GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

TOSH PROPERTY 115G13/14

(Claims JIB 1-16, JSB 1-16, MBB 1-8, OHK 1-6, HAB 1-3)

Latitude 61° 48' Longitude 139° 25'

Whitehorse Mining District

Yukon District

by **R.S. Berdahl**
Box 5664
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5L5

For work performed between July 16 and September 23, 1994

February 24, 1995

94-072

SUMMARY

The **TOSH** project consists of 49 contiguous mineral claims in the Ruby Range 265 km northwest of Whitehorse.

The project area covers the thrust fault contact between accreted Windy-McKinley Terrane and displaced ancestral North America continental Nisling Terrane.

Work from follow up of GSC geochemical stream sediment survey (released in 1986) uncovered gold mineralization is shears. Most of the area is well treed, with little exposure outside of a few dissecting ravines.

1994 work consisted of a VLF geophysical survey in an attempt to locate new shears and help explain the distribution of currently known mineralized showings. A minimal number of samples were collected for analysis.

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INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared to satisfy the requirements for assessment work under the Quartz Act, comply with requirements under the YTG Yukon Mineral Incentive Program, and to incorporate the geophysics results with prior findings.

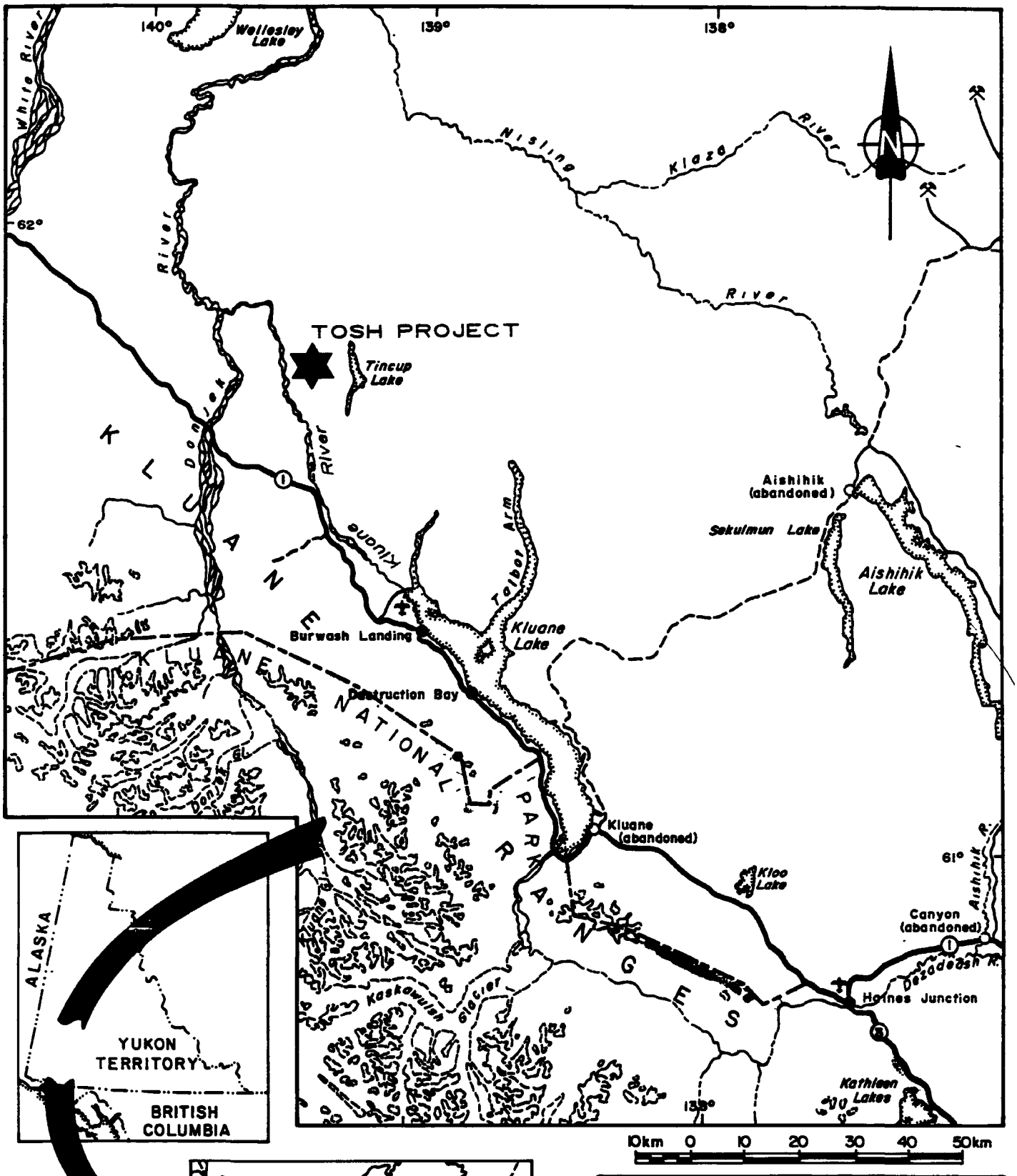
LOCATION AND ACCESS

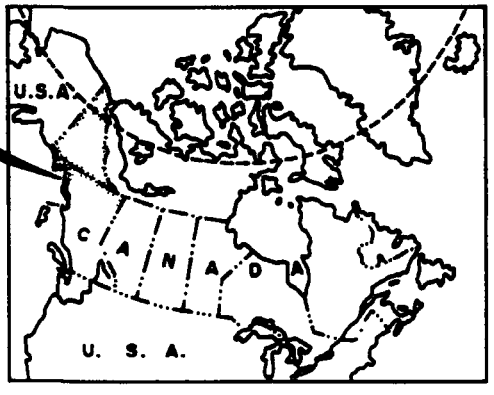
The 49 claims of the TOSH block are located in the Ruby Range, 265 kilometres northwest of Whitehorse (Figure 1). The Alaska Highway is located approximately 18 kilometres to the southwest. The claims straddle the Kluane river near Toshingermann Lakes on NTS map sheets 115G/13 and 115G/14.

Access to the project in 1994 was via DeHavilland Beaver float plane (based 18 kilometres south at Mile 1118 Alaska Highway), and a Cessna 185 float plane out of Whitehorse. Landings of both were on the Kluane River. The project area is also accessible by helicopter or alternatively by boat from Mile 1118 on the Alaska Highway. A 'tote road' is mapped (DIAND Tote Road Map) down the east side of the Kluane River and passes through the claim block. The trail is now overgrown and impassable.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND VEGETATION

The TOSH Project is located in the northwestern end of the Ruby Range, part of the Kluane Plateau (Geological Survey of Canada, map 1701A). Elevations in the area range from 670 to 1950 meters above sea level and topography is rugged to steep. Hills, local cliffs, and felsenmeer covered ridges are cut by glaciated valleys up to two kilometres wide. The northerly





RON BERDAHL

TOSH PROJECT

LOCATION

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. | APRIL 1991

Drawn by | Scale 1:500,000 | Figure

flowing Kluane River forms a broad braided river valley. Toshingermann and Tincup Lakes occupy similar broad glacial valleys.

