Roger Hulstein
106 Wilson Dr., Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 0C9
Phone (867) 668-2549 Email: Hulstein@northwestel.net

December 28, 2009

DEC 30 2009

Re: YMIP 09-112, Sixty Mile Project

Dear Ms. Daniele Heon;

Included with this package are two reports, one on the Rod property and the other on the Toni claims, together they form part of the Sixty Mile project. As per the YMIP contract, a financial summary report, copy of expenses and a completed final submission form are also enclosed.

The two reports were written as assessment reports and document work carried out in the last claim year, which extends approximately from mid year to mid year, and so includes work from the summer of 2008. Some of this work was previously reported in a YMIP report for contract 08-012.

All the work and expenses that qualify for the 2009 YMIP contract are described in the reports but to help break out the 2009 work the following notes may be helpful.

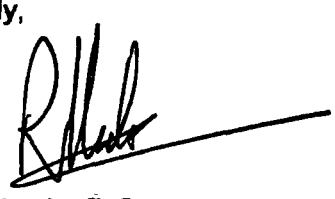
2009 work on the Rod 1-8 claims (Rod property)
I spent the day of July 8th on the property, mapped geology, prospected and collected 9 soil samples, 2 rock samples and 1 stream sediment sample. All 2009 samples are numbered; RH09xxxx. Full samples descriptions, results and maps are included with the Rod property report.

2009 work on the Toni 9-32 claims
I spent the day of July 9th on the property, supervised the excavation of a trench by K-1 Mining and collected 4 rock samples from the trench. All 2009 samples are numbered; RH09Rxxx. Full samples descriptions, results and maps are included with the Toni property report.

I drove to the Sixty Mile site on July 7th from Whitehorse and returned on the evening/night of July 9th.

If you require further details of the 2009 activities please give me a call.

Yours truly,



Roger Hulstein, P.Geo.
Hulstein Geological Services

2009 GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and TRENCHING REPORT ON THE TONI 9-32 CLAIMS

(Work Performed: July 29 & August 28, 2008
And July 9, 2009)

Claim Names:	Grant No's
Toni 9-14	YC36199-YC36204
Toni 15-28	YC44641-YC44654
Toni 29 -32	YC76463-YC76466

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS: 116C/02 & 115N/15

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

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

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

December 8, 2009

SUMMARY

The Sixty Mile Project includes the Toni 9-32 claims which cover two epithermal gold – silver prospects. They are located in the Sixty Mile placer gold district approximately 75 km west of Dawson City, Yukon. In 2008 and 2009 both prospects were explored with geological mapping, excavator trenching and rock and soil geochemistry.

The Toni 9-32 claims are located in west-central Yukon, collectively cover an area of approximately 500 hectares and are comprised of 24 Yukon two-post Quartz claims owned one hundred percent by Roger Hulstein. The placer district has produced approximately 435,000 crude ounces since 1892 (Labarge, 2006). The bedrock sources for most of the placer gold is unknown although both mesothermal and epithermal types of veining have been found within the district. Access can be easily gained to the area in the summer by two wheel drive vehicles.

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

The Glasmacher epithermal vein occurrence, located in the Sixty Mile River valley is currently covered by placer mined gravels. In 2009 a portion of the ground magnetic low identified in 2007, over the approximate occurrence location, was trenched by excavator. Four rock samples from the trench returned low gold values.

A second epithermal occurrence was defined by soil samples collected in 2007 over the trace of the Sixty Mile fault. Eight soil samples returned anomalous gold values (>0.28 ppm to <0.821 ppm) over a distance of approximately 500 m. Work in 2008, focused on following up on these anomalous samples, resulted in the highly anomalous soil sample results being confirmed although rock samples in the area contained <60 ppb gold. Also in 2008 the Toni 29-32 claims were staked, a river ford and access route to the site was selected and a MLUR Class III was applied for and received.

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

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

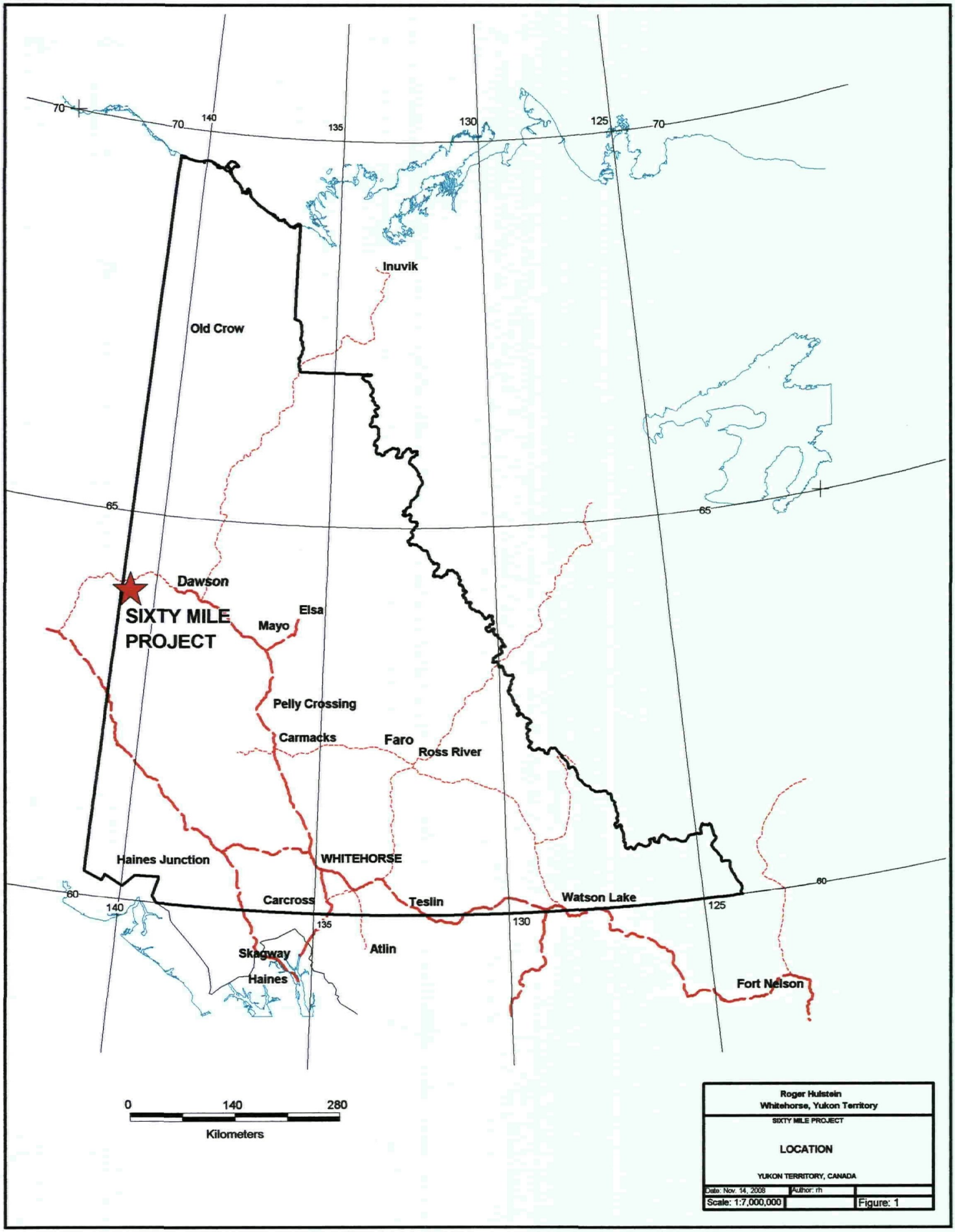
The purpose of this report is to describe the 2008 and 2009 work program and results to fulfill assessment requirements on the Toni 9-32 claims. Work in 2008 consisted of reconnaissance rock sampling and soil sampling within the broad gold (>28 ppb) in soil anomaly reported in 2007 (Hulstein, 2007), claim staking and heavy equipment access route selection. Work in 2009 consisted of excavator trenching over or in the area of the reported Glasmacher mineral occurrence. The report also describes the location, access, history, geological setting, known mineralization of the property and outlines a proposed exploration program to further explore the property for gold-silver bearing epithermal vein type mineralization.

1.1 Location and Access

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

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

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


70
140
135
130
125
70
Inuvik
Old Crow
65
65
Dawson
SIXTY MILE
PROJECT
Elsa
Mayo
Pelly Crossing
Carmacks
Faro
Ross River
Haines Junction
WHITEHORSE
60
60
140
Carcross
Teslin
Watson Lake
125
135
130
Atlin
Skagway
Haines
Fort Nelson
0
140
280
Kilometers
Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
SIXTY MILE PROJECT
LOCATION
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Date: Nov. 14, 2008
Author: rh
Scale: 1:7,000,000
Figure: 1

1.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

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

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

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

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

1.3 History

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

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

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

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

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

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

1892: Placer gold discovered in the Sixty Mile River area by C. Miller.

1896: Claims staked over the Miller galena occurrence located near the headwaters of Miller Creek.

Early 1900's: Placer miners found coal in Tertiary sediments located north of the property

1915-1916: North American Trading and Transportation Co. dredged near the mouth of Miller Creek.

1920: (or prior), placer miners find galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite veining discovered in Sixty Mile valley (Per occurrence – Yukon Minfile).

1929-1941: The dredge was refurbished by the Holbrook Dredging Co. which mined in the Sixty Mile Valley.

1947-1959: A new dredge was constructed by Yukon Exploration and Yukon Placer Mining Co. which mined the lower reaches of Glacier and Big Gold Creeks and part of Sixty Mile River.

1965: Per occurrence in Sixty Mile Valley, near mouth of Miller Creek, trenched and tested by 2 short drill holes. Northern Exploration Limited trenched by bulldozer in WY gulch area.

1981: W. Yaremico staked WY claims. Fred Chudy (Chumar Placers Ltd., later Klondike Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd. and Klondike Underground Mining Ltd.) commenced underground placer operations on Miller Creek (upper adit). Lower adit completed later and U/G mining ended 1990.

1984: The Glasmacher occurrence (Minfile No. 116C 153) was staked by Noranda.

1985: Erwin Kreft restaked Per occurrence and area. Jon Millhouse trenched Vance claims. Noranda soil, stream sediment and rock sampled their claims.

1986: Erwin Kreft trenched Per occurrence and near the Garea, Esso Minerals Canada Limited tied onto Erwin Kreft ground in Sixty Mile Valley.

1987: Esso mapped and sampled, Erwin Kreft trenched.

1988: Klondike Gold Mining Corporation optioned Per occurrence from Erwin Kreft and drilled 7 holes (765m) and intersected 8.76 gpt Au over 10.5 m in DDD D4/88-02. The option was subsequently dropped and no follow-up was carried out.

1989: Homestake Mineral Development Co. Ltd. optioned Esso's ground, then mapped and sampled it.

1990: Sixty Mile Placers Ltd. (G. Hakonson) auger drilled 205 holes from mouth of Big Gold Creek to 1.2km below Five Mile Creek.

1998: Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked and optioned most of the ground beween Miller and Glacier Creeks and Sixty Mile River. Kennecott carried out a property mapping, property stream and soil geochemisty program, a gravity survey and a helicopter airborne magnetic survey. Trenching was carried out on the ridge southwest of Miller Creek and a few test pits in the Sixty Mile River valley.

