# GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION SUMMARY
# MOUNT NANSEN PROJECT
# BROWN McDADE DEPOSIT
# (Core Claims)

**YUKON TERRITORY**

**For**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES,**

**ASSESSMENT AND ABANDONED MINES BRANCH**

**And**

**PRICEWATERSHOUSECOOPERS INC.**

**By**

**R.W. Stroshein, P.Eng.**
**Protore Geological Services**
**26 Liard Road**
**Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3L4**

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## SUMMARY

The Mount Nansen Gold Project is a historic mining camp in Central Yukon. There has been intense exploration and development of several deposits in the past. Production of gold-silver proved to be uneconomic during the mining operations primarily due to low metal prices and/or metallurgical complexities.

The Brown-McDade gold-silver deposit was discovered in 1943, explored with an underground adit in 1946. Exploration resumed in 1984 and the upper portion of the deposit was mined by open pit from 1996 – 1999. The deposit produced approximately 37,500 ounces of gold and 143,000 ounces of silver from approximately 350,000 tonnes of ore.

There are 150,000 tonnes of indicated and inferred resources grading approximately 7 g/t gold and 50 g/t silver remaining below the existing open pit. The deposit has potential to continue to depth.

The gold-silver metal mineralization on the property is classified as epithermal with characteristics of the high sulfidation type or low-sulfidation polymetallic vein type deposits.

Mining at the Brown-McDade open pit exposed two separate and distinct deposit types. The first type is gold-silver vein mineralization. The fine-grained quartz-sulfide veins and vein breccia are enclosed by silicified and/or intensely clay-altered brecciated feldspar porphyry. The feldspar porphyry dike has been mined along a 350-meter strike length in the southern portion of the open pit. The dike has been extensively faulted with structural thickening up to widths of 30 meters. The second deposit type that occurs at the north end of the pit consists of a siliceous, sulfide-rich breccia in a pipe-like structure hosted by carbonatized Mount Nansen Suite dike rocks. The pipe is elongate in plan with a high-grade core approximately 15 meters wide and 25 meters long surrounded by a low-grade envelope consisting of quartz-sulfide stringers in a silicified breccia. The two deposit-types are separated by a northeast-striking fault that truncates and offsets the main vein-dike mineralization.

The ore is composed of fine-grained quartz and sulfides in veins or breccia matrix of silicified and pyritized wall rock fragments. Un-oxidized ore contains dark grey silica and pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, sulphosalts, bornite, stibnite and chalcopyrite. Gold is genetically related to the pyrite phase of the mineralization and occurs as 5 to 50 micron-sized inclusions in pyrite grains. Oxidation of sulfide minerals extends to depths of up to 70 meters and a large portion of the gold grains have been exposed by oxidation of the sufides and post-depositional cataclastic fractures in the pyrite. The silver mineralogy is not as well understood but appears to be related to the base metal sulfide mineralization.

A second occurrence known as the Vince vein has received limited exploration to date. The veins are located approximately 200 meters northwest of the Brown-McDade open pit. Further exploration of the vein structure is warranted.

The property is located 60 kilometers west of Carmacks, Yukon accessible by an all-weather road. The claims cover a portion of the Dome Creek drainage basin and are underlain by metamorphic Nasina Assemblage rocks and Intrusive diorite.

## INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. is the Receiver for the assets of the bankrupt BYG Natural Resources Inc. The BYG property consists of 31 quartz mining leases and 230 quartz mining claims and fractions (approximately 5,700 hectares) in the Whitehorse Mining District. The property has been divided into two components. The Dome creek claim area (Core) contains the Brown-McDade open pit, the Mill complex and the tailings pond. There are 18 mining leases and 48 quartz claims and fractions within this block. There are certain environmental liabilities related to these leases and claims. The second block of claims are peripheral to the Core block of claims and are described in a separate report.

The Receiver through the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Assessment and Abandoned Mines Branch requested a report summarizing the geological potential of the claims and leases in the Dome Creek drainage area. The relevant leases and claims covered by this report are attached in Appendix 1.

The report is drawn from reports and exploration data prepared by various operators and developers that have carried out work on the property. In addition, the author was the Vice-President of Exploration for BYG Resources Inc. from 1997 to cessation of operations in 1999 and was therefore involved in the exploration and mining operations during that period.

## DISCLAIMER

A title search for the mineral claims was not undertaken as part of this review, and the author has relied on information from the Yukon Mining Recorder for the Whitehorse Mining District. The author accepts no responsibility for this information. Legal opinions were not sought on any aspect of the report.

The exploration to date has been carried out to industry standards of the day. The exploration and reports were prepared prior to the introduction of Regulatory Standards Instrument 43-101. This report is not meant to fulfill the NI 43-101 requirements.

## PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Brown-McDade project includes 66 contiguous Quartz mining leases and claims (1450 hectares) in the Whitehorse Mining District on NTS claim sheet 115 I 3. The outline of the Core claim block is indicated in Figure 2. The Mining Leases are due to expire in 2014 - 19 and are eligible for renewal for an additional 19 years at the expiry time. The quartz mining claims have expiry dates ranging from 2007 to 2012. A complete listing of leases and claims with expiry dates is attached in Appendix 1. The leases and claims can be viewed on line at web site http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca/PDFs/115/115I03.pdf.

## ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims are centered approximately 65 kilometers west of Carmacks, Yukon and are accessible by all weather gravel road. Carmacks is located 170 kilometers north of Whitehorse, Yukon via the North Klondike Highway (Figure 1 Location Map).

The climate is semi-arid with average precipitation of approximately 25 centimeters, most of which falls as rain in the summer months. Late winter snow-pack is normally 30 – 40 centimeters deep. Average monthly temperatures range from -25$^{o}$ C in January to 15$^{o}$ C in July (Melling, 1995).

The claims are traversed by an extensive network of gravel and dirt roads. The terrain consists of rounded ridges and shallow valleys, with a light cover of vegetation and small trees. Permafrost is present and is classed as discontinuous. It varies according to the amount of vegetation and slope facing direction. The property has an average elevation of approximately 1300 meters above sea level (asl).

## HISTORY

Placer gold has been produced from creeks draining the area of the porphyry complex intermittently since the early twentieth century and carries on today.

The first lode discovery was the Brown-McDade (BMD) deposit in 1943. Initial exploration included trenching, diamond drilling and underground development in 1946.

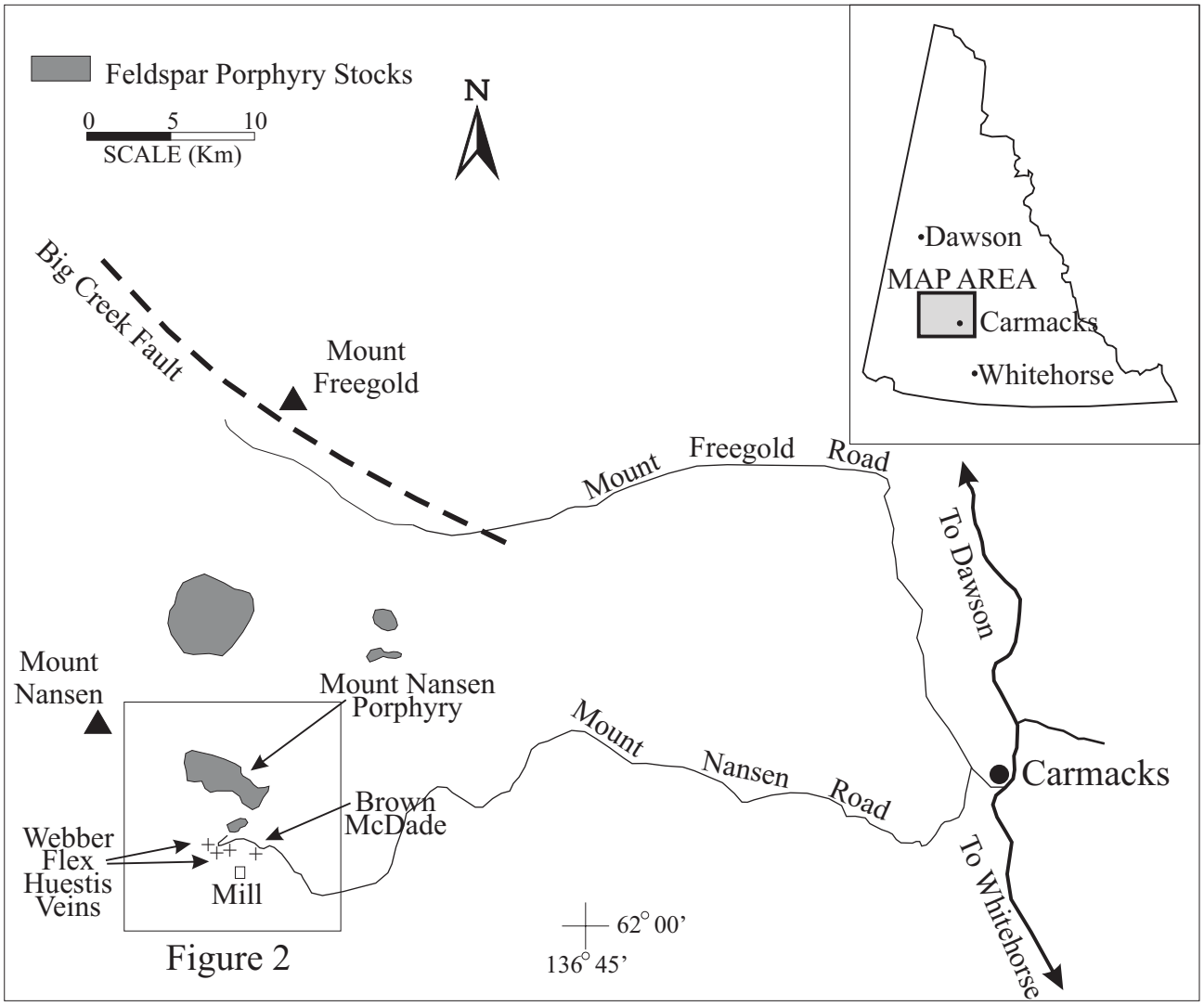



Figure 2

| PRICECOOPERWATERHOUSE INC. | |
|---|---|
| MOUNT NANSEN PROJECT | |
| LOCATION MAP | |
| FIGURE: 1 | BY: RS |
| DATE: March 2006 | BY: WvR |