The climate in the TOSH Project area is variable, summers are warm and dry with afternoon rainstorms common, winters are cold. Precipitation amounts to about 30 cm annually.

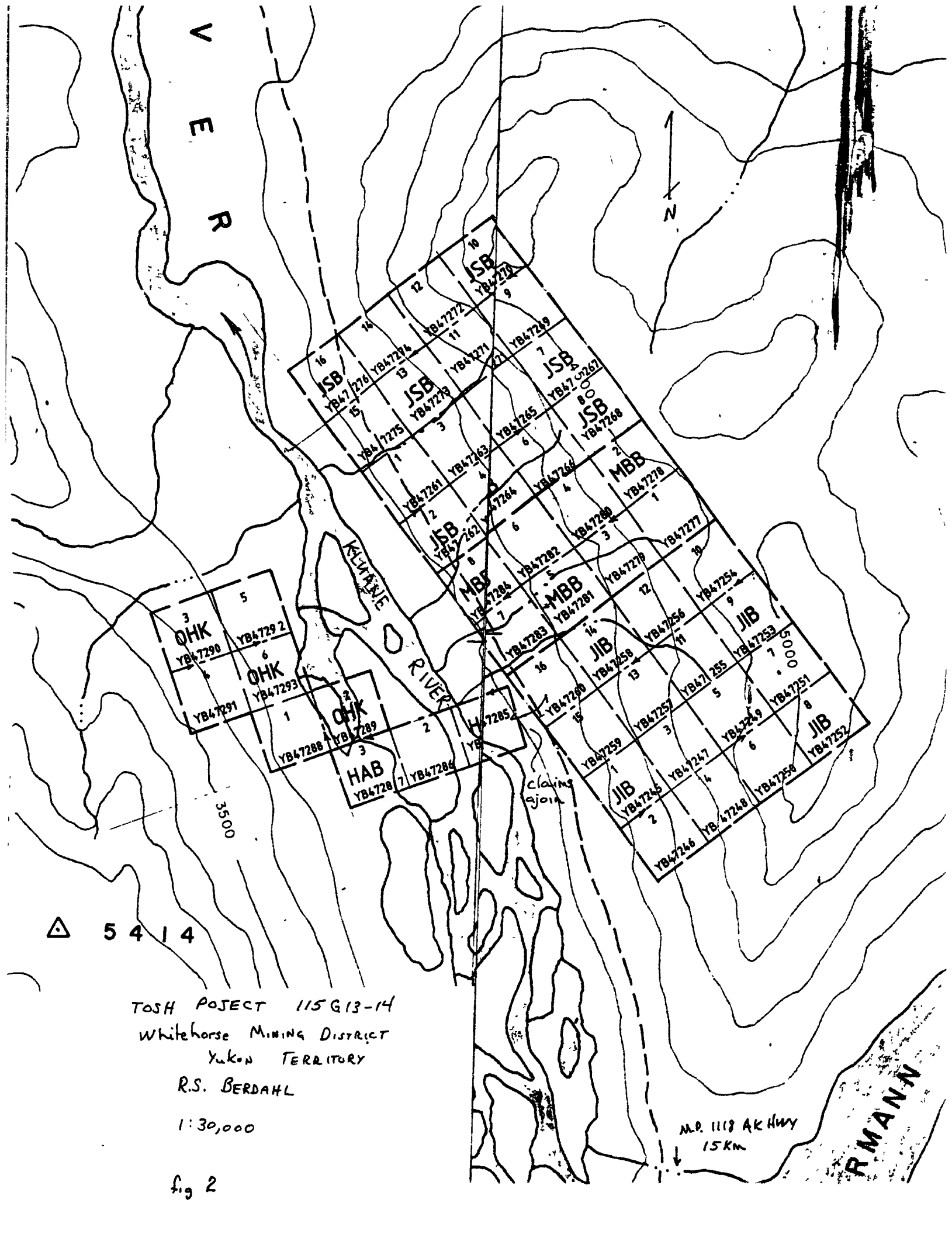
Vegetation at this latitude is stunted except along stream valleys. White spruce is the common variety of coniferous trees; black spruce, poplar, and balsam are widespread. Treeline is generally below 1220 meter (4000 feet) elevation. Scrub willow, alder and dwarf birch grow above treeline to about 1675 meter (5500 feet) elevation and above this only mosses, lichens, and alpine flowers are found.

PROPERTY

The TOSH Project consists of 49 unsurveyed mineral claims covering approximately 2450 acres in one claim block, staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act (Figure 2).

The claims were staked by R. Berdahl in July of 1994 as follows:

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBER
JIB 1-16	YB47246-60
JSB 1-16	YB47261-76
MBB 1-8	YB47277-84
HAB 1-3	YB47285-87
OHK. 1-6	YB47288-93



TOSH POJECT 115 G13-14
Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory
R.S. BERDAHL
1:30,000

fig 2

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The TOSH Project area is located within the accreted Windy McKinley Terrane (Wheeler and McFeely, 1987) part of the intermontane super terrane made up of terranes amalgamated by latest Triassic time and accreted to ancestral North America in the Jurassic. The terrane is composed of mixed Devonian to Cretaceous oceanic sedimentary and volcanic rocks cut by late Cretaceous to Tertiary intrusions. The Windy McKinley Terrane is thrust over Cambrian - Devonian rocks of the Nisling Terrane. The Nisling Terrane is displaced ancestral North America continental margin. To the southwest the Windy McKinley Terrane is bounded by the Shakwak Fault, a major fault believed to have at least 300 kilometres of relative (dextral ?) movement.

Property Geology

The oldest rocks exposed in the project area (Figure 3) are Cambrian - Devonian quartz-biotite schists, in places carrying garnet, quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, amphibolite and minor recrystallized limestone (map unit CDN). Rocks of this unit are exposed in a northwest trending belt approximately three kilometres wide between Tincup and Toshingermann Lakes and underlie the JIB and JSB claims, and all but the south corner of the MPS claims. Fault contacts have been mapped by Ron Berdahl along the southern contact of this unit on the MPS claims.

The most common rock unit found underlying the properties are Devonian - Cretaceous White River Group (map unit DKWR) quartz-chlorite-sericite schists, epidote-actinolite greenschist and limestone. According to Muller (1965) quartzite, slate, quartz-mica schist are found within the White River Group.

Recrystallized limestone bands and bodies of the White River Group (map unit DKWRc) are exposed within the White River schists and associated rocks. This unit is exposed in the central portion of the MPS claims and south of a Tertiary alaskite body located east of Tincup Lake.

The above units are intruded by small bodies of diorite - granodiorite (map unit Tgd) that are probably part of the Ruby Range batholith exposed approximately 20 kilometres to the east.

The youngest rocks found on the property belong to a Tertiary high level alaskite body (map unit ETqB) exposed east of Tincup Lake. The alaskite is yellowish-orange and contains smoky quartz

The dominant structural fabric parallels the northwest trend of the Cordillera. The deformation history of the metamorphic rocks is complex. Limestone beds serve as local marker units and sometimes display bedding features.