2003: Roger Hulstein restaked the ground previously held by Kennecott and others as the Paul 1-10 and Toni 1-8 claims and vended them to North American Gold Inc. (now Northland Resources Inc.). North American Gold Inc. carried out a small trenching program in 2003 in an effort to locate the vein structure intersected in 1988 by Klondike Gold Mining Corporation (Hulstein, 2004). In 2004 North American Gold Inc. optioned the Vance 1-5 claims from the estate of prospector Jon Millhouse.

2005 - 2008: Roger Hulstein staked the Toni 9-14 claims and carried out a reconnaissance program in 2006. In 2006 he staked the Toni 15-28 claims and in 2008 the Toni 29-32 claims.

1.4 2008 – 2009 Work Program

The 2008 exploration program was carried out by R. Hulstein on July 27th and August 28th of 2008 (not including travel time). Work on July 27th consisted of scouting for a ford across the Sixty Mile River and an access route for heavy equipment to the 2007 gold in soil anomaly, on the east side of the Sixty Mile River. However access to the work site was thwarted by high water levels in the river that prevented fording the river on foot.

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

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

In 2009 K-1 Mining and Services, local placer miner Mike McDougall, was contracted to excavate a trench (Trench 09-01) over the reported location of the Glasmacher mineral occurrence. A 60m long by 2m wide and average 3 m deep trench was excavated on July 9, 2009.

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

1.5 Claim Status

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

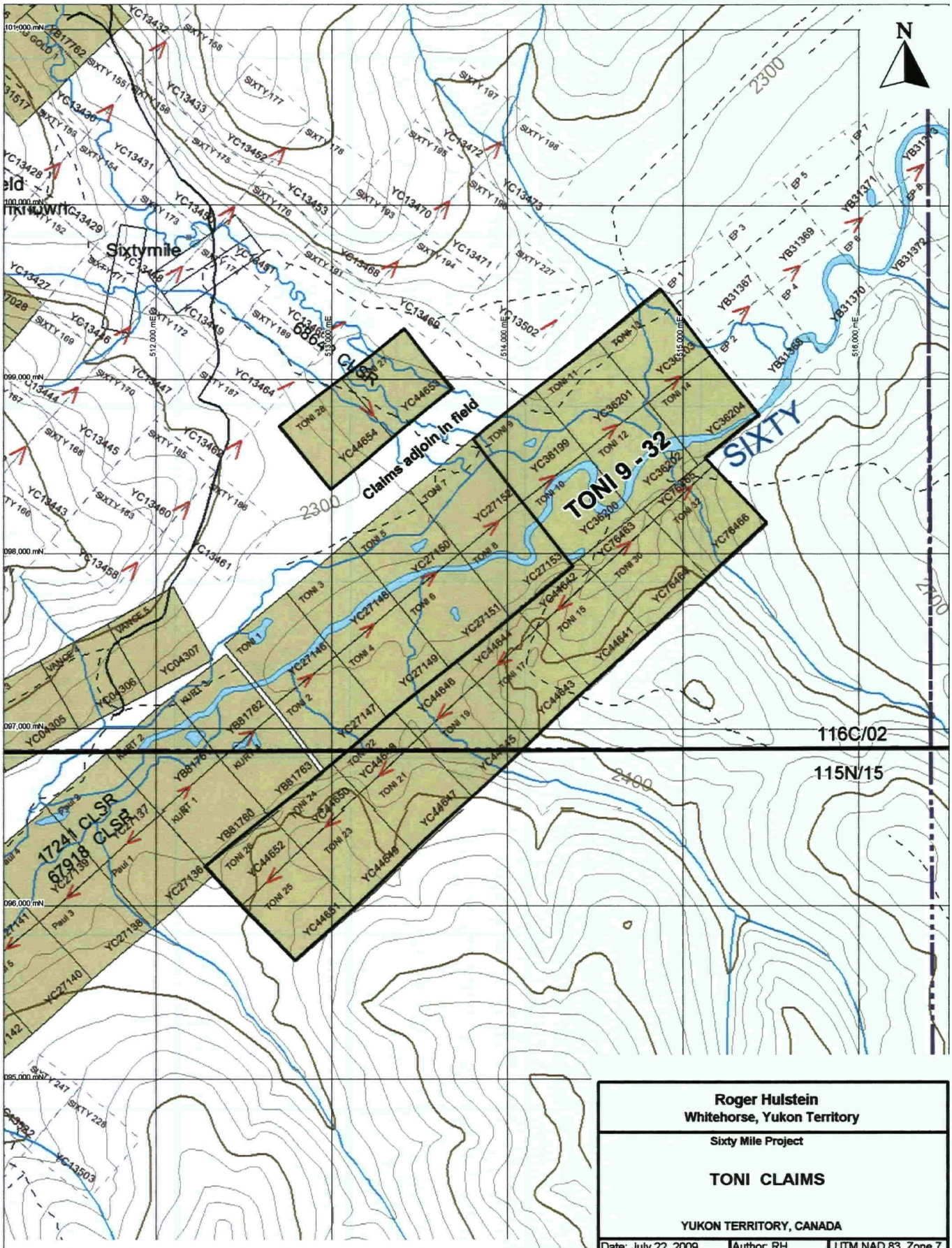
The Toni 9-14 were staked in June 2005, the Toni 15-28 in June 2006 and the Toni 29-32 in 2008.

Table 1. List of Claims

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Toni 9 - 10	YC36199-YC36200	January 10, 2012
Toni 11	YC36201	January 10, 2012
Toni 12	YC36202	January 10, 2012
Toni 13, Toni 14	YC36203, YC36204	January 10, 2012
Toni 15-28	YC44641-YC44653	January 10, 2012
Toni 29-32	YC76463-YC76466	January 10, 2012

*Subject to acceptance of this report.

The Toni 9-14 and all other claims shown on Figure 2, with the exception of the Toni 15-32 claims, are drawn on a best fit basis with respect to topography and preexisting claims. The Toni 15-32 claims are plotted as per coordinates obtained by a GPS receiver (Garmin GPSmap 60CSx). The earlier claims on the map (Figure 2), drawn when the claims were recorded, locally show claim overlaps and gaps between claims where there are actually none. Figures 3 to 5 show the approximate claim group outlines based on a later GPS claim survey of all the claims.


N
TONI 9 - 32
Claims adjoin in field
SIXTY
Sixtymile
116C/02
115N/15
2300
2400
1724I CLSR
67918 CLSR
6864 CLSR
Note: claim disposition as shown from YTG-EMR Mining Recorder web site.
Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Sixty Mile Project
TONI CLAIMS
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Date: July 22, 2009
Author: RH
UTM NAD 83, Zone 7
Scale: 1:30,000
115N/15, 116C/2
Figure: 2

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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

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

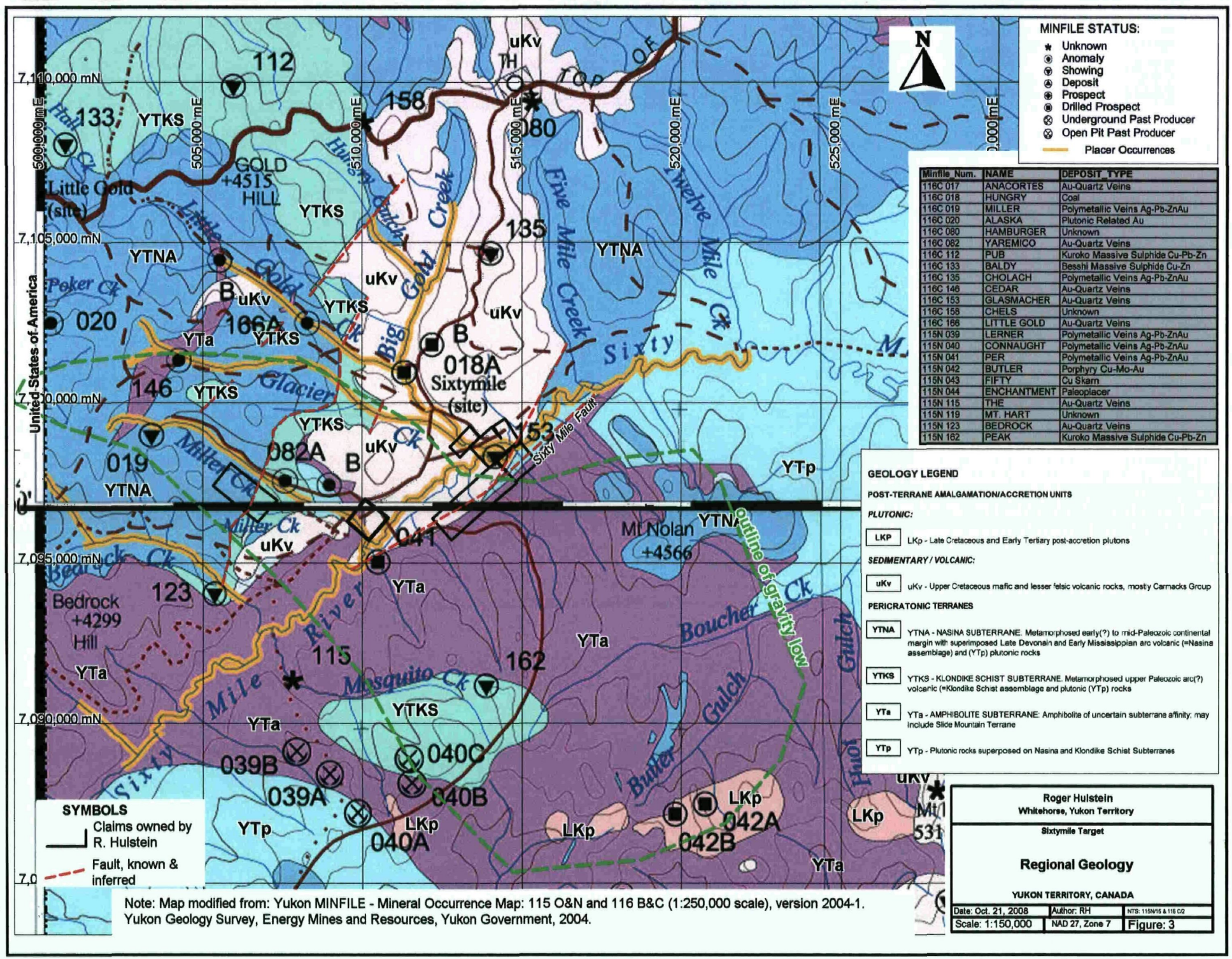
Locally, the Yukon Tanana Terrane consists of two main assemblages of supracrustal rocks, the Late Devonian (?) to mid-Mississippian Nasina assemblage (YTNA) and the mid-Permian Klondike Schist assemblage (YTKS) (Mortenson, 1996) and three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks (YTp). The Nasina consists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