During 1985 -1988 Chevron Minerals optioned the property from BYG and carried out geological mapping, 24,100 meters of excavator trenching, 8,002 meters (126 holes) of diamond drilling, and 1,283 meters (17 holes) of reverse circulation drilling. The exploration concentrated on establishing the ore resource on the BMD deposit and exploring the newly discovered Flex zone.

The BMD deposit between Pony and Dome creeks was mined by open pit between 1996 and 1999. The BMD mining and milling operations produced 37,600 ounces of gold and 142,700 ounces of silver from 350,000 tonnes of ore. Recoveries were highly variable during the operation with mill recoveries averaging an estimated 70 % for gold and 40 % for silver.

Between 1994 and 1998 BYG conducted exploration consisting of diamond drilling on the BMD and other deposits in the area. The drilling on the BMD deposit consisted of infill and step out exploration holes.

## GEOLOGY

### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Mount Nansen gold-silver property is located in the Dawson Range of the Yukon Tanana Terrane (YTT). The Dawson Range is underlain by Early Mississippian metamorphic rocks intruded by several plutonic suites (Carlson, 1987). Figure 2. Property Geology and Mineral Occurrences.

The metamorphic rocks are separated into two suites, meta-sedimentary and meta-igneous. Micaceous quartz-feldspar gneiss, schist, and quartzite of the Nasina assemblage form the meta-sedimentary rock suite. Metamorphosed carbonate rocks have been exposed in the Brown-McDade open pit. The meta-igneous package includes biotite-hornblende feldspar gneiss and coarse-grained granodiorite orthogneiss with lesser amphibolite.

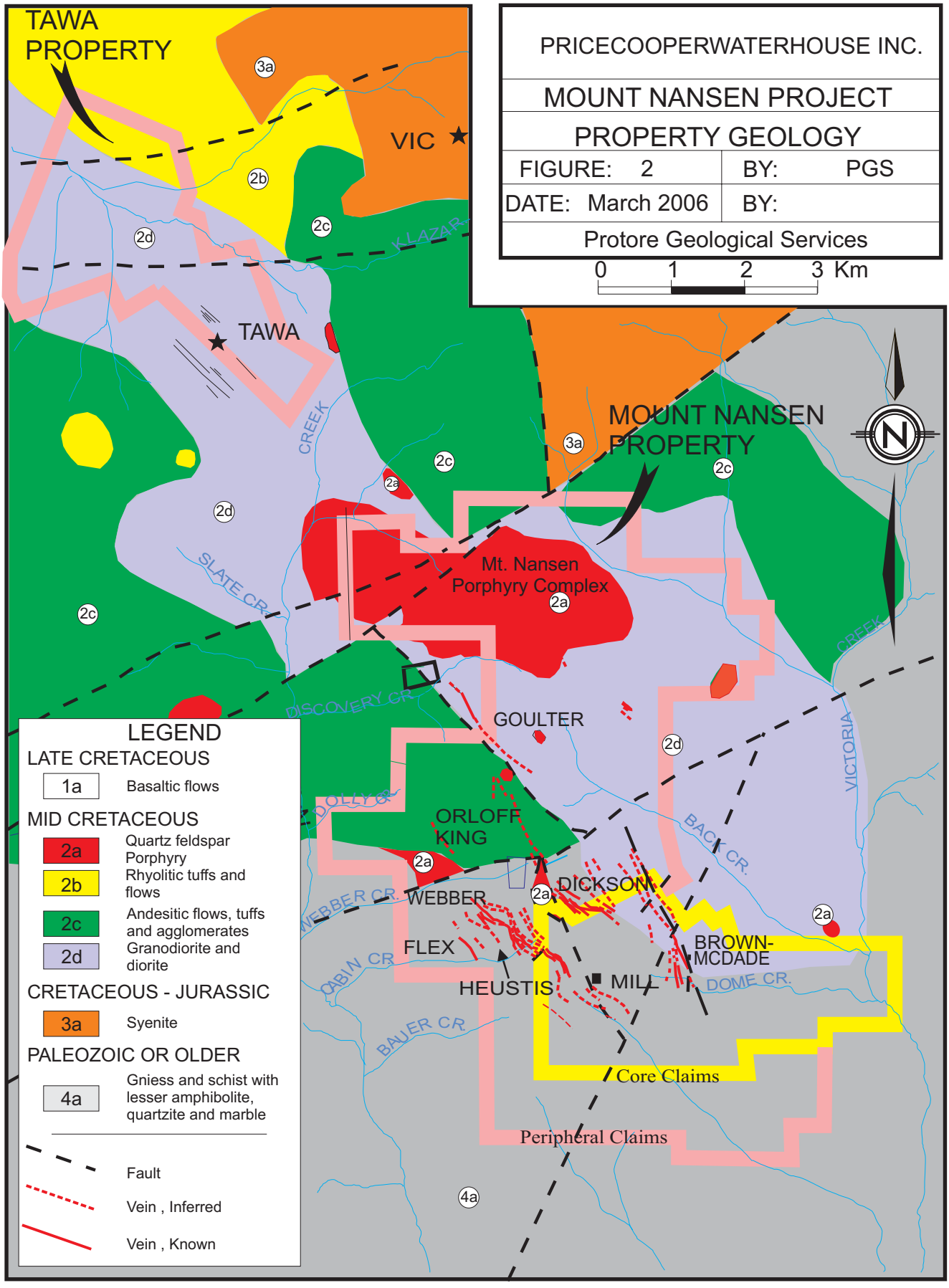
The metamorphic rocks have been intruded by foliated Upper Triassic and weakly foliated Jurassic diorite, granodiorite and syenite batholiths.

