Summary of Work
on the
Liberty Fork Project Area, Yukon Territory
NTS 116 C/10

for

Yukon Mining Incentive Program
Economic Development, Government of Yukon
Box 2703, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6

File # 04- 046

by

J. Peter Ross, Prospector

Dated: December 2004

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Chapter One: SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 Summary

The Liberty Fork Project was chosen because;

1. I wanted to diversify my claim groups in the Yukon since they were mostly gold related.
2. VMS are polymetallic; some companies are always interested in VMS, even when metal prices are low.
3. At present, companies are interested in Cu, Ag and Au projects due to higher metal prices and Kuroko VMS deposits have Cu Au Ag credits (sometimes of high value).
4. Road access for development is close, 12 km northwest of the old Clinton Creek minesite road, 22 km southeast of Eagle Alaska and 12 km northeast of the Liberty campsite on the Taylor Highway, Alaska.
5. VMS exploration on the US side of the border has been erratic since the 1970's. Lately the USA region to the west of my project has had a lot of exploration (see Ventures Resource Corp. brochure)
6. Past work by Cominco Ltd. on the Fan claims.
    a. 1979 Cominco Ltd. soil sampling
    b. 159 Fan claims were staked and recorded on 12 May 1995
    c. The target was a VMS deposit(s) similar to Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine Kuroko deposits (Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag and Au).
    d. 1995 stream / soil samples produces 2 Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag anomalies (600m x 900m) no assays for gold.
    e. Additional soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping was recommended to determine the source of the 2 geochemical anomalies.

I planned to stake and record 34 claims over Cominco's 2 (1995) anomalies and to mark claim lines at 12.5m spacing for future soil sample and magnetic/VLF surveys.

Due to "very difficult" terrain and weather (heavy rain and snow) and having to carry "green" posts a long way; only 16 claims were staked and recorded over Cominco's **B** anomaly.

Claims posts were located with GPS (UTM NAD 83) and photographed. Bedrock was observed in places but no samples were taken due to darkness and heavy rain.

Seven (7) float samples were taken and locations recorded by GPS (UTM NAD 83) and marked with ribbon. Three samples will be tested at a later date (left in Whitehorse by mistake) for Au / 36 element ICP.

The Trans North helicopter pilot suggested we not go back to the area again in September because of "possible" severe weather problems. It was decided to postpone the return trip to 2005. I think I had a "touch" of hypothermia.

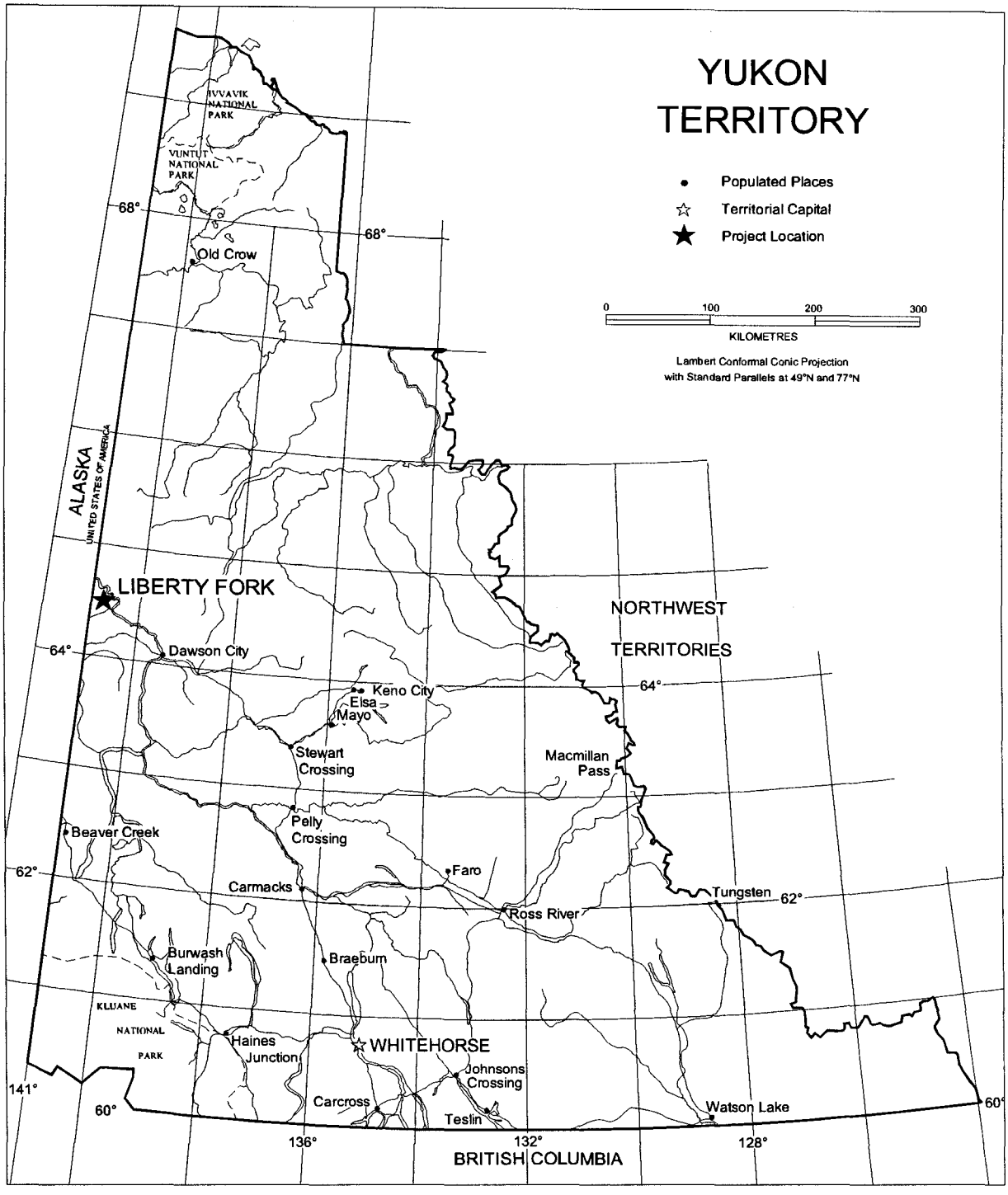
1.2 Recommendations

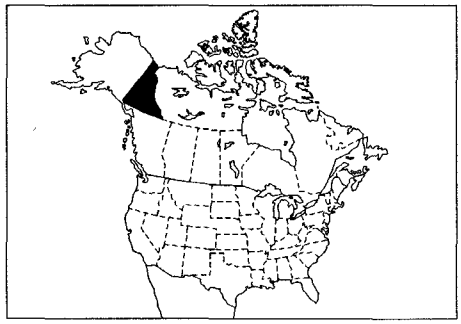
All 16 Rhea claims should be kept. More claims should be staked and an intensive soil sampling program should be planned. Map outcrops and float to produce a geology map of the area. Prospecting can be done for sulphide float (steep areas in particular). Bedrock exposure is very rare.

