FINAL REPORT
ON TRAIL AND GEOCHEMICAL WORK
BRAEBURN PROJECT, YUKON

NTS 105 E 05 and12

Latitude 61° 19' N to 61° 33' N
Longitude 135° 29' W to 135° 53' W

Submitted to:
Yukon Mining Incentives Program

Focused Regional Project 09-054

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Table of Contents

Appendices

Introduction

This report describes work completed during the 2009 field season in the Braeburn area following up on Au-As-Sb-Hg Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) stream sediment geochemical anomalies suggestive of response from epithermal or other types of gold mineralized systems.

The work was supported by a contribution from the Yukon Mining Incentives Program, Focused Regional Module project 09-054.

The work program described in the proposal for this project (Jilson, 2009) was not completed due to the author's unexpected eye surgery in the middle of the field season which prevented a return to the Yukon for nearly a month and made further field work during the recovery period unwise.

Despite the shortened program, sufficient sampling and analysis was completed to raise questions of the anomalies that sparked interest in the area or of the analytical procedures chosen for this project. Access to the eastern part of the project area is now sufficiently improved to allow an interested party to further study the anomalies at relatively low cost.

Location and Access

The center of the project area is 85 km. N of Whitehorse near km. 275 on the North Klondike Highway; west central part of NTS sheet 105 E (Laberge map sheet); Latitude 61° 19' N to 61° 33' N; Longitude 135° 29' W to 135° 53' W. Figure 1 shows the location of the project area. The project area straddles the border of NTS sheets 105E05 and 105E12. The project area is in the Whitehorse Mining District.

Access to the work area is readily gained by all weather roads from Whitehorse. Within the project area road access is limited to major valleys several km. east and west of the highway. Trails suitable for ATV use depart toward the east from the Klondike Highway at km. post 280 (figure 2) and follow the north border of the project area northeast about 8 km. to the vicinity of the First Nation heritage trail (also the old Dawson wagon road). An ATV trail roughly following the heritage trail is in good shape and is currently used to access a stocked lake north of the project area supporting a small commercial arctic char fishery. The area east of that trail is open bush easily traversed by ATV. Several kilometres of trail was cut in 2009 to traverse the forested areas further east and allow access to the target area.

West of the highway, logging roads and the old Division Mountain property access road depart the highway near km. 275 and provide ATV access to the lower parts of most creeks and higher parts of some creeks. The western few kilometres of the old Division Mountain access road have been completely reclaimed but a rough ATV trail has been pushed through the bush just north of it North of the old Division Mountain coal property access road is the Trans-Canada Trail and new Division Mountain property access road which is suitable for ATV use. At approximately km. 265 on the North Klondike Highway road to a Northwestel communication tower on Anticline Mountain provides access to the middle part of the drainage basin there.

Previous Work

The project area has been an important transportation corridor throughout Yukon history, consequently prospecting began early and has been renewed intermittently in the ensuing decades. RGS geochemical data was released by the Geological Survey of Canada in1989 for 105E. This release stimulated some staking but there is no record of any resulting work.

A coal deposit at Division Mountain west of the project area awaits development and several other coal showings have been investigated nearby (Deklerk and Traynor, 2004). Immediately north of the project area there has been some exploration of limestone for lime production (ibid.).

There is no public record, such as assessment reports, of previous work in the area although the extreme eastern part of the area has been staked previously in 1989 to 1992 (ibid.). Limited evidence of earlier work was noted in the field there including two old camp sites, old claim posts, some pickets probably related to soil lines and flagging on outcrops suggestive of rock or soil sample sites. All of this evidence appeared old enough to be part of work done during the time the area was staked.

The areas west of the Klondike Highway and the Anticline Mountain area show no record of previous staking or assessment reports but relatively recent as well as old flagging was noted along streams suggesting the area has been sampled frequently.

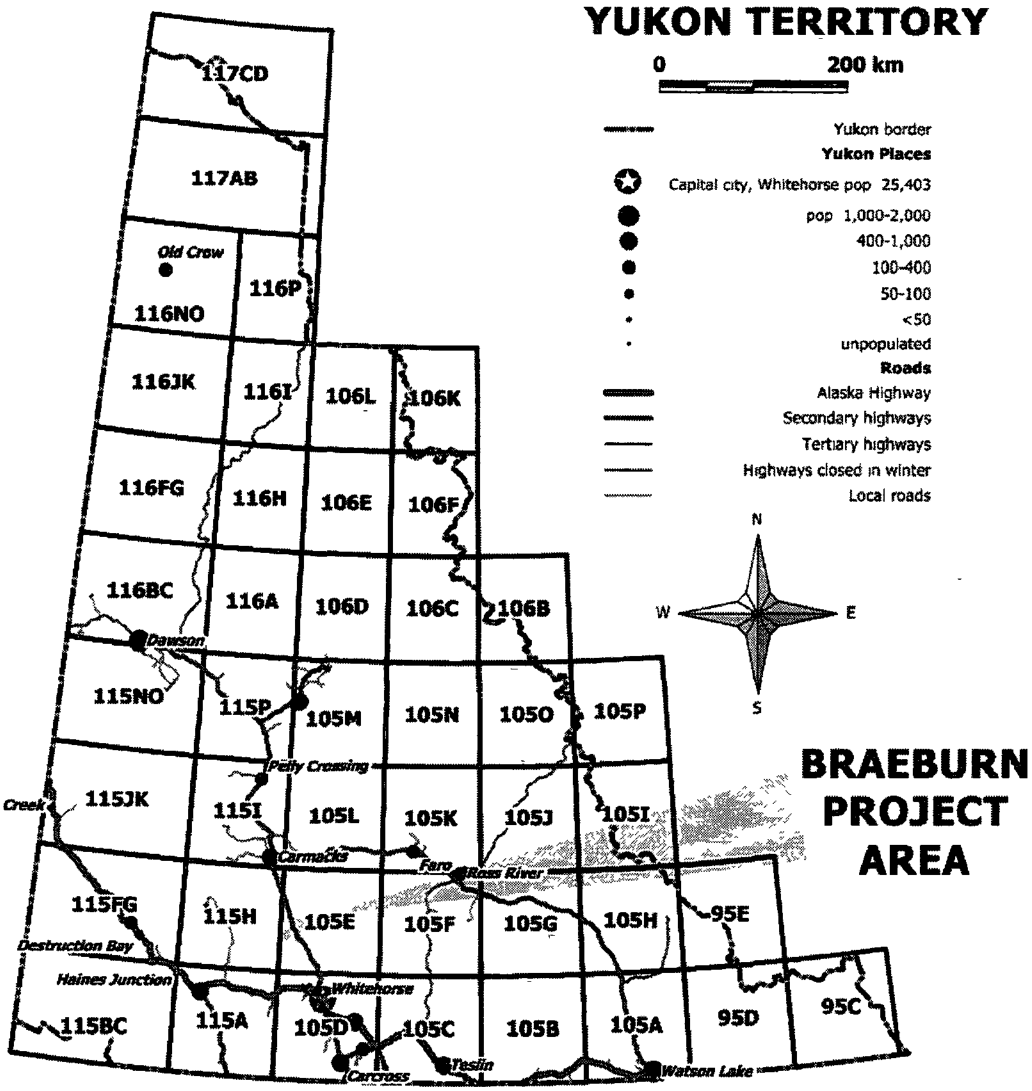


Figure 1 Braeburn Project location, the project area, highlighted in yellow, is located approximately mid way between Carmacks and Whitehorse in west central Lake Laberge Map Area (NTS 105E05 and 12)

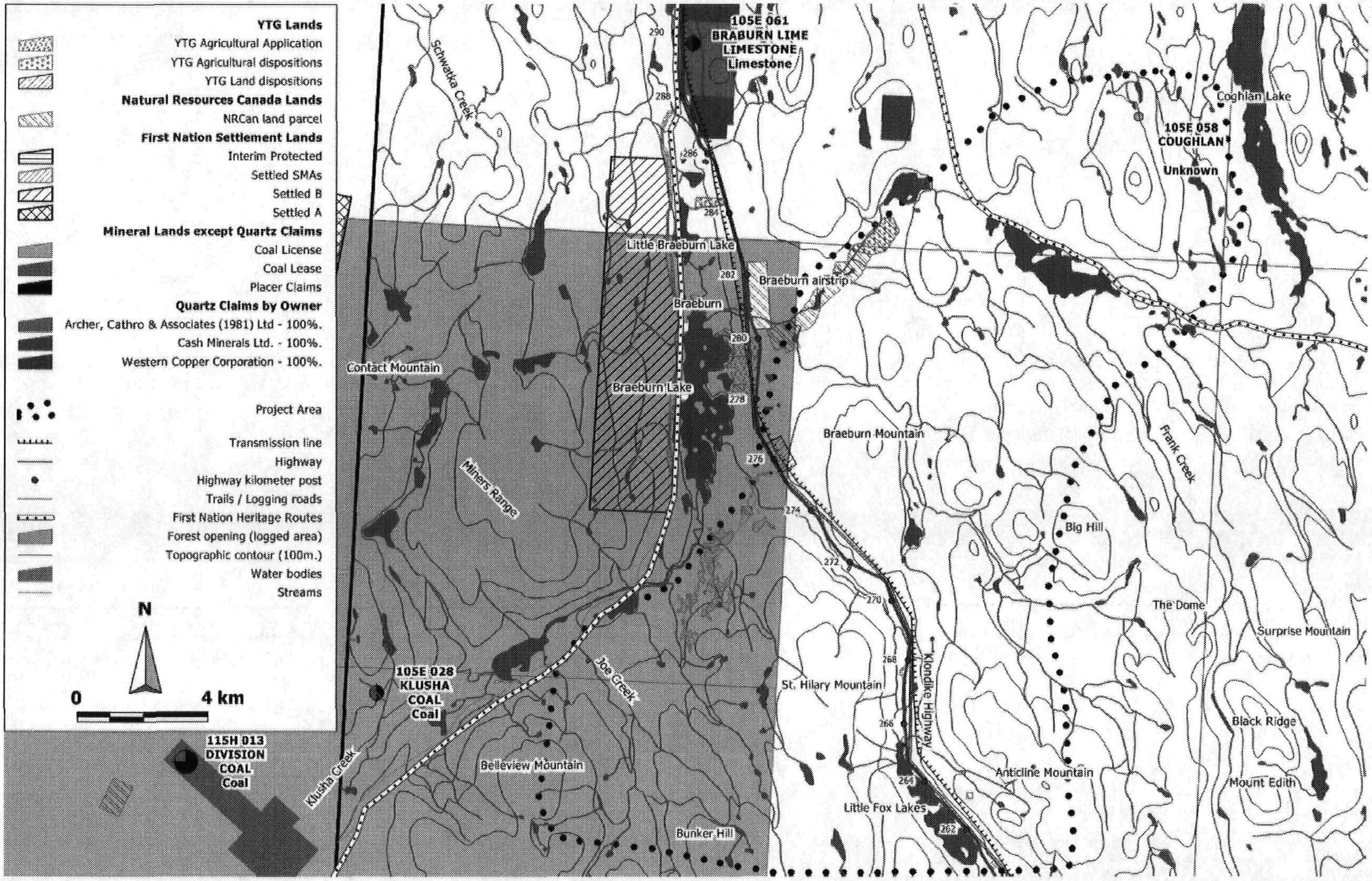


Figure 2. Summary Land status map for the Braeburn Project area. Topography, highway and federal lands from NR Can's websites. First Nation lands, heritage routes, logging roads, logged areas and km. posts derived from YTG Geomatics website. Claims form Mining Recorder's website as of March 6, 2009. YTG lands from YTG EMR's Land Branch website also March 2009.

Regional Setting

The project area is located in the west central Whitehorse Trough (Figure 3).

In the area the Whitehorse Trough is mainly represented by the upper Triassic Lewes River Group and lower to middle Jurassic Laberge group.

The oldest unit of the Lewes River Group is the Povoas Formation consisting of andesite and basalt flows and pyroclastics of Carnian age (Colpron et. al., 2007b). The Povoas Formation volcanic sequence is overlain by the Aksala Formation, which is divided into three members, described in the project area (Tempelman-Kluit, 1984) as:

1. Casca member: Carnian to Norian, brown or rusty weathering, brown and greenish, calcareous greywacke and sandstone, limestone, argillaceous limestone, minor conglomerate and agglomerate (unit uTrAK1 on figure 4).
2. Hancock member: Norian to Rhaetian (Colpron et. al., 2007b, white weathering massive to thick bedded limestone and minor thin bedded argillaceous limestone (unit uTrAK2 on figure 4).
3. Mandanna member: Rhaetian (ibid), red weathering, green and red greywacke and pebble conglomerate, red shale and siltstone (unit uTrAK3 on figure 4).

The Lewes River Group is only exposed in the extreme east part of the project area. Only the Hancock member crops out in that area.

The majority of the project area is underlain largely by Jurassic Laberge Group shallow marine to fluvial sandstone, argillite and conglomerate (Tanglefoot and Conglomerate formations of Tempelman-Kluit, 1984, although Lowey, 2007, now considers the Conglomerate formation obsolete and assigns rocks either to the Tanglefoot or Richthofen formations). In the western part of the target area, dacite tuffs and related clastic sediments of the Jurassic Nordenskiold formation are widespread. The transition from shallow marine Tanglefoot strata to deeper water turbidites of the Richthofen Formation, to the south, occurs in or just southeast of the target area (Lowey, 2007).

A few small remnants of younger volcanic rocks are scattered in the project area. These probably include the upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group basalt and andesite as well as possibly the younger basalts of the Selkirk volcanics.

Intrusive rocks are very minor in the project area and appear limited to a few small sub-volcanic feeders of the Carmacks volcanics.

A north trending fault, the Braeburn Fault, extends into the area from the north. Colpron et al. (2007a) describe the Braeburn Fault as "cryptic". The fault is reported to be a strike slip structure with 8 km. of right lateral displacement (White et al., 2006).

The overall fault pattern in the vicinity of the project area is reminiscent of pull-apart basins developed along strike slip faults but this would imply post Carmacks Group displacement since the Carmacks Group is down dropped in one to the postulated basins. White et. al. (2006), however, state the Braeburn Fault passes beneath Carmacks strata.

The structural style of the Whitehorse Trough just north of the project area has recently been reinterpreted to be a southwest directed, fold and thrust belt (Colpron et al, 2007a) rather that the folded and block faulted style interpreted by Tempelman-Kluit (1984).

