

YEIP  
2008  
-008

Summary Report  
On The  
Friday Gulch Target Evaluation Project  
Work Period June 15<sup>th</sup> to September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2008

Located In  
Dawson Mining District  
On  
NTS 115-O-10, 115-O-15  
63° 47' Latitude, 138° 54' Longitude

By  
Bernie Kreft

February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2009

08-008

## **Location**

The Friday Project is located in the Dawson Mining District on NTS mapsheet 115-O-10/15 at approximately 63° 47' north and 138° 54' east. The area evaluated occurs within the Sulphur Creek drainage basin in the vicinity of left limit tributary Friday Gulch.

## **Access**

Access was achieved by truck from Dawson via the Bonanza Creek road and the Sulphur Creek road, a one way distance of about 48 kilometres with a travel time of about 45 minutes.

## **History And Previous Work**

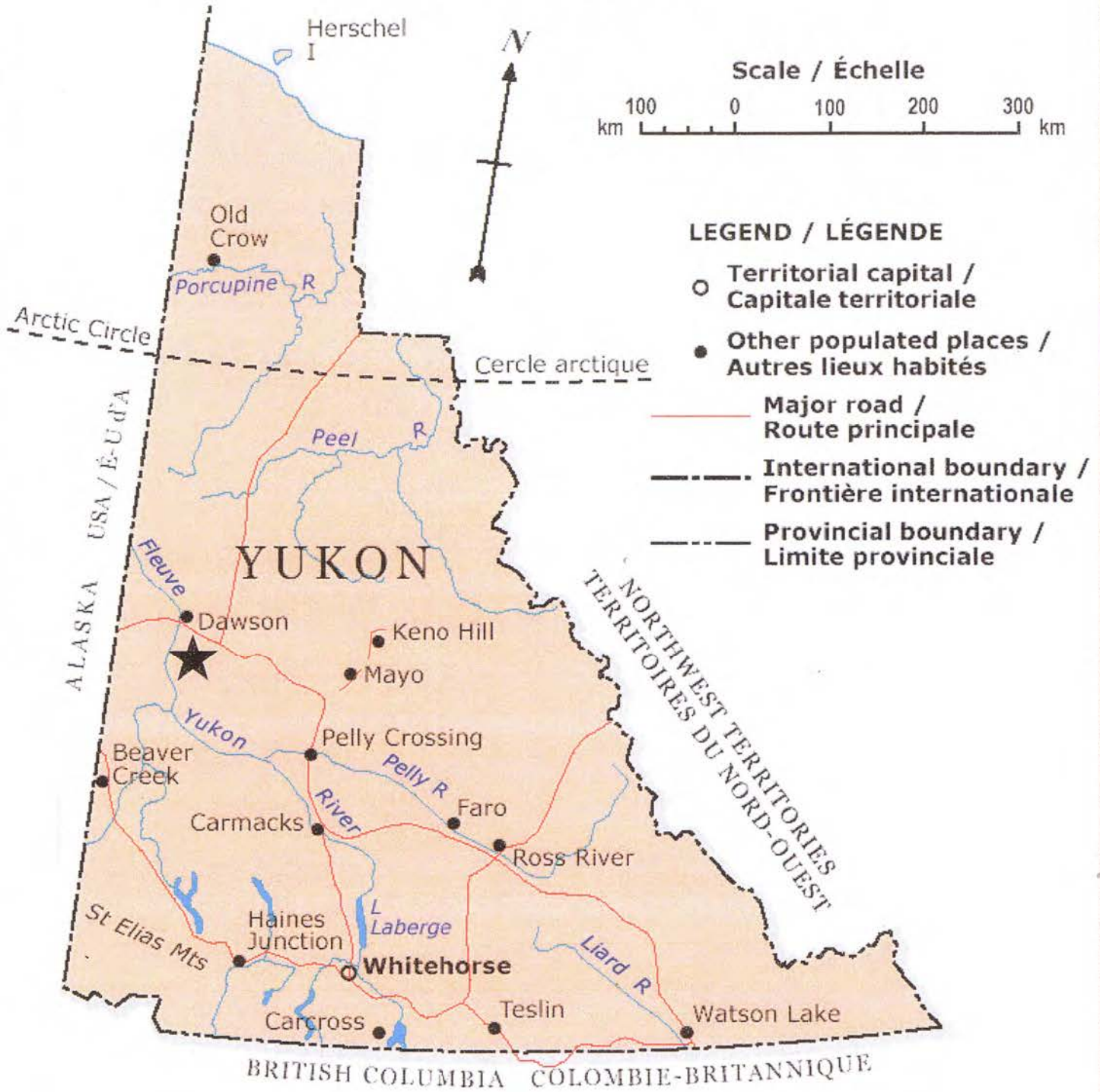
Exploration for the source of the placer gold in the Klondike has been of an ebb and flow nature since 1898. Although numerous significant discoveries such as Lone Star and Hunker Dome have been made, the source of the majority of the placer gold remains an enigma. This is due to thick overburden, abundant vegetative cover and a variable thickness of regolithic material rendering historical methods of prospecting of limited use and effect. Exploration in the beds of placer mined streams is even more difficult due to the presence of thick layers of disturbed gravel and muck rendering silt and soil sampling ineffective, groundwater flow issues limiting the effectiveness of trenching, as well as a constantly changing surficial environment as placer mining weaves up and down the valleys. This has led to a situation where almost all of the known hardrock showings are located on ridge crests or hilltops even though streambeds are a logical place to explore for a gold source.

