PROSPECTING REPORT
for the
TOSHINGERMANN LAKE PROJECT 115G13/14

Latitude 61° 47' Longitude 139° 25'

Whitehorse Mining District

Yukon Territory

by: R.S.Berdahl, B.Sc.
Box 5664
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 5L5

For work performed between
August 11th and 28th 1999

December 1999

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- **Summary**

The Toshingermann Lake Project area covers the thrust fault contact between accreted Windy-McKinley Terrane and displaced ancestral North America continental Nisling Terrane. Work from follow up of GSC geochemical stream sediment survey (released in 1986) uncovered gold mineralization in shears. Most of the area is well treed, with little exposure outside of a few dissecting ravines

The emphasis of work for 1999 was to investigate the origin of placer gold in the vicinity of Toshingermann Lake. With numerous showings identified on the Tosh Claims (Berdahl, 1994), an attempt was also made to verify the extent of these mineralizations west of the lake. As the region remains virtually unexplored for minerals and interest between the Denali and Tintina faults is growing, the target area provides a stimulating prospect.

- **Location and Access**

The area (Fig. 1) is located in the Ruby Range, 265km NW of Whitehorse (Figure 1). The Alaska Highway is located approximately 18km to the SW. The project was carried out around and south of Toshingermann Lakes on NTS map sheets 115G/13 and 115G/14.

Access to the project in 1999 was via Cessna 185 float plane from Haines Junction. The project is also accessible by helicopter or alternatively by boat from Mile 1118 on the Alaska Highway. A "tote road" is mapped (DIAND Tote Road Map)down the east side of the Kluane River and passes through the area. The trail is now overgrown and impassable.

- **Physiography, Climate & Vegetation**

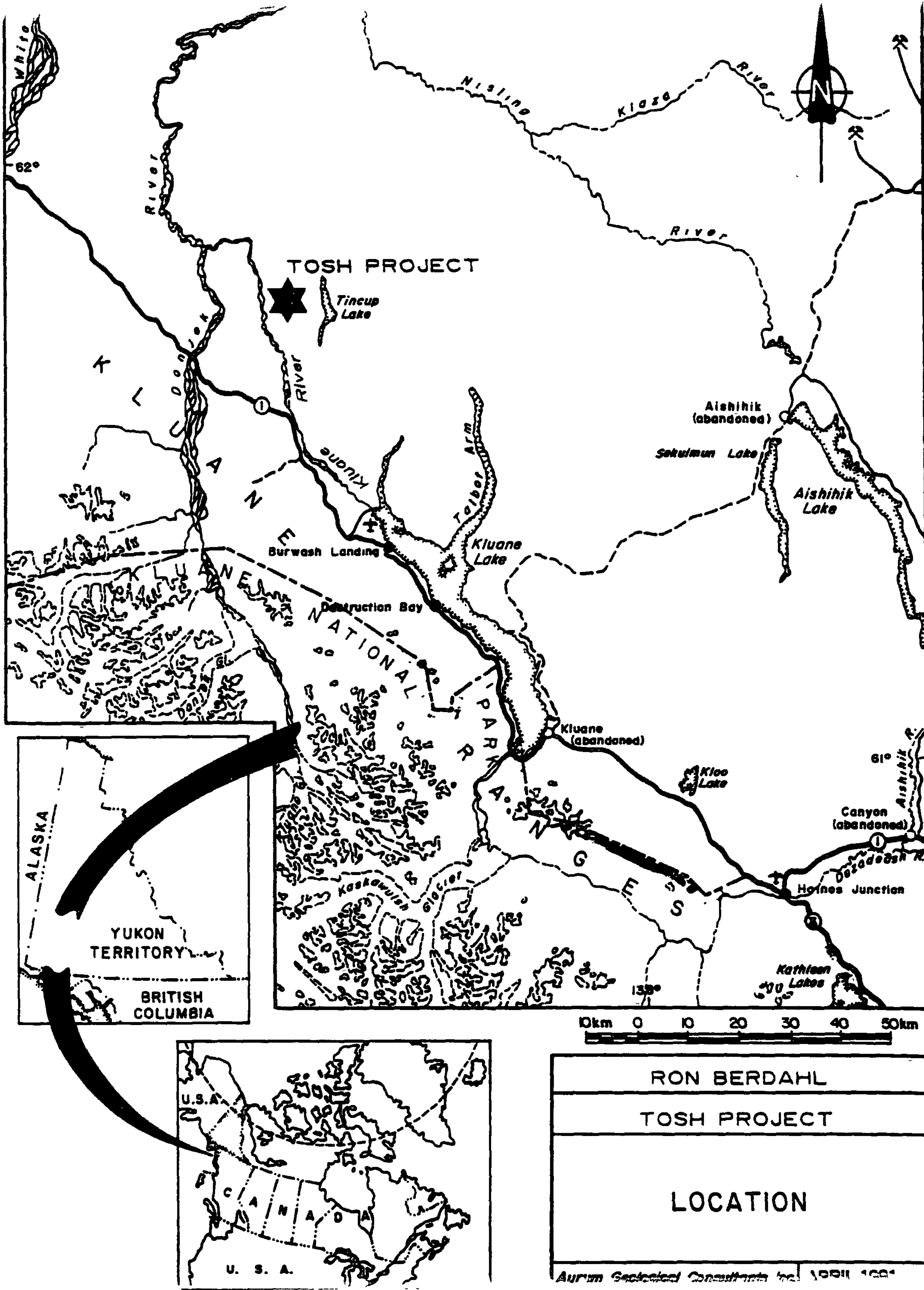
The area is located in the Ruby Range, part of the Kluane Plateau (Geological Survey of Canada, map 1701A), Elevations in the area range from 670 to 1950 meters above sea level and topography is rugged to steep. Hills, local cliffs and tallus are cut by glaciated valleys up to two kilometres wide. The northerly flowing Kluane River from a broad braided river valley. Toshingermann and Tincup Lakes occupy similar broad glacial valleys

The climate in the area is variable: summers are warm and dry with common afternoon rainstorms and the winters are cold. Precipitation amount to 30cm annually.

Vegetation at this latitude is stunted except along stream valleys. White spruce is the common variety of coniferous trees; black spruce, poplar and balsam are also widespread. Tree line is generally below 1200m (4000ft) elevation. Scrub willow, alder and dwarf birch grow above the tree line to about 1675m (5000ft) elevation and above this, only mosses. lichens and alpine flowers are found.

- **Regional Geology**

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



RON BERDAHL

TOSH PROJECT

LOCATION

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. | APRIL 1991

FIGURE 1

- **Project Area Geology**

The oldest rocks exposed in the project area are Cambrian - Devonian quartz-biotite schists, inplaces carrying garnet, quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, amphibolite and minor recrystallized limestone (map unit CDN). Rocks of this unit are exposed in a northwest trending belt approximately three kilometres wide between Tincup and Toshingermann Lakes and underlie the JIB JSB claims, and all but the south corner of the MPS claims Fault contacts have been mapped by Ron Berdahl (Hulstein, 1991) along the southern contact of this unit on the MPS claims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Past Work Results**

No records of mineral occurrences prior to Ron Berdahl's (RSB) 1990 discoveries (Hulstein, 1991) and no sign of exploration work has been found to date in the area. The mineral potential of the area came to the attention of RSB when he noted anomalous stream sediment geochemical data reported in Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1362. Follow-up ground work by RSB located mineralized fault structures and skarns, the most important of which being a NNW trending, commonly graphitic fault/shear zone that may be related to the trust fault contact between the Windy McKinley - Nisling terranes.

Prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling carried out in 1990 by RSB (Hulstein, 1991) returned encouraging values: geochemical results include a chip sample of quartz - carbonate stockwork in sheared schist that returned up to 5347 ppm gold over a one meter width. Au-anomalous samples of all types (rock, soil, stream sediment) also returned anomalous values for silver, arsenic, lead, zinc and cadnium. Highly anomalous stream sediment samples from streams draining the JIB, JSB and MPS claim blocks returned up to 302 ppb Au. Soil sampling returned anomalous values from samples collected in and over northwest trending shear zones on the MPS claims.

In an attempt to better understand geochemical anomaly patterns and showing locations and to situate graphitic shears in covered areas, a VLF survey was conducted by RSB in 1994 over 19km of grid lines along known mineralized shear zones. Six and possibly seven conductors, attributed to breaks in slope were delineated by data interpretation, the largest of which corresponded to Malachite Creek; until further investigation, however, it is unknown if these particular breaks in slope are related to shears or other structures. Rock and soil samples collected that same year during grid preparation and consisting mostly of quartz and pyritic schists were all subanomalous.

- **Current Program**

A two-phase program was designed for 1999, concentrating on the southern and northwestern sides of Lake Toshingermann.

South of Lake Toshingermann, general prospecting was carried out to determine if placer Au in creeks, swamps and moss-mats was glacially derived or locally sourced. Glacial float-mapping, moss-mat panning and rock, silt and soil sampling were conducted near often mineralized NW-striking structures.

Northwest of the lake, general prospecting and stream sediment sampling were aimed at locating extensions to structurally-controlled Tosh Claims shear zone mineralizations.

In all, 5 silt, 4 soil and 21 rock samples were collected and evaluated by FA/AAS and 32-element ICP using multi acid digestion.

- **Results**

Gold in moss mats , especially in lower regions, was very fine grained, with one color per pan on average. Many areas did not have water for panning thus coverage was not systematic. Glacial relics were present at all elevations gold was panned. Moss was not present above treeline,(4,800 ft.) an area missed during the most recent glaciation.

In the second area, north and west of the lake three new showings were identified. Two rock samples were Au anomalous: R-91 (350ppb) and R-93 (505ppb). One soil sample returned 95ppb Au. Several samples #'s 95,96,99,100, were pyrhotite rich, and anomalous in Cu and Ag.

- **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The fine gold often found south of the lake is probably glacially derived. While this is not absolute the lack of bedrock gold anomolies, and the extent of glaciation make it a reasonable assumption. There must have been a large or rich gold/magnetite source up ice(south) of Toshingermann pre glaciation. The large east/west running creek 4 kilometers south of Toshingermann Lakes may be of interest for placer gold even if the original source is glacial.

To the north and west, on the backside of the ridge that hosts the Tosh mineralization, auriferous samples, while not strongly so, do extend the stike length of potential mineralization by over a kilometer. In addition a new style of mineralization, pyrhotite rich sediments, were discovered. These returned disappointing low gold values. They also differ from the normal "Tosh" mineralization in alteration (no quartz/carbonates), strike (perpendicular to the general NW strike) and accesory elements (Cu and Ag, not As and Sb). This new mineralization may help explain what type of system is present at "Tosh".

- **References**

Berdahl, R.S., 1995. *Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Tosh Property 115G13/14,* AR#?.

Hornbrooke, E.H.W. and Fiske, P.W.B., 1986. *Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Reconnaissance, 115F(E1/2) & 115G*, Geol. Surv. Can.,Open File 1362.

Hulstein, R.W. , 1991. *Summary Report on the Tosh Project, Whitehorse M.D., Y.T.,* Aurum Geological Consultants Inc, AR#093021.

Muller, J.E. 1966. *Kluane Lake Map Area-Area, Yukon Territory (115G, 115F East Half)*. Geol. Surv. Can., Mem. 340.

Wheeler, J.O. and McFeely, P., 1987. *Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordillera and Adjacent Parts of the United States of America*, Geol. Surv. Of Can., Open File 1565.