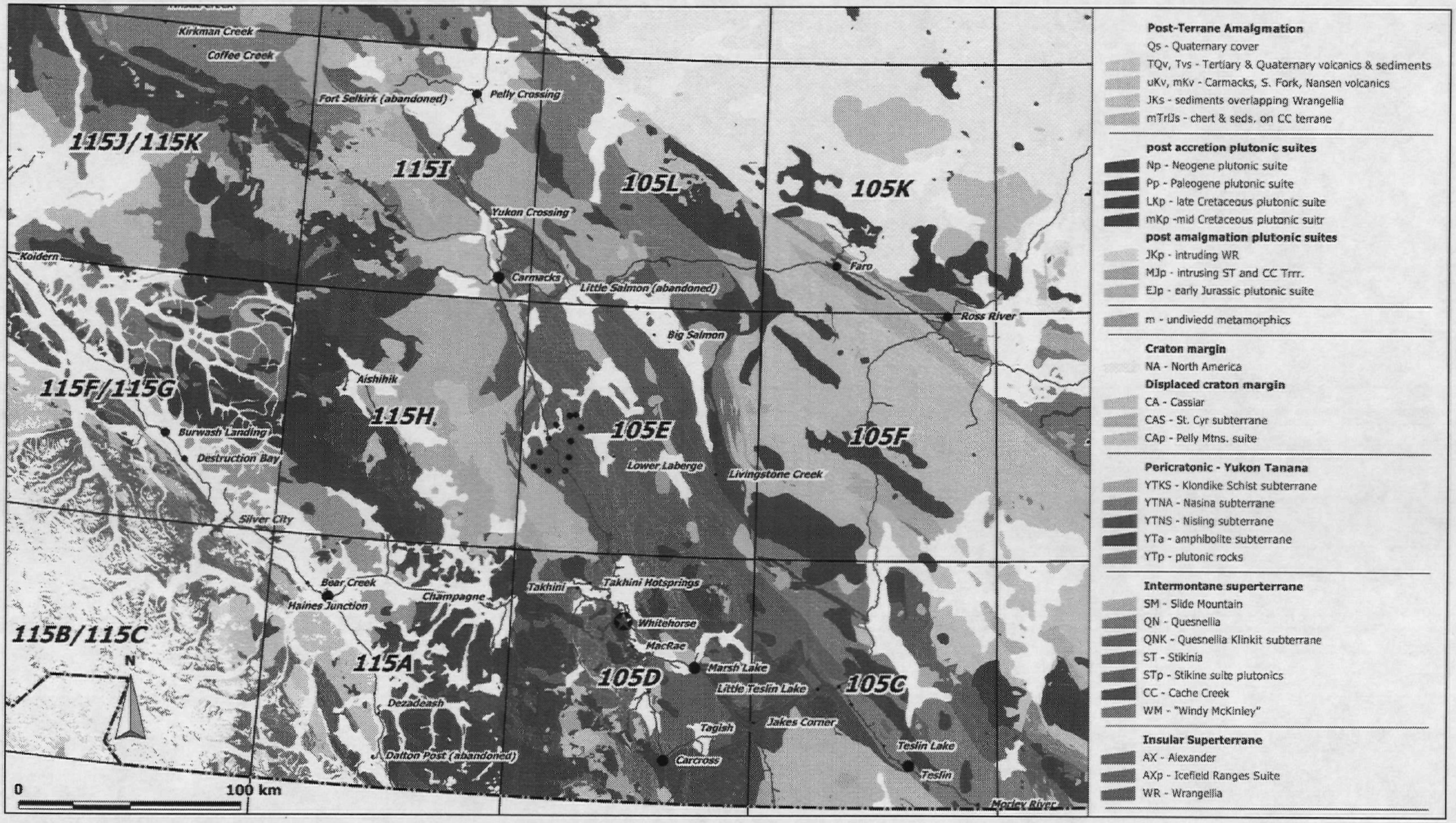


Figure 3. Terrane map of southern Yukon showing location of the project area (dotted outline) near the map center in NTS sheet 105E. From Gordey and Makepeace (1999). Most of the dark greenish brown unit passing diagonally through map sheet 105E represents the Whitehorse Trough.

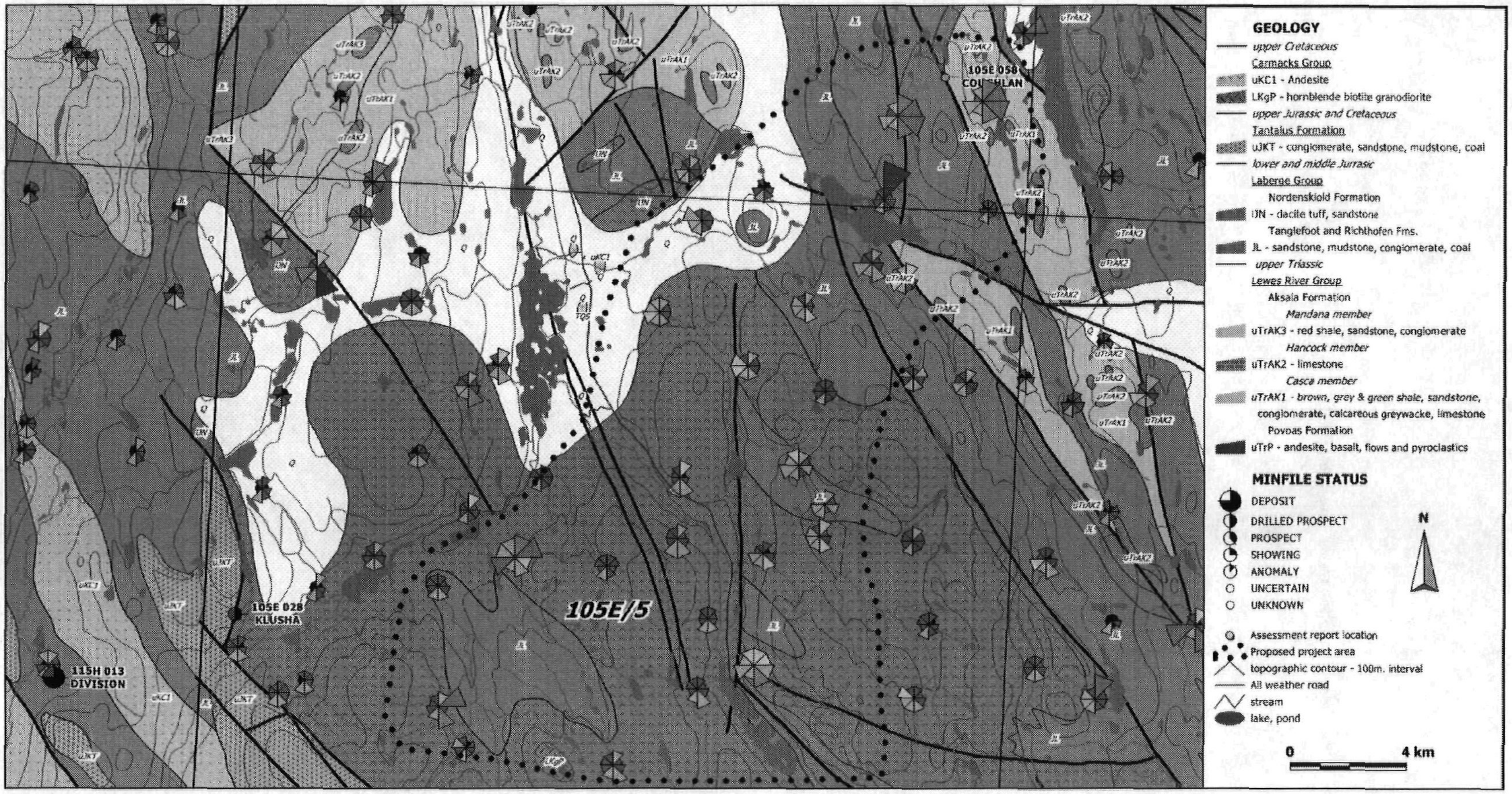
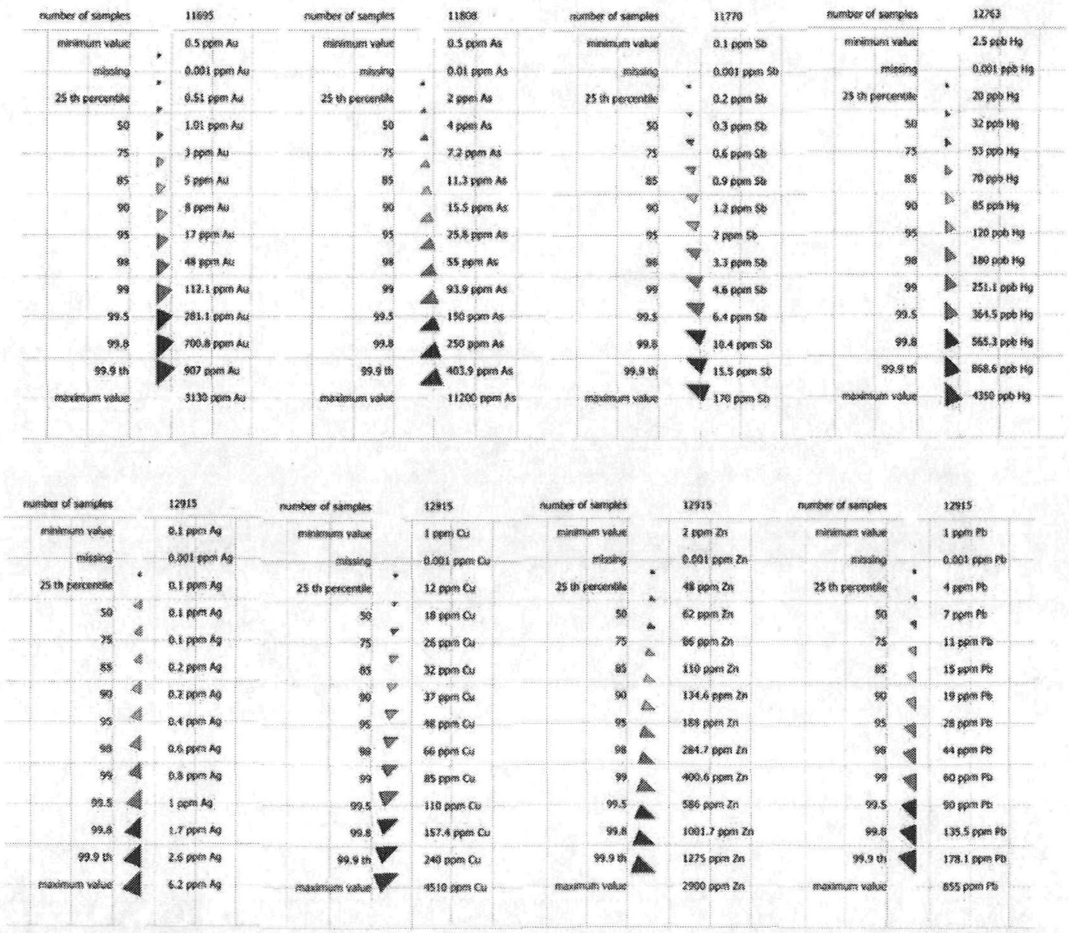


Figure 4. Geology (Gordey and Makepeace, 1999), Minfile number and name (Deklerk and Traynor, 2004) and Au, As, Sb, Hg, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn RGS geochemistry (Heon, 2003) of the project area. Key to multi-element geochemical symbols is shown in figure 5. The Braeburn Fault is the fault roughly parallel to and west of the highway, Coghlan fault (Tempelman-Kluit, 1984) is the north northwest trending fault separating the Laberge and Lewes River Groups at the Coughlan Minfile occurrence. Belleview Mountain is approximately 4 km. east southeast of the Klusha Minfile occurrence. Braeburn Lake is the large north trending lake near the center of the map.



number of samples	11695
minimum value	0.5 ppm Au
missing	0.001 ppm Au
25 th percentile	0.51 ppm Au
50	1.01 ppm Au
75	3 ppm Au
85	5 ppm Au
90	8 ppm Au
95	17 ppm Au
98	48 ppm Au
99	112.1 ppm Au
99.5	281.1 ppm Au
99.8	700.8 ppm Au
99.9 th	907 ppm Au
minimum value	3130 ppm Au

number of samples	11808
minimum value	0.5 ppm As
missing	0.01 ppm As
25 th percentile	2 ppm As
50	4 ppm As
75	7.2 ppm As
85	11.3 ppm As
90	15.5 ppm As
95	25.8 ppm As
98	55 ppm As
99	93.9 ppm As
99.5	150 ppm As
99.8	250 ppm As
99.9 th	403.9 ppm As
maximum value	11200 ppm As

number of samples	11770
minimum value	0.1 ppm Sb
missing	0.001 ppm Sb
25 th percentile	0.2 ppm Sb
50	0.3 ppm Sb
75	0.6 ppm Sb
85	0.9 ppm Sb
90	1.2 ppm Sb
95	2 ppm Sb
98	3.3 ppm Sb
99	4.6 ppm Sb
99.5	6.4 ppm Sb
99.8	10.4 ppm Sb
99.9 th	15.5 ppm Sb
maximum value	170 ppm Sb

number of samples	12763
minimum value	2.5 ppb Hg
missing	0.001 ppb Hg
25 th percentile	20 ppb Hg
50	32 ppb Hg
75	53 ppb Hg
85	70 ppb Hg
90	85 ppb Hg
95	120 ppb Hg
98	180 ppb Hg
99	251.1 ppb Hg
99.5	364.5 ppb Hg
99.8	565.3 ppb Hg
99.9 th	868.6 ppb Hg
maximum value	4350 ppb Hg

number of samples	12915
minimum value	0.1 ppm Ag
missing	0.001 ppm Ag
25 th percentile	0.1 ppm Ag
50	0.1 ppm Ag
75	0.1 ppm Ag
85	0.2 ppm Ag
90	0.2 ppm Ag
95	0.4 ppm Ag
98	0.6 ppm Ag
99	0.8 ppm Ag
99.5	1 ppm Ag
99.8	1.7 ppm Ag
99.9 th	2.6 ppm Ag
maximum value	6.2 ppm Ag

number of samples	12915
minimum value	1 ppm Cu
missing	0.001 ppm Cu
25 th percentile	12 ppm Cu
50	18 ppm Cu
75	26 ppm Cu
85	32 ppm Cu
90	37 ppm Cu
95	48 ppm Cu
98	66 ppm Cu
99	85 ppm Cu
99.5	110 ppm Cu
99.8	157.4 ppm Cu
99.9 th	240 ppm Cu
maximum value	4510 ppm Cu

number of samples	12915
minimum value	2 ppm Zn
missing	0.001 ppm Zn
25 th percentile	48 ppm Zn
50	62 ppm Zn
75	86 ppm Zn
85	110 ppm Zn
90	134.6 ppm Zn
95	188 ppm Zn
98	284.7 ppm Zn
99	400.6 ppm Zn
99.5	586 ppm Zn
99.8	1001.7 ppm Zn
99.9 th	1275 ppm Zn
maximum value	2900 ppm Zn

number of samples	12915
minimum value	1 ppm Pb
missing	0.001 ppm Pb
25 th percentile	4 ppm Pb
50	7 ppm Pb
75	11 ppm Pb
85	15 ppm Pb
90	19 ppm Pb
95	28 ppm Pb
98	44 ppm Pb
99	60 ppm Pb
99.5	90 ppm Pb
99.8	135.5 ppm Pb
99.9 th	178.1 ppm Pb
maximum value	855 ppm Pb

Figure 5. Legend for the multi-element symbols RGS results in figure 4. The suite of elements is based on the sub-aqueous hot spring deposit geochemical response from Alldrick (1995). The percentiles are for all the terranes between the Denali and Tintina Faults. The concept behind these symbols is that if a sample site fits the anticipated geochemical response then the symbol will be a relatively large hot coloured symbol similar to a flower. A non responsive sample will be a small blue symbol. The gold pathfinders are on the right and the base metal component of the suite is on the left side of the symbol. A partial fit to the search model will appear as a misshaped flower or one with missing petals.

