

**Summary of Work on the Kluane Project
Yukon Territory, NTS 115 G/1, G/7, G/8
Yukon Mining Incentives Program
Economic Development, Government of the Yukon
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
File Number 05-063
J. Peter Ross, December 2005**

**YEIP
05-063
2005**

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for

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File # 05-063

by

J. Peter Ross, Prospector

Dated: December 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter One: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
1.1 Summary	3
1.2 Recommendations	4
Chapter Two: INTRODUCTION	
2.1 Introductory Statement	13
2.2 Location and Access	13
2.3 History	13
Chapter Three: GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY AND PROSPECTING	
3.1 General	14
3.2 Rock Sample Geochemistry	14
3.3 Silt Sample Geochemistry	14
3.4 Geology	15
KS27 Geology, photo 1	16
KS27 Geology, photo 2	17
3.5 Interpretation	18

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map	5
Figure 2: Kluane Project Location	6
Figure 3: Geology Map (Kluane)	7
Figure 3a: Geology Map Legend	8
Figure 3b: Ruby Range Gold – A Metamorphic Origin	9
Figure 3c: Ruby Range – South Kluane Map	10
Figure 4a: Silt and Float Samples, 4 th of July Creek	11
Figure 4b: Silt and Float Samples, Gladstone Creek	12

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: References
Appendix 2: Yukon MINILE References
Appendix 3: Statement of Qualifications, J. Peter Ross
Appendix 4: Rock Sample Geochemistry
Appendix 5: Rock Sample Descriptions
Appendix 6: Silt Sample Geochemistry (-80 and -230 mesh)
Appendix 7: Silt Sample Descriptions



Chapter One: SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 Summary

The Kluane project was chosen because;

1. Gold is up in price and companies are looking for new gold projects.
2. In the past I have found and optioned Au occurrences to the east, The JAN and ARC claims, and the Killermun Lake area.
3. I have seen different kinds of gold bearing float and bedrock in the area to the east and as a result know what to sample in my project area.
4. The area has 2 placer creeks that have produced significant amounts of placer gold (Gladstone and 4th of July Creek – coarser gold). There are no known lode occurrences.
5. Most of the project area is close to rough mining roads.
6. Many good Au ± As anomalies warrant exploration.
7. A thrust fault may be related to gold lodes.
8. A metamorphic isograd map by Craig Hart in 2004 suggests that the most prospective region for orogenic gold deposits is around the thrust fault.
9. Orogenic gold deposits often have Au and pyrite alone. The project area has very few arsenic anomalies.
10. I have thought about this area for years. I just needed a “few new ideas” to decide on a project for this area which has seen virtually no exploration.

J.P. Ross and a helper drove to 4th of July Creek and took 19 silt samples and 3 rock samples. All were tested for Au plus 30 element ICP. Nothing of importance was found.

Nineteen (19) silt samples were taken and tested for –80 mesh Au, ICP-MS. Best Au ppb results were 27.0, 121.0, 148.9, 238.9, 481.3 and 824.0 ppb. Arsenic values up to 38.2 ppm.

Nineteen (19) silt samples were analysed for Au –230 mesh. The best results for Au ppb were 193, 203, 46, 41 and 42 ppb.

J.P. Ross and a helper flew to the upper end of Gladstone Creek and took 8 silt and 3 float samples. One float sample was tested, a grab bag of 3 rocks taken at 1 site.

KR6A	Au - ppb	Ag - ppm	Pb - ppm	Zn - ppm	As - ppm	Sb - ppm	Bi - ppm
	>100,000 (267.19 g/t)	>100	3,266.2	1,202	1,909.8	13.4	23.7

The rock was small rough quartz with limonite, interesting crystals. Just below KS24.

Eight (8) silt samples were analysed for Au (-80 mesh) and 30 element ICP. Best Au ppb results were 21.0, 462.3 and 432.5 ppb. Arsenic up to 66.4 ppm, Tungsten up to 2.2 ppm. Best results for Au (-230 mesh) were 215, 66, 48 and 45 ppb Au.

My prospecting was stopped short by the hospitalization of my Mom. I left early to be with my Mom in hospital. She later passed away in hospital.

1.2 Recommendations

The area warrants much more exploration. The 4th of July area should be done first as it has road access.

The thrust fault should be prospected by looking at stream samples KS8 and KS12, KS13, KS14. KS14 in particular has Au (-80 mesh) 148.9 ppb, As 21.2 ppm and Au (-230 mesh) 42 ppb. There is an old wing dam above KS12.

The Upper Gladstone area should be done next from 2 helicopter camps.

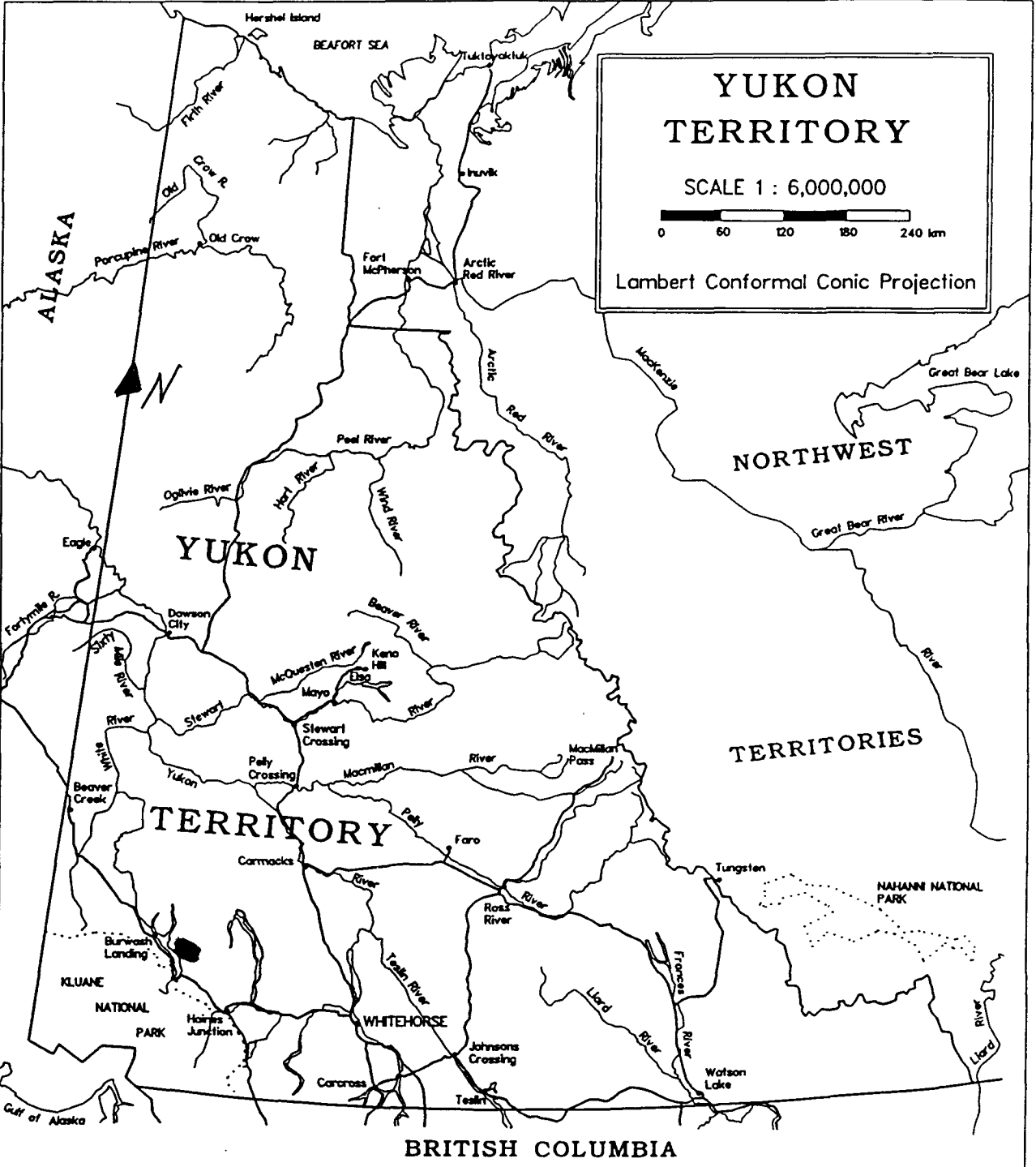
Camp at old campsite (late in season in low water). Look at KS22 first and check it out. Au (-80 mesh) 21 ppb, As 66.4 ppm, W 0.9 ppm, Au (-230 mesh) 215 ppb. Follow the stream to the east.

Camp at KS25 site and look at KS24, KS25 and KS 27 area.

Stream should be silt sampled (-80 and -230 mesh), panned at 500m intervals from the glacial till areas up to the headwaters. In particular, prospect for quartz similar to sample KR6A (267.17 g/t Au).

Traverse from E-W along the bottom of the hill on north slopes should be done from west KS24 to east of KS27. Perhaps a soil line.

Swanson Creek and creek east of KS27 should be prospected by silts (-80 and -230 mesh) and pan concentrates.



**YUKON
TERRITORY**

SCALE 1 : 6,000,000

0 60 120 180 240 km

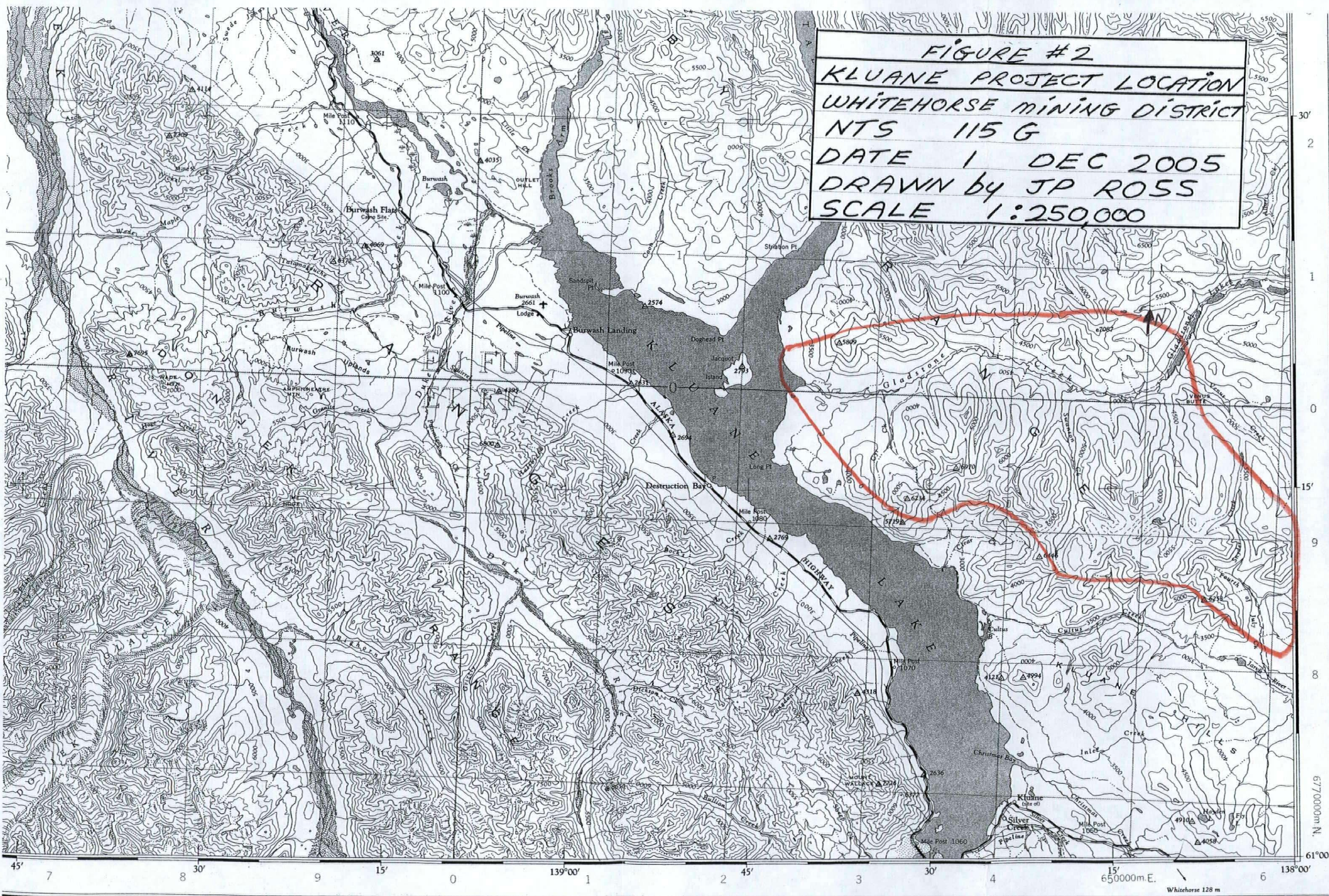
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection

FIGURE #1

LOCATION MAP

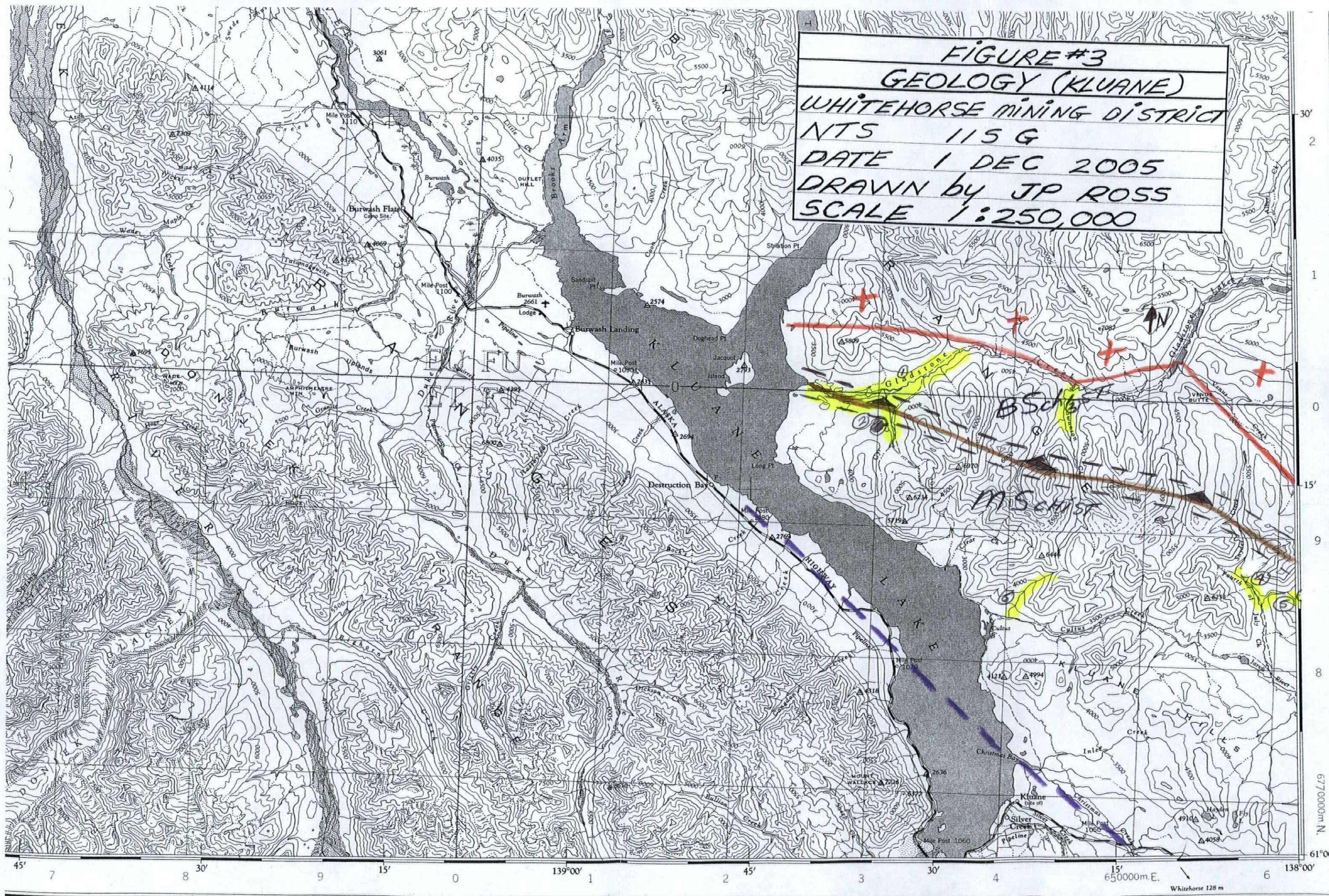
KLUANE PROJECT

FIGURE #2
KLUANE PROJECT LOCATION
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
NTS 115 G
DATE 1 DEC 2005
DRAWN by JP ROSS
SCALE 1:250,000



45' 7 30' 9 15' 0 139°00' 1 2 45' 30' 4 15' 650000m.E. 6 138°00' 61°00'

FIGURE #3
GEOLOGY (KLUANE)
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
NTS 115 G
DATE 1 DEC 2005
DRAWN by JP ROSS
SCALE 1:250,000



45' 7 30' 9 15' 0 139°00' 1 45' 2 30' 3 4 15' 650000m.E. 6 138°00'

30'
 2
 1
 0
 15'
 9
 8
 670000m.N.
 61°00'

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND



Denali Fault (Shakwak Trench)



Ruby Range Batholith
granodiorite (50 - 57 million years)



Thrust fault - teeth upwards

B Schist

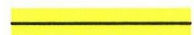
Biotite schist, Jurassic and Cretaceous age

M Schist

Muscovite schist, Jurassic and Cretaceous age



Craig Hart's metamorphic isograds



placer creek

Kluane Project Area

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

J. Peter Ross

FILE: Kluane Legend

DATE: 05.01.19

NTS: 115 G/1, G/7, G/8

DRAWN:

FIGURE 3A

Ruby Range Gold- A Metamorphic Origin

Among the richest and largest of gold deposits, are those currently known as orogenic gold deposits. These deposits (previously known as mesothermal, Motherlode type, greenstone-hosted, shear zone type etc...) are widely considered to form from hydrothermal fluids generated in response to prograde metamorphism. The heat from this metamorphism drives the water, sulphur and metals out of the rock and towards lower temperature and pressure locations. As a result, these deposit types are most commonly found in moderate metamorphic grade (greenschist facies) rocks that are adjacent to more-highly metamorphosed rocks.

Vein and placer gold occur in the Ruby Range and are hosted in Kluane schist metamorphic rocks. Plotting the metamorphic isograds in the Ruby Range indicates that known gold occurrences (stars on map) and the upper reaches of placer gold bearing creeks preferentially occur within these more favourable, greenschist-grade rocks (these are shown on the map between the dark green and purple lines). The higher grade (amphibolite facies) rocks, occur above the purple line, and are even higher grade (to granulite facies) closer to the Ruby Range batholith.

If this model holds true, then the metamorphic isograds delineate the most prospective region for these types of gold veins (between the green and purple lines) and can explain the distribution of gold veins and placers in this district.

*Craig Hart
Yukon Geological Survey
January 2004*

Many are GOLD + PYRITE (NO ARSENIC)

Ruby Range- South Kluane

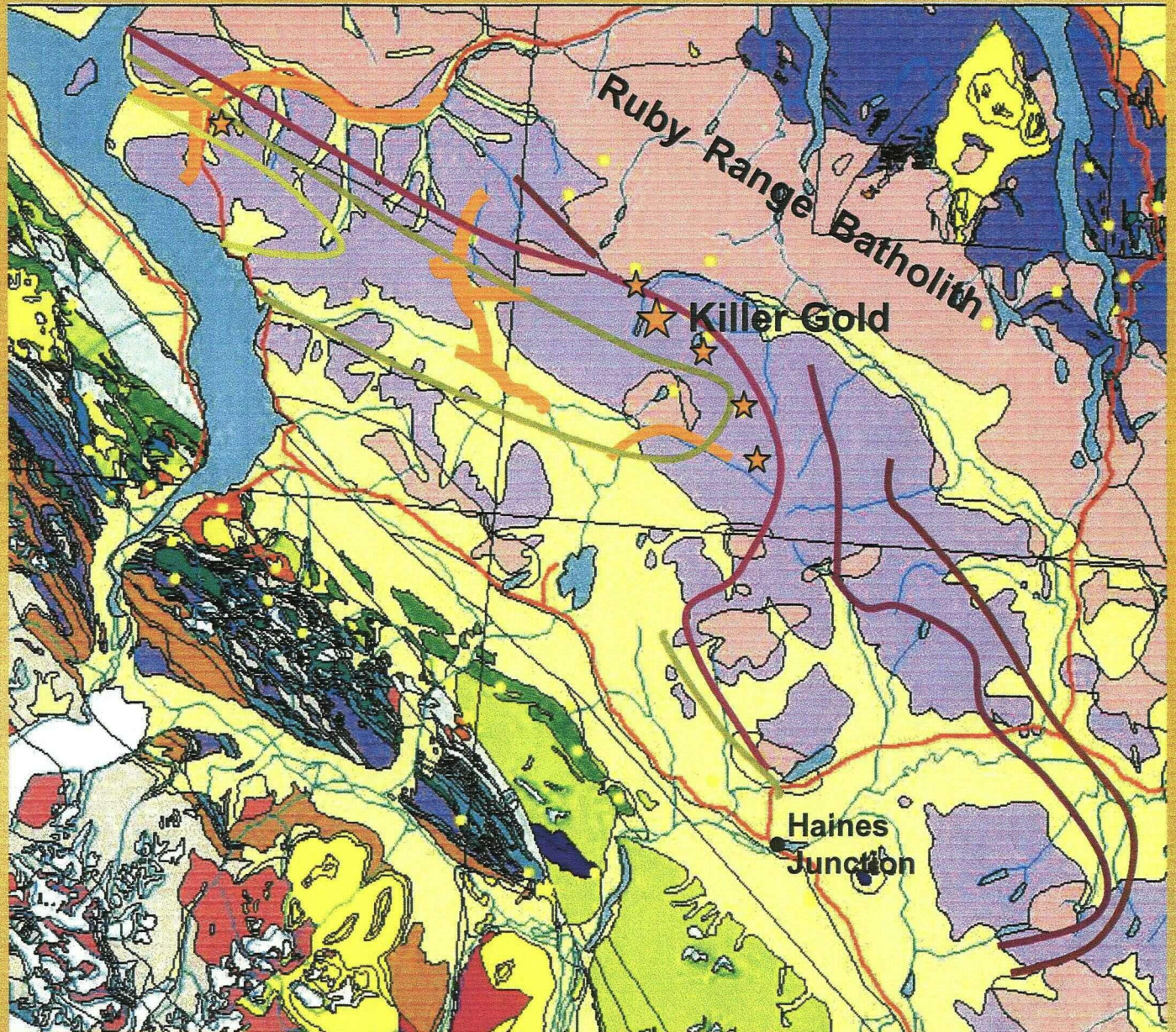
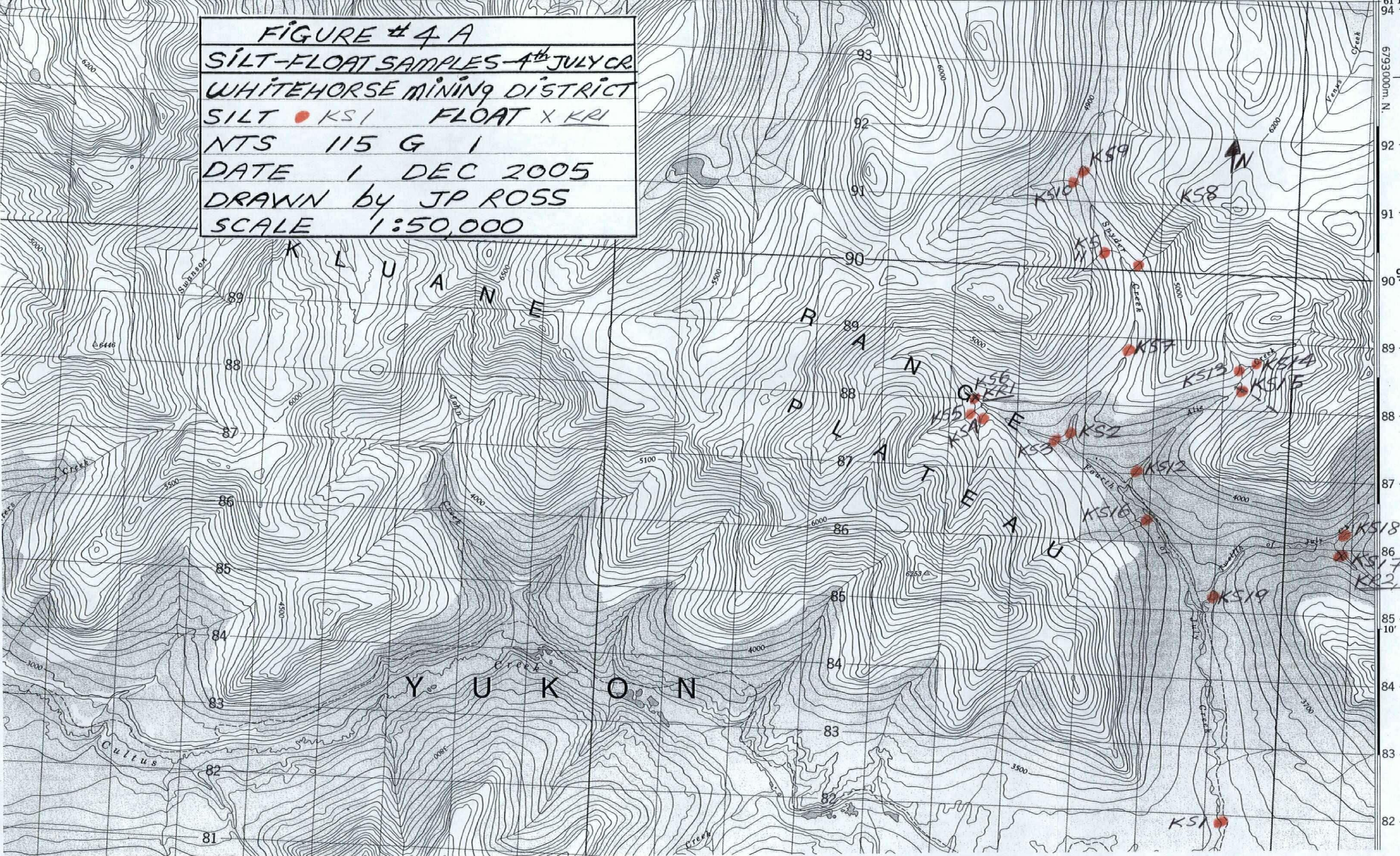


