

37999 Yukon Inc.

06-020

**2006 TRENCHING PROGRAM  
on the ZAP PROPERTY,  
WATSON LAKE AREA,  
YUKON TERRITORY**

Quartz Claims:

ZAP 1 to 20, YB93334 to YB93353  
ZAP 23 to 44, YB93354 to YB93375

Report By

Scott Casselman B.Sc, P. Geo.  
Aurora Geosciences Ltd  
108 Gold Road  
Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2W3

Location: Latitude 60° 19' N, Longitude 128° 04' W  
Mining District: Watson Lake  
NTS sheets: 105A08  
Date: January 29, 2007

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## SUMMARY

In 2006, 4763 NWT Ltd contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd to conduct a mineral exploration program on the ZAP Property located 50 km northeast of Watson Lake, Yukon. Aurora provided a crew of four persons and the necessary equipment to complete the program. The program was conducted from June 21 to July 1, 2006 and consisted of prospecting, blast trenching and sampling. The program was partially funded by the Yukon Mineral Incentive Program (YMIP), a program to assist companies and individuals with mineral exploration costs.

The Property is in the Selwyn Basin and is underlain by meta-sedimentary rocks of the Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian Hyland Group. These rocks host the Quartz Lake (McMillan) Pb-Zn-Ag deposit located approximately 10 km northeast of the ZAP Property.

The trenching and prospecting program on the ZAP property in 2006 failed to return significant sedex-style Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization. The best results from the samples collected in the trench were 0.28% Zn, 0.28% Pb and 5.1 g/t Ag. It appears that the shale/siltstone in the area is anomalous in these elements, but does not appear to host significant accumulations of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization.

There remain a number of soil anomalies on the property that were not tested in 2006 and there are reconnaissance exploration targets in the general area that warrant follow-up testing.

Recommendations for future work on the property are to conduct:

- 1) Additional prospecting on the property to test the other soil geochemical anomalies.
- 2) Reconnaissance prospecting and stream sediment sampling to evaluate the local Hyland River valley area for sedex potential.

**Table of Contents**

SUMMARY

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	LOCATION AND ACCESS .....	1
3	LAND STATUS .....	3
4	PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE .....	3
5	EXPLORATION HISTORY.....	5
6	REGIONAL GEOLOGY.....	6
7	PROPERTY GEOLOGY .....	7
8	2006 EXPLORATION PROGRAM .....	9
9	GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE.....	9
10	RESULTS .....	11
11	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	11
12	STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.....	12
13	REFERENCES .....	13

**List of Figures**

1	Property Location Map .....	2
2	Claim Map .....	4
3	Regional Geology Map.....	8
4	Sample Location Map .....	In pocket
5	Trench Sample Location Map .....	10

**List of Tables**

1	Claim Information.....	3
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**Appendices**

Appendix I	Statement of Qualifications
Appendix II	Sample Descriptions
Appendix III	Geochemical Analytical Certificates
Appendix IV	Crew Log

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2006, 4763 NWT Ltd contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd to conduct a mineral exploration program on the ZAP Property located northeast of Watson Lake, Yukon. The program consisted of blast trenching and sampling on an area previously trenched that had returned some anomalous values that warranted follow-up testing. As well, a small amount of prospecting was undertaken. The program was partially funded by the Yukon Mineral Incentive Program (YMIP), a program to assist companies and individuals with mineral exploration costs.

Aurora provided a crew of four persons and the necessary equipment to complete the trenching program. The crew consisted of; Gary Lee (Mining Engineer), Calvin Delwisch (Blasting Assistant), Bob Harembski (Field Assistant) and James Edmonds (Field Assistant). On June 21, the crew mobilized by truck from Whitehorse to Watson Lake. The next day they flew by helicopter from a staging area near the Iron Creek Lodge on the Alaska Highway east of Watson Lake to the property and set-up camp. They returned to Whitehorse on July 1, 2006.

## 2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The ZAP Property is located 50 km northeast of the community of Watson Lake, in the Watson Lake Mining District, on NTS map sheets 105A-08 (Figure 1). The prospect is centered at 60° 19' North Latitude, 128° 04' West Longitude.

Access to the prospect for the 2006 program was by helicopter from a staging area on the Alaska Highway near the Iron Creek Lodge. Gravel logging roads come to within 30 km of the prospect area. A winter cat trail from the Coal River Logging Road may provide access to the eastern part of the prospect area.



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 GEOSCIEN

**4763 NWT Ltd.**  
**ZAP Property**  
**Location Map**

Figure 1

February 24, 2006

### 3.0 LAND STATUS

The ZAP Property consists of 42 granted Quartz Claims staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The claims are owned 100% by 4763 NWT Ltd. and are in the Watson Lake Mining District. Claim information is as follows:

Table 1. Claim Information

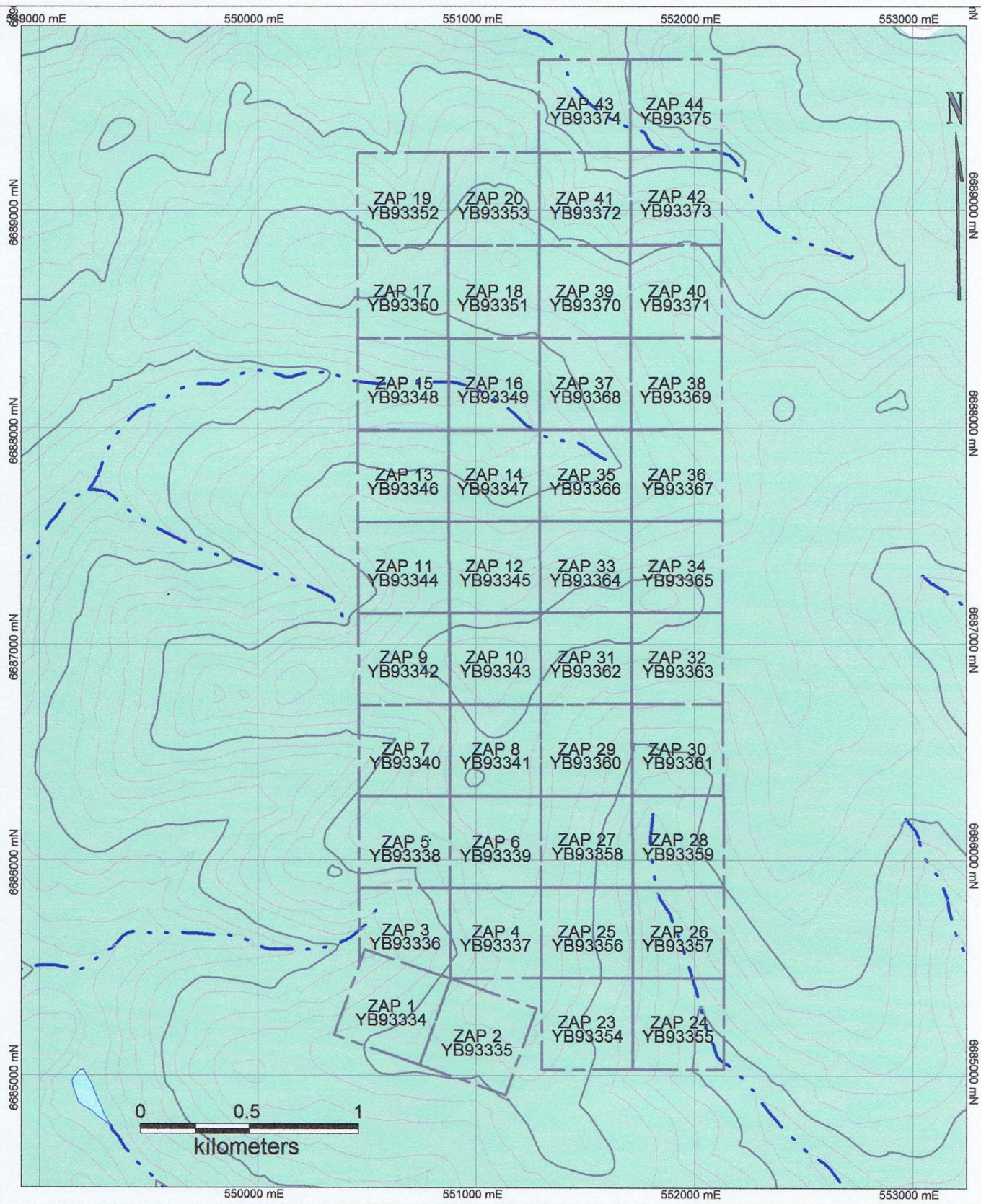
Claim	Grant No.	Expiry Date *
ZAP 1 - 6	YB93334 - 39	July 30, 2011
ZAP 7	YB93340	July 30, 2010
ZAP 8	YB93341	July 30, 2011
ZAP 9	YB93342	July 30, 2010
ZAP 10	YB93343	July 30, 2011
ZAP 11	YB93344	July 30, 2010
ZAP 12	YB93345	July 30, 2011
ZAP 13	YB93346	July 30, 2010
ZAP 14	YB93347	July 30, 2011
ZAP 15 - 20	YB93348 - 53	July 30, 2010
ZAP 23 - 32	YB93354 - 63	July 30, 2010
ZAP 33 - 38	YB93364 - 69	July 30, 2011
ZAP 39 - 44	YB93370 - 75	July 30, 2010