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

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

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

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


MINFILE STATUS:
Unknown
Anomaly
Showing
Deposit
Prospect
Drilled Prospect
Underground Past Producer
Open Pit Past Producer
Placer Occurrences
Minfile_Num. | NAME | DEPOSIT_TYPE
116C 017 | ANACORTES | Au-Quartz Veins
116C 018 | HUNGRY | Coal
116C 019 | MILLER | Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
116C 020 | ALASKA | Plutonic Related Au
116C 080 | HAMBURGER | Unknown
116C 082 | YAREMICO | Au-Quartz Veins
116C 112 | PUB | Kuroko Massive Sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
116C 133 | BALDY | Besshi Massive Sulphide Cu-Zn
116C 135 | CHOLACH | Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
116C 146 | CEDAR | Au-Quartz Veins
116C 153 | GLASMACHER | Au-Quartz Veins
116C 158 | CHELS | Unknown
116C 166 | LITTLE GOLD | Au-Quartz Veins
115N 039 | LERNER | Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
115N 040 | CONNAUGHT | Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
115N 041 | PER | Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
115N 042 | BUTLER | Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au
115N 043 | FIFTY | Cu Skarn
115N 044 | ENCHANTMENT | Paleoplacer
115N 115 | THE | Au-Quartz Veins
115N 119 | MT. HART | Unknown
115N 123 | BEDROCK | Au-Quartz Veins
115N 162 | PEAK | Kuroko Massive Sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
GEOLOGY LEGEND
POST-TERRANE AMALGAMATION/ACCRETION UNITS
PLUTONIC:
LKP
LKp - Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary post-accretion plutons
SEDIMENTARY / VOLCANIC:
uKv
uKv - Upper Cretaceous mafic and lesser felsic volcanic rocks, mostly Carmacks Group
PERICRATONIC TERRANES
YTNA
YTNA - NASINA SUBTERRANE. Metamorphosed early(?) to mid-Paleozoic continental margin with superimposed Late Devonain and Early Mississippian arc volcanic (=Nasina assemblage) and (YTp) plutonic rocks
YTKS
YTKS - KLONDIKE SCHIST SUBTERRANE. Metamorphosed upper Paleozoic arc(?) volcanic (=Klondike Schist assemblage and plutonic (YTp) rocks
YTa
YTa - AMPHIBOLITE SUBTERRANE: Amphibolite of uncertain subterrane affinity; may include Slide Mountain Terrane
YTp
YTp - Plutonic rocks superposed on Nasina and Klondike Schist Subterranes
SYMBOLS
Claims owned by R. Hulstein
Fault, known & inferred
Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Sixtymile Target
Regional Geology
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Date: Oct. 21, 2008
Author: RH
NTS: 115N/15 & 116 C/2
Scale: 1:150,000
NAD 27, Zone 7
Figure: 3
Note: Map modified from: Yukon MINFILE - Mineral Occurrence Map: 115 O&N and 116 B&C (1:250,000 scale), version 2004-1. Yukon Geology Survey, Energy Mines and Resources, Yukon Government, 2004.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Metallogeny

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

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

A gravity low underlying the Sixty Mile placer gold district may indicate the presence of a large buried granitoid body. Small granitoid (LKP) bodies south of Mosiquito and Boucher Creeks, within the uplifted fault block, may be exposed apophasis of the larger buried granitoid body. Numerous polymetallic veins (Connaught, Yukon MINFILE 115N 040, etc.) are spatially associated with these granitoid bodies. These polymetallic veins may be the 'roots' of now eroded epithermal vein systems. An intriguing outcrop of granite found near the junction of Miller Creek and Sixty Mile River is possible additional evidence of a district wide underlying granitoid body.

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

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

Madrona Mining Limited acquired its ground in the Sixty Mile area at the head of Glacier Creek for potential volcanic massive sulphide deposits similar to those found in

the Yukon Tanana Terrane in the Finlayson Lake area (Marchand, 1997). To date only minor showings of sphalerite and galena (Yukon MINFILE 116C 112 & 116C 133) have been found in the Sixty Mile area.

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

2.1 Surficial Geology

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

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

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

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

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

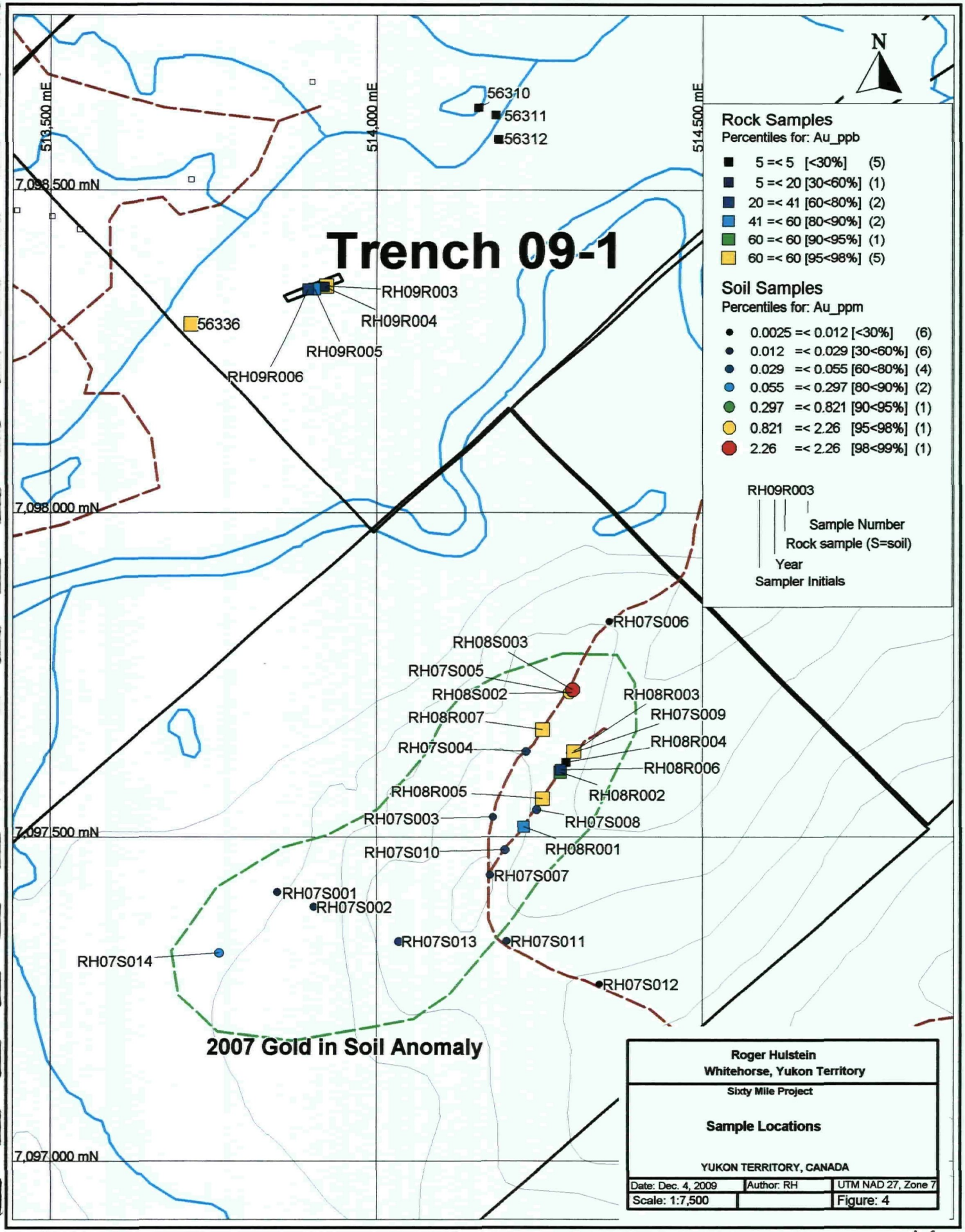
3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

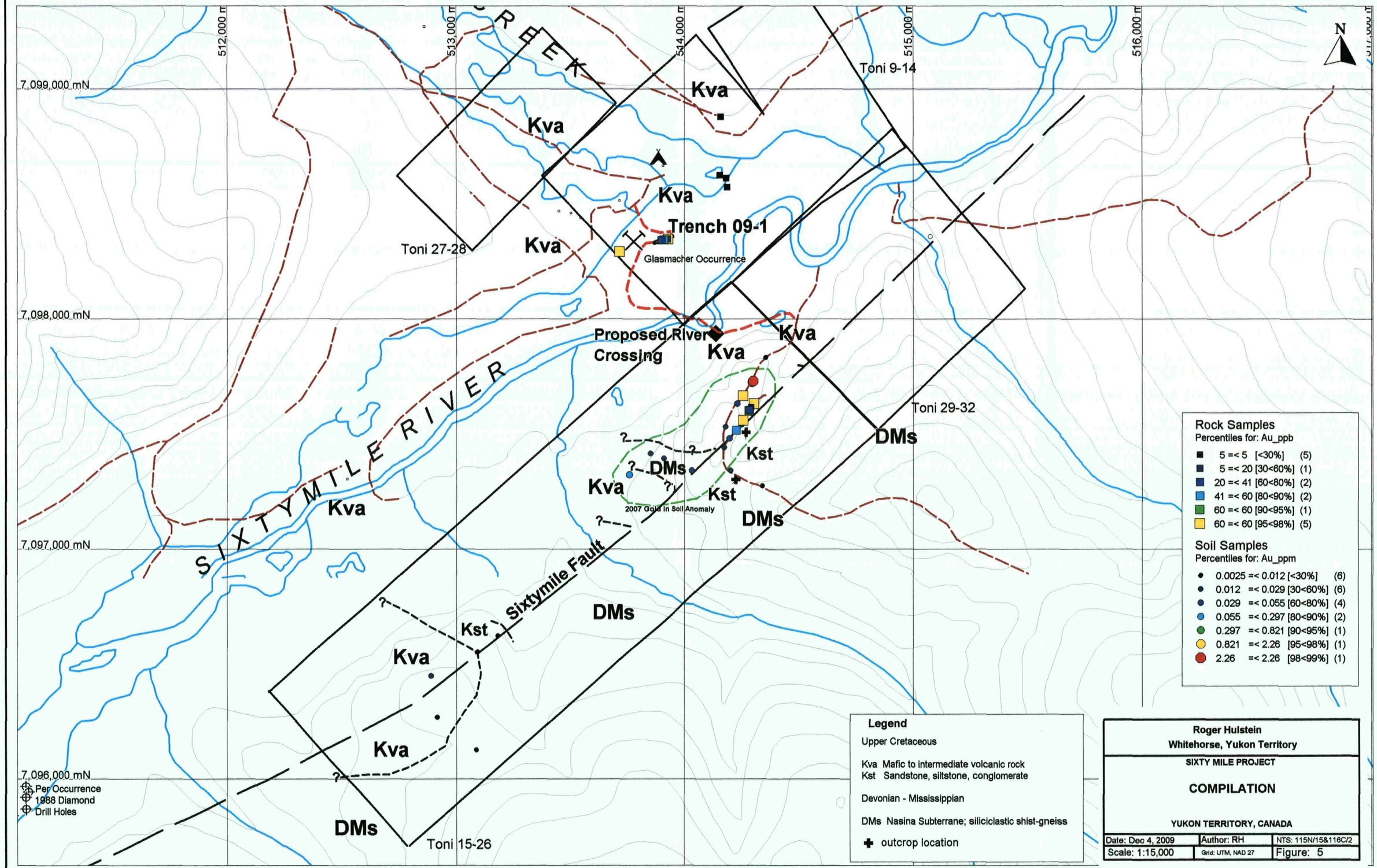
Where it can be determined various units of the Carmacks Group volcanics, predominantly of andesite composition, underlie the Sixty Mile River valley (Figures 4 and 5). Much of the geology shown on Figure 5 is derived from the geological data collected at field stations (Hulstein, 2007) with most contacts being extrapolated from aeromagnetic data collected by Kennecott Exploration Inc. (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999).