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Work Program

The original plan was to access the area by ATV and traverse to sampling sites accessible from existing ATV trails and areas suitable for off trail ATV travel. As far as access to the area this plan was practical. The approach also appears to be practical in the western areas near the Klondike Highway. In the eastern part of the area the ground is heavily covered by deadfall from the large 1958 Whitehorse – Braeburn fire in forested areas making for slow travel and long traverses.

Helicopter access to the eastern area was considered but from study of air photos it did not appear likely that suitable camp sites would be found without time consuming site preparation. Once the area was reconnoitred it was also clear that apart from fetid ponds and stagnant swamps there is no surface water in most of the eastern area. As the amount of helicopter support likely needed would be far in excess of the budget it was decided to push a small trail to the east to get within striking distance of the target of interest.

Methods and Procedure

Field Methods

Silt Sample Collection

Samples of stream sediment were collected from the active stream bed with a flat bottomed plastic scoop or in some cases by hand. To maximize silt sized material coarse sediment was picked from the sample by hand but no sieving was done. Approximately 250 gm of material were placed in a labeled Kraft paper bag or in a few cases where a larger sample was required in a plastic bag. If a plastic bag was used it was opened as soon as possible and thoroughly air dried to avoid anaerobic conditions developing in the bag. In a few cases a small folding stainless steel shovel was used to assist in digging into the streambed but generally this was not necessary. In some cases the stream was nearly dry and the sediment collected was not in the active bed but was from a location that obviously had been active that season.

At most sites in the eastern area there is no stream bed and no sign of active or formerly active sediment. These areas are simply wet soil and vegetation covered valley bottoms with no evidence of flowing water except perhaps during spring snowmelt. In these areas samples of organic rich fines were collected from 1 to 2 feet deep. These samples were only collected if there was standing or slowly percolating surface water present and the fines were interstitial to obvious rounded boulders. These samples are not typical stream sediments and are probably more accurately characterized as wet soil samples derived from stabilized former stream sediments. These samples were taken since there was no other media available other than soil and it was reasoned that the material likely was originally sediment and furthermore there was a chance of detecting a hydromorphic anomaly as water currently is percolating through the material.

In the western part of the area silt sampling was more typical of Yukon terrain and well defined streams generally with good active sediment or obviously recently active sediment were typically found. A few sites had only coarse shale chips as the active sediment; in these situations recently active sediment caught in stream bank moss was collected.

Notes were made of sample site conditions including: stream width, depth, anecdotal flow velocity and temperature, water and sediment colour, sediment grain size, presence of staining and/or precipitates and any sources of contamination.

Sample site locations were recorded by GPS and are considered accurate to within 5 to 10 metres. All coordinates quoted in this report are expressed as UTM coordinates in Zone 8 and are referenced to NAD83. All sample sites were flagged in the field.

Samples were air-dried in camp and more completely air dried in Whitehorse then shipped via Greyhound bus to the North Vancouver laboratory of ALS – Chemex.

Soil Sample Collection

Soil samples were collected from what appears to be the "B" horizon but in some cases the sample might be better characterized as "C" horizon. Samples were dug with a mattock and approximately 250 gm. of soil was placed in a labelled Kraft paper bag. Sample spacing was approximately 50 to 100 m. along irregular lines oriented across the prevailing structural trends. Sample location was recorded by GPS and is considered accurate to 5 to 10 m.. Plastic flagging with the sample number was placed at each sample site.

The B horizon consists of medium to dark brown, locally yellowish brown, silty, loamy and rarely clayey soil with abundant rock fragments and sparse rootlets. The B horizon is typically at 6 to 8 inches depth and overlain by very dark brown to black, mixed partially decomposed organic and mineral matter. A moss layer several inches thick typically overlies the soil.

Notes were recorded at each sample site of: slope, slope aspect, drainage, soil colour, soil moistness, soil texture and depth of sample.

Unlike stream sediment sampling no unusual soil sampling issues were encountered in the area.

Samples were air-dried in camp and more completely air dried back in Whitehorse then shipped via Greyhound bus to the North Vancouver laboratory of ALS-Chemex.

Analytical Methods

Samples were analyzed at ALS-Chemex in North Vancouver.

Both silt and soil samples were prepared by ALS routine PREP-41; oven drying at 60° C, disaggregating and sieving to –80 mesh (-180 microns).

Digestion was by aqua regia for all samples.

Silt samples were analyzed using ICM mass spectrometry following Chemex's ME-MS41 and AuTL44 methodology with a 0.5 g split for most metals [ME-MS41] and a 50g split for gold Au-TL44].

Soil samples were analyzed using Chemex's ME-MS41 methodology with a 0.5 g split and GEO-AR01 aqua regia extraction with sample preparation PREP-41 (-180 micron [-80 mesh] dry sieve).

A more detailed description of these analytical methods along with limits of detection for each element is provided in Appendix III courtesy of ALS-Chemex.

Aqua Regia extraction is a strong acid digestion capable of decomposing carbonates and sulphides, most sulphates but only some oxides and silicates. The digestion is nearly total for most elements of interest but only partial for some elements reported such as Al, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, P, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W depending on the mineral species present. Hg and Tl may suffer some volatilization during extraction. If an aqua regia extraction is evaporated to dryness As and Sb may be volatilized. Aqua Regia is not a total extraction for gold but is reported to average about 80% if encapsulation is not a problem.

Due to the small number of samples submitted for the truncated field program there was no QA/QC done. This was planned for the larger program.

Project Results

Trail Work

To provide better access to the eastern target area within range of reasonable sampling traverses approximately 4 km. of ATV trail were cut through areas of heavy deadfall. The trail was aligned to minimize cutting of live trees and maximize use of natural open areas. No earth movement was involved and vegetative cover was generally not disturbed; there are no stream crossings. The trail was flagged and blazed but most flagging was removed after the trail was used for several trips. The trail was cut to a nominal width of roughly 4 feet to allow passage of smaller ATVs. Such a trail is below the threshold of land use permitting. The alignment of the trail is shown on figure 6.

Geological Observations

Figure 6 shows a compilation of the limited geological observations made while sampling. Outcrop in the area is very limited except on the prominent ridge in the eastern part of the area (Coughlan ridge) where there is abundant outcrop. East of Coughlan ridge there is little outcrop but large light grey outcrops of limestone are widespread. West of the ridge outcrop is nearly non-existant.

West of the Coughlan Fault the area is underlain by conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone of the aptly named Tanglefoot formation. Coughlan ridge is underlain by thick bedded, massive, conglomerate interbedded with very minor sandstone, locally graded. West of the ridge Tanglefoot strata are finer grained quartz sandstone and siltstone and recessive.

East of the Coughlan fault few outcrops were visited. All outcrops there were massive light grey to brownish grey weathering medium grey limestone, locally heavily brecciated and cut by white calcite veinlets. These strata are typical of the upper Triassic Hancock member of the Aksala formation.

In a few outcrops at the north end of Coughlan ridge conglomerate near the Coughlan Fault is heavily sheared, chloritized and carbonated and weathers with a strong coating of calcareous druse. The fault appears on air photographs (figure 6) to cut the Jurassic Tanglefoot strata and those rocks are altered adjacent to the fault. In the north part of Coughlan ridge in Tanglefoot conglomerates, limestone clasts similar to the limestone of the Hancock member increase in abundance as the Coughlan fault is approached from the west suggesting the contact may not be displaced far from its stratigraphic position by the fault.

West of the fault at the north end of Coughlan ridge Tanglefoot conglomerates are reddish brown weathering and cut by many fractures in several orientations, particularly prominent with north to north northeast strikes and steeply easterly dips. Many of the fractures are filled by thin calcite veinlets. No sulphides were seen in that area except for traces of pyrite disseminated in prophyritic clasts in the conglomerates.

No other signs of alteration or mineralization were noted and no intrusive rocks were seen but it must be noted traverses were not extensive and outcrop is generally very poor.

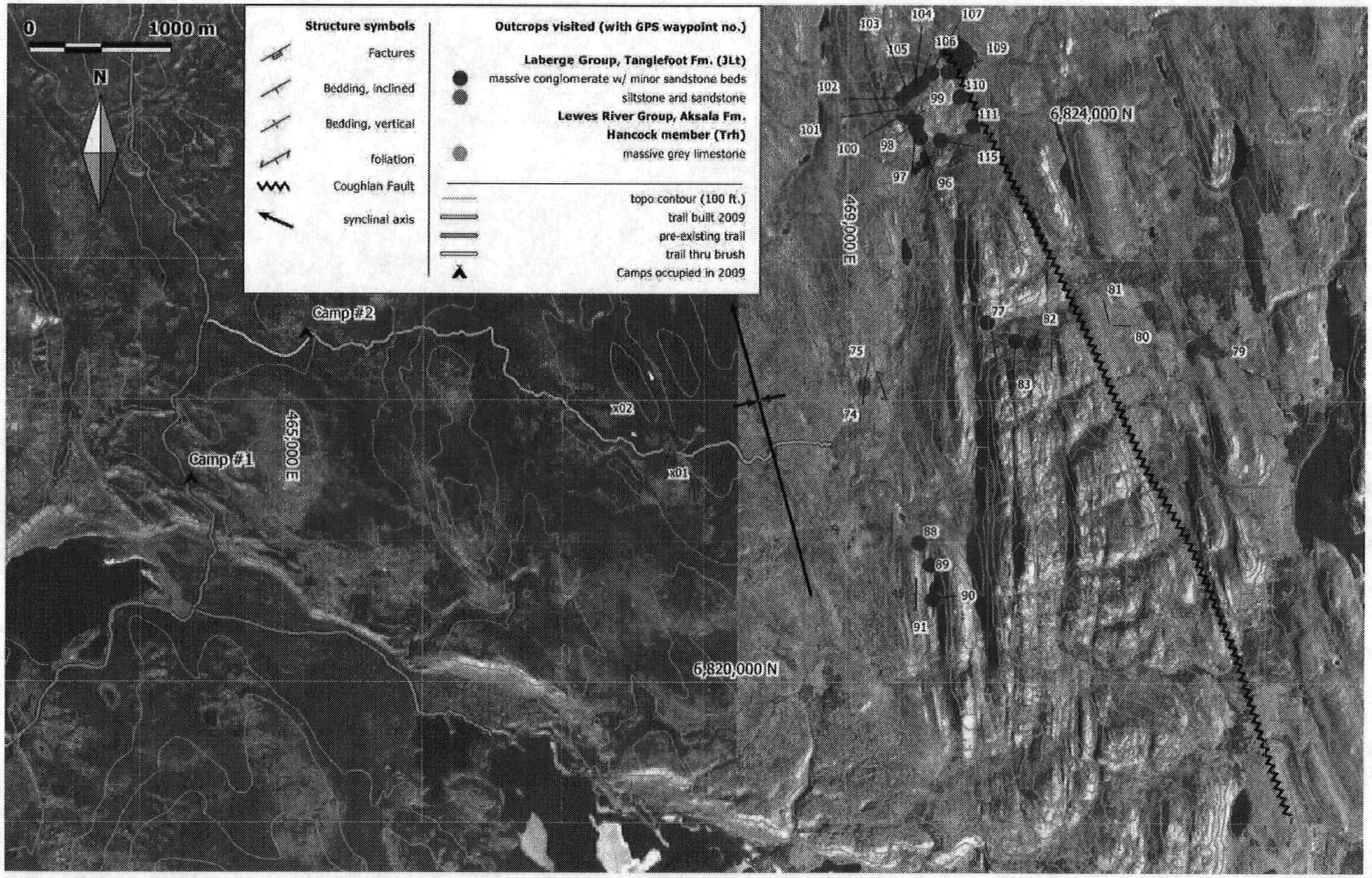


Figure 6 Compilation of geological observations in the Coughlan ridge area. No outcrop was seen on the low ridge just east of camp #2 but GSC mapping shows that the ridge id underlain by east dipping Laberge Group strata. The thick bedded nature of the conglomerates on Coughlan ridge is apparent, possibly large scale cross-bedding can also be discerned. There is obvious angular truncation of Laberge strata by Coughlan fault. Base map is air photo A25577-75 in the east a NRCan panchromatic 15 m. pixel Spot image in the west both overlain by NRCan !:50,000 scale NTDB contours.

Geochemical Results

Certified analytical results for silt and soil geochemical samples are provided in Appendix II. Symbolic maps of drainage sediment (silt) sampling results are provided in figures 7 and 9 for the eastern area including Coughlan ridge and figures 8 and 10 for the creek draining north from Anticline Mountain (Anticline creek). Figures 7 and 8 show As results symbolically and As, Au, Hg and Sb results numerically for each area. Figure 9 shows Cu (9A) and Mo (9B) symbolically and Cu, Mo, Li and Bi numerically for the Coughlan ridge area. Similarly figure 10 shows the same information for Anticline Creek.

Figures 11 and 12 show As, Au, Hg and Sb soil sampling results for the northern Coughlan ridge and Anticline creek areas respectively.