Claim expiry dates are based on work from this program being accepted for assessment purposes. The project area is on Crown Land and falls under the jurisdiction of the Government of Yukon. Claim locations are plotted in Figure 2.

### 4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The project area is in the Logan Mountains on the east side of the Hyland River Valley. The ZAP Property is in gentle to moderate mountainous terrain. Elevations range from about 4000 feet to 5900 feet above sea level. The area is in densely treed spruce forest with alpine terrain at higher elevations.

The area experiences cold dry winters and hot wet summers. Snow usually begins accumulating in late September or early October and is generally melted by late May to early June. Temperatures range from highs in the mid 30<sup>o</sup>s in summer to lows of -50<sup>o</sup> C in winter.



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**4763 NWT Ltd.**  
**ZAP Property**  
**Figure 2 - Claim Map**

NTS: 105A08 Mining District: Watson lake  
 Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM, zone 9  
 Date: January 26, 2007 Job: 476-06-03-YT

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## 5.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Hyland River area has been explored intermittently since 1949. The main focus of the exploration activity has been the Quartz Lake (McMillan) Pb-Zn-Ag deposit and the Hyland Gold Deposit. Both of these properties are immediately east of the ZAP Property.

The showing at Quartz Lake (Minfile # 095D 006) was discovered in 1892 and staked in 1930. The property had been explored extensively from 1949 to 1981, during which time 16,597 m of drilling was completed in 190 holes. The drilling defined two ore zones; the McMillan deposit and the South Zone (300 m south of McMillan). The last documented work on the property was bulldozer trenching and soil sampling in 1990 and reclamation work in 1993.

The Hyland Gold Deposit (Minfile # 095D 011) is a low-grade oxide gold deposit with open-pit potential. A reserve estimate of 6.75 million tonnes grading 2.0 g/t Au has been published for the deposit, however it is based mainly on trench results. The property has undergone 5,283 m of diamond and rotary drilling in 56 holes from 1954 to 1995. Archer, Cathro (1981) and Associates Ltd completed some work on the property in 1999, however details of that work are not known.

In the area of the Zap Property there has been some scattered exploration activity for Pb-Zn-Ag and for gold. In 1978, prospectors found zinc-rich black shale in an unnamed creek north of the property (Minfile # 105A 027). This led to the staking of the GUM claims by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Ltd. Hudson Bay conducted soil sample surveys on three small grids in 1978 and 1979 and some hand trenching in 1979. The soil surveys identified four anomalous areas, which received limited follow-up and the claims were later allowed to lapse.

Also north of the property is the Aurum gold occurrence (Minfile # 105A 039). The showing was originally discovered in 1973, but not staked until 1981 by Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. It hosts disseminated tetrahedrite, enargite and sphalerite in quartz-chlorite veins up to 20 cm wide which cut black silty to sandy limestone of the Hyland Group. Archer, Cathro conducted mapping and soil sampling surveys for Kidd Creek in 1982. The property was later allowed to lapse.

The ZAP Property covers an historic showing known as the Balon Showing (Minfile # 105A 018). In 1978, Render Resources Ltd staked the HY claims over the showing and the following year conducted mapping and soil sampling. In 1980, a joint venture between Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp and Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas optioned the HY claims and surrounded them with the SF and GS claims. The joint venture conducted mapping, line cutting, soil sampling and a magnetic survey on a large widely spaced grid in 1981. The soil sampling defined some highly anomalous Pb and Zn zones. These results were not followed-up and the claims were later allowed to lapse.



In 1994, Archer, Cathro and Westmin Resources Ltd re-staked the area as the SPK claims and carried out airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, geological mapping, line cutting, rock, soil and stream sediment sampling. This work corroborated the anomalous soil results from the Cyprus Anvil/Hudson Bay work and identified a number of anomalous barite values from rock samples throughout the area. These claims were later allowed to lapse in March of 2000.

In 2001, 4763 NWT Ltd. identified the area as being prospective for sedimentary exhalative Pb-Zn-Ag through researching the Yukon Minfile, government Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) data and assessment reports. The company staked the claims later that year and conducted a program of in-fill soil sampling in anomalous areas identified by the historic work, minor prospecting, and dug two small trenches by hand. The trenching returned anomalous zinc values in talus at the base of the trench that indicated the source to be slightly further uphill. However due to time and the budget constraints the source was not identified. There was no further work done on the property until the current program.

## 6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Hyland River area in southeastern Yukon is at the southern limit of the Selwyn Basin and north of the Kechika Basin. The southern part of the Selwyn Basin is underlain from bottom to top by: Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian Hyland Group; Upper Proterozoic to Paleozoic Gog Assemblage; Upper Cambrian Rabbitkettle Formation of the Rocky Mountain Assemblage; and Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group rocks. In the immediate area of the ZAP Property only the Rabbitkettle Formation and Hyland Group rocks are exposed (see Figure 3). The regional geology of the area is taken from Gordey and Makepeace (2003).

The Hyland Group (PCH) is divided into two formations: the lower Yusezyu Formation and the upper, Narchilla Formation. The Yusezyu Formation is up to 3,000 m thick and is dominated by coarse-grained clastic rocks with interbedded shale and minor limestone. The upper part of formation is variably calcareous and in many places is capped by a fine grained, light to dark gray limestone member.

The Narchilla Formation conformably overlies the Yusezyu Formation and has been divided into three members. The lowest member is up to 300 m thick and consists of blue-gray to green weathering slate, commonly laminated. The middle member is thin to thick bedded, fine-grained quartz sandstone and siltstone about 70 m thick. The upper member is more than 400 m thick and consists mainly of blue-gray slate, which, in its upper part, weathers to apple green. The strata of the Hyland Group can be traced southward into the northern Rocky Mountains as far as the Gataga River area.

The base of the Gog Assemblage is marked by carbonate rocks of the Risky Formation. This formation occurs a short distance below the base of the Cambrian and is tentatively correlated with the carbonate at the top of the Yusezyu Formation (Gabrielse,

et. al., 1992). In the Hyland River area, the Risky Formation is overlain by the Vampire Formation, also of the Gog Assemblage. The Vampire Formation is comprised of dark gray siltstone and shale interbedded with light brown, very fine grained quartzite. Abundant slump folds suggest a slope environment.

