

2008 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE TONI 9-32 CLAIMS

(Work Performed: July 27 and August 28, 2008)

Claim Names: Grant No's

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Toni 9-14 | YC36199-YC36204 |
| Toni 15-28 | YC44641-YC44654 |
| Toni 29 -32 | YC76463-YC76466 |

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS: 116C/02 & 15N/15

Latitude 64° 01' N
Longitude 140° 43' W

YMIP Program No. 08-012

Owner:
Roger Hulstein
106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 0C9

Prepared by:
Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., P.Geo.

January 29, 2009

Toni 9-32Claims

SUMMARY

The Toni 9-32 claims are located in west-central Yukon, collectively cover an area of approximately 500 hectares and are comprised of 24 Yukon two-post Quartz claims owned one hundred percent by Roger Hulstein. They are located in the Sixty Mile placer gold district approximately 75 km west of Dawson City, Yukon. The placer district has produced approximately 435,000 crude ounces since 1892. The bedrock sources for most of the placer gold is unknown although both mesothermal and epithermal types of veining have been found within the district. Access can be easily gained to the area in the summer by two wheel drive vehicles.

Most of the property is underlain by argillic and propylitic altered andesitic volcanics of the Cretaceous Carmacks Group. Rocks on southeast side of the property are cut by the Sixty Mile fault, a regional fault between the transcurrent Tintina and Denali Fault systems. It juxtaposes the Carmacks Group volcanics to the northwest against the Devonian to Mississippian metamorphic siliciclastic rocks of the Nasina Assemblage to the southeast. The Carmacks Group volcanic rocks are preserved in a graben or half graben structure in the Sixty Mile River valley and extend northeast from the mouth of Miller Creek to Glacier Creek, a distance of approximately five kilometers.

The Glasmacher epithermal vein occurrence, located in the Sixty Mile River valley is currently covered by placer mined gravels and was not explored in 2008. Soil samples collected in 2007 over the trace of the Sixty Mile fault, the bounding fault on the southeast side of the graben structure, returned eight soil samples anomalous in gold (>0.28 ppm to < 0.821 ppm) over a distance of approximately 500 m. Work in 2008, focused on following up on these anomalous samples, resulted in the highly anomalous soil sample results being confirmed although rock samples in the area contained <60 ppb gold. In addition four claims were staked on strike and a river ford and route were selected for equipment access and permit applications.

The geological setting and anomalous geochemical values are consistent with that found in epithermal vein type deposits. Proposed work consists of additional geochemical soil surveys, geological mapping, prospecting, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. Anomalous areas should be tested by trenching, if possible, followed by diamond drilling if results are encouraging.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| SUMMARY | i |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | ii |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Location and Access | 1 |
| 1.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate | 3 |
| 1.3 History | 4 |
| 1.4 2008 Work Program | 6 |
| 1.5 Claim Status | 7 |
| 2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY | 9 |
| 2.1 Surficial Geology | 14 |
| 3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY | 15 |
| 3.1 Structure..... | 17 |
| 3.2 Alteration and Mineralization | 18 |
| 4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY | 20 |
| 6.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS | 21 |
| 7.0 STATEMENT of COSTS | 22 |
| 8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS | 23 |
| 9.0 REFERENCES | 24 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1. Location..... | 2 |
| Figure 2. Claim Location..... | 8 |
| Figure 3. Claim Status and Geological Compilation..... | 12 |
| Figure 4. Toni Claims Geochemistry..... | 16 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Table 1. List of Claims..... | 7 |
|------------------------------|---|

LIST OF APPENDICES

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Appendix A: Analytical Certificate | |
| Appendix B: Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results | |
| Appendix C: Soil Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results | |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

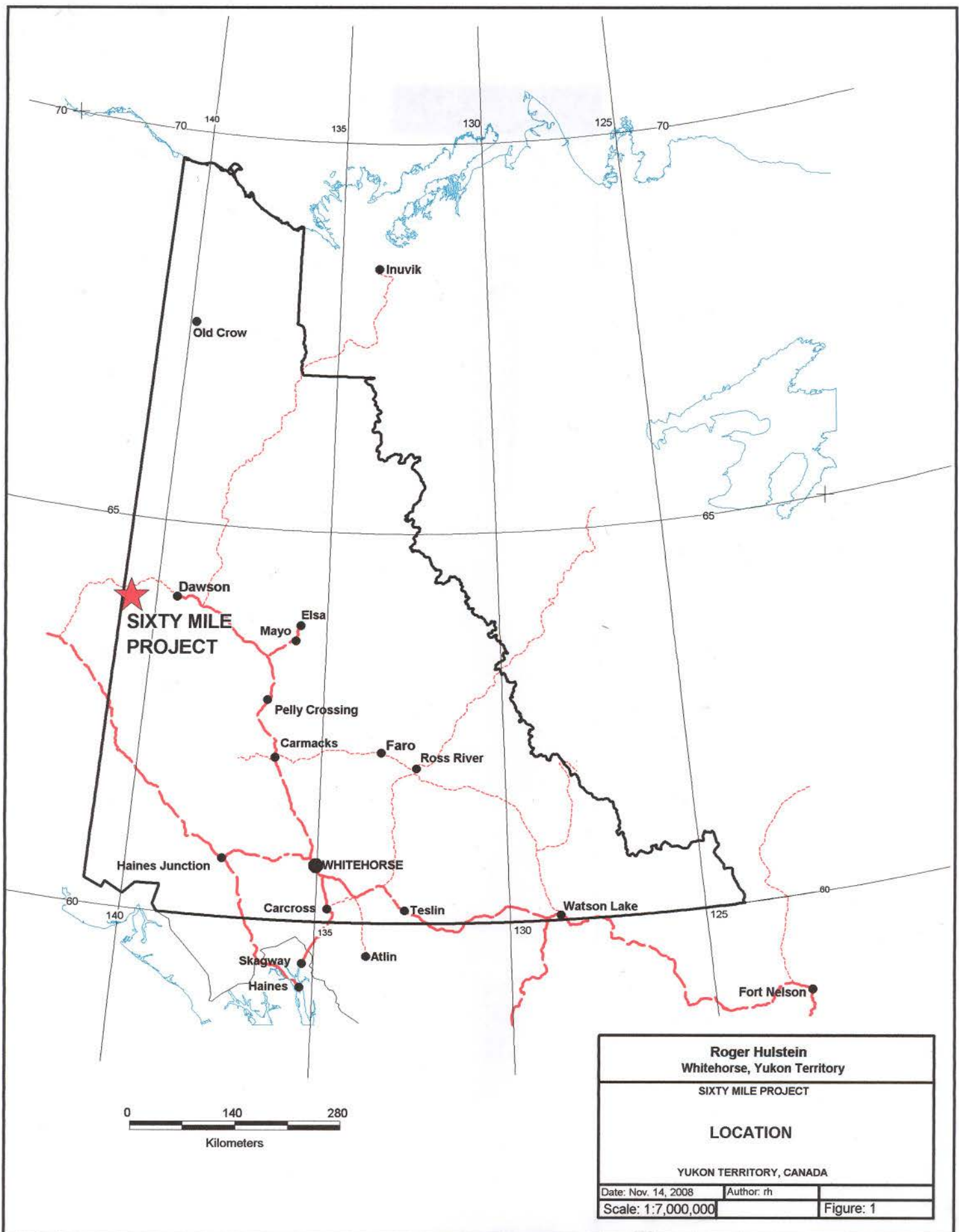
The purpose of this report is to describe the 2008 work program and results as required by the Yukon Mining Incentive Program (YMIP) requirements (project 08-012) on the Toni 9-28 claims. The report describes the 2008 work program which consisted of reconnaissance rock sampling and soil sampling within the broad gold (>28 ppb) in soil anomaly reported in 2007 (Hulstein, 2007), claim staking and heavy equipment access route selection. It also describes the location, access, history, geological setting, known mineralization of the property and outlines a proposed exploration program to further explore the property for gold-silver bearing epithermal vein type mineralization.

1.1 Location and Access

The Toni 9-32 claims are located in the Sixty Mile placer district and cover a portion of the valley bottom occupied by the northeast flowing Sixty Mile River at the mouth of tributary Big Gold Creek. The property is located on map sheet NTS 116C/02 and 115N/15 (Figure 1).

The property is located approximately 75 km due west of Dawson. Access to the project area is via the posted Sixty Mile Road that turns south off the Top of the World Highway (Hwy 11) at approximately kilometer 87. The claims are located at the bottom of the valley about 12 km from the turn off. Numerous roads built, maintained and changed, as needed by the local placer miners, access the northwest side of the claim group. The southeast side of the claim group is accessed by foot from roads in the valley bottom, this includes fording the Sixty Mile River. The roads are generally usable by 2WD truck from early June to late September. The Top of the World Highway is not maintained during winter months.

Daily plane service can be gained in Dawson City to Whitehorse, where there is daily jet airplane service to Vancouver, British Columbia and other points south.



1.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

Topography in the region is typical of an incised peneplain with steep hillsides and rounded crests. The area was beyond the limits of the last two continental glacial events and evidence of glaciations in the region is a result of localized alpine glaciers. Alluvium in the valleys is mostly locally derived. Hill slopes are covered with a veneer of colluvium also locally derived. Elevation ranges from 2,100 feet in the Sixty Mile valley to approximately 3,800 feet on nearby ridges. In the valley bottom permafrost is not a consideration except near the well vegetated hillsides. On the hillsides and ridge spurs, particularly northerly facing slopes and poorly drained areas, permafrost (often as frozen black muck) is a serious hindrance to exploration.

Rock outcrop in the area is restricted to ridges, small cliffs, creek bottoms and along road and trench cuts. The Glasmacher occurrence, located in the Sixty Mile River valley, has been exposed in the past by placer miners but is now covered by placer mined gravel tailings and waste piles. These placer tailings are estimated to be <5m-8m thick. Often bedrock type can be determined by angular boulders, of consistent type, piled (by placer miner activity) on top of the more typical rounded mixed lithologies of river gravel and boulders.

Vegetation in the valley bottoms consists of alder, dwarf birch, balsam fir, white and black spruce. Ground cover in areas of thin tree cover consists of alpine plants, 'buckbrush' (alder), dwarf willow and moss. Beavers dams in the numerous side channels and placer drainages result in numerous ponds that restrict and hinder access. Hillsides and ridges are covered with pine, spruce, birch and poplar on well drained slopes and stunted black spruce in areas of permafrost. Treeline is at approximately 4,000 feet. Vegetation is generally more abundant on east and south facing slopes. Grizzly and black bears as well as moose frequent the valley bottom, attracted by young vegetation on the placer tailings.

Climate is characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. Winters are cold and temperatures of -30°C to -45°C are common. Summers are moderately cool with daily highs of 10°C to 25°C . Thunder showers are a common occurrence. Smoke from forest fires can be thick at certain times. The seasonal window for prospecting is from June to mid September.