FIGURE # 4 A
SILT-FLOAT SAMPLES - 4th JULY CR.
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
SILT ● KSI FLOAT X KRI
NTS 115 G 1
DATE 1 DEC 2005
DRAWN by JP ROSS
SCALE 1:50,000



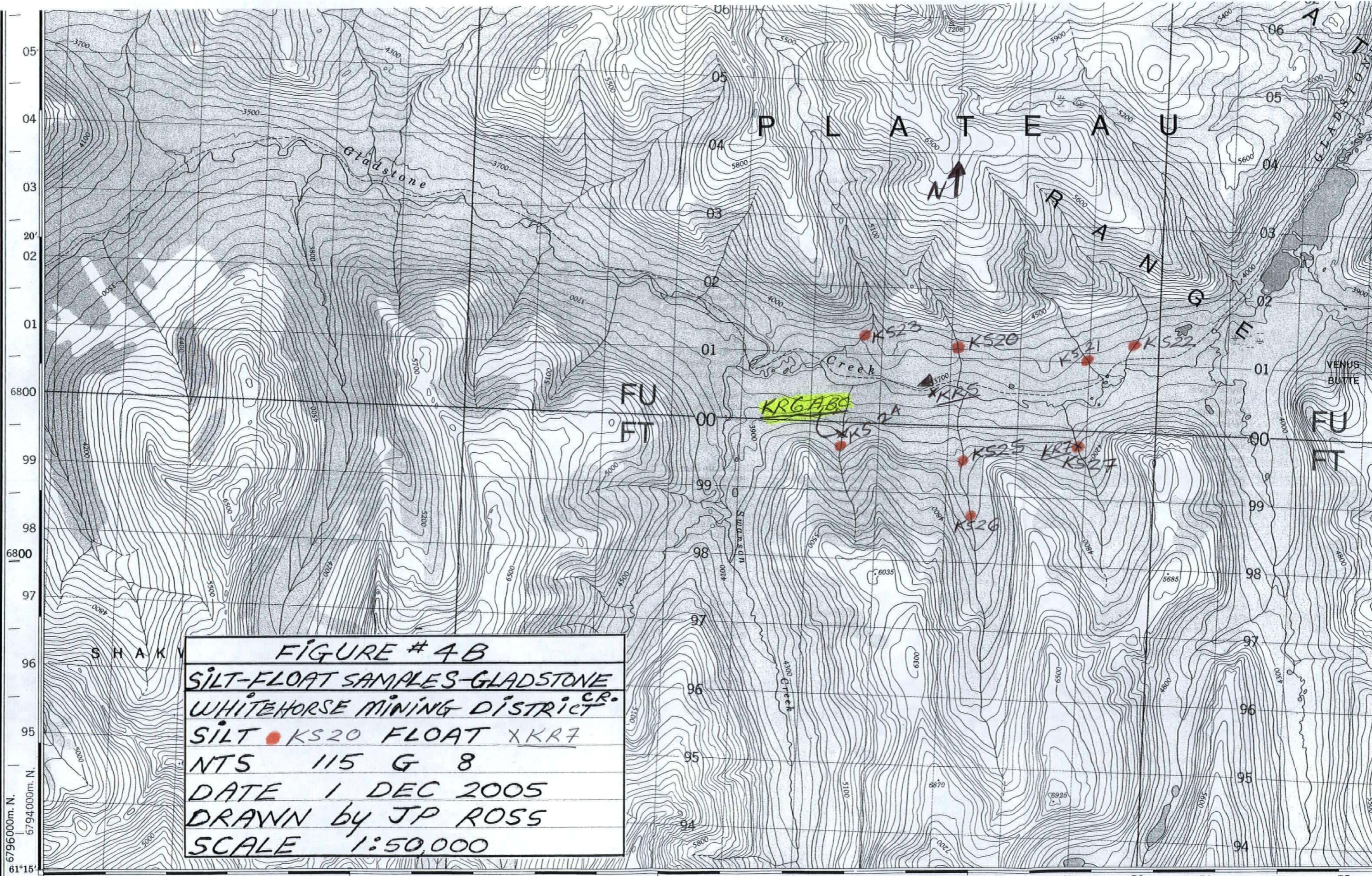


FIGURE # 4B
 SILT-FLOAT SAMPLES-GLADSTONE
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT^{CR.}
 SILT ● KS20 FLOAT XKR7
 NTS 115 G 8
 DATE 1 DEC 2005
 DRAWN by JP ROSS
 SCALE 1:50,000

6796000m. N. 6794000m. N. 61°15'
 138°30' 635000m. E. 36 37 38 25' 39 40 41 42 20' 44 45 46 47 15' 48 49 50 51 10' 53
 313000m. E. | 20

Chapter Two: INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introductory Statement

J. Peter Ross and Micah Olesh prospected and took 19 silt samples and 3 float samples on 4th July Creek, 12th July Creek and Larose Creek.

J. Peter Ross and Micah Olesh prospected and took 8 silt samples and 3 float samples on upper Gladstone Creek.

Dates worked	J.P. Ross	Micah Olesh
4 th July Creek area	Aug 10 – Aug 15	Aug 10 – Aug 15
Upper Gladstone Creek	Aug 21 – Aug 27	Aug 21 – Aug 27

The prospecting was postponed due to my mother having a stroke and having to go to hospital.

2.2 Location and Access

The Kluane Project is located 70-80 km northwest of Haines Junction, Yukon in the Whitehorse Mining District, NTS 115 G/1, G7 and G/8.

Access to the project area is by 4-wheel drive vehicle on rough mining roads or by helicopter from Haines Junction.

2.3 History

The Kluane schists have been divided into Biotite schist (sits above a thrust fault) and muscovite schist (sits below thrust fault) and are of Jurassic age.

The Ruby Range Batholith (granodiorite) is of age 50 – 57 million years.

The area has been recently glaciated. Glacial dams have reversed the flow of Gladstone Creek.

GSC silt samples in the area have gold (-80 mesh). Anomalous streams (+10 ppb Au) are; east side just north of KS1, KS3, KS23, KS25, KS27.

The project area has 2 Yukon MINFILE occurrences with no hard data. Occurrences to the east have more data and are included for study.

There is placer production in the area. Gladstone Creek and 4th July Creek have produced a lot of placer gold from large low-grade deposits. Cyr, Printers, 12th July and Larose Creeks have produced less.

Swanson Creek has low grade placer gold and was tested by Geoff Barrington but hasn't been mined.

No evidence of hard rock exploration was seen.

Chapter Three: GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY and PROSPECTING

3.1 General

Two trips were made to the project area, one by truck and one by helicopter.

Six (6) float rock samples and twenty-seven (27) silt samples were taken.

All sample locations were located with GPS and sites marked with flagging tape. The campsite was cleaned and all garbage taken out.

3.2 Rock Sample Geochemistry

Of six rocks tested one was spectacular.

KR6A	Au - ppb	Ag - ppm	Pb - ppm	Zn - ppm	As - ppm	Sb - ppm	Bi - ppm
	>100,000 (267.19 g/t)	>100	3,266.2	1,202	1,909.8	13.4	23.7

3.3 Silt Sample Geochemistry

The silt samples were taken by shovel in many different sites and passed through a -20 mesh screen into a bowl in a pail and then put into 2 soil bags.

The silts were then tested. One bag for Au 15g (-80 mesh), ICP MS, detection limit 0.5 ppb at ACME Labs. A second bag was tested for Au 30g (-230 mesh) fire assay, Group 3B, ACME Labs, detection limit 2 ppb.

Samples of note.

Sample	Au ppb (-80)	As ppm	Au ppb (-230)	Description
KS1	238.9	7.3	193	Shows placer work
KS2	6.4	17.6	203	Main stream
KS7	9.4	19.2	46	4 th July Creek, Snyder Creek
KS19	481.3	8.5	9	Shows placer work, 12 th July Creek
KS17	824.0	11.5	13	Larose Creek
KS8	27.0	31.3	19	Drains thrust fault to NE of 4 th July Creek
KS12	17.7	13.5	9	Drains thrust fault to NE of 4 th July Creek, old wing dam above
KS13	2.5	14.4	9	Alie Creek, drains thrust fault to NE of 4 th July Creek
KS14	148.9	21.2	42	Drains thrust fault to NE of 4 th July Creek

Samples of note (continued).

Sample	Au ppb (-80)	As ppm	Au ppb (-230)	W ppm	Description
KS10	10.9	27.1	12		
KS11	8.9	38.2	41		
Gladstone Creek					
KS21	2.8	9.8	20		Drains granodiorite
KS22	21.0	66.4	215		Drains granodiorite
KS23	2.0	13.3	21		GSC silt Au ppb 350 (1)
KS24	5.4	22.7	48	1.1	Drains schist
KS25	462.3	17	45	1.9	GSC silt Au ppb 270/120, drains schist
KS26	3.0	20.5	26	0.4	GSC silt Au ppb 7, drains schist
KS27	432.5	21.0	66	2.2	GSC silt Au ppb 13/7, drains schist

3.4 Geology

Observations at KS27. Bedrock was seen and photographed at the site. Description: basalt (Carmacks volcanics), schist – white and rusty. Conclusion: Prospecting located Carmacks Volcanics, which have not been mapped here in the past.

KS27 Geology



1) from back



2) schist rusty-white?



3) basalt flow?

3.5 Interpretation

There is road access to a portion of the project area. The area has placer gold, good geology, a thrust fault and Craig Hart's "metamorphic isograds" area. There are anomalous Au and As anomalies in silt samples taken by the GSC and J.P. Ross and a high-grade rock sample, 267.19 g/t Au.

A sample reference for the high-grade rock sample was kept; at least I know what to look for. The bismuth in the rock, 23.7 ppm, shows a plutonic association.

The silt and float samples show that upper Gladstone Creek has a gold vein system somewhere close to or in the granodiorite. This is the source of the Gladstone Creek gold placer system. Other sources may be present.

As well, the thrust fault northeast of Snyder and Alie Creeks are a possible source of gold for the 4th of July gold placer system.

Silt samples KS24, KS25 and KS27 have elevated gold and weak arsenic and tungsten numbers.

More exploration is planned but the presence of glacial till makes it difficult. One must get above the till when taking soil, silt and rock samples.

Appendix 1

References

Yukon MINFILE

LIVE	115H046
SHUT	115H047
KILLERMUN	115H048
MT. BARK	115H049
KIN	115H050
BOWEN	115H053
LIB	115H055
MOM	115H060
CULTUS	115G082
ANBI	115G083

Metamorphic Isograds (Ruby Range – South Kluane) by Craig Hart, Yukon Geological Survey, 2004

GSC Open File 1219, 115 H

GSC Open File 1362, 115 F (E1/2), 115 G

Geophysical Paper, Map 4326 G (Gladstone Creek)

Ruby Range Project 1995, Regional Geology, Archer Cathro & Associates

Carte Morphostructural du Sector Central du Chanon Ruby, Yukon, Current Research, 1997 E, p. 1-11, GSC Canada

Personal Communication

David Downing, Former YTG and YMIP geologist

Craig Hart, Yukon Geological Survey

Bill Lebarge, Yukon Geological Survey

Ken Galambos, Yukon Geological Survey

Geoff Barrington, placer miner

Appendix 2

Yukon MINFILE References



139°00' 61 62 45' 63 30' 64 15' 138°00' 660000 m E 340000 m E 35 45' 37 30' 37

MINFILES
PLACER
GRANODIORITE ● MINFILE LOC + #

MINFILE: 115G 082
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 12:00:00 AM

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115G 082
NAME: ALTE
STATUS: UNKNOWN
TECTONIC ELEMENT: NISLING TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: UNKNOWN

NTS MAP SHEET: 115G\1
LATITUDE: 61° 13' 18" N
LONGITUDE: 138° 4' 37" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

WORK HISTORY

Staked by D. Lalonde in Jul/73 as JESSIE cl (Y76047).

GEOLOGY

Claims are underlain by Nisling Terrane schist.

REFERENCES

MINFILE: 115G 083
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 12:00:00 AM

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115G 083
NAME: CULTUS
STATUS: UNKNOWN
TECTONIC ELEMENT: NISLING TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: UNKNOWN

NTS MAP SHEET: 115G1
LATITUDE: 61° 9' 34" N
LONGITUDE: 138° 15' 49" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

WORK HISTORY

Staked as B and S cl (Y79288) in Jun/74 by T. Churchill.

GEOLOGY

Claims are underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Nisling Terrane and may have been staked because of nearby placer activity.

REFERENCES

MINFILE: 115G 104
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 1998/05/25

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115G 104
NAME: AUBI
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: NISLING TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: GABBROID CU-NI-PGE

NTS MAP SHEET: 115G\7
LATITUDE: 61° 17' 25" N
LONGITUDE: 138° 31' 39" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

AUBI

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Aubi cl (YB21631) in Sep/88 by Big Creek RL. A. Dendys staked Para cl 1-42 (YB67088) 1 km to the southwest in Jun/96.

GEOLOGY

The claims cover a thin band of ultramafic rocks which occur along a thrust fault in the Kluane Schist (Eocene). A soil sample from near the ultramafic contact assayed 845 ppb Au with low nickel and copper response.

REFERENCES

MINFILE: 115H 055

PAGE: 1 of 3

UPDATED: 2004/04/01

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 055

NAME: LIB

STATUS: DRILLED PROSPECT

TECTONIC ELEMENT: KLUANE SCHIST

DEPOSIT TYPE: AU-QUARTZ VEINS

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H4

LATITUDE: 61° 10' 30" N

LONGITUDE: 137° 41' 55" W

OTHER NAME(S): KILLER GOLD, RUBY RANGE PROJECT

MAJOR COMMODITIES: GOLD

MINOR COMMODITIES:

TRACE COMMODITIES: ARSENIC

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

DELOR, DUN, LIB

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Lib cl 1-12 (YB6311) in Aug/87 by R. Dalbianco, who performed prospecting, sampling and hand trenching in 1987 and optioned the claims to Silverquest Resources Ltd. Silverquest optioned the property to Pezgold Resource Corp, which performed prospecting and geochemical surveys in 1988.

Restaked as Delor cl 1-10 (YB37735) by J.P. Ross in Jan/93. Ross optioned the claims in Sep/93 to Cash Resources Ltd which staked 14 fractional Delor claims (11-24, YB38302) and conducted a program of hand trenching, geochemical sampling and prospecting. Cash added Delor cl 25-48 (YB47116) to the claim block in July/94 and Delor cl 49-129 (YB54418) in Aug/94. During the summer of 1994 the company carried out grid soil sampling, prospecting, some geological mapping and experimental geophysical surveys.

In Mar/95 E.C. Long staked Dun cl 1-8 (YB57453) on the southern end of the Delor claim block.

In the spring of 1995 NDU Resources Ltd optioned the Ruby Range project ((Malou, Shut, Agnus claims = Minfile Occurrence #115H 047), and Delor claims)) from Cash Resources. A total of 14 diamond drill holes (1874 m) and 25 excavator trenches were dug on various mineralized zones located on the property. In the vicinity of this occurrence NDU drilled 8 diamond drill holes (1283.7 m) on the Rikus zone and 3 diamond drill holes (309.7 m) on the Malou zone. The company also dug 8 trenches (302 m) on the Rikus zone and 9 trenches (330 m) on the Malou zone. NDU also carried out geological mapping and geophysical surveys in the vicinity of the occurrence. At the end of 1995 NDU dropped their option on the claims.

In Apr/97 Cash Resources transferred ownership in the Delor claims to Ross.

In Spring/2002 Cash Minerals Ltd (formerly Cash Resources) reoptioned the Malou and Delor claims from Ross and again combined them with their Shut and Angus claims to forming the Ruby Range project.

GEOLOGY

The area lies within the Taku Terrane which is bounded on the southwest by the Denali Fault and the northeast by a belt of intrusions related to the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Taku Terrane is a northwest-trending band of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that extend over 1200 km from the Alaskan Panhandle through western Yukon into southern Alaska. The main intrusive bodies in the vicinity are related to the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite which is thought to be an extension of the Great Tonalite Sill in Alaska.

Gold bearing quartz veins occur in biotite schist and muscovite schist of the Kluane Assemblage which is intruded by the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite. Both schists are graphitic, exhibit coarse schistosity and contain abundant blue-grey sieve textured porphyroblasts of graphite-filled andesine. Protoliths for the units are believed to be Mesozoic flysch derived from the west. Biotite-garnet-staurolite schist with minor tourmaline is the dominant unit in the claim area, and occurs in the upper panel of a thrust fault cutting across the southeast corner of the property. The trace of the fault is intermittently marked by a series of elongate lenses of olivine-serpentine schist. Sillimanite-grade thermal overprinting is believed to be related to the emplacement of the Ruby Range Batholith.

The Ruby Range Plutonic Suite (50 - 57 Ma) includes the Ruby Range Batholith which lies along the northeast side of the Kluane Assemblage plus smaller intrusions that cut the metasedimentary rocks. The predominant rock type consists of medium to coarse grained, non-foliated biotite hornblende granodiorite. The batholith was emplaced as a northeast-dipping sheet parallel to the regional metamorphic fabric, and is inferred to have been intruded during the last stage of metamorphism.

Prospecting up to 2002 has identified numerous vein and float occurrences within a 5 500 by 3 500 m area in the central part of the claim group that are usually associated with north trending recessive topographic linears. These occurrences have been grouped into eight zones, only two of which (Rikus and DalBianco (this occurrence location)) contain mineralized outcrops.

The original occurrence consists of north-northwest striking quartz-carbonate veins cutting biotite schist ("Kluane Schist"). The Dalbianco #1 vein contains mainly arsenopyrite, specimens of which grade up to 123 g/t Au. The vein is exposed for a length of 50 m and channel samples assay up to 29.8 g/t Au over 0.37 m.

The adjacent Dalbianco #2 vein returned assays up to 6.51 g/t Au over 0.61 m, while the parallel Wanger vein, 120 m to the east, assayed up to 9.95 g/t Au over 0.27 m.

A gold soil geochemical anomaly with values ranging up to 1500 ppb Au coincides with the mineralization and extends 1000 m to the edge of the sampled area. Other gold geochemical anomalies are also present on the grid.

The 1994 soil sampling program on the Delor claims outlined a 3.5 km long by 300 m to 1 000 m wide Au and As anomaly. Additional smaller but more intense anomalies were also found. Hand trenching also enlarged the exposed vein structure in the Dalbianco zone. Chip samples of arsenopyrite-rich material assayed as high as 41.07 g/t Au across 0.15 m but most returned less than 9 g/t Au. Seven trenches across the discovery vein and alteration zones, over a 63 m strike length returned a weighted average assay of 2.03 g/t Au across 3.37 m.

The Rikus zone was discovered 1.5 km northeast of the Dalbianco zone by prospecting and hand trenching. The zone is composed of two relatively continuous veins plus smaller veins and fractures. The vein system is 50 to 100 m wide and has been traced 350 m horizontally and 245 m vertically. The two main veins range from 0.2 to 0.75 m in width and are composed of massive milky white quartz that is often strongly fractured parallel to strike. Sulphides consist of up to 20

% arsenopyrite which is generally fine grained (<1 mm diameter) and displays preferential alignment parallel to the fracture direction within the quartz. Most arsenopyrite in this zone has a blue-green hue unlike the more brassy appearance at the Dalbianco zone. Weak clay-altered haloes up to 1.0 m wide are developed around the veins. The two main veins and wallrock were sampled in five hand trenches over a strike length of 60 m and yielded weighted average grades of 4.30 g/t Au across 3.2 m and 3.94 g/t across 3.65 m. Individual veins assayed up to 45.43 g/t Au over 0.6 m.

An orientation HLEM geophysical survey was conducted over the Rikus and Dalbianco zones with mixed results. Eight diamond drill holes (1 283.7 m) were completed on the Rikus zone in 1995, over a strike length of 400 m. All the holes encountered narrow mineralized intersections. The best result in hole 95-3 returned 2.83 g/t Au over 6.80 m including a 0.10 m wide vein plus 1.0 m of altered wallrock in the footwall and 5.7 m in the hanging wall. The excavator trenches explored targets in the vicinity of the Rikus zone. Five trenches tested soil geochemical anomalies west of the main Rikus veins but exposed only weak structures with near background levels in Au and As and three other trenches failed to reach bedrock. A Maxmin EM geophysical survey north of the Rikus zone suggested that the mineralized veins continue across a recessive topographic linear.