APPENDIX A
TOSHINGERMANN LAKE PROJECT SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

- **Toshingermann Lake Project Sample Description**

R-71	Rusty schist with limonite quartz
R-74	White quartz with rusty/limonitic fractures
R-75	Quartzite
R-76	Very rusty biotite schist w/ quartz
S-78	Pan concentrate (w/ Au)
R-79	Rusty biotite schist
R-80	Rusty biotite schist
R-81	Quartz from quartz carbonate in siltstone
R-83	Rusty composite of white and grey quartz with Fe in fractures (adjacent to R-80)
R-84	Grey quartz float in calcite-rich chlorite schist
R-85	Red quartz float
R-86	Quartz carbonate w/ mariposite in shear
R-86a	Massive white quartz
R-87	Sugary white, yellow weathered quartzite w/ limonitic multiplaned veinlet throughout
D-90	Soil from wall of shear, adjacent to 1" quartz vein
R-91	Limonitic, altered schist
R-92	Quartz carbonate w/ minor mariposite
R-93	Pyrite-rich (50%) quartz vein associated w/ mariposite
R-95	Massive pyrrhotite/pyrite
R-96	Soil composite of 2' interval between metal-rich layer (pyrrhotite, schist & rusty schist)
R-97	Quartz on hanging wall, through biotite schist
D-98	Yellow soil
R-100	Massive sulfide/schist w/ quartz and yellow/white clay alteration
D-101	Soil from rusty schist bedrock
D-102	Pan concentrate from south shore beach
D-103	Magnetite from south shore beach

APPENDIX B
ASSAYS

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

105 Copper Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2Z7
Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
E-mail: NAL@hypertech.yk.ca

13/09/99

Certificate of Analysis

Ron Berdahl

WO# 05738

Certified by

	Sample #	Au ppb	Au oz/ton	Ag g/mt	Au grav oz/ton
r	R-71	11			
r	R-74	9			
r	R-75	<5			
r	R-76	51			
r	R-79	<5			
r	R-80	<5			
r	R-81	<5			
r	R-82	<5			
r	R-83	<5			
r	R-84	<5			
r	R-85	<5			
r	R-86	<5			
r	86-R	<5			
r	R-87	<5			
r	R-91	350			
r	R-92	16			
r	R-93	505			
r	R-95	24			
r	R-97	9			
r	R-99	70			
r	R-100	14			
s	D-90	95			
s	D-96	15			
s	D-98	5			
s	D-101	6			
ss	S-72	12			
ss	S-73	19			
ss	S-77	<5			
ss	S-85	12			
ss	S-88	9			

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13/09/99

Certificate of Analysis

Ron Berdahl

WO# 05738m

Certified by

	Sample #	total pulp wt gm	wt of +150 gm	Au in -150 oz/ton	Au in +150 mg	total Au oz/ton
c	102	150.8	28.221	0.005	<0.002	0.004
c	103	290.8	19.795	0.003	0.002	0.003

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

iPL 9910861

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

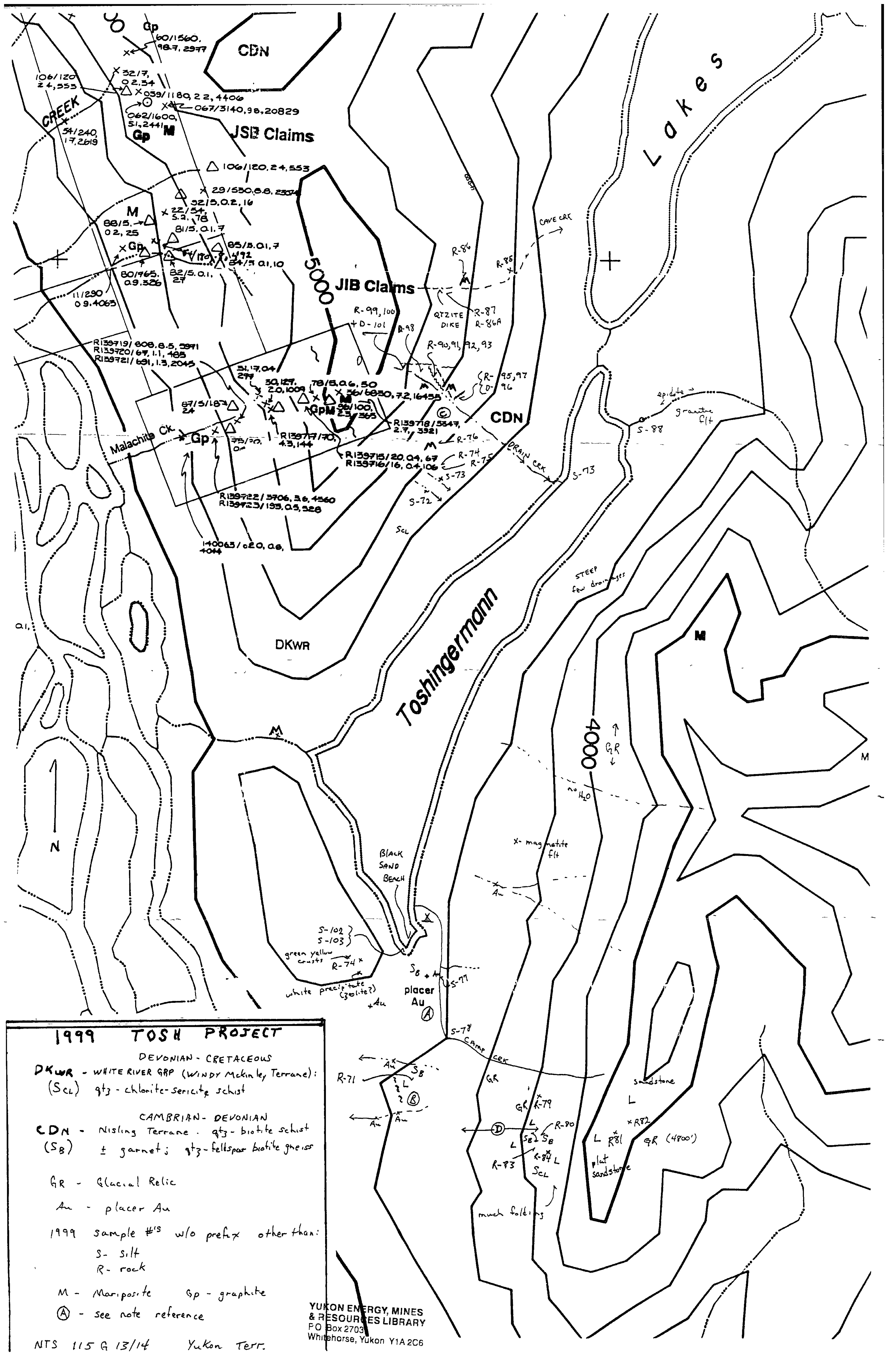
Client : [illegible] Analytical Laboratories
Project : [illegible]

30 Samples
30=Pulp

Out : Sep 14, 1999
In : Sep 13, 1999

Sample Name	Type	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
R-71	P	0.8	34	539	38	18	86	<	2	<	<	<	16	34	87	<	127	36	961	10	22	4	4	0.01	0.83	1.20	3.78	0.51	0.14	0.03	0.03
R-74	P	0.3	19	30	59	31	5	<	2	<	<	<	8	28	31	<	98	7	566	12	228	1	3	<	0.40	5.93	3.06	0.43	0.14	0.03	0.07
R-75	P	0.2	29	17	7	14	7	<	2	<	<	<	5	17	9	<	232	3	61	<	49	1	<	<	0.05	1.23	1.86	0.03	0.02	0.02	<
R-76	P	0.2	156	24	75	7	<	<	3	<	<	<	13	60	161	<	212	88	242	6	103	1	6	0.13	2.19	0.95	6.91	1.28	0.69	0.10	0.11
R-79	P	0.1	18	9	85	9	<	<	1	<	<	<	11	31	23	<	108	13	59	9	29	<	1	0.05	1.31	0.48	2.21	0.72	0.39	0.05	0.01
R-80	P	0.1	93	14	65	<	<	<	3	<	<	<	18	38	36	<	87	44	227	17	103	1	3	0.08	2.03	2.06	4.95	1.12	0.24	0.04	0.04
R-81	P	0.2	16	2	12	56	<	<	1	<	<	<	6	15	14	<	141	2	174	10	154	1	1	<	0.16	6.35	1.01	0.04	0.07	0.02	<
R-82	P	0.1	8	7	15	<	<	<	2	<	<	<	3	8	9	<	294	9	246	<	56	<	1	<	0.08	2.08	1.56	0.06	0.02	0.02	<
R-83	P	0.1	10	2	37	<	34	<	1	<	<	<	9	26	6	<	101	6	107	3	78	1	1	<	0.24	1.31	6.87	0.14	0.03	0.02	<
R-84	P	<	5	2	14	<	<	<	2	<	4	<	2	5	8	<	75	2	173	6	699	<	1	<	0.16	15%	0.83	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.01
R-85	P	<	8	<	3	<	<	<	1	<	3	<	1	4	5	<	150	<	24	<	15	<	<	<	0.05	0.07	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.02	<
R-86	P	0.1	180	5	41	<	<	<	8	<	<	<	15	80	18	<	76	43	1242	12	336	1	6	<	0.79	12%	2.97	1.00	0.05	0.04	0.08
86-R	P	<	5	2	4	<	<	<	1	<	4	<	1	4	3	<	195	2	48	<	6	<	<	<	0.02	0.22	0.28	0.01	<	0.02	<
R-87	P	0.4	28	11	33	5	<	<	1	<	<	<	1	3	175	<	38	<	115	7	93	3	<	<	0.30	1.82	0.62	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.02
R-91	P	27.9	1547	44	74	2487	<	<	152	<	<	<	11	32	87	<	49	26	185	13	238	5	4	<	0.44	0.34	17%	0.05	0.64	0.08	0.06
R-92	P	0.2	112	4	70	577	<	<	11	<	<	<	8	36	28	<	75	14	1063	6	171	1	5	<	0.19	7.65	4.40	0.71	0.10	0.03	0.05
R-93	P	7.2	856	37	95	2432	6	<	7	<	<	<	212	269	30	<	132	39	815	<	343	6	9	0.01	0.46	6.38	15%	2.33	0.13	0.03	0.05
R-95	P	4.2	7721	<	156	<	<	<	6	<	<	<	25	66	15	<	22	21	274	<	17	6	<	0.04	0.66	0.61	20%	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.09
R-97	P	1.5	2689	<	31	<	<	<	8	<	<	<	5	29	14	<	98	30	185	11	54	3	2	0.08	1.47	1.04	9.22	0.47	0.07	0.09	0.05
R-99	P	3.4	1250	4	30	<	<	<	3	<	<	<	113	24	22	<	40	29	602	2	34	5	<	<	0.79	0.81	21%	0.49	0.06	0.02	0.10
R-100	P	1.3	812	18	86	<	<	<	4	<	<	<	40	474	85	<	137	119	349	7	58	2	9	0.18	2.85	0.75	10%	1.88	1.21	0.09	0.10
D-90	P	3.9	975	20	207	956	<	<	26	<	<	<	64	218	49	<	15	23	922	8	171	3	6	<	0.26	8.33	12%	0.25	0.09	0.02	0.04
D-96	P	6.3	895	6	36	<	<	<	18	<	<	<	8	42	51	9	29	83	87	2	70	8	<	0.20	0.37	1.52	21%	0.19	0.16	0.10	0.11
D-98	P	0.1	67	7	252	<	<	<	4	<	<	<	26	77	61	<	15	17	646	21	307	1	9	<	0.60	8.83	4.25	0.22	0.11	0.02	0.36
D-101	P	0.9	425	26	316	<	<	<	17	<	<	<	50	222	85	<	71	99	2436	8	220	5	11	0.10	1.53	6.34	11%	2.76	0.03	0.02	0.12
S-72	P	0.8	53	5	57	52	<	<	4	<	<	<	22	97	112	<	87	48	413	10	468	1	4	0.09	1.34	17%	2.69	1.52	0.36	0.04	0.09
S-73	P	0.1	20	5	65	<	<	<	1	<	<	<	14	31	53	<	37	95	323	13	43	1	2	0.14	1.03	1.08	3.32	0.67	0.10	0.04	0.09
S-77	P	0.1	21	8	73	5	<	<	2	<	<	<	16	36	57	<	29	40	335	17	70	1	3	0.08	1.36	1.14	2.99	0.80	0.11	0.03	0.08
S-85	P	0.2	45	13	91	30	<	<	3	<	<	<	18	69	82	<	57	51	387	16	307	1	4	0.09	1.65	5.92	3.29	1.06	0.29	0.06	0.08
S-88	P	0.1	25	10	64	16	<	<	1	<	<	<	13	35	72	<	36	46	343	15	40	1	3	0.09	1.38	1.12	2.73	0.82	0.15	0.03	[illegible]