The Rabbitkettle Formation (COR) is up to 1200 m thick and is comprised of craton-derived, dark gray and black, non-calcareous argillite, slate and phyllite, buff and gray calcareous, phyllitic limestone, phyllite and slate and minor wavy-banded silty limestone.

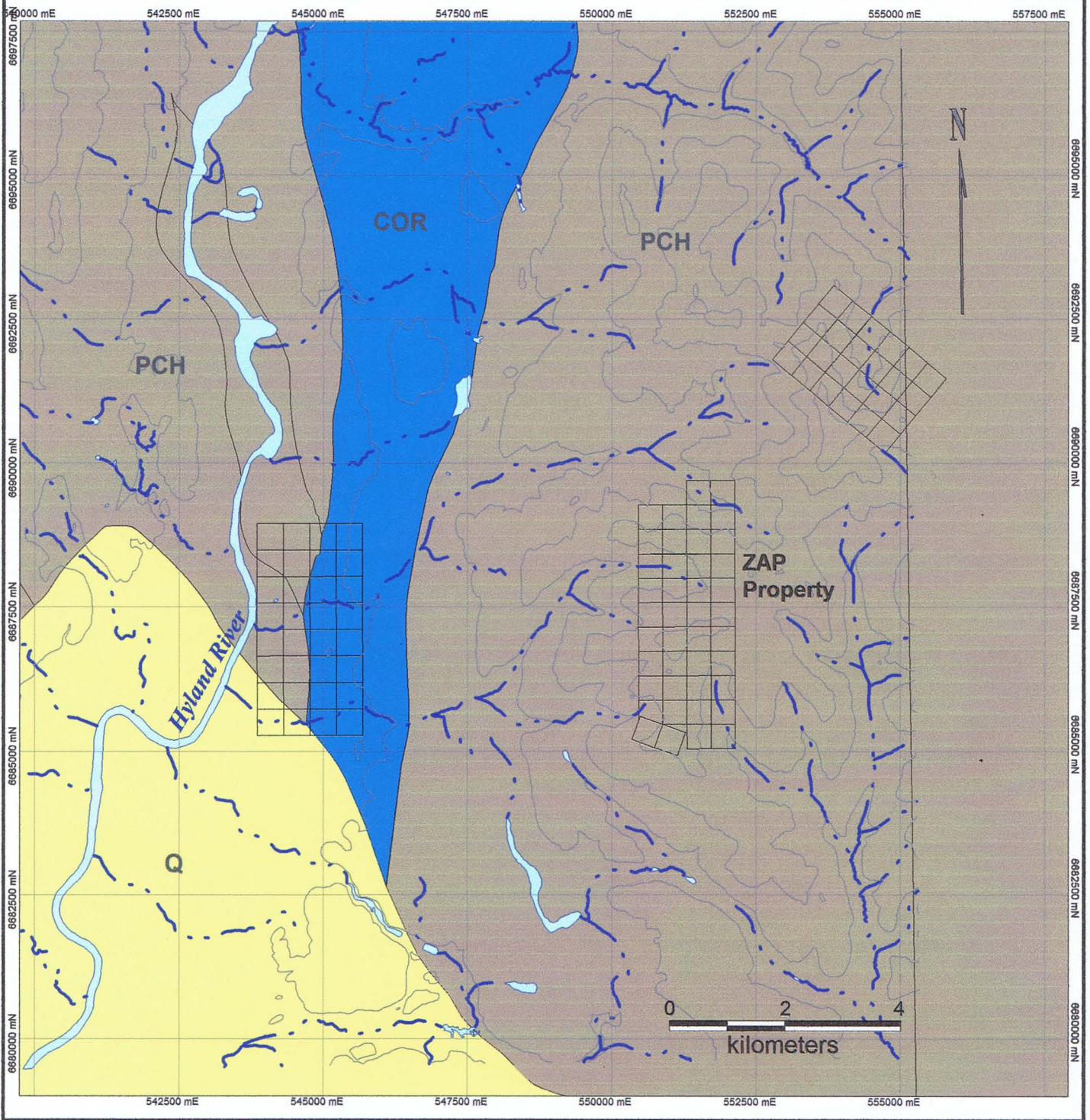
The capping rocks of the Selwyn Basin in southeast Yukon are of the Earn Group. They are thin bedded, laminated slate with thin to thickly interbedded fine to medium grained chert-quartz arenite and wacke, thick members of chert pebble conglomerate, black siliceous siltstone, nodular and bedded barite and rare limestone.

The rocks exhibit low-grade regional metamorphism. The strata are generally flat lying to shallowly dipping with local undulations due to gentle folding. Faulting in the area is dominated by two structures, a low angle fault on the east side of the prospect (the Green River Fault), dipping to the west, and a normal fault to the west with west side down.

## 7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Much of the bedrock in the area is overlain by unconsolidated glacial and glacio-alluvial deposits, which can be up to 50 m in the Hyland River valley floor. The glacial cover decreases up slope. Outcrops are scarce on mountain slopes, however on the mountain tops the cover is much thinner and outcrop is more evident. Hence, the detailed geology of the area is poorly understood. Most local mapping has been confined to canyon walls in deeply incised creek valleys and on mountain tops.

The property is underlain predominantly by Hyland Group sediments consisting of green and purplish, gray to maroon phyllite, coarse quartz and feldspar grit, shale and limestone, probably of the Narchilla Formation. These rocks have been subject to low-grade regional metamorphism and are cut by numerous, randomly oriented, quartz feldspar porphyry dykes of probable Cretaceous age. Outcrop is best exposed along the ridge that extends across the property from north to south. On the ridge are numerous white quartz-barite veins that cut the sedimentary rocks at varying angles. Rarely galena is observed in these veins.



**GEOLOGICAL LEGEND**

- Q Quaternary sediments
- COR Cambrian to Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation sediments
- PCH Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group sediments

January 27, 2007

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4763 NWT Ltd.  
 ZAP Property  
**Figure 3 - Regional Geology Map**

NTS: 105A08 Mining District: Watson lake  
 Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM, zone 9  
 Date: January 26, 2007 Job: 476-06-03-YT

## 8.0 2006 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2006 exploration program on the property consisted of blast trenching and a small amount of prospecting. The trench required a few blasts to get through the deep angular, clay-rich, talus that has accumulated on the slope. After the blasting, the trench was hand mucked to clear the loose material and expose bedrock. Finally the dust and soil was swept away in preparation for sampling of the bedrock.

At some locations along the trench the "bedrock" consisted of broken, angular pieces that generally were believed to be in-situ and were sampled as such. Samples were continuously chipped along the exposed bedrock over measure intervals. As well, samples of some of the talus and soil in and around the trench were collected and marked accordingly.