Northwest trending fault structures or shear zones, up to 15 meters wide or wider, have been traced by Ron Berdahl for over distances of 3000 to 5000 meters. These zones are commonly graphitic, and may include marposite and argillic altered rocks, plus siderite and/or quartz-carbonate veining. Exposures of these recessive zones are generally restricted to steep slopes and stream cuts.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

In order to better understand geochem anomaly patterns / showing locations and in an attempt to locate graphitic shears in covered areas an VLF survey was conducted on the TOSH ground.

Two people (See appendix A) cut and/or flagged 38.8 kilometres of line, by hand methods. The 4 kilometer baseline employed on the geophysical survey had an azimuth of 164° with station lines perpendicular at 54°. Not all grid lines were surveyed by VLF. Stations were set at 25 meter intervals, with 12.5 meter readings along lines near known mineralized shears.

VLF means Very Low Frequency. This geophysical exploration method makes use of powerful radio transmitters set up in different parts of the world for military communication purposes. The radio frequencies are in the range of 15 to 25 kilocycles/second. These are low frequencies when compared to those transmitted for ordinary AM radio.

The radio waves transmitted by a VLF transmitter will cause electric currents to flow in conductive material, such as conductive rocks, thousands of miles away. The electric currents induced in conductive rocks will produce 'secondary' radio waves which in the vicinity of the same conductive rocks will distort the normal radio wave from the VLF transmitter.

The objective of the VLF method then is to measure deviations in the magnetic field of the VLF radio wave and from this information interpret the location of conductive rocks in the ground (Geophysics presentation - B.C. Advan. Pros. Course).

Two areas near brown mineralization were surveyed, one on either end of the property (See Map1). In total, 19 kilometres of grid was surveyed using a EM-16 VLF-EM receiver manufactured by Geonics Ltd The Jim Creek Washington VLF transmitter was employed during the survey. Data processing, plotting and interpretation was done by Amerok Geophysics of Whitehorse. (See Appendix C).

Frazer Filtering was not employed to 'smooth' raw data.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Twenty-three rock/soil samples were collected during grid preparation and the VLF survey (See Appendix D). Most samples consisted of quartz or pyritic schists. All were subanomalous Map 3 details sample locations. All samples were analyzed using ICP for 30 elements and gold fire assay by NAL of Whitehorse. ICP work was done by IPL in Vancouver.

CONCLUSIONS

Six, and possibly a seventh, conductors were delineated by data interpretation. A northwest conductor trend, not the more common north-northwest trend, was anticipated based on airphoto interpretation and ground proofing. These northwest trending shears might link the north-south anomalies

The largest conductor, F, (See Appendix C, and Map 2), corresponds directly with Malachite Creek, possibly linking previously discovered showings along that northeast trend. Malachite Creek appears to be a strong fault cross cutting 'the areas' geologic strike. It is not known if this predominant structure is related to the mineralization, or if mineralization has been found here simply because of the large amount of rock exposure along the creek. The geophysic interpretation does not suggest northerly shears along malachite, nor does it delineate the entire length of the linear creek.

The possible conductor (?-?) corresponds to a break in slope, though most other breaks in slope, do not register.

Conductors A and B both relate to mineralized showings but do not correspond to any morphological feature, as did F. The lack of continuity between lines 2100 and 1980 may be due to a strong fault (creek, canyon) between them.

Conductor C on line 2350 corresponds to a break in slope but is along a steady, steep hillside along line 2180. D is similar in that either end corresponds to changes in slope but the center line is indistinguishable geomorphologically. Conductor E corresponds to a change in slope. Until further investigation is complete, it is unknown if these particular breaks in slope are related to shears or other structures

RECOMMENDATIONS

All six VLF anomalies should be ground proofed. Extensive prospecting needs to be conducted along Malachite Creek to determine if the known showings are generated by the "malachite fault" or simply exposed in the linear outcrops.

Cross trenches should be dug across the break in slope anomalies (especially C, D, E).

The known mineralization near conductors A and B needs to be considered in light of the conductive anomalies.

APPENDIX A

PROJECT PERSONNEL

PROJECT PERSONNEL **APPENDIX A**

PERSONNEL	ADDRESS	TIME PERIOD	TASK
J. Huff	Whitehorse	July	Grid Preparation
R. Berdahl	Whitehorse	July & September	Grid Preparation
			VLF Survey
			Report Writing

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS: **APPENDIX B**

I, Ron Berdahl, declare that I am an independent prospector who has worked on the TOSH area for portions of five field seasons.

I have taken several courses related to prospecting and make the bulk of my living directly from prospecting.

The data contained herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

APPENDIX C

AMEROCK REPORT

AMEROK GEOPHYSICS
Box 5709
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5L5

Phone (403) 668-7672

December 24, 1994

Mr. Ron Berdahl
Prospector
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Re: TOSH Property VLF-EM Survey

Dear Mr. Berdahl,

This letter describes the data processing, plotting and interpretation of the VLF survey data collected on the TOSH Property in September 1994.

a. **Survey Description.** The survey was conducted with an EM-16 VLF-EM receiver manufactured by Geonics Ltd. of Mississauga ON and rented from SJV Consultants Ltd. of Vancouver B.C. The survey was conducted by Mr. Ron Berdahl based on instructions provided by the undersigned. The Jim Creek, Washington (Station NLK) VLF transmitter was used throughout the survey. This station had an apparent azimuth of 164° in the area of the survey. The survey grid base line parallels the apparent station azimuth and readings were taken facing southwest at 20 m intervals along the survey lines. The data was recorded in a notebook in the field and transferred to a laptop computer by the operator.

b. **Data processing and presentation.** The data is displayed on the attached vellum computer plot. The data is displayed in stacked profile format showing the grid with the data superimposed in profile form. Positive signals plot above the grid lines and negative signals below the lines. All readings are tilt angles expressed in percent slope. Both in-phase and quadrature data are plotted at 5% per centimeter using an in-phase base level of -43.5% and a quadrature base level of 0%. The adjustment of the in-phase base level was performed to ensure that the mean signal plotted on the grid lines. High negative base levels, possibly caused by terrain effect, were recorded over much of the grid.

c. **Results.** With a southwest facing direction (ie. facing grid west), the normal response of a conductor would consist of a negative trough on the west side of the conductor, a positive peak on the east side of the conductor and an inflection point centred over the conductor. Six conductors labelled **A** through **F** are shown on the attached plot. A large reverse cross-over appears in the southwest corner of the grid; this feature may have geological significance or might be due to terrain effect. These conductors should be evaluated together with the geology and geochemistry to establish their significance. Conductor response shape and strength will vary along strike due to variations in overburden thickness and the width and conductivity of the conductor.

The undersigned was retained to process, plot and interpret the data described in this report and has done so using the data and notes provided by Mr. Berdahl. The data set appears to be sound with some noise due to wind or poor signal strength.

I hope the results of this survey will be useful to you in your exploration program on the TOSH Property and remain,

Yours Sincerely,
AMEROK GEOPHYSICS

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
M.A. POWER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

M.A. Power M. Sc. P. Geo.
Geophysicist

/encl.