APPENDIX C
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP


CDN
Lakes
JSB Claims
JIB Claims
CREEK
Gp
M
5000
106/120, 24,553
29/530, 8.8, 2304
32/5, 0.2, 16
22/54, 5.2, 78
88/5, 02, 25
81/5, 0.1, 7
85/5, 0.1, 7
80/965, 0.9, 326
82/5, 0.1, 27
11/230, 0.9, 4065
54/240, 17, 2619
60/1560, 98.7, 2977
32/7, 0.2, 34
039/1180, 2.2, 4406
067/3140, 98, 20829
062/1600, 51, 2441
CAVE CRK
R-86
R-85
R-87
R-86A
QTZITE DIKE
R-99, 100
D-101
R-98
R-90, 91, 92, 93
R-95, 97
D-96
R139719/808, 8.5, 5971
R139720/67, 1.1, 485
R139721/691, 1.3, 2045
31, 17, 04, 277
30, 127, 2.0, 1009
78/5, 0.6, 50
36/6850, 7.2, 16455
98/100, 2.3, 365
87/5/187, 24
Malachite Ck.
R139718/5847, 2.7, 3321
R139717/70, 4.3, 144
R139715/20, 0.4, 67
R139716/16, 0.4, 106
R-76
R-74
R-75
S-73
S-72
DRAIN CRK
S-88
epidote
granite flt
R139722/3706, 3.6, 4560
R139723/195, 0.5, 528
140063/020, 0.6, 4044
SCL
STEEP few drainages
DKWR
Toshingermann
4000
GR
no H_2O
X- magnetite flt
Au
BLACK SAND BEACH
S-102
S-103
green yellow crusts
R-74
white precipitate (zeolite?)
placer Au
A
S-77
S-78
CAMP CRK
R-71
B
GR
R-79
D
R-80
R-83
R-84
SCL
sandstone
R82
R81
GR (4800')
flat sandstone
much folding
N
1999 TOSH PROJECT
DEVONIAN - CRETACEOUS
DKWR - WHITE RIVER GRP (WINDY McKinley Terrane):
(SCL) qtz - chlorite-sericite schist
CAMBRIAN - DEVONIAN
CDN - Nisling Terrane . qtz - biotite schist
(SB) ± garnet; qtz - feldspar biotite gneiss
GR - Glacial Relic
Au - placer Au
1999 sample #'s w/o prefix other than:
S- silt
R- rock
M - Mariposite Gp - graphite
A - see note reference
NTS 115 G 13/14 Yukon Terr.

APPENDIX D
STATEMENT OF COST

- **Statement of Costs**

Assays - 30 rock, soil and stream seds @ $25.00/ea	$ 750.00
Cessna 185, Haines Junction - Toshingermann Lake, return	$1,112.00
Vehicle - Whse - Haines Junction, return: 1000km @ $.42/km	$ 420.00
Laborer - 10 x $150.00	$1,500.00
Per diem - includes camp, food supplies etc. 10 x $70.00	$ 700.00
Report	$ 500.00
Total	$4982.84

APPENDIX E
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

- **Statement of Qualifications**

I, Ron Berdahl, declare I am an independent prospector who has worked in the Tosh area during the 1999 field season.

I have worked several years in the SW Yukon and taken several courses related to prospecting and in addition make the bulk of my living from prospecting.

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

Ron S. Berdahl

Date

Scott Claim Group

Prospecting & Geochemistry Report

Mayo Mining District
NTS 105K-16
Yukon Territory

Longitude 132 14' W
Latitude 62 57' N

Field work done during the period of July 28th to August 2nd, 1999

By: R.S. Berdahl B.Sc.
December, 1999

Table of Contents

Summary

This report is submitted to meet the requirements for assessment work as stipulated under YQMA and to meet obligations under the YMIP program.

The Clearwater project was originally intended as an investigation of an Au target. Base metals, mainly Zn, were considered after encouraging trenching results at the nearby Andrew claims. Two Scott claims were staked to cover an old Atlas Zn soil geochemical anomaly. Prospecting also lead to a new discovery approximately 4.5km due W of the "J" showing. The new showing consists of a kill zone with lithologies similar to the "J" showing. Rusty shale returned 9.29% Zn.

The GSC released Open File #2174 in 1989, a regional geochemical survey, for the Eastern half of the 105K NTS sheet. Much of the 105 K-16 map sheet is highly anomalous in base and precious metals, as well as indicator elements.

This outstanding anomalous fingerprint along with the numerous mineral occurrences and favorable geology prompted the initial investigation of the area, and subsequent staking of the Scott claims.

Geology consists of typical Selwyn Basin stratigraphy of 'Grit Unit' overlain by Road River and Earn Group sequences. Additionally several variable sized Cretaceous bodies intrude the immediately adjacent area. Thus, one has the possibilities of deposit types ranging from Sedex Pb/Zn to Ft Knox-style Au's.

The work emphasis during 1999 was reconnaissance prospecting in areas around the Andrew claims.

Claim Summary

Scott claims	Staked	Expiry Date *
Scott 1 & 2	July 30, 1999	August 11, 2005

* if assessment work is accepted

Location and Access

The claim area is located approximately 65 air miles north of Ross River within the Mayo Mining District on NTS map sheet 105K-16. It is located east of the confluence of, and between the North and South Macmillian Rivers.

A winter road was constructed by Atlas from the North Canol Road at Dragon Lake. It's about 38 miles from the Canol to the claim area. Roads in the area of Atlas's work are in reasonable shape, passable by ATV. Two airstrips (1,300 and 1,000 feet) were built. The 1,000 foot strip is located just north of the claims. It is covered in willows but could be cleared in 4 man-days, with chainsaws. The lakes in the area are marginal for float plane use. Access in 1999 was via helicopter from Ross River.

Topography /Vegetation

Elevations in the claim area range from 1,000m to 1,800 m with tree line variable at 1,500m. Topography grades from relatively gentle areas to the north of the claims and on small 'plateaus' to steep canyons and valleys. Below 1,500m vegetation is moderate to heavy with white and black spruce, buckbrush and willows predominating, the latter three being most prevalent on north facing slopes. Sphagnum moss is a common cover over permafrost, especially on north and east facing slopes. The country is moderately difficult to traverse. Bedrock is rare outside creek beds. The lakes in the immediate claim area are set in deep canyons making their utilization by floatplane less than ideal.

Regional Geology

The Scott Claims are situated within the Selwyn Basin, part of the Ominica Belt (Wheeler et.al.,1991). The geology of the area has most recently been mapped by Gabrielse et.al., 1980 at a scale of 1:1,000,000. The Selwyn Basin is imperfectly defined and is used here to describe that part of the cordilleran miogeocline comprised of a prism of sedimentary rocks, of Precambrian to Jurassic age, deposited alone the western margin of ancestral North America. The eastern margin of the basin is marked by the Paleozoic shale - carbonate transition zone while the western margin is defined by the Teslin Fault. The sedimentary basin was active from the late Proterozoic to Mid Jurassic. Widespread thin mafic volcanic flows, breccias, and tuffs are found throughout the Basin. All of the large SEDEX Pb/Zn deposits in the northern cordillera are found within the Selwyn Basin.

Sedimentation ceased in the Mid Jurassic in the outer miogeocline with the collision of a Mesozoic island arc, the Yukon -Tanana Terrane. The collision spread eastward with the miogeocline being over thrust by oceanic rocks and the entire package being deformed.

Two suites of granitoid intrusives, ranging from Paleozoic to Cenozoic age, related to the underplating and or subduction, are found on both sides of the Tintina Fault. The Selwyn Plutonic Suite of granitoid intrusives are distributed along a northwest trending arcing belt within the Basin. These are mainly granitic in nature and are associated with tin, tungsten, and molybdenum mineralization.

Table of Geologic Formations

Mesozoic
Cretaceous
KQM - Quartz monzonite, granodiorite; alaskite
--------------------------------intrusive contact---------------------------------------
Paleozoic
Devonian-Mississippian
DME - Earn Group: chert arenite, shale, conglomerate

Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian
OSDR - Road River : black grapholitic shale, chert

------------------------------unconformity or fault---------------------------------------

Proterozoic
Hadrynian
HQP - Hyland Group: Gritty quartzite, argillite, shale, phyllite

Property Geology

The area is underlain mainly by quartzites, phyllites and limestones of supposed Proterozoic age (Grit or Hyland Group). Folded into this package are Ordovician to Devonian Road River rocks and Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group suite.

The Road River package consists of graptolitic shales, calcareous to non - calcareous black shales, graphitic shales, silty limestones and cherts. The Earn Group is distinguished by 'gun blue' weathering siliceous shales, chert, brown weathering shale and resistant chert pebble conglomerates.

Cretaceous quartz monzonites intrude three miles to the west and a much smaller stock equidistant to the east of the claim block.

Structures and regional attitude of the sediments strike northwest/southeast. Sulphide 'veins' run from parallel to perpendicular to this general trend.

The Scott claims cover a 400m coincident Zn, Pb, Cu soil anomaly (Atlas). The main showing consists of 3m of an exposed limestone unit sandwiched between a hanging wall of NW striking shale and quartzite in the footwall.

A new discovery, Gentian Creek, 6km W of the Scott showing exhibits similar lithologies, with rusty black shale juxtaposed to quartzite on a small (30m width) kill zone. Creeks in the area are milky, red or crystal clear.

Past Work Results

Atlas Exploration worked the Lad Claims during the period 1967 -1969. Sixty three km. of grids were cut. These grids or portions thereof were used for geophysical(mag and EM) and geochemical(Pb, Zn, Cu) surveys. An airborne EM survey was also flown. A D-7 cat dug 18 trenches on various showings and geological anomalies with mixed results.A 1968 report emphasized the difficulty caused by the lack of outcrop, yet the substantial number of sulphide showings discovered. The final Atlas report, in 1969 concluded " the extent of the sulphide mineralization was shown, in every case, to be much too limited to have any economic potential." In 1977 Cima drilled two aborted holes in a skarn. Mineralization (5.3%Pb, 4.7% Zn, 3.9opt Ag over 1.2m) was cut in both holes. Despite Atlas's conclusion very few of the showings found were investigated thoroughly.

The 1996 work revealed several showings, North and South of "J" showing creek with multi-percent Zn numbers. Values to 19.2% were found on the "J" showing. Galena veins were widespread and contained Ag values to 4.32 opt.

Current Program

The 1999 program looked at some of the old LAD showings and did follow-up work on a 1968 regional program that showed anomalous Pb/Zn/Cu in a tributary to Clear Creek, Gentian Creek. Nineteen soil & silt samples were analyzed at Northern Analytical Labs in Whitehorse for Au, FA/ AAS and 32-element ICP. Rock samples were analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, and Sb using FA/AAS. Zn samples running over 10,000 ppm were assayed for Zn.

Results

Soils on the Scott Claims returned anomalous Zn values. An orange soil in "footwall" quartzite assayed 0.66% Zn, 2.7% Pb, and over 100g Ag (D-42).

A composite sample of the trench material on the claims assayed 1% Zn, 2.4% Pb, 71g Ag (D-43). D-42 also had high Sb, Cd and W. In both the Scott and Andrew area, there seems to be a correlation between high Ag values and high Sb values.

This pattern is also seen on a new discovery, "Gentian Creek", where "over 50g" Ag correlates with 1677ppm Sb. Zn assays at the discovery ran up to 9.29% Zn (R-48).