Due to the shortened program and small number of samples there is no information to assess either sampling or analytical reproducibility. The small number of samples geochemically analysed precludes statistical analysis and threshold values are best estimated visually.

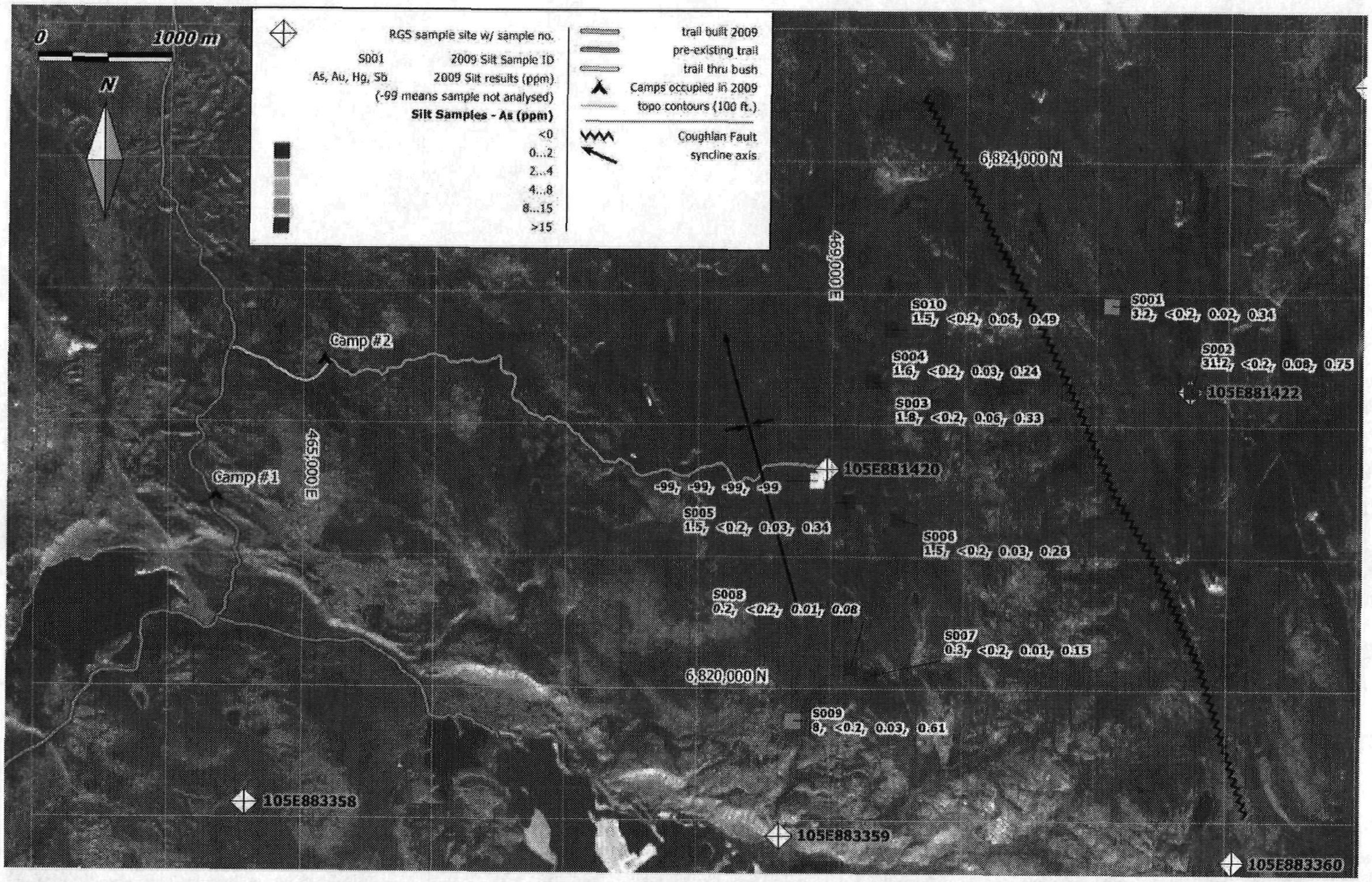


Figure 7 Silt geochemical results in the Coughlan ridge area. Base image is a 15 m. panchromatic Spot image downloaded from the NRCan website. The white square just south of RGS sample 105E881420 represents a 5 liter sludge sample collected from lake sediments in a small pond. After 2 months of settling the only mineral matter that settled out appeared to be pieces of gastropod shells; the sample was discarded.

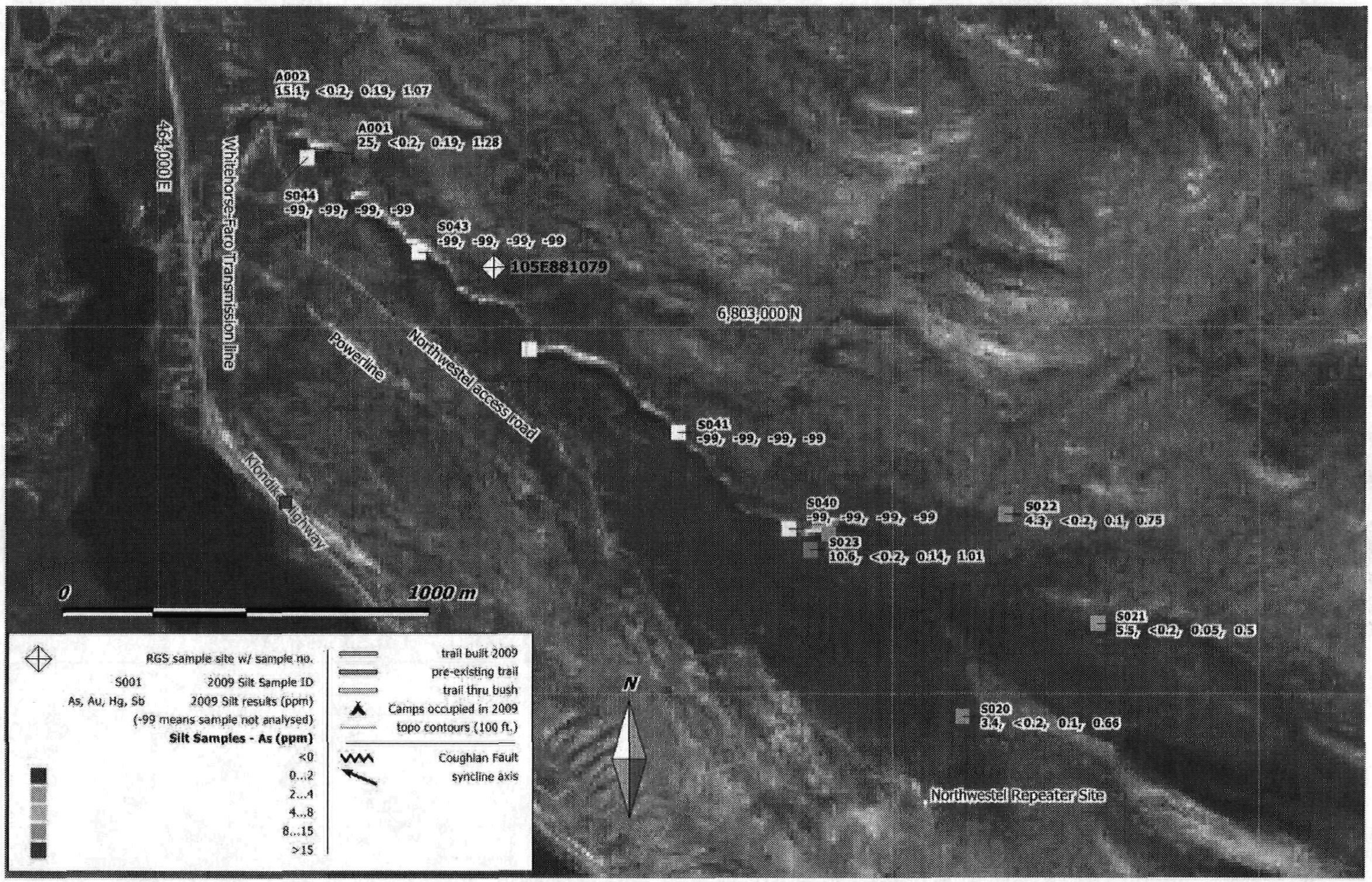


Figure 8 Silt geochemical results in the Anticline Creek drainage basin on a base image from a NRCan panchromatic 15 m. pixel Spot image. Samples represented by white squares were collected but not analysed as described in the text. The lake in the lower left is Little Fox Lake.

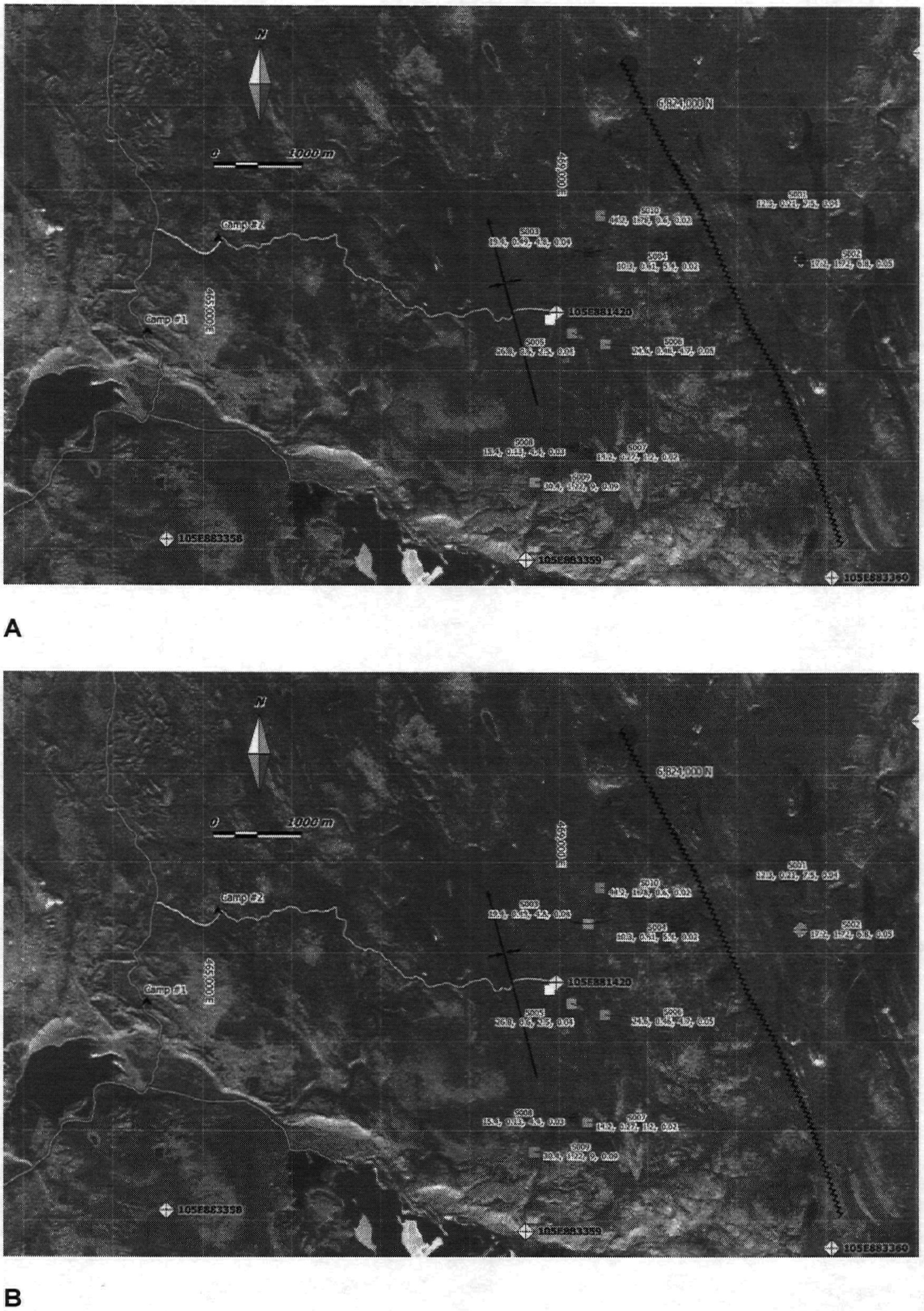
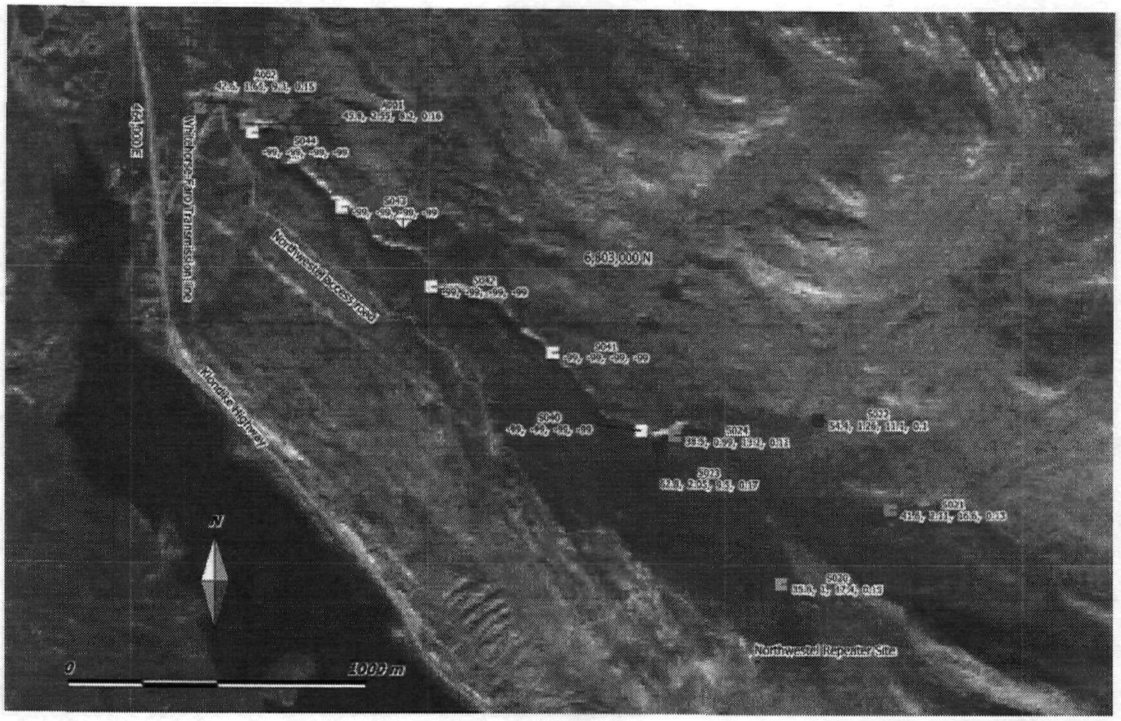
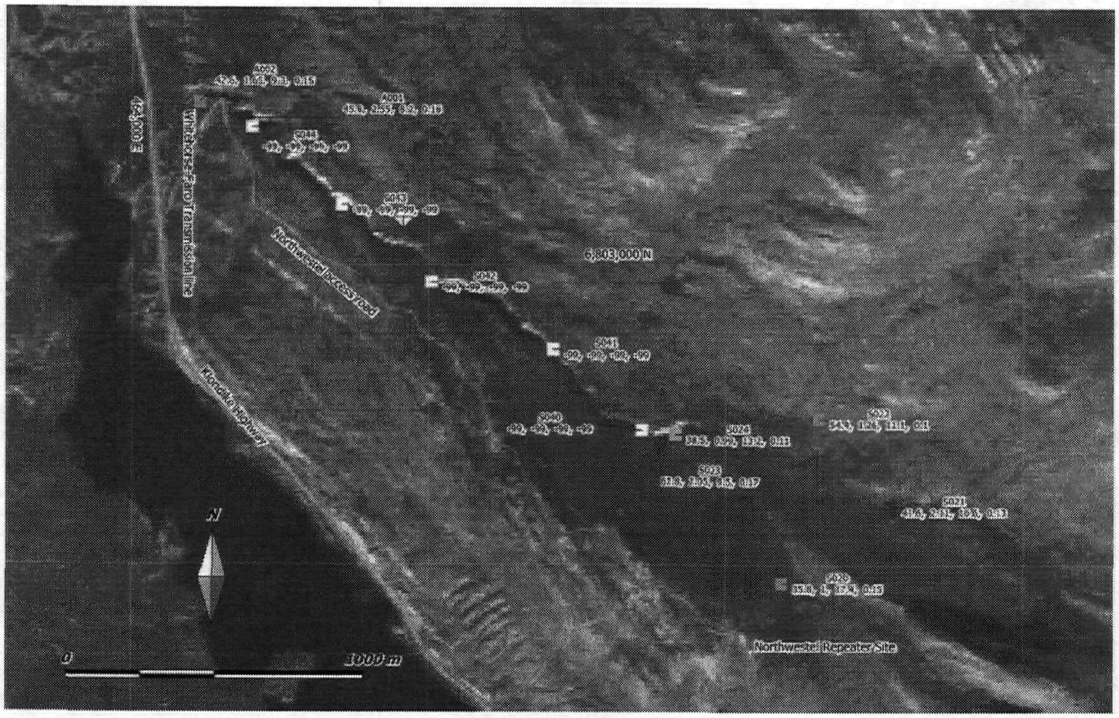