During 1985 United Keno Hill Mines conducted a wide-ranging exploration program for gold in the Klondike. They staked a large block of claims along the length of Sulphur Creek and explored with three lines of percussion drilling: one near the mouth, one about 2.0 kilometres below Brimstone Gulch and one at the mouth of Green Gulch, about 4.2 kilometres upstream of Friday Gulch. Although these lines were chosen strictly on the basis of assessment requirements as opposed to any form of exploration target, significant mineralization grading greater than 10,000 ppb Au over 3.0 metres was located in the vicinity of Green Gulch. The intersection was in saprolitic pyritic and veined chlorite sericite schist near its contact with less altered schist and occurred within a 21 metre interval with common values in the 1000-1500 ppb Au range (assessment report 091946). Although the results were significant, it was thought that the gold values represented placer contamination from placer material at the collar, and only limited follow-up work was completed.

During the spring of 2006 the author conducted a literature search of recent placer mining efforts along Sulphur Creek, with a view towards assessing whether any of the data would be helpful in directing hardrock exploration. Reported gold production from Sulphur Creek for the period 1978-2002 totaled 116,000 ounces, with Sulphur often rating as one of the top 5 gold producers in the Klondike. This work also detailed operations located at the mouth of Friday Gulch which were recovering gold in an area of decomposed bedrock (YPMI 78-82 p.140), as well as operations located at the mouth of Brimstone Gulch which were recovering abundant pyrite and much jagged gold with quartz in an area of decomposed bedrock (YPMI 85-88 p.72; YPMI 83-

ARCTIC OCEAN  
OCÉAN ARCTIQUE

Beaufort Sea  
Mer de Beaufort



Friday Gulch Target Evaluation Project



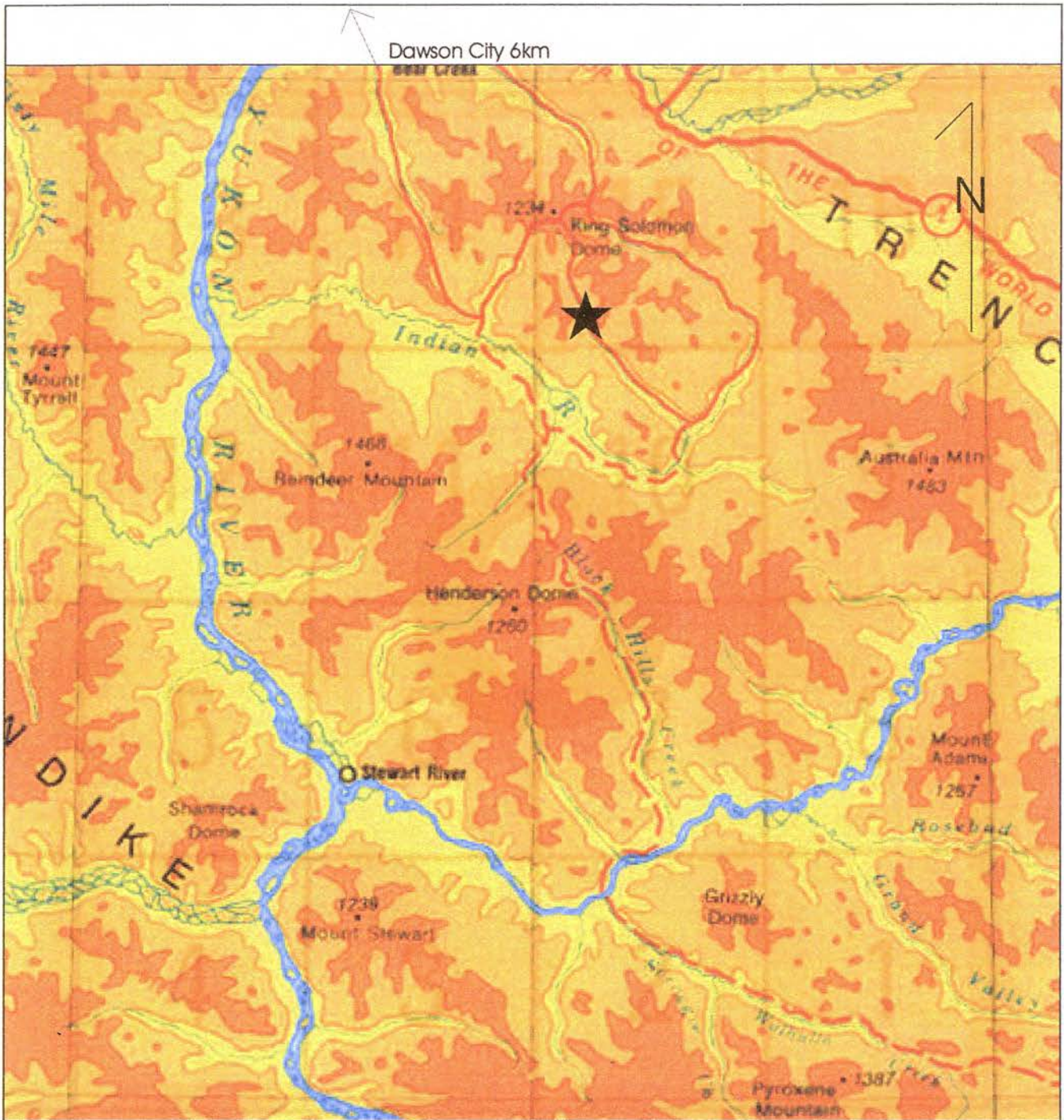
To Accompany: 2009 Friday Gulch Report

February 12th, 2009

By: Bernie Kreft

Figure 1





Regional Map - Friday Gulch Target Evaluation Final Report   
 Fig.2

Scale approx. 1:600,000

84 p.134). This information was thought to be suggestive of multiple gold sources located along Sulphur Creek valley bottom, and a one-day trip was planned to prospect the length of Sulphur. This work resulted in 10 samples of bedrock and 21 samples of angular proximally derived tailings taken along a 14 kilometre stretch of Sulphur centred at the mouth of Brimstone.

