

37999 Yukon Inc.

RECONNAISSANCE PROSPECTING
and SAMPLING PROGRAM on the
NORTH CANOL ROAD, YUKON TERRITORY

Whitehorse and Watson Lake Mining Districts, Yukon
NTS: 105J/10,11,14,15

Latitude: 62° 45' 19"
Longitude: 131° 03' 21"

For Work Done
July 28th to August 6th, 2007
Under YMIP File # 07-008

For
37999 Yukon Inc.

By
Jessica Norris B.Sc. Hons.
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
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November 13, 2007

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Summary

The Road River Group in the Selwyn Mountains, Yukon Territory contains rare black shales within the Duo Lake and Steel Formations. Extensive shortening due to faulting and folding in the area has created the potential for structurally controlled black shale-hosted uranium in a deposit similar to the deposit at Ronneburg, Germany.

The Ronneburg deposit located in Eastern Thuringia, Germany has produced over 200 000 tonnes of uranium between 1950 and 1990. Three key features of this deposit include (Geletneky et al. (1999)):

- *Graphitic Black Shales:* The deposit is hosted in carbonaceous black shales deposited under anoxic conditions. The host rocks contain abundant graphite which have been scavenged and fixed within the rock unit.
- *Extensive Faulting:* The black shale horizon has been intensely faulted, creating abundant secondary permeability. This secondary permeability allowed extensive circulation of uranium-bearing formation waters and allowed secondary enrichment of uranium near structural conduits.
- *Supergene Enrichment:* Descending oxidized meteoric waters remobilized and further concentrated uranium at and immediately below a redox front, creating an enrichment zone up to 100m thick.

The purpose of the project was to investigate the black shales of the Duo Lake and Steel Formations within the Selwyn Mountains for their potential to host structurally controlled uranium. The Ronneburg deposit was used as a geological model to identify areas for exploration. The Road River Group has been extensively deformed: Gordey (2006 pers. Comm.) documented over 100km of structural shortening and formation thickening through a series of stacked thrust faults and folding. It has been noted that rare black, graphitic and graptolitic black shales are present within the Duo Lake and Steel Formations. Gossans and other weathering features have been noted in the map area which indicates possible further mineral enrichment.

A two man crew mobilized to the Selwyn Mountains and spent a total of 16 man-days prospecting the Road River Group along the North Canol Road. Handheld scintillometers were used to measure the gamma-ray radiation emitted from uranium-bearing rocks. A total of 11 samples were taken of Road River Group cherts and black shales and sent to Eco Tech Laboratories for analysis. While none of the samples returned uranium values above detection limit (10 ppm) two samples taken showed hematite veining with one of these reporting >10 % Fe within an angular, matrix-supported breccia of chert clasts with a hematite matrix.

1.0 Introduction

This report summarizes the results of a brief reconnaissance uranium prospecting and sampling program carried out along the North Canol Road and north of the South MacMillan River within the Selwyn Mountains of the Yukon Territory, Canada. Aurora Geosciences Ltd., of Whitehorse, was contracted by 37999 Yukon Inc. to conduct the exploration program. The crew consisted of Ms Jessica Norris (Geologist) and Mr Eric Morrow (Geology student). The crew mobilized by truck from Whitehorse to Ross River on July 28th, 2007 and set up camp near Marjorie Lake. A second fly-camp was established half way through the program north of the South MacMillan River. The camp was demobilized to a staging area on August 6th, 2007 where it was flown to a nearby property for another job.

