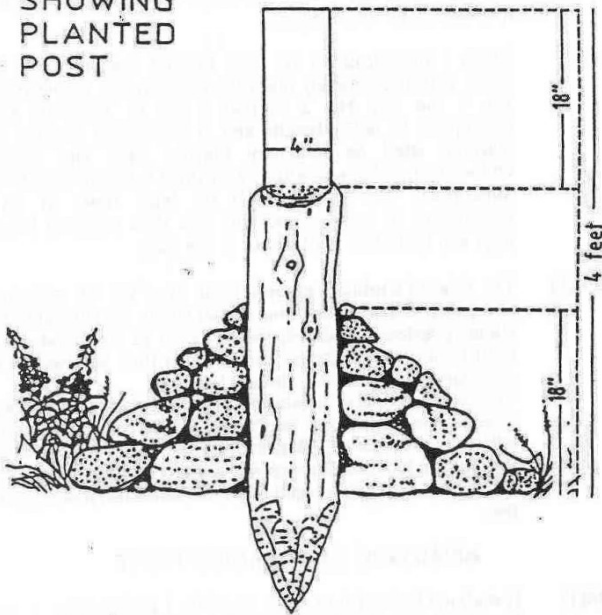


STAKING GUIDE

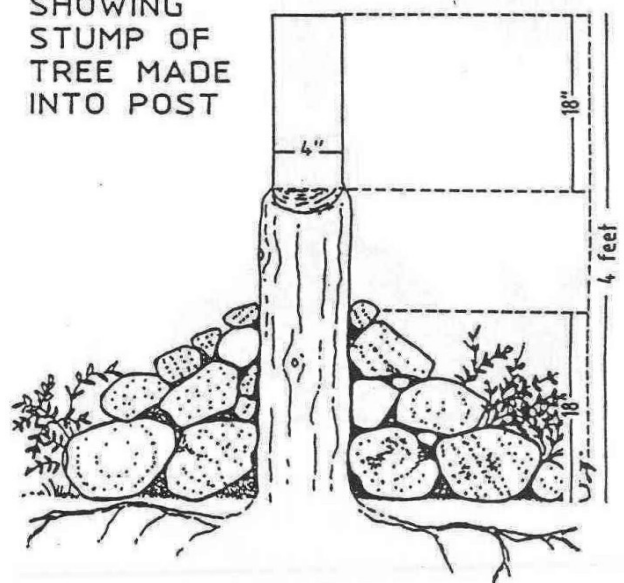
QUARTZ MINING ACT

May 2003

SHOWING
PLANTED
POST



SHOWING
STUMP OF
TREE MADE
INTO POST

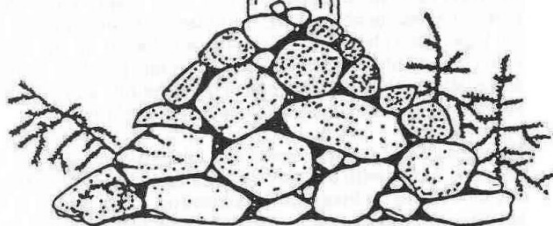


MARKING OF
LOCATION
POST No. 1

Inscription to be on
side of post facing
in the direction of
location post No. 2.

NO. 1
APEX
E
1500'R
AUG. 10
1999
B.J.BOX

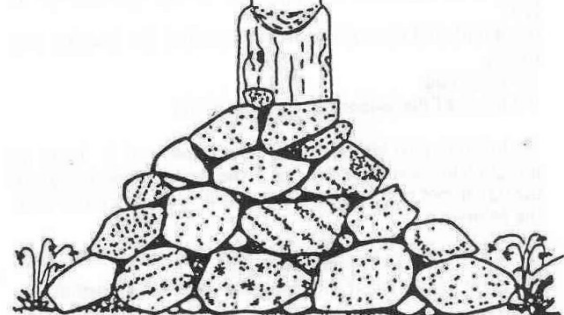
NOTE: Two posts are
required for
every claim.



MARKING OF
LOCATION
POST No. 2

Inscription to be on
side of post facing
in the direction of
location post No. 1.

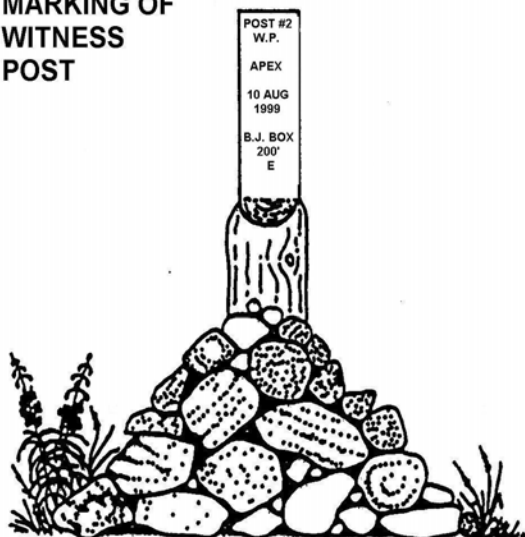
NO. 2
APEX
AUG. 10
1999
B.J.BOX



2. (1) **“Legal Post”** means a stake or post of any kind of sound timber of sufficient length so that when firmly planted in the ground in an upright position, not less than four feet of such post is above ground, and the post must be of such diameter that when squared or faced for eighteen inches from the top end, each face of the squared or faced portion is not less than four inches in width across the face for the full eighteen inches or if a tree of suitable size is found in position, it may be made into a post by cutting the tree off not less than four feet from the ground and squaring and facing the upper eighteen inches, each face of the portion so squared or faced to be not less than four inches in width, and whether a post is planted or a stump of a tree is made into a post, a mound of stones or earth shall be erected around the base of the post, which mound of earth or stones shall be not less than three feet in diameter on the ground and not less than eighteen inches high, cone-shaped and well constructed

- 23.(1) Every mineral claim shall be marked on the ground by two legal posts firmly planted in the ground, one at each extremity of the location line, which shall be known as location post No. 1 and location post No. 2.
- (2) The location line may have any bearing or direction, but must be a straight line measured horizontally between the location posts.
- (3) The distance between post No. 1 and post No. 2 shall not exceed one thousand five hundred feet, but it may be less.
24. The inscriptions to be placed on legal posts shall be and remain clearly and legibly marked by knife, marking iron, crayon or pencil.

