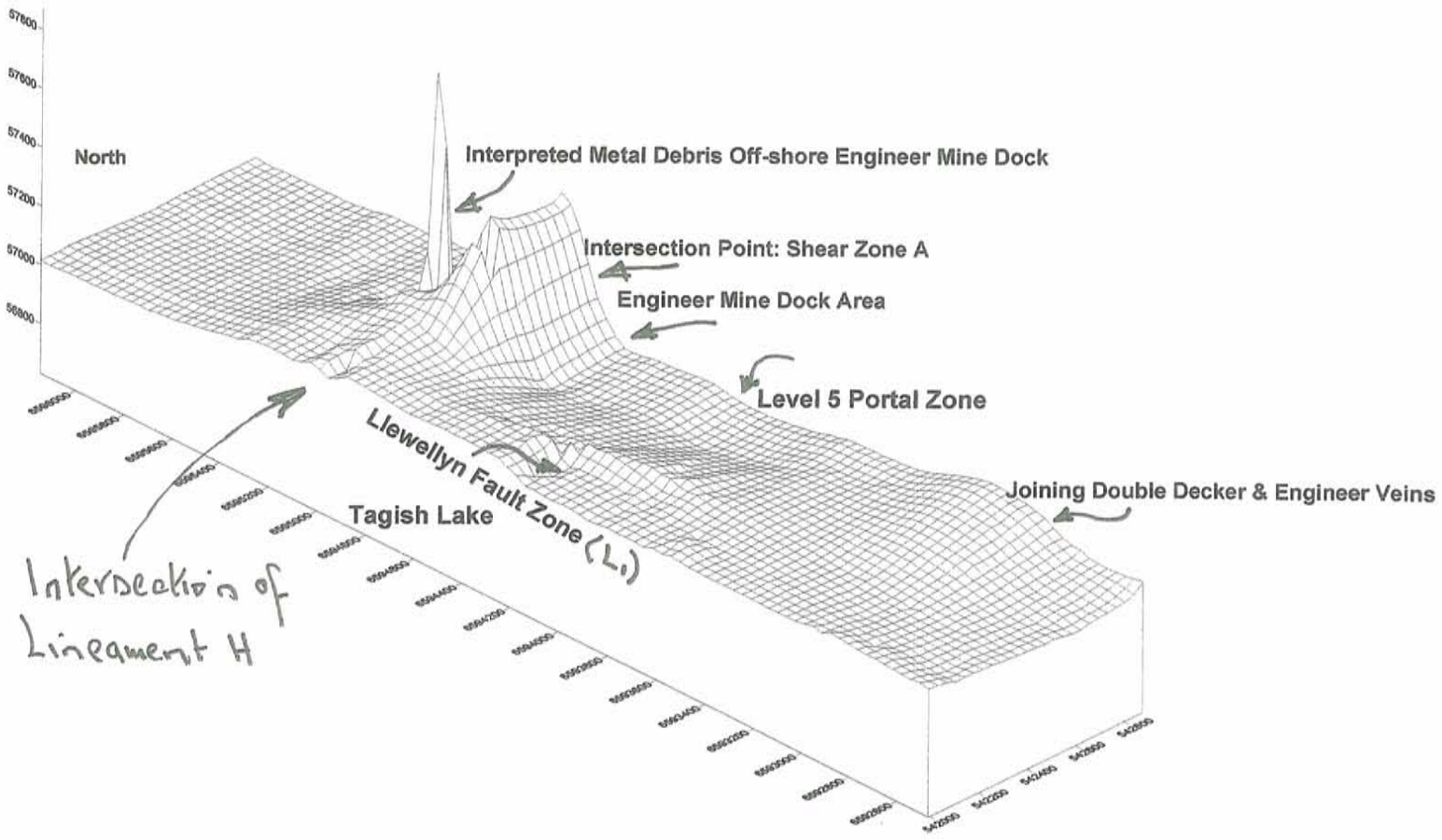
Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Area of Two Magnetometer Traverses
Off-Shore Tagish Lake
24-25 January 2009
Figure 5



Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Two Magnetometer Traverses
Off-Shore Tagish Lake
24-25 January 2009
Figure 6