APPENDIX D

GEOCHEM RESULTS

Approved

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 94J1903

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD
2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B C
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

RON BERDAHL

Northern Analytical Laboratories — **23 Samples**

	0= Rock	0= Soil	0= Core	0=RC Ct	23= Pulp	0=Other
Raw Storage:	--	--	--	--	12Mon/Dis	--
Pulp Storage:	--	--	--	--	12Mon/Dis	--

[058615:21:11:49102094]
Mon=Month Dis=Discard
Rtn=Return Arc=Archive

Out: Oct 20, 1994 Project: WO 25453
In : Oct 19, 1994 Shipper: Norm Smith
PO#: 00838 Shipment: ID=C030900
Msg: ICP(AqR)30
Msg:

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105 Copper Road
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ATT: Norm Smith

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1	2	2	2	1
DL	3D	5D	BT	BL
0	0	0	1	0

Ph:403/668-4968
Fx:403/668-4890

Analytical Summary

##	Code	Method	Title	Limit Low	Limit High	Units	Description		Element	##
01	721P	ICP	Ag	0.1	100	ppm	Ag ICP		Silver	01
02	711P	ICP	Cu	1	20000	ppm	Cu ICP		Copper	02
03	714P	ICP	Pb	2	20000	ppm	Pb ICP		Lead	03
04	730P	ICP	Zn	1	20000	ppm	Zn ICP		Zinc	04
05	703P	ICP	As	5	9999	ppm	As ICP	5 ppm	Arsenic	05
06	702P	ICP	Sb	5	9999	ppm	Sb ICP		Antimony	06
07	732P	ICP	Hg	3	9999	ppm	Hg ICP		Mercury	07
08	717P	ICP	Mo	1	9999	ppm	Mo ICP		Molydenum	08
09	747P	ICP	Tl	10	999	ppm	Tl ICP	10 ppm	Thallium	09
10	705P	ICP	Bi	2	999	ppm	Bi ICP		Bismuth	10
11	707P	ICP	Cd	0.1	100	ppm	Cd ICP		Cadmium	11
12	710P	ICP	Co	1	999	ppm	Co ICP		Cobalt	12
13	718P	ICP	Ni	1	999	ppm	Ni ICP		Nickel	13
14	704P	ICP	Ba	2	9999	ppm	Ba ICP		Barium	14
15	727P	ICP	W	5	999	ppm	W ICP		Tungsten	15
16	709P	ICP	Cr	1	9999	ppm	Cr ICP		Chromium	16
17	729P	ICP	V	2	999	ppm	V ICP		Vanadium	17
18	716P	ICP	Mn	1	9999	ppm	Mn ICP		Manganese	18
19	713P	ICP	La	2	9999	ppm	La ICP		Lanthanum	19
20	723P	ICP	Sr	1	9999	ppm	Sr ICP		Strontium	20
21	731P	ICP	Zr	1	999	ppm	Zr ICP		Zirconium	21
22	736P	ICP	Sc	1	99	ppm	Sc ICP		Scandium	22
23	726P	ICP	Ti	0.01	1.00	%	Ti ICP		Titanium	23
24	701P	ICP	Al	0.01	9.99	%	Al ICP		Aluminum	24
25	708P	ICP	Ca	0.01	9.99	%	Ca ICP		Calcium	25
26	712P	ICP	Fe	0.01	9.99	%	Fe ICP		Iron	26
27	715P	ICP	Mg	0.01	9.99	%	Mg ICP		Magnesium	27
28	720P	ICP	K	0.01	9.99	%	K ICP		Potassium	28
29	722P	ICP	Na	0.01	5.00	%	Na ICP		Sodium	29
30	719P	ICP	P	0.01	5.00	%	P ICP		Phosphorus	30

EN=Envelope # RT=Report Style CC=Copies IN=Invoices FX=Fax(1=Yes 0=No)
DL=Download 3D=3-1/2 Disk 5D=5-1/4 Disk BT=BBS Type BL=BBS(1=Yes 0=No)

Totals: 2=Copy 2=Invoice 0=3-1/2 Disk 0=5-1/4 Disk

CERTIFICATE ? ANALYSIS
iPL 94J1903

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

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Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories iPL: 94J1903 Out: Oct 20, 1994 Page 1 of 1 Section 1 of 1
Project: WO 25453 23 Pulp In: Oct 19, 1994 [058615:21:16:49102094] Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
120 - 1	P	0.4	48	10	153	8	<	<	2	<	<	0.6	10	46	244	<	71	27	481	12	28	1	<	<	1.13	0.29	2.53	0.57	0.13	0.02	0.04
120 - 2	P	1.7	115	20	117	69	<	<	13	<	<	0.9	18	71	27	<	98	201	106	9	43	5	<	0.02	1.28	1.06	4.31	0.42	0.43	0.02	0.46
120 - 3	P	0.8	65	12	85	34	6	<	5	<	<	0.6	8	30	68	<	115	36	91	15	32	3	<	<	0.57	0.33	3.07	0.09	0.26	0.02	0.16
120 - 4	P	<	118	18	959	26	6	<	5	<	<	18.8	16	56	83	<	141	36	2362	3	29	2	<	0.01	3.00	2.46	4.56	0.78	0.13	0.02	0.04
120 - 5	P	0.2	78	5	98	17	37	<	6	<	<	1.1	31	56	2.1%	<	112	47	209	7	54	2	<	0.01	4.10	0.14	2.21	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.04
120 - 6	P	0.3	54	<	18	<	6	<	2	<	<	0.3	4	14	501	<	173	4	102	2	6	1	<	<	0.22	0.09	0.89	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01
120 - 7	P	0.2	53	<	35	<	<	<	2	<	<	0.4	4	16	304	<	213	5	304	<	28	1	<	<	0.20	0.33	0.88	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.02
120 - 8	P	0.2	33	<	38	<	5	<	2	<	<	0.5	4	21	209	<	196	12	256	4	26	1	<	<	0.17	0.44	1.01	0.21	0.04	0.02	0.02
120 - 9	P	<	43	10	270	16	<	<	8	<	<	2.8	10	64	1449	<	124	151	214	18	64	3	<	0.05	1.39	2.19	2.39	0.52	0.47	0.02	0.92
120 - 10	P	0.2	13	2	48	13	6	<	3	<	<	0.6	2	21	193	<	148	13	1550	5	100	1	<	<	0.25	1.44	1.53	0.58	0.05	0.02	0.02
11	P	0.5	59	4	45	19	<	<	2	<	<	0.3	8	24	121	<	109	12	788	7	99	1	<	<	0.34	1.02	1.84	0.46	0.08	0.02	0.06
50	P	0.1	33	3	89	10	<	<	2	<	<	0.4	8	5	688	<	69	59	520	8	60	3	<	0.23	1.74	0.54	3.33	1.02	0.59	0.11	0.11
51	P	0.1	14	9	34	<	<	<	3	<	<	0.3	5	24	60	<	152	17	247	8	11	1	<	<	0.59	0.18	1.39	0.34	0.06	0.02	0.03
52	P	<	194	8	46	<	<	<	5	<	<	2.1	29	45	125	<	105	87	215	17	136	2	<	0.05	2.46	1.26	8.94	1.34	0.26	0.07	0.43
53	P	0.1	22	6	35	<	5	<	3	<	<	0.3	7	19	28	<	210	9	139	7	40	1	<	<	0.39	0.55	1.21	0.31	0.11	0.07	0.02
54	P	0.2	13	14	32	18	<	<	2	<	<	0.3	7	18	49	<	109	8	530	32	34	<	<	<	0.49	0.82	2.59	0.31	0.23	0.04	0.03
55	P	<	39	3	62	329	<	<	5	<	<	2.5	20	43	73	<	91	53	1705	9	308	1	<	<	1.27	11%	5.77	2.28	0.21	0.04	0.06
56	P	0.2	17	4	25	125	<	<	3	<	<	0.8	9	20	44	<	163	6	999	4	123	1	<	<	0.16	4.86	2.69	0.97	0.10	0.02	0.01
57	P	<	21	3	26	67	9	<	7	<	<	0.7	6	53	68	<	96	13	596	19	51	1	<	<	0.40	3.64	3.40	0.16	0.15	0.02	0.13
58	P	0.2	62	6	24	<	<	<	2	<	<	0.3	28	109	47	<	168	28	213	7	27	1	<	0.14	0.60	1.25	2.14	0.61	0.07	0.04	0.05
59	P	0.5	42	6	30	89	6	<	3	<	<	0.3	13	28	16	<	114	8	229	8	29	1	<	<	0.25	0.82	2.01	0.21	0.09	0.03	0.02
D4G 143	P	<	126	38	116	97	19	<	6	<	<	2.7	46	92	79	<	13	16	874	13	240	1	<	<	0.72	9.55	6.92	0.78	0.09	0.02	0.08
R4G 143	P	0.2	13	<	11	7	<	<	2	<	<	0.2	4	13	18	<	193	3	141	5	56	<	<	<	0.25	0.98	1.18	0.29	0.08	0.02	0.01
Min Limit		0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max Reported*		99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	9999	9999	9999	999	999	99.9	999	999	9999	999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	999	99	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00
Method		ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