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

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

The bounding Sixty Mile fault juxtaposes the down dropped and preserved Carmacks volcanics on the northeast side against the metamorphic rocks of the Nasina Assemblage to the southeast (Figures 5). These quartz-feldspar gneissic rocks and similar gneissic to schistose rocks found adjacent to the projected Sixty Mile fault differ from the more biotite-muscovite rich schists found further to the southeast. Small outcroppings and float of quartz pebble conglomerate and white sandstone (unit Kst) found on or very near the projected trace of the Sixty Mile Fault are believed to be preserved basal remnants of the Carmacks Group. Complications to this simplified scenario are indicated by outcropping siliciclastic gneissic rocks on the northeast side of the fault and aeromagnetic patterns that cross the projected trace of the fault.


N
513,500 mE
514,000 mE
514,500 mE
7,098,500 mN
7,098,000 mN
7,097,500 mN
7,097,000 mN
Trench 09-1
56310
56311
56312
56336
RH09R003
RH09R004
RH09R005
RH09R006
Rock Samples
Percentiles for: Au_ppb
5 =< 5 [<30%] (5)
5 =< 20 [30<60%] (1)
20 =< 41 [60<80%] (2)
41 =< 60 [80<90%] (2)
60 =< 60 [90<95%] (1)
60 =< 60 [95<98%] (5)
Soil Samples
Percentiles for: Au_ppm
0.0025 =< 0.012 [<30%] (6)
0.012 =< 0.029 [30<60%] (6)
0.029 =< 0.055 [60<80%] (4)
0.055 =< 0.297 [80<90%] (2)
0.297 =< 0.821 [90<95%] (1)
0.821 =< 2.26 [95<98%] (1)
2.26 =< 2.26 [98<99%] (1)
RH09R003
Sample Number
Rock sample (S=soil)
Year
Sampler Initials
RH07S006
RH08S003
RH07S005
RH08S002
RH08R003
RH08R007
RH07S009
RH07S004
RH08R004
RH08R006
RH08R005
RH08R002
RH07S003
RH07S008
RH07S010
RH08R001
RH07S007
RH07S001
RH07S002
RH07S013
RH07S011
RH07S014
RH07S012
2007 Gold in Soil Anomaly
Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Sixty Mile Project
Sample Locations
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Date: Dec. 4, 2009
Author: RH
UTM NAD 27, Zone 7
Scale: 1:7,500
Figure: 4


512,000 m
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7,098,000 mN
7,097,000 mN
7,096,000 mN
N
CREEK
SIXTYMILE RIVER
Toni 9-14
Toni 27-28
Toni 29-32
Toni 15-26
Kva
Trench 09-1
Glasmacher Occurrence
Proposed River Crossing
2007 Gold in Soil Anomaly
Sixtymile Fault
DMs
Kst
Per Occurrence
1988 Diamond Drill Holes
Rock Samples
Percentiles for: Au_ppb
5 =< 5 [<30%] (5)
5 =< 20 [30<60%] (1)
20 =< 41 [60<80%] (2)
41 =< 60 [80<90%] (2)
60 =< 60 [90<95%] (1)
60 =< 60 [95<98%] (5)
Soil Samples
Percentiles for: Au_ppm
0.0025 =< 0.012 [<30%] (6)
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0.055 =< 0.297 [80<90%] (2)
0.297 =< 0.821 [90<95%] (1)
0.821 =< 2.26 [95<98%] (1)
2.26 =< 2.26 [98<99%] (1)
Legend
Upper Cretaceous
Kva Mafic to intermediate volcanic rock
Kst Sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate
Devonian - Mississippian
DMs Nasina Subterrane; siliciclastic shist-gneiss
outcrop location
Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
SIXTY MILE PROJECT
COMPILATION
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Date: Dec 4, 2009
Author: RH
NTS: 115N/15&116C/2
Scale: 1:15,000
Grid: UTM, NAD 27
Figure: 5

3.1 Structure

The prominent structural element in the area of the Toni property is the Sixty Mile fault, or lineament, in the Sixty Mile River valley (Figures 5). Paralleling structures to the northwest of the Sixty Mile fault are interpreted to be a series of normal faults. These normal faults in turn are believed to have been displaced by Tintina related (?) northwest trending faults and associated Reidel (?) faults (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). They describe a disjointed 'Miller Structural Corridor' that may be a more prominent Tintina related structure cutting through relatively more brittle siliceous metasedimentary rocks. The NE trending Sixty Mile fault, shown on figures 3 and 5, is derived from Mortenson (1996), field mapping and interpretation from the Kennecott aeromagnetic survey (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999).

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

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

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

3.2 Alteration and Mineralization

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

Sixty Mile River Valley

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

Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) note that the mineralization drilled by Klondike Gold Corporation on the Per occurrence (Yukon MINFILE 115N 041) and the Glasmacher occurrence located on the Toni 9-14 claims (Yukon MINFILE 116C 153), was formed in the upper parts of the same fossil geothermal system, likely associated with the Late Cretaceous magmatism. They also postulated that the differences between the two occurrences (Per has more sulfides) is due to different mixing environments of two fluid types; a near surface low temperature groundwater (150^{0}C) fluid and a high temperature alkaline-chloride (260^{0}C) fluid. Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) noted four stages of mineral enrichment, due in part, to the mixing of the two fluid types, boiling of the fluids (boiling more important at the Glasmacher occurrence) and fluid wall rock interactions. Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) classify both occurrences as gold-bearing epithermal volcanic-hosted occurrences of the quartz-adularia type, typical of areas with calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of andesitic to dacitic composition.

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

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

2007 Soil Anomaly

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

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

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

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

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

4.0 2009 TRENCHING PROGRAM

One day (10 hours) of excavator trenching was carried out utilizing a Hitachi ZX270 Excavator with an approximate 1 cubic yard bucket (Figure 6). The excavator time included mobilization and demobilization of the excavator from the nearby placer mine, excavating and backfilling the trench. The trench was over the approximate location (from Yukon MINFILE) of the Glasmacher mineral occurrence and within the magnetic low outlined in 2007 (Hulstein, 2007). The trench was oriented approximately east – west, some 60m long, 2m wide and averaged 2.5-3.0 m deep.

Inflowing water through the placer tailings hindered excavation. The influx of water was such that the trench was excavated in segments so that excavation could be done in dryer conditions as work progressed. Bedrock consisted of andesite, the east end at 0+02m W consisted of feldspar phyric purple andesite giving way to grey gougy brecciated and crushed andesite at 0+05m W (Figures 7 and 8). This was the most interesting rock type intersected as it contained fine grained pyrite, minor siliceous clasts and rare bands of clay cross cutting the crushed andesite breccia. At 0+20m W bedrock consisted of clay altered feldspar phyric andesite with trace pyrite. From 0+30m W to 0+60m W bedrock consisted of weak to moderately clay altered purple andesite breccia. Disseminated pyrite varied from nil to trace with <1% of the feldspar phenocrysts altered to fuchsite. Found on the surface at 0+60m are angular boulders of andesite breccia with white clay altered clasts in fresher matrix, representing possible hydrothermal alteration. The highest gold value returned from 4 rock grab samples was 40 ppb.

Following sampling the trench was back filled and the surface reclaimed (Figures 9 and 10).

Figure 6. Mike McDougall excavating Trench 09-01.

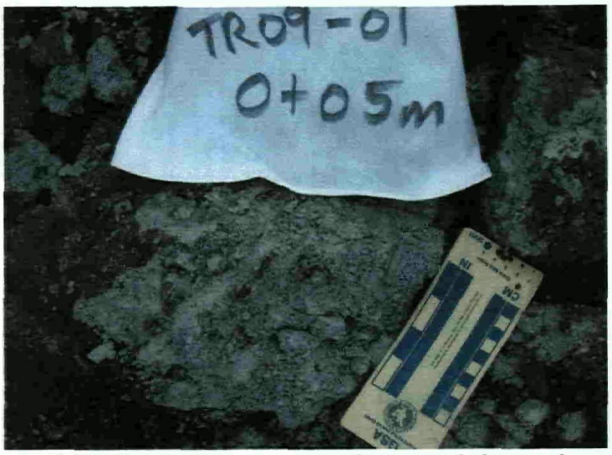


Figure 7. Above. Trench 09-01 at 0+01m showing placer gravels overlying altered (yellow –tan collar) altered andesite. Bucket just under 1m wide.

Figure 8. Above right. Gougy brecciated and crushed andesite from Trench 09-01 at 0+05m (rock sample RH09R004).

Figure 9. Above. Trench 09-01 prior to back filling.

Figure 10. Above right. Trench 09-01 following reclamation

5.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Seven rock float samples collected in 2008 and four collected in 2009 from Trench 09-01 were analyzed by EcoTech Laboratory Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. Rock samples were pulverized, a 50 gram sub sample fire assayed and a gold determination made by atomic absorption. An additional 28 elements were analyzed by aqua regia ICP-AES. The analytical certificates are presented in Appendix A and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix B. Rock sample locations are shown on Figures 4 and 5.

The rock samples returned less than 60 ppb Au. Sample RH08R002, which had galena on a fracture, contained 3.3 ppm Ag and 1494 ppm Pb. Arsenic values for all eleven samples is less than 160 ppm and Bi is <15 ppm and except for RH09R003, Cu <60 ppm, Sb < 5 ppm and Zn <92 ppm. Sample RH09R003 returned 3.2 ppm Ag, 135 ppm As, 336 ppm Cu, 6504 ppm Mn, 3188 ppm Pb, 55 ppm Sb and 895 ppm Zn, all weak to highly anomalous values for the area.

A total of 2 soil samples and one stream sediment sample collected in 2008 from the property were submitted to Chemex of North Vancouver, B.C. for geochemical analysis. Samples were screened to -100 mesh, a 50 gram sub sample fire assayed and a gold determination made by atomic absorption. An additional 34 elements were analyzed by aqua regia ICP-AES. The analytical certificate is presented in Appendix A and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix C. Sample locations are shown on Figure 4.

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

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

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

Trenching in 2009 located brecciated clay rich andesite anomalous in a suite of elements (Ag, As, Cu, Mn, Pb, Sb, Zn) possibly indicating nearby epithermal gold mineralization (Glasmacher occurrence) in the Sixty Mile River valley. Based on these results and mineralization located by previous workers (Glasmacher and nearby Per occurrence) additional work is warranted and recommended.

As the Glasmacher occurrence is covered by placer mined gravels, geophysical methods such as electromagnetics, induced polarization and VLF in addition to more magnetic surveys are recommended. Anomalous areas (magnetic lows, conductors) should then be trenched or tested by pits as the mined alluvial cover is not very deep (often <3m). A geophysicist should be consulted in the planning stages of the next geophysical program to determine the optimum technique and approach.

Additional mapping, prospecting and soil sampling is recommended in the area of the 2007 gold in soil anomaly which were confirmed in 2008. The 2007 and 2008 results along indicate the presence of a significant precious metal bearing epithermal system along the Sixty Mile fault and at the Glasmacher occurrence. A Class III MLUR permit for trenching is now in hand and an access route for heavy equipment to the 2007 soil anomaly has been established. The 2007 ground magnetic survey should be extended to cover the area of anomalous soil samples and the suspected trace of the Sixty Mile fault. A magnetic susceptibility meter should be used to correlate the degree of magnetism observed in outcrop with the airborne and ground magnetic surveys.