Three diamond drill holes and 9 excavator trenches tested three topographic linears and two soil anomalies at the Malou zone. (Although called the Malou zone, the zone is actually located on the Delor claims approximately 750 m northwest of the Rikus zone). The linears are north-trending and consist of strongly altered wallrock containing a stockwork of narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veinlets. The drill holes tested the downdip continuity of the narrow stockwork veins uncovered in trenches at surface. The drill holes generally confirmed the veins at depth but the veins were generally too narrow to be economic. The best intersection returned 2.74 g/t Au over 0.33 m.

Work in 2002 on the Sack zone (1.4 km northeast of the Rikus zone) where mineralized float was discovered in 1995 led to the discovery of additional vein float material along a series of poorly exposed linears. Mineralized float from this area assays in the 3 to 9 g/t Au range and is typically more arsenopyrite rich than other zones.

REFERENCES

CASH MINERALS LTD, Jun/2003. Assessment Report #094415 by W.D. Eaton.

CASH RESOURCES LTD, May/94. Assessment Report #093205 by W.D. Eaton.

CASH RESOURCES LTD, Mar/95. Assessment Report #093250 by W. Wengzynowski.

CASH RESOURCES LTD, Apr/96. Assessment Report #093458 by T.C. Becker.

GEORGE CROSS NEWSLETTER, 9 Sep/88; 28 Apr/95; 10 Aug/95; 22 Sep/95.

NORTHERN MINER, 8 May/95.

YUKON EXPLORATION & GEOLOGY 1995, p. 15, 17; 2002, p. 13.

YUKON MINING AND EXPLORATION OVERVIEW 1988, p. 34.

MINFILE: 115H 056
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 1992/06/01

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 056
NAME: AMY
STATUS: UNKNOWN
TECTONIC ELEMENT: COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX
DEPOSIT TYPE: UNKNOWN

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H/5
LATITUDE: 61° 17' 41" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 51' 52" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

AMY

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Amy cl (YB21187) in Aug/88 by J.P. Ross.

GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by Eocene Ruby Range granodiorite.

REFERENCES

MINFILE: 115H 058
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 1991/07/10

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 058
NAME: MCKINLEY
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX
DEPOSIT TYPE: AU-QUARTZ VEINS

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H/4
LATITUDE: 61° 6' 39" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 42' 51" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

HI

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Hi cl (YB21575) in Sep/88 by J.P. Ross, who prospected and sampling in 1989.

GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by Eocene Ruby Range granodiorite. Soil samples taken in 1988 and 1989 contained up to 710 ppb Au. Quartz veins in the anomalous area were barren.

REFERENCES

NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD, Nov/89. Assessment Report #092765 by K.D. Galambos.

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 060

NAME: MOM

STATUS: PROSPECT

TECTONIC ELEMENT: COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

DEPOSIT TYPE: AU-QUARTZ VEINS

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H5

LATITUDE: 61° 15' 50" N

LONGITUDE: 137° 55' 3" W

OTHER NAME(S):

MAJOR COMMODITIES: GOLD

MINOR COMMODITIES:

TRACE COMMODITIES: ARSENIC

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

JON, MOM

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Mom cl (YB26422) in Jul/89 by J.P. Ross who added Jan cl (YB26688) to the west in Aug/89. Noranda optioned the property in 1990 and conducted geochemical, geological and a magnetometer survey. Anomalous areas were trenched later in the season.

GEOLOGY

The Mom claims cover an area of anomalous arsenic in soil and rock. The Jan claims straddle the contact between hornfelsed Kluane Schist, and Eocene granodiorite which forms part of the Ruby Range Batholith.

Gold occurs with arsenopyrite in a yellowish brecciated quartz vein which strikes northwest and is offset by northeast cross faults. There is some evidence of a parallel structure to the east. Weak gold-arsenic anomalies appear to parallel the main structures. A chip sample across 34 cm returned values of 3 750 ppb Au and 4 627 ppm As. A sample of mineralized quartz-arsenopyrite float contained 7 340 ppb Au and 20 735 ppm As.

REFERENCES

NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD, Dec/90. Assessment Report #092903 by J. Duke.


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
2003 - Gold Vein Deposits, Mineral Exploration Roundup Short Course
2004 - Orogenic Gold Deposits, Yukon Geoscience Forum
2004 - Rocks to Riches, BC Workshop
2005 - Mineral Exploration Roundup, Geophysics Workshop (Magnetics, IP & EM)
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
Jan. 2, 2006



Appendix 4

Rock Sample Geochemistry



ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6

PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Ross, John Peter PROJECT DAD File # A507653
B1 - 2002 Centennial St., Whitehorse YT Y1A 3Z7 Submitted by: John Peter Ross

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Tl %	B %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Ti ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Au** gm/mt
G-1	1.3	3.1	2.6	44	<.1	3.5	4.2	569	1.97	.5	2.5	.7	4.1	60	<.1	<.1	.1	39	.55	.076	6	13.3	.57	199	.124	<.1	1.04	.062	.43	1.3	<.01	2.0	.3	<.05	5	<.5	<.01
ICR3	.7	43.0	3.3	44	.3	19.5	10.0	382	2.87	1.0	1.1	1.7	6.2	20	.1	.1	1.5	81	.20	.047	9	72.1	.92	144	.158	1	1.60	.032	.40	.2	<.01	6.8	.1	<.05	9	.5	.01
KR1	.1	1.8	1.1	4	<.1	2.2	.8	60	.33	3.3	<.1	3.5	.3	4	<.1	.1	<.1	4	.09	.039	2	11.1	.08	24	.004	1	.27	.103	.03	<.1	<.01	.8	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	.01
KR2	.2	5.5	9.7	13	<.1	5.0	1.6	300	1.15	3.0	.1	1.8	.4	115	.1	.2	<.1	2	3.64	.120	5	5.1	1.09	19	.001	<.1	.21	.044	.04	<.1	<.01	1.6	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	.01
KR3	.2	1.9	.3	5	<.1	5.1	1.8	322	.74	5.0	<.1	1.5	.2	12	<.1	.1	<.1	25	.74	.001	1	47.1	.61	17	.002	<.1	.20	.002	.01	<.1	<.01	1.9	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	<.01
KR6A	4.0	3.6	3266.2	1202	>100	1.2	.3	39	1.29	1909.8	1.4	>100000	.1	3	6.1	13.4	23.7	11	.02	.003	2	17.9	.01	79	.001	<.1	.04	.006	.02	.1	2.16	.4	<.1	.46	<.1	<.5	267.19
KR6B	.8	11.9	23.7	15	.3	2.6	2.6	314	1.31	380.4	.5	172.5	<.1	19	.1	1.8	.2	18	1.23	.020	2	10.0	.05	38	.001	<.1	.12	.003	.04	.1	.01	1.2	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	.22
KR6C	.8	7.9	6.1	21	<.1	4.1	3.1	841	2.36	129.7	.2	29.9	<.1	214	.1	.7	.1	11	3.05	.011	2	14.4	.89	72	.001	<.1	.23	.002	.07	<.1	.01	4.3	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	.07
STANDARD	11.6	124.4	30.0	143	.3	24.5	10.6	717	2.84	21.0	6.8	44.4	2.9	40	6.1	3.1	5.1	56	.84	.079	14	187.7	.59	165	.084	19	1.93	.074	.15	3.5	.23	3.3	1.7	<.05	6	4.3	5.84

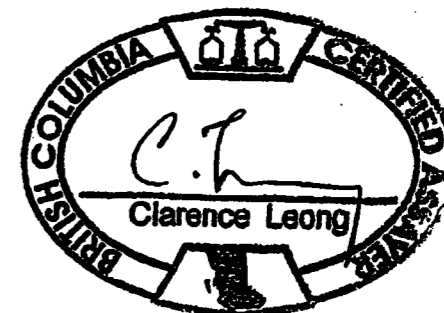
Standard is STANDARD DS6/OxL34.

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.

(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 AU** GROUP 6 BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA DATE RECEIVED: NOV 21 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec 12/05



All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Appendix 5

Float Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	Description
KR1	Dyke?, phenocrysts? At KS6
KR2	Quartz with limonite and vugs taken at KS17
KR3	Quartz, vuggy orange limonite and large crystals, at KS17
KR4	None
KR5	Volcanic with limonitic areas
KR6	Grab bag at and below KS24
KR6A	Quartz, limonite and interesting crystals
KR6B	Quartz, limonite
KR6C	Quartz with limonite stringers
KR7	Grab bag at KS27 (bedrock), schist – white, schist – rusty



Appendix 6

Silt Sample Geochemistry (-80 and -230 mesh)





GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Ross, John Peter PROJECT KLUANE File # A507658

B1 - 2002 Centennial St., Whitehorse YT Y1A 3Z7 Submitted by: John Peter Ross

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	.2	2.6	3.1	46	<.1	3.8	4.2	557	2.00	<.5	2.5	.5	4.5	71	<.1	<.1	.1	40	.64	.078	9	8.5	.58	214	.151	1	1.00	.088	.47	<.1	<.01	2.4	.3	.06	5	<.5
KS1 -80	.4	24.2	2.6	51	<.1	26.0	9.2	279	2.22	7.3	.5	238.9	2.4	28	.1	.1	.1	60	.57	.145	8	41.2	.68	85	.080	1	1.23	.014	.20	.2	.01	3.3	.1	<.05	4	<.5
KS2 -80	.5	37.0	3.6	66	.1	37.1	13.6	383	2.91	17.6	.5	6.4	1.6	24	.1	.1	.1	84	.45	.122	7	63.5	.92	151	.125	1	1.78	.010	.33	.1	.01	5.7	.2	<.05	6	<.5
KS3 -80	.6	40.1	3.5	81	<.1	41.5	13.7	405	2.79	15.0	.6	.9	2.8	27	.1	.2	.1	60	.44	.136	10	55.3	.94	92	.088	<1	1.58	.006	.21	<.1	.01	3.3	.1	<.05	5	<.5
KS4 -80	.8	44.6	3.6	79	<.1	47.7	15.7	446	2.98	18.6	.7	6.1	2.7	28	.1	.2	.1	65	.46	.124	10	71.1	1.06	105	.104	1	1.74	.008	.23	.1	.01	3.7	.1	<.05	6	<.5
KS5 -80	.7	45.3	3.9	89	.1	48.1	14.9	441	2.98	13.1	.7	8.6	3.2	33	.2	.2	.1	67	.50	.164	11	57.8	.98	86	.092	<1	1.78	.007	.21	<.1	.01	3.5	.2	<.05	6	.5
KS6 -80	.6	43.3	3.5	86	<.1	44.2	14.9	409	2.92	19.2	.7	1.6	2.4	27	.1	.2	.1	68	.45	.129	10	58.0	.95	109	.101	1	1.70	.006	.24	<.1	.01	3.7	.2	<.05	6	.5
KS7 -80	.6	37.7	3.6	63	.2	38.0	12.6	344	2.74	19.2	.5	9.4	1.6	24	.1	.1	.1	76	.44	.127	8	59.1	.85	147	.110	1	1.74	.009	.28	.3	.01	5.3	.2	<.05	6	.5
KS8 -80	.6	63.1	4.5	68	.1	63.3	17.7	356	3.22	31.3	.5	27.0	1.2	25	.1	.3	.1	100	.49	.120	7	78.5	1.07	184	.137	1	1.96	.015	.42	.2	.01	6.6	.2	<.05	7	.8
KS9 -80	.7	47.9	5.2	85	.1	52.1	19.3	725	3.53	30.2	.5	1.7	1.1	27	.1	.2	.2	102	.43	.113	7	76.9	.97	247	.164	<1	2.22	.013	.39	.1	.03	7.5	.2	<.05	8	.6
KS10 -80	.7	48.6	5.2	65	.1	45.9	15.3	384	3.19	27.1	.5	10.9	1.2	26	.2	.2	.1	94	.42	.117	8	70.6	.96	139	.121	<1	2.01	.011	.30	.1	.02	5.8	.2	<.05	7	.6
KS11 -80	.8	60.6	5.1	92	.2	59.3	18.4	339	3.29	38.2	.7	8.9	1.7	23	.1	.2	.2	82	.34	.101	11	63.8	.96	104	.099	1	1.92	.009	.23	.1	.02	4.6	.2	<.05	7	.9
KS12 -80	.3	32.8	2.8	53	<.1	33.8	13.0	247	2.26	13.5	.5	17.7	1.7	37	.1	.1	.1	73	.65	.143	7	55.6	.85	168	.108	1	1.74	.031	.31	.1	.01	4.6	.1	<.05	6	<.5
KS13 -80	.6	38.6	3.9	60	.2	39.8	13.6	282	2.62	14.4	.5	2.5	1.2	30	.1	.2	.1	81	.49	.113	7	62.0	.88	181	.114	1	1.89	.016	.32	.1	.03	5.5	.2	<.05	6	1.1
RE KS13 -80	.6	39.9	3.8	59	.2	41.7	14.1	284	2.65	14.7	.5	4.0	1.2	30	.1	.2	.1	83	.51	.112	7	64.1	.88	185	.117	1	1.94	.015	.33	.1	.02	5.4	.2	<.05	6	1.1
KS14 -80	.4	39.0	2.6	49	<.1	34.9	14.6	224	2.29	21.2	.5	148.9	1.4	36	.1	.2	.1	84	.68	.155	6	62.5	.95	212	.122	<1	1.91	.038	.42	.1	.01	5.0	.1	<.05	6	<.5
KS15 -80	.9	51.9	4.2	105	.2	46.5	18.4	448	3.28	16.8	.7	.9	2.1	26	.2	.2	.1	84	.35	.099	11	65.4	1.02	142	.113	<1	2.08	.010	.31	.1	.02	5.2	.2	<.05	7	.7
KS16 -80	.4	31.3	3.6	74	<.1	32.2	11.3	361	2.64	6.3	.6	121.0	3.1	30	.3	.2	.1	57	.52	.120	12	46.1	.81	85	.079	1	1.46	.010	.18	.1	.02	3.5	.1	<.05	5	<.5
KS17 -80	.6	32.9	3.2	73	.2	33.7	12.2	371	2.80	11.6	.7	824.0	3.1	28	.1	.1	.1	67	.45	.132	11	54.7	.91	107	.093	1	1.62	.008	.26	.1	.02	4.2	.2	<.05	6	<.5
KS18 -80	.4	26.1	2.2	57	<.1	25.5	11.1	342	2.17	7.8	.4	1.9	1.2	32	.2	.1	<.1	60	.60	.129	7	43.6	.74	130	.115	1	1.51	.031	.22	.1	.02	3.7	.1	<.05	5	.5
KS19 -80	.4	23.9	2.8	57	.1	25.5	9.3	306	2.30	8.5	.5	481.3	2.6	30	.1	.1	.1	56	.52	.158	10	42.6	.71	88	.080	1	1.27	.014	.18	.2	<.01	3.0	.1	<.05	4	<.5
KS20 -80	.4	21.3	3.8	66	.2	26.3	10.2	341	2.38	26.4	1.2	3.8	2.3	32	.1	.2	.1	56	.58	.145	14	43.4	.70	195	.161	2	1.48	.017	.31	.7	.02	3.9	.2	<.05	6	<.5
KS21 -80	.5	22.0	4.3	88	.1	54.2	13.1	447	3.08	9.8	1.4	2.8	2.9	41	.2	.4	.1	65	.72	.204	17	49.6	1.13	313	.259	1	1.73	.018	.50	.4	.01	4.4	.3	<.05	8	<.5
KS22 -80	.5	20.1	3.3	74	.1	19.6	9.7	337	2.49	66.4	1.1	21.0	3.4	37	.2	.3	.1	63	.73	.218	21	35.8	.68	323	.222	1	1.39	.018	.44	.9	.02	3.5	.2	<.05	6	<.5
KS23 -80	.5	18.5	3.6	74	<.1	21.6	11.7	401	2.78	13.3	1.1	2.0	3.3	34	.1	.4	.1	62	.64	.184	17	45.7	.86	269	.242	1	1.57	.020	.43	.3	<.01	3.7	.2	<.05	7	<.5
KS24 -80	.7	24.5	2.8	68	<.1	24.5	12.1	377	2.62	22.7	1.0	5.4	2.9	44	.1	.3	.1	68	.76	.201	16	60.7	.72	275	.190	1	1.65	.042	.43	1.1	.01	4.9	.2	<.05	6	<.5
KS25 -80	.6	32.1	3.4	55	.2	41.5	13.5	350	2.57	17.0	.9	462.3	1.7	38	.1	.2	.1	86	.70	.172	10	83.7	.78	179	.141	2	1.75	.037	.29	1.9	.01	4.9	.1	<.05	6	<.5
KS26 -80	.8	46.4	4.9	73	<.1	64.9	21.2	471	3.35	20.5	.5	3.0	1.2	38	.1	.2	.1	112	.58	.120	7	113.8	1.08	216	.177	2	2.43	.033	.35	.4	.02	6.5	.2	<.05	8	.5
KS27 -80	.6	29.0	3.1	79	<.1	40.5	15.0	512	2.79	21.0	.8	432.5	2.0	46	.2	.2	.1	84	.82	.176	11	79.2	.86	216	.175	1	1.95	.045	.27	2.2	.01	4.6	.2	<.05	7	.5
STANDARD DS	11.9	126.3	31.0	148	.3	25.7	11.2	719	2.86	21.3	6.6	47.7	3.1	41	6.1	3.5	5.2	57	.85	.078	15	189.5	.59	162	.084	19	1.93	.073	.14	3.6	.23	3.3	1.8	<.05	7	4.2

Standard is STANDARD DS6.

GROUP 1DX - 15.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.

(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.

- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT SS80 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA DATE RECEIVED: NOV 21 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec 9/05



"From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT
"To Ross, John Peter PROJECT KLUANE"
"Acme file # A507659 Received: NOV 21 2005 * 29 samples in this disk file."
"Analysis: GROUP 3B - FIRE GEOCHEM AU - 30 GM SAMPLE FUSION, DORE DISSOLVED IN AQUA - REGIA, ICP ANALYSIS. UPPER LIMITS = 10 PPM."
"ELEMENT", "Au**", "Sample"
"SAMPLES", "ppb", "gm"
"G-1", <2, 30.0
"KS1 -230", 193, 30.0
"KS2 -230", 203, 30.0
"KS3 -230", 3, 30.0
"KS4 -230", 24, 30.0
"KS5 -230", 15, 30.0
"KS6 -230", 8, 30.0
"KS7 -230", 46, 30.0
"RE KS26 -230", 22, 30.0
"KS8 -230", 19, 30.0
"KS9 -230", 8, 30.0
"KS10 -230", 12, 30.0
"KS11 -230", 41, 30.0
"KS12 -230", 15, 15.0
"KS13 -230", 9, 15.0
"KS14 -230", 42, 15.0
"KS15 -230", 5, 30.0
"KS16 -230", 26, 30.0
"KS17 -230", 13, 15.0
"KS18 -230", 12, 15.0
"KS19 -230", 9, 15.0
"KS20 -230", 12, 15.0
"KS21 -230", 20, 15.0
"KS22 -230", 215, 7.5
"KS23 -230", 21, 30.0
"KS24 -230", 48, 30.0
"KS25 -230", 45, 30.0
"KS26 -230", 26, 30.0
"KS27 -230", 66, 30.0
"STANDARD OxF41", 803, 30.0

Appendix 7

Silt Sample Descriptions

UTM NAD 83 Zone 7

Sample Number	Location - UTM	Description
KS1	659087, 6781733	Mouth of 4 th July Creek, wide, low gradient
KS2	656665, 6787680	Big island, beside and around rocks, Snyder Crk
KS3	656522, 6787586	Left fork of 4 th July Creek
KS4	655431, 6788004	Left fork, 50" upstream, outcrop on left, pan on outcrop = no gold
KS5	665536, 6788068	From second stream
KS6	665370, 6788110	
KS7	657298, 6788723	Bedrock, 657421, 6788959
KS8	657427, 6790139	Dry steep gully on side
KS9	656719, 6791333	Marshy flat area on main stem above west fork
KS10	656498, 6791337	Lots of very large pieces of bedrock
KS11	657263, 6790389	Very muddy sample
KS12	657593, 6787130	At a bend, ample moss mats, bedrock on north side 658374, 6788056
KS13	659127, 6788780	North fork
KS14	659179, 6488764	
KS15	659052, 6788494	Dry creek bed to south
KS16		Glacial till, low water level into pond
KS17	660638, 6786060	Gravel bar in mined area, fast water, no moss mats
KS18	660669, 6786244	Past old cabin, glacial till in area
KS19	658865, 6785457	
KS20	646653, 6800031	Water oozes into Gladstone, above goes into fine gravel and comes up underground, most rocks <1"

Appendix 7

Silt Sample Descriptions (continued)

KS21	648887, 6801197	Rocky creek, little glacial till, cobbles up to 2" across, lots of water and little relief, granodiorite cobbles
KS22	649722, 6801562	Not a good sample, stream splits a lot, no relief
KS23	645432, 6801302	Granodiorite up to 4', close to the limits of glaciation? Lots of water above a bench of glacial till.
KS24	n/a	Bottom of dry creek, hiked up to water just below a steep decline, more schist at sample site, some till
KS25	647158, 6779771	Lots of water, above most glacial till, enormous boulders, lots of schist between 2 outcrops
KS26	647196, 6799002	Gentle slopes, smaller rock
KS27	648720, 6800096	By outcrop below water fall, bedrock on creek, little till

FIGURE # 4 A
SILT-FLOAT SAMPLES - 4th JULY CR
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
SILT • KS 1 FLOAT x KRI
NTS 115 G 1
DATE 1 DEC 2005
DRAWN by JP ROSS
SCALE 1:50,000



Kluano project
Regional
~~grass roots~~

JPR

2005

11 Aug 2006
JPR + micah
olesl

12 Aug 2006
JPR + Mo

13 Aug 2006
JPR + Mo

14 Aug 2006
JPR + Mo

15 Aug 2006
JPR
+ Mo

Kluane project
2005
Regional
JPR

21 Aug 2005
JPR + Mo

22 Aug 2005
JPR + Mo

23 Aug 2005
JPR + Mo

24 Aug 2005
JPR + Mo

25 Aug 2005
JPR + Mo

10 AUG
2005

Drove into area (4th July)

