

YEIP
04-016
2004
Vol. 1

2004 LINE CUTTING AND GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

on the

CANYON GOLD

MAVERICK PROSPECT

Whitehorse Mining District

NTS: 105 K/2

Latitude 62° 065', Longitude 132° 58'

MAVERICK CLAIMS

(June 20th – Aug. 31st, 2004)

By: A. Carlos (owner of claims)

January 24, 2005

File Number 04-016 V1

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INTRODUCTION

History of the Grew Creek deposit leading to the present is presented on pages 4 and 5.

In this instance attention was focused on the northern portion of what I have been calling the "MAVERICK PROSPECT." In past years it was referred to as the KM. 400 TARGET.

Reasons for interest in this sector are presented in a work proposal by A. Carlos dated Feb. 21, 2004.

Briefly:

- 1.) A developing geochemical target deserving further attention (Report by G.T. Hill, 28 March 2003).
- 2.) Evidence that calcareous sediments might be possible hosts to mineralization.
- 3.) Recognition of the substantial presence of pyrobitumen in diamond drill core nearby, suggesting the possible role of brine-petroleum solutions in dissolution of calcareous units (organic acids), together with these same or similar fluids transporting and depositing metals. There is also the related possibility of earlier organics behaving passively as reductants.

PROGRAM 2004

From June 20th to Aug. 31st, 2004, the following work was performed.

- A) Establishing 25,320 metres of chainsaw grid.
- B) Augering of 611 horizon B soil samples (Enzyme Leach).
- C) Sampling of a no. of rock outcrops, one newly discovered (see Fig.1 and App.3).

GEOLOGY

A brief summary of local geology and deposit description approx. 7 km. distant (along structural strike) is given on page 4.

Diamond drilling, prospecting and petrographic work has defined the following locally.

EOCENE

- A) Carbonated basalt
- B) Basaltic fragmental (coarse clasts)
- C) Basalt tuff (base surge)?
- ABBC D) Amygdaloidal basalt breccia complex (see A. Carlos Jan. 16, 2005 report).
- E) Siltstone (color banded)

TRIASSIC

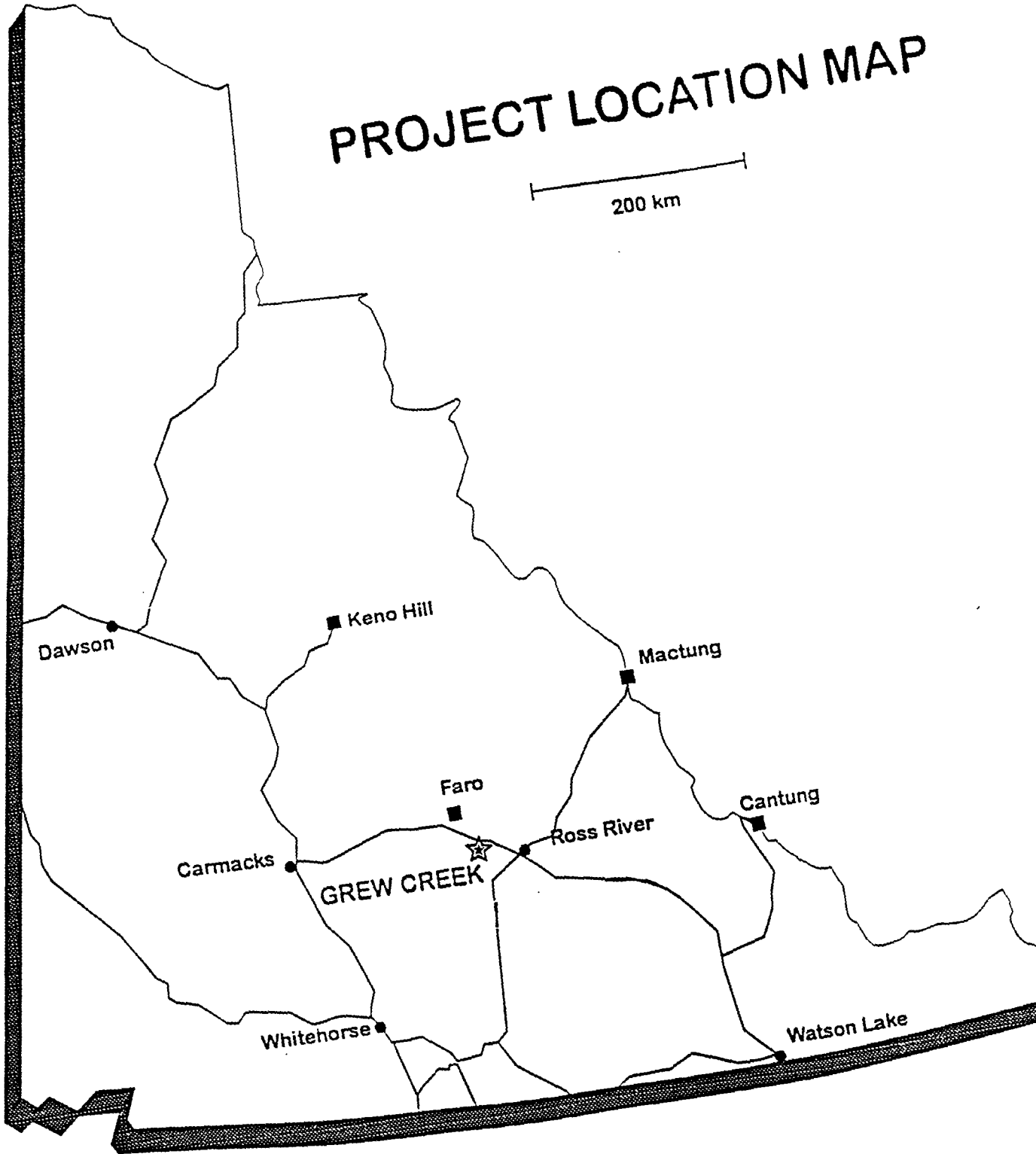
- F) Calcareous siltstone, limestone.

Following is a brief description of rock samples collected, together with relevant analytical numbers (see Fig.1 for location).

- 053986 – ABBC (siliceous)
- 053987 – Carbonated basalt (siliceous)
- 053988 – ABBC (siliceous)
- 053989 – ABBC (intense qtz. carb. stockwork)
- 053990 – Carbonated basalt? Non siliceous
- 053991 – ABBC (siliceous), large angular float
- ★ 053992 – Carbonaceous siltstone
- ★ 053993 – Qtz. Vein (hosted in siliceous coarse breccia)
- ★ 053994 – Qtz. stockwork veined material
- ★ 053996 – Grabs from coarse breccia
- 053997 – ABBC (siliceous)

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

200 km



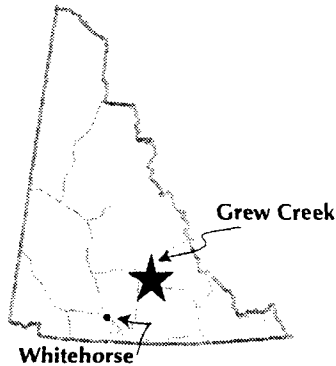
GREW CREEK PROJECT

Owner: A. Carlos
Whitehorse, Yukon

Phone (867) 668-6309

PROJECT STATUS

Available for option



HISTORY

The original Grew Creek claims were staked by Whitehorse prospector A. Carlos in 1983 and optioned by the Mincan JV (Hudson Bay Mining and Minerals), which carried out an extensive exploration program from 1984 to 1986.

In 1987, the claims were optioned by Noranda, who subsequently signed a joint-venture agreement with Golden Nevada Resources and Brenda Mines. Results of the 1987 program triggered a flurry of claimstaking and exploration activity in the area. A large-scale exploration program continued in 1988. In 1989, Golden Nevada changed its name to Goldnev Resources and renegotiated the joint venture agreement to give it a 100% interest in the property.

In 1992, Wheaton River Minerals took an option to conduct an underground development program, however, the option was dropped shortly after.

YGC Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1993, and completed a \$150,000 drilling program at Grew Creek in 1995 and a 17 diamond-drill hole program in 1996. YGC terminated its option agreement with Carlos in January, 1997.

Location

35 km west of Ross River

Ownership

A. Carlos

Commodity

Gold, silver

Ore type

Oxide

Geological resource (drill-indicated)

773,012 tonnes

Silver: 33 grams/tonne

Gold: 8.9 grams/tonne

Proposed mining method

Open-pit, 365 days per year

Processing method

Conventional mill, dore bar, 365 days per year

Power

3 MW, on-site diesel generation

In 2000, a total of \$36,000 was spent by A. Carlos exploring a new area 1.8 km from the main zone. He returned in 2001 to drill an additional five holes totalling 262 m, and continued to drill six holes totalling 415 m in 2002.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Grew Creek deposit can be mined by open-pit methods with a stripping ratio of 9:1, waste to ore. Metallurgical testing by Noranda in 1988 indicated that recoveries of 92% to 94% are possible using simple cyanide processing.

The Grew Creek property is located approximately 35 km west of Ross River and one km from the Robert Campbell Highway and the Whitehorse power grid. The property consists of 192 claims and is owned by A. Carlos of Whitehorse.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY AND ORE RESERVES

The Grew Creek epithermal gold deposit is hosted by Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks deposited in a pull-apart basin within the Tintina Fault zone. The gold

occurs in stockwork quartz veins and hydrothermal breccias cutting hydrothermally altered rhyolite.

In the main zone, rhyolitic tuffs are juxtaposed by an east-west fault against a cyclic sequence of fluvial sediments. The faulted contact is partly intruded by a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke. The pyroclastic rocks, dyke, fault and sediments all dip steeply to the north. The volcanic rocks are hydrothermally altered to illite-quartz and illite-quartz-adularia assemblages, with an outer propylitic halo.

Mineralization consists of pyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, argentite, electrum, silver selenides, galena and sphalerite. Fluorite is also present in the Tarn zone. Gangue minerals include quartz, adularia, carbonates, and quartz pseudomorphs after calcite. In the main zone, gold and silver occur as micron-size grains in chalcedony stringer stockworks and adjacent silicified tuffs. There is a good correlation between gold and silver, with a gold:silver ratio of about 1:4 for ore-grade mineralization, which occurs in an elongated zone trending west northwest. The mineralization is strongly anomalous in arsenic and mercury, but mercury shows only a weak correlation with gold and silver. Most high mercury values lie along the fault, above the gold-silver zone.

Initial drilling on the main zone gave a best intersection of 11.7 grams/tonne Au and 150.9 grams/tonne Ag across 31.4 m while the best section exposed in a trench assayed 3.6 grams/tonne Au and 15.3 grams/tonne Ag across 13 m. The 1989 drilling focused on the main zone, with the best hole returning 10.5 grams/tonne Au over 13 m.

The Tarn zone, located 2 km to the east, consists of quartz-fluorite-chalcedony stockworks and localized silicification within a 900 x 100 m zone of sericitized rhyolite dykes and tuff. The best assays were 150 ppb Au across 2.0 m in a trench and 520 ppb Au over 1.5 m in a drill hole.

Prospecting in the area is difficult due to a thick cover of glacial till. Plouffe (1989) showed that gold is concentrated in the silt- and clay-size fraction down ice from the Grew Creek deposit, but the common pathfinder elements

Ag, Sb, As and Hg show little correlation with the gold distribution.

In 1991, a trench in the K410 zone, 15 km northwest of the deposit, uncovered intensely iron-stained, highly fractured acid-leached volcanic rocks. Carlos excavated four hand pits to bedrock in 1992 and encountered intensely clay-altered Eocene sediments with hematite-rich bands. Samples from the pits returned anomalous values of mercury and barium, and a heavy mineral concentrate from 45 kg of glacial till in Pit #2 assayed 9,320 ppb Au.

The 1993 diamond drilling intersected strongly altered volcanic rocks beneath a zone of hydrothermal alteration exposed in a surface trench.

The 1994 drilling showed that mineralization in the South Zone consists of an extensive quartz-adularia stringer stockwork of low-grade Au-Ag values. The best intersections were 2.33 grams/tonne Au and 4.1 grams/tonne Ag over 10.4 m. The South Zone mineralization appears to be connected with the Main Zone mineralization, but further drilling between the two zones needs to be carried out to confirm this theory. Drilling in the Main Zone confirmed earlier reported grades. The best intersection was 1.69 grams/tonne Au and 3.0 grams/tonne Ag over 24 m.

In 2000, a total of 450 soil samples were grid-collected over a 2 km area and analyzed by the enzyme leach method. Three new geochemical targets were delineated in a favourable structural area north of the Tarn zone, adjacent to the Robert Campbell Highway.

In 2001, five holes were drilled and a hydrothermal breccia was intersected. Additional drilling was conducted in 2002.

PRODUCTION PLANS

In 1989, Orcan Mineral Associates estimated geological reserves of 773,012 tonnes grading 8.9 grams/tonne Au and 33.6 grams/tonne Ag at a cut-off grade of 0.2 grams/tonne and containing a higher grade reserve of 184,947 tonnes grading 12.1 grams/tonne Au.

76 drill core sections analyzed this past year from nearby diamond drilling are helpful in determining what constitutes an anomalous reading. From the total of 87 rock analysis performed (drilling & surface), only 4 are anomalous to some degree, all taken from a newly discovered surface exposure. They are no's: 053992, 053993, 053994, and 053996. Elements anomalous are Au, Ag, As, Hg, Sb, Te and Tl. Analytical results regarding 2004 diamond drilling are part of a separate report by A. Carlos dated Jan. 16, 2005.

CONCLUSIONS

(Gregory T. Hill, Consulting Geologist) will shortly be preparing a report including recommendations regarding our past season work. He has been informed of all our exploration results and any relevant observations important to his work.

Maverick prospect — Canyon Gold Property

Enzyme Leach survey grid

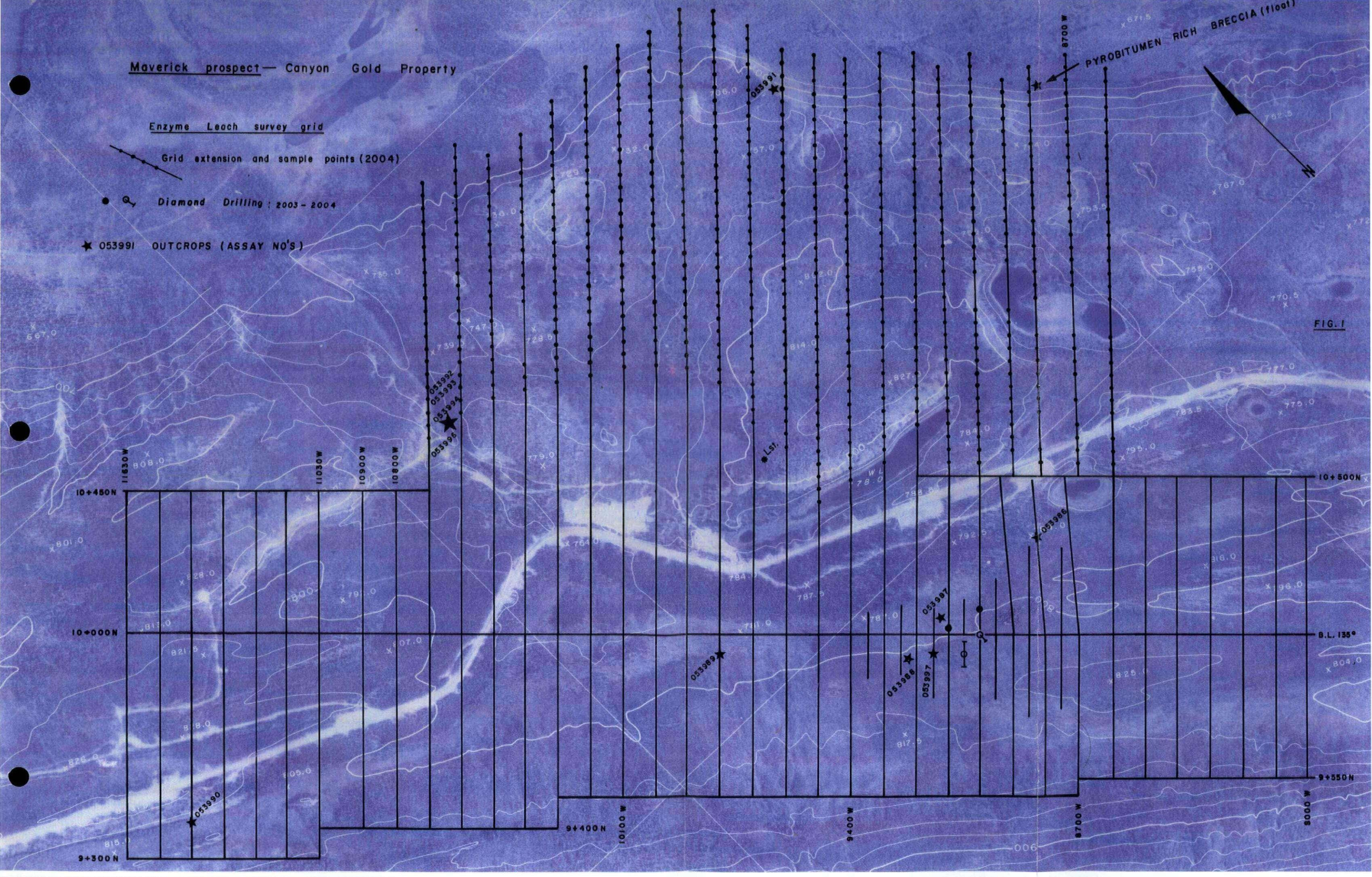
Grid extension and sample points (2004)

Diamond Drilling: 2003 - 2004

★ 053991 OUTCROPS (ASSAY NO'S)

PYROBITUMEN RICH BRECCIA (float)

FIG. 1



APPENDIX 1

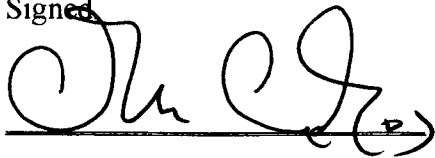
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

ALLEN M. CARLOS, PROSPECTOR

I, Allen M. Carlos of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, hereby certify that:

1. I have been actively engaged as a mineral prospector in Western Canada for 35 years, initially for a major company, then as an independent.
2. I studied 3 years at the University of Saskatchewan:
One year of Engineering followed by 2 years Arts and Science (Geology).
3. I worked one year in northern Saskatchewan as a student assistant for the Department of Mineral Resources.
4. I have for the last 18 years spent much time researching papers regarding Volcanic Hosted Epithermal type deposits.
5. In 1983 I was responsible for discovering the Grew Creek precious metal deposit, the first epithermal deposit of this type along the Tintina Trench in Yukon.
6. I planned and with the aid of my sons, carried out the current program.

Signed

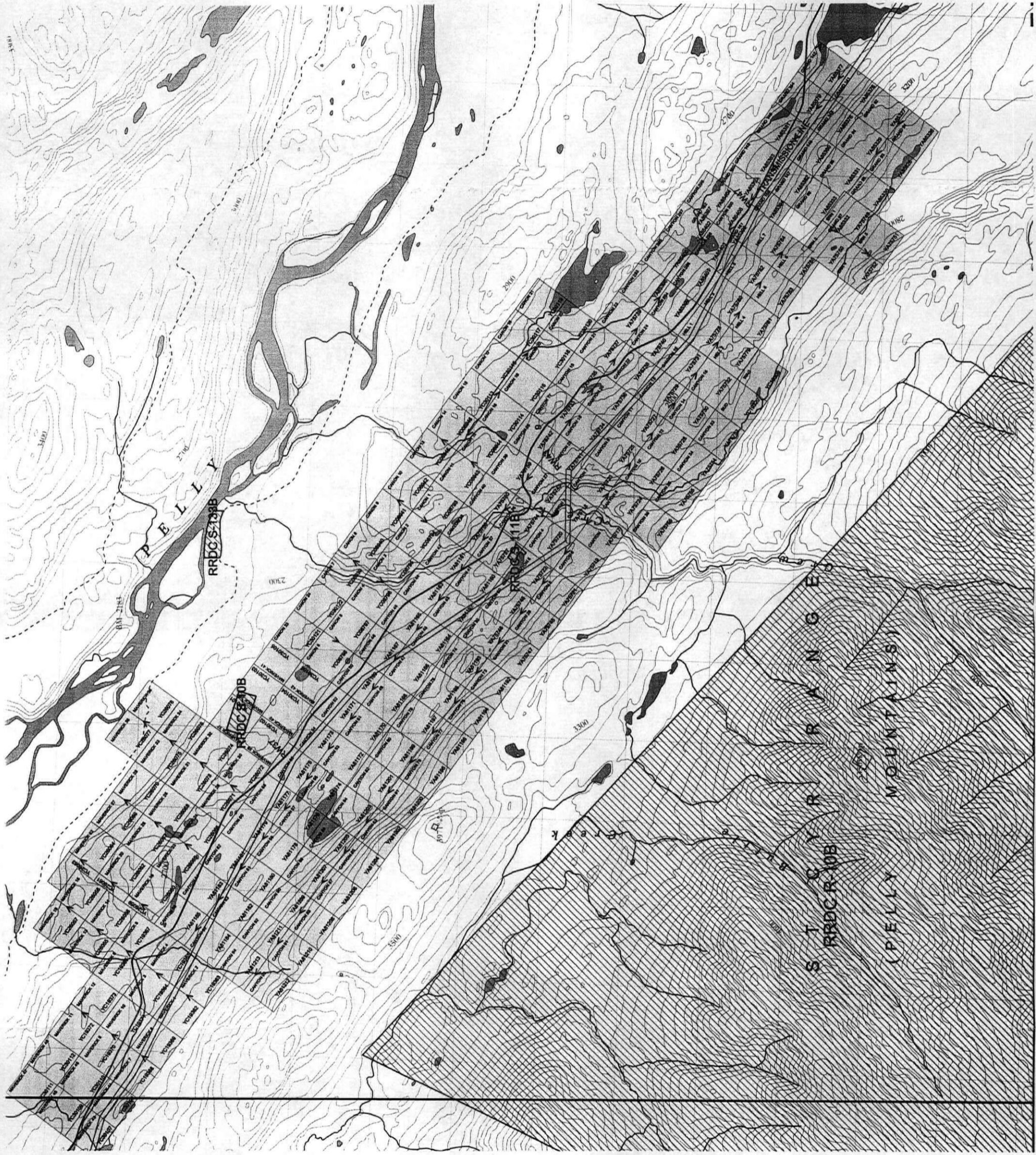
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Allen M. Carlos', written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Allen M. Carlos, PROSPECTOR

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP



Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s
CANON 1 - 6	YC08793 - YC08798	2016/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANON 7 - 14	YC08939 - YC08946	2016/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANON 15 - 24	YC30113 - YC30122	2005/10/01	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 1 - 16	YA75717 - YA75732	2023/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 17 - 26	YA75733 - YA75742	2021/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 27 - 32	YA75743 - YA75748	2023/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 33 - 40	YA75753 - YA75760	2023/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 41 - 50	YA81160 - YA81169	2019/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 51 - 56	YA81170 - YA81175	2020/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 57 - 66	YA81176 - YA81185	2016/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 73 - 78	YA81192 - YA81197	2019/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 79 - 84	YA81198 - YA81203	2020/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 85 - 94	YA81204 - YA81213	2016/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
CANYON 293 - 300	YA85398 - YA85405	2018/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
DOZER 1 - 14	YC18135 - YC18148	2008/08/12	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K03
GRAND 91	YA85326	2012/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
GRAND 92	YA85327	2013/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
GRAND 93 - 98	YA85328 - YA85333	2016/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
GRAND 141	YA85376	2013/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
GRAND 142	YA85377	2012/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
GRAND 143 - 148	YA85378 - YA85383	2016/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
GRAND 159	YA85394	2012/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
GRAND 160 - 162	YA85395 - YA85397	2016/12/27	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
KAOLIN 1 - 3	YC18762 - YC18764	2010/09/17	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K03
KAOLIN 4 - 10	YC19300 - YC19306	2007/09/17	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K03
KAOLIN 11 - 12	YC19374 - YC19375	2008/09/17	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K03
MAVERICK 1 - 12	YC19362 - YC19373	2012/06/15	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
MAVERICK 13 - 36	YC26055 - YC26078	2008/06/15	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02
MAVERICK 37 - 48	YC30101 - YC30112	2005/10/01	A.M. Carlos	100.00	105K02, 105K03

Criteria(s) used for search:

CLAIM NTS: 105K02 , 105K03 CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING OWNER(S): CARLOS A.M. REGULATION TYPE: QUARTZ

Total claims selected : 2

Left column indicator legend:

- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:

- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)

- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

APPENDIX 3

OUTCROP SAMPLING

ANALYTICAL RESULTS



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ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada

Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: CARLOS, ALLEN
275 ALSEK RD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 4T1

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 7-SEP-2004
This copy reported on 8-SEP-2004
Account: TFI

CERTIFICATE VA04057264

Project:

P.O. No.:

This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 25-AUG-2004.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ALLEN CARLOS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
ME-MS41	50 element aqua regia ICP-MS
Au-AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish AAS

To: CARLOS, ALLEN
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WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 4T1

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:



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 ALS Canada Ltd.
 212 Brooksbank Avenue
 North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada
 Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

TO: CARLOS, ALLEN
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Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
 Finalized Date: 7-SEP-2004
 Account: TFI

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04057264

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA24	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
		Recvd Wt. kg	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm
		0.02	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1
B053986		1.42	<0.005	0.04	2.81	0.6		<10	250	0.92	0.02	1.93	0.06	52.8	31.9	86
B053987		0.68	<0.005	0.03	1.94	1.2		<10	350	1.05	0.01	2.97	0.15	66.7	29	92
B053988		1.68	<0.005	0.02	2.59	0.8		<10	190	1.41	0.01	1.58	0.14	62.3	29.8	83
B053989		0.76	<0.005	0.03	2.27	1.5		<10	110	1.4	0.01	2.11	0.15	73.5	30.3	86
B053990		1.22	<0.005	0.03	1.24	3.5		<10	180	0.82	0.03	3.64	0.16	42.3	34.5	39
B053991		0.80	<0.005	0.04	2.41	0.6		<10	100	0.8	<0.01	2.87	0.14	54.4	31.7	116
B053992		1.52	<0.005	0.07	0.63	8.5		<10	220	0.27	0.04	2.65	0.06	28.4	5.2	149
B053993		2.78	<0.005	0.15	0.07	2.2		<10	230	<0.05	0.02	0.06	0.02	2.42	1.3	156
B053994		2.94	<0.005	0.06	0.05		3	<10	110	0.13	<0.01	>15.0	0.3	15.15	3.2	11
B053996		0.58	0.019	0.11	0.9	5.7		<10	260	0.24	0.12	0.23	0.08	24.8	3.6	100
B053997		2.18	<0.005	0.02	2.49	0.4		<10	110	1.28	0.01	3.57	0.12	65.7	31.3	99

Comments: Interference: Ca>10% on ICP-MS As,ICP-AES results shown.



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04057264

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
		Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm	Hf ppm	Hg ppm	In ppm	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %
		0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01
B053986		2.11	34.4	5.97	8.68	0.14	0.27	0.02	0.022	0.13	25.4	4.2	1.64	1025	1.72	0.75
B053987		1.08	28	6.74	7.97	0.13	0.25	0.04	0.06	0.11	34.6	6.8	1.18	1350	1.5	0.23
B053988		0.35	33.2	6.05	8.1	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.029	0.14	31.7	12.2	1.25	1045	1.51	0.28
B053989		0.17	30.3	6.56	8.11	0.15	0.3	0.02	0.055	0.09	35.4	6.2	1.52	1345	3.19	0.18
B053990		0.21	35	7.54	4.73	0.11	0.05	0.29	0.069	0.13	19.3	5.3	3.08	1140	2.05	0.13
B053991		0.09	38.1	6.09	11.2	0.16	0.12	0.06	0.055	0.09	26.7	9.7	2.04	801	0.55	0.14
B053992		0.73	11.1	1.24	1.79	<0.05	0.1	0.09	0.005	0.28	15.7	6.1	0.19	481	2.6	<0.01
B053993		0.05	9.2	0.73	0.28	<0.05	<0.02	0.16	<0.005	0.02	1.2	0.5	0.03	93	0.62	<0.01
B053994		<0.05	2.5	3.35	0.33	<0.05	0.06	0.37	0.007	0.02	7.8	2.5	7.08	4520	0.9	<0.01
B053996		0.41	32.8	1.85	2.65	<0.05	0.11	0.42	0.01	0.29	12.9	8.6	0.41	256	1.65	<0.01
B053997		0.25	33.8	6.12	8.77	0.14	0.29	0.1	0.047	0.14	33.1	8.7	1.74	1240	1.3	0.25

Comments: Interference: Ca>10% on ICP-MS As,ICP-AES results shown.



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	
		Nb ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Re ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm
		0.05	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2	
B053986		0.6	55.7	2460	1.1	4.2	0.001	0.01	<0.05	3	0.4	1.1	183.5	0.02	<0.01	2.6
B053987		0.43	50.2	2650	1.4	3.9	<0.001	0.01	0.06	8.9	0.5	1.3	192	0.01	<0.01	3.2
B053988		0.71	55.9	2630	1.5	8.1	0.001	0.01	<0.05	3.4	0.4	1.2	156.5	0.01	<0.01	3.5
B053989		0.98	46.1	2850	1.6	5.3	0.001	0.01	<0.05	9.4	0.5	1.4	116.5	0.01	0.01	3.3
B053990		0.23	46.6	2310	7.5	7.4	0.001	0.08	0.24	16.8	1.2	1	140.5	0.01	<0.01	4.1
B053991		0.15	64.6	2190	1.8	2	<0.001	<0.01	0.08	11.8	0.6	0.8	180.5	0.01	<0.01	3
B053992		<0.05	18	290	4.7	13.4	0.001	0.05	0.57	1.7	0.2	0.3	84.7	<0.01	0.02	3.5
B053993		0.07	4.8	50	3.2	0.9	0.001	0.14	1.2	0.4	<0.2	0.2	7.4	<0.01	0.02	0.2
B053994		<0.05	11.5	550	3.8	0.8	0.001	0.07	0.63	1.6	0.4	<0.2	1220	<0.01	0.03	0.2
B053996		<0.05	15.1	320	6.9	12.4	0.008	0.06	0.76	1.8	0.6	0.2	18.9	<0.01	0.07	3.5
B053997		0.45	64.1	2790	1.3	7.4	0.001	0.01	<0.05	8.4	0.5	1.2	289	<0.01	<0.01	3.4

Comments: Interference: Ca>10% on ICP-MS As,ICP-AES results shown.



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 Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
 Finalized Date: 7-SEP-2004
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04057264

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
		Tl	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
		%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
B053986		0.332	0.02	0.59	109	0.05	15.25	86	11.7
B053987		0.037	0.04	0.58	123	<0.05	18.5	50	7.9
B053988		0.293	0.03	0.7	91	<0.05	15.55	76	5
B053989		0.176	<0.02	0.59	133	0.06	18.8	73	10.1
B053990		0.02	0.12	1.92	123	<0.05	30.9	56	4.3
B053991		0.024	0.02	0.48	155	<0.05	17.4	67	6.7
B053992		<0.005	0.08	0.41	12	0.44	4.35	24	2.7
B053993		<0.005	0.76	0.2	3	<0.05	0.54	3	0.8
B053994		<0.005	0.02	1.28	1	0.06	8.5	47	2.9
B053996		<0.005	0.07	0.44	20	0.18	2.98	35	3.1
B053997		0.186	0.03	0.58	117	<0.05	15.8	67	8.8

Comments: Interference: Ca>10% on ICP-MS As,ICP-AES results shown.

APPENDIX 4

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Summary of Expenditures/Work Performed

• Cutting chainsaw grid & chaining (25.32 km.)	
48 man days @ 275.00 per	\$13,200.00
• Soil sampling & supplies	\$ 5,200.00
• Living expenses: \$35.00 x 60 man days	\$ 2,100.00
• Soil survey analysis	\$20,163.00
• Truck costs: Whitehorse – return & work (4,000km. x .42)	\$ 1,680.00
• Truck rental (2 months @ \$1,450.00 per x 25%)	\$ 725.00
• Enzyme Leach survey interpretation (estimate)	\$ 4,000.00
• Report preparation	<u>\$ 500.00</u>

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT 2004 = \$47,568.00

Interpretation of Additional Expanded Enzyme Leach Soil Survey Data for the A. Carlos Maverick Prospect

**YEIP
2004-016
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By: Gregory T. Hill, M.Sc., Consulting Geologist

21 March 2005

Summary

Interpretation of Enzyme Leach data from an expansion to the northeast of the soil survey at the Maverick prospect was carried out. Six hundred and eleven additional soil samples were collected and analyzed by Enhanced Enzyme Leach analysis at Activation Laboratories, Ltd., Ancaster, Ontario. The survey expansion was designed to test for the presence of surface geochemical responses in an area identified in 2003 as Target C. The 2003 soil grid covered only the southwestern portion of a suspected oxidation anomaly in this area.

The expanded sampling clearly defines a large robust oxidation anomaly at Target C. This anomaly measures at least 2200 m (EW) by 1700 m (NS) and features strong zoning, high contrast, strong nested halo development, and the participation of most elements. The broad Target C anomaly encompasses three smaller oxidation halos with dimensions on the order of 100-200 m. Gold is associated with Target C as well as each of the internal halos, identified as C1, C2, and C3. Other small halos with similar dimensions may also exist, particularly along the northeastern margin of the Target C anomaly. The distributions of many elements show high degrees of structural and/or stratigraphic control.

Drilling is recommended to test for subsurface Au mineralization within each of the three internal halos as well as within several other zones in the northeastern, eastern, and southeastern portions of the Target C anomaly. Coordinates for 17 proposed drill hole locations are given. These are broken out into three phases of proposed drilling.

Introduction

The author has not visited the field area. The Enzyme Leach soil survey has been expanded to the northeast of the area where samples were collected in the 2002 and 2003 field seasons (Figure 1). Interpretation of these earlier soil geochemistry results suggests the presence of a large oxidation anomaly in the area of expanded sampling. The 2004 soil survey expansion was designed in order to test for the presence of an oxidation anomaly to the northeast of the 2002 survey in an area where arcuate soil responses suggested the presence of an oxidation anomaly. The results of the current soil survey expansion confirm the presence of a large oxidation anomaly at Target C (Figure 2).

The Maverick prospect is located within the right-lateral Tintina fault zone. Pull apart basins have formed along the fault zone where Eocene sedimentation and volcanism has filled down-dropped blocks. Post-Eocene uplift and erosion has exposed Eocene rocks

within some grabens. The south bounding fault of one such graben, the Canyon graben, occurs along the southwestern margin of the survey. Seven kilometers to the east, a 200,000 oz. Au deposit occurs immediately north of this fault which juxtaposes Permian cherts and Eocene volcanics. North-trending extensional faults are considered important within the area of known mineralization. The area is mostly covered by glacial deposits that conceal bedrock. However, sparse outcrops of calcareous siltstone and erratics of multiphase silicified breccia with a probably volcanic protolith, have been reported.

Enzyme Leach Patterns

Enzyme Leach analysis of *B*-horizon soils reveals element patterns related to reduced bodies including mineral deposits in the subsurface (Clark et al., 1990; Clark, 1993). These patterns form in response to active electrochemical cells that are fueled by the subtle oxidation and/or bio-oxidation of buried reduced bodies. As a reduced body sheds electrons toward the surface, a reduced chimney is established vertically above that body. Hamilton (1998) and Hamilton et al. (2004, 2004b) have shown that variations in redox, pH, and SP are measurable in saturated glacial overburden above buried mineral deposits.

Volatile species involving oxidation suite elements are formed at the oxidation/reduction interface and these rise vertically along and outside the boundary of the reduced chimney. Other elements form reduced gasses and rise directly above the reduced body within a reduced chimney. When the gasses reach the surface, a portion is trapped in amorphous oxide coatings on mineral grains, thus forming halo patterns around a central low and sometimes highs directly above reduced bodies. Buried fault traces are commonly marked by Enzyme Leach highs and occasionally as linear lows. In addition, voltage gradients set up at the top of the reduced chimney (Tompkins, 1990) (i.e. at the surface directly above the reduced body) cause the redistribution of some elements, already present at the surface, into halos (Clark et al., 1990) and depletion zones (Hill and Clark, 2000). The term oxidation anomaly refers to the combination of these patterns.

Oxidation anomaly patterns tend to be characterized by oxidation halos which typically include at least part of the oxidation suite: Cl, Br, I, Mo, As, Sb, W, Re, V, Se, Te, U, Th (Clark and Russ, 1991). Where robust electrochemical cells are present, some or all of the metals, rare earth elements, lithophile elements, precious metals, and platinum group elements will also migrate into oxidation anomalies. Europium, an REE, is typically fractionated within an electrochemical cell and measurements of these fractionations can be effective indicators of an electrochemical system (Gale et al., 2004). Oxidation halos are typically asymmetrical, and may require comparison of a number of trace element patterns before they become apparent. Where a strong oxidation cell is present in the subsurface, nested halos are often present (Hill and Clark, 2000), in which a single element forms ring-shaped or elliptical highs of differing dimensions positioned one within another. Central highs are sometimes present at the center of an oxidation halo. Elemental zoning in which different elements form halos of different dimensions is also typical above buried mineral deposits. Recognizing nested halo patterns, zoning, and depletion can be of great assistance in vectoring toward the center of that anomaly. These features are also important in assessing the intensity of the system responsible for

the formation of an oxidation anomaly. In order to detect nested halos and depletion zones, sample spacing must be sufficiently small, because the depletion zones and individual halos within a nested set can be quite narrow. A sample spacing of 25% or less of the width of the subsurface deposit is usually necessary for this purpose.

Where more than one reduced body is present, oxidation anomalies are frequently combined or partially overlap. Under these circumstances, oxidation patterns related to reduced bodies tend to interfere with one another making recognition of anomalies above individual reduced bodies more difficult. Other difficulties stem from the fact that the oxidation anomalies commonly extend beyond the limits of the surveyed area. Where two or more deposits occur beneath the same soil survey, they will often have significantly different surface signatures. These differences can relate to variability in composition, depth, host rocks, size, or a number of other factors.

Design of Soil Survey, Sample Collection, and Analysis

Data from three soil surveys are combined and merged in this report (Figure 1). Samples were initially collected in 2002. Infill and expansion samples were collected in 2003 in the southern part of the grid. In 2004, 611 samples were collected in an expansion of the soil survey to the northeast. All soil samples were collected by or under the supervision of A. Carlos. B-horizon soil samples were collected during the autumn months in each year. Soils with large organic components were avoided.

All samples from 2002, 2003, and 2004 (2157 total) are plotted together in order to recognize important geochemical patterns. However, the focus of this report is mostly on features revealed by the 2004 sampling. The 2002 and 2003 sample results have been previously interpreted and reported (Hill, 2003; Hill, 2004). Samples were shipped to Activation Laboratories Ltd., Ancaster, Ontario where they were analyzed by Enzyme Leach analysis. The samples collected in 2002 were analyzed by regular Enzyme Leach and those collected in 2003 and 2004 were analyzed by Enhanced Enzyme Leach. Enhanced Enzyme Leach became available after the 2002 samples were analyzed and before the 2003 samples were analyzed. These two analyses utilize the same chemistry but detection limits are lower for Enhanced Enzyme Leach due to improved instrumental technology. In each case, data were reported in the year following sampling. Therefore, data from the samples collected in 2002 were reported in 2003, the 2003 samples were reported in 2004, and the 2004 samples were reported in 2005. Enzyme Leach data were reported respectively in 2003, 2004, and 2005 as Enzyme Leach Job #: 26430/Report #: 26417 (26417rpt.xls), Enzyme Leach Job #: A03-2396/Report #: A03-2396, (32396rpt.xls), and Enzyme Leach Job #: A04-3388/Report#: A04-3388 (43388rpt.xls).

An orthophoto quadrangle showing sample locations was provided by Carlos to the author. Although a geologic map was not available, Carlos and the author have discussed the geology of the property.

Data Treatment and Presentation

Surfer 8.05 and Excel 7.0 software were used to process and display the geochemical data. All elements were plotted, except some REE which tend to form very similar patterns within a given data set, as color contour plots. Statistical operations were used to determine simple statistics, produce bar graphs of individual elements, and determine background and contrast values. All of the working components are provided in the Excel spreadsheets contained on a CD included with this report.

The maps and figures presented within this report are the culmination of several data treatment and plotting techniques. The plots supplied in the Appendix utilize color image maps based on Kriged data. Linear distributions were used when making these maps because it was determined that various transforming methods, such as log transforms, conceals important features in the data and that non-transformed data yield plots with the most distinctive diagnostic geochemical patterns. Nonetheless, there are some cases in which elements have very large ranges, and important features at the low end of the data range are not recognizable when the full data range is plotted as a linear distribution.

It is important to recognize that different data treatments and plotting protocols such as those alluded to above can and often do have significant impacts on the resulting maps. Because of this, several different views or treatments of data are applied to the distributions of most elements. However, there are very large numbers of maps that can be produced that emphasize different features. Providing multiple maps for each element is impractical and unnecessary, so with few exceptions, only one map per element is included with this report. Nonetheless, the recognition of many of the patterns discussed here has benefited from multiple views of the data. The Excel spreadsheets used to calculate statistics are included on a CD with this report. PDF versions of the geochemical maps are also included on CD.

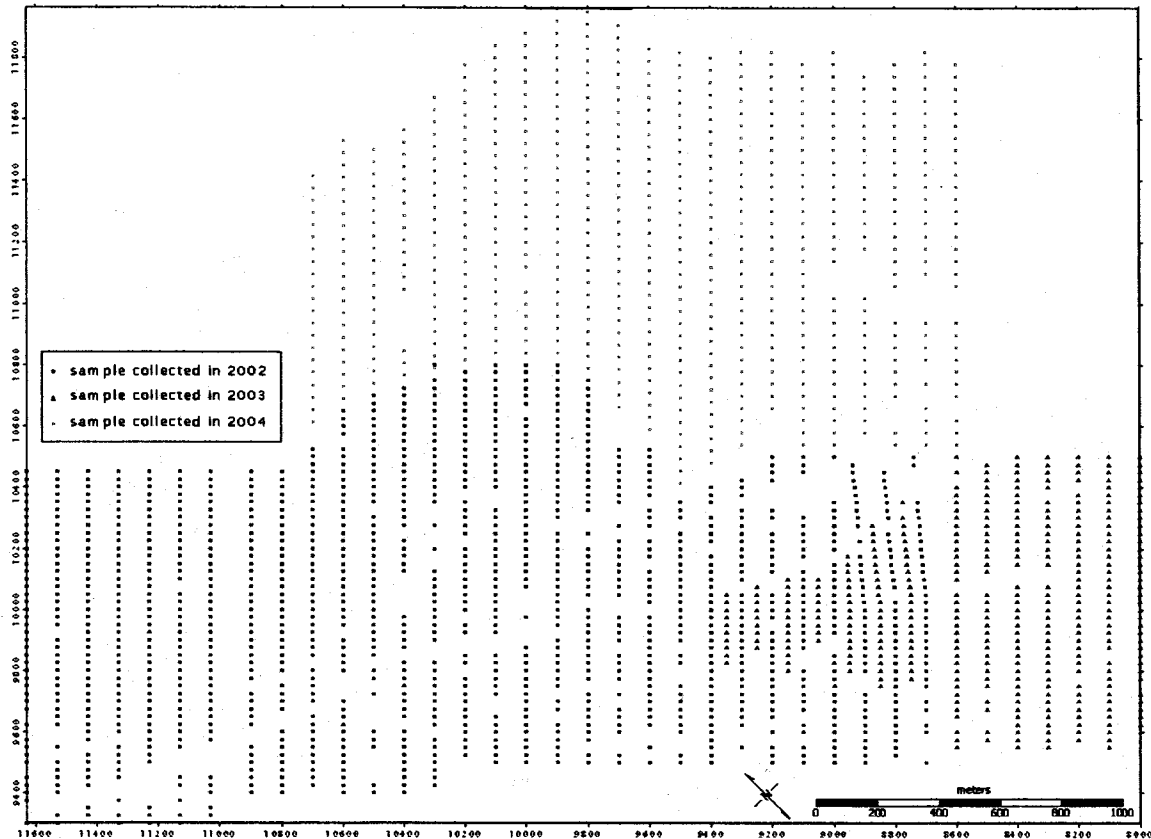


Figure 1. Sample location map showing distributions of samples collected in 2002, 2003, and 2004 soil surveys.

Results

The color contour plots were visually interpreted and key oxidation anomaly features were indexed. This work was done mostly on-screen which enabled the easy manipulation of element distributions. In particular, this allows for the recognition of geochemical features that may not be apparent in a plot of the full range of data, but rather, require truncation of the data range or some other operation. A Summary overlay is included with most of the figures presented herein and is also provided as an overlay in the Appendix. The summary overlay indicates the interpreted aerial extent of the oxidation anomalies and the most prominent interpreted linear components as suggested by these geochemical data (Figure 2). The linear components most likely represent subsurface structural zones and/or lithologic contacts.

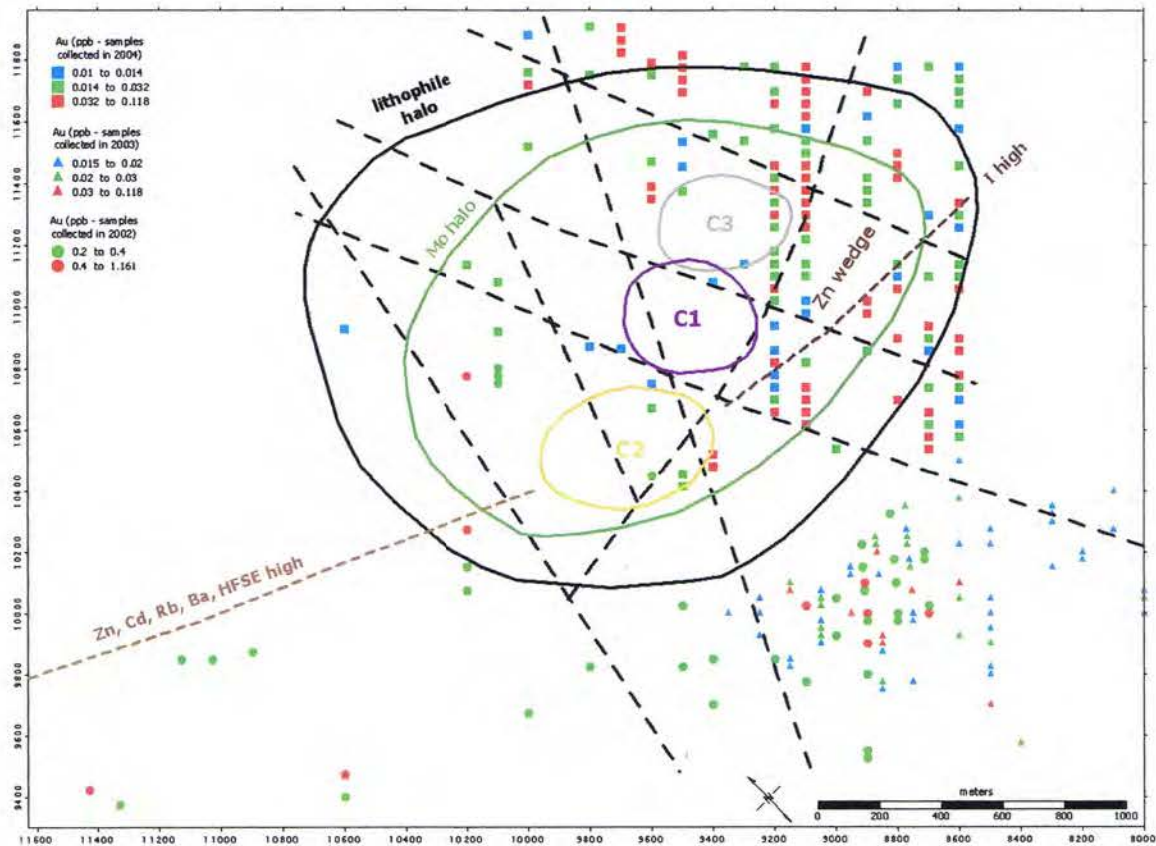


Figure 2. Anomaly summary map overlaid on Au distribution. Class limits for Au have been selected separately for each generation of sampling. The large Target C halo is represented by lithophile halo and Mo halo outlines. Also shown are: internal halos C1, C2, and C3; Zn wedge; I – Zn, Cd, Rb, Ba, HFSE linear high; and other prominent linear features indicative of buried fault or fracture zones and/or lithologic contacts (black dashed lines).

Comparison with Earlier Data

Gold

Gold measurements show considerable variation between the 2002, 2003, and 2004 surveys (Figure 3). These variations and their possible causes are discussed at length in Hill (2004). To summarize, four potential factors were identified. These are: (1) inconsistencies in sampling procedure, (2) natural seasonal/climatic variations, (3) differences/inconsistencies in sample preparation/storage, and (4) differences/inconsistencies in analytical procedures. Factor 1 is unlikely as a major component of the problem because all sampling was conducted or supervised by A. Carlos utilizing the same methodology in each of the three field seasons. Although seasonal variation may contribute to the problem, it was determined in the 2004 report that factors 3 and 4 were the primary components leading to variations in detected Au values.

The Au values from the 2004 sample set fall between the 2002 and 2003 sample sets. The variation in Au measurements between the 2003 and 2004 sample sets is less severe

than was seen between the 2002 and 2003 samples. Significant variation still exists between the 2002 and 2004 sample sets. As concluded in Hill (2004) it is considered that a combination of factors 2, 3, and 4 may explain this variation. However, unlike results from the 2003 samples, very few elements show problems in merging data between the 2002 and 2004 sample sets.

Other Elements

Some elements show significant background and/or anomaly variation between data sets from prior years and the present data set. Bar graphs from a sampling of elements illustrate this point (Figures 4-7). Although reported Au values tend to be lower in the 2004 samples relative to the 2002 samples, several other elements, including Sb, As, Re, and I have higher responses in the 2004 sample set. These changes are not necessarily attributable to factors 1 through 4 above, but rather, may reflect differences in subsurface geology as discussed below.

The factors described in Hill (2004) may play a role in this variation, but it is likely that much of the observed variation is due to the fact that the new data represent samples that were collected largely above a robust electrochemical system. Therefore, it is expected that oxidation suite elements would occur in higher concentrations within the Target C oxidation anomaly. This is obvious in the bar graphs of the oxidation suite elements Sb, I, and Re and also holds true for many other elements. Moreover, where merged sample grids meet, these and other elements tend to show similar responses.

Memory effects are suggested by the distributions of Au and Bi. Tailing out effects in these elements have been taken into account when interpreting the data.

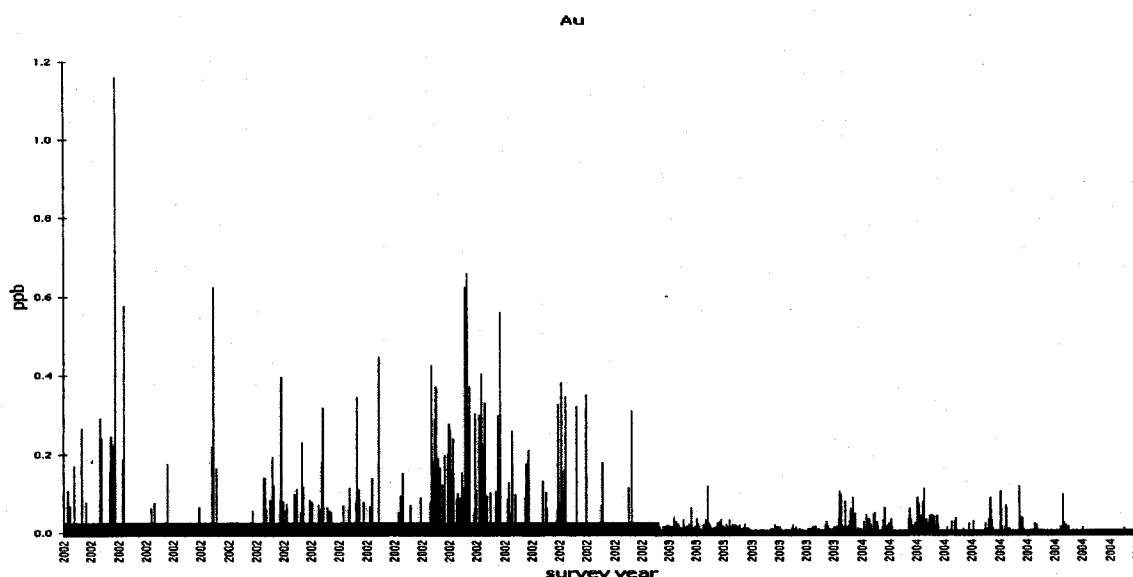


Figure 3. Bar graph showing all gold responses for 2002, 2003, and 2004 survey years. See text for discussion of the strong disparity between the levels of 2002 relative to 2003 and 2004 levels.

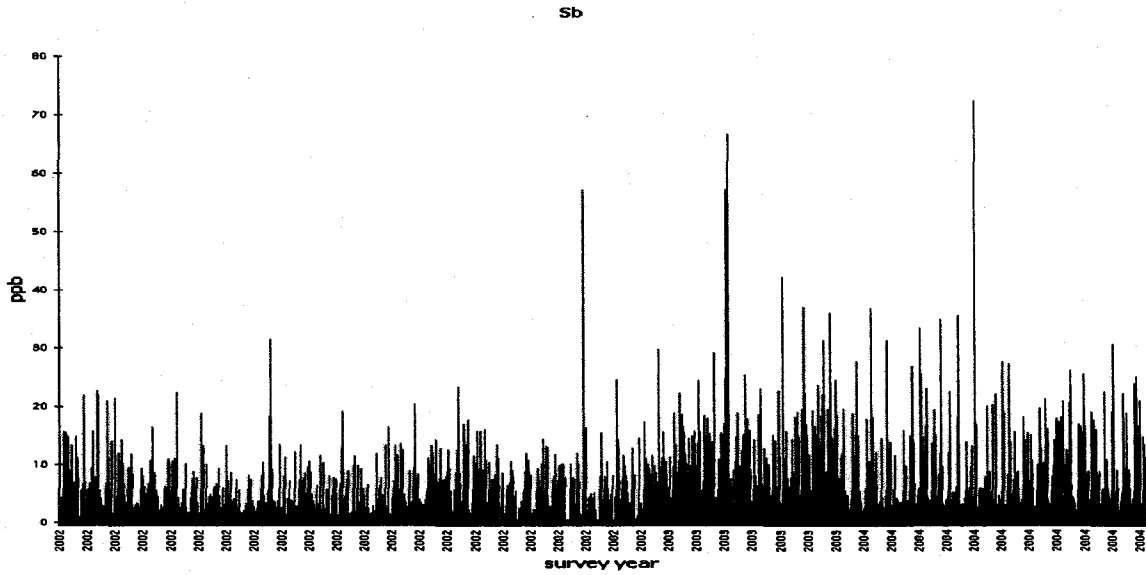


Figure 4. Bar graph showing all antimony responses for 2002, 2003, and 2004 survey years.

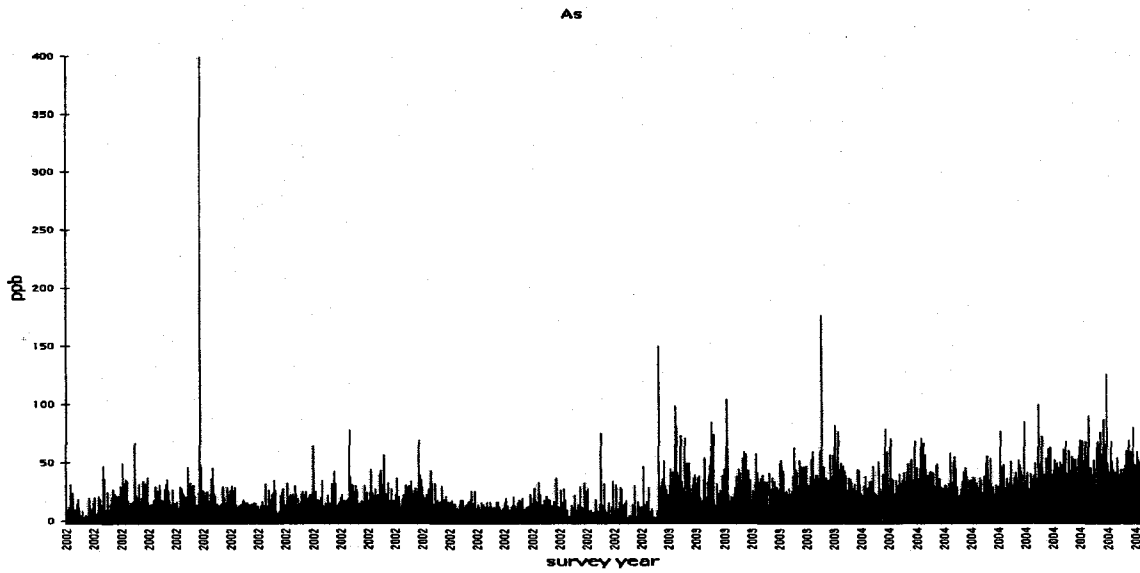


Figure 5. Bar graph showing all arsenic responses for 2002, 2003, and 2004 survey years.

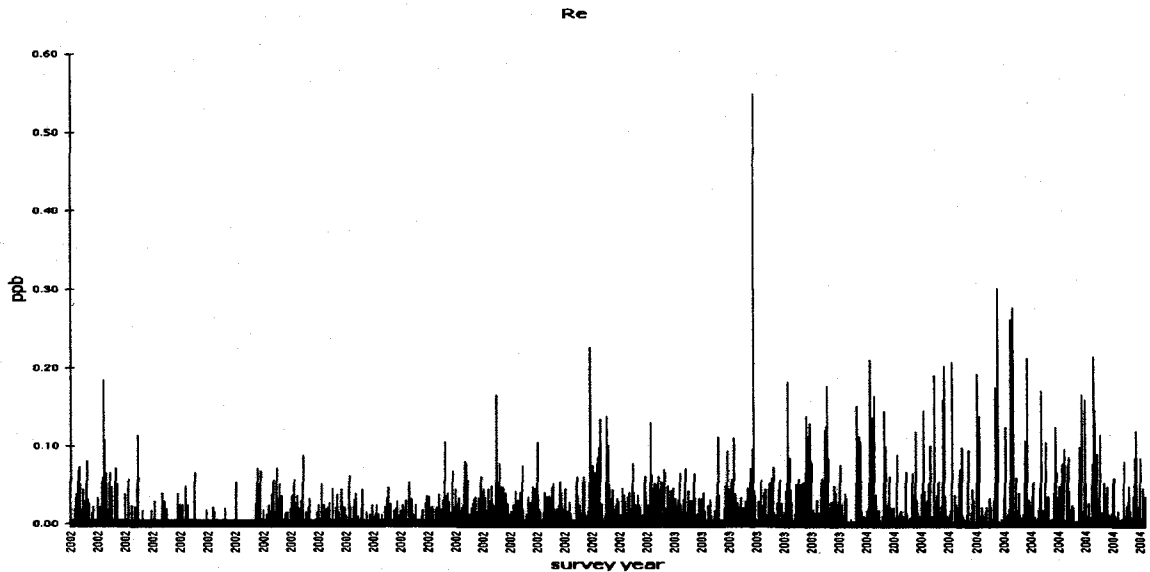


Figure 6. Bar graph showing all rhenium responses for 2002, 2003, and 2004 survey years.

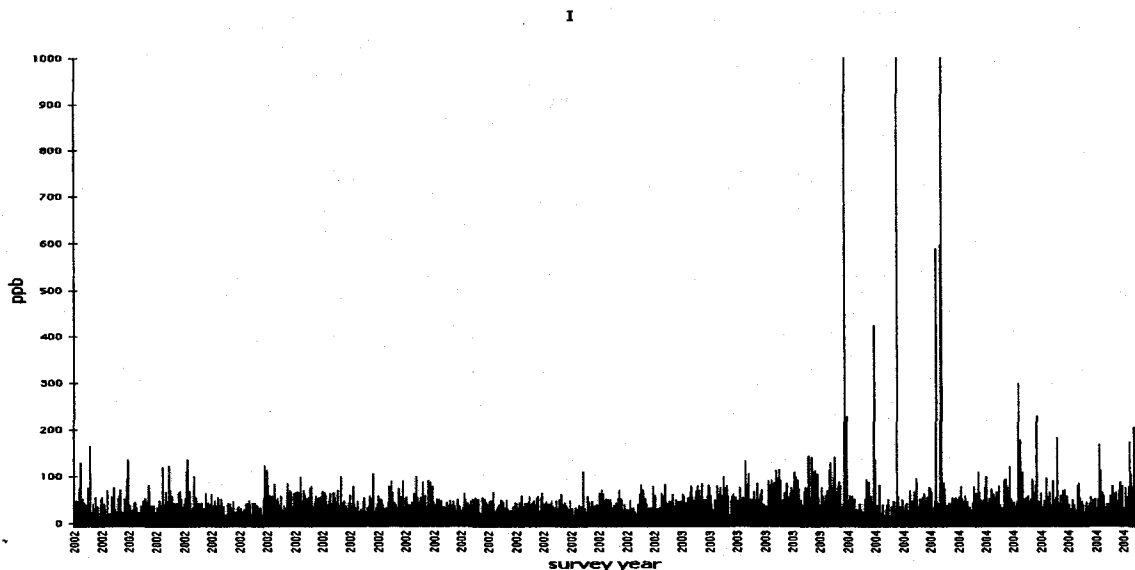


Figure 7. Bar graph showing all iodine responses for 2002, 2003, and 2004 survey years.

Target C

A large oxidation anomaly is present at Target C (Figure 2). The outermost halos associated with this anomaly have dimensions of approximately 2200 m (EW) by 1700 m (NS). Inner nested halos are present among many elements and are considerably smaller. These surround central lows ranging in size from about 200 m to 450 m (EW) by about 200 m to 600 m (NS). In addition, three internal oxidation halos are also encompassed by the large Target C anomaly and are identified as anomalies C1, C2, and C3. C1

corresponds with the innermost of the nested halos of some elements defining the large Target C anomaly, but C2 and C3 represent separate halos present to the west-southwest and east-northeast of C1, respectively. A comparison of the internal halos, C1, C2, and C3, is given in Table 1.

Gold is most enriched in the southeast, east, and northeast of the Target C oxidation anomaly and is mostly absent in the southwest, west, and northwest. The margins of several of the Au zones are bounded by interpreted northwest-trending buried faults, two of which pass through the zone of central lows.

Well-defined halos are produced by many elements at Target C. The best defined halo and nested halo patterns are formed by: oxidation suite elements Mo, Se, Sb, and Re; base metals Cd and Tl; and lithophile elements Ba, Li, Sr, and Mn. Several other elements also form halo and nested halo patterns that are somewhat less distinctive. These include: most oxidation suite elements, Cl, Br, I, W, V, Th, and U; base metals Co and Ni; HFSE Hf, and Zr; and REE. Several elements form large outer halos that exceed the limits of the survey as evidenced by the presence of high-contrast halos along the northern margin of the soil survey. Elements forming halos in this area include Mo, Se, Sb, Re, Rb, Sr, Li, Tl, Cd, and Ni.

Table 1. Comparison of geochemical signatures of C1, C2, and C3 internal halos. Check marks indicate elements distributed into halos. Those in parentheses are weakly distributed.

Element	C1	C2	C3
Oxidation suite			
Au	(√)	(√)	(√)
Re	√	√	√
Mo	√	√	√
Sb	√	√	√
Se	√	(√)	√
Cl	(√)		√
Br		√	√
V	(√)	(√)	(√)
W	(√)	(√)	(√)
Base metals			
Cd	√	√	(√)
Co	(√)		(√)
Ni	√	(√)	(√)
In	√		
Cu		(√)	
Tl		(√)	
Lithophile elements			
Sr	(√)	(√)	(√)
Rb		(√)	(√)
Li	√	√	√
HFSE			
Nb		(√)	
Y			(√)
REE			(√)

Oxidation Suite Elements

Oxidation suite elements form distinctive oxidation anomaly patterns at Target C. Molybdenum, along with Sb and some non-oxidation suite elements like Mn, forms an elongate east-west trending inner halo (Figure 8) the southern margin of which occurs along the same trend identified in Hill (2003) where several halos are developed along a zone between Targets A and C. Other oxidation suite elements, Br, I, Se, W, Re, and U also form somewhat less distinctive elongated east-west oriented patterns. The distributions of many of these elements are interrupted or controlled by linear features interpreted to be subsurface fault zones and/or lithologic contacts. The patterns of many of these and other elements are somewhat obscured because three smaller internal halos and central lows, C1, C2, and C3, are present along an east-northeast trend within the larger encompassing halo at Target C.

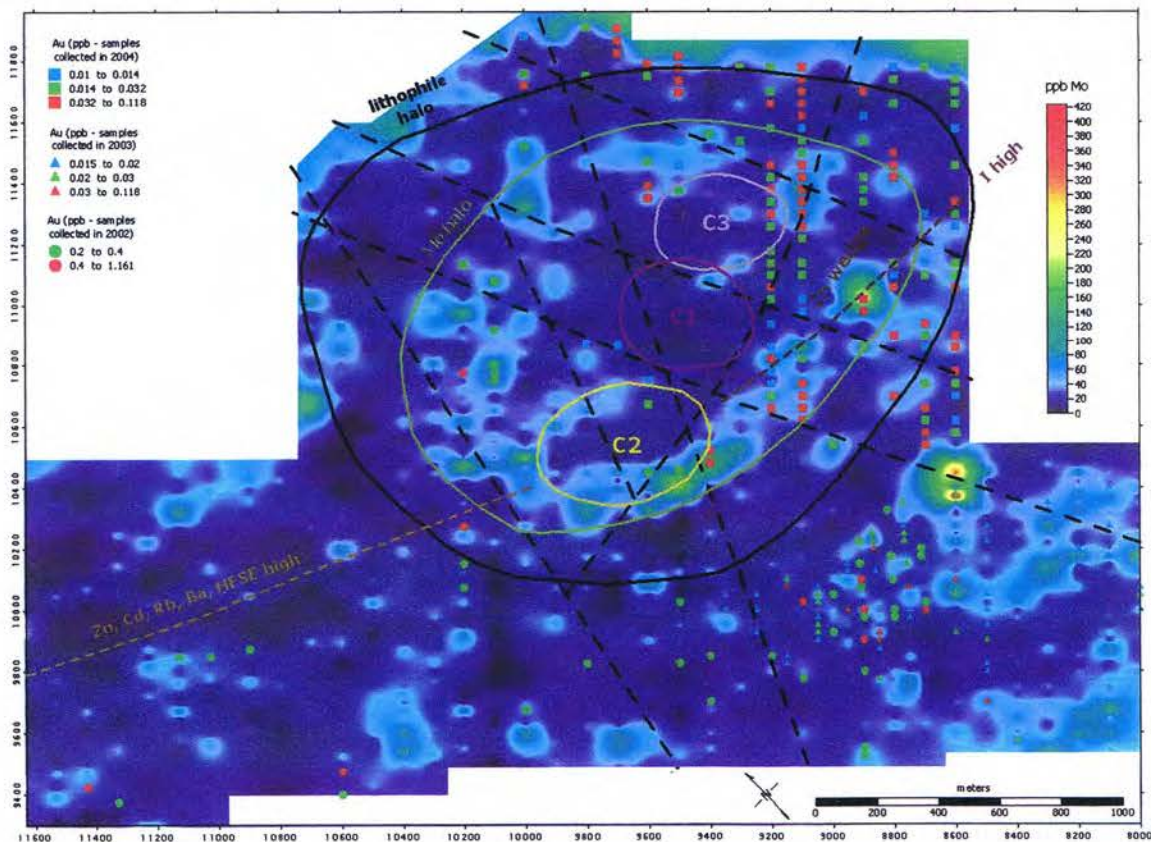


Figure 8. Molybdenum distribution with summary overlay and gold distribution, showing large Target C nested halo set surrounding smaller C1, C2, and C3 halos. Black dashed lines represent prominent linear features.

In addition to forming a distinctive nested halo at Target C, the Sb distribution shows several west-northwest trending tabular shapes that are truncated by northwest and northeast trending interpreted faults (Figure 9). The significance of these tabular Sb shapes is unknown but they may represent particular lithologic blocks or alteration zones in the subsurface. These occur within and appear to be fully contained by the outermost

detected Sb halo. Rhenium (Figure 10) and Se also shows these tabular shapes. To a lesser degree, As, Th, Re, and REE also form tabular shapes in the center of the Target C oxidation anomaly. Non-oxidation suite elements do not clearly form these tabular shapes.

Iodine was measured in extremely high concentration (17100ppb) along the southeastern margin of the soil survey. The sample containing this I response lies along a west-northwest trending zone of high I values characterized by 1000-2000 ppb I responses near the identified zone of central lows. This I high trend bisects the internal halo at C2 formed by many elements. A truncated view of the I distribution shows that this element is also distributed into a large halo associated with the broad Target C oxidation anomaly. While I primarily defines the linear high to the east of C2, several elements are enriched along a linear high to the west of C2. The most prominent of these include Cd, Ba, Hf, Nb, Zr, Ti, Rb, and Zn. Others, such as Ga, Ge, and Tl, form lower-contrast highs along this trend. The Target A zone, defined in Hill (2003), lies to the west of Target C along the west-northwest multielement high that bisects the C2 anomaly.

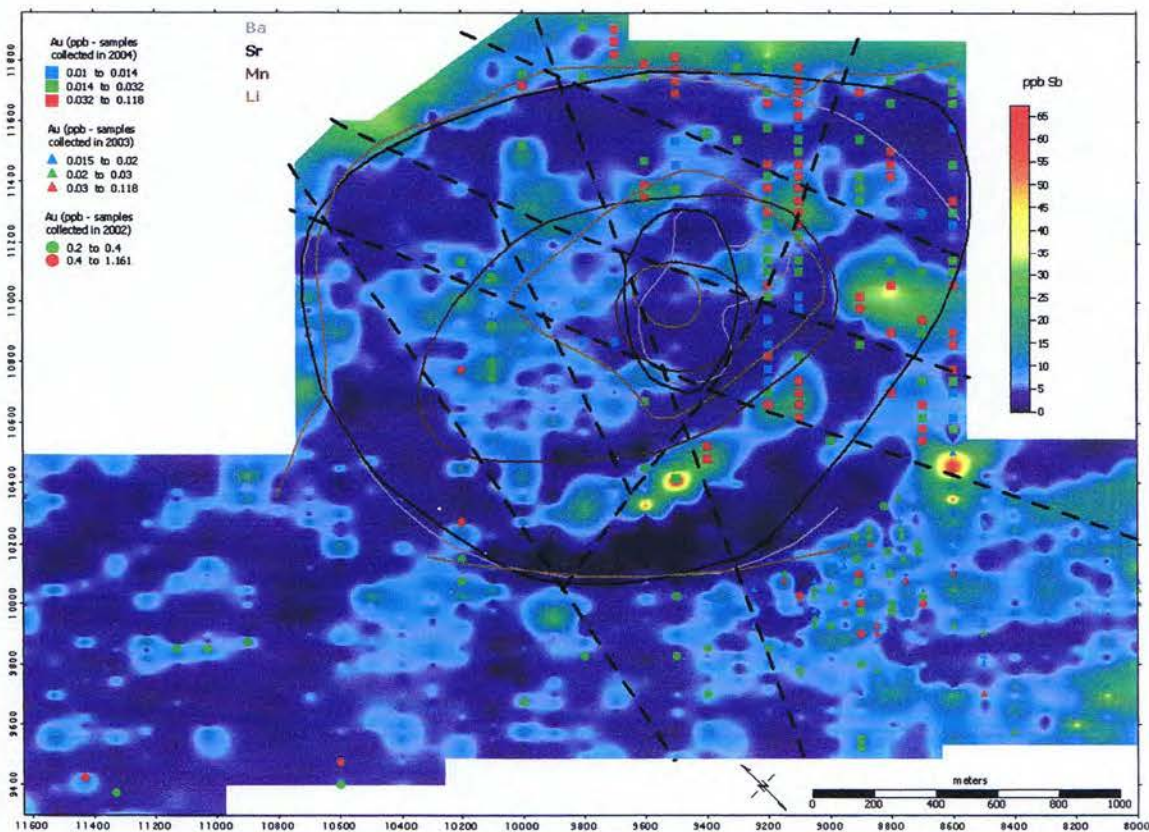


Figure 9. Antimony distribution with lithophile element halo outlines and gold distribution, showing large Target C nested halo set surrounding smaller C1, C2, and C3 halos.