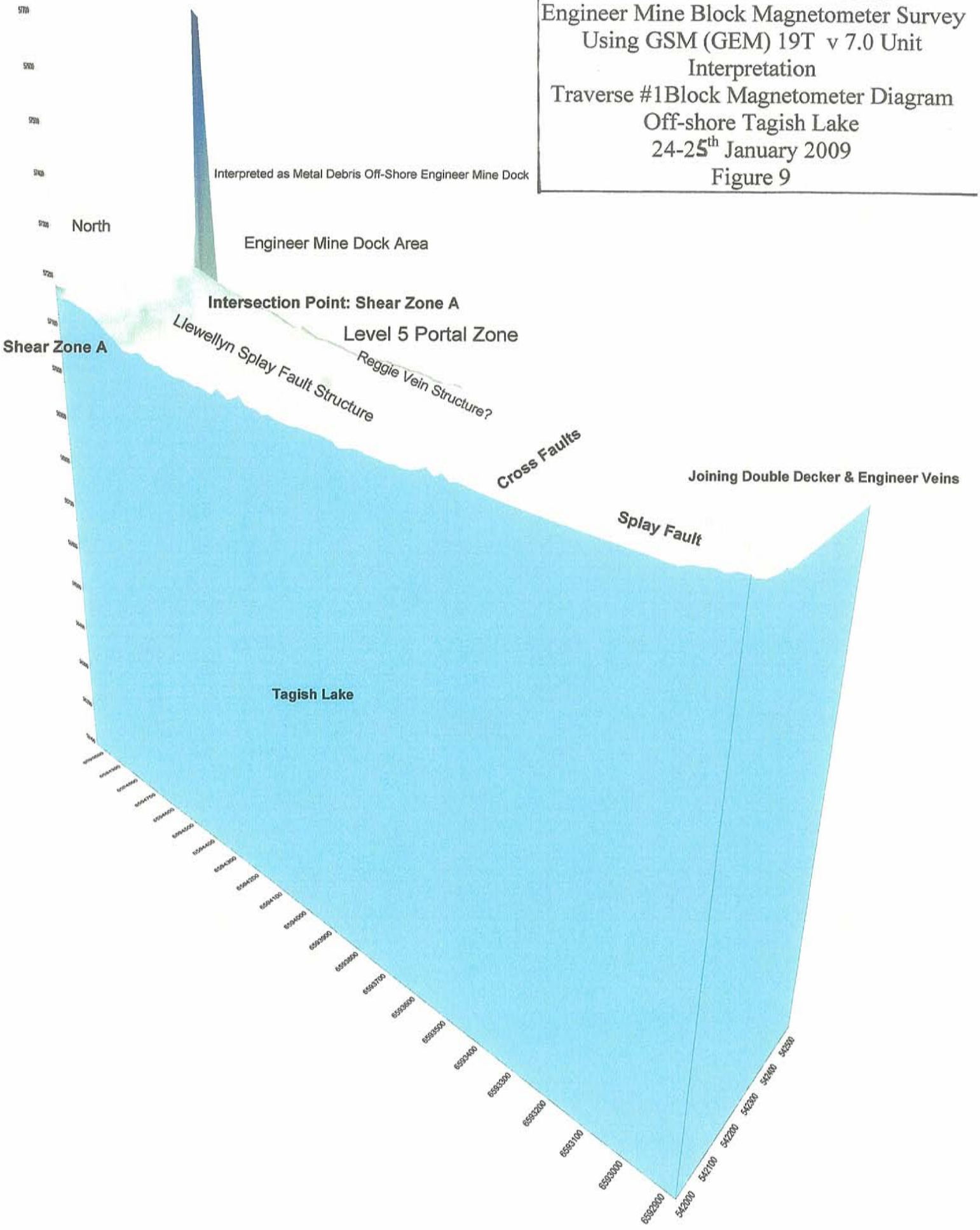
Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Engineer Mine Block Magnetometer Survey
Using GSM (GEM) 19T v 7.0 Unit
Traverse #1 Wire Magnetometer Diagram
Off-shore Tagish Lake
24-25th January 2009
Figure 7

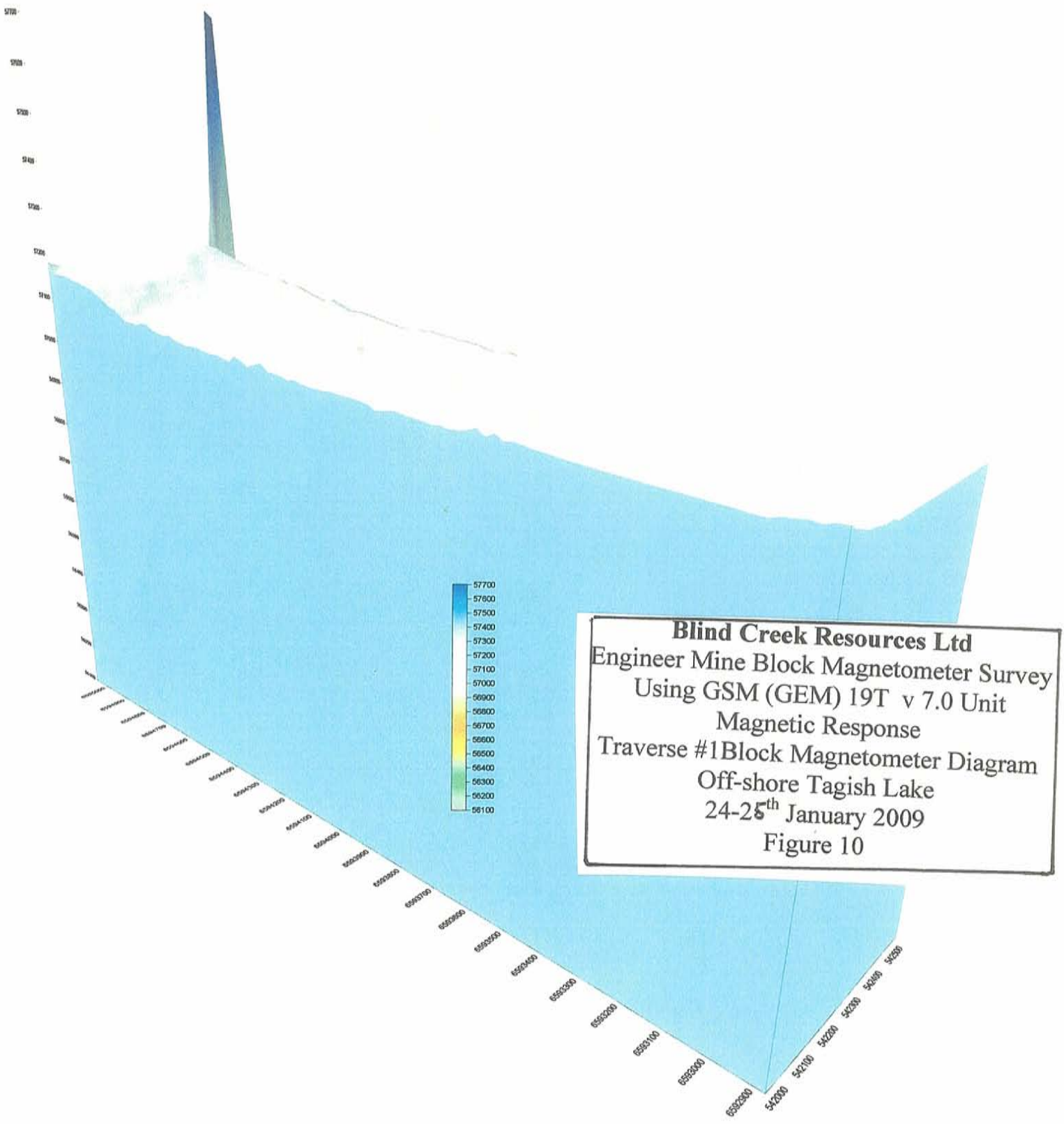


Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Engineer Mine Block Magnetometer Survey
Using GSM (GEM) 19T v 7.0 Unit
Interpretation
Traverse #1 & #2 Wire Magnetometer Diagram
Off-shore Tagish Lake
24-25th January 2009
Figure 8