MARKING OF WITNESS POST



25. On location post No. 1, on the side of that post facing in the direction of location post No. 2, shall be marked, beginning near the top of the portion faced and extending downward, the following:
- No. 1;
 - the name given to the mineral claim;
 - the letter indicating the direction of location post No. 2 - "N" for north or northerly, "S" for south or southerly, "W" for west or westerly and "E" for east or easterly;
 - the number of feet lying to the right and the number of feet lying to the left of the location line - "R" for right and "L" for left;
 - the month and date of the month on which the location was made;
 - the year; and
 - the name of the person locating the claim.
26. On location post No. 2, on the side of that post facing in the direction location post No. 1, shall be marked, beginning near the upper end of the portion faced and extending downward, the following:
- No. 2;
 - the name given to the mineral claim;
 - the month and date of the month on which the location was made;
 - the year; and
 - the name of the person locating the mineral claim.
27. The locator of a mineral claim standing at location post No. 1 and facing in the direction of post No. 2 shall have the right and left of the location line to his right and left respectively.
28. The markings on the location posts of a fractional mineral claim shall be the same as those on a claim of the full size, with the addition of the letter "F" for fractional immediately below the name given to the claim, and below that the length of the location line in feet.
29. Where it is impossible, owing to the presence of water or other insurmountable obstacle, to set post No. 2 in its proper position at one end of the location line, the locator of a mineral claim may set up a witness post on the location line as near as possible to where post No. 2 should have been placed, and on that witness post he shall place, in addition to that already prescribed in this Part to be placed on post No. 2, the letters "W.P." and the distance in feet and the direction of the point at which post No. 2 would have been placed had it been possible to do so.

30. (1) If a locator marks the location of his mineral claim by means of a witness post and it is subsequently ascertained to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that such action was not necessary and that it was possible at the time to set post No. 2 in its proper place on the location line, the witness post shall be considered and dealt with as location post No. 2 of the claim and shall be regarded as the termination of the location line.

- (2) Location post No. 1 shall under any circumstances be marked with a witness post.

31. When a mineral claim has been located, the locator of the claim shall immediately mark the location line between post No. 1 and post No. 2 so that it can be distinctly seen throughout its entire length, and in a timbered locality, the marking shall be done by blazing trees and cutting underbrush, and in a locality where there is neither timber nor underbrush, the locator shall set legal posts or erect monuments of earth or rock not less than eighteen inches high and three feet in diameter at the base.
32. (1) The sides of a mineral claim located as of the full size shall be parallel to the location line of that claim, but subject to any claims previously located, and the ends of a mineral claim shall be at right angles to the location line, but subject to interference with claims already located.
- (2) The location line of a mineral claim may form one of the sides of the claim, or a portion of the location may lie on either side of that line, but the number of feet lying to the right of the location line and the number of feet lying to the left thereof shall not exceed in all one thousand five hundred feet.

REMOVING OR DEFACING POSTS

36. (1) It shall not be lawful to move post No. 1 and post No. 2 may be moved only by a Canada Lands Surveyor, when it is found on making a survey that the distance between post No. 1 and post No. 2 exceeds one thousand five hundred feet, in order to place post No. 2 at a distance of one thousand five hundred feet from post No. 1 on the line of location of a mineral claim.
- (2) When the distance between post No. 1 and post No. 2 is less than one thousand five hundred feet, the mineral claim shall not extend beyond post No. 2 as originally placed.
37. It is not lawful for any person to move any location post or to deface or to alter in any manner the notices on the post except as provided in this Part.
38. Any person who removes or disturbs with intent to remove any legal post, stake, picket or other mark placed under this Part or the *Yukon Quartz Mining Act* (Canada) or defaces or alters in any manner the notices on any of the legal posts placed thereon under this Part or the *Yukon Quartz Mining Act* (Canada) is on summary conviction liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and in default of payment of the fine and costs to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.
45. (1) Failure on the part of the locator of a mineral claim to comply in every respect with the provisions of this Part does not invalidate the location, if on the facts it appears to the satisfaction of a mining recorder that the locator has staked out the location as nearly as possible in the manner prescribed, that there has been on the part of the locator an honest attempt to comply with all the provisions of this Part and that the non-observance of any of the requirements of this Part is not of a character calculated to mislead other persons who desire to locate claims in the vicinity.
- (2) A mining recorder may, before granting entry, require the locator of a mineral claim to immediately remedy any material defaults committed in the observance of the formalities required by this Part in respect of the location of the mineral claim, and if the defaults are not remedied within a period to be fixed by the mining recorder, and to his or her satisfaction, entry may be refused.

DISPUTES

65. In the case of any dispute respecting the location of a mineral claim, the title to the claim shall be recognized according to the priority of the location, subject to any question respecting the validity of the record itself and to the locator having complied with all the terms and conditions of this Part.
66. In any dispute with respect to the title to any mineral claims, no irregularity happening prior to the date of the record of the last certificate of work affects the title thereto, and it shall be assumed that up to that date the title to the claim was perfect, except on suit by the Minister of Justice based on fraud.