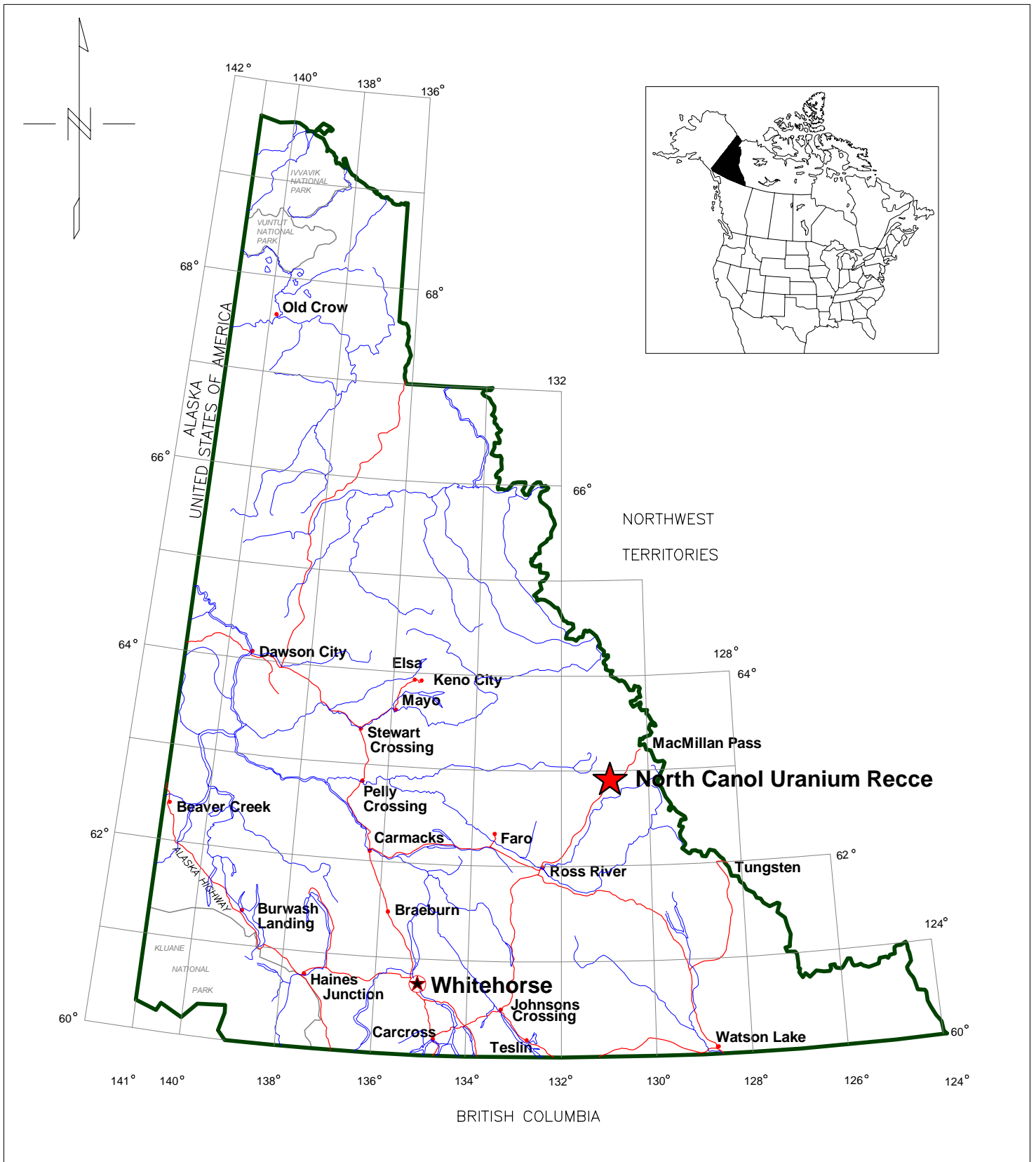
2.0 Location, Access and Physiography

The program location covers portions of NTS map sheets 105J/10,11,14, and 15 in the Yukon Territory, Canada (Figure 1). The center of the program location was approximately latitude 62°, 45', 19" North and longitude 131° 03' 21" West. The program was focused along the North Canol Road, which extends northeast from Ross River, Yukon to the border with the Northwest Territories. Ross River is located about 200 km by air northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon. However, when traveling by road the community of Ross River may be accessed by driving north from Whitehorse to Carmacks on Yukon highway #2, then east to Ross River on highway #4; and thence northeast on the Canol Road (highway #6); a total of about 400 km. The target rock formations are known to outcrop within a few kilometers of the North Canol Road, beginning approximately 6 km north of Dragon Lake through to the Mac Pass at the NWT border. Outcrops were targeted within a few kilometers of the North Canol Road up to point where the road encounters the South MacMillan River. The second location, at latitude 62° 51' 53" North and 131°, 02', 08" West, lies to the north of the South MacMillan River and was accessed by helicopter.

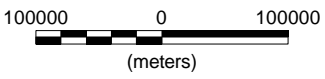
The reconnaissance program area of interest was located in the Selwyn Mountains, which exhibit rugged mountainous terrain at higher elevations. The low-lying areas contain a mixed alpine forest with many rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds and bogs throughout. A large portion of the area has been glaciated, with outcrop observed at high peaks and in a few low-lying locations. Figure 2 shows the overall program location, areas of large outcrops and station and sample locations for samples taken during the program.

3.0 Property Claim Summary

The prospecting and sampling program did not take place over a specific property or set of staked claims. All existing claims and Native Land tenures were respected throughout the duration of the program. A portion of the TAY Claims (expired 2006) are located on



37999 Yukon Inc.	
North Canol Uranium Recce 2007 Exploration Program Figure 1 - Property Location Map	
NTS: 105 J 10/11/14/15	Mining District: Whitehorse/Watson Lake
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 9N
Date: August 15, 2007	Job: 379-7537-YT
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	



the northeastern edge of NTS Map Sheet 105J15; no exploration was conducted on any part of these claims. A portion of the DRAG Claims are located on the southwestern edge of NTS Map Sheet 105J11; no exploration was conducted on any part of these claims (Figure 2).

4.0 General Geologic Setting

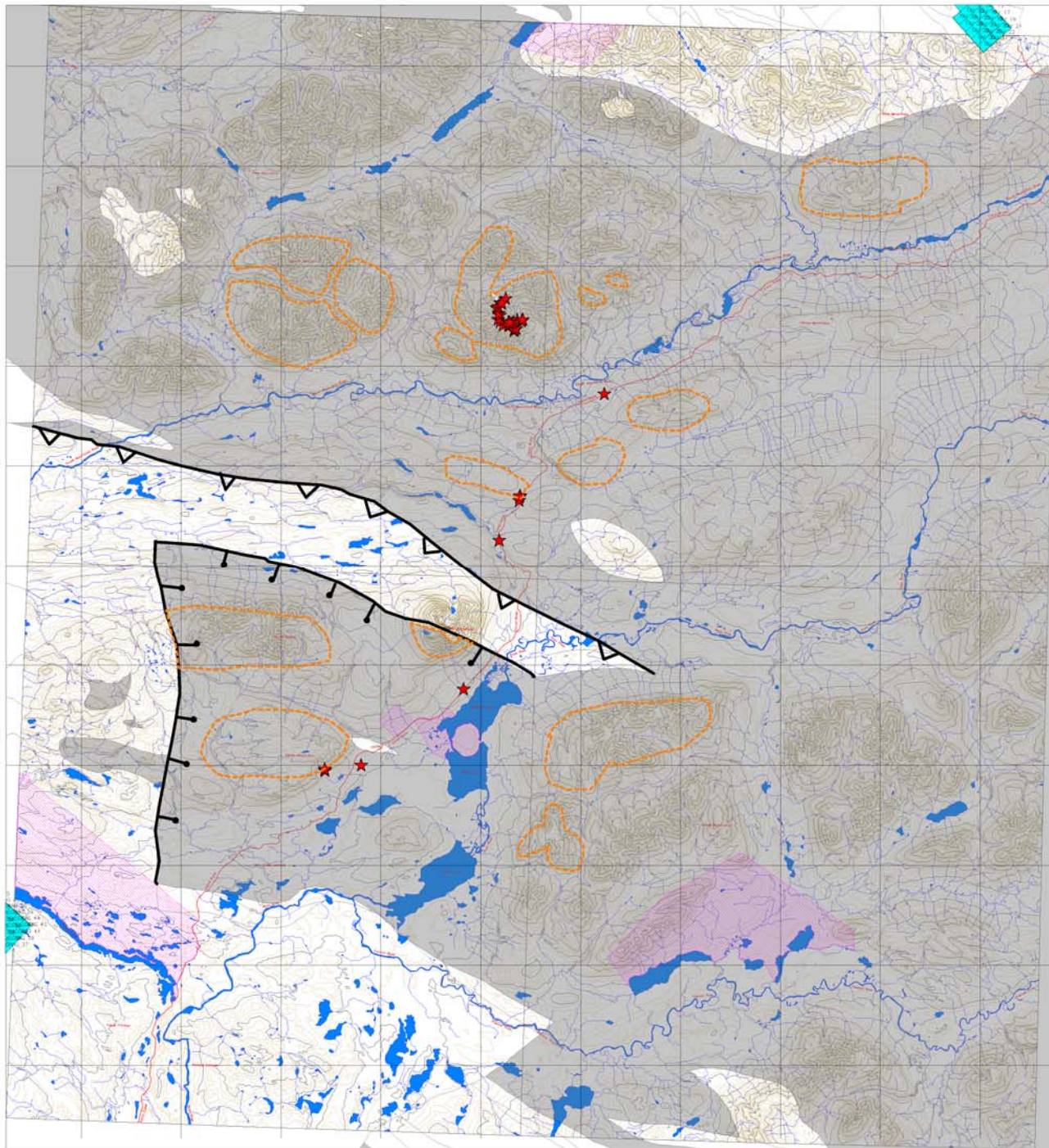
The Selwyn Mountains are located within the Selwyn Basin, a continental margin characterized by the deposition of thick sequences of marine clastic sediments (shale, chert and basinal limestone). The basin covers a region of deep-water sedimentation that occurred from the Late Precambrian to the Mid Devonian. The Selwyn Basin is spatially bound to the north by the Dawson Fault, grading into platformal facies to the southwest (Cassiar Platform) and to the northeast (MacKenzie Platform). The Selwyn Basin is offset to the southwest by the Tintina Fault and may be bound by a thrust fault in the Anvil district, separating the Basin from the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. Extensional forces acting on the basin caused irregular volcanism and the lateral migration of the shelf edge. Transitional facies of shelf and off-shelf facies are interfingered throughout the basin. Secondary rift basins such as the Misty Creek Embayment, the Richardson and Blackstone Troughs, and the Meilleur River Embayment were caused by irregularities in the extensional forces and changes in the facies boundaries within the main Selwyn Basin.