Bird Creek Resources Ltd

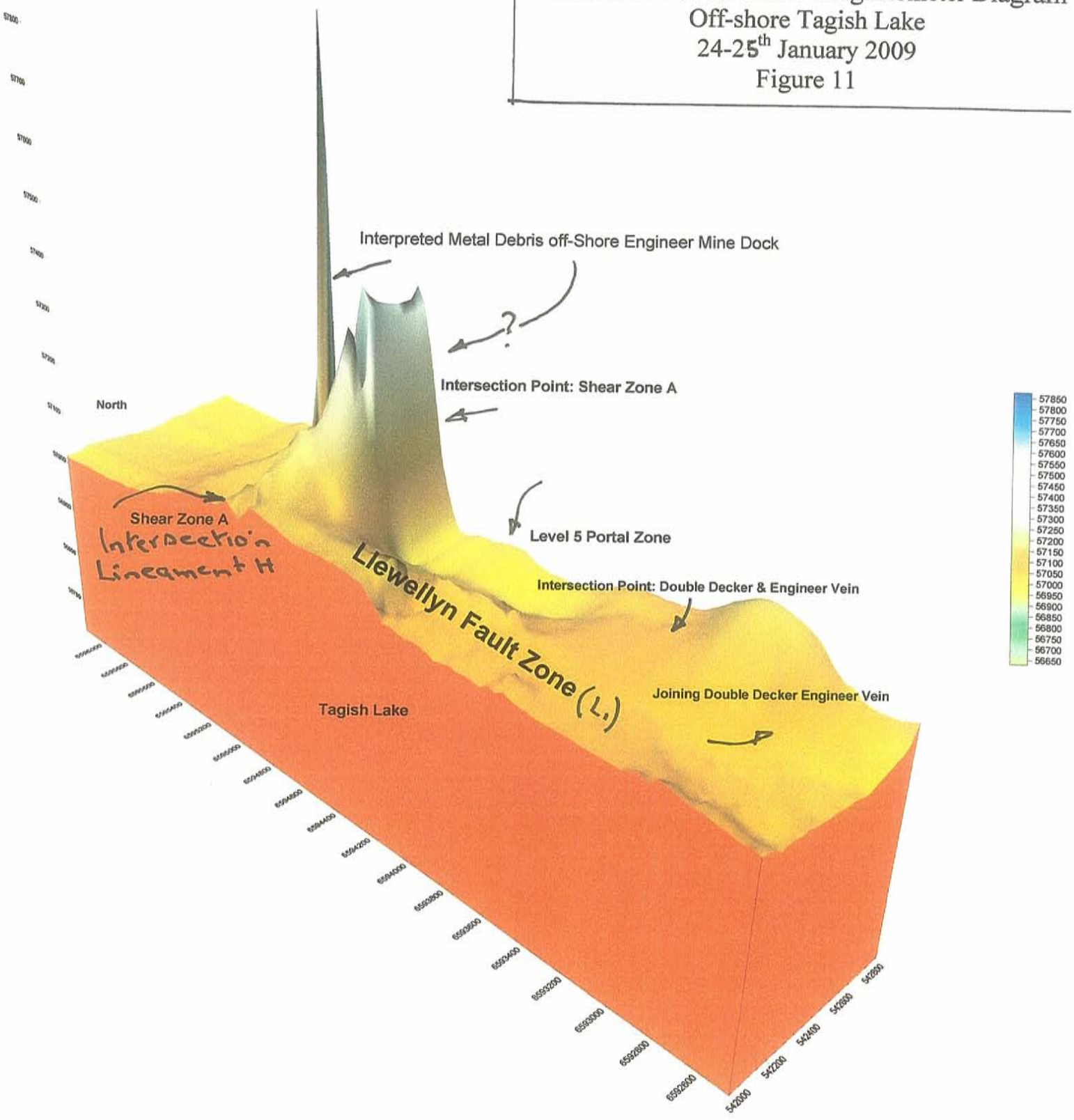
Engineer Mine Block Magnetometer Survey
Using GSM (GEM) 19T v 7.0 Unit
Interpretation
Traverse #1Block Magnetometer Diagram
Off-shore Tagish Lake
24-25th January 2009
Figure 9





Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Engineer Mine Block Magnetometer Survey
Using GSM (GEM) 19T v 7.0 Unit
Magnetic Response
Traverse #1Block Magnetometer Diagram
Off-shore Tagish Lake
24-25th January 2009
Figure 10

Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Engineer Mine Block Magnetometer Survey
Using GSM (GEM) 19T v 7.0 Unit
Interpretation
Traverse #1 & #2 Block Magnetometer Diagram
Off-shore Tagish Lake
24-25th January 2009
Figure 11



Figures 7 to 11 depict wire diagrams and block diagrams of traverse #1 and traverse #1 and #2 combined. The wire and block diagrams have been amplified on the Z (vertical axis) to show magnetic relief detail.

Figure 7 shows results of traverse #1, portraying similar data to Figure 6. It also shows a north south lineament considered a Llewellyn splay fault, and intersection of Shear Zone A and Lineament H. (see below).

Barely visible assumed NE trending lineaments towards the south end of the survey block are interpreted as signatures for the Double-Decker and Engineer veins. These two veins appear to join or coalesce. This would fit with on-shore observations for these veins as they are seen to be merging together.

The sharp spike illustrated on the NE sector of the survey block is interpreted as off-shore metal debris.

Figure 8 shows results of traverse #1 and #2, and a more subdued wire diagram compared to figure 7. Veins Double-Decker and Engineer are not portrayed as well as well as figure 7

Figure 9 shows a block diagram version of Figure 7 wire diagram, and figure 10 shows the same block diagram without inserted notes.

Figure 11 illustrates results of traverse #1 and #2 combined. Like Figure 8, it is more subdued with similar characteristics. However the Llewellyn Fault Zone (L_1) is well portrayed.

The two abnormal spikes on the NE of the survey block are interpreted as Lake Bottom metal man-made debris, masking a possible Shear Zone a magnetic signature. On the NW side of the survey block, Shear Zone A and the H lineament may coalesce, (see below), also masked by metal debris.