1.3 History

The Sixty Mile district has been worked for placer gold since the discovery of gold on Miller Creek in 1892. Placer gold production likely exceeds the recorded figure of 435,109 ounces won from the creeks during the period 1892-2005 (LeBarge, 2006). The bulk of the placer gold was mined from Miller, Glacier, Bedrock, Little Gold, Big Gold Creeks and the Sixty Mile River.

Along with the placer activity, lode prospecting of the district has occurred since the first hard rock claims were staked over the nearby Miller galena occurrence in 1896 (Yukon MINFILE 116C 119).

Ulrich Glasmacher reported on the paragenesis and characterization of mineralization found in the Sixty Mile area in his 1984 Master's dissertation (Glasmacher, 1984). He was also responsible for other studies in the Sixty Mile River area (Glasmacher and Freidrich, 1992) including overseeing the diamond drilling on the Per auriferous vein occurrence (Yukon MINFILE 115N 041) for Klondike Gold Mining Corporation in 1988.

Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked and optioned most of the ground between Miller and Glacier Creeks and Sixty Mile River in 1998 (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Kennecott compiled the previous data and carried out a property mapping, property stream and soil geochemistry program, a gravity survey and a helicopter airborne magnetic survey.

In 2003 Roger Hulstein staked the Paul 1-10 and Toni 1-8 claims and vended them to North American Gold Inc. (now Northland Resources Inc.). North American Gold Inc. carried out a small trenching program in 2003 in an effort to locate the vein structure intersected in 1988 by Klondike Gold Mining Corporation (Hulstein, 2004). In 2005 and 2006 Hulstein staked the Toni 9-28 claims and in 2008 the Toni 29-32 claims.

The following is a summary from Yukon Minfile (2003), in chronological order, of significant work and events carried out in Sixty Mile valley and nearby area since 1892.

- 1892: Placer gold discovered in the Sixty Mile River area by C. Miller.
- 1896: Claims staked over the Miller galena occurrence located near the headwaters of Miller Creek.
- Early 1900's: Placer miners found coal in Tertiary sediments located north of the property
- 1915-1916: North American Trading and Transportation Co. dredged near the mouth of Miller Creek.
- 1920: (or prior), placer miners find galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite veining discovered in Sixty Mile valley (Per occurrence – Yukon Minfile).

- 1929-1941: The dredge was refurbished by the Holbrook Dredging Co. which mined in the Sixty Mile Valley.
- 1947-1959: A new dredge was constructed by Yukon Exploration and Yukon Placer Mining Co. which mined the lower reaches of Glacier and Big Gold Creeks and part of Sixty Mile River.
- 1965: Per occurrence in Sixty Mile Valley, near mouth of Miller Creek, trenched and tested by 2 short drill holes. Northern Exploration Limited trenched by bulldozer in WY gulch area.
- 1981: W. Yaremico staked WY claims. Fred Chudy (Chumar Placers Ltd., later Klondike Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd. and Klondike Underground Mining Ltd.) commenced underground placer operations on Miller Creek (upper adit). Lower adit completed later and U/G mining ended 1990.
- 1984: The Glasmacher occurrence (Minfile No. 116C 153) was staked by Noranda.
- 1985: Erwin Kreft restaked Per occurrence and area. Jon Millhouse trenched Vance claims. Noranda soil, stream sediment and rock sampled their claims.
- 1986: Erwin Kreft trenched Per occurrence and near the Garee, Esso Minerals Canada Limited tied onto Erwin Kreft ground in Sixty Mile Valley.
- 1987: Esso mapped and sampled, Erwin Kreft trenched.
- 1989: Homestake Mineral Development Co. Ltd. optioned Esso's ground, then mapped and sampled it.
- 1990: Sixty Mile Placers Ltd. (G. Hakonson) auger drilled 205 holes from mouth of Big Gold Creek to 1.2km below Five Mile Creek.
- 1998: Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked and optioned most of the ground between Miller and Glacier Creeks and Sixty Mile River. Kennecott carried out a property mapping, property stream and soil geochemistry program, a gravity survey and a helicopter airborne magnetic survey. Trenching was carried out on the ridge southwest of Miller Creek and a few test pits in the Sixty Mile River valley.
- 2003: Roger Hulstein restaked the ground previously held by Kennecott and others as the Paul 1-10 and Toni 1-8 claims and vended them to North American Gold Inc. (now Northland Resources Inc.). North American Gold Inc. carried out a small trenching program in 2003 in an effort to locate the vein structure intersected in 1988 by Klondike Gold Mining Corporation (Hulstein, 2004). In 2004 North American Gold Inc. optioned the Vance 1-5 claims from the estate of prospector Jon Millhouse.
- 2005 - 2008: Roger Hulstein staked the Toni 9-14 claims and carried out a reconnaissance program in 2006. In 2006 he staked the Toni 15-28 claims and in 2008 the Toni 29-32 claims.

1.4 2008 Work Program

The 2008 exploration program was carried out by R. Hulstein on July 27th and August 28th of 2008 (not including travel time). Work on July 27th consisted of scouting for a ford across the Sixty Mile River and an access route for heavy equipment to the 2007 gold in soil anomaly, on the east side of the Sixty Mile River. However access to the work site was thwarted by high water levels in the river that prevented fording the river on foot. As other work was subsequently carried out in the area (staking of the Jess 1-4 claims) only half the travel costs were applied to the YMIP program.

On August 28th, four additional claims (Toni 29-32) were staked on the NE side of the Toni claims covering the likely strike extent of the Sixty Mile Fault. Seven reconnaissance rock samples and two soil samples were collected within the 2007 soil anomaly and a river ford and a cross country access route for heavy equipment to the 2007 soil anomaly were located.

Subsequent to the above work a 3 year Class 3 Mining Land Use permit was approved in late 2008. The permit includes approvals for fording the river with heavy equipment, cross country travel, road upgrade and trenching by heavy equipment on the 2007 soil anomaly.

A hand-held GPS receiver (Garmin GPSmap 60CSx) was used to plot locations of rock and soil samples, access route, claim posts and other features (approximate +/-5m accuracy). Soil samples were shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, B.C for gold analysis plus 34 other elements while rock samples were submitted to Eco Tech Laboratory in Whitehorse for sample preparation and analysis for gold and 28 other elements in Kamloops, B.C.

1.5 Claim Status

The Toni 9-32 claims cover an area of approximately 500 hectares and consist of 24 unsurveyed contiguous two-post Yukon 'Quartz' claims (Figure 2). The claims were staked according to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are located in the Dawson Mining District. They are shown on claim sheet 115N/15 and 116C/2 and are available for viewing at the Dawson Mining Records Office. The claims listed below (Table 1) are registered in the name of Roger Hulstein and are owned one hundred percent by him.

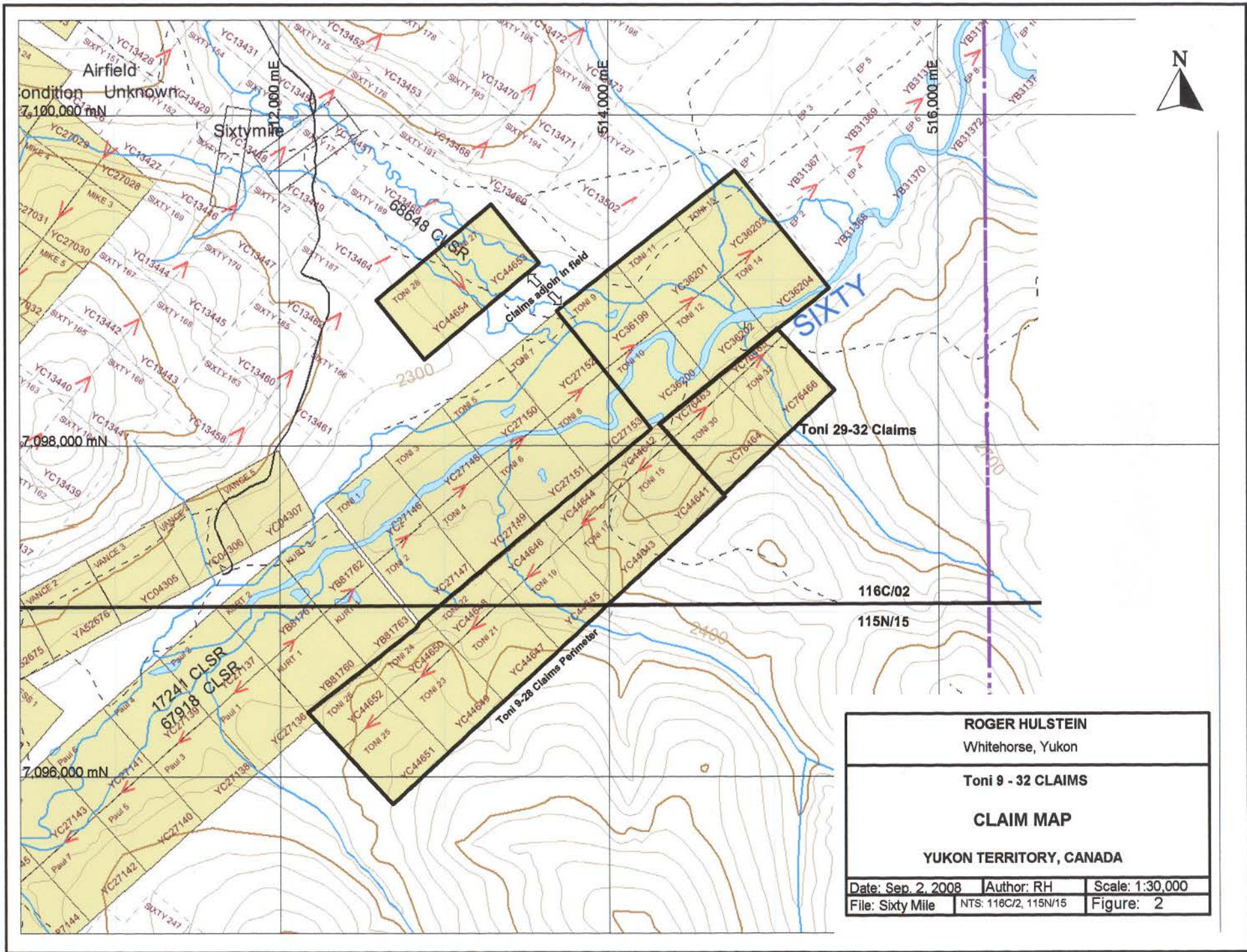
The Toni 9-14 were staked in June 2005, the Toni 15-28 in June 2006 and the Toni 29-32 in 2008.

Table 1. List of Claims

| Claim Name | Grant Number | Expiry Date* |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Toni 9 - 10 | YC36199-YC36200 | July 11, 2011 |
| Toni 11 | YC36201 | July 11, 2010 |
| Toni 12 | YC36202 | July 11, 2012 |
| Toni 13, Toni 14 | YC36203, YC36204 | July 11, 2009 |
| Toni 15-28 | YC44641-YC44653 | July 11, 2011 |
| Toni 29-32 | YC76463-YC76466 | September 5, 2009 |

*As of January 29, 2009.