Figure 9 Copper (A) and Molybdenum (B) silt sample results for the Coughlan Ridge area. The values plotted balow the sample numbers show Cu, Mo, Li and Bi values in ppm.



A



B

Figure 10 Copper (A) and Molybdenum (B) silt sample results for the Anticline Creek area. The values plotted balow the sample numbers show Cu, Mo, Li and Bi values in ppm.

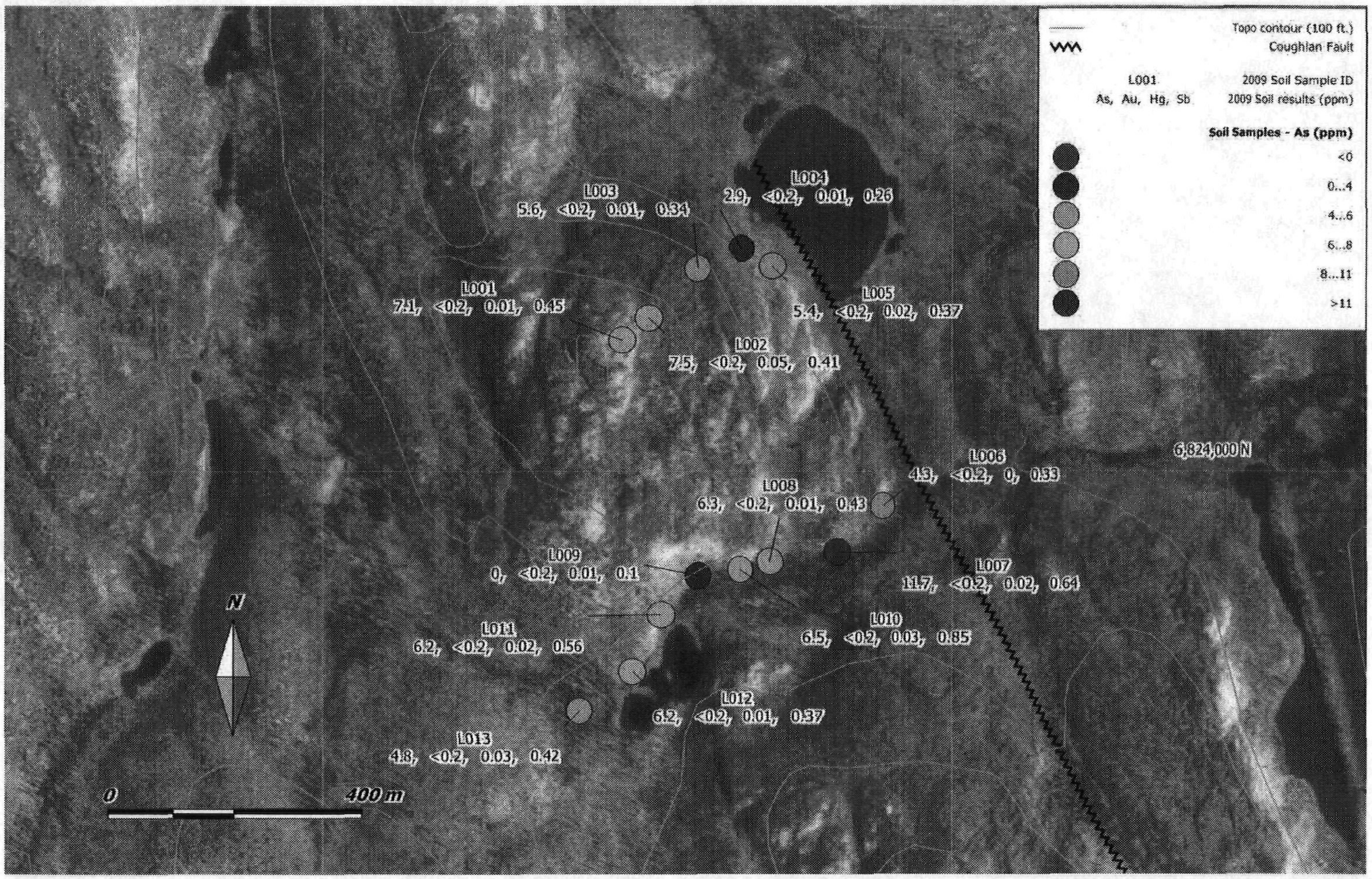


Figure 11 Soil geochemical results in the northern part of Coughlan ridge. The base image is a part of air photo A25577-75 obtained from the Whitehorse EMR library.

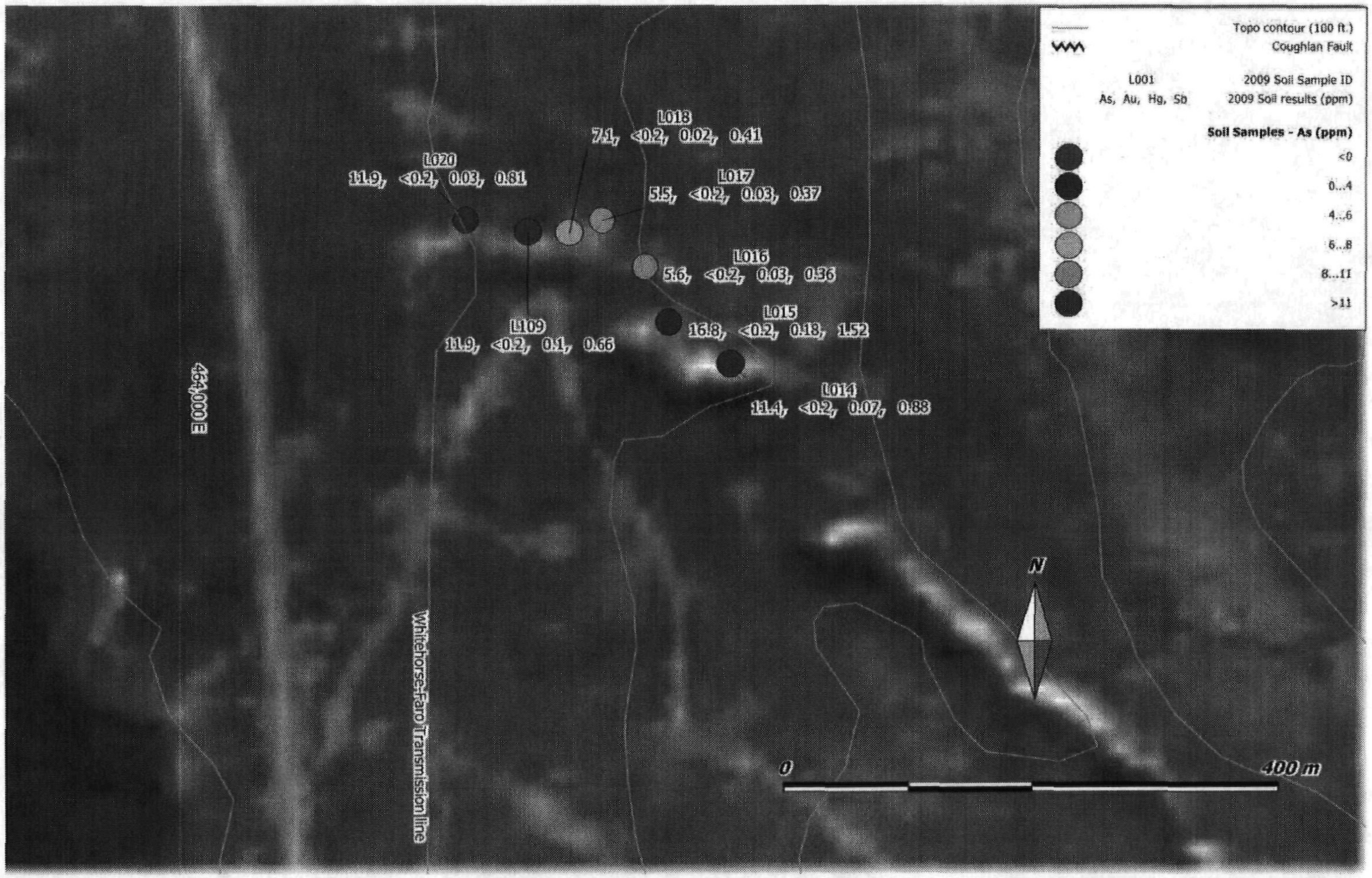


Figure 12 Soil geochemical results in the lower reaches of Anticline Creek on the same base as figure 8.

Interpretation

Stream Sediment Geochemistry

This project was predicated on following up RGS multi-element geochemical anomalies involving response at the 90th percentile or higher in Au, As, Sb and Hg (figures 4 and 5). More detailed silt sampling has not confirmed these anomalies although As is elevated in a few samples but not to the level detected in the RGS samples. Au, Sb and Hg are not elevated in the samples collected during this project. Specifically, the two anomalous RGS samples on either side of Coughlan ridge (105E881420 and 1422) show As in the 76 to 81 ppm range, Au in the 29-30 ppb range, Hg in the 173 to 176 ppb range and Sb in the 4.9 -6.0 ppm range. These values are 5 to 10 times local background, 20 times in the case of As. In the 2009 samples Au, Hg and Sb are barely distinguishable from local background. At the site of RGS sample 105E881422 As is at 31.2 ppm and while 10 to 20 times local background this is only half the magnitude of the RGS samples. The samples from Anticline Creek show similar trends.

Sediment sampling was very difficult in the Coughlan ridge area since in much of the area there is no running surface water in streams, no stream beds and no stream sediment in the conventional sense. As noted previously, in these situations a deep organic rich sample was collected as it was thought to represent fines from stabilised soil covered former sediments exposed to currently percolating shallow groundwater. These samples are readily recognized on figure 7 as all of them are represented by the darker blue symbols indicating As values in the 0 to 2 ppm range; no other sample type falls within this range. Samples of more conventional nature (coarser grained and less organic rich active sediment) all have higher As values. Other elements, for example, Cu and Mo (figure 9), do not necessarily show the same effect of depressed metal values. This type of sample was always suspect and the results suggest that little reliance should be placed on them

Particularly curious is the site of RGS sample 105E881420 the anomalous RGS sample west of Coughlan ridge. At this location not only the results but also the sample collection itself could not be replicated. The description of this RGS sample site (Hornbrook and Friske, 1989) suggests this was not a particularly unusual sample site but notes that the water was brown and stagnant; this is in accord with 2009 observations. The RGS sample was described as brown and rich in organics which also makes sense considering the conditions at the sample site in 2009. However, no reasonable sample could be collected here in 2009 as no stream sediment could be found, only organic rich, fetid sludge with very little mineral matter. It has been 21 years since the RGS samples were collected and drainage may have changed since then. It is common in areas of large forest fires for post fire surface drainage to go underground in lower country above base level. In this area the fire was 30 years before the RGS sampling and 51 years before the current programme; this effect may be a possible explanation for drainage changes and the lack of surface sediment bit does not seem a viable explanation because of the 30 year period between the fire and RGS sampling.

RGS sample site 105E881422 did not present these same problems and a reasonable though fairly clay and organic rich sample of active sediment could be collected. Despite obtaining a good sample there the chemistry of the sample appears different from the RGS sample results there in that it is only weakly anomalous in As and not at all in Au, Hg or Sb. Interestingly the description of the RGS sample suggests it was not rich in fines or organics unlike the 2009 sample collected there. This adds to the impression of a trend in time toward more sluggish and fine sediment and organic rich streams in the Coughlan ridge area.

Perhaps the most likely explanation of these observations would be variation in rainfall. 2009 experienced a very hot and dry summer. Figure 13 shows May through September rain fall for the years 1942 to 2007 from Environment Canada. These data show 1988 was the wettest year for the entire period of record at 244 mm. compared to an average of 143 mm for those months.