The drainage basin that drains the Gentian area consists of a "parallel dentric" series of small creeks (S-44 through S-48) all highly anomalous in Cu, Pb, Zn (using Atlas's background and anomalous values information). Most are greater than the 90^{th} percentile, (349ppm Zn, 49ppm Cu, 62ppm Pb) with S-48 and S-44 at or above the 98^{th} percentile, (720ppm Zn, 102ppm Pb, 100ppm Cu). The creek characteristics are also unusual with "45 Creek" having a strong white precipitate, "46 Creek" being crystal clear and portions of the "48 Creek" bed being red or white. The Gentian basin covers approximately 3 mi^2.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The entire area continues to prove highly prospective for base metals. The number of unexplained anomalies suggests a high probability of discovering several new showings in the vicinity.

It is recommended that:

- A soils program be conducted on the Scott claims to reconfirm Atlas' 1968 results and to help direct further work
- If geophysical techniques prove successful at delineating mineralizations on the Andrew claims, then the same techniques be applied here. This could especially be useful in following the strata contacts (shale/quartzite) that seems to host the mineralization.
- The new showing (9.29% Zn) be staked and prospecting be done in the drainage.
- Other known showings and anomalies be investigated and incorporated in a claim block.
- Follow-up work be done on high Zn values just NE of the Scott claims (Berdahl, 1996) along the E margins of the lake.

References

-1968. Adamson, T.J. "Lad Group Showings Report."Atlas Exploration Ltd. AR#19012.
-1968. Brock, J.S. "Lad Group Ground/Airborne Geophysics Report." Atlas Exploration Ltd. AR#019011.
-1969. Adamson, T.J. "Lad Group Trenching Report." Atlas Exploration Ltd. AR#060718.
-1977. Cima Drill Logs.
-1996. Berdahl, R.S. "Clearwater Program Report". DIAND AR.#00000

APPENDIX A
SCOTT PROPERTY ROCK/SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Scott Property Rock/Soil Description

D-40	Orange soil sample from 1' depth topographically above J kill zone, near outcrop
D-42	Bright orange soil from cat trench "H" showing
D-43	Representative soil from push end of cat trench
R-48	Rusty shale juxtapose quartzite
R-49	Quartzite with pyrite
R-50	Brecciated limestone w/ shale clast, possible barite
D-51	soil @ bottom of 100m trench 1
D-53	soil @ bottom of trench 2
D-54	orange to red soil @ 6" depth adjacent to N/S fault
D-55	soil from parallel fault
D-57	white silty clay @ 2' in large N/S fault
R-56	rusty black shale, possibly silicified, from edge of D-57 fault.
R-58	galena, "S" showing
R-59	vuggy limonite quartzite float w/ white quartz veins
R-66	limonitic, dark quartzite w/ galena, manganese & quartz veins

APPENDIX B
ASSAYS

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

105 Copper Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2Z7
Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
E-mail: NAL@hypertech.yk.ca

Certificate of Analysis

Ron Berdahl

WO# 05716

Certified by

	Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
s	D-40	<5						
s	D-42	10						
s	D-43	9						
s	D-49	16						
s	D-53	13						
s	D-54	<5						
s	D-55	<5						
s	D-57	<5						
s	D-63	137						
s	D-64	122						
s	D-65	22						
s	D-70	53						
s	S-41	<5						
s	S-44	<5						
s	S-45	5						
s	S-46	8						
s	S-47	10						
s	S-48	8						
s	S-71	15						
r	R-48	173	>50.0	636	>10000	>10000	194	1677
r	R-49	<5	1.0	80	374	3410	<10	9
r	R-52	46	7.6	47	927	2040	126	18
r	R-56	6	0.1	39	53	212	<10	2
r	R-58	38	>50.0	135	>10000	157	<10	425
r	R-59	22	1.0	88	2890	>10000	<10	3
r	R-60	5	1.4	89	3810	>10000	13	6
r	R-61	8	1.3	66	940	>10000	<10	3
r	R-62	5	0.7	45	2470	>10000	21	9
r	R-66	8	1.5	53	5540	>10000	12	<2
r	R-67	<5	1.5	3090	328	>10000	<10	<2

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

105 Copper Road
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Ron Berdahl

WO# 05716

Certified by

	Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
r	R-68	20	>50.0	87	>10000	8860	<10	662
r	R-69	<5	0.7	48	3410	275	12	3

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Ron Berdahl

WO# 05716

Certified by

	Sample #	Ag g/mt
s	D-40	
s	D-42	
s	D-43	
s	D-49	
s	D-53	
s	D-54	
s	D-55	
s	D-57	
s	D-63	
s	D-64	
s	D-65	
s	D-70	
s	S-41	
s	S-44	
s	S-45	
s	S-46	
s	S-47	
s	S-48	
s	S-71	
r	R-48	
r	R-49	
r	R-52	
r	R-56	
r	R-58	149.3
r	R-59	
r	R-60	
r	R-61	
r	R-62	
r	R-66	
r	R-67	

Northern
Analytical
Laboratories ltd.

105 Copper Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
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Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
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Ron Berdahl

WO# 05716

Certified by

	Sample #	Ag g/mt
r	R-68	164.6
r	R-69	

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

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Certificate of Analysis

Ron Berdahl

WO# 05716a

Certified by

	Sample #	Zn %
p	D-63	24.000
p	D-64	19.900
p	D-65	17.300
p	D-70	34.400
p	R-48	9.290
p	R-59	1.260
p	R-60	1.060
p	R-61	3.020
p	R-62	7.260
p	R-66	3.840
p	R-67	2.870
p	R-68	0.903

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 99H0778

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

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

Client : Northern Analytical Laboratories
Project: W.O. 05716

19 Samples
19=Pulp

[077815:55:00:99082499]

Out: Aug 24, 1999
In : Aug 20, 1999

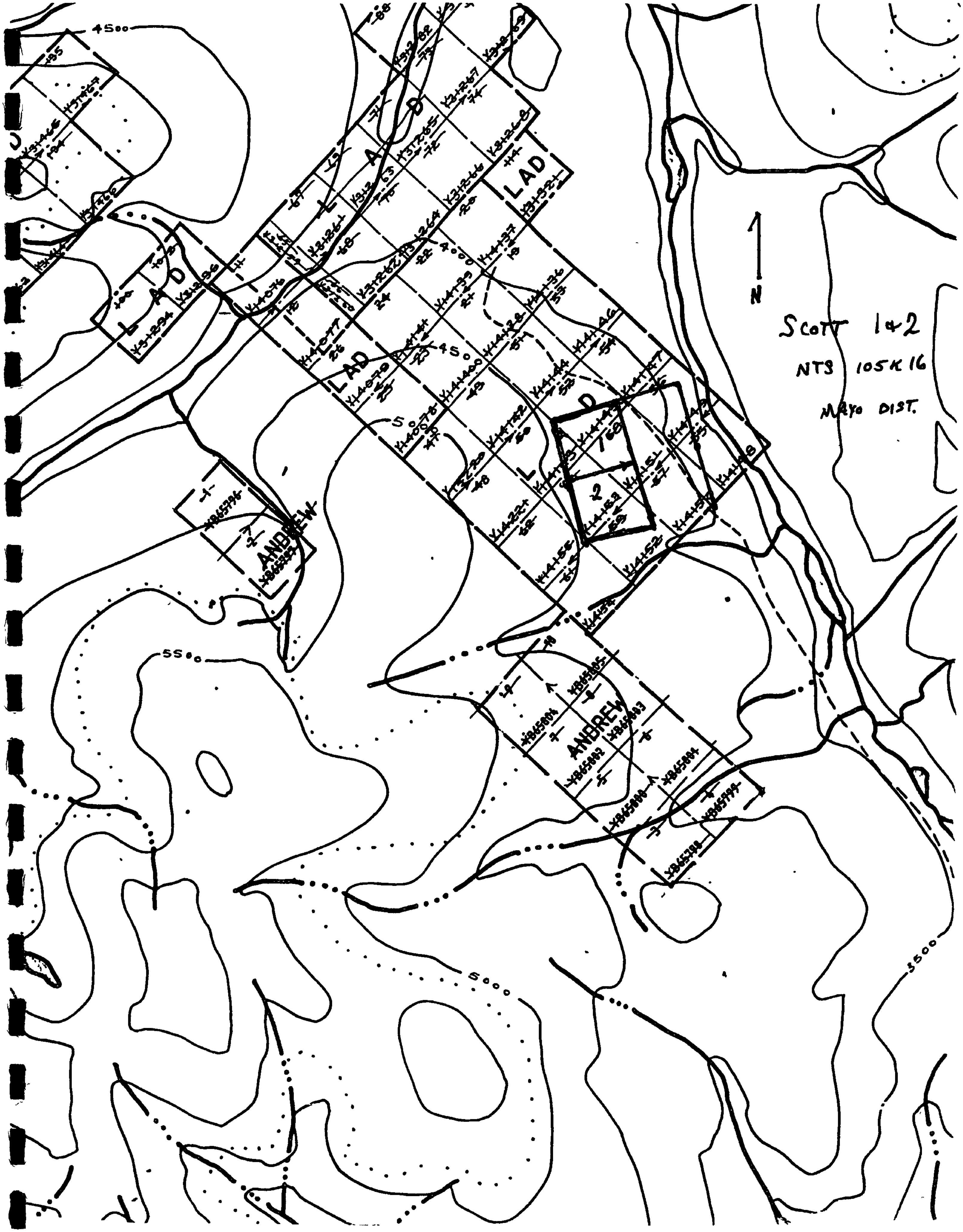
Sample Name		Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm
D - 40	P	0.4	21	82	358	12	<	<	6	<	<	<	10	39	111	<
D - 42	P	0.1m	1381	2.7%	6648	<	187	<	5	<	<	<	13	48	40	54
D - 43	P	71.6	1168	2.4%	10019	487	36	<	9	<	<	67.9	39	55	116	56
D - 49	P	0.9	55	416	374	61	<	<	4	<	<	<	10	32	238	<
D - 53	P	1.3	59	989	333	74	7	<	5	<	<	<	13	32	226	<
D - 54	P	0.3	28	51	125	24	<	<	5	<	<	<	7	21	131	<
D - 55	P	0.4	12	4	32	5	<	<	2	<	<	<	3	4	57	<
D - 57	P	0.1	13	2	27	<	<	<	2	<	<	<	4	4	35	<
D - 63	P	26.6	2495	5283	24%	301	7	582	<	<	<	1.5m	64	25	56	<
D - 64	P	25.9	1939	14250	15%	469	<	554	<	<	<	1.1m	67	26	26	<
D - 65	P	5.3	602	4642	18%	452	103	95	<	<	<	0.8m	103	50	76	<
D - 70	P	5.5	1049	1982	38%	54	<	205	<	<	<	2.0m	111	27	22	<
S - 41	P	1.3	58	72	410	28	<	<	8	<	<	1.9	13	67	386	18
S - 44	P	0.1	187	71	802	142	<	<	15	<	7	<	340	286	184	16
S - 45	P	0.8	54	69	347	89	7	<	5	<	<	<	25	43	119	<
S - 46	P	0.5	68	48	341	29	<	<	7	<	<	<	33	71	164	<
S - 47	P	0.7	82	59	431	64	6	<	11	<	<	<	16	78	232	<
S - 48	P	1.3	959	101	1771	110	<	<	12	<	<	8.1	145	383	163	<
S - 71	P	0.6	364	126	289	135	<	<	31	<	<	<	35	81	98	<
Min Limit		0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5
Max Reported*		99 9	20000	20000	20000	9999	999	9999	999	999	9999	99.9	9999	9999	9999	999
Method		ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