A geophysical survey will not be done as Cominco Ltd. did one in 1995/6 and hopefully I (or a company who options the claims) can obtain Cominco's report. Some companies at present are curious about the area.

I feel success in the Finlayson Lake VMS belt will encourage exploration companies to look at other VMS areas or "possibly new" VMS areas. The Target/Regional programs in YMIP will encourage the exploration of these "frontier areas."

N.B.) A large-scale silt sample program north of the Clinton Creek asbestos mine, west of the Yukon River, east of Alaska will be proposed for the YMIP focussed regional module.





J. Peter Ross

LOCATION MAP

LIBERTY FORK PROJECT

RHEA (1-16) CLAIMS

Geological Drafting Services, January 2005 FIGURE 1

FIGURE #2

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

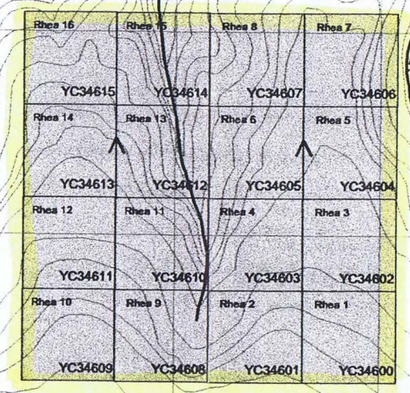
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

NTS 116 C 10

DATE 15 DEC 2004

DRAWN by JP ROSS

SCALE 1: 30,000



N

2600
1800
2500
1700
2300
2900
2500
2100
3000
3477
1500
3000
3400
Liberty
2600
3300
3000
2500

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

Fanning Creek Pluton

Cretaceous Age
fine - to coarse - grained, uneven textured, biotite granodiorite and biotite quartz monzonite

A

NASINA "Series"
grey and grey - green, micaeceous quartzite; dark grey, light grey and silver quartz-mica schist. Minor fine-grained quartz biotite gneiss, graphitic schist and quartz - muscovite - chlorite schist

linear ?

Liberty Fork Project		
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND from Map 1284A, Dawson		
J.Peter Ross		
	FILE: LF Legend	DATE: 05.01.28
NTS: 116 C/10	DRAWN:	FIGURE 3A

FIGURE #3

CLAIMS + GEOLOGY MAP

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

NTS 116 C 10

— 1995 COMINCO FAN CLAIMS

— 2004 JP ROSS RHEA CLAIMS

DATE 15 DEC 2004

DRAWN by JP ROSS

SCALE 1:50,000

N

FANNING CREEK PLUTON

A

A

A

A

EB

YUKON

RHEA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CANADA

Sample	Cu, ppm	Pb, ppm	Zn, ppm	Ag, ppm	Comments	
270149	17	146	332	<0.4	VMS sniff	Anomaly A
270148	41	33	107	<0.4	VMS sniff	Anomaly A
270147	32	13	94	<0.4		Anomaly A
270146	67	19	299	0.9	VMS sniff	Anomaly A
270145	45	10	79	0.9		Anomaly A
270144	114	8	68	0.4		Anomaly A
270143	108	30	373	1.0	VMS sniff	Anomaly A
270142	15	140	83	0.5		Anomaly A
270141	29	34	97	0.9		
270140	18	27	70	0.9		
270139	19	27	70	0.9		
270138	14	9	27	0.7		
270137	28	37	94	<0.4	weak VMS sniff	
274665	20	34	121	0.7	Cu?, weak VMS sniff	
274663	8	7	35	0.4		
274662	129	22	98	0.6		
274661	49	108	320	0.7	good VMS sniff	
274660	47	20	132	0.7	good VMS sniff	
274659	12	<4	52	0.7		
274658	33	29	139	0.6	VMS sniff	
274657	23	47	171	0.6	VMS sniff	
274656	80	500	906	1.1	strong VMS sniff	Anomaly B
274655	38	93	159	1	silt sample	Anomaly B
274654	14	51	80	0.4	silt sample	Anomaly B
274653	44	66	145	0.8	silt sample	Anomaly B
274652	16	26	54	0.5	silt sample	Anomaly B
274651	33	235	129	3.2	silt sample	Anomaly B
274650	62	115	128	2.3	strong VMS sniff	Anomaly B
274649	22	12	51	0.4		
278029	17	10	72	<0.4		just above NS
278028	28	66	187	0.7	VMS sniff	just above NS
278030	44	89	472	<0.4	strong VMS sniff	silt sample
278016	29	42	194	<0.4	good VMS sniff	silt sample
278036	35	40	114	<0.4	VMS sniff	between Anomaly A & B
278035	30	23	72	<0.4	VMS sniff	between Anomaly A & B
278034	22	20	100	<0.4	VMS sniff	between Anomaly A & B
278028	28	66	187	0.7	a slight increase in Cu/Zn on a north slope (mobile elements)	
278027	56	10	98	0.4	"	
278026	32	7	75	0.5	"	
278025	32	5	133	0.4	"	
278024	18	10	146	<0.4	"	
278023	54	10	138	0.5	"	
278022	45	7	125	<0.4	"	
278021	29	10	83	<0.4	"	
278020	27	18	236	0.4	"	
278019	31	8	284	0.9	"	
278018	10	<4	40	<0.4		
271036	26	45	53	0.5	South of Anomaly A	

FIGURE # 4

1995 COMINCO SOIL/SILT SURVEY

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

NTS 116 C 10

● SOIL SAMPLE SITE

■ SILT SAMPLE SITE

DATE 15 DEC 2009

DRAWN by JP ROSS

SCALE 1 SQUARE = 1 KM²

ANOMALY 'A'

ANOMALY 'B' SILT.