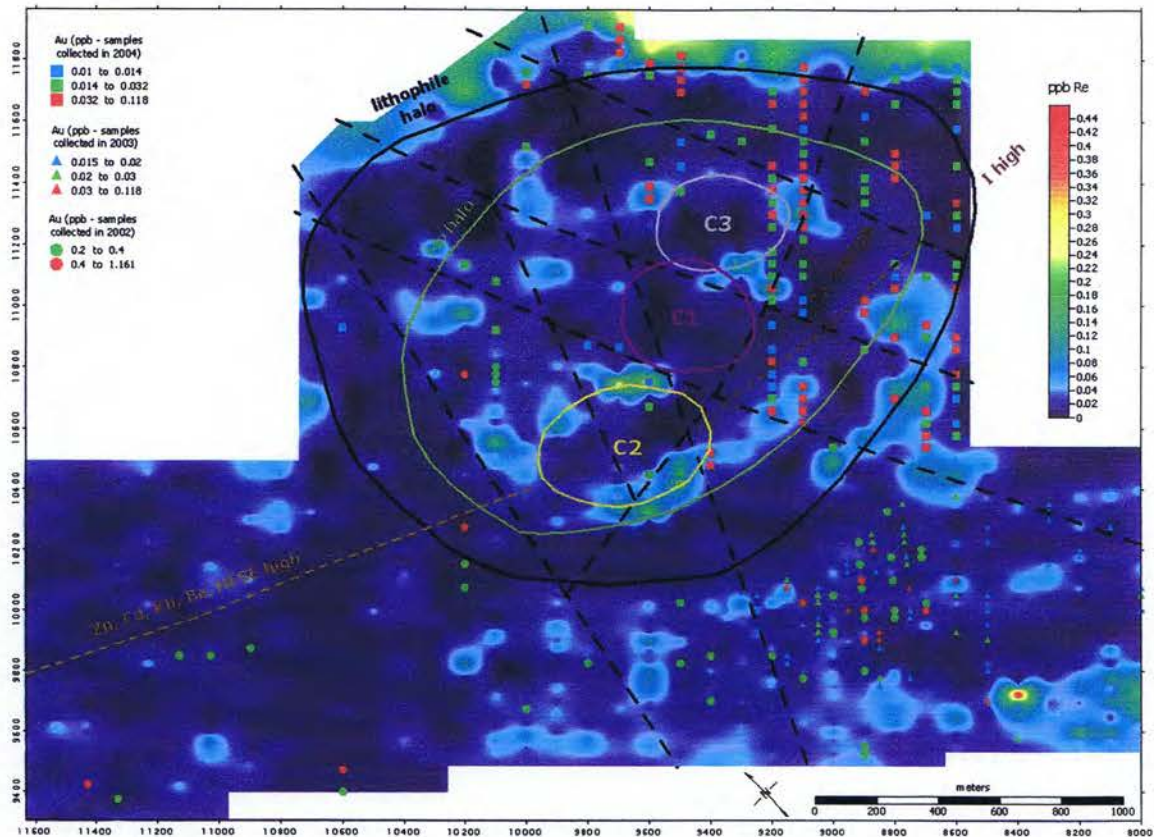


Figure 10. Rhenium distribution with summary overlay and gold distribution.

Base metals

Zinc is distributed into a broad high that trends east-west and is tangential to the C1, C2, and C3 central lows. Cobalt, Ni, and Cu are also enriched within the Zn zone adjacent to the central lows. The I linear high in the eastern part of the survey bounds a wedge of Zn enrichment in the eastern part of the Target C anomaly. Notably, Au values are somewhat reduced within the Zn wedge suggesting the presence of metals zoning in the subsurface. The geochemical patterns in this area suggest that the Zn wedge represents a structurally bounded block and Au may be enriched within the bounding structures and/or adjacent structural blocks (Figure 2).

Cadmium is enriched distally, into broad zones in the northern part of the survey where highs in this metal are confined by the same northwest and northeast trending interpreted structures that constrain Sb, Se, Re, As, Th, and REE near the center of the survey. In the south, Cd also forms a narrow distal high. The distribution of Cd is juxtaposed against the Re distribution in order to demonstrate zoning in which Re forms a proximal inner halo and Cd forms a more distal inner halo (Figure 11).

Cobalt and Ni are distributed into broad low-contrast patterns within the Target C oxidation anomaly.

Bismuth is enriched into linear zones that appear to be controlled by northeast- and northwest-trending interpreted structural zones in the Target C area. This metal is enriched within portions of the C1, C2, and C3 anomalies. One northeast-trending zone of Bi enrichment projects into the C2 central low from the northeast. A parallel Bi linear high intersects the C1 and C3 central lows, and at C3, Bi also appears to be distributed into a weak halo. The other major Bi feature occurs in the part of the survey interpreted in 2003. A distinctive Bi linear high traverses much of this part of the survey and intersects Target A. Bi may also be discontinuously enriched in a halo pattern at Target A.

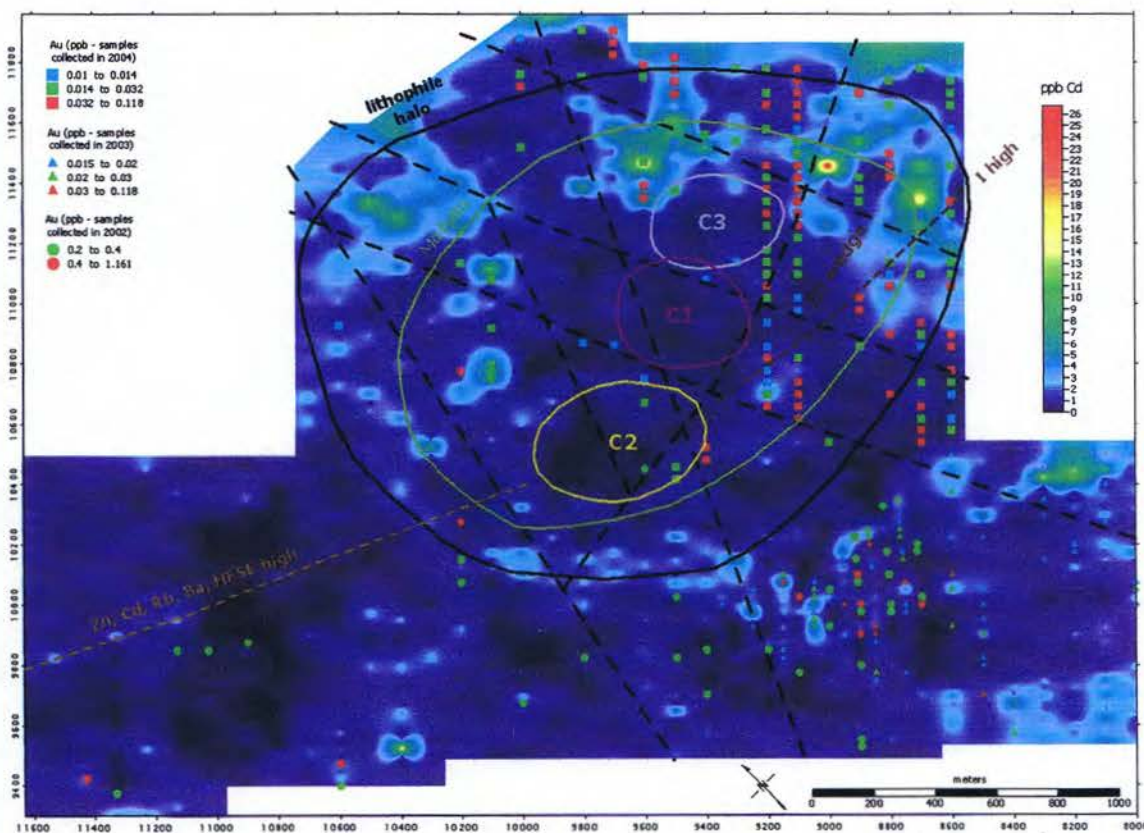


Figure 11. Cadmium distribution with summary overlay and gold distribution.

Lithophile Elements

One of the most well-defined Target C halos is formed by Ba (Figure 12). This and other lithophile elements are major participants in hydrothermal alteration and may be marking a large hydrothermally altered area. Distinctive nested halos are present among the lithophile elements with the central lows near the center of the expanded portion of the soil survey. Three separate nested halos associated with the Target C anomaly, are identifiable within the Li and Sr distributions.

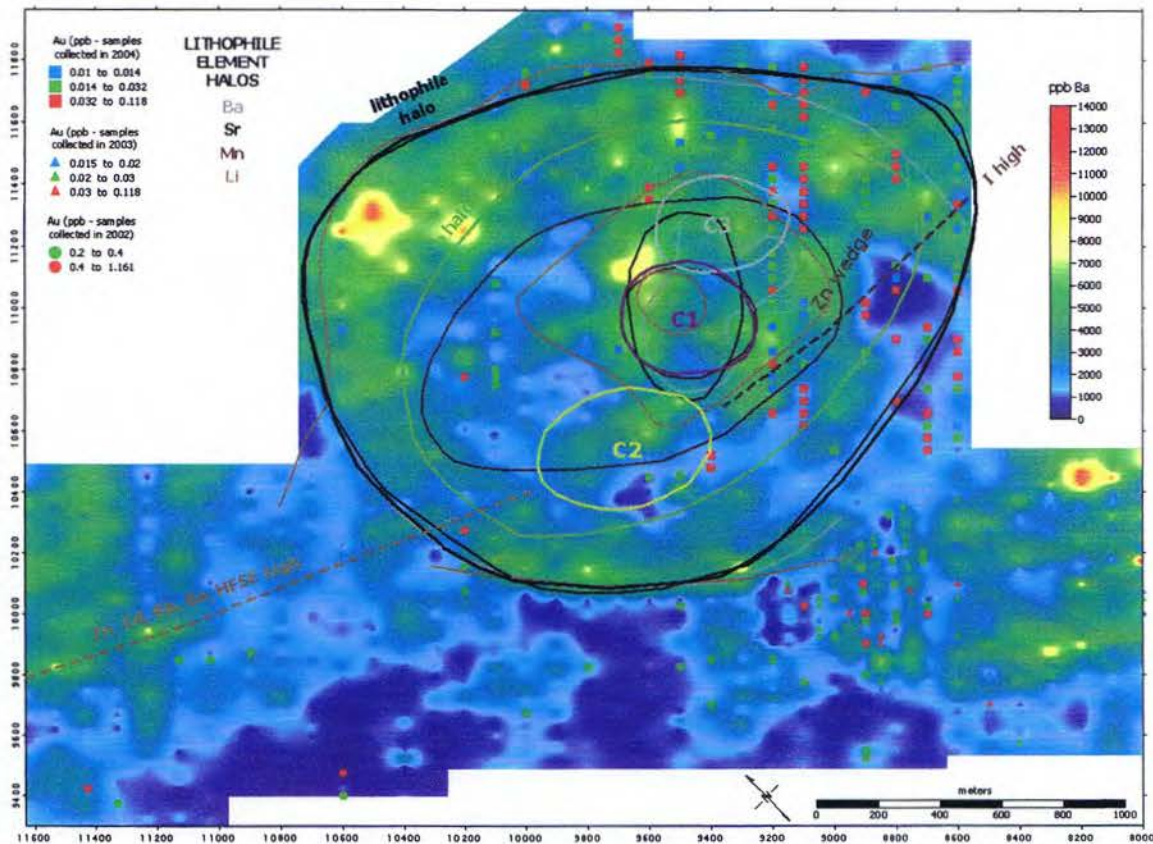


Figure 12. Barium distribution with summary overlay and gold distribution.

Rare Earth Elements

Most of the individual REE patterns show weak indications of the Target C and C1, C2, and C3 anomalies but do not strongly identify these features. However, the distribution of the Ce/Ce* data show important patterns (Figure 13). This parameter forms a large and distinctive halo showing the Target C anomaly. Ce/Ce* also forms strong linear highs associated with the I high in the eastern part of the survey and the northwest-trending interpreted fault that separates the C1 and C3 central lows. In addition, Ce/Ce* shows significant enrichments in the Target A area.

The Ce/Ce* parameter is a measure of Ce enrichment or depletion relative to other REE. The REE tend to behave geochemically similar but Ce and Eu are able to fractionate from the other REE because these elements can have two valences whereas the other REE are ordinarily restricted to one, 3+. Cerium can exist in a 3+ or 4+ form and Eu can exist with a 2+ or 3+ valence. As a result, these REE tend to become enriched or depleted relative to other REE through some rock-forming and hydrothermal processes. The cause of the Ce/Ce* soil anomalies is not known but may represent the presence of a specific rock type or alteration type in the subsurface. Alternatively, the Ce/Ce* soil anomalies may result from electrochemical activity during slow oxidation in the subsurface.

Four other REE parameters, Eu/Eu^* , La/Tb , La/Yb , and Tb/Yb are also measures of REE fractionation and show interesting patterns that indicate the presence of the oxidation anomaly features described herein.

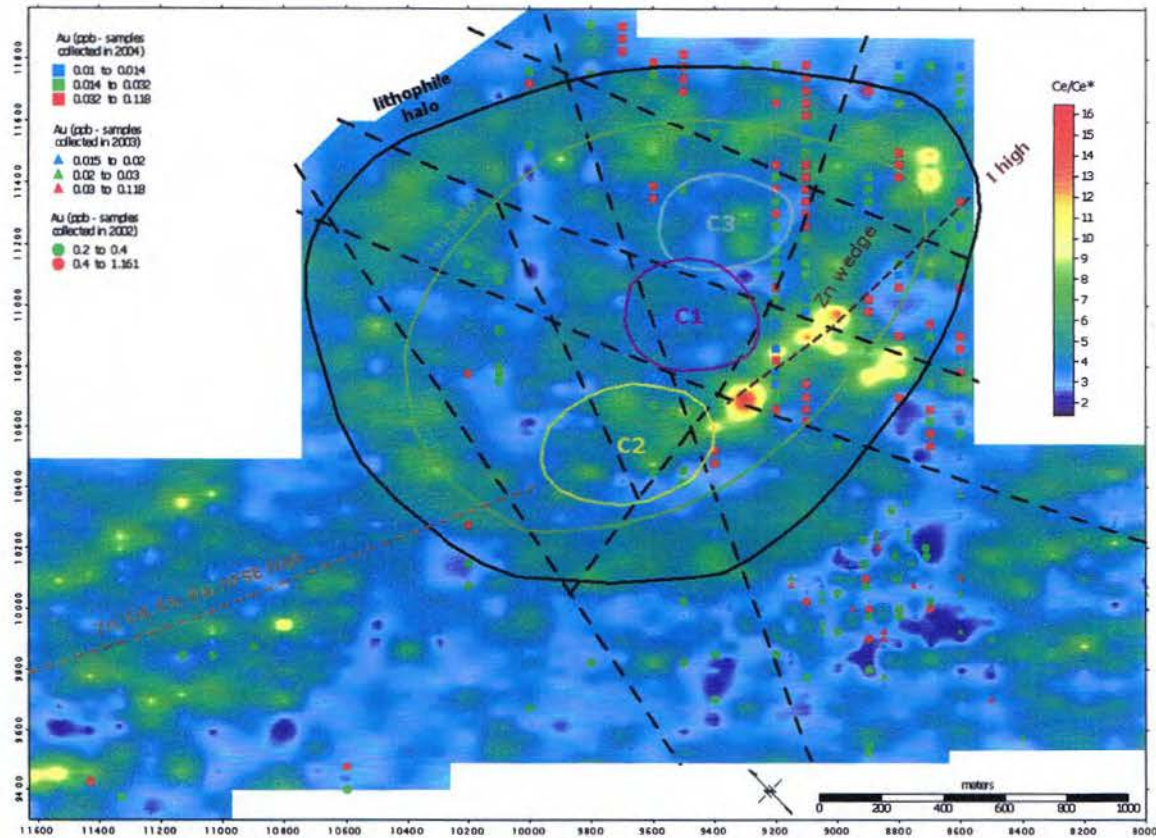


Figure 13. Ce/Ce^* distribution with summary overlay and gold distribution.

High Field Strength Elements

Hafnium and Zr form broad halos indicative of the large Target C oxidation anomaly and are also enriched within the central portion of the Target C anomaly. These element distributions appear to be strongly structurally controlled and suggest the presence of several fault or fracture zones in addition to the ones highlighted in the structural overlays shown in this report.

Titanium and Nb also reveal important, although much more subtle patterns. These elements, like most, also show moderate to high degrees of structural control.

Conclusions and Recommendations

A large robust oxidation anomaly is clearly present at Target C. This feature is strongly zoned and contains numerous internal complexities. Numerous linear trends are present that likely represent various geological features but primarily buried fault and fracture zones as well as lithologic contacts. Three internal central lows, C1, C2, and C3 are present within the broad Target C anomaly. The underlying geology is unknown, but it is likely that a similar degree of complexity exists in the subsurface. Therefore, one would expect that, if the Target C oxidation anomaly represents a subsurface mineralized system, significant metals zoning is present within this system.

Each of the C1, C2, and C3 areas deserves follow up, as does Target A. Although there are slight differences in the geochemistry between C1, C2, and C3, they are not enough to discriminate between these three anomalies in terms of the geology that each may overlie. However, the number and strength of Au responses associated with these three areas do vary considerably. Gold responses are strongest and most consistent for C3 and least consistent for C2. While, these differences in Au response can be used to prioritize these three areas for further work, all three areas should be drill tested because the Au response is not, by itself, the best indicator of the prospectiveness of these areas.

Several other areas of interest occur in and around the Target C anomaly. One such area is that described as the "Zn wedge" in the summary overlays. This area and its margins, as defined by the interpreted linear features shown in the summary, may be prospective for Zn as well as Au. Carbonate rocks are reported in the survey area and these tend to be good hosts of Zn mineralization and are often juxtaposed against and/or host Au deposits as well. An oxidation halo which surrounds Au responses, may be present in the eastern portion of the "Zn wedge" area as can be seen in the Cd distribution. Other elements, including Sb and Mo, also suggest the presence of an oxidation anomaly in this area. Furthermore, Ce/Ce* is enriched in the "Zn wedge" area further highlighting it as prospective.

The distributions of most elements show moderate to large degrees of structural control. As a result, drill testing should include tests of the interpreted fault zones as well as the intervening areas. Because several prospective areas have been defined, a substantial amount of drilling is recommended to adequately test the subsurface beneath various parts of the Target C anomaly.

Drilling is recommended at the centers of each of the C1, C2, and C3 areas as well as within the "Zn wedge" area. Additional drilling should be considered at interpreted structural intersections in the center and eastern part of the broad Target C anomaly, and particularly where Au responses are present at these interpreted structural intersections. Locations for recommended drill holes are given in Table 2 and Figure 14. Seventeen coordinate pairs are given for proposed drill holes. Three proposed phases of drilling are recommended. Planning for each successive phase of drilling should be refined based on the results of the earlier phase(s).

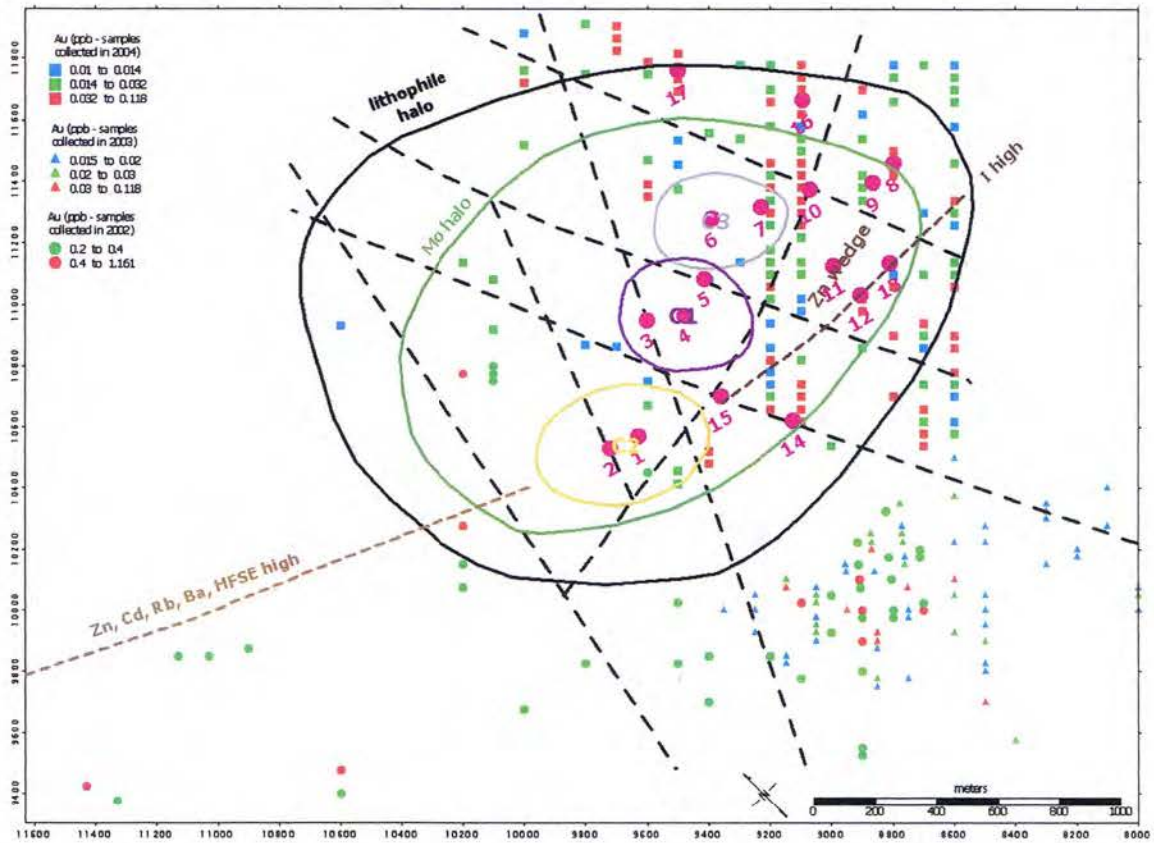


Figure 14. Proposed drill hole map with oxidation anomaly summary map and gold distributions.

Table 2. Proposed drill holes.

Proposed drill hole	West (m)	North (m)	Proposed phase
2005-EL-1	9630	10570	1
2005-EL-2	9720	10530	1
2005-EL-3	9600	10950	1
2005-EL-4	9480	10965	1
2005-EL-5	9415	11085	1
2005-EL-6	9390	11280	1
2005-EL-7	9230	11315	1
2005-EL-8	8800	11460	2
2005-EL-9	8865	11395	2
2005-EL-10	9070	11375	2
2005-EL-11	8995	11125	2
2005-EL-12	8905	11030	2
2005-EL-13	8810	11135	2
2005-EL-14	9125	10620	2
2005-EL-15	9360	10700	2
2005-EL-16	9095	11665	3
2005-EL-17	9500	11760	3

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Enzyme Leach Survey

Summary Map

Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 18 March 2005

data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

Au (ppb - samples collected in 2004)

- 0.01 to 0.014
- 0.014 to 0.032
- 0.032 to 0.118

proposed drill hole

Au (ppb - samples collected in 2003)

- 0.015 to 0.02
- 0.02 to 0.03
- 0.03 to 0.118

Au (ppb - samples collected in 2002)

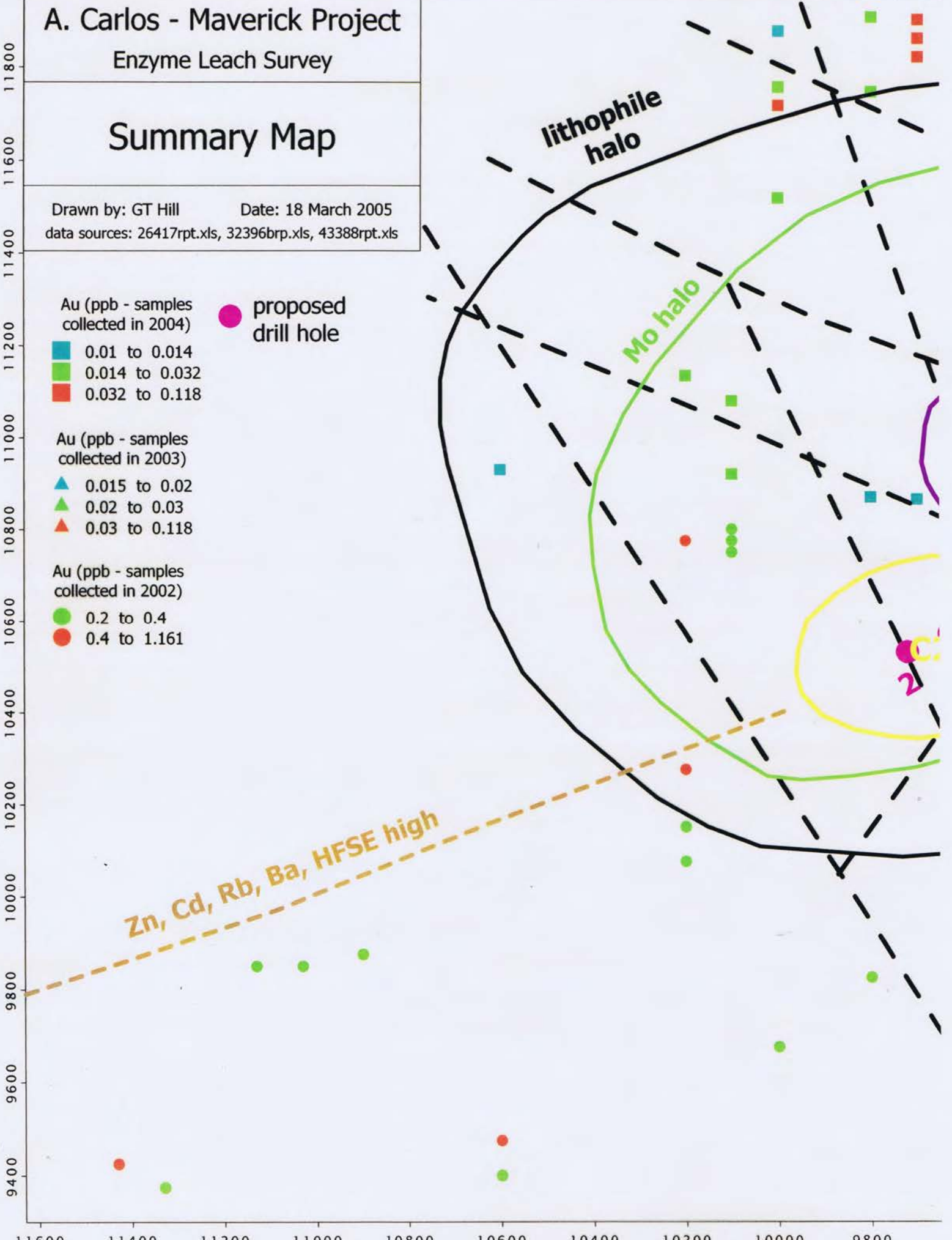
- 0.2 to 0.4
- 0.4 to 1.161

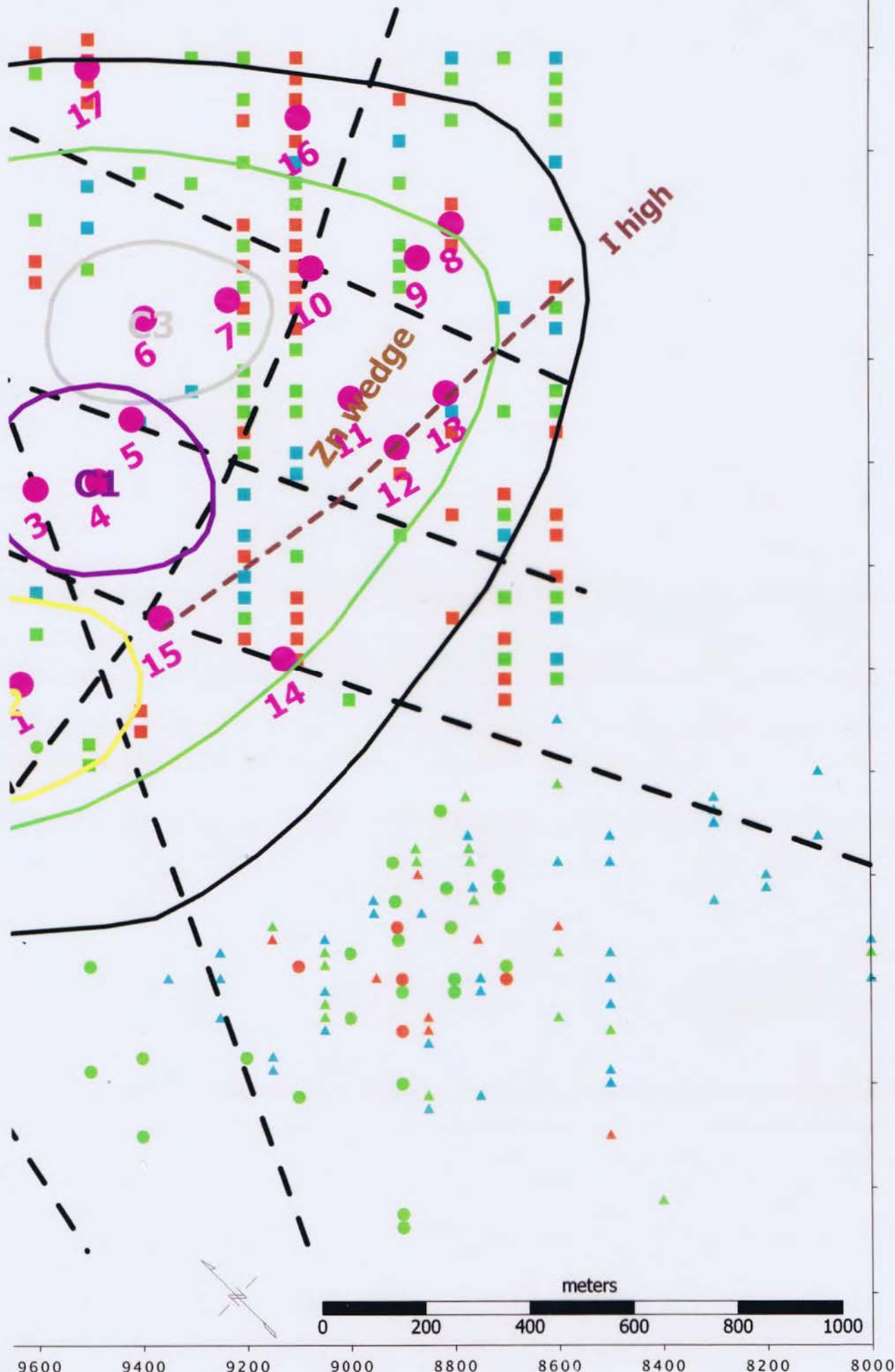
Zn, Cd, Rb, Ba, HFSE high

lithophile halo

Mo halo

2C





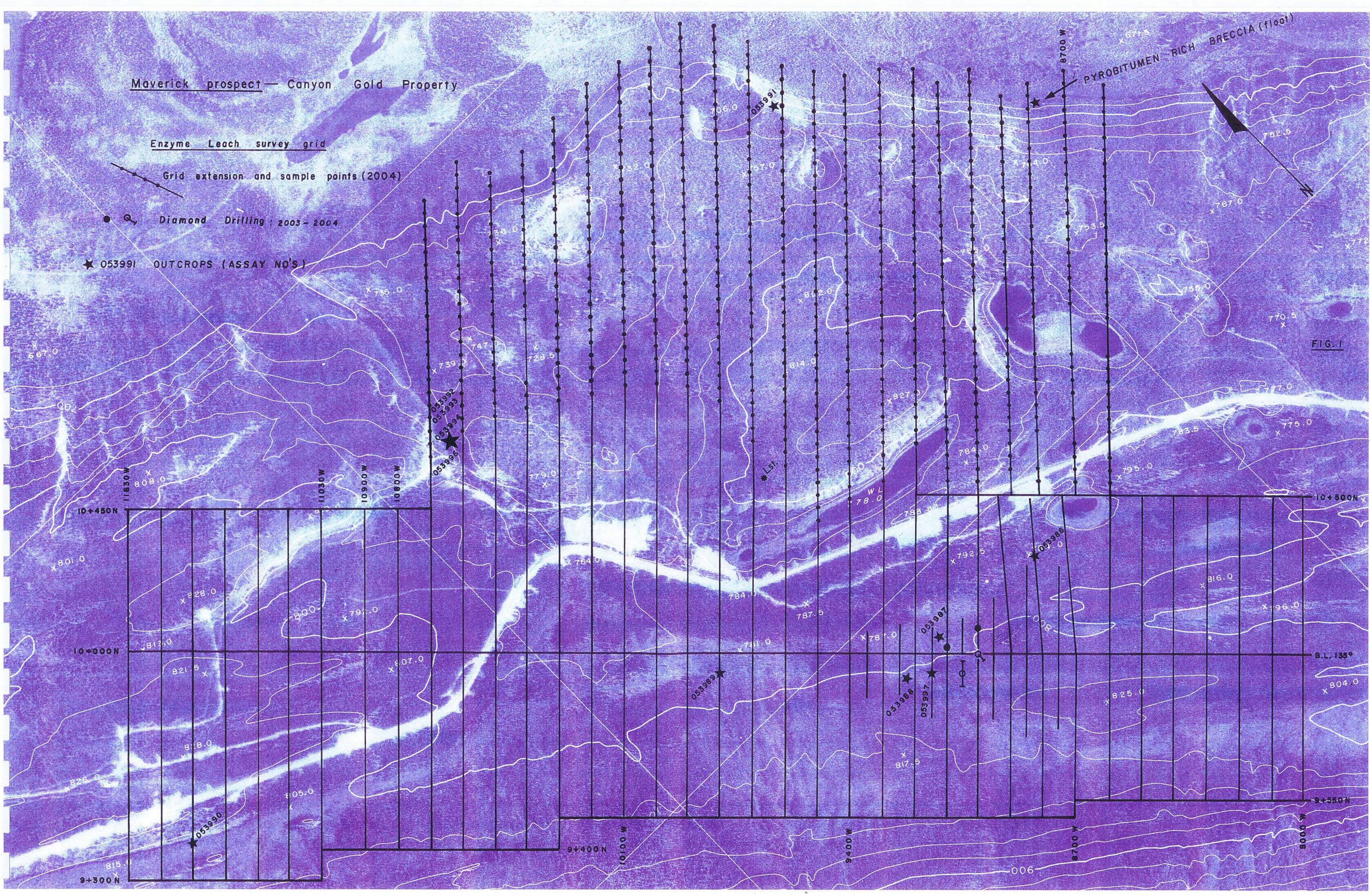
Maverick prospect — Canyon Gold Property

Enzyme Leach survey grid

- Grid extension and sample points (2004)
- Diamond Drilling : 2003 - 2004
- ★ 053991 OUTCROPS (ASSAY NO'S)

PYROBITUMEN RICH BRECCIA (float)

FIG. 1

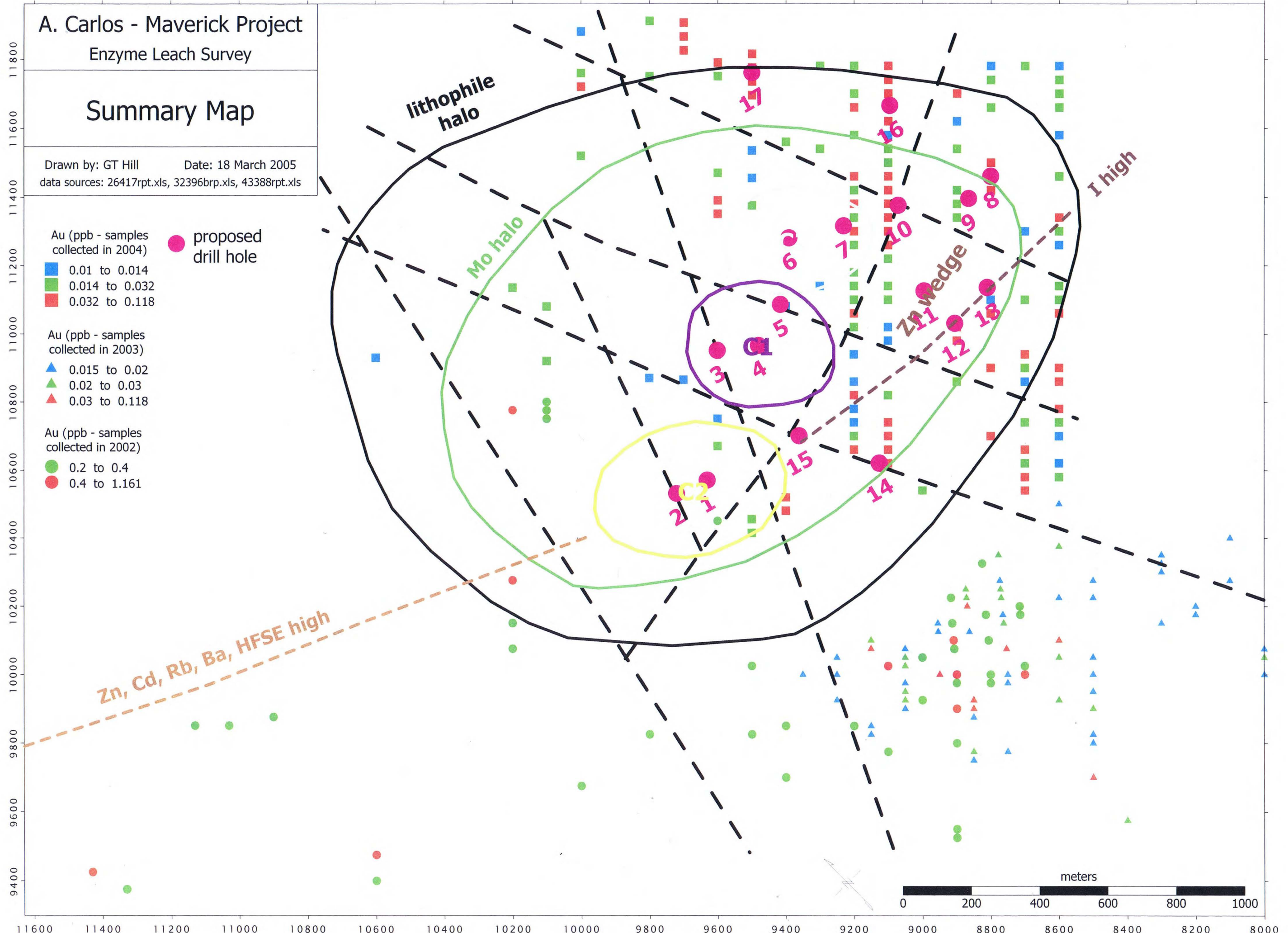
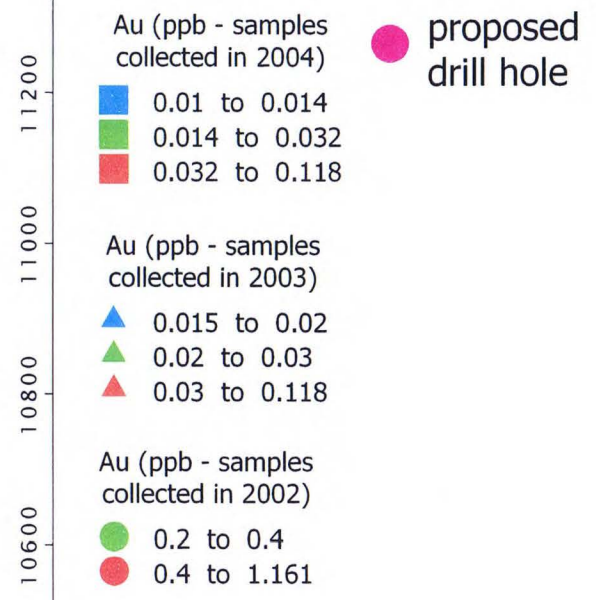


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Enzyme Leach Survey

Summary Map

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 18 March 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls



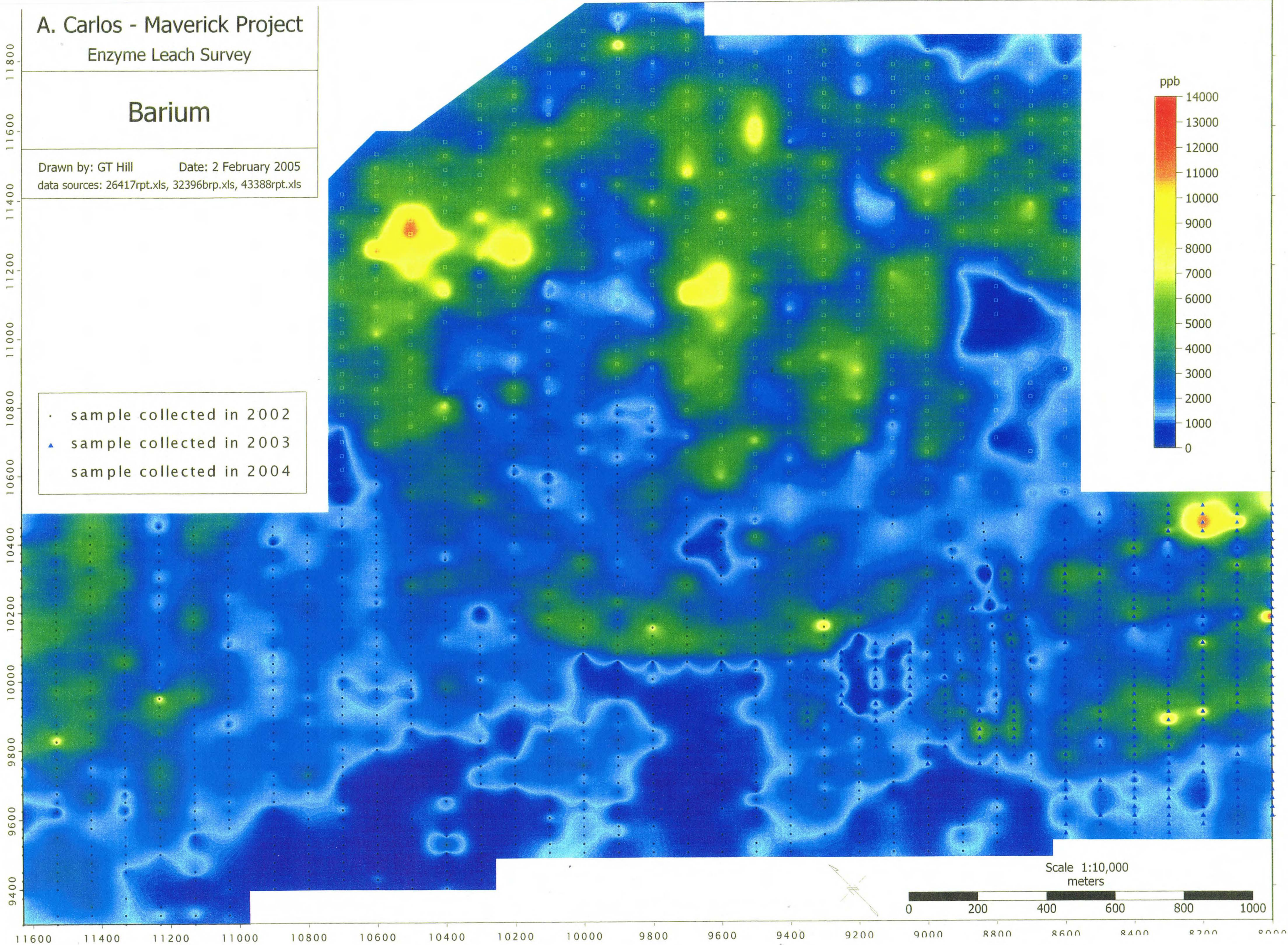
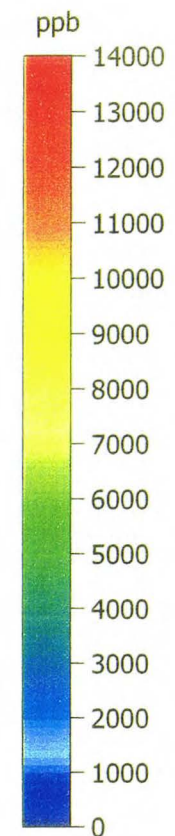
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Enzyme Leach Survey

Barium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



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Enzyme Leach Survey

Zirconium

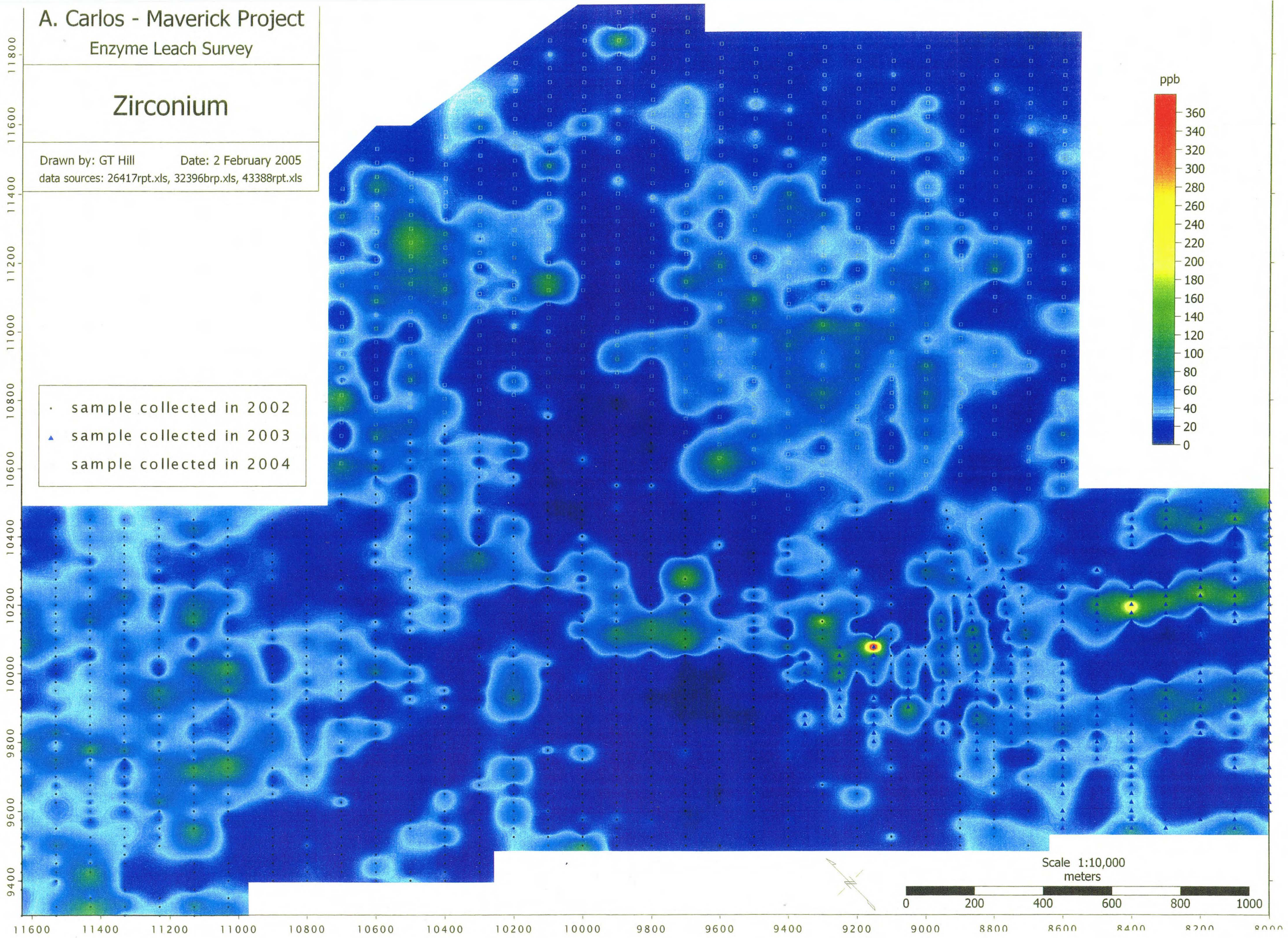
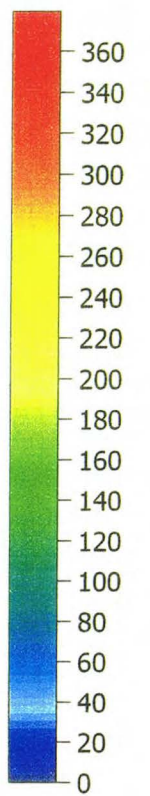
Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 2 February 2005

data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

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- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004

ppb

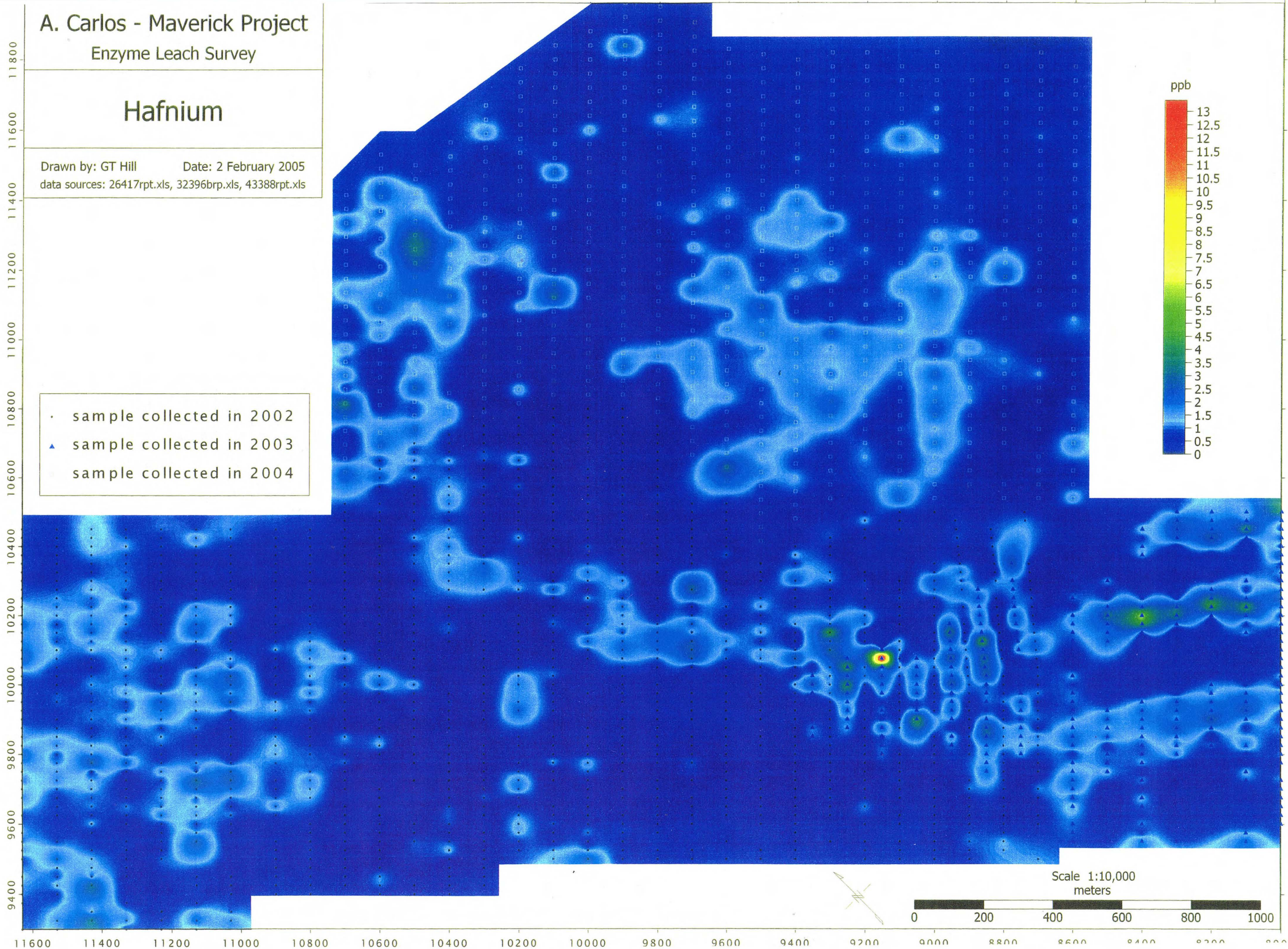
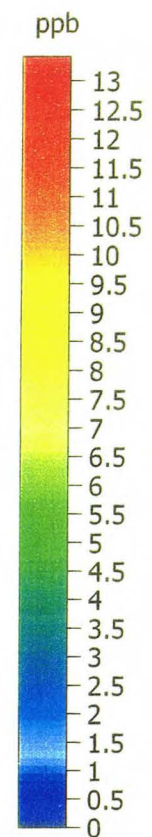


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Enzyme Leach Survey

Hafnium

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- ◻ sample collected in 2004

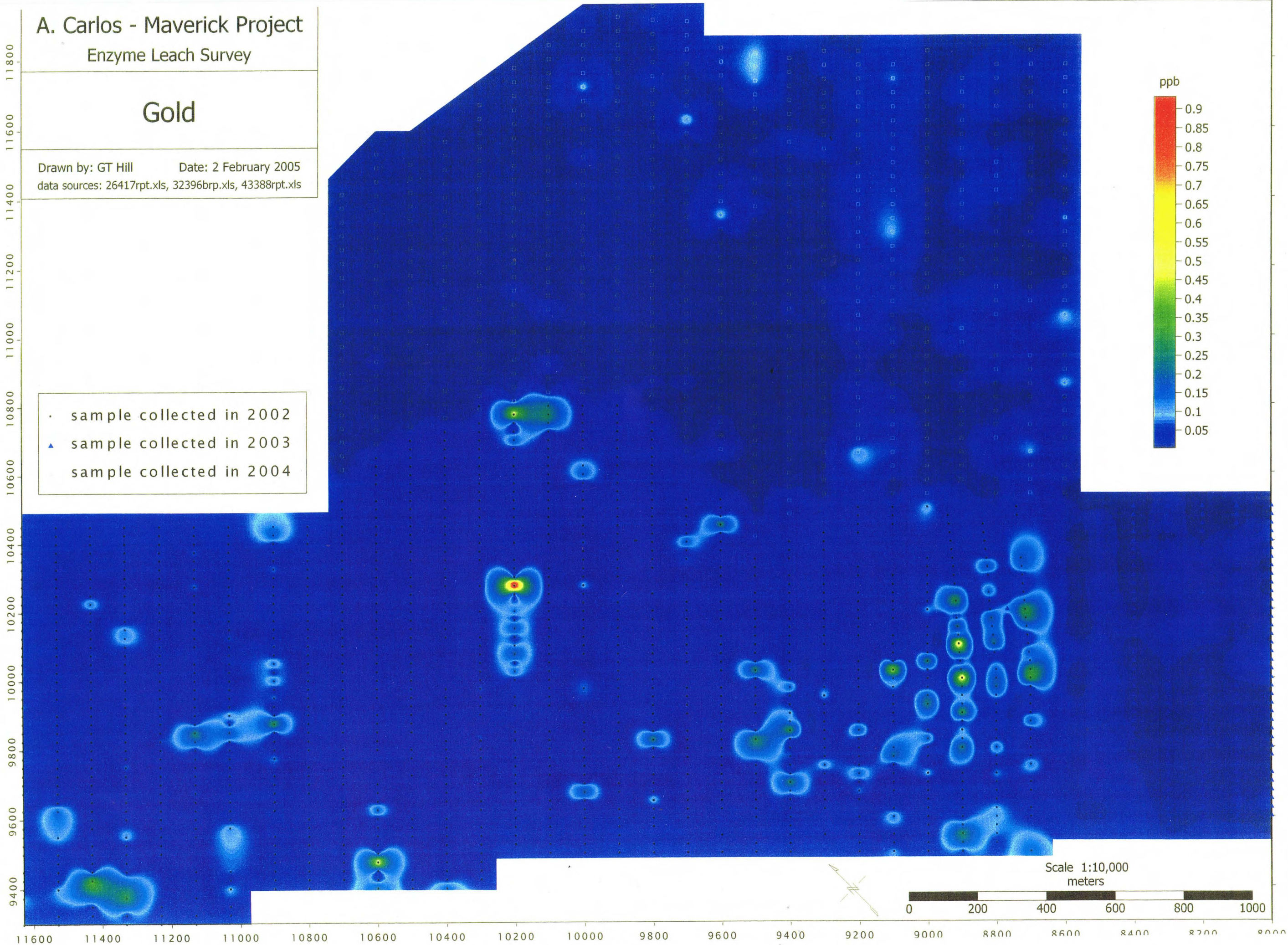
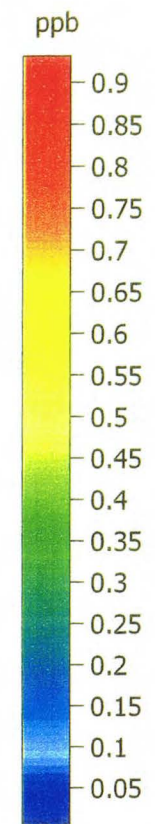


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Enzyme Leach Survey

Gold

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
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- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004

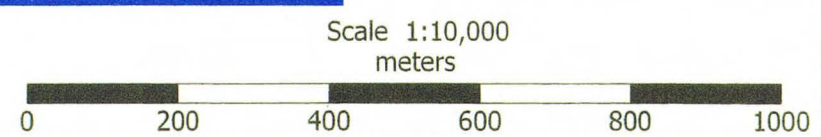
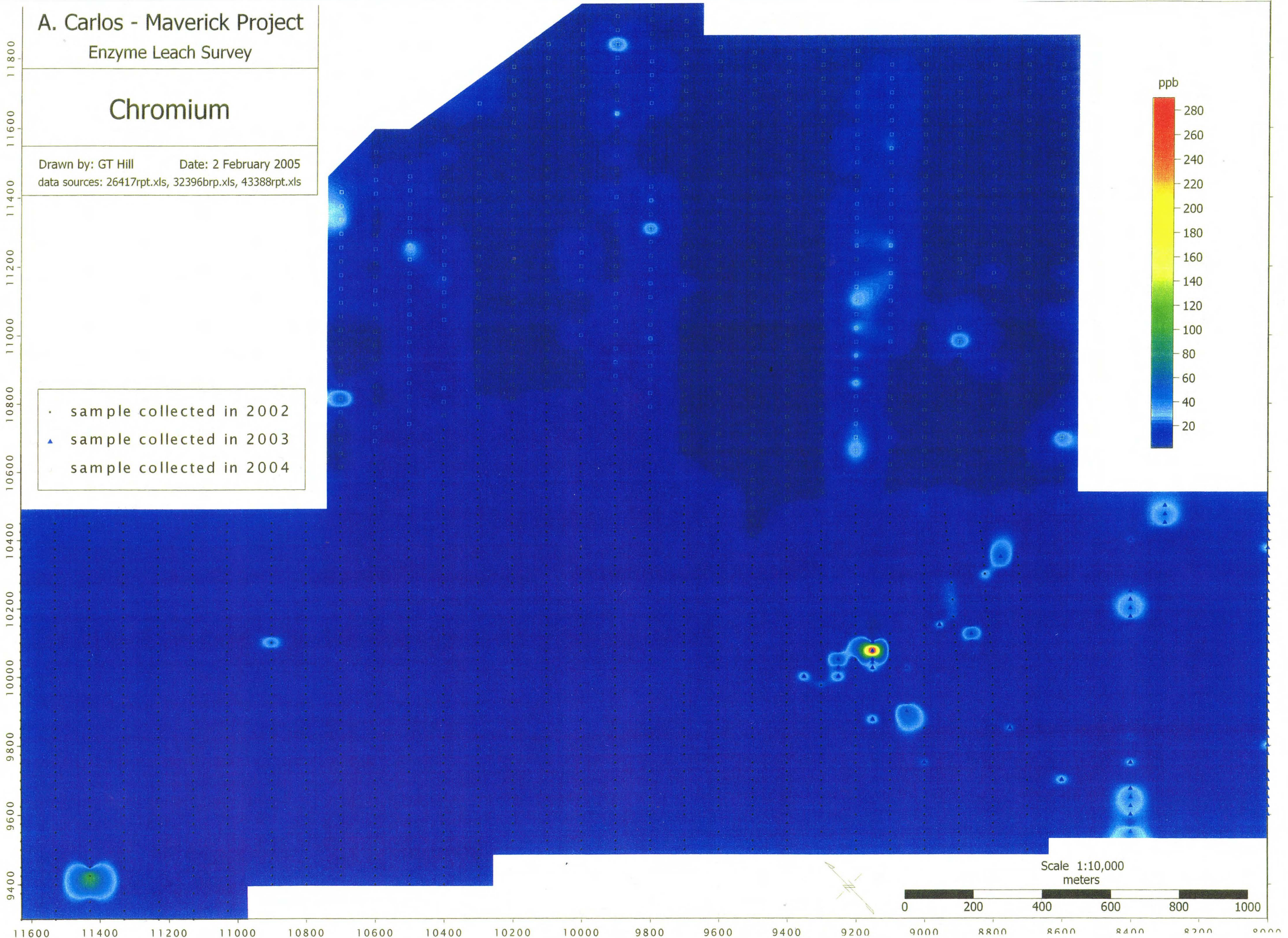
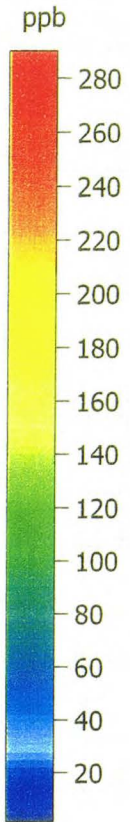


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Enzyme Leach Survey

Chromium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
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- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



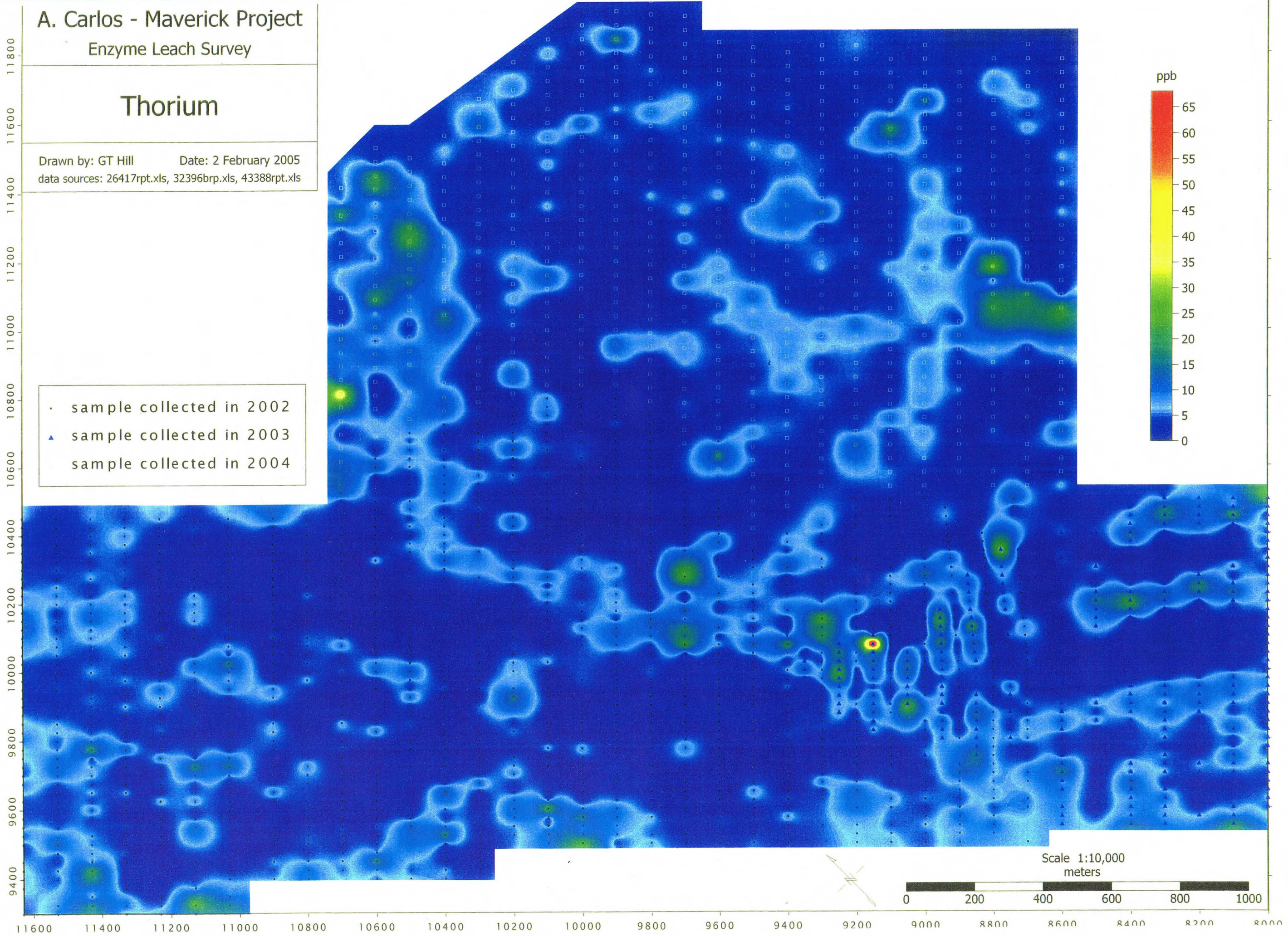
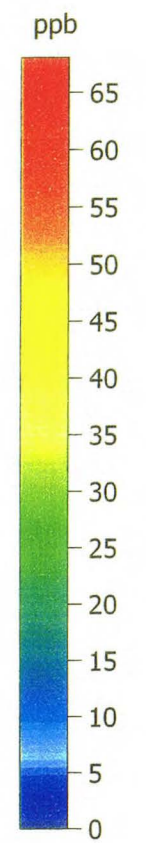
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Enzyme Leach Survey

Thorium

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- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



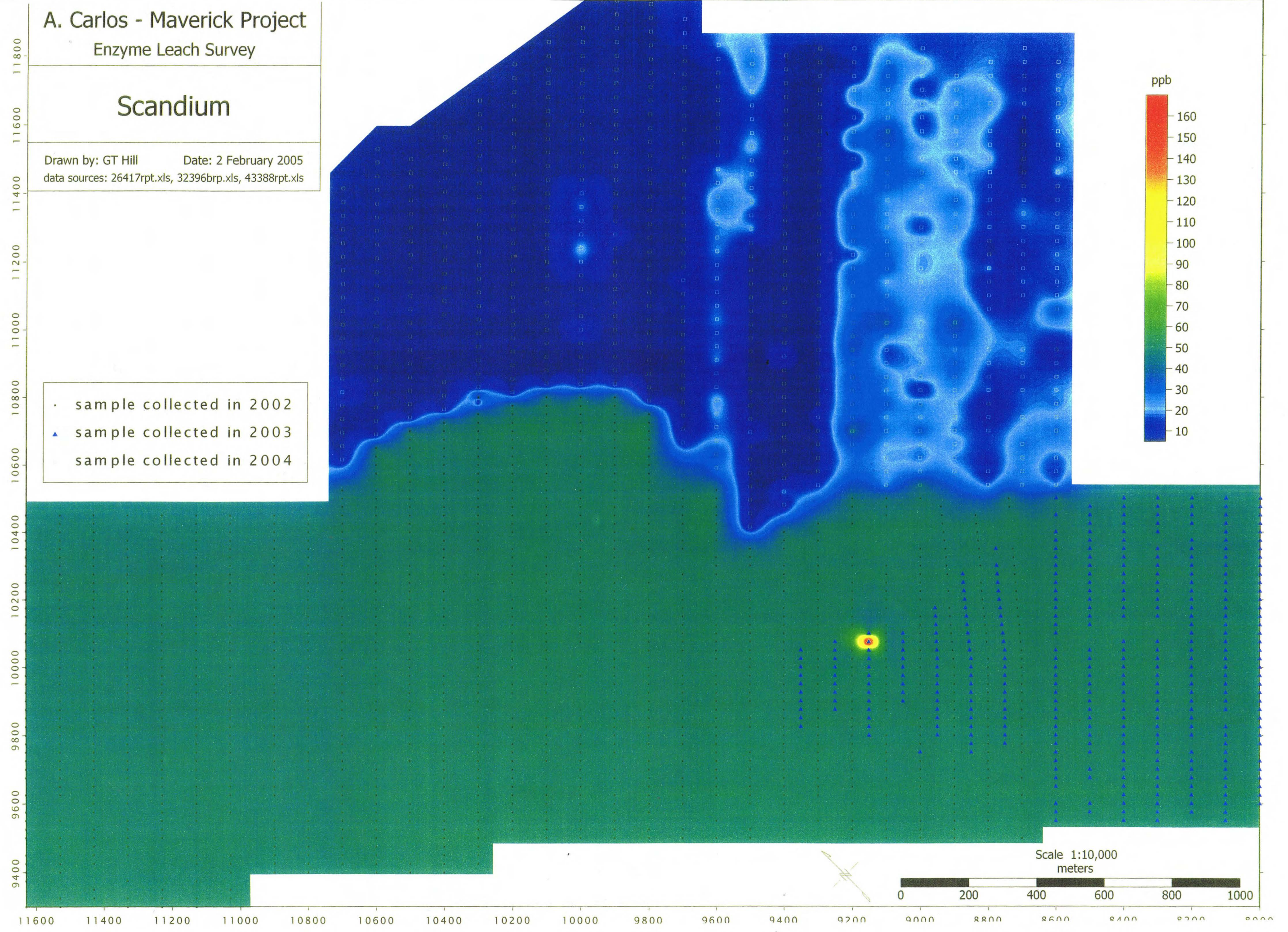
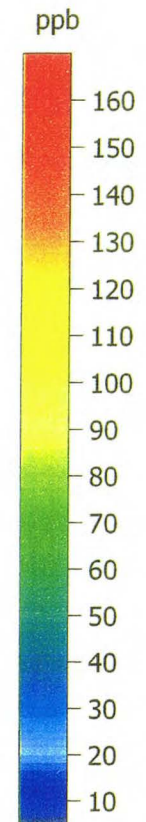
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Enzyme Leach Survey

Scandium

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- ◻ sample collected in 2004