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

7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs were incurred on the Toni 9-32 claims in 2008 and 2009.

TONI 9-32 CLAIMS, NTS: 115N/15, 116C/2				
Geochemistry				
	No.	$/Sample	$Subtotal	
Soil and stream sediment samples	3	33.67	101.01	
Rock Samples	11	31.08	341.88	
				$442.89
Personnel (2006)				
	Days	Daily Rate	Subtotal	
R.Hulstein, B.Sc,P.Geo. (geologist)				
Aug. 28, 2008 & July 9, 2009	2	500	1000	
1/2 July 10, 2009	0.5	500	250	
Total Labour Costs				**$1,250.00**
Field Expenses				
		Rate/item		
Freight and postage			21.5	
Meals and Accommodation			156.62	
Vehicle Rental (days)	4	100	400	
Fuel (for vehicle) and propane			376.54	
Communications (sat phone rental)	4	10	40	
Phone call charges			30	
Trenching (K-1 Mining and Services)			1942.5	
Total Field Costs				**$2,967.16**
Report and Project Management				
Person				
R. Hulstein	1.5	500	750	
Drafting & Reproduction			100	
Total Report Costs				**$850.00**
Total Project Cost				**$5,510.05**

Respectfully submitted,

December 8, 2009

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

8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Roger W. Hulstein, of:

106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 0C9,

do hereby certify that:

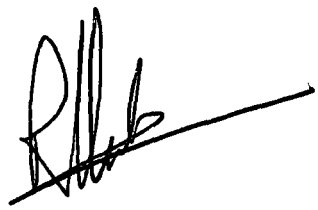
1. I am a mineral exploration geologist with over 20 years of experience working in the Yukon.

2. I am a graduate of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1981) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 1978.

3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F3572).

4. I am registered as a professional geoscientist (No. 19127) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

5. I am the author of this report on the Toni 9-32 claims in the Dawson Mining District, Yukon. The report is based on personal examination of the ground on various dates, with the last work carried out on July 27th, August 28th, 2008, July 9, 2009 and on referenced sources.



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

December 8, 2009

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Yukon MINFILE – A database of mineral occurrences. Available digitally: www.geology.gov.yk.ca/databases/download/html

Appendix A

Analytical Certificates

21-Oct-08

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

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 8325

Hulstein Geological Services
106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon
Postal CodeY1A 5R2

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

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RH08R001	20	2.1	0.35	35	225	15	0 01	1	1	103	71	1.89	10	0 01	35	136	0.01	5	220	522	<5	<20	4	0 06	<10	6	<10	1	92
2	RH08R002	25	3.3	0 54	90	215	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	74	60	1 23	20	0 04	30	5	0.01	3	290	1494	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	5	<10	<1	66
3	RH08R003	60	0.6	0.61	45	195	15	0.02	<1	1	76	39	1.62	20	0 10	53	10	0.02	3	310	70	<5	<20	15	0 05	<10	8	<10	<1	90
4	RH08R004	5	<0.2	0 51	20	90	15	1.04	<1	5	204	7	1.56	10	0 42	532	3	0.06	13	260	12	<5	<20	27	0.05	<10	17	<10	5	64
5	RH08R005	45	1 4	0.52	30	245	10	0.01	<1	<1	86	22	0.94	20	0 05	26	10	0.01	4	140	74	5	<20	7	0.01	<10	4	<10	2	35
6	RH08R006	15	0.6	0 26	20	195	5	<0.01	<1	<1	138	12	0.72	<10	0 01	26	2	<0.01	4	80	152	<5	<20	5	0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	38
7	RH08R007	60	<0.2	0.36	160	100	10	<0.01	<1	<1	80	9	0.69	20	<0 01	26	<1	<0.01	<1	110	24	<5	<20	4	0 05	<10	3	<10	2	52
8	RH08R008	30	<0.2	0 84	<5	60	25	2.82	3	39	87	153	7.86	10	1.46	1087	29	<0.01	27	1410	58	<5	<20	54	0.13	<10	82	<10	11	157
9	RH08R009	330	1 9	0.55	1880	60	45	4.70	34	27	78	305	7 00	<10	1 98	5389	23	0.01	43	1120	144	15	<20	95	0.11	<10	56	<10	17	469
10	RH08R010	30	0.4	0 50	135	50	<5	7 15	6	21	92	130	7.04	<10	2.96	6889	4	0.01	21	910	16	30	<20	140	0 13	<10	60	<10	6	150
11	RH08R011	100	0 8	2 11	45	65	10	1.01	6	27	169	47	4 60	10	1 25	1486	27	0.03	54	1270	104	15	<20	76	0.05	<10	109	<10	8	265
12	RH08R012	25	<0 2	0 09	275	105	10	0.01	<1	<1	181	6	0 39	<10	<0 01	29	<1	<0 01	<1	130	26	<5	<20	10	0.02	<10	4	<10	<1	1
13	RH08R013	10	<0 2	0.44	10	55	15	0.07	<1	10	143	43	2.15	10	0 03	92	1	0.02	15	300	16	<5	<20	2	0.03	<10	19	<10	7	50
14	RH08R014	5	<0.2	0 78	10	260	15	0.15	1	3	122	6	1 78	10	0 13	136	4	0 02	7	530	24	<5	<20	20	0 02	<10	26	<10	7	51
15	RH08R015	5	<0.2	0.25	30	330	10	0.03	<1	1	123	8	1 20	<10	<0 01	436	<1	<0 01	<1	130	12	<5	<20	32	0.08	<10	12	<10	2	25
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	RH08R001	15	2 2	0.34	25	210	10	0 01	<1	1	98	66	1 86	10	<0 01	34	125	0.01	3	220	520	<5	<20	5	0.08	<10	4	<10	1	88
9	RH08R009	325																												
10	RH08R010	25	0 3	0 47	150	50	<5	7 05	8	21	89	128	7.01	<10	2 92	6839	16	0.01	27	910	14	40	<20	136	0 10	<10	61	<10	5	148
11	RH08R011	90																												
Resplit:																														
1	RH08R001	10	2 2	0.34	35	200	10	0.01	<1	1	86	63	1.95	10	<0.01	35	127	0.01	3	230	536	<5	<20	3	0.06	<10	5	<10	<1	87
Standard:																														
Pb129a			11.4	0.88	15	65	<5	0.45	63	7	11	1421	1.57	<10	0.71	367	3	0.03	9	460	6174	15	<20	30	0.03	<10	19	<10	<1	9916
SF30		835																												

JJ/nw
df/6202s
XLS/08

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

22-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- 8085

Roger Hulstein
1106 Wilson Dr
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 0C9

No. of samples received. 6
Sample Type: Rocks
Project: 60 Mile
Submitted by: Roger Hulstein

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RH09R001	255	1.5	0.10	3995	285	<5	<0.01	<1	1	170	15	2.26	<10	<0.01	26	2	0.01	5	480	473	65	<20	28	<0.01	<10	17	<10	<1	4
2	RH09R002	145	5 3	0.53	7215	1005	<5	0.05	2	3	188	92	4 11	60	<0.01	28	5	0.01	6	3620	2820	80	<20	735	<0.01	<10	102	<10	18	48
3	RH09R003	40	3.2	0.24	135	45	<5	2 19	10	13	101	336	3 43	10	0.63	6504	15	0 01	17	460	3188	55	<20	34	<0.01	<10	18	<10	10	895
4	RH09R004	10	<0 2	0 38	15	705	<5	0.80	2	6	84	7	1.39	10	0.23	593	<1	0.01	11	690	57	<5	<20	36	<0 01	<10	28	<10	7	203
5	RH09R005	20	<0.2	0.49	<5	120	<5	3.58	1	11	60	2	2 42	20	1.15	2154	<1	0.02	13	910	18	<5	<20	934	<0 01	<10	30	<10	11	233
6	RH09R006	15	<0.2	0.32	<5	285	<5	2.73	1	7	75	2	1.85	<10	0.71	1621	<1	0.01	8	760	13	<5	<20	61	<0 01	<10	17	<10	8	232
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	RH09R001	255	1.5	0.10	4035	280	<5	<0.01	<1	1	165	15	2.23	<10	<0.01	26	2	0.01	5	490	471	65	<20	28	<0.01	<10	17	<10	<1	3
2	RH09R002	125																												
Resplit:																														
1	RH09R001	195	1.7	0 10	4105	265	<5	<0.01	<1	1	176	15	2.23	<10	<0.01	26	2	0.01	5	490	480	65	<20	27	<0 01	<10	16	<10	<1	3
Standard:																														
Pb129a			11.0	0 83	5	60	<5	0 44	58	6	11	1411	1.56	<10	0.68	346	2	0.03	5	410	6235	15	<20	25	0 03	<10	16	<10	2	9904
OXE74		615																												

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.
Ag : Aqua Regia Digest / AA Finish.
Au: 30g Fire Assay/ AA Finish.

NM/nw
df/2_8078S
XLS/09

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

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

CERTIFICATE VA08128757

Project: 60 Mile

P.O No.:

This report is for 15 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 11-SEP-2008.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROGER HULSTEIN	R. HULSTEIN	ROGER HULSTEIN

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

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

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

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0 02	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0 2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0 01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0 5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0 01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0 5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0 01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10
D08S001		0.52	0 2	1 39	29	<10	540	0 5	<2	0.62	0 6	17	42	31	3 62	<10
D08S002		0 30	2 0	2 59	46	<10	260	2 3	3	0 32	4.1	16	17	58	9 90	10
D08S003		0.16	5 0	3 74	130	<10	190	2.4	12	0.42	1.0	18	13	312	14 25	10
D08S004		0.70	0 9	1 35	1720	<10	260	<0.5	<2	0.63	0.5	10	27	23	3 48	<10
D08S005		0 30	0 2	1.42	122	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.23	<0 5	6	23	11	2 31	<10
D08S006		0.66	0.2	1 18	181	<10	350	0.6	<2	0.38	0 5	7	23	23	2.47	<10
D08S007		0.50	0.3	1 50	174	<10	360	0.6	<2	0.28	<0 5	9	26	20	2 54	10
D08S008		0.48	0.3	1 42	171	<10	380	0 6	<2	0 45	<0 5	14	41	32	3 47	<10
D08S009		0.36	0.3	1 24	216	<10	360	0.6	<2	0.56	<0 5	8	34	27	3 38	<10
D08S010		0 64	0.3	0 94	105	<10	260	0.5	<2	0.25	0 5	7	28	23	2 41	<10
D08S011		0.60	0.2	1 23	34	<10	310	0 5	<2	0 32	0 5	5	25	26	2 30	<10
D08S012		0.62	0.3	0 98	620	<10	180	<0 5	<2	0 31	<0.5	7	29	10	2 29	<10
D08S013		0.56	1.2	0.59	1410	<10	300	<0.5	<2	0 27	<0 5	9	22	39	4 58	<10
D08S014		0.62	0.6	1.23	619	<10	230	<0.5	<2	0 32	<0.5	10	34	22	3 08	<10
D08S015		0.54	<0.2	2 81	32	<10	160	0.9	<2	3 74	0.7	81	421	154	7 74	10