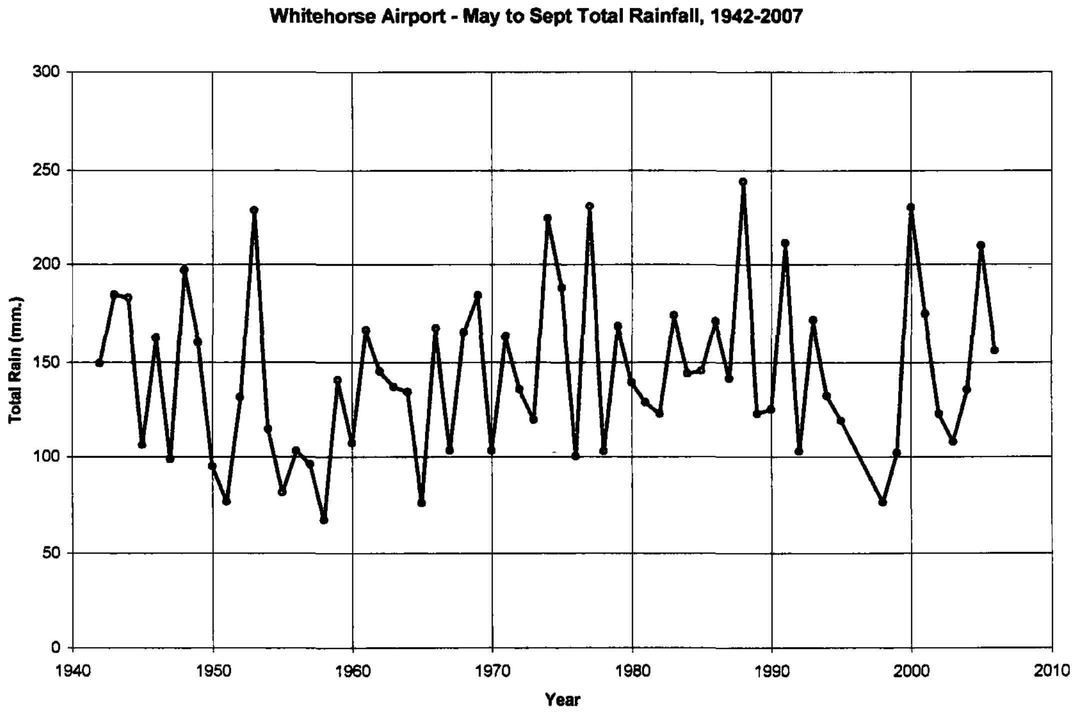


Figure 13 May to September rainfall for Whitehorse.

The heavy 1988 rains may have flushed sediment that was trapped in vegetation during less rainy years into the active streams.

The likely cause of the failure to replicate these RGS anomalies in the 2009 work may be the choice of analytical techniques. The entire anomalous RGS suite is a collection of elements that cause difficulties for geochemical analysis. For Au, an attempt to mitigate the nugget effect was made by using a larger (50 gm.) sample split for analysis. The other elements may have suffered volatilization during digestion as the hydride elements As and Sb as well as Hg are susceptible to such losses. Although aqua regia digestion is generally considered suitable for As and Sb if evaporated to dryness during digestion volatilization is known to occur (Hall, 2000). The analytical methods used for the RGS samples by the Geological Survey are probably more appropriate for these elements and include hydride evolution AAS for As and Sb and the Hatch and Ott procedure for Hg (Hornbrook and Friske, 1989). Unfortunately by the time the severity of this potential problem was realized there was no sample left for reanalysis.

Several additional larger samples were collected late in the 2009 field season in the Anticline and Fossil Creek areas in the west part of the project area but as it became apparent during these trips that I would not be likely to follow up on this work because of my vision I chose not spend the money to analyse the samples. The samples are dried and archived in Whitehorse and would be made available to a person interested in pursuing this project on request. The samples are indicated on figure 8 by the white squares and values of -99 and several additional sample locations west of the Klondike Highway are provided in Appendix IV.

Soil Geochemistry

Soil geochemical sample results are generally at low values and suggest no targets for follow-up. One sample in the north Coughlan ridge area is slightly elevated in As (figure 7) but none are high in Au, Sb or Hg. Although this is not encouraging the lines sampled were only a start and more sampling including several more lines to the south of the current lines and extending east across the Coughlan fault would be needed to properly evaluate the area, especially since there are no available stream sediments.

In the lower Anticline Creek area a line of soil samples was run over a rusty weathering rock unit thought to be an extension of an altered felsic dyke also exposed in highway road cuts to the northwest (near km. 266, figure 2). These samples are slightly elevated in As but not to levels of interest.

Cost Summary

A detailed tabulation of project costs and copies of invoices are provided in Appendix I. A summary is provided in the table below.

	Amount
Daily Living Expenses	2,500.00
Truck	212.40
Geochemical Analyses	1,020.02
Sample Shipping	46.06
ATV and Trailer Rental	2,400.00
Chain Saw, GPS, Sat phone 2nd ATV + tub trailer & transport trailer rental	1,100.00
Contractors	14,625.00
Report Preparation	1,500.00
total	**$23,403.48**

Personnel involved included:

Gregg Jilson
38 Dawson Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6,

and

Doug Brownlee
47 12th Avenue
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 4J7

The work was carried out at the following times:

Area reconnaissance and trail cutting: June 18-25, July 6-14.
Traversing and sampling: July 15, July 27-31, Sept 15, Sept 22.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of stream sediment and soil sampling in the project area are very disappointing and on face value do not provide encouragement for additional work.

The difficulty in sampling and particularly in analysis of the As, Sb and Hg suite that was key to targeting the area do not allow the target to be dismissed completely. Drainage sampling is not effective in much of the project area and the only practical approach in these areas would appear to be additional soil sampling. Water sampling might be useful as there is much standing surface water in the eastern area but it would be difficult to carry out an orientation survey to help interpret the results.

In the western area drainage sampling with an improved analytical protocol would likely be effective.

I have no plans to do additional work on this program since currently field work does not seem practical, however some recommendations can be made. Recommended follow-up of the 2009 work would be to use the archived samples (or new samples as the western area is readily accessible early in the field season) to develop a better analytical approach in consultation with a geochemist knowledgeable in hydride element and Hg analysis. In the eastern area soil sampling should be expanded to the south with about 6 additional lines spaced 200 m apart and long enough to extend east across the Coughlan fault. In the western area more sediment sampling would likely be effective if the analytical issues are resolved successfully.

Respectfully submitted,

Gregg Jilson

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Appendix I
Cost Summary and Invoices

To: Gregg Jilson
38 Dawson Rd.
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 5T6

December 1st, 2009

Doug Brownlee
47 12th Ave
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 4J7
867-335-3563

Re: Receipt for payment of services rendered, June, July and August 2009

Receipt for payment of Services:

June, July and August 2009; 25 days @ $200 00 per day $5,000.00

Services as a geologist and field technician.

Doug Brownlee

Doug Brownlee

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone 604 984 0221 Fax 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To **JILSON, GREGG**
38 DAWSON ROAD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

Page 1 of 1

INVOICE NUMBER 1950318

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	**VA09088726**
Sample Type:	**Sediment**
Account:	**JILGRE**
Date.	**4-SEP-2009**
Project:	CP
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	**Due on Receipt** C3
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE -	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
17	PREP-41	Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	1.40	23 80
17	TL44-PKG	Au-TL44 + ME-MS41 (50 g)	28.90	491.30
6.02	PREP-41	Weight Charge (kg) - Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	2 25	13.55

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	528.65
R100938885 GST	$	26.43
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**555.08**

To **JILSON, GREGG**
38 DAWSON ROAD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

Payment may be made by. Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank:	Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address:	Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account:	003-00010-1001098

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Chemex
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To JILSON, GREGG
38 DAWSON ROAD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

Page 1 of 1

INVOICE NUMBER 1950315

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	**VA09088725**	
Sample Type	**Soil**	
Account:	**JILGRE**	
Date:	**4-SEP-2009**	
Project:	CP	
P.O. No.:		
Quote:		
Terms:	**Due on Receipt**	C3
Comments:		

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE -	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	30.00	30.00
20	PREP-41	Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	1.40	28.00
5.94	PREP-41	Weight Charge (kg) - Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	2.25	13.37
20	ME-MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	17.65	353.00
20	GEO-AR01	Aqua regia digestion	3.35	67.00

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	491.37
R100938885 GST	$	24.57
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**515.94**

To. **JILSON, GREGG**
38 DAWSON ROAD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

Payment may be made by. Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank.	Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address	Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account:	003-00010-1001098

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Chemex
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7

GREYHOUND CDA TRANS CORP

GST NO. [illegible] [illegible]

NORTH VANCOUVER BC

www ShipGreyhound ca
14Aug09 1:34 PM PDT
Actual Weight 29.0
Declared Value 100

PREPAID DEBIT CARD

RECIPIENT

ALS LABORATORY
2103 DOLLARTON HWY

NORTH VANCOUVER ,BC V7L1A4 604-984-0221

2 PIECES

EXPRESS	$37.91
FUEL S/C	$2.96
FEES	$3.00
TAXES	$2.19

SHIPPER

G A JILSON
EA

WHITEHORSE YT Y1A3T8 867-668-8417

PO/Ref #:

TOTAL $46.06

STATION TO DOOR

SHIPPER RECEIPT

Fred Soukoroff

139 Rainbow Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada
Phone: 867-667-4406

Mr G. A. Jilson
38 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse Yukon
867-668-3417

July 20, 2009

Invoice: Rental of 4X4 Polaris ATV and Trailer

Rental:

Polaris 4X4 ATV and Trailer:

June 18th to 25th and July 6th & 7th, 2009 10 days @ 100.00 per day	$1,000.00
Invoice Total:	$1,000.00

Total payable upon receipt

Note: This is a interim invoice for the current rental contract.

Sincerely Yours
Fred Soukoroff

F Soukoroff

Paid
chq # 691

Fred Soukoroff

139 Rainbow Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada
Phone: 867-667-4406

Mr G. A. Jilson
38 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse Yukon
867-668-3417

July 20, 2009

Invoice: Rental of 4X4 Polaris ATV and Trailer

Rental:

Polaris 4X4 ATV and Trailer:

July 9th to 16th, 27th to 31st and Sept 9th, 2009
14 days @ 100.00 per day $1,400.00

Invoice Total: $1,400.00

Total payable upon receipt

Note: This is a interim invoice for the current rental contract.

Sincerely Yours
Fred Soukoroff

Pd
Cheque 693
Sept 10 2009

Self owned equipment used

Gregg Jilson

YMIP Project 09-054

In all cases 25 actual days charged
at monthly rate × 25%

ATV	25% of $2200 =	550.00
ATV tub trailer	25% of $450 =	112.50
ATV transport trailer	25% of $800 =	200.00
chain saw	25% of $450 =	112.50
Satellite phone	25% of $400 =	100.00
GPS	25% of $100 =	25.00
		$1100.00

Appendix II
Certified Analytical Results

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone 604 984 0221 Fax 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **JILSON, GREGG**
38 DAWSON ROAD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 4-SEP-2009
This copy reported on 8-SEP-2009
Account: JILGRE

CERTIFICATE VA09088725

Project: CP
P.O. No :
This report is for 20 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 17-AUG-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

GREGG JILSON		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
ME-MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS

To. **JILSON, GREGG**
38 DAWSON ROAD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

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
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ALS Canada Ltd

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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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To: JILSON, GREGG
38 DAWSON ROAD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

Project: CP

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09088725

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt kg 0.02	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05
L001		0.32	0.04	2.15	7.1	<0.2	<10	130	0.51	0.14	0.28	0.08	12.45	8.0	31	1.07
L002		0.16	0.46	3.48	7.5	<0.2	<10	470	1.59	0.16	1.19	0.31	83.4	23.5	40	1.26
L003		0.32	0.03	1.23	5.6	<0.2	<10	130	0.26	0.10	0.53	0.05	12.50	6.9	22	0.40
L004		0.16	0.04	0.78	2.9	<0.2	<10	120	0.26	0.05	1.11	0.10	11.35	5.0	14	0.39
L005		0.24	0.06	1.15	5.4	<0.2	<10	170	0.36	0.08	1.31	0.09	15.90	8.3	22	0.49
L006		0.30	0.02	1.30	4.3	<0.2	<10	60	0.28	0.09	0.37	0.06	9.39	4.9	18	0.58
L007		0.30	0.02	1.65	11.7	<0.2	<10	120	0.58	0.13	0.56	0.06	27.5	8.8	33	0.68
L008		0.22	0.03	1.59	6.3	<0.2	<10	240	0.58	0.14	0.59	0.27	28.0	10.2	27	0.52
L009		0.18	0.04	0.24	<0.1	<0.2	<10	100	0.07	0.03	1.12	0.04	4.85	1.7	3	0.10
L010		0.34	0.05	0.87	6.5	<0.2	<10	610	0.60	0.06	3.12	0.09	16.00	14.6	12	0.50
L011		0.26	0.11	1.68	6.2	<0.2	<10	200	0.43	0.16	0.85	0.30	17.25	10.0	28	0.91
L012		0.28	0.03	1.45	6.2	<0.2	<10	80	0.38	0.11	0.84	0.08	21.6	6.6	23	0.60
L013		0.16	0.18	1.62	4.8	<0.2	<10	170	0.59	0.14	1.43	0.29	21.2	10.6	27	0.77
L014		0.34	0.08	1.60	11.4	<0.2	<10	110	0.66	0.16	0.33	0.06	26.9	10.5	28	0.79
L015		0.44	0.47	1.41	16.8	<0.2	<10	100	0.64	0.27	0.52	0.24	24.3	13.2	26	0.85
L016		0.36	0.08	2.01	5.8	<0.2	<10	150	0.85	0.12	0.52	0.09	29.8	10.7	26	2.37
L017		0.34	0.06	1.45	5.5	<0.2	<10	80	0.41	0.11	0.35	0.04	14.40	7.3	28	0.83
L018		0.32	0.06	1.24	7.1	<0.2	<10	80	0.32	0.10	0.23	0.05	11.50	5.3	20	0.77
L019		0.38	0.06	1.39	11.9	<0.2	<10	90	0.75	0.12	0.24	0.05	27.7	7.0	20	1.06
L020		0.50	0.05	2.58	11.9	<0.2	<10	180	0.95	0.17	0.52	0.12	25.8	15.1	43	1.57

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2103 Dollarton Hwy
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Phone 604 984 0221 Fax 604 984 0218 www alschemex com