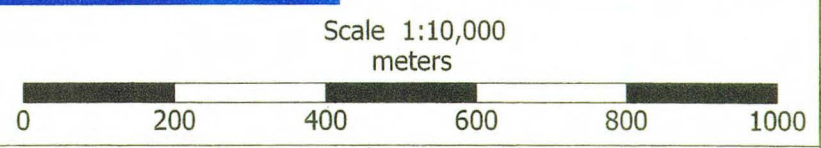
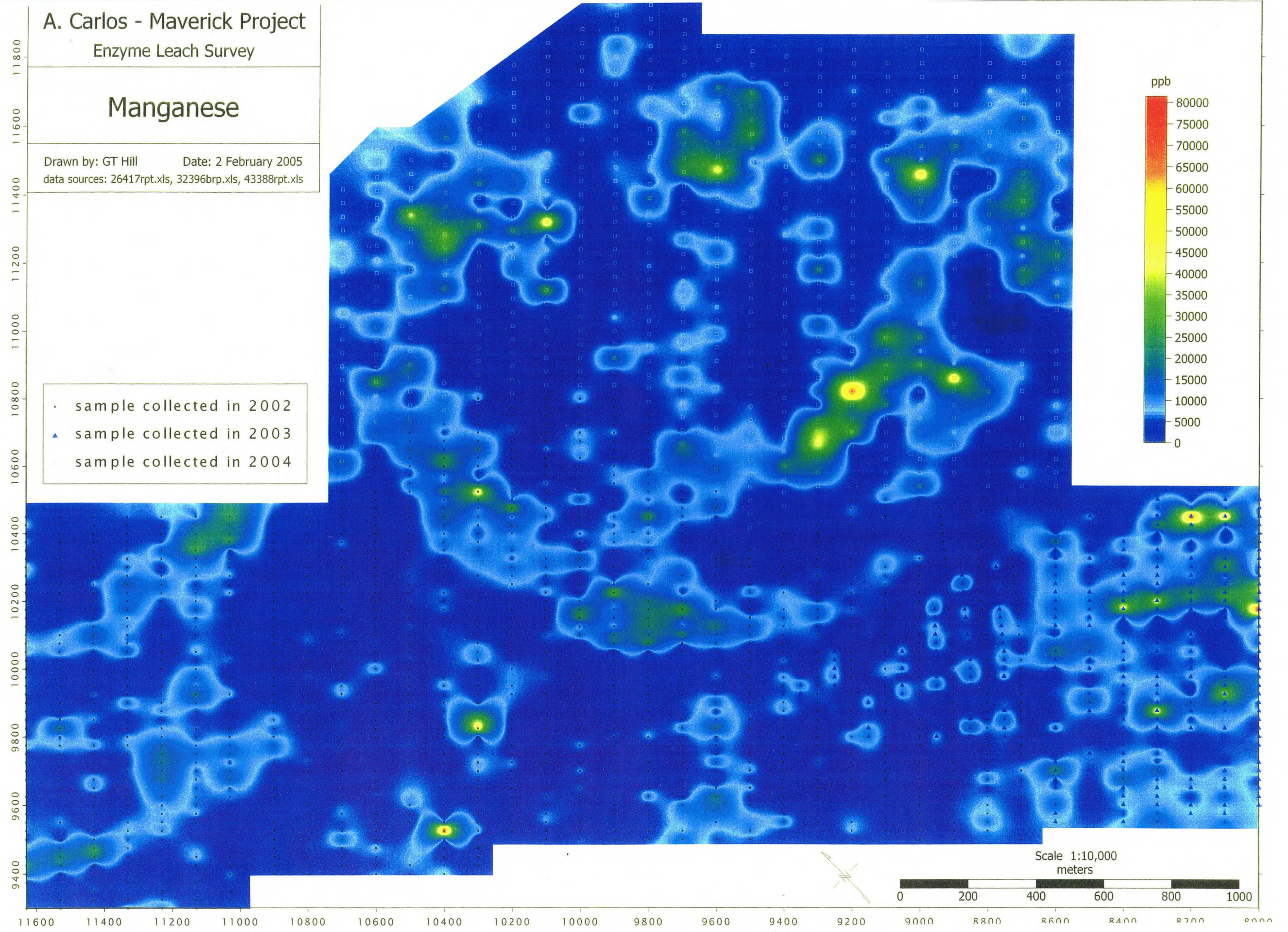
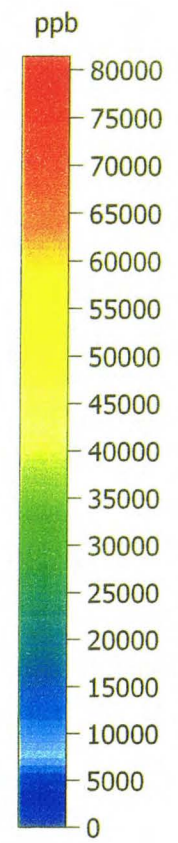
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Enzyme Leach Survey

Manganese

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- sample collected in 2004



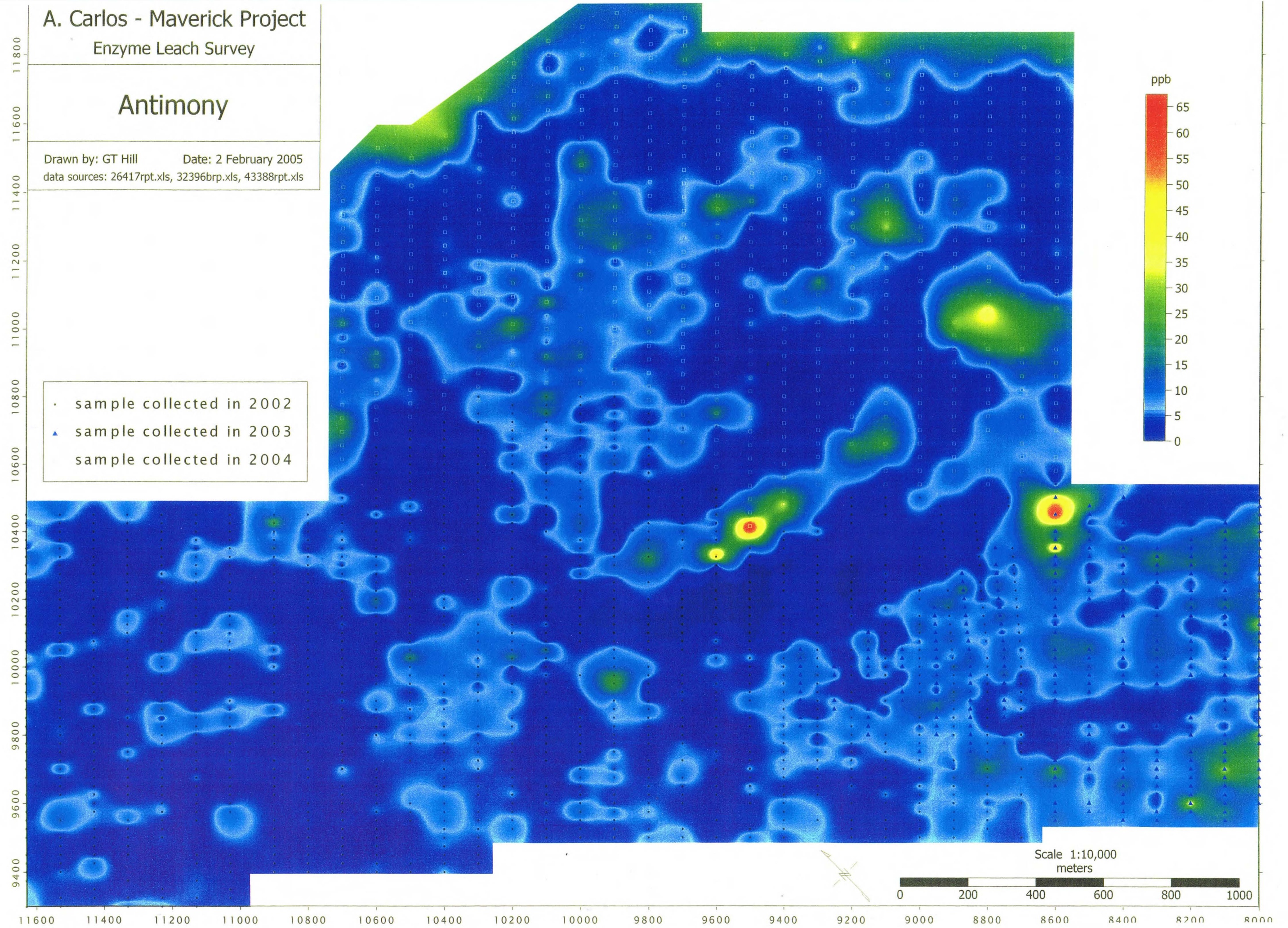
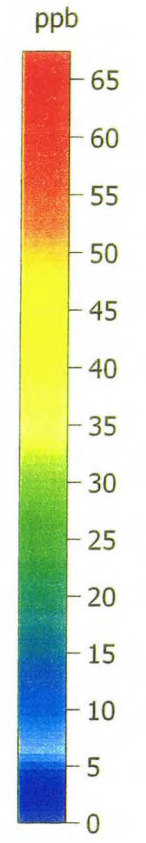
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Enzyme Leach Survey

Antimony

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

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- sample collected in 2004



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Enzyme Leach Survey

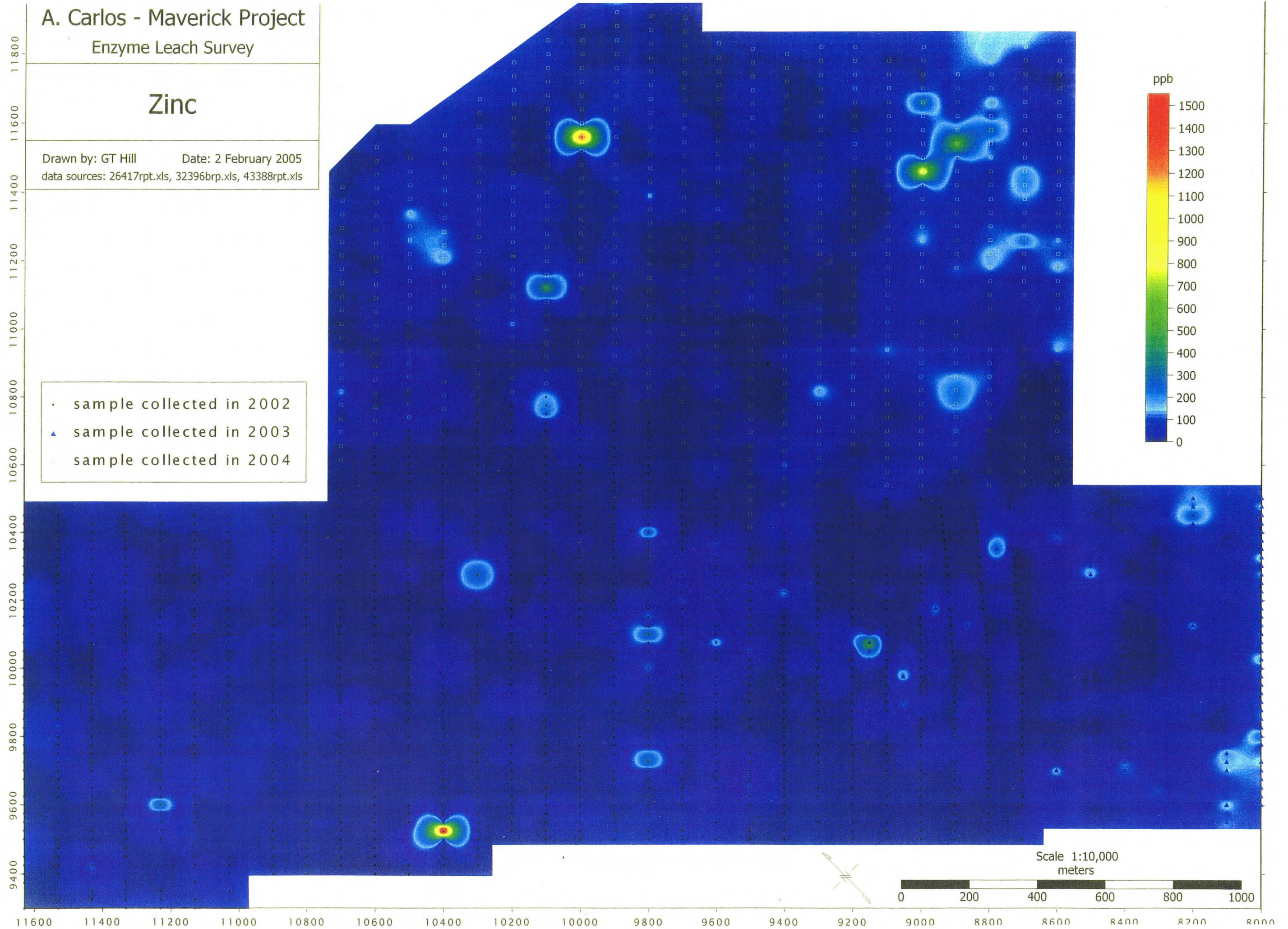
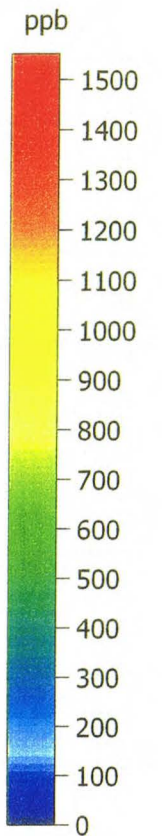
Zinc

Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 2 February 2005

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- ◻ sample collected in 2004



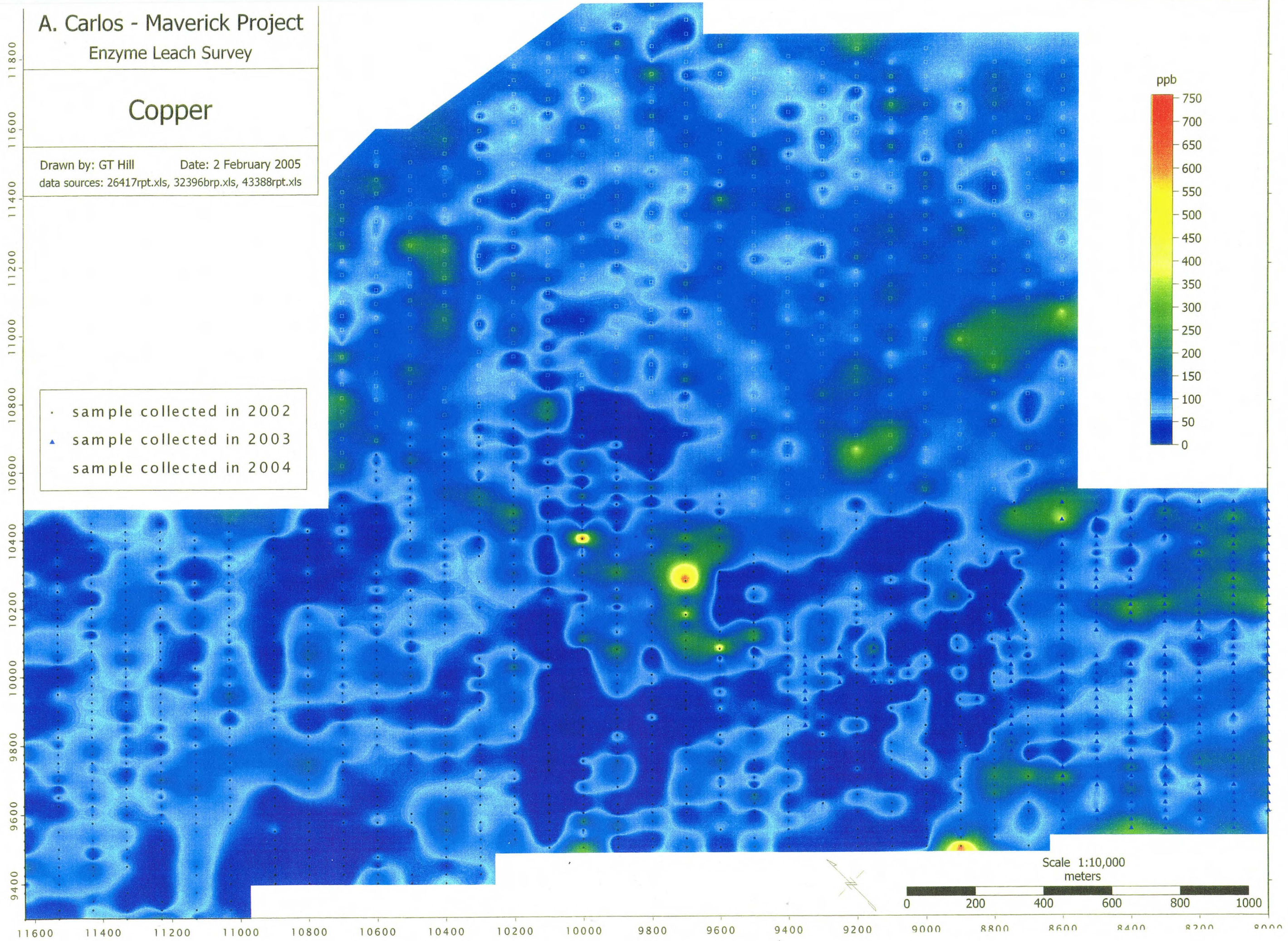
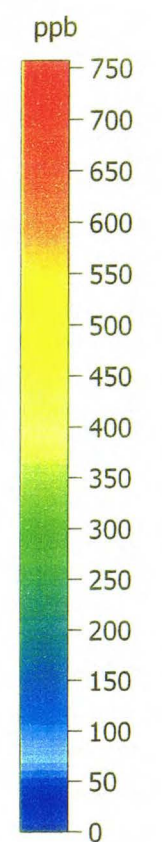
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Enzyme Leach Survey

Copper

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
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- sample collected in 2004



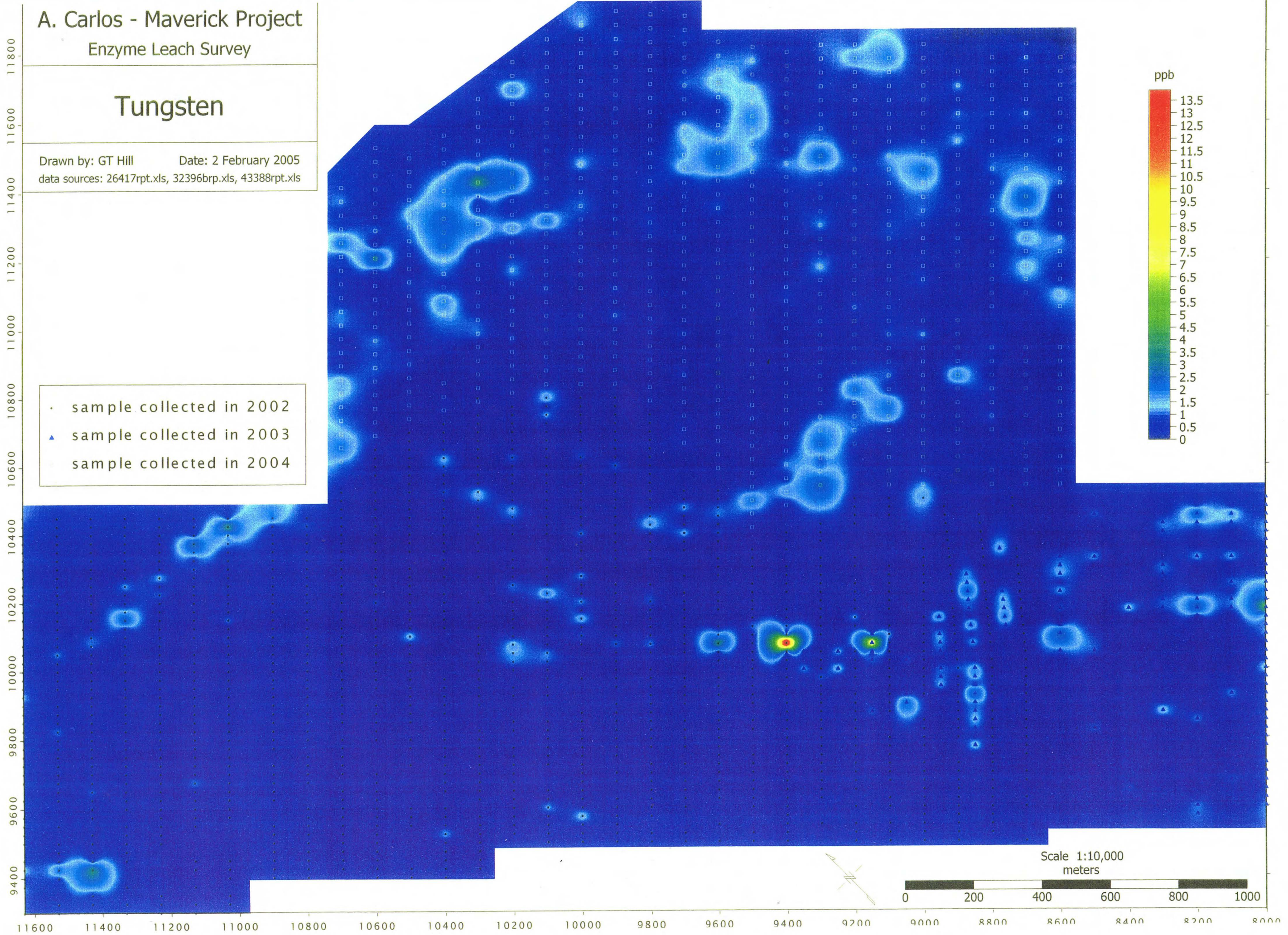
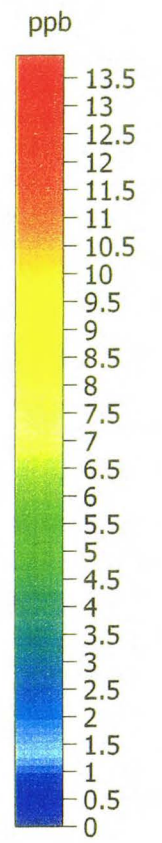
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Enzyme Leach Survey

Tungsten

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
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- ◻ sample collected in 2004

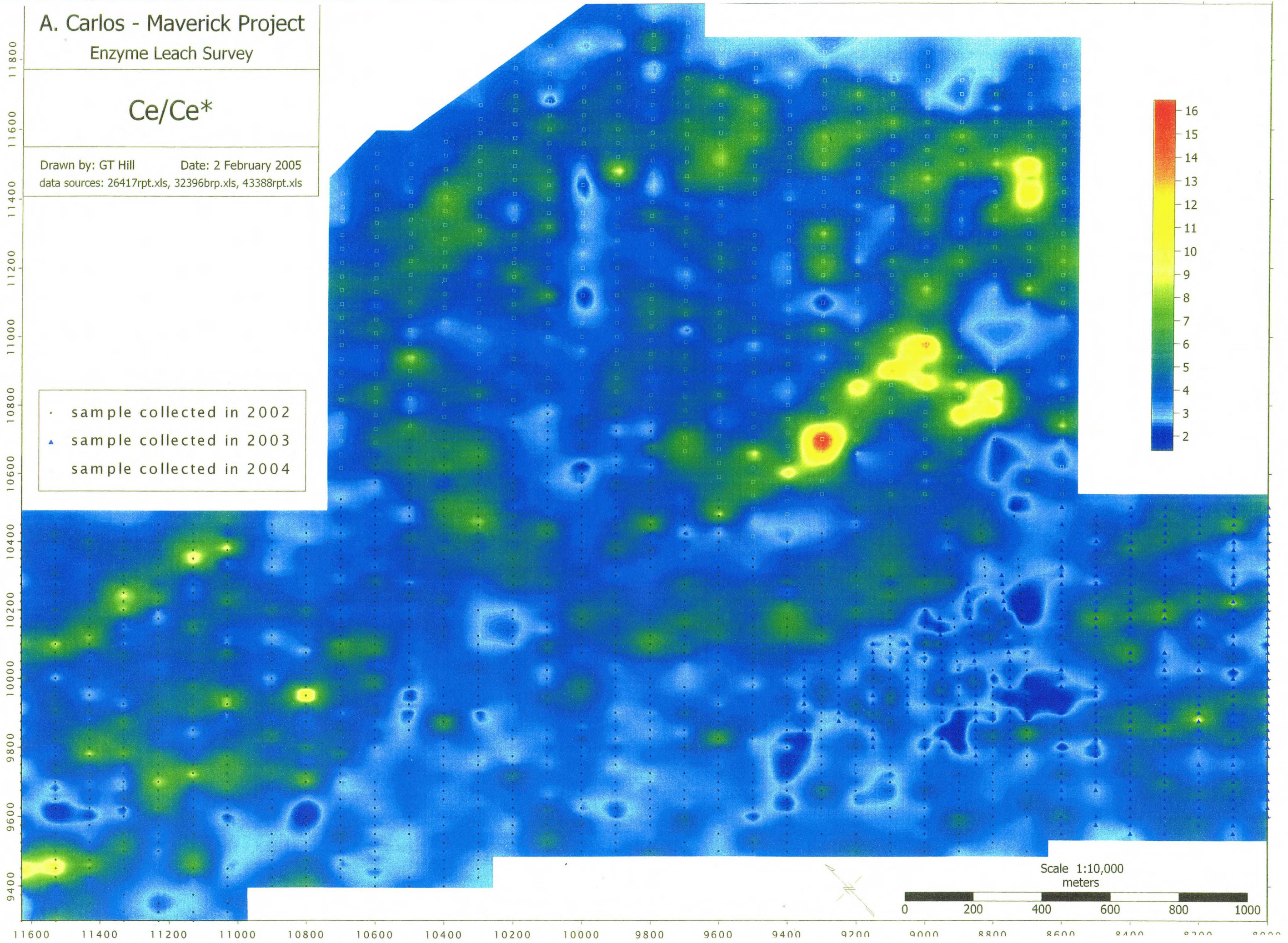
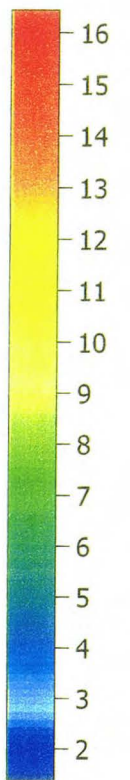


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Ce/Ce*

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



Scale 1:10,000
meters

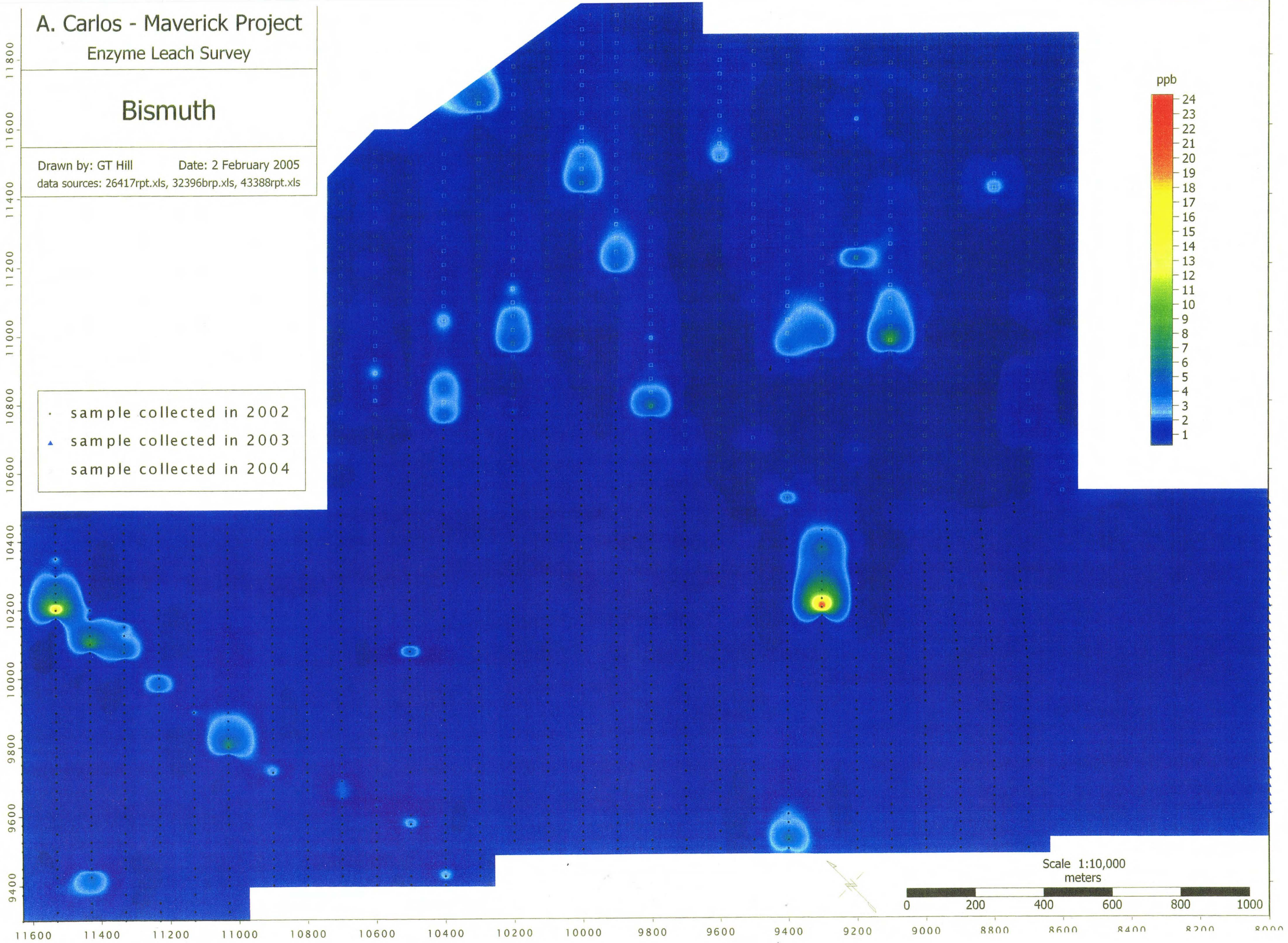
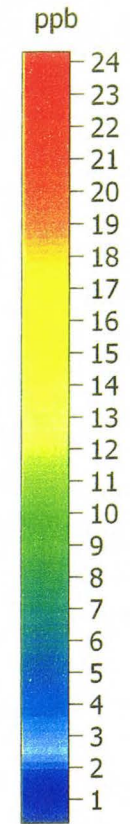


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Enzyme Leach Survey

Bismuth

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
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- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◊ sample collected in 2004

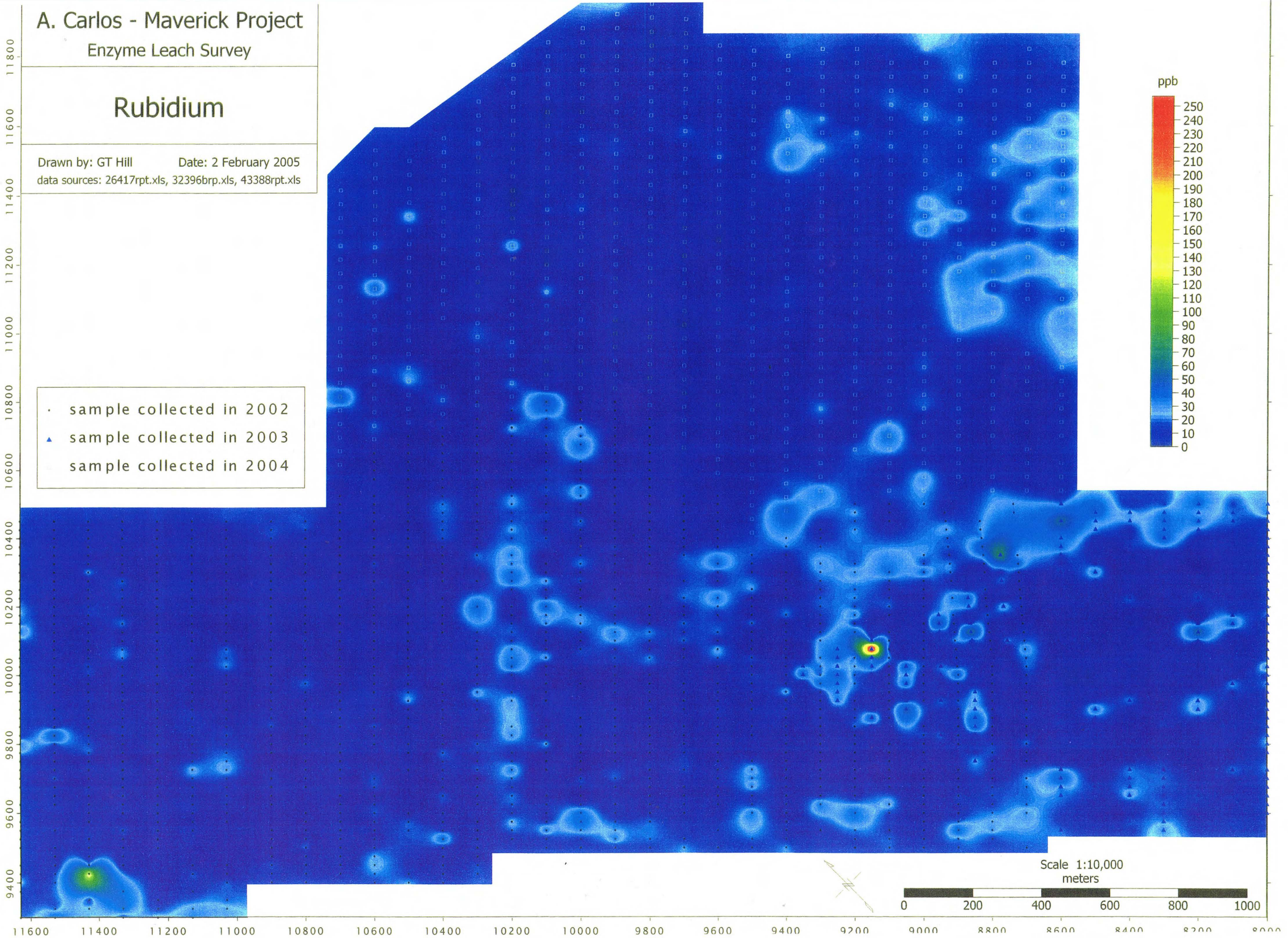
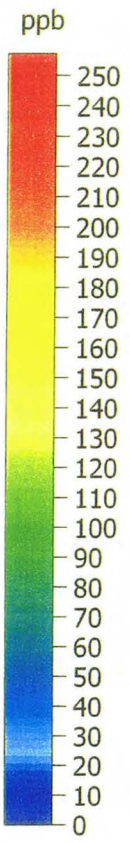


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Enzyme Leach Survey

Rubidium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



Scale 1:10,000
meters

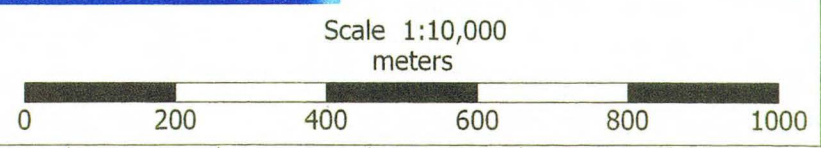
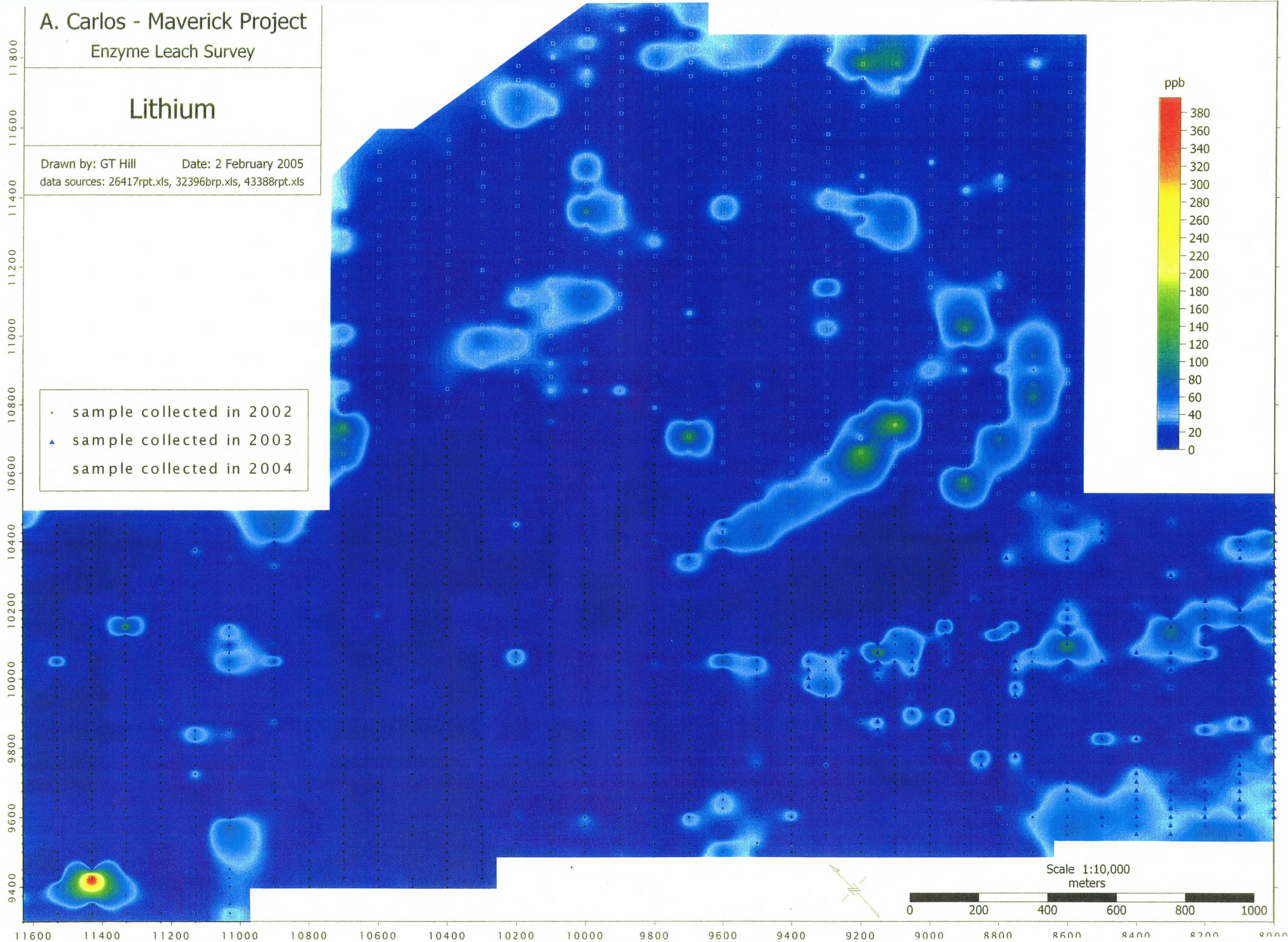
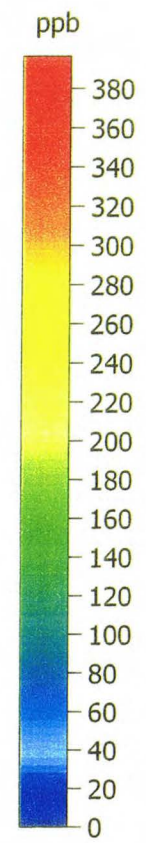


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Enzyme Leach Survey

Lithium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



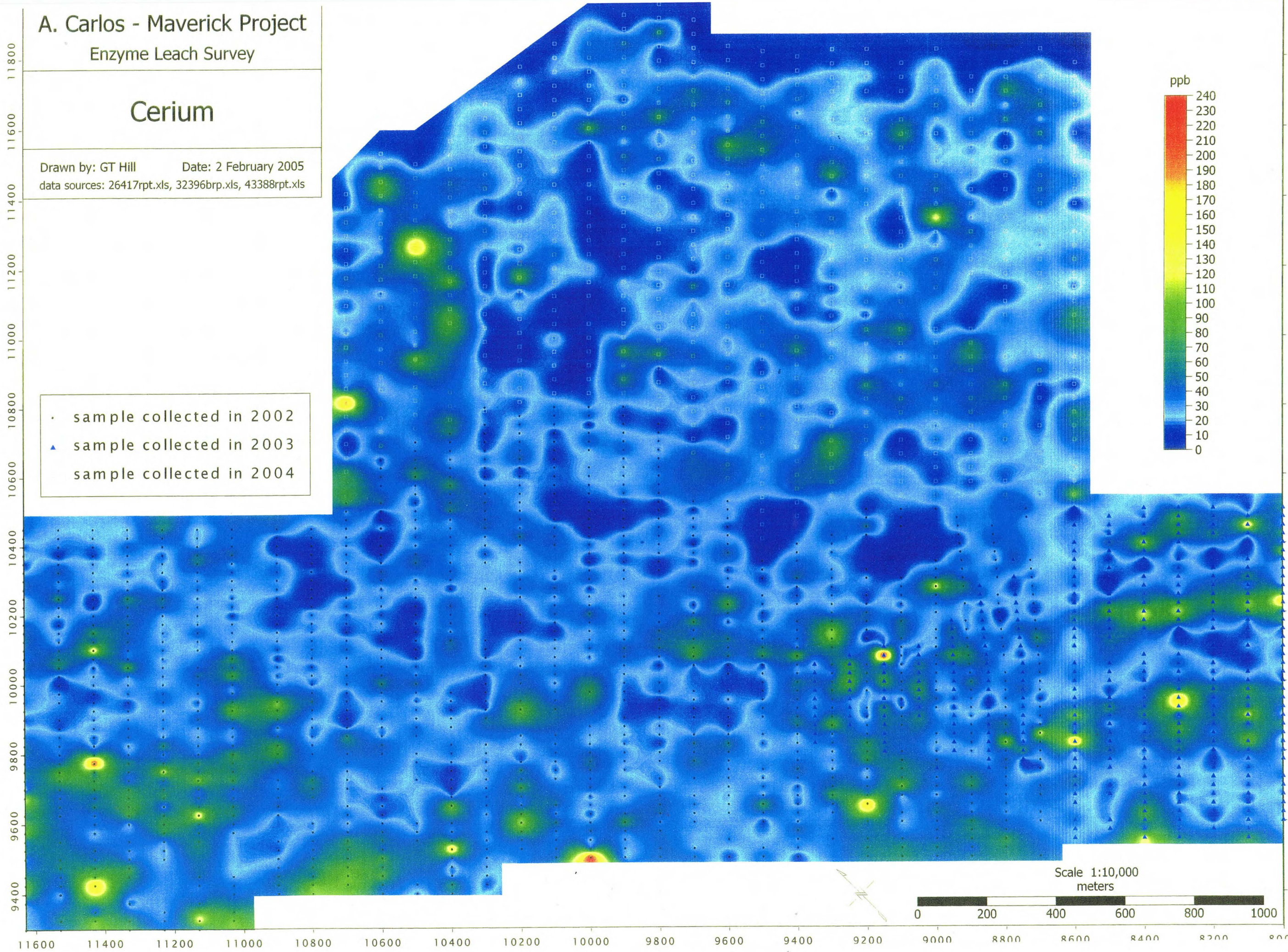
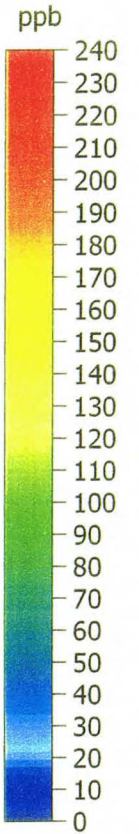
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Enzyme Leach Survey

Cerium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004

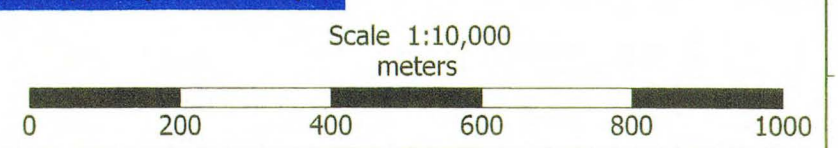
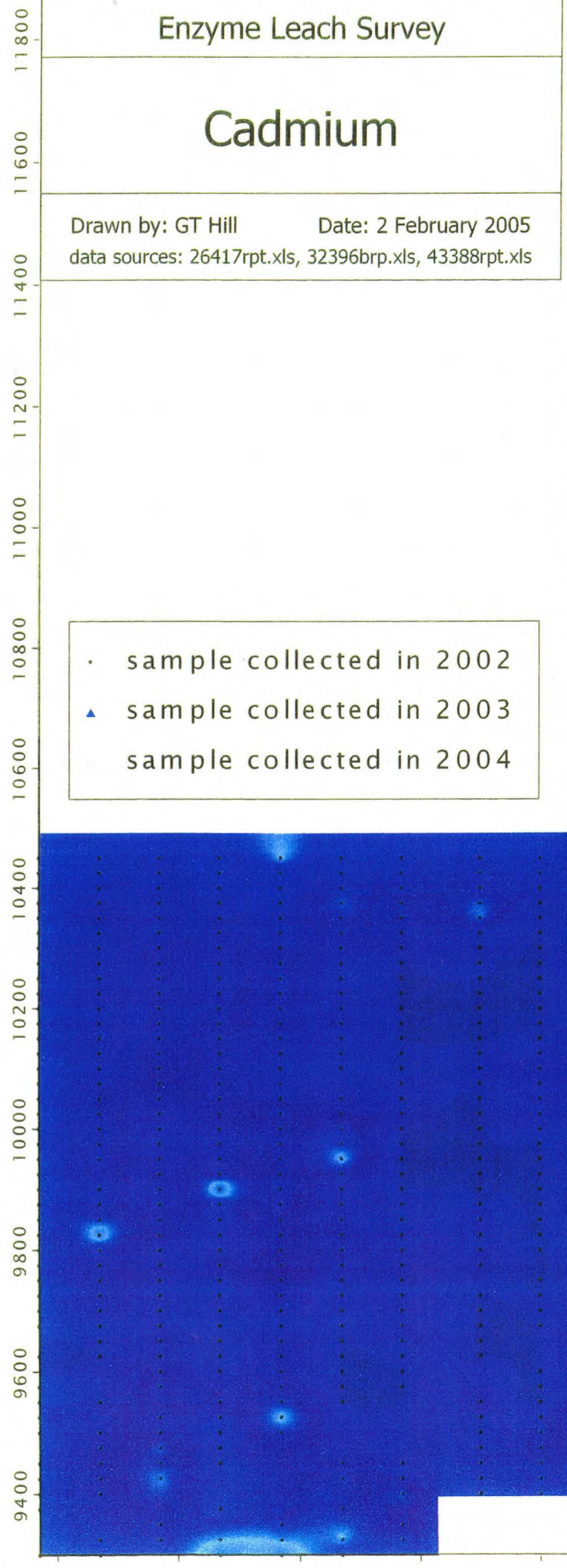
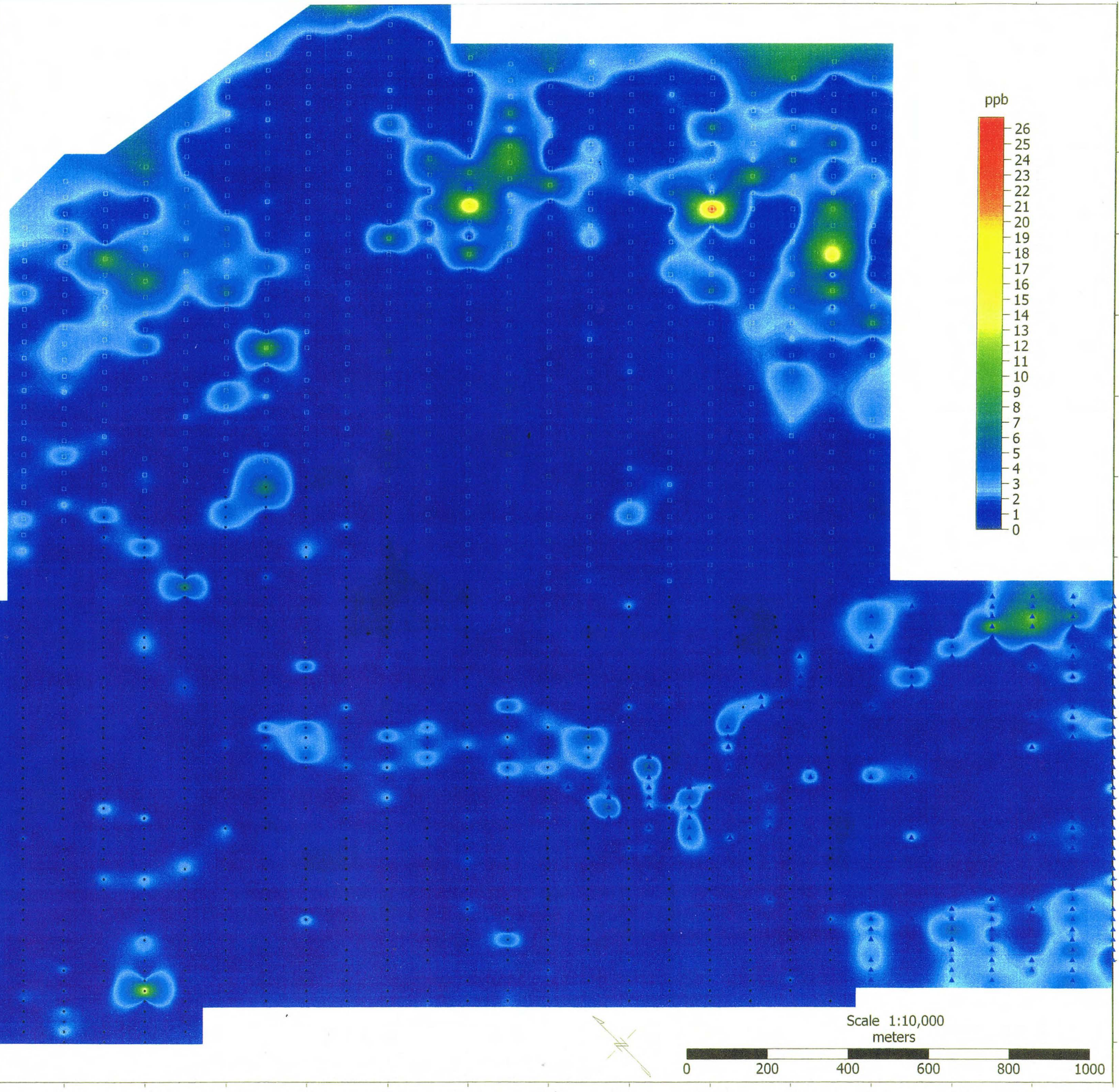
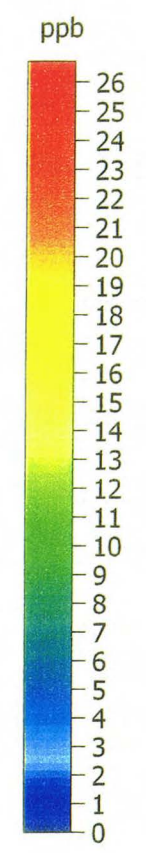


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Enzyme Leach Survey

Cadmium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



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Enzyme Leach Survey

Bromine

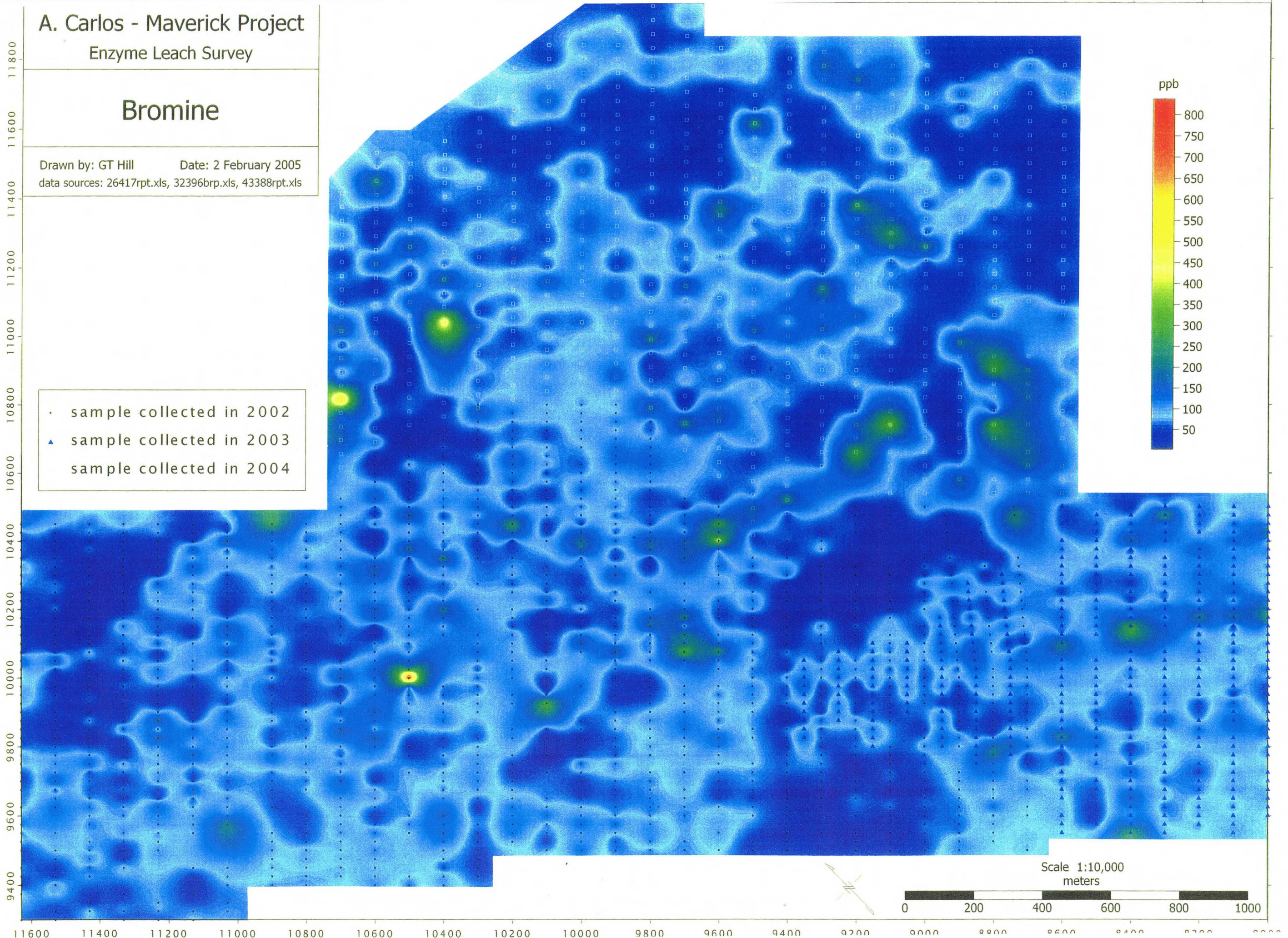
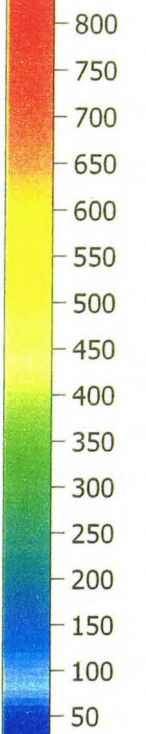
Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 2 February 2005

data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004

ppb



Scale 1:10,000
meters



A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

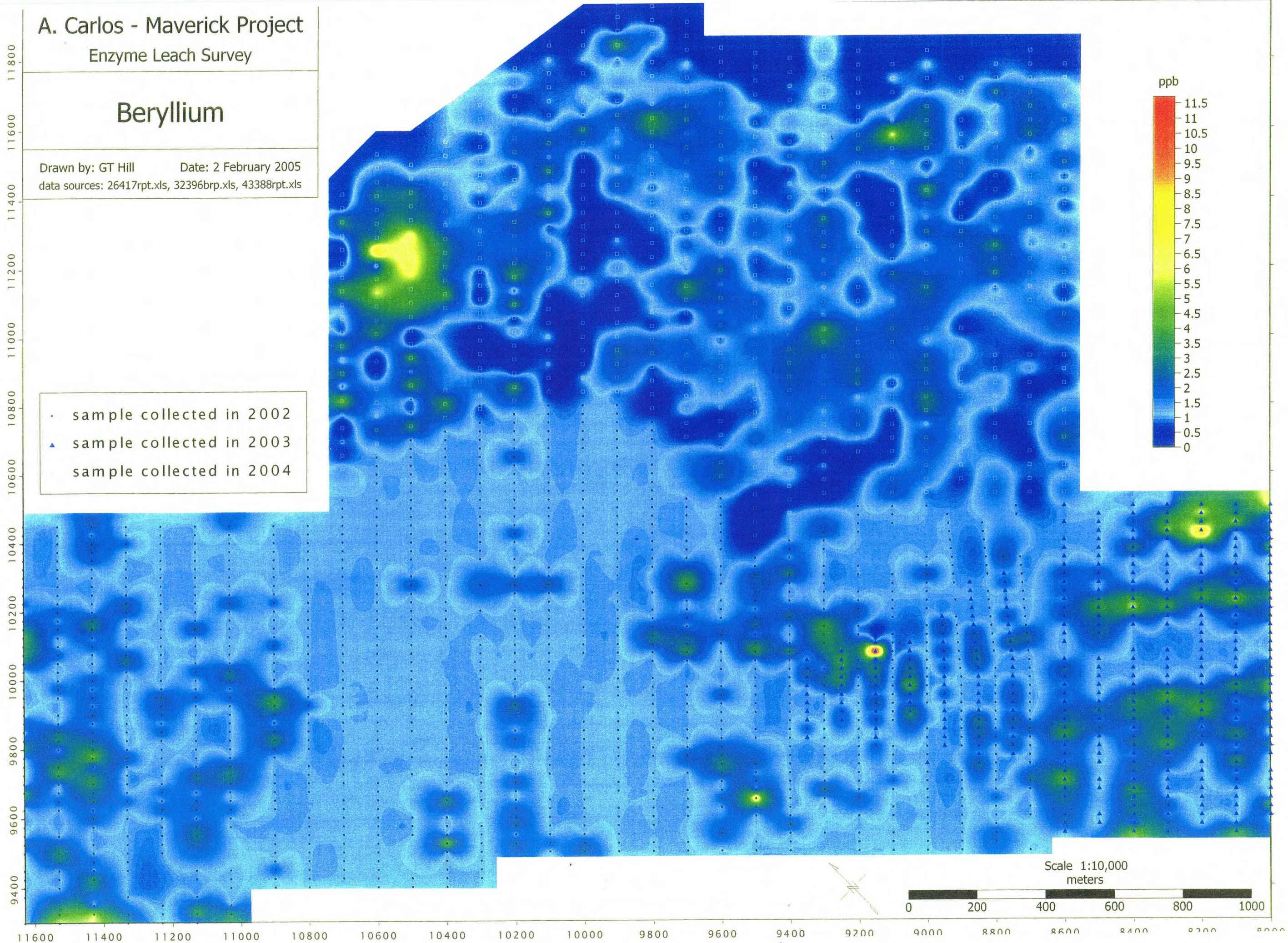
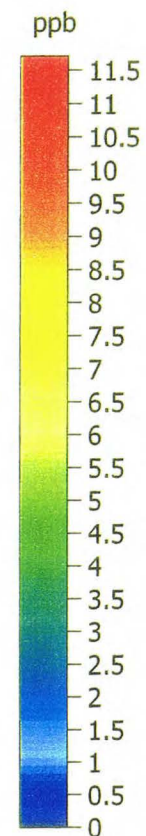
Beryllium

Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 2 February 2005

data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004

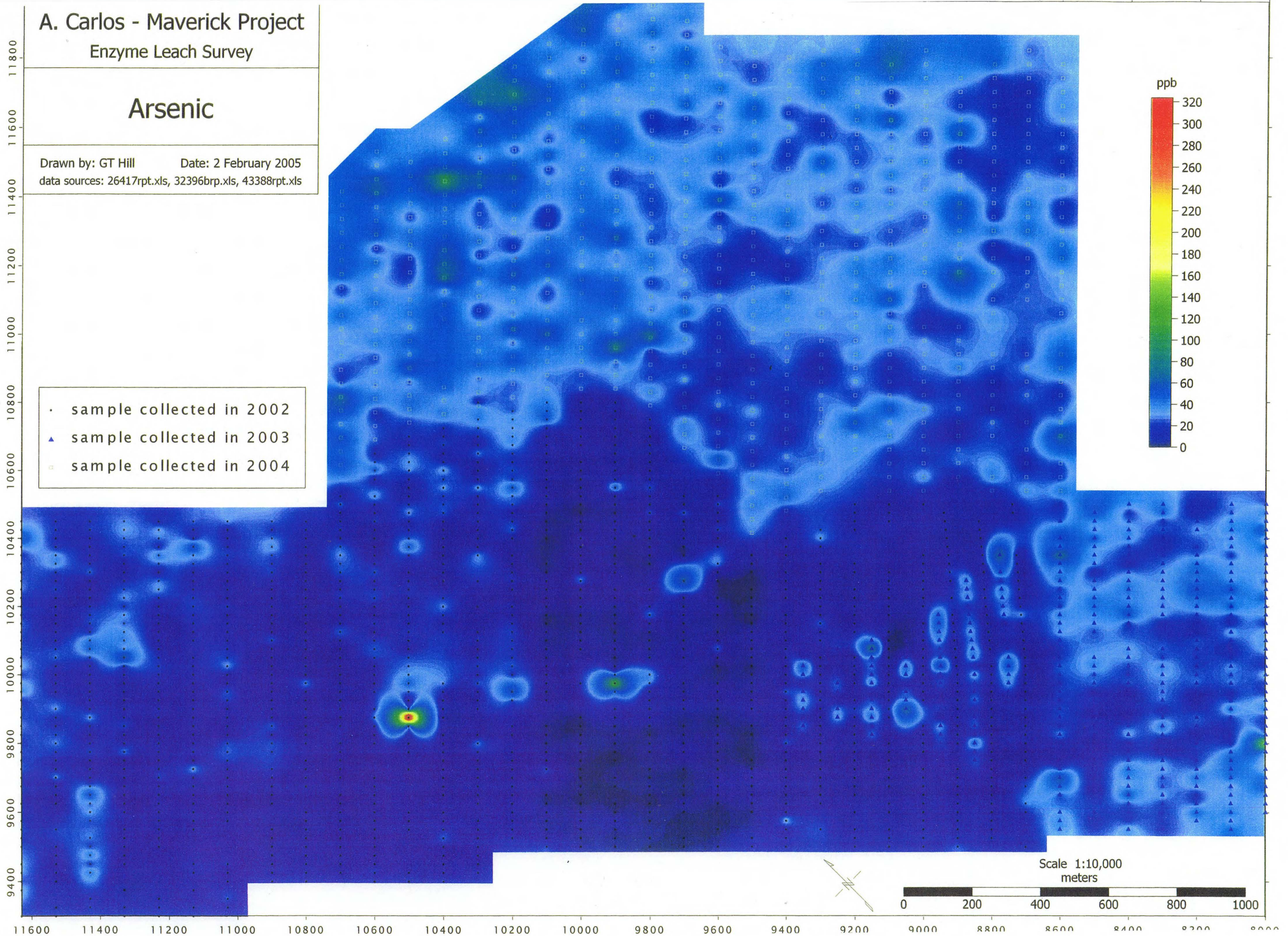
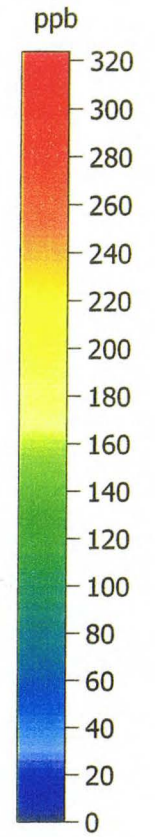


A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Arsenic

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



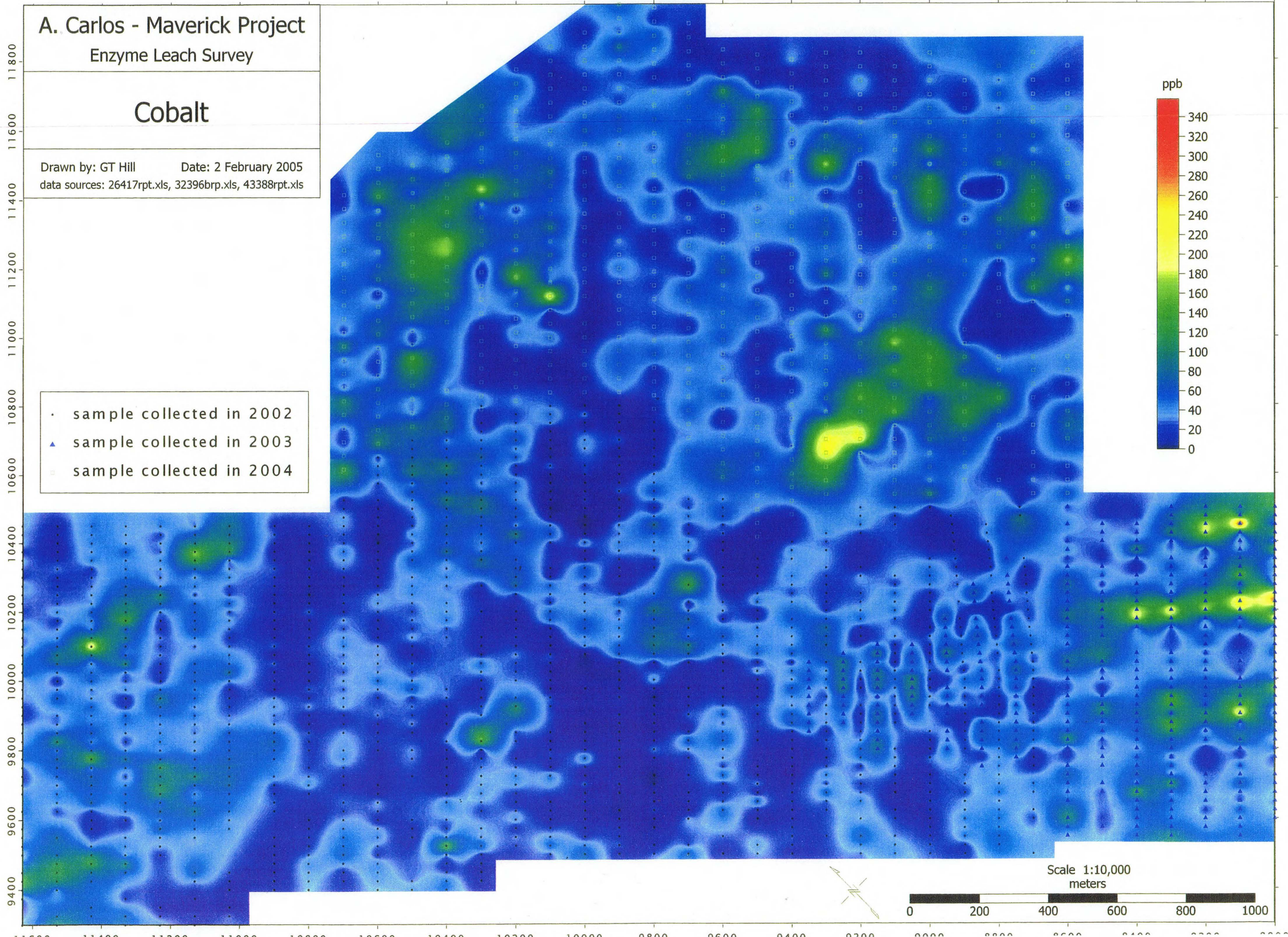
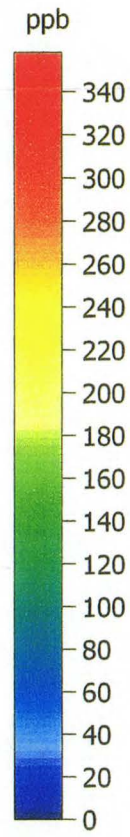
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Cobalt

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



Scale 1:10,000
meters



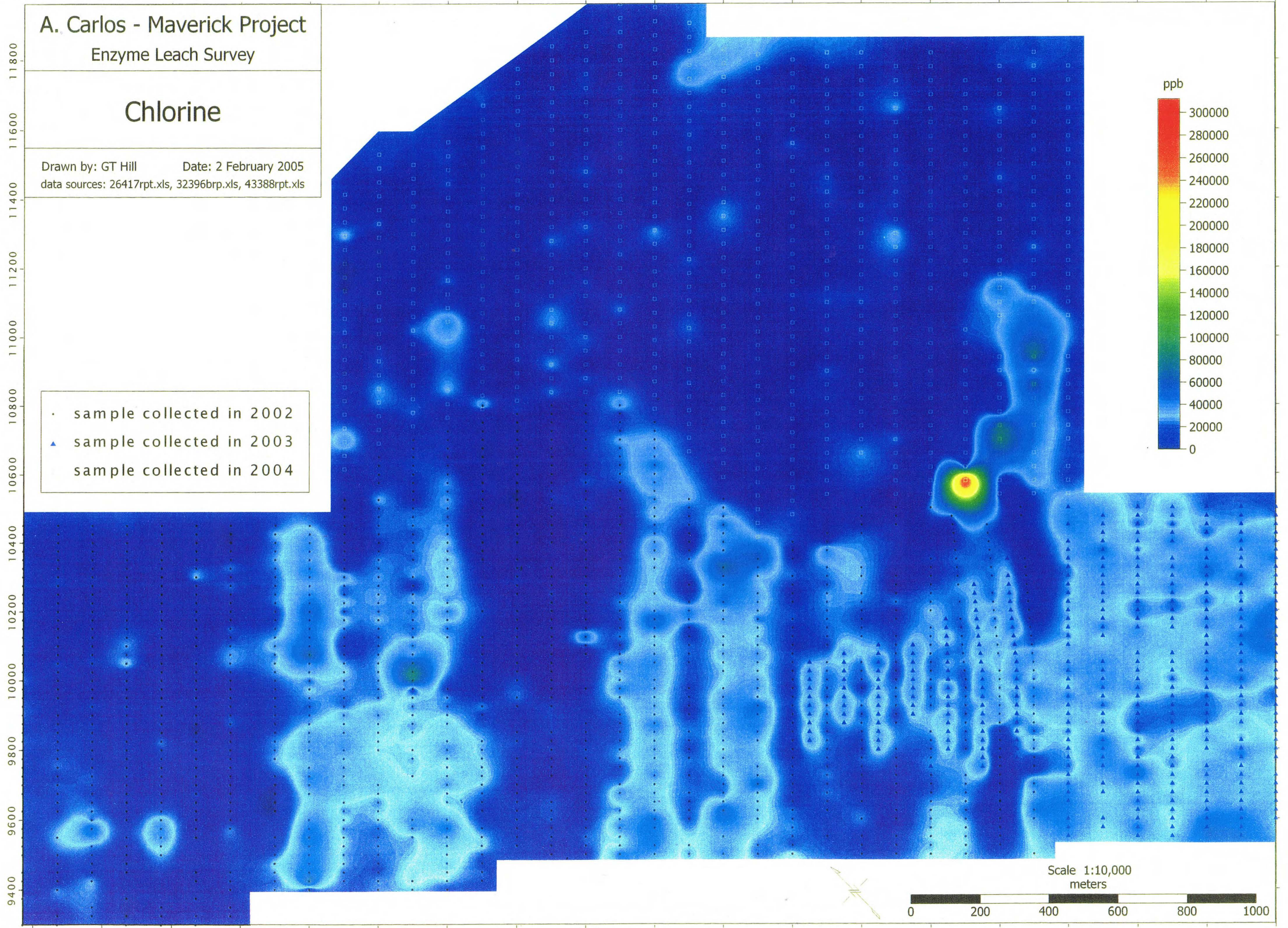
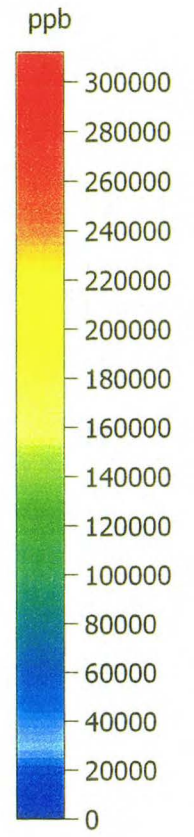
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Chlorine

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



Scale 1:10,000
meters



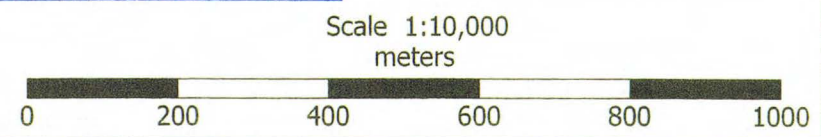
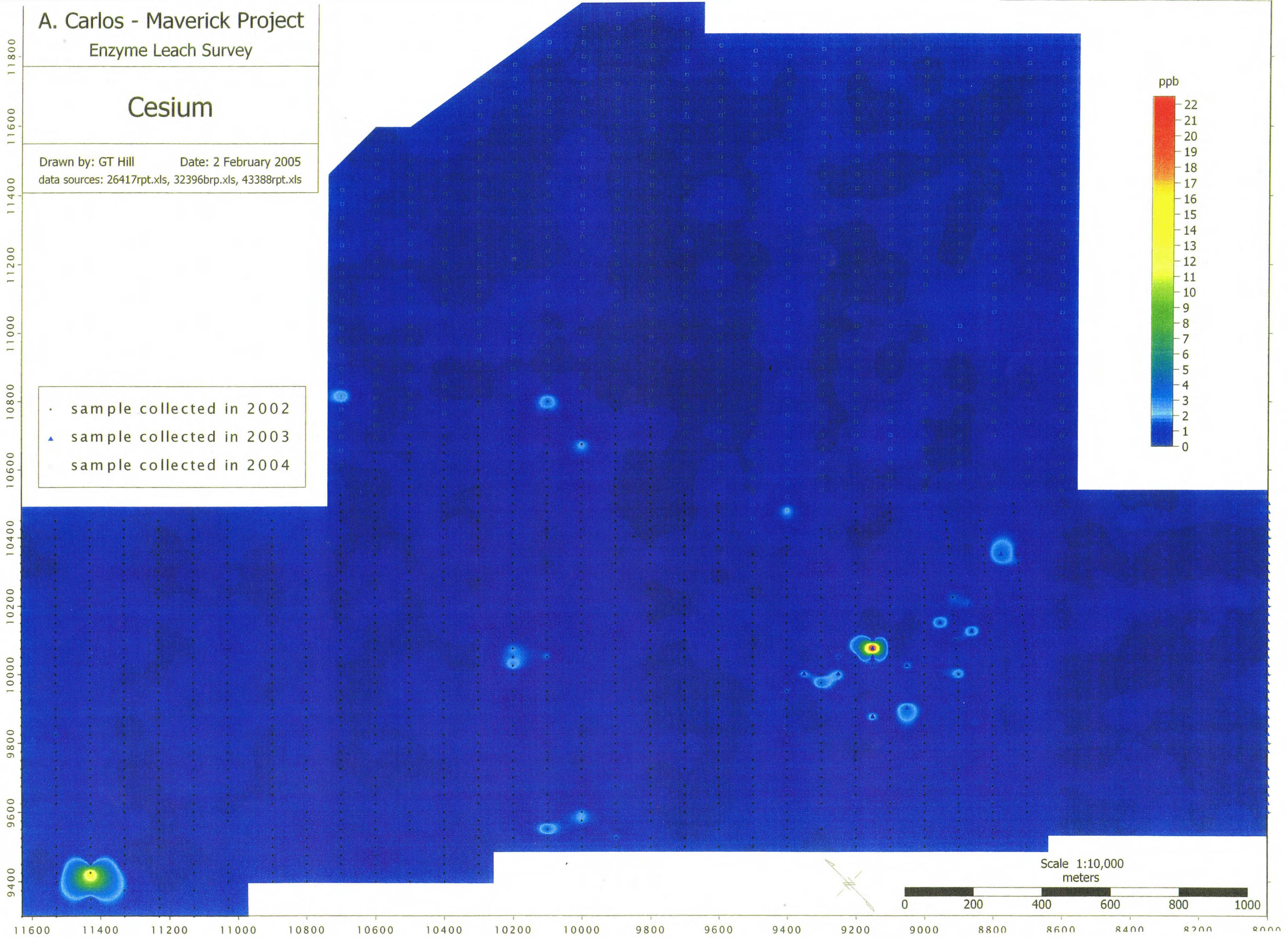
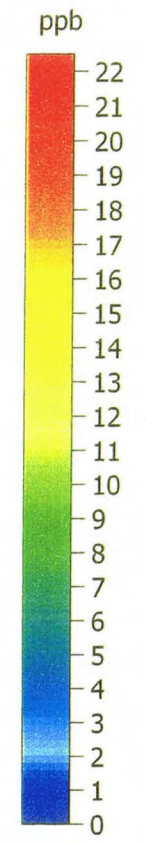
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Cesium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