5.0 Property Geology








The Ordovician to Silurian age Road River Group (ODR) is widespread across the project area (Figure 2). Glacial cover dominates the landscape. Outcrop of the Road River Group occurs in a few localized areas at higher elevations and consists of two formations: the Early Ordovician to Silurian Duo Lake Formation (ODR1) and the overlying Upper Silurian Steel Formation (ODR2).

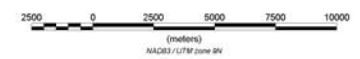
The Duo Lake Formation (ODR1) is a recessive, dark, tan to black, gun-blue, white weathering, black graptolitic shale with a resistant, light grey to black, greenish-grey to turquoise, grey weathering, thin to medium bedded chert. Minor argillaceous limestone is also present. The amounts of chert and shale vary throughout the formation. The contact with the underlying Rabbitkettle Formation is sharp and conformable, while the contact with the overlying Steel Formation is conformable and gradational over 2m. Graptolites seen in the black shale have dated the Duo Lake Formation as Early Ordovician to Early Silurian. The black shales and cherts were deposited in a quiet, anoxic, off-shelf environment, below the wave base.

The Steel Formation (ODR2) is a thin unit consisting of thin to thick beds of argillite and dolomitic siltstone with rusty orange-brown to dark-green weathering, possibly pyrite-bearing, with minor partings of black shale and chert. The contact with the overlying Portrait Lake Formation is conformable. Burrows and wispy laminations seen in the Steel Formation indicate that the depositional environment was in a quiet setting below wavebase that circulated oxygenated waters, - in contrast to the anoxic depositional



LEGEND

-  First Nations Land Settlements
-  Quartz Mineral Claim Blocks
-  Station Locations
-  Road River Group
-  Large Outcrops of Road River Group
(from Steve Gordey's Map)
-  Sheldon Thrust Fault
-  Fault



37999 Yukon Inc.	
North Canol Uranium Recce 2007 Exploration Program Figure 2 - Location and Station Map	
NTS: 105J10/11/14/15	Mining District: Whitehorse/Watson Lake
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 9N
Date: August 15, 2007	Job: 379-7537-YT
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	

conditions of the Duo Lake Formation. Graptolites indicate a Late Silurian to Early Devonian age.

The northwest - southeast trending Sheldon Thrust Fault occurs within the project area, with the southwest block as the hangingwall. The fault crosses the North Canol Road roughly 3 km south of the border between NTS Map Sheets 105J11 and 105J14 (just north of Mt. Sheldon). A second fault is located south of the Sheldon Thrust Fault and cuts straight through Mt. Sheldon. These thrust faults have caused extensive shortening of the Road River Group (~100km) (Gordey, 1987).

6.0 Previous Work

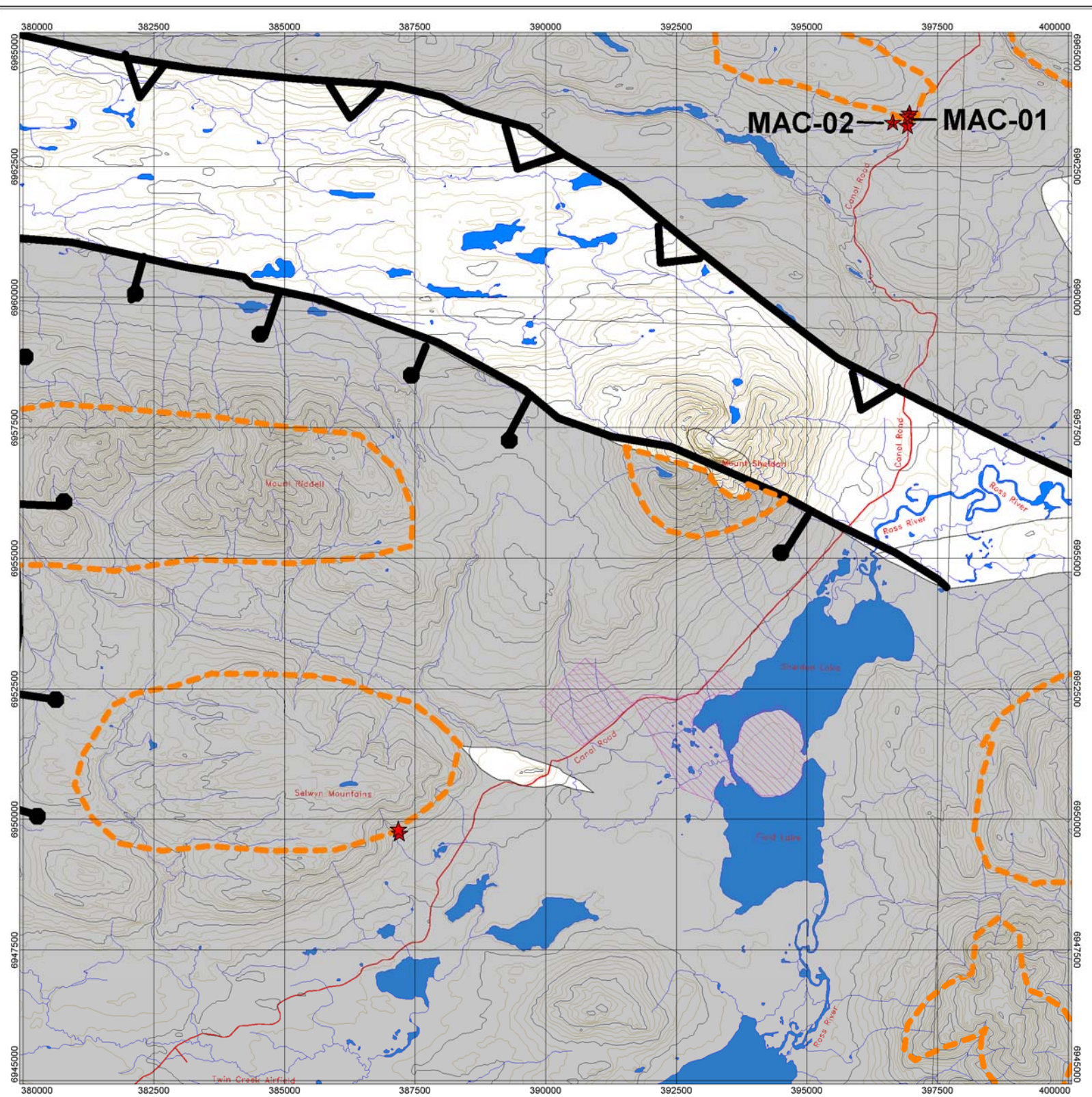
There are no documented records of any previous work prospecting in the Selwyn Mountains of the Road River Group in search of black shale-hosted uranium. Regional stream sediment geochemistry has been conducted, in which U was reported at the ppm level (Héon, 2002).

