Prospecting, Mapping, VLF and Total Magnetic Field Survey Program

ENGLISHMAN PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY

prepared for:
37999 Yukon Inc.

N.T.S. 105C/9

60° 30' N - 132° 5' W

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Type	Claim Owner
YB49654	LIMY 1	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YB49655	LIMY 2	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YB49656	LIMY 3	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YB49657	LIMY 4	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YB49658	LIMY 5	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YB49659	LIMY 6	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YB49660	LIMY 7	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YB49661	LIMY 8	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YB49662	LIMY 9	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46065	LIMEY 1	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46066	LIMEY 2	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46067	LIMEY 3	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46068	LIMEY 4	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46069	LIMEY 5	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46070	LIMEY 6	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46071	LIMEY 7	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46072	LIMEY 8	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46073	LIMEY 9	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46074	LIMEY 10	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46075	LIMEY 11	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46076	LIMEY 12	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46077	LIMEY 13	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46078	LIMEY 14	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46079	LIMEY 15	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%
YC46080	LIMEY 16	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%

March 16, 2010

report prepared by:

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
David White, P.Geo

Executive Summary

This report summarizes geological and geophysical work conducted on the Limey claims in July of 2009. The limey claims are located 60km northeast of Teslin, in the Watson Lake Mining District. The program was designed to follow-up anomalous uranium stream geochemistry and one showing reported in 1979 by Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd.

Work was completed by a two man crew consisting of a geologist and a prospector equipped with a fly camp. The crew was based out of this camp near Camp Lake for five days and traversed the property each day. Work included mapping and prospecting and the collection of 15 grab samples. A total of 10 stream sediment samples were collected. A total field magnetic and VLF survey was also completed over the entire property as 450m line spacing.

The program failed to confirm or even locate the uranium showing as reported in 1979. Stream sediment samples collected to duplicate those collected in 1979 also failed to return anomalous uranium. A number of linear features can be interpreted from the geophysical surveys. Together with the mapping, these datasets further the geologic understanding of the property.

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Introduction

This report describes mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, and total magnetic field and VLF geophysical surveys conducted on the Limey claims between July 11th and Jul 15th, 2009. The Limey claims are located in the Watson Lake mining district on map sheet 105C/9. This work was conducted to follow-up on anomalous uranium stream geochemistry reported by the Yukon Geological Survey as well as anomalous uranium stream geochemistry and a uranium showing reported by Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd. following exploration conducted in 1979.

Location and Access

The Englishman Property is located in the Watson Lake Mining District, 160km east of Whitehorse and 60km northeast of Teslin, in the Watson Lake Mining District, on NTS map sheet 105C/9. The prospect is centered at 60° 30' North Latitude, 132° 5' West Longitude (Figure 1). The property is currently accessible by helicopter from Whitehorse or Teslin, or by float plane on Fish Lake located 10km north of the property. However, if the Englishman Property target proves that is has development potential, a ~6km road could be developed in the future off of the pre-existing winter (4X4) road that parallels the Wolf River located four kilometers to the west of the property.

Climate and Physiography

Summarized from Ecological Stratification Working Group, 1995.

The Limey claims are located in the Boreal Cordillera ecozone which covers sections of southern Yukon and Northern British Columbia. The Wolf Lake area itself is located in the Yukon Southern Lakes ecoregion, which extends from Lake Laberge south to the BC boarder. The climate is cold and semiarid. Major valleys show mean annual temperatures of -2.5°C with a summer and winter mean of 10°C and -16.5°C, respectively. Mean annual precipitation is 225-300 millimeters. Boreal forests include white spruce, lodgepole pine and lesser aspen. Most of the terrain lies between 600-1500m in elevation with a few peaks above 1800 meters ASL. Representative wildlife includes mountain goat, Stone's and Dall's sheep, grizzly bear, moose, ptarmigan, wolf, coyote, ground squirrel, and caribou.

Claim Status

The LIMEY 1-16 claims include 16 contiguous claims that cover 5.23 km^2 and are registered in good standing with the Yukon Mining Recorder (Figure 2). The LIMEY claims are summarized in Table 1.