Prospecting of tailings at the mouth of Friday Gulch encountered abundant variably pyritic carbonate altered and veined schist. A total of 8 grab samples were taken, 4 returning values ranging from 210-634 ppb Au. Four samples were taken from bedrock exposed in a 60 metre by 100 metre placer mining cut at the mouth of Brimstone Gulch. Results were very encouraging, with a 1.5 metre chip sample of grey-blue pyritic saprolite (hydrothermally talc altered?) grading 2280 ppb Au, a 0.1 metre sample of a crumbly/friable quartz vein with crystal lined cavities and wispy black sulphides grading 938 ppb Au, and a 0.5 metre sample of green-white pyritic saprolite (hydrothermally altered?) grading 170 ppb Au. All samples, apart from the quartz vein sample, were chosen to randomly represent the most common rock types exposed in the pit. Although the present surface already represents an excavation of about 1.6 metres into bedrock, a further 0.3 metres of surficial material was removed by hand to avoid any possibility of contamination by placer gold. Apparently the area of altered and decomposed bedrock with abundant pyrite extends over a large portion of the valley bottom, and that when sluicing this type of material, approximately 4-6 feet were taken as gold values were found within it (Lance Gibson personal communication).

Follow-up at Friday Gulch consisted of auger drilling in an attempt to sample bedrock beneath the tailings. This work resulted in 7 auger holes, 2 of which (2007-03; 2007-06) encountered heavily decomposed schist with moderate amounts of pyrite (3-5%) and several fragments with quartz-carbonate veinlets and fuchsite. Gouge samples were weakly anomalous in arsenic to 42 ppm and gold to 24 ppb. A 12.5m step-out north from the gouge area (2007-07) encountered hard grey schist anomalous in arsenic to 75 ppm and gold to 58 ppb. All other auger hole samples returned less than 14 ppm arsenic and 5 ppb gold. Work at the mouth of Brimstone consisted of excavator trenching and prospecting. Although grades encountered at Brimstone were generally un-economic (max. value 513 ppb Au over 9.4m trench 7 and 10A extension), further work was recommended due to the regional scale of the thrust fault, the previously reported high grades within it (10,000 ppb Au over 3.0m at Green Gulch), the numerous similarities between the Green Gulch area and the Friday and Brimstone sites, the reported widespread nature of gouge and sulphides along it and its generally poorly exposed nature.

### Claim Status Table

Claim Name	Claim Number	Expiry Date
Fri 1-8	YC61144 to YC61151	2010 Sept 25
Fri 9-10	YC61156 to YC61157	2010 Sept 25

### Geology

The project is situated on the southwest side of the Tintina Fault, within Yukon Tanana Terrane strata. The Y.T.T. has proven to be an under-explored, yet highly prospective belt of rocks, as witnessed by the recent world-class discoveries at Wolverine, Kudz Ze Kayah and Pogo. The

potential for Pogo type occurrences (along with other bulk-tonnage gold targets) has been recognized in the Yukon portion of the Y.T.T., with the area from Dawson, west to Alaska, receiving considerable attention during 1993-2004 from numerous companies, including Newmont, Teck, Kennecott and Phelps Dodge. The 2008 discovery by Underworld Resources at the White Gold project further highlights the under-explored nature of this belt of rocks.

The vast majority of Sulphur Creek valley bottom is covered in a 2-15 metre thick blanket of tailings from placer mining, with the only bedrock exposures found within the bottom of active placer mining pits. The common practice is for miners to expose bedrock while mining, and then to backfill these exposures with waste from subsequent operations; therefore the exposures often only occur during a short window and are subsequently covered. Due to the paucity of outcrop much of the "mapping" and prospecting relies on angular tailings likely representing material scraped from bedrock during placer mining. Given that mining commonly proceeds in an upstream direction, it would be expected that the movement of tailings would result in their current resting place being downstream (generally within 100 metres) of their actual source. Mining methods employed in the Sulphur Creek basin include recent efforts using bulldozers and excavators, as well as historical bucket-line dredging operations. Dredge tailings are moss covered, have poor to moderate re-growth, and have a distinctive repetitive somewhat cylindrical shape. Recent mining efforts are variably re-grown and have no common shape characteristics. Common practice was for the dredges to excavate through the gravel and into the underlying bedrock as much as 6-8 metres depending on its hardness (Lance Gibson pers. comm.), while recent operations are more selective and commonly only process 1-2 metres of bedrock irrespective of its hardness. These differences result in dredge tailings often containing large amounts of bedrock material suitable for "mapping" and prospecting, while recent tailings have only very limited use in this respect due to their lack of common structure and reduced amounts of bedrock material.

