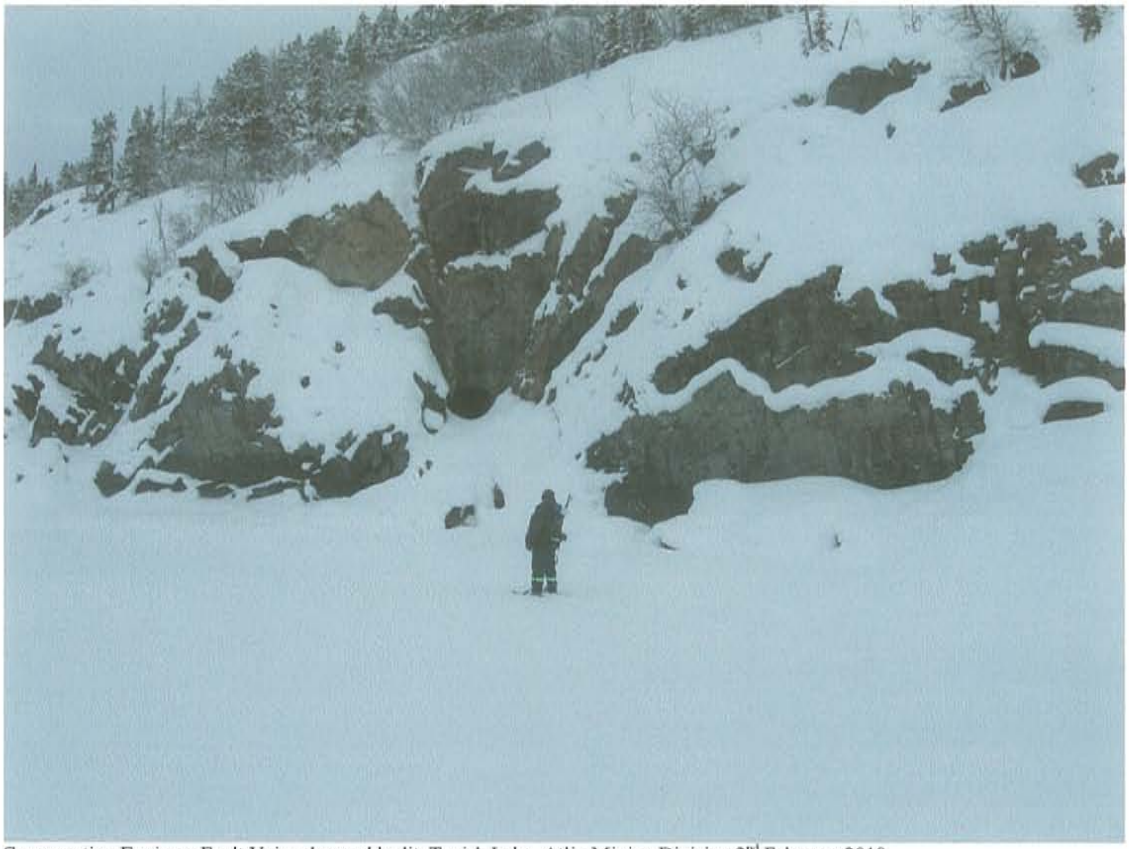
Event Number 4467804

Wann River –Engineer Project Reconnaissance Magnetometer Survey
South East Corner Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia.
Assessment Work Covering Tenures
525536,526506,526885,541829,597560,598495,598504,598513,598517,
598520
Centered at
Latitude 59° 27.115' North, Longitude 134° 14.938' West,
By

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



Cross-section Engineer Fault Vein above old adit, Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division 2nd February 2010

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: 31st January- 2nd February 2010
Date Report: 10th April, 2010
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

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Event Number 4467804. Wann River-Engineer Project Reconnaissance Magnetometer Survey South East corner Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Assessment Work Covering Tenures 525536,526506,526885, 541829.597560 ,598495,598504,598513,598517,598520

TOTAL COST:$16,783.04

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

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4467804

YEAR OF WORK: 2010

PROPERTY NAME: Wann River-Engineer

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done):

526506,526505,521228

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au-Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: 104M-014//015/016/017/026/063

MINING DIVISION: Atlin
NTS / BCGS: 104M08
LATITUDE: _____59__ ° ____27.115_____ ' _____"
LONGITUDE: _____134_____ ° __14.938_____ ' _____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 08v EASTING: 542540 NORTHING: 6590576

OWNER(S): Blind Creek Resources Ltd

MAILING ADDRESS: 15th Floor, 675 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C Canada V6B 1N2

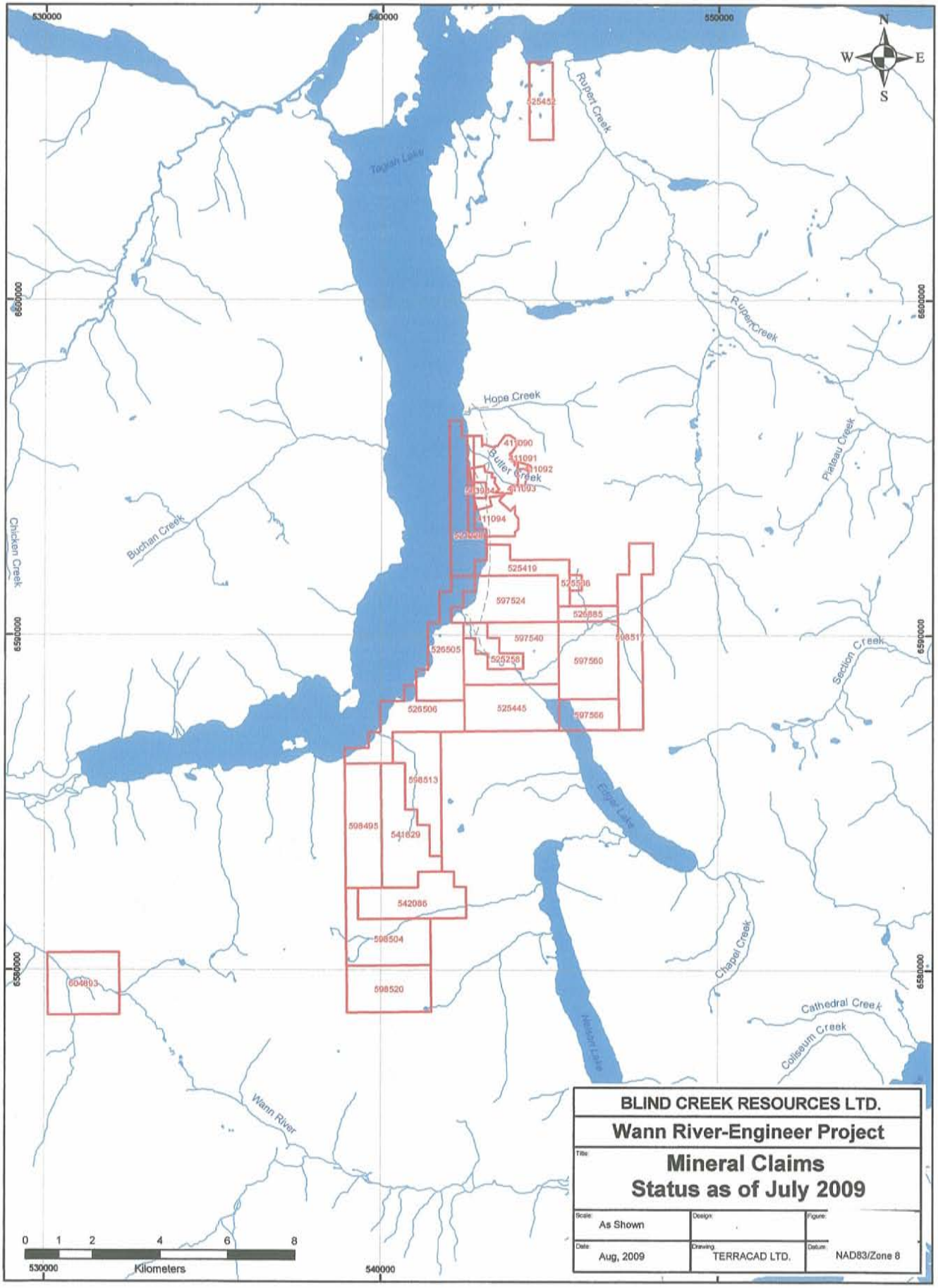
OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: As above