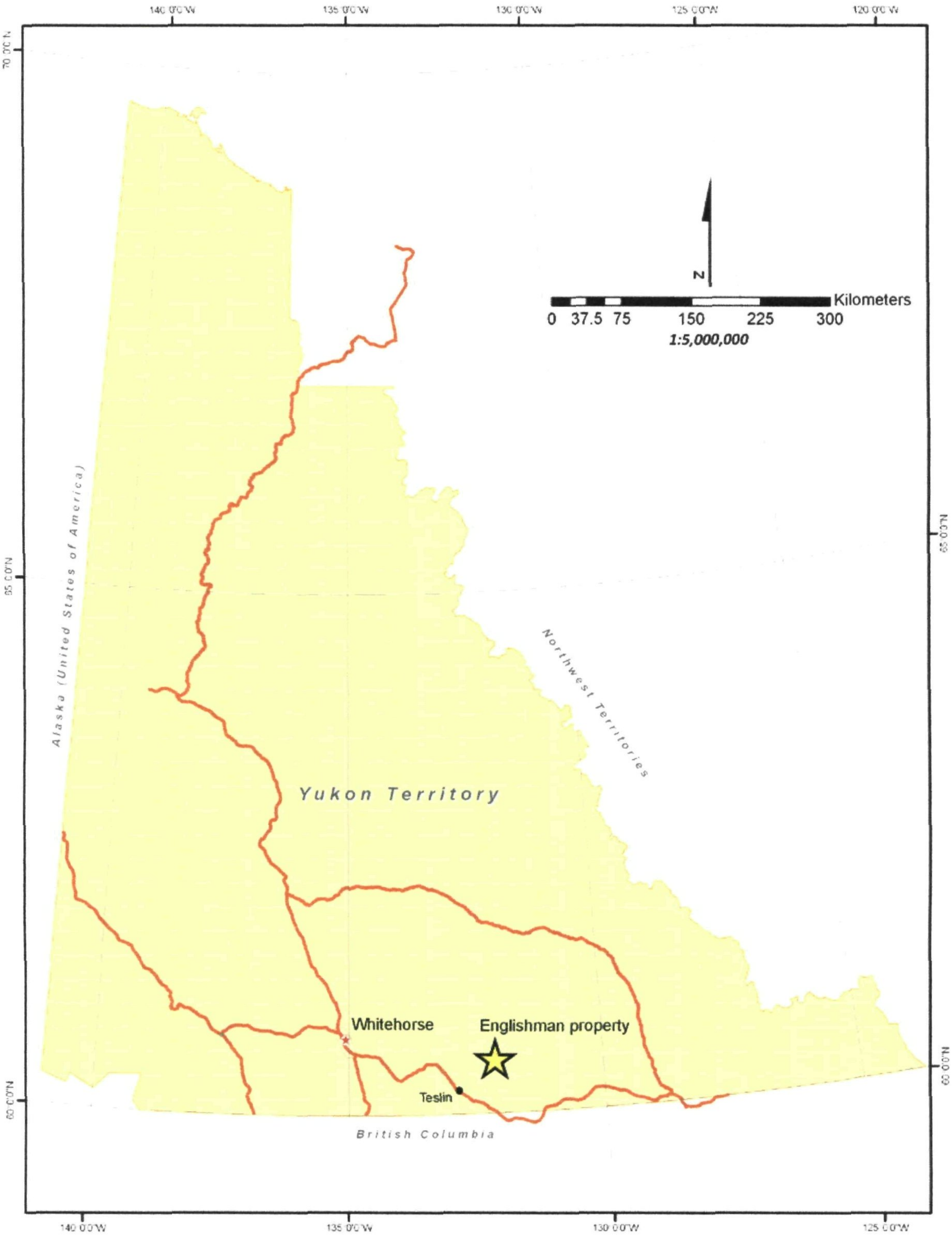


Figure 1. Property location map

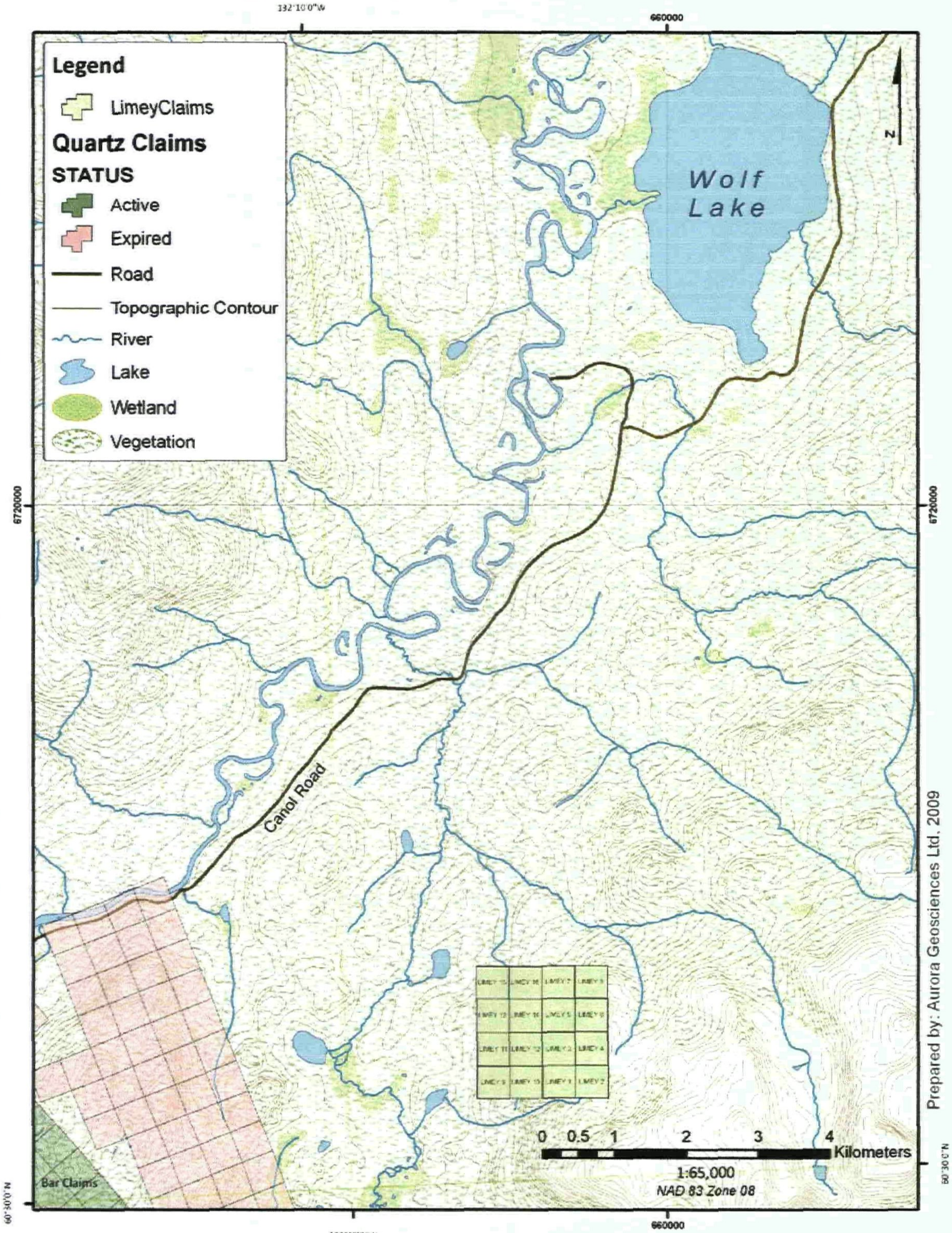


Figure 2. Limey property and regional claims map

Table 1. Limey claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Type	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date
YB49654	LIMY 1	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YB49655	LIMY 2	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YB49656	LIMY 3	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YB49657	LIMY 4	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YB49658	LIMY 5	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YB49659	LIMY 6	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YB49660	LIMY 7	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YB49661	LIMY 8	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YB49662	LIMY 9	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46065	LIMEY 1	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46066	LIMEY 2	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46067	LIMEY 3	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46068	LIMEY 4	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46069	LIMEY 5	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46070	LIMEY 6	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46071	LIMEY 7	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46072	LIMEY 8	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46073	LIMEY 9	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46074	LIMEY 10	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46075	LIMEY 11	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46076	LIMEY 12	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46077	LIMEY 13	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46078	LIMEY 14	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46079	LIMEY 15	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012
YC46080	LIMEY 16	Quartz	37999 Yukon Inc. -100%	12/18/2006	12/18/2012

Regional Geology

The regional geology is summarized from Pare (1979). The claim group is largely underlain by the Seagull batholith, a biotite quartz monzonite porphyry of Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary age. The batholith intrudes volcanic rocks and volcaniclastic sediments of the Englishman's Group.

Seagull batholith

The Seagull batholith is comprised of a number of intrusive phases defined by two end members: 1) fine-grained leucocratic with medium to coarse-grained k-feldspar and quartz phenocrysts, and 2) medium-grained with coarse-grained K-feldspar phenocrysts. It can be summarized as 25-50% quartz, 40-65% K-feldspar, 5-20% plagioclase, 2-3% biotite, and accessory amphibole. K-feldspar phenocrysts frequently exhibit a perthitic texture and may be rimmed by zoned plagioclase (Rapiviki-texture). Saussuritization and locally epidotization of feldspar is extensive and most prolific in the plagioclase. Two habits of quartz are described: 1) fine to medium-grained, restricted to the matrix; and 2) medium to coarse-grained smokey pale gray to black and rounded 'phenocrysts'. These well rounded quartz 'phenocrysts' and Rapiviki K-feldspar phenocrysts may be evidence of a deuteric magmatic phase in the intrusion (Pare, 1979). Trace amounts of disseminated molybdenite and tourmaline in the monzonite and quartz veins support this interpretation (Pare, 1979).

The batholith is intruded by dykes of fine-grained equigranular leucogranite to aplite. These dykes have sharp contacts in the absence of chilled margins. Isolated occurrences of these aplitic dykes intruding the volcanic rocks are reported.

Englishman's Group

The volcanic sequences found along the western margin of the Seagull batholith are interpreted to be part of the Englishman's metasedimentary rocks. The package includes interbedded amphibolite tuffs, lapilli tuffs, basic flows, and locally recrystallized cherts. Regional metamorphism reached greenschist facies and most primary sedimentary and volcanic features are preserved.

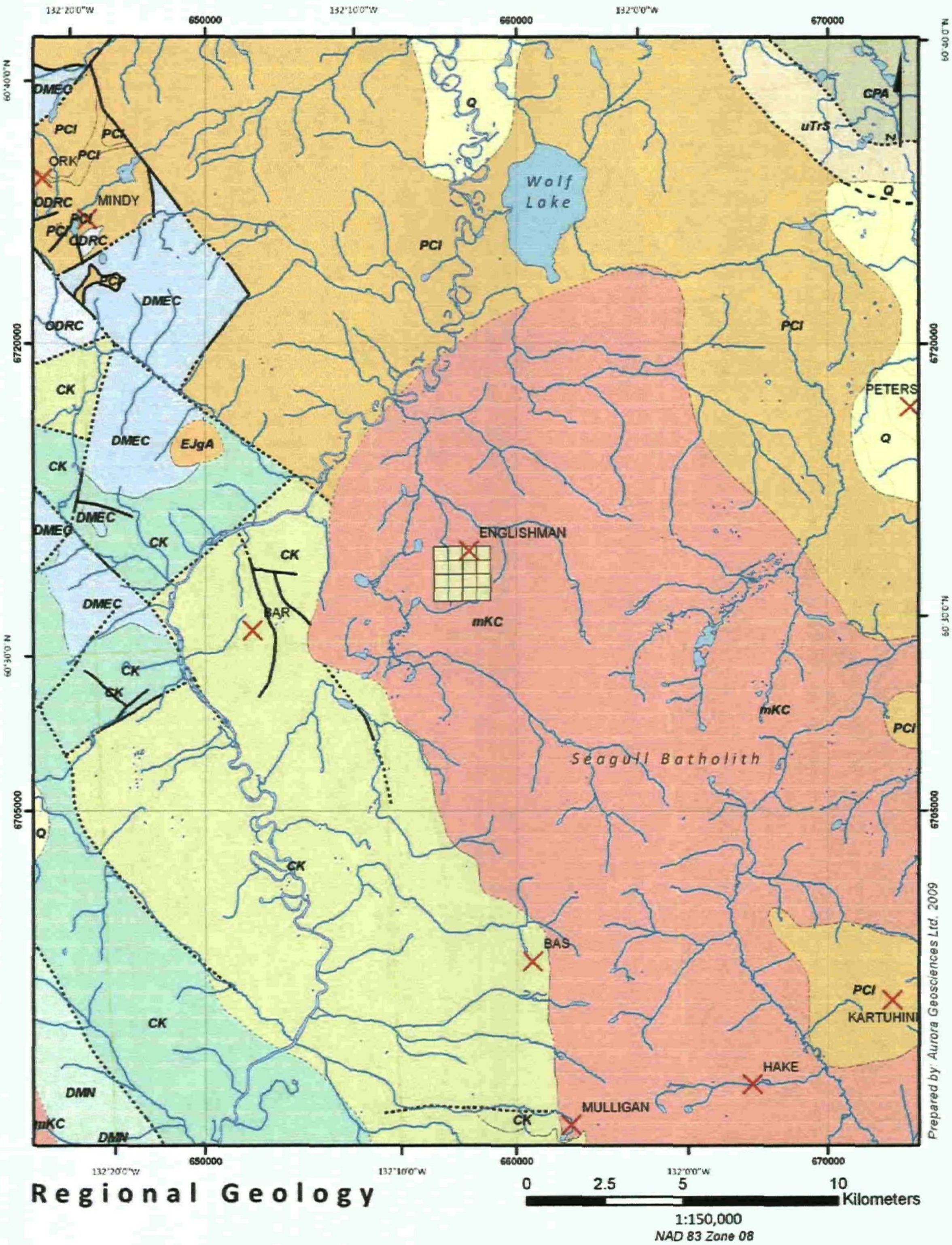


Figure 3. Regional geology (legend see Figure 4)

ɟlacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits, fluviatile silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits

te, biotite-muscovite granodiorite, quartz diorite, biotite quartz monzonite, granite (Cassiar Suite)

› coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic (K-feldspar) granite and biotite quartz monzonite, biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite (Cassiar Suite)

to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic (K-feldspar) granite and biotite quartz monzonite biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite (Cassiar Suite)

coarse- grained foliated biotite-hornblende granodiorite, biotite-rich screens and gneissic schlieren, foliated hornblende diorite to monzodiorite with local K-feldspar megacrysts, may include unfoliated monzonite of the Long Lake Suite (Aishihik Suite)