The magnetic dome on the SE side of the survey area may reflect a basic volcanic plug. The Double-Decker and Engineer vein assumed coalescing point is barely visible.

Data Verification

Magnetic data collected and presented here is the interpretation of the writer who is not a professional geophysicist. Consequently data interpreted in wire diagrams and block diagrams has been heavily influenced by what structural geology the writer has interpreted from aerial photography.

Consequently, as in most geophysical programs of this type, interpretation of magnetic data presented here lacks verification.

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[11].

The CZM property is reported to cover a 6 kilometre fault striking 025° 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). Mr. Thompson, the original discoverer, found four zones of anomalous gold-silver within the 6 km structure

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.[12]

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing
During January 2009, there was no metallurgical work done on mineralized material from the property

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates
Although the Engineer Mine property is a historic property dating back to 1898, historic and recent assessment data does not include details of any systematic resource drilling, so no resource or mineral reserve estimate is possible.

Other Relevant Data
No other relevant material than already discussed, included below or included in the appendices of this report is deemed important enough for inclusion into this report.

Interpretation and Conclusions
The objective of this survey was two fold; 1) ascertain if dominant vein structures at Engineer Mine, such as the Double-Decker vein, the Engineer vein and the Jersey Lily vein have a magnetometer signature where they extend off-shore under Tagish lake; 2) combine this survey data with known geological and aerial photograph data to target new exploration areas.

This survey suggests the Double-Decker and the Engineer vein systems extend SW off shore Tagish Lake to intersect an assumed Llewellyn splay fault. This is of academic interest only as the vein systems themselves may not host economic gold, and proving this fact would be costly by modern exploration standards.

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[11] ibid
[12] Tully, 1979

No off-shore magnetic signature was obtained for the Jersey Lily vein.

Significantly, the interpretation presented here, when combined with aerial photographic and previous work by others, suggest the Double-Decker and the Engineer vein have been sheared off on the SW side of Shear Zone A, and displaced by 900 metres SE to their present position, ref: figure 12.

These deductions help to re-focus exploration in specific new areas for the continuation other gold bearing vein structures to the NE, on the NE side of Shear Zone A.

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[13].

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)[14].

In to-days world, a minimum indicated resource of 500,000 gold ounces is considered necessary to achieve market financing. It is considered unlikely the historically mined veins at Engineer mine could produce that amount of gold within the already developed 7,000 metres of drifts. Discovering new gold quartz vein systems, albeit blind systems in adjacent areas is therefore of interest.

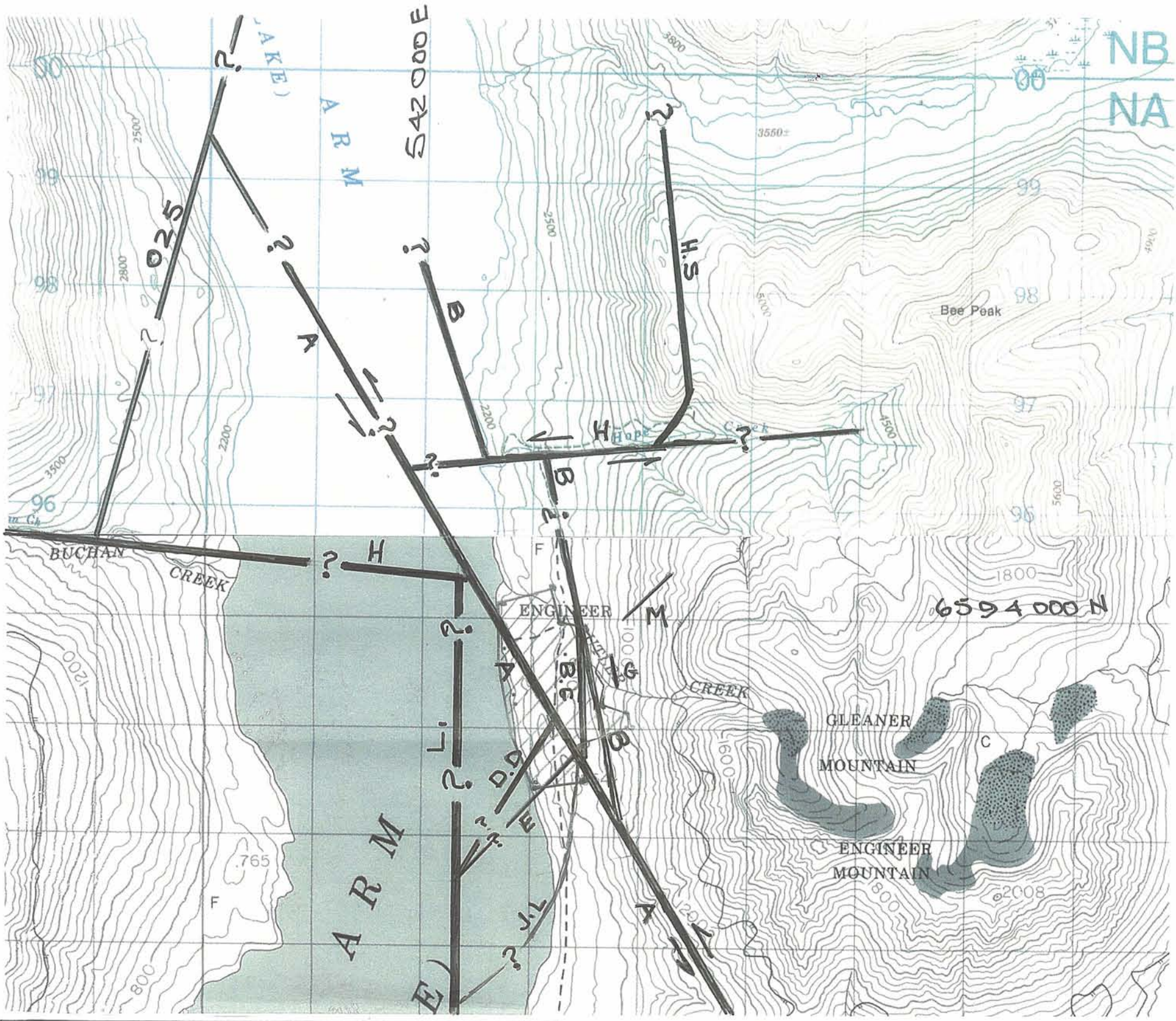
It is recommended a two stage exploration program be carried out on BCR tenures around the Engineer mine; 1) geologically explore new selected target areas, then 2) diamonds drill selected sites, including known quart vein systems within BCR claims.