ANOMALY 'B'

N

2900

2500

270149

278036

270137
RC-20

278030

278016

274665

274243

274649
STAT EM-07

274249

274001

274244

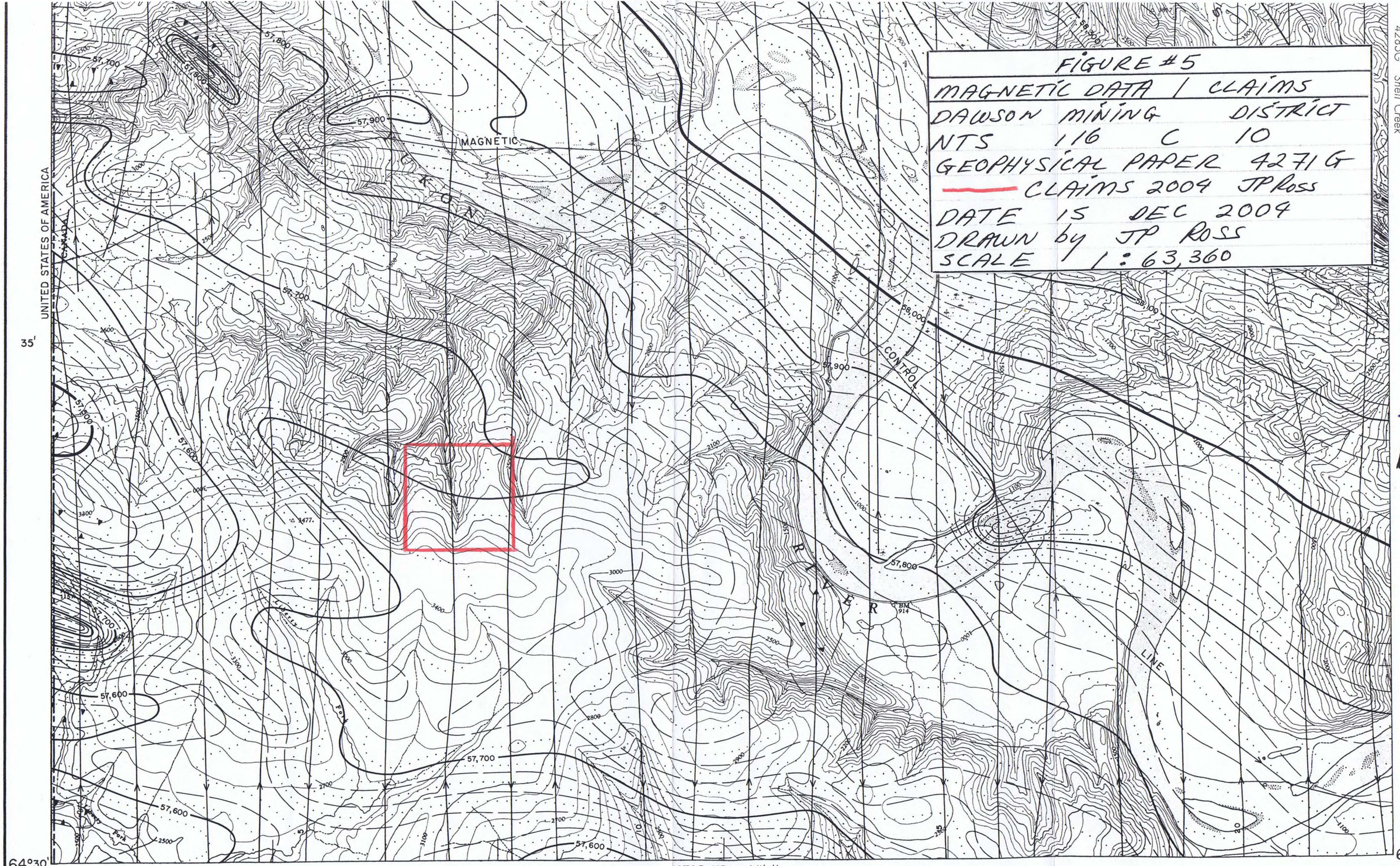
271036
DH-16

274237
IM-65

IM-06

IM-06

77



4270G "Forty Mile"

MAP 4271 G

PUBLISHED

FIGURE #6

FLOAT, BEDROCK, ANOMOLIES / CLAIMS

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

NTS 116 C 10

• FLOAT SAMPLE

BEDROCK

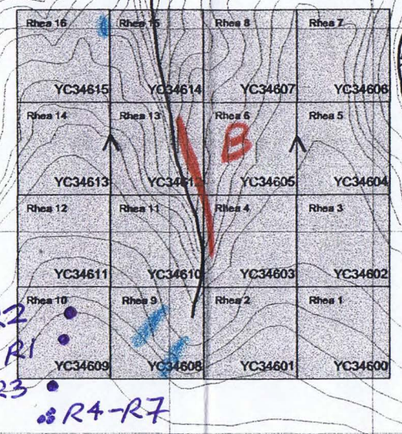
1995 ANOMOLIES SOIL (com.)

DATE 15 DEC 2009

DRAWN by JP ROSS

SCALE 1:30,000

N



A

B

R2

R1

R3

R4-R7

2500

2600

1800

1700

3000

2500

2000

3477

2100

1500

3000

Liberty

3400

2000

3300

3000

2500

Chapter Two: INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introductory Statement

J. Peter Ross and Christian Dingman staked and recorded the Rhea 1-16 claims on the Liberty Fork Project. Prospecting was done while staking and after completion. Seven (7) float samples were taken.

Bedrock was seen in 3 areas; no samples were taken because of darkness and very heavy rain.

Dates worked were:

J. Peter Ross - August 27, 30, 31 and September 1-6, 10.
Christian Dingman - August 30, 31 and September 1-6.

A return trip in September was postponed due to weather concerns.

2.2 Location and Access

The Liberty Fork Project is located 56 miles (90 km) northwest of Dawson City, Yukon in the Dawson Mining District, NTS 116 C/10 latitude 64° 33' N; longitude 140° 51'W.