The igneous and metamorphic rocks are intruded by Mid Cretaceous felsic plutonic rocks of the Coffee Creek Plutonic Suite and capped by the coeval mafic to intermediate volcanic flow and tuff rocks of the Mount Nansen Volcanic suite (Johnston and Mortensen, 1994). Genetically related sub-volcanic feldspar porphyry dikes and plugs intrude all rock types (Sawyer and Dickinson, 1976).

The Late Cretaceous Carmacks Volcanic Suite, although lacking in the immediate Mount Nansen area is voluminous in the region where relatively flat lying pyroclastic tuffs and flow units form prominent ridges capping the basement rocks (Carlson, 1987). The Carmacks Volcanic Suite is magmatically related to the Prospector Mountain Plutonic Suite (Johnston and Mortensen, 1994).

### STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Post-mineralization faults have deformed the known ore bodies and created potential undiscovered offsets of the main deposits. There are three identified fault trends that are post-mineralization. The earliest are multiple NNE trending SE dipping sinistral faults with relatively small offsets (10 - 20 meters) that have produced cumulative offsets of 100 and greater meters. The NNE trending faults have been offset by N-trending W-dipping normal faults with a major vertical movement and unknown lateral offset. The Footwall fault at the Brown-McDade and the east bounding fault on the Dome stock are of this fault set. The Footwall fault has been deformed by local re-activation of the NNE-trending faults. The latest faults are interpreted steeply dipping NE-trending faults such as the Webber Creek and Rusk Creek fault that appear to indicate sinistral displacement of the N-trending faults. Reconstruction of the post-mineralization faults has important implications for further exploration.




PRICECOOPERWATERHOUSE INC.

# MOUNT NANSEN PROJECT

## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

| | |
|---|---|
| FIGURE: 2 | BY: PGS |
| DATE: March 2006 | BY: |

Protore Geological Services

0 1 2 3 Km

## HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION

Five facies of hydrothermal alteration have been documented on the property.

Propylitic Alteration

Propylitic alteration is characterized by chlorite, calcite, epidote, albite and magnetite alteration minerals. Disseminated pyrite is also common in the propylitic alteration zone. The propylitic alteration is most evident in the plutonic rocks surrounding the Mount Nansen Porphyry system and north of Bown-McDade above Back Creeek.

Argillic Alteration

The argillic alteration is characterized by the clay minerals kaolinite, montmorillonite and minor sericite. Sulfide minerals are commonly leached out near surface leaving cavities in the altered rock. The argillic alteration zone is commonly accompanied by white "bleached" zones. The argillic alteration zone forms a relatively wide zone surrounding the phyllic alteration zone of veins and vein breccias in porphyry dykes or around strongly altered core silicic or phyllic zones in the Mount Nansen Porphyry.

Phyllic Alteration

The phyllic alteration is characterized by quartz, sericite, pyrite, kaolinite and the absence of mafic minerals. Disseminated pyrite commonly increases in amount with decreasing silicification in the phyllic alteration zone. Near surface the phyllic altered rocks are very porous with all sulfide minerals oxidized and leached out. The phyllic alteration zone carries ore grade gold-silver values surrounding the core of the veins or breccias.

Silicic Alteration

The silicic alteration is characterized by intense silicification accompanying fine grained quartz-sulfide veins or in breccia matrix. Silicification of brecciated wallrock adjacent to veins or fragments within the vein or breccia is distinguished by very fine vugs in the rock, yellow weathering color and drusy quartz lining cavities in the breccias.