Figure 12 shows interpretation of data, focusing on shear zones, fault structures and vein faults.

Shear Zones A, B, and the Boulder-Governor Fault have been included in figure 12 on the basis of work done by Mihalynuk[15] and Smit[16]. Smit and other workers also include the Jersey Lily Vein, Gleaner vein, and the Mickey vein on various assessment report maps.

Locations of lineaments Hope, Happy Sullivan, and Fault 025 Extension are referenced to BC 5677 No 051 aerial photograph included in the appendices. Consequently, the

[13] Mihalynuk, 1999
[14] ibid
[15] ibid
[16] Smit, Hans, A/R 17,253



Scale km

A= Shear Zone A
B= Shear Zone B
B.G = Boulder-Governor Vein Fault System
D.D=Double Decker Vein
E=Engineer Vein
JL= Jersey Lily Vein
M=Mickey Vein (approx location)
G=Gleaner Vein
H.S= Happy Sullivan Lineament
H = Hope Lineament
L_1 = Llewellyn Splay Fault Structure
025= 025 Fault Extension, (From CZM Tag Property)

Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Engineer Claim Block
An Interpretation of Double Decker Vein
Engineer Vein and Jersey Lily Vein
Off- shore Tagish Lake in Relation to Shear Zone A, including
Other Lineaments and Off-Sets
Based on Magnetometer Survey and Aerial Photograph
Observations.
Atlin M.D, April 2009 Figure 12

magnetometer data and interpretation presented here simply compliment what is all ready known or deducted from past workers surface observations.

Recommendations

The objective of the following recommendations is to explore the viability of discovering NE extensions of the Double-Decker and Engineer vein systems, including the exploring of other existing veins believed to be within the Blind Creek Resources Ltd claim tenures. Exploring SW off-shore vein systems is not considered an option at present.

It is recommended the southern, eastern and northern borders of the 5 crown grants be established by GPS to actually see the physical boundaries between the former and BCR tenures. It is also recommended a cooperation and confidentiality agreement be sought after between holders of the five crown grants and BCR.

It is recommended the south east quadrant bordered by Shear Zone B and the Hope lineament from the Gleaner vein and Mickey vein northwards be explored using prospecting, geology, and geochemistry as well as reconnaissance diamond drilling of both these same veins and other structures, ref figure 12. It is also recommended the Mickey vein, the Gleaner vein and the Jersey Lily vein be explored on surface to establish if any historical mining development workings are available into these veins, and if so they be opened-up, ref: figure 12.

Finally, it is recommended geological, and geophysics surveys be carried out East of Shear Zone B to the base of Gleaner Mountain staying within the Laberge sedimentary-volcanic rocks. This would also include similar explorations West of Shear Zone A and south of the Jersey Lily vein, ref: figure 12.

Stage 1 Exploration budget:

1. Establishing south, north, east crown grant boundaries..... $5,000.00
2. Geological/geochemical investigation..... $30,000.00
3. Magnetometer investigations, 10 line Km.....$5,000.00

Total.....**$40,000.00**

Stage 2 diamond drilling exploration budget:

1. Reconnaissance diamond drilling, 800 metres.....$80,000.00
2. Camp, meals, accommodation.....$20,000.00
3. Fuel, mob/de-mob..... .....$20,000.00
4. Geologist, assistant, core splitter, core boxes.....$20,000.00
5. Barge, Transportation, Aviation support $20,000.00