Access to the Rhea 1-16 claims is by helicopter from Dawson City (90km). Also, a person can park and take a helicopter from the old Clinton Creek townsite (~15 km).

Road access comes within ~12 km; the old Clinton Creek asbestos mine site or the Liberty campsite (~12 km) on the Taylor Highway in the USA (goes to Eagle Alaska). A road and airstrip are north of the old minesite. Conditions are unknown.

2.3 History

"Preliminary mapping by Cominco Ltd. determined that the claims (i.e. project area) are underlain by the Nasina Assemblage, consisting of Devonian-Mississippian black meta-pelites, quartzites and thin felsic meta-tuffs."

"These lithologies have been hornsfelsed by the Cretaceous Fanning Creek Pluton located about 5 km to the north. Contour soil sampling detected 2 areas (i.e. anomaly A & B) anomalous in Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag underlain by black phyllite and carbonaceous siltstone."

(From Assessment Report 093485)

Prospecting during and after staking the Rhea 1-16 claims produced 7 samples which will be tested at a later date.

Chapter Three: GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY and PROSPECTING

3.1 General

One trip was made to the site; the second trip was postponed to 2005.

No stream or soil samples were take.

Seven (7) float samples were taken and located with GPS. Three of the samples will be tested for Au and 30 element ICP.

The campsite was cleaned up and all garbage taken out.

3.2 Interpretation

The 60 Mile area and 40 Mile area to the north have many VMS or VMS-like Minfile occurrences. Work has been done on the USA side of the border by Ventures Resource Corp. who held an option on mineral title land held by the Doyon Corp. (First Nation) of Alaska. According to Gerry Carlson of Copper Ridge Explorations, Ventures Res. Corp. dropped the option, as cash payments became too high.

Across the border about 12 km to the northwest is the Weeno project (Ventures Resource Corp.) – no data, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au. Also about 8 km to the southwest across the border is the (new) Border Creek project (Ventures Resource Corp.) – Cu, Pb, Zn according to Mike Burke – no data.

The 60 Mile and Forty Mile placer gold areas are quite large and the Liberty Fork project is adjacent to it (or maybe in it). Some gold placers may not be documented. VMS deposits occurring in a gold placer area may possibly be enriched in gold.

On Figure 3, I have highlighted "areas of interest". With a large soil sample program I feel that Cominco's two anomalies can be enlarged and perhaps new ones can be delineated. Cominco could not soil sample some areas due to permafrost and had to do silts.

John Kowalchuk has said in VMS terrain to put great weight on soils/silts >40 ppm Cu, >50 ppm Pb and little on zinc because of its mobility.

Doug Eaton and Rob Carnes knew Ken Pride (Cominco Ltd.) who did the work and reports he was very positive about the VMS potential of the area. Ken Pride lives in Calgary now and I may contact him later.

According to McRobbie (Cominco Ltd.), Cominco did an aerial geophysical survey of the area but did not declare the survey as assessment work. N.B. some VMS do not show up on magnetic surveys. (e.g. Buchans, Nfld.) John Kowalchuk says a ZN rich VMS may have very subdued mag data as sphalerite is not magnetic. McRobbie says the geophysical data may be available.

Some companies are interested in the claims. More claims should be staked; an extensive soil sample survey should be done and steep areas should be prospected and geological mapping done. Hopefully the claims will be optioned.

A Focused Regional Project will be applied for in 2005 for the area north of Clinton Creek asbestos mine, east of the USA border, and west of the Yukon River (outside of the Liberty Fork project area.

Appendix 1

References

Assessment Report 093485, Geological and Geochemical Report on the FAN Property, by K.R. Pride, Cominco Ltd., 1995

Yukon Mineral Property Update 2004

Yukon MINFILE

Alaska	116C 020
Baldy	116C 133
Clip	116C 115
Fanning	116C 172
Mickey	116C 116
Mort	116C 168
Pub	116C 112
Top of the World	116C 124

Ventures Resource Corp. 2002 Investor package

Geology Map 1284A, Dawson, GSC

Personal Communication

John Kowalchuk, Aztec Copper, Vancouver BC
Ken Galambos, Geologist, Yukon Geological Survey
Don Murphy, Senior Project Geologist, Yukon Geological Survey
Steve Traynor, Economic Geologist, Yukon Geological Survey
Paul McRobbie, Geologist, Teck Cominco Ltd.
Rob Carnes, Geologist, Vancouver

Appendix 2

Yukon Minfile References

YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE

MINFILE: 116C 020
NAME: ALASKA
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: YUKON-TANANA TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: PLUTONIC RELATED AU

NTS MAP SHEET: 116C\2
LATITUDE: 64° 3' 4" N
LONGITUDE: 140° 59' 45" W

OTHER NAME(S):
MAJOR COMMODITIES:
MINOR COMMODITIES:
TRACE COMMODITIES:

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

CICI, CREEK, PK, SIXTY, UNI

WORK HISTORY

Investigated in May/70 by the Dawson Range Joint Venture (Straus Explorations Inc, Martin Marietta Corporation, Molybdenum Corporation of America, Trojan Consolidated Mines and Great Plains Development Corporation of Canada Ltd) following the release of stream sediment geochemical results from samples collected the previous year in Alaska.

* The exact location of the anomaly appears unknown.

R. Beckett staked Pk cl 1-4 (YB54253) in the general area in Sept/95. J.P. Ross surrounded the PK claims on three sides with Uni cl 1-13 (YB67499) in Oct/95. In 1996 Ross optioned the Uni claims and the neighboring Cici claims (Minfile Occurrence #116C 146) to Madrona Mining Ltd. Madrona carried out airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric surveying over the claim blocks in Jul/96 and staked Uni cl 14-17 (YB88049) in Jun/96 and Uni cl 18-40 (YB88681) in Aug/96 forming a contiguous claim block joining the two occurrences.

In Sep/97 Madrona carried out an extensive soil sampling program over the combined claim block and staked Uni cl 41 (YC04559) to cover ground that had been staked in Jun/96 by S. Moldum as Claim cl 1 (YB88048). In Jun/98 the company staked Cici cl 35-47 (YC07248) to the east, Creek cl 31-38 (YC07263) to the southeast and Uni cl 42-53 (YC07371) to the north covering geochemical anomalies located the previous year which were on open ground.