The Toni 9-14 and all other claims shown on Figure 2, with the exception of the Toni 15-32 claims, are drawn on a best fit basis with respect to topography and preexisting claims. The Toni 15-32 claims are plotted as per coordinates obtained by a GPS receiver (a Garmin GPSmap 60CSx). The earlier claims on the map (Figure 2), drawn when the claims were recorded, locally show claim overlaps and gaps between claims where there are actually none. Figures 3 and 4 show the approximate claim group outlines based on a later GPS claim survey of all the claims.



ROGER HULSTEIN
 Whitehorse, Yukon

Toni 9 - 32 CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Date: Sep. 2, 2008 | Author: RH | Scale: 1:30,000 |
| File: Sixty Mile | NTS: 116C/2, 115N/15 | Figure: 2 |

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The first geological investigation of the Sixty Mile River area was by J. E. Spurr in 1896-97 (Spurr and Goodrich, 1898), followed by Cockfield in 1917 (Cockfield, 1921). More recently the area was mapped at 1:250,000 scale by Tempelman-Kluit in 1970-1972 (Tempelman-Kluit, 1973), Green in 1961 (Green, 1972) and Mortenson (1988, 1996).

The property lies between the Tintina and Denali Faults within the Ominica Belt (Wheeler and McFeely, 1991, Gordy and Makepeace, 2001). The area is underlain by two distinct lithotectonic (pre-accretion) assemblages: 1) medium to high grade, polydeformed metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTNA and YTKS); and 2), deformed and metamorphosed rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane (YT_a) (Mortenson, 1988, 1996) (Figure 3). Both are mainly Paleozoic in age and were juxtaposed by regional scale thrust faults in early Mesozoic time, a period of terrane accretion that affected much of the northern Cordillera.

Locally, the Yukon Tanana Terrane consists of two main assemblages of supracrustal rocks, the Late Devonian (?) to mid-Mississippian Nasina assemblage (YTNA) and the mid-Permian Klondike Schist assemblage (YTKS) (Mortenson, 1996) and three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks (YT_p). The Nasina consists of metamorphosed psammites, mainly quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist and quartzite, +/- carbonaceous material, interlayered mafic schist and amphibolite and volumetrically minor amounts of marble, conglomerate and felsic schist. The Klondike Schist assemblage is comprised mainly of a variety of felsic schists interlayered with non-carbonaceous fine grained micaceous quartzite and quartz-feldspar-muscovite-biotite (+/- chlorite) schist. Local layers of chlorite schist, metagabbro, and rare bands of marble and carbonaceous quartz-muscovite schist are found within the felsic schists.

The Klondike placer camp, with approximately 20,000,000 million ounces of placer gold produced (Government of Yukon, 2007), is underlain predominantly by units of the Klondike Schist assemblage.

According to Mortenson (1996) three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks (unit YT_p) found within the Yukon Tanana Terrane are:

- 1) Devonian – Mississippian feldspar and quartz-feldspar augen schist interpreted to be meta-porphyry sills and/or transposed dykes
- 2) Early Mississippian granitic orthogneiss, e.g. the Fiftymile batholith located in the Sixty Mile River area.
- 3) mid-Permian quartz monzonite gneiss and quartz (+/-feldspar) augen schist (Sulphur Creek orthogneiss).

Rocks of the Paleozoic Slide Mountain Terrane (YT_a) include massive greenstone and

a variety of altered ultramafic rocks. The ultramafic rocks commonly denote thrust (and normal?) faults, are partially to wholly serpentized and locally exhibit quartz-carbonate alteration. The mined out Clinton Creek asbestos deposit, located approximately 40 km to the north of the project area, is hosted by units of Slide Mountain Terrane.

Jurassic quartz monzonite bodies intrude the Yukon Tanana Terrane and Mortenson (1996) noted that field relationships indicate that they intruded prior to both Early (?) Jurassic regional thrust imbrication and Early Cretaceous normal faulting.

Post accretion units unconformably overly rocks of the Tanana Terrane and Slide Mountain Terrane. These units consist of a sequence of unmetamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of middle (?) and Late Cretaceous age (unit uKv) (Mortenson, 1996). The lower part of the unit typically consists of sandstone and pebble to cobble conglomerate that is overlain by massive andesitic flows and breccias that are correlated with the (68-76Ma) Carmacks Group.

Rare outcrops exposed in the Sixty Mile River valley and granitoid bodies (LKP) exposed to the southeast of the valley of fine to medium grained, equigranular biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite are thought to be comagmatic with the Late Cretaceous Carmacks group volcanics.

Volumetrically minor amounts of Miocene aged quartz pebble conglomerate, sandstone, shale minor tuffs and olivine basalt are preserved in the Sixty Mile valley.

Units of the Nasina and Klondike Schist assemblage and the three associated orthogneiss units show the effects of penetrative ductile deformation and metamorphism at middle greenschist to lower amphibolite facies (Mortenson, 1996). Rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane generally only display evidence of brittle shearing and open folding. Units of the Slide Mountain and Yukon Tanana terranes are juxtaposed along mainly shallowly to moderately dipping fault zones that are interpreted as thrust faults. Low angle normal faults are also interpreted between the Fiftymile Batholith and overlying rocks.

Middle and Late Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks are generally undeformed although they have been at least locally folded (Mortenson, 1996). The Tintina and Denali faults found to the northeast and southwest of the property respectively, trend northwest and are major crustal-scale transcurrent dextral faults of Tertiary (?) age.

The Sixty Mile fault, a major northeast trending fault structure lying on a lineament that extends to Tok, Alaska, underlies the east side of the Sixty Mile River valley. In the Sixty Mile placer district, the valley follows a graben structure that down drops Cretaceous Carmacks Group rocks, on the northwest side, against Nasina and Klondike Schist Assemblage rock to the southeast. Other north to northeast trending fault structures are suspected to underlie prominent lineaments and locally form the contacts of the Carmacks Group volcanic rocks. The labeled Sixty Mile fault on figure 3

locally juxtaposes the Carmacks Group against metamorphic rocks of the Nasina Assemblage.

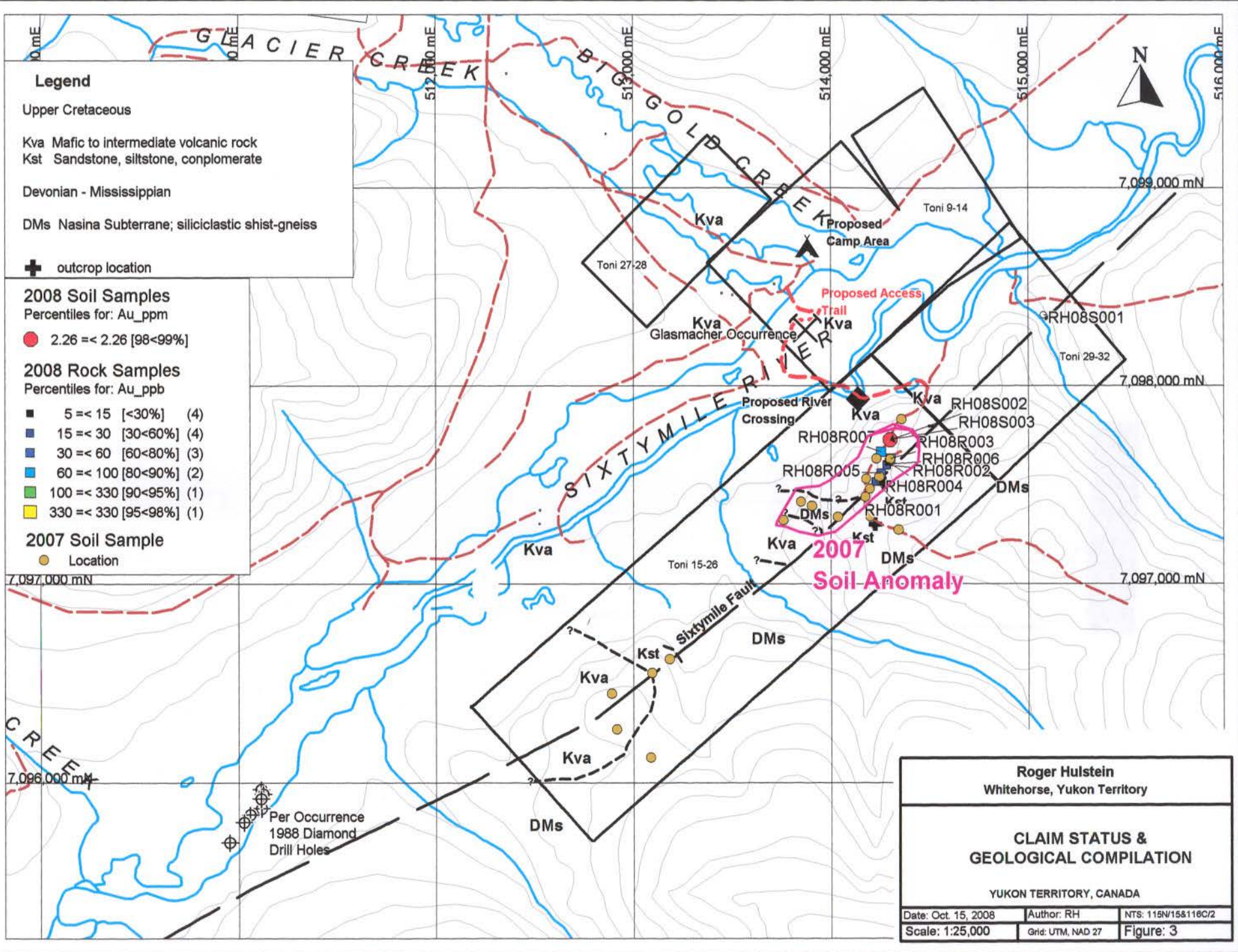
Regional Metallogeny

Regionally the shoshonitic Carmacks volcanic group (70 Ma), is a widespread igneous event with spatially and temporally related mineralization found throughout the west central Yukon (Smuk, 1999). Mineralization and mineral deposits associated with this event includes the Casino copper porphyry deposit (Selby and Nesbitt, 1998). There are a number of mineral occurrences along the trace of the Sixty Mile fault which extends to the southwest and can be traced to the near Tok, Alaska.

The Carmacks Group, composed primarily of andesites, occupies the Sixty Mile Valley and is preserved due to down dropping in a block faulting environment. The region SE of the Sixty Mile fault has been uplifted with vertical movement possibly in the order of kilometers (Mortenson, pers. comm. 2007). This block faulting may be due to the intrusion of a granitoid body and subsequent uplift of over lying rocks.

A gravity low underlying the Sixty Mile placer gold district may indicate the presence of a large buried granitoid body. Small granitoid (LKP) bodies south of Mosquito and Boucher Creeks, within the uplifted fault block, may be exposed apophysis of the larger buried granitoid body. Numerous polymetallic veins (Connaught, etc.) are spatially associated with these granitoid bodies. These polymetallic veins may be the 'roots' of now eroded epithermal vein systems. An intriguing outcrop of granite found near the junction of Miller Creek and Sixty Mile River is possible additional evidence of a district wide underlying granitoid body.