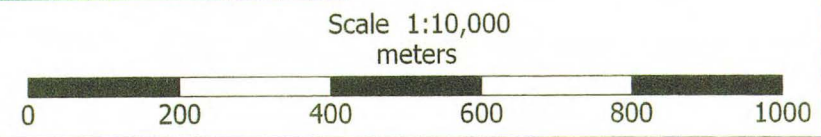
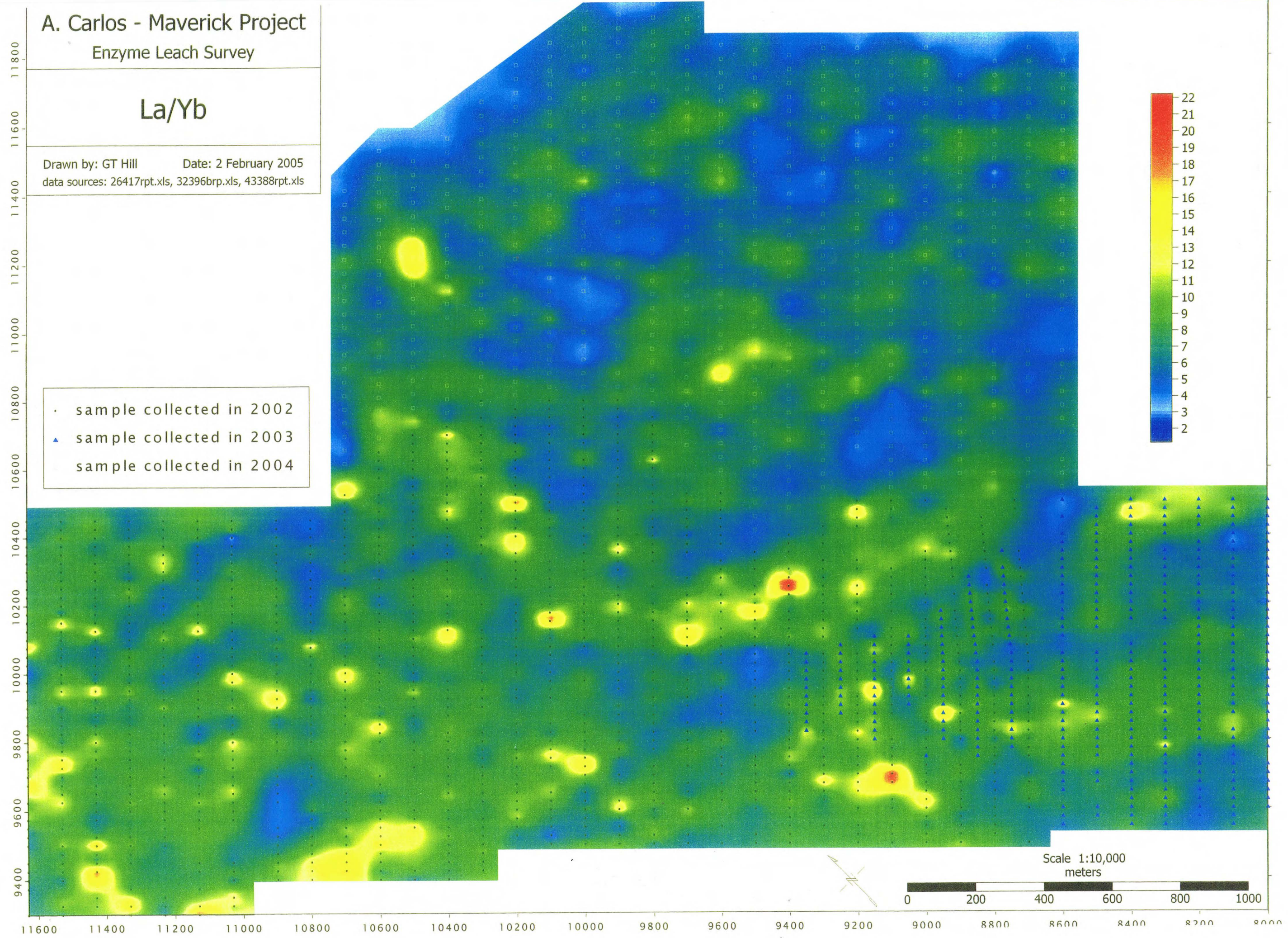
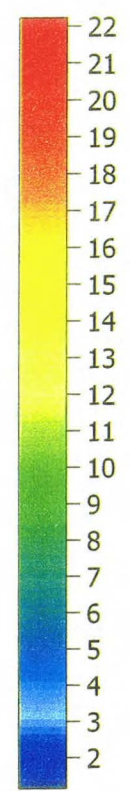
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

La/Yb

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



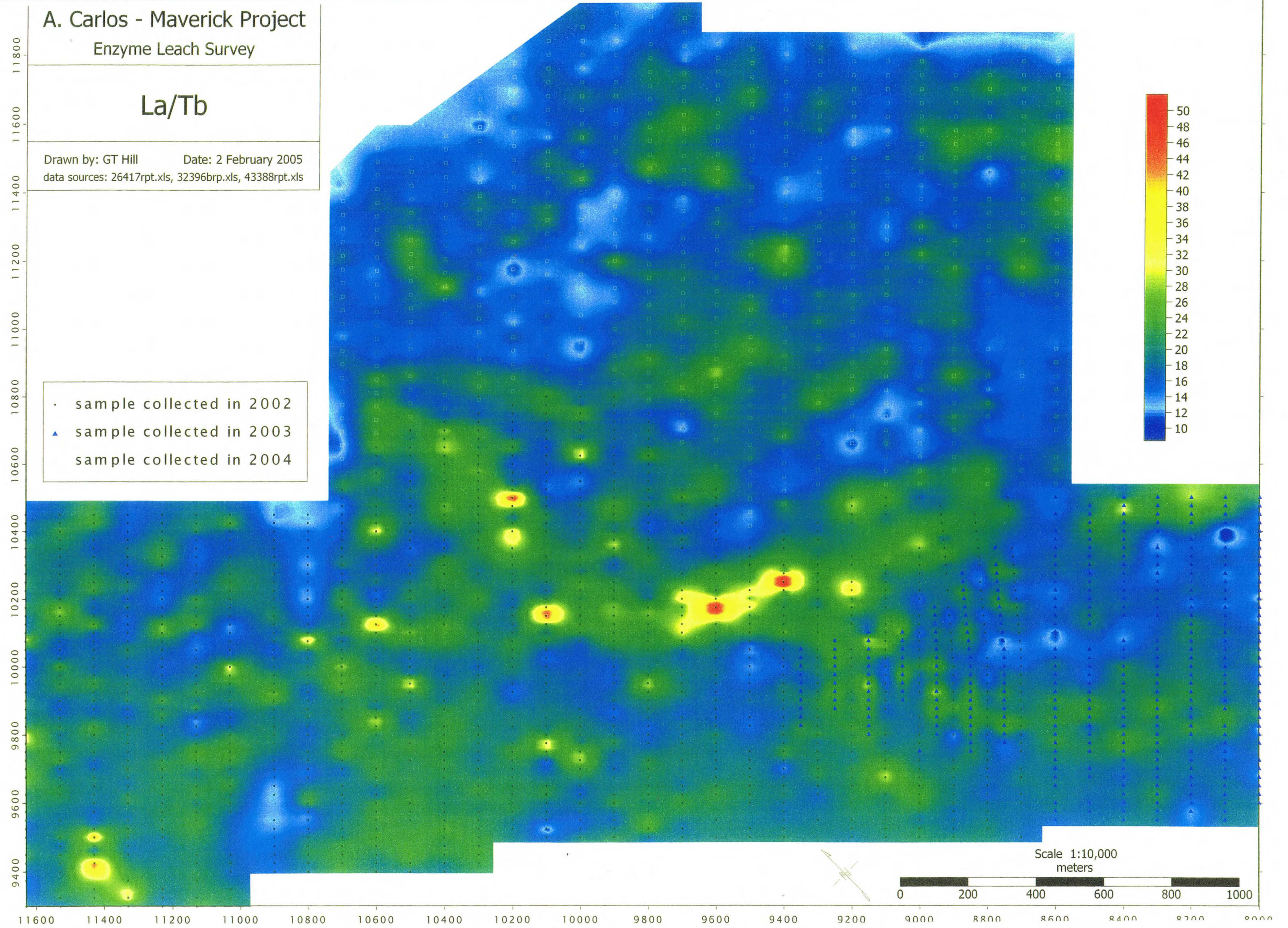
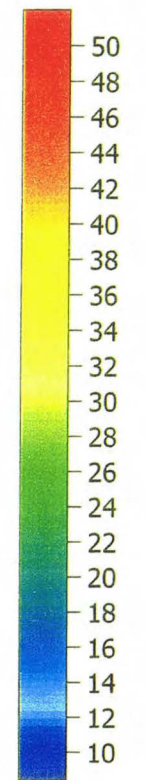
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

La/Tb

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004

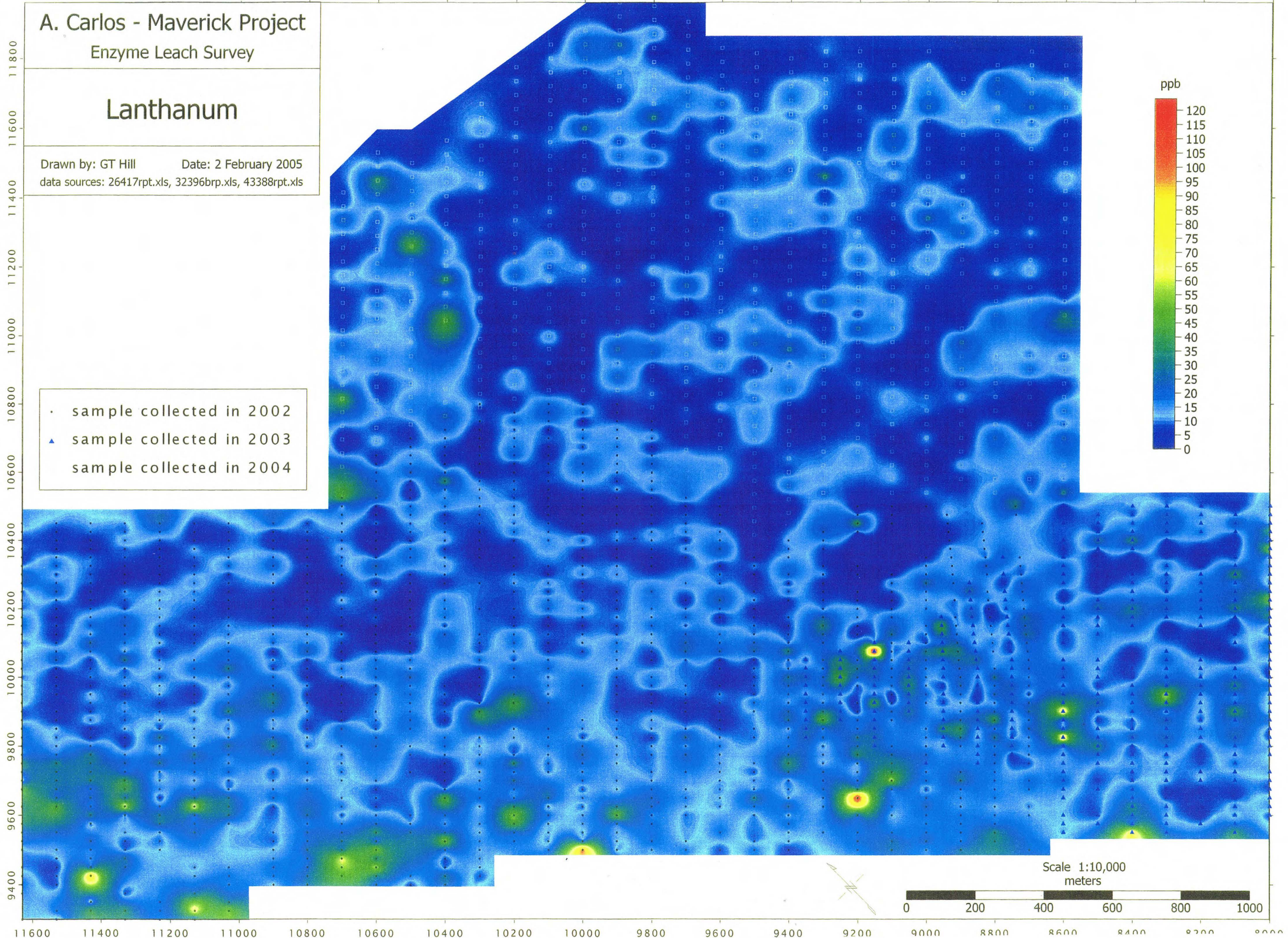
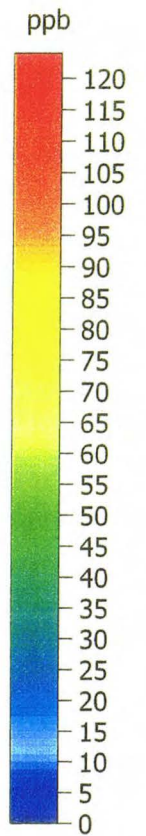


A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Lanthanum

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004

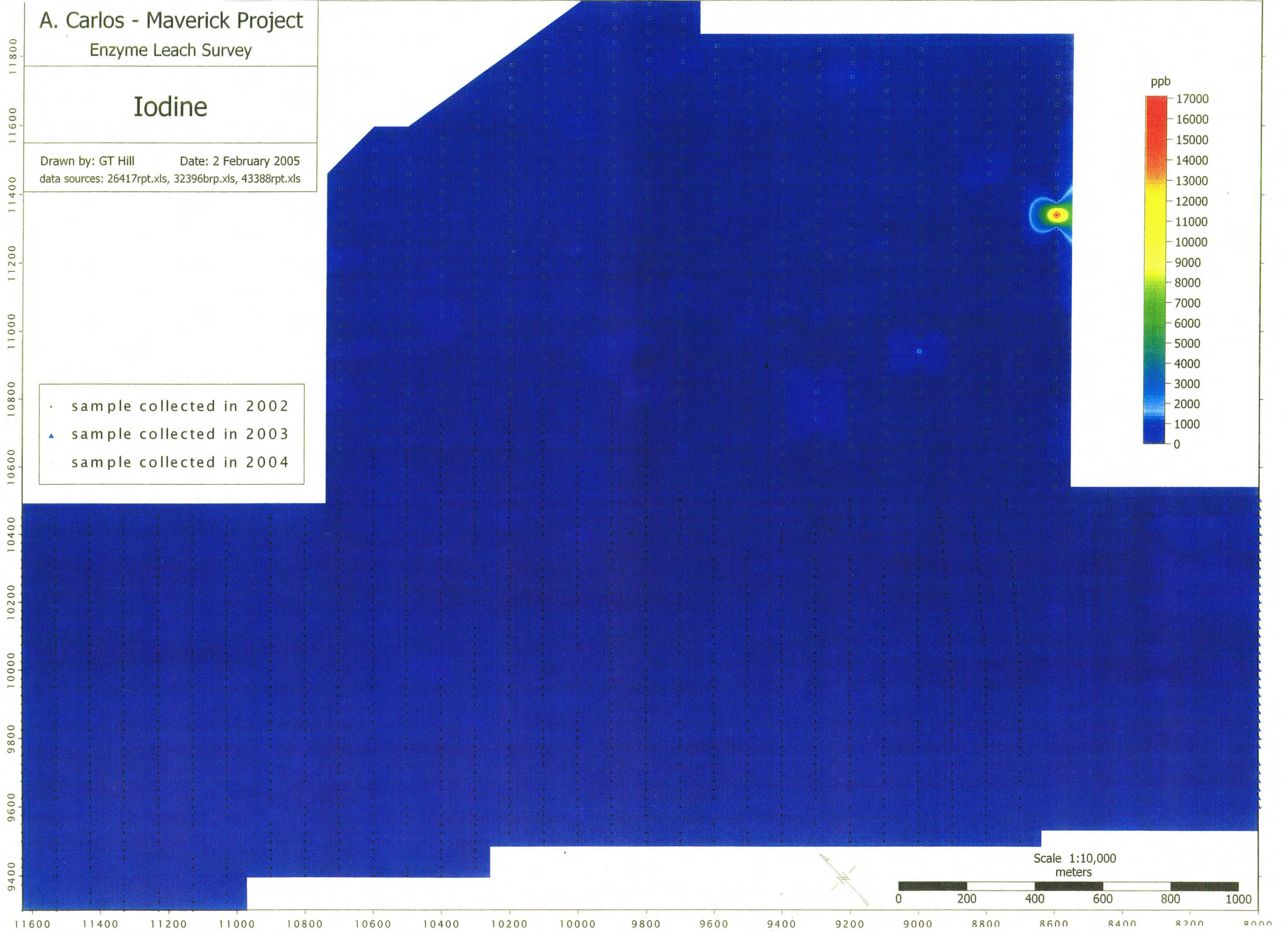
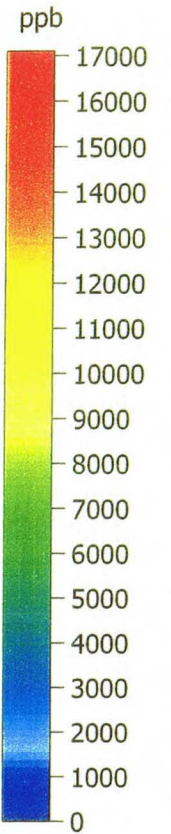


A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Iodine

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004

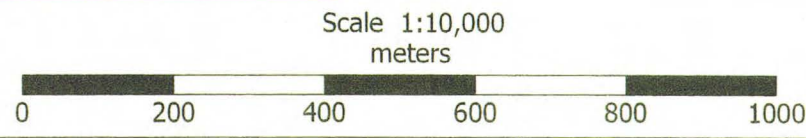
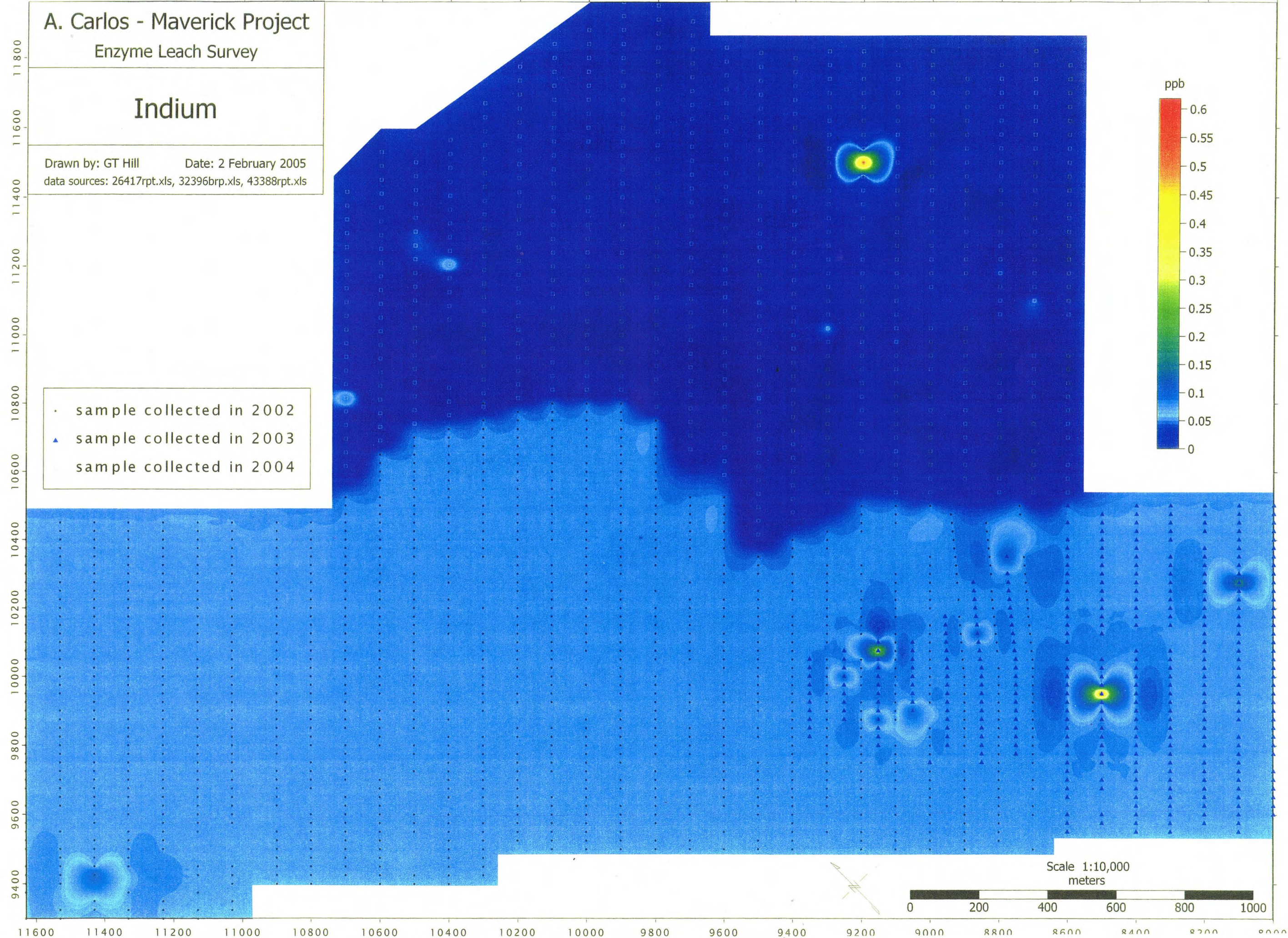
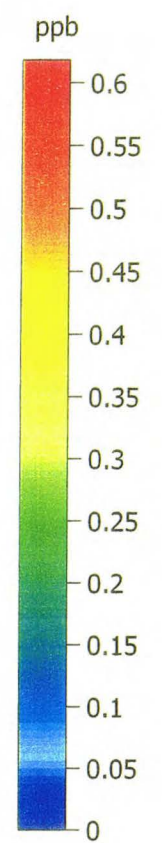


A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Indium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004

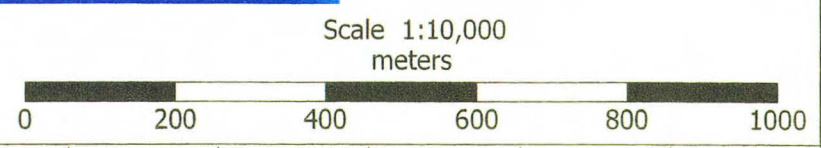
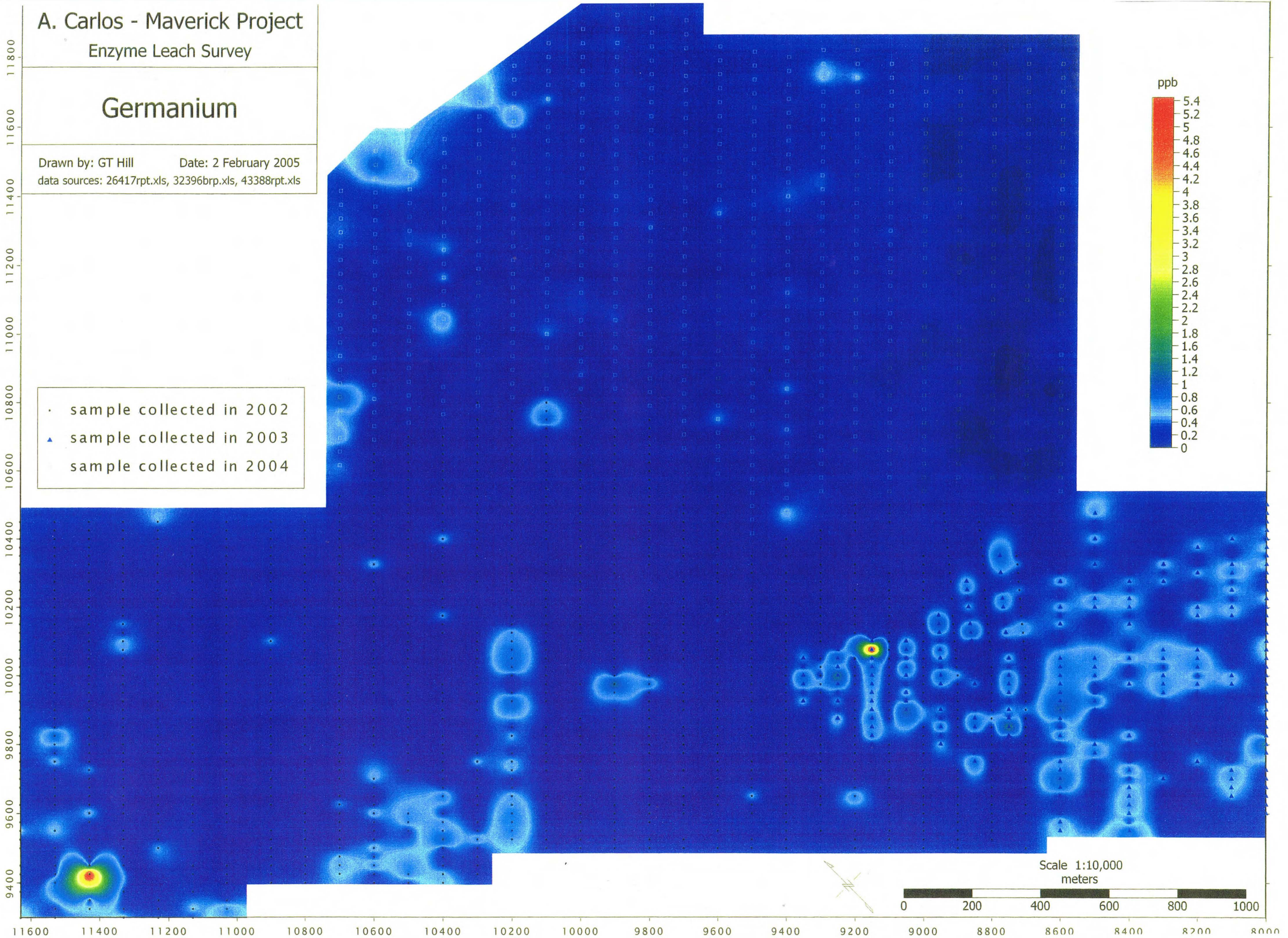
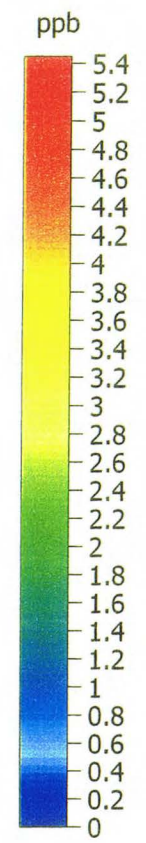


A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Germanium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004

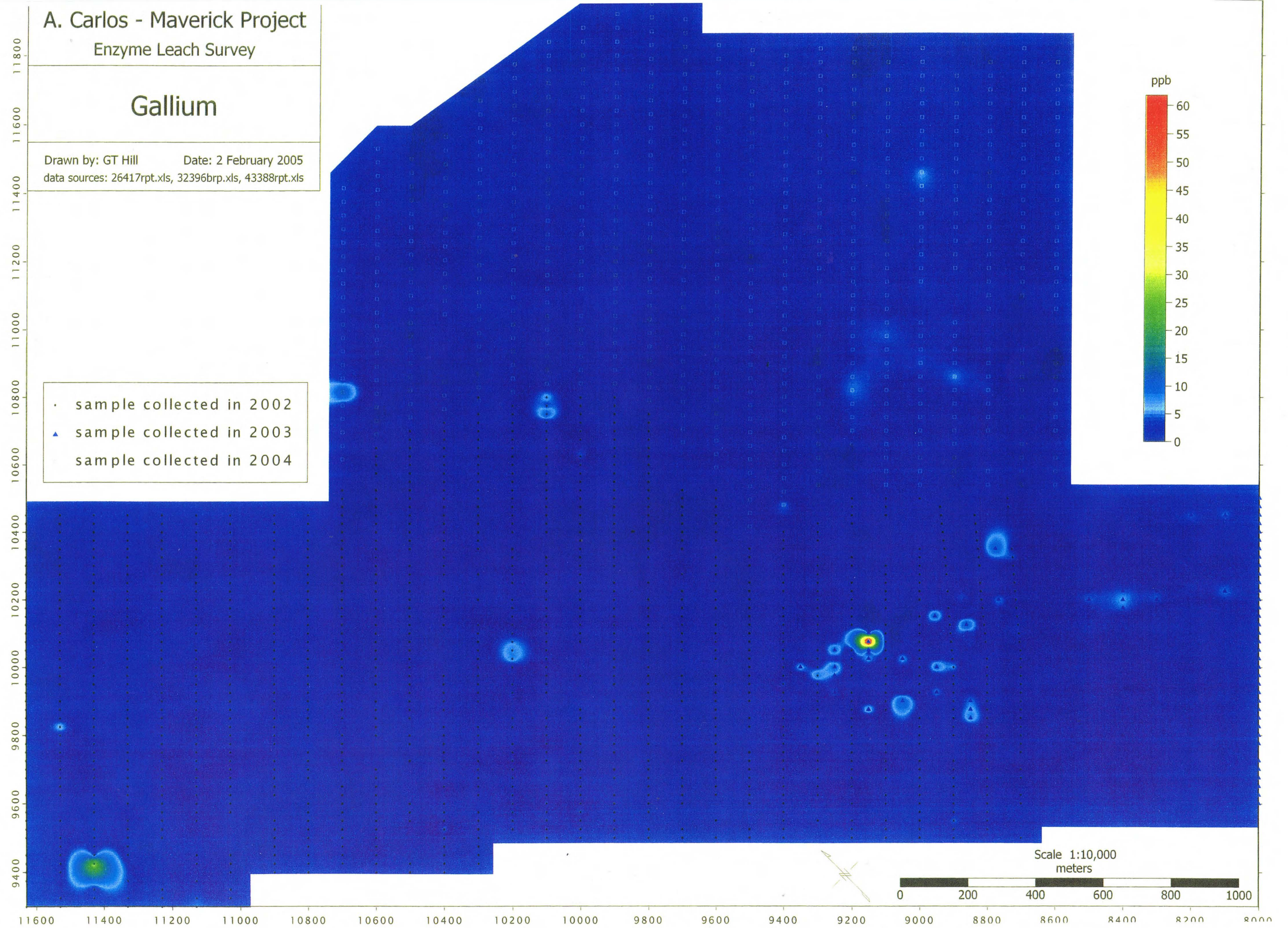
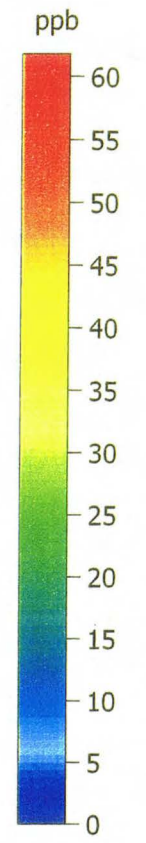


A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Gallium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004

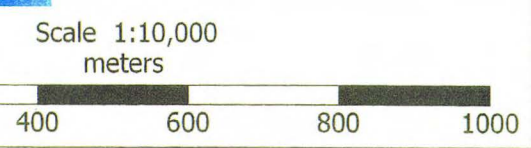
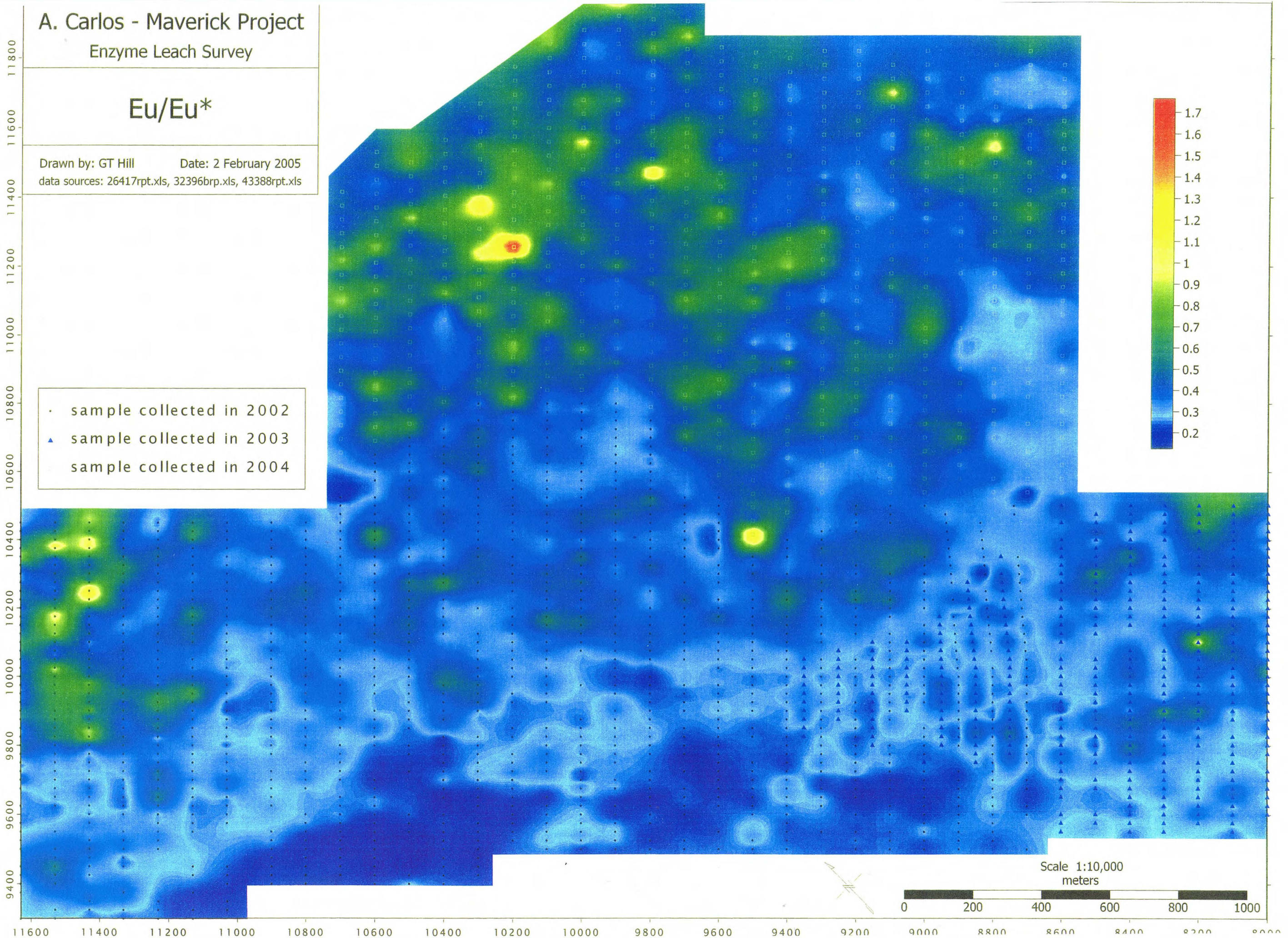
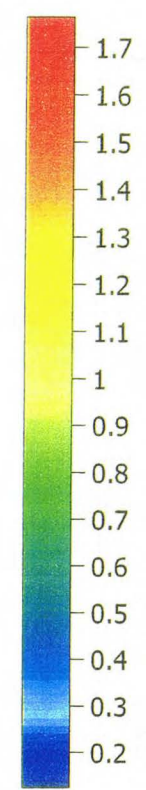


A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Eu/Eu^*

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004

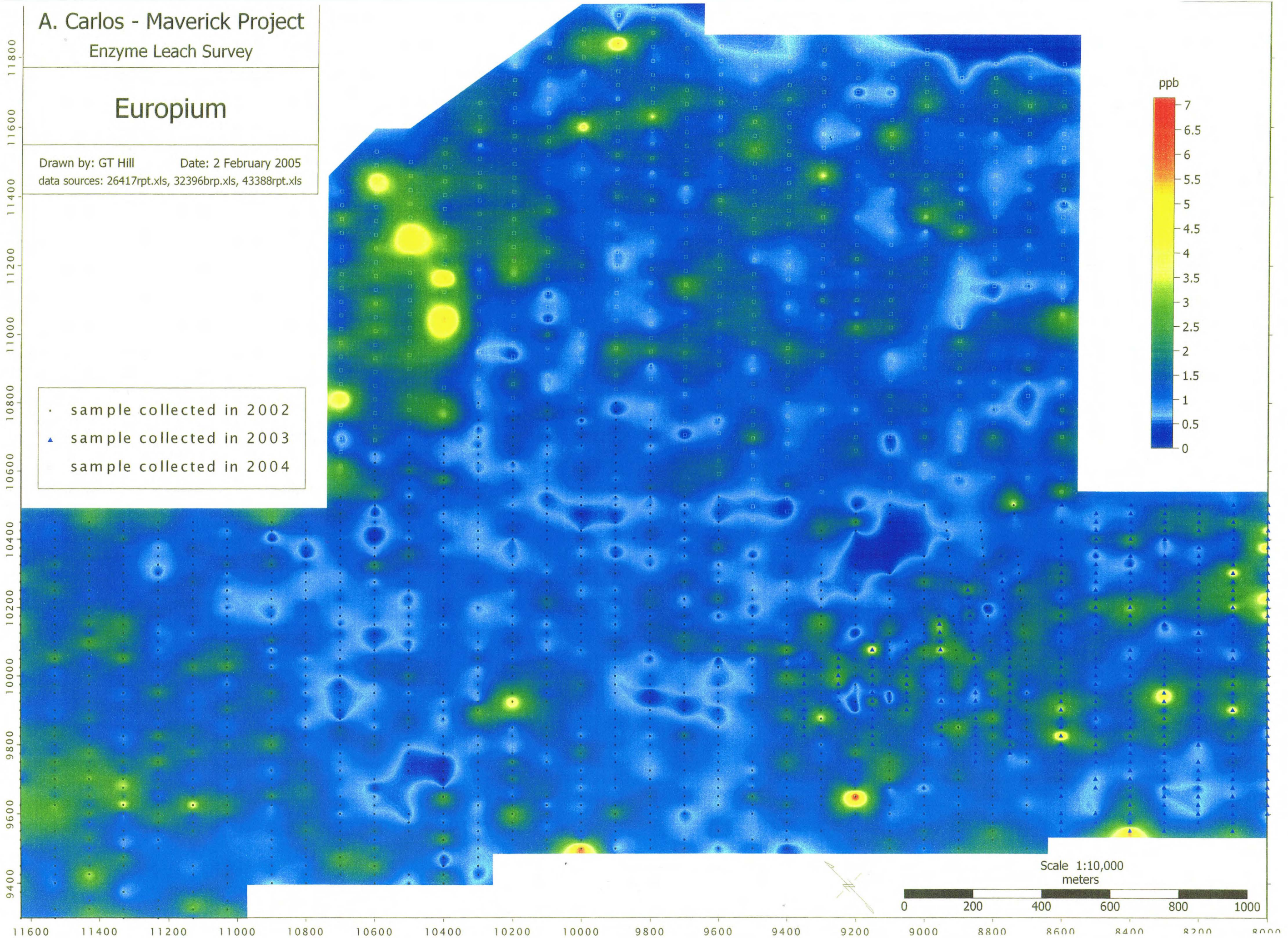
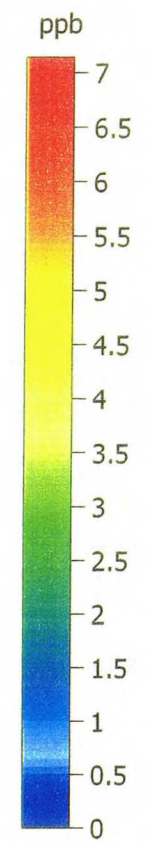


A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Europium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



Scale 1:10,000
meters

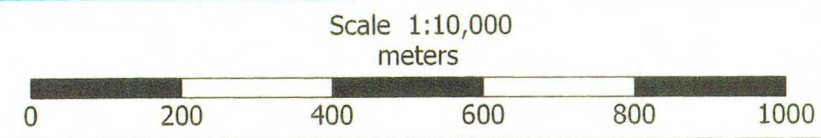
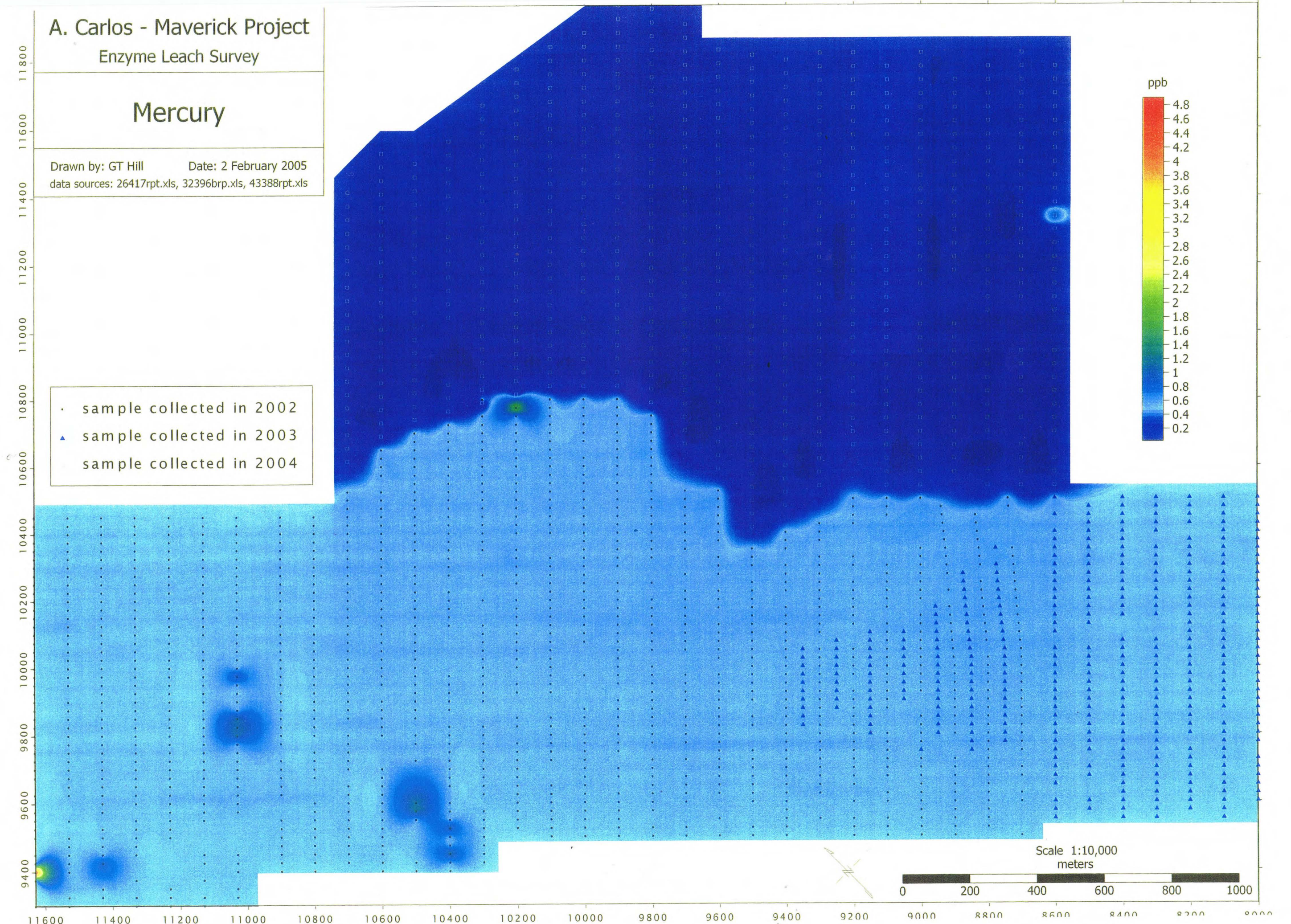
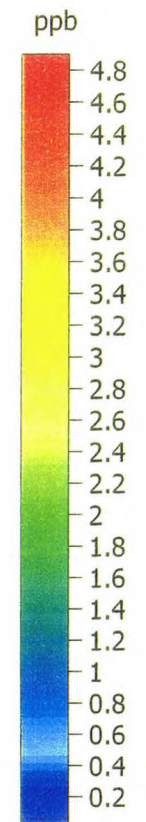
0 200 400 600 800 1000

A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Mercury

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004

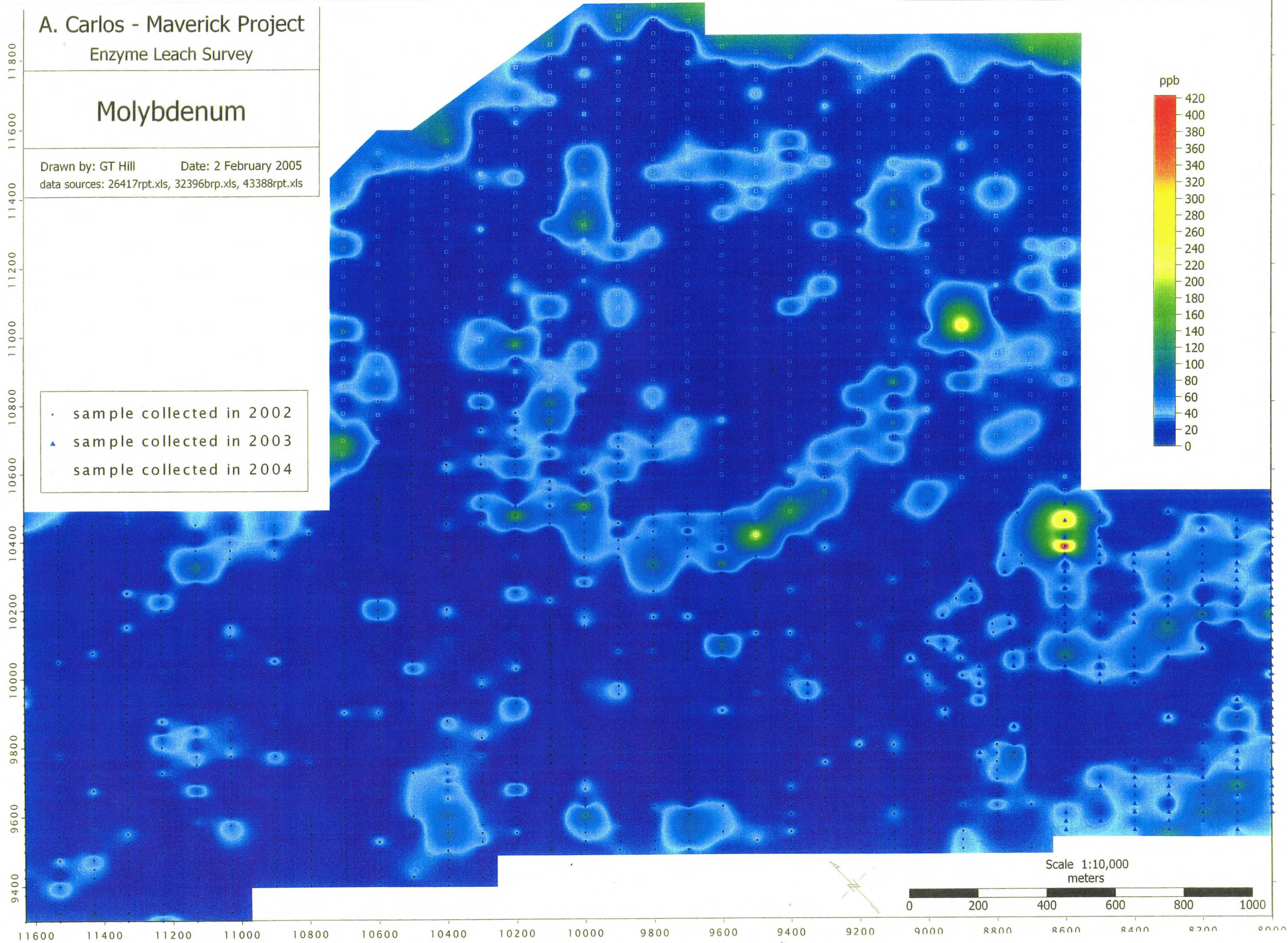
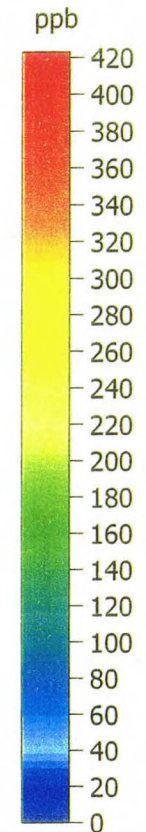


A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Molybdenum

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



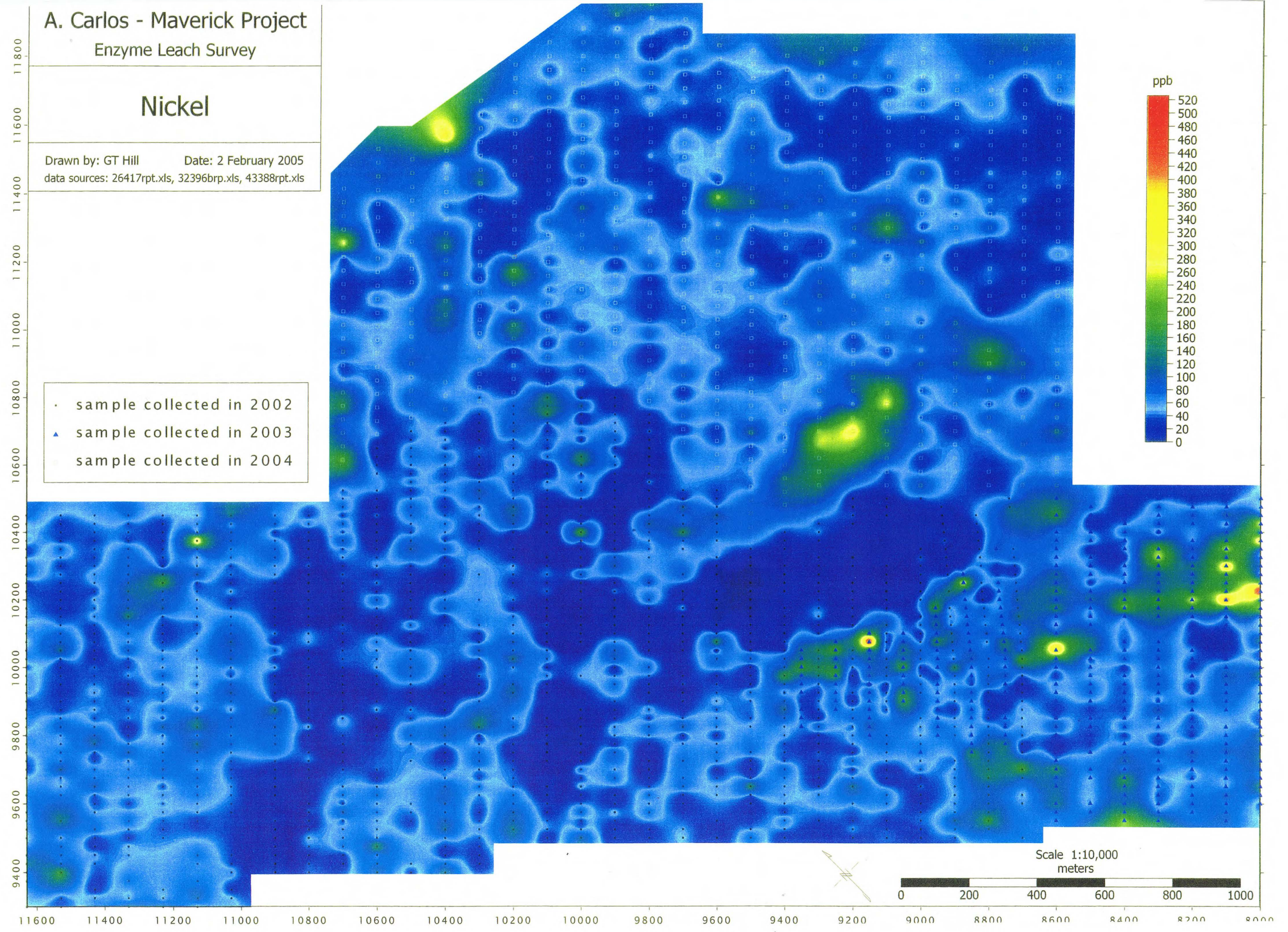
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Nickel

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

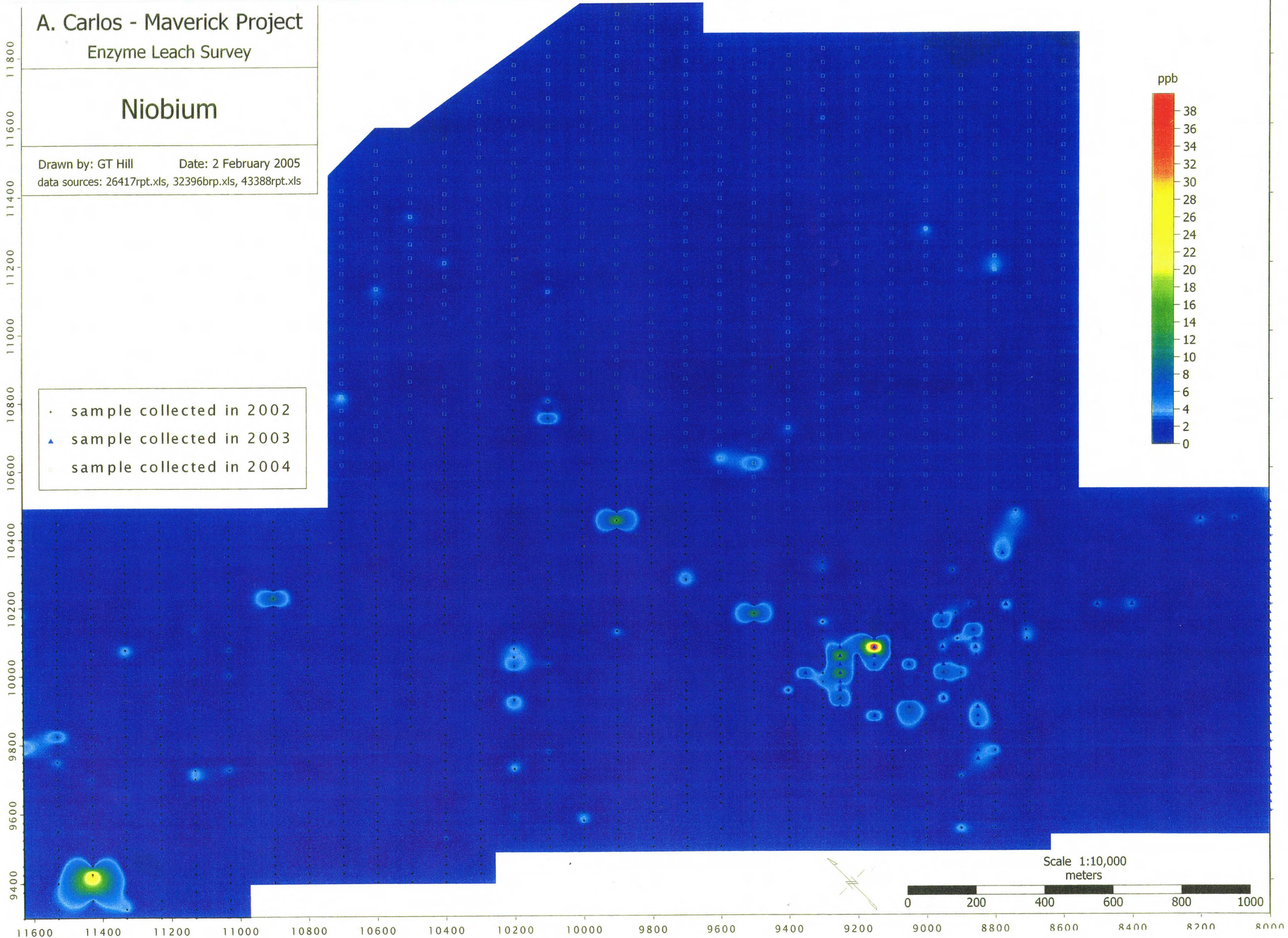
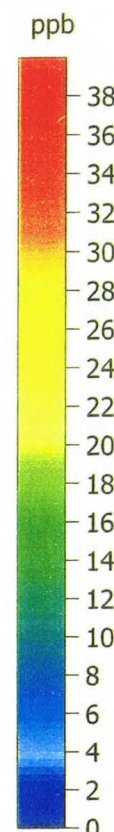
Niobium

Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 2 February 2005

data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



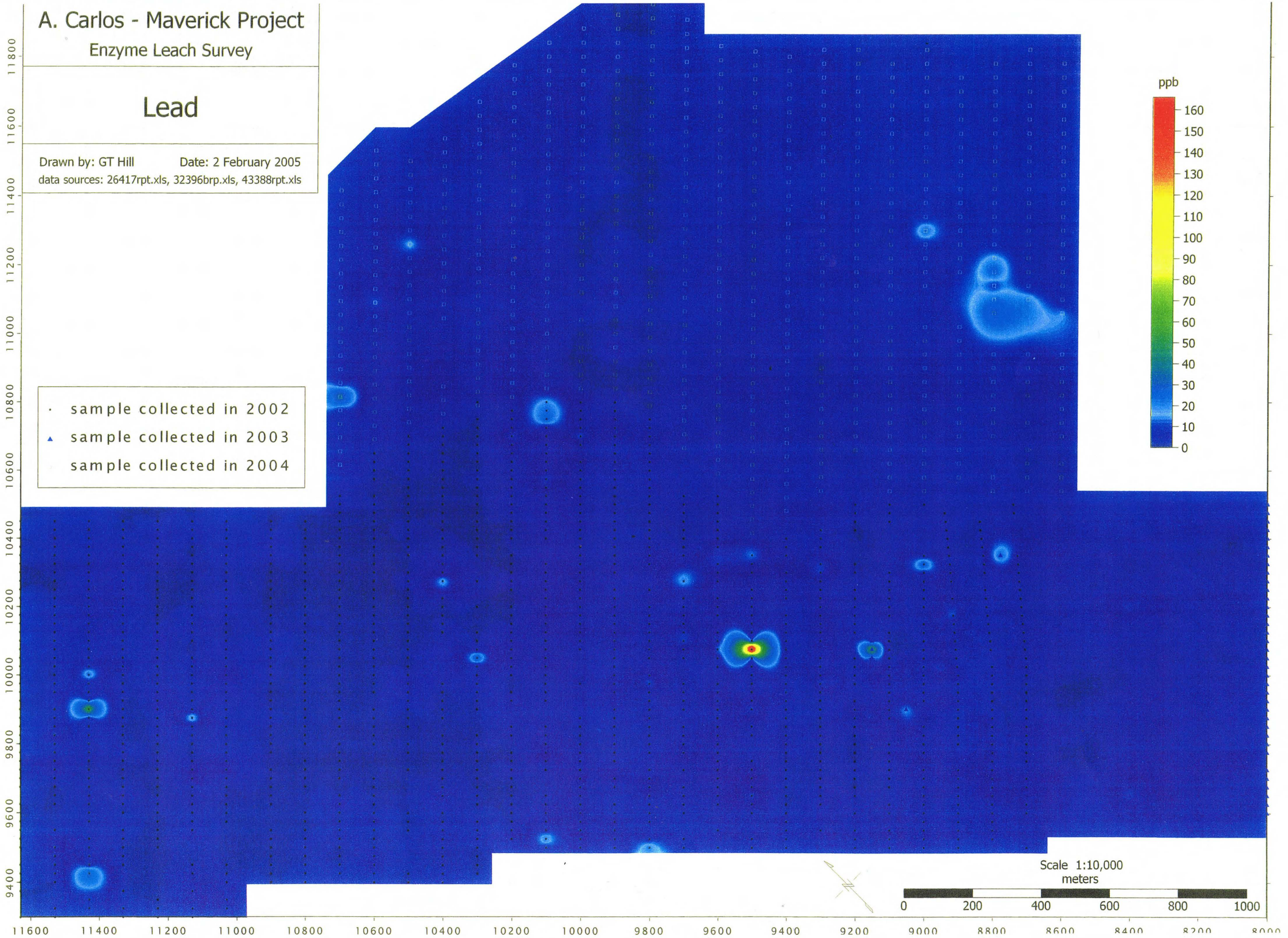
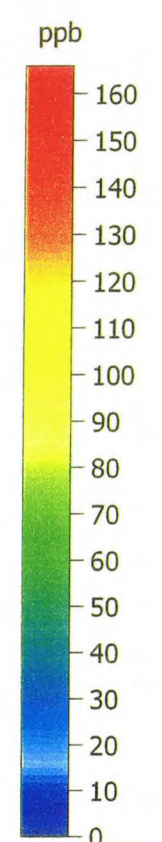
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Lead

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

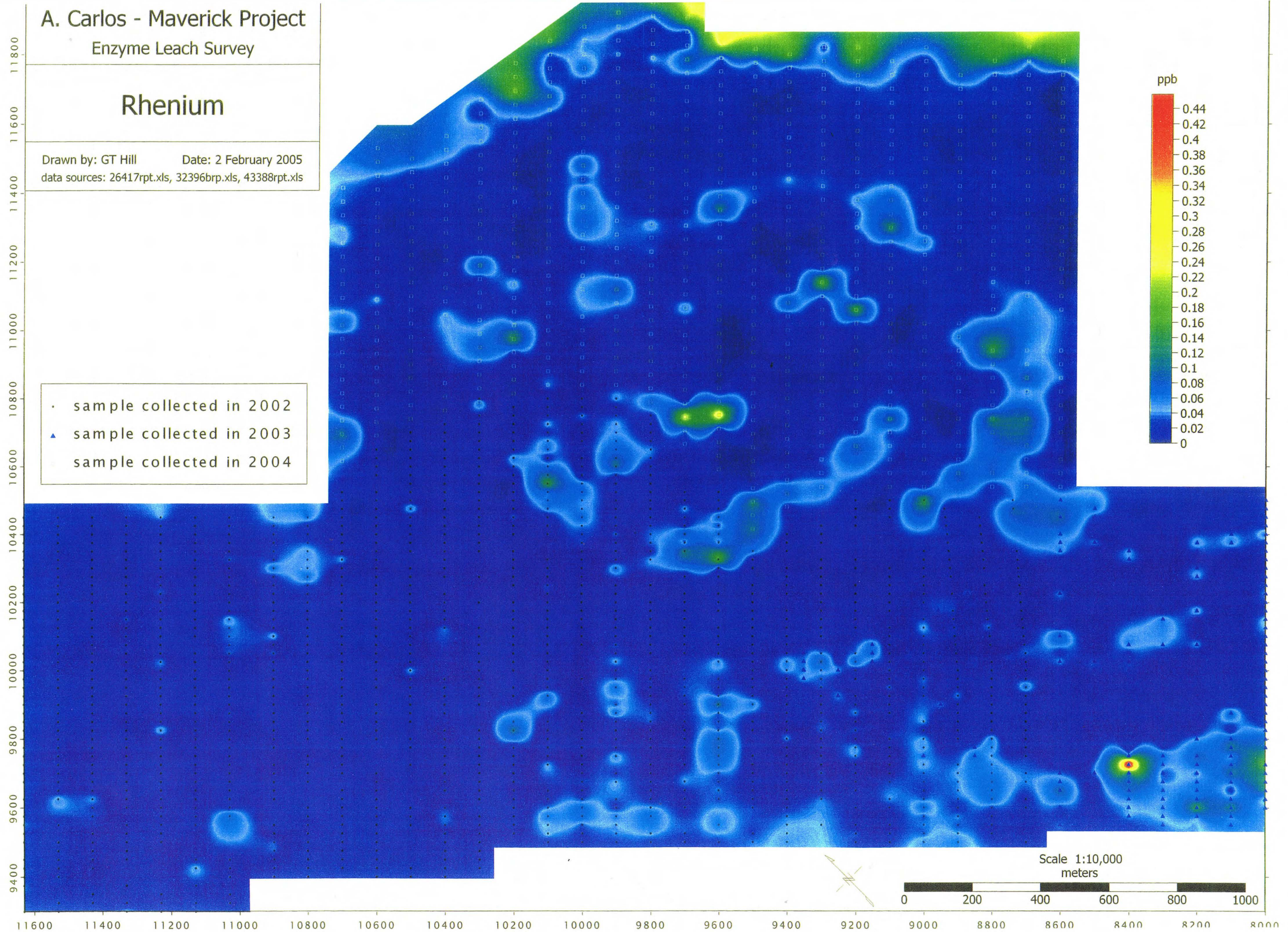
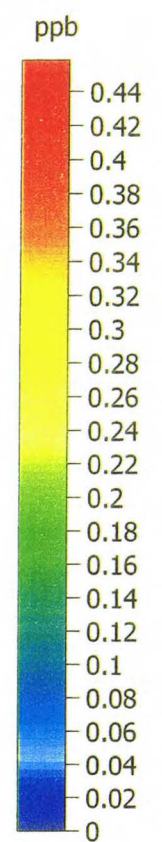
Rhenium

Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 2 February 2005

data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



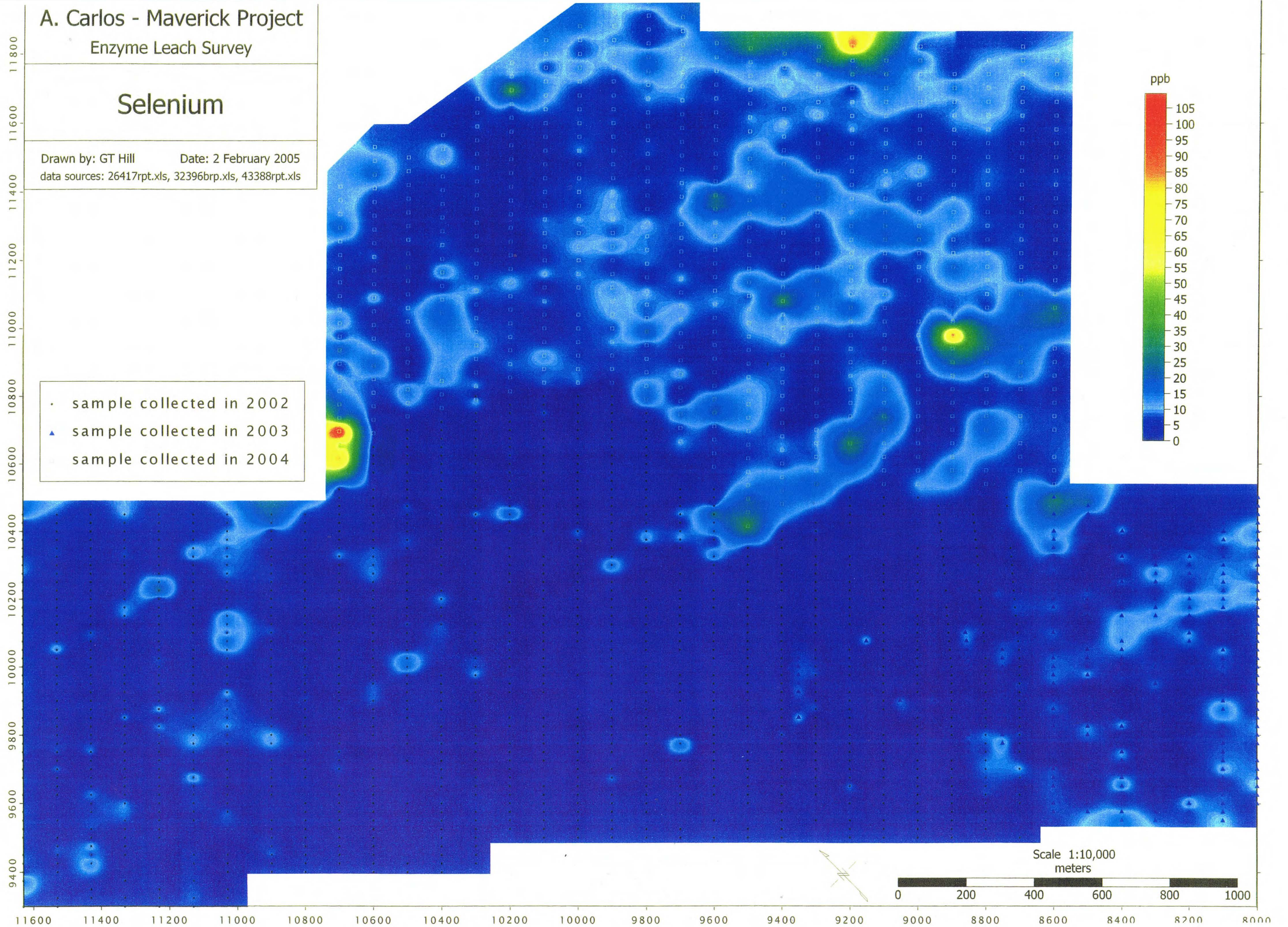
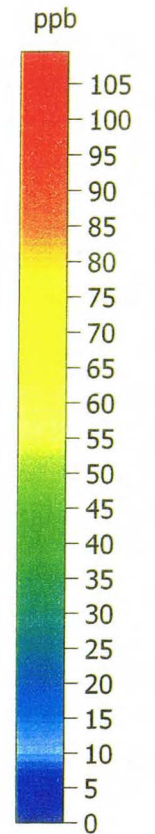
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Selenium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