?) OLDER

ɪem)

ɪs quartzite, quartz muscovite (chlorite, feldspar augen) schist, and minor metaconglomerate and metagrit as in (1), but may locally include significant Klondike Schist Assemblage

n to purple-grey, locally amygdaloidal or vesicular intermediate to mafic volcanic flows flow breccias, volcanic fragmentals and tuffs blocks of calc-silicate common in the breccias and fragmentals

ng sandstone, conglomerate and skeletal limestone, equivalent to upper part of Hart River (Hart River)

ɪemblage of mafic volcanics (1), ultramafics (4), chert and pelite (2), limestone (3) and gabbroic rocks (5)

ꞩSISSIPPIAN

ɪy, recessive weathering, thin bedded, black siliceous slate with interbeds and members of quartz-chert greywacke, chert granule grit and chert pebble to cobble conglomerate may include lenses of intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks

ALLY ?MISSISSIPPIAN

fine grained, graphitic clastics of dominantly Ordovician and Silurian age (1), but in places including Upper Silurian and Devonian equivalents (2)

ꝛ CAMBRIAN

f coarse quartzose clastics overlain by fine clastics (1) a marble horizon (2), and fine clastic strata (3), laterally equivalent similar fine clastics (4) are mostly (?) correlative to the upper part of this succession

tone, shale, quartz-eye grit, quartzite, micaceous quartzite and minor grey limestone generally overlain by phyllite, quartzite, and dolomitic marble; muscovite-chlorite schist, biotite schist, metasandstone and minor calc-silicate (Swannel and Tsaydiz of the Ingenika

siltstone and shale, minor silty and sandy dolostone (Ingta)

Property Geology

The property geology is discussed at length by Williams (1979) and summarized here.

Intrusive Units

Four main intrusive phases are mapped:

Outer granite
This unit is proposed to form an asymmetrical rim about the intrusion. It is generally homogenous, coarse grained and locally porphyritic characterized by reddish-pink orthoclase, smoky dark quartz and fine-grained biotite. Aplitic cross cutting veins/dykes are common.

The outer granite is described to weather in an exfoliating habit, which is used to differentiate it from the Inner granite which shows blocky or chunky weathering. Xenoliths consisting of orthoclase in a fine-grained biotite-rich ground mass are common and range in size from centimeter- to meter-scale. Biotite-rich layers are mapped in the Outer granite and interpreted to be primary magmatic layering (Williams, 1979). These layers show above background radiometric count.

Structure fabric is generally north-south in orientation.

Inner granite
The Inner granite is the second phase from the margin of the intrusion and may have been the second granitic intrusive phase (Williams, 1979). Rafts or xenoliths of the outer granite are mapped in this unit.

The Inner granite is less homogeneous than the Outer granite and commonly grades between coarse-grained to fine-grained porphyritic. Xenonliths and biotite-rich bands are absent in the Inner granite.

Structural fabric strikes between 070° and 160-165°.

Lower aplite
The Lower aplite is a recessive unit which forms low flat outcrops. It is porphyritic with phenocrysts of feldspar and quartz in a very fine-grained matrix. This unit can resemble the Inner granite and may be genetically related (Williams, 1979).

Upper aplite
This unit is proposed to be the youngest phase, and while similar in texture to the Lower granite it is consistently more reddish in colour. There are often inclusions of inner and outer granite, one of mappable-scale. The western contact of this unit is faulted.

Sedimentary Units

Sedimentary rocks or recognized in two settings. Roof pendants of weakly folded mafic gneiss are found in the eastern part of the intrusion and interpreted to be sedimentary in origin and correlative to the Big

Salmon Complex. The gneiss is intruded by diorite showing a cataclastic contact. Williams (1979) differs these pendants from the northern more intensely folded quartz banded gneiss pendants.

Surrounding the intrusion are the metasedimentary rocks of the Englishman's Group. Asbestos in shears and limestone/skarn xenoliths are noted on the property.

Structure

A prominent east-west striking fault is interpreted from aerial photographs. This fault appears to displace the Upper aplite, thought offset is unknown (Williams, 1979).

Exploration History

The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) conducted a geological survey over the area (Memoir 326-Geology of the Teslin Map area (105C), R. Mulligan) in 1963.

Urangesellschaft Ltd staked 270 contiguous quartz claims (ABBA claims) in 1978and explored the area in the following season conducting airborne and ground radiometric surveys, mapping and geochemical surveys.

Sampling by Urangesellschaft Ltd. in 1979 returned silt samples up to 5280 ppm uranium and bedrock samples returned up to 900 ppm uranium with anomalous Pb and Mo. In the same season the company located an outcrop with a mineralized zone that was 65m in length which appeared to be fault related. No further mineralization to date has been found.

In 1985, the GSC conducted regional stream sampling and recovered the highest Uranium sample taken in the Yukon from a small stream within the property area.

In January 2007, 16 contiguous quartz claims were staked over the prospective area following research completed by 37999 Yukon Inc.

Subsequently, the property was optioned by Logan Resources Ltd. whom flew an airborne (helicopter) geophysical (radiometrics and magnetic) survey in the following year. The property was then returned to 37999Yukon Inc.

Mineralization and Deposit Model

Uranium mineralization on the property is interpreted to be structurally controlled intrusion related. Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd. reported a mineralized fissure face in outcrop 65 meters in length and 0.5 meters in width. A grab sample collected from this outcrop returned 900 ppm U (HNO digestion) and 4450 ppm Pb (Williams, 1979). There is no description of this sample, or the mineralized zone documented in the 1979 assessment report. This outcrop was not re-located during the 2009 program.

Three locations of springs or streams were reported to be between 2 and 10 times background (Williams, 1979). One sediment sample collected from one of these springs returned 0.5% U (HNO digestion). While the assay certificate for this sample is presented in the 1979 report, it is unclear as to the sampled location. Follow up work on these locations failed to explain the anomalous values.

The 1979 report describes biotite-rich mafic bands in one of the intrusive phases that show cps values up to two times background values. These bands of biotite-rich material were located during the 2009 program and confirmed to have elevated cps relative to background. They are a set of ~220° trending shears up to 30 centimeters wide that show up to 15% (locally) biotite alteration. The shear plane shows a subvertical fabric defined by biotite books and disseminations and weak elongation of quartz and feldspar crystals. Samples collected for assay returned <10 ppm U (4-acid digestion) Elevated total counts are interpreted to be related to potassium in biotite.

2009 Exploration Program

Work completed in 2009 included reconnaissance Total Field Magnetic and Very Low Frequency (VLF) geophysical surveys, rock and stream sediments sampling, and property-scale geologic mapping. This program was conducted between July 11th and 15th, 2009. A two person fly-camp was established where the 1979 Urangesellschaft camp was located, presently covered by the Limey 2 claim.

Stream Sediment and Rock Sampling and Sample Methods

A total of seven stream sediment samples were collected at 100 meter intervals along a stream that flows from Camp Lake through a valley trending southwest of the property. Three additional samples were collected at stream crossings during the geophysical surveying. Hand held Garmin 76Cxmap non-differential GPS units were used to locate each sample location. Some of the predetermined locations were not sampled as suitable material could not be located. If suitable material could not be located within 10 meters along stream of the proposed location, no sample was collected.

Samples were collected from 'quieter' areas of the stream where heavy fines could concentrate. In all cases the finest fraction that could be collected by hand was sampled. Small boulders and coarse gravel material was removed from the sample at sight. Sample locations were marked with flagging to document the sample number, the same sample number was written on the kraft bag used to collect the sample. Attributes of the collected sample, including avg. grain size, texture, grain shape, colour, stream velocity, and estimated lithological composition were recorded at each station.

A total of 15 grab samples were collected, 8 were submitted for geochemical analysis, coincident with elevated radioactivity, and/or lithological consideration, during the mapping program. Eight of these samples were geochemically analyzed by Stewart Group Laboratories.

All samples were collected by hand. Sample locations were marked with flagging that recorded the sample number and photographed. Samples were placed in plastic sample bags to prevent cross-contamination. Each sample and sample bag was labeled in felt marker.

Soil sample locations are presented in Figure 7, geochemical results are tabulated below.