Total.....**$160,000.00**

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

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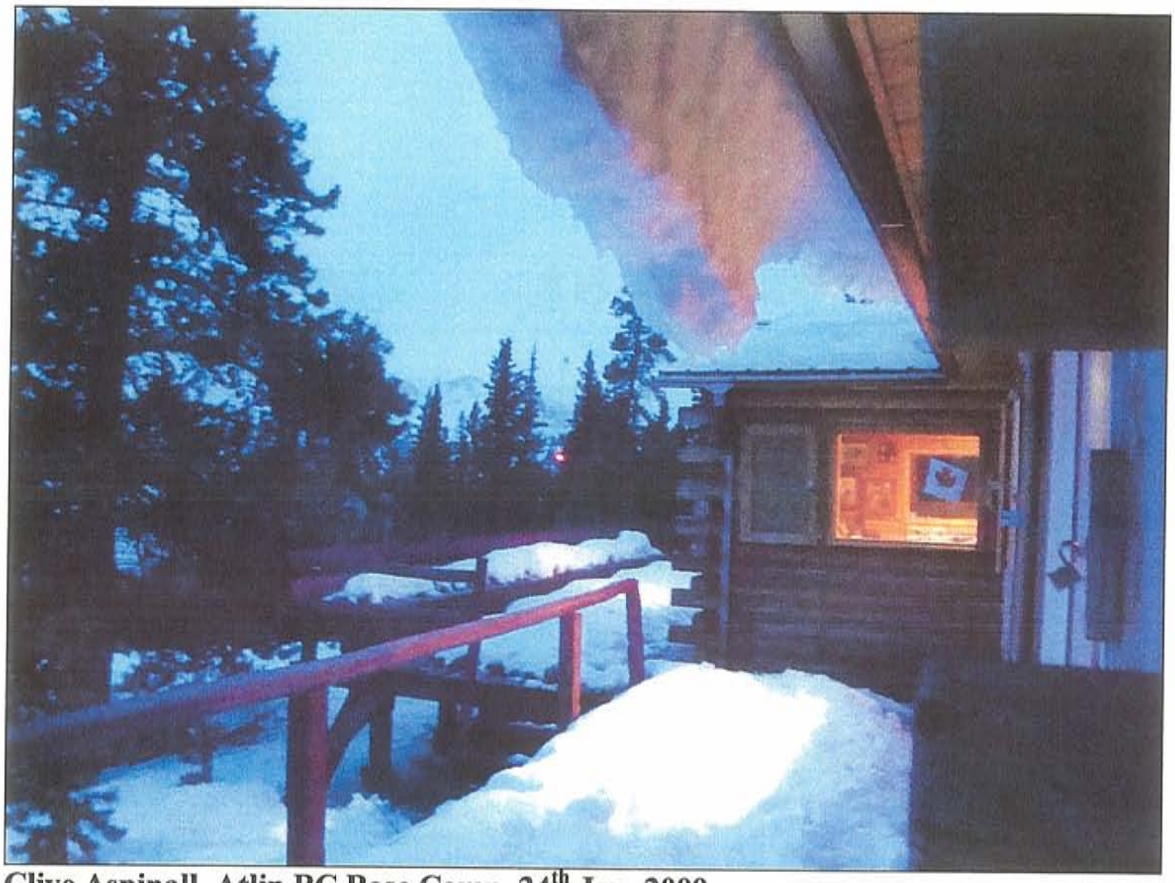
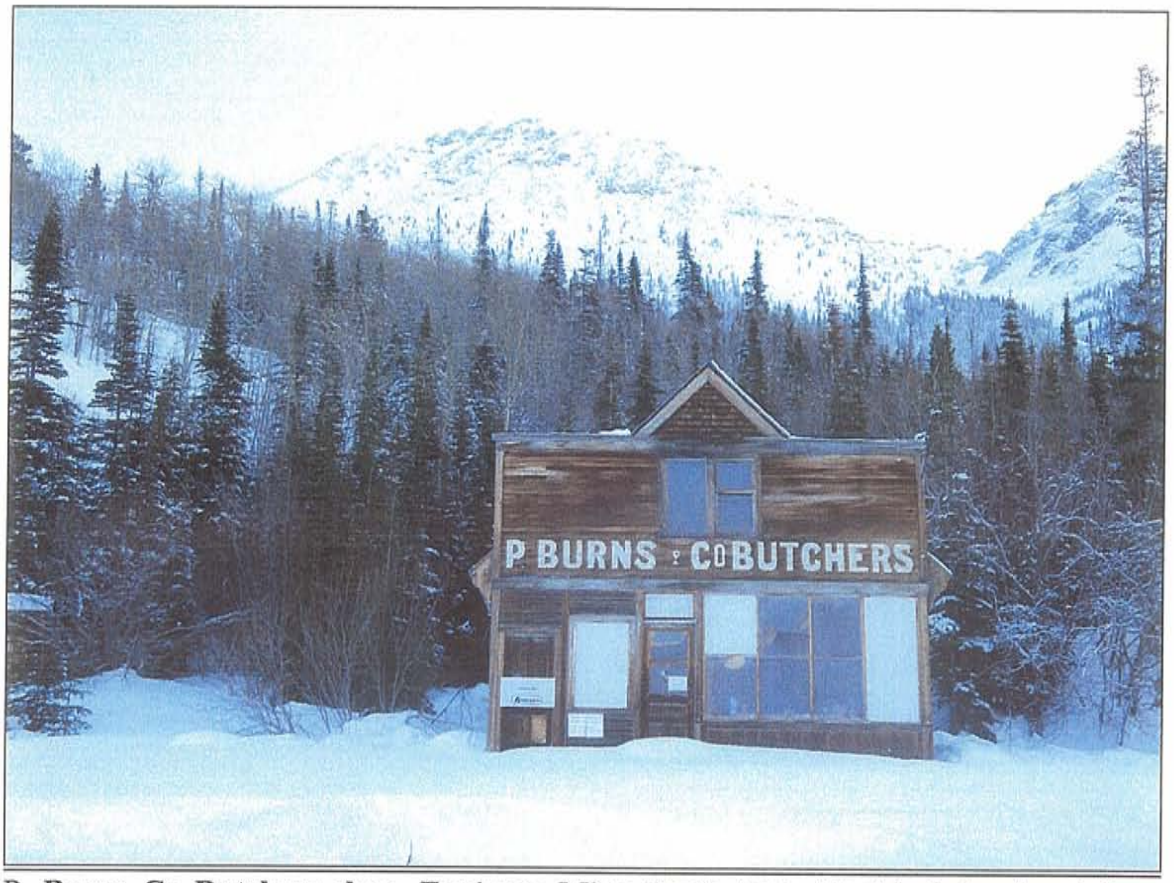
Tulley, Donald W. (1979). Assessment Report No. 7923, Part 1 of 3. Report on the Even Star, Sweepstake Nos. 2,3,4., Sweep Stake Nos. 5 Fr, 6 Fr, Polygon Fr., Cracker Jack, golden Hill, Gold Bullion, Reverted Crown Grant Mineral Claims and the Happy No 1, (16 units) Record Nos. 75 (5) 76 (5), 77 (5), 78 (5), 79 (5), 80 (5), 86 (5), 593 (3), 594 (3), 595 (3), 596 (3), 597 (3), Taku Arm-Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, N Lat 59° 31' W Long 134° 14' For nomad Mines Ltd, (NPL) 1202-750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