Sample Name	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
D - 40	28	63	425	21	9	2	2	0.01	1.83	0.06	6.43	0.31	0.11	0.02	0.05
D - 42	5	19	323	14	10	7	<	<	0.36	0.03	20%	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.06
D - 43	40	38	2135	33	51	10	4	0.02	1.60	1.42	17%	0.38	0.12	0.01	0.12
D - 49	17	35	475	26	28	1	3	0.01	1.12	0.23	3.10	0.36	0.12	0.02	0.07
D - 53	16	31	896	30	31	1	2	0.01	1.11	0.18	3.12	0.36	0.13	0.02	0.07
D - 54	18	64	341	27	15	<	2	0.01	1.29	0.03	3.96	0.13	0.10	0.02	0.05
D - 55	4	40	97	5	15	<	1	0.04	0.86	0.25	1.20	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.08
D - 57	3	39	364	4	11	<	<	0.03	0.48	0.17	1.17	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.07
D - 63	1	5	2347	15	21	3	5	<	0.26	0.06	12%	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01
D - 64	1	7	2498	25	5	4	5	<	0.28	0.04	13%	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.02
D - 65	4	9	4328	44	11	1	7	0.01	0.82	0.08	4.56	0.07	0.12	0.02	0.05
D - 70	<	<	3365	21	4	1	7	<	0.18	0.09	6.12	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01
S - 41	16	34	1301	21	60	1	2	0.01	1.39	0.88	2.67	0.31	0.12	0.02	0.10
S - 44	22	36	2.3%	67	56	6	4	0.03	6.20	0.29	4.27	0.74	0.11	0.02	0.08
S - 45	18	39	852	22	80	4	2	0.02	2.39	0.69	3.91	0.67	0.14	0.04	0.11
S - 46	19	53	1841	27	49	3	3	0.02	2.10	0.65	3.89	1.21	0.16	0.03	0.11
S - 47	20	64	520	25	46	4	2	0.01	1.66	0.88	3.45	1.20	0.13	0.02	0.15
S - 48	16	32	1272	21	64	8	2	0.01	3.69	0.68	6.56	0.69	0.10	0.02	0.18
S - 71	59	29	378	10	27	11	7	<	2.35	0.21	19%	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.12
Min Limit	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0 01	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0.01
Max Reported*	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	1 00	9 99	9 99	9 99	9 99	9 99	5 00	5 00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

——=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % [redacted] S=No [redacted] P=P[redacted]

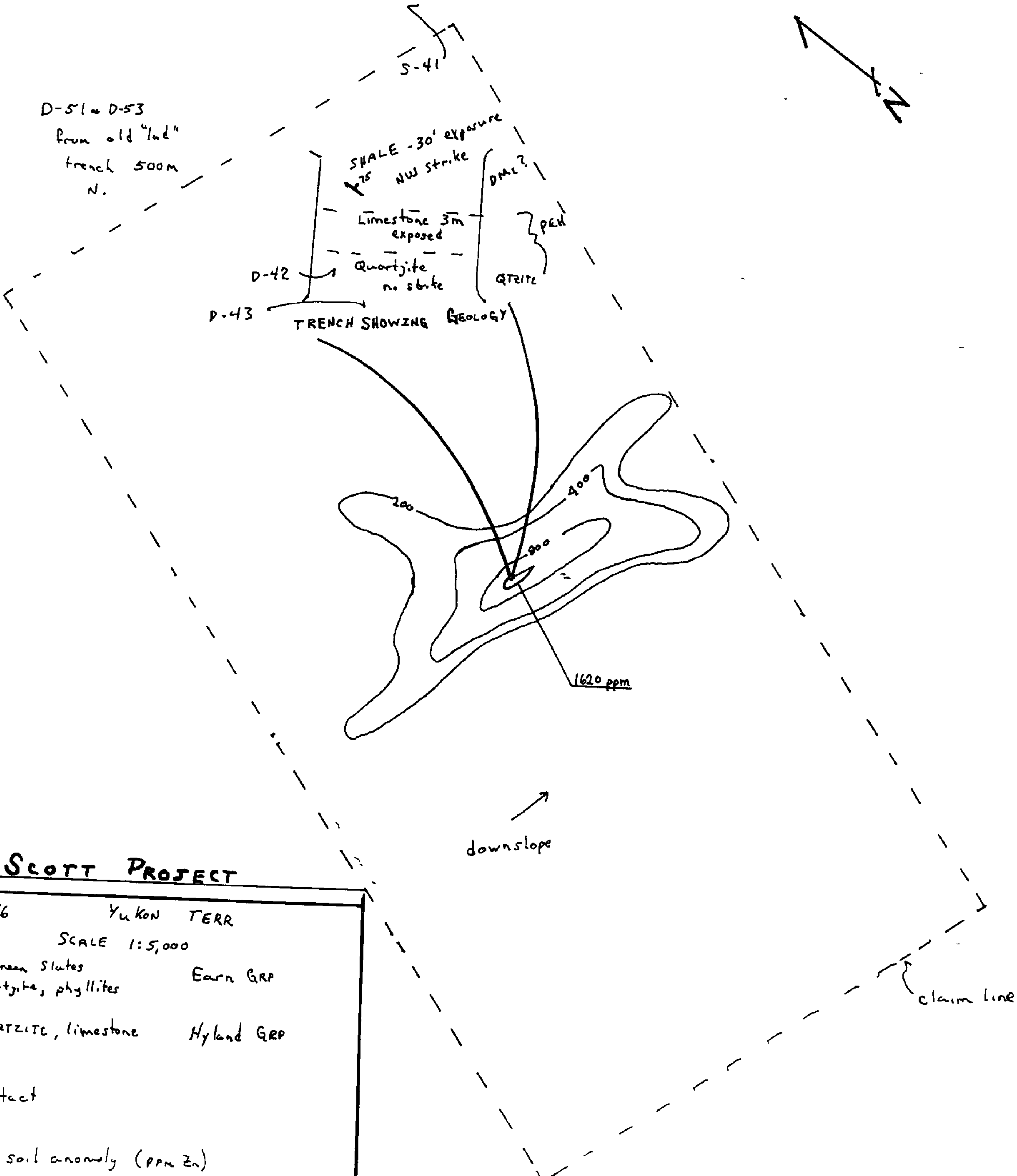
[redacted]

APPENDIX C
SCOTT PROPERTY CLAIM MAP



SCOTT 1&2
NTS 105K16
MAYO DIST.
N
LAD
ANDREW
4500
4000
5000
5500
3500

APPENDIX D
SCOTT PROPERTY KEY MAP



SCOTT PROJECT

105 K-16 Yukon TERR

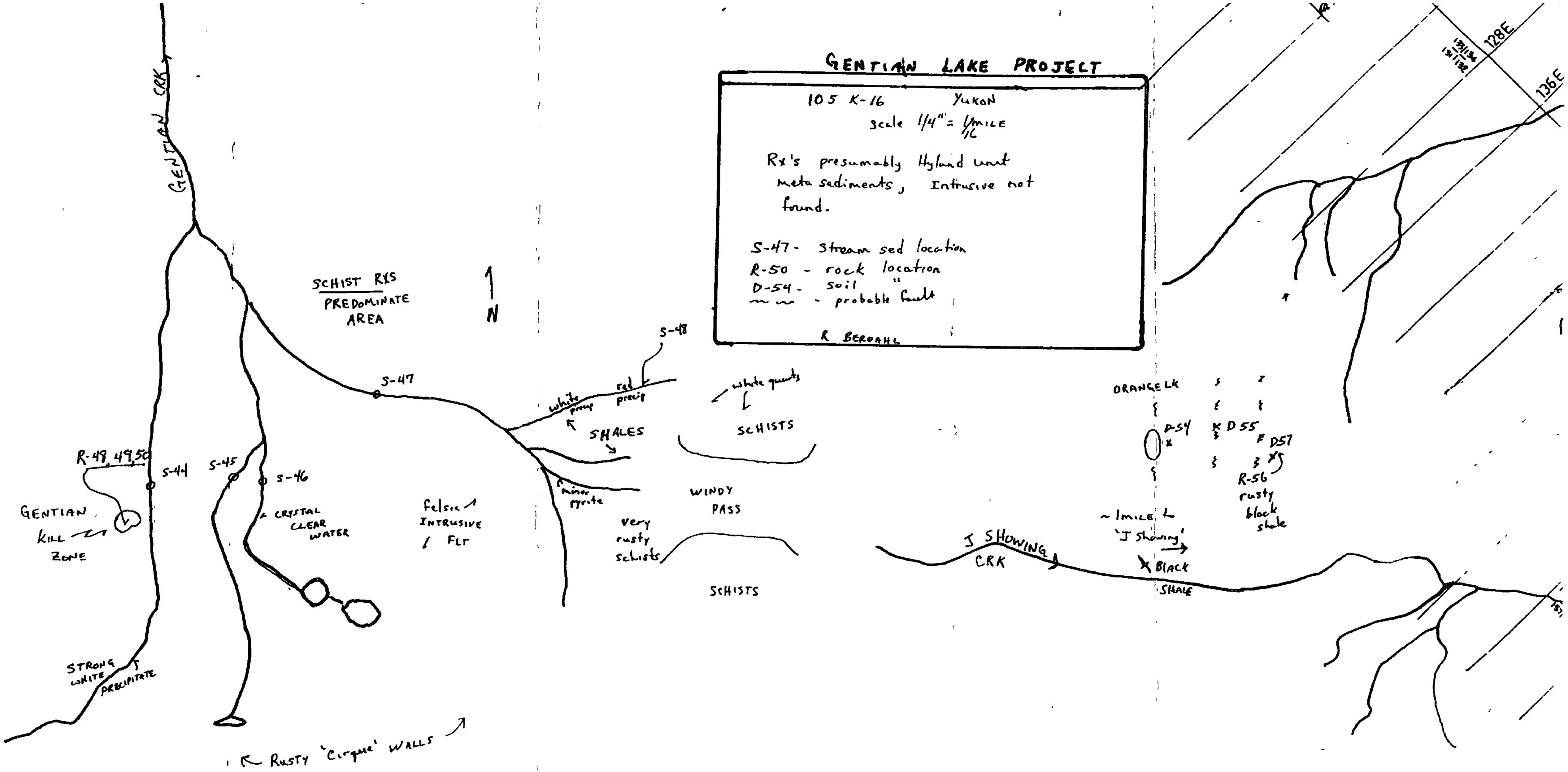
SCALE 1:5,000

DME - Red Green Slates quartzite, phyllites — Earn GRP

PEH - QUARTZITE, limestone — Hyland GRP

contact

Zn soil anomaly (ppm Zn)
Atlas Exploration 1968


GENTIAN LAKE PROJECT
105 K-16 Yukon
scale 1/4" = 1/16 mile
Rx's presumably Hyland unit meta sediments, Intrusive not found.
S-47 - Stream sed location
R-50 - rock location
D-54 - soil "
- probable fault
R BERDAHL
GENTIAN CRK
SCHIST RXS PREDOMINATE AREA
N
S-47
S-48
white precip
red precip
SHALES
white quartz
SCHISTS
R-49, 49, 50
S-44
S-45
S-46
GENTIAN KILL ZONE
CRYSTAL CLEAR WATER
felsic INTRUSIVE
FLT
minor pyrite
very rusty schists
WINDY PASS
SCHISTS
STRONG WHITE PRECIPITATE
Rusty 'cirque' WALLS
ORANGE LK
D-54
D 55
D57
R-56 rusty black shale
~ 1 mile to 'J showing'
J SHOWING CRK
BLACK SHALE
128E
136E

APPENDIX E
SUMMARY OF COSTS STATEMENT

Summary of Costs Statement

Assays - 15 rock, soil and stream seds @ $25.00/ea	$ 375.00
Helicopter, Ross River-Scott Property, return	$2,131.00
Vehicle, Whitehorse/Ross River return. 1000km @ $.42/km	$ 420.00
Laborer - 6 man-days @ $150.00/day	$ 900.00
Per diem - includes camp, food supplies, etc. 6 days @ $70	$ 420.00
Report	$ 500.00

Total	$4,246.00

Asking for: five years on Scott Claims 1-2	$1,000.00

APPENDIX F
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications

I, Ron Berdahl, declare I am an independent prospector who has worked the Scott Claims during the 1999 field season.

I have worked several years in the Selwyn Basin and taken several courses related to prospecting and in addition make the bulk of my living from prospecting.