Following a property visit in Jul/98 Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc optioned the property from Madrona and carried out prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and gravity surveying that year. Kennecott staked Sixty cl 1-143 (YC12289) to the south in Aug/98. In 1999 after optioning Bud and Mac claims located to the east (Minfile Occurrence # 116C 166) and other claims to the southeast (Minfile Occurrences #116C 019 and 082), from their respective owners, Kennecott carried out prospecting, geochemical sampling and airborne geophysical surveying over their combined claim holding. The following year Kennecott dropped all of its options in the area.

GEOLOGY

The occurrence is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane west of Dawson City, Yukon. The region escaped glaciation and thus there is very little exposed outcrop in the area. Preliminary mapping by Madrona Mining Ltd indicates that the occurrence is underlain by Late Devonian (?) to mid-Mississippian Nasina assemblage rocks consisting of quartz carbonaceous and quartz muscovite schist (quartzite). A large unit of Nasina assemblage metavolcanics, exposed in a thrust panel, cuts diagonally northeast-southwest across the neighboring Cici and Creek claim blocks. A Late Cretaceous aged unit of volcanic rock consisting of massive andesitic flows and breccias, that correlates with Carmacks Group volcanics, unconformably overlies the other units in the northeast corner of the Cici claim block.

A stream sediment sampling program by the Alaska Department of National Resources returned anomalous copper (50-180 ppm) and zinc (450-550 ppm) values from streams originating on the Yukon side of the border. No mineralization was found.

The airborne geophysical survey identified 15 anomalies of which 6 are conductive signatures having possible potential for reflecting sulphide mineralization. The interpretation and mineral potential of the anomalies was hampered by the lack of geological mapping and other field observations. Follow-up field investigations were recommended to accurately define the source of the anomalies.

Madrona's soil survey utilized four grids located around the headwaters of Glacier Creek and identified 12 geochemical anomalies of which 5 were base metal anomalies consisting of Zn, +/- Cu and +/- Pb. The remaining 7 anomalies consisted of As +/- Zn, Cu and Pb and occasionally W. The company did not report threshold values but the deep overburden overlying the area masked the response of the survey with the highest Zn result returning 304 ppm. The association of As and occasionally W with many of the anomalies is thought to reflect the possible presence of intrusive-related Au mineralization, although none of the gold results were above the 1 ppm detection limit of the analytical technique used in the testing.

Kennecott's sampling was regional in nature and was completed at a reconnaissance scale across a much larger area encompassing most of their accumulated holdings. The company's program which targeted the gold potential of the area sucessfully identified five mineralized anomalies, one of which is related to this occurrence.

The Porker Creek anomaly which is located 2.2 km east-northeast of this occurrence location, covers the Porker Creek drainage basin and includes a 500 by 1 000 m gold in soil anomaly. Kennecott identified three different types of mineralization in the area:

1) Vein type mineralization in the northeast part of the basin, coincident with the soil anomaly, which is comprised of numerous, predominately east trending, steeply south dipping quartz veinlets containing traces of fine grained disseminated pyrite in locally silicified and/or graphitic, rusty weathering Nasina assemblage quartzites which returned 105 ppb Au from grab samples;

2) A second type of vein mineralization, collected as float in the northwestern part of the drainage basin, consisting of quartz vein breccia in silicified quartzite with trace disseminated pyrite and kaolinite clay alteration, samples of which returned up to 270 ppb Au and 203 ppm As;

3) Intense bleaching and quartz-pyrite-sericite alteration (metasomatism) of muscovite quartzite in a 5 by 5 m outcrop near the eastern fork of Poker Creek, described by Kennecott as possible VMS style alteration/mineralization, a grab sample of which returned 80 ppb Au and 1.54 ppm Ag.

REFERENCES

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, May/70. Preliminary Report, No. 23.

KENNECOTT CANADA EXPLORATION INC, Dec/99. Assessment Report # 094046 by R. Hulstein.

KENNECOTT CANADA EXPLORATION INC, Jan/2000. Assessment Report #094055 by R. Hulstein and R. Zuran.

MADRONA MINING LTD, Nov/96. Assessment Report #093559 by R.W. Woolham.

MADRONA MINING LTD, Apr/98. Assessment Report #093792 by M. Marchand.

MADRONA MINING LTD, Press Releases. 23 Jan/97, Mar/97.

MORTENSEN, J.K., 1988. Geology of Southwestern Dawson Map Area, scale 1:250 000, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1927.

MORTENSEN, J.K., 1990. Geology and U-Pb geochronology of the Klondike District, west central Yukon Territory. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 27, p. 903-914.

MORTENSEN, J.K., 1996. Geological Compilation Maps of the Northern Stewart River map area Klondike and Sixtymile Districts (115N/15,16; 115O/13,14 and parts of 115O/15,16), scale 1:50 000. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1996-1 (G).

YUKON EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGY 1997, p. 21, 36; 1999, p. 15.

YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE

MINFILE: 116C 133
NAME: BALDY
STATUS: SHOWING
TECTONIC ELEMENT: YUKON-TANANA TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: BESSHI MASSIVE SULPHIDE CU (ZN)

NTS MAP SHEET: 116C\2
LATITUDE: 64° 6' 8" N
LONGITUDE: 140° 59' 9" W

OTHER NAME(S):
MAJOR COMMODITIES: COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, ZINC
MINOR COMMODITIES: GOLD, COPPER
TRACE COMMODITIES:

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Baldy cl (YA49765) in May/80 by Cominco, which performed mapping and geochem sampling later in the year.

YGC Res L restaked the property as Bal cl (YB30599) in Jun/90, and carried out limited prospecting and soil sampling in Aug/90 and Jun/91, and added more Bal claims (YB41400) to the northeast in Aug/92.

Kennecott Canada Inc. optioned the property in 1992 and carried out a small reconnaissance program. In early 1995 YGC optioned 5 properties including the Bal claims to Atna Resources Ltd. In Aug/95 Atna carried out a property examination and collected 3 lines of soil samples.