nments: Additional Au-AA24 result for sample RD085003 is 1 86 ppm gold

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

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

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	0 01	10	0 01	5	1	0 01	1	10	2	0 01	2	1	1	20
D08S001		<1	0 08	10	0 80	1165	<1	0.01	31	900	29	0.05	3	6	39	<20
D08S002		<1	0 53	30	0.72	1915	5	0.08	5	2370	475	0.82	4	12	302	<20
D08S003		1	0 48	10	1.09	709	6	0.07	2	3980	206	0.75	<2	12	359	<20
D08S004		<1	0 09	10	0.35	801	1	0 02	19	1000	27	0 12	7	4	43	<20
D08S005		<1	0.05	10	0.34	240	<1	0 01	12	500	33	0.03	<2	3	20	<20
D08S006		<1	0.08	50	0 38	340	<1	0.01	17	440	32	0.03	3	6	34	20
D08S007		<1	0.06	20	0 35	411	<1	0.01	18	470	24	0 02	2	4	25	<20
D08S008		<1	0.09	20	0.45	458	<1	0 01	35	540	15	0 03	3	9	34	<20
D08S009		<1	0 08	30	0 36	180	<1	0.01	35	460	29	0.03	5	6	36	<20
D08S010		<1	0 09	50	0 38	297	<1	0 01	15	290	36	0.02	3	6	30	20
D08S011		<1	0.08	40	0.46	546	<1	0 01	15	380	32	0.03	2	6	29	20
D08S012		<1	0 09	20	0.40	510	<1	0.02	13	510	44	0 07	3	3	33	<20
D08S013		<1	0 31	20	0.15	245	1	0 01	33	850	27	0.76	8	4	92	<20
D08S014		<1	0 09	20	0.46	794	<1	0 01	20	650	31	0.09	4	4	32	<20
D08S015		1	0.07	10	3.22	1385	20	0 07	425	1220	20	2.03	3	21	132	<20

nments: Additional Au-AA24 result for sample RD085003 is 1 86 ppm gold

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

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EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax 604 984 0218 www alschemex com

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

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

mple Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Tl % 0 01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0 005
D08S001		0.04	<10	<10	66	<10	154	NSS
D08S002		0.04	<10	<10	120	<10	1845	0.214
D08S003		0.07	<10	<10	169	<10	398	2.26
D08S004		0.04	<10	10	47	10	91	0 087
D08S005		0.04	<10	<10	43	<10	62	0.079
D08S006		0.05	<10	<10	38	<10	99	0 071
D08S007		0.04	<10	<10	43	<10	73	0 045
D08S008		0.03	<10	<10	52	<10	87	0 035
D08S009		0.02	<10	<10	40	<10	69	0.047
D08S010		0 03	<10	<10	28	<10	91	0 080
D08S011		0.03	<10	<10	33	<10	101	0.038
D08S012		0 05	<10	<10	35	20	82	0.135
D08S013		0.01	<10	<10	27	<10	90	0.622
D08S014		0.04	<10	<10	42	<10	83	0.100
D08S015		0.23	<10	<10	171	<10	172	0.010

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

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

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ALS Canada Ltd
212 Brooksbank Avenue
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To: HULSTEIN, ROGER
106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

›thod	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
_L METHODS	NSS is non-sufficient sample

Appendix B

Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

	Toni 9-32 Claims; Rock samples collected 2008 and 2009.											
Sample_No.	Sample_Type	Claims	Grid	Datum	Zone	Z_ltr	Date	Time	East	North	Elev_ft	Ft_M
RH08R001	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	1:06:22AM	514226	7097516	2573	
RH08R002	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	1 39:24AM	514282	7097600	2525	
RH08R003	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	2:05:20AM	514303	7097632	2501	
RH08R004	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	2:13:08AM	514291	7097615	2501	
RH08R005	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	2:26:41AM	514255	7097559	2540	ft
RH08R006	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	2:18.47AM	514283	7097604	2510	ft
RH08R007	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	2.53:04AM	514255	7097666	2523	ft
RH09R003	Trench grab	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	08-Jul-09	2:16:37PM	513923	7098348	668	m
RH09R004	Trench grab	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	08-Jul-09	2 01:30PM	513920	7098347	668	m
RH09R005	Trench grab	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	08-Jul-09	3:42:49PM	513905	7098344	668	m
RH09R006	Trench grab	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	08-Jul-09	4:21:48PM	513995	7098343	668	m

Sample_No.	Description	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Al%	As_ppm	B_ppm	Ba_ppm	Be_ppm	Bi_ppm
RH08R001	Toni claims; Float of glassy quartz veining and hairline to mm qtz veins cross cutting bleached sugary white 'andesite'. Trace pyrite. Pieces of possibly brecciated massive glassy qtz. Minor limonite an FeOx as hairline veinlets and blebs in qtz.	20	2 1	0 35	35		225		15
RH08R002	Toni claims; Fine grained light grey silicified andesite Limonite and yellow stained Crosscut by hairline fracture with one containing bleb of galena.Abundant similar rock on road.	25	3 3	0.54	90		215		-5
RH08R003	Toni claims, Float of silicified grey to clear glassy quartz with minor pyrite and limonite specks and altered white andesite with disseminated pyrite. Similar to sample R001.	60	0.6	0.61	45		195		15
RH08R004	Toni claims, Float of light grey quartz veining, limonite and yellow stained. Quartz likely recrystallized silicified bleached andesite. <=1% diss pyrite.	5	-0.2	0.51	20		90		15
RH08R005	Toni claims; Float, grey quartz - likely silicified sandstone of chert pebble conglomerate unit Yellow and limonite stained. Similar to R004, piece of quartz rich schist-quartzite	45	1.4	0.52	30		245		10
RH08R006	Toni claims; float of chert - quartz pebble conglomerate and medium grained sandstone, rounded pebbles up to 5cm. Weak limonite and yellow stain.	15	0.6	0 26	20		195		5
RH08R007	Toni claims; float of schist/gneiss, quartz rich.	60	-0.2	0.36	160		100		10
RH09R003	Trench 09-1, 0+02m, grab from bottom; purple andesite breccia, feld phyric, minor bleaching, tr py, almost fresh.	40	3.2	0.24	135		45		-5
RH09R004	Trench 09-1, 0+05m, grab from bottom; Grey gougy brx -crushed andesite, minor dis fine gr py in more siliceous andesite clasts, rare clay bands cutting gouge-brx.	10	-0.2	0.38	15		705		-5
RH09R005	Trench 09-1, 0+20m, grab from bottom; grey decomposed clay alt fled phyric andesite, tr py, minor green fuchsite alteration.	20	-0.2	0.49	-5		120		-5
RH09R006	Trench 09-1, 0+30m, grab from bottom; clay altered purple feldspar andesite brx, no vis py, minor fuchsite alteration.	15	-0.2	0.32	-5		285		-5

Sample_No.	Ca%	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe%	Ga_ppm	Hg_ppm	K%	La_ppm	Mg%	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Na%	Ni_ppm	P_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_%
RH08R001	0.01	1	1	103	71	1.89				10	0.01	35	136	0.01	5	220	522	
RH08R002	-0.01	-1	-1	74	60	1.23				20	0 04	30	5	0.01	3	290	1494	
RH08R003	0.02	-1	1	76	39	1 62				20	0 10	53	10	0 02	3	310	70	
RH08R004	1.04	-1	5	204	7	1.56				10	0.42	532	3	0.06	13	260	12	
RH08R005	0.01	-1	-1	86	22	0.94				20	0.05	26	10	0 01	4	140	74	
RH08R006	-0.01	-1	-1	138	12	0.72				-10	0.01	26	2	-0.01	4	80	152	
RH08R007	-0.01	-1	-1	80	9	0.69				20	-0.01	26	-1	-0.01	-1	110	24	
RH09R003	2.19	10	13	101	336	3.43				10	0 63	6504	15	0.01	17	460	3188	
RH09R004	0.80	2	6	84	7	1.39				10	0 23	593	-1	0.01	11	690	57	
RH09R005	3.58	1	11	60	2	2.42				20	1 15	2154	-1	0.02	13	910	18	
RH09R006	2.73	1	7	75	2	1.85				-10	0.71	1621	-1	0.01	8	760	13	

Sample_No.	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Se_ppm	Sn_ppm	Sr_ppm	Ti%	Th_ppm	Tl_ppm	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Y_ppm	Zn_ppm	Certificate
RH08R001	-5			-20	4	0.06			-10	6	-10	1	92	Ecotech AK08-8325I
RH08R002	-5			-20	-1	0.02			-10	5	-10	-1	66	Ecotech AK08-8325I
RH08R003	-5			-20	15	0.05			-10	8	-10	-1	90	Ecotech AK08-8325I
RH08R004	-5			-20	27	0.05			-10	17	-10	5	64	Ecotech AK08-8325I
RH08R005	5			-20	7	0.01			-10	4	-10	2	35	Ecotech AK08-8325I
RH08R006	-5			-20	5	0 01			-10	2	-10	-1	38	Ecotech AK08-8325I
RH08R007	-5			-20	4	0 05			-10	3	-10	2	52	Ecotech AK08-8325I
RH09R003	55			-20	34	-0 01			-10	18	-10	10	895	AW 2009- 8085
RH09R004	-5			-20	36	-0.01			-10	28	-10	7	203	AW 2009- 8085
RH09R005	-5			-20	934	-0.01			-10	30	-10	11	233	AW 2009- 8085
RH09R006	-5			-20	61	-0 01			-10	17	-10	8	232	AW 2009- 8085

Appendix C

Soil Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

	Toni 9-32 Claims; Soil samples collected 2008.														
Sample_Number	Type	Property	Date	Time	Grid	Datum	Zone	W	East	North	elev	ft	Type	Depth	Quality
RH08S001	Silt	Toni	28-Aug-08	11:04:18PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	515077	7098359	2216	ft	silt	0 1	Good
RH08S002	soil	Toni	29-Aug-08	12:10:56AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	514300	7097725	2535	ft	soil	0.3	good
RH08S003	soil	Toni	29-Aug-08	12:14.24AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	514301	7097729	2516	ft	soil	0.3	good

Note	Number	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_%	As_ppm	B_ppm	Ba_ppm	Be_ppm
1X0.2m creek, Float of mic sch with minor calcite veinlets, -20% fine grained grey and green rocks including some andesite.	RD08S001	0	0.2	1.39	29	10	540	0.5
very close to RH07S005. Brown soil with rounded grains of fine grained grey pyritized andesite, -5% lim in soil	RD08S002	0 214	2	2.59	46	10	260	2.3
very close to RH07S005 and 7m from RH08S002. Similar to RH08S002, brown soil with rounded grains of fine grained grey pyritized andesite, -2% lim in soil	RD08S003	2.26	5	3.74	130	10	190	2.4

Bi_ppm	Ca_%	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Ga_ppm	Hg_ppm	K_%	La_ppm	Mg_%	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Na_%	Ni_ppm	P_%
2	0.62	0.6	17	42	31	3.62	10	1	0.08	10	0.8	1165	1	0.01	31	900
3	0.32	4.1	16	17	58	9.9	10	1	0.53	30	0.72	1915	5	0.08	5	2370
12	0.42	1	18	13	312	14.25	10	1	0.48	10	1.09	709	6	0.07	2	3980

Pb_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Sr_ppm	Th_ppm	Ti_%	Tl_ppm	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Zn_ppm	Method	Certificate
29	0.05	3	6	39	20	0.04	10	10	66	10	154	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
475	0.82	4	12	302	20	0.04	10	10	120	10	1845	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
206	0.75	2	12	359	20	0.07	10	10	169	10	398	ME-ICP41	VA08128757

Roger Hulstein
106 Wilson Dr., Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 0C9
Phone (867) 668-2549 Email: Hulstein@northwestel.net

December 28, 2009

DEC 30 2009

Re: YMIP 09-112, Sixty Mile Project

Dear Ms. Daniele Heon;

Included with this package are two reports, one on the Rod property and the other on the Toni claims, together they form part of the Sixty Mile project. As per the YMIP contract, a financial summary report, copy of expenses and a completed final submission form are also enclosed.