There are 3 detailed MINFILE occurrences within the program area. MINFILE number 105J008 is a report on a gold showing located in the northeast quadrant of NTS map sheet 105J11. This occurrence is located in the Selwyn Plutonic suite and has reported gold and arsenopyrite within quartz veins on the flanks of Mount Sheldon. MINFILE number 105J011 is a report on a sed-ex prospect in the northwest quadrant of NTS map sheet 105J15. Located within the Selwyn Basin, gold and zinc mineralization was reported in altered rock of the Tombstone intrusive suite and within altered host rocks of Road River Group sediments and Earn Group shales and slates. MINFILE number 105J012 is a report on a drilled sed-ex prospect in the southwest quadrant of NTS map sheet 105J15. Located in the Selwyn Basin, drilling encountered zinc anomalies within weakly pyritic Road River Group argillites. The claims on which these MINFILE occurrences have been explored are expired.

7.0 2007 Reconnaissance Prospecting and Sampling Program





The 2007 exploration program involved prospecting and rock sampling. Scintillometers were used to prospect for Uranium by measuring the gamma-ray radiation given off by radioactive decay of Uranium. The target rock lithologies were known to contain rare black graphitic and graptolitic shales, which have the potential to host Uranium. Outcrop was predominantly located on the high peaks and in a few low lying areas. Most of the outcrop encountered was not the target black shale. The terrain, coupled with sparse bedrock outcrop, made it difficult to locate much suitable sample material.



A two-man crew traveled by truck from Whitehorse to Ross River on July 28th, 2007 where they crossed the Pelly River by ferry, and established a camp on the southeast side of Marjorie Lake, Yukon. The first three days were spent reconnoitering the North Canol Road in search of any roadside outcrop of the Road River Group. A few samples with

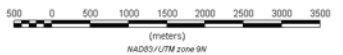


MAC-02  MAC-01

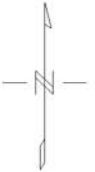
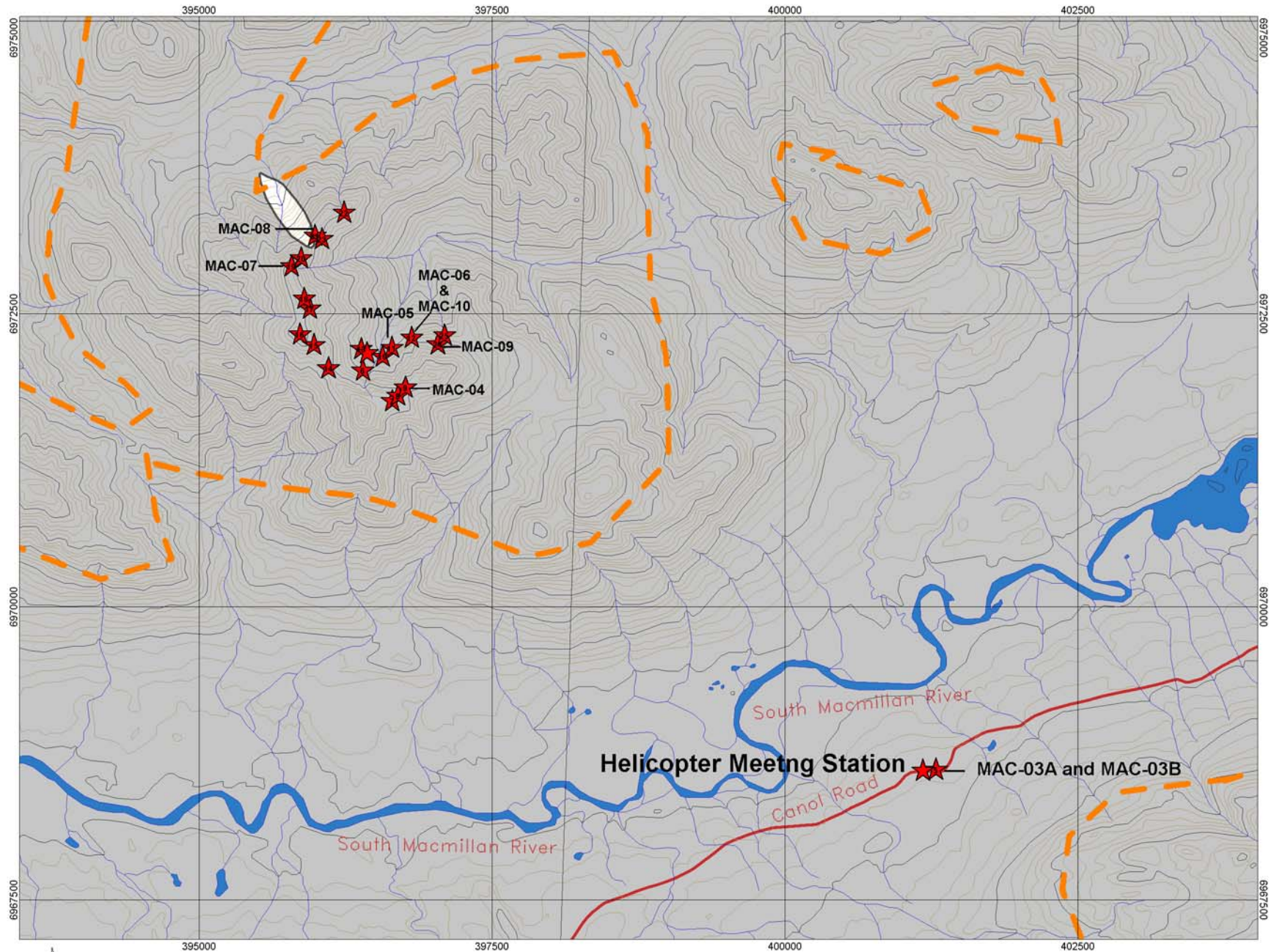