To: JILSON, GREGG
38 DAWSON ROAD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

Project: CP

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09088725

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0 01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0 02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0 01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0 01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0 2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0 05	ME-MS41 Na % 0 01	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0 05
L001		20 4	2 95	8 20	0 07	0.07	0 01	0.022	0 04	6 7	11 8	0 42	281	1 00	0 01	1 79
L002		95.5	3.74	8 52	0 16	0 08	0 05	0.059	0 05	28 4	8 8	0.45	2600	0.85	0.02	1.70
L003		15 4	1 89	4 43	0 07	0 04	0 01	0 019	0 05	6.2	9.8	0 42	287	0 66	0 02	1 13
L004		19.1	1.22	2 69	0 06	0 03	0 01	0.012	0 04	5 6	4 9	0 24	216	0 24	0 03	0.63
L005		39.8	1.87	4 12	0 09	0 05	0.02	0.019	0 06	7 5	9 6	0.41	450	0.52	0.03	0.91
L006		18 8	1.86	4.65	0.06	0.05	<0.01	0 016	0 03	4.8	5 4	0 27	114	0 69	0 03	1 19
L007		32.7	2 79	5.40	0.11	0 12	0.02	0 028	0.12	12.0	10 1	0 42	275	1.05	0.02	1.44
L008		24.0	2.80	5.49	0.10	0.06	0.01	0.027	0 15	10.5	8 9	0 35	846	0 98	0 01	1 23
L009		19 4	0 39	0.98	<0.05	0 02	0.01	0 011	0 06	2 2	0.6	0 18	141	0.13	0.07	0.18
L010		51.7	3 14	2.35	0.09	0 08	0 03	0.027	0 14	7 7	3 7	0 27	1060	0.90	0 02	0 31
L011		56 1	2.81	6.36	0.09	0 05	0 02	0.032	0 09	8 3	17 5	0 60	466	1.62	0.02	1.43
L012		21.0	2.14	4 91	0 09	0 08	0.01	0 020	0 08	10.2	7 6	0 35	150	0 87	0 02	1 46
L013		91 0	2 13	5.58	0.09	0.03	0 03	0 025	0.04	12.9	7 8	0 38	771	0.74	0.02	1.25
L014		47.7	3 16	5.80	0 14	0 15	0.07	0 033	0.09	17.6	13 4	0.49	279	1.44	0 02	0 90
L015		103 5	3.48	5.43	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.040	0.16	16.0	13 7	0.52	445	2 76	0 01	0 82
L016		16 9	3 23	7 88	0 12	0.16	0.03	0 033	0.14	14 6	14 4	0.55	448	0 68	0 01	1.21
L017		16.7	2.25	5.06	0.09	0.09	0.03	0 020	0 09	7.4	9 8	0 44	177	0 73	0 02	1.77
L018		9 9	2.00	4 49	0 07	0 04	0.02	0 015	0 05	6.2	7 2	0.33	129	0 81	0 01	1 21
L019		38 5	2.92	5 01	0 11	0 06	0 10	0.030	0.04	19 0	8 5	0 33	169	1.45	0.01	0 49
L020		41 9	3.69	8 10	0 14	0 12	0 03	0 039	0 14	11.9	18.4	0 66	439	1 15	0 02	1 44

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38 DAWSON ROAD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

Project: CP

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09088725

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005
L001		20.9	220	7.5	9.3	<0.001	0.02	0.45	3.6	0.5	0.6	24.6	<0.01	0.03	1.6	0.067
L002		47.8	710	10.7	7.0	0.001	0.04	0.41	10.7	2.0	0.6	72.5	0.01	0.04	2.0	0.055
L003		14.9	260	5.6	5.8	<0.001	0.02	0.34	4.1	0.5	0.4	41.6	<0.01	0.02	1.5	0.054
L004		10.7	380	3.2	4.2	<0.001	0.04	0.26	2.7	0.8	0.3	54.4	<0.01	0.02	0.6	0.031
L005		16.2	440	5.2	5.6	<0.001	0.04	0.37	4.7	1.0	0.4	72.2	<0.01	0.02	0.7	0.049
L006		11.2	130	5.2	4.2	<0.001	0.01	0.33	2.8	0.4	0.4	24.8	<0.01	0.02	1.1	0.055
L007		22.6	150	7.8	14.3	<0.001	0.02	0.64	8.1	0.9	0.5	40.5	<0.01	0.03	3.5	0.073
L008		22.0	250	8.0	10.7	<0.001	0.02	0.43	6.7	0.7	0.5	35.0	<0.01	0.03	2.1	0.059
L009		3.3	300	0.6	2.4	<0.001	0.05	0.10	0.5	0.6	<0.2	61.5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.2	0.022
L010		13.7	610	4.3	6.0	<0.001	0.06	0.85	10.9	1.4	0.2	179.0	<0.01	0.02	0.8	0.006
L011		21.3	390	11.8	11.2	<0.001	0.02	0.56	6.1	1.0	0.5	54.8	<0.01	0.04	1.5	0.077
L012		16.1	110	6.2	9.2	<0.001	0.02	0.37	4.6	0.7	0.4	38.7	<0.01	0.02	2.0	0.066
L013		22.1	490	7.4	6.7	<0.001	0.04	0.42	4.4	1.5	0.5	70.2	<0.01	0.03	0.6	0.057
L014		22.2	250	10.7	8.6	<0.001	0.02	0.88	10.6	1.4	0.4	29.7	<0.01	0.03	4.3	0.056
L015		26.0	270	16.2	9.6	<0.001	0.02	1.52	12.1	2.0	0.4	50.3	<0.01	0.06	3.0	0.042
L016		14.9	180	9.2	22.8	<0.001	0.02	0.36	7.7	0.8	0.6	39.6	<0.01	0.02	4.8	0.063
L017		16.8	110	6.1	13.4	<0.001	0.01	0.37	4.2	0.5	0.5	25.8	<0.01	0.02	2.7	0.090
L018		11.0	160	6.2	8.0	<0.001	0.01	0.41	2.8	0.3	0.4	19.3	<0.01	0.03	1.7	0.049
L019		13.4	140	8.1	5.3	<0.001	0.01	0.66	7.8	0.9	0.3	20.2	<0.01	0.02	2.9	0.014
L020		33.6	340	12.3	14.6	<0.001	0.02	0.81	6.5	1.0	0.6	56.9	<0.01	0.03	5.6	0.095

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09088725

	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample Description	LOR	0 02	0 05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0 5
L001		0 10	0 35	74	0.26	2.20	53	2 6
L002		0.14	2.39	66	0 30	20.8	47	2 0
L003		0.06	0.48	42	0 16	2 97	34	1 7
L004		0 04	0 29	25	0.10	4 21	18	1.0
L005		0.05	0.43	40	0.30	6 31	31	1 5
L006		0 06	0 38	46	0.15	2.30	26	2 3
L007		0 11	0 46	57	0 21	8.07	36	4 0
L008		0.10	0 40	54	0.27	7.14	44	1.7
L009		0 02	0.17	10	<0 05	0.89	12	0 6
L010		0.03	0.45	37	0 06	12.20	42	2 8
L011		0.16	0 53	61	0.36	5 60	86	1.7
L012		0.08	0.39	47	0 18	6 69	24	3.2
L013		0.06	0 97	47	0.21	10 05	37	0.7
L014		0.13	1.00	55	0.24	15 55	50	5.4
L015		0.24	0 94	55	0.37	21.9	81	4.6
L016		0.10	0 59	61	0.15	8.91	49	5 0
L017		0 09	0 47	48	0.15	3.42	34	3 4
L018		0 09	0 32	43	0 13	2 20	32	1 5
L019		0 11	0 70	51	0 12	10.55	47	2.1
L020		0 21	0 86	76	0 27	6 88	68	5 0

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 4-SEP-2009
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09088725

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME-MS41	Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

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Page: 1
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CERTIFICATE VA09088726

Project: CP
P.O. No.:
This report is for 17 Sediment samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 17-AUG-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

GREGG JILSON		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-TL44	Trace Level Au - 50 g AR	ICP-MS
ME-MS41	51 anal aqua regia ICPMS	

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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

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Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 4-SEP-2009
Account: JILGRE

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09088726

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-TL44 Au ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1
A001		0.46	0.014	0.12	0.87	25.0	<0.2	<10	130	0.62	0.16	1.76	0.35	22.3	12.7	19
A002		0.42	0.004	0.14	0.95	15.1	<0.2	<10	140	0.56	0.15	2.28	0.45	22.1	12.9	16
S001		0.36	0.002	0.03	0.69	3.2	<0.2	<10	60	0.20	0.04	0.89	0.10	13.25	5.0	15
S002		0.32	0.007	0.05	0.68	31.2	<0.2	<10	340	0.23	0.05	1.53	0.57	12.40	11.7	15
S003		0.18	0.004	0.07	0.63	1.8	<0.2	<10	80	0.19	0.04	2.33	0.19	9.85	4.0	11
S004		0.08	0.001	0.03	0.56	1.6	<0.2	<10	100	0.13	0.02	1.20	0.10	10.40	4.7	11
S005		0.08	0.001	0.04	0.51	1.5	<0.2	<10	80	0.16	0.04	1.76	0.15	7.37	3.1	6
S006		0.16	0.002	0.08	0.59	1.5	<0.2	<10	60	0.18	0.05	1.49	0.16	9.02	3.3	10
S007		0.12	0.001	0.04	0.25	0.3	<0.2	<10	40	0.06	0.02	0.93	0.09	6.09	1.7	4
S008		0.22	0.001	0.03	0.66	0.2	<0.2	<10	70	0.14	0.03	0.77	0.02	8.47	1.5	5
S009		0.58	NSS	0.08	1.01	8.0	<0.2	<10	100	0.31	0.09	1.00	0.23	19.70	10.2	27
S010		0.08	NSS	0.04	0.23	1.5	<0.2	10	270	0.11	0.02	3.66	0.16	1.93	2.2	6
S020		0.24	0.005	0.22	1.28	3.4	<0.2	<10	110	0.37	0.15	1.34	0.43	14.10	8.2	24
S021		0.58	NSS	0.09	1.36	5.5	<0.2	<10	90	0.43	0.13	0.95	0.35	17.85	10.0	31
S022		0.68	0.003	0.13	1.13	4.3	<0.2	<10	70	0.41	0.10	1.94	0.65	14.30	6.8	19
S023		0.18	0.006	0.20	1.02	10.6	<0.2	<10	460	0.34	0.17	1.95	1.24	15.70	19.7	19
S024		1.28	0.003	0.12	1.20	3.9	<0.2	<10	90	0.43	0.11	1.22	0.76	16.90	8.2	20

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

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Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09088726

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01
A001		1.89	45.8	3.08	3.34	0.11	0.08	0.19	0.029	0.07	11.9	8.2	0.47	579	2.55	0.01
A002		2.24	42.6	2.68	3.58	0.10	0.06	0.19	0.025	0.08	12.0	9.3	0.48	545	1.65	0.02
S001		0.38	12.3	1.23	2.89	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.010	0.04	6.9	7.5	0.36	160	0.21	0.02
S002		0.43	17.2	2.13	3.21	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.012	0.05	6.4	6.8	0.43	6350	1.72	0.02
S003		0.45	19.4	0.83	2.30	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.009	0.04	5.1	4.8	0.32	812	0.49	0.03
S004		0.35	10.3	1.07	2.74	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.008	0.03	5.4	5.4	0.29	1750	0.61	0.02
S005		0.23	26.8	0.75	1.93	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.006	0.02	3.6	2.5	0.21	563	0.60	0.04
S006		0.35	24.6	0.77	2.15	<0.05	0.04	0.03	0.008	0.03	4.6	4.7	0.26	422	0.46	0.04
S007		0.13	14.2	0.44	1.24	<0.05	0.02	0.01	<0.005	0.02	2.9	1.2	0.13	55	0.27	0.05
S008		0.29	15.4	0.53	2.21	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	4.2	4.4	0.13	34	0.13	0.04
S009		0.79	30.4	2.51	4.43	0.12	0.04	0.03	0.021	0.09	10.1	9.0	0.48	1140	1.22	0.02
S010		0.10	44.2	1.02	0.66	<0.05	0.05	0.06	<0.005	0.01	1.2	0.6	0.29	465	1.78	0.02
S020		1.00	35.8	1.89	4.86	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.025	0.09	7.8	17.4	0.61	462	1.00	0.02
S021		0.72	41.6	2.74	5.78	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.023	0.06	9.4	18.6	0.64	826	2.11	0.02
S022		1.42	54.4	1.74	4.60	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.018	0.09	8.0	11.1	0.49	396	1.26	0.02
S023		0.96	62.8	3.26	4.66	0.10	0.06	0.14	0.021	0.07	8.7	9.5	0.45	14100	2.05	0.03
S024		1.01	38.5	2.01	4.30	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.020	0.07	9.3	13.2	0.54	723	0.99	0.02

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09088726

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2
A001		0.39	20.4	690	12.4	5.5	0.001	0.11	1.28	7.1	1.3	0.5	125.0	<0.01	0.03	2.5
A002		0.59	16.8	720	11.5	7.0	0.002	0.10	1.07	7.1	1.6	0.3	151.0	<0.01	0.03	2.0
S001		0.69	11.8	500	2.8	5.2	0.001	0.04	0.34	3.0	0.7	0.2	56.4	<0.01	0.01	1.2
S002		0.55	19.1	840	3.8	6.1	0.005	0.13	0.75	2.8	1.7	0.6	197.5	<0.01	0.04	0.7
S003		0.60	8.4	870	2.5	5.2	0.005	0.34	0.33	2.1	2.5	0.3	186.5	<0.01	0.03	0.4
S004		0.55	7.3	730	1.8	4.4	0.003	0.15	0.24	2.1	1.3	0.4	101.0	<0.01	0.01	0.5
S005		0.36	7.5	860	1.6	2.0	0.003	0.21	0.34	0.9	2.1	0.2	147.5	<0.01	0.02	<0.2
S006		0.51	8.9	640	2.3	3.9	0.006	0.18	0.26	1.8	2.6	0.2	140.5	<0.01	0.01	0.3
S007		0.23	2.6	560	0.8	1.0	0.002	0.21	0.15	0.8	1.5	<0.2	76.3	<0.01	<0.01	0.2
S008		0.46	3.1	790	1.5	2.7	0.001	0.12	0.08	1.0	0.8	<0.2	63.8	<0.01	<0.01	0.3
S009		0.83	19.0	1130	6.9	13.3	<0.001	0.07	0.61	4.5	1.2	0.4	73.5	<0.01	0.03	1.0
S010		0.20	8.5	770	0.7	0.8	0.004	0.81	0.49	0.8	2.0	0.3	334	0.01	0.02	<0.2
S020		1.15	17.6	970	8.1	12.7	0.004	0.11	0.66	5.2	2.4	0.3	176.5	<0.01	0.04	1.0
S021		1.29	22.3	680	9.7	8.1	0.004	0.06	0.50	5.8	1.5	0.6	105.5	<0.01	0.03	1.7
S022		1.17	18.4	880	6.8	12.0	0.001	0.14	0.75	5.0	4.5	0.3	146.0	<0.01	0.02	0.8
S023		0.83	24.3	900	8.9	8.1	0.005	0.25	1.01	5.0	3.7	0.3	233	0.01	0.06	1.2
S024		1.12	16.9	650	8.1	9.8	0.002	0.11	0.52	5.0	2.5	0.4	120.5	<0.01	0.03	1.2