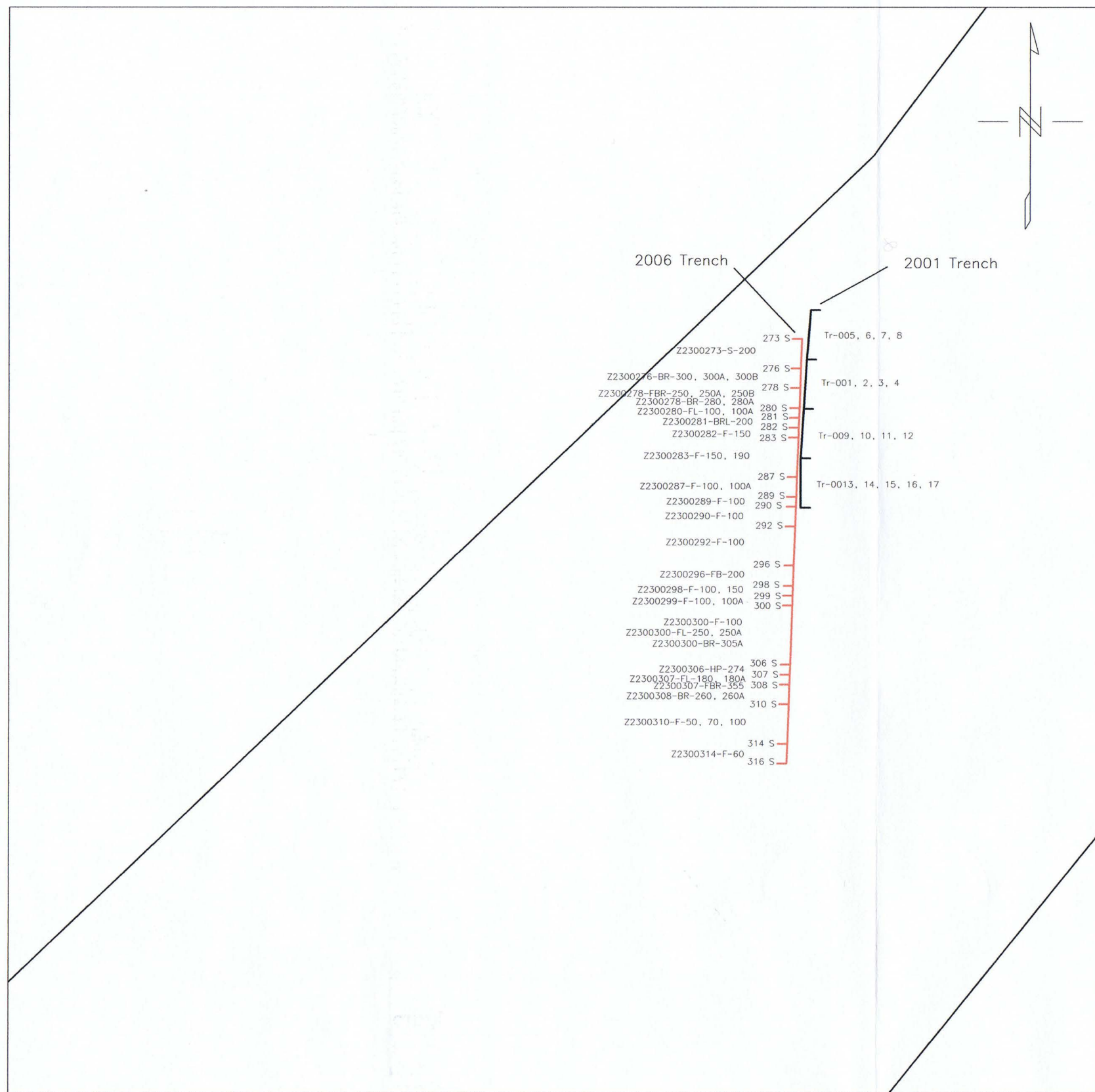
The trench sample number designation code is: "Z" for Zap property; "2300" for line 2300 E; "300" for distance along the grid line that was the starting point of the sample; this is followed by either "S" for soil, "BR" for bedrock, "FBR" for false bedrock, or "FL" for float; and finally "250" for depth from the surface that the sample was collected at. In some instance multiple samples would be collected at a particular site and depth and they would be designated "A", "B", etc.

A total of 40 trench samples and 10 prospecting samples were collected during the 2006 program. Sample descriptions are given in Appendix II, the prospecting sample locations are given in Figure 4 and the trench sample locations in Figure 5.

## 9.0 GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

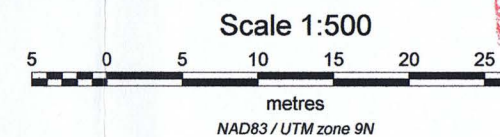
All samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for processing. Acme is an ISO 9002 accredited facility.

The analytical procedure for the samples consisted of drying the samples then crushing and pulverizing the material to -150 mesh. A 0.5 gm sample of the -150 mesh material was then digested in 3 ml of aqua-regia solution and diluted to 10 ml with distilled water. This solution was then analyzed for 30 elements by Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrometry (ICP-ES) including gold according to the Acme Group 1D analytical package. Geochemical Analytical Certificates for the 2006 program are included in Appendix III.



**2006 trench sample geochemistry**

Sample No.	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
Z2300273-S-200	171	369	2.7
Z2300276-BR-300	59	123	2.5
Z2300276-BR-300A	63	86	4.1
Z2300276-BR-300B	33	24	2.8
Z2300278-FBR-250	275	633	1.3
Z2300278-FBR-250A	100	487	1.3
Z2300278-FBR-250B	44	287	1.4
Z2300278-BR-280	41	82	3.6
Z2300278-BR-280A	25	27	1.8
Z2300280-FL-100	603	338	1.5
Z2300280-FL-100A	778	738	1.9
Z2300281-FBR-200	170	522	0.9
Z2300282-F-150	360	916	2.2
Z2300283-F-150	252	386	0.9
Z2300283-F-190	286	156	0.5
Z2300287-F-100	70	234	1.4
Z2300287-F-100A	23	204	0.3
Z2300289-F-100	67	201	1.1
Z2300290-F-100	21	64	0.4
Z2300292-F-100	8	47	0.5
Z2300296-FB-200	902	797	1.5
Z2300298-F-100	833	350	1.5
Z2300298-F-150	1754	1877	8.8
Z2300299-F-100	2720	451	3.2
Z2300299-F-100A	49	492	0.8
Z2300300-F-100	50	87	<.3
Z2300300-FL-250	273	219	0.7
Z2300300-FL-250A	185	131	0.4
Z2300300-BR-305	215	696	1
Z2300300-BR-305A	205	474	0.9
Z2300306-HP-274	195	343	0.9
ZL2300307-FL-180	541	669	5.1
ZL2300307-FL-180A	700	323	4.8
Z2300307-FBR-355	268	633	1.1
Z2300308-BR-260	2818	2765	2.7
Z2300308-BR-260A	761	1381	1.4
Z2300310-F-50	110	535	0.9
Z2300310-F-70	48	672	0.9
Z2300310-F-100	73	140	7.7
Z2300314-F-60	38	397	0.5



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**ZAP PROPERTY**

**Figure 5 - Trench Sample Location Map**

NTS: 105A08 Mining District: Watson Lake  
 Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM, zone 9  
 Date: January 27, 2007 Job: 476-06-03-YT

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## 10.0 RESULTS

The 2006 trenching program extended the trenches that had been hand dug in 2001 up hill 25 m. The 2001 trench results returned anomalous results up to 0.25% Zn that appeared to indicate the source of mineralization to be slightly up hill. The 2006 results returned up to 0.28% Zn, 0.28% Pb and 5.1 g/t Ag. The shale/siltstone in the area is anomalous in these elements, but it appears that, in the immediate area at least, there are not significant or economic accumulations of sedex-style Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization.

The prospecting program also failed to return significantly anomalous values from the 10 rock samples that were collected.

## 9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The trenching and prospecting program on the ZAP property in 2006 failed to return significant sedex-style Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization. The program focused on one soil anomaly in a small portion of the property. There remain, however, a number of soil anomalies on the property that were not tested in 2006 and there are reconnaissance exploration targets in the general area that warrant follow-up testing.

Recommendations for future work on the property are to conduct:

- 1) Additional prospecting on the property to test the other soil geochemical anomalies.
- 2) Reconnaissance prospecting and stream sediment sampling to evaluate the local Hyland River valley area for sedex potential.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
Scott Casselman, B.Sc., P. Geo.