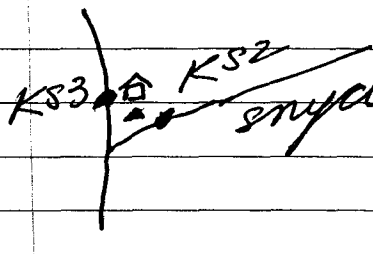
271,947

11 ~~July~~ AUG
2005

Went to Fireworks G / one to east
(glacial till) = no time
+ swampy for sample

KS1 - just above fork
on 4th July
good will valley

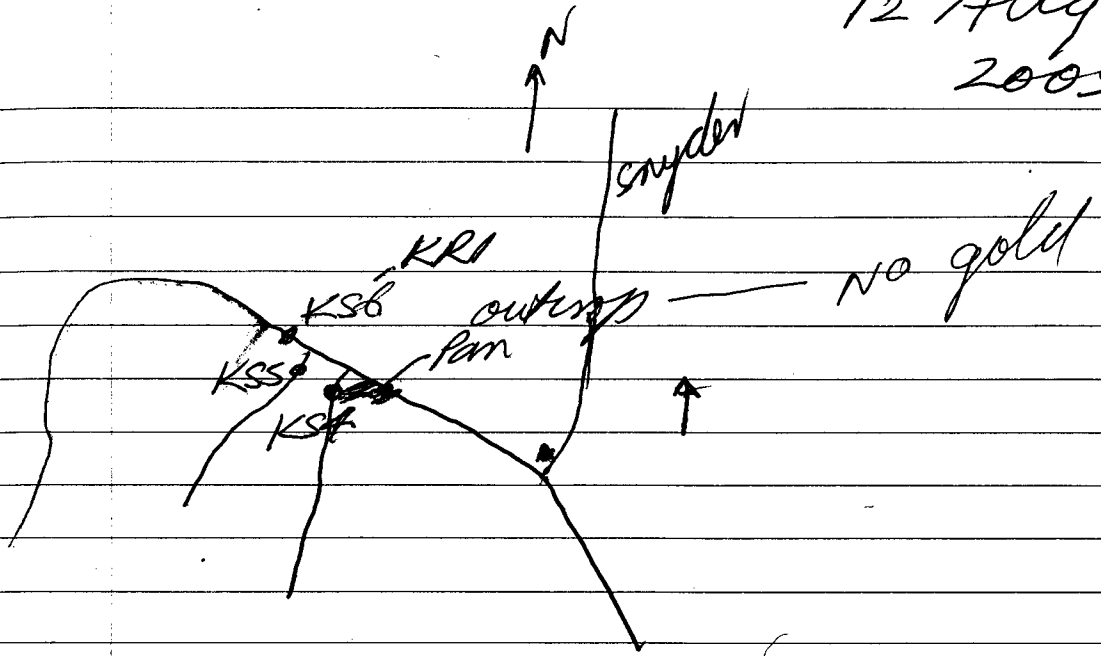
? missed stream from east?
road - west side


KS2
KS3
snycder area tested for gold
above fork
hammer drills
- many pipes in ground

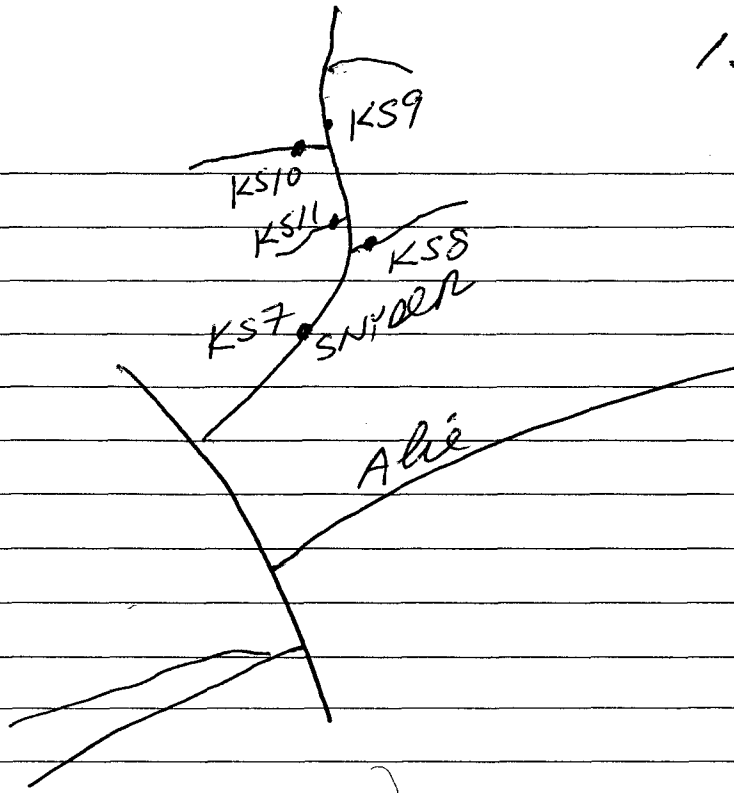
KS3

Saw no one in area

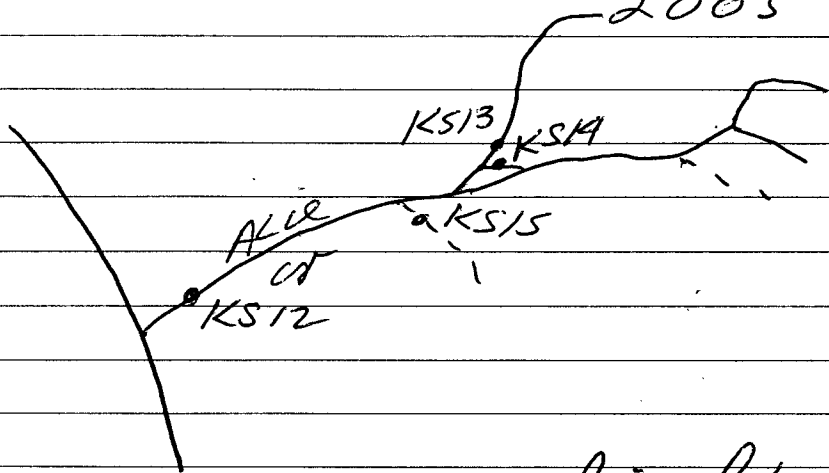
12 AUG
2005



13 AUG

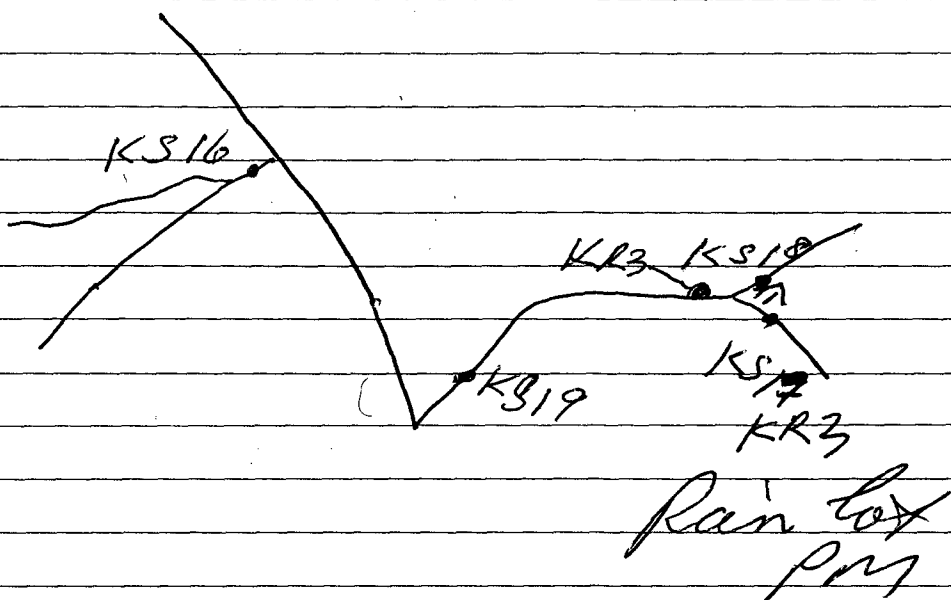


14 AUG
2005



Rain lot
PM

15 AUG
2005



21 AUG

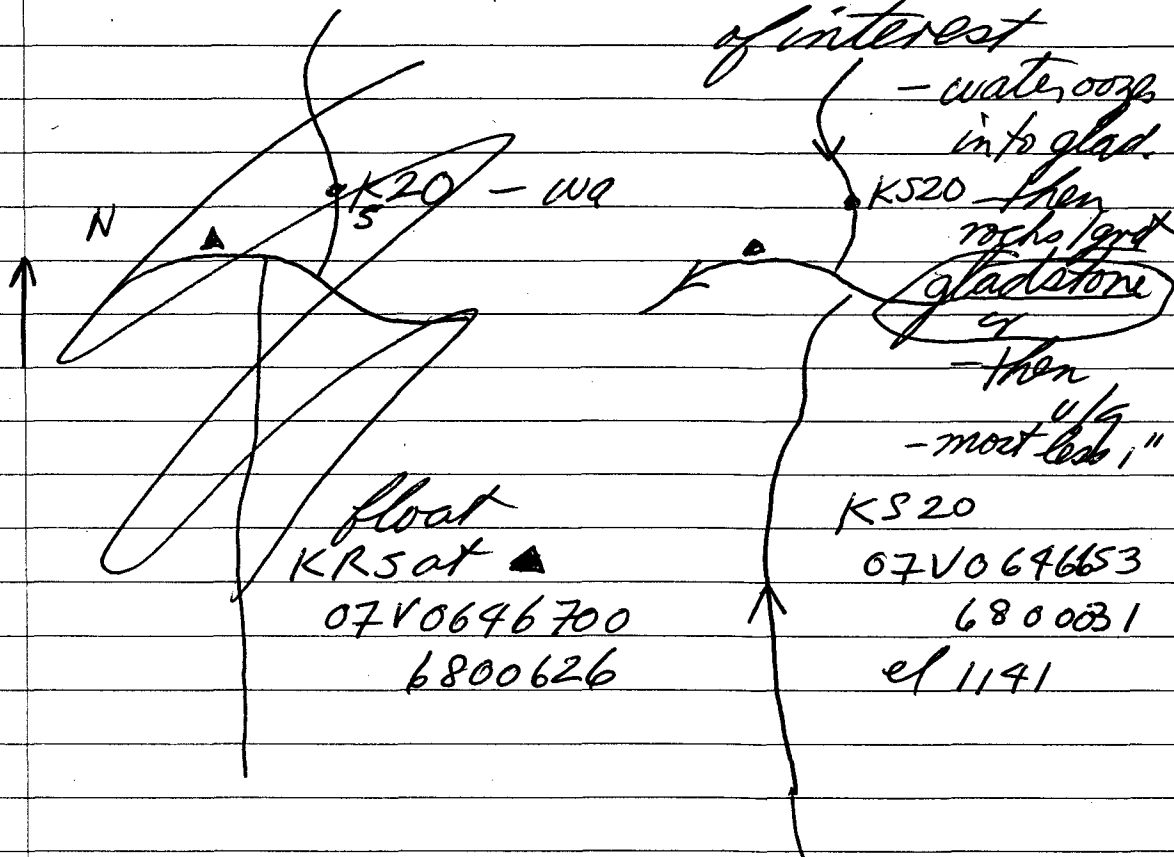
2005

Flew to $\Delta 2$ Ruby Range, but not
enough fuel

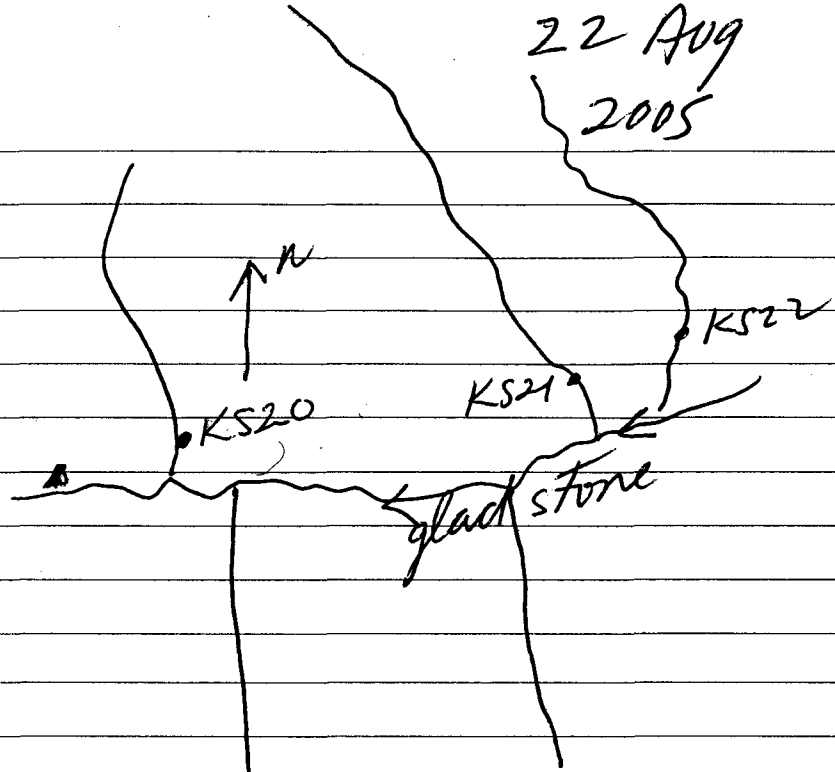
so went to $\Delta 3$

- Could not find trail
- hard to cross glastone cr, too deep
- very nice campsite (gravel bar)

From here - can reach 4 areas
of interest



22 Aug
2005

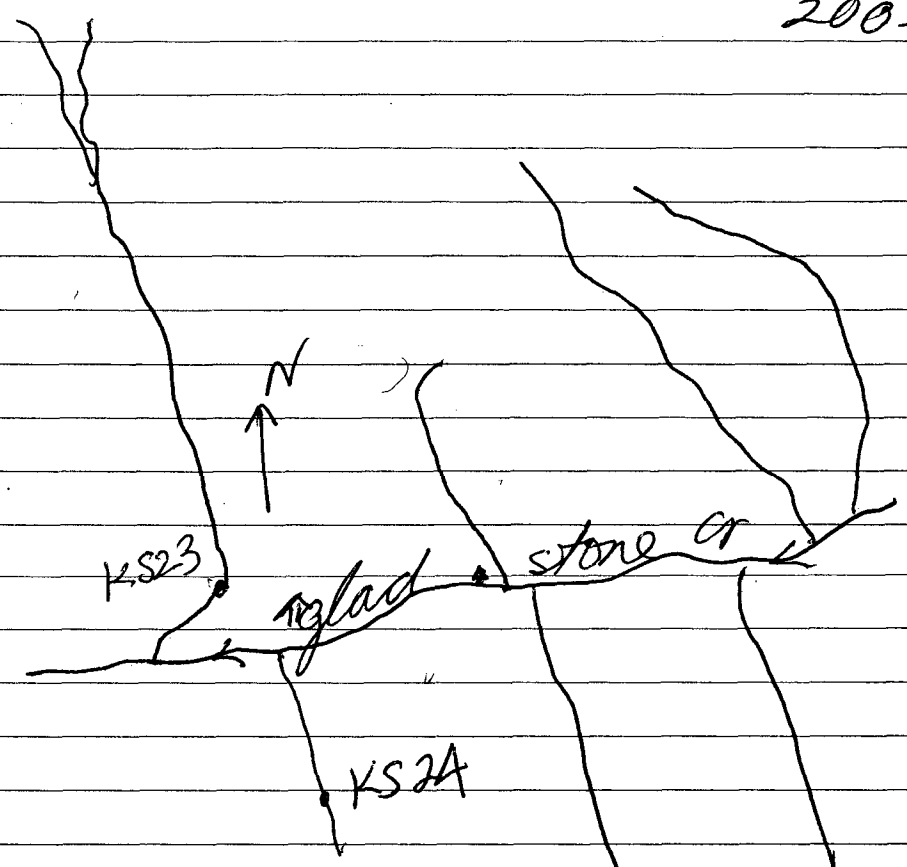


KS21 - 07V648887
680197
el 1158

KS22 el 1157
not good sample
cobble to rocks
granid
creek splits lot
+ almost no
refef.

rocky creek
cobble to 2'
granid
lot H₂O
good sample
little relief

23 AUG
2005



old food cache
 07V 0645863
 680 0794
 el 1101
 KS23 07V 0645432
 680 1302
 el 1117

granid cobbles 1 up to 4'
 close to limit of glac
 lot water

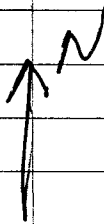
x Rocho ^{KR6}
 KS24
 x gres
 x kamma
 walk
 across cr
 - bottom
 - top - steep
 - water
 sample below

24 Aug
2005

tough to cross
creek
waders

KS20

glactstone creek



glacial
fill
stack

outcrop

KS25

el 1227m

07V0647158

6799771

lot, deep H₂O
above most

glacial fill,
chert nodules,
schist boulders
" lot

el 1330

07V0647196

6799002

smaller rocks
not as steep
less H₂O

KS26

less gl. fill

25 Aug
2005

Had to cross Gladstone Cr

el 1184

07V0678720

6800096

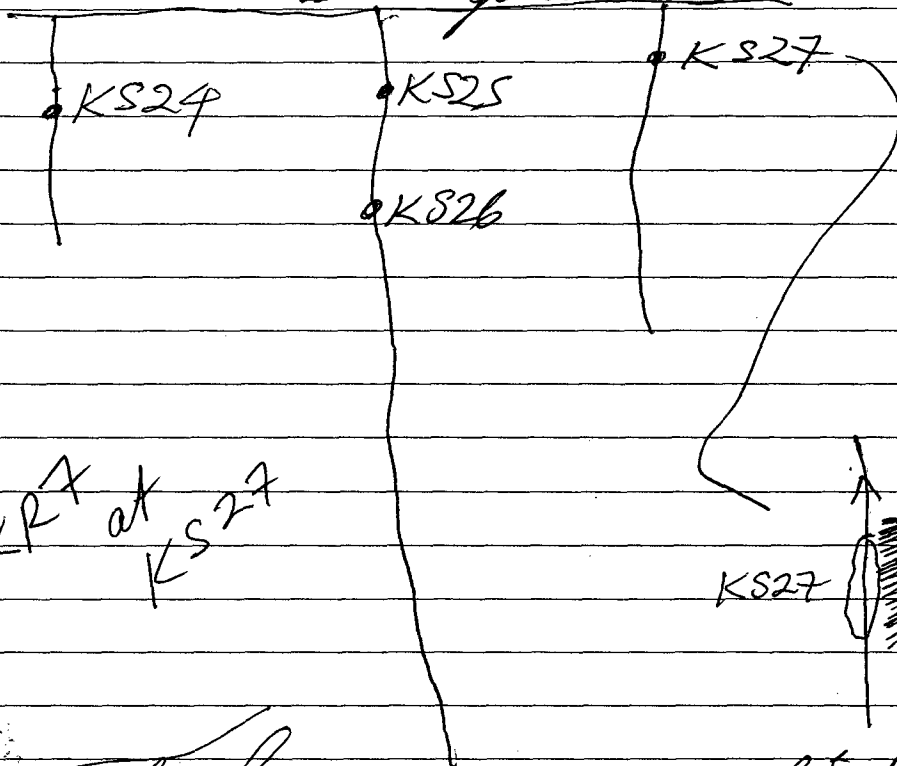
KR7 -

KS27 -

~~el 1184~~
~~07V0678720~~
~~6800096~~

N

Gladstone Cr



KR7 at KS27

KS27 28-30' high

Black
①
fine grain

took few
photos

little fill
creek
now I know
bedrock
lot water (less steep)
= less KS25

26 Aug
2005

Day for move to another site.

Weather not so good, so helicopter
could not come in.

27 aug
2005

Helicopter came in.

Mom in hospital - so had to

leave!

272,722^{6''} WH back

271,947 WH ~~and~~ leave

775 KM



1000762921

includes 2 loose maps and
field notes in back pocket

DATE DUE

Oxford[®]

ESSELTE



2005-063

REGIONAL RUBY RANGE
PROJECT
JP ROSS

RUBY RANGE PROJECT

The project area is the area around Gladstone, Swanson Cr, 4th July Creeks. 6 areas will be visited.

Access to $\Delta 1$ will be by Alaska Highway to south end of Khuan Lake and then by mining road to Cultus Cr and to 4th of July and up 4th of July.

Access to $\Delta 2, \Delta 3, \Delta 4, \Delta 5$ will be by helicopter from Haines Junction.

Access to $\Delta 6$ will be by road at Cultus Cr. to Gladstone Creek and across it then up to $\Delta 6$.

The project is in the Whitehorse Mining District on map sheets 115G-1, 7, 8. My target is an OROGENIC GOLD DEPOSIT, similar to the RUBY GOLD OCCURRENCE at Killermun Lake. (?)

The project area is about 70-80 KM (40-50 miles) NW of Haines Junction.

I have discussed this project with Ken Galambos, Craig Hart, Steve Trayner.

Reasons for project

- ① The gold price is up and companies are now looking for gold projects.
- ② In past I found and optioned Gold occurrences in the past to the east. Jan claims, Ore claims, and Killermun Lake area.
- ③ I have seen different kinds of gold bearing float in the area to the east, as a result I know what to sample (rocks) in my project.

- ①
- 2 1 (finer gold) - GLADSTONE CR
area. 2 (some coarse gold) 4th of JULY CR
- ④ The project area has 2 placer creeks that have produced significant amounts of placer gold but no known lode occurrences.
- ⑤ Most of the project area is close to rough mining roads.
- ⑥ Many gold ± arsenic anomalies warrant exploration.
- ⑦ A thrust fault may be related to GOLD LODES.
- ⑧ A metamorphic isograd map by Craig Hart in 2004 suggest the most prospective region for orogenic gold deposits is around the THRUST FAULT.
- ⑨ Orogenic gold deposits often have Gold + pyrite alone. NB! The project area ^{has} very few arsenic anomalies.
- ⑩ I have thought about this area for 15 years. I just needed a few "new ideas" to decide upon a project for this area which ~~is~~ has virtually seen no "serious exploration".

GEOLOGY

The Klusane Schists have been divided into BIOTITE SCHIST (sit above a THRUST FAULT) and MUSCOVITE SCHIST (sit below the THRUST FAULT), and are of Jurassic-Cretaceous age.

The Ruby Range Batholith & GRANIODIORITE is of age 50-57 million years old.

A slice of olivine-~~serp~~ serpentine schist is present and ? shows up? as a mag. high?

The area has been recently glaciated. Glaciers ^(COAMS) have "reversed" the flow of Gladstone Cr. (?)

①

3 METAMORPHIC ISOGRADS

"OROGENIC GOLD deposits (mesothermal, Mother-Lode type, greenstone-hosted, shear zone type - etc)... most commonly found in moderate metamorphic grade (greenschist facies) rocks that are adjacent to more highly metamorphosed rocks." "... Kluge schist... "Known gold occurrences - STARS..." and upper reaches of placer gold bearing creeks preferentially occur... between dark green + purple lines!"

i.e. The most prospective area for orogenic gold deposits is ~~between~~ ^{belt between} of Craig Hart's dark green line (approximate) and purple line.

I have plotted Hart's 2 lines as — and - -. This area seems to coincide with the thrust fault (approximate) CRAIG HART - 465, PUB.

NB. Many orogenic gold deposit have gold and only pyrite.

GSC silt samples

The Killarney Lake gold occurrences ^{them.} have elevated (i.e. Au + As) silt anomalies draining

The project area has less concentrated Au anomalies and lower levels of arsenic and few As anomalies. The areas around Cyr, Snyder creeks and west of Swanson creek are elevated i.e. As, but still only moderately.

GSC magnetic maps

1 small magnetic area (high) is present. Probably olivine - serpentine schist.