MAILING ADDRESS:As above

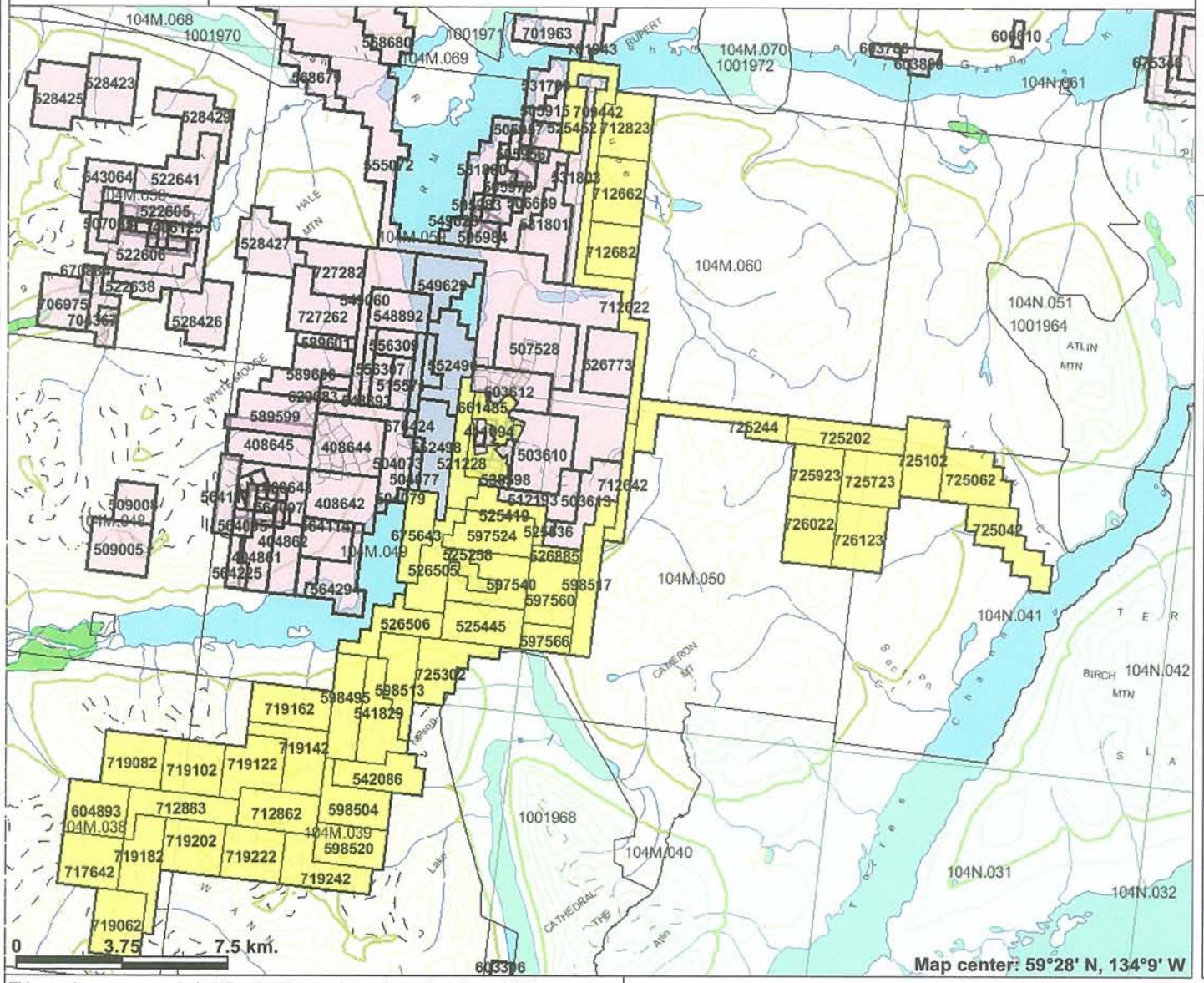
REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Devonian Nisling Assemblage-Late-Upper Stuhini Group-Jurassic Laberge Group-Tertiary Sloko Group-Llewellyn Fault- Gold-Silver-7,285.86 ha.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
1628-23960-28934-10511-07923-09049-25357-17263-22075-23211-11631

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS Tenure#	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	10 km	526505 - 526506- 521228.	$16,783.04
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
		TOTAL COST	**$16,783.04**


530000
540000
550000
6600000
6590000
6580000
N
W
E
S
Taggish Lake
Rupert Creek
525452
Hope Creek
Buffer Creek
411090
411091
411092
411093
411094
Buchan Creek
Chicken Creek
Plateau Creek
525419
525536
597524
526885
597540
526505
525258
597560
598517
526506
525445
597566
598513
598495
541829
542086
598504
598520
604893
Section Creek
Chapel Creek
Cathedral Creek
Coliseum Creek
Wann River
0 1 2 4 6 8
Kilometers
BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
Wann River-Engineer Project
Title:
Mineral Claims
Status as of July 2009
Scale: As Shown
Design:
Figure:
Date: Aug, 2009
Drawing: TERRACAD LTD.
Datum: NAD83/Zone 8

ENGINEER-WANN RIVER PROJECT MARCH 2010



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

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

Survey Parcels

BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

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

Annotation (1:250K)

Transportation - Points (1:250K)

- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown

Scale: 1:211,352

Map center: 59°28' N, 134°9' W

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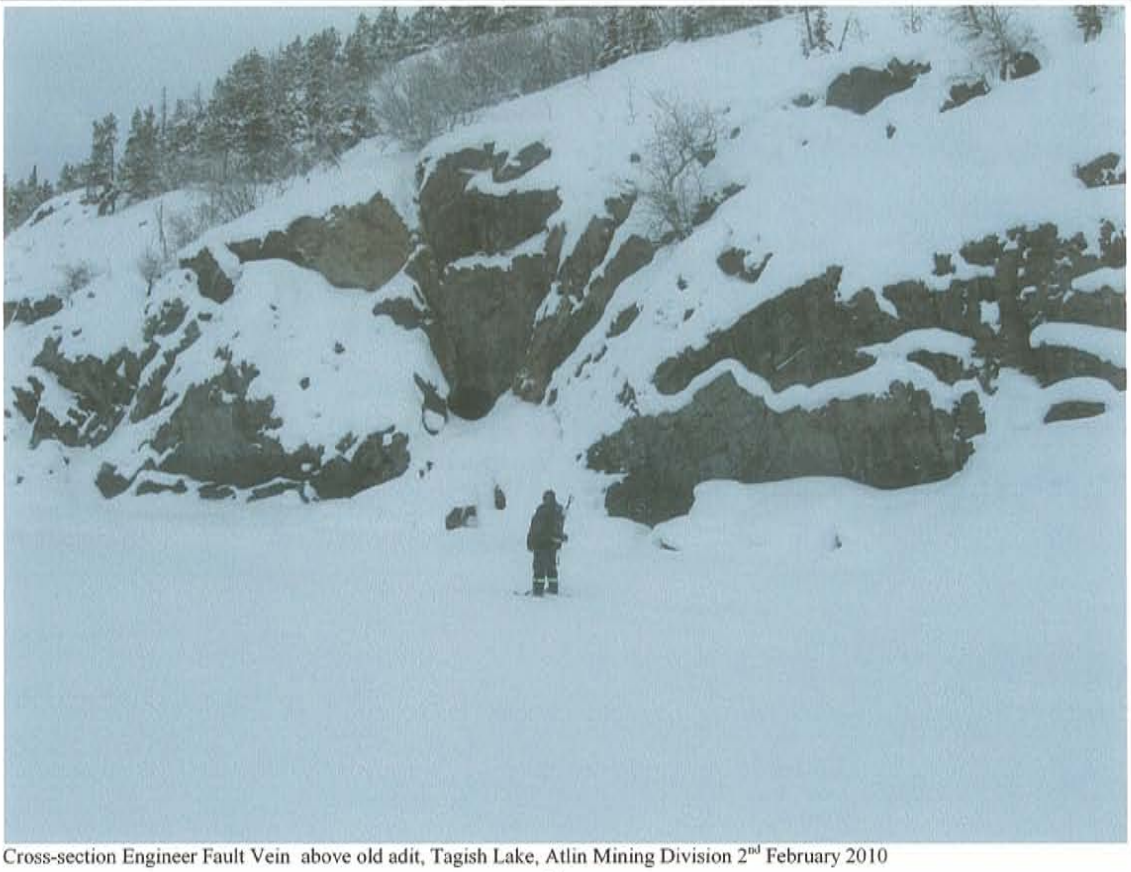

Cross-section Engineer Fault Vein above old adit, Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division 2nd February 2010

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Tables

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Summary
This assessment report describes a magnetometer reconnaissance survey centred on the Wann River Engineer claim block at the distributary of Wann River into Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia. This survey took place during three days from 31st January 2010 to 2nd February 2010 on behalf of Blind Creek Resources Ltd, on their 100% titled mineral tenures.

The objective of this reconnaissance survey was to ascertain if known mineralized rock types within the claims reflected a distinct magnetic signature.

The key tracking to mineralization in the lower Wann River valley are the north west trending Llewellyn Fault Zone and adjacent complex geology. Within this region recent anomalous rock returns from Blind Creek Resources exploration in previous years confirm these claims need much more exploration and evaluation.

Initial observations based on the 2008 and 2009 geological work suggest two mineralized systems, at approximately 90 degrees to each other.

Proposed system #1 is the tentative Anyox-Rodeo system and assumed to trend NE-SW. Proposed system#1 consist of massive pyrrhotite with visible trace of chalcopyrite, including analytical Au-Ni-Co-Pt-Pd within at least one NE-SW cross fault. Previous geophysical surveys suggest there is more than one mineralized cross fault.

Proposed system#2 is the newly coined Brown-Lumsdon system. This system is believed to trend NW-SE following the Llewellyn Fault Zone, and to host Au-Ag-As-Cu-Pb-Zn, with associated pyrite.

Proposed system#1 lies within upper Triassic volcanic rocks.

Proposed system #2 lies within Devonian to Triassic? Boundary Ranges Metamorphic rocks.

As a result of this magnetometer reconnaissance, rocks within the proposed system areas appear to have a variable magnetometer signature..

It is recommended that an intensive geochemical-magnetometer-geological prospecting and mapping be carried over proposed system#1 and system#2.