**12.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**

## Aurora Geosciences Ltd – Contracting Charges

Wages	S. Casselman (1 hour @ \$90)	90.00
	Gary Lee (11 days @ \$500)	5,500.00
	Calvin Delwisch (11.5 days @ \$330)	3,795.00
	Bob Harembski (11 days @ \$330)	3,630.00
	James Edmonds (11 days @ \$330)	3,630.00
	Warren Kapaniuk (expediting 6.5 hours @ \$45)	292.50
Helicopter Charter – Helidynamics Ltd		6,974.90
Camp equipment rental (11 days @ \$175)		1,925.00
Vehicle rental (2 vehicles, 11 days @ \$100/day)		2,200.00
Plugger rental (11 days @ \$200)		2,200.00
Fuel		549.64
Explosives		2,236.81
Supplies		75.37
Groceries		1,423.82
Sample shipment		213.41
Analytical costs (42 samples)		574.00
Report Writing and reproduction costs		<u>2,000.00</u>
Total		<u>37,310.45</u>

January 29, 2007  
 S. CASSELMAN  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

### 13.0 REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX I**  
**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Scott Casselman, P. Geo., certify that:

- 1) I reside at 33 Firth Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 4R5
- 2) I am a geologist employed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.
- 3) I graduated from Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology in 1985 and have worked as a geologist since that time.
- 4) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration No. 20032.
- 5) I supervised the 2006 trenching program on the ZAP Property and compiled this report from data collected by Aurora Geosciences staff during the summer of 2006.
- 6) I have worked on the property in 2001, but did not visit the property in 2006.

Dated this 29<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2007, at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

A red circular seal for a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia. The seal contains the text "PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST" around the perimeter and "S. G. CASSELMAN" in the center. A handwritten signature in black ink is written over the seal.

Scott G. Casselman, BSc., P. Geo.

**APPENDIX II**

**SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

**4763 NWT Ltd - ZAP PROPERTY**  
**2006 TRENCHING PROGRAM SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample No.	Grid E.	Grid N.	Type	Depth (cm)	Description
Z2300276BR	2300	276	Bedrock	300	Bituminous shale-- black, fine grained, slaty cleavage evident, micaceous minerals along fresh foliations, strong mineral lineation evident, coal rich. Brittle rock, no apparent sulfides. (3 separate sample bags present)
Z2300273S	2300	273	Soil	200	Loosely cemented silty sediment/gravel w/ angular to rounded clasts of various sizes.
Z2300280F	2300	280	Float	100	2 separate sample bags present w/ 2 different lithos: 1) Siltstone w/ substantial qtz veins running primarily along foliations but also across-- vugs w/in qtz veins, vugs have rusted perimeters, no apparent sulfides; 2) qtz-siltstone breccia-- qtz vein, clean, massive coarse qtz w/ clasts and incorporations of siltstone, rusted contacts, no apparent sulfides.
Z2300278FBR	2300	278	False Bedrock	250	3 sample bags present-- 2 bags of ->Clasts of small (<1cm) to larger (<6cm) angular to subangular siltstone clasts loosely cemented by clay rich fine grained soil (2 separate sample bags); 1 bag of-> strongly foliated black shale, no sulfides, angular clasts.
Z2300300BR	2300	300	Bedrock	250	Porphyritic leucocratic rhyolite-- anhedral to euhedral porphs of qtz and plag (?) +/- mafic anhedral minerals, no carbonate or sulfides. Rusted small grains w/in. (2 separate sample bags).
Z2300300BR	2300	300	Bedrock	305	2 sample types present (in two separate sample bags): 1) Siltstone breccia-- w/ < qtz veinlets running randomly throughout, minor vugs that are large when present; 2) massive siltstone w/ thin vuggy bands, fairly homogenous, fine-med grained.
Z23002878BR	2300	278	Bedrock	280	2 separate sample bags present w/ two different lithologies: 1) Black fine grained slate-- very minor qtz veination (in contrast to other samples), small oxidized layers w/in, mm-scale bedding evident, fairly high SG, micaceous fracture faces; 2) highly bituminous shale-- strongly foliated, oxidized along foliations, recessive/brittle in nature, no apparent sulfides, slightly banded.
Z2300310F	2300	310	Float	70	Black siltstone w/ qtz veins along foliations-- qtz is vuggy in nature and in areas contains clasts of country rock, oxidized areas are completely associated w/ qtz, no carbonate present.
Z2300310F	2300	310	Float	100	Very heavily silicified siltstone breccia-- massive, clean qtz, no magnetite, minor carbonates w/in rare vugs.
Z2300290F	2300	290	Float	100	Heavily silicified siltstone breccia. No carbonate.
Z2300282F	2300	282	Float	150	Porphyry-- feldspar and qtz porphyritic grains, green-gray fine-med grained matrix, feldspars are anhedral-euhedral. No apparent sulfides.
Z2300289F	2300	289	Float	100	Banded siltstone w/ qtz stringers-- rusted bands, small (mm-scale) beds, qtz veins cross cut bedding, vuggy qtz veins.
Z2300310F	2300	310	Float	50	Highly bituminous shale w/ resistant qtz veins-- no evident sulfides, HCL test = -, some rotten rusty surfaces along foliations.
Z2300287F	2300	287	Float	100	Siltstone-- that has both ductile (folding) and brittle (brecciated qtz) features. Oxidized predominatly on qtz layers, minor vugs present, no carbonate.
Z2300283F	2300	283	Float	150	Hornfised porphyritic rhyolite-- leucocratic nature is evident on fresh faces, fractured faces are dark and rusty in nature, porphs look silica-rich, no evident sulfides, no magnetite, no calcareous minerals present.

**4763 NWT Ltd - ZAP PROPERTY  
2006 TRENCHING PROGRAM SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample No.	Grid E.	Grid N.	Type	Depth (cm)	Description
Z2300307FBR	2300	307	False Bedrock	355	Massive black siltstone-- significant SG, fine grained, homogenous.
Z2300298F	2300	298	Float	150	Recrystallized siltstone-- significantly recrystallized by pore filling qtz that is present as euhedral crystals forming bands, odd violet/purple mineral present (un-identified).
Z2300292F	2300	292	Float	100	Qtz rich slightly bituminous brecciated shale-- shale appears both brittle and ductily deformed, qtz is massive, coarse grained and often appears oxidized.
Z2300300F	2300	300	Float	100	Qtz vein-- coarse to medium grained qtz, primarily "clean" w/ little country rock w/in (siltstone), rusty primarily at qtz contact w/ siltstone host.
Z2300314F	2300	314	Float	60	Intensely qtz veined black shale-- shale is slightly bituminous, large vugs present w/in qtz veins, qtz veins run primarily along bedding surfaces, no calcareous minerals present.
Z2300287F	2300	287	Float	100	Brecciated Siltstone + qtz-- massive qtz w/ minor amounts of siltstone w/in, rusted on perimeters/exterior of qtz veins, no apparent sulfides. Fairly high SG.
Z2300299F	2300	299	Float	100	Siltstone with early bands of qtz along weak foliation-- later brecciated and filled with qtz, minor vugs evident (might be dissolved carb?), rusty along fracture planes, carbs w/in vugs, rotten appearing.
Z2300299F	2300	299	Float	100	Siltstone with early qtz bands along bedding/foliation. Later brecciated w/ late qtz, vuggy sample, infilling qtz is generally euhedral.
Z2300308BR	2300	308	Bedrock	260	Altered siltstone-- black, fine grained, penetrative fracturing, late veining, late acicular crystals. Cooked up rock. No carbonates within. (There are two bags of this sample)
Z2300306HP	2300	306	Hard Pan	274	Med. Grained gray rhyolite w/ small (<3 mm) porphyritic grains of smoky qtz and other un-ID'd minerals. Granular (granoblastic) texture. Massive appearing rock.
Z2300296FBR	2300	296	False Bedrock	200	Varied angular (larger, predominately siltstone) to rounded (smaller non-local pebbles) clasts that are poorly cemented by loose silt rich media.
Z2300283F	2300	283	Float	190	Medium grained rhyolite w/ mafic clots-- mafic veinlets w/in, porphyritic grains are qtz and anhedral mafic minerals (perhaps pyroxenes?).
Z2300281FBR	2300	281	False Bedrock	200	Angular clasts of fine grained black siltstone-- homogenous in nature, no apparent sulfides.