①

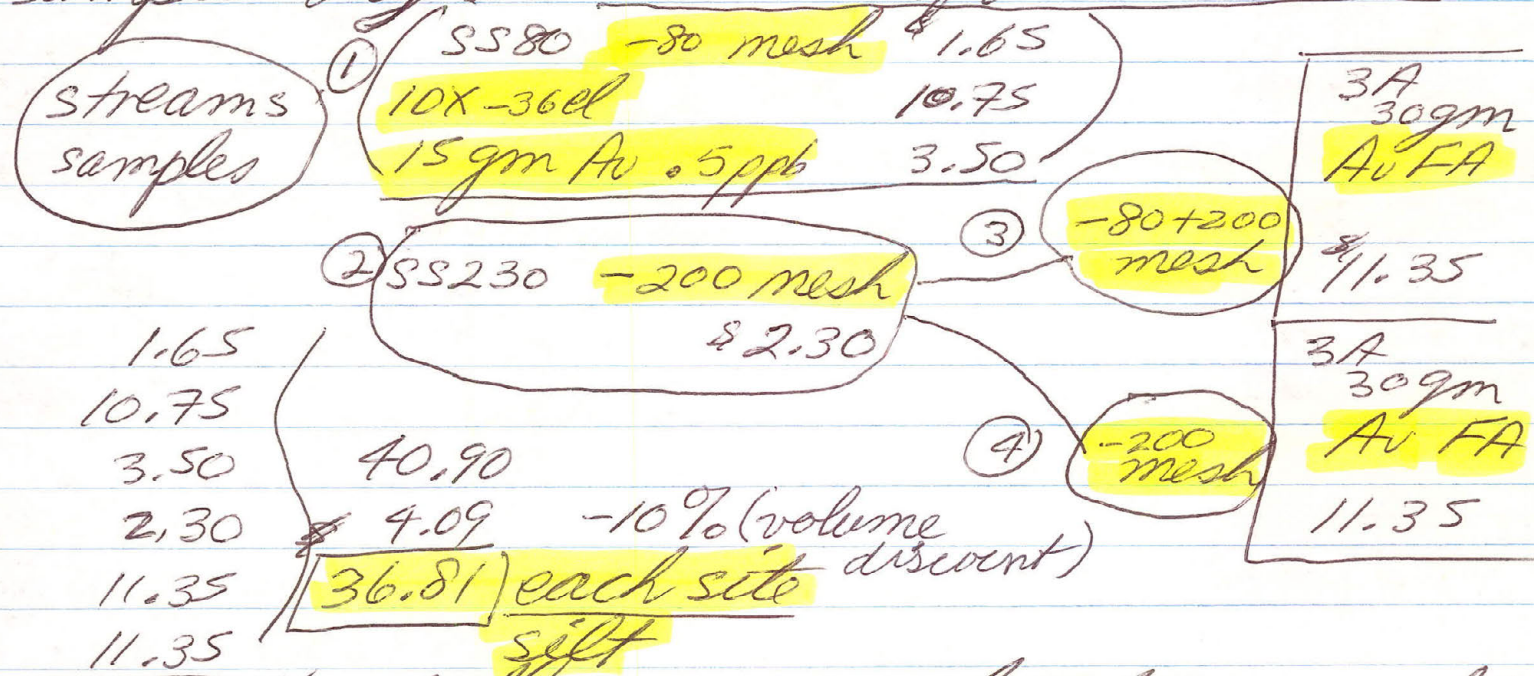
4 YUKON MINIFILES

The project areas have 2 minifiles with no hard data. Minifiles to east have more data and are included for study.

NOTES

I intend to use a stream silt program to ^{GOLD} locate gold anomalies to explore for ~~leads~~ ^{leads}. A site will be chosen every ± 2 km in a stream or at junctions of gullies or side streams.

Active sediment will be dug up and put through a -20 mesh screen. (2 soil sample bags) sent to some labs of Vancouver BC



Hopefully -200 mesh gold anomalies can define areas of interest. -200 mesh Au samples can lessen the "nugget effect." -200 mesh Au anomalies are more "reproducible."

Any float will be tested by 10(30el) and Au (3A) FA -30gm. Pulverize (5.40) + 10(6.75) + 3A(11.35) = 23.50 -10% = 21.15/rock sample

①
5 References

- METAMORPHIC ISOGRADS (RUBY RANGE - SOUTH
by CRAIG HART 2009 KLUANE)
YUKON GEOL. SURVEY

- YUKON MINFILES - LIVE 115H046

- SHUT 115H047

- KILLERMUN 115H048

- MT. BARK 115H049

- KIN 115H050

- BOWEN 115H053

- LIB 115H055

- MOM 115H060

- ALTE 115G082

- CULTUS 115G083

- ANBI 115G104

- GSC OPEN FILE - 1219 115H

- GSC OPEN FILE - 1362 115 F (E^{1/2}), 115G

- GEOPHYSICAL PAPER - MAP 4327 G (GLADSTONE CR)

- RUBY RANGE PROJECT 1995 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY

- ARCHER CATHRO

- CARTE MORPHOSTRUCTURAL DU SECTOR CENTRAL
DU CHANON RUBY, YUKON - CURRENT RESEARCH

1997 E p. 1-11

GSC CANADA

- PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

DAVID DOWNING - EX YUKON GEOL. - ^{EX} YMIP GEOL

KEN GALAMBOS - YMIP GEOL.

BILL LeBARGE - YUKON PLACER GEOL

CRAIG HART - YUKON GEOL. SURVEY

①

6 2005 PROJECT PLANS

Drive to ▲ 1 and ▲ 6, helicopter access to ▲ 2 - ▲ 5. ▲ = campsite.

I hope to take 10 rock samples at each area (float or bedrock) = 60 in all

I plan to take ± 120 silt samples.

Samples + silt will be described by a GPS location and description.

A satellite phone will be purchased for safety and to help arrange helicopter pick-ups.

I will stay at each of 6 campsites ± 6 Days.

Upon completion of the Ruby Range Project and season I will give to the YNIP a journal with all data, assays, conclusions, maps, receipts etc and a "TECHNICAL REPORT." All work will be done to "INDUSTRY STANDARDS" and all bills will be paid.

Reclamation + environmental work (pits, camps, trenches, access etc) will ~~be~~ be done to "INDUSTRY STANDARDS" and as regulations are stated, campsites will be cleared up and all garbage removed and taken out.

①
7 BUDGET

2005 RUBY RANGE
(REGIONAL) PROJECT

▲ 1

DRIVE WH - HJ - 4 th JULY ¹⁶⁰ ¹²⁰ <u>280KM</u> x .48	134
DIEM 1 x \$35	35
⑥ DAYS WORK 6 x 250	1500
DIEM 6 x \$35	210
18 SILTS @ 36.81 + gst	709
10 Rocks @ 21.15 + gst	226
DRIVE - 4 th JULY - HJ <u>120KM</u> x .48	58
DIEM 1 x \$35	35

2907

2907

▲ 2

Helicopter HJ - ▲ 2	1200
⑥ days work x 250	1500
DIEM 6 x 35	210
18 silts @ 36.81 + gst	709
10 rocks @ 21.15 + gst	226

3845

3845

▲ 3

Helicopter ▲ 2 → ▲ 3	1300
⑥ days work x 250	1500
DIEM 6 x 35	210
18 silts @ 36.81 + gst	709
10 rocks @ 21.15 + gst	226

3945

3945

①
8

BUDGET

▲ 4

Helicopter ▲ 3 - ▲ 4	1300	
⑥ Days work x 250	1500	
Diem 6 x 35	210	
25 silts @ 36.81 + 9pt	985	
10 rocks @ 21.15 + 9pt	226	
	<u>4221</u>	4221

▲ 5

Helicopter ▲ 4 - ▲ 5	1300	
⑥ Days work x 250	1500	
Diem 6 x 35	210	
24 silts @ 36.81 + 9pt	995	
10 rocks @ 21.15 + 9pt	226	
Helicopter ▲ 5 - HJ	1200	
Diem 1 x 35	535	
	<u>5416</u>	5416

▲ 6

Drive HJ - gladstone ¹²⁰ km x .48	58	
Diem 1 x 35	35	
⑥ Days work 6 x 250	1500	
Diem 6 x 35	210	
18 SILTS @ 36.81 + 9pt	709	
10 rocks @ 21.15 + 9pt	226	
Drive - gladstone HJ-WH ^{280 km} x .48	134	2908
DIEM 1 x 35	35	2873
	<u>35</u>	

~~23,241~~
23,241

①
9 BUDGET

REGIONAL
JP ROSS

RUBY RANGE
PROJECT

23, ~~200~~
241

- GML - 4x4 - SELF OWNED RENTAL
 $\$450/\text{month} \times \frac{45 \text{ days}}{30} \times 25\% \text{ --- } 544$

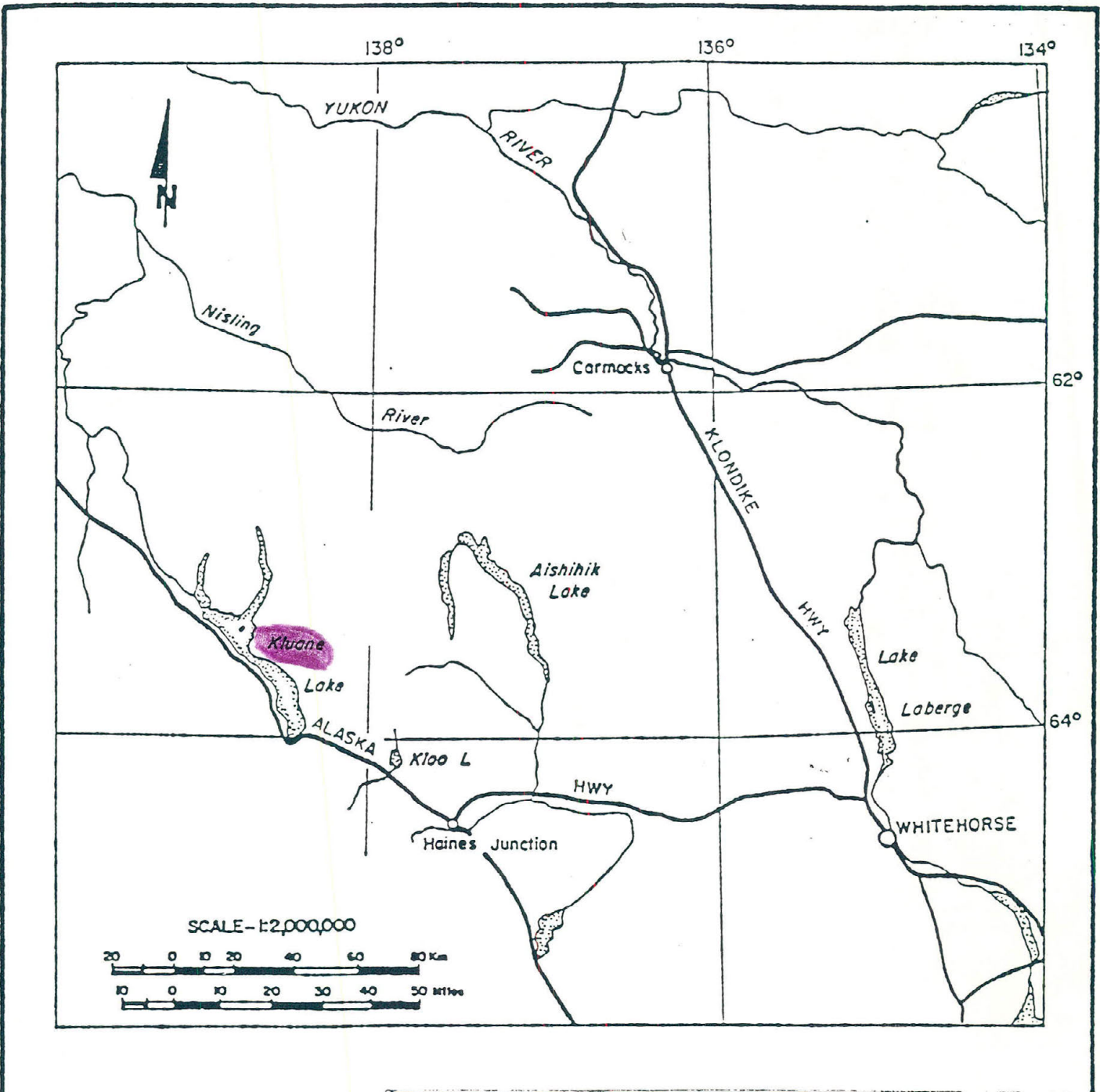
- GREYHOUND BUS WHITEHORSE \rightarrow VAN ^{BC}
SILTS 18+18+18+25+24+18 (121) / 150
Rocks (60) 180 samples estimate / ~~18~~

- MISC - SAMPLE BAGS - TAPE
- NO LATHES - THREAD etc --- 300
- JOURNAL

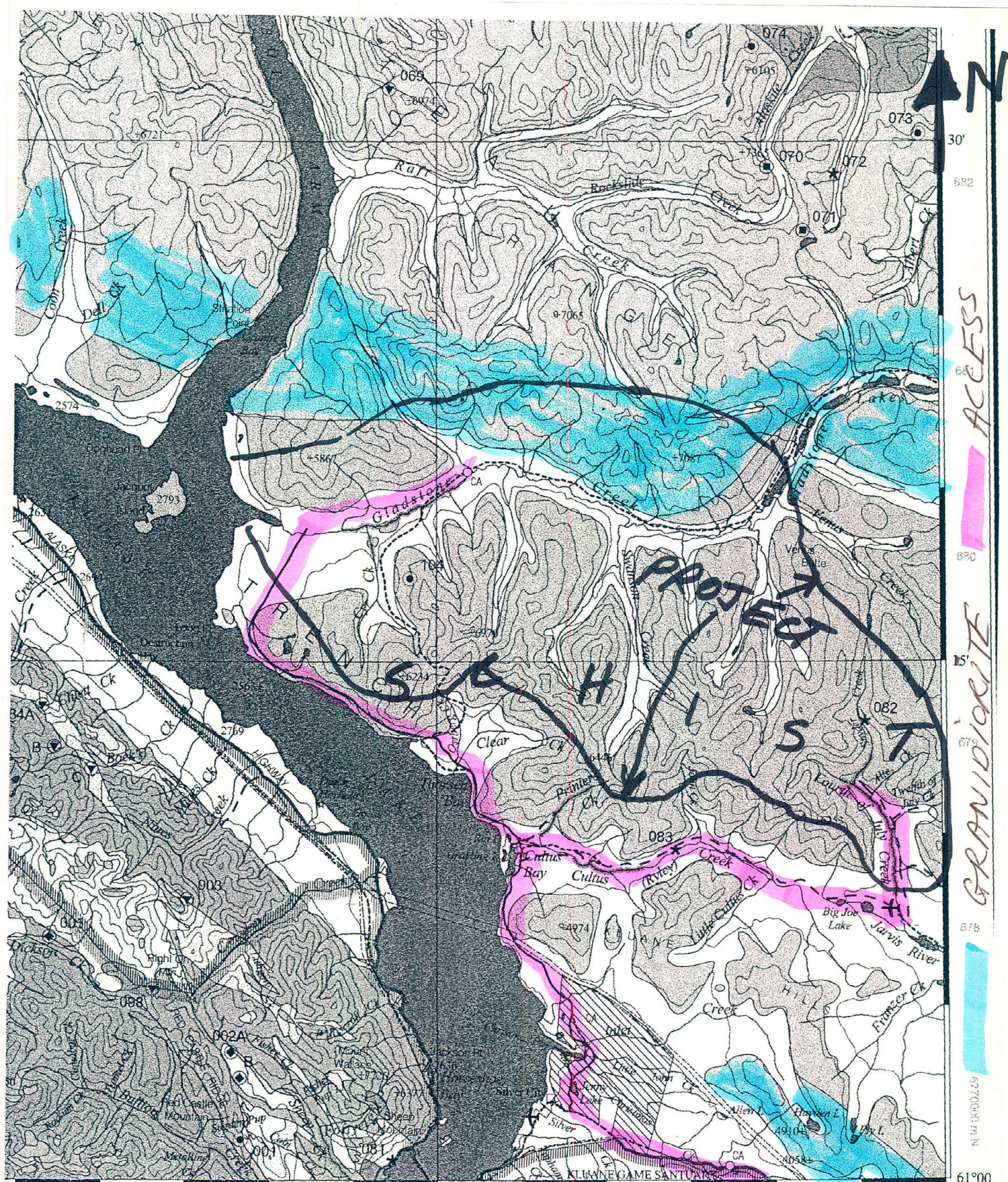
- REPORT - JP + BOB STIRLING 600

GRAND TOTAL $\$$ ~~24,800~~

24,835



RUBY RANGE PROJECT
 2005 REGIONAL
 115 G - 1, 7, 8



115G-1, 7, 8

REGIONAL

RUBY RANGE PROJECT 2005

Ruby Range Gold- A Metamorphic Origin

Among the richest and largest of gold deposits, are those currently known as orogenic gold deposits. These deposits (previously known as mesothermal, Motherlode type, greenstone-hosted, shear zone type etc...) are widely considered to form from hydrothermal fluids generated in response to prograde metamorphism. The heat from this metamorphism drives the water, sulphur and metals out of the rock and towards lower temperature and pressure locations. As a result, these deposit types are most commonly found in moderate metamorphic grade (greenschist facies) rocks that are adjacent to more-highly metamorphosed rocks.

Vein and placer gold occur in the Ruby Range and are hosted in Kluane schist metamorphic rocks. Plotting the metamorphic isograds in the Ruby Range indicates that known gold occurrences (stars on map) and the upper reaches of placer gold bearing creeks preferentially occur within these more favourable, greenschist-grade rocks (these are shown on the map between the dark green and purple lines). The higher grade (amphibolite facies) rocks, occur above the purple line, and are even higher grade (to granulite facies) closer to the Ruby Range batholith.

If this model holds true, then the metamorphic isograds delineate the most prospective region for these types of gold veins (between the green and purple lines) and can explain the distribution of gold veins and placers in this district.

Craig Hart

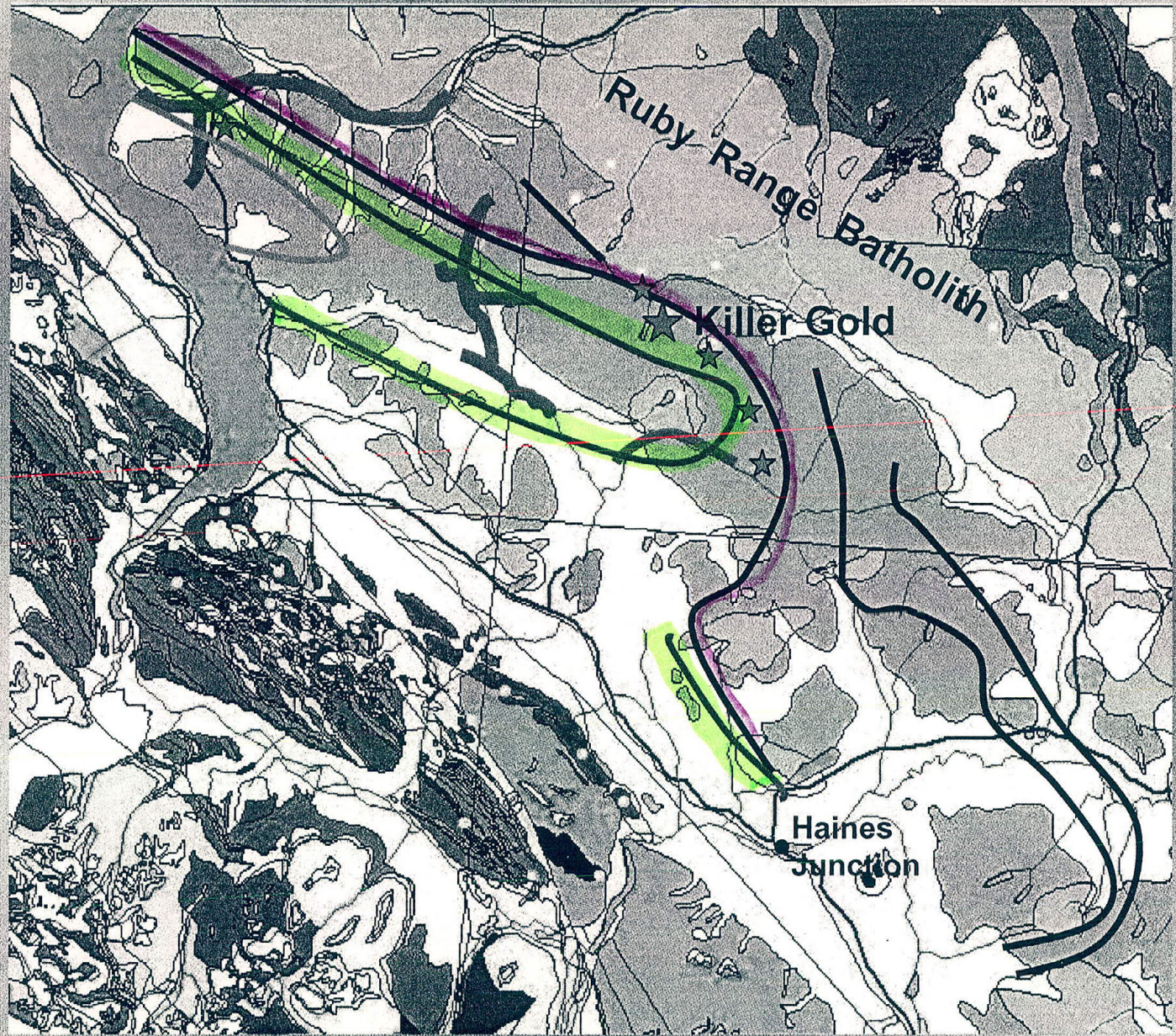
Yukon Geological Survey

January 2004

Many are GOLD + PYRITE (NO ARSENIC)