—=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS **APPENDIX E**

Travel: Whitehorse to 1118 return - 640 km @ 42¢ /km:	$ 268.80
Ranger Air: Mile 1118 to Kluane River, return:	449.40
Peacock Air: Whitehorse to Kluane River, return:	1637.10
EM-16 Rental. SJ Geophysics Vancouver	321.00
Loomis Courier: Vancouver - Whitehorse, return:	91.48
Wages: 12 days @ $ 200/day EM-16	2400.00
GST @ 7%	168.00
Per Diem· @ YTG rate X 12 days	624.00
Flagging - Intergraphics Ltd.	46.01
Assays: WO # 25453 NAL Whitehorse	483.64
Wages: Line cutting 9 days X 2	3400.00
Per Diem: @ YTG rate: 52/day X 9 X 2	936.00
Chainsaw rental· J. Huff. 2 @ $ 175.00/wk	350.00
4 hp Johnson & Boat rental (YTG rate)	340.00
Flagging, topofill, compass, hip chain: Intergraphics:	480.42
	$11,995.85

49 Claims @ $ 100.00 per year: $ 4,900.00 per year

Apply for 2 years assessment credit: $ 9,800.00

TOSH MAP-1

1:25,000

VLF GRID, SURVEY 1994

N

Δ strmsed
X rock
O soil
} PRE 94 Samples

RIVER

3000

CDN

4500

JSB Claims

JIB Claims

5000

OHK Claims

3500

DKWR

Toshingermann Lake

LINE 1000

BASELINE

CREEK

PASS

HAB CLAIMS

Malachite Ck.