-  Station
-  Road River Group
-  First Nations Land Settlements
-  Large Outcrops of Road River Group (From Steve Gordey's Map)

-  Sheldon Thrust Fault
-  Fault



37999 Yukon Inc.	
North Canol Uranium Recce 2007 Exploration Program	
Figure 3- Road Traverse Station Map	
NTS: 105J10/11/14/15	Mining District: Whitehorse/Watson Lake
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 9N
Date: August 15, 2007	Job: 379-7537-YT
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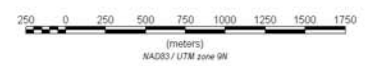
Station



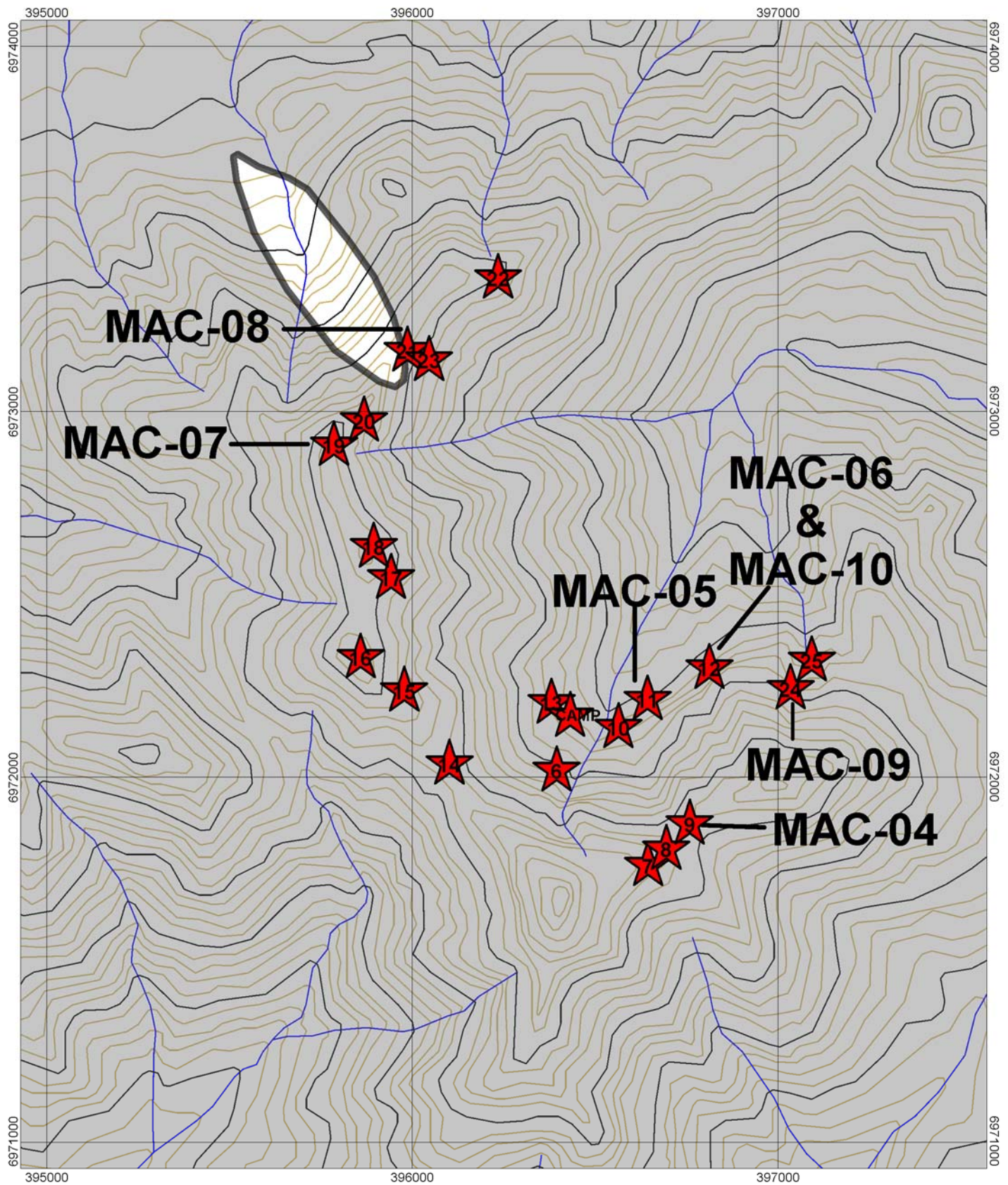
Road River Group
Duo Lake and Steel Formations



Large Outcrops of Road River Group
(From Steve Gordey's Map)

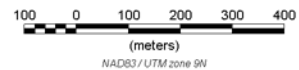


37999 Yukon Inc.	
North Canol Uranium Recce 2007 Exploration Program	
Figure 4- North Macmillan Traverse Station Map	
NTS: 105J10/11/14/15	Mining District: Whitehorse/Watson Lake
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 9N
Date: August 15, 2007	Job: 379-7537-YT
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	



 **Station**

 **Road River Group**
Duo Lake and Steel Formations



37999 Yukon Inc.	
North Canol Uranium Recce 2007 Exploration Program	
Figure 5- North MacMillan Traverse Station Map Closeup	
NTS: 105J10/11/14/15	Mining District: Whitehorse/Watson Lake
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 9N
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Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	

slightly elevated scintillometer readings were collected (Figure 3). On August 1st, 2007 the crew met up with Trans North Helicopters at a set rendezvous point and was mobilized into a second camp north of the South MacMillan River. Four full days were spent prospecting and sampling in the mountainous terrain of the Selwyn Mountains. The black graptolitic shale unit was noted at a few locations and sampled where slightly elevated scintillometer readings were encountered, (Figures 4 and 5). A total of 11 rock and chip samples were collected during the program. On August 6th, 2007 the crew demobilized the camp to the staging area by helicopter, where the full camp was then flown in to another property.

All samples were assessed using a scintillometer with a reading recorded in KCPM (kilo-counts per minute). Samples were described and any available structural measurements were taken using the right-hand rule convention. All samples were placed in a well labeled sample bag and tightly sealed shut. The type of sample (rock or chip) was also noted. The location of the sample was recorded with a non-differential GPS and recorded as UTM NAD83 Zone 9N coordinates. All sample locations were marked with orange flagging with the sample number and a photograph of each sample location was taken. Available photographs of samples MAC-01 to MAC-05 and MAC-07 to MAC-08 are in Appendix IV. All samples were returned to Whitehorse and prepared for shipping to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. All samples were analyzed under package BICP-11 (28 Element ICP-AES). Refer to Appendix V for details regarding Echo Tech Laboratory's assay procedure.