**4763 NWT LTD. - ZAP PROPERTY  
2006 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample	Easting	Northing	Type	Description
WP 30	550618	6686251	Float	Bituminous shale-- coal rich, qtz stringers along fracture faces. Fine grained, soft.
WP 31	550640	6686239	Float	Quartz vein siltstone breccia-- VERY bituminous shale brecciated and intruded by qtz. Swirly layers of siltstone and clean and dirty (rusty) qtz. Minor vugs present within the qtz layers. No apparent sulfides.
WP 32A	550840	6686133	Float	Quartz vein siltstone breccia-- bituminous shale brecciated and intruded by qtz. Swirly layers of siltstone and clean and dirty (rusty) qtz. Minor vugs present within the qtz layers. No apparent sulfides, higher relative SG.
WP 32B	550954	6686232	Float	Argillaceous siltstone-- massive country rock, blue-gray in color, qtz veins ranging from 0.3mm-2cm thick within.
WP 33	550967	6686222	Float	Greywacke-- significant quartz, fine grained, fairly homo w/ small beds containing >qtz. No carbs or magnt, oxidized along fracture faces.
WP 34	550961	6686228	Float	Quartz vein hosted in shale-- granular dirty qtz w/ minor vugs intruding the shale. Minor mica (muscovite) w/in the shale. Qtz is dirty. Sample has high SG but no apparent sulfides or magnetite.
WP 35	550955	6686232	Float	
WP 36	550971	6686224	Float	Quartz vein-- brecciated siltstone (country rock) w/ late qtz. Brittle (angular clasts) features. Late epidote. Prominent oxidation along qtz veins. Vein strikes 212 with vertical dip.
WP 37	551077	6686220	Float	High SG, magnetite layers/bands create a distinct metallic blue horizon. Late carbonate, heavily re-crystallized, no apparent sulfides. Med-coarser grained amphiboles. One worth assaying.
WP 38	551078	6686220	Bedrock	Quartz rich breccia-- coarse grained massive qtz w/ black siltstone host.
WP 39	551142	6686206	Float	Brecciated siltstone - qtz vein-- vuggy areas w/in siltstone. Multiple series of quartz veining.

**APPENDIX III**  
**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES**

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. PROJECT ZAP File # A603622 Page 1

108 Gold Road, Whitehorse YT Y1A 2W3 Submitted by: Scott Casselman

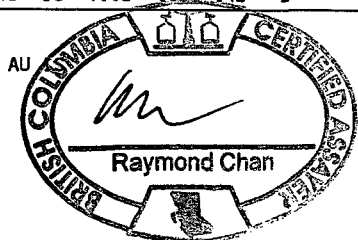


SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	
G-1	1	4	<3	44	<3	3	5	563	1.89	<2	<8	<2	5	84	<.5	<3	<3	37	.60	.069	11	10	.57	224	.14	<3	1.14	.12	.51	<2
WPO30 550617 686251	9	42	122	118	.3	42	2	374	.72	57	<8	<2	<2	146	2.9	3	<3	288	.98	.376	8	119	.21	1035	.03	3	.39	.01	.06	<2
WPO31 550640 686238	31	40	363	125	.3	47	3	545	1.31	5	<8	<2	<2	142	.7	3	<3	725	.75	.303	5	62	.21	1474	.01	<3	.64	<.01	.04	<2
WPO32 550840 686133	1	53	27	148	2.3	37	4	110	.55	8	<8	<2	<2	116	.6	10	<3	198	.61	.266	5	102	.16	2086	.02	4	.41	.01	.06	<2
WPO32 550954 686232	2	102	4	99	<.3	39	11	357	2.13	7	<8	<2	4	40	.5	3	<3	40	.29	.039	5	25	.79	722	.10	<3	1.26	<.01	.11	<2
WPO33 550967 686222	<1	35	<3	44	<.3	28	6	309	1.79	4	<8	<2	4	25	.7	<3	<3	20	.27	.018	6	24	1.06	248	.10	3	1.29	<.01	.17	<2
WPO34 550961 686228	1	14	<3	35	<.3	15	3	372	.92	4	<8	<2	3	79	.5	3	<3	25	.45	.021	6	27	.53	542	.10	6	.82	<.01	.08	<2
WPO36 550917 686224	<1	145	5	81	<.3	16	6	792	1.66	3	<8	<2	2	99	2.6	3	<3	13	2.76	.029	4	14	1.19	140	.05	7	.79	.04	.01	<2
WPO37 551077 686220	1	11	<3	347	<.3	1759	109	1275	4.80	3	<8	<2	<2	2	5.6	5	4	19	.16	.008	<1	867	17.82	84	<.01	9	.16	<.01	.01	<2
WPO38 551077 686220	2	4	54	177	<.3	20	8	2756	1.23	2	<8	<2	4	111	3.9	5	<3	34	1.05	.021	8	22	.60	3488	.12	53	1.12	<.01	.02	<2
WPO39 551142 686206	2	10	71	293	<.3	58	7	481	.67	8	<8	<2	<2	280	1.1	<3	<3	172	2.25	.806	6	59	.20	4313	.03	7	.91	<.01	.02	<2
Z2300273-S-200	19	84	171	369	2.7	47	4	402	2.08	25	8	<2	8	128	5.7	4	<3	468	.51	.197	16	48	.31	462	.12	7	1.43	.02	.41	2
Z2300276-BR-300	32	70	59	123	2.5	25	4	149	.75	7	14	<2	2	54	3.2	4	<3	899	.24	.085	9	43	.12	2181	.07	6	.70	.02	.22	3
Z2300276-BR-300A	59	87	63	86	4.1	19	6	98	.72	15	17	<2	4	90	4.6	7	<3	1105	.30	.133	12	63	.07	4126	.11	4	.86	.02	.31	2
Z2300276-BR-300B	50	58	33	24	2.8	7	3	34	.50	<2	14	<2	2	18	2.1	4	<3	750	.03	.023	10	31	.04	1980	.10	5	.49	<.01	.22	<2
Z2300278-FBR-250	11	78	275	633	1.3	145	9	819	1.40	36	12	<2	3	200	6.0	3	<3	1334	1.27	.311	18	99	.67	3620	.13	5	1.55	.04	.21	5
Z2300278-FBR-250A	8	72	100	487	1.3	96	7	612	1.43	34	8	<2	2	216	6.0	<3	<3	1122	1.27	.396	14	88	.59	3036	.09	5	1.16	.01	.16	3
Z2300278-FBR-250B	9	59	44	287	1.4	76	5	404	1.21	22	<8	<2	2	81	3.8	<3	<3	1066	.43	.034	9	61	.60	2093	.08	<3	.91	<.01	.20	2
Z2300278-BR-280	38	74	41	82	3.6	19	3	111	.79	5	19	<2	2	110	2.8	8	<3	902	.42	.194	11	49	.09	2685	.09	6	.73	<.01	.23	2
Z2300278-BR-280A	11	44	25	27	1.8	6	2	45	.47	4	<8	<2	<2	14	1.6	4	<3	298	.03	.012	3	17	.02	1102	.02	4	.25	.01	.10	<2
Z2300280-FL-100	7	38	603	338	1.5	29	4	569	.93	36	<8	<2	<2	134	2.1	4	<3	273	1.18	.288	8	61	.23	2170	.03	14	.67	.01	.12	3
Z2300280-FL-100A	6	25	778	738	1.9	48	4	1007	.88	8	<8	<2	2	63	2.5	5	5	335	.45	.134	5	71	.18	1151	.03	25	.43	<.01	.04	3
Z2300281-FBR-200	9	48	170	522	.9	97	5	568	1.07	15	<8	<2	2	62	4.6	<3	<3	676	.41	.039	8	53	.38	1888	.06	6	.78	<.01	.09	5
Z2300282-F-150	6	28	360	916	2.2	42	33	5778	9.02	<2	<8	<2	<2	49	3.8	5	<3	268	1.36	.327	28	20	3.08	1489	.20	3	4.75	.03	.03	5
Z2300283-F-150	6	93	252	386	.9	26	10	699	3.12	13	9	<2	12	37	2.9	5	4	146	.07	.015	5	9	.14	2017	.01	3	1.03	.06	.04	4
Z2300283-F-190	4	14	286	156	.5	20	3	409	.67	3	<8	<2	12	42	1.4	<3	<3	125	.17	.022	7	15	.08	862	.02	<3	.63	.08	.10	7
RE Z2300283-F-190	5	14	304	159	.5	22	3	424	.69	3	<8	<2	13	43	1.7	<3	<3	130	.18	.022	7	16	.08	899	.02	<3	.65	.09	.10	9
Z2300287-F-100	11	61	70	234	1.4	45	18	165	1.08	17	<8	<2	3	371	3.5	<3	<3	968	2.20	.800	16	201	.17	>10000	.05	4	1.77	.04	.39	2
Z2300287-F-100A	2	16	23	204	.3	28	2	217	.65	13	<8	<2	<2	34	2.0	<3	<3	337	.22	.061	3	34	.20	576	.01	<3	.33	.01	.02	2
Z2300289-F-100	12	61	67	201	1.1	53	15	210	1.24	20	<8	<2	2	262	2.5	<3	<3	888	1.50	.526	11	172	.28	9209	.04	<3	1.64	.03	.29	<2
Z2300290-F-100	3	22	21	64	.4	23	3	260	.89	9	<8	<2	<2	190	.6	<3	<3	162	.32	.086	3	30	.23	1347	.04	<3	.68	.05	.04	<2
Z2300292-F-100	10	26	8	47	.5	8	3	62	.72	19	<8	<2	<2	73	1.3	5	<3	156	.18	.107	3	23	.07	1071	.03	3	.33	<.01	.07	<2
Z2300296-FB-200	14	72	902	797	1.5	103	12	1641	1.22	18	10	<2	5	184	7.6	3	<3	560	1.22	.208	13	70	.34	4038	.05	31	1.43	.04	.10	11
Z2300298-F-100	11	95	833	350	1.5	54	3	664	.67	11	<8	<2	<2	185	3.9	3	<3	501	1.77	.573	11	77	.28	1211	.02	10	.57	.02	.09	11
Z2300298-F-150	65	27	1754	1877	8.8	35	5	739	.54	37	<8	<2	<2	115	13.8	5	25	516	7.14	.026	3	30	.05	1928	<.01	642	.93	.13	.83	4
STANDARD DS7	21	111	72	456	.8	53	11	659	2.46	48	<8	<2	4	77	6.5	6	5	88	.99	.077	13	166	1.08	392	.13	38	1.03	.07	.43	5