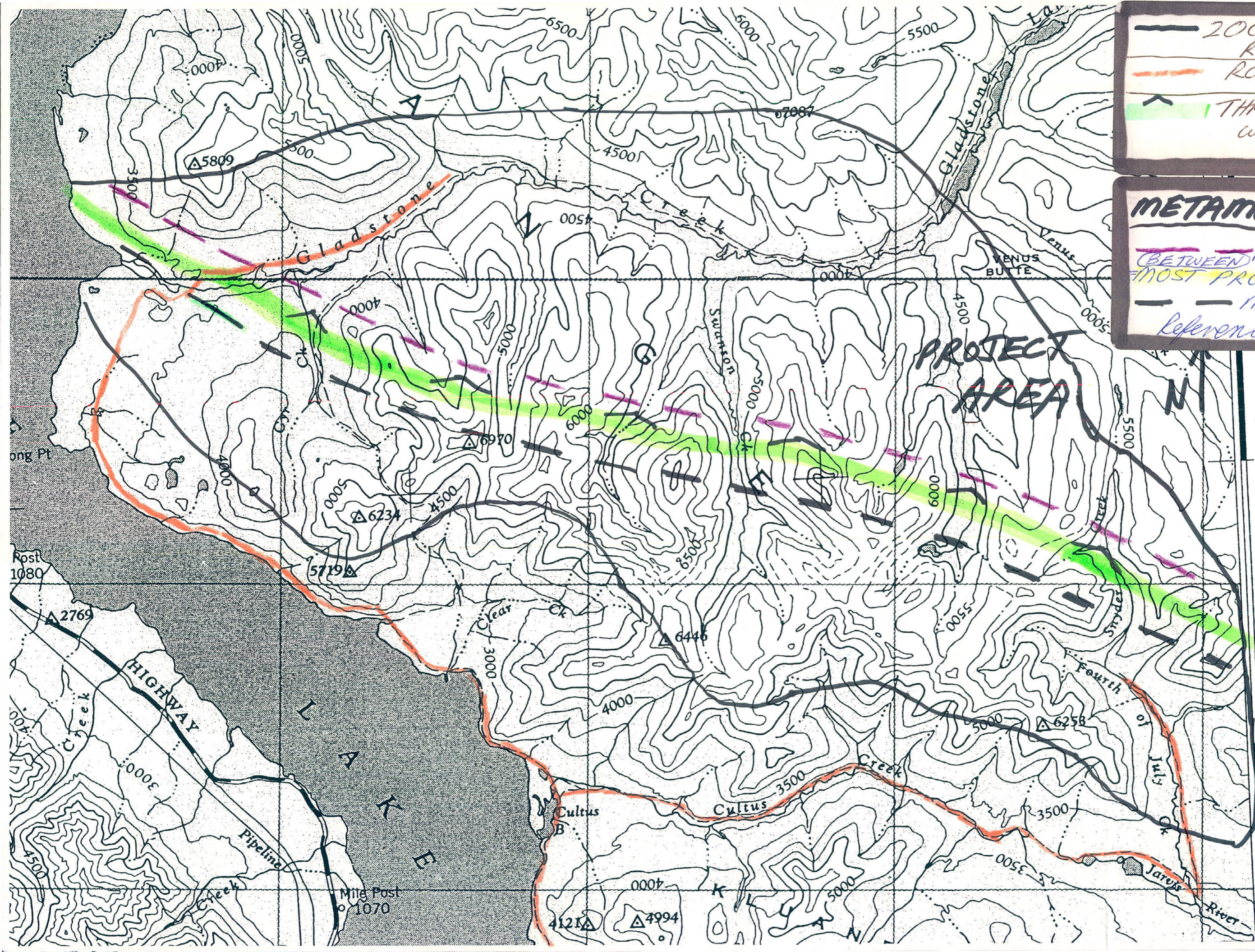
Ruby Range- South Kluane

Metamorphic
Isograds



— 2005 REGIONAL RUBY RANGE
 ROAD ACCESS
 ^ THRUST FAULT WITH TEETH

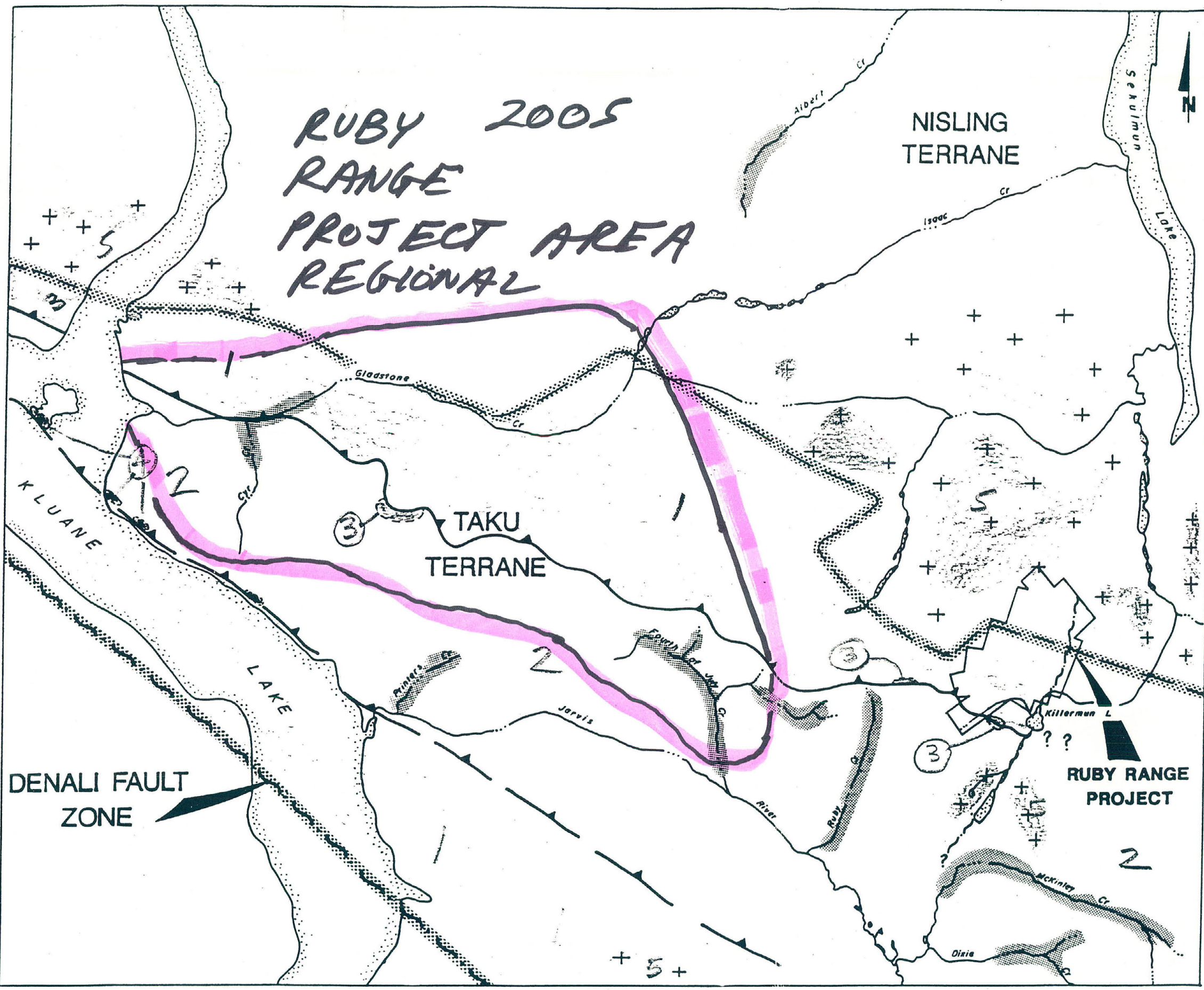
METAMORPHIC ISOGRADS
 BETWEEN HIGHER GRADE MOST PROSPECTIVE AREA
 — MEDIUM GRADE
 Reference - CRAIG HART



15'

9

8



- Biotite schist
- Muscovite schist
- Olivine-serpentine schist
- Mafic/ultramafic dyke
- Ruby Range granodiorite
- Terrane boundary
- High angle fault, inferred
- Thrust fault, known and inferred
- Placer creek

Figure 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

RUBY RANGE PROJECT
CASH RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE 1:250,000



LEGENDE

GOLD
VEINS

1. Lithologie



Granodiorite de la chaîne de Ruby



Granodiorite et monzogranite de la chaîne de Nisling



Porphyre feldspathique (coulée)



Formations métamorphiques (Schiste, amphibolite, marbre)



Limite lithologique (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)



Foliation caractéristique des roches schisteuses (photogéologie)

2. Morpho-tectonique



Escarpement de faille



Failles et fracturations associées au réseau hydrographique (photo-interprétation)



Failles et fracturations indépendamment des cours d'eau (photo-interprétation)



Linéation associée au massif granitique



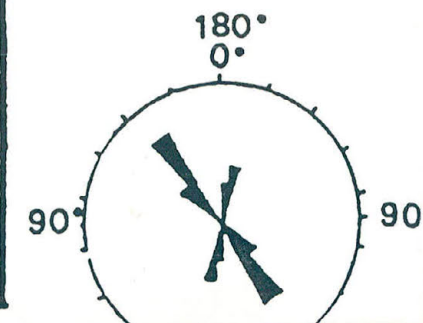
Faille connue (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)



Dykes (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)

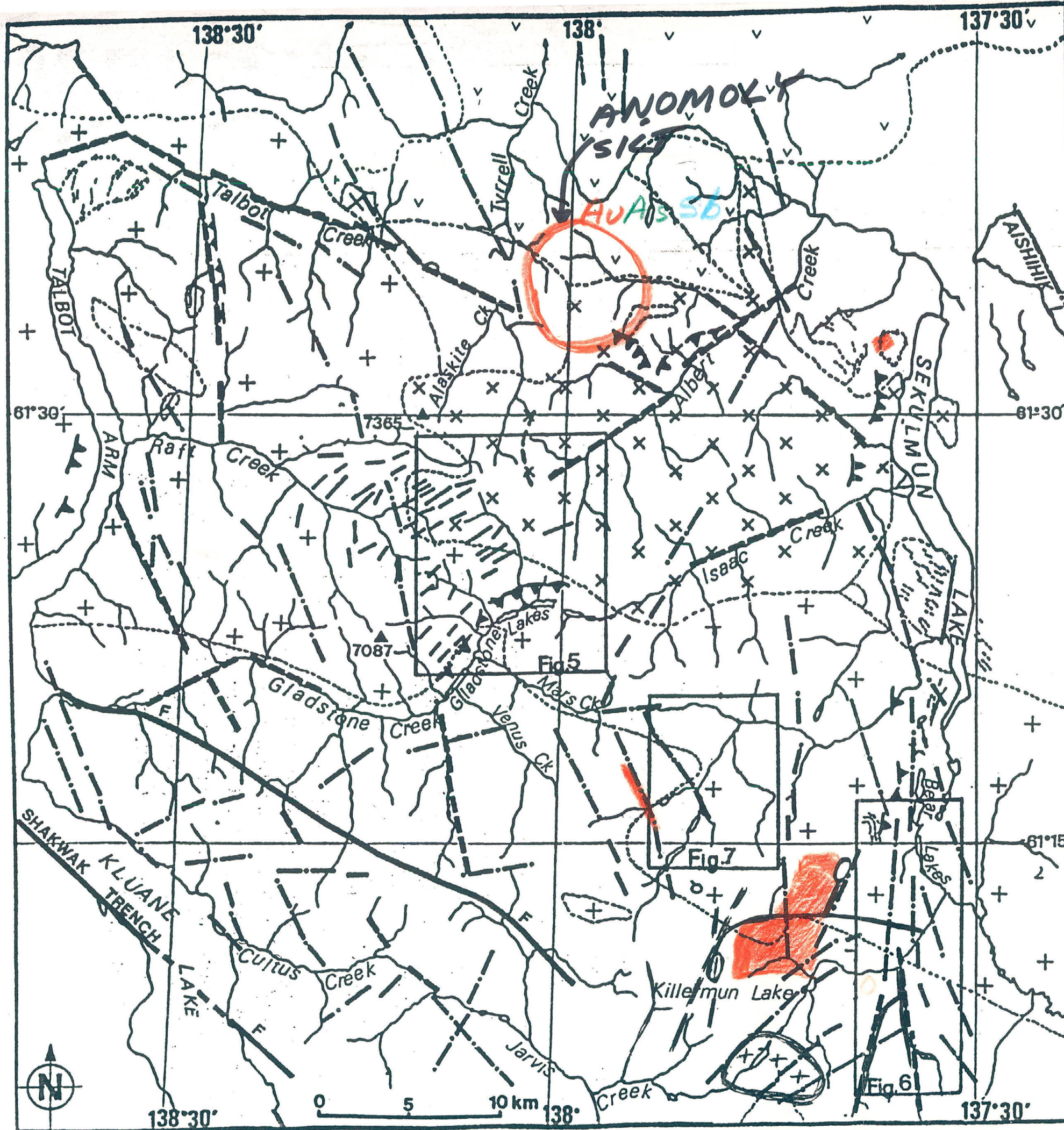


Sommet coté (en pieds)









CARTE
MORPHOSTRUC-
TURAL DU
SECTOR CENTRAL
DU CHAÛON
RUBY, YUKON

CURRENT RES.
1997 E P-1-11
GSC CANADA.



LEGENDE

1. Lithologie








-  Granodiorite de la chaîne de Ruby
-  Granodiorite et monzogranite de la chaîne de Nisling
-  Porphyre feldspathique (coulée)
-  Formations métamorphiques (Schiste, amphibolite, marbre)
-  Limite lithologique (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)
-  Follation caractéristique des roches schisteuses (photogéologie)

PLACERS

KNOWN

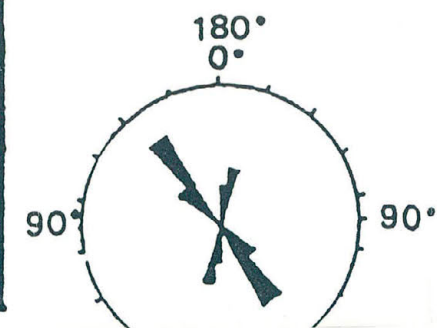
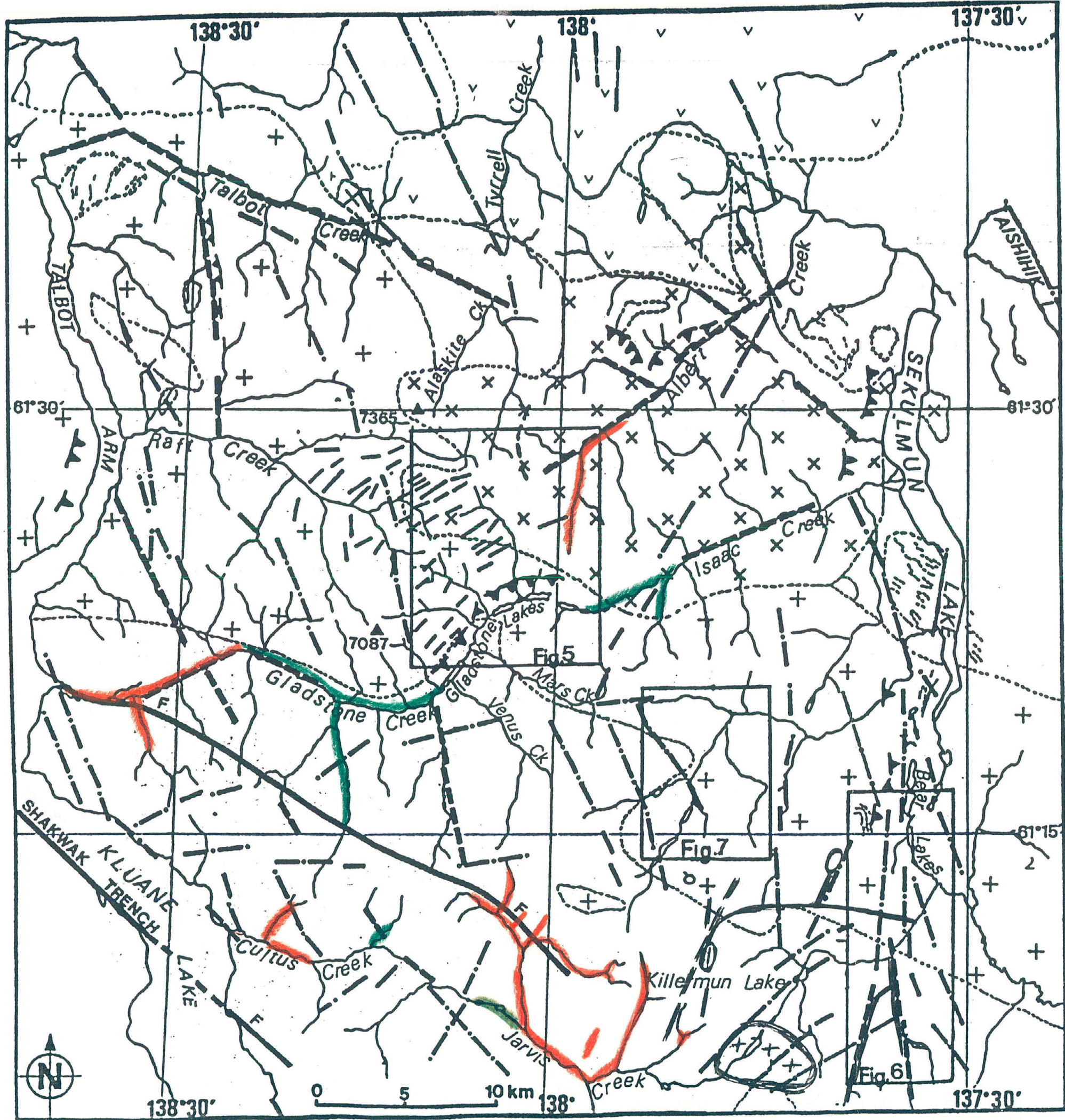
RUMOR

2. Morpho-tectonique

-  Escarpement de faille
-  Failles et fracturations associées au réseau hydrographique (photo-interprétation)
-  Failles et fracturations indépendamment des cours d'eau (photo-interprétation)
-  Linéation associée au massif granitique
-  Faille connue (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)
-  Dykes (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)
-  Sommet coté (en pieds)







CARTE MORPHOSTRUCTURAL DU SECTOR CENTRAL DU CHAÎNON RUBY, YUKON

CURRENT RES. 1997 E p.1-11
GSC CANADA.










LEGENDE

1. Lithologie

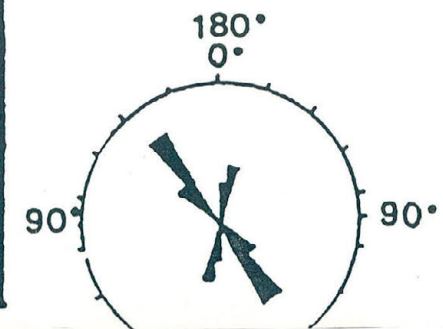
-  Granodiorite de la chaîne de Ruby
-  Granodiorite et monzogranite de la chaîne de Nisling
-  Porphyre feldspathique (coulée)
-  Formations métamorphiques (Schiste, amphibolite, marbre)
-  Limite lithologique (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)
-  Folliation caractéristique des roches schisteuses (photogéologie)

SILTS
GOLD
10-25 ●
26-50 ●
51-100 ●
101+ ●

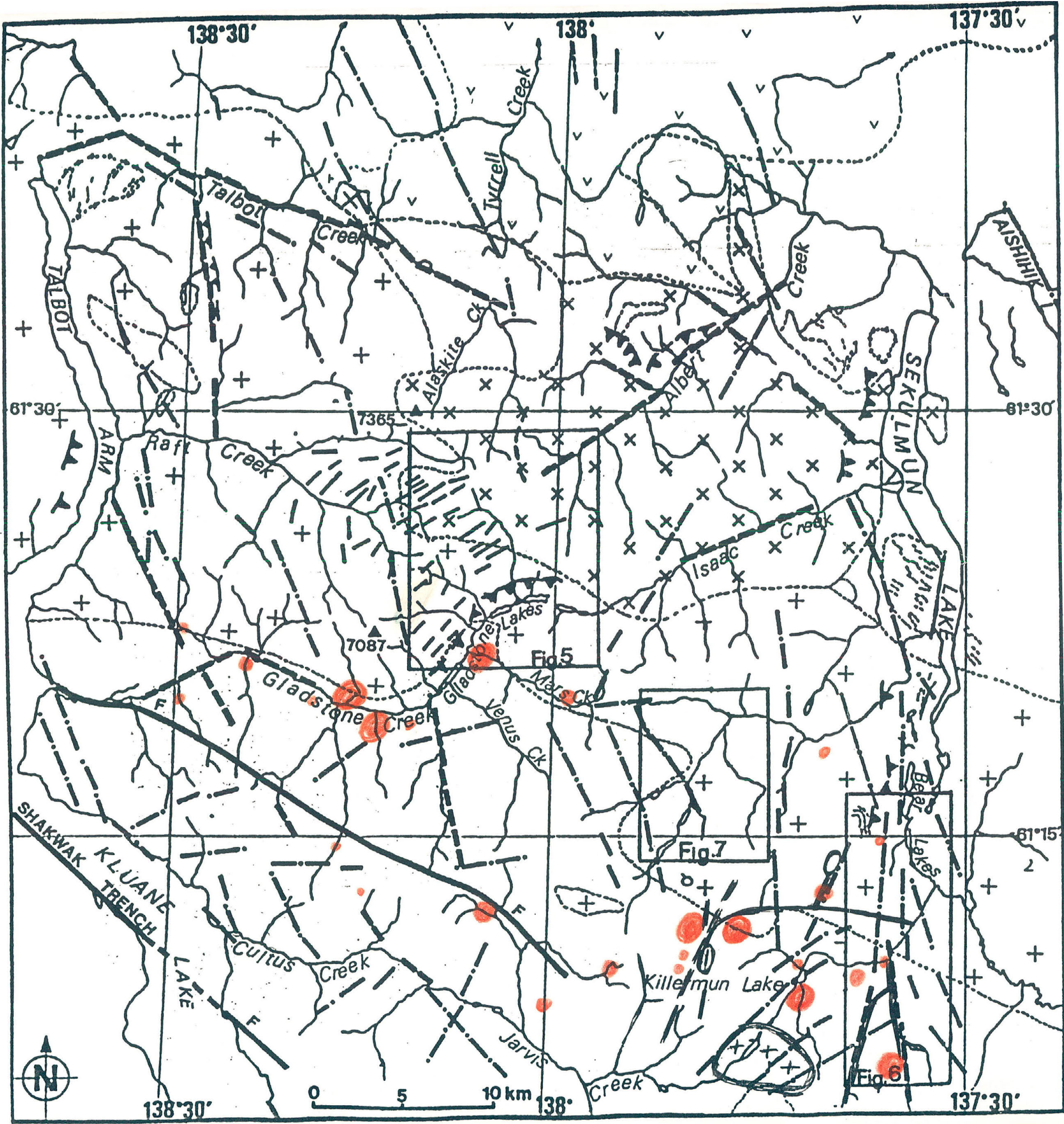
2. Morpho-tectonique

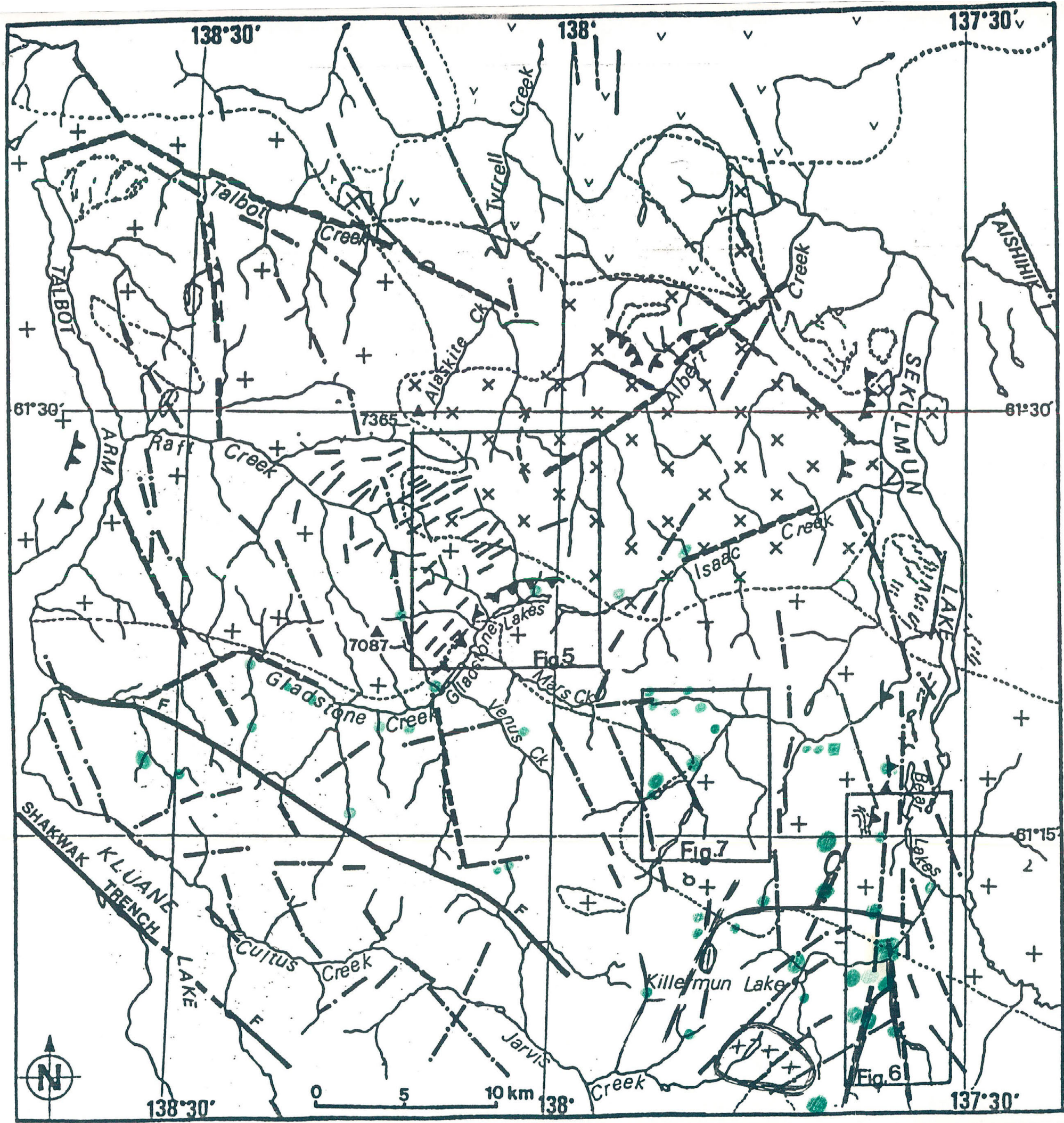
-  Escarpement de faille
-  Failles et fracturations associées au réseau hydrographique (photo-interprétation)
-  Failles et fracturations indépendamment des cours d'eau (photo-interprétation)
-  Linéation associée au massif granitique
-  Faille connue (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)
-  Dykes (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)
-  Sommet coté (en pieds)

CARTE
MORPHOSTRUC-
TURAL DU
SECTOR CENTRAL
DU CHAÛON
RUBY, YUKON









CURRENT RES.
1997 E p.1-11
GSC CANADA.