GEOLOGY

Disseminated sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and minor pyrite occur in metavolcanic rocks assigned to the mid-Permian Klondike Schist. Similar mineralization occurs on the Pub property (Minfile 116C 112) 4 km along strike to the northeast. The Klondike Schist forms a 2 km thick sequence which dips northwest at about 25 . Chlorite schist forms the lower part of the sequence, and the upper part consists of quartz-muscovite schist. The mineralization appears to be confined to a narrow siliceous interval at the approximate boundary between the chlorite schist and the quartz muscovite schist. In 1990 J. Mortensen (GSC) obtained an Upper Permian zircon age from a sample of quartz-muscovite augen schist collected 2 km north of the property. Lead isotope analysis of galena from the showing returned a Middle to Upper Permian model age, concordant with the age of the host rocks.

Extensive soil sampling by Cominco in 1980 outlined a 1 300 by 100-500 m area of anomalous Pb, Zn and Cu around the showing, and subsequent prospecting uncovered disseminated sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and minor pyrite in the slumped bank of Hall Creek. The sulphides occur along the foliation in the host schist. A specimen collected by YGC in 1991 contained 3.43% Pb, 8.09% Zn, 0.20% Cu, 41.0 g/t Ag and 195 ppb Au.

Atna collected 3 lines of soil samples from between lines previously sampled by YGC. The results outlined coincident geochemical Cu, Pb and Zn soil anomalies on the west side of the claims near the USA/Canada border.

REFERENCES

ATNA RESOURCES LTD, Apr/96. Assessment Report #093464 by U. Schimdt.

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GEORGE CROSS NEWSLETTER, 8 Jun/92.

MORTENSEN, J.K., 1990. Geology and U-Pb geochronology of the Klondike District, West-Central Yukon. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Vol. 27, p. 903-914.

YUKON GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION 1979-80, p. 292; 1992, p. 3.

YUKON EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGY 1992, p. 2-3.

YUKON EXPLORATION & GEOLOGY 1995, p. 12, 17.

YGC RESOURCES LTD, 1993. Assessment Report #093098 by R.C. Carne.

YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE

MINFILE: 116C 115
NAME: CLIP
STATUS: SHOWING
TECTONIC ELEMENT: YUKON-TANANA TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: SEDIMENTARY EXHALATIVE ZN-PB-AG (SEDEX)

NTS MAP SHEET: 116C\1
LATITUDE: 64° 13' 50" N
LONGITUDE: 140° 23' 53" W

OTHER NAME(S):
MAJOR COMMODITIES: ZINC, LEAD
MINOR COMMODITIES: SILVER, COPPER, BARITE
TRACE COMMODITIES:

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

CLI, CLIP, SWDE

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Clip cl 1-10 (YA31481) in Jul/78 by Cominco Ltd, which explored with mapping and soil sampling in 1978 and 1979.

YGC Resources Ltd restaked the property as Cli cl 1-6 (YB30541) and prospected briefly in 1991. Kennecott Canada Inc optioned the property in 1992, and explored with soil sampling, geological mapping and hand trenching in 1993. Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd added more Cli claims in Aug/93. The claims were transferred to YGC Resources Ltd in Apr/94. In early 1995 YGC optioned 5 properties including the Cli claims to Atna Resources Ltd. In Jul/95 Atna carried out soil sampling, trenching and prospecting on the claims and staked Cli cl 45-46 (YB53394).

Cominco Ltd staked Swde cl 1-24 (YB53482) 5 km to the west in May/95. In Jun/95 Cominco commissioned a helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey over their claims.

GEOLOGY

The property is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane and is underlain by Late Devonian to Middle Mississippian Nasina assemblage (formerly called Nasina Series) quartzite and phyllite rocks. Mineralized talus occurs in two areas. At one location, micaceous quartzite contains banded sphalerite, barite and pyrite and in the other area, bands and stringers of galena. Cominco's soil sampling outlined a 600 x 150 m area of anomalous lead and zinc.

YGC's sampling detected anomalous Pb and Zn in soil 1 km along strike to the southeast.

Kennecott's soil sampling in 1993 returned anomalous Zn, Pb and Ag in the previously delineated areas of mineralized float and another smaller Zn-Pb anomaly in an area where no mineralized float has been found.

Atna extended both Cominco's original grid and Kennecott's grid and trenched around Zone B. Soil sampling better defined the known areas of mineralization and outlined a new anomaly in the southeast corner of the property. Atna staked Cli cl 45-46 to cover this new area. Prospecting failed to determine the source of the anomaly.

Cominco's geophysical program outlined large areas of multiple conductivity which do not show much variation along and across line. These values were thought to reflect typical formational conductivity and were judge to be of no economic interest. One EM conductor, labeled Zone "C" crosses three grid lines and was flanked by a magnetic high on one side. It was judged a low priority target.

REFERENCES

ATNA RESOURCES LTD, May/96. Assessment Report #093459 by Uwe Schimidt.

COMINCO LTD, Jul/79. Assessment Report #090491 by E.G. Olfert.

COMINCO LTD, Jun/97. Assessment Report #093479 by R.W. Woolham.

KENNECOTT CANADA INC., Mar/94. Assessment Report #093188 by R. Hulstein.

YGC RESOURCES LTD, Jan/92. Assessment Report #092999 by R.C. Carne.

YUKON EXPLORATION & GEOLOGY 1995, p. 12, 17.

YUKON GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION 1979-80, p. 288.

YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE

MINFILE: 116C 172
NAME: FANNING
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: YUKON-TANANA TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: UNKNOWN

NTS MAP SHEET: 116C\10
LATITUDE: 64° 34' 0" N
LONGITUDE: 140° 52' 58" W

OTHER NAME(S):
MAJOR COMMODITIES:
MINOR COMMODITIES:
TRACE COMMODITIES:

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

Fan

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Fan cl 1-31 (YB53506) and Fan cl 32-159 (YB53354) by Cominco Ltd in May/95. The company carried out geological mapping and silt and contour soil sampling later in the season.

GEOLOGY

Geological mapping by Cominco determined that the claims are underlain by the Nasina Assemblage, consisting of Devonian to Mississippian black meta-pellites, quartzites and thin felsic meta-tuffs. These lithologies have been hornfelsed by the Cretaceous Fanning Creek pluton located about 5 km to the north.