KLUANE RIVER

GRID I

GRID II

LINE 5000

Gossan

Gp

M

JSB
JIB
MBB

15/610, 13.5, 679

52/10, 1.4, 67

14/164, 8.4, 1721

60/1560, 98.7, 2977

106/120 2.4, 553

32/7, 0.2, 5

039/1180, 2.2, 4406

067/3140, 9.8, 20829

054/240 17, 2619

106/120, 2.4, 553

25/650, 6.8, 2874

92/5, 0.2, 16

22/54, 5.2, 78

88/5, 0.2, 25

81/5, 0.1, 7

85/5, 0.1, 7

84/5, 0.1, 10

80/965, 0.9, 326

82/5, 0.1, 27

100/5, 0.1, 2

121/5, 0.1, 38

112/5, 0.2, 24

sphalerite
pyrite

120/5, 0.1, 4

116/5, 0.1, 4

117/5, 0.1, 2

115/5, 0.4, 7

114/5, 0.1, 16

111/5, 0.1, 7

110/5, 0.2, 11

109/5, 0.1, 23

108/5, 0.1, 19

R139719/ 608, 8.5, 5971
R139720/ 67, 1.1, 485
R139721/ 691, 1.3, 2045

51, 17, 04 299

50, 127, 2.0, 1009

78/5, 0.6, 501

46/5850, 7.2, 16455

87/5, 18.7 24

96/100, 2.5, 565

R139718/ 5347, 2.7, 3921

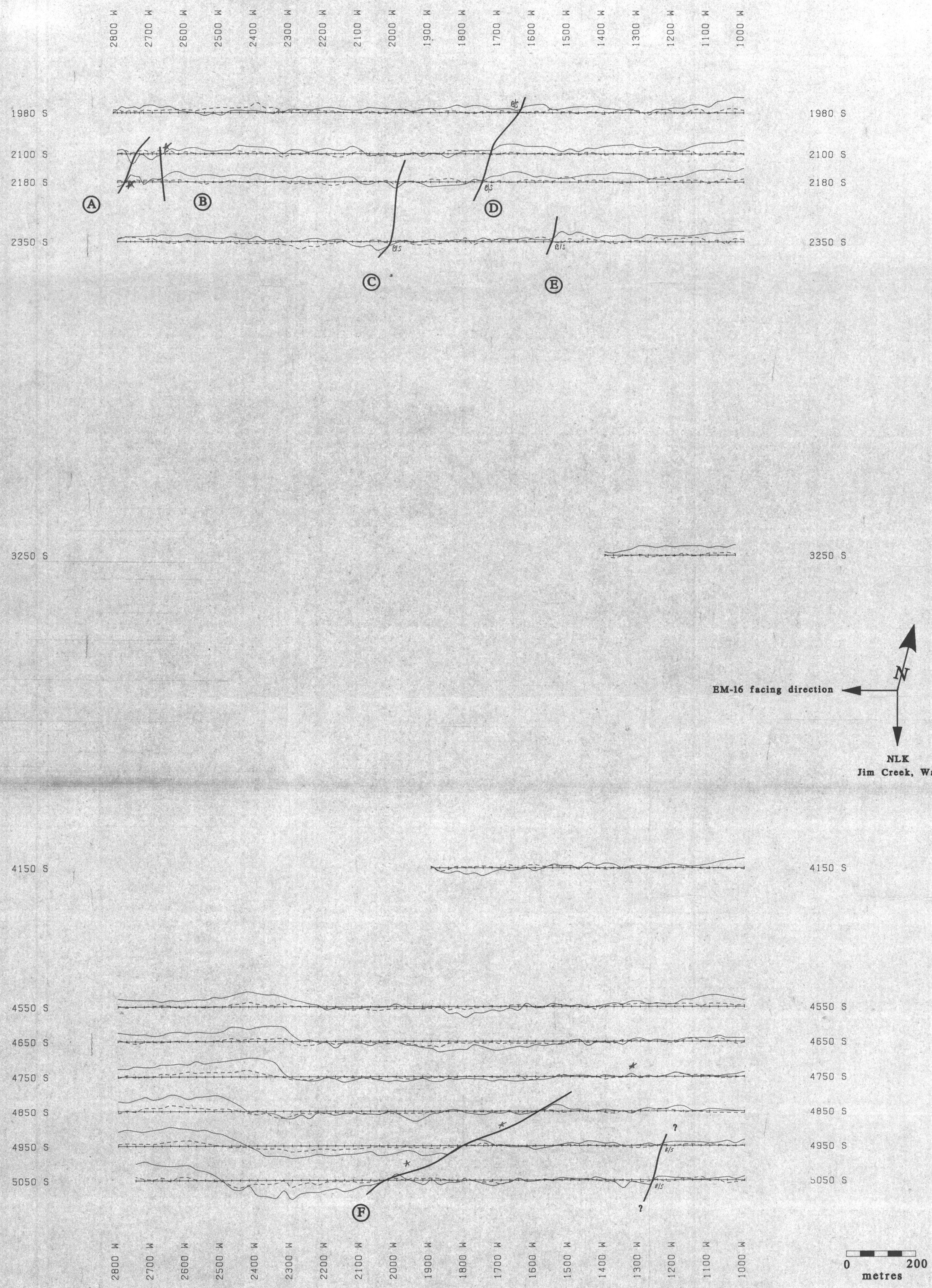
73/20, 0.4

R139717/70, 4.3, 144

R139715/20, 0.4, 67
R139716/16, 0.4, 106

R139722/ 3706, 3.6, 4360
R139723/ 193, 0.5, 528

140063/ 620, 0.8, 4044



94-072

⊕ In-phase

⊖ Quadrature

Ⓐ - Conductor axis

★ - MINERIZED SHOWINGS

B/S - BRAKE in SLOPE

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA M.A. POWER GEOSCIENTIST

RON BERDAHL	Claims: JIB. JSB. OHK. MBB. HAB
VLF-EM Survey Stacked Profile Map	Mining District: Whitehorse
	NTS: 115 G 13 / 14 Scale: 1:5,000
AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	OPERATOR: R. Berdahl
	DATE: 24DEC94 Figure:

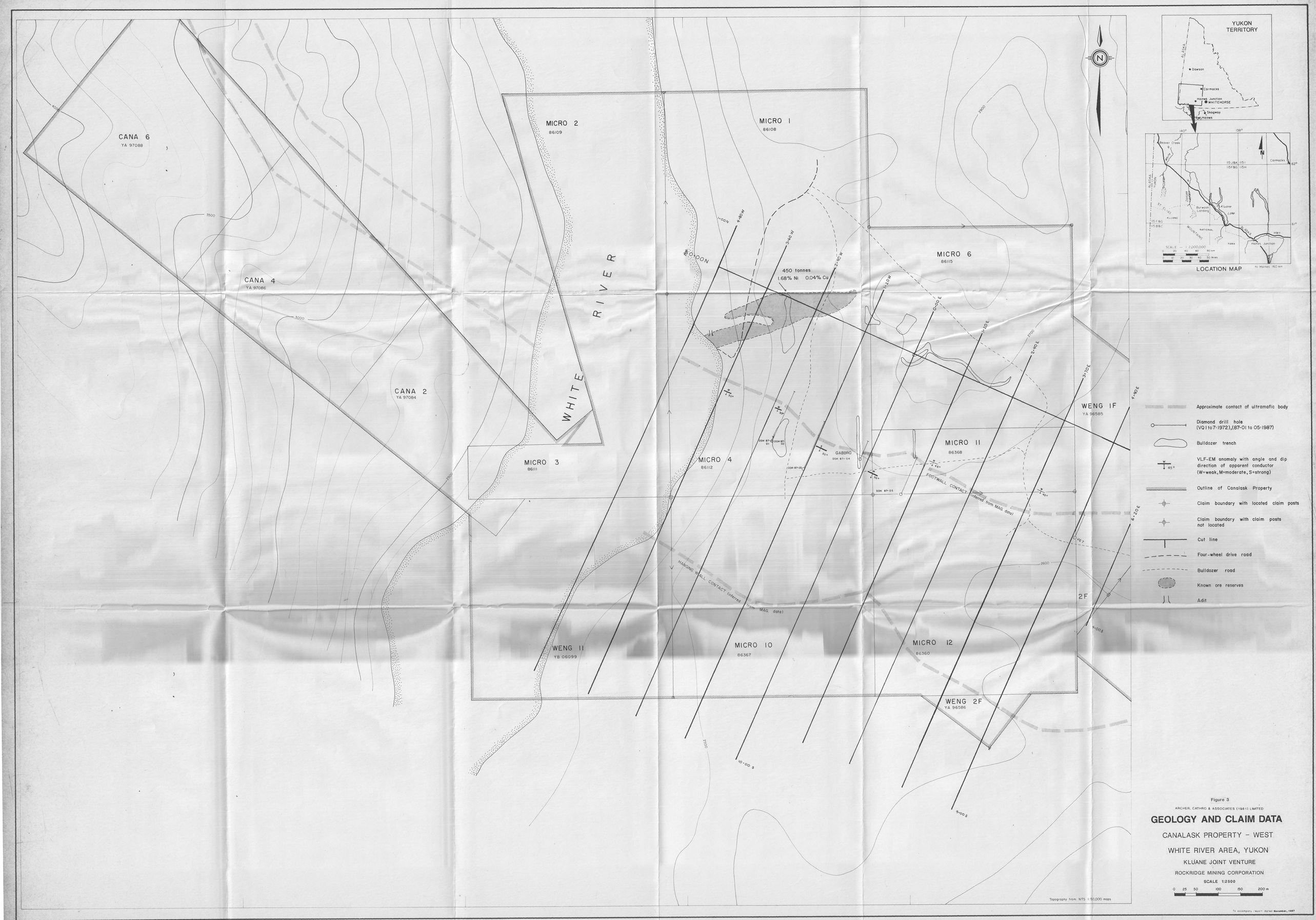


Figure 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY AND CLAIM DATA

CANALASK PROPERTY – WEST

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

To accompany report dated November, 1987

GEOLOGY AFTER; J.E. MULLER, 1965; J.O. WHEELER & McFEELY 1987; R. BERDAHL, 1990 (field notes).