Table 2. 2009 stream sediment sample geochemical results

Sample_No	Easting83z8	Northing83z8	Tag_#	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Al_pt	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ca_pt	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_pt	La_ppm	Mg_pt	Mn_ppm
SD001	658791	6711718	7R54230	<5	<0 2	0 72	10	50	<5	0.18	<1	6	7	4	1.62	10	0 12	1066
SD002	658705	6711650	7R54231	<5	0.2	1.16	25	80	<5	0.27	1	12	11	7	2.41	30	0 16	2368
SD003	658423	6711678	7R54232	<5	<0.2	0 86	15	55	<5	0 20	<1	7	8	5	1.58	20	0 11	1188
SD004	658261	6711587	7R54233	<5	<0.2	0.68	15	45	<5	0.11	<1	6	7	4	1.63	20	0.11	1043
SD005	658164	6711555	7R54234	<5	<0 2	1.49	25	90	<5	0.44	2	9	12	11	2.67	40	0.13	1592
SD006	658065	6711517	7R54235	<5	<0.2	0.67	15	95	<5	0.16	<1	8	7	5	1.65	40	0 10	1923
SD007	657951	6711537	7R54236	<5	<0 2	1.17	15	65	<5	0.27	1	7	10	8	1.95	30	0 12	1438
SD008	657675	6712145	7R54237	<5	0 2	1.23	15	115	<5	0 96	1	6	14	14	1.75	110	0 21	1134
SD009	659372	6712471	7R54238	<5	<0 2	0.58	5	30	<5	0 13	<1	3	8	4	0.94	10	0.16	108
SD010	659175	6712086	7R54239	<5	<0 2	0 54	<5	55	<5	0 29	<1	4	9	6	0.87	30	0 25	99

Sample_No	Easting83z8	Northing83z8	Tag_#	Mo_ppm	Na_pt	Ni_ppm	P_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Sn_ppm	Sr_ppm	Ti_pt	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Y_ppm	Zn_ppm
SD001	658791	6711718	7R54230	10	<0.01	5	320	6	<5	<20	8	0.02	<10	13	<10	20	29
SD002	658705	6711650	7R54231	12	0.02	9	500	10	<5	<20	13	0.02	<10	19	<10	36	68
SD003	658423	6711678	7R54232	8	<0.01	7	350	8	<5	<20	9	0 02	<10	14	<10	24	61
SD004	658261	6711587	7R54233	8	<0.01	6	270	8	<5	<20	5	0.02	<10	13	<10	16	65
SD005	658164	6711555	7R54234	12	0 02	10	670	12	<5	<20	21	0.02	<10	20	<10	64	99
SD006	658065	6711517	7R54235	11	<0.01	6	290	10	<5	<20	7	0.02	<10	13	<10	20	63
SD007	657951	6711537	7R54236	11	0.01	8	530	10	<5	<20	13	0 02	<10	17	<10	42	98
SD008	657675	6712145	7R54237	21	0.02	15	760	14	<5	<20	33	0 02	<10	17	<10	113	51
SD009	659372	6712471	7R54238	3	<0.01	5	300	6	<5	<20	6	0 02	<10	12	<10	11	21
SD010	659175	6712086	7R54239	1	<0.01	7	390	4	<5	<20	12	0.02	<10	12	<10	8	20

Ground Total Field Magnetic and VLF EM-16 Survey

The magnetic survey was conducted on July 12th, 13th and 15th coincident with the VLF survey. The survey was oriented to identify property-scale structures similar to what is described in the historical property literature.

Instruments and Equipment: The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment.

Magnetometers:

GSM-19TGW	4121472	Proton Precession
GSM-19TGW	4111460	Proton Precession
GSM-19TGW	4121471	Proton Precession as Base Station

Other: 2 GPS Map76Cx handheld NDGPS receivers

Survey Location: The survey described in this memo is centered about approximately 132°07' West / 60°31'06" North (658260E 6712627N, NAD 83 zone 08) and covers the Limey claim block. A total of 9 line kilometers were completed over 5x1800 meter long lines. These lines were oriented at 090° and assumed to be roughly perpendicular to the predominant structural trend of the area.

Survey: The survey employed GEM magnetometers to collect total field magnetic data. Static readings of the total magnetic field were collected at 25 meter intervals along predetermined lines with 450 meters line spacing. Lines were established using GPS receivers which also tracked the locations of the readings. Prior to surveying the operators divested themselves of any non-critical magnetic materials or sources. A 'leveling course', consisting of 6 common measuring stations was completed each day prior to surveying. These data were used to level all magnetic readings to one common operator.

The total magnetic field survey was completed according to the following specifications.

Survey type:	Static magnetometer
Sample/Station spacing:	25 meters
Line spacing:	450 meters
Survey grid:	A pre-established route was followed by NDGPS
Base station:	Installed in camp away from any cultural magnetic influence. The unit was cycled at a 5 second interval throughout the survey. The base station and roving magnetometers were synchronized to GPS time daily.
Corrections:	Temporal geomagnetic variation was removed by linear interpolation of drift from the base station magnetometer
Leveling:	All operators leveled themselves daily and all readings were reduced to a common datum

Data processing: All total magnetic field data were corrected for temporal geomagnetic variation by linear interpolation and subtraction of the base station total field drift from the raw field measurements. The corrected data collected by the multiple operators were leveled by calculating the apparent static level shift between operators. Geo referenced coordinates, as NAD83 UTM zone 08, were assigned to readings according to NDGPS measurements collected concurrently. The reduced data were imported into GEOSOFT databases such that images of the total magnetic field could be produced using standard GEOSOFT gridding techniques.

Products: the following are included in this report (as presented to the client, not necessarily in the report submitted for assessment to the Yukon Mining Recorder):

Geosoft database (.gdb) file
Gridded image (.grd)
Paper maps as required to communicate the results of the total field magnetic survey

VLF Survey Specifications:

Station Spacing: 25 meters
Station: NLK Seattle (24.8 Khz)

Mapping

Property-scale mapping was conducted over the LIMEY claims during the 2009 program. The first day of the program was dedicated to mapping and prospecting to familiarize the geologists with host lithologies, structures, and to follow up on mineralization documented in historic reports.

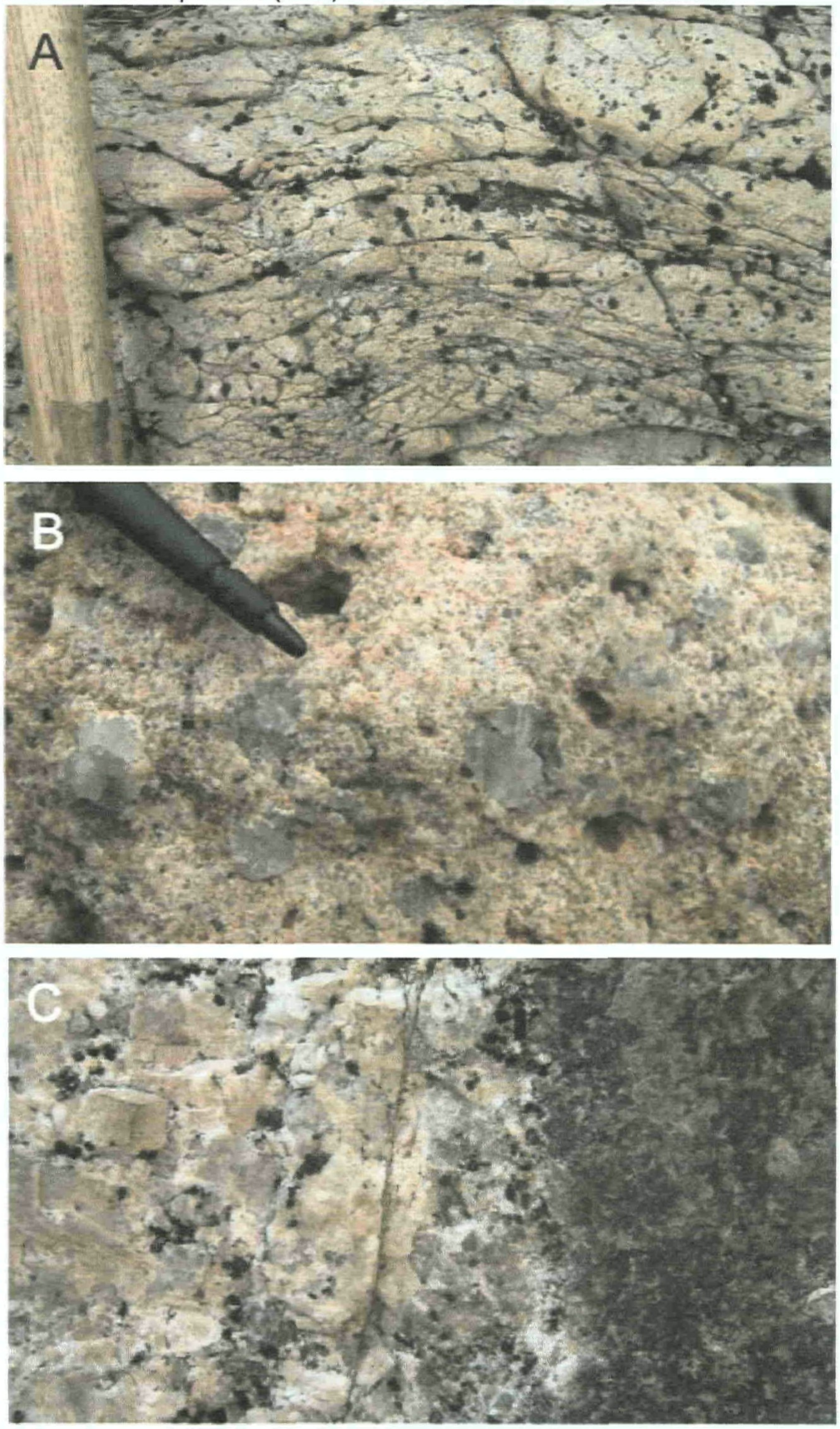
Four intrusive lithologies were identified. These lithologies will be described and discussed in the context of mapping completed by Williams in 1979.