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

Jan 30 00

Ron S. Berdahl

Date

“End of The”
Claim Group

Prospecting Report

Mayo Mining District
NTS 105N-12
Yukon Territory

Longitude 133°30’ W
Latitude 63°40’ N

Field work done during the period of June 29th to July 12th, 1999

By R.S Berdahl B Sc.
December. 1999

Table of Contents

Summary

The "End of The" claims were staked to cover a prominent orange weathering ridge, the drainage of which registered anomalous Au values in RGS survey and has an associated magnetic high.
The area has no known mineral occurrence but J. Keele's 1906 GSC report on the Stewart mention several gold bearing streams in this area. RGS data shows anomalous multi-element values as well. In 1996 C. Roots did mapping in the area and discovered an intrusion associated with the colored ridge The Robert Service Thrust Fault is adjacent to the property.

In 1999, work consisted of prospecting of the general area. Sulfide float was discovered. Pyrite in one-meter wide faults assayed up to 4.117g/t Au Associated, highly anamolous minerals include As, Bi, and W. A mag high may result from pyrrhotite hornsfel around intrusive dikes.

Claim Summary

"End of The" claims	Staked	Expiry Date *
1-6	July 10, 1999	July 18, 2005

* if assessment work is accepted

Location and Access

The claim area is on Rainbow Creek, which drains NW into the Stewart River, about 10km down river from Lansing The site is approximately 70 miles E of Mayo, the nearest point to highway access It is in the Mayo Mining District on NTS map sheet 105 N/12. Access is via float plane from Mayo or helicopter from the same. Alternatively, the claims could be reached by boat from Mayo (if the falls are portaged) and a six mile hike in Float planes (206) can land on a small lake 3km ESE of the claim block.

Topography /Vegetation

Area elevations range from 600m on the Stewart River to 1815m on a mountain 10km to the SE On the claims a cliff and steep adjacent canyon (Rainbow Creek) dominate. Elevations are from 1120m on the ridge to 700m 1km W on Rainbow Creek. Vegetation is moderate to heavy spruce, willow and alder, thicker on Southern slopes with deciduous species heaviest in creeks, while lichens dominate at higher, drier areas. An old burn covers 100ha on the claim block

Regional Geology:

The regional geology around the 'End of The' Claims is described as follows by C F. Roots (1997) in his study of the Upper Paleozoic strata for the northwestern Lansing map area (105N). (See Fig. 1)

Lansing map area lies near the northern edge of the Selwyn Basin, which is the outer part of the Lower Paleozoic miogeocline of ancestral North America. Stratigraphic units in the Lansing area are summarized in the following table. The Proterozoic off-self depositional environment accumulated grit succeeded by shale and chert. This regime was disrupted by Late Devonian block faulting, deposition of Earn Group turbidites and fanglomerates; structurally elevated areas were eroded. The turbidite basin continued into Early Carboniferous time. The subsequent clastic shelf regime included a sandstone, the Keno Hill quartzite, which form a 500 km. long, relatively narrow regional marker. In Middle Jurassic time the sedimentary succession was deformed by folds and thrust faults, perhaps resulting from collision and transpression with far-traveled terranes 300km southwest (e.g. Tempelman-Kluit, 1979, in: Roots, 1997).

Jurassic and Early Cretaceous deformation of the Selwyn Basin is by tight, upright to overturned folds of competent rocks and echelon, fault imbrication of incompetent strata, all at sub-green-schist metamorphic grade. In general the structural style suggests thin-skinned contractions and underlying. relatively flat regional detachment faults (e.g. Gordey, in prep., in: Roots, 1997). Deformation structures are cut by the Tombstone plutonic suite, whose 92-94 Ma (Late Early Cretaceous) age constrains the end of regional deformation.

The 1996 mapping in northwestern Lansing established the location of Robert Service Thrust map area (Fig. 2). The Yesezyu grit (Hyland Group. PCH) is contorted in east- and west-plunging cylindrical and box folds in the hanging wall of the Robert Service Thrust. A 15km long strip of Hyland Group strata is separated from the larger area of Hyland Group by a belt of Keno Hill and younger rocks This strip is bounded on its south side by a vertical, northwest-trending fault. The northern contact, with Earn Group conglomerate, must be a fault and may also be a segment of the Robert Service Thrust. Thus the strip of isolated Hyland Group is interpreted as a klippe preserved by later downfaulting. The late northwest-trending faults were predominantly dextral transcurrent faultrs, and were traced southeastward about 9km of dextral offset is indicated (Roots et al., 1995b. in: Roots, 1997)

1990) In Lansing map area iron-coated streambeds, zinc, lead and silver silt anomalies, and stratiform barite constitute 10 mineral occurrences (Yukon Minfile, 1996) in Earn Group rocks. An important feature of the Earn Group, particularly along the Stewart River shoreline from Ortell Creek mouth to Seven Mile Canyon, are abundant iron sulfide nodules, concretions and laminated strata; these are not present or not mentioned at any known mineral occurrences The nodules consist of fine-grained masses or agglomerated crystals with the marcasite habit. Nodules range from pea-size to 2 cm thick x 5 cm long (Fig. 3) and may be packed in accumulations up to 1 m in diameter, or dispersed and comprise perhaps 1% of large outcrops Laminated pyritic strata

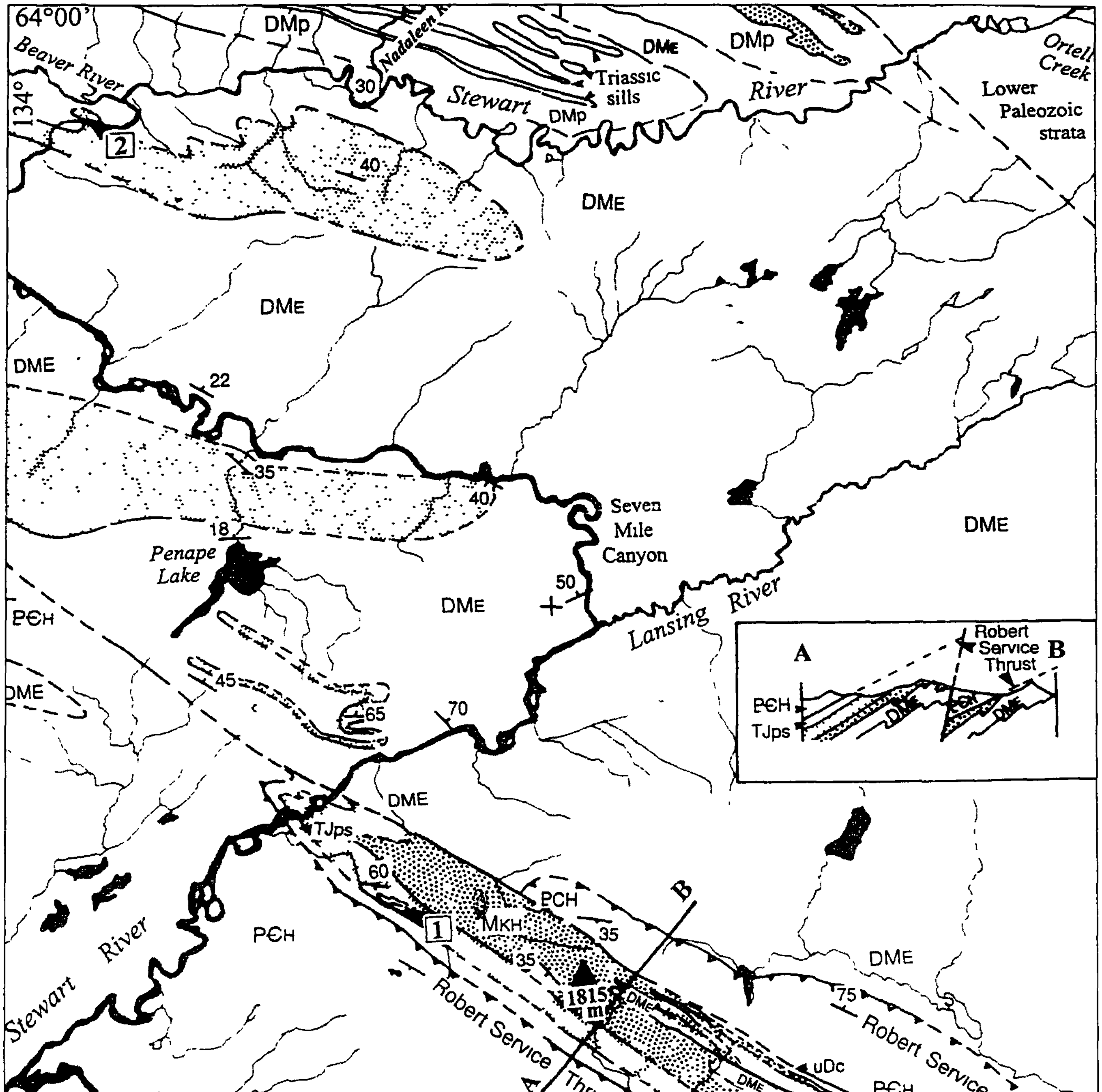


FIGURE 1: Geological units in northwestern Lansing map area

Geologic Timetable

See Figure 2.

Property Geology

Property geology is described as follows by C. F. Roots (1997). The covered surface trace of the Robert Service Thrust trends northwest, roughly parallel to (Rainbow) creek on its south side of the valley. The footwall Earn Group, consisting of black mudstone laced with white quartz and lesser brown phyllite which results in iron-stained seeps, is exposed in the floor of the steep-walled creek. The northeast side is brush-covered talus surmounted by 200m high vertical, Rusty weathering green, grey and brown interlaminated siltstone and fine sandstone, commonly silicified, occurs at the west end and atop the cliffs. This rock, considered part of the southern belt of the green-grey phyllite has a map width of 2km to a possible stratigraphic contact with Keno Hill quartzite. Gradations between siltstones and fine sandstone laminae indicate upright bedding. Because adjacent Keno Hill quartzite forms an anticline structure, the grey-green phyllite probably overlies it. The cliff, when viewed from a vantage point across Rainbow Creek , reveals a reticulate pattern of granitic dykes, up to 30m wide, vertically and horizontally on the face. Talus blocks consist of medium-grained, leucocratic, muscovite granite, and contain up to 1% interstitial sulphide blebs (probably pyrrhotite). The granit has not been described or shown on earlier maps Because the exposure is steep, the plan view of this intrusion is minute, probably 1300m long.

Past Work Results

There is no evidence of prior work in the area of the "End of The" claims.

Current Program

The 1999 program consisted of general prospecting Verification of placer gold, as reported by Keele (1906) in adjacent streams, and of modern day RGS data was carried out. This was done using basic grassroot techniques of panning, breaking rocks and sampling.