Introduction

This assessment report is written on behalf of Blind Creek Resources Ltd, with offices at 1500 Floor, 675 West Hastings, Vancouver, V6B 1N2. The report describes the third reconnaissance magnetometer survey since January 2009 on the Wann River-Engineer Project mineral claims, Atlin Mining Division, Figures 1, &2. These claims are 100% titled to Blind Creek Resources Ltd, (BCR).

The survey took place on ice and off the southeast shore Tagish Lake during three days from 31st January 2010 to 2nd February 2010. This report is a companion report to Event# 4469955 where a fourth reconnaissance magnetometer survey was carried out immediately to the south east and recorded separately.

The objective of this reconnaissance magnetometer survey was to investigate the magnetic response of complex geology associated with the Llewellyn Fault Zone (LFZ), with the objective of tracking rock types known to host structural mineralization, such as Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Ni-Co-Pt-Pd.

The LFZ is a major tectonic system in the region, and traceable in the lower Edgar Lake-Wann River Valley and lower Tagish Lake before projecting northwest towards the BC-Yukon border.

Rock types along the LFZ in this region feature Stikine assemblage-Palaeozoic arc suites and Nisling assemblages to the southwest side, in juxtaposition with Lower Jurassic Laberge Group sedimentary rocks and variable Stuhini assemblages to the northeast.

The trace of the LFZ projects immediately west of the Engineer Gold Mine on Tagish Lake. Gold-silver is associated with several productive splay fault-shear structures at the Engineer Mine, believed by geologists who know the mine area, to be related to the LFZ.

This survey used a GSM magnetometer 19T v.7.0 with GPS facility. The survey was carried out along the shore line on lake ice. At base of operations in Atlin, the magnetometer measurements were down-loaded into a laptop computer using SURFER software and data plotted into required files, such as traverse, block and wire diagrams.

Raw data was e-mailed to Terracad GIS Services, Floor 3, Suite 3, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, V6B 1N2 for contour profiling, whose maps are presented here, Ref Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Reliance on Other Experts

Terracad GIS Services, Floor 3, Suite 3, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, V6B 1N2 provided magnetic contouring and figures attached to this report.

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

Field support was provided by Ian Coster, geologist, of Atlin BC.

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

Reference was made to assessment reports written on the Engineer Mine, by Archer, (Brock)[2], 1968, and others.

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

Work was centered at Latitude 59° 27.115' North, Longitude 134° 14.938' West,
The claim blocks fall within NTS Map Sheet 104M/08, ref Figure 2.

Access during the winter can be made by helicopter, ski-plane or skidoo from the community of Atlin 32 kilometres to the east. During this survey helicopter transportation was used.

The climate within the surveyed area is typical of North-western British Columbia with long, cold winters and short, mild to cool summers. During this survey temperature are usually in the -30° C. range, but during this survey temperatures were around -5° C.

Due to proximity to the Boundary Ranges, the project area is strongly influenced by coastal weather systems and higher precipitation patterns. Winters have heavy snow falls in this area.

During the summer months 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 extremely limited. Only one 1.5 km walking trail exists on the northeast side of Lower Wann River.

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 project area includes the Tagish Highlands around the Engineer Mine, the lower 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

[1] Bulletin 105
[2] Archer, 1968, A/R 1628.

2200 metres ASL. Alpine glaciers are predominant in the latter mountainous terrain, and provide an enormous headwater reservoir for the Yukon River.

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

Property Description

In 2004 BCR began accumulating claim tenure around five crown grants covering the Engineer Mine on East shore Tagish Lake. Table 1 shows existing Wann River where work is applied in this assessment report, Ref: Figures 1.

Table 1. BCR Tenures Wann River-Engineer Project as of 10th February 2010

	Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area Ha.
1	411090	HOPE 2	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2011/feb/01	GOOD	25
2	411091	HOPE 3	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2011/feb/01	GOOD	25
3	411092	HOPE 4	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2011/feb/01	GOOD	25
4	411093	HOPE 7	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2011/feb/01	GOOD	25
5	411094	HOPE 1	203166 (100%)	104M049	2004/jun/04	2011/feb/01	GOOD	450
6	503984	ENG	203166 (100%)	104M	2005/jan/17	2011/feb/01	GOOD	16.44
7	521228	HOPE 7	203166 (100%)	104M	2005/oct/14	2011/feb/01	GOOD	345.28
8	525258	WHINE	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/13	2011/feb/01	GOOD	115.223
9	525419	TAGISH #1	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/14	2011/feb/01	GOOD	197.403
10	525445	TAGISH #2	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/14	2011/feb/01	GOOD	395.235
11	525452*	TAGISH #3	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/14	2010/mar/15	GOOD	163.891
12	525536	TAGISH # 3	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/15	2011/feb/01	GOOD	16.452
13	526505	TAGISH 5	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/27	2011/feb/01	GOOD	362.126
14	526506	TAGISH 6	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/jan/27	2011/feb/01	GOOD	345.866
15	526885	CONTIGUOUS	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/feb/01	2011/feb/01	GOOD	82.28
16	541829	GLACIER	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/sep/21	2011/feb/01	GOOD	412.0457
17	542086	DOUGLAS 3	203166 (100%)	104M	2006/sep/28	2011/feb/01	GOOD	346.2841
18	597524	LOWER ENGINEER 1	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/jan/14	2011/feb/01	GOOD	394.9016
19	597540	LOWER ENGINEER 2	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/jan/14	2011/feb/01	GOOD	411.5329
20	597560	LOWER ENGINEER 3	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/jan/14	2011/feb/02	GOOD	411.5533
21	597566	LOWER ENGINEER 4	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/jan/14	2011/feb/01	GOOD	164.6917
22	598495	SOUTH TAGISH	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/feb/02	2011/feb/01	GOOD	395.5419
23	598504	SOUTH TAGISH 2	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/feb/02	2011/feb/01	GOOD	379.3736

24	598513	SOUTH TAGISH 3	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/feb/02	2011/feb/01	GOOD	345.9858
25	598517	EAST ENGINEER 1	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/feb/02	2011/feb/01	GOOD	395.0259
26	598520	SOUTH TAGISH 4	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/feb/02	2011/feb/01	GOOD	346.5109
27	604893*	FLORENCE 1	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/may/23	2010/may/23	GOOD	396.0267
28	675643	WANN#1	203166 (100%)	104M	2009/nov/27	2010/nov/27	GOOD	296.1937
	*	Claims not Contiguous						
	Total							7,285.86
Assessment applied to this Report								

All above tenures are contiguous except for tenures #525542 and #604893, Ref Figure 2.

The magnetometer survey covered by this report was carried on tenures #, 526505 526506and 521228.

History

The recorded history of exploration in the Tagish Lake area commences about 1878 but the remains of Russian placer gold operations near Atlin may be 50 years older.[3]

Discovery in 1896 of rich goldfields in the Klondike of Yukon caused a great influx of gold-seekers that peaked in 1897 and 1898.[4] In July 1898, the first claims were staked in the Atlin camp and by the end of that year some 3,000 people had made their way to the area, most by way of the water ways of Tagish Lake.

Commerce related to the Klondike activity spurred the search for a railroad route from the Pacific Ocean coast through the Coast Range Mountains. In 1899[5] engineers surveying a possible "southern" route for the White Pass and Yukon Railway are credited with the discovery of gold bearing quartz veins on the east shore of southern Tagish Lake. In particular, a Charles A, Anderson, (a White Pass Survey Engineer?) is reported to have rowed down Tagish Lake from the "Golden Gate" (at the entrance to Atlin Lake) and examined quartz veins along the lake shore, (Figure 2). He staked the original Hope claim on 8th July 1899 and recorded the claim in Atlin on 20th July 1899.[6]

Available records do not fully support the legendary story of Anderson's discovery. , Given the remote location of the quartz outcrops on Tagish Lake, it is likely Anderson was not alone, but accompanied by other survey engineers. Furthermore, Gwilliam, an

[3] Mihalynuk, 1999
[4] Ibid
[5] Interpreted from sequence of historic records
[6] Brooks, Reginald, undated: Un-published transcript, "The Engineer Story"

officer of the Geological Survey of Canada, who[7] passed through the region during June 1899, wrote "*Golden Gate, the narrow passage leading into Taku Arm (Tagish Lake) and leading into Taku Inlet and Atlin was reached on June 11...near the southern end of Taku Arm the first appearance of gold-bearing quartz was noted. Specimens of free gold, grey copper, and copper-pyrites and galena were seen from this district...*". Because Gwilliam surveyed the area on 11 June, 1899, and met prospectors who already knew about the auriferous quartz veins, it is likely that Gwilliam encouraged Anderson and his companions to stake the Hope claim.

The Engineer Mining Company of Skagway, Alaska, subsequently was organized to develop the Hope claim and a narrow 20 foot shaft was sunk along the shore of the lake. That shaft was abandoned due to excessive inflow of water but was followed by the erection of a head-frame and shaft house from a site 50 feet higher in elevation and about 40 feet east of the first shaft. A two compartment shaft was sunk to a depth of 70 feet. A cross cut about 300 feet in length, was driven from a portal located on shore about 300 feet from the shafts to explore a wide vein filled with iron stained quartz that outcrops on a bluff 130 feet above and 300 feet east of the lake shore. Installation of a 2-stamp, triple discharge Joshua Hendy mill was also commenced but not completed.[8]

In 1906 work on the Engineer property was suspended due to lack of positive results and a consequent inability to raise further funds. The Hope claim was allowed to lapse and Edwin Brown and partners of Atlin then re-staked the ground which in 1907 was sold to the Northern Partnership Syndicate of Atlin, that comprised Captain James Alexander, and partners, John Dunham, B.G. Nichol, and K Wawrecka. The syndicate prospected nearby areas, discovered more veins and located the *Northern Partnership Nos. 1, 2, 3.4 and 5* mineral claims. They also completed the construction of the Joshua Hendy mill, and treated a few tons of high grade ore by amalgamation.[9]

The Ministry of Mines report for 1914 notes that adjacent staked mineral claims to the Engineer Mine were the Kirkland and the Gleaner groups of mineral claims.