Granodiorite (to monzogranite)

Granodiorite is the principal lithology on the property and interpreted to be the Seagull batholith lithology described by Pare (1979) in the regional geology. Outcrop exposure is most prolific along a ridge extending to the southwest from camp; however, there are limited exposures of this unit in the low lands to the west. (Figure 5)

This unit is termed granodiorite as a field term but may grade to a monzogranite depending on the concentration of K-feldspar phenocrysts; detailed petrographic work is required to properly classify this unit. It is described in hand sample as a fine- to medium-grained (locally coarse-grained) K-felspar and quartz eye biotite amphibole granodiorite (Figure 5). Subhedral to euhedral K-feldspar phenocrysts (5-10%) range from 0.5 to 2cm (locally) in size and show no preferred orientation. Subhedral quartz eyes (5-10%) are up to 1cm in size and smoky grey in colour. There are anhedral 'clots' of quartz that are generally less than 1cm in size an may make up and additional 5% of the rock. The matrix is granodioritic in composition. It is medium-grained (~1-2mm) anhedral in texture and shows quartz (40% modal) plagioclase (40% modal) and K-feldspar (20% modal). K-feldspar crystals are commonly larger than plagioclase and quartz crystals in the matrix. Coarse-grained phases are most commonly observed in the central claim block spatially associated with the coarse-grained quartz monzonite.

Bioitite and amphibole (10%) are subhedral and disseminated.



Granodiorite textures on the LIMEY claims: A) unaltered fine- to medium-grained K-feldspar phenocrystic with quartz eyes; B) strongly altered, matrix and mafics are altered, degregation of K-feldspar phenocrysts, quartz eyes become prominent (locally subhedral as seen in crystal in center of picture); C) unaltered coarse grained texture. Lithology on right side of picture C is a rapiviki K-feldspar phenocrystic quartz diorite(?) xenolith.

Figure 5. Granodiorite to monzodiorite unit

Granite

A fine-grained equigranular leucogranite dyke is mapped at station LM003. This dyke cuts the granodiorite unit (Figure 6a). This unit shows a sugary texture, is light pink in colour and is very felsic hosting ~5% fine-grained disseminated biotite. This unit is distinguished from the aplite unit (below) because of a more coarse grain size and increased biotite content. The one occurrence of this unit, and the thickness of this unit, lends itself to being a thicker aplitic dyke.

Quartz monzonite

Quartz monzonite appears to core the mountain on the east side of the claim block and is the prominent ridge forming lithology on the property. This unit can be generalized as a coarse- to very coarse-grained K-feldspar phenocrystic biotite quartz monzonite (Figure 6b). K-feldspar crystals (50-70%) are 1-5cm in size, subhedral to euhedral pink to peach in colour. Quartz (~15%) and plagioclase (~20%) are secondary in concentration and crystal size as they form the matrix to the K-feldspar.

Aplite

Aplite dykes are intrude all phases of the intrusion on the property. These units are fine-grained to aphanitic and felsic, lacking mafic mineral content. These dykes appear to be subhorizonal and sub vertical in orientation.

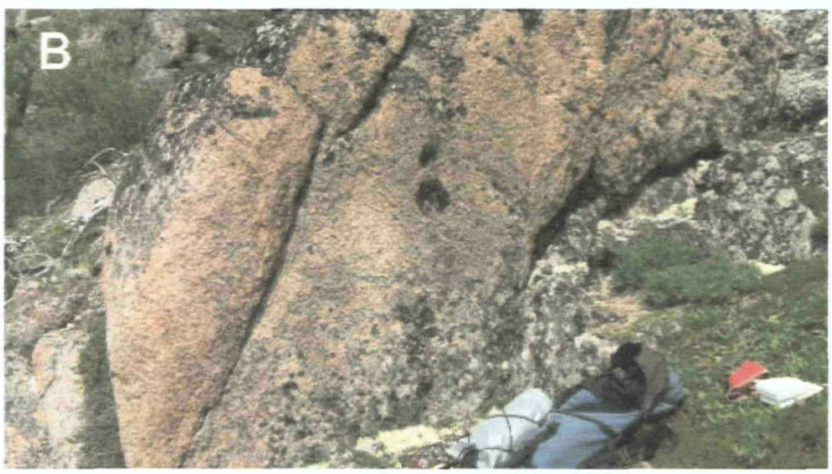
Structure

Foliation is generally weakly developed on the property. A weak penetrative fabric is observed in all lithologies at various stations. It is oriented between 180°/65° and 210°/80°. Only one generation of fabric is observed in outcrop, therefore, these extremes are interpreted to be the same generation.

Brittle shears and faults are mapped in areas of good exposure. Shears as discussed above are sub parallel to foliation (~220°/sub vertical) and host secondary biotite. This biotite is oriented parallel to the shear. Faults are represented by brittle and commonly hematized areas of rock. They are commonly oriented north-south but may vary up to 20° from this generalization. All fault orientations are apparent strikes as the true orientation of the fault was not determined. Faults are better interpreted from airphoto, magnetic, and VLF datasets.

Joints are the most prolific structural feature observed on the property. Two prominent sets are observed: 300°-120° and 355°-175° (based on 14measurements) and are sub-vertical. There is a prominent joint set apparent in the airphotos which strikes ~250°.

Aplitic granite dyke intruding strongly altered granodiorite unit (foreground). The dyke intrudes at a sub-vertical orientation.



Coarse-grained K-feldspar phenocrystic quartz monzonite.

Figure 6. Aplitic granite dyke (A) and quartz monzonite (B)

Sampling

A total of eight grab samples were collected for assay. Sample locations are included in Figure 7. Geochemical results are tabulated below:

Table 3. 2009 grab sample geochemistry

Sample_No	Easting83z8	Northing83z8	Tag_#	Ag_ppm	Al_pt	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ca_pt	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_pt	La_ppm	Mg_pt	Mn_ppm
AM001	658297	6711800	54246	<0.2	0.44	<5	5	<5	0 07	<1	1	141	3	0.53	<10	<0.01	87
AM002	658297	6711800	54242	<0 2	0.27	<5	<5	<5	0.01	<1	<1	149	2	0.33	<10	<0.01	23
AM003	658255	6711769	54247	<0.2	0.60	<5	<5	<5	0.17	<1	<1	106	2	1 04	10	0.01	50
DW002	653340	6711811	54241	<0.2	0.75	<5	<5	<5	0.22	<1	2	193	3	0.95	20	0.05	84
DW004	658356	6711955	54245	<0.2	0.30	<5	5	<5	0.22	<1	<1	138	3	0.60	<10	0.02	70
DW008	658246	6711528	54243	<0.2	0.32	25	<5	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	105	2	0 35	<10	<0.01	15
DW009	658285	6713314	54240	<0.2	0.29	35	<5	<5	<0 01	<1	<1	124	3	0.45	<10	<0.01	16
DW010	658285	6713314	54244	<0.2	0.31	40	15	<5	0.10	<1	<1	164	3	0.33	<10	<0.01	22

Sample_No	Easting83z8	Northing83z8	Tag_#	Mo_ppm	Na_pt	Ni_ppm	P_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Sn_ppm	Sr_ppm	Ti_pt	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Y_ppm	Zn_ppm
AM001	658297	6711800	54246	3	<0.01	4	30	10	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	1	<10	19	9
AM002	658297	6711800	54242	2	<0.01	4	20	6	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	1	<10	9	4
AM003	658255	6711769	54247	4	0.01	3	30	8	<5	<20	1	<0.01	<10	2	<10	28	23
DW002	653340	6711811	54241	2	0.05	6	60	8	<5	<20	3	0.02	<10	4	<10	31	11
DW004	658356	6711955	54245	2	0.07	4	20	6	<5	<20	2	0.01	<10	2	<10	23	6
DW008	658246	6711528	54243	127	<0.01	3	30	10	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	1	<10	11	10
DW009	658285	6713314	54240	11	<0.01	3	70	8	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	2	<10	16	12
DW010	658285	6713314	54244	8	<0.01	4	50	52	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	2	<10	5	15

Sample_No	Sample_Desc
AM001	sugar granite - 10/10 cps
AM002	as above with MnO staining on fractures - 10/10 cps
AM003	f.gr. Sugary granite limonitic and weathered - 10/10 cps
DW002	Rubble granite from shear zone as described at station LM001 - bbt-hld ~10% - sample weathered - 12/10 cps
DW004	crs grined camp grdt unit in shear (?) zone - pheno +matrix phases - 10-15% bt+hld - cps 11/10 cps warehouse
DW008	samples b+c - fine xl granite - equ-granular <5% qtz phenos + kfs phenos 1 crystal of metallix oxide (hmt?) or moly (?) in sample 'c' - 10/10 cps
DW009	Sample kept for rep - 1/2 inch qtz vein sent for assay - sugar granite as before with pheno qtz + kfs, banded qtz vein + hmt 10/10 cps
DW010	qtz vein in sugar-granite Qtz vein is massive - white to yellowish in colour, host is brecciated (annealed w qtz_epidote+hmt) adjacent qtz vein.