8.0 Results

Assay results from all 11 samples returned no significant amounts of uranium, with all samples less than the detection limit of 10 ppm U. While the goal of the project was to locate black shale for uranium, a few samples were taken that represent anomalous rock types in the region.

Sample MAC-06 was described as a "white to light grey chert with blood red to purple (+/- orange) veining throughout" and returned 6.56 % Fe. It is likely that the blood red to purple veining noticed is hematite veining.

Sample MAC-10 was described as a "brecciated rock with chert clasts and dark reddish purple matrix (hematite?) Collected from rubble slope" and returned >10 % Fe along with anomalous values of Ba, Bi, Cd, Cu and Zn.

9.0 Summary and Conclusions

The main purpose of this project was to explore the Road River Group in the Selwyn Mountains for black shale-hosted uranium. The exploration model was to search for uranium mineralization similar to the Ronneburg deposit in Germany where uranium mineralization is strata-controlled and structure bound (Geletneky et al., 1999).

There was very little outcrop observed in the southern portion of the project area due to extensive bush cover, with bedrock mostly outcropping at high elevations. North of the MacMillan River, the majority of outcrop encountered was chert with few minor bands of black shale. Only two of the samples of the black shale contained traces of graptolites. Scintillometer readings of the black shale samples did not record counts significantly higher than the surrounding chert. Upon review of the assay results, none of the samples taken of chert nor of the black shale returned values above the detection limit of uranium (10 ppm).

Samples MAC-06 and MAC-10 were samples of chert which returned high Fe values. Sample MAC-10 is a brecciated chert showing extensive hematite veining with >10 % Fe. Sample MAC-06 is a light-grey chert showing moderate hematite veining with 6.56 % Fe. Sample MAC-06 was taken from a rubble pile directly below a large outcrop of chert. A number of rocks were seen in this pile similar to MAC-06. MAC-10 was also found in a large rock slope and was picked up as it appeared to be a very unique and rare rock in comparison to the widespread massive chert. It is possible that hematite was introduced during a high energy brecciation event, which has left the chert clasts highly angular and from mm up to 1-2cm in size. The hematite seen in MAC-06 may represent a boundary of the hematization. Only a few float samples were seen to represent this brecciation/hematization event in the area and the extent of the event is unknown.

Future prospecting in the area would benefit from helicopter assistance to access outcrop, especially at higher elevations where extensive bush cover surrounds the high peaks.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jessica Norris

10.0 References

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- Urban, H., et al. "Geochemistry and metallogenesis of Lower Carboniferous black shale-hosted ore deposits, NE Rhenish Massif, FR Germany", *Ore Geology Reviews 9* pp 427-443 (1995).
- Yukon Digital Geology. 1999. National Resources Canada. INAC Open File 1999-1(D). GSC Open File D3826, CD-ROM.

11.0 Statement of Expenditures**Contract Services – Aurora Geosciences Ltd.**

Jessica Norris	-Job Preparation 24.5 hours @ \$75	\$1837.50
	-Prospecting 9 days @ \$500	\$4500.00
Eric Morrow	-Prospecting 9 days @ \$500	\$4500.00
Mike Wark	-Project Management 1.75 hours @ \$90	\$157.50
Report Writing	-30 hours @ \$75	\$2250.00
Expediting	-7 hours @ \$65	\$455.00
Camp Rental (incl. truck, SAT phone, radios, GPS, geo gear)	-9 days @ \$311	\$2799.00
Helicopter Charter		\$5016.15
Field Supplies		\$107.20
Groceries		\$526.90
Fuel		\$1768.99
Communications –SAT Phone Air Time		\$349.31
Sample Analysis – Eco Tech Laboratories		\$347.05
Job Preparation – Flat Rate		\$500.00
Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Administration Charges		\$3360.43

Total	\$28475.03
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12.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, Jessica Norris certify that:

- 1) I reside at 37D Grizzly Circle, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 6J3.
- 2) I am a Geologist employed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and have been employed since May 2006.
- 3) I graduated from The University of Alberta with a BSc. Honours in Geology in 2006 and have worked as a Geologist since that time.
- 4) I am a member in training (G.I.T.) of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA).
- 5) I conducted the prospecting and sampling program along the North Canol Road and north of the South MacMillan River from July 28th to August 6th, 2007.

Dated this ___th day of _____, 2007, at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Jessica Norris

APPENDIX I
Station and Sample Descriptions

Station	Easting UTM NAD83	Northing UTM NAD83	Description	Sample #	Scint Reading (KCPM)	Bedding	Cleavage1	Cleavage2
1	396917	6963272	Truck parked here just off of road.					
2	396956	6963510	Small outcrop on side of ridge. Green-grey chert, with orange weathering on surface. Lichen covered. Red staining in some areas.		1		15/86	
3	396925	6963449	Roadside rubble/gravel pit showing chert unit seen at station 2. Small area ~2m wide of dark grey shale. High weathered (orange) with rare fresh surfaces. Distinct perfect cleavage. No orientations visible.	MAC-01	2			
4	396634	6963338	Overall a chert outcrop a few hundred meters in from the road. Chert with a few shaley/slatey beds. 20m x 60m in size. Dull greenish grey to light grey showing brown-orange weathering. Black and light green lichen covered. Exposed to the NE on a ridge next to a gully with a swamp.	MAC-02	1-1.3	233/60	357/32	
5	401287	6968612	Roadside outcrop by chopper meeting point. Chert with some slate and shale. Grey to dark grey on fresh surface with orange weathering. 7m tall x 70m wide, exposed to the south. To the south of the outcrop is scattered rubble and darker grey to black debris, showing slightly higher scint reading (2-2.5 KCPM). Possibly more U-rich unit below ground or more U-rich unit was one in the spot, adjacent to the chert outcrop?	MAC-03A & 03B	1.5 and 2-2.5	106/87	354/32	