The Kirkland group, which is now part of the Wann River-Engineer Project ground now held by BCR, consisted of six mineral claims owned by Captain W. Hawthorn, R.N. and Thomas Kirkland of Atlin. The Jersey Lilly mineral claim, one of the Kirkland group of claims, adjoined the southern boundary of the present Engineer property, and from there the Kirkland group extended southward along the east shore of Tagish Lake for a distance of 800 feet. Two shallow shafts were sunk on the Jersey Lilly claim, one to 10 feet, the other to 14 feet, but no development except for prospecting was done on the other five claims. Only one sample was taken from the 14 foot shaft, which returned traces of gold and silver.

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[7] Gwilliam, 1899
[8] Ministry of Mines, 1914
[9] ibid

The Gleaner group consisted of three mineral claims and a fraction, situated on the east side of the Engineer Mine, in part on ground currently held by BCR. A 1914 government report referred to five veins on the Gleaner group that showed small amounts of native gold, pyrite and iron oxide[10].

Several expired crown grants and fractions that are situated 4.5 to 6 kilometres south of the Engineer Mine, on the Wann River are believed to have been located and explored during the original exploration and development at the Engineer Mine. They are now completely over-staked by BCR tenures. One parcel of deeded land, DL 4360, otherwise known as the Jack Pine claim, overlies an expired crown granted claim and is still valid (Figure 3).

Historic records of exploration and development, if any, on these expired crown grants are not known. On the expired crown grant, the Anyox Rodeo, several pits remain as evidence of development work directed to a narrow but massive pyrrhotite vein system, with values of nickel and copper, and traces of palladium, platinum and gold. (Mihalynuk, 1999)

The only previous assessment report for the project area was completed in 1968 by John Brock for Archer, Cathro and Associates[11] who completed two grid surveys, #1 and #2 as a prelude for a geophysics program. Magnetic survey data, supported by electro-magnetic data, show strong anomalies, some of which are only partially delineated, within the survey area. One of the anomalies corresponds directly with the strike and dip of the Anyox-Rodeo showing, suggesting mineralization may extend for 1400 feet (426.72 metres).

To continue with the history of Engineer Mine, in 1912 Captain Alexander, having acquired the interests of his partners in the Engineer Mine, continued prospecting and development work. He adopted a more comprehensive and systematic method than had been followed previously. He found auriferous veins that reportedly produced bullion to the value of $26,000 during 1913 and $20,000 during 1914[12]. In 1914 Captain Alexander was working with only a few men, and the property was examined by engineers of a corporation that was contemplating purchasing the property.[13]

Captain Alexander, along with his lady companion, (albeit not his real wife), lost his life in 1918 in the sinking of the *Princess Sophia* in Lynn Canal, Alaska, along with a mining engineer and agents for a prospective buyer of the property. The Engineer Mine until 1922 was in litigation concerning the loss of Alexander, as his real wife, then living in England, claimed she was the legitimate heir to the Alexander estate.[14] Following

[10] ibid
[11] A/R #01628, and others, 1968
[12] Ministry of Mines, 1914
[13] ibid
[14] Brooks, Jim; grand son of Reggie Brooks, an original employer of Engineer Mine.(Pers comm., 2007)

settlement of the litigation, Engineer Gold Mines, Ltd. was incorporated in the State of Delaware with a capitalization of $1,000,000 and on May 24th, 1924 was registered in British Columbia. The property then consisted of 7 mineral claims. In 1926 [15]a shaft was put down into a quartz vein, believed by the author to be the Engineer vein..

The Engineer Mine was examined by a Ministry of Mines engineer during August, 1927[16], who reported the following:

"Work on the E Vein, (or Engineer Vein) on the 7th and 8th Levels as well as the Double Decker Vein being developed on the 8th Level, the mine was milling about 50 tons of ore per day. Most of the production of pre-1927 years (i.e. 1925-1927?) had come from the E-Vein with a small amount from the Double Decker. By 1927, it is reported none of the other numerous veins had been as productive, despite showings of gold found in many of them."

It would appear from limited records that production became sporadic after 1927. During the period 1932 to 1934 Reginald Brooks carried out some selective mining[17] and during 1934 the assets of the company were sold to the Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited for $25,000 cash in satisfaction of a judgment for $207, 431.18 in favour of John G. Harris, Oakville Ontario. According to Reginald Brooks[18], formerly a miner at the Engineer, Atlin miners Neil Forbes, Tom Kirkwood and Pete Brandes in May 1944, purchased the mine and all machinery for $5,000.00 plus $1,500 in back taxes. There are no records of work from 1952 until the 1960s.

In recent years the Engineer property has been explored by geological, geochemical, geophysical and drilling exploration programs, by Tagish Gold Mines Ltd, (1960s), Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd, (1970s), Total Erickson Resources Ltd. (mid 1980s), Gentry Resources Ltd and Winslow Gold Corp (late 1980s-early 1990s). Ampex Mining and Engineer Mining Corporation acquired an interest in the property during the 1990's.

Total Erickson Resources Ltd gained full title to the property and in February 1987, funded an airborne VLF/Mag survey over the mine and surrounding country, and in May, 1987 staked claims around the crown granted and reverted crown granted claims adjoining the mine site. The company in June and July, 1987 conducted a program of surface geology, soil geochemistry and geophysics over the mine-site and some of the new claims. This was followed in September and October of 1987 by diamond drilling eight NQ diameter diamond holes with total length 1,778 metres.[19] A total of 434 split core samples were analysed by Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver, B. C. for gold

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[15] Date interpreted from records, Ref: Ministry of Mines Report, 1927.
[16] Ministry of Mines,1927
[17] Brooks, Reginald un-published story about the Engineer Mine
[18] ibid
[19] Smit, Hans, 1988

and, by multi-element ICP for 31 elements. All remaining core was stored on the property in newly constructed core racks.

The 1987 drill program on the Engineer property confirmed the existence of a number of quartz veins and large rich shear zones containing anomalous gold values but no significant mineralization was encountered and only two assays grading better than 0.1 oz/ton gold were obtained[20].

Available government geological reports[21] indicate that geochemical data from the Engineer camp show elevated values of antimony, mercury and arsenic whereas tellurium is unique in that it has been found only at the Engineer Mine. Geochemically, these minerals could be good pathfinders for discovery of gold within the Project area.

Two conspicuous minerals reported within the Engineer vein, but less in the Double-Decker vein and even less in the Boulder-Governor vein system are a green mariposite (chrome mica) and a black green roscoelite, (vanadium mica). The latter is reportedly a key mineral for locating gold at the Engineer Mine.

In 2007, BCGold Corp entered into an option agreement with the current holders of Engineer Mine, Murray J. Leitch, Keith Byran, and Jan (Swede) Martensson, for five crown granted claims as listed in Table 2 (above) and illustrated in Figure 3. In January 2010 a news release indicated this option agreement had been amended but continues in good standing.

The Engineer Mine is the most important auriferous gold vein occurrence in the region. Production records are incomplete, but mining operations between 1913 to 1918 and 1925 to 1927 are calculated to have produced 18,006 ounces gold and 9,003 ounces silver[22]

The BC Geological Branch during the 1990's completed 1:100,000 scale mapping in the Tagish Lake area[23].

In 2004 BCR began accumulating open ground around Engineer Mine, and since that time has been steadily acquiring as it became available, and now holds 28 tenures with total area 7,285.8 .hectares.

During 2005, the author completed a geochemical reconnaissance of BCR claims[24], and in 2006 a group of prospectors from BCR's Wells, B. C. office collected rock samples from quartz veins south of Mt Switzer, of which the best sample returned 610 ppb Au,

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[20] Hans Smit, 1988
[21] Cairns 1910
[22] Mihalynuk, 1999
[23] Ibid, 1999.
[24] Aspinall, 2006.

11.3 ppm Ag, 1868 ppm Cu, 6860 ppm Pb and 4136 ppm Zn.[25] This quartz vein showing was called "Douglas", Ref: Figure (Figure 2). Further claims were electronically staked to include the area southwest of Wann River to the south slopes of Mount Switzer.

During 2007 a Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) geochemical survey (two short traverses) was carried out by Geotronics Consulting Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C. for BCR.

September 2008 the author completed a rapid geochemical reconnaissance sampling program in the regions of Wann River and Mount Switzer for BCR, (Ref. Event #4248758).

Geochemistry samples collected by BCR previous to 2009 are tabulated in the following table.

Table 2. TOTAL BCR SAMPLES COLLECTED AND ANALYSED, 2005 TO 2008, WANN RIVER-ENGINEER PROJECT

Year	Soil	Soil Tailings	Silt	MMI soils	Rock Outcrop/float	Rock Float	Rock Tailings
2005		4	8			4	2
2006	1				37		
2007				262			
2008		1	21			18	4
Totals	**1**	**5**	**29**	**262**	**37**	**22**	**6**

The 2008 survey confirmed the anomalous results from the Anyox-Rodeo showing returned 1998 by the Geological Suvey[26].