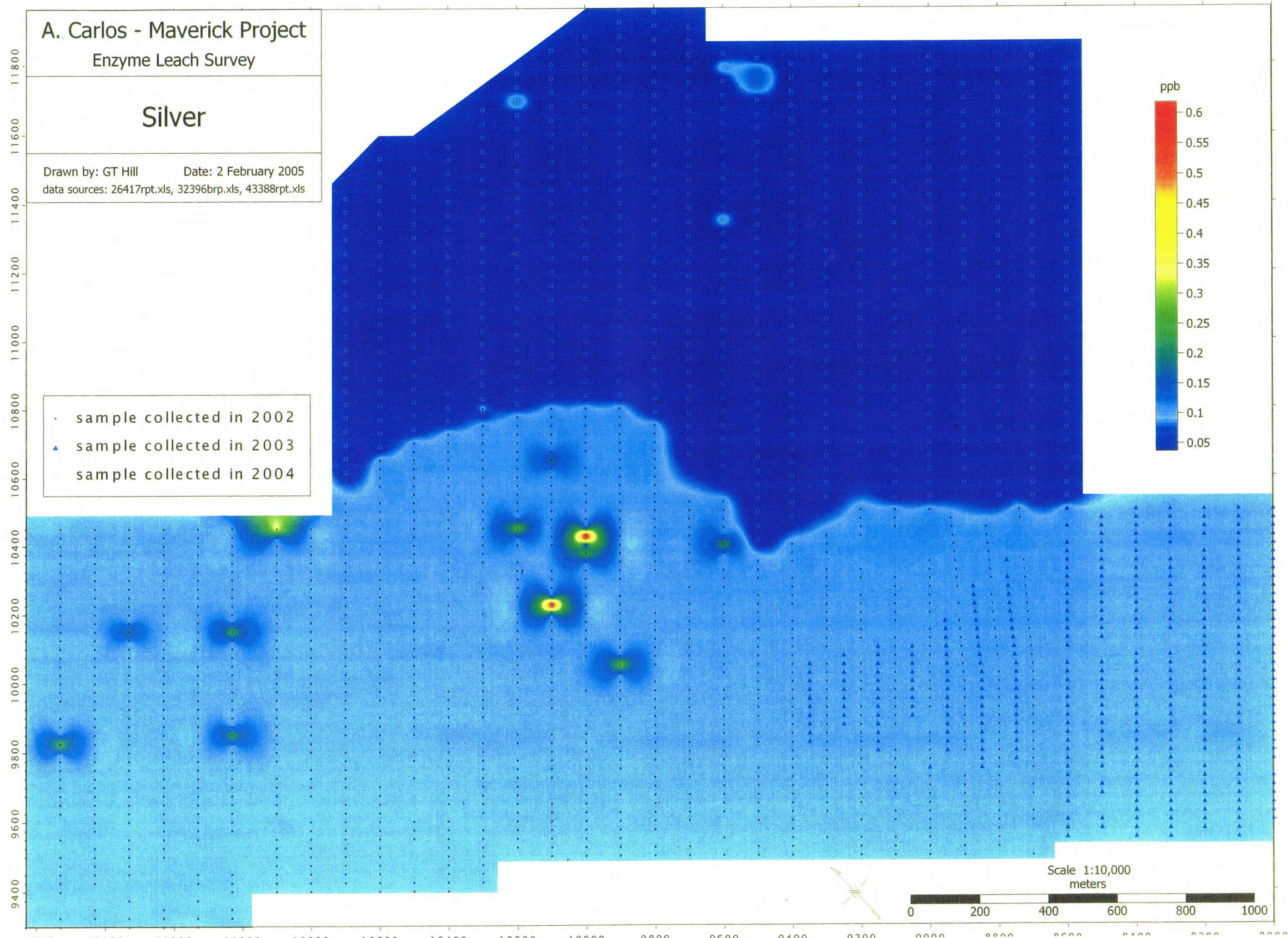
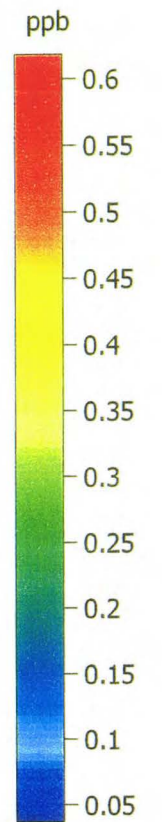
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Silver

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

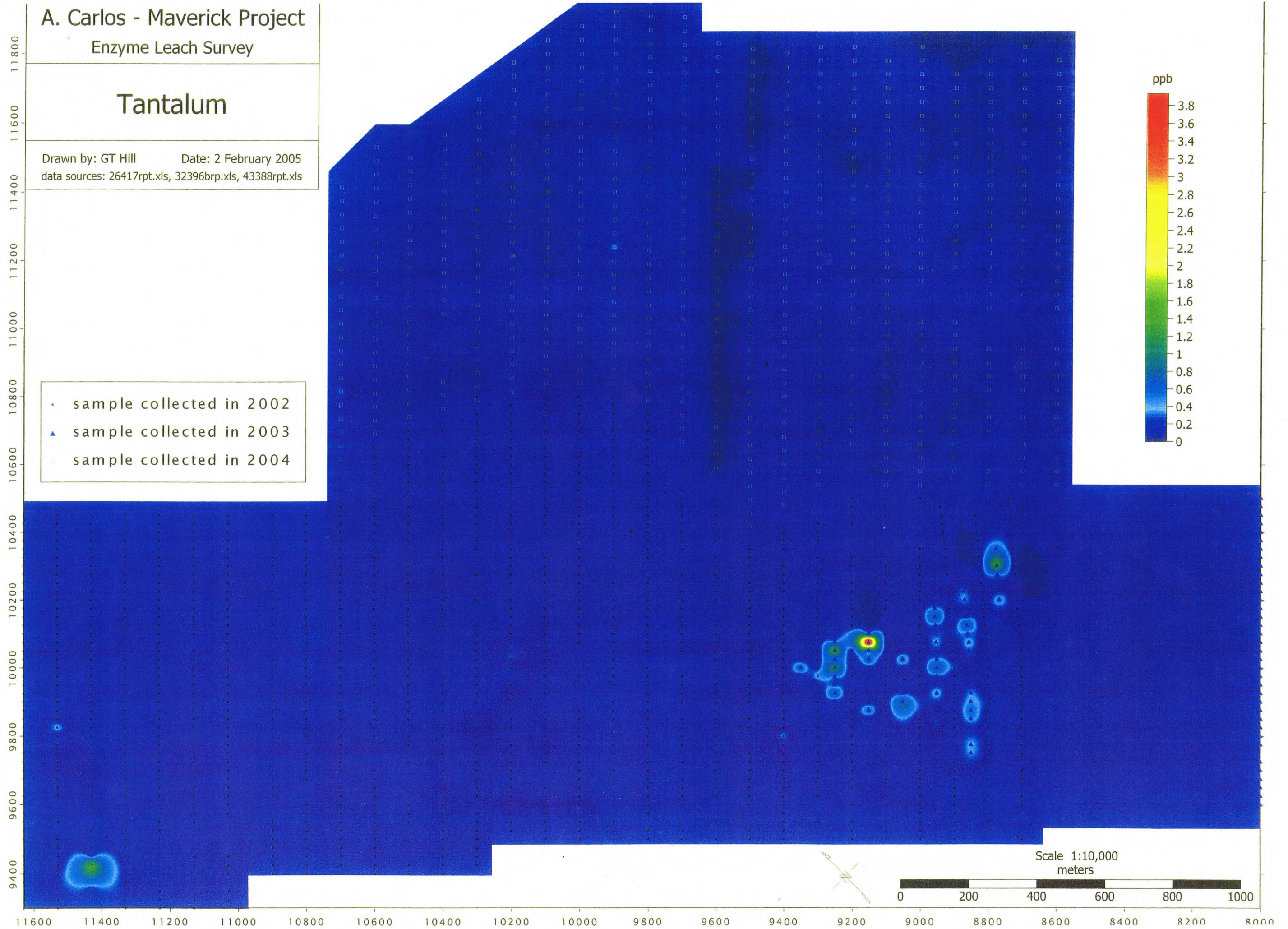
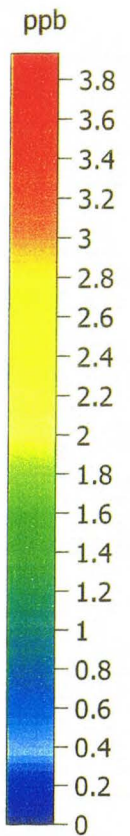
Tantalum

Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 2 February 2005

data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



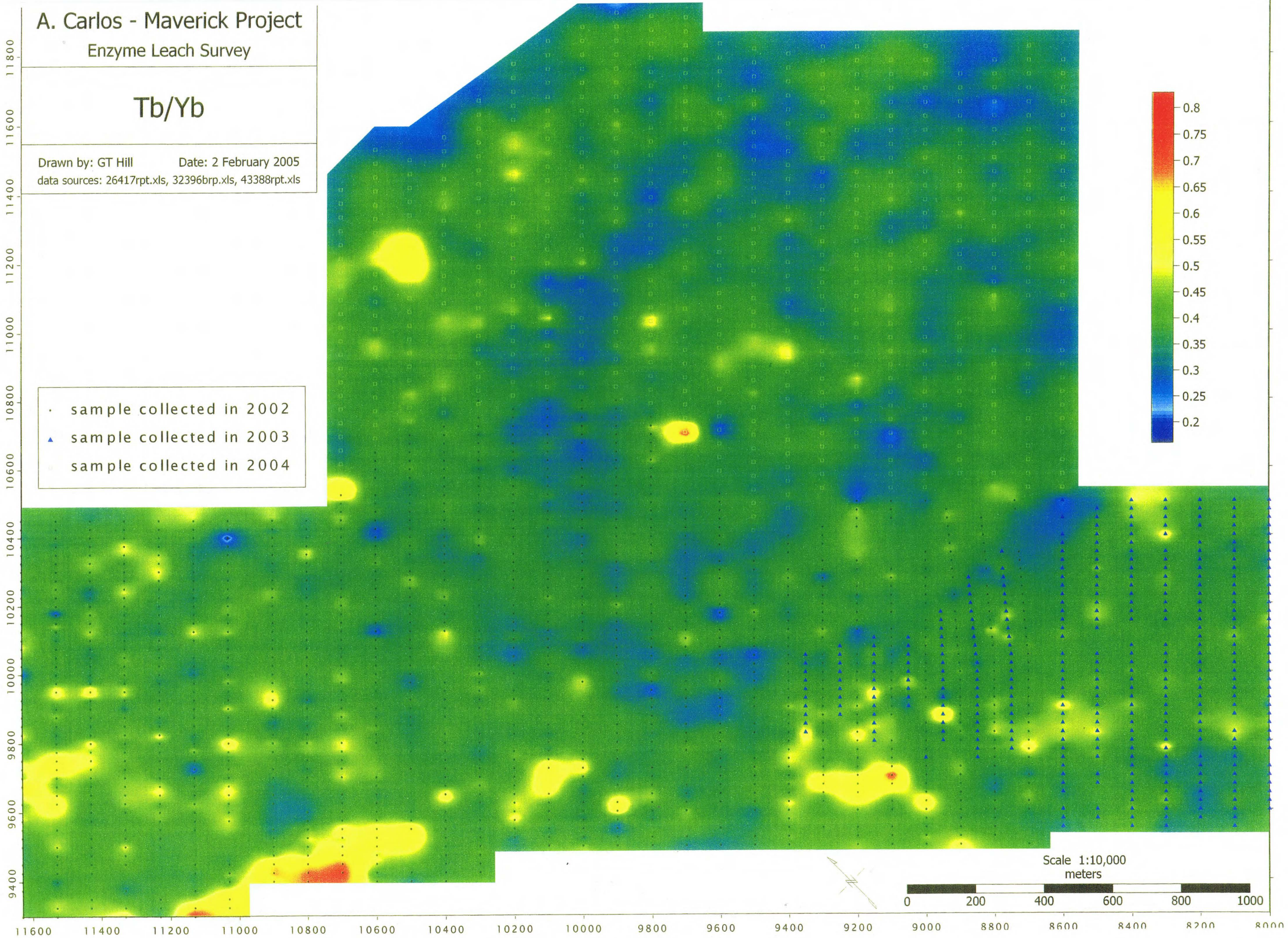
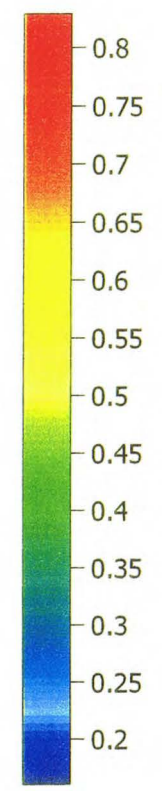
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Tb/Yb

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



Scale 1:10,000
meters



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Enzyme Leach Survey

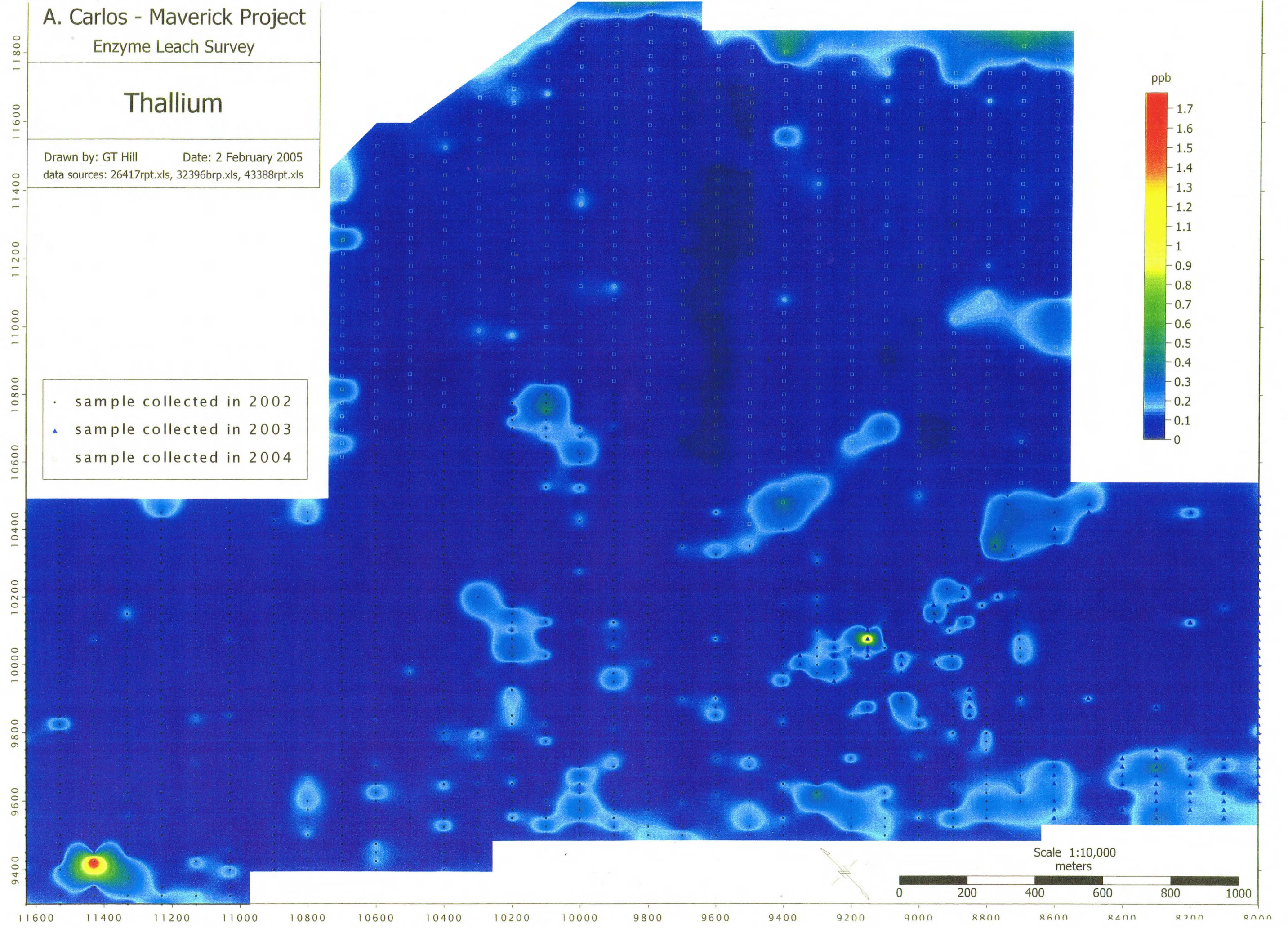
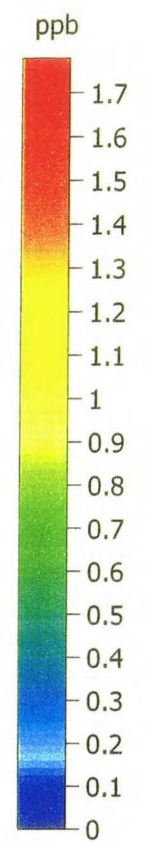
Thallium

Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 2 February 2005

data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004

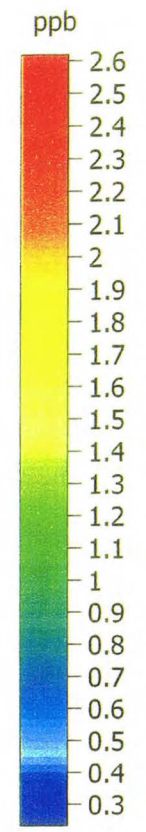


A. Carlos - Maverick Project

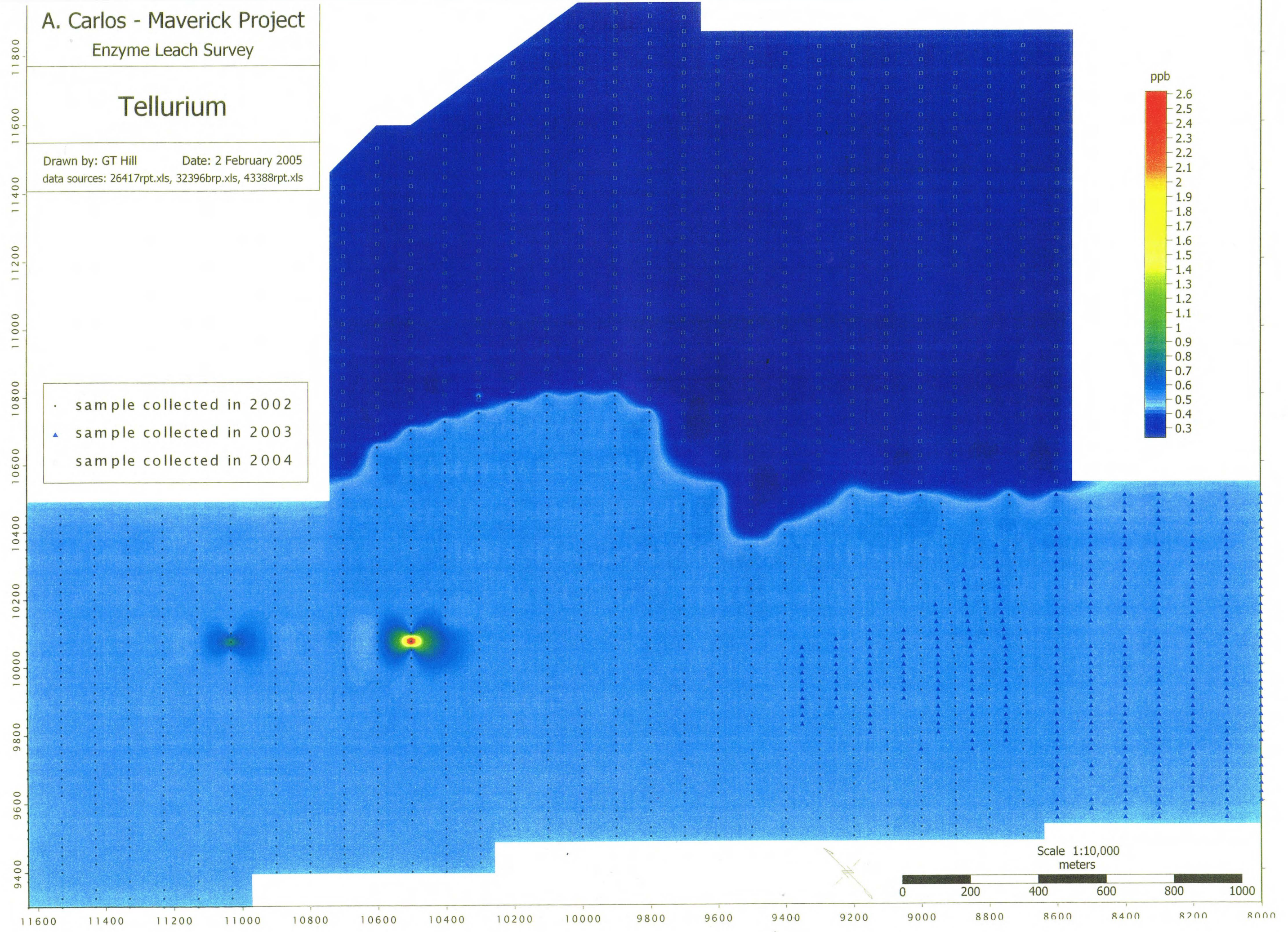
Enzyme Leach Survey

Tellurium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls



- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- sample collected in 2004



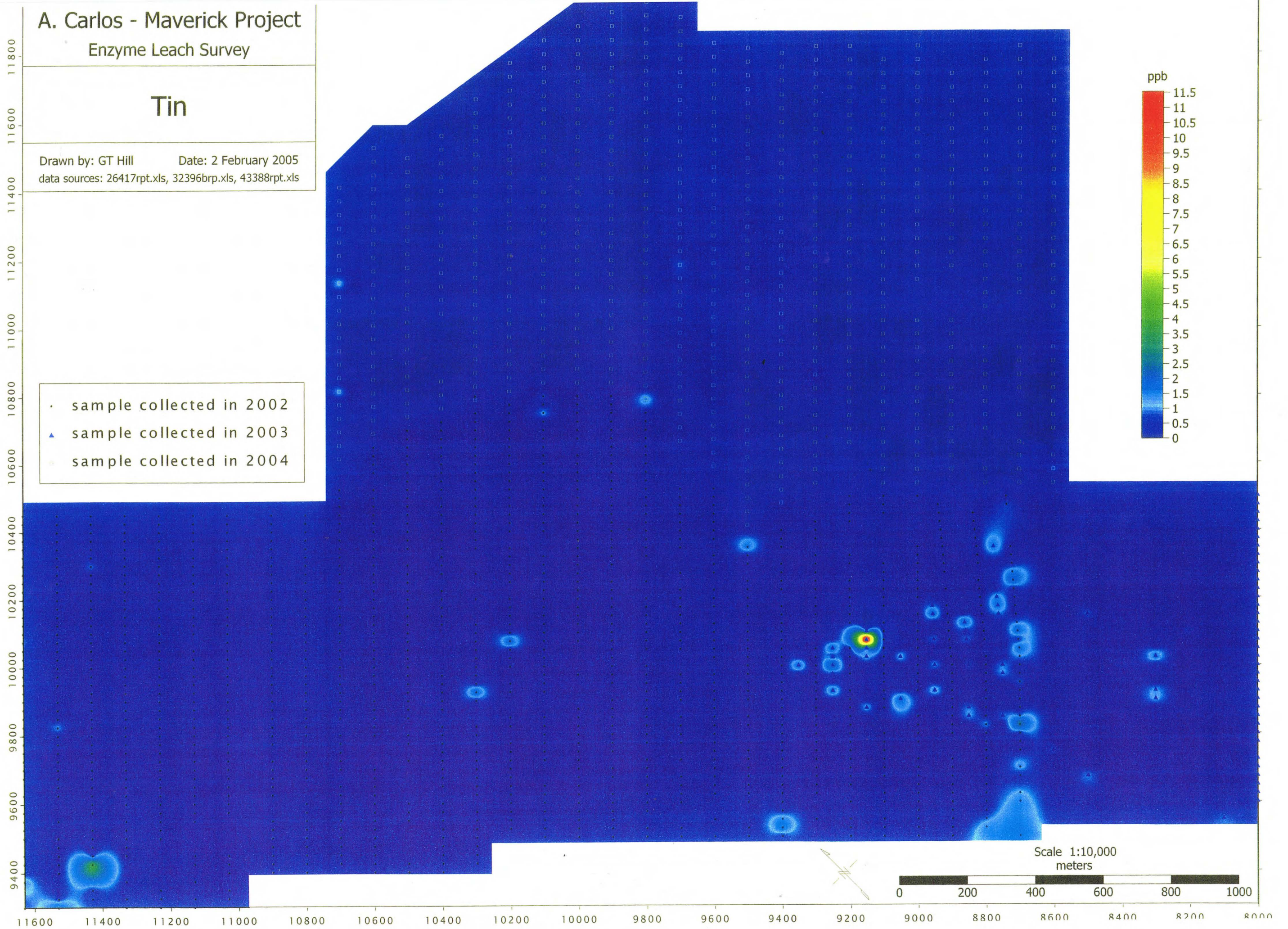
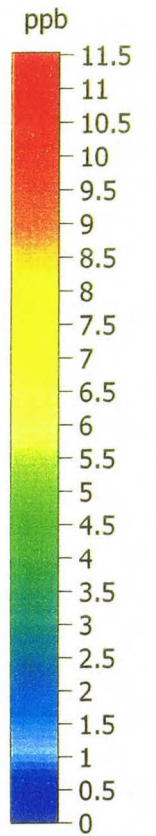
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Tin

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

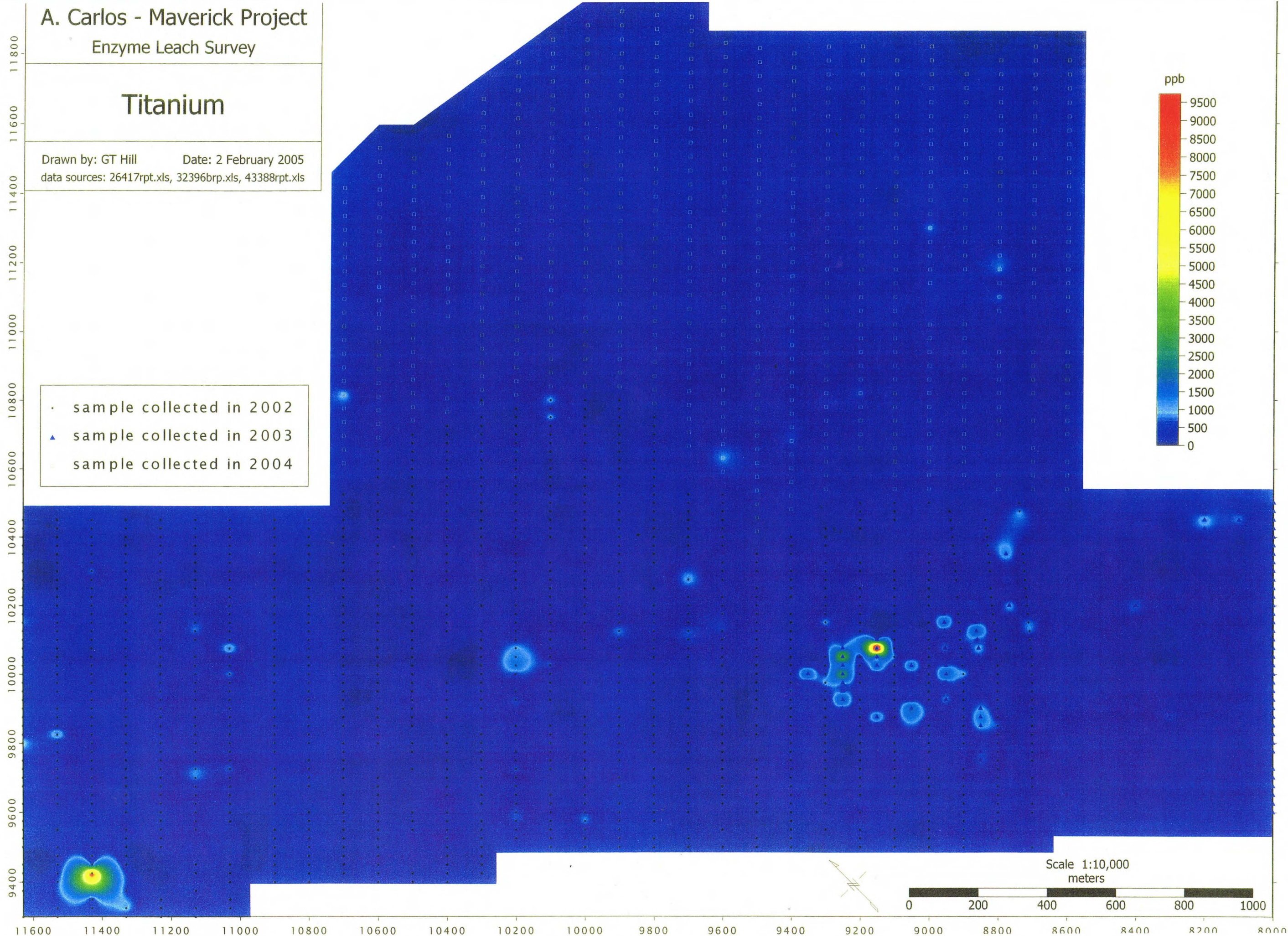
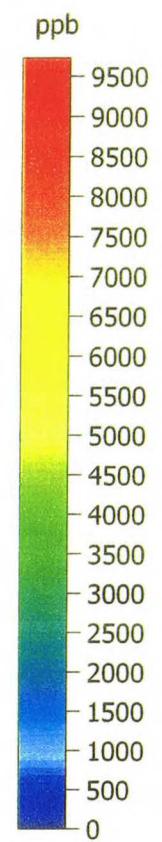
Titanium

Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 2 February 2005

data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

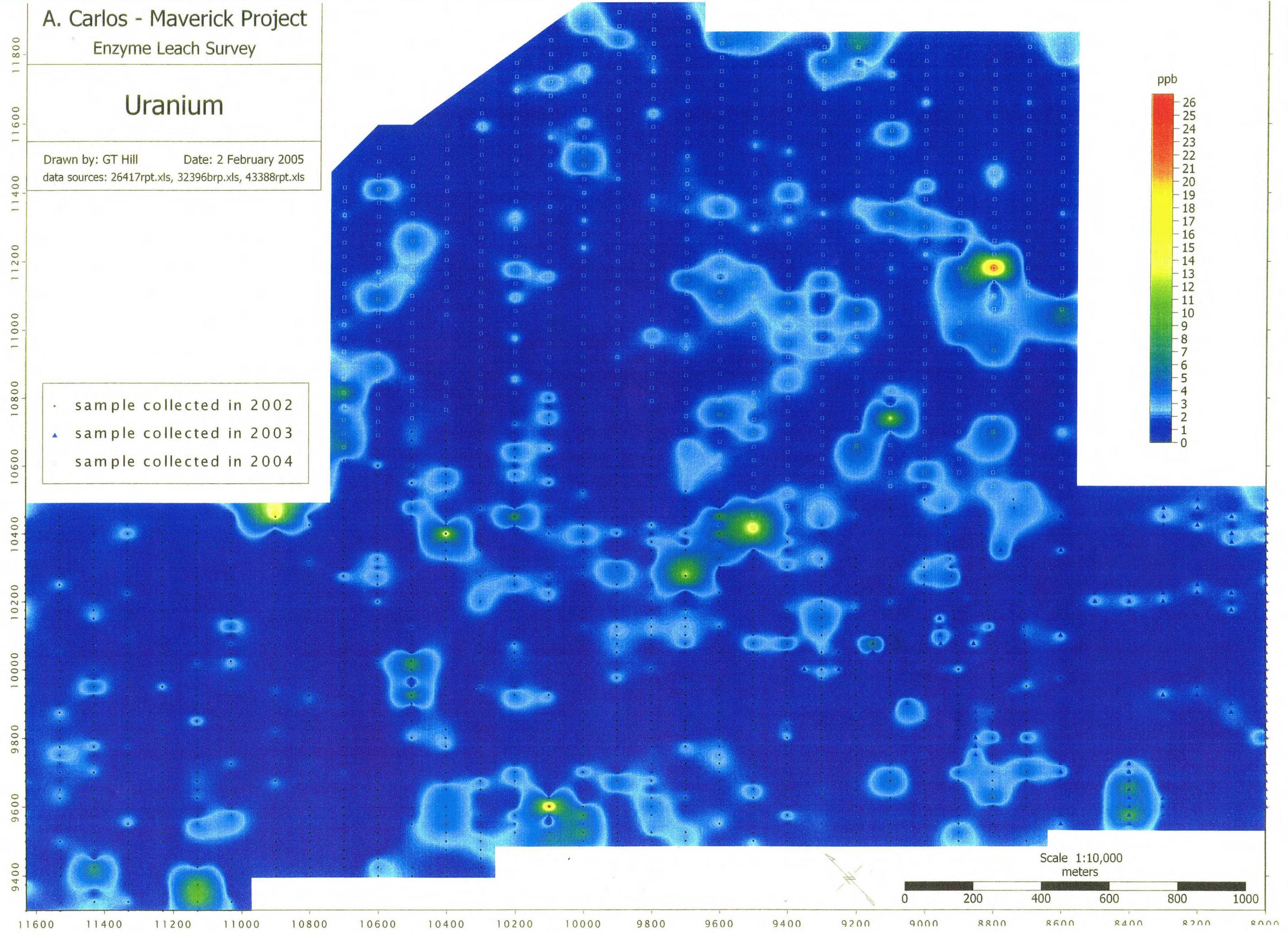
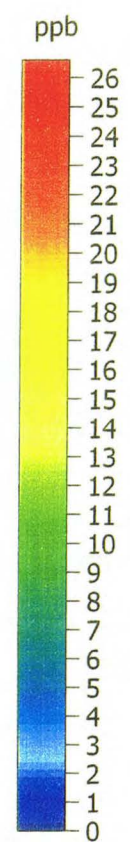
Uranium

Drawn by: GT Hill

Date: 2 February 2005

data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

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- ▲ sample collected in 2003
- ◻ sample collected in 2004



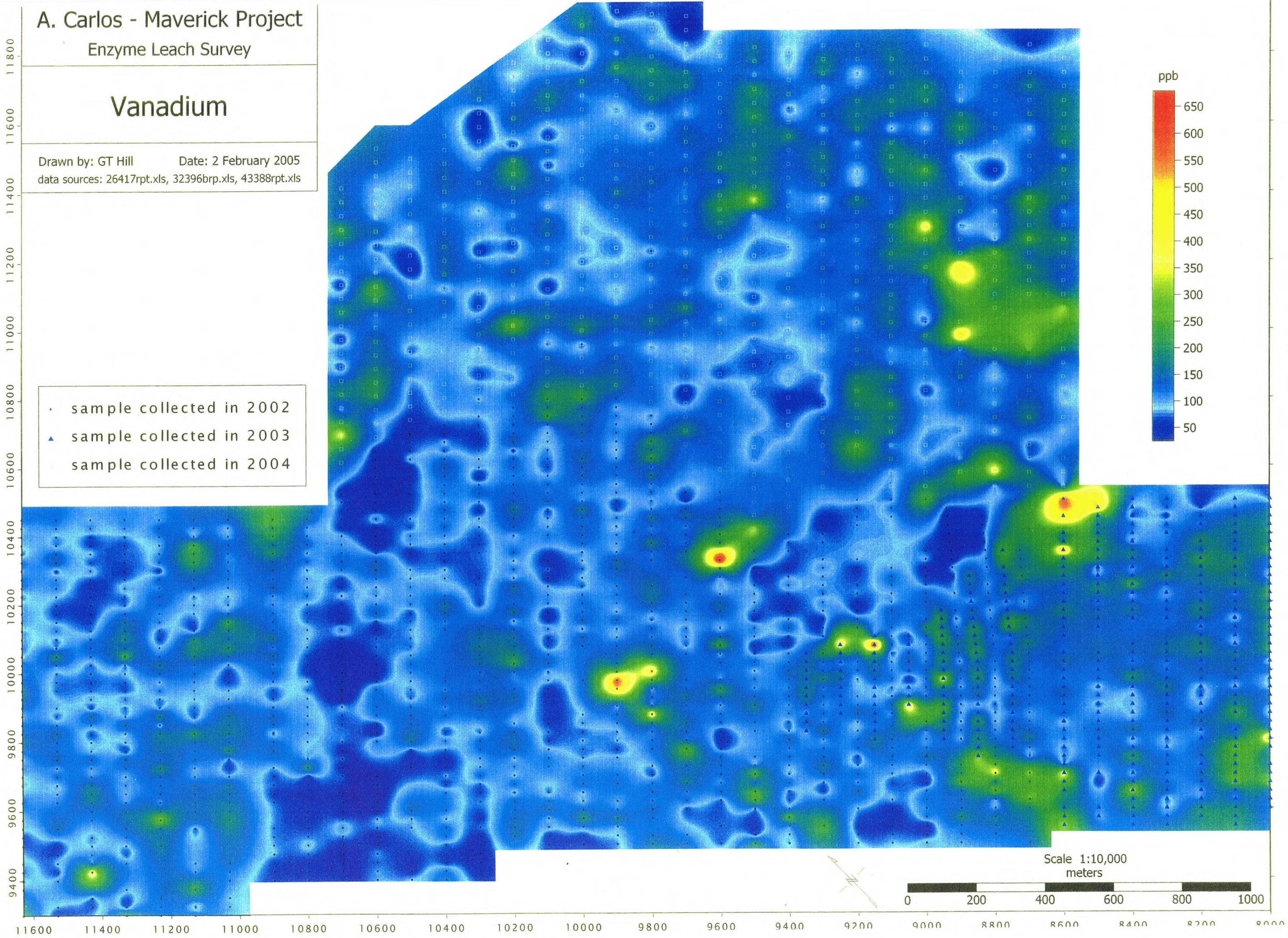
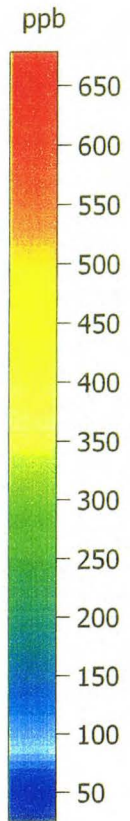
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Vanadium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

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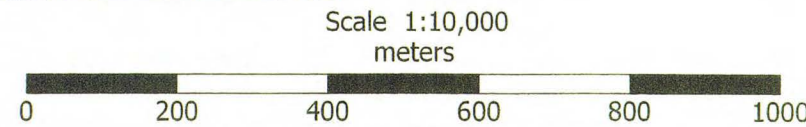
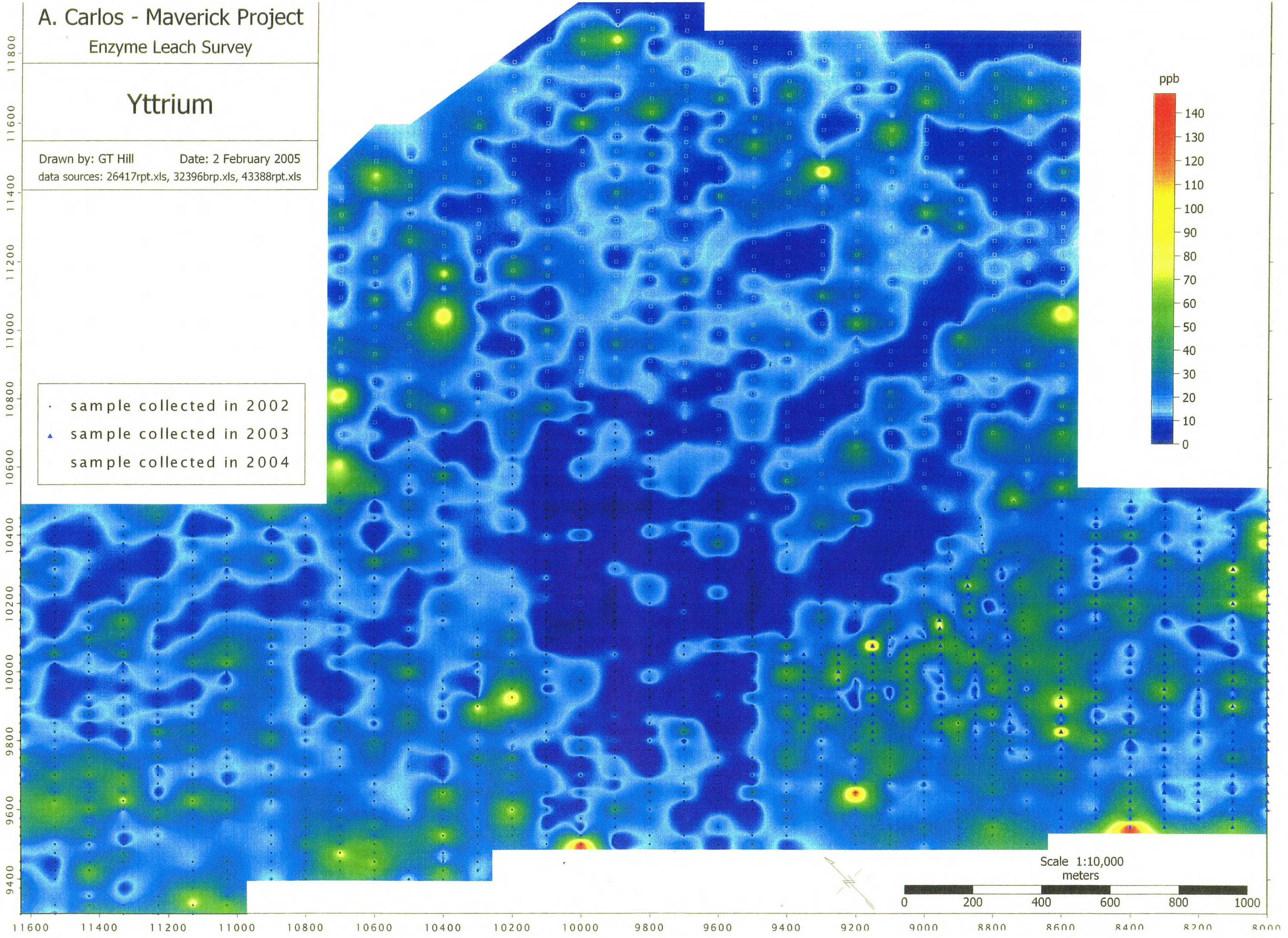
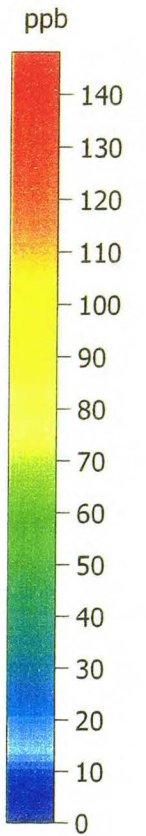
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Enzyme Leach Survey

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Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
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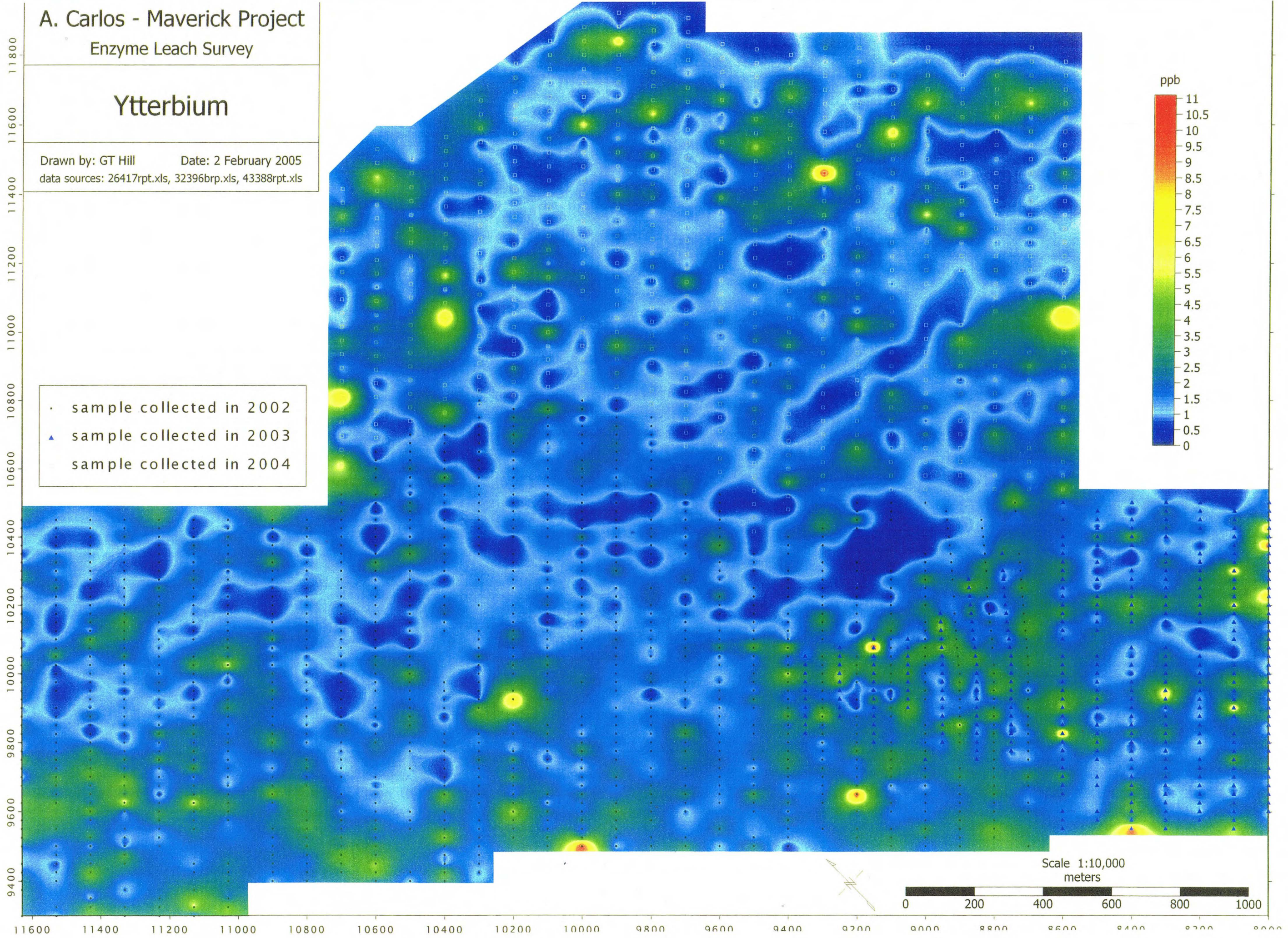
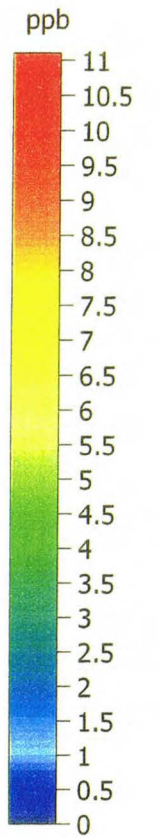
A. Carlos - Maverick Project

Enzyme Leach Survey

Ytterbium

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
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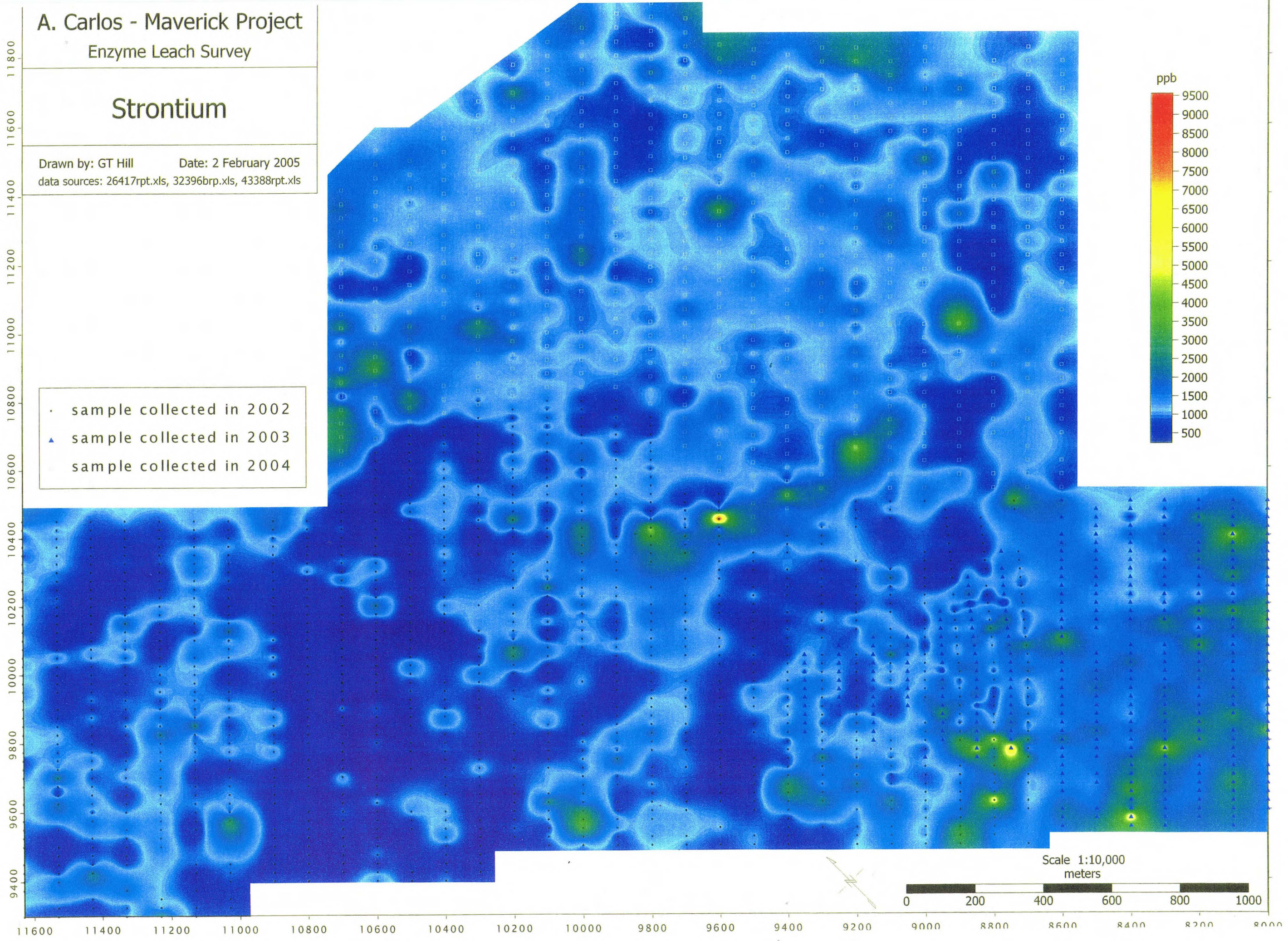
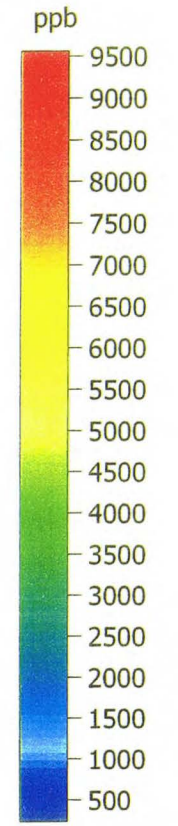


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Enzyme Leach Survey

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Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
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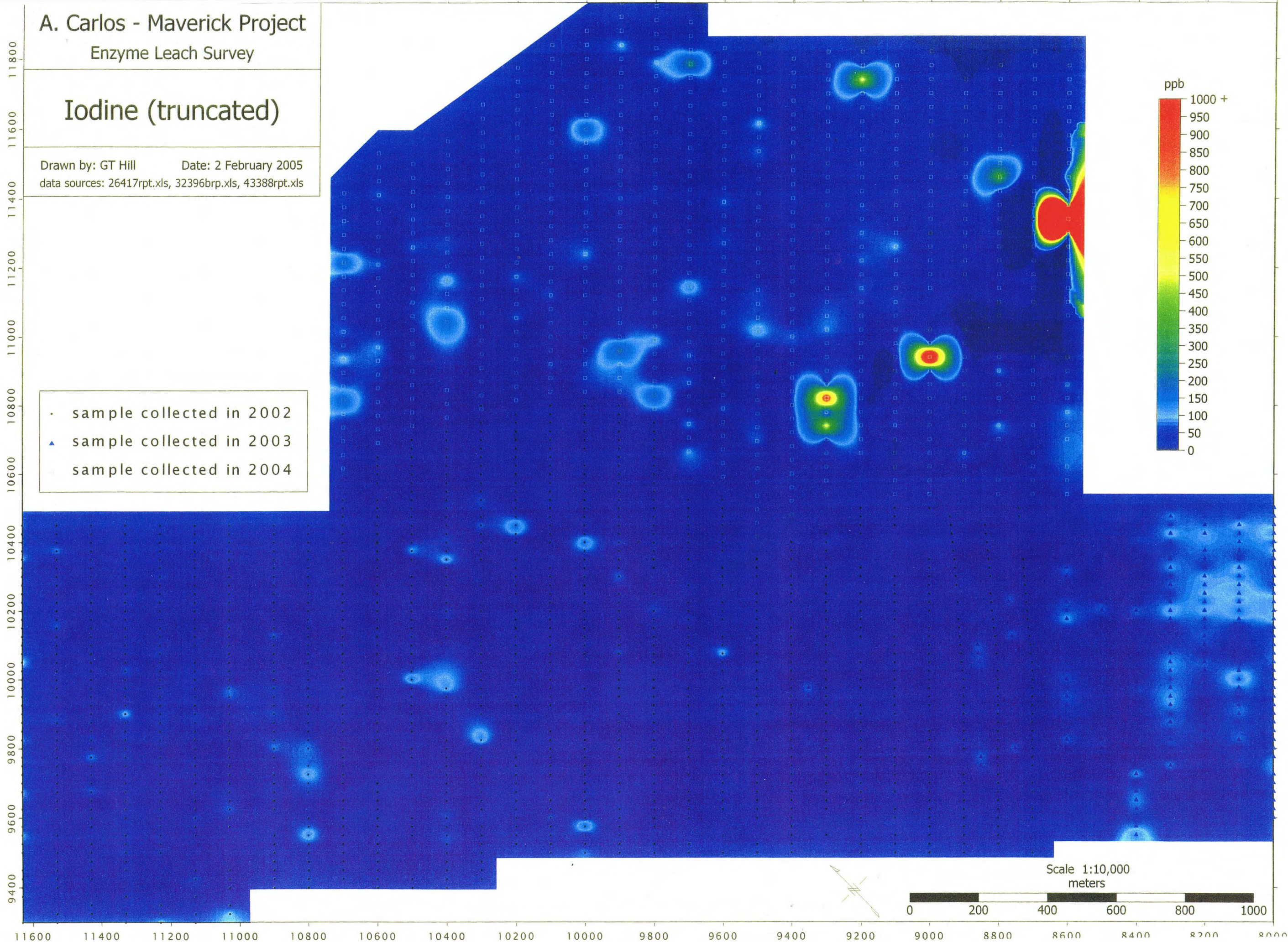
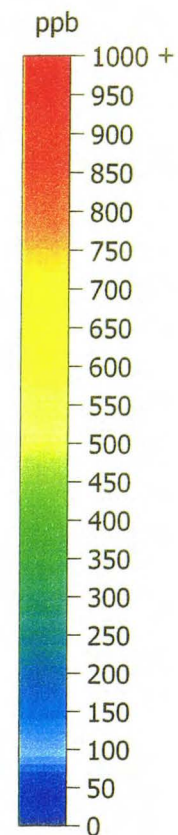


A. Carlos - Maverick Project
Enzyme Leach Survey

Iodine (truncated)

Drawn by: GT Hill Date: 2 February 2005
data sources: 26417rpt.xls, 32396brp.xls, 43388rpt.xls

- sample collected in 2002
- ▲ sample collected in 2003
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Interpretation of Expanded and Infill Sampling Enzyme LeachSM Data for the Maverick Prospect

By: Gregory T. Hill, Consulting Geologist
25 April 2004

Summary

Infill sampling and Enzyme Leach analysis at the Maverick prospect has been undertaken. This new data, combined with the existing data provides considerably better resolution of the Target B oxidation anomaly. In addition, a reinterpretation of an area between Targets B and C has been undertaken. This area, referred to as Target D herein, hosts a robust oxidation anomaly and drilling is recommended to test this target. Both the Target B and Target D areas appear to exist at structural and/or lithologic contacts where north-trending structures and/or lithologies intersect northwest-trending ones.

Introduction

Infill and extension of the original Maverick soil survey (see 28 March 2003 report) was conducted by A. Carlos in the Fall of 2003 (Figure 1). The author has not visited the property. An additional 354 samples were collected and analyzed by Enzyme LeachSM (EL) at Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario, and final data were reported as: Enzyme Leach Job # A03-2396 (file: 32396BRP.xls) on 6 April 2004. These new data were combined with the original data for a total of 1546 soil samples.

Some difficulties were encountered when merging the two data sets primarily due to variations in background and anomaly contrast between the two. Several elements, including gold, are affected by this. The possible causes of this disparity were investigated. Possible causes are: (1) inconsistencies in sampling procedure, (2) natural seasonal/climatic variations, (3) differences/inconsistencies in sample preparation/storage, and (4) differences/inconsistencies in analytical procedures. Although none of these factors can be ruled out as a component of the cause, some are more likely than others.

The original sample set was received on 10 December 2002 and results were reported 7 February 2003. The follow-up samples were received 29 October 2003 and reported 5 December 2003 (a revised report was issued on 6 April 2004 but contains no changes other than recalculated gold from the 5 December 2003 report). Factor 1 is unlikely to have introduced the variation because the sampling during both periods was completed by A. Carlos and the same methods were utilized to sample similar soil materials during both sampling periods. Furthermore, the sampling for each period was completed in the same season (Autumn) of two consecutive years.

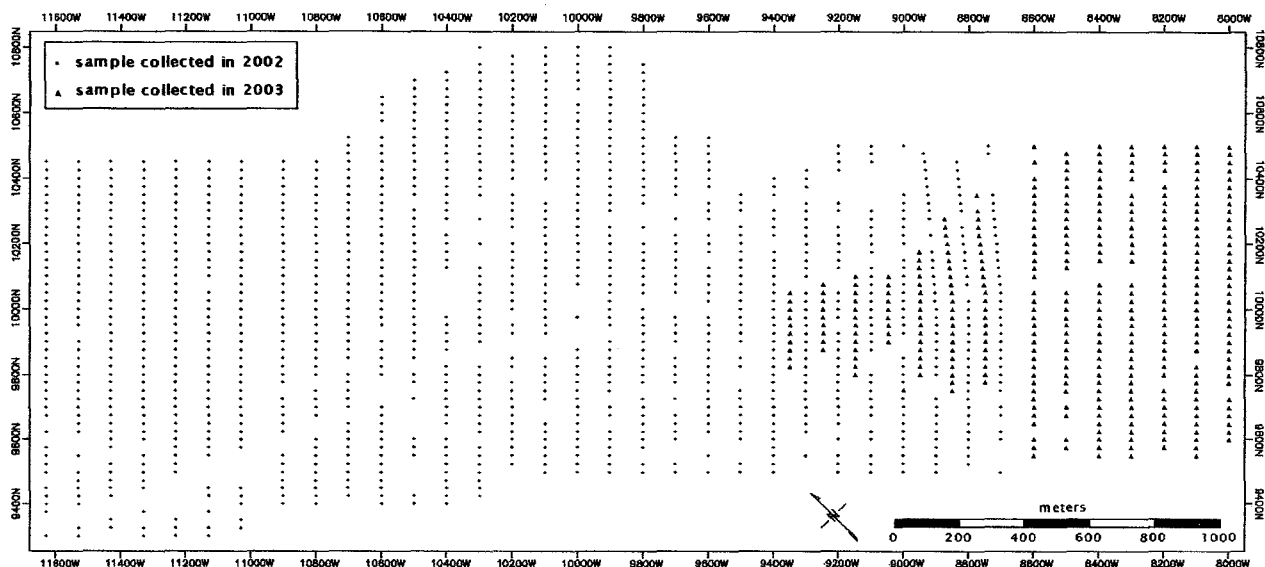


Figure 1. Sample location map showing samples collected in the original 2003 soil survey and infill and extension samples collected in 2004.

Although seasonal variability does occur with selective extraction soil surveys, the level of variability in this study for many elements, including gold, is extreme relative to numerous other studies that the author has worked on or is otherwise aware of. Therefore the influence of factor 2 also appears to be small. Nonetheless, the influence of factor 2 is unknown and could be important.

Factors 3 and 4 are the most likely causes of background and anomaly variability between the two data sets. These were investigated in depth. Differences in sample preparation and storage, factor 3, may have influenced the results. The variations between the two data sets could occur if there was significant variation in the times between sample collection and sample preparation and/or leaching and reading of the sample. It is known that soil samples devolatilize over time. This has been confirmed many times by various methods, including measuring headspace gas above soil samples and by reanalyzing samples that have been archived. In fact, during the investigation into the current problem, a subset of the original samples was re-leached and rerun. As expected, these one year-old samples yielded lower values in most oxidation suite elements and several others than they did when originally analyzed, thus confirming that devolatilization is occurring within the Maverick soil samples. Factor 4 is a likely contributor to the problem. A change in laboratory personnel occurred between the release of the original data set and the release of the follow-up data. It appears likely that changes in analytical procedure may have adversely influenced the results of the second data set. A discussion of potential pitfalls would be complex and is beyond the scope of this report. However, it is suspected that this factor was a strong contributor to the problem.

Several normalization techniques were tested. However, except for gold, the normalization procedures were unsatisfactory and it was decided to plot the raw data sets together and account

for the variations between data sets visually when interpreting the plots. The corrugation effect present among some elements reflects the background variations between the two data sets and not natural patterns present at the surface or within the underlying geology. Thus, the interpretation of many patterns require recognition of the differences in background and anomalous values between the two data sets. Fortunately, when these differences are accounted for, the continuity of patterns between the two data sets is quite good.

Based on element correlations and known elemental associations, ratios of a number of elements were calculated and plotted. Some of these are effective at resolving the merging problem while others are not. In addition to an approach to solving the merging problem, some ratios effectively reveal patterns that tend to be much more subtle or nonexistent in plots of individual elements.

In an effort to rectify the problem with merging the gold values from the two data sets, gold from the second data set was re-reported as 32396BRP.xls. In this revision, Enhanced Enzyme Leach detection limits were utilized (gold detection limit 0.005 ppb) whereas the original gold data were reported with regular Enzyme Leach detection limits (gold detection limit 0.05 ppb). In addition, no correction was made for a gold blank factor. The gold blank number is typically very small or zero and accounts for minute amounts of gold that may be present within laboratory apparatus. Whereas gold was reported for only two samples at the regular detection limits, over 78% of samples had detectable gold in the revised data set. All but two of the detections are below the regular Enzyme Leach detection limits. When plotted together, the gold values from the original and revised follow-up data sets form reasonable patterns as long as different background values are considered for each data set. This is necessary because an order of magnitude difference in gold values occurs between the original data set and the revised follow-up data set. Although this is less than ideal, it is considered that the two data sets can be interpreted together, as long as differences in background are taken into account. While more consistency between data sets would be preferable, the disparity is not overly concerning because recognition of patterns is considered to be much more important than absolute values.

Discussion

The follow-up sampling was completed in order to provide better resolution of the geochemical response in the southeastern part of the original survey in an area where numerous gold values were detected, and to investigate the southeastward extension of this oxidation anomaly (Target B in 28 March 2003 report). Therefore, this discussion is limited to the Target B area and southeastward extension of the soil survey; in addition, at the request of the property owner, a reassessment of a portion of an area between Targets B and C (herein referred to as Target D) is undertaken. Refer to the original report for a discussion of the original anomalies within the soil survey. The accompanying interpretive plots focus only on the Target B and D areas. No attempt was made to reinterpret the remainder of the soil survey as there is no significant reason to change the original interpretation in these areas.

Target B Anomaly Discussion

This anomaly is considerably refined by the infill sampling. A summary of the important geochemical features in the Target B area is shown in Figure 2. This map shows the best developed gold highs as well as central lows represented by three parameters, and interpreted linear or curvilinear features that are interpreted to represent faults and/or lithologic contacts in the subsurface. The central lows shown in Figure 2 are roughly concentric and are centered approximately 125m south of the As central low shown in the original report. The linears shown are interpreted from the distributions of many elements including oxidation suite elements As, U, Th, Mo, V, and Re, base metals Cu, Ni, Co, and Cd, lithophile elements Li, Ba, and Cs, high field strength elements Zr, Ti, and Nb, and rare earth elements. In addition, ratios of Tb/Yb, Ce/Ce*, Eu/Eu*, La/I, Rb/Sr, Rb/Re, and Ga/Li were also utilized to derive the interpreted linear framework.

It is possible that some of these linears are related to changes in surficial materials but most appear to have bedrock sources. It is difficult to assess the influence of the variability of surficial materials because the author has not visited the field and detailed soil descriptions are not available. Examination of aerial photography does reveal a close association between topography and some of the northwest linear trends, especially in the southeast. However, it is unknown if topography is indicating changes in bedrock geology and if the materials within some of the northwest-trending ridges are significantly different from other soil materials and thus responsible for producing some of the northwest-trending linears. The strongly developed geochemical zoning developed along the northwest-trending zones indicates that changes in soil materials are not responsible for the observed patterns. Rather, these linears are interpreted to represent changes in bedrock geology.

In addition to the patterns shown in the summary plot, many other linears are also present in the data set. Only those deemed to be best developed are shown. Also, more detailed patterns are interpreted in the Target B area than in the southeastern extension of the survey. This is because the gold patterns are much better developed in the Target B area and because the wider sample spacing in the southeastern extension does not allow for as detailed an interpretation.

The oxidation anomaly that was originally interpreted at Target B is supported by the additional data and the resolution of this anomaly is considerably improved. As a result, a few changes have been made to the interpretation of this area. One of the most significant differences between the original interpretation and this updated one is that most of the gold highs are now interpreted as occurring in north-trending zones rather than the west-northwest and northwest-trending zones originally interpreted. West-northwest and northwest components are still interpreted to exist, but the new data strongly suggest that north-trending gold high orientations dominate in the Target B area.

The north-trending gold zones are parallel to fault and lithologic contacts interpreted from geophysics (see 28 March 2003 report) and several linear geochemical features identified in the infilled soil survey. However, immediately within and around the central low formed by a

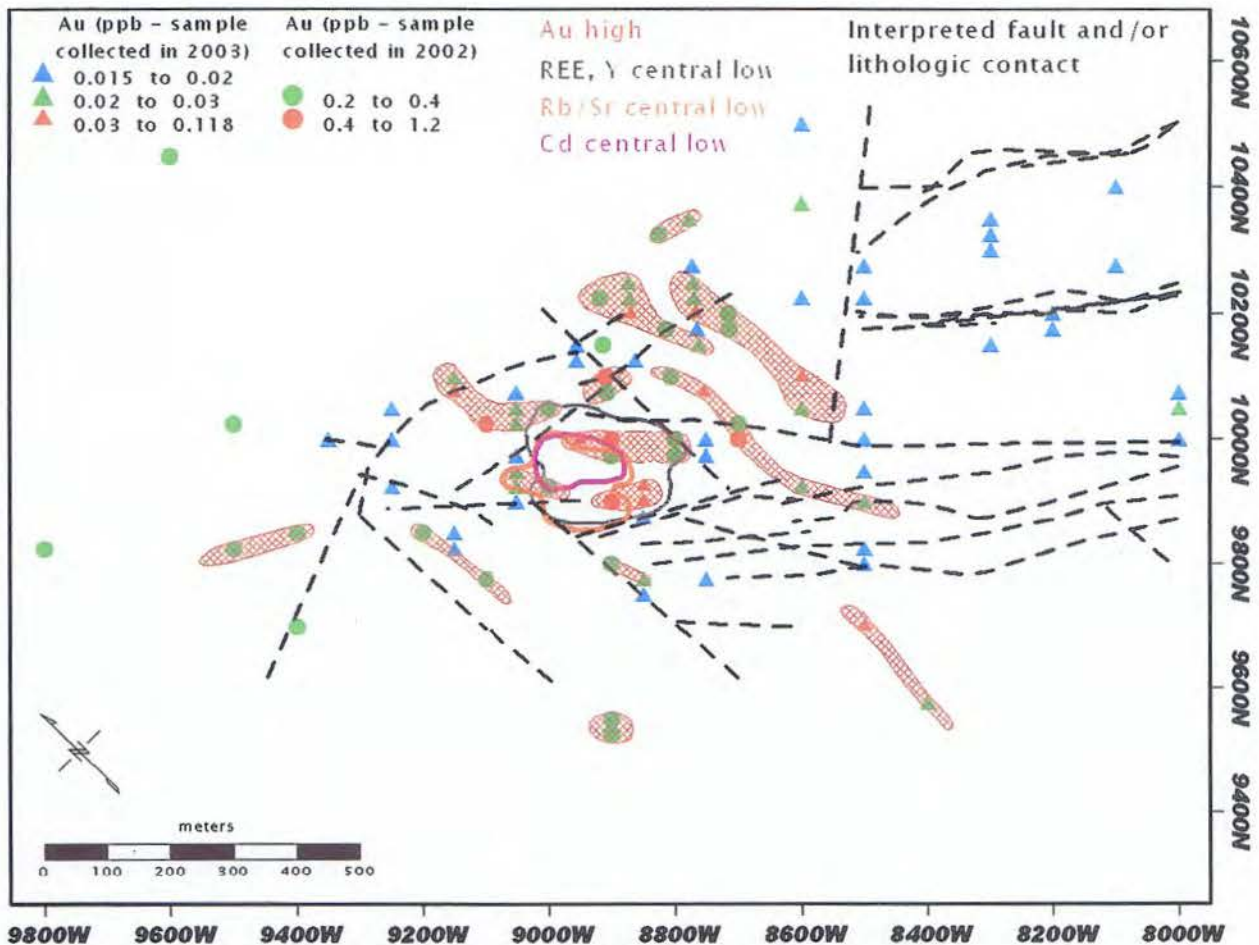


Figure 2. Summary map of the Target B area and southeastward extension of the soil survey showing gold highs, central lows, and interpreted fault and/or lithologic contacts based on numerous elements and ratios (see text for description).

number of elements and ratios including Cd, Rb/Sr, and REE (Figure 2) northwest-trending gold highs are interpreted suggesting a change in orientation of subsurface gold mineralization in this area. These gold trends and the central low occur at the northwest projection of several northwest high trends developed among many elements in the southeastern extension of the soil survey. There is evidence that a northeast-trending fault truncates the northwest-trending geochemical features in the southeastern corner of the soil survey, but that the northwest zones are not truncated south of about 10,000N. Interestingly, gold is largely absent from the additional sample lines in the southeast. The central low and increased gold values occur where northwest trends intersect other linear components, such as interpreted north-trending fault and/or lithologic contacts in the Target B area. Several elements, such as REE, I, Ni, Pb, Rb, Th, and V also show evidence of broader distal halos outside of the narrow REE, Cd, and Rb/Sr halos surrounding the central lows shown in Figure 2. The distal halos, although poorly developed and discontinuous, appear to surround much of the area containing the gold highs shown at Target B. Some elements, including Li, Nb, Rb, Re, Ta, and Ti form central lows that

extend farther to the northwest along with the northwest-trending linears shown in the summary plot. This relationship indicates that a subsurface altered and/or mineralized zone may have a strike length of about 600m extending to the northwest from about 8600W to 9300W. The ratio Rb/Cs provides one of the best indications of nested halo patterns surround the gold highs (Figure 3).