Based on mapping and prospecting, it appears that Sulphur Creek valley bottom is underlain by schist consisting of variable amounts of muscovite, quartz, chlorite and sericite with occasional quartz porphyroclasts. Minor amounts of amphibolite and serpentinite have also been noted. Based on geological studies by others in the Klondike (Debicki: 1984; Mortenson and Ash: recent) it is postulated that the serpentinite units noted by Debicki represent the surface trace of a regional scale thrust fault occurring along Sulphur Creek valley bottom for much of its length. The effects of hydrothermal alteration are common and include: variable carbonate alteration and associated quartz carbonate veining, as well as areas of talc alteration occasionally intense enough to obliterate all primary rock characteristics and produce "gouge" zones extending a minimum of 6-8 metres into bedrock. Fuchsite/mariposite has been noted in numerous areas, commonly within or near either carbonate or talc altered zones, or associated with more mafic units. Mineralization commonly consists of pyrite, with the presence of arsenopyrite inferred from geochemical results. Galena was noted in rare quartz-carbonate veins at the mouth of Brimstone Gulch. The highly talc altered areas are occasionally gold and arsenic enriched, and are likely correlative with the area of "pyritic saprolite" with highly anomalous gold values discovered at Green Gulch by United Keno Hill Mines. Five main altered and mineralized areas have been discovered to date, the presence of a sixth area is presumed based on discussions with local placer miners Lance Gibson and Kris Kana who collectively have over 60 years experience placer mining on the creek.

## **Current Work And Results**

The 2008 field program consisted of prospecting and mapping followed by a limited program of auger drilling to test bedrock beneath tailings in the vicinity of the 2007 Friday Gulch auger holes as well as a new area of alteration and mineralization (Tusk). Holes were all marked in the field with sections of trees shoved down the hole, with the portion of the tree sticking out labeled with metal tags inscribed with hole number information.

Prospecting has resulted in the discovery of five areas of particularly altered and mineralized bedrock along Sulphur Creek valley bottom, with a sixth area presumed based on discussions with local miners. Proceeding in a downstream direction the areas are: Green Gulch, Friday Gulch, Tusk, Brimstone, Gib-Kan and Deere.

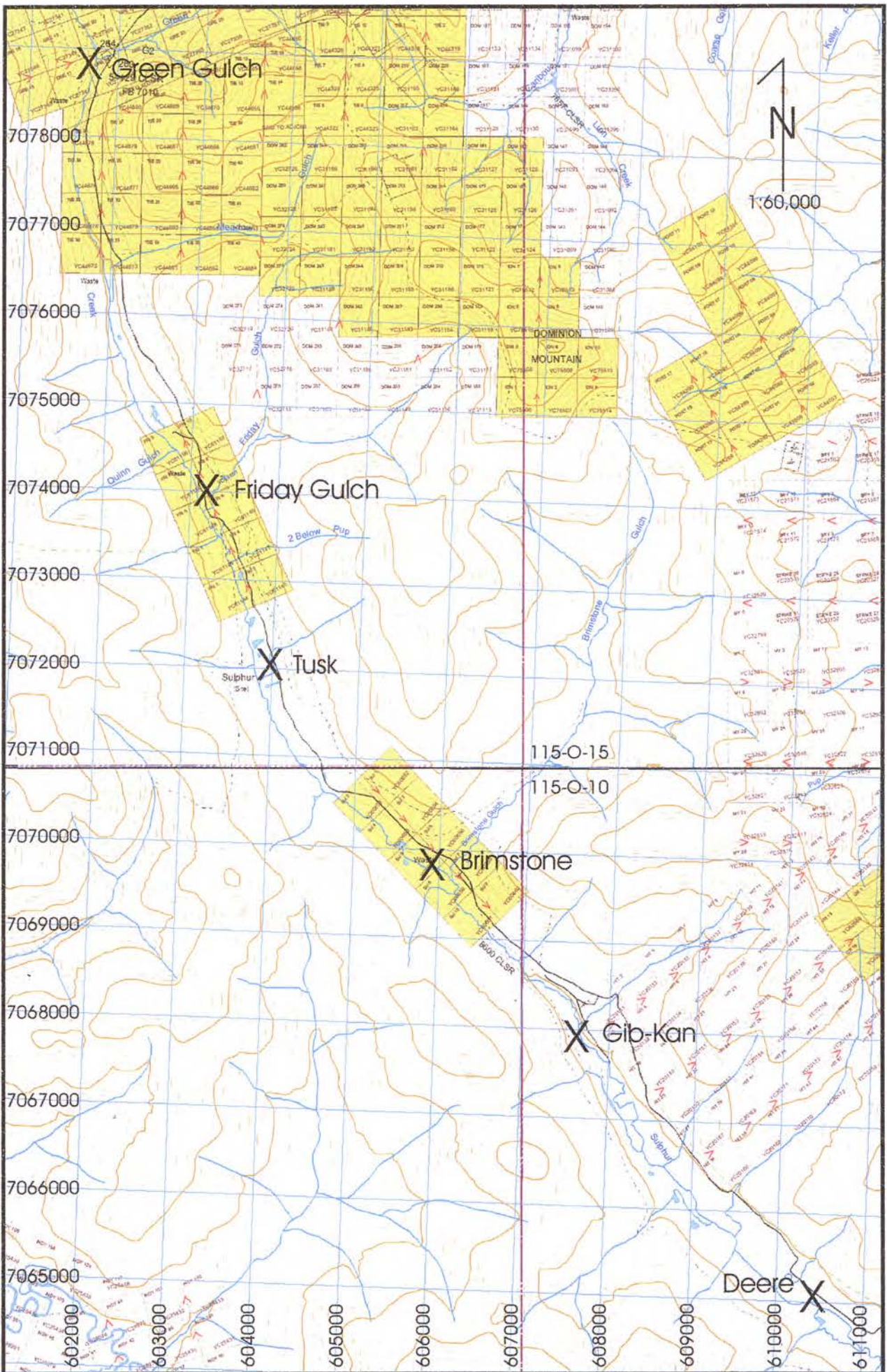
**Green Gulch** – A 1985 discovery by UKHM that resulted in percussion drill intersections grading up to 10,000 ppb Au over 3.0 metres, within a 21 metres section with values commonly over 1.0 g/t gold. Intersection was within pyritic saprolite at its contact with less altered schist. Not explored as the target is covered by claims held by Klondike Star Minerals.