Cominco staked their claim block to follow-up Cu-Zn-Pb silt anomalies detected by an unpublished, in-house, 1979 regional geochemical survey. The company's 1995 program was geared towards discovering polymetallic massive sulphide deposits similar to the recently discovered Kudz Ze Kayah (Minfile Occurrence #105G 117) and Wolverine deposits(Minfile Occurrence #105G 032).

Contour soil sampling detected two areas anomalous in Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag underlain by black phyllite and carbonaceous siltstone. Anomaly "A" (occurrence location) is 900 m long and returned maximum values of 114 ppm Cu, 146 ppm Pb, 373 ppm Zn and 1.1 ppm Ag. Anomaly "B" is 600 m long and is comprised of stream silt and bank samples which returned maximum values of 80 ppm Cu, 500 ppm Pb, 906 ppm Zn and 1.1 ppm silver. The company recommended a follow up program but the claims were allowed to lapse.

REFERENCES

COMINCO LTD, Jul/96. Assessment Report #093485 by K.R. Pride.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Geology Map 1284A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, 1988, Open File 1927.

YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE

MINFILE: 116C 116
NAME: MICKEY
STATUS: DRILLED PROSPECT
TECTONIC ELEMENT: YUKON-TANANA TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: SEDIMENTARY EXHALATIVE ZN-PB-AG (SEDEX)

NTS MAP SHEET: 116C\8
LATITUDE: 64° 19' 41" N
LONGITUDE: 140° 29' 11" W

OTHER NAME(S): BRILL
MAJOR COMMODITIES: ZINC, LEAD
MINOR COMMODITIES:
TRACE COMMODITIES:

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

MICKEY

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Brill cl (78487) in Aug/57 by Canex Aerial EL, which performed hand trenching. Restaked as Mickey cl (YA31690) on Aug/78 by Cominco L, which explored with mapping and soil sampling in 1978, soil sampling and bulldozer trenching in 1979 and 1980 and one hole (183 m) in 1981.

YGC Resources Ltd restaked as Mic cl (YB30547) in May/90, and explored with soil sampling and bulldozer trenching. YGC added further Mic cl (YB40069) and performed further soil sampling in Sep/91.

Kennecott Canada Inc. optioned the property and carried out a small reconnaissance program in 1992. In early 1995 YGC optioned 5 properties including the Mic claims to Atna Resources Ltd. In Jul/95 Atna carried out soil sampling, and prospecting on the western half of the claims.

GEOLOGY

The property is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The Brill claims (north occurrence) were staked on a low grade, short fibre asbestos showing. The fibre occurs in a small, highly foliated and sheared, medium green serpentinite body in Late Devonian to Middle Mississippian Nasina assemblage (formerly called Nasina Series) graphite schist. Several small serpentinite bodies occur at the north end of the property.

The Mickey claims (south occurrence) were staked over lead-zinc geochemical anomalies in an area underlain by Nasina assemblage quartzite and graphitic phyllite. Strong EM conductors strike 130 and dip SW at up to 60 . Cominco's soil sampling outlined a coincident lead, zinc, mercury anomaly and prospecting located narrow zones of sphalerite and galena and bedded barite in limy phyllite. Grades are less than 2% combined lead and zinc. Cominco's 1981 drillhole intersected a few thin sphalerite bands in phyllite, but grades were poor (0.03% Pb, 0.34% Zn over 5.2 m). The drilling indicated that the rocks are oxidized to a depth of at least 60 m.

Cominco's and YGC's trenches mostly failed to reach bedrock but numerous pieces of quartz-muscovite phyllite found in and around the trenches were mineralized with bands of galena.

Trench E-1 in 1990 exposed rusty concordant siderite veins cutting black, pervasively fractured micaceous phyllite. YGC extended Cominco's geochemical anomaly, which runs parallel to the slope and is believed to be transported.

Atna extended the soil grid to the western boundary of the claims. Soil sampling outlined Ba, Zn and Cu anomalies at three sites in the southwest, west-central and northern limits of the grid and indicate exploration potential west of the claim boundary.

REFERENCES

ATNA RESOURCES LTD, Apr/96. Assessment Report #093461 by U. Schmidt.

COMINCO LTD, Sep/79. Assessment Report #090595 by E.G. Olfert.

COMINCO LTD, Oct/80. Assessment Report #090699 by E.G. Olfert.

GEORGE CROSS NEWSLETTER, 8 Jun/92.

YGC RESOURCES LTD, Dec/90. Assessment Report #092955 by R.C. Carne.

YGC RESOURCES LTD, Jan/92. Assessment Report #092997 by R.C. Carne.

YUKON EXPLORATION 1990, p. 9.

YUKON EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGY 1981, p. 241-242; 1992, p. 3.

YUKON EXPLORATION & GEOLOGY 1995, p. 12, 17.

YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE

MINFILE: 116C 168
NAME: MORT
STATUS: SHOWING
TECTONIC ELEMENT: YUKON-TANANA TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: KUROKO MASSIVE SULPHIDE CU-PB-ZN

NTS MAP SHEET: 116C\8
LATITUDE: 64° 16' 14" N
LONGITUDE: 140° 23' 21" W

OTHER NAME(S):
MAJOR COMMODITIES: LEAD + ZINC
MINOR COMMODITIES:
TRACE COMMODITIES:

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

MORT

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Mort cl (YB40199) by YGC Resources Ltd in 1991.

GEOLOGY

The showing was discovered by J. Mortensen (Geological Survey of Canada) during a regional mapping program. Several thin concordant seams of galena and oxidized sphalerite occur in a 1-2 m thick layer of quartz-muscovite phyllite exposed in a roadcut. The mineralized layer occurs as part of a series of intercalated metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks (Klondike Schist and Nasina Series) of Devonian to Permian age.

YGC outlined a lead and zinc soil anomaly on trend with the showing.

REFERENCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, 1988. Open File 1927.

YGC RESOURCES LTD, 1992. Assessment Report #092998 by R.C. Carne.

YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE

MINFILE: 116C 112
NAME: PUB
STATUS: SHOWING
TECTONIC ELEMENT: YUKON-TANANA TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: KUROKO MASSIVE SULPHIDE CU-PB-ZN

NTS MAP SHEET: 116C\2
LATITUDE: 64° 7' 8" N
LONGITUDE: 140° 52' 36" W

OTHER NAME(S):
MAJOR COMMODITIES:
MINOR COMMODITIES:
TRACE COMMODITIES: SILVER, LEAD, ZINC, COPPER

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Pub cl (YA10641) in Sep/77 by Moose Creek ECL (Inco & Kennco). An affiliated Company, Ocean Home EC, explored with mapping, soil sampling and Turam EM surveys in 1978.