The polymetallic vein occurrences, granitoid bodies, and the main placer gold creeks; Miller, Glacier, lower Little Gold and Sixty Mile River, between the mouth of Little Gold and Miller Creek, are encompassed by or on the margins of the gravity low anomaly. The nearby Per Minfile occurrence (Yukon MINFILE 115N 041), located approximately 4 km to the SW of the Glasmacher occurrence Figure 3), is described as a northeast trending, 8 cm to 60 cm wide, galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite vein with a strike length of 61 m. Drilling on the Per intersected mineralized quartz veining that contained 11.522 g/t gold over 4.5 m (including 42.167 g/t over 1.5m) within a larger interval of 7.1 g/t gold over 12 m.



Legend

Upper Cretaceous

Kva Mafic to intermediate volcanic rock
Kst Sandstone, siltstone, conplomerate

Devonian - Mississippian

DMs Nasina Subterrane; siliciclastic shist-gneiss

⊕ outcrop location

2008 Soil Samples
Percentiles for: Au_ppm

● 2.26 =< 2.26 [98<99%]

2008 Rock Samples
Percentiles for: Au_ppb

- 5 =< 15 [<30%] (4)
- 15 =< 30 [30<60%] (4)
- 30 =< 60 [60<80%] (3)
- 60 =< 100 [80<90%] (2)
- 100 =< 330 [90<95%] (1)
- 330 =< 330 [95<98%] (1)

2007 Soil Sample
● Location

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Roger Hulstein Whitehorse, Yukon Territory | | |
| CLAIM STATUS & GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION | | |
| YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA | | |
| Date: Oct. 15, 2008 | Author: RH | NTS: 115N/15&116C/2 |
| Scale: 1:25,000 | Grid: UTM, NAD 27 | Figure: 3 |

Silver-gold bearing quartz veins are found on the Mos property 5km to the southeast of the Sixty Mile property (Yukon MINFILE 115N 039 & 115N 040). These veins and others located even further east (~20km ESE of the project area), along with magnetite skarns and minor porphyry copper style mineralization are related to Cretaceous (?) Carmacks (?) age granodiorite intrusions aligned in an approximate E-W direction.

Madrona Mining Limited acquired its ground in the Sixty Mile area at the head of Glacier Creek for potential volcanic massive sulphide deposits similar to those found in the Yukon Tanana Terrane in the Finlayson Lake area (Marchand, 1997). To date only minor showings of sphalerite and galena (Yukon MINFILE 16C 112 & 116C 133) have been found in the Sixty Mile area.

Placer gold, with an estimated production of 435,109 crude ounces, has been mined extensively in the Sixty Mile River valley, Miller, Glacier, Poker (US side), Little Gold and Bedrock Creeks in the vicinity of the Toni 9-32 claims (LeBarge, 2006). The source of most of this gold is unknown but according to Mortenson et al. (2006) is likely derived from metamorphogenic rather than epithermal veins. While a possible metamorphogenic source occurrence has been identified on the Rod claims, bedrock epithermal veins, such as the Per and Glasmacher occurrences, in the Sixty Mile valley have also been identified. Although they themselves may not be a significant source of placer gold they hint at possible undiscovered gold bearing resources. The epithermal type veining is hosted by pyrite-carbonate altered andesites, analogous to that of weak or distal porphyry style alteration and mineralization.

2.1 Surficial Geology

The Sixty Mile placer district lies within the Klondike Plateau (Duk-Rodkin, 1996). Dendritic 'V' shaped valleys dissect the plateau reflecting its largely unglaciated state. An exception is the Sixty Mile River valley which has been glaciated as shown by the presence of small lateral moraines.

The surficial geology is best summarized by Hughes, et al, (1986) as follows.

Quaternary deposits of the Sixty Mile river drainage basin include valley bottom alluvial plains and terraces, gulch alluvium, colluvial veneers and blankets, and scattered debris flows. The youngest Quaternary deposits include active colluvium, valley bottom gulch alluvium and the broad alluvial plain in the Sixty Mile River valley. Older alluvial deposits include the higher terrace levels in the upper reaches of Miller and Glacier Creeks, the second terrace in the lower reaches of Miller Creek, and the broad terrace found on the north side of the Sixty Mile River valley, both upstream and downstream from Miller Creek.

Colluvium veneer is the most common cover on the hillsides, averages 1-2m thick while colluvium blanket material, averages >3m thick. Colluvium conforms to bedrock topography and is composed of diamicton, rubble, and organic-rich silt and sand derived from bedrock sources by a variety of slope processes.

Valleys are filled with alluvium and locally form terraces up to 20m thick. The alluvium plain in the Sixty Mile Valley averages only <5m – 8m thick and forms a uniform sheet across the valley. Most of the Toni 9-14,27,28 claims are underlain by the above alluvium that has mostly been processed by placer miners.

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Where it can be determined various units of the Carmacks Group volcanics, predominantly of andesite composition, underlie the Sixty Mile River valley (Figure 3). Much of the geology shown on Figures 3 and 4 is derived from the geological data collected at field stations (Hulstein, 2007) with most contacts being extrapolated from aeromagnetic data collected by Kennecott Exploration Inc. (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999).

Where exposed on the hillsides to the northeast of the claims the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanic rocks are comprised of: blocky to sub-blocky, grey, rusty brown and purplish weathering porphyritic andesite and rare dacite (?); massive irregular, rusty brown weathering, pyroclastic monolithic block flow porphyritic andesite; and irregular grey brown weathering andesitic crystal tuff (?). Mineralogy consists of medium to coarse-grained phenocrysts of plagioclase, lesser hornblende, in a fine-grained groundmass. Andesite blocks within the pyroclastic andesites are sub-angular and average 20cm across in size. The andesitic crystal tuff is very magnetic.

Altered and faulted volcanic flow andesites and rarer breccias are exposed sporadically within abandoned and active placer pits in the Sixty Mile River valley. Geological contacts with other units have not been observed in outcrop; nevertheless, the Carmacks volcanic rocks are interpreted as resting non-conformably over fluvial quartz-pebble conglomerate, Nasina and/or Klondike Assemblages.

The bounding Sixty Mile fault juxtaposes the down dropped and preserved Carmacks volcanics on the northeast side against the metamorphic rocks of the Nasina Assemblage to the southeast (figures 3 and 4). Complications to this simplified scenario are indicated by outcropping siliciclastic gneissic rocks on the northeast side of the fault and aeromagnetic patterns that cross the projected trace of the fault. These quartz-feldspar gneissic rocks and similar gneissic to schistose rocks found adjacent to the projected Sixty Mile fault differ from the more biotite-muscovite rich schists found further to the southeast. Small outcroppings and float of quartz pebble conglomerate and white sandstone (unit Kst) found on or very near the projected trace of the Sixty Mile Fault are believed to be preserved basal remnants of the Carmacks Group.

Legend

Upper Cretaceous

Kva Mafic to intermediate volcanic rock
Kst Sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate

Devonian - Mississippian

DMs Nasina Subterrane; siliciclastic shist-gneiss

⊕ outcrop location

2008 Soil and Stream Sediment Samples

Percentiles for: Au_ppm

- ◆ 0.892 =< 2.26 [95<98%] (2)
- all others (1)

2007 Soil Samples

Percentiles for: Au_ppm

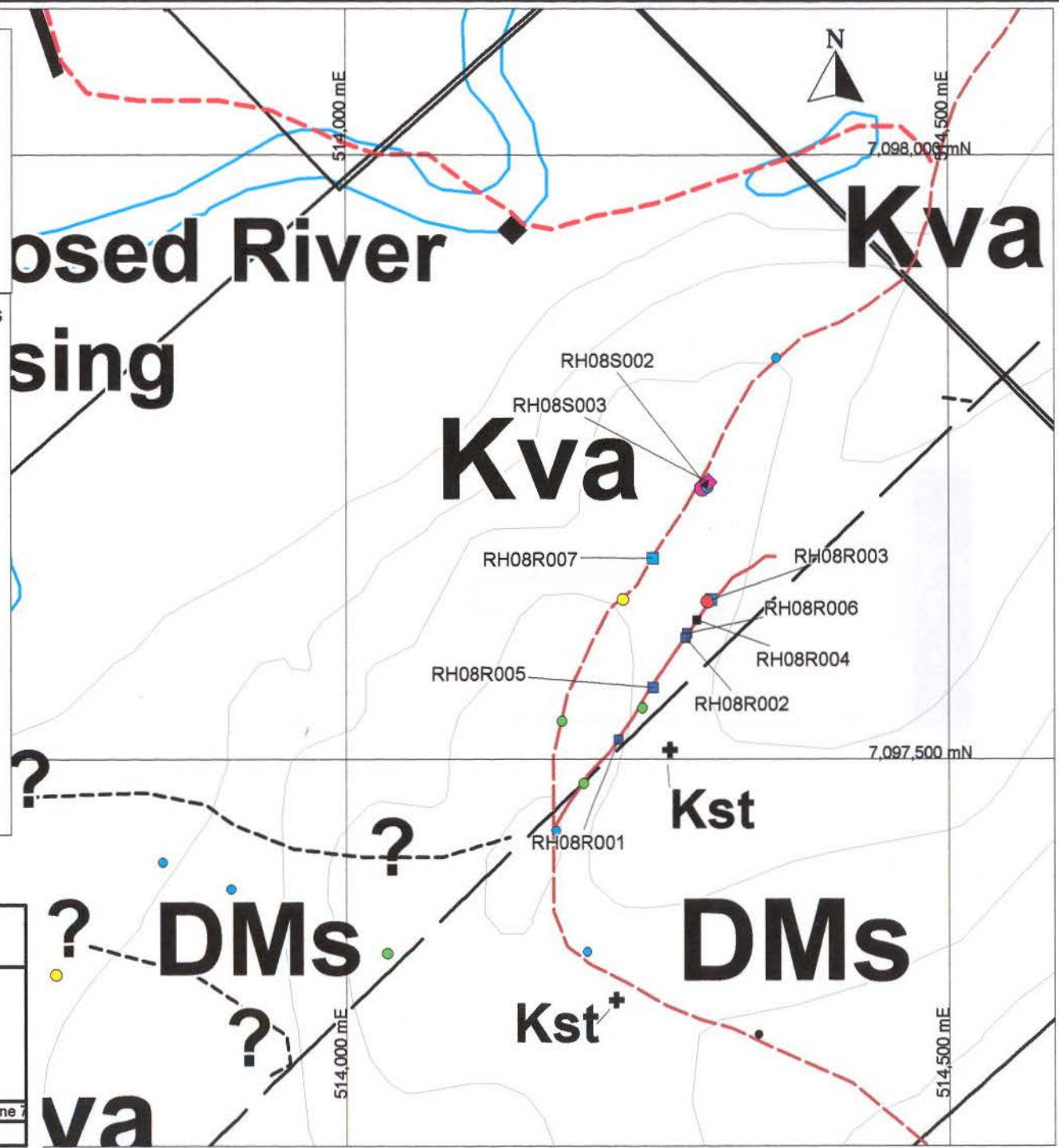
- 0.0025 =< 0.01 [<30%] (4)
- 0.01 =< 0.028 [30<60%] (7)
- 0.028 =< 0.053 [60<80%] (4)
- 0.053 =< 0.297 [80<90%] (2)
- 0.297 =< 0.821 [90<95%] (1)
- 0.821 =< 0.821 [95<98%] (1)