GROUP 10 - 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-ES.  
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY. AU SUBJECT TO INTERFERENCES AND NUGGET EFFECTS.  
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB  
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

2006-07-27 A11:52

Data FA DATE RECEIVED: JUL 13 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....







SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
G-1	<1	1	5	46	<.3	6	4	506	1.55	<2	<8	<2	5	45	<.5	<3	5	32	.44	.069	6	9	.53	183	.11	4	.77	.04	.45	<2
Z2300299-F-100	74	180	2720	451	3.2	53	6	786	.86	24	<8	<2	<2	67	5.4	8	3	947	.99	.173	6	57	.33	2397	.01	18	.49	.01	.26	14
Z2300299-F-100A	1	39	49	492	.8	46	1	305	.44	5	<8	<2	<2	101	1.1	<3	<3	159	.95	.393	6	46	.41	337	.01	4	.30	.02	.02	<2
Z2300300-F-100	3	18	50	87	<.3	13	2	157	.64	3	<8	<2	<2	20	<.5	3	<3	48	.10	.032	1	25	.07	818	.01	6	.27	<.01	<.01	<2
Z2300300-FL-250	1	22	273	219	.7	8	2	417	.70	4	<8	<2	13	47	2.6	<3	3	80	.23	.011	7	8	.03	394	.01	4	.52	.06	.10	15
Z2300300-FL-250A	1	12	185	131	.4	8	<1	261	.61	3	<8	<2	12	27	1.3	<3	4	46	.12	.007	6	11	.02	283	<.01	3	.48	.11	.11	6
Z2300300-BR-305	3	47	215	696	1.0	125	6	946	.93	18	<8	<2	3	154	5.5	<3	<3	603	.92	.221	16	86	.56	905	.07	16	.93	.01	.05	3
Z2300300-BR-305A	2	31	205	474	.9	121	4	953	.90	15	<8	<2	2	100	4.6	<3	3	552	.60	.097	14	85	.62	590	.07	7	1.00	.01	.05	2
Z2300306-HP-274	7	38	195	343	.9	55	5	1205	.84	9	<8	<2	13	71	5.7	3	<3	139	.23	.030	10	13	.11	826	.01	6	.81	.05	.18	9
ZL2300307-FL-180	19	14	541	669	5.1	67	3	587	.85	20	<8	<2	2	118	5.4	4	16	572	5.27	.158	8	75	.22	1084	.01	244	.70	.07	.63	3
ZL2300307-FL-180A	22	7	700	323	4.8	30	3	577	.59	15	<8	<2	<2	69	4.3	<3	13	396	2.72	.048	4	41	.11	1090	.01	162	.66	.04	.65	<2
Z2300307-FBR-355	5	34	268	633	1.1	86	4	1165	1.30	11	<8	<2	2	161	5.4	3	4	313	1.41	.429	13	89	.38	574	.06	10	.79	.03	.04	6
Z2300308-BR-260	91	227	2818	2765	2.7	323	17	3901	1.67	61	<8	<2	2	110	27.1	4	<3	1713	1.19	.340	17	112	.64	1552	.04	9	1.03	.02	.11	6
RE Z2300308-BR-260	94	239	2868	2841	2.8	330	17	3991	1.71	64	<8	<2	<2	115	27.0	8	3	1769	1.22	.354	17	112	.66	1624	.04	8	1.06	.01	.11	7
Z2300308-BR-260A	16	71	761	1381	1.4	158	5	1678	1.21	17	<8	<2	<2	80	9.5	<3	4	936	.80	.179	12	98	.55	751	.03	17	.68	.01	.11	5
Z2300310-F-50	10	60	110	535	.9	65	4	212	.99	81	<8	<2	<2	66	6.5	8	<3	474	.43	.095	8	94	.12	1547	.03	3	.46	<.01	.03	2
Z2300310-F-70	3	55	48	672	.9	57	6	320	.66	28	<8	<2	2	202	5.3	7	3	224	1.17	.422	10	109	.10	3335	.03	5	.52	.01	.10	<2
Z2300310-F-100	2	69	73	140	7.7	40	2	414	.49	12	8	<2	<2	47	1.9	15	<3	205	.25	.063	4	52	.14	1065	.02	3	.41	.01	.02	<2
Z2300314-F-60	<1	36	38	397	.5	44	1	381	.42	2	<8	<2	<2	34	1.0	<3	<3	163	.33	.114	5	52	.51	232	.01	6	.37	<.01	.01	<2
STANDARD DS7	20	99	67	425	1.2	52	9	636	2.35	49	<8	<2	5	74	6.0	4	4	82	.96	.075	12	157	1.06	382	.13	38	.98	.06	.45	3