The two reports were written as assessment reports and document work carried out in the last claim year, which extends approximately from mid year to mid year, and so includes work from the summer of 2008. Some of this work was previously reported in a YMIP report for contract 08-012.

All the work and expenses that qualify for the 2009 YMIP contract are described in the reports but to help break out the 2009 work the following notes may be helpful.

2009 work on the Rod 1-8 claims (Rod property)
I spent the day of July 8th on the property, mapped geology, prospected and collected 9 soil samples, 2 rock samples and 1 stream sediment sample. All 2009 samples are numbered; RH09xxxx. Full samples descriptions, results and maps are included with the Rod property report.

2009 work on the Toni 9-32 claims
I spent the day of July 9th on the property, supervised the excavation of a trench by K-1 Mining and collected 4 rock samples from the trench. All 2009 samples are numbered; RH09Rxxx. Full samples descriptions, results and maps are included with the Toni property report.

I drove to the Sixty Mile site on July 7th from Whitehorse and returned on the evening/night of July 9th.

If you require further details of the 2009 activities please give me a call.

Yours truly,

Roger Hulstein, P.Geo.
Hulstein Geological Services

REPORT ON THE 2008 AND 2009 GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL WORK ON THE ROD PROPERTY

Claim Names:	Grant No's
Rod 1-8	YC36191-YC36198

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS: 116C/02 & 115N/15

Latitude 64° 00' N
Longitude 140° 52' W

Work conducted:
August 29, 2008 & July 8, 2009

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

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

December 18, 2009

SUMMARY

The Rod property located in west-central Yukon, covers an area of approximately 160 hectares and is comprised of 8 Yukon two-post Quartz claims held by Roger Hulstein. They are located in the Sixty Mile River area, approximately 75 km west of Dawson City, Yukon. The area is an active placer gold mining district having produced approximately 435,000 crude ounces since 1892 (Labarge, 2006. The bedrock source for most of the placer gold is largely unknown. Access can easily be gained in the summer by four wheel drive vehicles.

The purpose of the 2008 and 2009 program was to fulfill assessment requirements and to define and follow up on mineralization exposed in Trench 99-6. Work in 2008 and 2009 consisted of soil and rock sampling and limited geological mapping.

Trench 99-6 is located within a >40 ppb gold in soil anomaly identified by Kennecott Exploration in 1999 that covers an area of approximately 1 km x 1 km, the Miller Creek soil anomaly (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). The property is underlain by Paleozoic siliciclastic schists and quartzites commonly striking northeast and dipping southeast. A northeast thrust fault bisects the property and other northeast trending faults are suspected to underlie creek beds and lineaments.

Mineralization in Trench 99-6 is confined to narrow arsenopyrite bearing siliceous bands conformable to foliation and in cross cutting fractures, within a quartzite unit below the contact with an overlying micaceous schist unit. Previous rock sampling over this mineralized quartzite in the trench averaged 1.6 g/t gold over 13 m. Soil samples collected in the vicinity of the trench defined an anomalous trend (>71 ppb Au) trending northeast over a minimum distance of 400 m. Additional auriferous source areas are indicated as anomalous (>71 ppm Au) soil samples were found to the north and northwest of Trench 99-6 within the Miller Creek soil anomaly.

Results from the geochemical sampling show that while samples may be anomalous in arsenic they may not be anomalous in gold and vice versa. West of Salsa Gulch gold seems to be related to arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins cutting quartzite. East of Salsa Gulch the source of gold and arsenic is more ambiguous and likely hosted in northeast trending shear zones, faults and veins cutting schistose rocks (as in Trench 99-6). A mineralized structure may underlie Salsa Gulch, as two out of four soil samples collected closest to Salsa Gulch returned 460 ppb and 622 ppb gold.

Based on the anomalous geochemical results from the 2008 and 2009 work program and previous work, the presence of a significant gold bearing mineralized system is indicated, therefore additional work is warranted and recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to describe the 2008 and 2009 work program and results to fulfill assessment requirements on the Rod 1-8 claims. The Rod property consist of eight two post mineral, Yukon 'Quartz', claims staked in 2005 and owned 100% by Roger Hulstein, the author of this report.

Work in 2008 consisted of reconnaissance rock, soil and stream sediment sampling within the broad gold in soil anomaly (>40 ppb) identified by Kennecott Exploration in 1999, the Miller Creek soil anomaly (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Excavator Trench 99-06, located within the Miller Creek soil anomaly contained highly anomalous gold values averaging 1.6 g/t over 13 m. Additional soil sampling in 2008 enhanced the size and coherence of the gold in soil anomaly around Trench 99-6.

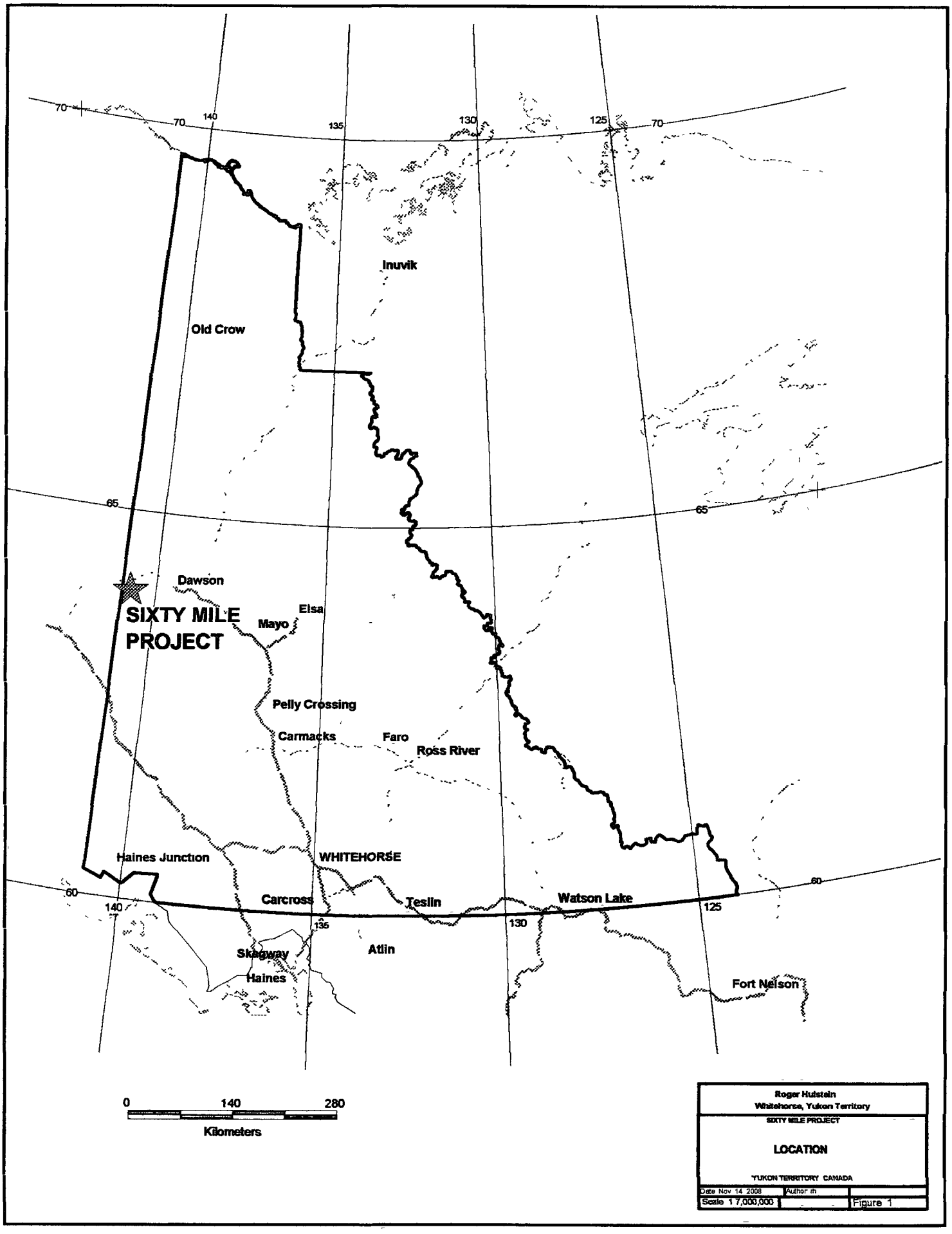
The report also describes the location, access, history, geological setting, known mineralization of the property and outlines a proposed exploration program to further explore the property for gold deposits.

1.1 Location and Access

The Rod property is located in the Sixty Mile placer district and covers a portion of the ridge between Miller and Bedrock Creeks west of the northeast flowing Sixty Mile River. The property is located on map sheets NTS 115N/15 and 116C/02 (Figure 1).

The property is located approximately 75km due west of Dawson. Access to the project area is via the posted Sixty Mile Road that turns south off the Top of the World Highway (Hwy 11) at approximately kilometer 87. This road leads to the valley bottom and by keeping to the main road going southwesterly just past Miller Creek a small side road going west leads to the ridge top and beyond to Bedrock creek. The property can be accessed by ATV or by foot following an ATV trail going northwest on the ridge top for approximately a kilometer. In the Sixty Mile River valley and its main tributaries placer miners build, maintain and change, as needed, the access roads. The roads are generally usable by 2WD truck from early June to late September. The Top of the World Highway is not maintained during winter months.

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


70
140
135
130
125
70
Inuvik
Old Crow
65
65
Dawson
SIXTY MILE
PROJECT
Elsa
Mayo
Pelly Crossing
Carmacks
Faro
Ross River
Haines Junction
WHITEHORSE
60
60
140
Carcross
Teslin
Watson Lake
125
135
130
Skagway
Haines
Atlin
Fort Nelson
0
140
280
Kilometers
Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
SIXTY MILE PROJECT
LOCATION
YUKON TERRITORY CANADA
Date Nov 14 2008
Author rh
Scale 1:7,000,000
Figure 1

1.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

Topography in the region is typical of an incised peneplain with steep hillsides and rounded crests. The area was beyond the limits of the last two continental glacial events and evidence of glaciation in the region is a result of localized alpine glaciers. Alluvium in the valleys is locally derived. Hill slopes are covered with a veneer of colluvium also locally derived. Elevation ranges from 2,100 feet in the Sixty Mile valley to approximately 4,000 feet on nearby ridges. As the property is located on a northeast facing hillside permafrost is a consideration and locally a problem for sampling, trenching, etc.