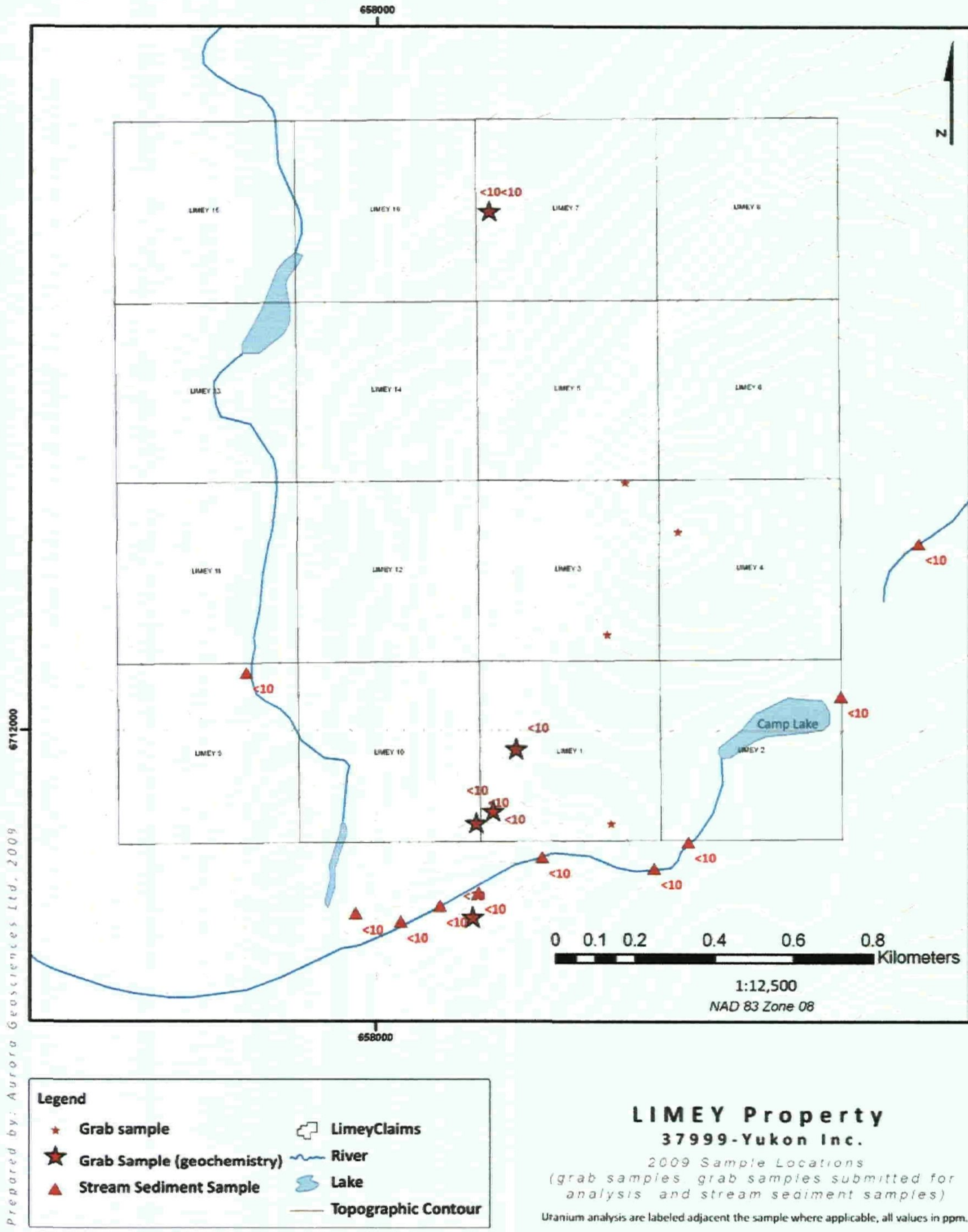


Figure 7. 2009 sample location map

Geochemical Analytical Methods

All samples were submitted to Alex Stewart Group Laboratories in Kamloops via the Whitehorse sample prep lab. Alex Stewart Group is ISO 9002 accredited.

Rock samples were crushed and split at the Whitehorse preparation facility. The samples were then shipped to the Kamloops facility where they were pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh, per 250 grams of material. The samples were then analyzed by: 1) Group 1D, 0.5 grams of material is leached in hot Aqua Regia and analyzed by ICP-ES, and 2) Group 3A, 15 grams are digested in Aqua Regia then analyzed by ICP-MS.

Soil samples are shipped directly to Kamloops and were dried at 60°C, sieved (up to) 100 grams to -80 mesh. The pulps were then processed by the same Group 1D and Group 3A procedures as discussed above.

Geochemical analytical certificates for the 2009 program are included in Appendix II.

Results and Conclusions

The LIMEY claims are staked over a regional stream sediment uranium anomaly and a uranium showing discovered by Urangesellschaft in 1979. The Seagull batholith of Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary age underlies the claim group. Total Field magnetic and VLF surveys were conducted coeval with mapping, prospecting, and targeted stream sediment sampling during a short exploration campaign during the 2009 field season by Aurora Geosciences with funding provided by YGS YMIP. Maps for the magnetic and VLF surveys are presented in Appendix III.

The results of work completed on the LIMEY claims in 2009 support the following conclusions:

1. The magnetic survey shows a magnetic high on the eastern half of the claims associated with the quartz monzonite unit and prominent ridge or mountain. Magnetic low response is constrained to the south western corner of the property. A unique lithology was not recognized by Williams in 1979 or during this mapping program, as result the magnetic low response is interpreted to be a function of overburden. Within the magnetic map there are a number of linear trends and offsets that disrupt both the magnetic high and low domains. Many of these features are interpreted to be faults or joint sets. Granodiorite is coincident with moderate to low magnetic values. The quartz monzonite unit is associated with high magnetic response. The sparseness of outcrop west the central ridge forces little constraint on interpretation (Figure 7).
2. The VLF survey data supports a series of north-south trending conductors. These conductor trend sub parallel to the prominent ridge that bisects the property and are interpreted to be splays of what are likely a fault zone that created the present ridge topography.
3. Mapping identified three intrusive units. The granodiorite/monzogranite is interpreted to be the Outer granite and the quartz monzonite the Inner granite as described by Williams (1979). Aplitic dykes were recognized but not distinguished. The aplite units described and mapped by Williams were not recognized in the 2009 program. Williams maps the Upper and Lower aplites

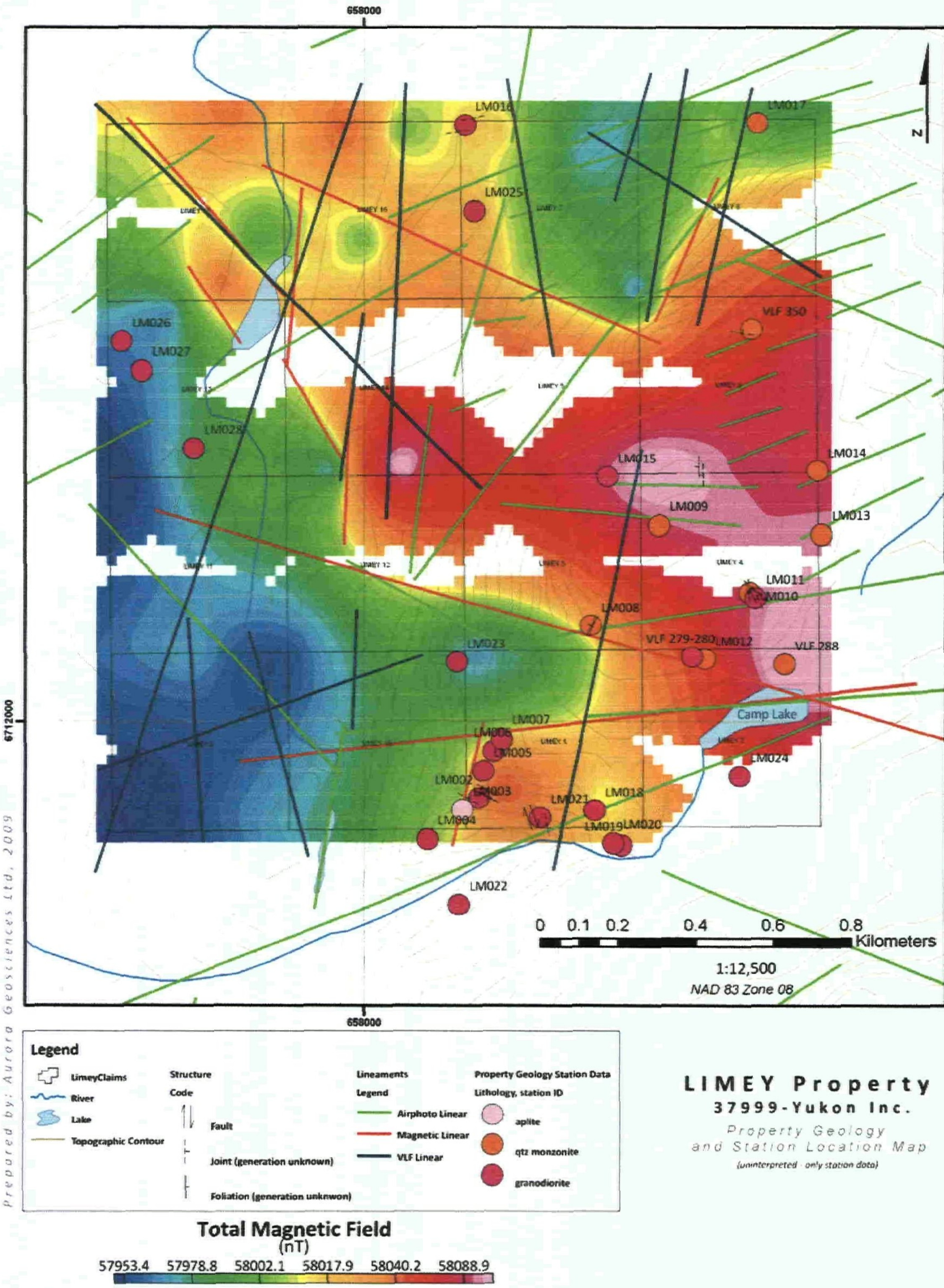


Figure 8. Property geology map. Geology stations are plotted over the total magnetic field map

as flat lying mappable units. This author interprets those outcrops to be more fine grained phases of the Seagull batholith (granodiorite unit) with crosscutting aplitic dykes. At a property scale, the only mappable aplite is the large dyke at station LM002. None of these units are above back ground counts. A fault at the southern end of the property coincident with the stream that drains from the southern end of Camp Lake shows significant destructive alteration

4. Prospecting was unsuccessful. The geologists did no relocate or reproduce any of the radioactive anomalies presented by Williams in 1979. The shear hosted mineralized fissure face in outcrop 65 meters in length and 0.5 meters in width was not located. The biotite-rich mafic bands in the in one of the intrusive phases that show cps values up to two times background values were identified and sampled with negative results. Field observations show these zones to be biotite rich shears.
5. Stream sediments sampling was conducted on one of the most anomalous streams on the property as identified in 1979. A total of seven samples were collected along this stream and three additional samples from other streams on the property, all with negative results for uranium.