**Friday Gulch** – A 2006 discovery by the writer of a 1.5 kilometre length of Sulphur Creek, centred at the mouth of Friday Gulch, with abundant carbonate altered and quartz carbonate veined pyritic schist cobbles within placer tailings. Values of up to 634 ppb Au from samples of angular tailings, as well as the reported presence of large areas of decomposed bedrock, provided the impetus for a limited auger drilling program during 2007. Although only low-grade values of up to 58 ppb Au were returned from auger cuttings, the identification within holes of thick sections of decomposed (talc altered?) bedrock as well as the presence of fuchsite, pyrite and quartz carbonate veining was thought to be sufficiently encouraging to justify further work.

Work during 2008 consisted of limited prospecting followed by auger drilling in a rough grid around the collar of the most anomalous 2007 site. Six holes were completed, all of which intersected variably altered and mineralized quartz muscovite sericite schist with quartz porphyroclasts. Although elements thought to be indicative of gold potential such as sheeted hairline quartz carbonate veins, traces of fuchsite, decomposed (talc altered?) bedrock, and disseminated as well as small fragments of massive pyrite were noted in a few holes, geochemical analyses returned only a maximum of 26 ppb Au along with 100 ppm arsenic within hole FRI08-01. Nearby hole FRI08-04 returned up to 189 ppm arsenic but only <5 ppb Au. The highest geochemical results for gold and arsenic appear to report to the presence of quartz carbonate veining and to a lesser extent pyrite content.

**Tusk** – Prospecting during 2008 resulted in the location of an area of 1980's era tailings with pieces of dried out pyritic white to grey clay as well as angular cobbles of carbonate altered and quartz carbonate veined muscovite quartz porphyroclast schist. Two auger drill holes approximately 10 metres apart, and just west of the Sulphur Road, were punched through the tailings to test the bedrock in this area. Hole SUL08-01 was drilled to a depth of 10 metres and encountered 1.6 metres of tailings followed by 8.4 metres of grey to white heavily talc? altered chlorite muscovite schist with occasional quartz carbonate veining and up to 2.5% disseminated





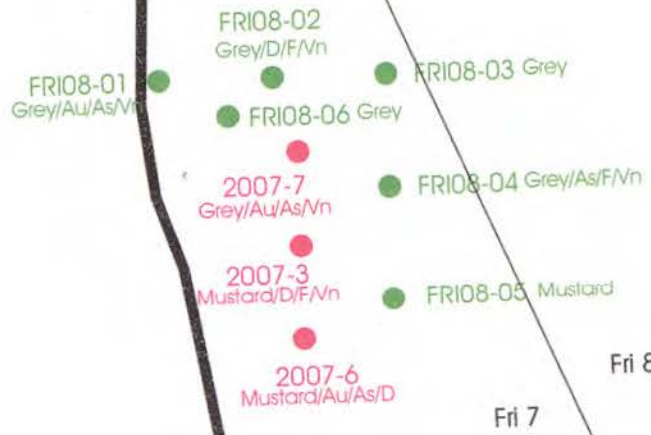


**Legend**

Sample Colour/  
Au = anomalous gold  
As = anomalous arsenic  
D = heavily decomposed  
F = fuchsite traces  
Vn = quartz carbonate veining



1:1,000  
1 cm = 10 metres  
NAD 83  
115-O-15



600000

7074000

Sulphur Creek

Sulphur Creek Road

Fri 7  
Fri 8

to vein hosted pyrite. Gold values were not anomalous. Hole SUL08-02, located 10 metres west of SUL08-01, was drilled to a depth of 10 metres and encountered 2.5 metres of tailings followed by 7.5 metres of grey to white heavily talc(?) altered chlorite muscovite schist with common quartz carbonate veining and up to 2.5% to 3.5% disseminated and vein hosted pyrite. Gold values ranged from 16 ppb at the top of the hole to 75 ppb at the bottom of the hole, this gradual increase in gold values was mirrored by a gradual increase in the amount of quartz carbonate veining present in the auger drill chips. Common gold pathfinder elements were not anomalous, but the section with anomalous gold did show an increase in barite content (hole 2 average of 400 ppm vs 140ppm in hole 1) and a decrease in aluminum content (hole 2 average of 0.46% vs 1.7% in hole 1).

**Brimstone** – A 2006 discovery by the writer of several areas of heavily talc(?) altered and pyritic schist located on Sulphur Creek just upstream of the confluence with Brimstone Gulch. Trenching during 2007 resulted in a maximum value of 513 ppb Au over 9.4m, with individual grab samples grading up to 2280 ppb Au. A moderate correlation exists between elevated gold and elevated arsenic values. Similar to Green Gulch, the best gold values were noted within heavily altered schist at its contact with weakly altered schist.

Work during 2008 consisted of prospecting of new bedrock exposures created by local placer miners. No new areas of alteration were noted. No sampling was completed.