Potassic Alteration

Potassic alteration is a local term used at the BMD deposit to designate honey-brown to dark brown alteration consisting of biotite, k-feldspar with minor magnetite and epidote in the Dawson Range plutonic rocks.

## DEPOSIT TYPE

Mineralization at the Brown-McDade deposit occurs as fault-shear-hosted veins and associated clay-rich and bleached alteration zones in plutonic and metamorphic rocks. The mineralized veins are associated with strike-slip shear zones and felsic porphyry bodies. The vein zones range from narrow, simple quartz veins to complex, anastamosing and braided systems or breccia pipe-like structures that crosscut all rock types. The veins and associated felsic dykes or faults trend in a variety of directions and are steeply dipping. The structures are interpreted as dilatant fractures peripheral to the Middle Cretaceous porphyry intrusive bodies. The mineralization is typically epithermal with quartz-sulfide veins, vein breccia and breccia pipes enveloped by successive alteration zones. The gold-silver mineralization and felsic dikes post-date the Mount Nansen volcanic rocks overlying the mid Cretaceous plutonic rocks. The epithermal veins on the property are found in all rock types.

The exploration target on the property is the epithermal high sulfidation type gold deposit. In the model, circulating hydrothermal fluids deposit gold in the near surface (low pressure and low temperature) environment. These deposits are characterized by zoned alteration formed as a result of progressive cooling and neutralization of the hot acidic fluids by reaction with host rocks and ground waters. The gold ore occurs in thin to large veins, vein stock-work, disseminated and replacement deposits. Common ore textures are open space filling, crustification, colloform banding, coxcomb structure and brecciation. The fluids enter the near surface environment along faults, breccia zones or contact zones.

## GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE BROWN-McDADE OREBODY

**1.** Late Jurassic – Early Triassic (Meyer, 1998):
- Continental Arc magmatism: emplacement of the Dawson Range plutonic suite (also Big Creek plutonic suite or Klotassin plutonic suite) rocks.
- emplacement of diorite stock
- emplacement of late phase apilite veins/dikes, while the diorite stock was still hot.

**2.** Jurassic (?) deformation:
- producing a well developed foliation in the diorite stock and in the apilite veins/dikes.

**3.** Mid-Cretaceous (Meyer, 1998) continental arc magmatism:
- emplacement of the Mount Nansen volcanic and hypabyssal suite, that is the extrusive equivalent to the Whitehorse – Coffee Creek plutonic suite.
- emplacement of quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes along pre-existing structures
- emplacement of late hydrothermal fluids, depositing the veins and mineralized breccia body and producing intense potassic and argillic alteration of the Mount Nansen Suite dikes and of the diorite host;
- localized hydrothermal brecciation of the Mount Nansen dikes by late, pressurized fluids.

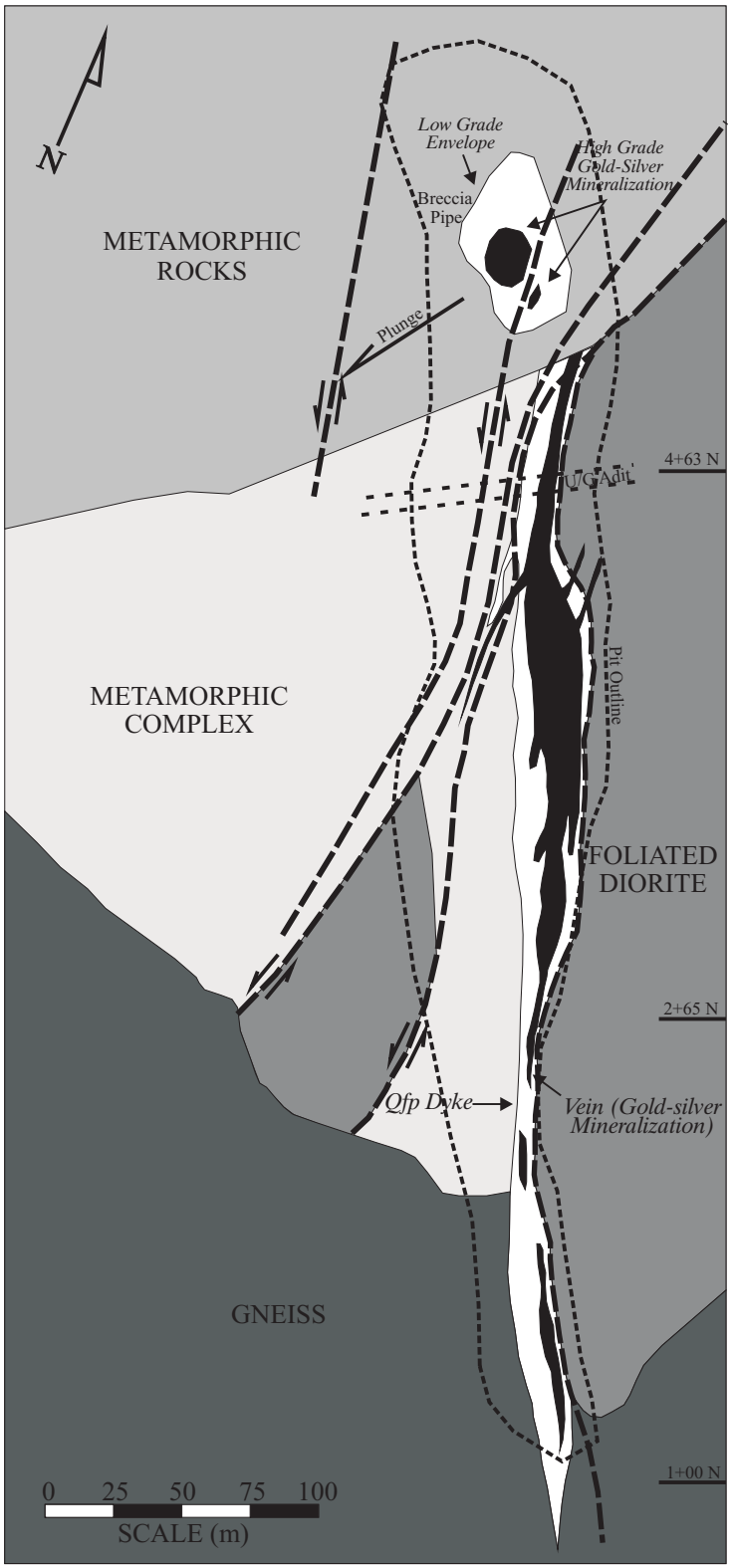
**4.** Normal faulting:
- steeply dipping faults that displace the main dike and the breccia pipe with normal and lateral movement.
- foot-wall fault, truncating the main dike and juxtaposing it against unaltered diorite.
- steeply dipping faults that displace the main dike, the breccia pipe and the footwall fault with normal (+/-) lateral movement.