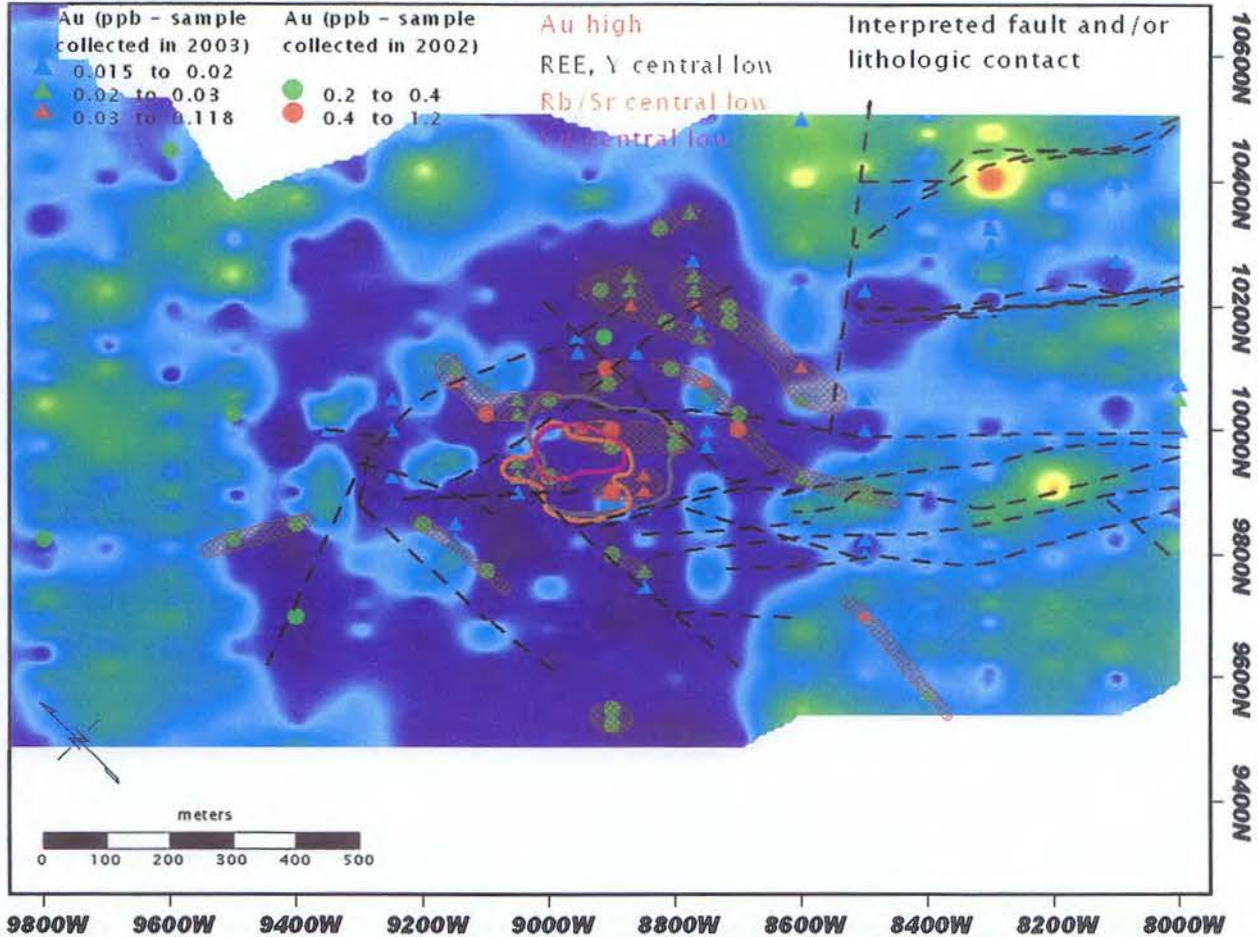


Figure 3. Summary map of the Target B area and southeastward extension of the soil survey showing gold highs, central lows, and interpreted fault and/or lithologic contacts based on numerous elements and ratios overlaid on color contour plot of Rb/Cs ratio showing distinctive nested halo.

Target B Recommendations

Drilling is recommended within the Target B area. The highest priority should be given to drill holes within the Target B outline shown in Figure 4. Within this area, the highest ranked drill targets occur in the area defined by REE, Rb/Sr, and Cd central lows (approximately 8800W-9050W, 9850N-10050N). Drilling in this area should be directed either to the southwest or northeast in order to cut northwest-trending faults and/or mineralized zones. Additional drilling should be considered to the northwest and southeast of this area within the Target B high priority area. Also, direct targeting of some of the gold highs to the east of the high priority area should be considered, particularly if drilling in the high priority area yields favorable results.

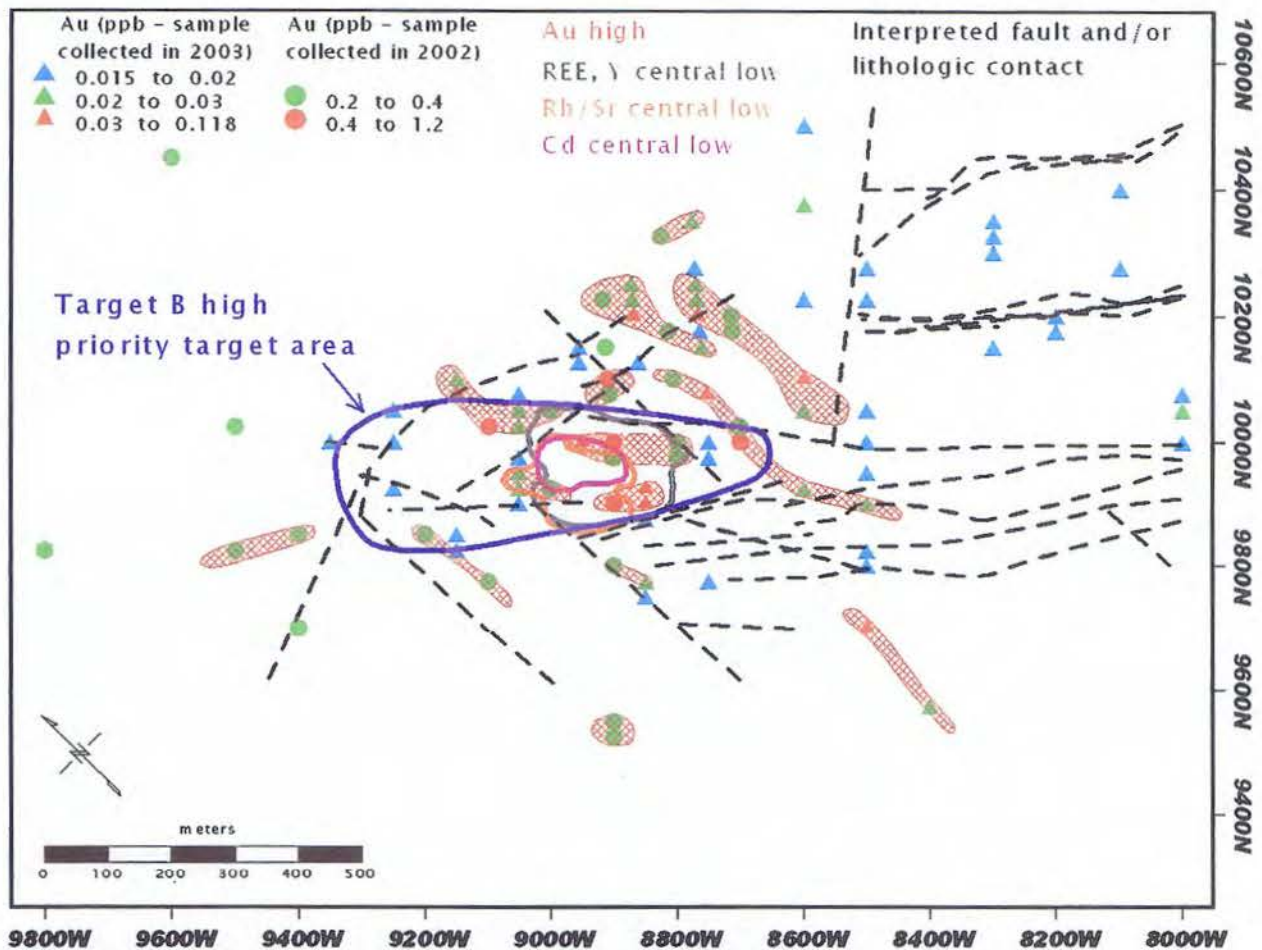


Figure 4. Outline of high priority portion of Target B oxidation anomaly overlaid on summary map of the Target B area and southeastward extension of the soil survey.

Target D Anomaly Discussion and Recommendations

At the request of A. Carlos, a reinterpretation of an area between Target B and Target C has been undertaken. This area will be referred to as Target D and is characterized by coincident Sb, Re, Se, Li, and Ni lows and Ba, Ce/Ce*, and Eu/Eu* highs (Figure 5). These geochemical features occupy an area between 8800W-10200W and 10050N-10600N. Several other elements, including Br, U, and Cu, form narrower halos and/or lows within the eastern portion of this area. The deepest part of these lows occur within a relatively small area centered at about 9125W, 10340N. The deepest portion of the U low is offset slightly to the north, Br is lowest slightly to the south. Both of these occur within a distinctive Cu halo/low pair. Although only spotty weak gold values occur around the Target D area, the U and Br lows occur along a northern projection of two of the broadest north-trending gold highs. Furthermore, a Ti depletion is present at the margin of the Sb low to the southwest of the U and Br lows.

The observed geochemical zoning, well-formed halos in oxidation suite and other elements, and Ti depletion suggest a robust electrochemical system in this area. Furthermore, the projection of gold highs into this area makes an attractive drill target at approximately 9125W, 10340N. At least two drill holes are recommended in this area. Two angled holes should be drilled, one beneath the U low and the other beneath the Br low shown in Figure 5. It is difficult to predict the orientation of a potential mineralized zone in this area because it appears to occur at an intersection between north and west-northwest trending structures and/or lithologic contacts. Therefore, drilling should be designed to cut north and west-northwest trending zones in the subsurface beneath the U and Br lows.

Drilling should also be considered in the northwestern part of the Sb low where gold detections suggest a partial halo around the northwestern margin of the Target D area. Rhenium and Ti highs are offset from one another here and roughly bisect the Sb low. These are interpreted to represent a subsurface fault zone. Two additional drill holes are suggested in the northwestern part of Target D. One should be collared either at the southwestern or northeastern margins of the Sb low outline at 10000W (either 10000W, 10050N or 10000W, 10260N) and angled to the northeast or southwest, respectively, beneath the Sb low. The other drill hole, targeted in the same fashion, is recommended at 9700N to be collared at the northeastern or southwestern margin of the Sb low and angled to intersect bedrock beneath the Sb low.

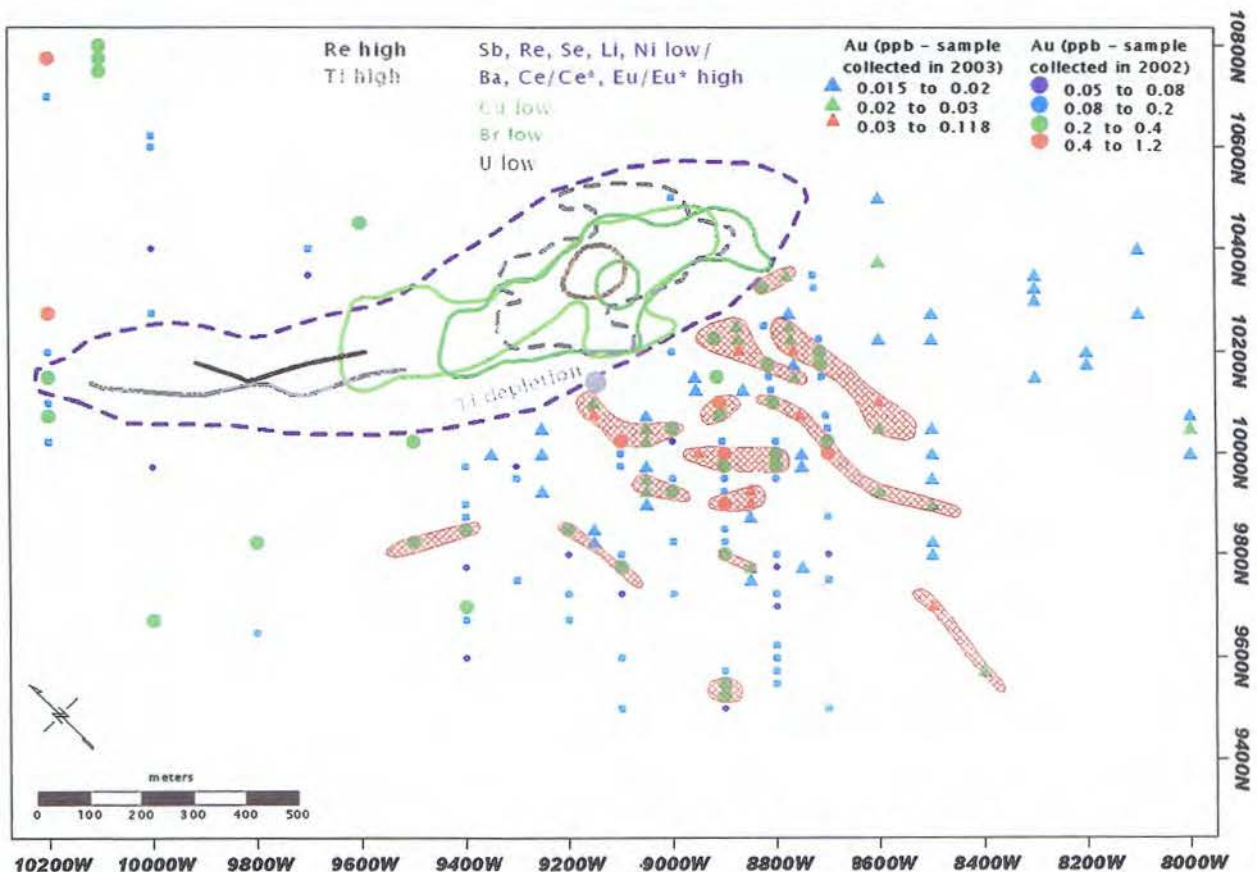
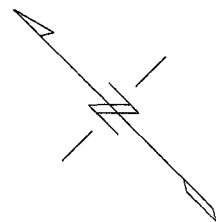
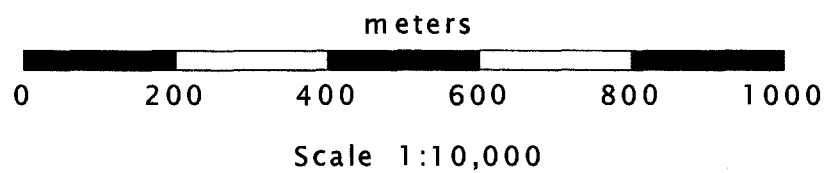
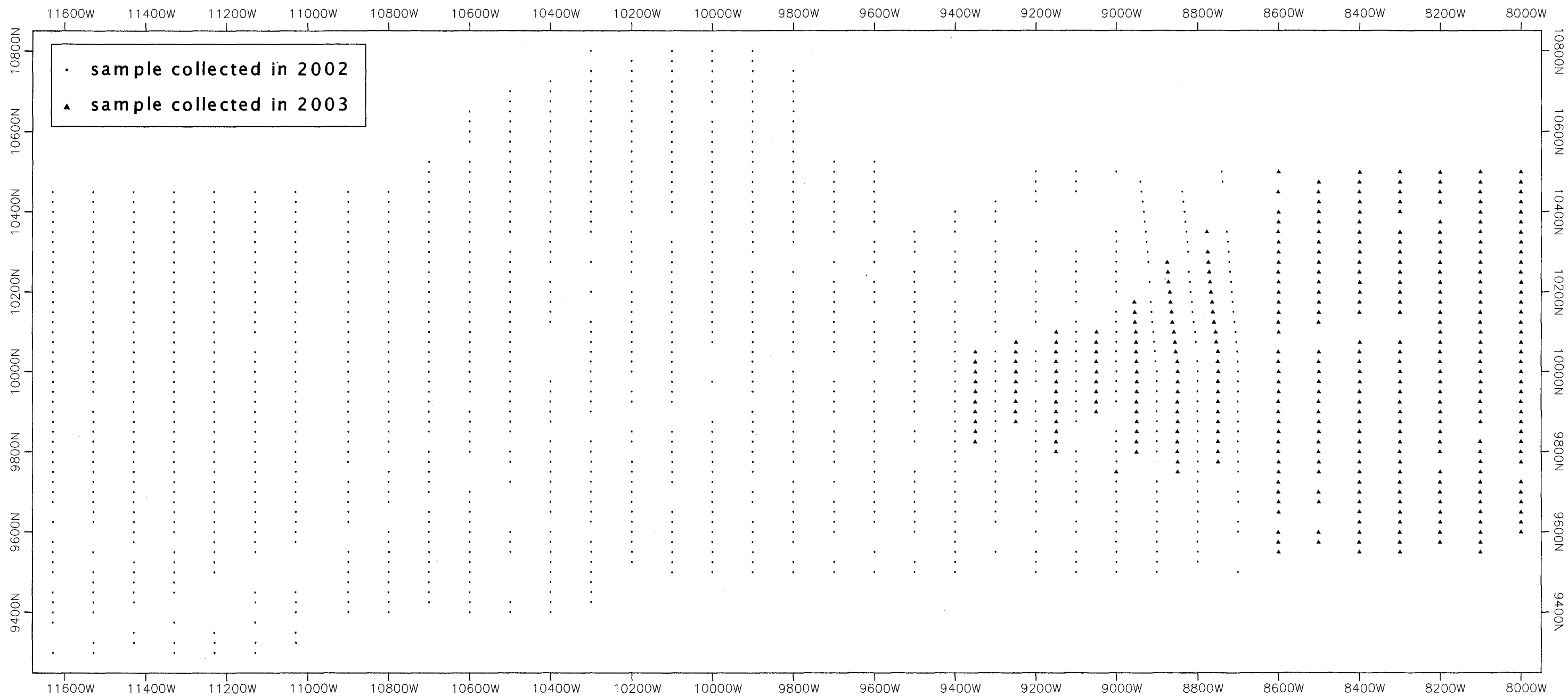
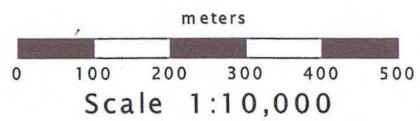
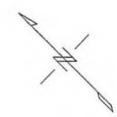
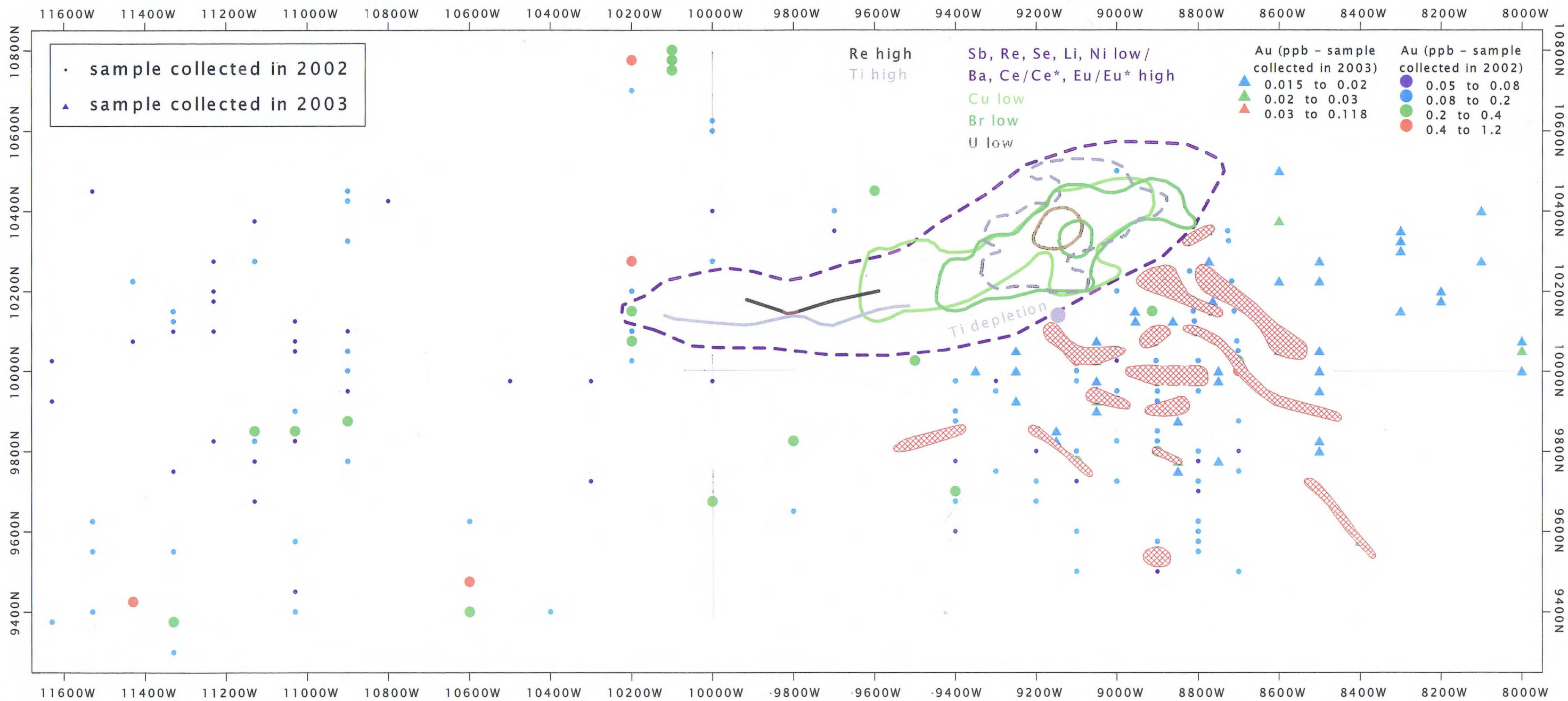


Figure 5. Target D summary map showing positions of halos and coincident highs as well as gold distribution.



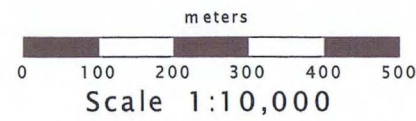
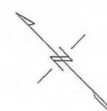
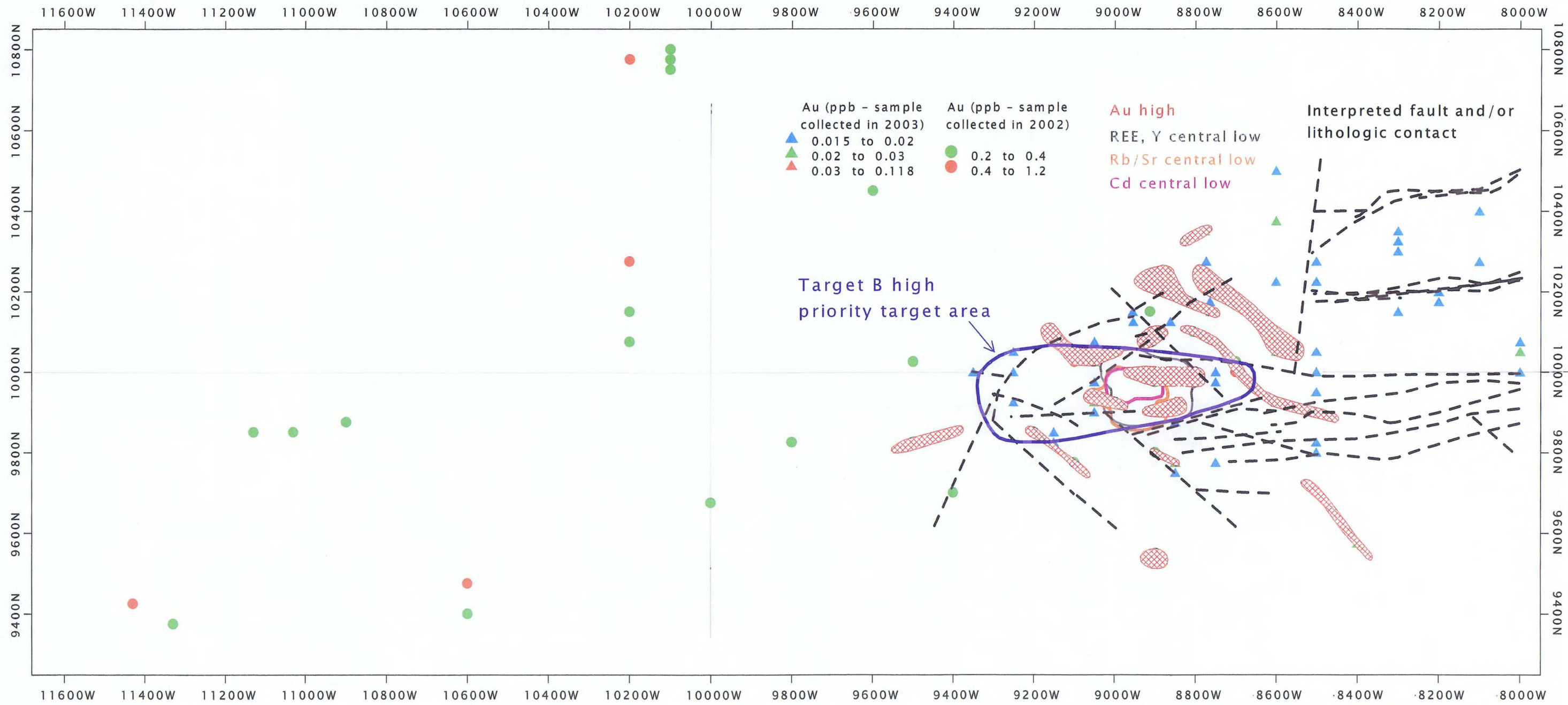
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Sample Location Map
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



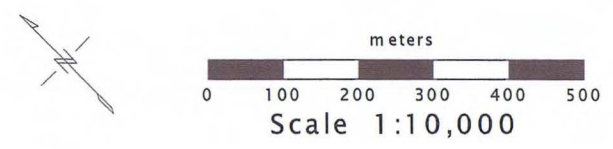
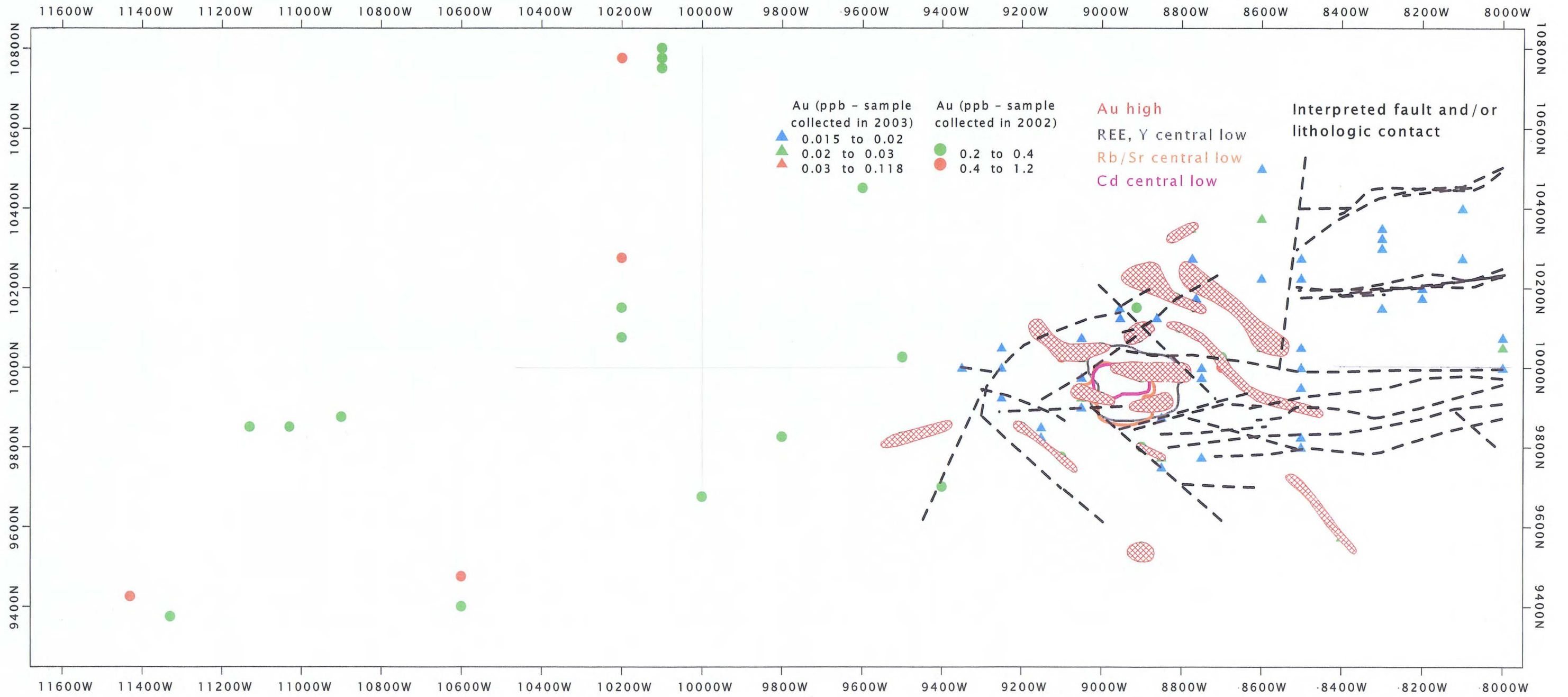
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
 Enzyme Leach Survey
 Figure 5

Drawn by: G.T. Hill

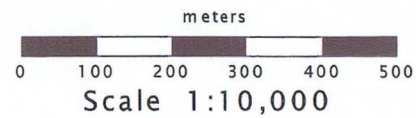
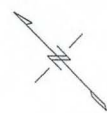
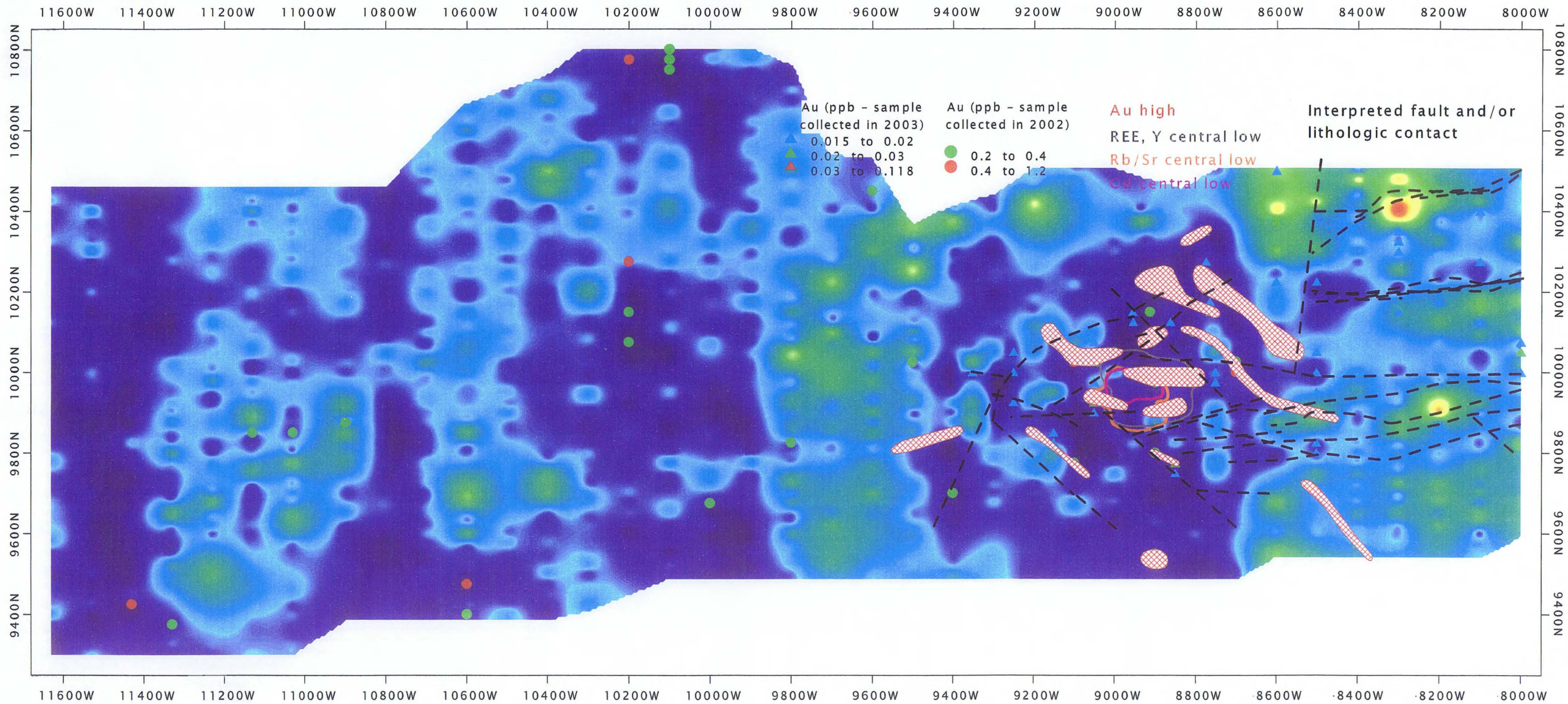
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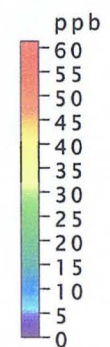
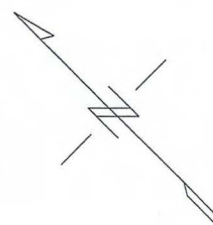
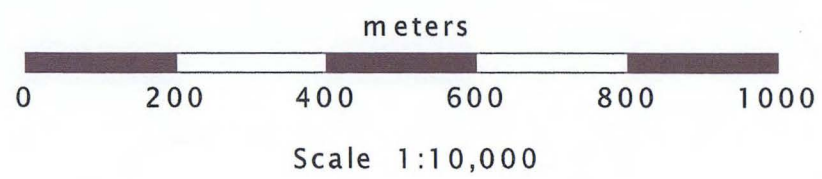
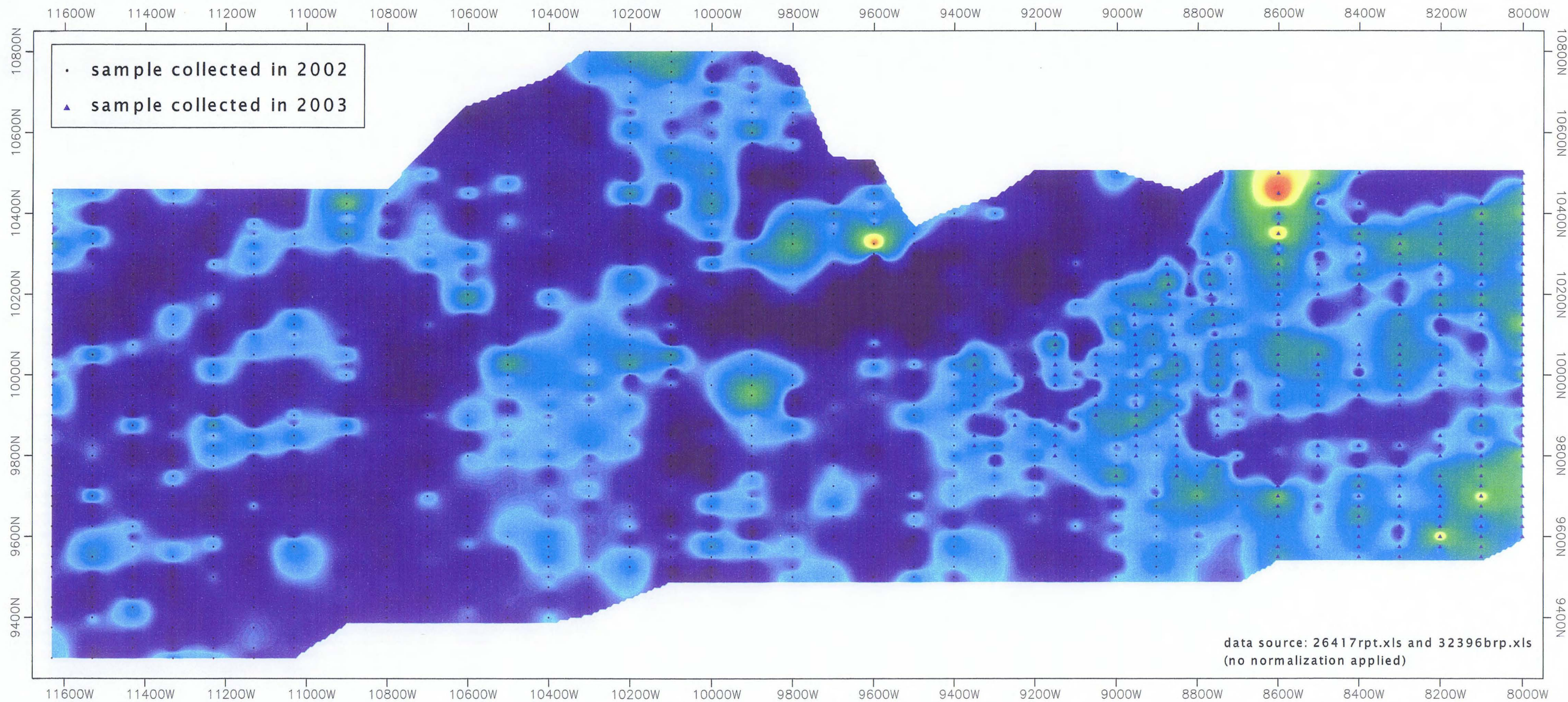
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Figure 4
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 25 April 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Figure 2
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 25 April 2004

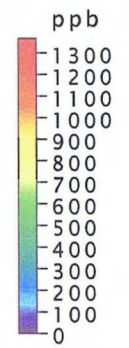
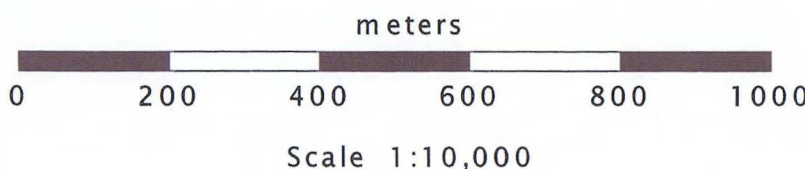
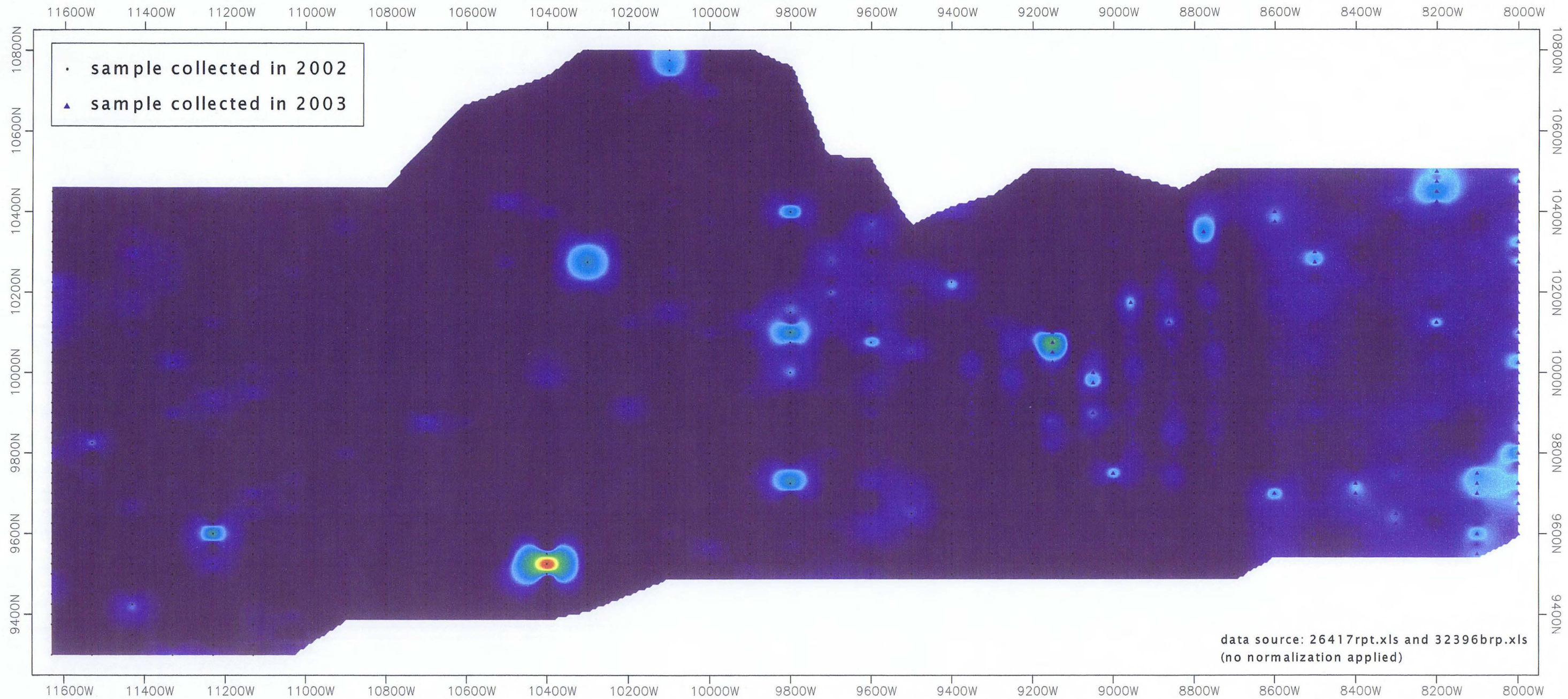


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
 Enzyme Leach Survey
Figure 3
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 25 April 2004



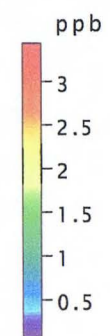
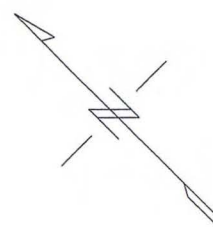
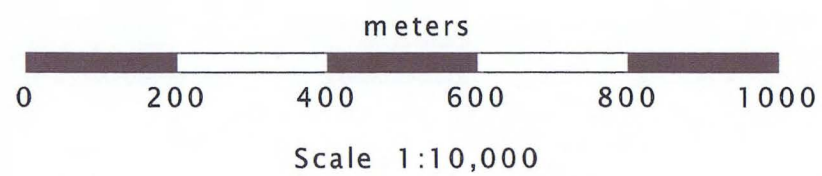
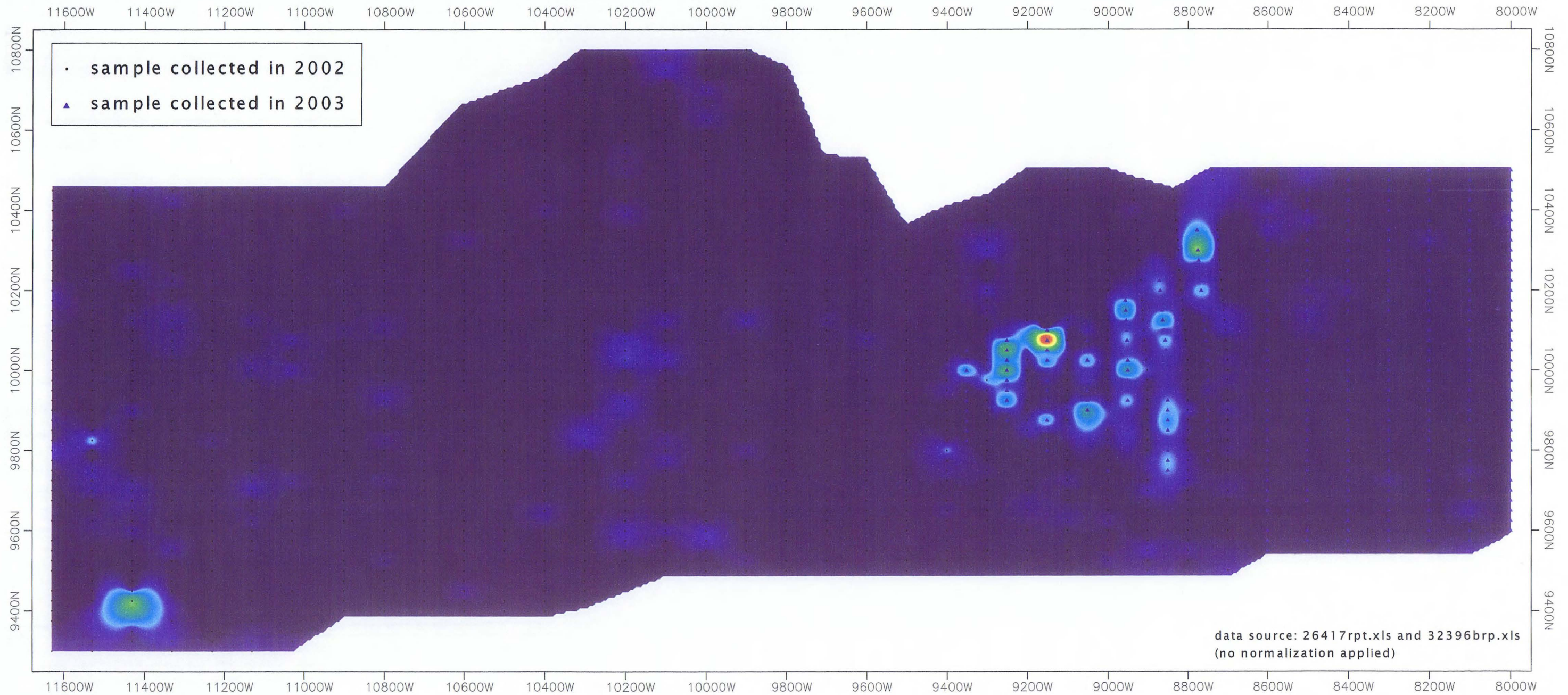
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Antimony

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

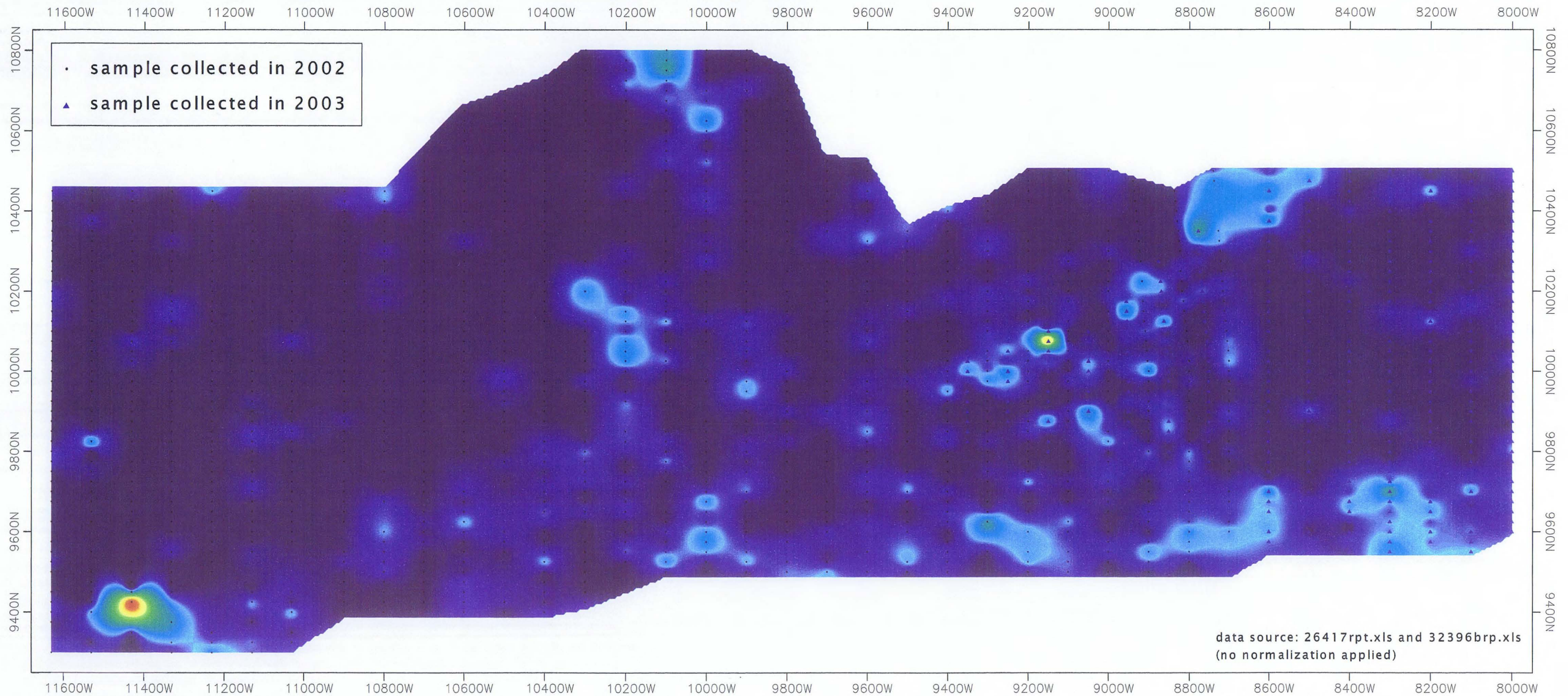


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Zinc

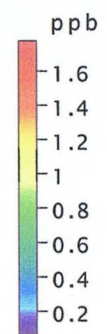
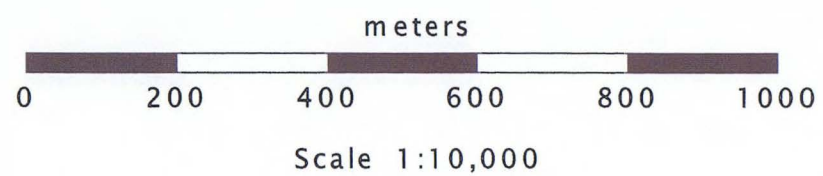
Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



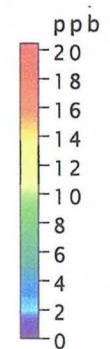
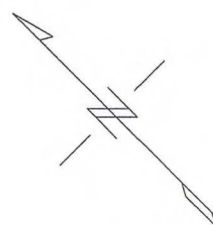
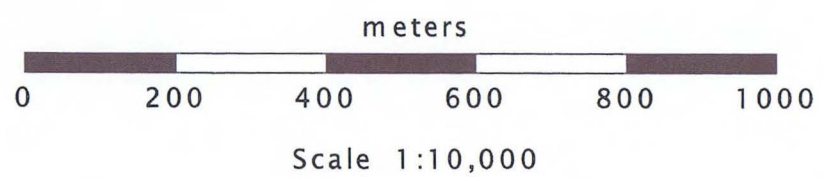
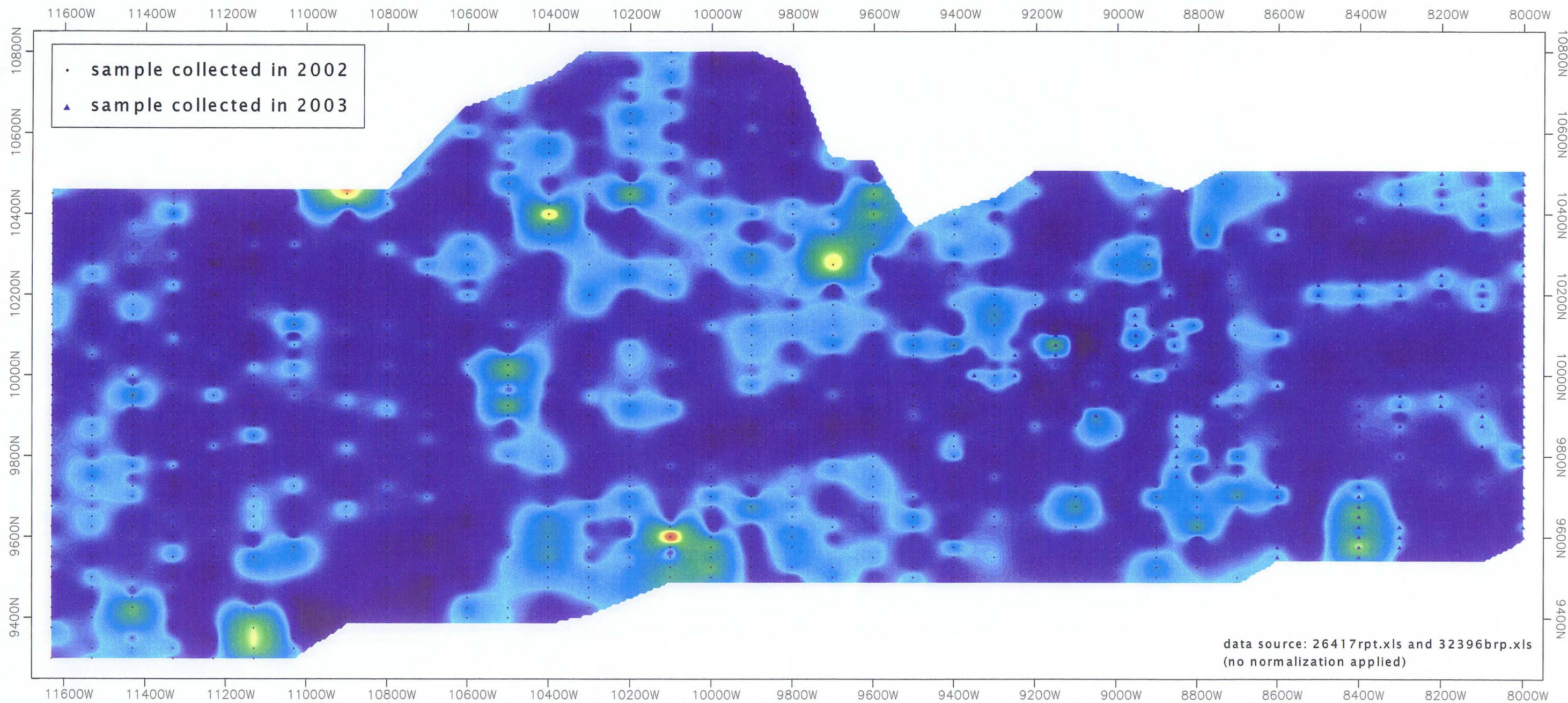
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Tantalum
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



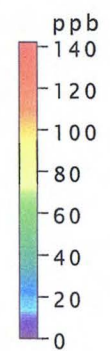
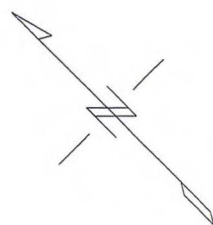
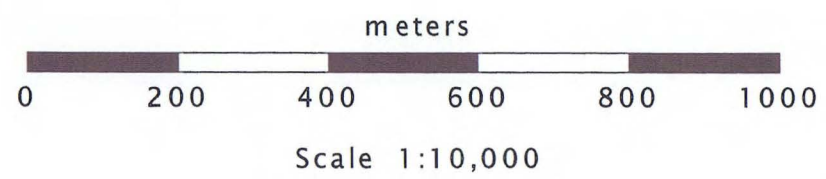
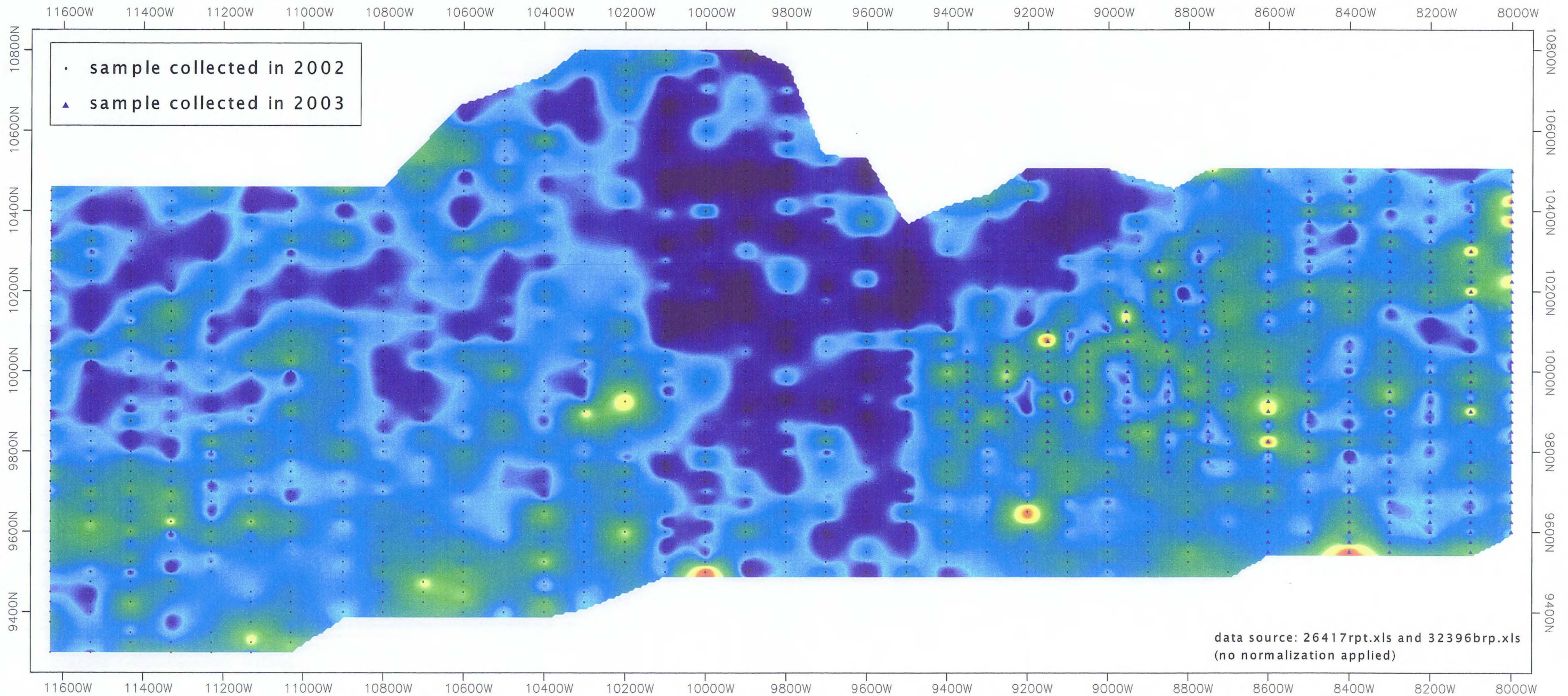
data source: 26417rpt.xls and 32396brp.xls
(no normalization applied)



A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Thallium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

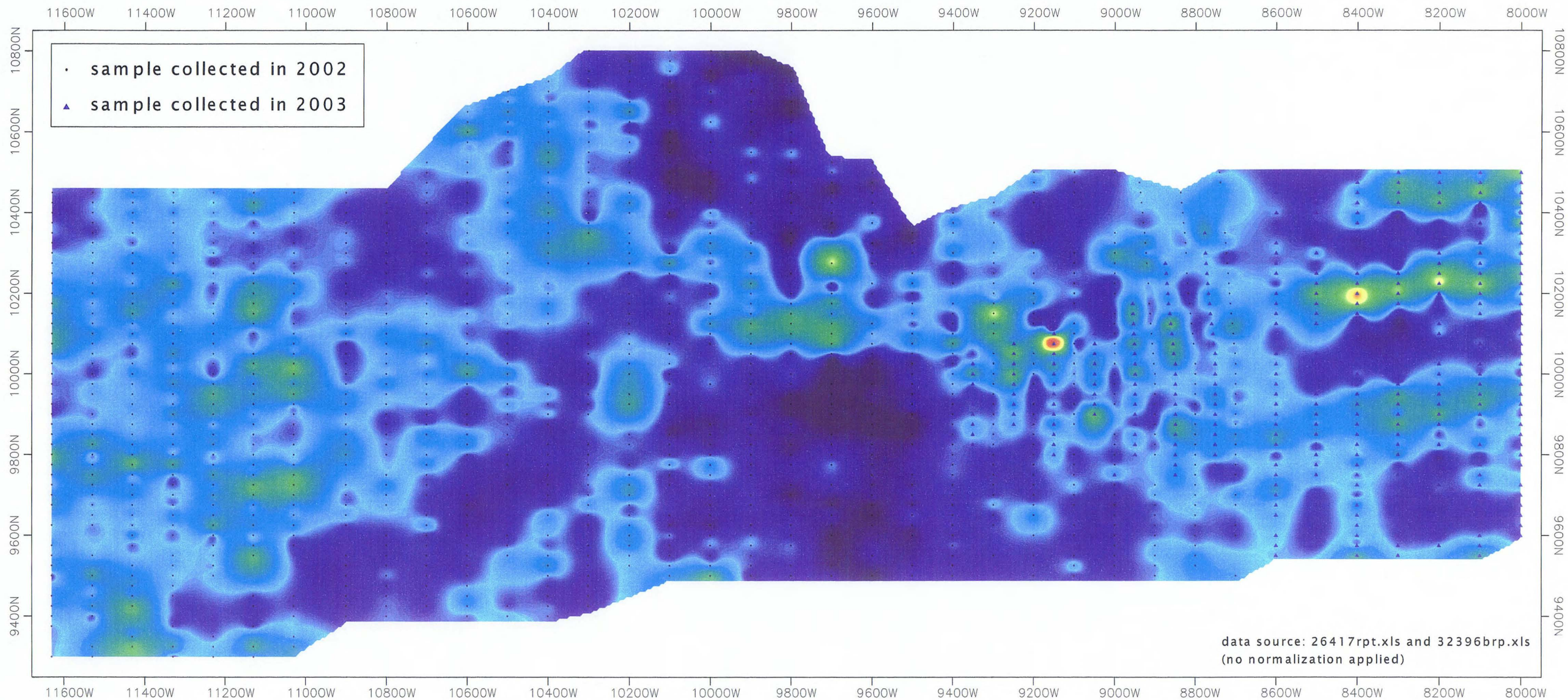


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Uranium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

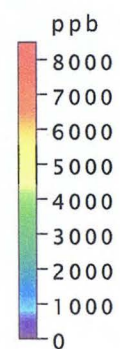
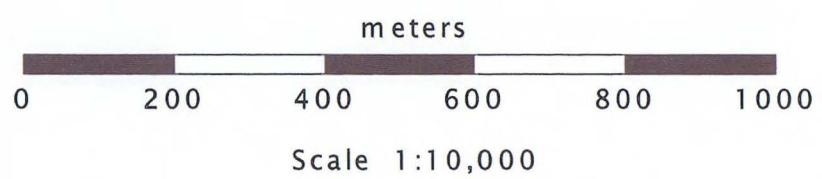
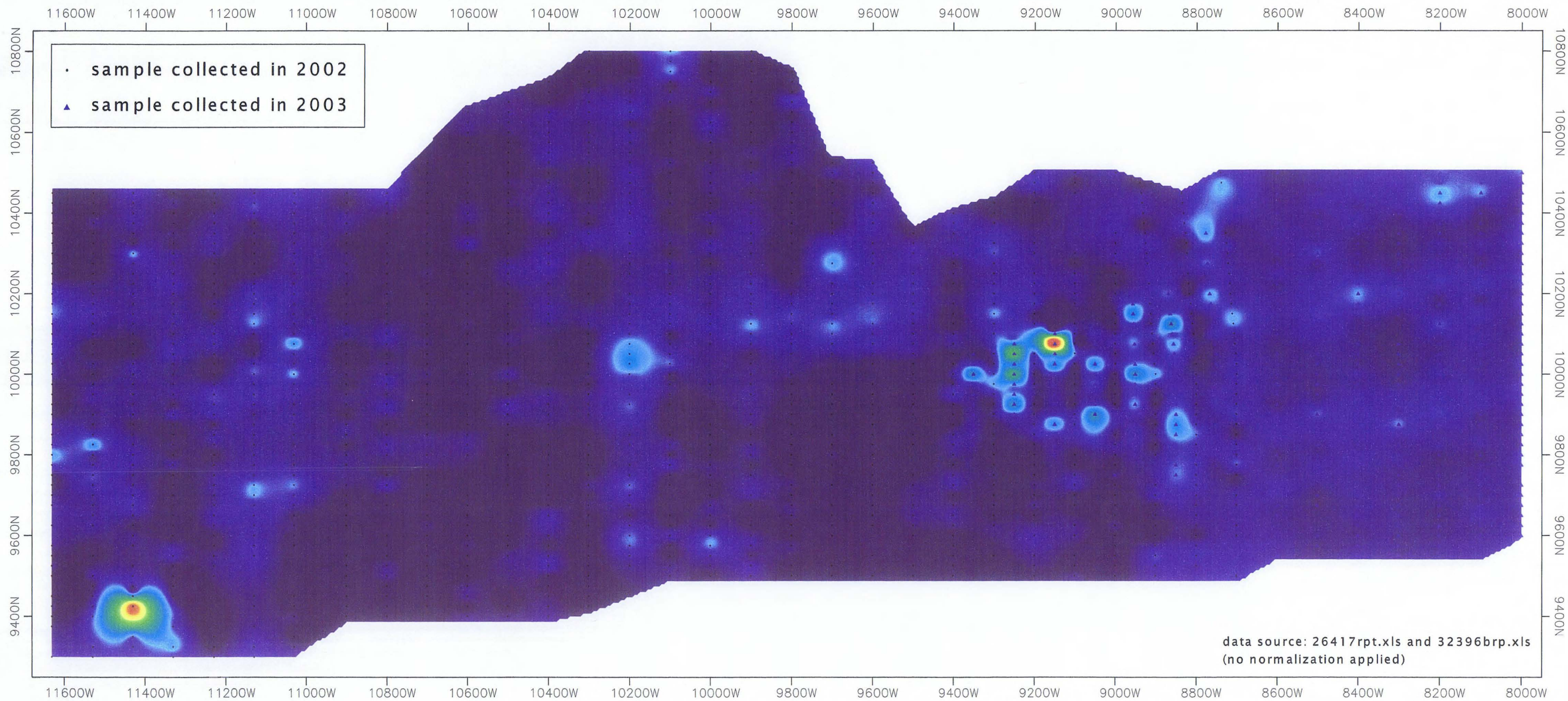


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Yttrium

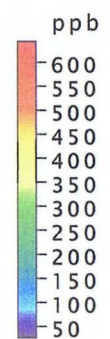
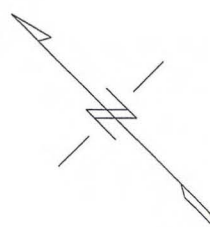
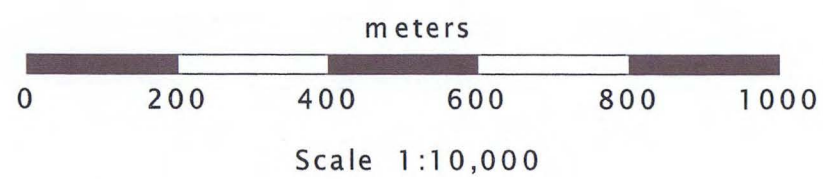
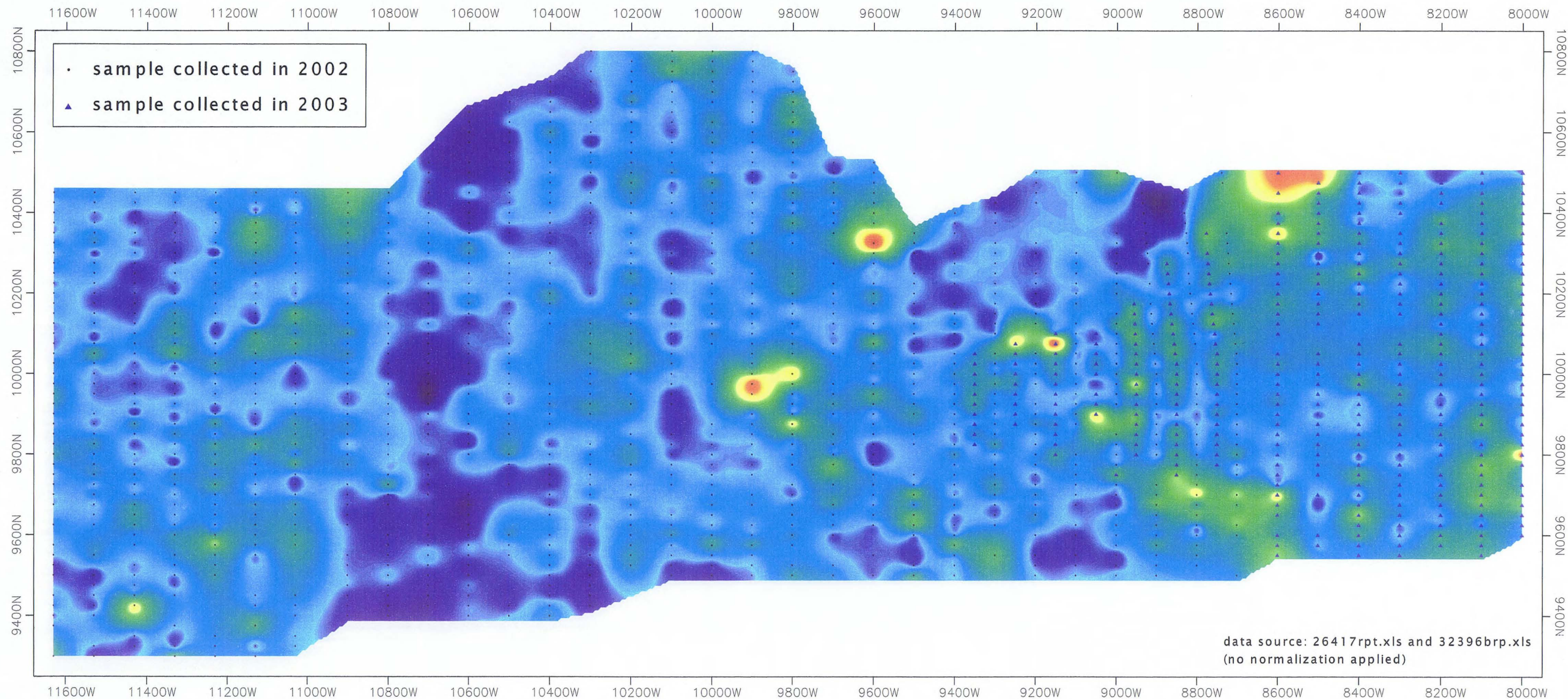
Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



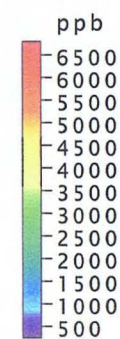
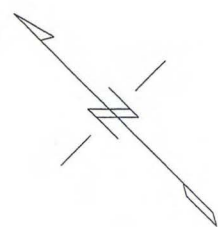
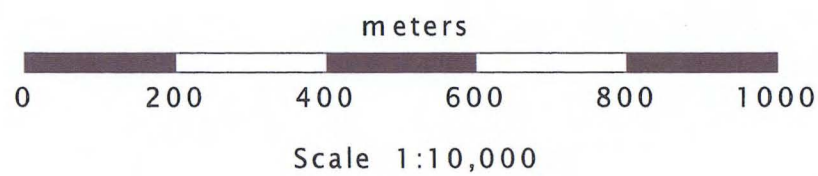
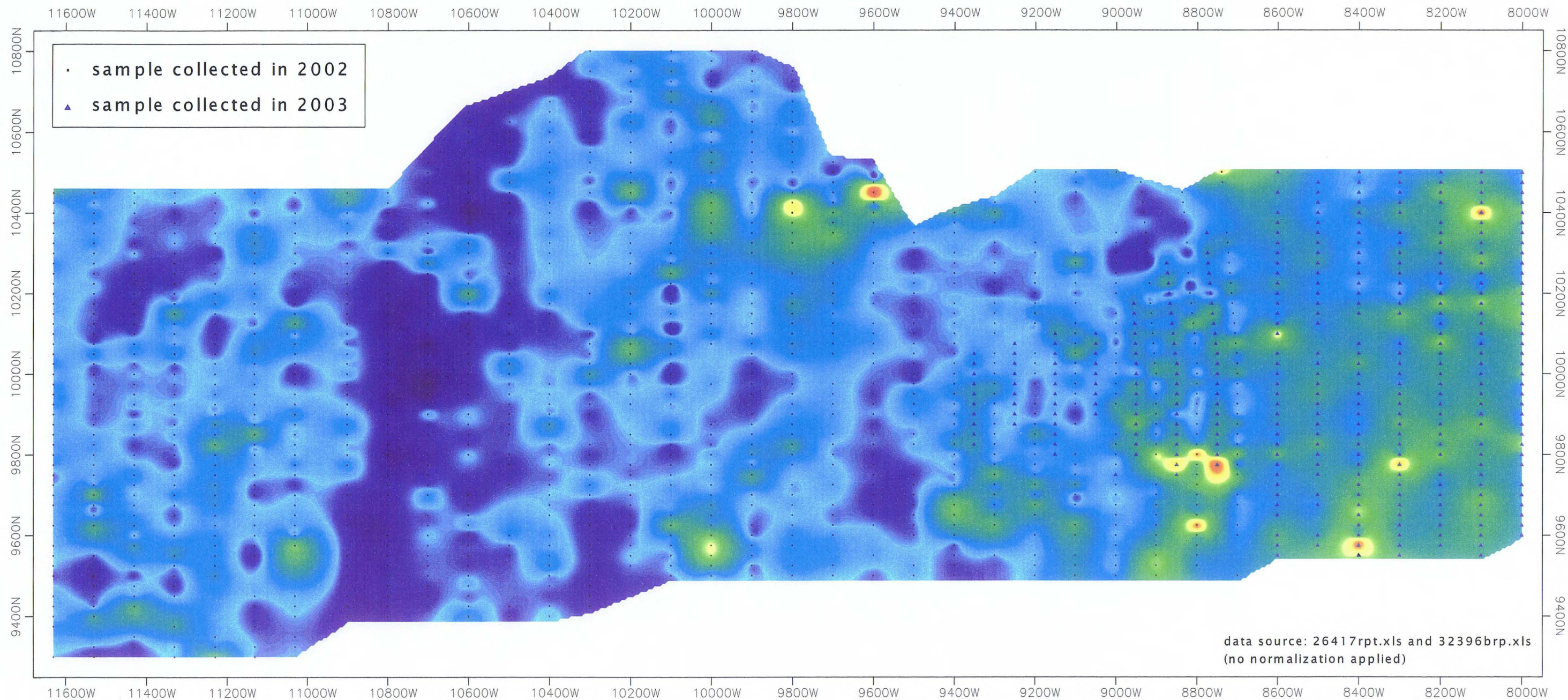
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Zirconium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Titanium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