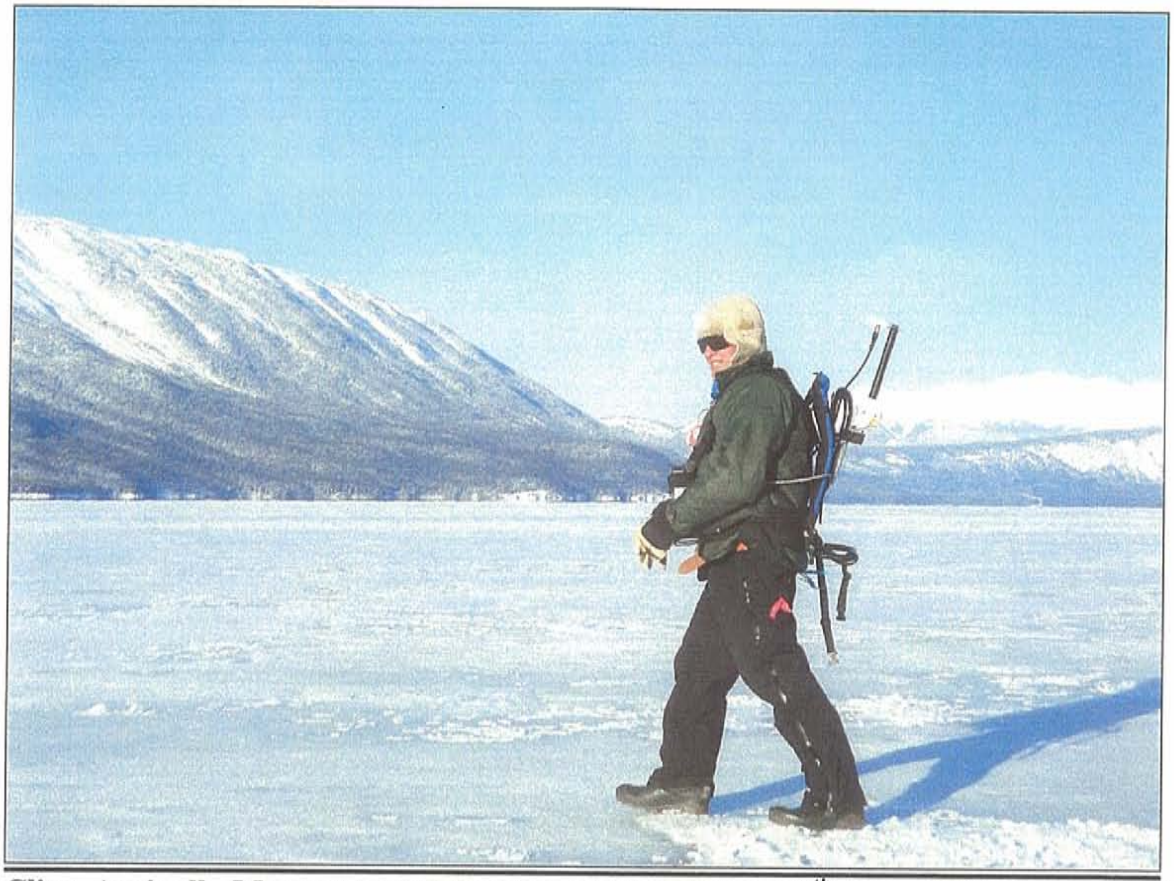
Brooks, R. (undated and un-published). The Engineer Story; Web Sites for Engineer Mine
Web site for CZM



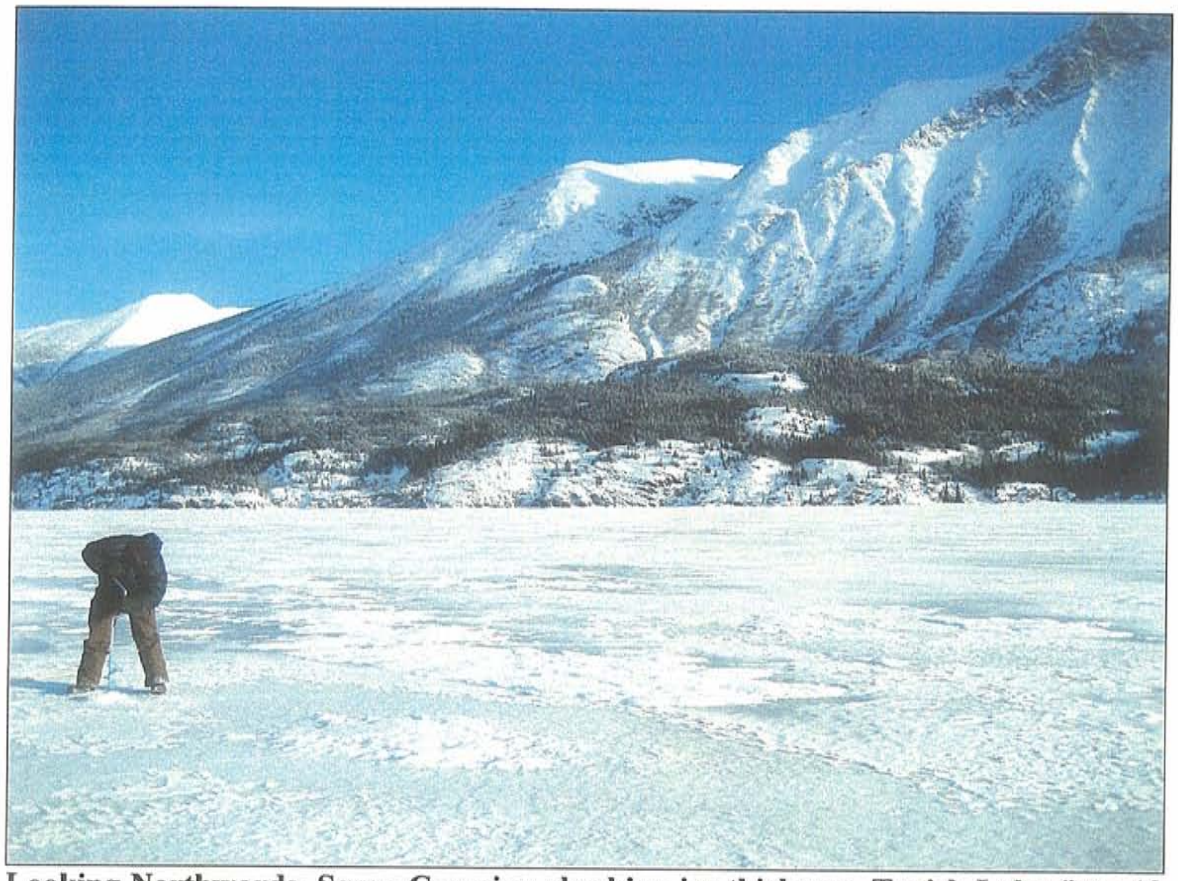
Clive Aspinall Atlin BC Base Camp, 24th Jan. 2009