MAP 3

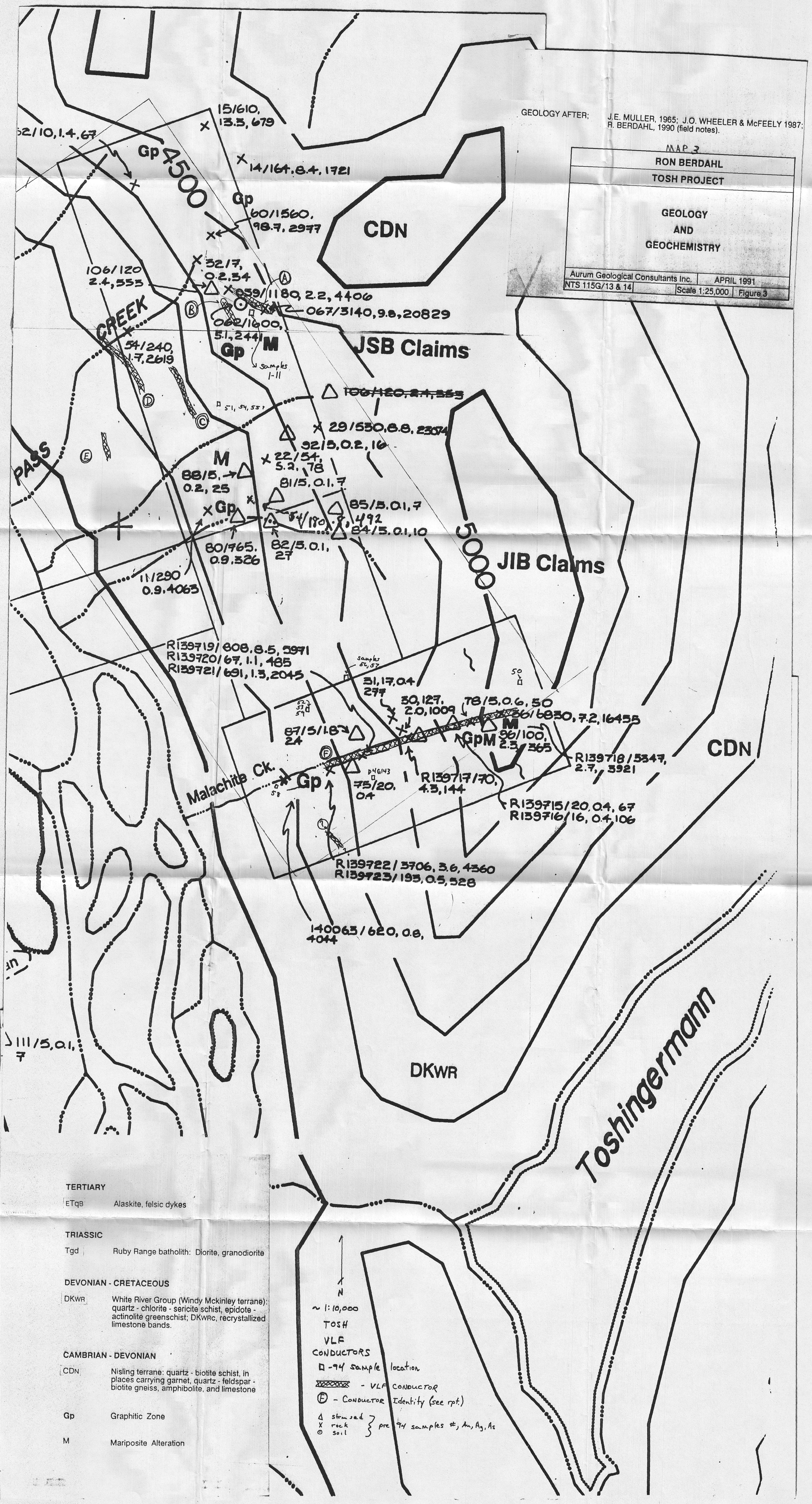
RON BERDAHL

TOSH PROJECT

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. | APRIL 1991

NTS 115G/13 & 14 | Scale 1:25,000 | Figure 3



TERTIARY

ETqB	Alaskite, felsic dykes

TRIASSIC

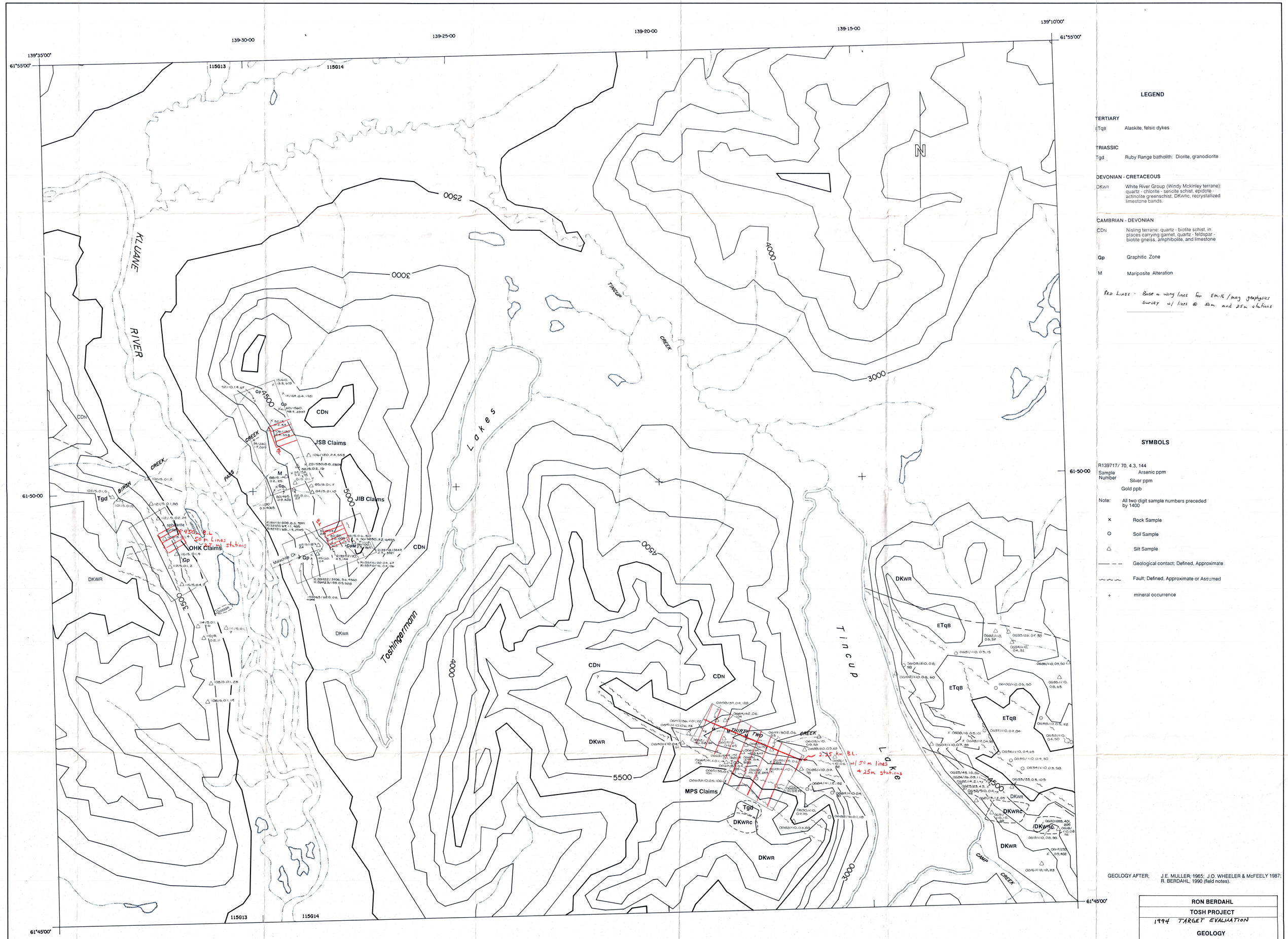
Tgd	Ruby Range batholith: Diorite, granodiorite

DEVONIAN - CRETACEOUS

DKWR	White River Group (Windy Mckinley terrane): quartz - chlorite - sericite schist, epidote - actinolite greenschist; DKWRc, recrystallized limestone bands.