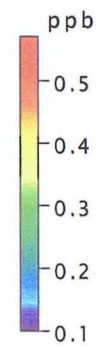
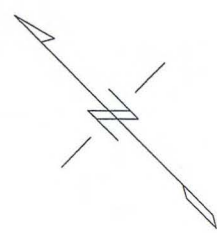
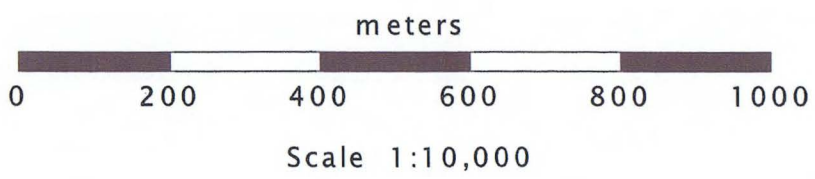
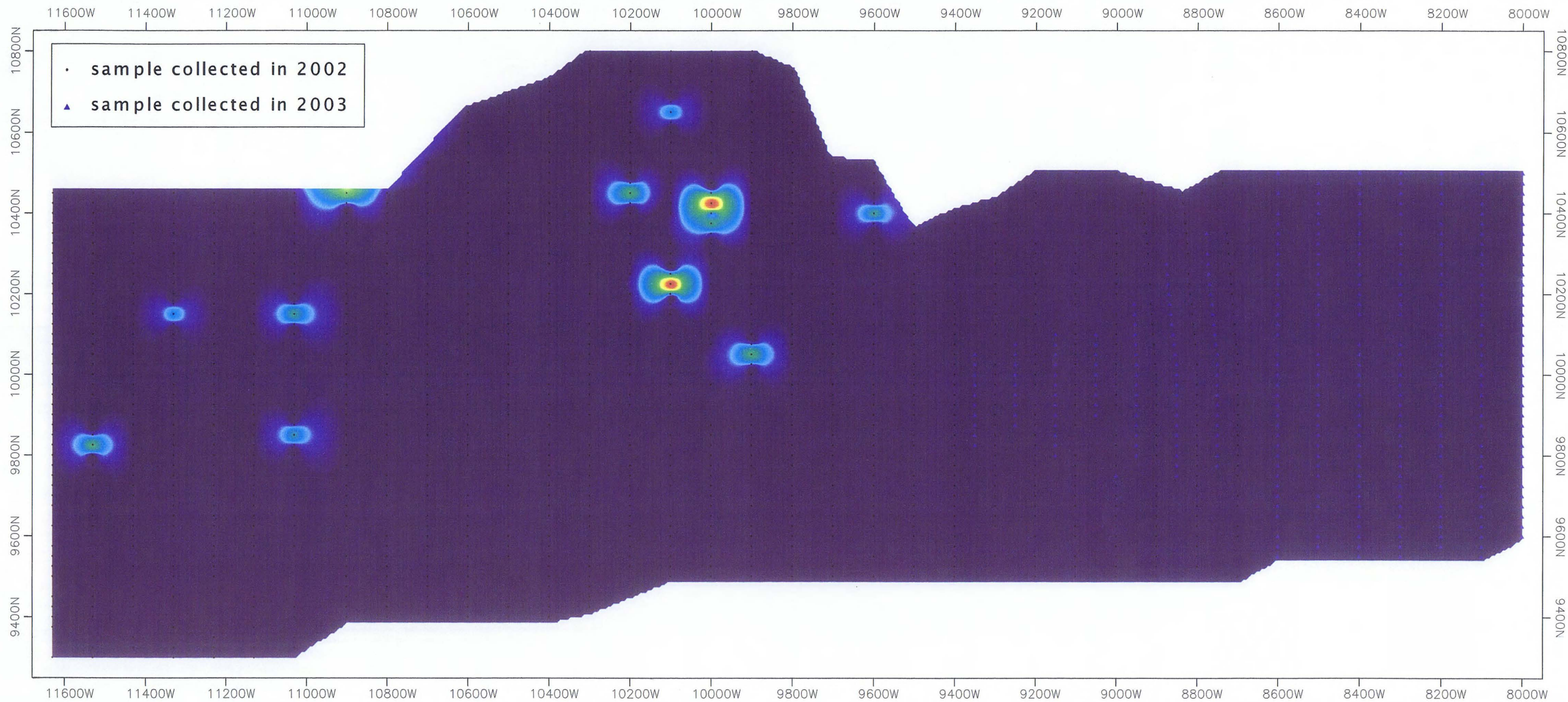


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Vanadium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



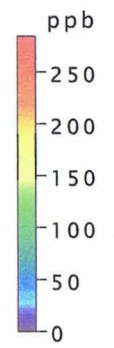
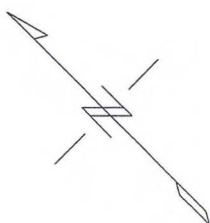
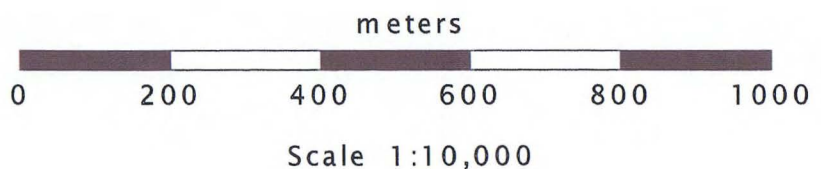
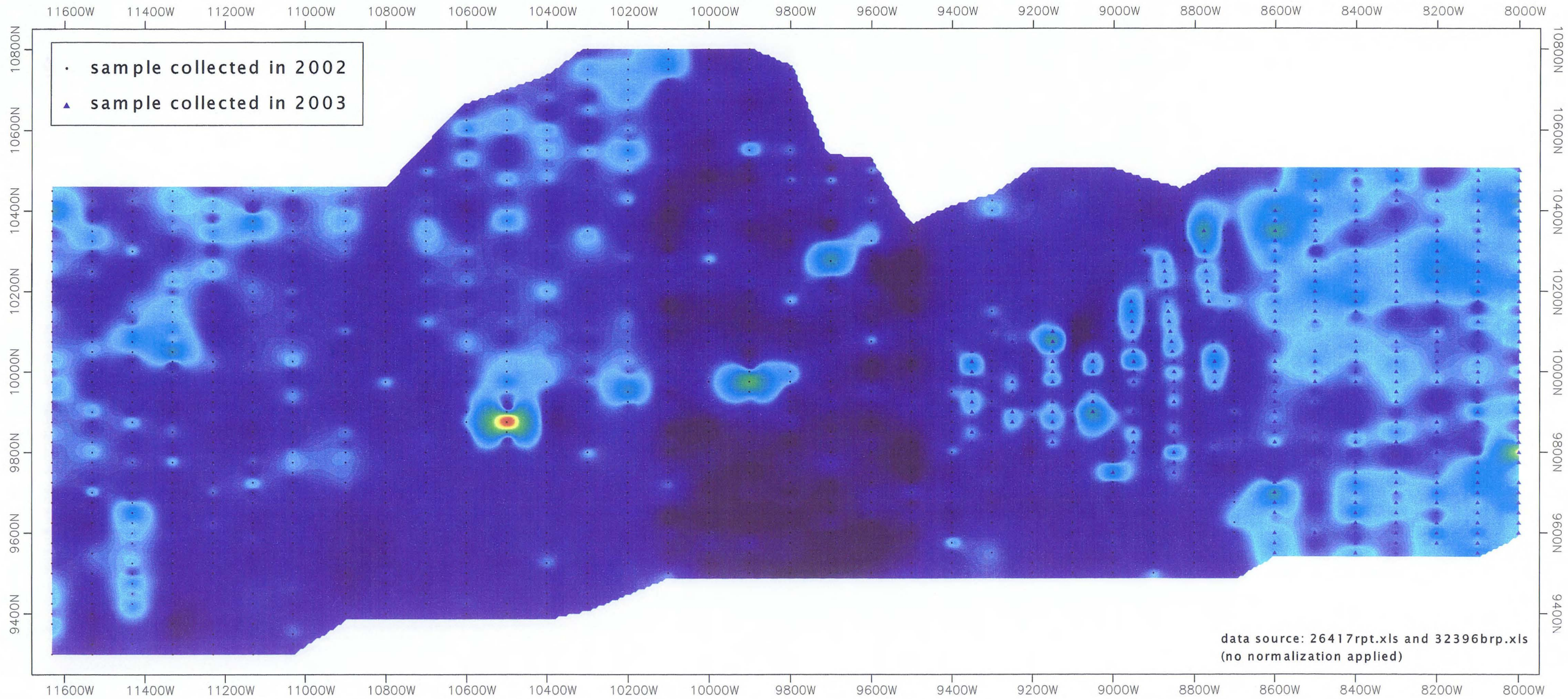
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Strontium

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



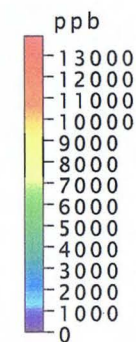
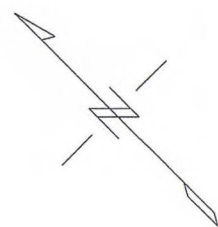
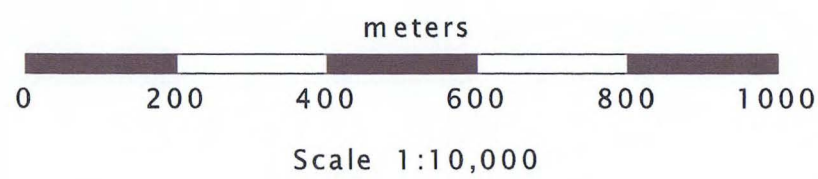
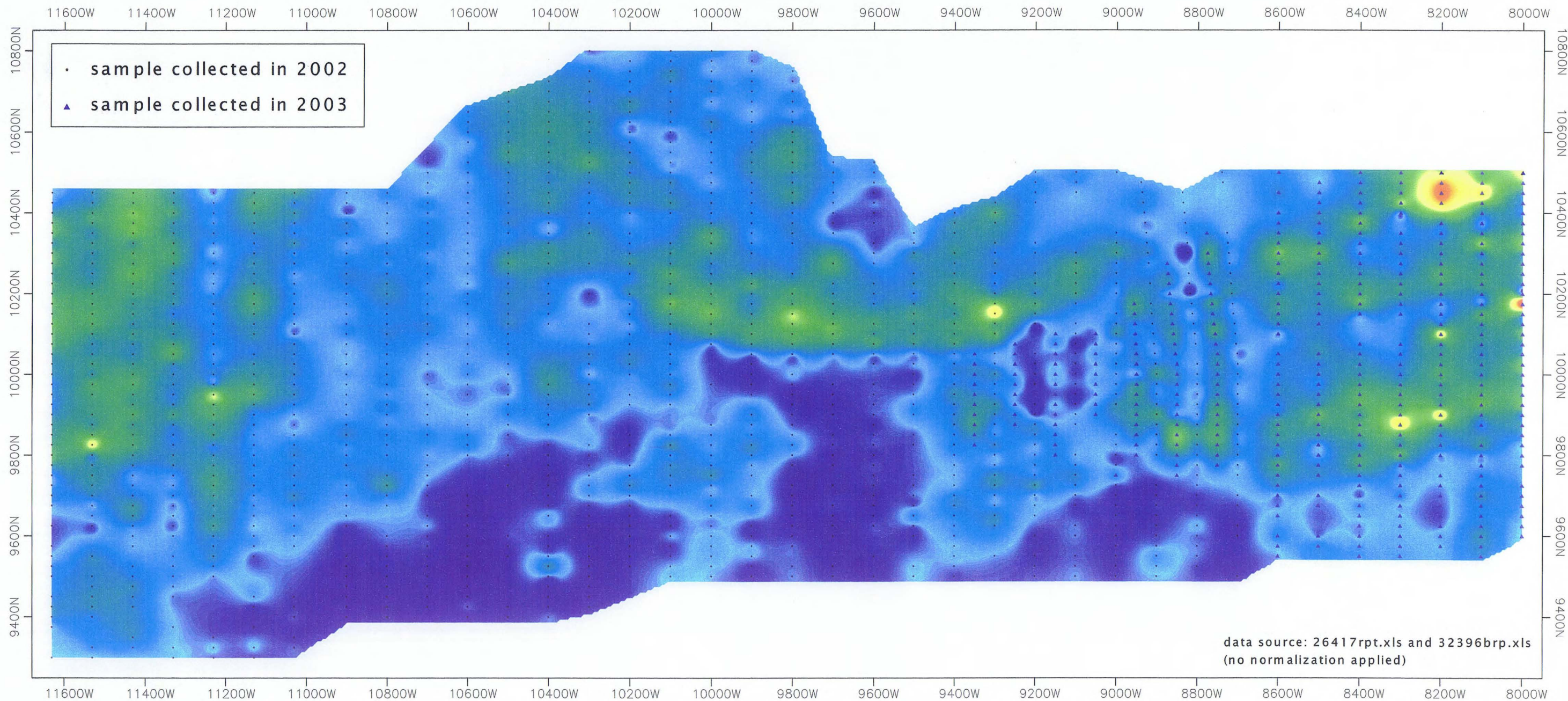
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Silver

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



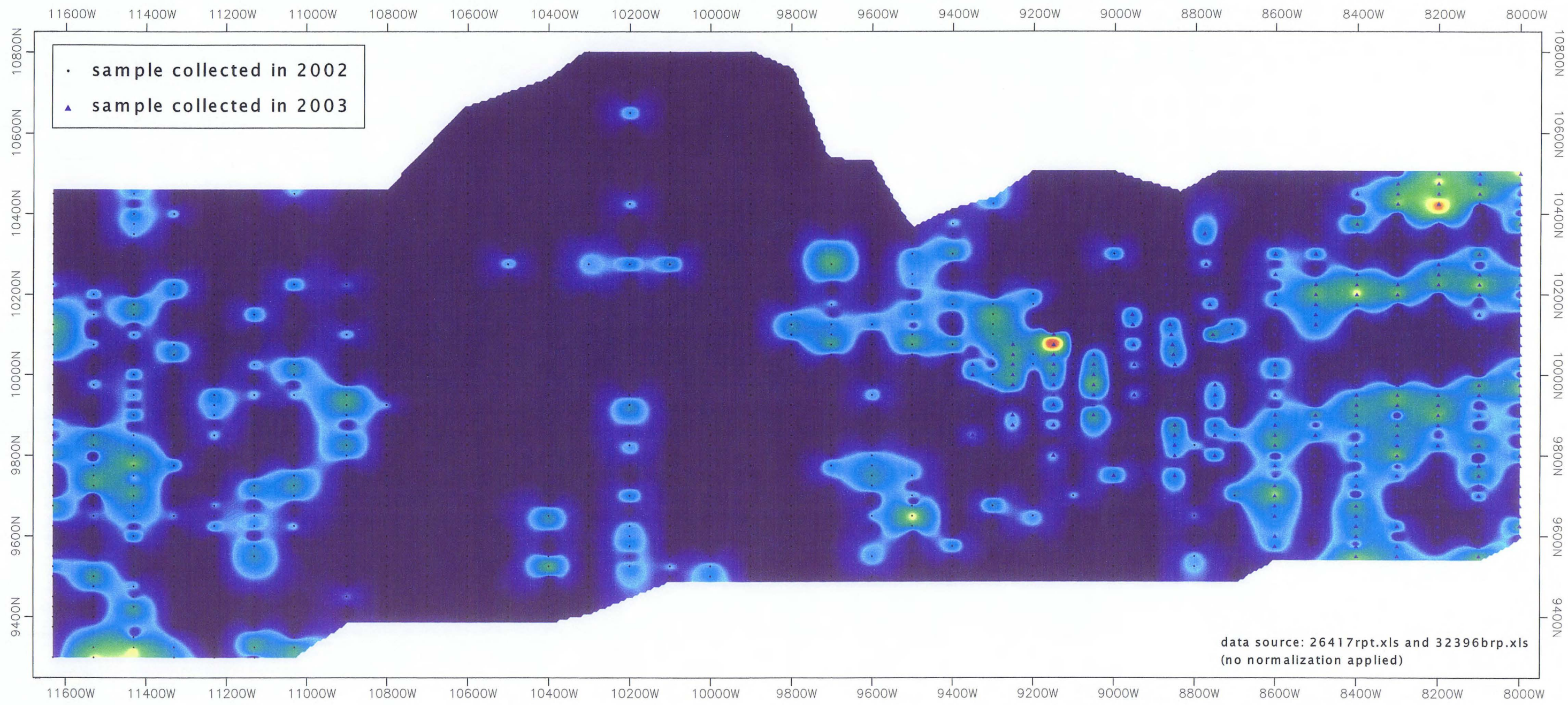
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Arsenic

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

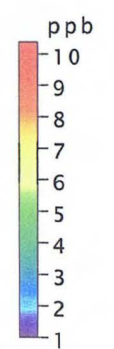
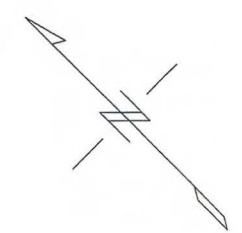
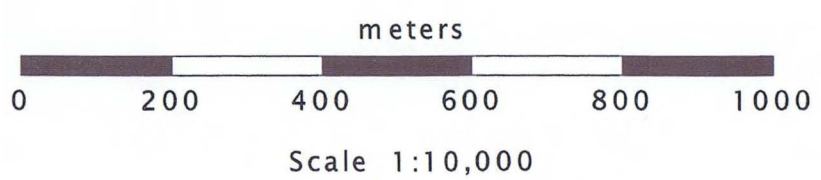


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Barium

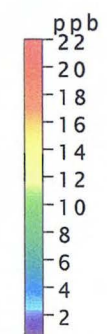
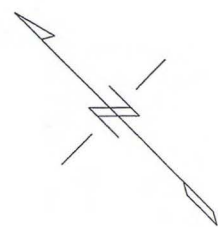
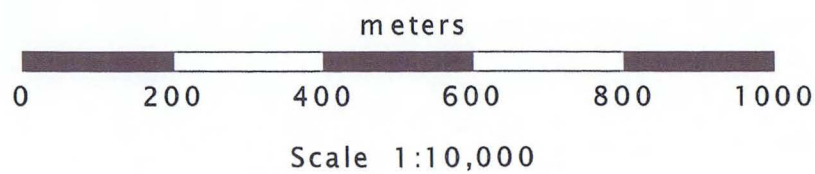
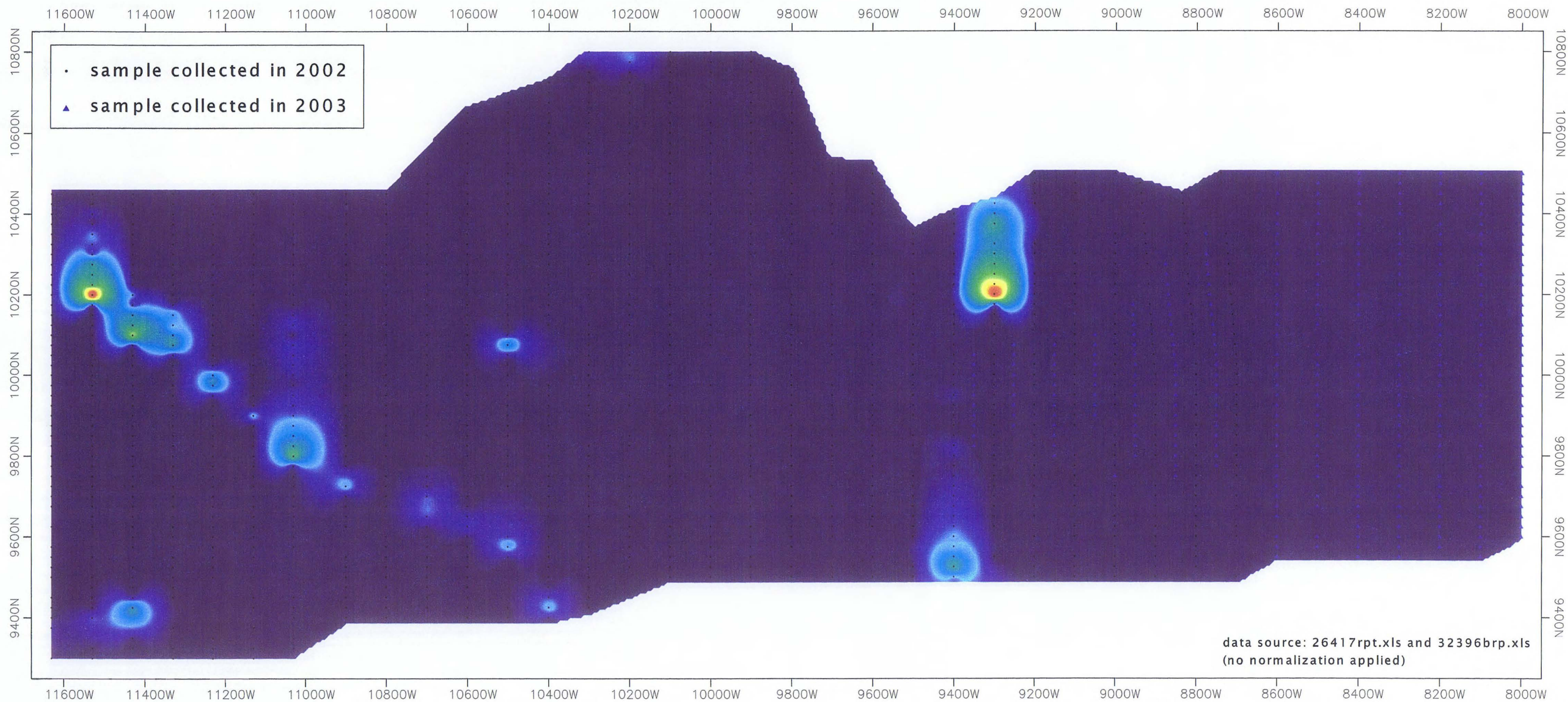
Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



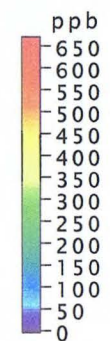
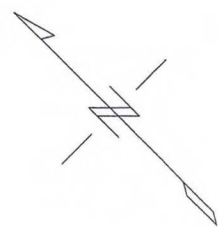
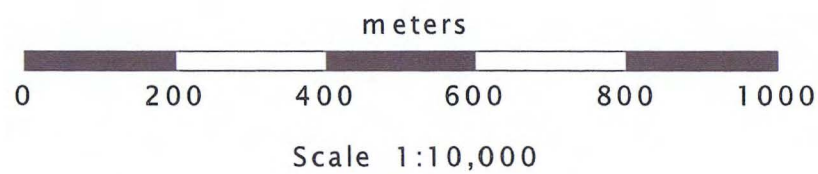
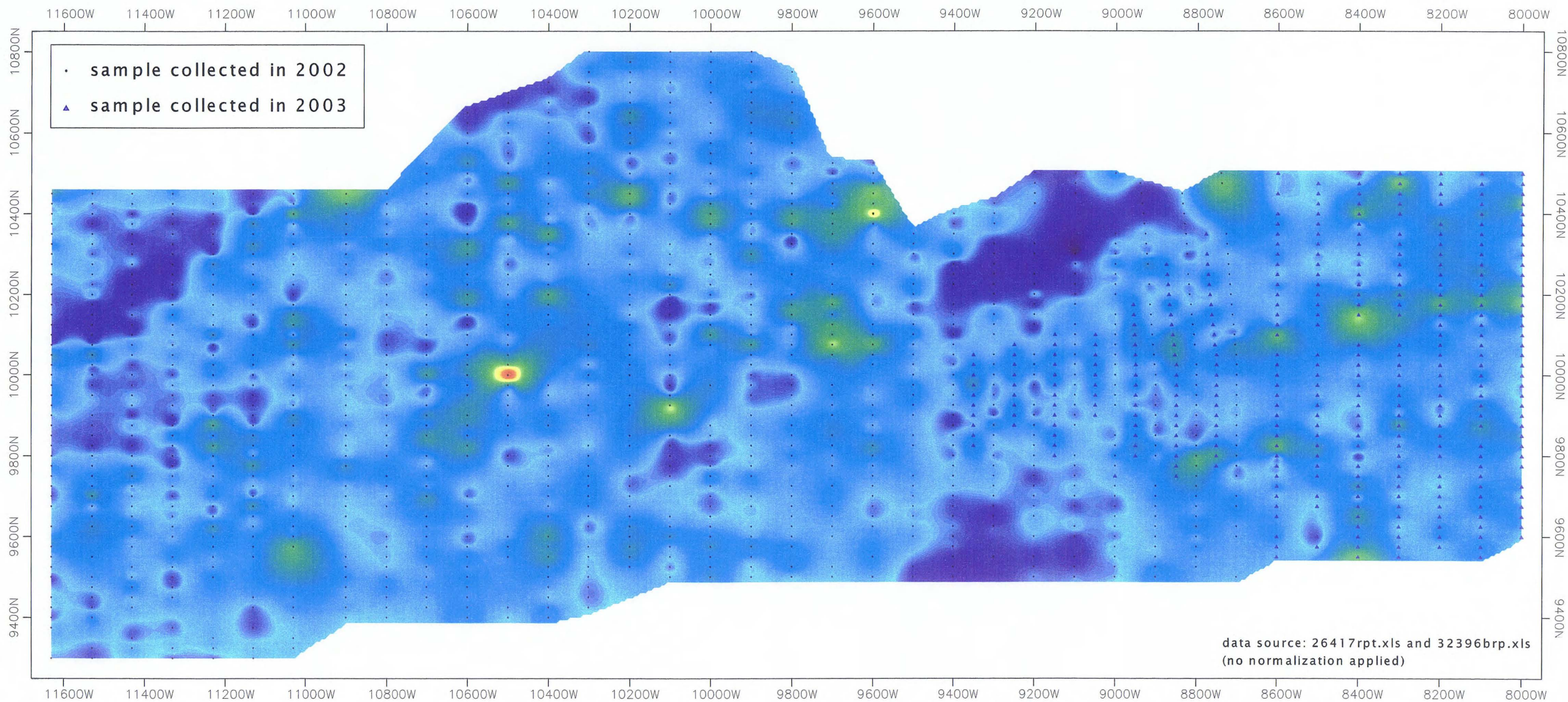
data source: 26417rpt.xls and 32396brp.xls
(no normalization applied)



A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Beryllium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

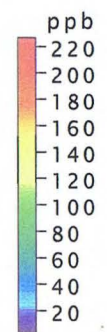
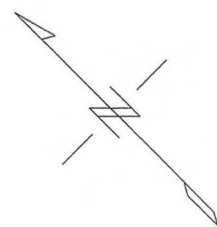
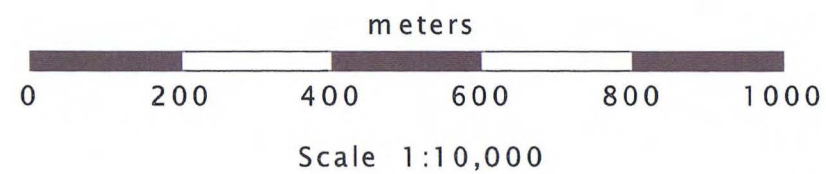
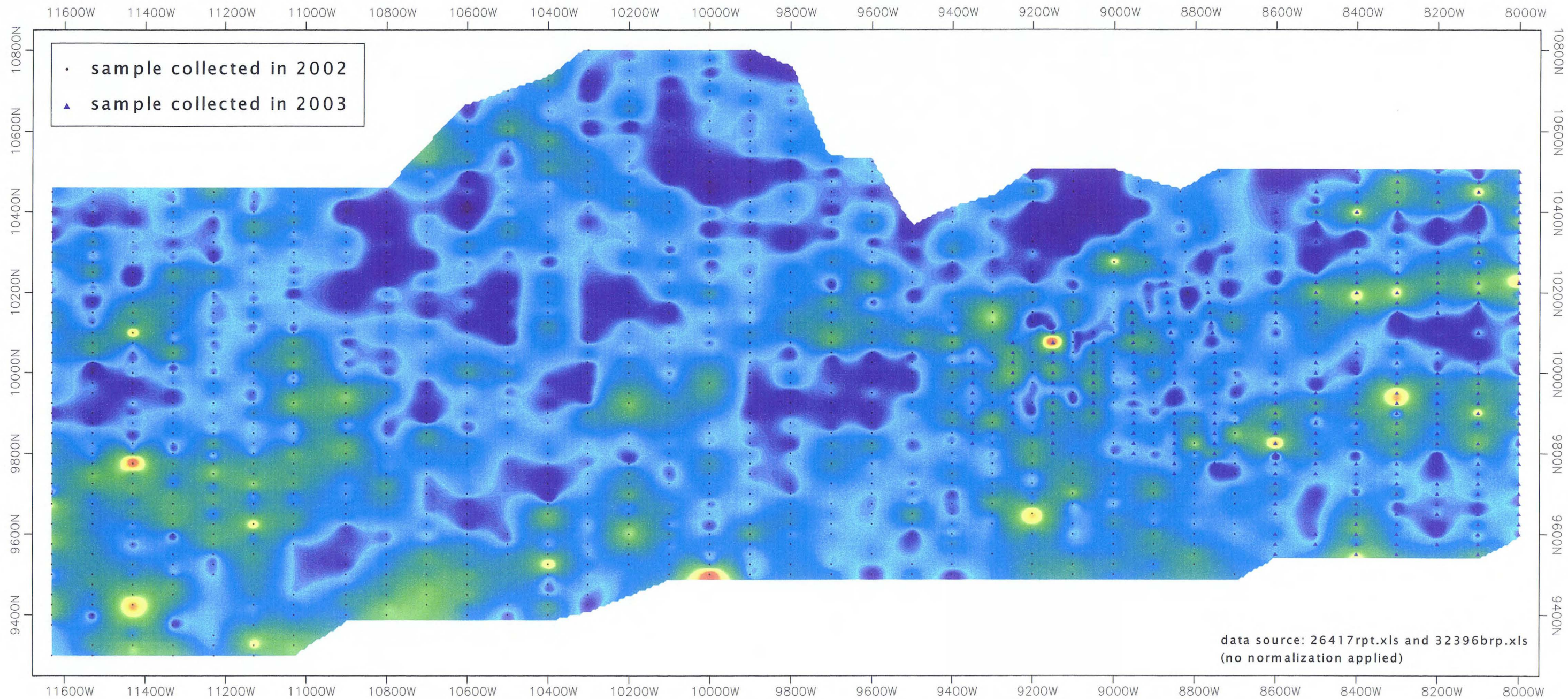


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Bismuth
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



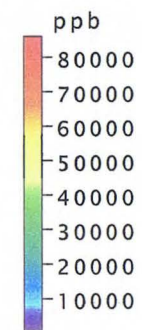
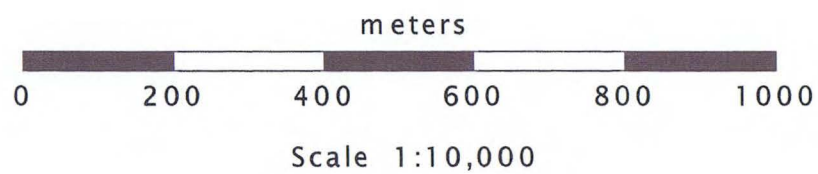
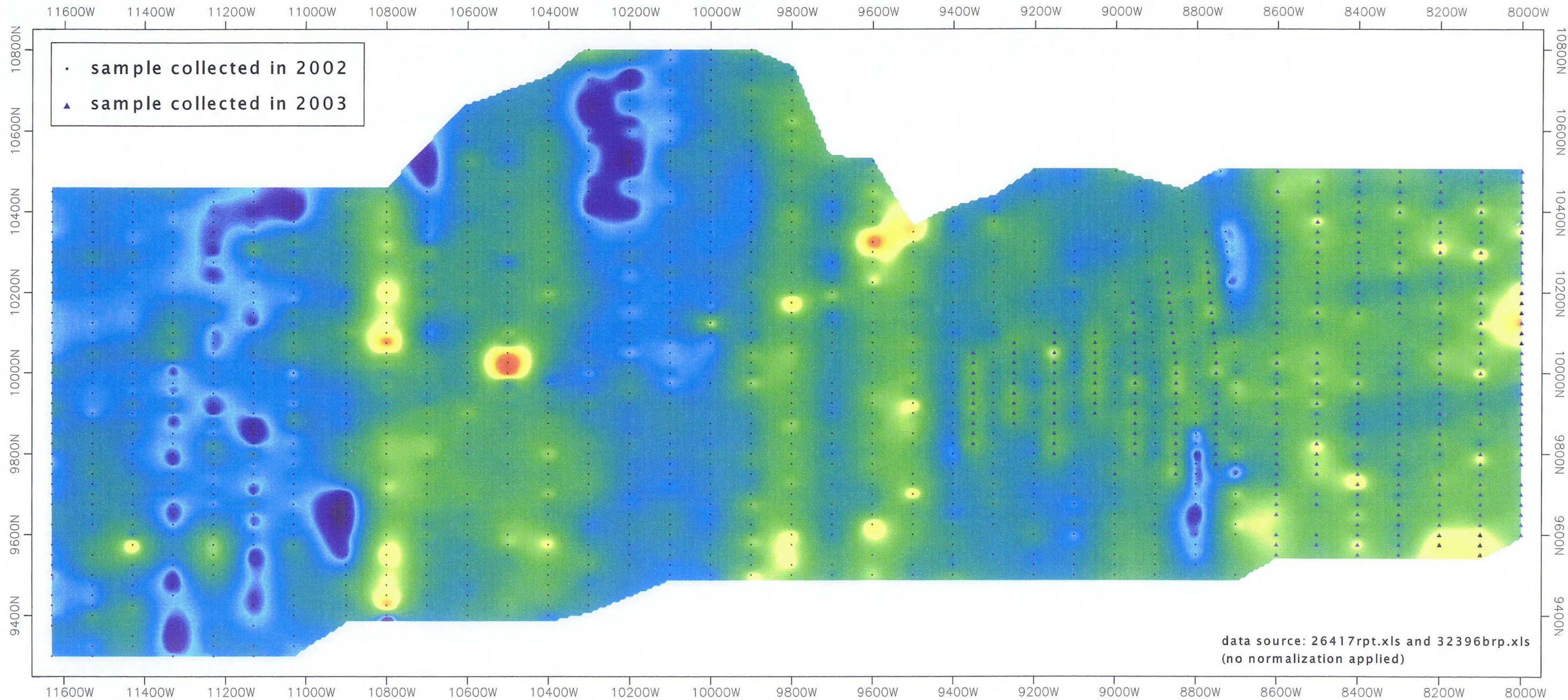
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Bromine

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



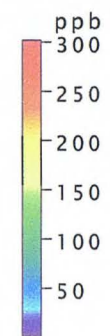
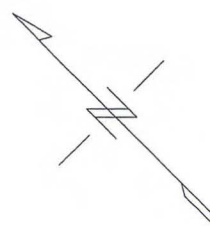
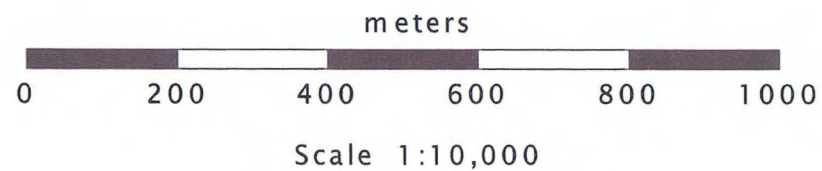
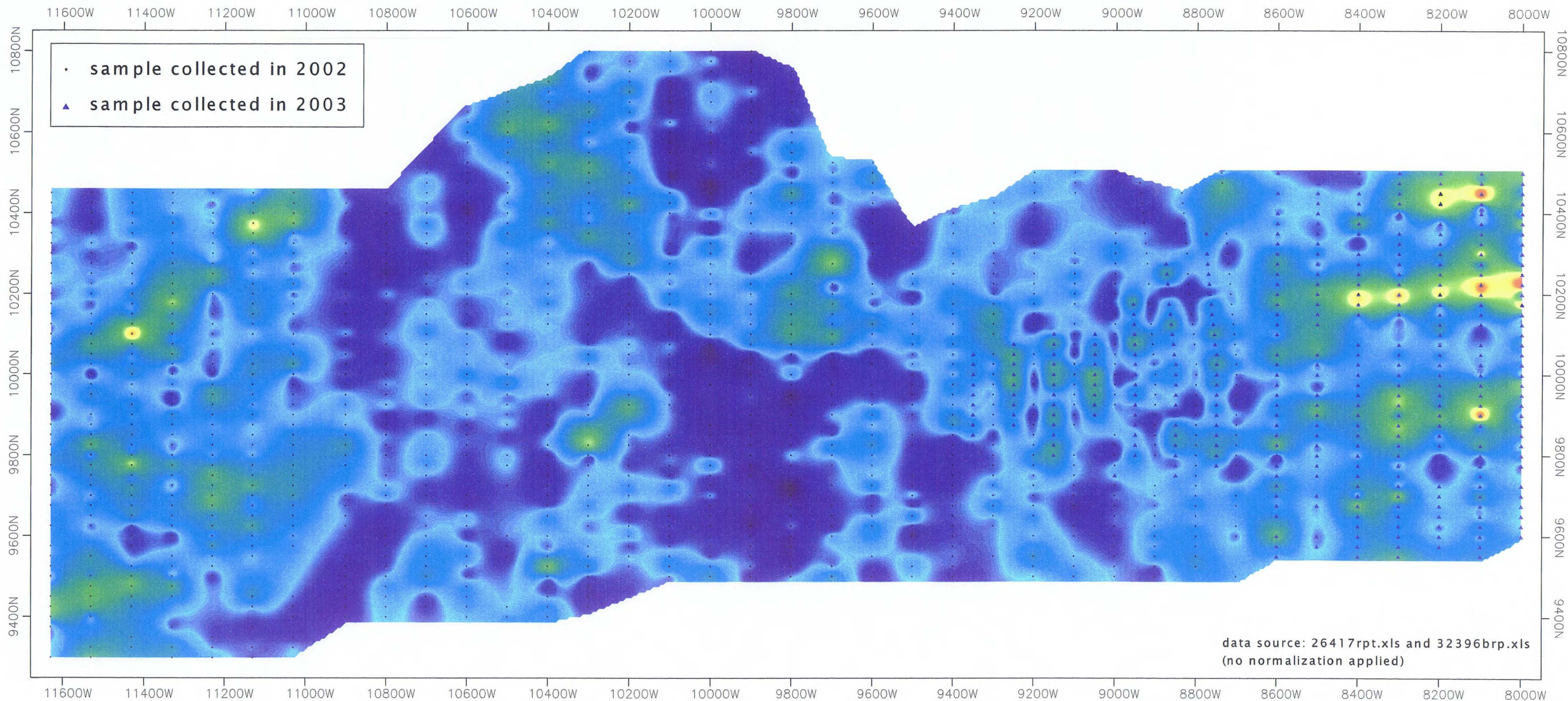
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Cerium

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



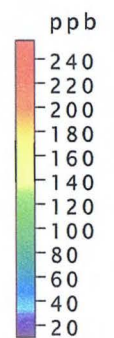
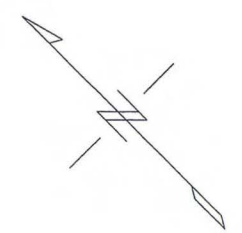
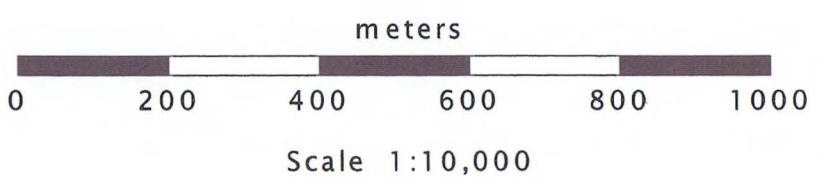
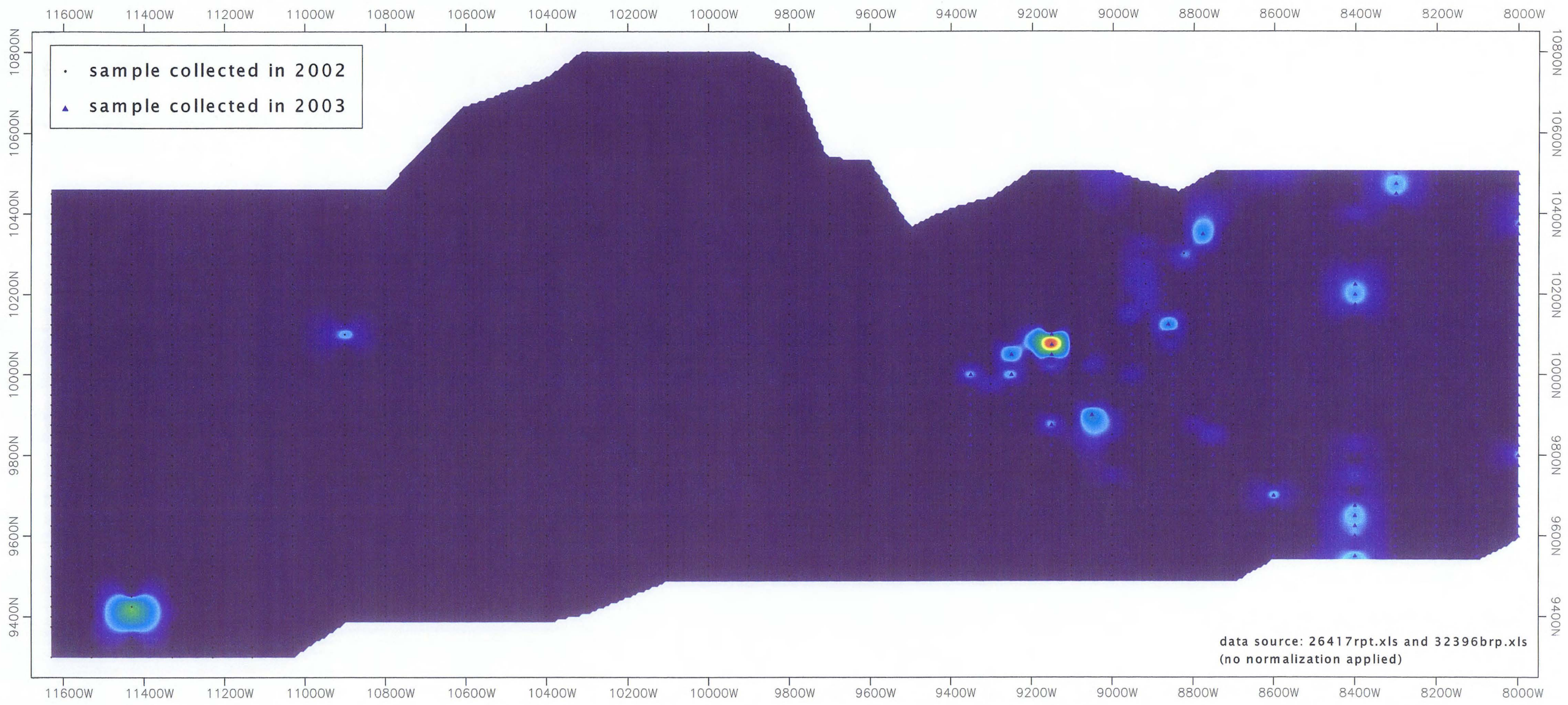
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Chlorine

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

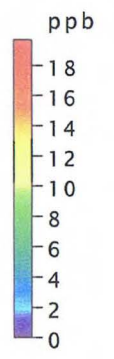
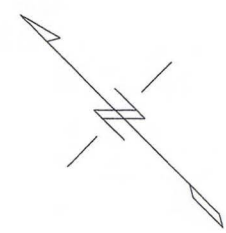
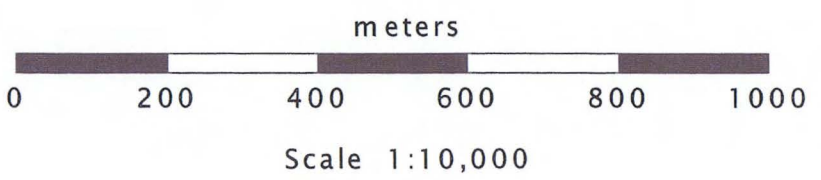
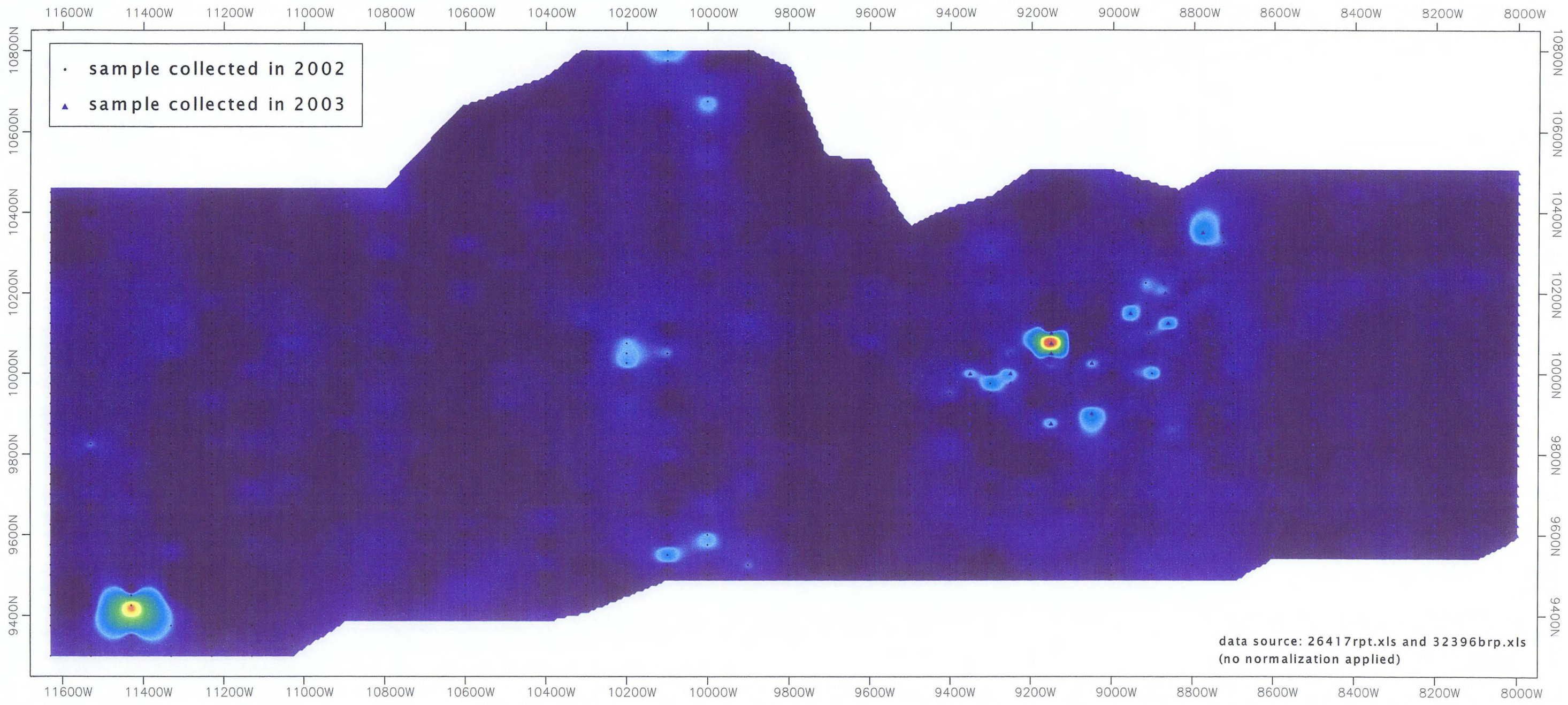


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Cobalt

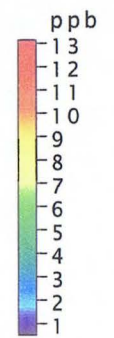
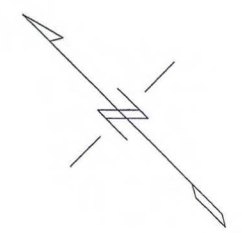
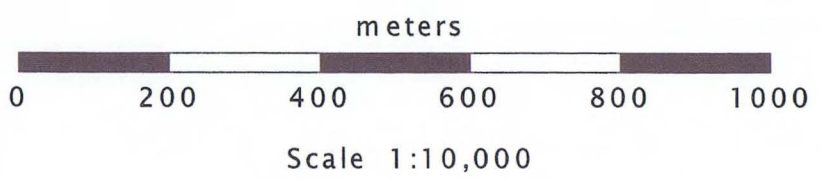
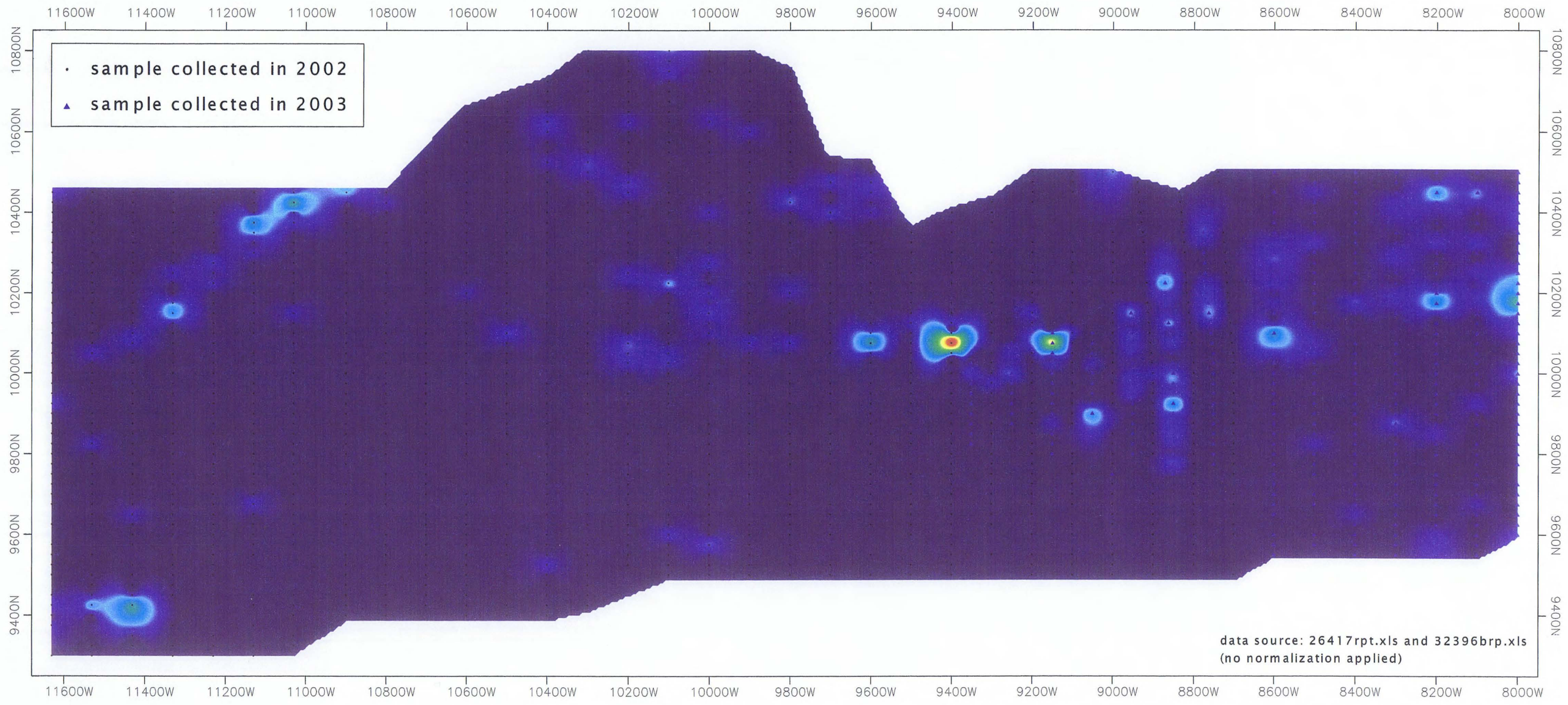
Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



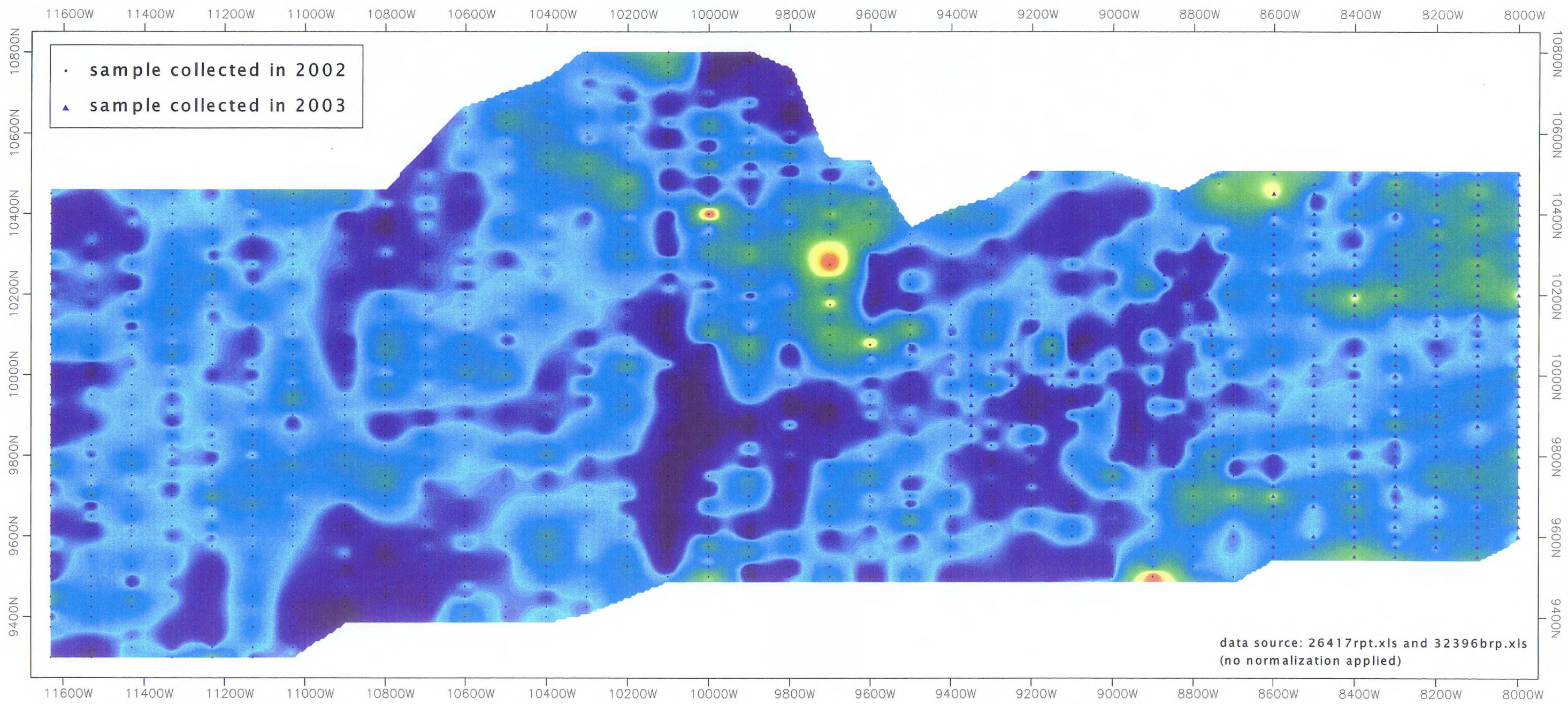
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Chromium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



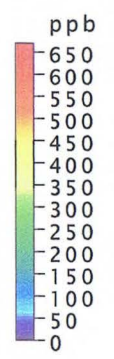
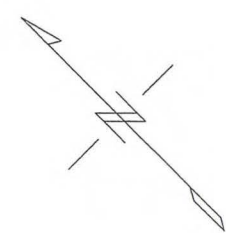
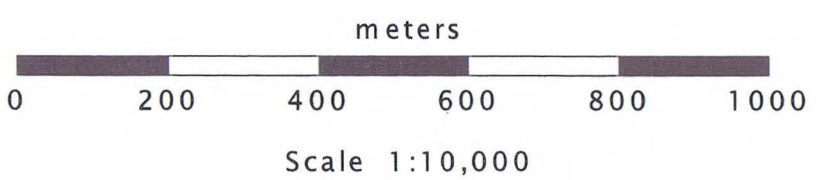
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Cesium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



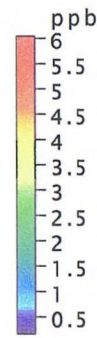
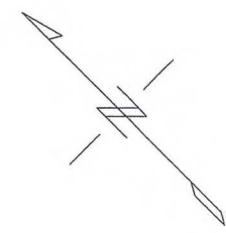
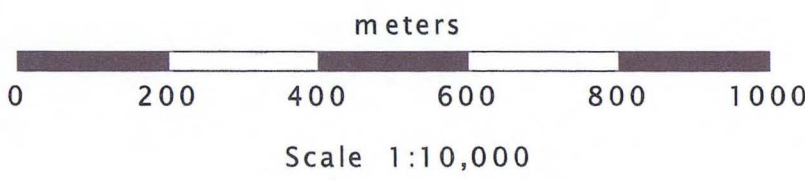
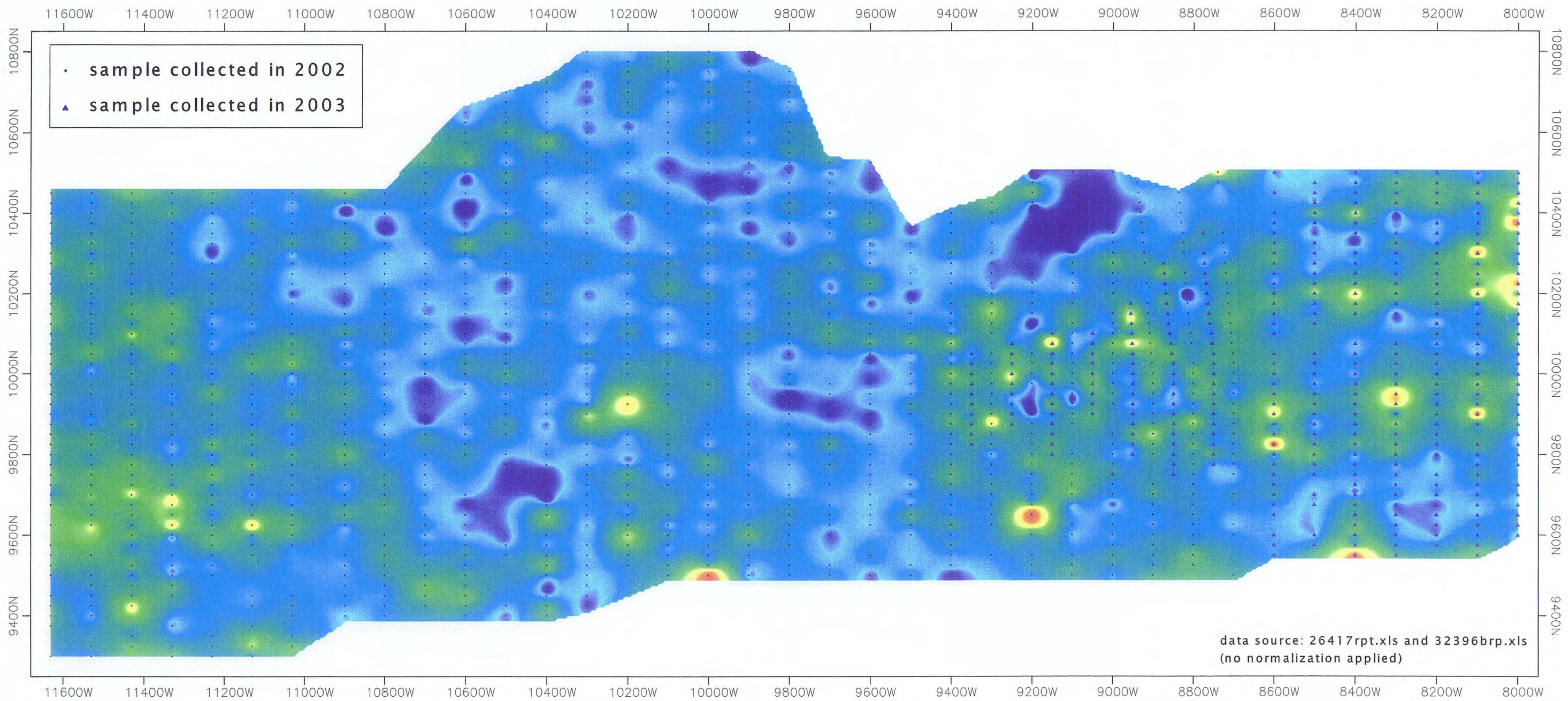
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Tungsten
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



data source: 26417rpt.xls and 32396brp.xls
(no normalization applied)

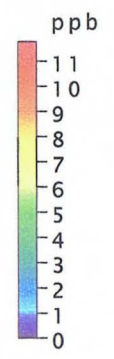
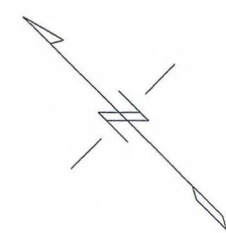
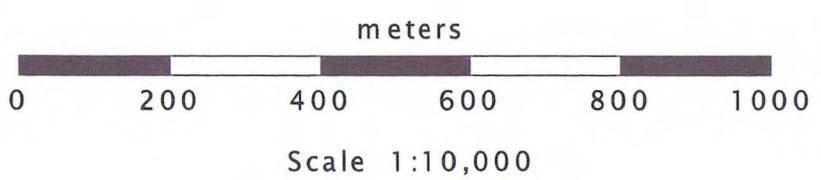
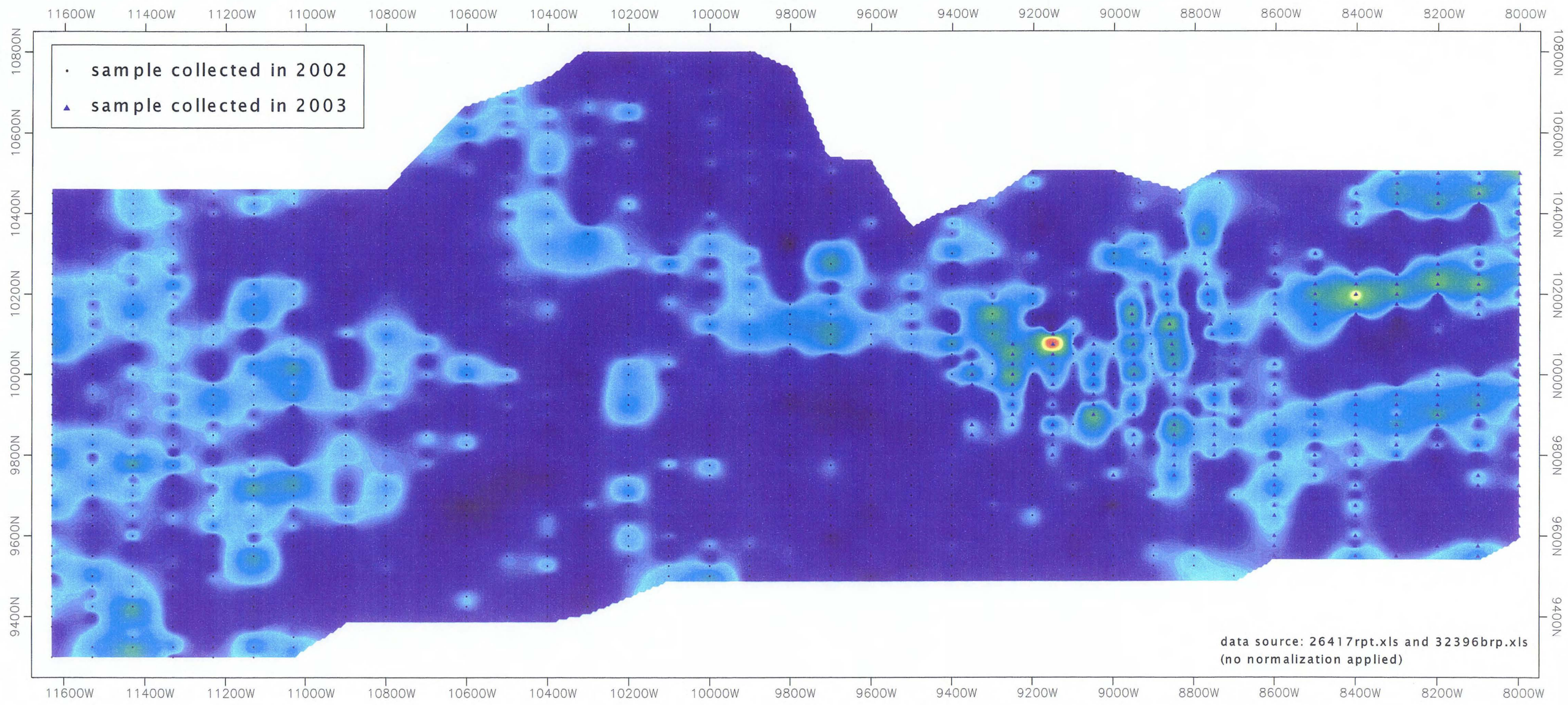


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Copper
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



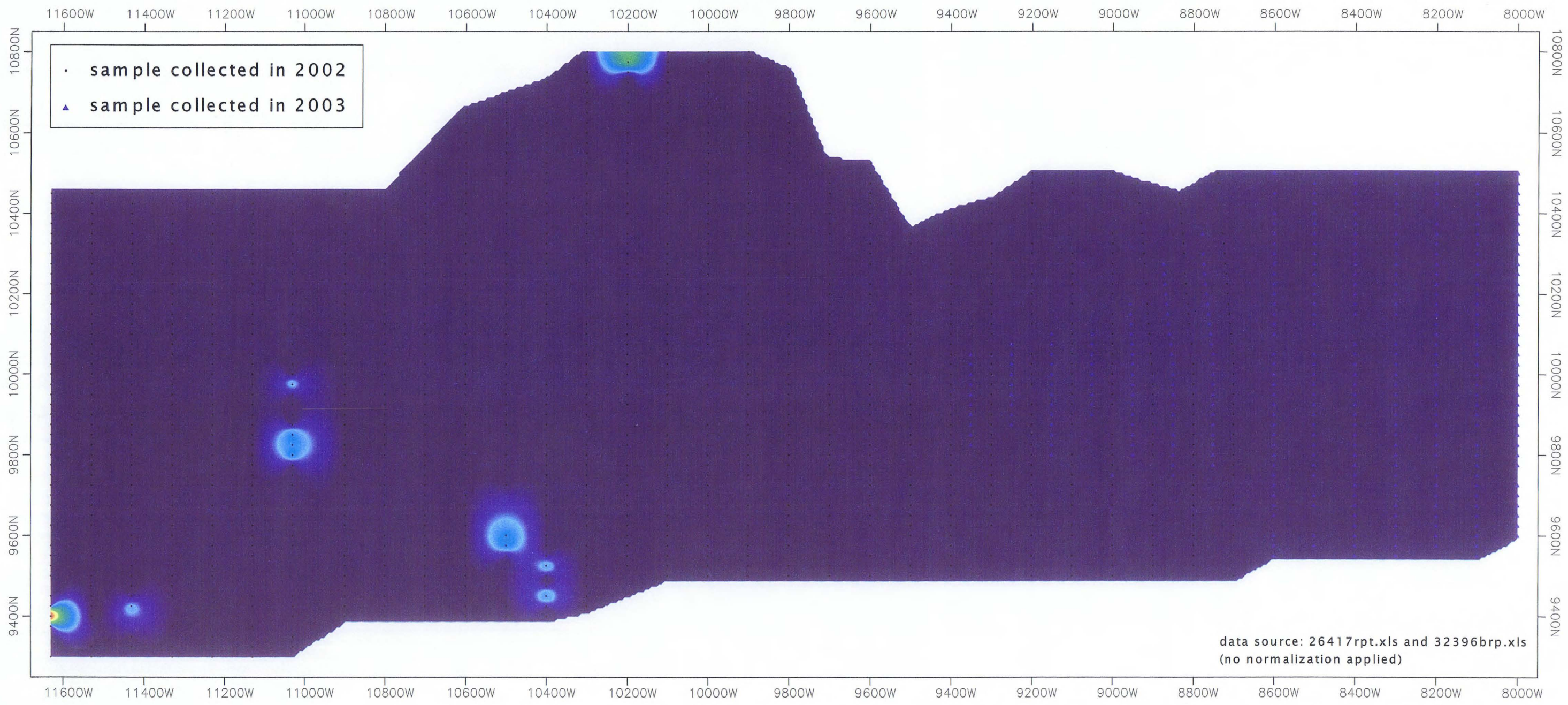
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Europium

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

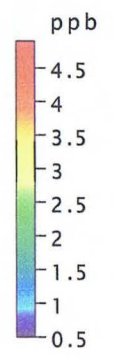
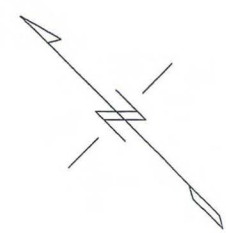
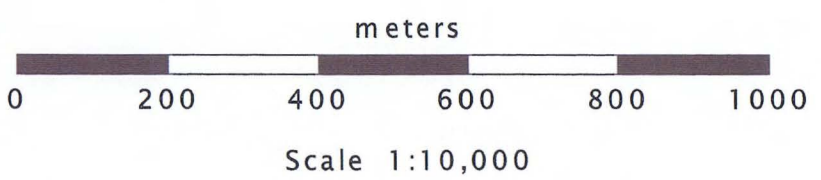


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Hafnium

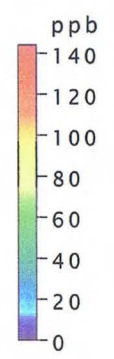
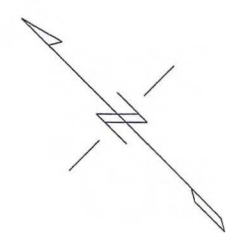
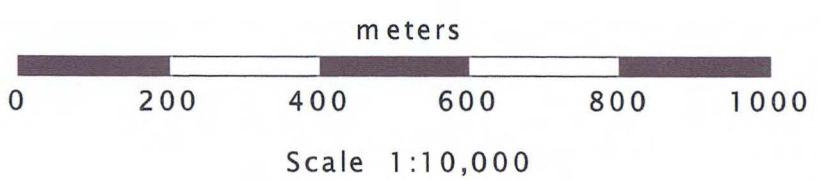
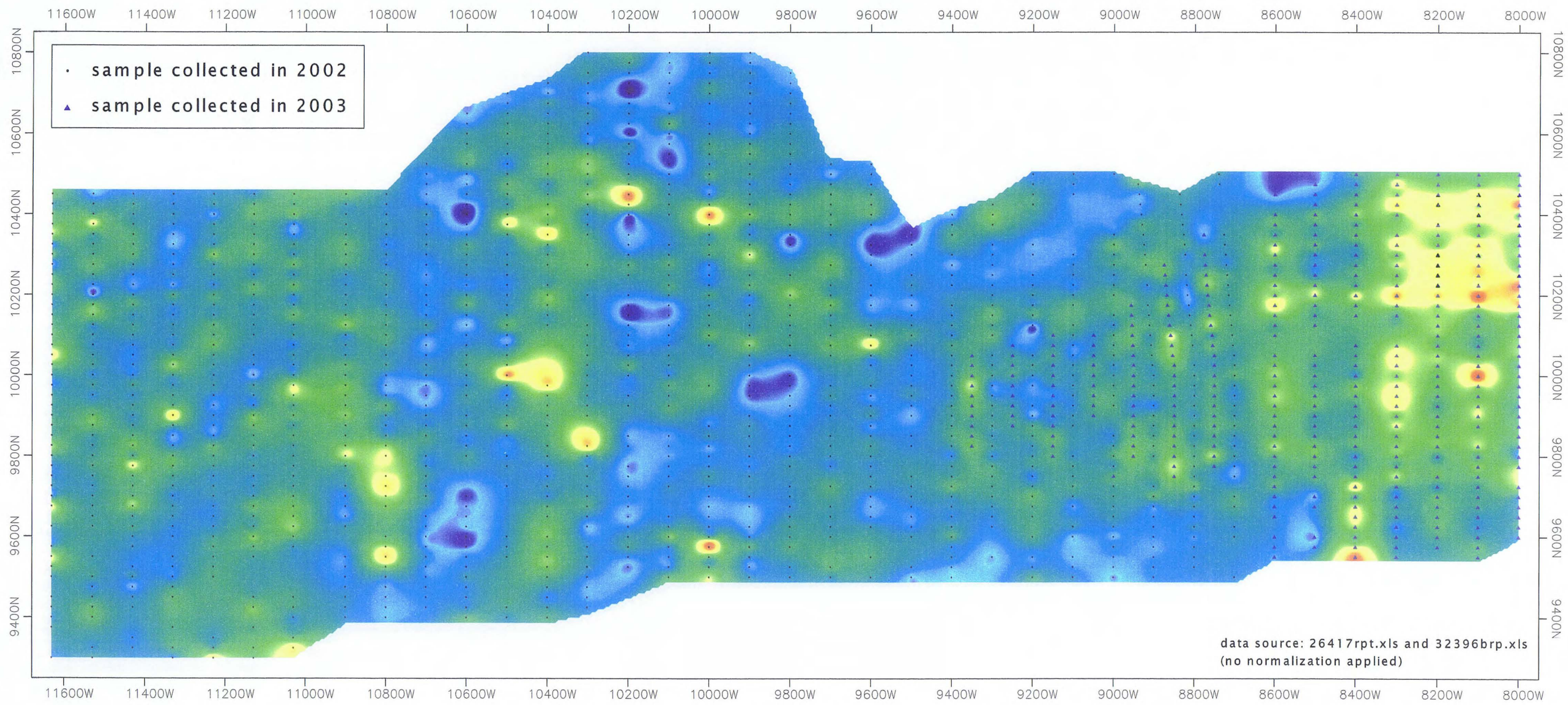
Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



data source: 26417rpt.xls and 32396brp.xls
(no normalization applied)