Results

Sulphide mineralization, especially pyrite and arsenopyrite and/or pyrrhotite can be readily found as float in Rainbow Creek (R-19, 3.1g Au, 2800ppm Bi). Pyrite-rich phyllite and shales are found in outcrop (R-25, 4 1g Au) Trace gold can be found in some pans, though with less consistency than in Congdon Creek, 6km due east. Congdon has gold with few other heavies and some red garnets while Rainbow Creek has copious amounts of pyrite

Bi, W, As and Sb are highly anomalous in some Rainbow Creek samples R-27 ran over 3opt Ag. Auriferous zones seem to run parallel to dip in NW-striking phyllite in Rainbow Creek These zones are up to 1m wide

Conclusions and Recommendations

"End of The" Claims on Rainbow Creek cover an area that has many of the hallmarks of an intrusive and/or a thermal aureole hosted gold deposit

A newly discovered series of intrusive dikes are exposed in a cliff The overlaying ridge may represent roof zone over a buried intrusion It has a large zone of iron, clay and silica alteration (Roots, 1997) The exposure of this granitic, presumably Tombstone, intrusive parallels and is adjacent to the Robert Service Thrust fault, a potential fluid conduit. Rocks in the aureole include siltstones, mudstones, quartzite and carbonates Silicified, altered metasediments containing minor disseminated pyrrhotite may explain the local magnetic high An adjacent magnetic "plateau" and magnetic low are unexplained

Period or Epoch	Formation (if established)	Map unit and lithology	Ref to nearest described locality
Late Early Createceous	Tombstone Intrusions	**Kr** rhyolite dykes, biotite felsite **KT** quartz monzonite, granodiorite	
		Clastic Shelf (Middle Carboniferous to Triassic)	
Triassic	Jones Lake Formation	**TJps** slate, sandy slate, limestone, calcareous black shale, micaceous, calcareous siltstone, sandstone, grey, non-calcareous shale	Roots et al. 1995
		unconformable	
Mid.Triassic	Mafic intrusions	**Td** metadiorite, gabbro	Mortensen and Thompson, 1990
		intrusive contact	
Permian	Mt Christie Formation	**PMC** green-grey siltsone, argillite, chert	Roots et al., 1995
		conformable	
Permian-Carboniferous		**CPp** sandstone argillite, dark grey slate interbedded with laminated quartz sandstone and thick bedded fine-grained quartzite, buff green phyllite	Roots et al., 1995
Carboniferous	Keno Hill Quartzite	**MKH** quartzite, carbonaceous schist, limestone	Abbott, 1990a
		MKv chloritic phyllite	Turner and Abbott, 1990
		unconformable	
		Turbidite Basin (Middle Devonian to Middle Carboniferous)	
Devonian to Carboniferous	Earn Group	**DME** - black shale, sandstone, chert grit, chert pebble conglomerate,minor limestone, siltstone and mudstone **DMp** - silicious slate, carbonaceous schist, metachert and meta-conglomerate **DMv** - quartz-sericite-chlorite phyllite, quartz-feldspar augen phyllite **uDc**- thick bedded coralline limestone	600 ? Abbott and Turner, 1990 Gordey, 1990a 200; Gordey, in prep
		unconformable	
		Selwyn Basin (Late Precambrian to Middle Devonian)	
	Road River Group		
Silurian	Steel Fm.	**Ss** - grey-green siltstone, chert, minor carbonate	40, Roots et al , 1995
		conformable	
Ordovician to Early Devonian	Duo Lake Fm./ Elmer Creek Fm.	**OSD** -black, brown argillite, grey and black chert, dark siltstone, minor quartz arenite	~200, Gordey and Anderson, 1993 / Cecile, in press
		unconformable	
Mid Cambr - Ordovician	Gull Lake Formation	**COG** - olive and brown siltstone, black argillite and shale, grey dolostone or carbonate breccia at base, minor grey quartzite	100-300, Roots et al , 1995
		conformable	
	Hyland Group (Narchilla, Algae Lake, Yuseyzu formations)		
Late Prot. to Mid. Cambr.	Narchilla Formation	**PCN** - Maroon argillite, grey and brown slate, minor quartz sandstone interbeds	50 ? Roots et al., 1995a,b
	Senoah mbr	**PCNS** - siltstone, sandstone .	? Cecile, in press
	Algae Lk.Fm	**PCAL** - Limestone...	? Cecile, in press
Late Proterozoic	Yusezyu Formation	**PY**- Sandstone, grit, psammite, metaconglomerate, chloritic metasiltstone, carbonaceous phyllite or graphitic slate near base, grey limestone, marble lenses near top	3000+ , Roots et al , 1995a, b

FIGURE 2 *Rock stratigraphic units in Lansing map area*

It is recommended that:

I) Prospecting be carried out:
   1) on the Robert Service Fault.
   2) on the red ridge and area of magnetic anomalies (plateau and low to the immediate NE)
   3) on the cliff and talus area.

I) A trench be cut at:
   2) the Au showings to ascertain the extent of the mineralization and to expose the geology.
   3) Rainbow Ridge - silica-flooded/pyrrhotite area.

I) A soil sampling grid be established over the ridge, creek and fault zones

II) Appropriate geophysical survey be carried out if soil grid reveals anomalous.

References

Roots, C.F., 1997 Upper Paleozoic strata with massive sulphide mineralization, northwestern Lansing map area, (105N), Yukon In: *Yukon Exploration and Geology, 1996*, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 138-146.

APPENDIX A
"END OF THE" CLAIMS SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

"End of The" Claims Sample Description

R-2	Float, quartz veins gathered from 100m area adjacent to E-W fault zone, include cockcomb structure, minor limonite and brown micaceous material (sphalerite?)
R-4	Siltstone metasediment w/ pyrrhotite
R-5	Quartz vein float w/ minor limonite
R-6	Bleached siltstone with rusty fractures and minor disseminated pyrrhotite
R-7	Rusty vuggy quartz associated with R-6
R-8	White quartz float over 100m @ R-4
R-11	Brecciated quartzite w/ multiple rusty quartz veins
R-12	Float; 1-3" chunk of massive sulphide/quartz and rust
R-13	Float; quartz with 20% pyrite from phyllite
R-14	Quartz in shale (siltstone)
R-18	Float; massive silvery grey metal
R-19	Float; massive pyrrhotite, non-magnetic
R-23	Silica-rich phyllite w/ disseminated and fine-grained pyrite
R-24	Quartz from 1m wide fault gauge zone
R-25	Pyrite from same zone as R-24
R-26	Ferricrete at shale/pyrite-rich phyllite contact
R-27	Grey sulfide float, fist-size
R-31	Pyrite veins in phyllite float

APPENDIX B
ASSAYS

NAL Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

105 Copper Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2Z7
Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax (867) 668-4890
E-mail. NAL@hypertech.yk.ca

23/07/99 Certificate of Analysis

Ron Berdahl WO# 05682

Certified by

	Sample #	Au ppb
r	R2	194
r	R4	74
r	R5	99
r	R6	35
r	R7	55
r	R8	15
r	R11	27
r	R12	9
r	R13	12
r	R14	8
r	R18	371
r	R19	3112
r	R23	78
r	R24	26
r	R25	4117
r	R26	73
r	R27	572
r	R31	26
c	R32	104
s	S20	11
s	S28	6
s	S29	5
s	S30	5
s	9N 12S - 1	6
s	9N 12S - 3	6
s	9N 12S - 9	<5
s	9N 12S - 10	<5
s	9N 12S - 15	9
s	9N 12S - 16	8
s	9N 12S - 17	6

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

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Ron Berdahl

WO# 05682

Certified by

	Sample #	Au ppb
s	9N 12S - 21	8
s	9N 12S - 22	9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 99G0624

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

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

Client : Northern Analytical Laboratories
Project: W.O. 05682

32 Samples
32=Pulp

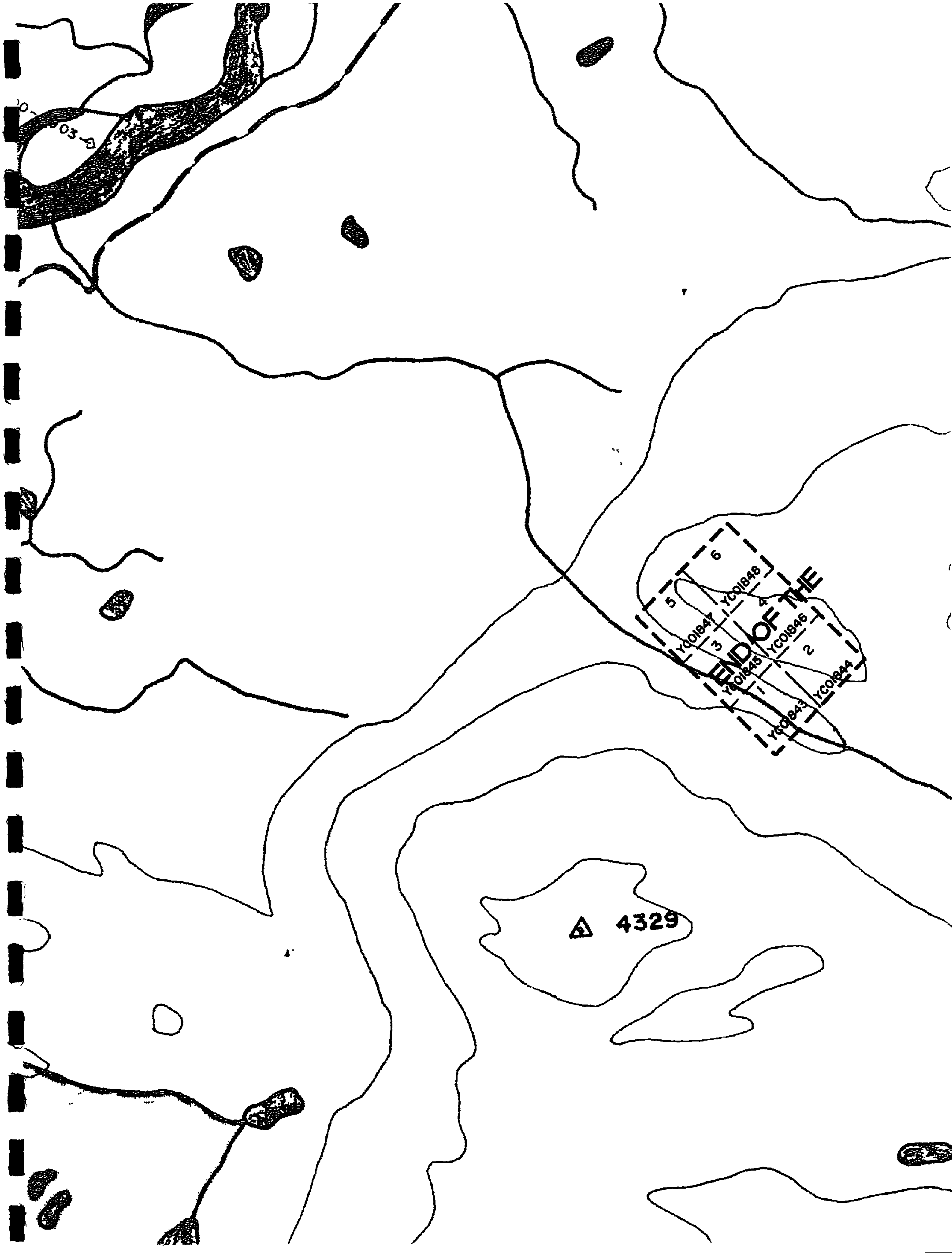
[062417:17:46:99080399]