In January 2009 the author conducted a two day magnetometer survey of Tagish Lake, off-shore the Engineer Mine, (Ref Event 4259958). During October of the same year the writer assisted by Kel Sax of Whitehorse completer a two day geological-geochemical-Geophysical reconnaissance in the same area, (Ref: Event 4410871).

Regional Geological Setting
The following summary is taken from BC Geological Bulletin 105.[27]

Regional geology (Figures 5 and 6) within and outside the project area comprise northwest trending Coast Belt plutonic rocks that intrude volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Intermontane Belt.

[25] A/R 28,934
[26] Mihalynuk, 1999
[27] Ibid 1999

Wheeler and others[28] ascribe the present configuration of the northern Cordilleran region as a product of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic amalgamation of the following terrains, (from east to west):

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

In the latitude of the Engineer Mine and the project area, these terranes are overlapped by sedimentary and andesitic rocks of the Laberge Group and Stuhini Group that comprise the Stikine Terrane and, more particularly, the Whitehorse Trough.

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

Two major sub-parallel faults, the northwest-trending Nahlin and the LFZ are grossly coincident with the boundaries between the Cache Creek Group rocks and Whitehorse Trough and between the Whitehorse Trough and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane respectively. Evidence suggests that these faults have been intermittently active from Late Triassic into Tertiary time.

Property Geology
The following is also taken from BC Geological Bulletin 105.

At the Engineer Mine the predominant rock types are assigned to the Laberge Group and include sequences of argillites, foliated argillites, greywacke, siltstones, and andesitic siltstones. Occasional argillite breccias are present. The Engineer Mine is best known for its gold-silver, (electrum) quartz-calcite vein occurrences that occur along splay faults and off-shoots of major shears, (Shear A and Shear B) which are northwest-southeast faults and likely related to the LFZ that traces close by to the west.

Within the Engineer Mine region, Laberge Group rocks have been intruded by Sloko age (Tertiary) porphyritic monzonite dikes that may represent two pulses: one that features disseminated pyrite and the other, quartz stockwork veining.

South of the Engineer Mine area and within the Wann River region, the LFZ is the dominant geological feature. Northeast of the fault, glacial tills cover assumed Laberge group sedimentary rocks, and on the southwest side, Laberge rocks are intruded by Cretaceous tectonized diorites.

The author observed gossan green andesitic rocks on the canyon walls of the lower Wann River valley that he identified as Triassic Stuhini rocks. Further to the southwest the

[28] Wheeler, 1952

Stuhini rocks are reportedly in fault contact with rocks of the Boundary Ranges Metamorphic Suite.

Bennett Plutonic suite rocks (178-175 Ma) [29] predominate in the upper reaches of the Wann River, within the Florence Ranges. Upper slopes of Mount Switzer exhibit gossanous (after disseminated pyrite) Sloko Group rhyolite and dacite flows.

Mineral Deposit Type
Two fluid inclusion determinations by Mihalynuk[30] on one sample from the Double-Decker vein at the Engineer Mine showed homogenization temperatures between 171.4° C to 195.5°C, which would place them in the upper temperature range of an epithermal envelope. His field mapping in the late 1990s suggested gold/electrum vein emplacement at that mine possibly occurred 800 metres below the base of the Sloko volcanics and that the mineralization and volcanics are closely related in time.

The author's conclusion is that the Engineer Mine vein deposits are transitional mesothermal-epithermal-low sulphidization types, with gold/electrum mineralization.

Mineralization
In the Mount Switzer area there is one Minfile showing, the Kim Ref: Figure 2 the BC Geological Survey best assay returns are[31]:

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

taken across 4.5 to 6.0 metres.

At the Douglas Showing, Ref: Figure 2 underlain by the Bennett Plutonic rock suite, best returns collected in 2006 by BCR prospectors are reported as:

- Au: 610 ppb
- Ag: 11.3 ppm
- Cu 1,868 ppm,
- Pb 6,860 ppm
- Zn: 4,136 ppm Zn

The BC. Geological Survey Branch reported rock samples from the Anyox-Rodeo showing (within the proposed system#1) Ref: Figure 2 the best of which assayed as follows:[32]

- Au 0.02 g/t

[29] Mihalynuk, 1999
[30] ibid
[31] ibid
[32] Mihalynuk, 1999

- Cu 0.15 %
- Ni 0.60 %
- Co 0.12 %
- Pt < 150? ppb

A grab sample collected by the author over the Anyox-Rodeo showing during a 2008 survey, a 10 cm wide massive pyrrhotite vein returned anomalous values in gold-silver-arsenic-copper-platinum-palladium-cobalt and nickel, as follows.

- Au 110 ppb
- Cu 6714 ppm
- Ni 4118 ppm
- Co 1093 ppm
- Pt 140 ppb
- Pd 200 ppb.

On the Brown Showing (Within the proposed Brown-Lumsdon System#2) Ref: Figure 2 Geological Survey Branch sample returned:[33]

- Au 94.27 g/t
- Ag 1227.22 g/t.
-

Other samples collected by the author in 2009 some 700 metres northwest of the Brown showing returned the following results, (Ref Event# 4410871).

Table 3. Blind Creek Resources Ltd Sample Return Brown-Lumsdon System#2, Figure 2

Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Remarks
9BCRWR05R	43.5	1.269	296	8.63	4.30		Outcrop; tr. Chalco, Azurite, galena

Drilling
No drilling was carried out during this survey.

Geophysics
The survey used a GSM magnetometer 19T v.7.0 with GPS facility, consequently no physical grid layout was necessary. The survey was carried out along the Tagish Lake shore, southwest and northeast of Wann River distributary into Tagish Lake. Work was carried out on claim tenures 526506-526505-521228 and joined magnetic surveys

[33] Mihalynuk, 1999

completed by the writer in January 2009 and October 2009, (Ref: Events 4259958 & 4410871). Total traverse completed equal 10 kilometres of lake shore, Ref Figure 4.

Thickness of lake ice during this survey ranged between 5 inches to 8 inches, and weather was mild at -5° C. Overflow and thinner lake ice was experienced 50 metres and greater from the lake shore.

Field operation of the GSM 19T v.70 magnetometer only needs to be harnessed, hooked up, and switched on. The operator simply needs to walk with the magnetometer equipment. Magnetic readings and GPS readings in UTMs are taken automatically every two seconds and recorded into the instruments memory.

Back at base in Atlin, the days readings are down loaded into computer text files using GEMS 4.0 software and transferred to Excel files, and then Surfer Software files. Using Surfer software, the magnetometer survey data can be profiled into traverse, wire and block diagrams. Final contour figures were generated by Terracad GIS Systems in Vancouver, Ref Figure 4 and 5. Magnetic data in figure 5 is over printed on

A data summary is tabulated below for this survey.

Table 4. Wann River-Engineer Reconnaissance Magnetometer Data Summary January 31st & February 1st and February 2nd 2010.

Active Readings	Max Gamma Reading	Lowest Gamma Reading	Gamma Relief	Median Gamma Reading
7645	58259.23	56592.98	1666.25	56966.34

Key tracking mineralization in the lower Wann river valley are the north west trending LFZ and adjacent complex geology.

Within the lower Wann River area, recent anomalous rock returns cited above along with those from the Brown and Anyox-Rodeo showings recorded by the BC Geological Survey, confirm these claims need much more exploration and evaluation.

Initial observations based on the 2008 and 2009 BCR assessment work suggest two mineralized systems, at 90 degrees to each other.

Proposed system #1 is the tentative Anyox-Rodeo system that is assumed to trend NE-SW, and consist of massive pyrrhotite with visible trace of chalcopyrite, including analytical Au-Ni-Co-Pt-Pd. A grab sample collected in 2008 is repeated here;

- Au 110 ppb
- Cu 6714 ppm
- Ni 4118 ppm
- Co 1093 ppm
- Pt 140 ppb

- Pd 200 ppb.

The presence of extensions to this proposed system is supported by magnetic and electro-magnetic work completed by Brock in 1968[34].

The second proposed system, the Brown-Lumsdon would appear to trend SE-NW following the LFZ, and prospective for Au-Ag-As-Cu-Pb-Zn.. A grab sample from the Brown showing collected by the British Columbia Geological Survey is cited in Bulletin 105, analytical values also repeated here; Au 94.27 g/t, Ag 1227.22 g/t.

The Lumsdon part of proposed system#2 is a name coined by the writer, who considers trenches present near Tagish lake shore 250 metres southwest of the Wann River distributary were worked by Lumsdon, the original prospector to the area.

Proposed system#1 lies within upper Triassic volcanic rocks, and associated with fault systems at 90 degrees to the LFZ

Proposed system #2 lies within Boundary Ranges Metamorphic greenschist metamorphic rocks, Ref: Figure 5, and appear to be directly associated with a tight splay fault. Visible mineralization in the Lumsdon trenches consists of visible traces of galena, chalcopyrite and malachite, with pyrite and iron oxide.

Magnetic data returned by this reconnaissance indicates the highest gamma readings, or up to 1000 gammas higher when compared to other areas tested in the area..

Data Verification
The interpretation of magnetic data presented here lacks a professional geophysicists verification.