2008 Rock Samples

Percentiles for: Au_ppb

- 5 =< 15 [<30%] (4)
- 15 =< 30 [30<60%] (4)
- 30 =< 60 [60<80%] (3)
- 60 =< 100 [80<90%] (2)
- 100 =< 330 [90<95%] (1)
- 330 =< 330 [95<98%] (1)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Roger Hulstein Whitehorse, Yukon Territory | | |
| Sixty Mile Project | | |
| Geochemistry | | |
| YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA | | |
| Date: Jan. 14, 2009 | Author: RH | UTM NAD 27, Zone 7 |
| Scale: 1:5,000 | | Figure: 4 |



3.1 Structure

The prominent structural element in the area of the Toni property is the Sixty Mile fault, or lineament, in the Sixty Mile River valley (Figures 3 and 4). Paralleling structures to the northwest of the Sixty Mile fault are interpreted to be a series of normal faults. These normal faults in turn are believed to have been displaced by Tintina related (?) northwest trending faults and associated Reidel (?) faults (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). They describe a disjointed 'Miller Structural Corridor' that may be a more prominent Tintina related structure cutting through relatively more brittle siliceous metasedimentary rocks. The NE trending Sixty Mile fault, shown on figures 3 and 4, is derived from Mortenson (1996), field mapping and interpretation from the Kennecott aeromagnetic survey (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999).

The NE trending faults that comprise the Sixty Mile lineament are believed to be related to stress transfer between the NW striking Denali and Tintina transcurrent fault systems (Lowe and Cassidy, 1995). The extensional tectonics that formed the graben, allowing the preservation of the Carmacks Group in the Sixty Mile Valley, is likely due to right-handed step-overs across dextral strike-slip fault systems (Lowe and Cassidy, 1995).

Glasmacher (1992) describes how both the Per and Glasmacher occurrences are structurally controlled and are found at the junction of three major fault systems: the ENE-WSW trending Sixty Mile River fault zone, a NW-SE trending fault zone and a NE – SW trending fault zone. He states that between these two occurrences, small NE-SW trending quartz-(carbonate)-sulphide veinlets crosscut the Carmacks volcanic rocks that underlie the Sixty Mile River valley.

Significant vertical displacement on the Sixty Mile fault, in the order of 100's of m, is indicated by thin sedimentary units of basal Carmacks Group preserved on the projected trace of the fault.

3.2 Alteration and Mineralization

Alteration and mineralization have been found in two areas on the property; 1) in the Sixty Mile River valley and, 2) on the ridge on the southeast side on the property along the trace of the Sixty Mile fault within the 2007 soil anomaly.

Sixty Mile River Valley

Alteration and mineralization in the Sixty Mile River valley is poorly understood due to alluvial cover, now consisting mostly of placer tailings. Argillic-altered andesite is found locally in the Sixty Mile River valley and the placer miners have noted 'extensive' clay rich bedrock areas that hindered placer mining (Frank Hawker and Mike McDougall, pers. comm., 2003). Disseminated and thin veinlet type mineralization in propylitic and argillic altered andesite includes up to 5% disseminated pyrite cubes associated with chalcedony, ankerite, dolomite, calcite veinlets +/- trace galena, sphalerite and molybdenite.

Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) note that the mineralization drilled by Klondike Gold Corporation on the Per occurrence (Yukon MINFILE 115N 041) and the Glasmacher occurrence located on the Toni 9-14 claims (Yukon MINFILE 116C 153), was formed in the upper parts of the same fossil geothermal system, likely associated with the Late Cretaceous magmatism. They also postulated that the differences between the two occurrences (Per has more sulfides) is due to different mixing environments of two fluid types; a near surface low temperature groundwater (150⁰C) fluid and a high temperature alkaline-chloride (260⁰C) fluid. Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) noted four stages of mineral enrichment, due in part, to the mixing of the two fluid types, boiling of the fluids (boiling more important at the Glasmacher occurrence) and fluid wall rock interactions. Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) classify both occurrences as gold-bearing epithermal volcanic-hosted occurrences of the quartz-adularia type, typical of areas with calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of andesitic to dacitic composition.

The alteration of the Carmacks Group andesitic volcanics in the valley, associated with hydrothermal activity and mineralization, is assumed to have taken place during the 70 Ma Cretaceous intrusive event. Hydrothermal alteration is comprised of two styles: 1), silicification (includes both quartz-carbonate-kaolinite and quartz-phengite-adularia zones of Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) and 2), carbonate-pyrite altered volcanic rocks. Mineralogy of silification type is commonly manifested by clay minerals, sericite, bleaching, and silica flooding (quartz). Alteration appears to be more intense where the andesites have been brecciated, although it has not been determined at present if brecciation is due to hydrothermal or volcanic processes or both. Angular bleached clasts of psammites – quartzites have been noted within silicified vein-breccia material. The carbonate alteration consists of Ca-Mg-Fe carbonate minerals (calcite, ankerite and dolomite) +/- quartz and up to 5% coarse grained pyrite. Propylitic alteration (increased chlorite, rare epidote) is often coincident with the iron carbonate alteration.

The Glasmacher occurrence has been described as a gold bearing pyrite-arsenopyrite occurrence with quartz – sulphide grading up to 12 gpt gold (Glasmacher and Freidrich, 1992). Mineralization is described as gold and silver bearing sulphides found disseminated, in stockwork and as vein type sulphides, all hosted by Carmacks Group volcanic rocks. At present the occurrence is covered by placer mined alluvium.

2007 Soil Anomaly

Along the projected trace of the Sixty Mile fault the andesites are fine grained, feldspar phytic and variably propylitic to phyllic altered and bleached. Locally the andesites are altered to a light grey gouge material. In the same area small outcrops of quartz pebble conglomerates have a yellow coloured -limonite matrix, weather the same colour and have trace pyrite on fractures.

The siliclastic gneisses with the 2007 soil anomaly weather a light (bleached?) tan – limonite colour, are weakly altered with minor clay – sericite and have trace pyrite on fractures. Rare quartz veinlets of mm scale were observed cutting the gneiss. At other locations near the projected trace of the bounding Sixty Mile fault (soil sample sites RH07S007 and RH07S011) the gneissic rocks weather with a prominent limonite – hematite coating.

Significant alteration and mineralization was not observed in the southeast corner of the property in 2007. The projected trace of the Sixty Mile fault is believed to be covered by black muck and permafrost where it crosses the northwest trending ridge spur.

Seven rock float samples of variably mineralized and altered rocks were collected along the trace of the Sixty Mile fault within the 2007 soil anomaly in 2008. The most visibly significant mineralization was sample RH08R002 of bleached, light grey siliceous andesite that contained minor galena on a hairline fracture. This type of altered rock float was abundant in the immediate area. Samples of yellow coloured, limonite stained conglomerate and sandstone appeared altered but were not visibly mineralized.

Soil samples RH08S002 and RH08S003 collected on an old bulldozer road, within 7m of each other and in the same area as RH07S005 that returned 0.821 ppm in 2007 (Hulstein, 2007), consisted of poorly developed brown soil with rounded fragments of fine grained grey pyritized andesite. There was no evidence of veining beyond (5%) limonite blebs. Essentially unaltered 'fresh' andesite is found approximately 3 m from sample RH08S002 suggesting a discrete 'altered' zone.

4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Seven rock float samples collected in 2008 were analyzed by EcoTech Laboratory Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. Rock samples were pulverized, a 50 gram sub sample fire assayed and a gold determination made by atomic absorption. An additional 28 elements were analyzed by aqua regia ICP-AES. The analytical certificate is presented in Appendix A and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix B. Rock sample locations are shown on Figure 3 and 4.

The rock samples returned less than 60 ppb Au. Sample RH08R002, which had galena on a fracture, contained 3.3 ppm Ag and 1494 ppm Pb. Arsenic values for all seven samples is less than 160 ppm, Bi is <15 ppm, Cu <60 ppm, Sb < 5 ppm and Zn <92 ppm.

A total of 2 soil samples and one stream sediment sample collected from the property were submitted to Chemex of North Vancouver, B.C. for geochemical analysis. Samples were screened to -100 mesh, a 50 gram sub sample fire assayed and a gold determination made by atomic absorption. An additional 34 elements were analyzed by aqua regia ICP-AES. The analytical certificate is presented in Appendix A and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix C. Sample locations are shown on Figure 3 and 4.

Two soil samples collected by grub hoe (Geo-Tul) from the middle of a bulldozer road at a depth of about 0.25m, below the disturbed ground. Samples were collected within 1 to 3 meters of sample RH07S005 that returned was 0.821 ppm Au in 2007. Sample RH08S002 returned 0.214 ppm Au and sample RH08S003 returned 2.26 gpt Au. Sample RH08S003 also contained 5 ppm Ag, 12 ppm Bi, 312 ppm Cu, 206 ppm Pb and 398 ppm Zn indicating polymetallic sulfide mineralization.

The one stream sediment sample was collected from a small creek on the northeast side of the property and contained insufficient fines for Au analysis and the other elements analyzed for were not anomalous.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2008 work program confirmed the anomalous gold in soil value of 0.821 ppm located in 2007. Two similar soil samples collected from the vicinity in 2008 returned 0.214 ppm and 2.26 ppm Au along with anomalous values for Ag, Bi, Cu, Pb and Zn. Seven rock float samples collected along an old bulldozer road within the 2007 soil anomaly returned <60 ppb Au. One rock float sample of bleached siliceous andesite with minor galena on a fracture contained 3.3 ppm Ag and 1494 ppm pb. The remainder of the samples, of variably altered andesite and siliceous sedimentary rocks contained low values for most elements analyzed for.

In spite of the low geochemical values from the rock samples, the extent of the 2007 soil anomaly, confirmation of the high gold in soil value by a 2.26 ppm gold in soil sample in 2008, the altered and weakly mineralized rock samples, taken together are encouraging evidence of possible gold mineralization. The Sixty Mile fault, a regional structure, trends northeasterly between the Denali and Tintina Fault systems, is locally dilatant, likely has significant vertical movement (in the 100's of meters) and appears to be a major control on the distribution of gold in the Sixty Mile placer camp.

The 2007 and 2008 results along with previous work by Glasmacher (1984) in the Sixty Mile River valley indicate the presence of a significant precious metal bearing epithermal system. Gold mineralization has been found in the Sixty Mile River valley by previous workers, the Glasmacher and Per occurrences and is indicated along the Sixty Mile fault. Based on this additional work is warranted and recommended.