Recommendations

Exploration completed in 2009 was unsuccessful in duplicating or identifying the anomalous results obtained in 1979. This could be due to sampling procedures, analytical procedures, or miss plotted sample locations. The plotted location of the uranium showing is in very heavy bush with very limited outcrop and may be misrepresented on the 1979 map, or not located during this program.

Based on observations and geochemical results of the 2009 program, not further work is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

David White, P. Geo
Geologist

References

Ecological Stratification Working Group, 1995. A National Ecological Framework for Canada. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Research Branch, Centre for Land and Biological Resources Research and Environment Canada, State of the Environment Directorate, Ecozone Analysis Branch, Ottawa/Hull. 132 p. Report and national map at 1:7 500 000 scale.

Pare, D., 1979. Report on the 1979 Field Program, MICH 1-224 claims, Watson Lake Mining District. Assessment Report 090625, Yukon Geological Survey, p. 145 (including appendices)

Williams, J. B., 1979. Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical Report; ABBA claims 1 through 270, *for* Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd. Assessment Report 090502, Yukon Geological Survey, p. 52 (incl. appendices)

Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications
Statement of Expenditures
Personnel List

Statement of Qualifications

I, David White, of the City of Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, Canada,

HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That my address is 3506 McDonald Drive, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2H1.

2. That I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba
   a) B.Arts – Physical Geology and Geology, 1999

3. That I am a graduate of the University of Alberta:
   a) B.Sc. – Specialization Geology, 2003, U of A

4. That I have been a practicing Geology since 2003

May, 2003 - September 2003 Yellowknife, NWT, Geologist	RWED
September 2003 - October 2004 Yellowknife, NWT, Geologist	DIAND
October 2004 – November 2004	Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. Vancouver, British Columbia, Geologist
November 2004 to present	Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Yellowknife, NWT Geologist

5. That I visited the property for 04 days, July 11th to July 15th, 2009.
6. That I am a registered Professional Geologist in the Northwest Territories.
7. That I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to technical aspects of the report which is not reflected in the report, and that all required scientific and technical information has been disclosed in order to make the Report not misleading.
8. That this certificate applies to the Report titled: **Prospecting, Mapping, VLF and Total Magnetic Field Survey Program, ENGLISHMAN PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY,** as dated this March 16, 2010.

Dated this 16th day of March, 2010 at Yellowknife, N.W.T.

David White P.Geol.

Personnel List

Name	Position	Address	Man-Days
David White	Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Project Geologist	3506 McDonald Drive, Yellowknife, NT, X1A 2N1	5
Anthony Margarit	Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Geologist	34A Laberge Rd. Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 5Y9	5

Statement of Expenditures

Preparation, Mobe, Demobe		
Digitizing, map prep., Airphoto, Equipment prep., Food, camp prep; D. White: 26.25 hrs @90	$2,362.50	
Total - Prep, Mobe, Demobe	*$2,362.50*	$2,362.50
Mapping, Sampling, Geophysical Program		
Geologist/Crew Cheif; D. White 5 days @ 575/day	$2,750.00	
Geological Assistant; A. Margarit 5 days @500/day	$2,500.00	
Camp Rental - 2 man camp: 5 days @115/day	$575.00	
Geol. Equipment GPS, Radios, SAT phone, PPC: 5 days @ 50/day	$250.00	
Geophs. Equipment: Magnetometers x2, Scintillometer, VLF EM-16; 5 days at 250/day	$1,250.00	
Total Sampling, Geochem, Geophys program	*$7,325.00*	$7,325.00
Supplies and services		
Assaying	$140.80	
Food	$249.09	
Gas/Propane	$84.08	
Cargo	$257.03	
Helicopter	$4,795.59	
Total Supplies and services	*$5,526.59*	$5,526.59
Report		
Report Preparation	$2,000.00	$2,000.00
Total Project Costs		**$17,214.09**

I certify that this statement of expenditures is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dave White, P. Geo.
Geologist

Appendix II

Assay Certificates

11-Aug-09
Stewart Group
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

Phone 250-573-5700
Fax 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2009-0345

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

No of samples received: 133
Sample Type. Soils
Project: 379-9526-YT
Submitted by Dave White

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

Page 1 of 6

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	<5	<20	32	0.04	<10	74	<10	14	76
124	7R54230	<5	<0 2	0.72	10	50	<5	0.18	<1	6	7	4	1 62	10	0.12	1066	10	<0.01	5	320	6	<5	<20	8	0.02	<10	13	<10	20	29
125	7R54231	<5	0.2	1 16	25	80	<5	0 27	1	12	11	7	2.41	30	0 16	2368	12	0 02	9	500	10	<5	<20	13	0.02	<10	19	<10	36	68

Page 4 of 6

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. **ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2009- 0345** **Aurora Geosciences**

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
126	7R54232	<5	<0 2	0 86	15	55	<5	0.20	<1	7	8	5	1 58	20	0.11	1188	8	<0 01	7	350	8	<5	<20	9	0 02	<10	14	<10	24	61
127	7R54233	<5	<0.2	0 68	15	45	<5	0.11	<1	6	7	4	1 63	20	0.11	1043	8	<0 01	6	270	8	<5	<20	5	0 02	<10	13	<10	16	65
128	7R54234	<5	<0 2	1.49	25	90	<5	0 44	2	9	12	11	2 67	40	0 13	1592	12	0 02	10	670	12	<5	<20	21	0 02	<10	20	<10	64	99
129	7R54235	<5	<0 2	0 67	15	95	<5	0.16	<1	8	7	5	1 65	40	0 10	1923	11	<0 01	6	290	10	<5	<20	7	0 02	<10	13	<10	20	63
130	7R54236	<5	<0.2	1 17	15	65	<5	0 27	1	7	10	8	1 95	30	0.12	1438	11	0 01	8	530	10	<5	<20	13	0 02	<10	17	<10	42	98
131	7R54237	<5	0.2	1.23	15	115	<5	0.96	1	6	14	14	1.75	110	0 21	1134	21	0 02	15	760	14	<5	<20	33	0 02	<10	17	<10	113	51
132	7R54238	<5	<0 2	0 58	5	30	<5	0.13	<1	3	8	4	0 94	10	0 16	108	3	<0 01	5	300	6	<5	<20	6	0 02	<10	12	<10	11	21
133	7R54239	<5	<0.2	0.54	<5	55	<5	0 29	<1	4	9	6	0 87	30	0 25	99	1	<0.01	7	390	4	<5	<20	12	0 02	<10	12	<10	8	20

Page 5 of 6

31-Jul-09

Stewart Group
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2009-6090

Aurora Geosciences
34A Leberge Rd
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 5Y9

No of samples received. 8
Sample Type Rock
Project: Englishman
Submitted by Dave White

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	54240	<0 2	0 29	35	<5	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	124	3	0.45	<10	<0.01	16	11	<0 01	3	70	8	<5	<20	<1	<0 01	<10	2	<10	16	12
2	54241	<0.2	0.75	<5	<5	<5	0 22	<1	2	193	3	0 95	20	0 05	84	2	0.05	6	60	8	<5	<20	3	0 02	<10	4	<10	31	11
3	54242	<0 2	0 27	<5	<5	<5	0 01	<1	<1	149	2	0 33	<10	<0 01	23	2	<0 01	4	20	6	<5	<20	<1	<0 01	<10	1	<10	9	4
4	54243	<0 2	0 32	25	<5	<5	<0 01	<1	<1	105	2	0 35	<10	<0 01	15	127	<0 01	3	30	10	<5	<20	<1	<0 01	<10	1	<10	11	10
5	54244	<0.2	0.31	40	15	<5	0 10	<1	<1	164	3	0 33	<10	<0 01	22	8	<0.01	4	50	52	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	2	<10	5	15
6	54245	<0 2	0 30	<5	5	<5	0.22	<1	<1	138	3	0.60	<10	0.02	70	2	0 07	4	20	6	<5	<20	2	0 01	<10	2	<10	23	6
7	54246	<0 2	0 44	<5	5	<5	0 07	<1	1	141	3	0.53	<10	<0 01	87	3	<0 01	4	30	10	<5	<20	<1	<0 01	<10	1	<10	19	9
8	54247	<0.2	0.60	<5	<5	<5	0 17	<1	<1	106	2	1.04	10	0 01	50	4	0 01	3	30	8	<5	<20	1	<0.01	<10	2	<10	28	23
QC DATA.																													
Repeat:																													
2	54241	<0.2	0 73	<5	<5	<5	0 22	<1	2	186	4	0.92	20	0 05	83	1	0 05	6	60	8	<5	<20	3	0.02	<10	4	<10	30	11
Resplit:																													
2	54241	<0 2	0 62	<5	<5	<5	0 22	<1	1	170	2	0 84	10	0 05	78	1	0.03	4	60	6	<5	<20	3	0 02	<10	4	<10	30	11
Standard:																													
Pb129a		11 7	0 81	5	65	<5	0.44	58	6	11	1488	1 53	<10	0 62	330	3	0 03	5	480	6130	15	<20	24	0 03	<10	16	<10	2	>10000