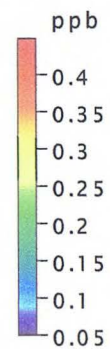
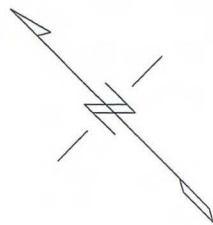
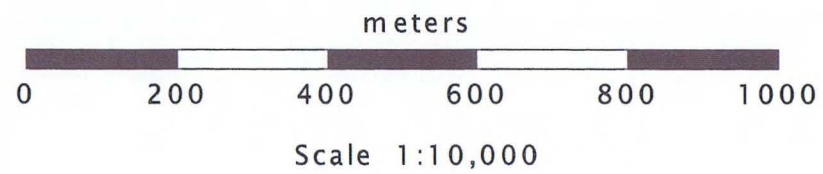
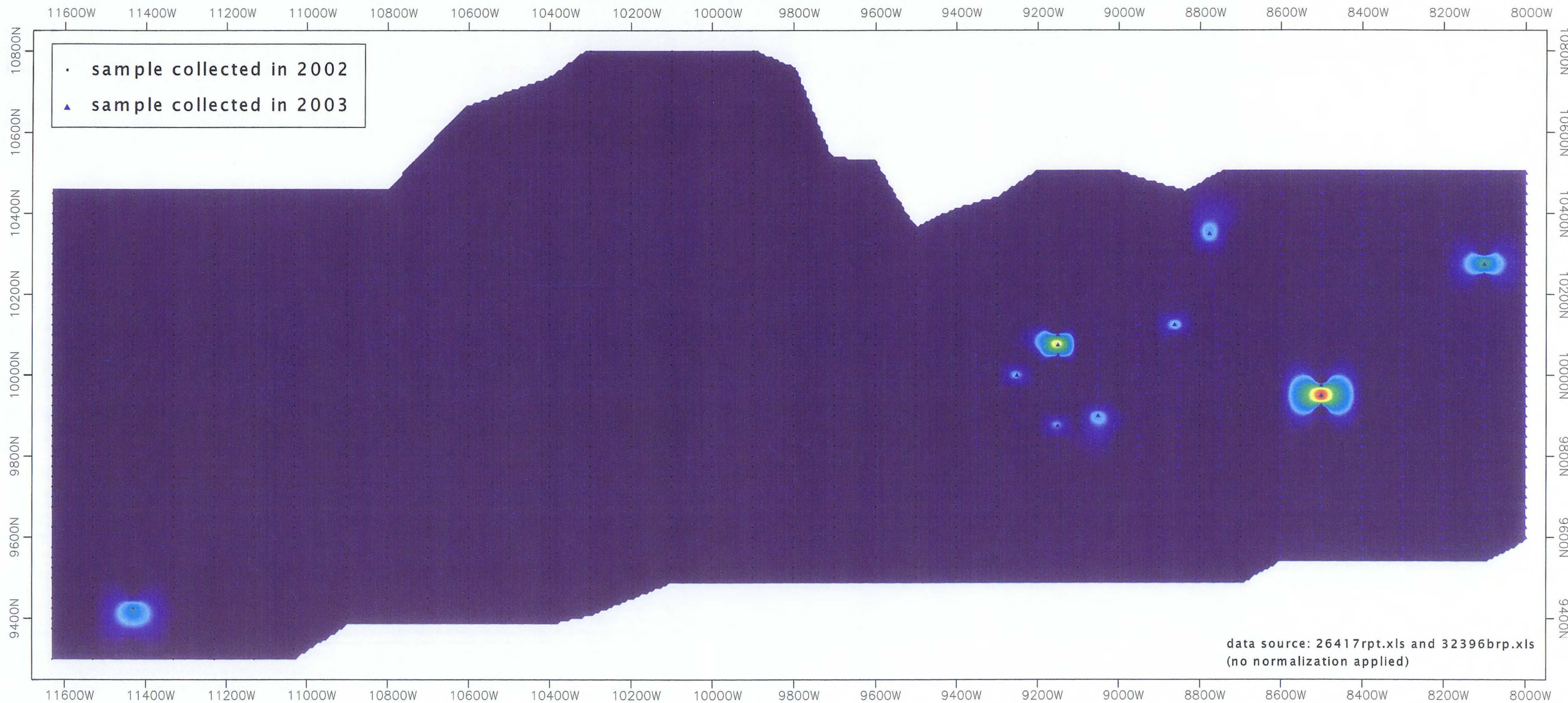


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Mercury
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



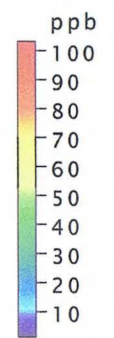
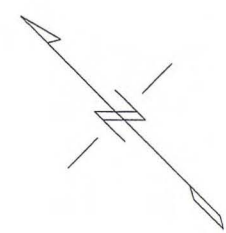
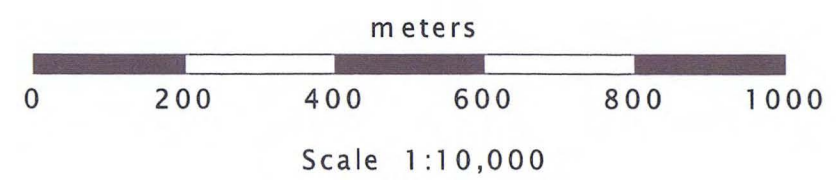
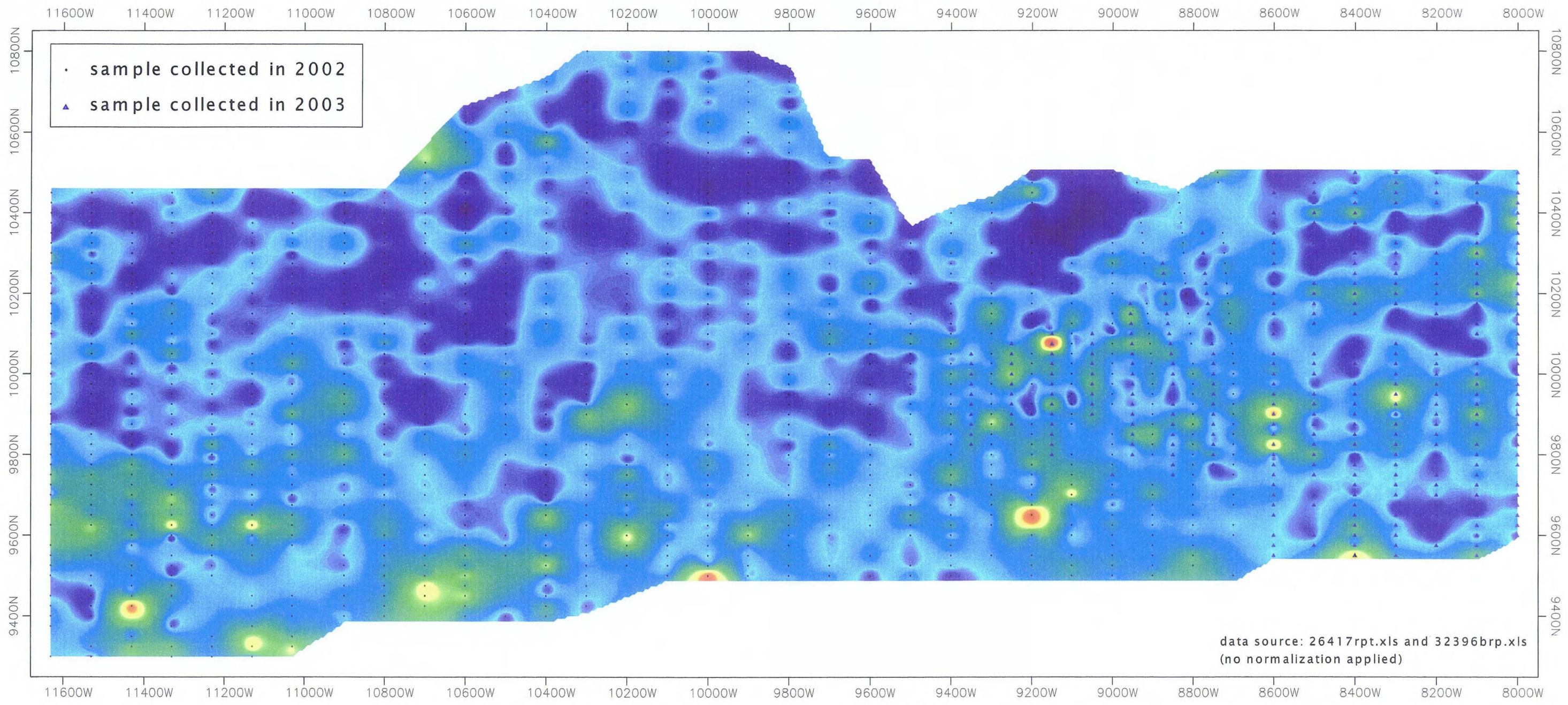
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Iodine

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



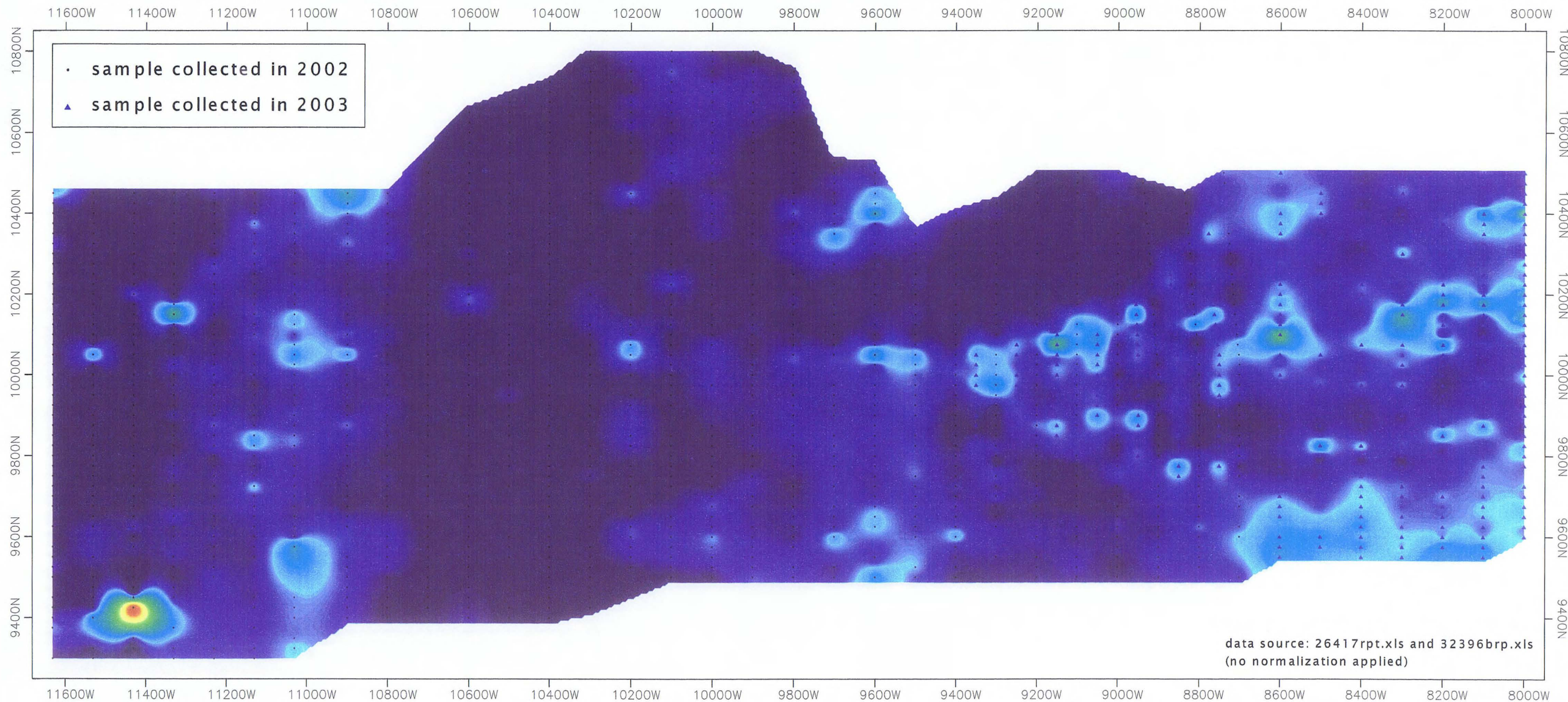
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Indium

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

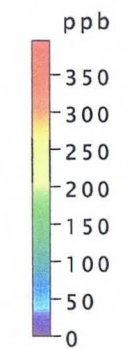
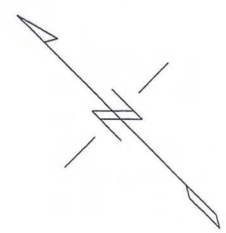
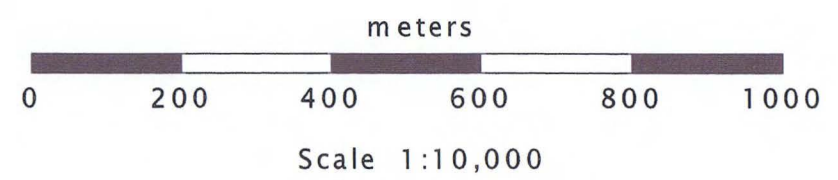


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Lanthanum

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

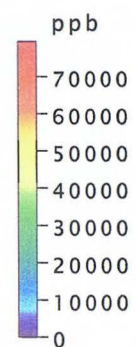
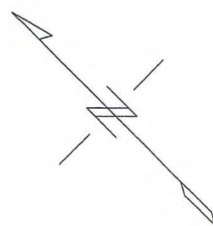
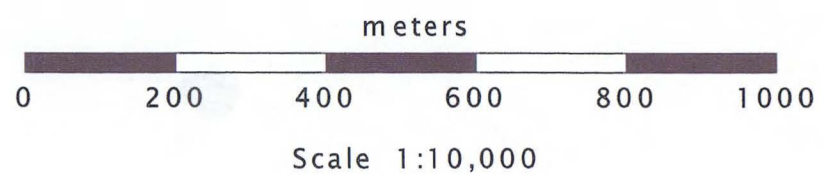
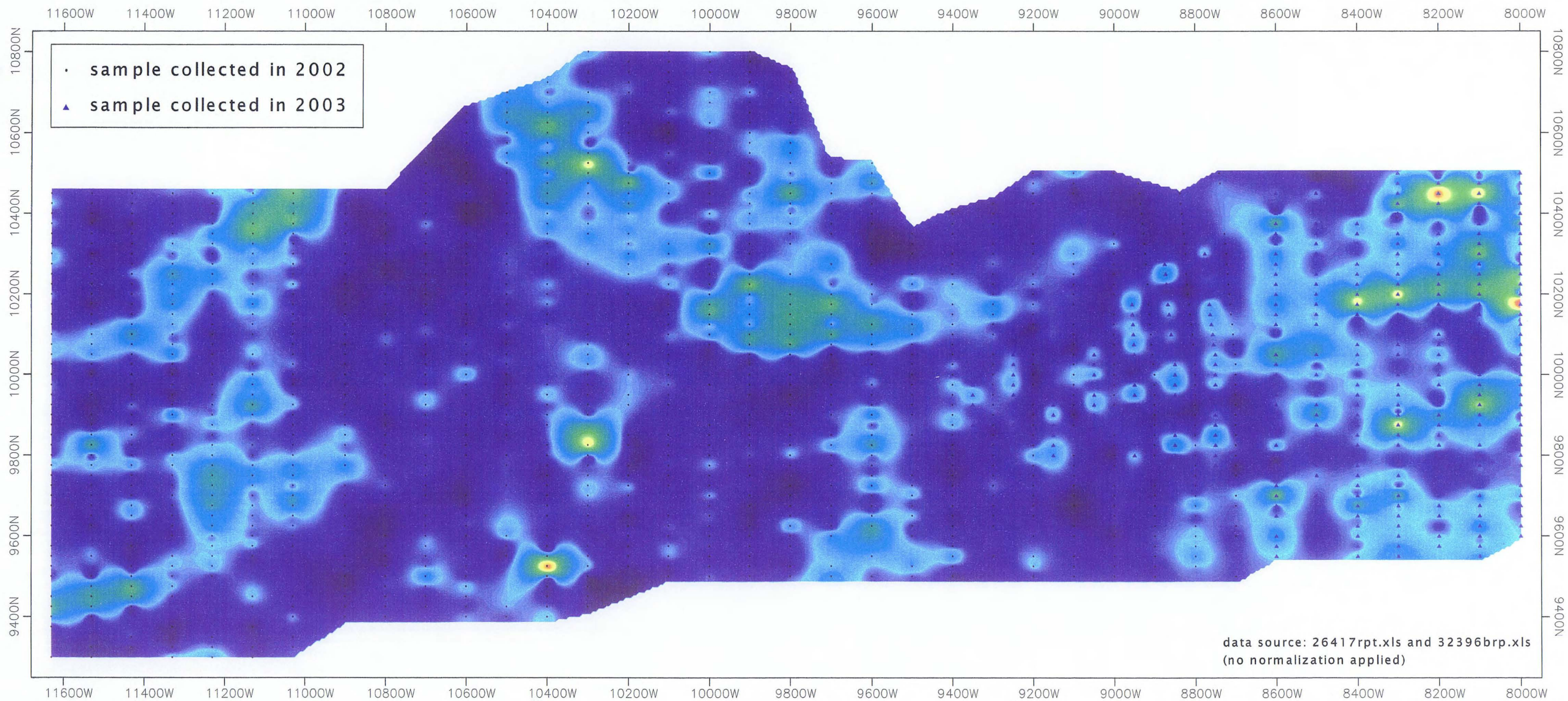


data source: 26417rpt.xls and 32396brp.xls
(no normalization applied)



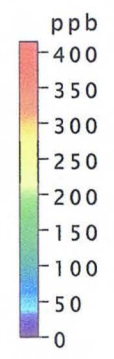
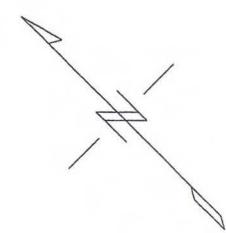
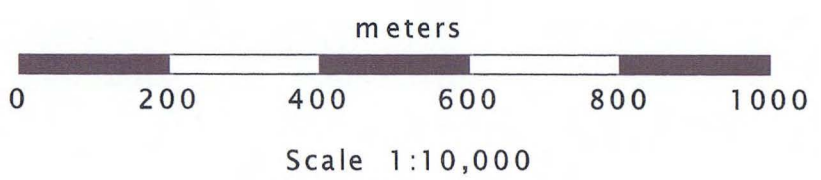
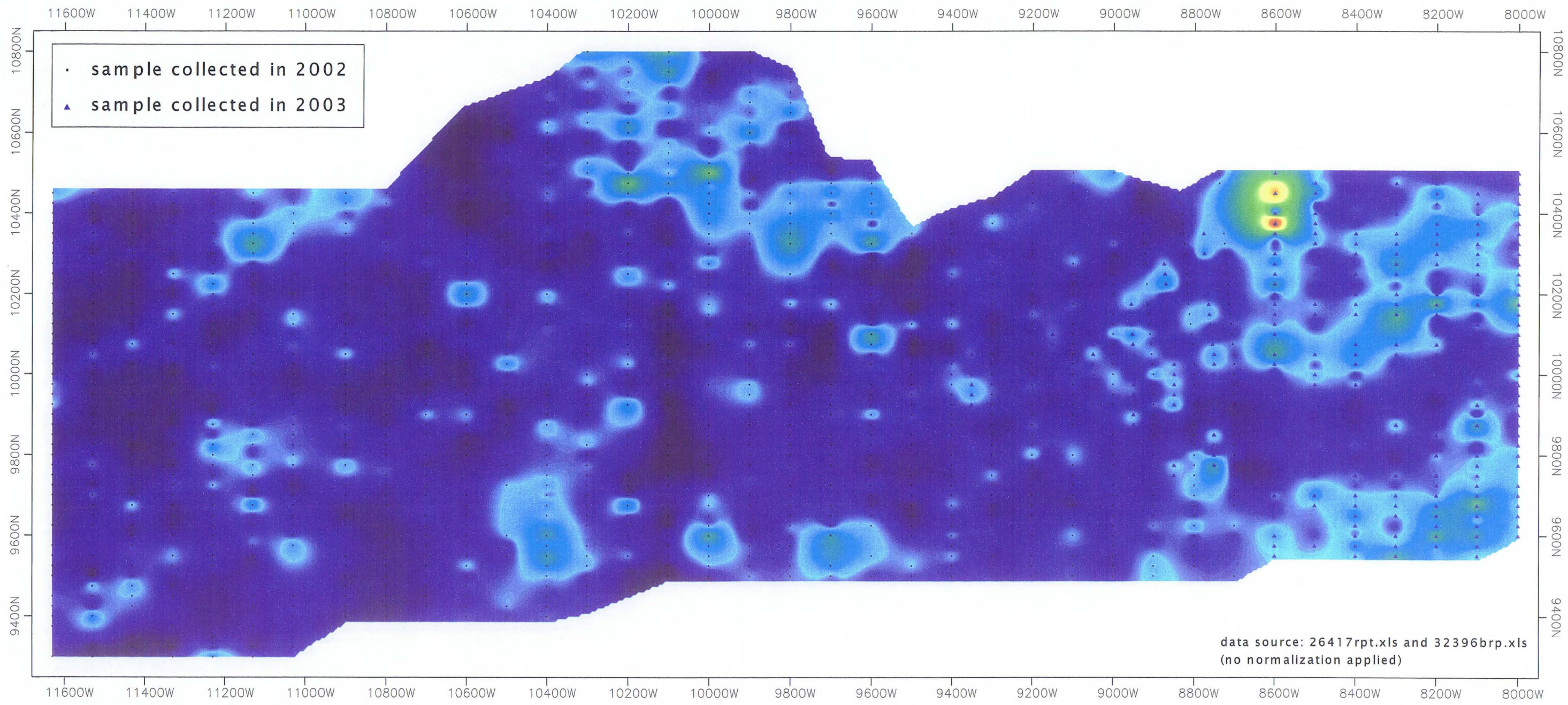
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Lithium

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



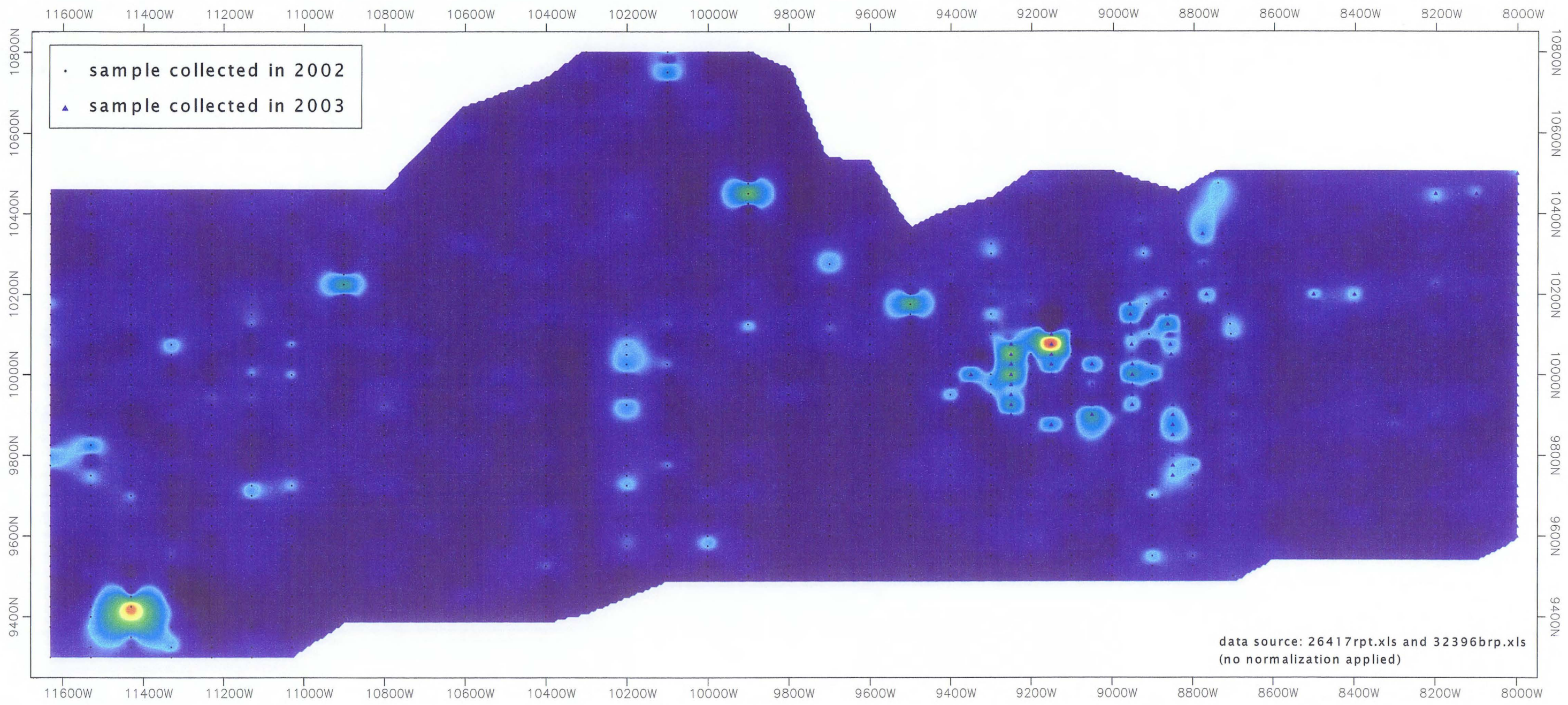
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Manganese

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

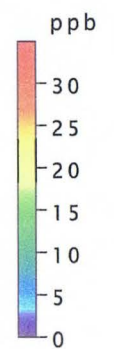
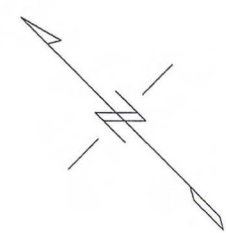
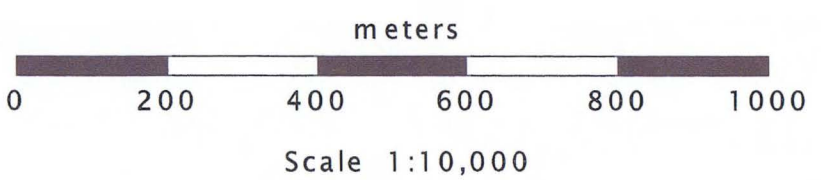


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Molybdenum

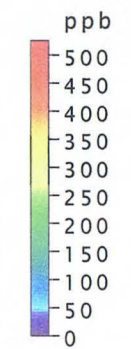
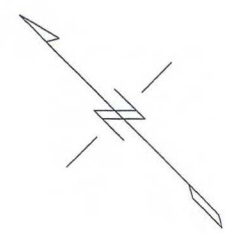
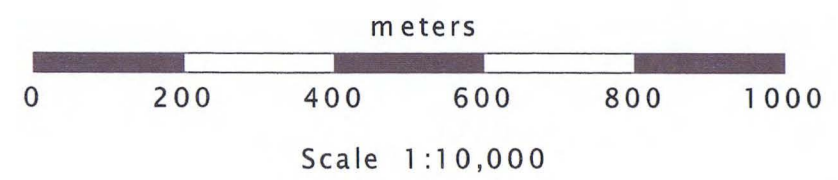
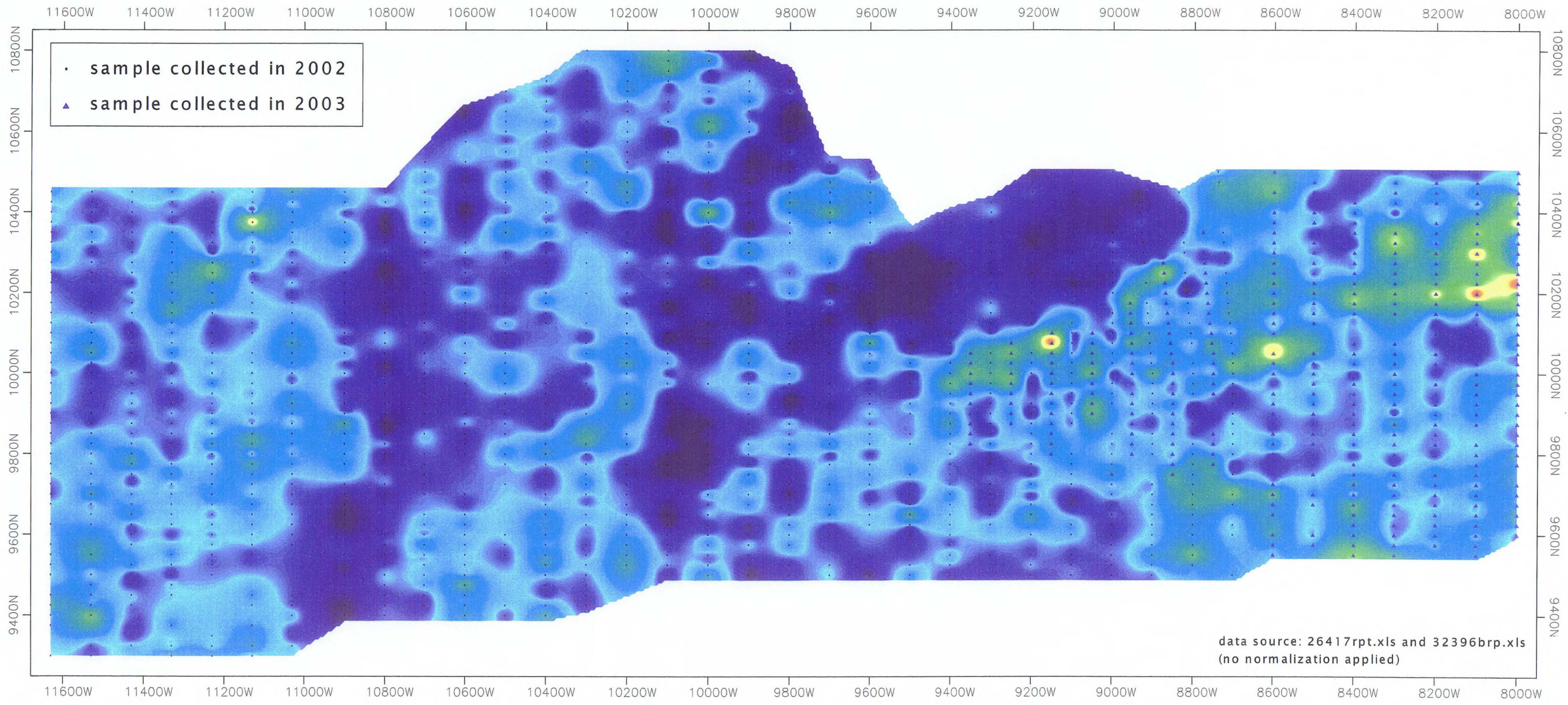
Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



data source: 26417rpt.xls and 32396brp.xls
(no normalization applied)

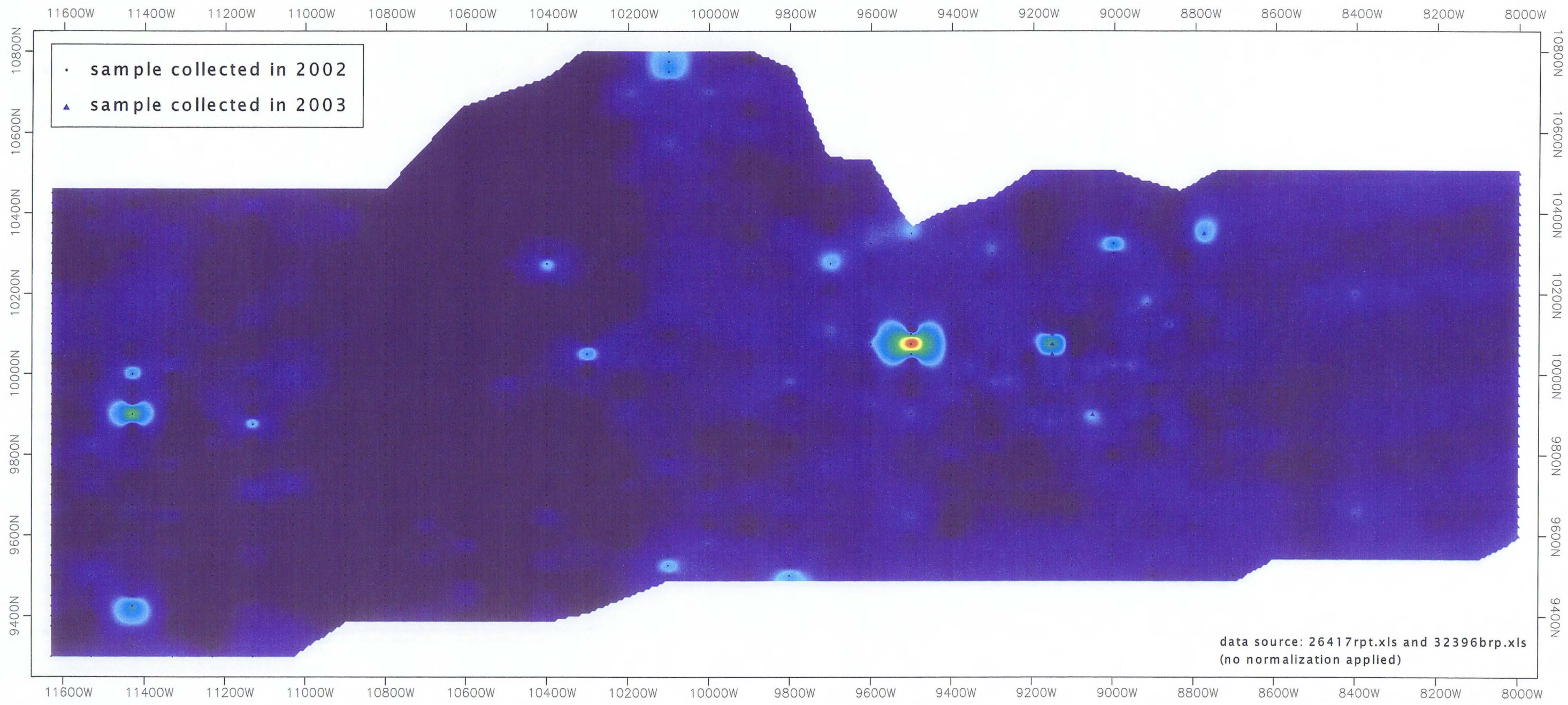


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Niobium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

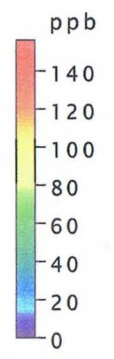
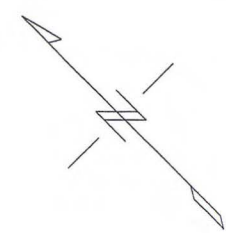
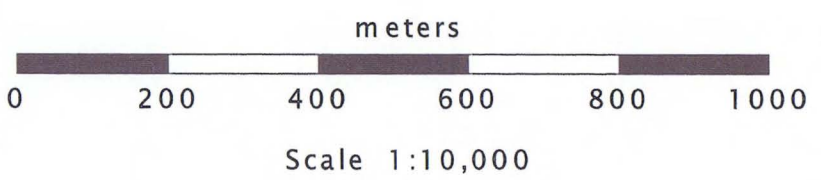


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Nickel

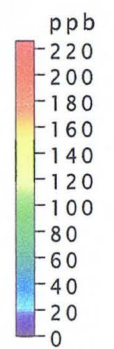
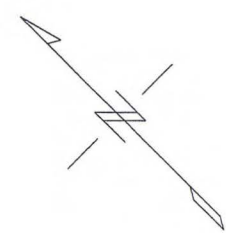
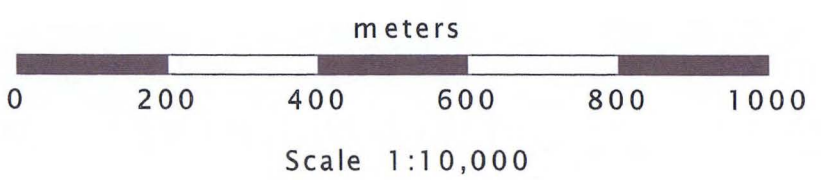
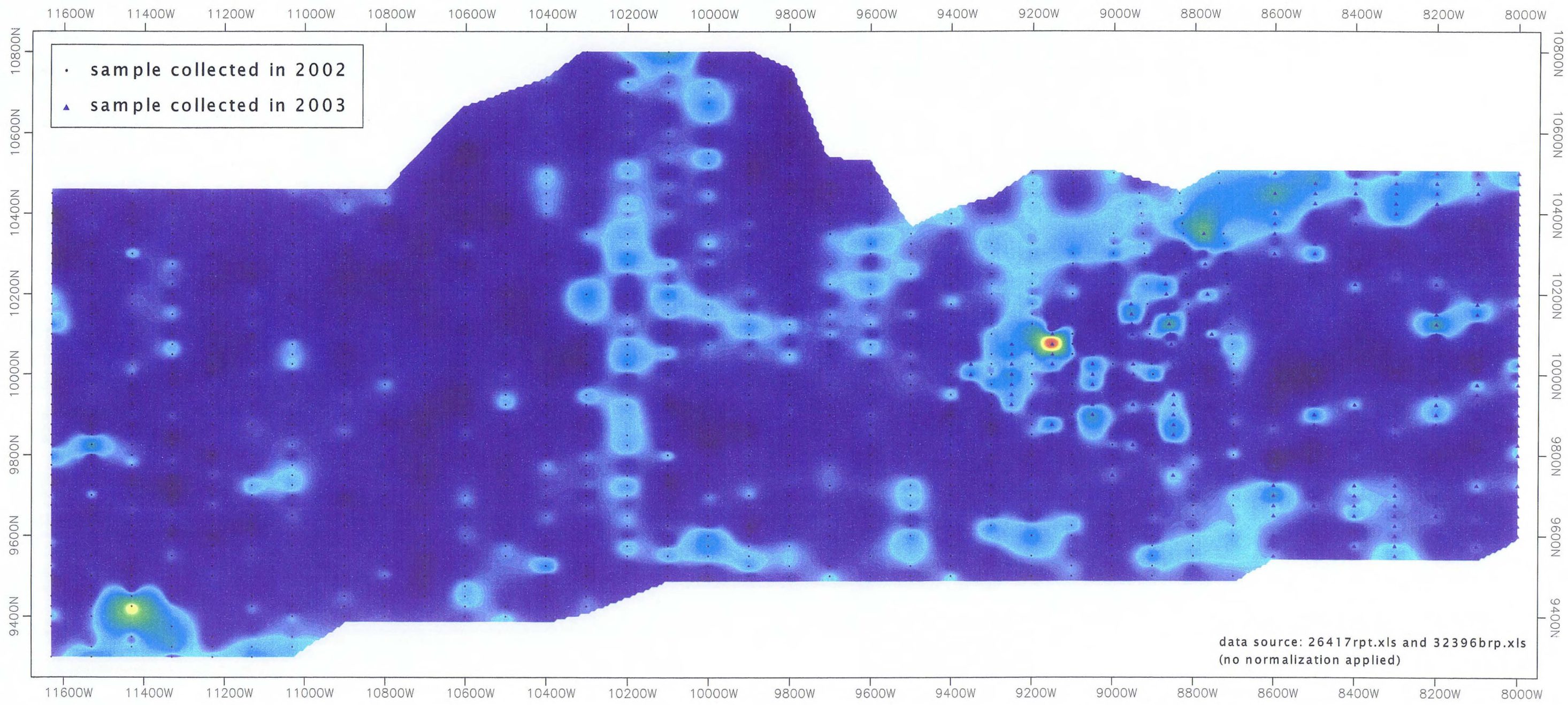
Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



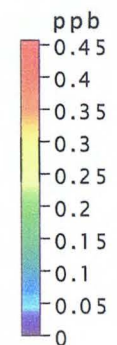
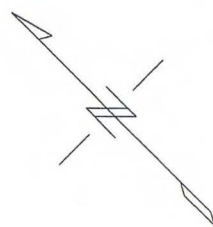
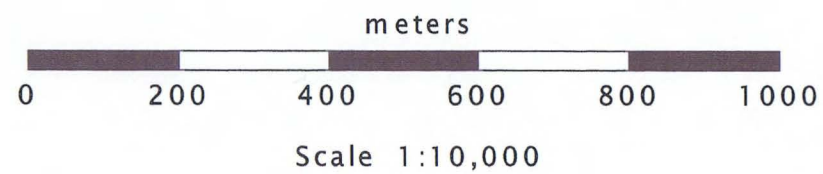
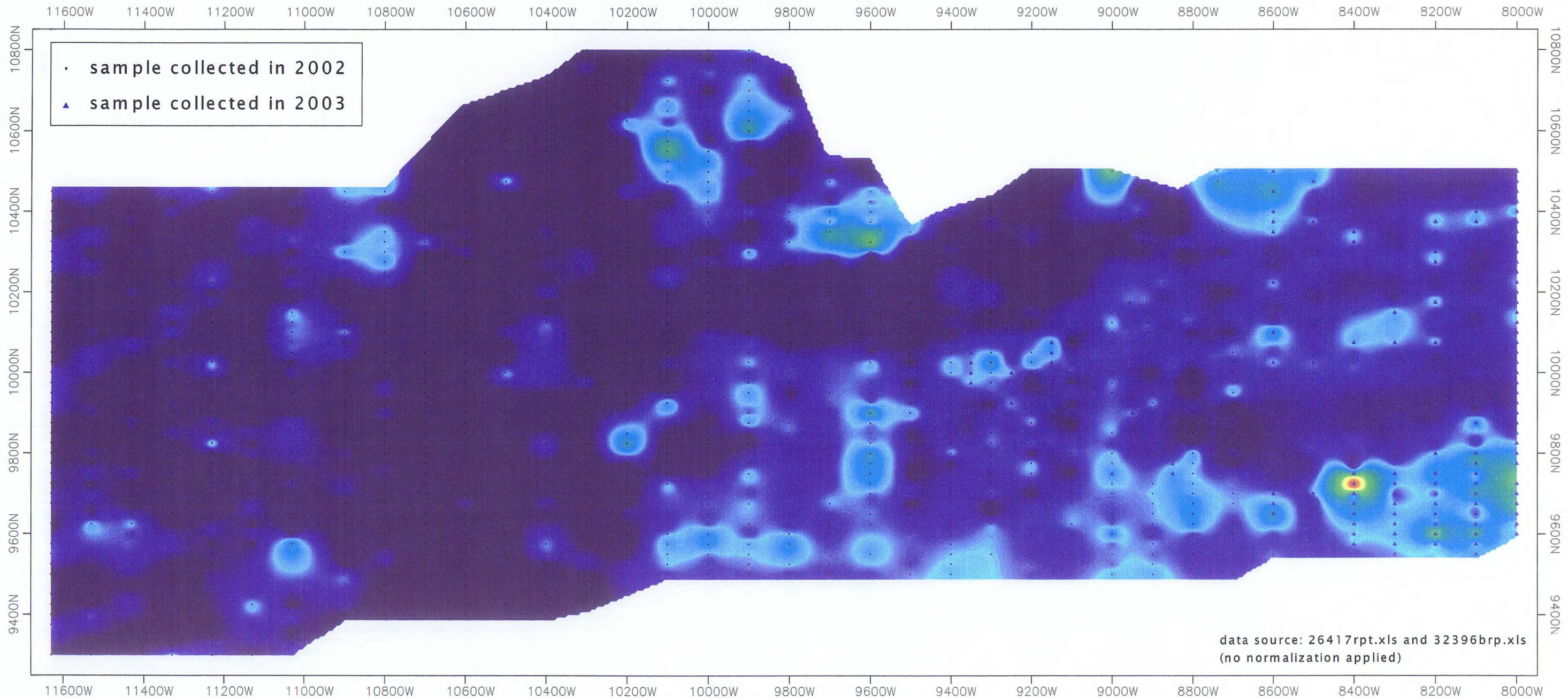
data source: 26417rpt.xls and 32396brp.xls
(no normalization applied)



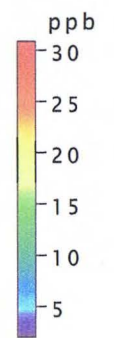
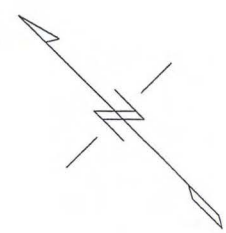
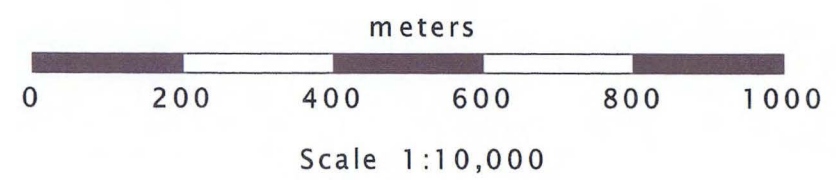
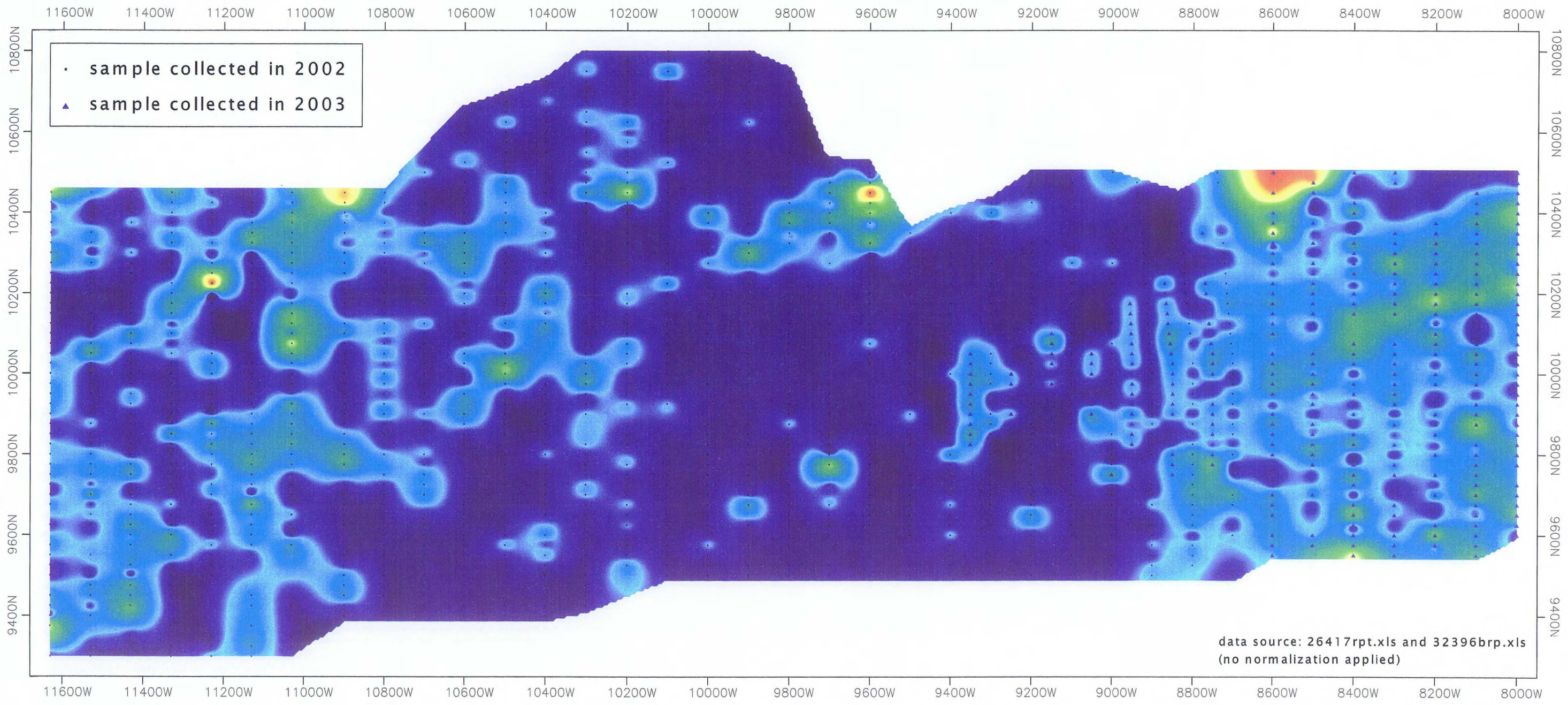
A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Lead
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Rubidium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

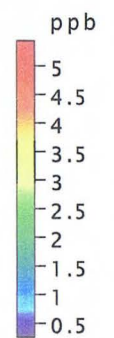
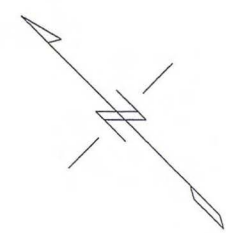
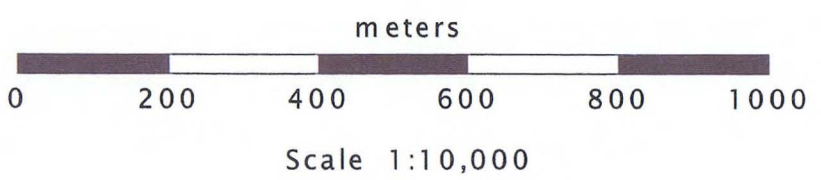
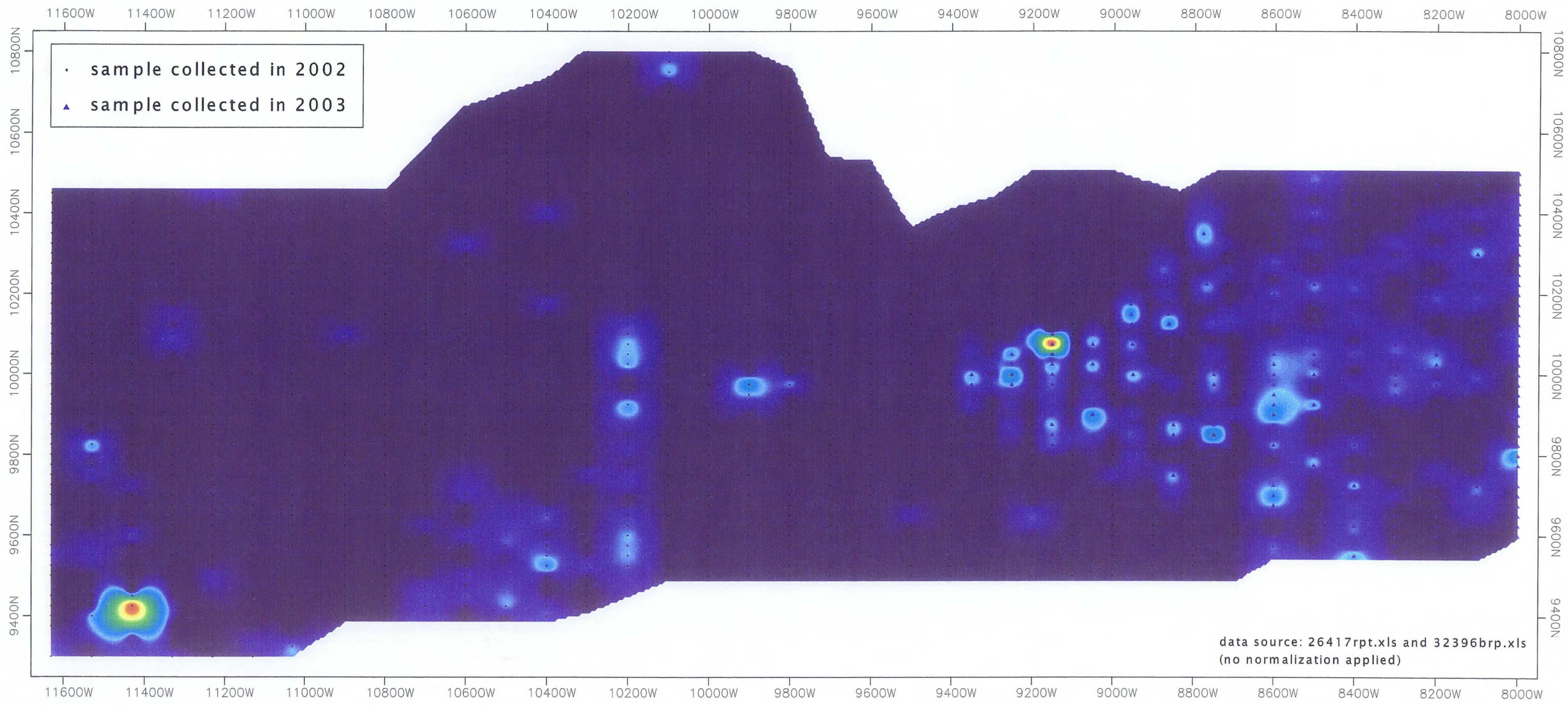


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Rhenium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

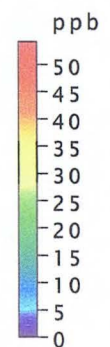
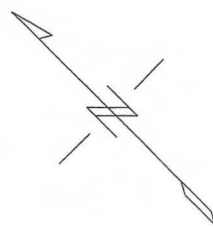
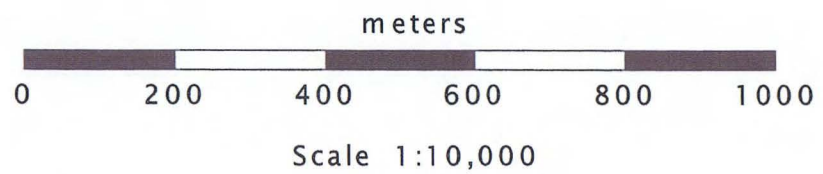
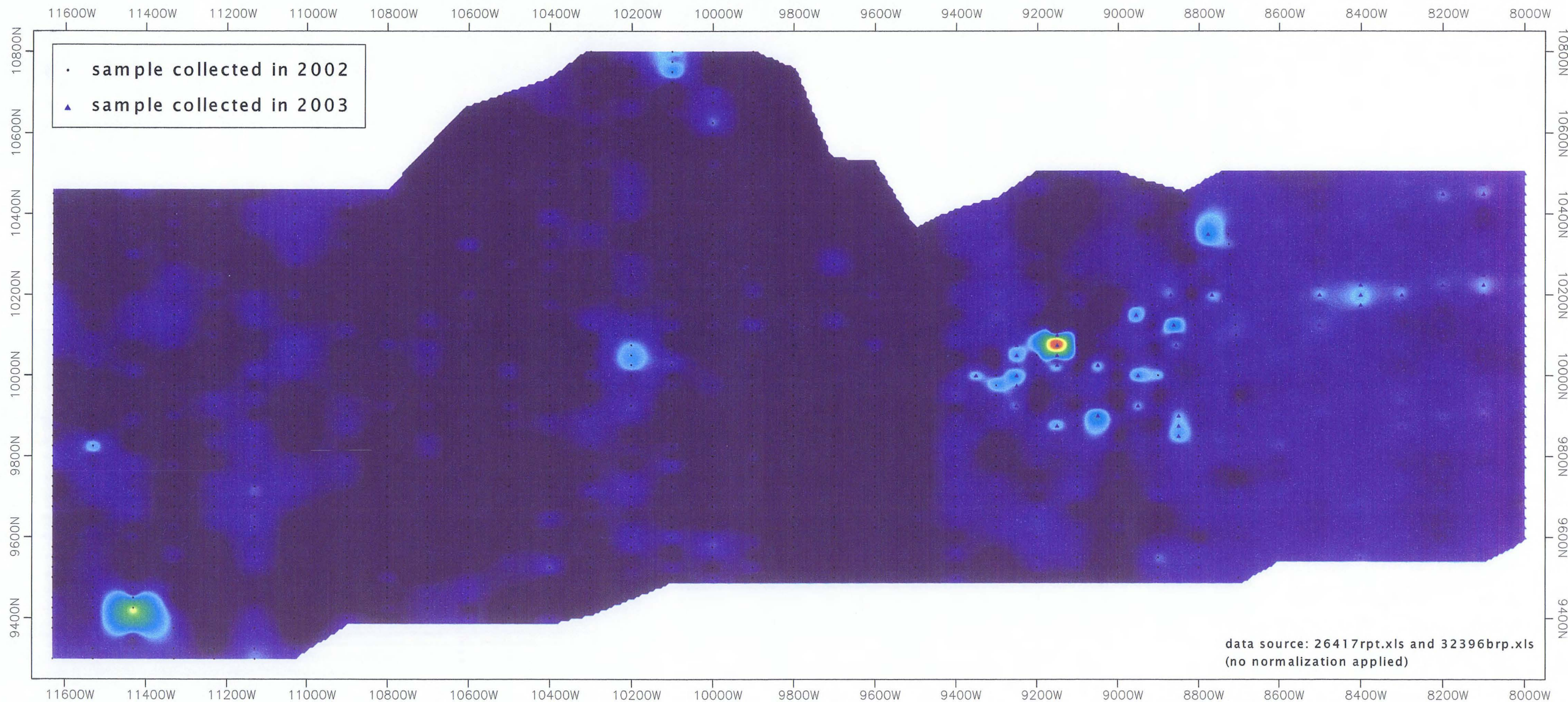


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Selenium

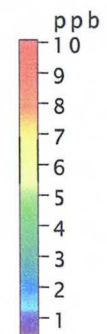
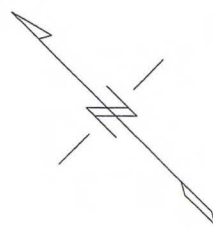
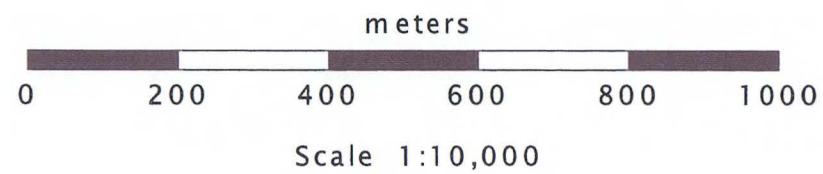
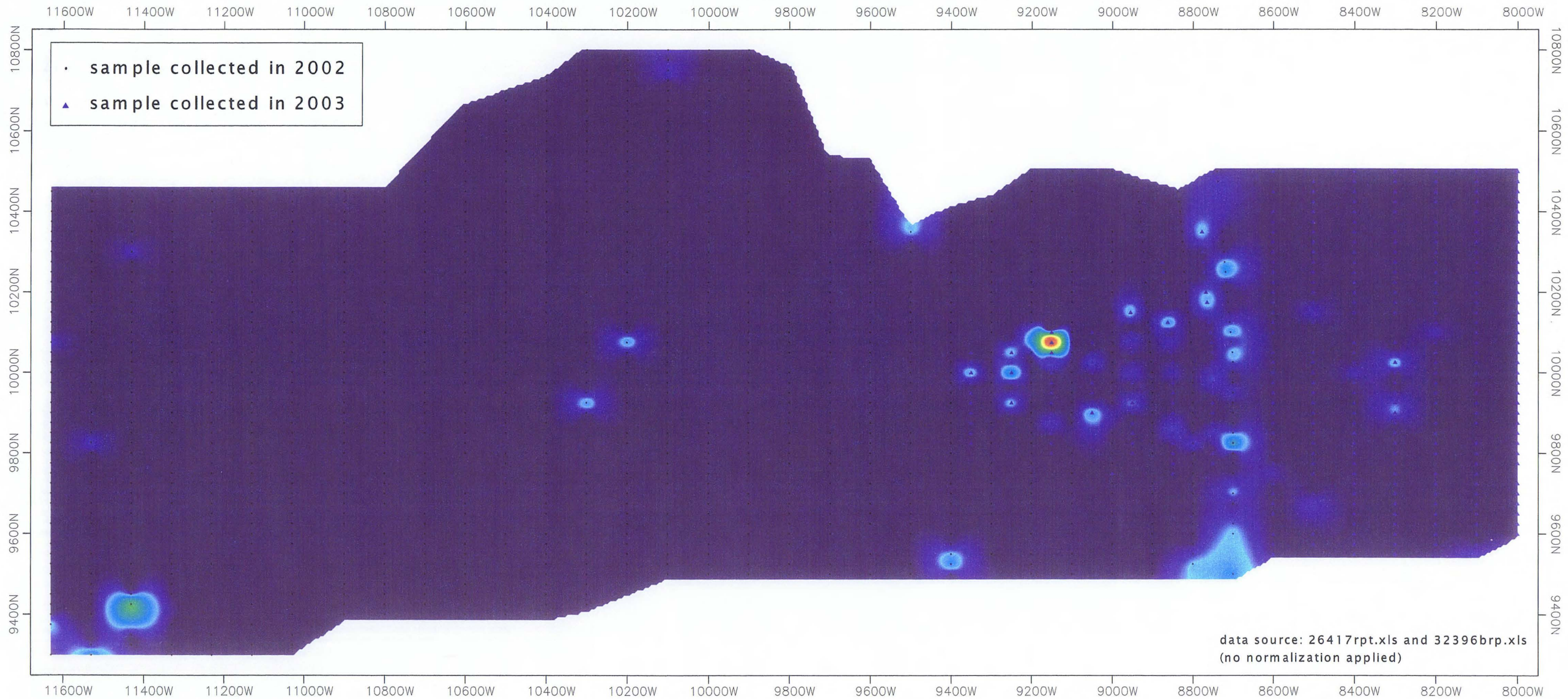
Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Germanium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

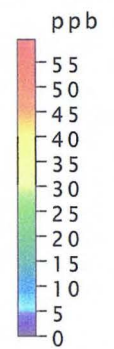
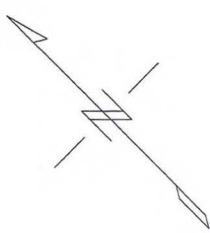
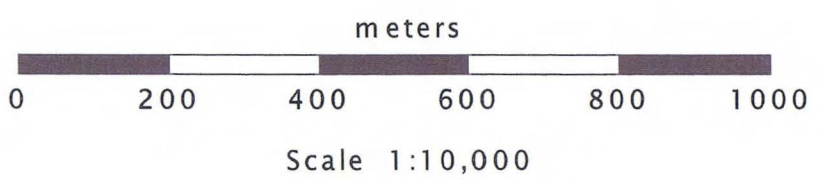
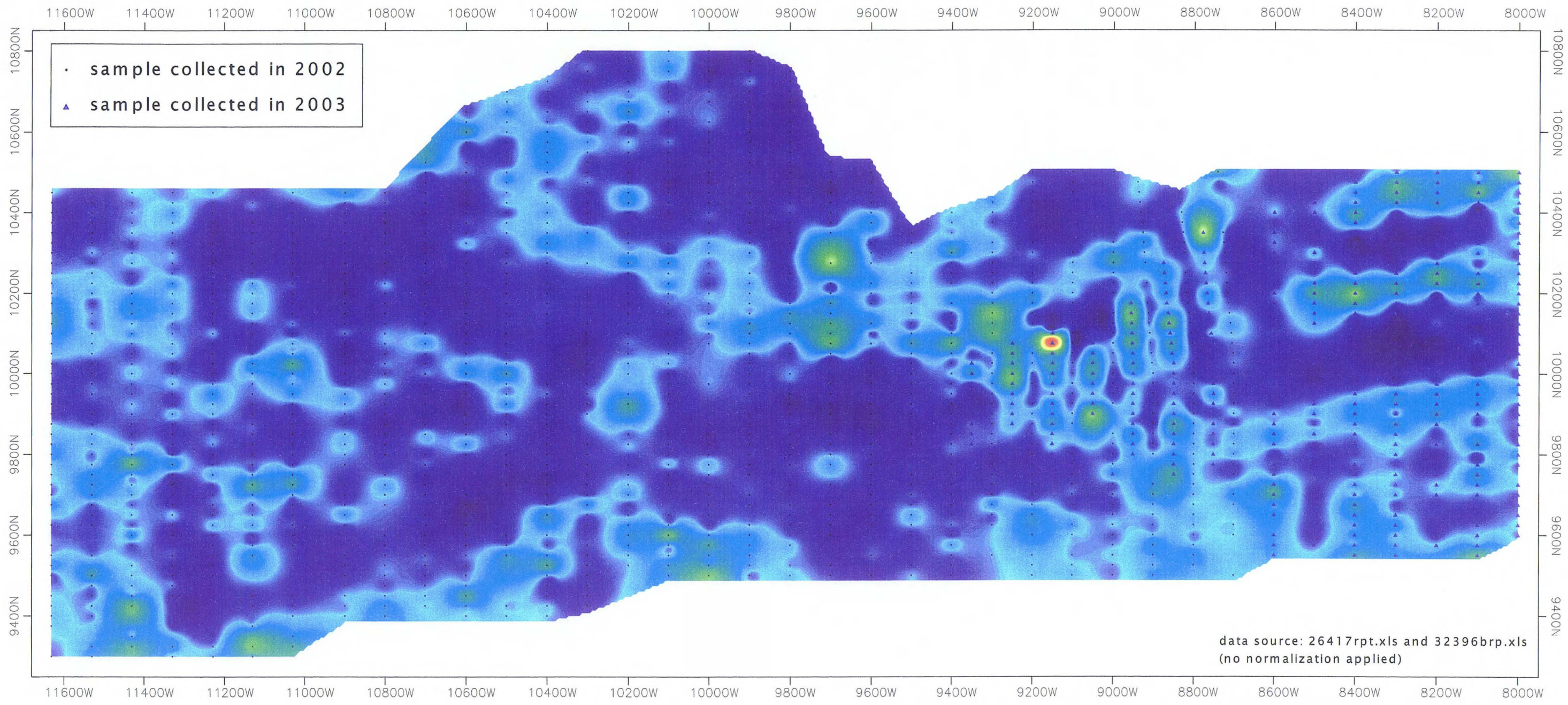


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Gallium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004

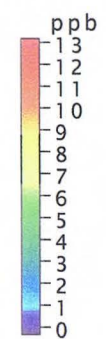
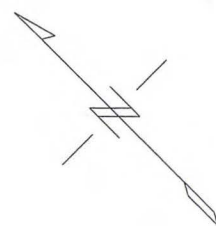
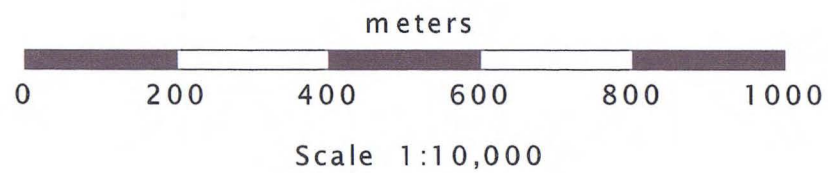
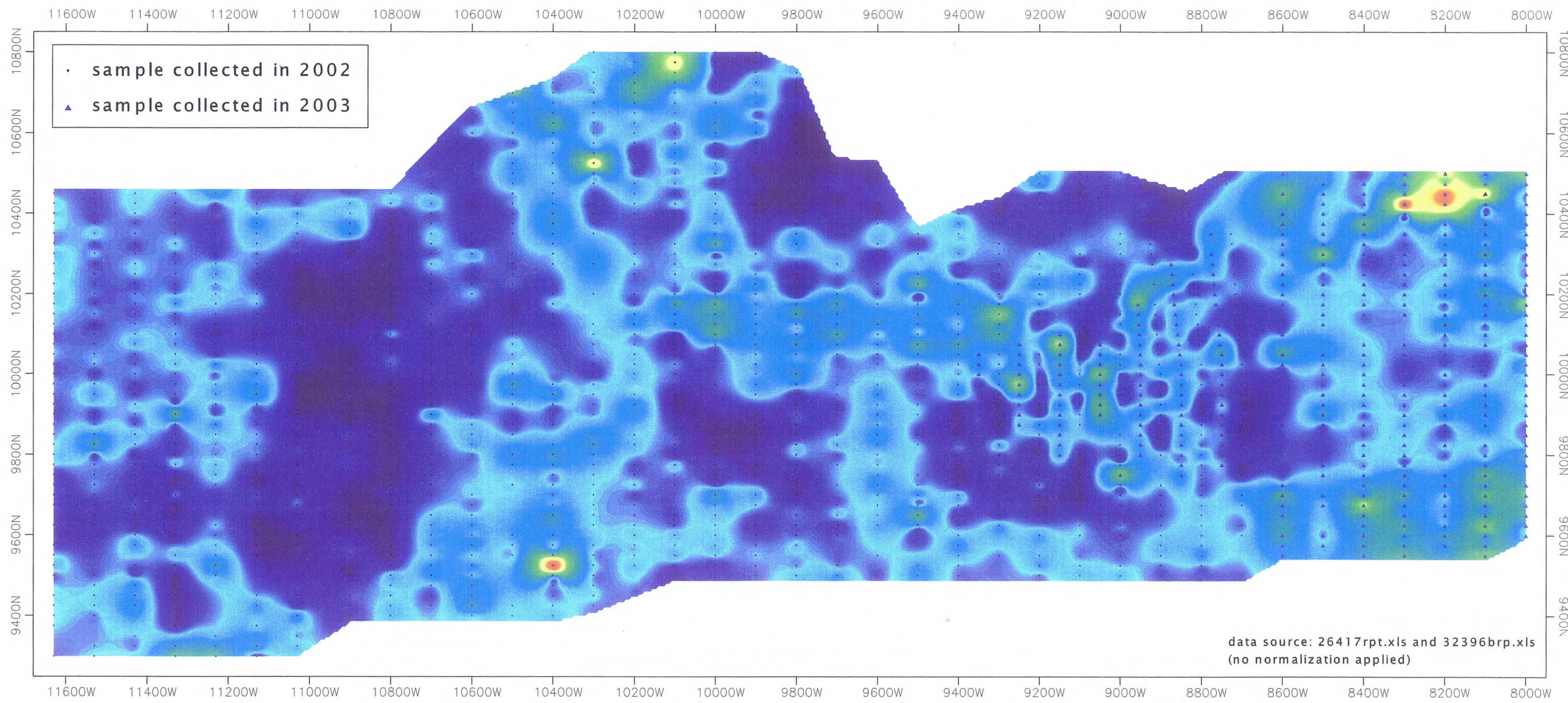


A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Tin

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Thorium
 Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004



A. Carlos - Maverick prospect
Enzyme Leach Survey
Cadmium

Drawn by: G.T. Hill Date: 14 April 2004