No base station magnetometer was available. Raw magnetic data collected remains uncorrected. The diurnal curve during the start and end of daily surveys was less than 21 gammas. Contouring this uncorrected data was performed by Terracad GIS Systems in Vancouver who are not professional geophysicists.

Interpretation of this contoured data is interpreted by the writer who is also not a trained professional geophysicist. The writer based his interpretation of magnetic data obtained on his geological knowledge of Wann River area, which includes the support of Bulletin 105.

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

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

[34] A/R 1628

- 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[35].

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 LFZ, (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.[36]

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
Key to mineralization the region is the LFZ and adjacent complex geology.

Proposed system #1 includes the tentative Anyox-Rodeo system and assumed to trend NE-SW. Proposed system#1 consist of massive pyrrhotite with visible trace of chalcopyrite, including analytical Au-Ni-Co-Pt-Pd within at least one NE-SW cross fault. Previous geophysical surveys suggest there is more than one mineralized cross fault.

Proposed system#2 includes the newly coined Brown-Lumsdon system. This system is believed to trend NW-SE following the LFZ, and to host Au-Ag-As-Cu-Pb-Zn, with associate pyrite.

Proposed system#1 lies within upper Triassic volcanic rocks.

Proposed system #2 lies within Boundary Ranges Metamorphic greenschist metamorphic rocks..

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[35] ibid
[36] Tully, 1979

This reconnaissance shows rock types within the proposed two systems have broad magnetic signature, or 1000 gammas higher than the lower end of those rocks tested within the surveyed area.

Recommendations

It is recommended that an intensive geochemical-magnetometer-geological prospecting and mapping be carried out over the Anyox-Rodeo and Brown-Lumsdon systems be carried out to investigate and verify the presence of these systems. A proposed budget is outlined below.

Table 5. Phase I Wann River Engineer Field Exploration Program

4 line cutters/samplers, 40 km, pre-magnetometer/geochemical surveys	30 days	$ 25,000.00
One mapping geologist/mag operator, 30 days		$ 15,000.00
One Geologist assistant, 30 days		$ 15,000.00
Prospector, 30 days		$ 10,500.00
Cook/OFA-3, 30 days		$ 9,000.00
Groceries, 120 days at $150 per day.		$ 18,000.00
Camp Rentals, including telephone, satcom, and computers 30 days		$ 4,000.00
Helicopter/fixed wing support, 30 days		$ 10,000.00
Vehicle Rentals plus fuel, 30 days		$ 2,500.00
Boat Rentals plus fuel, 30 days		$ 2,000.00
Satellite imagery, Wann River-Engineer Area		$ 5,000.00
Geochemical and rock sample analysis, 500 samples at $30 per sample		$ 15,000.00
Workers travel to Atlin Base and return		$ 7,000.00
Interpretations and final report, including drafting		$ 20,000.00
Total		**$ 158,000.00**

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

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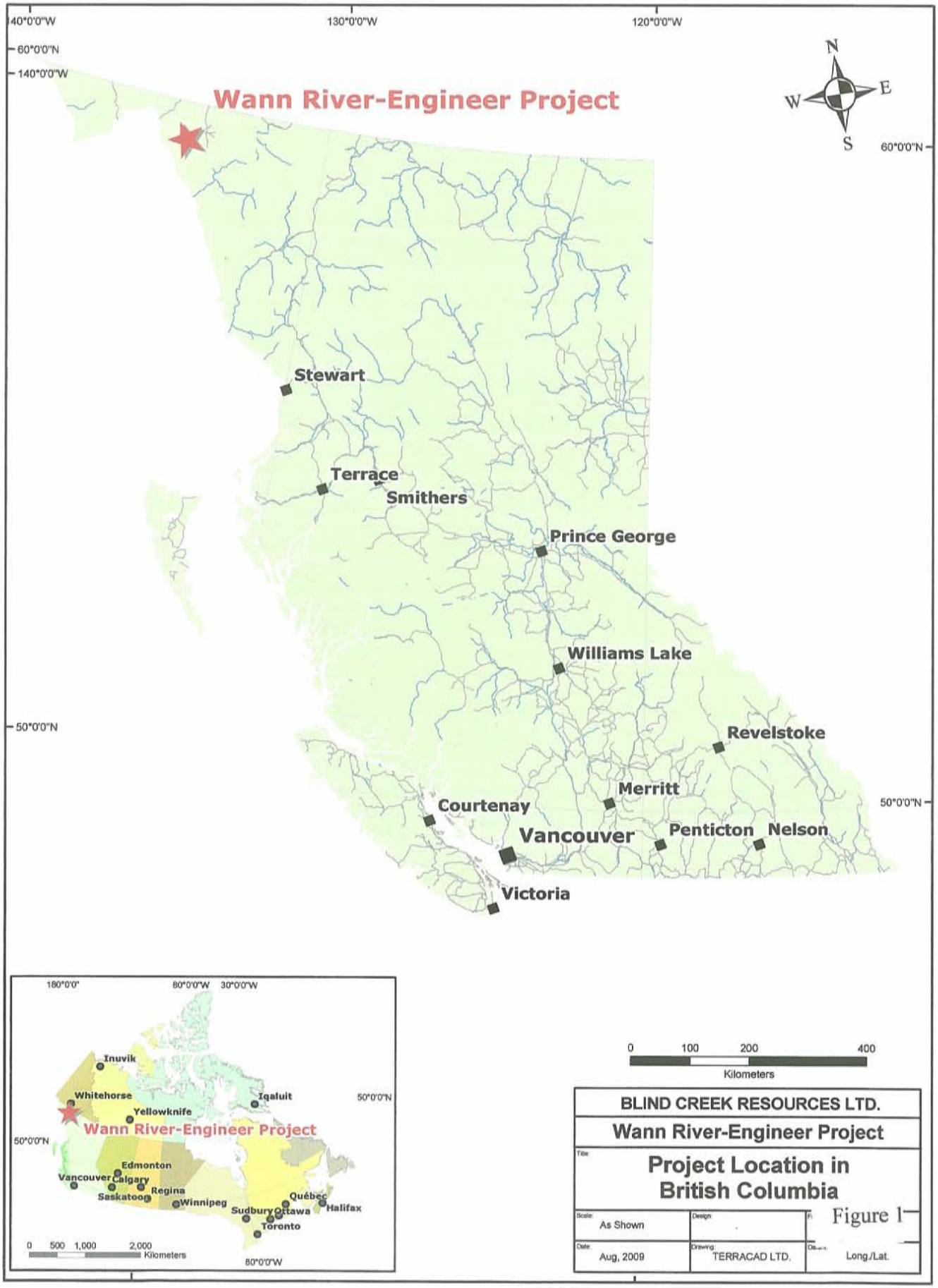
Figures