Given the fact that the Glasmacher occurrence is covered by placer mined gravels, geophysical methods such as electromagnetics, induced polarization and VLF in addition to more magnetic surveys are recommended. Anomalous areas (magnetic lows, conductors) should then be trenched or tested by pits as the mined alluvial cover is not very deep (often <5m), based on trenching on the claims located upstream. A geophysicist should be consulted in the planning stages of the next geophysical program to determine the best approach.

Additional mapping, prospecting and soil sampling is recommended in the area of the Sixty Mile fault from where the anomalous soil samples were returned in 2007 and 2008. A class 3 MLUR permit for trenching is now in hand and an access route for heavy equipment to the 2007 soil anomaly has been established. The 2007 ground magnetic survey should be extended to cover the area of anomalous soil samples and the suspected trace of the Sixty Mile fault. A magnetic susceptibility meter should be used to correlate the degree of magnetism observed in outcrop with the airborne and ground magnetic surveys.

All of the above work should be directed towards defining targets for a diamond drill program.

7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs were incurred on the Toni 9-32 claims in 2008.

| TONI 9-32 CLAIMS, NTS: 115N/15, 116C/2 | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2008 Costs | | | | |
| <u>Geochemistry</u> | | | | |
| | <u>No.</u> | <u>\$/Sample</u> | <u>\$Subtotal</u> | |
| Soil and stream sediment samples | 3 | 33.67 | 101.01 | |
| Rock Samples | 7 | 31.08 | 217.56 | \$318.57 |
| <u>Personnel (2006)</u> | | | | |
| | <u>Days</u> | <u>Daily Rate</u> | <u>Subtotal</u> | |
| R.Hulstein, B.Sc,P.Geo. (geologist) June 25-28, 2007 | 1.5 | 500.00 | 750.00 | |
| Total Labour Costs | | | | \$750.00 |
| <u>Field Expenses</u> | | | | |
| | | <u>Rate/item</u> | | |
| Freight and postage | | | 21.52 | |
| Meals and Accommodation | | | 199.52 | |
| Vehicle Rental | 4 | 100.00 | 400.00 | |
| Fuel (for vehicle) and propane | | | 545.64 | |
| Communications (sat phone rental) | 3 | 10.00 | 40.00 | |
| Phone call charges | | | 47.00 | |
| Total Field Costs | | | | \$1,147.38 |
| <u>Report and Project Management</u> | | | | |
| <u>Person</u> | | | | |
| R. Hulstein | 1 | 500.00 | 500 | |
| Drafting & Reproduction | | | 25.00 | |
| Total Report Costs | | | | \$525.00 |
| Total Project Cost | | | | \$2,740.95 |

Respectfully submitted,

Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., P.Geo.

January 29, 2009

8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Roger W. Hulstein, of:

106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 0C9,

do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral exploration geologist with over 20 years of experience working in the Yukon.
2. I am a graduate of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1981) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 1978.
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F3572).
4. I am registered as a professional geoscientist (No. 19127) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
5. I am the author of this report on the Toni 9-32 claims in the Dawson Mining District, Yukon. The report is based on personal examination of the ground on various dates, with the last work carried out on July 27th and August 28th, 2008 and on referenced sources.



Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., FGAC, P.Geo.

January 29, 2009

9.0 REFERENCES

- Cockfield, W.E., 1921. Sixty Mile and Ladue Rivers Area, Yukon. Geological Survey of Canada, Mem. 123.
- Duk-Rodkin, A., 1996. Surficial Geology, Dawson, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada. Open File 3288, scale 1:250,000.
- Glasmacher, U., 1984. Geology, Petrology and Mineralization in the Sixty Mile River area, Yukon Territory. Unpublished Diploma Thesis, Technical University of Aachen, Germany. Available at Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources library, Whitehorse, Yukon.
- Glasmacher, U., and Freidrich, G., 1992. Volcanic-hosted epithermal gold-sulphide mineralization enrichment processes, Sixty Mile River area, Yukon Territory, Canada: in Yukon Geology Vol. 3; Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p.271-291.
- Government of Yukon, 2007. Gold. Commodity Brochure Series, Yukon Geological Survey, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 8 p.
- Green, L.H., 1972. Geology of Nash Creek, Larsen, and Dawson Map Areas, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 364.
- Hornbrook, E. H. W., P. W. B. Friske, 1986. Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Reconnaissance Data, Yukon 1986. Open File 1364.
- Hulstein, R. and Zuran, R., 1999. Report on the Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Work on the the Sixty Mile Project. Yukon Energy, Mines & Resources. Assessment Report No. 094055.
- Hughes, R.L., Morrison, S.R. and Hein, F.J., 1986. Placer Gravels of Miller Creek, Sixty Mile River Area, in Yukon Geology, Vol. 1; Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p.50-55.
- Keyser, H.J., 1989. Report on the 1988 Geological and Geochemical Assessment Work on the Headwaters Project. Yukon Energy, Mines & Resources. Assessment Report No.092692.
- Labarge, W., 2006. Placer Geology and Prospective Exploration Targets of Sixty Mile River Area, West-Central Yukon. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2005, D.S. Emond, G.D. Bradshaw, L.L. Lewis and L.H. Weston (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 155-174.

- Lowe, C. and Cassidy, J.F., 1995. Geophysical Evidence for Crustal Thickness Variations between the Denali and Tintina Fault Systems in West-Central Yukon. *Tectonics*, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp 909-917.
- Marchand, M., 1997. Summary Report, Poker Creek Exploration 1997, Geochemical Survey. Unpublished report for the Yukon Territorial Government to fulfill obligations for Yukon Mining Incentive Program project #97-036.
- Mortenson, J.K., 1988. Geology, Southwestern Dawson Map Area, Yukon, 1:250,000 scale map. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1927.
- Mortenson, J.K., 1996. Geological Compilation Maps of the Northern Stewart River Map Area, Klondike and Sixty Mile Districts, 1:50,000 scale. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northern Affairs: Yukon Region, Open File 1996-1G.
- Mortenson, J.K., Chapman, R., LeBarge, W. and Crawford, E., 2006. Compositional Studies of Placer Gold and Lode Gold from Western Yukon: Implications for Lode Sources. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2005*, D.S. Emond, G.D. Bradshaw, L.L. Lewis and L.H. Weston (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 247-255.
- Selby, D., and Nesbitt, B.E., 1998. Biotite Geochemistry of the Casino Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au Occurrence, Dawson Range, Yukon. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 1997*, Yukon Geological Survey, p. 83-88.
- Smuk, K., 1999. Metallogeny of Epithermal Gold and base Metal Veins of the Southern Dawson Range, Yukon. Unpublished Thesis, McGill University, Montreal. Available at; Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources library, Whitehorse, Yukon.
- Spurr, J.E., and Goodrich, H.B., 1898. Geology of the Yukon Gold District, Alaska. U.S. Geological Survey, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1896-97, Pt. III.
- Tempelman-Kluit, 1973. Reconnaissance Geology of Aishihik Lake, Snag and Part of Stewart River Map-Areas, West Central Yukon. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 73-41.
- Wheeler, J.O. and McFeely, P. 1991. Tectonic assemblage map of the Canadian Cordillera and adjacent parts of the United States of America; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1712A, scale 1:20,000,000.
- Yukon MINFILE – A database of mineral occurrences. Available digitally: www.geology.gov.yk.ca/databases/download/html

Appendix A
Analytical Certificates

21-Oct-08

Alex Stewart Geochemical
 ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 10041 Dallas Drive
 KAMLOOPS, B.C.
 V2C 6T4
www.alexstewart.com

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 8325

Hulstein Geological Services
 106 Wilson Drive
 Whitehorse, Yukon
 Postal Code Y1A 5R2

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

No. of samples received: 15
 Sample Type: Rock
 Project: 60 Mile
 Submitted by: Roger Hulstein