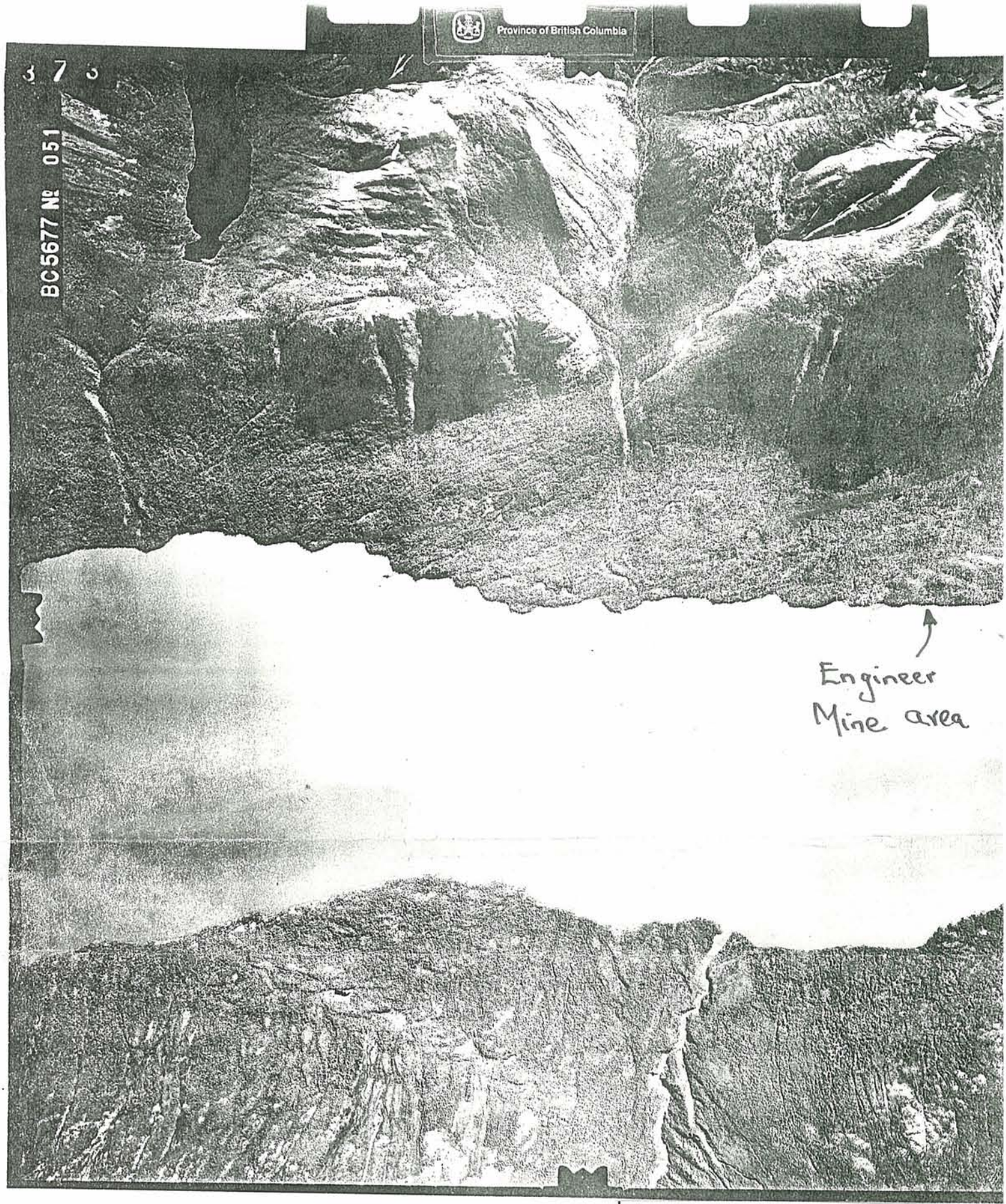
P. Burns Co Butchers shop, Engineer Mine Dock Area, Tagish Lake, located on Blind Creek Resources Ltd Claims. This store was prefabricated in 1898, and transported and set up at Engineer Mine in 1924, where it was used as a butchers shop for the benefit of Engineer miners., (information form Jim Brooks, 2009) Photo taken 24th Jan. 2009



Clive Aspinall, Magnetometer Survey, Tagish Lake. 24th Jan. 2009. Temp -30° Centigrade.



Looking Northwards. Seven Campion checking ice thickness, Tagish Lake (ice= 18 inches-24 inches thick), 24th January 2009. Engineer Lower shoreline shows profile Engineer vein and Jersey Lily vein linear structures intersecting Tagish Lake, in addition to Shear Zone A at base of Engineer Mountain, extreme right. Double-Decker vein structure extreme left, just off photo.



Blind Creek Resources Ltd
Engineer Claim Block
Aerial Photograph BC 5677 No. 051
Used to Outline Lineaments, Faults and Vein Faults
Engineer Mine and Surrounding Area
Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division
April 2009. Figure 13

Cost of Field Work, 24th-25 January 2009, Ex-Whitehorse YT, and Reporting, 8th-15th April 2009.

3 days field work Clive Aspinall, including travel……..$2,400.00

Field Assistant, 3 days, including travel……$900.00

GEMS Magnetometer 19T v7.0, 2 days……$400.00

Discovery Helicopter Ltd Support…..$2,835.88

4 Days Report Preparation. ……..$1,800.00

Report Reproduction…… $100.00

Total……..$8,435.88

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 (1986) 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 BCR Engineer claims described in 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 4259958**
Blind Creek Resources Ltd Orientation Magnetometer Survey on Tagish Lake Adjacent to Engineer Mine, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia. Assessment Work Covering Tenures 411090, 411091, 411092, 411093, 411094, 503984, 521228, 525419 Centered at Latitude 59° 29′ 26.7″ North, Longitude 134° 14′ 44.0 ″ West, Blind Creek Resources Ltd, 15th Floor, 675 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6B 1N2.Date Field Work: 24-25 January 2009 Date Report: 20th April 2009

Respectfully submitted,

Signed in Whitehorse, YT on 20th April 2009

Clive Aspinall, M.Sc, P.Eng
Geologist