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The BMD open-pit mine encompasses two distinct deposits separated by a complex, steeply dipping, northeasterly trending fault zone that crosscuts the pit at an acute angle. The southern two-thirds (350 meters) of the pit has been developed to exploit a complex vein system made of planar veins, vein breccias and mineralized and altered feldspar porphyry wall rock. The northern portion of the pit encompasses an elongate breccia zone 25 meters wide by 70 meters long with an intense mineralized internal pipe-like zone in the central portion.

The Brown-McDade Vein Deposit

The host rock for the planar vein system is a quartz-feldspar porphyry dike that has intruded the contact between weakly foliated hornblende diorite of probable Jurassic age and metamorphic rocks of Devono-Mississippian Nasina Assemblage. The vein-dike contact system trends north northwest and dips at 70$^{o}$ southwest. The width of the dike enclosing the vein system varies from several meters to greater than 30 meters ( Figure 3). On one section on the 1250 meter bench, four-two meter channel samples across the exposed dike yielded an average grade of 21 g/t gold and 108 g/t silver. The two meter wide vein mineralization of the interval assayed 51.6 g/t gold and 201 g/t silver.




| PRICECOOPERWATERHOUSE INC. | |
|---|---|
| MOUNT NANSEN PROJECT | |
| Geology Brown-McDade Deposit | |
| FIGURE: 3 | BY: RS |
| DATE: March 2006 | BY: |

The vein-dike system gradually diminishes in thickness at the south end of the deposit where the diorite-metamorphic contact turns eastward. The north end of the vein-dike complex is truncated by northeasterly trending system of post-mineralization faults. The faults are interpreted to have left-lateral offsets. The cumulative movement may have produced a total offset of up to 200 meters.

The Mineralized Breccia Pipe

The sulfide-rich breccia hosted deposit is located at the northern end of the open pit in the hanging wall of the north northeast trending, offsetting fault system. The gold-silver rich breccia mineralization forms an irregular pipe-like body elongate in plan, approximately 15 meters wide by 25 meters long. Average gold-silver grades range from 9 – 34 g/t and 25 – 90 g/t respectively. The pipe appears to plunge at a moderate to steep angle ($50^{o}$ – $70^{o}$) towards the southwest and is contained within a broader low grade brecciation envelope and weakly mineralized rock 25 meters wide by 70 meters long. The host rock of the breccia pipe exposed in the pit is a carbonatized apilite dike of the Mount Nansen suite. A drill hole intersected the mineralization 60 meters down plunge hosted by fine-grained metamorphosed clastic rocks (23.8 meters grading 11.7 g/t gold and 24 g/t silver).

The apilite dike is a massive unit, striking at $120^{o}$ and dipping $40^{o}$ to the north. Foliation of the metamorphic rocks strikes northwest to northeast with northerly dips of $30^{o}$ to $50^{o}$. The cleavage is trending north to northeast, with $50^{o}$ to $80^{o}$ northwest dips, except where folding is present.