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

| Et #. | Tag # | Au ppb | 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 | RH08R001 | 20 | 2.1 | 0.35 | 35 | 225 | 15 | 0.01 | 1 | 1 | 103 | 71 | 1.89 | 10 | 0.01 | 35 | 136 | 0.01 | 5 | 220 | 522 | <5 | <20 | 4 | 0.06 | <10 | 6 | <10 | 1 | 92 |
| 2 | RH08R002 | 25 | 3.3 | 0.54 | 90 | 215 | <5 | <0.01 | <1 | <1 | 74 | 60 | 1.23 | 20 | 0.04 | 30 | 5 | 0.01 | 3 | 290 | 1494 | <5 | <20 | <1 | 0.02 | <10 | 5 | <10 | <1 | 66 |
| 3 | RH08R003 | 60 | 0.6 | 0.61 | 45 | 195 | 15 | 0.02 | <1 | 1 | 76 | 39 | 1.62 | 20 | 0.10 | 53 | 10 | 0.02 | 3 | 310 | 70 | <5 | <20 | 15 | 0.05 | <10 | 8 | <10 | <1 | 90 |
| 4 | RH08R004 | 5 | <0.2 | 0.51 | 20 | 90 | 15 | 1.04 | <1 | 5 | 204 | 7 | 1.56 | 10 | 0.42 | 532 | 3 | 0.06 | 13 | 260 | 12 | <5 | <20 | 27 | 0.05 | <10 | 17 | <10 | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | RH08R005 | 45 | 1.4 | 0.52 | 30 | 245 | 10 | 0.01 | <1 | <1 | 86 | 22 | 0.94 | 20 | 0.05 | 26 | 10 | 0.01 | 4 | 140 | 74 | 5 | <20 | 7 | 0.01 | <10 | 4 | <10 | 2 | 35 |
| 6 | RH08R006 | 15 | 0.6 | 0.26 | 20 | 195 | 5 | <0.01 | <1 | <1 | 138 | 12 | 0.72 | <10 | 0.01 | 26 | 2 | <0.01 | 4 | 80 | 152 | <5 | <20 | 5 | 0.01 | <10 | 2 | <10 | <1 | 38 |
| 7 | RH08R007 | 60 | <0.2 | 0.36 | 160 | 100 | 10 | <0.01 | <1 | <1 | 80 | 9 | 0.69 | 20 | <0.01 | 26 | <1 | <0.01 | <1 | 110 | 24 | <5 | <20 | 4 | 0.05 | <10 | 3 | <10 | 2 | 52 |
| 8 | RH08R008 | 30 | <0.2 | 0.84 | <5 | 60 | 25 | 2.82 | 3 | 39 | 87 | 153 | 7.86 | 10 | 1.46 | 1087 | 29 | <0.01 | 27 | 1410 | 58 | <5 | <20 | 54 | 0.13 | <10 | 82 | <10 | 11 | 157 |
| 9 | RH08R009 | 330 | 1.9 | 0.55 | 1880 | 60 | 45 | 4.70 | 34 | 27 | 78 | 305 | 7.00 | <10 | 1.98 | 5389 | 23 | 0.01 | 43 | 1120 | 144 | 15 | <20 | 95 | 0.11 | <10 | 56 | <10 | 17 | 469 |
| 10 | RH08R010 | 30 | 0.4 | 0.50 | 135 | 50 | <5 | 7.15 | 6 | 21 | 92 | 130 | 7.04 | <10 | 2.96 | 6889 | 4 | 0.01 | 21 | 910 | 16 | 30 | <20 | 140 | 0.13 | <10 | 60 | <10 | 6 | 150 |
| 11 | RH08R011 | 100 | 0.8 | 2.11 | 45 | 65 | 10 | 1.01 | 6 | 27 | 169 | 47 | 4.60 | 10 | 1.25 | 1486 | 27 | 0.03 | 54 | 1270 | 104 | 15 | <20 | 76 | 0.05 | <10 | 109 | <10 | 8 | 265 |
| 12 | RH08R012 | 25 | <0.2 | 0.09 | 275 | 105 | 10 | 0.01 | <1 | <1 | 181 | 6 | 0.39 | <10 | <0.01 | 29 | <1 | <0.01 | <1 | 130 | 26 | <5 | <20 | 10 | 0.02 | <10 | 4 | <10 | <1 | 1 |
| 13 | RH08R013 | 10 | <0.2 | 0.44 | 10 | 55 | 15 | 0.07 | <1 | 10 | 143 | 43 | 2.15 | 10 | 0.03 | 92 | 1 | 0.02 | 15 | 300 | 16 | <5 | <20 | 2 | 0.03 | <10 | 19 | <10 | 7 | 50 |
| 14 | RH08R014 | 5 | <0.2 | 0.78 | 10 | 260 | 15 | 0.15 | 1 | 3 | 122 | 6 | 1.78 | 10 | 0.13 | 136 | 4 | 0.02 | 7 | 530 | 24 | <5 | <20 | 20 | 0.02 | <10 | 26 | <10 | 7 | 51 |
| 15 | RH08R015 | 5 | <0.2 | 0.25 | 30 | 330 | 10 | 0.03 | <1 | 1 | 123 | 8 | 1.20 | <10 | <0.01 | 436 | <1 | <0.01 | <1 | 130 | 12 | <5 | <20 | 32 | 0.08 | <10 | 12 | <10 | 2 | 25 |
| QC DATA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repeat: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | RH08R001 | 15 | 2.2 | 0.34 | 25 | 210 | 10 | 0.01 | <1 | 1 | 98 | 66 | 1.86 | 10 | <0.01 | 34 | 125 | 0.01 | 3 | 220 | 520 | <5 | <20 | 5 | 0.08 | <10 | 4 | <10 | 1 | 88 |
| 9 | RH08R009 | 325 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | RH08R010 | 25 | 0.3 | 0.47 | 150 | 50 | <5 | 7.05 | 8 | 21 | 89 | 128 | 7.01 | <10 | 2.92 | 6839 | 16 | 0.01 | 27 | 910 | 14 | 40 | <20 | 136 | 0.10 | <10 | 61 | <10 | 5 | 148 |
| 11 | RH08R011 | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resplit: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | RH08R001 | 10 | 2.2 | 0.34 | 35 | 200 | 10 | 0.01 | <1 | 1 | 86 | 63 | 1.95 | 10 | <0.01 | 35 | 127 | 0.01 | 3 | 230 | 536 | <5 | <20 | 3 | 0.06 | <10 | 5 | <10 | <1 | 87 |
| Standard: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pb129a | | | 11.4 | 0.88 | 15 | 65 | <5 | 0.45 | 63 | 7 | 11 | 1421 | 1.57 | <10 | 0.71 | 367 | 3 | 0.03 | 9 | 460 | 6174 | 15 | <20 | 30 | 0.03 | <10 | 19 | <10 | <1 | 9916 |
| SF30 | | 835 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

JJ/nw
 df/6202s
 XLS/O8

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Jutta Jealousie
 B.C. Certified Assayer



ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1

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

To: HULSTEIN, ROGER
106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
This copy reported on 21-JAN-2009
Account: HULROG

CERTIFICATE VA08128757

Project: 60 Mile
P.O. No.:
This report is for 15 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 11-SEP-2008.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:


| | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| ROGER HULSTEIN | R. HULSTEIN | ROGER HULSTEIN |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|

| SAMPLE PREPARATION | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| ALS CODE | DESCRIPTION |
| WEI-21 | Received Sample Weight |
| LOG-22 | Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode |
| SCR-41d | Screen to -100um, save both |

| ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| ALS CODE | DESCRIPTION | INSTRUMENT |
| Au-AA24 | Au 50g FA AA finish | AAS |
| ME-ICP41 | 35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES | ICP-AES |

To: HULSTEIN, ROGER
ATTN: R. HULSTEIN
106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: 
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1

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

To: HULSTEIN, ROGER

106 WILSON DR.

WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Page: 2 - A

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Plus Appendix Pages

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008

Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS | VA08128757 |
|-------------------------|------------|

| Sample Description | Method Analyte Units LOR | WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg | 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 % | ME-ICP41 Ga ppm |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| D08S001 | | 0.52 | 0.2 | 1.39 | 29 | <10 | 540 | 0.5 | <2 | 0.62 | 0.6 | 17 | 42 | 31 | 3.62 | <10 |
| D08S002 | | 0.30 | 2.0 | 2.59 | 46 | <10 | 260 | 2.3 | 3 | 0.32 | 4.1 | 16 | 17 | 58 | 9.90 | 10 |
| D08S003 | | 0.16 | 5.0 | 3.74 | 130 | <10 | 190 | 2.4 | 12 | 0.42 | 1.0 | 18 | 13 | 312 | 14.25 | 10 |
| D08S004 | | 0.70 | 0.9 | 1.35 | 1720 | <10 | 260 | <0.5 | <2 | 0.63 | 0.5 | 10 | 27 | 23 | 3.48 | <10 |
| D08S005 | | 0.30 | 0.2 | 1.42 | 122 | <10 | 200 | <0.5 | <2 | 0.23 | <0.5 | 6 | 23 | 11 | 2.31 | <10 |
| D08S006 | | 0.66 | 0.2 | 1.18 | 181 | <10 | 350 | 0.6 | <2 | 0.38 | 0.5 | 7 | 23 | 23 | 2.47 | <10 |
| D08S007 | | 0.50 | 0.3 | 1.50 | 174 | <10 | 360 | 0.6 | <2 | 0.28 | <0.5 | 9 | 26 | 20 | 2.54 | 10 |
| D08S008 | | 0.48 | 0.3 | 1.42 | 171 | <10 | 380 | 0.6 | <2 | 0.45 | <0.5 | 14 | 41 | 32 | 3.47 | <10 |
| D08S009 | | 0.36 | 0.3 | 1.24 | 216 | <10 | 360 | 0.6 | <2 | 0.56 | <0.5 | 8 | 34 | 27 | 3.38 | <10 |
| D08S010 | | 0.64 | 0.3 | 0.94 | 105 | <10 | 260 | 0.5 | <2 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 7 | 28 | 23 | 2.41 | <10 |
| D08S011 | | 0.60 | 0.2 | 1.23 | 34 | <10 | 310 | 0.5 | <2 | 0.32 | 0.5 | 5 | 25 | 26 | 2.30 | <10 |
| D08S012 | | 0.62 | 0.3 | 0.98 | 620 | <10 | 180 | <0.5 | <2 | 0.31 | <0.5 | 7 | 29 | 10 | 2.29 | <10 |
| D08S013 | | 0.56 | 1.2 | 0.59 | 1410 | <10 | 300 | <0.5 | <2 | 0.27 | <0.5 | 9 | 22 | 39 | 4.58 | <10 |
| D08S014 | | 0.62 | 0.6 | 1.23 | 619 | <10 | 230 | <0.5 | <2 | 0.32 | <0.5 | 10 | 34 | 22 | 3.08 | <10 |
| D08S015 | | 0.54 | <0.2 | 2.81 | 32 | <10 | 160 | 0.9 | <2 | 3.74 | 0.7 | 81 | 421 | 154 | 7.74 | 10 |

Comments: Additional Au-AA24 result for sample RD085003 is 1.86 ppm gold

* See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: HULSTEIN, ROGER
106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

| Sample Description | Method Analyte Units LOR | 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 | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----|
| | | Hg | K | La | Mg | Mn | Mo | Na | Ni | P | Pb | S | Sb | Sc | Sr | Th |
| | | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| | | 1 | 0.01 | 10 | 0.01 | 5 | 1 | 0.01 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0.01 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| D08S001 | | <1 | 0.08 | 10 | 0.80 | 1165 | <1 | 0.01 | 31 | 900 | 29 | 0.05 | 3 | 6 | 39 | <20 |
| D08S002 | | <1 | 0.53 | 30 | 0.72 | 1915 | 5 | 0.08 | 5 | 2370 | 475 | 0.82 | 4 | 12 | 302 | <20 |
| D08S003 | | 1 | 0.48 | 10 | 1.09 | 709 | 6 | 0.07 | 2 | 3980 | 206 | 0.75 | <2 | 12 | 359 | <20 |
| D08S004 | | <1 | 0.09 | 10 | 0.35 | 801 | 1 | 0.02 | 19 | 1000 | 27 | 0.12 | 7 | 4 | 43 | <20 |
| D08S005 | | <1 | 0.05 | 10 | 0.34 | 240 | <1 | 0.01 | 12 | 500 | 33 | 0.03 | <2 | 3 | 20 | <20 |
| D08S006 | | <1 | 0.08 | 50 | 0.38 | 340 | <1 | 0.01 | 17 | 440 | 32 | 0.03 | 3 | 6 | 34 | 20 |
| D08S007 | | <1 | 0.06 | 20 | 0.35 | 411 | <1 | 0.01 | 18 | 470 | 24 | 0.02 | 2 | 4 | 25 | <20 |
| D08S008 | | <1 | 0.09 | 20 | 0.45 | 458 | <1 | 0.01 | 35 | 540 | 15 | 0.03 | 3 | 9 | 34 | <20 |
| D08S009 | | <1 | 0.08 | 30 | 0.36 | 180 | <1 | 0.01 | 35 | 460 | 29 | 0.03 | 5 | 6 | 36 | <20 |
| D08S010 | | <1 | 0.09 | 50 | 0.38 | 297 | <1 | 0.01 | 15 | 290 | 36 | 0.02 | 3 | 6 | 30 | 20 |
| D08S011 | | <1 | 0.08 | 40 | 0.46 | 546 | <1 | 0.01 | 15 | 380 | 32 | 0.03 | 2 | 6 | 29 | 20 |
| D08S012 | | <1 | 0.09 | 20 | 0.40 | 510 | <1 | 0.02 | 13 | 510 | 44 | 0.07 | 3 | 3 | 33 | <20 |
| D08S013 | | <1 | 0.31 | 20 | 0.15 | 245 | 1 | 0.01 | 33 | 850 | 27 | 0.76 | 8 | 4 | 92 | <20 |
| D08S014 | | <1 | 0.09 | 20 | 0.46 | 794 | <1 | 0.01 | 20 | 650 | 31 | 0.09 | 4 | 4 | 32 | <20 |
| D08S015 | | 1 | 0.07 | 10 | 3.22 | 1385 | 20 | 0.07 | 425 | 1220 | 20 | 2.03 | 3 | 21 | 132 | <20 |