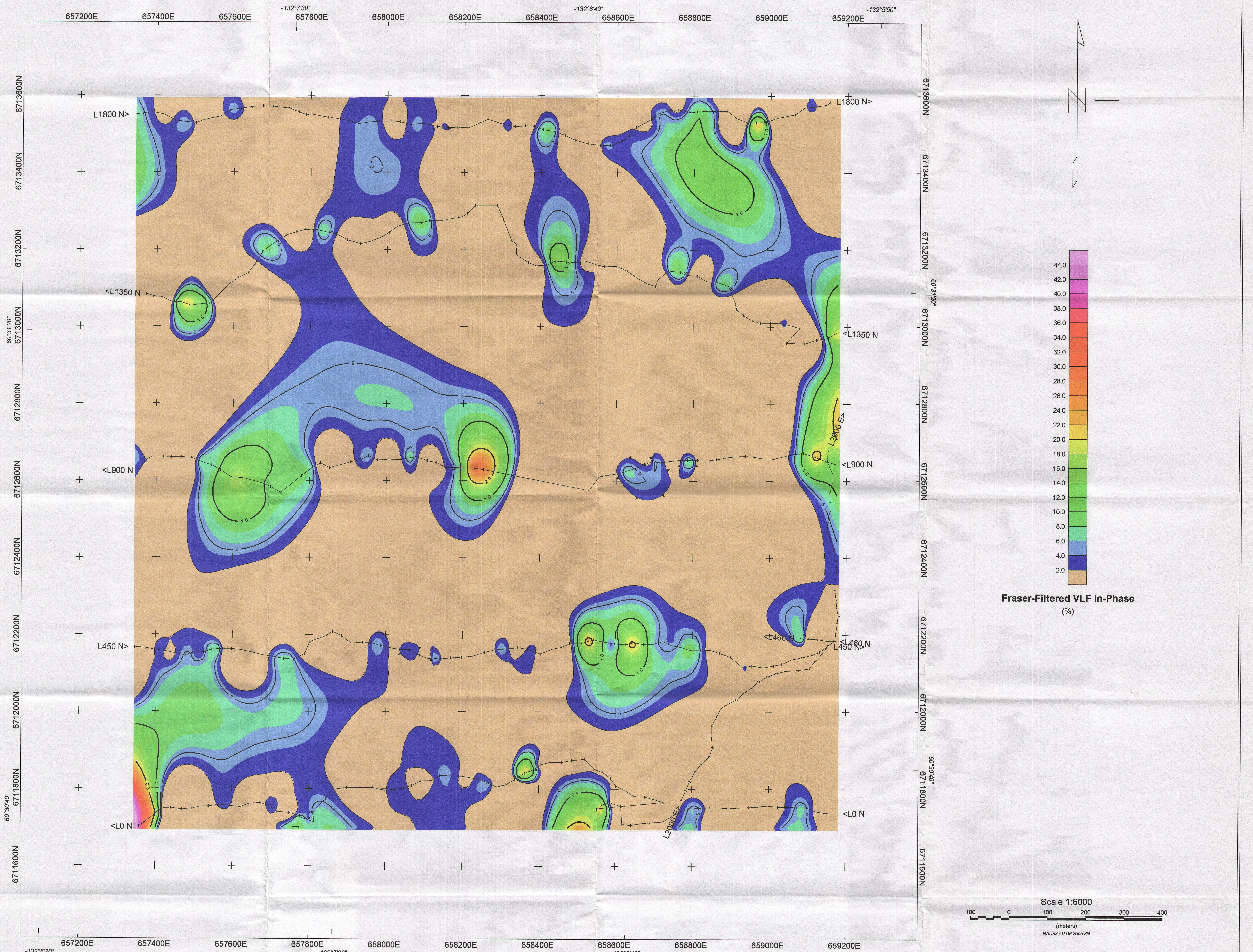
ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.
Ag : Aqua Regia Digest / AA Finish.

NM/nw
df/2 346s
XLS/09

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B C Certified Assayer

Appendix III

Total Magnetic Field Map
VLF map



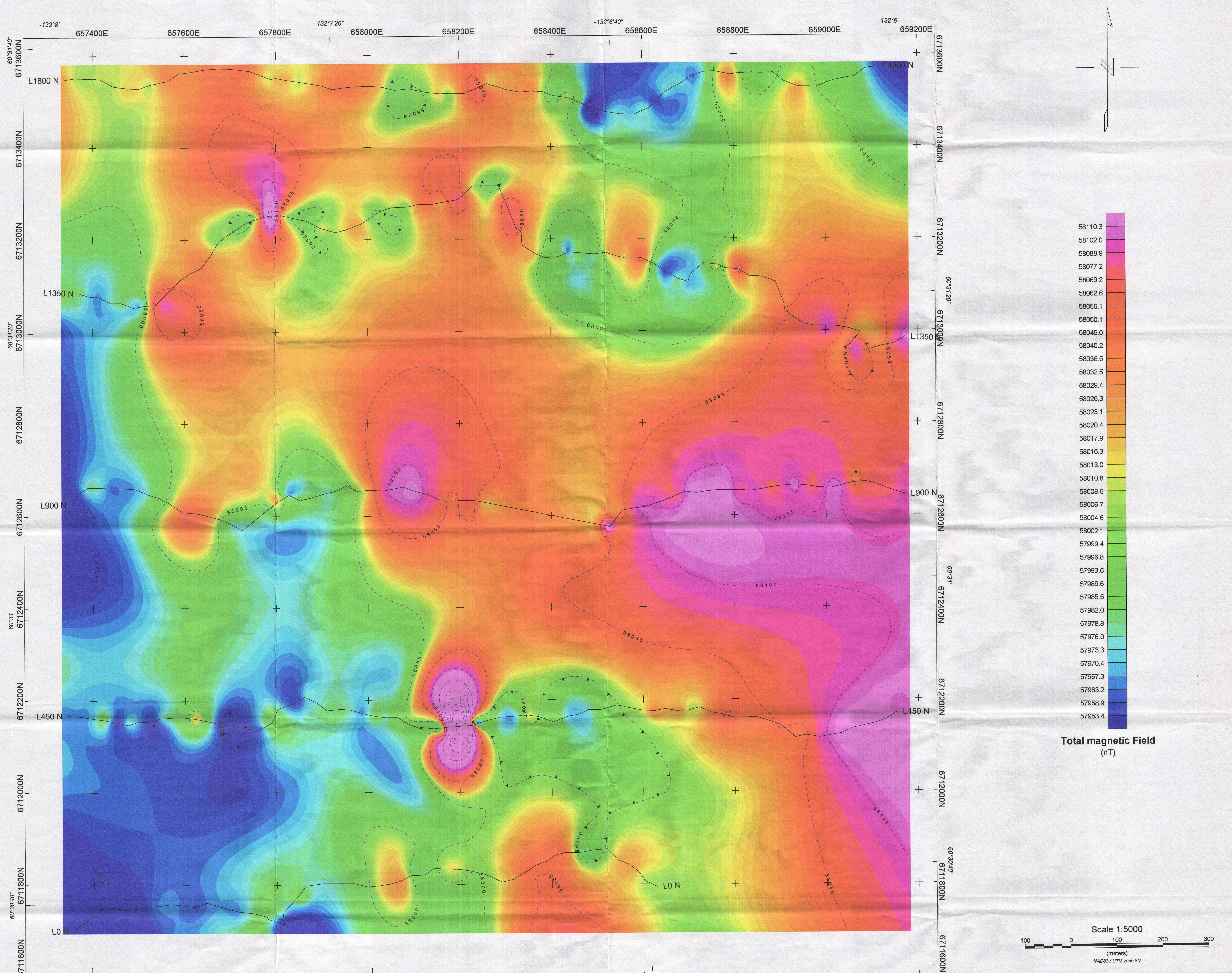
37999 YUKON INC

ENGLISHMANS PROPERTY
Fraser-Filtered VLF In-Phase

NTS: 105C/09
Drawn By: AM
Date: March 10, 2010

Minning District: Englishmans Range
Projection: UTM Zone 8N
Job: 379-9529-YT

AURORA GEOSCIENCES



37999 YUKON INC

ENGLISHMANS PROPERTY
Total Magnetic Field

NTS: 105C/09
Drawn By: AM
Date: March 10, 2010

Minning District: Englishmans Range
Projection: UTM Zone 8N
Job: 379-9529-YT

AURORA GEOSCIENCES