6	396394	6972018	Large mountain top outcrop. Dark grey to black chert showing rusty orange to brown weathering. Covered with light green and white lichen.		1.2-1.5	340/87	210/16	
7	396644	6971758	Point higher up on peak. Dark blue-grey chert with orange- brown weathering.		1-1.5	315/86	250/78	
8	396694	6971803	Point on saddle between peaks.					
9	396758	6971872	On saddle between two high peaks. 1m x 5m crumbly rubble downslope of black slate/shale. Only very small chips remain (<5cm). Nearby high peaks of chert showing orange weathering. No obtainable orientation on the black shale chips. Immediately surrounding soil is dark brown to black and is full of small ships and gravel of black shale. The soil records 3-3.5 KCPM, possibly contains U already leached out of the rocks? Another small showing 30m to the SW shows dark black soil, similar to that of this station.	MAC-04	3-3.5			
10	396563	6972136	Downslope, down creek/valley. Soil showing 4-4.5 KCPM. Rubble and gravel all around.		4-4.5			
11	396642	6972212	In small valley/Creek area (dried up). Lots of rubble, pebbles and chips of black shale, chert and slate. Ground and soil show readings of 4-4.5 KCPM. Sample of small chips and gravel of black shale.	MAC-05	4-4.5			
12	396812	6972298	Large hillside chert o/c that extends upward at least 30m. ~100m showing along ground. Chert is light greenish grey to dark grey and covered in light green, white and black lichen on the surface. Shows an orange rust weathering.		1.5	323/82	Not consistent	

			Sample taken from scree slope below outcrop of station 12. White to light grey chert with blood red to purple (+/- orange) veining throughout. IS this just weathering? Sp? Hm?	MAC-06	1.5			
			Brecciated rock with chert clasts and dark reddish purple matrix (hematite?) Collected from rubble slope in between stations 11 and 12.	MAC-10	1.5			
13	396379	6972203	Rubbly shale and chert. Shale is dark grey to black. <1cm sized fragments.		1-1.5			
14	396101	6972036	At top of saddle. Cherty slate, medium greenish grey showing orange weathering. Covered in light green and white lichen.		3	314/83	22/53	212/56
15	395978	6972236	Up on a high peak. Light to medium grey chert showing orange and grey weathering. Lots of limonite staining. Green, white and black lichen covered. No obvious cleavage nor bedding planes.		1.7			
16	395858	6972327	Top of high peak. Light grey to white chert showing bright orange weathering. Light green, white and black lichen.		2.5	324/73	87/70	29/82
17	395941	6972545	Near top of a peak. Grey chert showing orange weathering. Green, white, black lichen covered.		1.5	299/77	72/61	235/70
18	395894	6972630	Top of chert peak. Chert boulders and rubble.					
19	395785	6972908	On Saddle between chert peaks. BLACK GRAPTOLITIC SHALE. Showing minor orange weathering. Highly fractured and rubbelized downslope. ~3m across, scattered ~20m downslope. Abundant graptolites.	MAC-07	3	114/68		
20	395868	6972975	Chert.		1			

21	395986	6973167	On saddle. Highly weathered and rubbelized chips of black shale and slathey shale along a ridge. VERY small o/c of black shale ~1m x 0.5m, highly fractured. Cannot determine orientation.	MAC-08	4.5-5			
22	396234	6973366	Point along ridge.					
23	396045	6973141	Downslope, on hillside. Slate with minor black shale beds showing minor orange weathering.		2.5	307/56		
24	397034	6972242	In creek/valley with some snow remains. Black shale with few graptolites and chert. Dark grey in colour.	MAC-09	3.5	272/56		
25	397092	6972319	In creek/valley. Dark grey chert showing orange and grey weathering with some black shale beds.		2	286/55		

* All structural measurements recorded as Right Hand Rule

**All UTM coordinates recorded as NAD83 UTM Zone 9N

Appendix II
Geochemical Analytical Certificates

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

10041 Dallas Drive

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

V2C 6T4

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2007- 7279

Aurora Geosciences

34a Laberge Rd

Whitehorse, YT

Y1A 5Y9

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

No. of samples received: 11

Sample Type: Rock Chip

Project: 379-7537-YT

Submitted by: Jessica Norris

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	MAC-01	<0.2	0.39	<5	145	10	0.18	<1	14	16	50	4.45	<10	0.19	552	<1	0.01	23	410	28	<5	<20	29	<0.01	<10	11	<10	5	71
2	MAC-02	<0.2	0.13	<5	230	10	<0.01	1	10	126	65	3.79	<10	<0.01	2049	<1	<0.01	30	210	4	<5	<20	10	<0.01	<10	11	<10	2	282
3	MAC-03-A	<0.2	1.10	10	165	<5	0.07	<1	7	89	54	2.47	<10	0.83	713	<1	<0.01	36	150	10	<5	<20	17	<0.01	<10	27	<10	2	52
4	MAC-03-B	1.2	0.10	<5	305	<5	0.09	1	2	138	26	0.93	<10	0.01	496	2	<0.01	22	220	4	<5	<20	32	<0.01	<10	33	<10	3	78
5	MAC-04	2.9	0.13	5	240	<5	0.25	2	<1	150	82	0.41	<10	0.01	26	5	<0.01	25	920	4	<5	<20	58	<0.01	<10	104	<10	8	36
6	MAC-05	0.2	0.96	10	240	<5	0.97	<1	3	67	62	1.29	10	0.75	116	3	<0.01	23	1510	10	<5	<20	97	<0.01	<10	46	<10	10	76
7	MAC-06	<0.2	0.36	10	300	15	<0.01	1	3	71	28	6.56	<10	0.02	48	<1	0.01	38	260	14	<5	<20	6	<0.01	<10	24	<10	3	93
8	MAC-07	1.1	0.52	10	470	<5	0.04	<1	<1	26	53	1.30	<10	0.06	11	8	<0.01	23	2020	14	5	<20	254	<0.01	<10	76	<10	14	140
9	MAC-08	0.6	1.80	20	245	<5	1.14	2	10	47	213	3.19	20	1.25	72	6	0.01	69	4480	14	<5	<20	174	<0.01	<10	186	<10	31	321
10	MAC-09	3.1	0.26	15	320	<5	0.01	<1	<1	69	15	0.64	<10	0.04	6	12	<0.01	12	190	10	10	<20	24	<0.01	<10	326	<10	7	8
11	MAC-10	<0.2	0.32	15	585	50	0.02	6	10	38	289	>10	<10	0.02	644	<1	0.02	80	4760	18	<5	<20	18	<0.01	<10	7	<10	6	499

QC DATA:**Resplit:**

1	MAC-01	<0.2	0.37	<5	140	10	0.18	<1	14	14	50	4.46	<10	0.19	542	<1	0.01	23	410	26	<5	<20	29	<0.01	<10	11	<10	5	70
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Standard:

Pb113		11.8	0.29	65	55	<5	1.77	38	3	7	2302	1.10	<10	0.11	1494	64	0.02	2	80	5528	20	<20	84	0.03	<10	9	<10	<1	6945
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ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse

B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/jl

df/7279

XLS/07

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AW 2007-7279

Aurora Geosciences
34a Laberge Rd
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 5Y9

27-Sep-07

No. of samples received: 11
Sample Type: Rock Chip
Project: 379-7537-YT
Submitted by: Jessica Norris

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
1	MAC-01	<0.03	<0.001
2	MAC-02	<0.03	<0.001
3	MAC-03-A	<0.03	<0.001
4	MAC-03-B	<0.03	<0.001
5	MAC-04	<0.03	<0.001
6	MAC-05	<0.03	<0.001
7	MAC-06	<0.03	<0.001
8	MAC-07	0.05	0.001
9	MAC-08	<0.03	<0.001
10	MAC-09	<0.03	<0.001
11	MAC-10	<0.03	<0.001

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1 MAC-01 <0.03 <0.001

Resplit:

1 MAC-01 <0.03 <0.001

Standard:

SI25 1.81 0.053

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/jl
XLS/07

Appendix III
Crew Log

**North Canol Uranium Prospecting and Sampling Reconnaissance Program
379-7537-YT Crew Log**

Geologist: Jessica Norris

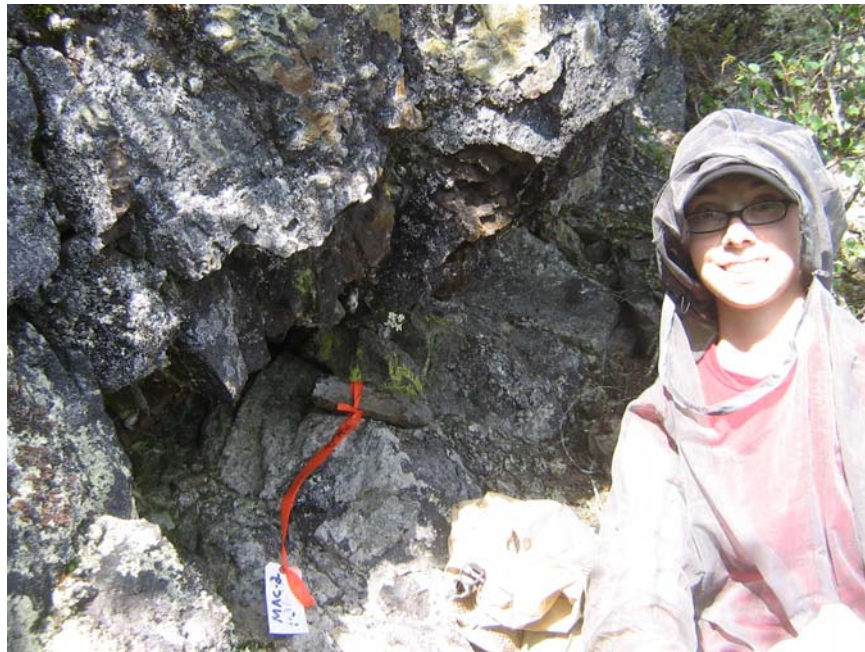
Assistant: Eric Morrow

Date	Description
July 28/07	Leave Whitehorse. Drive to Ross River, cross Pelly River at 3pm. Find campsite, set up camp.
July 29/07	Drive North along North Canol Road to get bearings and identify any roadside outcrops. Realize we camped a lot further south than planned. Found a suitable helicopter rendezvous area for later in week. Did a small roadside traverse. Sample MAC-01.
July 30/07	Drive up North Canol road just south of Mount Sheldon to try to access large outcrop on ridge. After hours of hiking in dense bush with abundant treefall covered in moss, we turned around. Determined that the ridges we thought would be accessible from the road are best accessed by helicopter.
July 31/07	Returned to a roadside outcrop visually spotted on July 29/07. Sample MAC-02. Visited roadside outcrop beside helicopter rendezvous area. MAC-03A and MAC-03B. Drove back to camp. Tore down camp, got caught in hailstorm. Drove back to helicopter meeting spot and slept in truck overnight.
Aug 1/07	Meet helicopter early in the AM and mobilized to the second camp. Set up camp, realized had no tents. Rained most of day.
Aug 2/07	Mountain traverse. Hard uphill hike. Lots of rock slopes. Overcast. Sample MAC-04. Loaner tents flown in by TransNorth.
Aug 3/07	Small sidehill traverse. Crossed a few small dried up creek-areas. Samples MAC-05, MAC-06. Overcast with rain in late afternoon.
Aug 4/07	Large ridge-top traverse. Hiked up to nearby ridge and walked along lots of adjoining ridges. Samples MAC-07, MAC-08.
Aug 5/07	Sidehill traverse into another valley. Saw SNOW, left from last year! Sample MAC-09. Put info into computer.
Aug 6/07	Tear down camp. Wait for chopper. Demobilize camp to staging area. Meet up with Mike Power to gather rest of camp and new food order. Eric Mobilized into next job (BEI-7546-YT) with Mike. Jess drove truck to MacMillan River Bridge for storage. Jess took chopper back to Ross River and picked up truck and drove back to Whitehorse.

APPENDIX IV
Sample Location Photographs



Sample MAC-01: Dark grey shale in rubble pile



Sample MAC-02: Chert outcrop with shale/slate beds



Samples MAC-03A and MAC-03B: Chert with slate and Shale



Sample MAC-04: Small rubble pile of black shale/slate



Sample MAC-05: Rubble and pebbles of black shale/slate



Sample MAC-07: Outcrop of black graptolitic shale



Sample MAC-07: Graptolites in black shale



Sample MAC-08: Rubble chips of black shale

APPENDIX V
Eco Tech Assay Procedures

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram sub sample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverize to -140 mesh. The sub sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H2O) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

Detection Limit			Detection Limit		
	Low	Upper		Low	Upper
Ag	0.2ppm	30.0ppm	Fe	0.01%	10.00%
Al	0.01%	10.0%	La	10ppm	10,000ppm
As	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mg	0.01%	10.00%
Ba	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mn	1ppm	10,000ppm
Bi	5ppm	10,000ppm	Mo	1ppm	10,000ppm
Ca	0.01%	10.00%	Na	0.01%	10.00%
Cd	1ppm	10,000ppm	Ni	1ppm	10,000ppm
Co	1ppm	10,000ppm	P	10ppm	10,000ppm
Cr	1ppm	10,000ppm	Pb	2ppm	10,000ppm
Cu	1ppm	10,000ppm	Sb	5ppm	10,000ppm
Sn	20ppm	10,000ppm			
Sr	1ppm	10,000ppm			
Ti	0.01%	10.00%			
U	10ppm	10,000ppm			
V	1ppm	10,000ppm			
Y	1ppm	10,000ppm			
Zn	1ppm	10,000ppm			