Comments: Additional Au-AA24 result for sample RD085003 is 1.86 ppm gold

* See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1

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

To: HULSTEIN, ROGER
106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Page: 2 - C
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

| Sample Description | Method Analyte Units LOR | ME-ICP41 | ME-ICP41 | ME-ICP41 | ME-ICP41 | ME-ICP41 | ME-ICP41 | Au-AA24 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | Tl | Tl | U | V | W | Zn | Au |
| | | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| | | 0.01 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0.005 |
| D08S001 | | 0.04 | <10 | <10 | 66 | <10 | 154 | NSS |
| D08S002 | | 0.04 | <10 | <10 | 120 | <10 | 1845 | 0.214 |
| D08S003 | | 0.07 | <10 | <10 | 169 | <10 | 398 | 2.26 |
| D08S004 | | 0.04 | <10 | 10 | 47 | 10 | 91 | 0.087 |
| D08S005 | | 0.04 | <10 | <10 | 43 | <10 | 62 | 0.079 |
| D08S006 | | 0.05 | <10 | <10 | 38 | <10 | 99 | 0.071 |
| D08S007 | | 0.04 | <10 | <10 | 43 | <10 | 73 | 0.045 |
| D08S008 | | 0.03 | <10 | <10 | 52 | <10 | 87 | 0.035 |
| D08S009 | | 0.02 | <10 | <10 | 40 | <10 | 69 | 0.047 |
| D08S010 | | 0.03 | <10 | <10 | 28 | <10 | 91 | 0.080 |
| D08S011 | | 0.03 | <10 | <10 | 33 | <10 | 101 | 0.038 |
| D08S012 | | 0.05 | <10 | <10 | 35 | 20 | 82 | 0.135 |
| D08S013 | | 0.01 | <10 | <10 | 27 | <10 | 90 | 0.622 |
| D08S014 | | 0.04 | <10 | <10 | 42 | <10 | 83 | 0.100 |
| D08S015 | | 0.23 | <10 | <10 | 171 | <10 | 172 | 0.010 |

Comments: Additional Au-AA24 result for sample RD085003 is 1.86 ppm gold

* See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1

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

To: HULSTEIN, ROGER
106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

| Method | CERTIFICATE COMMENTS |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| _L METHODS | NSS is non-sufficient sample. |

Appendix B

Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

Toni property - Sixty Mile Project
 2008 Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results
 Collected by: R. Hulstein

| Sample_No. | Sample_Type | Grid | Datum | Zone | Date | Time | East | North | Elev_ft | Description | Au_ppb | Ag | Al% | As |
|------------|-------------|------|-------|------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|------|-----|
| RH08R001 | Float_rock | UTM | NAD27 | 7W | 29-Aug-08 | 1:06:22AM | 514226 | 7097516 | 2573 | mm qtz veins cross cutting bleached sugary white 'andesite'. Trace pyrite. Pieces of possibly brecciated massive glassy qtz. Minor limonite an FeOx as hairline veinlets and blebs in qtz. | 20 | 2.1 | 0.35 | 35 |
| RH08R002 | Float_rock | UTM | NAD27 | 7W | 29-Aug-08 | 1:39:24AM | 514282 | 7097600 | 2525 | Limonite and yellow stained. Crosscut by hairline fracture with one containing bleb of galena. Abundant similar rock on road. | 25 | 3.3 | 0.54 | 90 |
| RH08R003 | Float_rock | UTM | NAD27 | 7W | 29-Aug-08 | 2:05:20AM | 514303 | 7097632 | 2501 | Toni claims; Float of silicified grey to clear glassy quartz with minor pyrite and limonite specks and altered white andesite with disseminated pyrite. Similar to sample R001. | 60 | 0.6 | 0.61 | 45 |
| RH08R004 | Float_rock | UTM | NAD27 | 7W | 29-Aug-08 | 2:13:08AM | 514291 | 7097615 | 2501 | yellow stained. Quartz likely recrystallized silicified bleached andesite. <=1% diss pyrite. | 5 | -0.2 | 0.51 | 20 |
| RH08R005 | Float_rock | UTM | NAD27 | 7W | 29-Aug-08 | 2:26:41AM | 514255 | 7097559 | 2540 | chert pebble conglomerate unit. Yellow and limonite stained. Similar to R004, piece of quartz rich schist-quartzite. | 45 | 1.4 | 0.52 | 30 |
| RH08R006 | Float_rock | UTM | NAD27 | 7W | 29-Aug-08 | 2:18:47AM | 514283 | 7097604 | 2510 | medium grained sandstone, rounded pebbles up to 5cm. Weak limonite and yellow stain. | 15 | 0.6 | 0.26 | 20 |
| RH08R007 | Float_rock | UTM | NAD27 | 7W | 29-Aug-08 | 2:53:04AM | 514255 | 7097666 | 2523 | Toni claims; float of schist/gneiss, quartz rich. | 60 | -0.2 | 0.36 | 160 |

| Sample_No. | 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 | Certificate |
|------------|-----|----|-------|----|----|-----|----|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|----|-----|------|----|-----|----|------|-----|----|-----|----|----|--------------------|
| RH08R001 | 225 | 15 | 0.01 | 1 | 1 | 103 | 71 | 1.89 | 10 | 0.01 | 35 | 136 | 0.01 | 5 | 220 | 522 | -5 | -20 | 4 | 0.06 | -10 | 6 | -10 | 1 | 92 | Ecotech AK08-8325i |
| RH08R002 | 215 | -5 | -0.01 | -1 | -1 | 74 | 60 | 1.23 | 20 | 0.04 | 30 | 5 | 0.01 | 3 | 290 | 1494 | -5 | -20 | -1 | 0.02 | -10 | 5 | -10 | -1 | 66 | Ecotech AK08-8325i |
| RH08R003 | 195 | 15 | 0.02 | -1 | 1 | 76 | 39 | 1.62 | 20 | 0.10 | 53 | 10 | 0.02 | 3 | 310 | 70 | -5 | -20 | 15 | 0.05 | -10 | 8 | -10 | -1 | 90 | Ecotech AK08-8325i |
| RH08R004 | 90 | 15 | 1.04 | -1 | 5 | 204 | 7 | 1.56 | 10 | 0.42 | 532 | 3 | 0.06 | 13 | 260 | 12 | -5 | -20 | 27 | 0.05 | -10 | 17 | -10 | 5 | 64 | Ecotech AK08-8325i |
| RH08R005 | 245 | 10 | 0.01 | -1 | -1 | 86 | 22 | 0.94 | 20 | 0.05 | 26 | 10 | 0.01 | 4 | 140 | 74 | 5 | -20 | 7 | 0.01 | -10 | 4 | -10 | 2 | 35 | Ecotech AK08-8325i |
| RH08R006 | 195 | 5 | -0.01 | -1 | -1 | 138 | 12 | 0.72 | -10 | 0.01 | 26 | 2 | -0.01 | 4 | 80 | 152 | -5 | -20 | 5 | 0.01 | -10 | 2 | -10 | -1 | 38 | Ecotech AK08-8325i |
| RH08R007 | 100 | 10 | -0.01 | -1 | -1 | 80 | 9 | 0.69 | 20 | -0.01 | 26 | -1 | -0.01 | -1 | 110 | 24 | -5 | -20 | 4 | 0.05 | -10 | 3 | -10 | 2 | 52 | Ecotech AK08-8325i |

Appendix C
Soil Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

Toni 9-32 Claims - Sixty Mile Project
2008 Soil Sample Description, Location and Analytical Results
Samples Collected by: Roger Hulstein

| Sample Number | Date | Time | Grid | Datum | Zone | W | East | North | elev | ft | Type | Depth | Quality | Note | | Au_ppm |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------|-------|------|---|--------|---------|------|----|------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| RH08S001 | 28-Aug-08 | 11:04:18PM | UTM | NAD27 | 7 | W | 515077 | 7098359 | 2216 | ft | silt | 0.1 | Good | 1X0.2m creek, Float of mic sch with minor calcite veinlets, <20% fine grained grey and green rocks including some andesite. | RD08S001 | 0 |
| RH08S002 | 29-Aug-08 | 12:10:56AM | UTM | NAD27 | 7 | W | 514300 | 7097725 | 2535 | ft | soil | 0.3 | good | very close to RH07S005. Brown soil with rounded grains of fine grained grey pyritized andesite, <5% lim in soil | RD08S002 | 0.214 |
| RH08S003 | 29-Aug-08 | 12:14:24AM | UTM | NAD27 | 7 | W | 514301 | 7097729 | 2516 | ft | soil | 0.3 | good | very close to RH07S005 and 7m from RH08S002. Similar to RH08S002, brown soil with rounded grains of fine grained grey pyritized andesite, <2% lim in soil | RD08S003 | 2.26 |

| Sample Number | Ag_ppm | Al_% | As_ppm | B_ppm | Ba_ppm | Be_ppm | Bi_ppm | Ca_% | Cd_ppm | Co_ppm | Cr_ppm | Cu_ppm | Fe_% | Ga_ppm | Hg_ppm | K_% | La_ppm | Mg_% | Mn_ppm | Mo_ppm |
|---------------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| RH08S001 | 0.2 | 1.39 | 29 | 10 | 540 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.62 | 0.6 | 17 | 42 | 31 | 3.62 | 10 | 1 | 0.08 | 10 | 0.8 | 1165 | 1 |
| RH08S002 | 2 | 2.59 | 46 | 10 | 260 | 2.3 | 3 | 0.32 | 4.1 | 16 | 17 | 58 | 9.9 | 10 | 1 | 0.53 | 30 | 0.72 | 1915 | 5 |
| RH08S003 | 5 | 3.74 | 130 | 10 | 190 | 2.4 | 12 | 0.42 | 1 | 18 | 13 | 312 | 14.25 | 10 | 1 | 0.48 | 10 | 1.09 | 709 | 6 |

| Sample Number | Na % | Ni ppm | P % | Pb ppm | S % | Sb ppm | Sc ppm | Sr ppm | Th ppm | Ti % | Tl ppm | U ppm | V ppm | W ppm | Zn ppm | Method | Certificate |
|---------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------|-------------|
| RH08S001 | 0.01 | 31 | 900 | 29 | 0.05 | 3 | 6 | 39 | 20 | 0.04 | 10 | 10 | 66 | 10 | 154 | ME-ICP41 | VA08128757 |
| RH08S002 | 0.08 | 5 | 2370 | 475 | 0.82 | 4 | 12 | 302 | 20 | 0.04 | 10 | 10 | 120 | 10 | 1845 | ME-ICP41 | VA08128757 |
| RH08S003 | 0.07 | 2 | 3980 | 206 | 0.75 | 2 | 12 | 359 | 20 | 0.07 | 10 | 10 | 169 | 10 | 398 | ME-ICP41 | VA08128757 |