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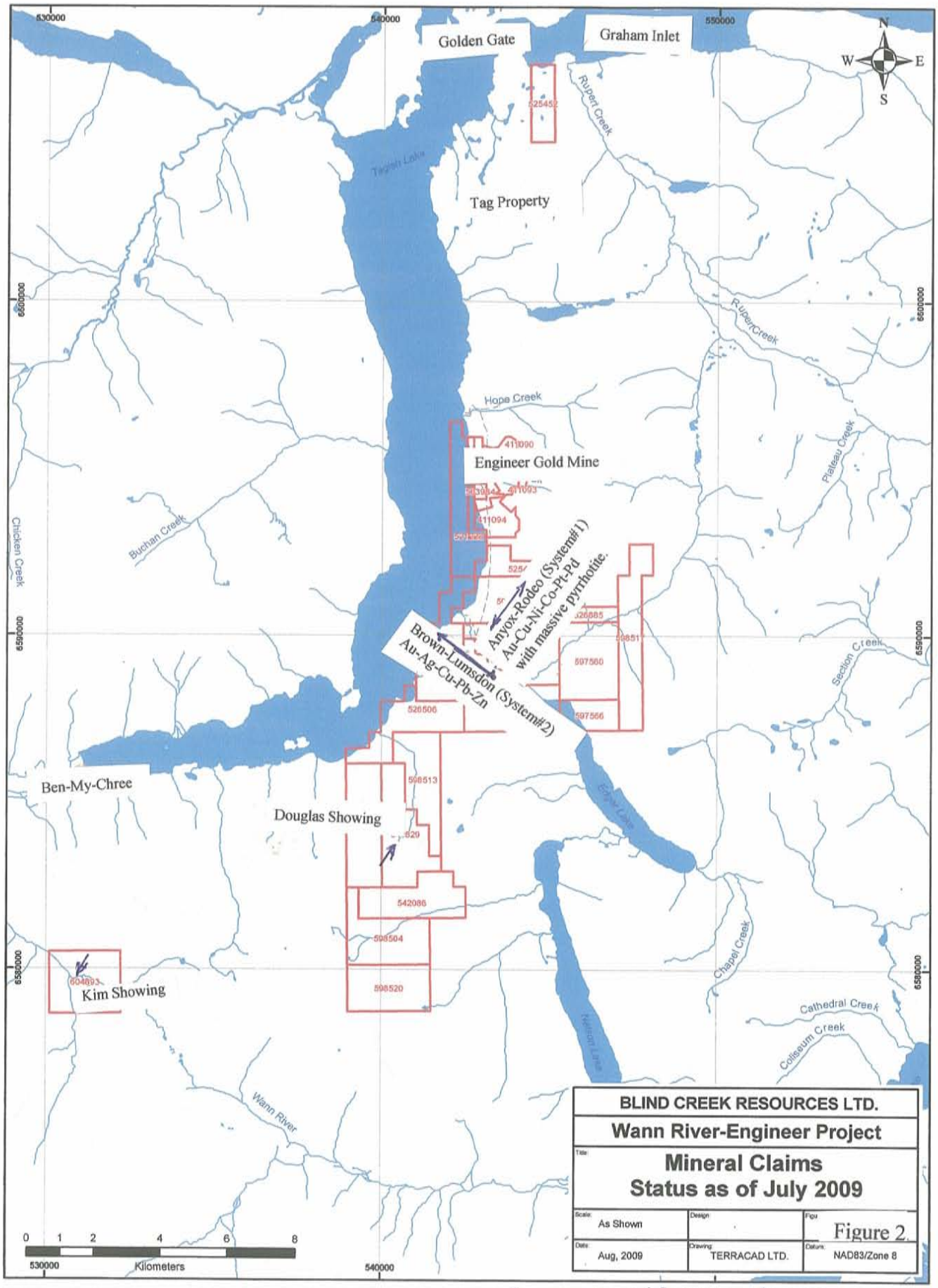
Date: Aug, 2009	Drawing: TERRACAD LTD.	Datum: Long./Lat.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Golden Gate
Graham Inlet
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Rupert Creek
Tagish Lake
Tag Property
Rupert Creek
Hope Creek
411090
Engineer Gold Mine
Plateau Creek
Chicken Creek
Buchan Creek
411093
411094
525
Anyox-Rodeo (System#1)
Au-Cu-Ni-Co-Pt-Pd
with massive pyrrhotite.
Brown-Lumsdon (System#2)
Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn
526885
526506
597560
597566
Section Creek
Ben-My-Chree
Douglas Showing
598513
542086
598504
598520
Chapel Creek
Cathedral Creek
Coliseum Creek
Wann River
604893
Kim Showing
0 1 2 4 6 8
Kilometers
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Wann River-Engineer Project
Title:
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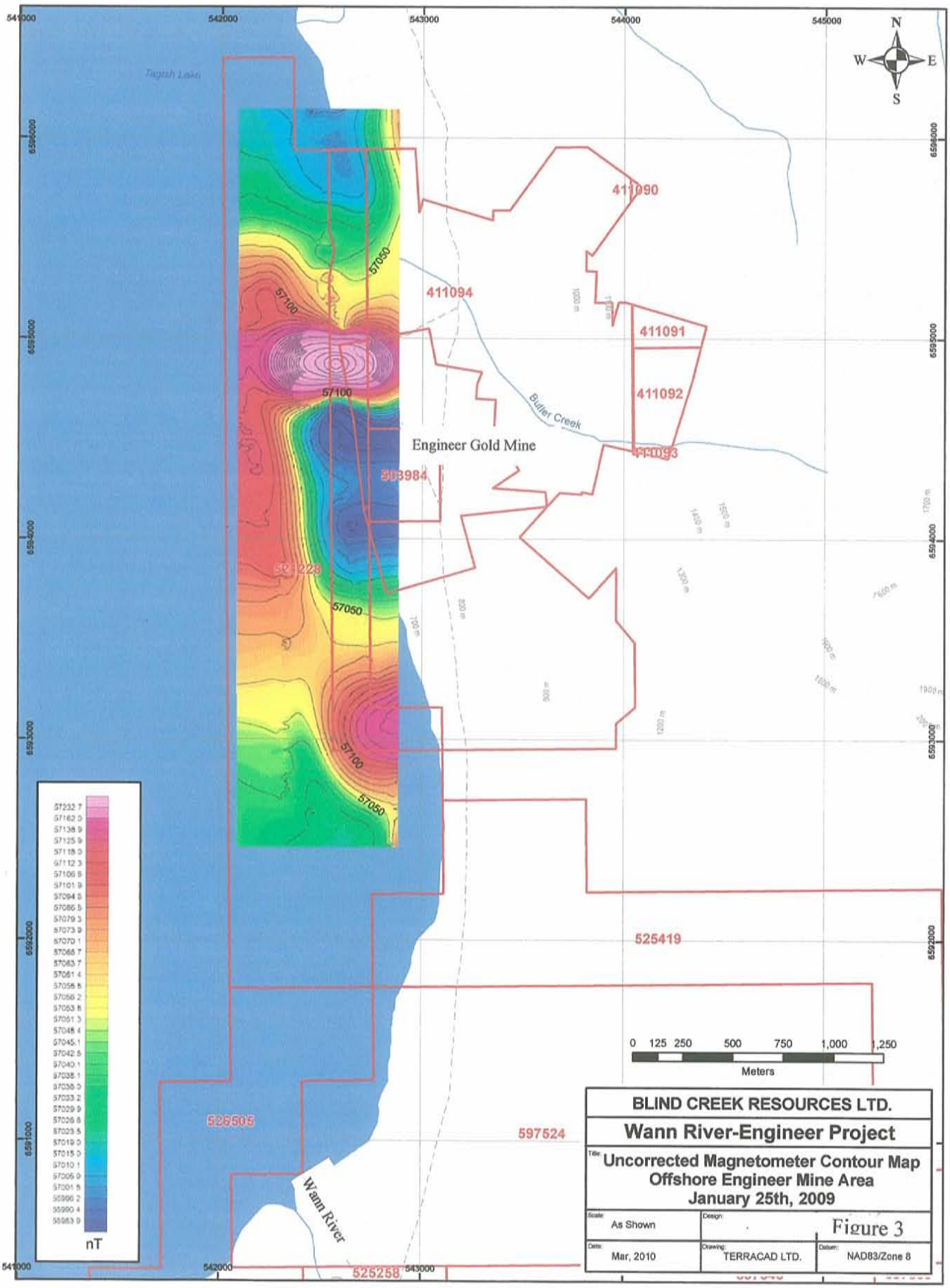
3' System trend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Wann River
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Meters
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Wann River-Engineer Project
Uncorrected Magnetometer Contour Map
Offshore Engineer Mine Area
January 25th, 2009
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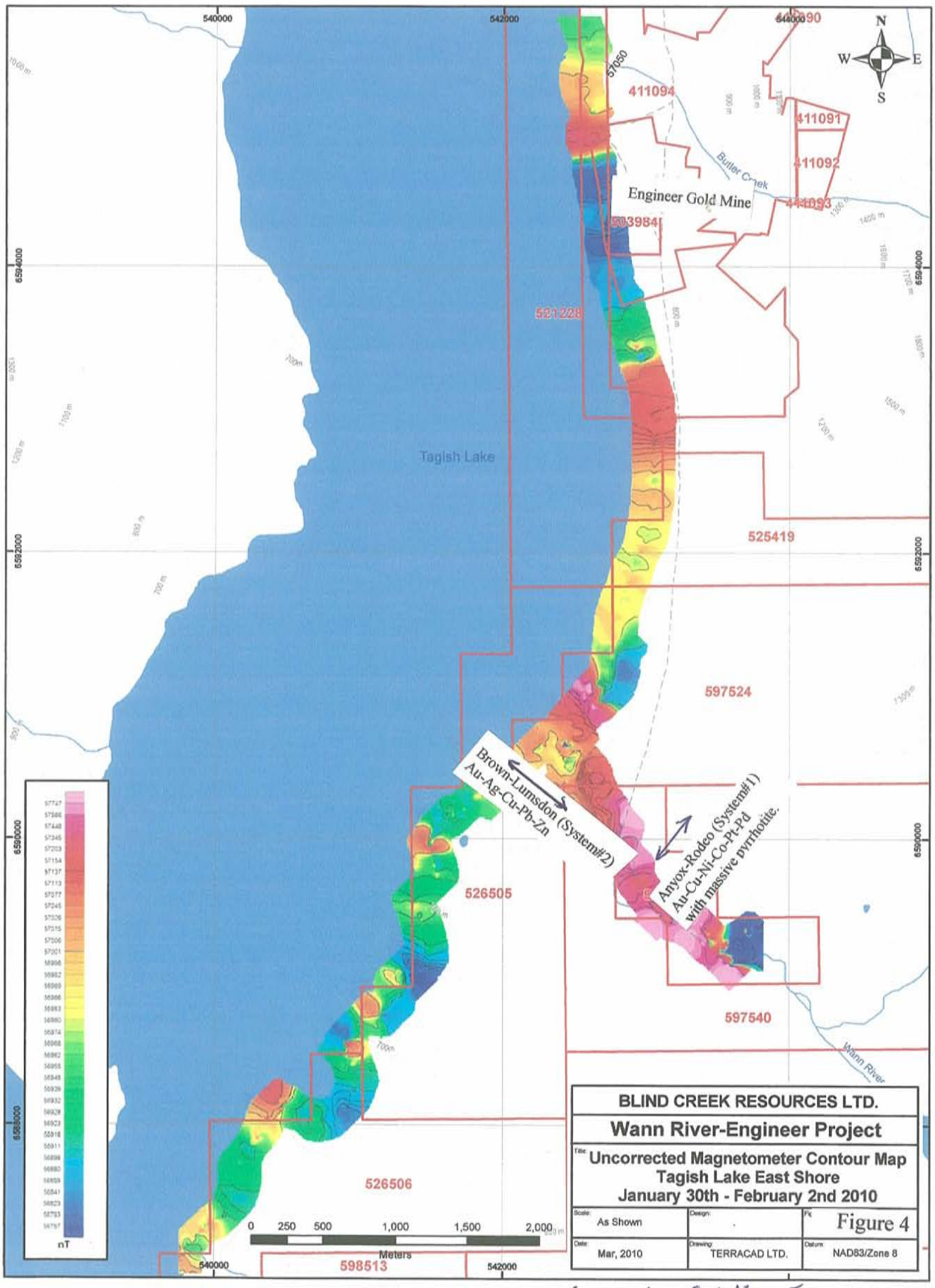
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Butler Creek
Engineer Gold Mine
503984
521228
Tagish Lake
525419
597524
526505
597540
526506
598513
Brown-Lumsdon (System#2)
Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn
Anyox-Rodeo (System#1)
Au-Cu-Ni-Co-Pt-Pd
with massive pyrrhotite.
Wann River
N
S
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nT
0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Meters
BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
Wann River-Engineer Project
Uncorrected Magnetometer Contour Map
Tagish Lake East Shore
January 30th - February 2nd 2010
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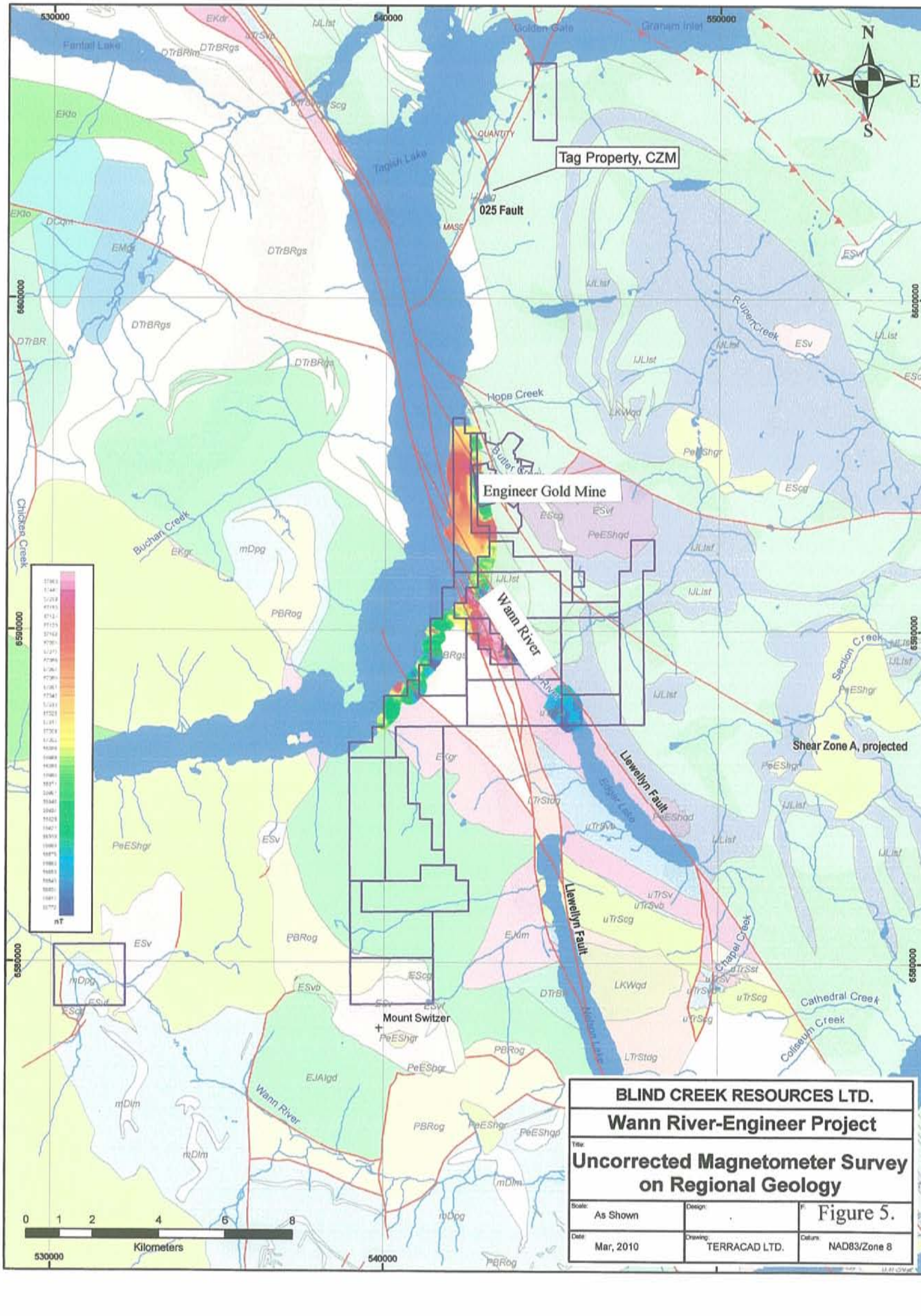
Datum: NAD83/Zone 8
System Trend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Uncorrected Magnetometer Survey on Regional Geology
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Figure 5.
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Datum: NAD83/Zone 8
Tag Property, CZM
025 Fault
Engineer Gold Mine
Wann River
Shear Zone A, projected
Llewellyn Fault
Mount Switzer
Kilometers
0 1 2 4 6 8
530000
540000
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6600000
6590000
6580000
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Hope Creek
Buchan Creek
Chicken Creek
Section Creek
Cathedral Creek
Coliseum Creek
Chapel Creek
Rupert Creek
Golden Gate
Graham Inlet
Fantail Lake
Taku Lake