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09088726

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS41 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 V ppm 1	ME-MS41 W ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Y ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS41 Zr ppm 0.5
A001		0.022	0.18	0.68	39	0.18	9.65	89	2.7
A002		0.030	0.16	0.59	36	0.17	9.64	86	2.1
S001		0.048	0.05	0.38	29	0.09	4.13	36	1.7
S002		0.037	0.23	0.66	33	0.09	4.81	51	1.1
S003		0.031	0.05	1.72	16	<0.05	3.94	30	2.1
S004		0.048	0.04	0.78	26	0.09	3.37	38	1.4
S005		0.023	0.03	1.69	15	0.07	2.36	30	1.2
S006		0.029	0.04	1.55	16	<0.05	3.83	23	1.7
S007		0.031	0.02	1.23	16	<0.05	1.58	15	1.0
S008		0.034	0.03	1.19	12	<0.05	1.81	12	1.8
S009		0.064	0.09	0.85	56	0.20	7.32	58	1.4
S010		0.009	0.05	0.48	7	<0.05	1.51	20	2.0
S020		0.058	0.13	0.79	35	0.31	7.16	127	2.0
S021		0.086	0.08	0.77	55	0.34	7.05	111	3.3
S022		0.059	0.13	0.65	35	0.25	7.76	91	2.3
S023		0.039	0.21	0.88	37	0.18	8.58	137	1.8
S024		0.065	0.12	1.00	41	0.26	8.17	94	2.0

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 4-SEP-2009
Account: JILGRE

Project: CP

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09088726

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ALL METHODS	NSS is non-sufficient sample.
ME-MS41	Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0 5g)

Appendix III
Description of ALS Analytical Proceedures

Geochemical Procedure – ME-MS41
Ultra-Trace Level Methods Using ICP-MS and ICP-AES

Sample Decomposition: Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)
Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)

A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly Samples are then analysed by ICP-MS for the remaining suite of elements The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Silver	Ag	ppm	0 01	100
Aluminum	Al	%	0 01	25
Arsenic	As	ppm	0 1	10 000
Gold	Au	ppm	0 2	25
Boron	B	ppm	10	10 000
Barium	Ba	ppm	10	10 000
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.05	1 000
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	0 01	10 000
Calcium	Ca	%	0 01	25
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0 01	1 000
Cerium	Ce	ppm	0 02	500
Cobalt	Co	ppm	0 1	10 000
Chromium	Cr	ppm	1	10 000
Cesium	Cs	ppm	0 05	500
Copper	Cu	ppm	0 2	10 000
Iron	Fe	%	0 01	50
Gallium	Ga	ppm	0.05	10 000
Germanium	Ge	ppm	0 05	500
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	0 02	500
Mercury	Hg	ppm	0 01	10 000
Indium	In	ppm	0 005	500
Potassium	K	%	0 01	10
Lanthanum	La	ppm	0 2	10 000
Lithium	Li	ppm	0 1	10 000
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	25
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	50 000
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	0 05	10 000
Sodium	Na	%	0 01	10
Niobium	Nb	ppm	0 05	500
Nickel	Ni	ppm	0 2	10 000
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10 000

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Lead	Pb	ppm	0.2	10 000
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	0 1	10 000
Rhenium	Re	ppm	0 001	50
Sulphur	S	%	0 01	10
Antimony	Sb	ppm	0 05	10 000
Scandium	Sc	ppm	0 1	10 000
Selenium	Se	ppm	0 2	1 000
Tin	Sn	ppm	0 2	500
Strontium	Sr	ppm	0.2	10 000
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	0.01	500
Tellurium	Te	ppm	0.01	500
Thorium	Th	ppm	0 2	10000
Titanium	Ti	%	0 005	10
Thallium	Tl	ppm	0 02	10 000
Uranium	U	ppm	0 05	10 000
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10 000
Tungsten	W	ppm	0 05	10 000
Yttrium	Y	ppm	0.05	500
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10 000
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	0 5	500

NOTE In the majority of geological matrices, data reported from an aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of the particular analyte

Geochemical Procedure – Au-TL43, Au-TL44

Determination of Trace Level Gold by Solvent Extraction – Graphite furnace AAS or ICPMS finish

Sample Decomposition:	Aqua regia gold digestion (GEO-AuAR01/02)
Analytical Method:	Inductively coupled mass spectrometry (ICPMS) or Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)

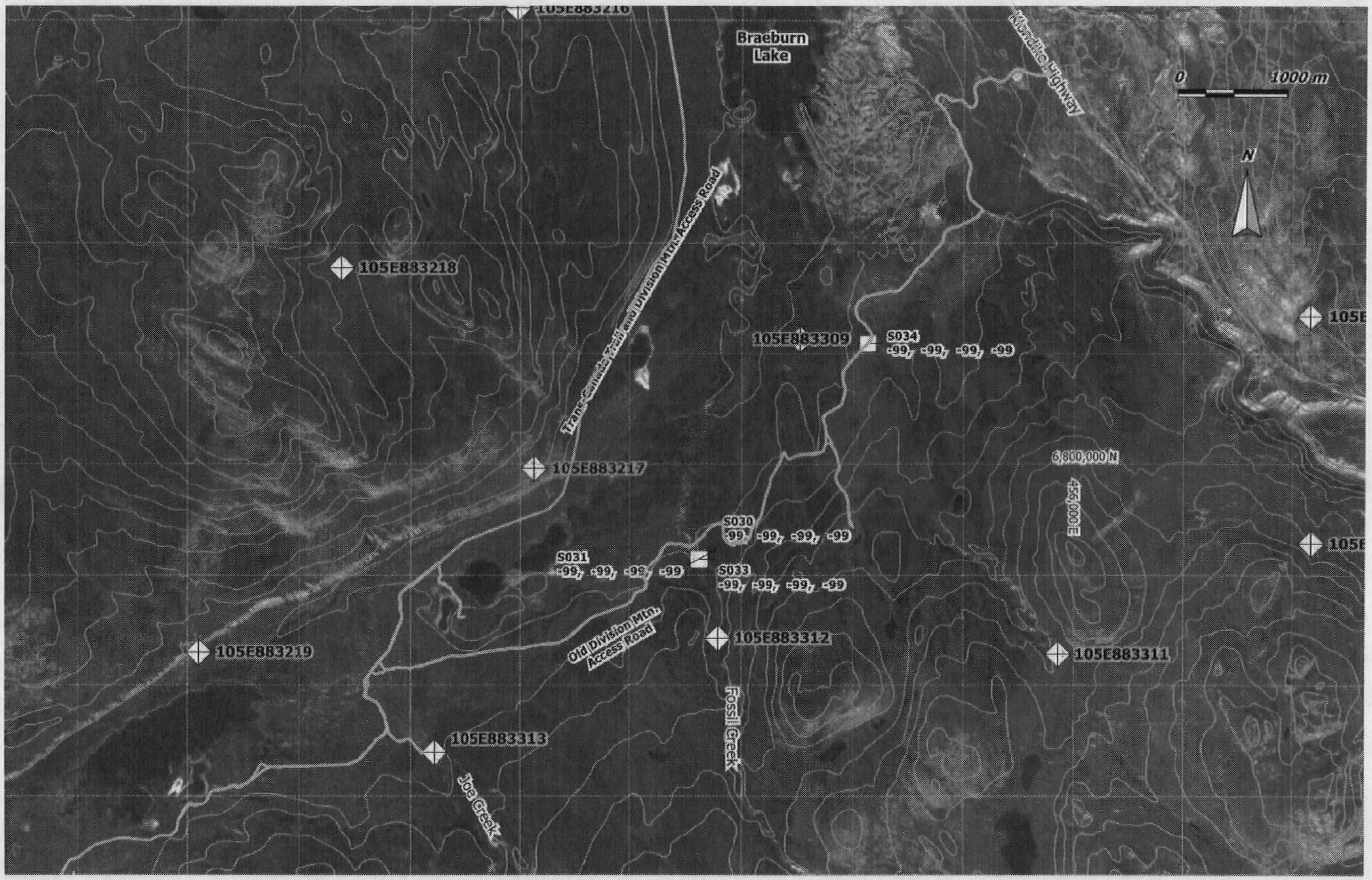
A finely pulverised sample (25 – 50 g) is digested in a mixture of 3 parts hydrochloric acid and 1 part nitric acid (aqua regia) This acid mixture generates nascent chlorine and nitrosyl chloride, which will dissolve free gold and gold compounds such as calaverite, $AuTe_2$

The dissolved gold is complexed and extracted with Kerosene/DBS and determined by graphite furnace AAS Alternatively gold is determined by ICPMS directly from the digestion liquor. This method allows for the simple and economical addition of extra elements by running the digestion liquor through the ICPAES or ICPMS

Note Samples high in sulphide or carbon content may lead to low gold recoveries unless they are roasted prior to digestion

Method	Element	Sample Mass	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Au-TL43	Gold	25 g	ppm	0 001	1	Au-OG43
Au-TL44	Gold	50 g	ppm	0 001	1	Au-OG44

Appendix IV
Fossil Creek area sample locations


105E883216
Braeburn Lake
Klondike Highway
0
1000 m
N
105E883218
Trans-Canada Trail and Division Mtn. Access Road
105E883309
S034
-99, -99, -99, -99
105E
105E883217
6,800,000 N
456,000 E
S030
-99, -99, -99, -99
S031
-99, -99, -99, -99
S033
-99, -99, -99, -99
105E
Old Division Mtn. Access Road
105E883312
105E883311
105E883219
Fossil Creek
105E883313
Joe Creek

Appendix V
YMIP Final Submission Form

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

YUKON MINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM (YMIP)

FINAL SUBMISSION FORM

Submit completed form by March 31st to:

Yukon Mining Incentives Program
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of the Yukon
102 - 300 Main Street
Box 2703 (K102), Whitehorse. Yukon, Y1A 2C6
E-mail: ymip@gov.yk.ca

YMIP # **09-054**

PROJECT NAME: **Braeburn**

NAME AND ADDRESS

Please indicate any changes or omissions

Mr. Gregg Jilson
38 Dawson Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5T6

Phone: (867)668-3417

Correct phone # ______________________

E-mail: gjilson@klondiker.com

Correct e-mail if it has changed: ______________

SUMMARY OR TECHNICAL REPORT CHECKLIST

- o Please check the appropriate section.
- o **MUST** be completed and submitted with your final report.
- o Ensure all required information is attached to prevent delays in processing your claim

INFORMATION	INCLUDED	NOT APPLICABLE
1. Description/implementation of work	✓	
2. Location map(s) of completed work	✓	
3. Colored maps at adequate scale showing		
- Geology		✓
- Geophysics		✓
- Geochemistry	✓	
4. Results		
- Drill core assays		✓
- Geochemistry data	✓	
- Geophysical data		✓
5. Drill collar location map(s)		✓
6. Drill hole sections		✓
7. Typewritten drill logs		✓
8. Longitudinal Section(s)		✓
9. Recommendations	✓	
10. Future Plans	✓	
11. Detailed list of project expenditures	✓	
12. Copies of receipts	✓	
13. Final submission form signed and dated	✓	
14. Hardcopy of report with maps and data	✓	
15. Electronic version of report, etc in *PDF* format	✓	

Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act

The information requested on this form is collected under the authority of and used for the purpose of administering the Yukon Mining Incentives Program. Questions about the collection and use of this information can be directed to the Mineral Development Geologist, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon Government, Box 2703 (K102), Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 2C6 (867) 456-3828.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources may verify all statements related to and made on this form, in any previously submitted reports, interim claims and in the Summary or Technical Report which accompanies it..

I certify that;

1. I am the person, or the representative of the company or partnership, named in the Application for Funding and in the Contribution Agreement under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program.

2. I am a person who is nineteen years of age or older, and I have complied with all the requirements of the said program.

4. I hereby apply for the final payment of a contribution under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program (YMIP) and declare the information contained within the Summary or Technical Report and the Financial Summary Report to be true and accurate.

Signature of Applicant ______________ Date March 13, 2010

Name (print) Gregg Jilson

Your opinions are requested to help evaluate the formal objectives of the program, client satisfaction with regard to its administration and delivery and to determine if any changes or improvements are indicated.

1. Have you previously applied for financial assistance through YMIP? [✓ YES] NO
   a. If YES, proceed to 'Question 2'.
   b. If NO, what was your reason for not applying:
      - ☐ Desire to maintain confidentiality
      - ☐ Moral objection to YMIP
      - ☐ Thought it was a hardrock program
      - ☐ Not aware of YMIP
      - ☐ To much work to apply
      - ☐ Other ____________

2. How important was YMIP funding to your decision to undertake the proposed project?

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. Without YMIP the project would not have gone ahead.	☑	☐	☐	☐
b. The project would have gone ahead, but on a reduced scale.	☐	☐	☑	☐
c. The project would have gone ahead with or without YMIP.	☐	☐	☐	☑

Comments: ____________

3. Did YMIP help to lever additional funding and/or secure an option deal? YES [✓ NO]

   If YES, please provide details: ____________

4. Regarding the YMIP application/approval process, please indicate your agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. Written program information and forms were clear.	☑	☐	☐	☐
b. Questions and inquiries were answered promptly.	☑	☐	☐	☐
c. Applications were fairly and consistently handled	☑	☐	☐	☐
d. Project evaluations were done in a timely manner	☐	☑	☐	☐
e. Interim claims and payments were processed on time	☐	☐	☐	☐ ← have not asked for interim payment

5. If you have any suggestions for improvements or changes to YMIP or any other additional comments, please include them below.

____