**Gib-Kan** – Based on conversations with local miners Lance Gibson and Kris Kana, this is an area with widespread grey to white clayey bedrock. The writer assumes the “clayey” bedrock is in fact talc altered bedrock based on reported distinct similarities to the Brimstone Gulch altered areas. Yukon Placer Mining Industry handbooks reported that mining in this locality encountered abundant pyrite in the bedrock.

Due to widespread recent tailings cover, prospecting work during 2008 did not confirm or disprove the presence of clayey pyritic bedrock in this area.

**Deere** – An area of dredge tailings with numerous locally derived cobbles exhibiting quartz-pyrite alteration and quartz-carbonate veining. The area of altered cobbles covers a 500 metre by 100 metre area with the long axis paralleling the valley trend.

Prospecting during 2008 located and defined the aerial extent of the alteration. No samples were taken.

### **Reclamation**

Auger drill sites were left in a stable and reclaimed manner. All garbage generated during the course of the program was deposited in the Dawson landfill. No other disturbances were created during the program.

## **Conclusions**

Much of the Sulphur Creek valley bottom appears to follow the surface trace of a thrust fault that is variably carbonate or listwanite altered and pyritic. Significant gold values have been found associated with alteration zones located in the valley bottom. Although controls on gold mineralization are poorly understood, it appears that better gold values commonly occur within heavily talc? altered rock at the contact with less altered rock, and are occasionally associated with anomalous arsenic values and quartz carbonate veinlets. The vast majority of Sulphur Creek valley bottom is covered by placer mining tailings which limit the effectiveness of traditional prospecting methods. Auger drilling is a quick and effective way to test bedrock beneath the tailings, with total hole depths of about 20 to 25 metres likely achievable.

## **Recommendations**

A single southwest trending (valley cross-cutting) auger drill line is proposed for each anomalous site outlined above, except for Green Gulch which is covered by valid third party claims. Holes should be spaced approximately 25 metres apart, with 12.5 metre intervals used when areas of veining, alteration and mineralization are encountered. Hole requirements based on 25 metre intervals would be as follows: Deere = 7 holes, Gib-Kan = 7 holes, Brimstone = 13 holes, Tusk = 7 holes and Friday 7 holes. Total footage based on an average hole depth of 10.0 metres would be 1353 feet. A large contract such as this should result in all-in drilling costs of about \$10-\$12 per foot.



## **Rock Sample Descriptions**

- FRI08-1A > Qtz muscovite schist with qtz porphyroclasts cut by qtz-carb veins, 1% diss and vein host pyrite
- FRI08-1B > As above but with no veining
- FRI08-2A > grey to white clayey material from auger stem
- FRI08-2B > Qtz muscovite schist with qtz porphyroclasts, minor disseminated pyrite, no veins
- FRI08-2C > As above but with traces of fuchsite
- FRI08-3A > grey to white clayey material from auger stem
- FRI08-3B > Qtz muscovite schist with qtz porphyroclasts, minor disseminated pyrite, no veins
- FRI08-3C > Qtz muscovite schist with qtz porphyroclasts, minor disseminated pyrite, no veins
- FRI08-4A > grey to white clayey material from auger stem
- FRI08-4B > Qtz muscovite schist with qtz porphyroclasts cut by qtz-carb veins, 2.5% diss pyrite trace fuchsite
- FRI08-4C > as above with only trace pyrite
- FRI08-5A > yellow weakly carbonate altered clayey material with minor pyrite straight from the stem
- FRI08-5B > as above
- FRI08-5C > grey clayey material with trace pyrite
- FRI08-6A > grey to white clayey material from auger stem minor diss pyrite
- FRI08-6B > grey to white clayey material from auger stem 2% diss pyrite
- FRI08-6C > as above
- SUL08-1A > grey-white talc altered? qtz chlorite muscovite schist cut by qtz-carb veinlets, pyrite to about 3%
- SUL08-1B > as above
- SUL08-1C > as above
- SUL08-1D > as above
- SUL08-2A > as above
- SUL08-2B > as above with a few more veins
- SUL08-2C > as above with even more veins
- SUL08-2D > as above with the most veins yet, and 3.5% pyrite

## **Statement Of Qualifications**

I, Bernie Kreft, conducted the exploration work described herein.

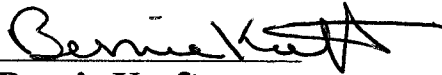
I have over 22 years prospecting experience in the Yukon.

This report is based on fieldwork conducted or witnessed by myself, and includes information from various publicly available assessment reports.

This report is based on fieldwork completed during the 2008 field season.

This report is based on fieldwork completed in the Dawson Goldfields.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bernie Kreft", with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

**Bernie Kreft**

## Statement Of Costs

Truck Costs For 1 Round-Trips, Whitehorse-Dawson (1026km x \$0.60/km)	=	\$615.60
Truck Costs For 4 Round-Trips, Dawson-Property (640km x \$0.60/km)	=	\$384.00
Room And Board (7 man-days x \$35/day)	=	\$245.00
Analysis on 25 rocks (Au + ICP)	=	\$860.14
Wages Bernie Kreft (4 days x \$350/day)	=	\$1400.00
Wages Jarret Kreft (1 days x \$175/day)	=	\$175.00
Wages Justin Kreft (1 days x \$175/day)	=	\$175.00
Wages Shari Thompson (1 days x \$200/day)	=	\$200.00
Sylvain Fleurant (auger drilling 259 feet, plus trucking)	=	\$4437.30
Report Preparation And Duplication	=	<u>\$1200.00</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9692.04</b>