Legend

Claim Boundary

Fault Type

Fault

Normal Fault

Thrust

Quaternary Unit

Eocene: Sloko Group

EScg - Sloko Group conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

Laberge Group **Jurassic**

lJLlsf - Inklin Formation mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

lJLlst - Inklin Formation argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites

Triassic? (Mesozoic?)

Boundary Ranges Matemorphic Suite

DTrBR - Boundary Ranges Metamorphic Suite metamorphic rocks, undivided

DTrBRgs -Boundary Ranges Metamorphic Suite greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks

DTrBRlm - Boundary Ranges Metamorphic Suite limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

Late Triassic L

Stuhini Group

uTrScg - Stuhini Group conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

uTrSst -Stuhini Group argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites

uTrSlm - Stuhini Group limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

uTrSs - Stuhini Group undivided sedimentary rocks

Paleozoic-L

Florence Range Metamorphic Suite

mDlm - Unnamed limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

mDpg - Unnamed paragneiss metamorphic rocks

Wann River Gneiss

PBRog - Boundary Ranges Metamorphic Suite orthogneiss metamorphic rocks

Eocene: Sloko Group (Hyder Group)

Plutonic Suite

PeEShqd - Sloko-Hyder Plutonic Suite quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

PeEShgr - Sloko-Hyder Plutonic Suite granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks

ESv - Sloko Group undivided volcanic rocks

ESvb - Sloko Group basaltic volcanic rocks

ESvf - Sloko Group rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks

Late Cretaceous to Tertiary

Coast Intrusions Windy Table Complex

LKWqd - Windy Table Complex quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

Cretaceous (Mesozoic?)

EKgr - Unnamed granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks

EKdr - Unnamed dioritic intrusive rocks

EKto - Unnamed tonalite intrusive rocks

Early Jurassic

EJum - Unnamed ultramafic rocks

EJAlgd - Aishihik Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusive rocks

Late Triassic

Stuhini Group

uTrSv - Stuhini Group undivided volcanic rocks

uTrSva - Stuhini Group andesitic volcanic rocks

uTrSvb - Stuhini Group basaltic volcanic rocks

Paleozoic

Devonian-Mississippian

EMgr - Unnamed granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks

DCqm - Unnamed quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks

BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD.		
Wann River-Engineer Project		
Title: Legend to accompany Regional Geology Map		
Scale: As Shown	Design:	Figure: 6
Date: Mar, 2010	Drawing: TERRACAD LTD.	Datum: NAD83/Zone 8

Cost of Event# 4467804 Field Survey and Report

Table 6. Cost of Event 4467804 Field Survey and Report.	$$
Three days magnetometer operator at $500 per day. 1500.	1,500.00
Three days geologist at $500.00 per day+ GST	1,575.00
Three days magnetometer and software rental	375.00
Three days sat phone rental at $30.00 per day	90.00
Rentals, hand held communication, 3 days	30.00
Helicopter From Atlin to project and rtn, 3 days/6 trips	4,337.31
Two days, geologist, data processing $500/d+GST	1,050.00
Drafting 6 figures, profiling magnetometer data+GST	1,575.00
Report prep, one geologist, 8 days, $500/d+GST	4,200.00
Cost of report reproduction+GST	525.00
Subtotal	15,257.31
Clients office administration @10%	1,525.73
Total	**16,783.04**

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 46 years since graduation from McGill University, 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 4467804
Wann River –Engineer Project Reconnaissance Magnetometer Survey South East Corner Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia. Assessment Work Covering Tenures 525536,526506,526885,541829,597560,598495,598504,598513,598517, 598520Centered at: Latitude 59° 27.115' North, Longitude 134° 14.938
For Blind Creek Resources Ltd, Floor 1500-675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, V6B 1N2.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed in Whitehorse, YT on 10th April, 2010.

Clive Aspinall, M.Sc, P.Eng
Geologist