Out: Aug 03, 1999
In : Jul 23, 1999

Sample Name		Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
R - 2	P	0.9	119	200	48	46	<	<	3	<	4	1.0	8	18	436	17	226	20	2642	4	626	6	3	0.01	0.76	1.47	2.41	0.29	0.15	0.13	0.02
R - 4	P	0.3	456	63	46	177	8	4	4	<	20	2.0	12	18	646	10	148	52	597	18	96	37	5	0.19	3.08	2.76	5.3%	0.94	0.54	0.38	0.14
R - 5	P	0.1	187	36	19	270	5	<	3	<	7	0.9	7	9	75	<	274	26	160	7	38	16	2	0.09	1.68	0.75	2.46	0.39	0.13	0.15	0.07
R - 6	P	0.3	508	63	30	218	5	<	4	<	23	1.6	14	9	90	<	217	49	218	17	62	35	5	0.18	2.92	1.81	4.59	0.93	0.08	0.25	0.10
R - 7	P	0.4	171	46	34	1118	7	<	3	<	31	1.1	9	10	349	10	386	30	91	9	14	26	7	0.10	1.07	0.17	4.32	0.18	0.38	0.07	0.05
R - 8	P	0.7	29	867	12	33	<	<	42	<	2	0.3	2	7	322	8	269	7	98	<	18	3	<	0.01	0.34	0.06	0.71	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.01
R - 11	P	0.1	12	14	9	18	<	<	2	<	2	0.5	3	6	6014	5	135	7	40	<	7	6	<	0.01	0.19	0.02	0.50	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01
R - 12	P	1.6	947	78	46	33	<	<	2	<	24	2.3	26	20	108	<	370	42	72	2	13	13	1	0.01	0.58	0.76	10%	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03
R - 13	P	1.1	1219	125	86	16	<	<	<	<	2	4.1	97	38	53	<	191	78	82	<	8	20	<	<	0.12	0.31	20%	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.04
R - 14	P	0.5	226	41	349	156	11	<	3	<	<	8.8	13	96	135	7	182	60	884	7	472	26	5	0.02	2.36	7.46	4.26	1.45	0.44	0.10	0.03
R - 18	P	7.7	194	348	217	4.8%	139	<	<	<	134	10.6	64	50	61	<	56	49	883	2	511	13	<	<	0.08	9.55	14%	1.29	0.02	0.03	0.03
R - 19	P	25.5	2338	570	1067	1.1%	106	5	<	<	2800	21.2	126	53	38	592	184	76	60	<	15	19	<	<	0.18	0.23	20%	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.04
R - 23	P	14.6	1834	194	124	429	11	<	2	<	126	3.0	68	55	63	8	112	69	226	4	38	27	2	0.04	1.16	2.51	11%	0.06	0.38	0.03	0.15
R - 24	P	0.5	118	45	49	269	6	<	1	<	25	1.5	6	17	1046	18	269	21	228	4	47	6	3	0.02	1.13	0.88	1.71	0.42	0.41	0.01	0.01
R - 25	P	32.3	550	964	594	1.0%	147	<	6	<	120	11.6	74	71	41	11	111	82	445	3	65	26	5	0.03	1.94	1.08	13%	0.43	0.70	0.04	0.03
R - 26	P	4.4	496	202	101	6873	10	<	2	<	134	4.5	35	47	51	<	182	121	235	8	121	52	9	0.18	5.7%	3.10	9.5%	0.93	2.04	0.17	0.11
R - 27	P	0.1m	784	2350	418	4.8%	219	<	<	<	1580	11.2	54	45	36	<	72	77	15	<	157	21	2	0.01	0.36	1.15	18%	0.08	0.13	0.02	0.04
R - 31	P	28.6	662	1623	64	1007	66	<	<	<	175	3.1	31	39	39	<	159	63	74	2	27	29	1	0.02	1.51	0.34	14%	0.10	0.13	0.04	0.04
R - 32	P	9.7	249	899	1130	2017	52	<	8	<	11	19.4	96	185	43	20	201	130	353	2	64	52	5	0.07	2.97	1.28	16%	0.49	0.95	0.13	0.12
S - 20	P	1.1	115	163	276	1153	9	4	12	<	3	4.2	24	58	1080	12	92	198	456	20	165	82	12	0.25	8.0%	1.53	4.37	0.71	2.47	0.51	0.17
S - 28	P	0.5	57	111	181	511	10	<	12	<	2	3.3	21	50	3227	6	95	198	445	25	181	79	11	0.24	8.0%	3.03	3.25	0.65	2.42	0.65	0.18
S - 29	P	0.4	43	98	155	471	<	3	8	<	2	2.8	20	50	3339	8	87	194	505	27	156	84	12	0.25	8.0%	1.63	3.24	0.45	2.28	0.67	0.14
S - 30	P	0.5	76	115	188	520	<	3	9	<	2	3.2	24	53	3116	<	87	198	587	29	130	81	13	0.24	8.6%	1.29	3.51	0.59	2.46	0.66	0.18
9N12S - 1	P	0.3	104	107	276	390	10	6	3	<	2	2.8	21	46	2335	<	59	158	904	23	138	56	9	0.22	5.7%	0.87	3.31	0.51	1.31	0.71	0.10
9N12S - 3	P	0.3	36	121	159	358	<	<	4	<	2	2.1	18	41	2545	<	61	181	603	22	152	58	9	0.23	6.0%	1.04	2.83	0.58	1.53	0.75	0.09
9N12S - 9	P	0.3	48	81	155	474	7	<	4	<	3	2.2	18	40	2603	<	59	190	582	24	152	55	9	0.23	5.8%	1.05	2.70	0.61	1.51	0.75	0.10
9N12S - 10	P	0.3	31	87	137	382	6	<	4	<	3	1.9	16	38	2123	<	65	155	389	26	149	67	9	0.23	6.3%	0.87	2.67	0.41	1.44	0.77	0.08
9N12S - 15	P	0.9	57	104	281	434	7	3	14	<	2	4.4	17	70	2965	11	110	231	396	25	122	71	10	0.20	6.3%	1.76	2.93	0.64	2.00	0.39	0.21
9N12S - 16	P	0.7	69	138	236	987	9	<	10	<	6	4.0	24	55	4164	<	92	203	521	24	177	90	13	0.28	8.6%	1.56	3.73	0.61	2.57	0.59	0.16
9N12S - 17	P	0.5	49	95	142	418	7	<	5	<	<	2.5	17	39	2717	<	64	157	625	20	128	54	9	0.19	6.1%	1.04	2.85	0.49	1.54	0.69	0.10
9N12S - 21	P	0.9	61	115	190	593	<	<	7	<	<	5.3	29	59	3651	<	83	171	4541	22	155	65	10	0.14	6.3%	1.76	5.4%	0.54	1.90	0.45	0.17
9N12S - 28	P	0.3	68	112	126	517	5	3	3	<	<	2.2	20	43	1744	<	74	182	356	29	93	68	9	0.28	6.4%	0.31	3.73	0.50	1.26	0.63	0.05
Min Limit		0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max Reported*		99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	999	9999	999	999	9999	999.9	9999	9999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	1.00	5.00	9.99	5.00	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00
Method		ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICP	ICPM	ICP	ICP	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICP	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM	ICPM

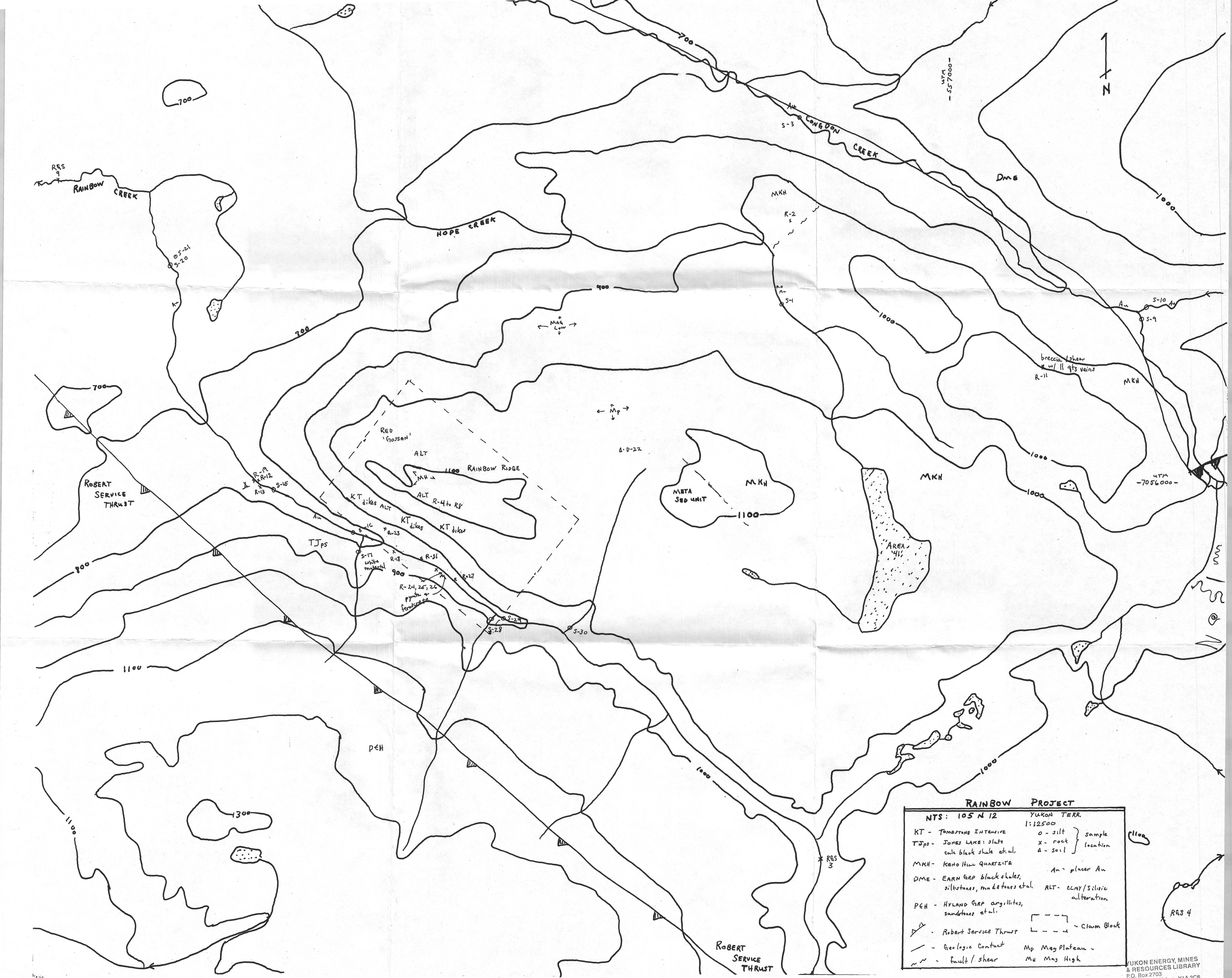
—=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample P=Pulp

APPENDIX C
"END OF THE" CLAIMS MAP



6
YC01848
5
4
YC01847
3
END OF THE
YC01846
2
YC01845
1
YC01844
YC01843
4329

APPENDIX D
"END OF THE" CLAIMS SAMPLE LOCATION MAP


CONGDON CREEK
RAINBOW CREEK
HOPE CREEK
RGS 9
RGS 3
RGS 4
UTM -557000-
UTM -7056000-
N
DME
MKH
MKH
MKH
PЄH
TJps
RED 'GOSSAN'
ALT
ALT
1100 RAINBOW RIDGE
MH
R-4 to R8
KT dikes ALT
KT dikes
KT dikes
META SED UNIT
AREA '41'
breccia / shear w/ ll qtz veins
MAG LOW
Mp
S-17 white material
R-24, 25, 26 pyrite + ferricrete
ROBERT SERVICE THRUST
ROBERT SERVICE THRUST
S-3
S-1
S-9
S-10
S-20
S-21
S-15
S-28
S-29
S-30
R-2
R-11
R-12
R-13
R-19
R-18
R-23
R-27
R-31
A-D-22
700
900
1000
1100
1300
800
RAINBOW PROJECT
NTS: 105 N 12
YUKON TERR.
1:12500
KT - TOMBSTONE INTRUSIVE
TJps - JONES LAKE: slate calc black shale et. al.
MKH - KENO HILL QUARTZITE
DME - EARN GRP black shales, siltstones, mudstones et al.
PЄH - HYLAND GRP argillites, sandstones et al.
o - silt
x - rock
Δ - soil
sample location
Au - placer Au
ALT - CLAY / Silisic alteration
- Robert Service Thrust
- Geologic Contact
- fault / shear
- Claim Block
Mp Mag Plateau
MH Mag High

APPENDIX E
STATEMENT OF COST

Statement of Cost

Assays - 35 rock, soil and stream seds @ $25.00/ea	$875.00
206 Mayo to Site	$1,029.00
Vehicle - Whitehorse/Mayo return 1000km @ $.42/km	$420.00
Laborer - 14 man-days @150/day	$2,100.00
Per diem - includes camp, food supplies etc 14x70	$980.00
Report	$500.00
Total	$5,575.00
Asking for: 5 years on "End of The" Claims	$3,000.00

APPENDIX F
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications

I, Ron Berdahl, declare I am an independent prospector who has worked the End of The claims during the 1999 field season.

I have worked several years in the Selwyn Basin and taken several courses related to prospecting and in addition make the bulk of my living from prospecting.

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

Jun 30, 00

Ron S. Berdahl

Date