The Gold-Silver Mineralization

The gold-silver mineralization is typically epithermal with veins and vein breccias enveloped by successive alteration zones of silicification and argillization. Silicification of the brecciated wall rock adjacent to the vein contact and of fragments within the vein breccias is distinguished by very fine vugs in the rock, yellow weathering color and drusy quartz lining cavities in the breccia. The vein and silicified zone is commonly one (1) to three (3) meters wide. Enveloping the vein zone, disseminated pyrite content increases away from the veins with decreasing silicification in the phyllic alteration zone that can extend up to 10 meters in width. Argillic alteration is distinguished by the presence of kaolinite and montmorillinite that generally developed throughout the feldspar porphyry outside of the silicic and phyllic zones. The mineralized and altered feldspar porphyry dike ranges from 8 – 33 meters wide.

The gold-silver rich veins are composed of dark grey, very fine grained quartz, pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, stibnite and chalcopyrite. The quartz-sulfide veins generally trend northwesterly and are closely associated with fine grained buff weathering feldspar porphyry dykes. The veins yield high-grade gold and proportionately higher silver grades.

Gold values in the veins and vein breccias are closely associated with an early phase of pyrite mineralization. The gold occurs as 5 - 50 micron sized inclusion within the pyrite (Lister, 1988). The gold grains have a fineness of approximately 800 (Saager and Bianconi, 1971; Lister 1988). The gold grains have been exposed to near surface oxidation of the sulfide mineralization as well as by post-mineral cataclasis (Lister, 1988). Silver is related to galena and sphalerite mineralization.

Assay results indicate that the breccia-hosted mineralization has higher gold grades relative to the silver values than the vein-hosted mineralization. The gold to silver ration from assays of the breccia-hosted mineralization is approximately 1 : 3, whereas that of the vein mineralization is approximately 1 : 7. The silver content appears to be related to the amount of the base metal in the ore. Galena and sphalerite are more abundant in the vein mineralization than in the breccia-type mineralization.

The Vince vein occurrence was discovered during road construction in 1996. The occurrence was subsequently trenched and diamond drilled in 1996 (seven (7) holes 373.7 meters). Narrow high-grade quartz-sulfide veins occur with mineralized clay altered quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes. Three (3) diamond drill holes were completed in 50 meter step-outs to the south that totaled 234.4 meters. Weakly mineralized structures were intersected.

The veining and alteration occurs over a 50 meter long interval averaging 2.5 meters wide. A trench sample interval averaged 21.1 g/t gold and 74.7 g/t silver across a three (3) meter interval. The best drill intersection averaged 3.6 g/t gold and 20.9 g/t silver over 14.4 meters (True width of approximately seven (7) meters. The Vince Vein structure trends northwesterly and is open in all directions.

## SUPERGENE MINERALIZATION

The depth of potential supergene enrichment is variable and does not exceed 75 metres. The lowest level of the supergene enriched clays is marked by the development of crystalline gypsum in fractures marking the maximum level of ground water penetration. The gypsum stringers occur in distinct muddy brown clay-rich zones. The high-grade supergene ore at the adjacent Brown-McDade deposit occured with bright orange-red clay zones enveloping the oxidized vein and breccias.

In profile, the Brown-McDade deposit exhibits a well-developed near surface oxide gold enrichment zone for both the vein and breccia type mineralization.

## MINERAL RESOURCES

Strathcona Mineral Services Limited examined the resources remaining in the Brown-McDade deposit. The resources are beneath the lowest level of the open pit. The pit was at design limits and therefore the remaining resources would require underground mining to extract.

The resource calculations were completed prior to NI 43-101 and do not comply with the instrument. The historic resources are presented here for disclosure purposes only. The author has not verified the estimated resources. The author has no opinion on the reliability of these resources.

The Strathcona review presented the following summary of Geological Resources for the deposit.

Table 1. Summary of Mineral Resources Brown-McDade Deposit

| | Indicated | | | Inferred | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Zone** | **Tonnes** | **Au (g/t)** | **Ag (g't)** | **Tonnes** | **Au (g/t)** | **Ag (g/t)** |
| No. 2 Vein (FW) | 105,400 | 5.5 | 52 | | | |
| No. 1 Vein (HW) | 20,700 | 9.8 | 50 | | | |
| Breccia Pipe | | | | 25,000 | 10.7 | 51 |
| **Total** | **126,100** | **6.2** | **51** | **25,000** | **10.7** | **51** |

***These calculations are not NI 43-101 compliant and should not be relied on. They are presented for disclosure purposes only.***

## CONCLUSIONS

The best exploration potential for the Core claim group at Mount Nansen is for depth extensions of the mineralized breccia. The veins are also open at depth. The structural deformation of the deposit has disrupted the continuity of the veins but has also structurally increased the thickness in several shoots. There is also potential for a northern offset of the deposit.