**PLACER DRILL LOG**

Date: 6-sept-08		Time:	Driller: Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill: auger		Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch		
Location: Sulpher Creek Map;115-o-15		Lease or Grant Numbers:		
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)	Remarks: samples/results	
Fri 08-1	31ft	25ft thawed tailing muck gravel mix water 6ft hard bedrock frozen		
Fri 08-2	33ft	26ft thawed tailing water 1ft bedrock medium hard 3ft soft thawed bedrock 3ft frozen bedrock medium hard water		
Fri 08-3	30ft	25ft thawed tailing water 2ft soft bedrock thawed 1ft bedrock medium hard 2ft hard bedrock		
Fri 08-4	33ft	26ft thawed tailing water 1ft bedrock medium hard 1ft soft bedrock 5ft hard bedrock		
Fri 08-5	33ft	27ft thawed tailing water 3ft soft thawed 2ft bedrock medium hard frozen 1ft hard bedrock		
Fri 08-6	33ft	25ft thawed tailing water 6ft thawed bedrock soft 2ft hard frozen bedrock		
Sul 08-1	33ft	5ft thawed tailing water 13ft soft thawed bedrock 15ft frozen bedrock medium hard		
Sul 08-2	33ft	8ft thawed tailing water 11ft soft thawed bedrock 14ft frozen bedrock medium hard		
total 259ft		Date: 6-Sep-08	Signed (Driller or Representative)	

## Waypoint List

Map Name : 115O15.GIF  
Map File : c:\oziexplorer\maps\50000\115O15.map

Datum : NAD83

Waypoint File : C:\Documents and Settings\Sylvain\My Documents\Berni Krefl\wpt 6-sept-08.wpt

9/7/2008 8:34:34 PM

Num	Name	Zone	Easting	Northing	Alt(ft)	Description
1	FRI 08-1	7V	603090	7074140	2082	06-SEP-08 10:59:22AM
2	" 08-2	7V	603104	7074141	2185	06-SEP-08 11:00:21AM
3	" 08-3	7V	603116	7074144	2181	06-SEP-08 11:49:16AM
4	" 08-4	7V	603115	7074126	2207	06-SEP-08 12:51:49PM
5	" 08-5	7V	603114	7074110	2213	06-SEP-08 1:30:24PM
6	" 08-6	7V	603099	7074135	2229	06-SEP-08 2:32:52PM
7	SUL 08-1	7V	603998	7072038	2122	06-SEP-08 4:17:54PM
8	SUL 08-2	7V	603989	7072034	2141	06-SEP-08 5:53:30PM

Tusk-01  
Tusk-02

## Map Feature Waypoints

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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08130529**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %
GR&Rock		0.09	0.006													
GR&Rock		0.23	<0.005													
DM&R-23		0.36	0.019													
DM&R-24		0.20	<0.005													
FRI08-1A		0.09	0.026	0.5	1.96	100	<10	390	<0.5	2	1.52	0.6	10	38	51	2.97
FRI08-1B		0.10	0.009	0.3	1.69	44	<10	270	<0.5	3	1.08	<0.5	10	35	33	2.73
FRI08-2A		0.88	<0.005	0.4	1.35	38	<10	300	<0.5	2	0.71	0.7	17	33	42	2.75
FRI08-2B		0.06	<0.005	0.4	1.12	25	<10	230	<0.5	2	0.58	0.6	13	28	36	2.47
FRI08-2C		0.22	<0.005	0.3	1.46	41	<10	290	<0.5	2	0.75	0.6	14	35	34	2.79
FRI08-3A		0.31	0.019	0.3	1.50	28	<10	330	<0.5	3	0.44	0.6	12	41	36	2.93
FRI08-3B		0.08	<0.005	0.2	1.94	9	<10	700	<0.5	2	0.71	0.5	11	48	32	2.82
FRI08-3C		0.21	0.007	0.3	1.43	16	<10	310	<0.5	<2	0.52	0.5	12	38	32	2.84
FRI08-4A		0.16	<0.005	0.3	1.74	126	<10	390	<0.5	3	1.11	0.9	11	42	35	3.13
FRI08-4B		0.10	<0.005	0.6	1.36	189	<10	30	<0.5	4	0.74	<0.5	10	33	28	5.70
FRI08-4C		0.20	<0.005	0.4	1.64	34	<10	240	<0.5	2	0.59	0.6	11	42	32	2.72
FRI08-5A		0.23	0.020	0.4	1.66	26	<10	260	<0.5	3	0.25	0.9	19	60	51	3.16
FRI08-5B		0.09	<0.005	0.3	1.66	38	<10	370	<0.5	2	0.23	0.7	14	43	31	2.51
FRI08-5C		0.16	<0.005	0.3	1.53	16	<10	230	<0.5	2	0.21	0.9	18	61	41	2.70
FRI08-6A		0.20	<0.005	0.5	1.19	5	<10	200	<0.5	2	0.45	0.6	15	34	42	2.97
FRI08-6b		0.14	<0.005	0.4	1.19	2	<10	250	<0.5	2	0.53	<0.5	13	35	35	2.79
SUL08-1A		0.42	<0.005	<0.2	1.69	7	<10	160	<0.5	<2	2.96	<0.5	7	11	12	3.40
SUL08-1B		0.44	<0.005	<0.2	1.60	9	<10	130	<0.5	<2	3.07	<0.5	7	10	12	3.33
SUL08-1C		0.70	<0.005	<0.2	1.82	9	<10	130	<0.5	<2	2.98	<0.5	7	11	11	3.71
SUL08-1D		0.54	0.005	<0.2	1.64	19	<10	140	<0.5	<2	3.51	<0.5	6	10	10	3.43
SUL08-2A		0.71	0.016	<0.2	0.51	9	<10	430	<0.5	<2	2.88	<0.5	6	4	14	3.26
SUL08-2B		0.49	0.020	<0.2	0.50	9	<10	420	<0.5	<2	2.94	<0.5	7	4	15	3.38
SUL08-2C		0.60	0.060	<0.2	0.43	13	<10	300	<0.5	<2	3.41	<0.5	7	4	13	3.36
SUL08-2D		1.29	0.075	0.2	0.43	16	<10	390	<0.5	<2	3.29	<0.5	7	4	14	3.49