LEGENDE

1. Lithologie

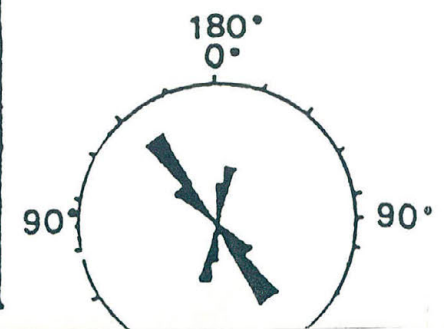
-  Grandiorite de la chaîne de Ruby
-  Grandiorite et monzogranite de la chaîne de Nisling
-  Porphyre feldspathique (coulée)
-  Formations métamorphiques (Schiste, amphibolite, marbre)
-  Limite lithologique (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)
-  Foliation caractéristique des roches schisteuses (photogéologie)

2. Morpho-tectonique

-  Escarpement de faille
-  Failles et fracturations associées au réseau hydrographique (photo-interprétation)
-  Failles et fracturations indépendamment des cours d'eau (photo-interprétation)
-  Linéation associée au massif granitique
-  Faille connue (GABRIELSE et al, 1977)
-  Dykes (GABRIELSE et al., 1977)
-  Sommet coté (en pieds)

SILTS
ARSENIC
 ● 20-50
 ● 51-100
 ■ 101-200
 ■ 201+

CARTE MORPHOSTRUCTURAL DU SECTOR CENTRAL DU CHAÏON RUBY, YUKON



CURRENT RES. 1997 E P.1-11 GSC CANADA.



GRANODIORITE

PROJECT AREA SCHEMATIC

MINEFILES

PLACER

GRANODIORITE ● MINEFILE LOC + #

139°00' 45' 30' 15' 138°00' 45' 30' 37

61 62 63 64 65 66000 m E 340000 m E 35 36 37

MINFILE: 115H 046
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 1992/06/01

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 046
NAME: LIVE
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX
DEPOSIT TYPE: UNKNOWN

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H4
LATITUDE: 61° 12' 32" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 47' 43" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

WORK HISTORY

Staked in Aug/86 as Ruby cl (YA95666) by United Keno Hill ML, which performed mapping and geochem sampling in 1987, and as Live cl (YA95657) by Silverquest Res Ltd, which conducted geological and geochemical surveys in 1986. United Keno Hill soil sampled and mapped in 1989.

GEOLOGY

The claims cover an Eocene granodiorite plug which has intruded biotite schist ('Kluane Schist'). The claims were staked to cover silt geochemical anomalies indicated by a government survey.

REFERENCES

MINFILE: 115H 047
PAGE: 1 of 4
UPDATED: 2004/04/01

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 047
NAME: SHUT
STATUS: DRILLED PROSPECT
TECTONIC ELEMENT: KLUANE SCHIST
DEPOSIT TYPE: AU-QUARTZ VEINS

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H4
LATITUDE: 61° 10' 38" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 44' 57" W

OTHER NAME(S): KILLER GOLD, RUBY RANGE PROJECT
MAJOR COMMODITIES: GOLD
MINOR COMMODITIES:
TRACE COMMODITIES: ARSENIC

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

ANGUS, BETH, HOPE, MALOU, RUBY, SHUT, SUN

WORK HISTORY

* Some earlier versions of Yukon Minfile reported the occurrence 4 km to the west.

Staked in Aug/86 as Ruby cl 7-12 (YA95672), by United Keno Mines Ltd. The claims were one of four separate blocks of Ruby claims staked by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd, which performed mapping and geochemical sampling in 1987. In Aug/87 R. Dalbianco tied on Beth cl 1-22 (YB06101) to the south and west. In Aug/88 D. Makkonen staked Sun cl 1-24 (YB20695) on the southwest side of the Beth claims. United Keno Hill soil sampled and mapped the Ruby claims in 1989.

Silverquest Resources Ltd staked Shut cl 1-4 (YA95641) 1 km to the northwest in Aug/86. The company carried out prospecting and soil sampling later in the summer. In Jun/87 Silverquest carried out further prospecting and soil sampling and in Jul/87 staked Shut cl 5-20 (YB06888). In the spring of 1988 the company optioned the Shut claims to Pezgold Resource Corp, which conducted additional geological and geochemical surveys. In Jul/88 Pezgold staked Angus cl 1-6 (YB20532) north of Shut cl 1-4. Silverquest changed its name to Cash Resources Ltd in Dec/91.

The occurrence (Ruby cl 7-12) was restaked as Malou cl 1-6 (YB35901) in Jun/91 by J.P. Ross, who carried out reconnaissance soil sampling in 1991 and 1992. In Jan/93 Ross staked Malou cl 7-14 (YB37727) and in Jul/93 Malou cl 15-20 (YB38136). In Aug/93 Ross optioned the Malou and neighboring Delor claims (Minfile Occurrence #115H 055) to Cash Resources which combined them with the Agnus and Shut claims to form the Ruby Range project. The company carried out hand trenching, geochemical sampling and prospecting and in Sep/93 staked Malou cl 21-40 (YB38218).

In 1994 Cash Resources carried out grid soil sampling, prospecting, some geological mapping, excavator trenching and experimental geophysical surveys as part of a larger Ruby Range project. Actual work on the Malou, Shut and Angus claim groups was limited to grid soil sampling and trenching. In Jul/94 the company staked Malou cl 41-52 (YB47140). The property is surrounded on three sides by Delor claims.

In the spring of 1995 NDU Resources Ltd optioned the Ruby Range project (Malou, Shut, Agnus and Delor claims) from Cash Resources. A total of 14 diamond drill holes (1 874 m) and 25 excavator trenches were dug on various mineralized zones located on the property. In the vicinity of this occurrence NDU drilled 3 diamond drill holes (309.7 m) and dug 2 excavator trenches (86 m) on the Ross zone and 6 excavator trenches (216 m) on the Shut zone. At the end of 1995 NDU dropped their option on the claims.

J.P. Ross staked the Hope cl 1-20 (YB54665) 8 km to the southwest in Sept/94. Ross added Hope cl 21-56 (YB57905) to his claim group in Jun/95. During the 1994, 95 and 96 field seasons Ross prospected and collected rock and silt samples on the claim block and in Apr/97 the Malou claims were transferred to Ross.

In spring/2002 Cash Minerals Ltd (formerly Cash Resources) reoptioned the Malou and Delor claims from Ross and again combined them with their Shut and Angus claims to form the Ruby Range project. During 2002, Cash Minerals carried out prospecting, hand trenching and geochemical soil and rock chip and grab sampling.

GEOLOGY

The area lies within the Taku Terrane which is bounded on the southwest by the Denali Fault and the northeast by a belt of intrusions related to the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Taku Terrane is a northwest-trending band of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that extend over 1200 km from the Alaskan Panhandle through western Yukon into southern Alaska. The main intrusive bodies in the vicinity are related to the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite which is thought to be an extension of the Great Tonalite Sill in Alaska.

Gold bearing quartz veins occur in biotite schist and muscovite schist of the Kluane Assemblage which is intruded by the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite. Both schists are graphitic, exhibit coarse schistosity and contain abundant blue-grey sieve textured porphyroblasts of graphite-filled andesine. Protoliths for the units are believed to be Mesozoic flysch derived from the west. Biotite-garnet-staurolite schist with minor tourmaline is the dominant unit in the claim area, and occurs in the upper panel of a thrust fault cutting across the southeast corner of the property. The trace of the fault is intermittently marked by a series of elongate lenses of olivine-serpentine schist. Sillimanite-grade thermal overprinting is believed to be related to the emplacement of the Ruby Range Batholith.

The Ruby Range Plutonic Suite (50 - 57 Ma) includes the Ruby Range Batholith which lies along the northeast side of the Kluane Assemblage plus smaller intrusions that cut the metasedimentary rocks. The predominant rock type consists of medium to coarse grained, non-foliated biotite hornblende granodiorite. The batholith was emplaced as a northeast-dipping sheet parallel to the regional metamorphic fabric, and is inferred to have been intruded during the last stage of metamorphism.

Prospecting up to 2002 has identified numerous vein and float occurrences within a 5 500 by 3 500 m area in the central part of the claim group that are usually associated with north trending recessive topographic linears. These occurrences have been grouped into eight zones, only two of which (Rikus and DalBianco (Minfile Occurrence #115H 005)) contain mineralized outcrops.

The original claims were staked to cover gold anomalies following a GSC regional geochemical survey. Soil sampling by United Keno Mines outlined an Au-As soil anomaly on the Ruby claims. The anomaly was centered near the claim post for Ruby claims 7, 8, 9 and 10 and returned several values of greater than 50 ppb Au, with the highest returning 282 ppb and 135 ppm As.

Silverquest's work program on the Shut claims outlined two soil anomalies, one northeast and the other northwest of Ruby Lake which returned values up to 175 ppb Au and greater than 10 000 ppm As. A single spot anomaly located on the east side of Shut Creek returned 600 ppb Au and 870 ppm As. A grab sample collected 300 m down stream of the spot soil anomaly, consisting of brecciated schist containing disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite returned 775 ppb Au and > 10 000 ppm As.

Ross's soil sampling in 1991 and 92 verified United Keno's earlier results. His best result returned 532 ppb Au and 667 ppm As.

During Cash Resources' 1993 exploration program no gold mineralization was found in place on the Shut claims but float specimens of quartz-carbonate vein material collected from Shut Creek assayed up to 126.9 g/t Au. A strong north-northwest trending soil anomaly with values up to 1 300 ppb Au coincides with the area where the float was discovered and extends for 1 500 m to the edge of the sampled area. On the Malou claims Cash reported skarn float which assayed 0.60% and 0.24% WO₃.

Soil sampling on the Malou claims in 1994, revealed numerous spot anomalies as high as 833 ppb Au and 306 ppm As. Quartz-carbonate float collected on the Malou claims returned 102.55 g/t Au and 2 214 ppm As. On the Shut and Angus claims 0.5 km to the north soil sampling outlined an Au anomaly 3.5 km long by 250 m to 1000 m wide. Five excavator trenches dug to test three areas of moderate to strong soil geochemical response encountered permafrost at shallow depths and failed to reach bedrock. A float sample collected from the Angus claims assayed 122.3 g/t Au and > 2 000 ppm As.

In 1995 NDU Resources dug 6 excavator trenches (216 m) on the Shut zone (Shut claims). Four excavator trenches were cut on the felsensmeer-covered uplands west of Malou Creek within a area of strongly anomalous Au and As soil geochemical response and vein float. All four trenches failed to reach bedrock due to permafrost. The other two trenches were cut into a mineralized float train in a north-facing cirque at the head of Shut Creek. Previously collected float samples returned assay values of up to 80.1 g/t Au. Neither trench exposed mineralized or altered rocks that would explain source of the float.

Soil sampling in 1995 outlined the Ross Zone which consists of a north-trending, approximately 1 m wide, light grey to deep brown clay gouge zone containing minor (< 1 cm diameter) angular wallrock and quartz clasts. This zone is located 1.6 km northeast of the occurrence and was explored with 3 diamond drill holes (309.7 m) and 2 excavator trenches. The first trench across the zone returned 19.06 g/t Au over 1.0 m. The second trench, 100 m to the south failed to intercept significant mineralization. The three drill holes tested downdip beneath the first trench. One hole was abandoned short of the zone, one hole missed intersecting the zone and the third hole intersected a zone of clay gouge with quartz vein clasts. This zone assayed 4.16 g/t Au over 1.44m but only 27% of the material was recovered.

On the Hope claims Ross's best result was a piece of quartz float with visible gold which assayed 27.1 g/t Au, 7.1 ppm Ag and 64 ppm As. Silt sampling returned assays as high as 5 848 ppb Au.

The Delor and Switchback zones lie 1.1 km and 1.5 km north of the Ross zone, respectively. In both zones mineralized vein and altered wall rock float have been discovered, with the vein float from the Delor zone returning an average of 69.94 g/t Au. The Switchback zone is located at the projected junction of the Max-Min conductors that pass through the Ross, Malou and Delor zones.

REFERENCES

- CASH MINERALS LTD, Jun/2003. Assessment Report #094415 by W.D. Eaton.
- CASH RESOURCES LTD, May/94. Assessment Report #093205 by W.D. Eaton.
- CASH RESOURCES LTD, Mar/95. Assessment Report #093250 by W. Wengzynowski.
- CASH RESOURCES LTD, Apr/96. Assessment Report #093458 by T.C. Becker.
- GEORGE CROSS NEWSLETTER, 28 Apr/95; 10 Aug/95; 22 Sep/95.
- NORTHERN MINER, 8 May/95
- ROSS, J.P., Oct/92. Assessment Reports #093054 by J.P. Ross.
- ROSS, J.P., Jan/93. Assessment Report #093081 by J.P. Ross
- ROSS, J.P., Dec/95. Assessment Report #093474 by J.P. Ross.
- ROSS, J.P., Dec/96. Assessment Report #093530 by J.P. Ross.
- SILVERQUEST RESOURCES LTD, Jan/88. Assessment Report #091993 by W.D. Eaton.
- UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD, Jan/88. Assessment Report #092001 by L. Walton.
- YUKON EXPLORATION 1987, p. 258; 1988, p. 174. 1989, p. 112.
- YUKON EXPLORATION & GEOLOGY 1995, p. 15, 17; 2002, p. 13.
- YUKON MINING AND EXPLORATION OVERVIEW 1989, p. 10.

MINFILE: 115H 048
PAGE: 1 of 2
UPDATED: 1998/05/11

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 048
NAME: KILLERMUN
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: KLUANE SCHIST
DEPOSIT TYPE: UNKNOWN

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H\4
LATITUDE: 61° 9' 26" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 39' 50" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

CLIFF, KIL, RUBY, SPRUCE, WALL

WORK HISTORY

Staked in Aug/86 as Ruby cl (YA95678) by United Keno Hill ML, which performed mapping and geochem sampling in 1987, and as KIL cl (YA95647) by Silverquest Res L, which prospected and soil sampled in 1987. J.P. Ross staked the Spruce, Cliff and Wall cl (YA96123) 2 km to the west in Aug/86, performed soil sampling in 1987, and added additional Cliff cl (YB21207) in Aug/88. United Keno soil sampled and mapped in 1989.

In 1994 Cash Resources carried out grid soil sampling, prospecting, some geological mapping, excavator trenching and experimental geophysical surveys on its Ruby Range project located approximately 1 km to the north.

J.P. Ross staked Yola cl 1-28 (YB57969) 2 km to the east between Jul and Aug/95.

GEOLOGY

The area lies within the Taku Terrane which is bounded on the southwest by the Denali Fault and the northeast by a belt of intrusions related to the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Taku Terrane is a northwest-trending band of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that extend over 1 200 km from the Alaskan Panhandle through western Yukon into southern Alaska. The main intrusive bodies in the vicinity are related to the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite which is thought to be an extension of the Great Tonalite Sill in Alaska.

Gold bearing quartz veins occur in biotite schist and muscovite schist of the Kluane Assemblage which is intruded by the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite. Both schists are graphitic, exhibit coarse schistosity and contain abundant blue-grey sieve textured porphyroblasts of graphite-filled andesine. Protoliths for the units are believed to be Mesozoic flysch derived from the west. Biotite-garnet-staurolite schist with minor tourmaline is the dominant unit in the claim area, and occurs in the upper panel of a thrust fault cutting across the southeast corner of the property. The trace of the fault is intermittently marked by a series of elongate lenses of olivine-serpentine schist. Sillimanite-grade thermal overprinting is believed to be related to the emplacement of the Ruby Range Batholith.

The Ruby Range Plutonic Suite (50 - 57 Ma) includes the Ruby Range Batholith which lies along the northeast side of the Kluane Assemblage plus smaller intrusions that cut the metasedimentary rocks. The predominant rock type consists of medium to coarse grained, non-foliated biotite hornblende granodiorite. The batholith was emplaced as a northeast-dipping sheet parallel to the regional metamorphic fabric, and is inferred to have been intruded during the last stage of metamorphism.

The claims were originally staked to cover gold anomalies in silt, from a GSC survey. United Keno Hill mapped a homoclinal sequence of felsic and mafic schist layers consisting of varying proportions of biotite, plagioclase and cordierite. North-trending vesicular andesite dykes and discordant quartz veins cut the schist. An andesite dyke returned a K-Ar age of 49.4 Ma, similar to the Nisling Alaskite and associated dyke swarms to the north.

REFERENCES

CASH RESOURCES LTD, Mar/95. Assessment Report #093250 by W. Wengzynowski

GEORGE CROSS NEWSLETTER, 28 Apr/95; 10 Aug/95; 22 Sep/95.

NORTHERN MINER, 8 May/95.

YUKON MINING AND EXPLORATION OVERVIEW 1989, p. 10.

MINFILE: 115H 049
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 1997/12/09

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 049
NAME: MT. BARK
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: NISLING TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: AU-QUARTZ VEINS

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H4
LATITUDE: 61° 5' 57" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 35' 58" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

RUBY

WORK HISTORY

This is the southernmost of four separate blocks of Ruby cl (YA95693) staked in Aug/86 by United Keno Hill ML. United Keno Hill performed mapping and soil sampling in 1989. Restaked by J.P. Ross as Joy cl (YB27811) in Aug/90.

GEOLOGY

The claims were staked to cover gold silt anomalies following a government regional geochemical survey and are underlain by cordierite-biotite schist of probable Paleozoic age. A zone of anomalous float containing up to 150 ppb Au coincides with a topographic lineament which is the trace of a north-striking thrust fault. The anomalous float consists of scorodite-stained breccia formed of smoky quartz fragments in a hematite-limonite matrix.

REFERENCES

YUKON EXPLORATION 1990, p. 112.

MINFILE: 115H 050
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 1992/06/01

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 050
NAME: KIN
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: NISLING TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: UNKNOWN

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H4
LATITUDE: 61° 3' 33" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 34' 13" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Kin cl (YA95649) in Aug/86 by Silverquest Res L, which explored with prospecting and mapping in 1987.

GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by hornfelsed Nisling Terrane schist and were staked to cover gold silt geochemical anomalies located by a government survey.

REFERENCES

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 053
NAME: BOWEN
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX
DEPOSIT TYPE: AU-QUARTZ VEINS

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H4
LATITUDE: 61° 13' 9" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 40' 10" W

OTHER NAME(S): ARC
MAJOR COMMODITIES: GOLD
MINOR COMMODITIES:
TRACE COMMODITIES: ARSENIC

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

ARC, DELOR, STROKER

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Arc cl 1-20 (YB7826) in Sep/87 by J.P. Ross. Ross tied on Stroker cl 1-20 (YB20426) to the east in Jul/88, added Arc cl 21-32 (YB07835) in Sep/88 and performed geochemical sampling in 1988. During 1989, the claims were briefly optioned to Noranda Exploration Company Ltd, which performed mapping, soil sampling and geophysical (mag) surveys.

In the fall of 1994, Ross negotiated an option agreement with Cash Resources, whereby the company optioned the surviving Arc and Stroker claims in conjunction with Ross's neighboring Malou and Delor claim groups. These claims and others formed Cash Resources' Ruby Range property. In Sep/94 the company carried out two days of work on the Arc and Stroker claims.

In the spring of 1995 NDU Resources optioned the Ruby Range property from Cash Resources. In Jun/95 NDU staked Delor cl 130-142 (YB57680) on the western boundary of the surviving Arc and Stroker claims. The claims covered open ground between the Arc and Stroker claim block and the neighboring Delor claim block. In 1995 NDU carried out prospecting and hand trenching on the Arc and Stroker claims. NDU and Cash Resources dropped their options in the fall of 1995 and in Apr/97 all surviving Arc, Stroker and Delor claims were transferred to Ross.

GEOLOGY

The area lies within the Taku Terrane which is bounded on the southwest by the Denali Fault and the northeast by a belt of intrusions related to the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Taku Terrane is a northwest-trending band of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that extend over 1200 km from the Alaskan Panhandle through western Yukon into southern Alaska. The main intrusive bodies in the vicinity are related to the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite which is thought to be an extension of the Great Tonalite Sill in Alaska.

Gold bearing quartz veins occur in biotite schist and muscovite schist of the Kluane Assemblage which is intruded by the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite. Both schists are graphitic, exhibit coarse schistosity and contain abundant blue-grey sieve textured porphyroblasts of graphite-filled andesine. Protoliths for the units are believed to be Mesozoic flysch derived from

the west. Biotite-garnet-staurolite schist with minor tourmaline is the dominant unit in the claim area, and occurs in the upper panel of a thrust fault cutting across the southeast corner of the property. The trace of the fault is intermittently marked by a series of elongate lenses of olivine-serpentine schist. Sillimanite-grade thermal overprinting is believed to be related to the emplacement of the Ruby

Range Batholith.

The Ruby Range Plutonic Suite (50 - 57 Ma) includes the Ruby Range Batholith which lies along the northeast side of the Kluane Assemblage plus smaller intrusions that cut the metasedimentary rocks. The predominant rock type consists of medium to coarse grained, non-foliated biotite hornblende granodiorite. The batholith was emplaced as a northeast-dipping sheet parallel to the regional metamorphic fabric, and is inferred to have been intruded during the last stage of metamorphism.

The occurrence is underlain by Eocene Ruby Range granodiorite. The granodiorite contains a wide variety of xenoliths, and is cut by dykes and quartz-carbonate veins and breccias. Some of the veins contain sulphides, and a 1988 grab sample assayed 11.82 g/t Au.