Contained gold and silver in the current resource estimate is 33,500 ounces and 247,000 ounces respectively. The gross metal value of the gold and silver is approximately US $ 21.5 million. Losses due to mine-able and metallurgical recoveries would reduce this to an estimated gross recovered value of US $ 12.5 million. This is a coarse estimate as the status of the resources does not warrant a detailed estimation at present. The present gold value of US $ 550 per ounce gold and $ 12 per ounce silver has

been used. Mining recoveries of 70 % and metallurgical recoveries of 85 % gold and 50 % silver were used for this calculation.

Exploration and definition drilling has the potential to increase and improve these resources. Exploration diamond drilling costs are estimated at approximately $150 per meter. A total of 2200 meters of diamond drilling has been proposed to define and delineate the ore resources for the BMD breccia and HW – FW vein deposits. The cost of the proposed drilling is approximately $ 350,000.

The Vince vein occurrence is an exploration target that has some potential for development of thicker veins along strike or at depth. There are persistent VLF-EM anomalies associated with the BMD deposit and Vince Vein structures. The anomaly on the Vince Vein extends well beyond the present drilling on the structure.

There are no unexplained geochemical anomalies although the area is heavily vegetated with poorly developed soils and permafrost.

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Appendix 1. Claim Listing Core Claim Block
Mount Nansen Project - Dome Creek

January, 2006

| Claim Name | Claim # | | Grant # | Expiry Date | Lease | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old Timer | | | 4242 | October 23, 2014 | Y | |
| Glouser | | | 4324 | October 23, 2014 | Y | |
| Big Thing | | | 4329 | October 23, 2014 | Y | |
| Amalee | | | 4351 | October 9, 2019 | Y | |
| Nansen | | | 4359 | October 9, 2019 | Y | |
| Buster | | | 4360 | October 23, 2014 | Y | |
| Clarence | | | 4363 | October 9, 2019 | Y | |
| Rex | | | 4366 | October 23, 2014 | Y | |
| Senorita | | | 4367 | October 9, 2019 | Y | |
| Lucky Thing | | | 4372 | October 9, 2019 | Y | |
| Bluebell | | | 39191 | October 9, 2019 | Y | |
| Queen | | | 55620 | October 9, 2019 | Y | |
| Leroi | | | 55621 | October 9, 2019 | Y | |
| Duke | | | 55625 | March 18, 2016 | Y | |
| Rub | | | 55633 | October 23, 2014 | Y | Fraction |
| Tub | | | 55634 | October 23, 2014 | Y | Fraction |
| Buck | | | 55667 | October 23, 2014 | Y | Fraction |
| Hope | | | 55795 | March 18, 2016 | Y | Fraction |
| Dome | 5 | | 73541 | February 6, 2006 | | |
| Dome | 6 | | 73542 | February 6, 2010 | | |
| Dome | 9 | | 73695 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Dome | 10 | | 73696 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Dome | 11 | | 73697 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Dome | 12 | | 73698 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Dome | 13 | | 73699 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Dome | 14 | | 73700 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Dome | 15 | | 73701 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Dome | 20 | | 73706 | February 6, 2011 | | |
| Dome | 21 | | 73707 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Dome | 22 | | 73708 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Jeff | 1 | | 77798 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Jeff | 2 | | 77799 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Jeff | 3 | | 77800 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Jeff | 4 | | 77801 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Jeff | 5 | | 77802 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| Jeff | 7 | | 77804 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| HIW | 6 FR. | YA | 24818 | February 6, 2012 | | |
| HIW | 7 FR. | YA | 24819 | February 6, 2012 | | |
| HIW | 8 FR. | YA | 24820 | February 6, 2008 | | |
| DD | 3 | YA | 59598 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 4 | YA | 59599 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 5 | YA | 59600 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 6 | YA | 59601 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 7 | YA | 59602 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 8 | YA | 59603 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 9 | YA | 59604 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 10 | YA | 59605 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 11 | YA | 59606 | February 6, 2011 | | |
| DD | 12 | YA | 59607 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 13 | YA | 59608 | February 6, 2011 | | |
| DD | 14 | YA | 59609 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 36 | YA | 59631 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 37 | YA | 59632 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| DD | 38 | YA | 59633 | February 6, 2011 | | |
| DD | 39 | YA | 59634 | February 6, 2011 | | |
| DD | 40 | YA | 59635 | February 6, 2011 | | |
| ICT | 1 | YA | 86698 | February 6, 2007 | | |
| ICT | 2 | YA | 86699 | February 6, 2008 | | |
| ICT | 3 | YA | 86700 | February 6, 2008 | | |
| ICT | 4 | YA | 86701 | February 6, 2008 | | |
| ICT | 19 | YA | 86716 | February 6, 2008 | | |
| ICT | 20 | YA | 86717 | February 6, 2008 | | |
| ICT | 21 | YA | 86718 | February 6, 2008 | | |
| ICT | 22 | YA | 86719 | February 6, 2008 | | |
| ICT | 23 | YA | 86720 | February 6, 2008 | | |
| ICT | 24 | YA | 86721 | February 6, 2008 | | |