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 Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

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Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)  
 Finalized Date: 1-OCT-2008  
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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08130529**

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	
LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	
GR8ARock GR6CRock DM8R-23 DM8R-24 FRI08-1A		10	<1	0.33	10	1.08	507	3	0.06	24	660	14	0.61	<2	6	59
FRI08-1B		10	<1	0.22	10	1.05	469	3	0.05	25	670	9	0.45	<2	5	40
FRI08-2A		10	<1	0.22	10	0.91	399	3	0.02	42	790	15	0.69	<2	4	25
FRI08-2B		<10	<1	0.15	10	0.79	353	3	0.02	34	660	13	0.64	<2	3	20
FRI08-2C		10	<1	0.20	10	1.04	413	3	0.02	37	740	10	0.62	<2	4	27
FRI08-3A		10	<1	0.18	10	1.13	379	2	0.03	33	780	7	0.44	<2	6	22
FRI08-3B		10	<1	0.44	10	1.05	396	2	0.08	29	680	8	0.43	<2	7	35
FRI08-3C		10	<1	0.18	10	1.09	390	2	0.02	32	780	6	0.46	<2	5	24
FRI08-4A		10	<1	0.27	10	1.14	758	3	0.05	28	730	12	0.65	<2	7	35
FRI08-4B		10	<1	0.19	10	0.93	477	2	0.05	32	620	11	4.48	12	5	22
FRI08-4C		<10	<1	0.18	10	1.19	529	2	0.04	29	730	10	0.48	<2	5	16
FRI08-5A		10	<1	0.15	20	1.44	476	3	0.02	52	980	9	0.46	<2	8	11
FRI08-5B		10	<1	0.27	20	1.28	400	2	0.06	38	730	8	0.30	<2	5	10
FRI08-5C		10	<1	0.14	10	1.33	390	2	0.03	56	860	9	0.17	<2	6	9
FRI08-6A		<10	<1	0.12	10	1.10	269	2	0.03	43	800	7	0.80	<2	6	16
FRI08-6b		<10	<1	0.17	10	1.01	269	2	0.04	40	780	6	0.69	<2	5	20
SUL08-1A		10	<1	0.18	20	0.75	713	<1	0.04	10	1010	9	0.55	<2	5	59
SUL08-1B		10	<1	0.16	20	0.72	711	<1	0.03	9	960	8	0.63	<2	4	59
SUL08-1C		10	<1	0.20	20	0.79	724	1	0.05	9	1000	8	0.77	<2	5	63
SUL08-1D		10	<1	0.21	20	0.71	773	1	0.04	9	950	8	0.94	<2	5	79
SUL08-2A		<10	<1	0.23	10	0.78	886	1	0.05	8	910	6	0.50	<2	5	86
SUL08-2B		<10	<1	0.23	10	0.80	873	<1	0.05	8	960	6	0.53	<2	5	91
SUL08-2C		<10	<1	0.22	10	0.78	940	<1	0.05	9	920	6	0.58	<2	6	114
SUL08-2D		<10	<1	0.20	10	0.80	912	1	0.04	9	990	6	0.77	<2	6	112



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Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

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Page: 2 - C  
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)  
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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08130529**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Th	Ti	Ti	U	V	W	Zn
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
GR8ARock GR8CRock DM8R-23 DM8R-24 FRI08-1A		<20	0.01	<10	<10	48	<10	107
FRI08-1B		<20	0.01	<10	<10	40	<10	97
FRI08-2A		<20	0.03	<10	<10	32	<10	110
FRI08-2B		<20	0.02	<10	<10	25	<10	90
FRI08-2C		<20	0.03	<10	<10	35	<10	104
FRI08-3A		<20	0.06	<10	<10	46	<10	106
FRI08-3B		<20	0.13	<10	<10	57	<10	94
FRI08-3C		<20	0.07	<10	<10	42	<10	101
FRI08-4A		<20	0.01	<10	<10	43	<10	105
FRI08-4B		<20	0.01	<10	<10	37	<10	78
FRI08-4C		<20	0.01	<10	<10	42	<10	99
FRI08-5A		<20	0.01	<10	<10	53	<10	121
FRI08-5B		<20	0.01	<10	<10	43	<10	94
FRI08-5C		<20	0.01	<10	<10	54	<10	111
FRI08-6A		<20	0.08	<10	<10	40	<10	101
FRI08-6b		<20	0.11	<10	<10	40	<10	82
SUL08-1A		<20	0.01	<10	<10	20	<10	92
SUL08-1B		<20	0.01	<10	<10	18	<10	88
SUL08-1C		<20	0.02	<10	<10	22	<10	95
SUL08-1D		<20	0.02	<10	<10	19	<10	86
SUL08-2A		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	96
SUL08-2B		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	96
SUL08-2C		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	89
SUL08-2D		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	98