In Jun/90, YGC Resources Ltd restaked the property as Pub cl (YB30605) and performed reconnaissance prospecting and soil sampling, and added more Pub cl (YB41412) in Aug/92. In early 1995 YGC optioned 5 properties including the Pub claims to Atna Resources Ltd. In Aug/95 Atna carried out a property evaluation and collected 3 lines of soil samples.

M.J. Malfair staked 6 Orion claims on Moose Creek (YB41394) 4 km to the northwest in Aug/92.

GEOLOGY

Leached pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite laminations occur in schistose metavolcanic rocks of mid-Permian age (Klondike Schist). Similar mineralization occurs on the Baldy property (Minfile 116C 133) 4 km along strike to the southwest. The Klondike Schist consists of a 2 km thick, north-dipping sequence with chlorite schist forming the lower part and quartz-muscovite schist forming the upper part. Thrust faults separate the Klondike Schist from Devono-Mississippian Nasina assemblage (formerly Nasina Series) graphitic quartzite and schist.

Moose Creek Exploration Ltd reported finding disseminated sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite in siliceous schist at the contact between chloritic and sericitic layers in the Klondike schist. Extensive soil sampling in 1977 and 1978 outlined two areas of anomalous Pb, Zn, Cu and Ag values and scattered, disseminated lead-zinc-copper mineralization. Limited soil sampling by YGC Resources returned weakly anomalous values.

Atna collected 3 lines of soil samples from between lines previously sampled by YGC. Coincident geochemical Cu, Pb and Zn soil anomalies occur at the north end of the lines.

REFERENCES

ATNA RESOURCES LTD, May/96. Assessment Report #093463 by U. Schimdt.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Open File 1927.

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT, 1978, p. 29-30.

OCEAN HOME EXPLORATION CO. LTD, 1978. Assessment Report #090431 by R.E. Haverslew.

YGC RESOURCES LTD, 1991. Assessment Report #092957 by R.C. Carne.

YGC RESOURCES LTD, 1993. Assessment Report #093098 by R.C. Carne.

YUKON EXPLORATION & GEOLOGY 1995, p. 12, 17.

YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE

MINFILE: 116C 124
NAME: TOP OF THE WORLD
STATUS: PROSPECT
TECTONIC ELEMENT: YUKON-TANANA TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: KUROKO MASSIVE SULPHIDE CU-PB-ZN

NTS MAP SHEET: 116C\1
LATITUDE: 64° 10' 49" N
LONGITUDE: 140° 19' 22" W

OTHER NAME(S):
MAJOR COMMODITIES: LEAD, ZINC
MINOR COMMODITIES: SILVER
TRACE COMMODITIES:

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

WORK HISTORY

Staked as the Holly cl (YA47178) in Aug-Sep/79 by Cominco and explored by mapping and soil sampling in 1979 and 1980 and bulldozer trenching in 1980.

Restaked as ZX cl 1-16 (YB53929) by Atna Resources Ltd. in Jul/95.

GEOLOGY

Medium-grained sphalerite and galena occur in a siliceous layer parallel to the metamorphic fabric in quartz-muscovite schist. The mineralized layer can be traced for a length of hundreds of metres, where it retains a consistent thickness of less than one metre. Zinc values are higher than lead while silver content is low.

REFERENCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA Open File 1927.

YUKON GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION 1979-80, p. 19.

Appendix 3

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John Peter Ross, do hereby certify that I:

1. am a qualified prospector with mailing address;

   B1-2002 Centennial Street
   Whitehorse, Yukon
   Canada. Y1A 3Z7

2. graduated from McGill University in 1970 with a B.Sc. General Science

3. have attended and finished completely the following courses;

   1974 - BC & Yukon Chamber of Mines, Prospecting Course
   1978 - United Keno Hill Mines Limited, Elsa, Yukon, Prospecting Course
   1987 - Yukon Chamber of Mines, Advanced Prospecting Course
   1991 - Exploration Geochemistry Workshop, GSC Canada
   1994 - Diamond Exploration Short Course, Yukon Geoscience Forum
   1994 - Yukon Chamber of Mines, Alteration and Petrology for Prospectors
   1994 - Applications of Multi-Parameter Surveys (Whitehorse), Ron Shives, GSC
   1994 - Drift Exploration in Glaciated and Mountainous Terrain, BCGS
   1995 - Applications of Multi-Parameter Surveys, (Vancouver) Ron Shives, GSC
   1995 - Diamond Theory and Exploration, Short Course # 20, GSC Canada
   1996 - New Mineral Deposit Models of the Cordillera, MDRU
   1997 - Geochemical Exploration in Tropical Environments, MDRU
   1998 - Metallogeny of Volcanic Arcs, Cordilleran Roundup Short Course
   1999 - Volcanic Massive Sulphide Deposits, Cordilleran Roundup Short Course
   1999 - Pluton-Related (Thermal Aureole) Gold, Yukon Geoscience Forum
   2000 - Sediment Hosted Gold Deposits, MDRU
   2001 - Volcanic Processes, MDRU
   2002 - Enzyme Leach Course, Actlabs, Cordilleran Roundup
   2002 - GPS Introductory Course, Yukon College, Whitehorse
   2004 - Gold Vein Deposits, Cordilleran Roundup Short Course

4. did all the work and the writing of this report

5. have been on the Yukon Prospectors Assistance and Yukon Mining Incentive Program 1986 - 2002, 2004

6. have been on the British Columbia Prospectors' Assistance Program 1989 - 1990, 2001

7. have a 100% interest in the claims described in this report at the present time

John Peter Ross

7 JAN 2005

Appendix 4

Float Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	Description
RR1	Quartz sericite schist, iron stained + pyrite
RR2	Very iron stained
RR3	Interesting quartz vein (will be tested)
RR4	Iron rich, fractured – graphitic
RR5	Argillite
RR6	Shale – argillite, altered – graphitic (will be tested)
RR7	Shaley and argillic (will be tested)