Noranda's soil sampling outlined arsenic anomalies (up to 30 000 ppm) over large areas and sporadic gold anomalies as high as 1 250 ppb. The magnetometer survey outlined narrow, linear shears and a broader magnetite-rich skarn zone. No bedrock source was found for the gold, but a sample of quartz-arsenopyrite vein material in talus assayed 2.84 g/t Au.

Soil sampling carried out by Cash/NDU generally confirmed Noranda's earlier results of wide spread arsenic anomalies (>10 000 ppm) with sporadic gold values (140 ppb) but analysis of float specimens was disappointing. Although many rock samples collected by Cash/NDU returned greater than 1% arsenic, the highest gold value obtained was only 0.03 g/t

Two hand trenches were dug into the prominent northwest-trending linear located immediately west of Stroker Lake. Both trenches were started and partially sampled by Cash Resources in 1994 and were completed and resampled by NDU Resources in 1995. Trench 1 encountered sheared and altered granodiorite with several narrow (up to 5 cm) arsenopyrite-bearing veins. The highest assay was 0.32 g/t Au over 1.0 m. The second trench located 550 m south of the first, encountered 4.0 m of arsenopyrite-bearing quartz+/-carbonate vein material. One 1994 chip sample returned 5.59 g/t Au across 0.5 m. The trench was deepened and resampled in 1995 and the best assay was 1.52 g/t Au over 1.0 m. It appears no significant work was carried out on Delor cl 130-142.

REFERENCES

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GEORGE CROSS NEWSLETTER, 28 Apr/95; 10 Aug/95; 22 Sep/95.

NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD, Oct/89. Assessment Report #092764 by K.D. Galambos.

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ROSS, J.P., Oct/88. Assessment Reports #092581 by J.P. Ross.

ROSS, J.P., Oct/88. Assessment Report #093582 by J.P. Ross.

MINFILE: 115H 053
PAGE: 3 of 3
UPDATED: 2000/04/01

YUKON EXPLORATION & GEOLOGY 1995, p. 15, 17.

MINFILE: 115H 055
PAGE: 1 of 3
UPDATED: 2004/04/01

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 055
NAME: LIB
STATUS: DRILLED PROSPECT
TECTONIC ELEMENT: KLUANE SCHIST
DEPOSIT TYPE: AU-QUARTZ VEINS

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H4
LATITUDE: 61° 10' 30" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 41' 55" W

OTHER NAME(S): KILLER GOLD, RUBY RANGE PROJECT
MAJOR COMMODITIES: GOLD
MINOR COMMODITIES:
TRACE COMMODITIES: ARSENIC

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

DELOR, DUN, LIB

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Lib cl 1-12 (YB6311) in Aug/87 by R. Dalbianco, who performed prospecting, sampling and hand trenching in 1987 and optioned the claims to Silverquest Resources Ltd. Silverquest optioned the property to Pezgold Resource Corp, which performed prospecting and geochemical surveys in 1988.

Restaked as Delor cl 1-10 (YB37735) by J.P. Ross in Jan/93. Ross optioned the claims in Sep/93 to Cash Resources Ltd which staked 14 fractional Delor claims (11-24, YB38302) and conducted a program of hand trenching, geochemical sampling and prospecting. Cash added Delor cl 25-48 (YB47116) to the claim block in July/94 and Delor cl 49-129 (YB54418) in Aug/94. During the summer of 1994 the company carried out grid soil sampling, prospecting, some geological mapping and experimental geophysical surveys.

In Mar/95 E.C. Long staked Dun cl 1-8 (YB57453) on the southern end of the Delor claim block.

In the spring of 1995 NDU Resources Ltd optioned the Ruby Range project ((Malou, Shut, Agnus claims = Minfile Occurrence #115H 047), and Delor claims)) from Cash Resources. A total of 14 diamond drill holes (1874 m) and 25 excavator trenches were dug on various mineralized zones located on the property. In the vicinity of this occurrence NDU drilled 8 diamond drill holes (1283.7 m) on the Rikus zone and 3 diamond drill holes (309.7 m) on the Malou zone. The company also dug 8 trenches (302 m) on the Rikus zone and 9 trenches (330 m) on the Malou zone. NDU also carried out geological mapping and geophysical surveys in the vicinity of the occurrence. At the end of 1995 NDU dropped their option on the claims.

In Apr/97 Cash Resources transferred ownership in the Delor claims to Ross.

In Spring/2002 Cash Minerals Ltd (formerly Cash Resources) reoptioned the Malou and Delor claims from Ross and again combined them with their Shut and Angus claims to forming the Ruby Range project.

GEOLOGY

The area lies within the Taku Terrane which is bounded on the southwest by the Denali Fault and the northeast by a belt of intrusions related to the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Taku Terrane is a northwest-trending band of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that extend over 1200 km from the Alaskan Panhandle through western Yukon into southern Alaska. The main intrusive bodies in the vicinity are related to the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite which is thought to be an extension of the Great Tonalite Sill in Alaska.

Gold bearing quartz veins occur in biotite schist and muscovite schist of the Kluane Assemblage which is intruded by the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite. Both schists are graphitic, exhibit coarse schistosity and contain abundant blue-grey sieve textured porphyroblasts of graphite-filled andesine. Protoliths for the units are believed to be Mesozoic flysch derived from the west. Biotite-garnet-staurolite schist with minor tourmaline is the dominant unit in the claim area, and occurs in the upper panel of a thrust fault cutting across the southeast corner of the property. The trace of the fault is intermittently marked by a series of elongate lenses of olivine-serpentine schist. Sillimanite-grade thermal overprinting is believed to be related to the emplacement of the Ruby Range Batholith.

The Ruby Range Plutonic Suite (50 - 57 Ma) includes the Ruby Range Batholith which lies along the northeast side of the Kluane Assemblage plus smaller intrusions that cut the metasedimentary rocks. The predominant rock type consists of medium to coarse grained, non-foliated biotite hornblende granodiorite. The batholith was emplaced as a northeast-dipping sheet parallel to the regional metamorphic fabric, and is inferred to have been intruded during the last stage of metamorphism.

Prospecting up to 2002 has identified numerous vein and float occurrences within a 5 500 by 3 500 m area in the central part of the claim group that are usually associated with north trending recessive topographic linears. These occurrences have been grouped into eight zones, only two of which (Rikus and DalBianco (this occurrence location)) contain mineralized outcrops.

The original occurrence consists of north-northwest striking quartz-carbonate veins cutting biotite schist ("Kluane Schist"). The Dalbianco #1 vein contains mainly arsenopyrite, specimens of which grade up to 123 g/t Au. The vein is exposed for a length of 50 m and channel samples assay up to 29.8 g/t Au over 0.37 m.

The adjacent Dalbianco #2 vein returned assays up to 6.51 g/t Au over 0.61 m, while the parallel Wanger vein, 120 m to the east, assayed up to 9.95 g/t Au over 0.27 m.

A gold soil geochemical anomaly with values ranging up to 1500 ppb Au coincides with the mineralization and extends 1000 m to the edge of the sampled area. Other gold geochemical anomalies are also present on the grid.

The 1994 soil sampling program on the Delor claims outlined a 3.5 km long by 300 m to 1 000 m wide Au and As anomaly. Additional smaller but more intense anomalies were also found. Hand trenching also enlarged the exposed vein structure in the Dalbianco zone. Chip samples of arsenopyrite-rich material assayed as high as 41.07 g/t Au across 0.15 m but most returned less than 9 g/t Au. Seven trenches across the discovery vein and alteration zones, over a 63 m strike length returned a weighted average assay of 2.03 g/t Au across 3.37 m.

The Rikus zone was discovered 1.5 km northeast of the Dalbianco zone by prospecting and hand trenching. The zone is composed of two relatively continuous veins plus smaller veins and fractures. The vein system is 50 to 100 m wide and has been traced 350 m horizontally and 245 m vertically. The two main veins range from 0.2 to 0.75 m in width and are composed of massive milky white quartz that is often strongly fractured parallel to strike. Sulphides consist of up to 20

% arsenopyrite which is generally fine grained (<1 mm diameter) and displays preferential alignment parallel to the fracture direction within the quartz. Most arsenopyrite in this zone has a blue-green hue unlike the more brassy appearance at the Dalbianco zone. Weak clay-altered haloes up to 1.0 m wide are developed around the veins. The two main veins and wallrock were sampled in five hand trenches over a strike length of 60 m and yielded weighted average grades of 4.30 g/t Au across 3.2 m and 3.94 g/t across 3.65 m. Individual veins assayed up to 45.43 g/t Au over 0.6 m.

An orientation HLEM geophysical survey was conducted over the Rikus and Dalbianco zones with mixed results. Eight diamond drill holes (1 283.7 m) were completed on the Rikus zone in 1995, over a strike length of 400 m. All the holes encountered narrow mineralized intersections. The best result in hole 95-3 returned 2.83 g/t Au over 6.80 m including a 0.10 m wide vein plus 1.0 m of altered wallrock in the footwall and 5.7 m in the hanging wall. The excavator trenches explored targets in the vicinity of the Rikus zone. Five trenches tested soil geochemical anomalies west of the main Rikus veins but exposed only weak structures with near background levels in Au and As and three other trenches failed to reach bedrock. A Maxmin EM geophysical survey north of the Rikus zone suggested that the mineralized veins continue across a recessive topographic linear.

Three diamond drill holes and 9 excavator trenches tested three topographic linears and two soil anomalies at the Malou zone. (Although called the Malou zone, the zone is actually located on the Delor claims approximately 750 m northwest of the Rikus zone). The linears are north-trending and consist of strongly altered wallrock containing a stockwork of narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veinlets. The drill holes tested the downdip continuity of the narrow stockwork veins uncovered in trenches at surface. The drill holes generally confirmed the veins at depth but the veins were generally too narrow to be economic. The best intersection returned 2.74 g/t Au over 0.33 m.

Work in 2002 on the Sack zone (1.4 km northeast of the Rikus zone) where mineralized float was discovered in 1995 led to the discovery of additional vein float material along a series of poorly exposed linears. Mineralized float from this area assays in the 3 to 9 g/t Au range and is typically more arsenopyrite rich than other zones.

REFERENCES

CASH MINERALS LTD, Jun/2003. Assessment Report #094415 by W.D. Eaton.

CASH RESOURCES LTD, May/94. Assessment Report #093205 by W.D. Eaton.

CASH RESOURCES LTD, Mar/95. Assessment Report #093250 by W. Wengzynowski.

CASH RESOURCES LTD, Apr/96. Assessment Report #093458 by T.C. Becker.

GEORGE CROSS NEWSLETTER, 9 Sep/88; 28 Apr/95; 10 Aug/95; 22 Sep/95.

NORTHERN MINER, 8 May/95.

YUKON EXPLORATION & GEOLOGY 1995, p. 15, 17; 2002, p. 13.

YUKON MINING AND EXPLORATION OVERVIEW 1988, p. 34.

MINFILE: 115H 056
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 1992/06/01

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 056
NAME: AMY
STATUS: UNKNOWN
TECTONIC ELEMENT: COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX
DEPOSIT TYPE: UNKNOWN

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H5
LATITUDE: 61° 17' 41" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 51' 52" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

AMY

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Amy cl (YB21187) in Aug/88 by J.P. Ross.

GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by Eocene Ruby Range granodiorite.

REFERENCES

MINFILE: 115H 058
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 1991/07/10

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 058
NAME: MCKINLEY
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX
DEPOSIT TYPE: AU-QUARTZ VEINS

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H4
LATITUDE: 61° 6' 39" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 42' 51" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

HI

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Hi cl (YB21575) in Sep/88 by J.P. Ross, who prospected and sampling in 1989.

GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by Eocene Ruby Range granodiorite. Soil samples taken in 1988 and 1989 contained up to 710 ppb Au. Quartz veins in the anomalous area were barren.

REFERENCES

NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD, Nov/89. Assessment Report #092765 by K.D. Galambos.

MINFILE: 115H 060
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 1998/05/11

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115H 060
NAME: MOM
STATUS: PROSPECT
TECTONIC ELEMENT: COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX
DEPOSIT TYPE: AU-QUARTZ VEINS

NTS MAP SHEET: 115H\5
LATITUDE: 61° 15' 50" N
LONGITUDE: 137° 55' 3" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

JON, MOM

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Mom cl (YB26422) in Jul/89 by J.P. Ross who added Jan cl (YB26688) to the west in Aug/89. Noranda optioned the property in 1990 and conducted geochemical, geological and a magnetometer survey. Anomalous areas were trenched later in the season.

GEOLOGY

The Mom claims cover an area of anomalous arsenic in soil and rock. The Jan claims straddle the contact between hornfelsed Kluane Schist, and Eocene granodiorite which forms part of the Ruby Range Batholith.

Gold occurs with arsenopyrite in a yellowish brecciated quartz vein which strikes northwest and is offset by northeast cross faults. There is some evidence of a parallel structure to the east. Weak gold-arsenic anomalies appear to parallel the main structures. A chip sample across 34 cm returned values of 3 750 ppb Au and 4 627 ppm As. A sample of mineralized quartz-arsenopyrite float contained 7 340 ppb Au and 20 735 ppm As.

REFERENCES

NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD, Dec/90. Assessment Report #092903 by J. Duke.

MINFILE: 115G 082
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 12:00:00 AM

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115G 082
NAME: ALTE
STATUS: UNKNOWN
TECTONIC ELEMENT: NISLING TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: UNKNOWN

NTS MAP SHEET: 115G\1
LATITUDE: 61° 13' 18" N
LONGITUDE: 138° 4' 37" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

WORK HISTORY

Staked by D. Lalonde in Jul/73 as JESSIE cl (Y76047).

GEOLOGY

Claims are underlain by Nisling Terrane schist.

REFERENCES

MINFILE: 115G 083
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 12:00:00 AM

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115G 083
NAME: CULTUS
STATUS: UNKNOWN
TECTONIC ELEMENT: NISLING TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: UNKNOWN

NTS MAP SHEET: 115G\1
LATITUDE: 61° 9' 34" N
LONGITUDE: 138° 15' 49" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

WORK HISTORY

Staked as B and S cl (Y79288) in Jun/74 by T. Churchill.

GEOLOGY

Claims are underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Nisling Terrane and may have been staked because of nearby placer activity.

REFERENCES

MINFILE: 115G 104
PAGE: 1 of 1
UPDATED: 1998/05/25

**YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WHITEHORSE**

MINFILE: 115G 104
NAME: AUBI
STATUS: ANOMALY
TECTONIC ELEMENT: NISLING TERRANE
DEPOSIT TYPE: GABBROID CU-NI-PGE

NTS MAP SHEET: 115G7
LATITUDE: 61° 17' 25" N
LONGITUDE: 138° 31' 39" W

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

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)

AUBI





WORK HISTORY




Staked as Aubi cl (YB21631) in Sep/88 by Big Creek RL. A. Dendys staked Para cl 1-42 (YB67088) 1 km to the southwest in Jun/96.

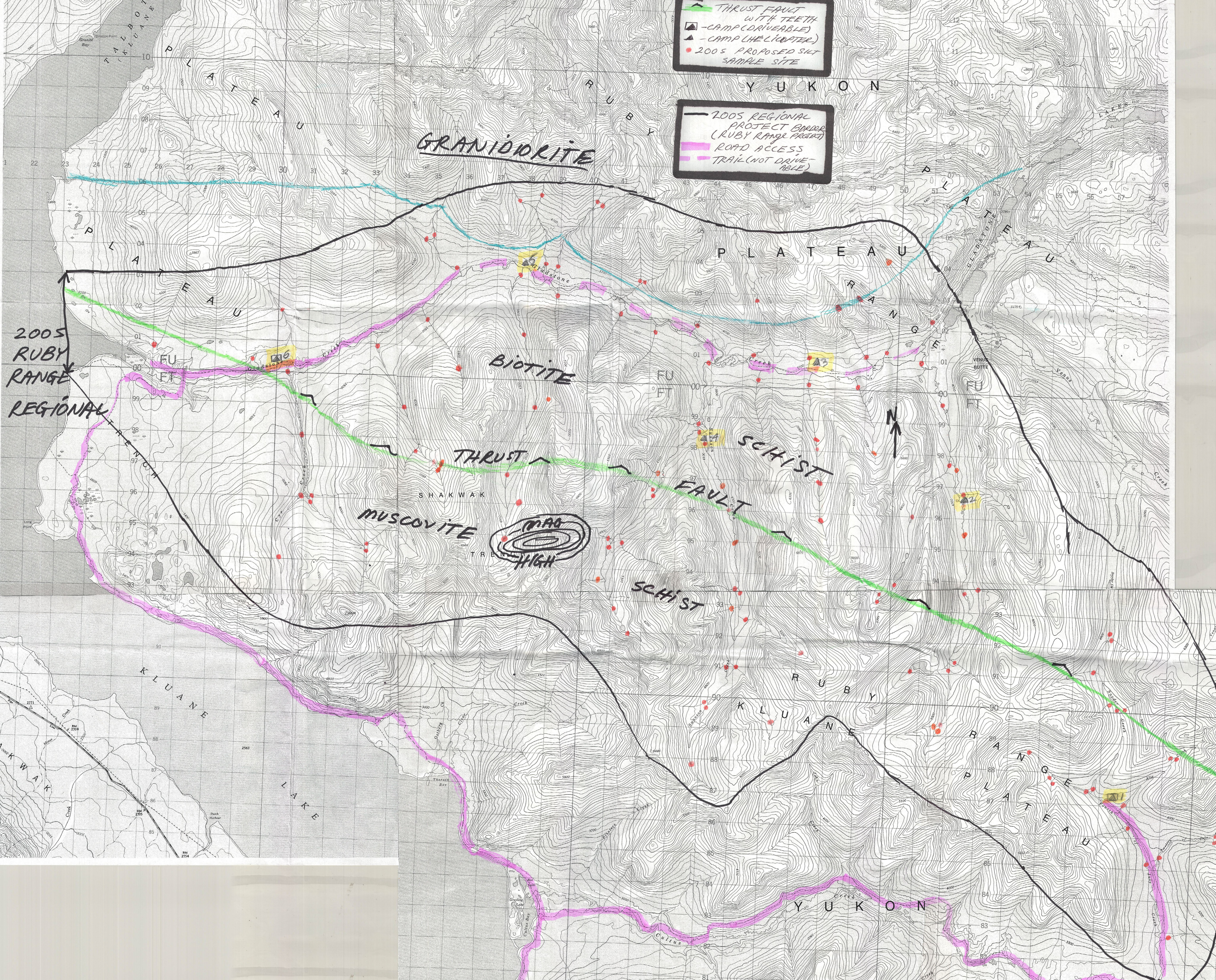
GEOLOGY

The claims cover a thin band of ultramafic rocks which occur along a thrust fault in the Kluane Schist (Eocene). A soil sample from near the ultramafic contact assayed 845 ppb Au with low nickel and copper response.

REFERENCES

 THRUST FAULT WITH TEETH
 -CAMP (DRIVEABLE)
 -CAMP (HELICOPTER)
 2005 PROPOSED SILT SAMPLE SITE

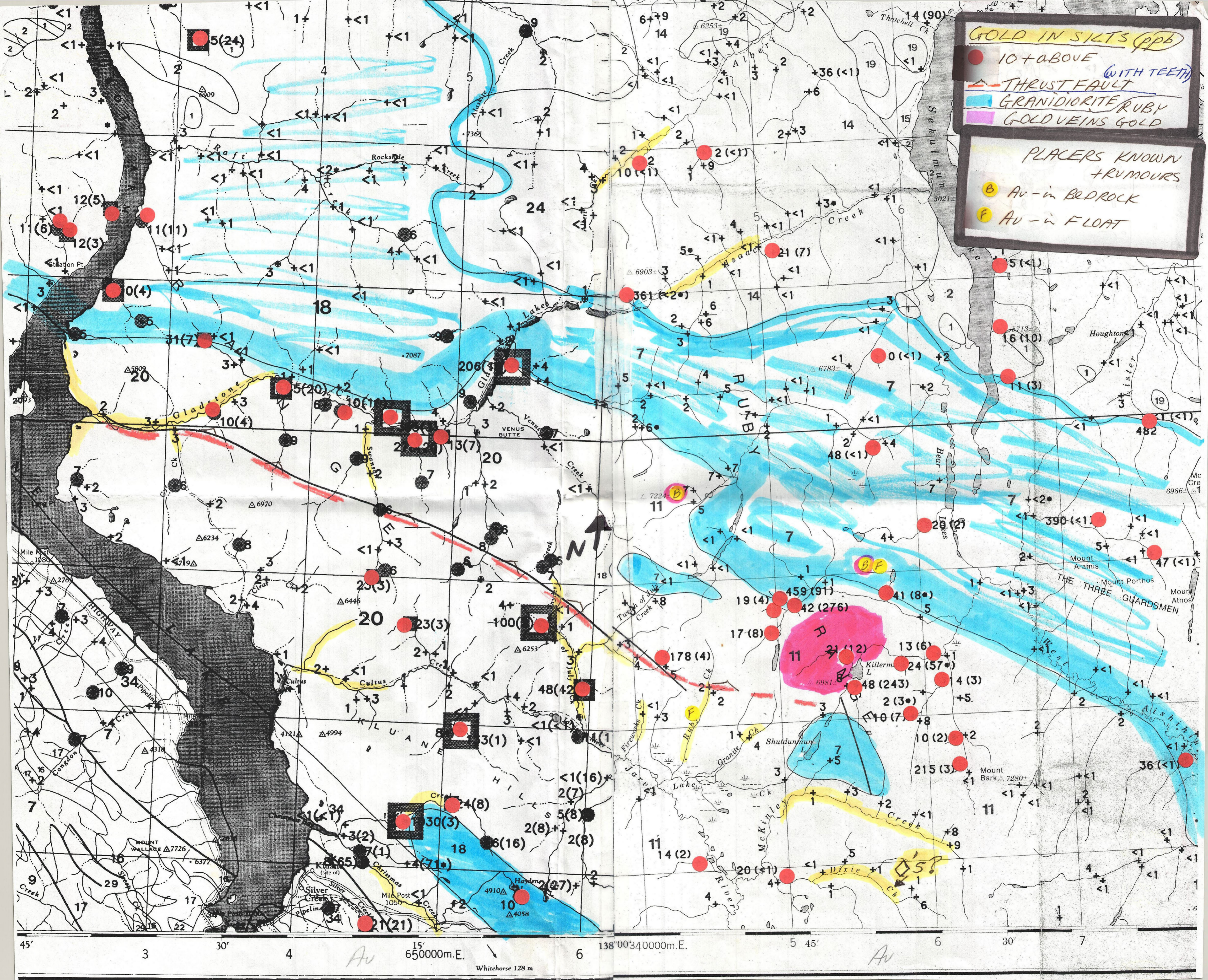
 2005 REGIONAL PROJECT BORDER (RUBY RANGE PROT.)
 ROAD ACCESS
 TRAIL (NOT DRIVEABLE)



2005
 RUBY
 RANGE
 REGIONAL
 PROJECT

MAG HIGH





GOLD IN SILTS (ppb)

- 10+ ABOVE (WITH TEETH)
- ▲ THRUST FAULT
- GRANODIORITE RUBY
- GOLD VEINS GOLD

PLACERS KNOWN + RUMOURS

- B Au - in BEDROCK
- F Au - in FLOAT

ARSENIC IN SILT
 +22ppm As
 GRANIDIORITE
 THRUST FAULT