CAMBRIAN - DEVONIAN

CDN	Nisling terrane: quartz - biotite schist, in places carrying garnet, quartz - feldspar - biotite gneiss, amphibolite, and limestone
Gp	Graphitic Zone
M	Mariposite Alteration



LEGEND

TERTIARY

ETqB	Alaskite, felsic dykes

TRIASSIC

Tgd	Ruby Range batholith: Diorite, granodiorite

DEVONIAN - CRETACEOUS

DKWR	White River Group (Windy Mckinley terrane): quartz - chlorite - sericite schist, epidote - actinolite greenschist; DKWRc, recrystallized limestone bands.

CAMBRIAN - DEVONIAN

CDN	Nisling terrane; quartz - biotite schist, in places carrying garnet, quartz - feldspar - biotite gneiss, amphibolite, and limestone
Gp	Graphitic Zone
M	Mariposite Alteration

RED LINES - Base & wing lines for EM-16 / mag geophysics survey w/ lines @ 50m and 25m stations

SYMBOLS

R139717/ 70, 4.3, 144
Sample Number — Arsenic ppm
Silver ppm
Gold ppb

Note: All two digit sample numbers preceded by 1400

- × Rock Sample
- ⊙ Soil Sample
- △ Silt Sample
- — — — Geological contact; Defined, Approximate
- ~~~ Fault; Defined, Approximate or Assumed
- + mineral occurrence

GEOLOGY AFTER; J.E. MULLER, 1965; J.O. WHEELER & McFEELY 1987; R. BERDAHL, 1990 (field notes).

1000 0 1000 2000METRES

1 0 1MILES

SCALE 1 : 25000

CONTOUR INTERVALS 500 FT.
GRID ZONE DESIGNATION 7V

RON BERDAHL		
TOSH PROJECT		
1994 TARGET EVALUATION		
GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY		
94-072		
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.	APRIL 1991	
NTS 115G/13 & 14	Scale 1:25,000	Figure 3

NOTICE

THIS MAP IS ISSUED AS A PRELIMINARY GUIDE FOR WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT WILL ACCEPT NORESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, INACCURACIES OR OMISSIONS WHATSOEVER.

1994 YMIP TARGET EVALUATION
TOSH R.S. BERDAHL
MAP 2 - claims

some struck claims are valid
* DIAND mapping error

01 OCT 93
02 SEPT 93
22 AUG 92
25 JULY 91
10 SEPT 90
24 AUG 90
24 JULY 90
4 OCT. 89
7 SEPT 88
07 JULY 88
12 MAY 88
2 MAY 84
7 SEPT 81
19 JUNE 81

WHITEHORSE, Y.T. FEB. 11, 1974
JUNE 18, 1970

SHEET 115G-14

SCALE: 1/2 MILE TO 1 INCH.

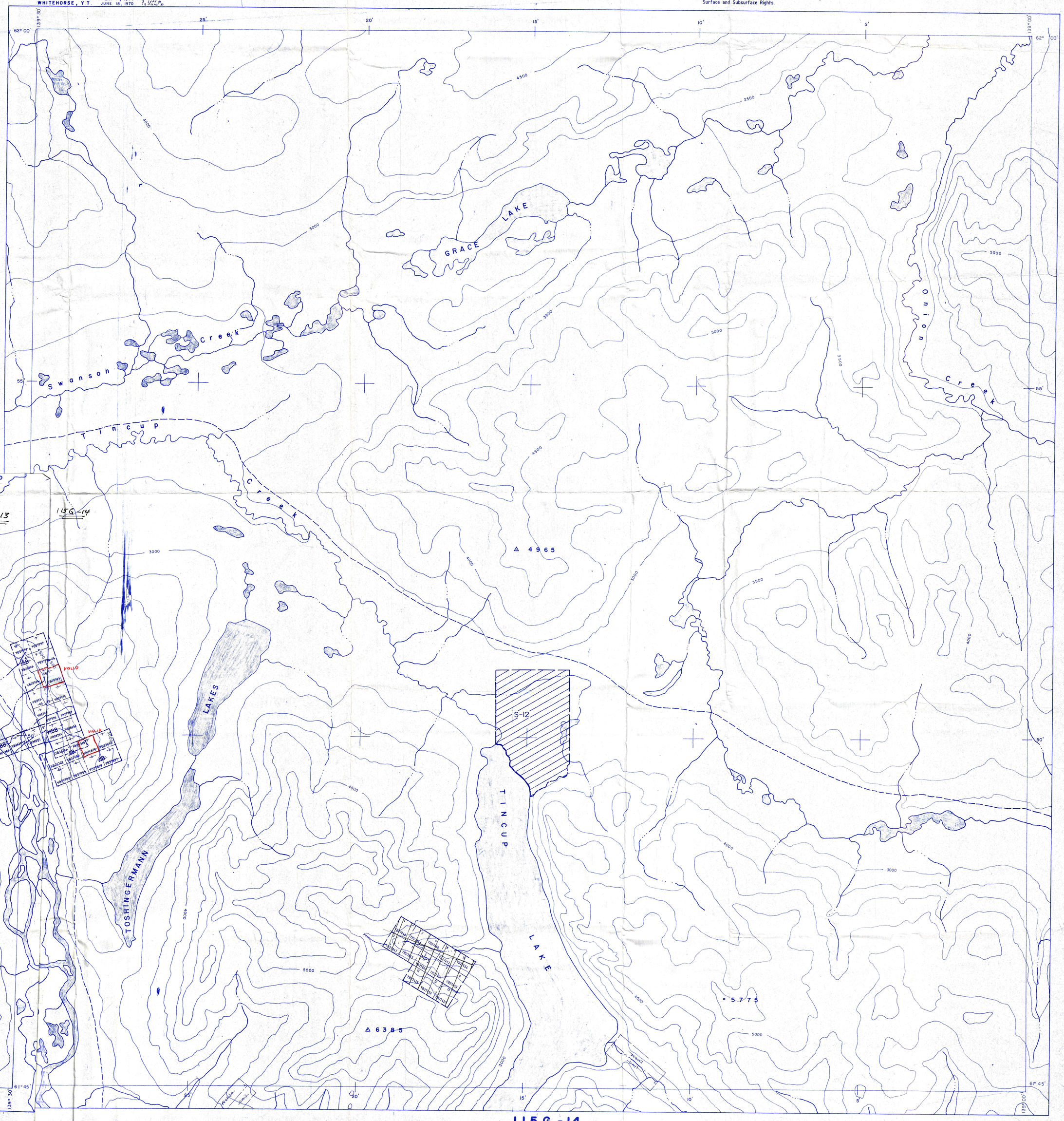
FT. 1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500 FT.

N

MAGNETIC NORTH N 29° - 30° E

115J-4	115J-3	115J-2
115G-13	115G-14	115G-15
115G-12	115G-11	115G-10

Note: Entry on certain lands is withdrawn from staking in cross-hatched areas to facilitate the settlement of Native Land Claims without prejudice to Existing Surface and Subsurface Rights.



115G-14