Sample type: ROCK R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

**APPENDIX IV**

**CREW LOG**



**CREW LOG  
4763 NWT LTD  
476-06-03-YT  
ZAP PROJECT – 2006 Trenching**

**Crew: Gary Lee (Geological Engineer, crew chief)  
Calvin Delwisch (Blasting Assistant)  
James Edmonds (Field Assistant)  
Bob Herembski (Field Assistant)**

- Wed, June 21** Gary, Calvin, James and Bob load up trucks and mobilize to Watson Lake. Stay in Hotel for the night.
- Thur, June 22** Drive to Iron Creek Lodge and meet helicopter there. Calvin and Gary fly to property and cut out camp location. Remainder of crew mobilize gear to property. Set up camp in afternoon/evening.
- Fri, June 23** Finish camp set-up in morning and start drilling and blasting on old Trench 2, working to extend it southwards.
- Sat, June 24** Finish blasting extension of trench 2 and start mucking it out. Clear section from L2300E from 280S to 310S. Have to blast again, start drilling for next blast.
- Sun, June 25** Drill and blast 100 holes in extension of Trench 2.
- Mon, June 26** Spend all day mucking out from yesterdays blast.
- Tue, June 27** Continue mucking out trench. Overburden is getting deeper the higher up the hill we go.
- Wed, June 28** Continue mucking out trench. Overburden continues to get deeper the up hill.
- Thur, June 29** Gary, James and Bob continue mucking out trench. Calvin goes prospecting up the hill to look for source of mineralized quartz float boulders found in trench.
- Fri, June 30** Gary, James and Bob continue mucking out trench. Calvin works on miscellaneous duties, including falling a few trees to open upper part of trench. Gary samples trenches. Late in day Gary blasts the trench

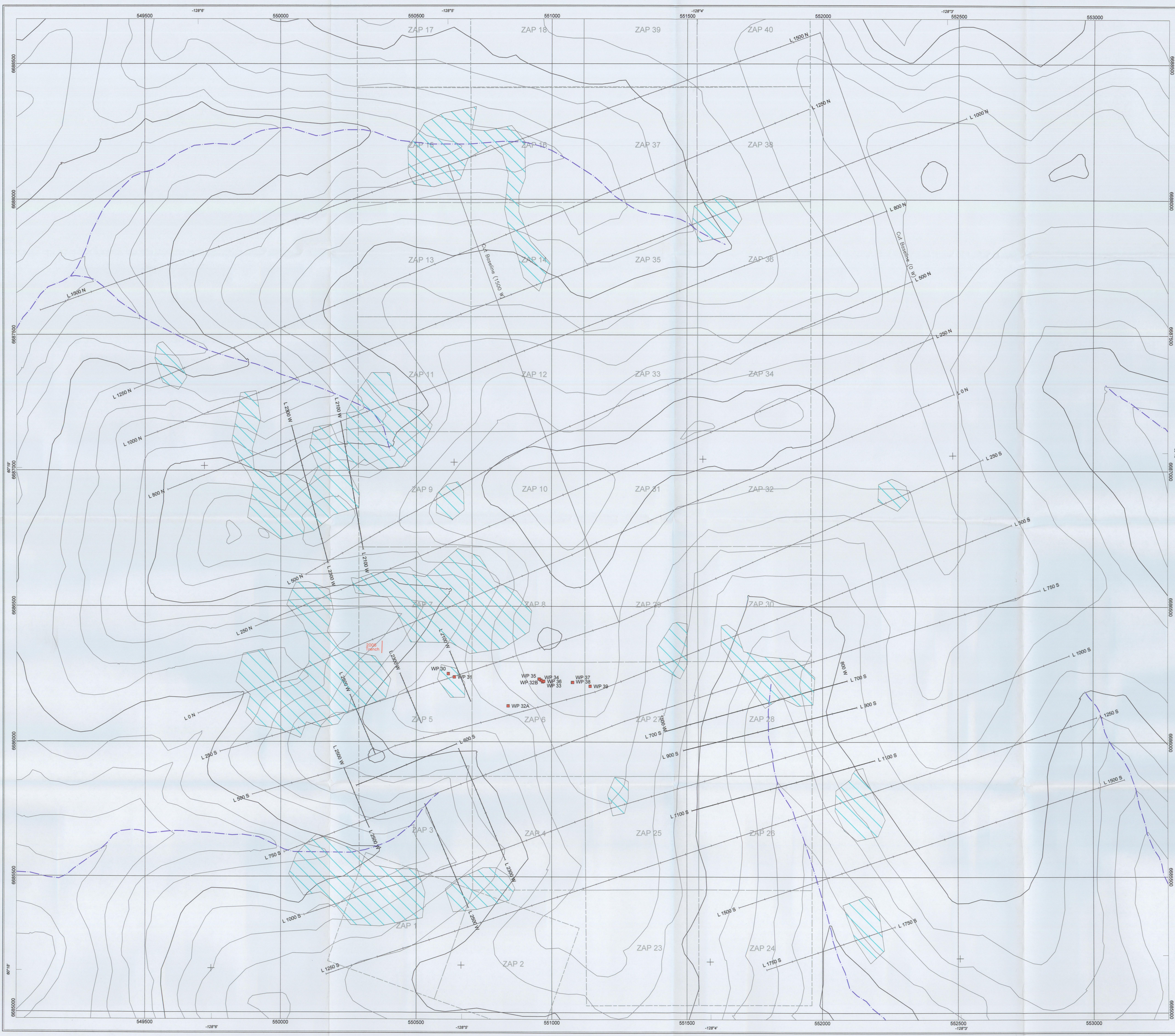
overhang to reclaim the trench.

**Sat, July 1**



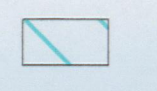
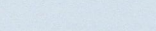
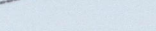
Crew dismantles the camp. Helicopter arrives at 10:00 AM. Crew demobs to Iron Creek Lodge, then drives to Whitehorse.

**Mon, July 3**

Gary and Calvin unload camp gear in warehouse. 2 hours.

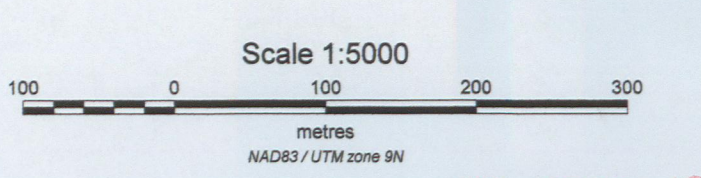


**LEGEND**

-  2006 Blast Trench location
-  2006 Rock Sample location
-  > 600 ppm Zn in soils
-  1995 Soil Sample Grid
-  2001 Soil Sample Grid

**2006 rock sample geochemistry**

Sample No.	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
WP030	122	118	< 3
WP031	363	125	0.3
WP032	27	148	2.3
WP032	4	99	< 3
WP033	< 3	44	< 3
WP034	< 3	35	< 3
WP036	6	81	< 3
WP037	< 3	347	< 3
WP038	54	177	< 3
WP039	71	283	< 3



January 27, 2007  