Rock outcrop in the area is restricted to ridges, small cliffs and creek bottoms along with road and trench cuts. Outcrop on the property is found on the ridge top on the southwest side of the property, on ridge spurs, and in incised creeks. Bedrock geology can often be determined by examining rock float or felsenmeer, spoil from soil sampling, although significant movement downhill is common. Solifluction is common in permafrost areas. As much of the Rod property is on a north facing slope permafrost is a hindrance and frequent consideration when carrying out exploration activities.

Vegetation in the valley bottoms consists of alder, dwarf birch, balsam fir, white and black spruce. Ground cover in areas of thin tree cover consists of alpine plants, 'buckbrush' (alder), dwarf willow and moss. Treeline is at approximately 4,000 feet. Vegetation is generally more abundant on east and south facing slopes. Grizzly and black bears as well as moose frequent the area but are most common in valley bottoms where they are attracted by young vegetation on the placer tailings.

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

1.3 History

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

Along with the placer activity, lode prospecting of the district has occurred since the first hard rock claims were staked over the Miller galena occurrence in 1896 (Yukon MINFILE, 2008).

The author of this report carried out exploration work in the Miller Creek and Sixty Mile River area on behalf of Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. in 1998 and 1999. The Rod claims were staked to cover the bulk of the 1999 Miller Creek gold in soil anomaly (approximately 1.0 km X 0.5 km with >40ppb Au) that includes six trenches excavated the same year (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Trench 1999-6 contained a 13m interval averaging 1.6 g/t Au.

The following is a summary from Yukon MINFILE (2008), in chronological order, of significant work and events carried out in Sixty Mile valley and nearby area since 1892.

1892: Placer gold discovered in the Sixty Mile River area by C. Miller

1896: Claims staked over the Miller galena occurrence located near the headwaters of Miller Creek.

Early 1900's: Placer miners found coal in Tertiary sediments located north of the property

1915-1916: North American Trading and Transportation Co. dredged near the mouth of Miller Creek.

1920: (or prior), placer miners find galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite veining discovered in Sixty Mile valley (Per showing –Yukon Minfile occurrence).

1929-1941: The dredge was refurbished by the Holbrook Dredging Co. which mined in the Sixty Mile Valley.

1947-1959: A new dredge was constructed by Yukon Exploration and Yukon Placer Mining Co. which mined the lower reaches of Glacier and Big Gold Creeks and part of Sixty Mile River.

1953: First claims staked in WY Gulch to cover possible source of cinnibar veinlet fragments found in placer concentrates, hand trenching done.

1965: Per occurrence in Sixty Mile Valley, near mouth of Miller Creek, trenched and tested by 2 short drill holes. Northern Exploration Limited trenched by bulldozer in WY gulch area.

1970: Dawson range Joint Venture staked and explored upper Poker Creek following the release of anomalous stream geochemical results by the Alaska Department on Natural Resources.

1974: W. Yaremico staked first of Mary claims.

1975-1977: W. Yaremico trenched in WY Gulch.

1981: W. Yaremico staked WY claims. Fred Chudy (Chumar Placers Ltd., later Klondike Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd. and Klondike Underground Mining Ltd.) commenced underground placer operations on Miller Creek (upper adit). Lower adit completed later and U/G mining ended 1990.

1982: Territorial Gold Placers Limited trenched in WY Gulch. Homestake Mines Ltd. staked ridge (Glac claims) between Miller and Glacier Creeks. Claims staked by placer miners at head of Glacier Creek (Fluorite vein occurrence?).

1984: The Glasmacher showing (Minfile No. 116C 153) was staked by Noranda.

1985: Erwin Kreft restaked Per showing and area. Jon Millhouse trenched Vance claims. Noranda soil, stream sediment and rock sampled their claims.

1986: Erwin Kreft trenched Per showing and near the Garea, Esso Minerals Canada Limited tied onto Erwin Kreft ground in Sixty Mile Valley.

1987: Esso mapped and sampled, Erwin Kreft trenched.

1988: Erwin Kreft optioned ground (Per showing) to Klondike Gold Mining Corp. Jon Bergvinson had the Rod and Ney claims staked north and south of Miller Creek, then did mapping, trenching and sampling. Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. staked Gla claims (west side of present property) and mapped and soil sampled in same year.

1989: Klondike Gold drilled 4 holes (192.0m) testing Per showing area. Homestake Mineral Development Co. Ltd. optioned Esso's ground, then mapped and sampled it.

1996: Madrona Mining Limited acquired the Cici, Uni and Creek claims from Yukon prospector Mr. John Peter and contracted Aerodat Inc. to fly an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over their property searching for massive sulphide deposits.

1997: Madrona carried out a soil geochemical survey (1700 samples) over their property.

1998: Mike McDougall (K-1 Mining and Services) staked the Bud claims and Teck Corp. staked the Glacier claims (between Miller and Glacier Creeks.

1998: Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked and optioned most of the ground between Miller and Glacier Creeks and Sixty Mile River (including Madrona property). Reconnaissance stream and soil sampling was carried out.

1998: Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked and optioned most of the ground between Miller and Glacier Creeks and Sixty Mile River. Kennecott carried out a property mapping, property stream and soil geochemisty program, a gravity survey and a helicopter airborne magnetic and radiometric survey. Trenching was carried out on the ridge southwest of Miller Creek (now the Rod property) and a few test pits in the Sixty Mile River valley.

2003: Roger Hulstein restaked the ground previously held by Kennecott and others as, Paul 1-10 and Toni 1-8 claims and vended them to North American Gold Inc. (now Northland Resources Inc.). North American Gold Inc. carried out a small trenching program in 2003 in an effort to locate the vein structure intersected in 1988 by Klondike Gold Mining Corporation (Hulstein, 2004). In 2004 North American Gold Inc. optioned the Vance 1-5 claims from the estate of prospector Jon Millhouse.

2005 - 2008: Roger Hulstein staked the Rod 1-8, Toni 9-14 claims and carried out a reconnaissance program in 2006. In 2006 he staked the Toni 15-28 claims and in 2008 the Toni 29-32 claims.

1.4 2008 - 2009 Work Program

The 2008 and 2009 exploration program was carried out by R. Hulstein, P.Geo. on August 29, 2008 and July 8, 2009. Work consisted of prospecting, reconnaissance soil, stream sediment and rock sampling and geological mapping. Sampling was carried out down slope of Trench 1999-6 and continued to the northwest on the north side of the property. The purpose the soil sampling was to confirm and infill the 1999 gold in soil Miller Creek anomaly and along with rock sampling and geological mapping, to explain it.

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

In 2009 a Class 3 Land Use permit was applied for and received. This permit allows for excavator trenching and road building over the next five years (2009-2014).

1.5 Claim Status

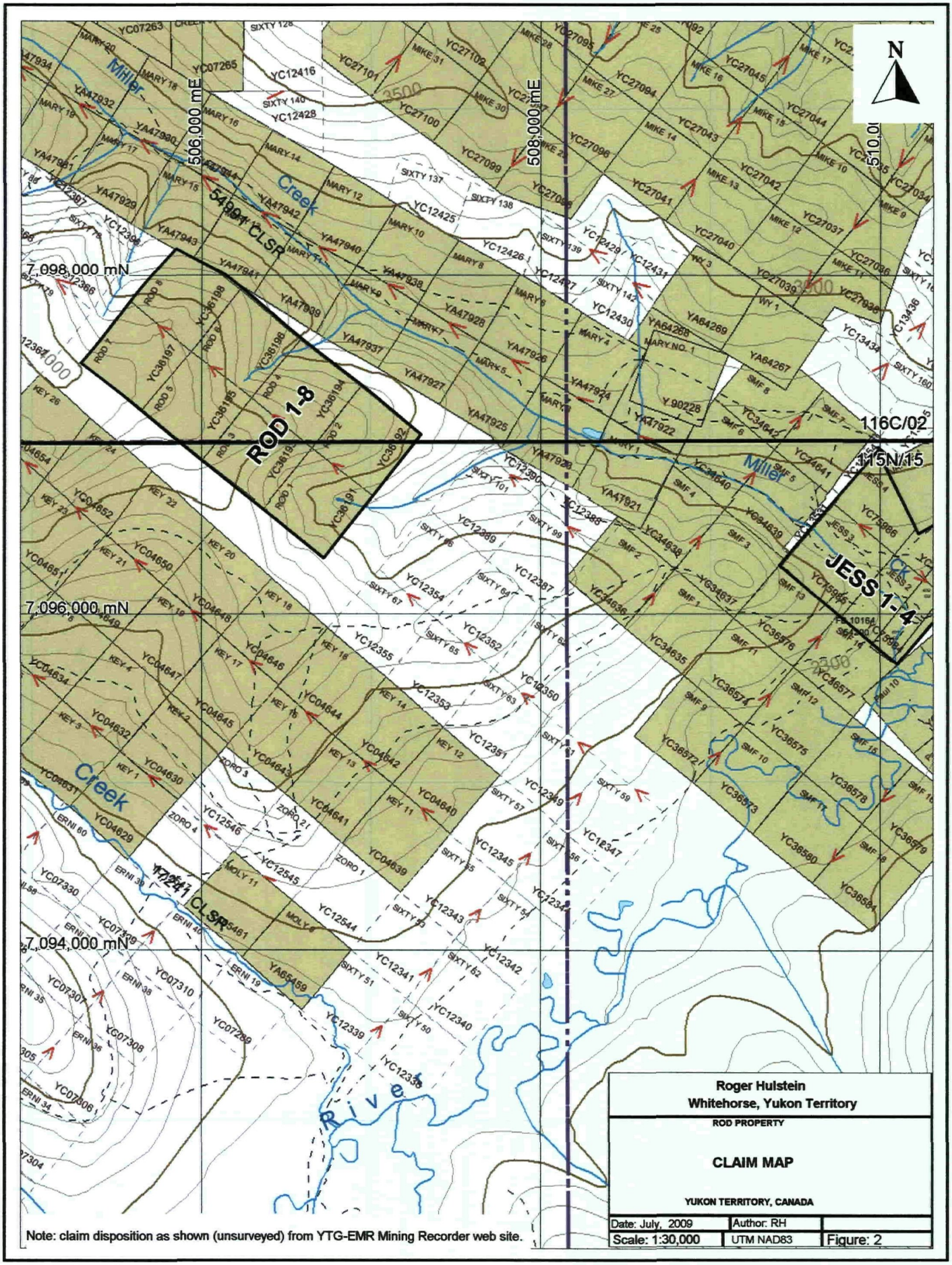
The Rod property covers an area of approximately 130 hectares and consists of 8 unsurveyed contiguous two-post Yukon 'Quartz' claims (Figure 2). The claims were staked according to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are located in the Dawson Mining District. They are shown on claim sheets 115N-15 and 116C-2 and are available for viewing at the Dawson Mining Recorders Office. The claims listed below (Table 1) are registered in the name of Roger Hulstein and are owned one hundred percent by him. The Rod 1-8 claims were staked on June 28th 2005.

Table 1. List of Claims

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Rod 1- 8	YC36191-YC36198	July 11, 2012

*Subject to this report being accepted as fulfilling assessment requirements.

As can be seen on Figure 2 there is apparently open ground between the Rod property and adjacent Mary claims to the north and the Key claims to the south. In actuality at least some of the Key claims are located further to the north so that the Rod property is thought to overlap some of the Key claims. The Mary claims have not been located in the field.



Note: claim disposition as shown (unsurveyed) from YTG-EMR Mining Recorder web site.

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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

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

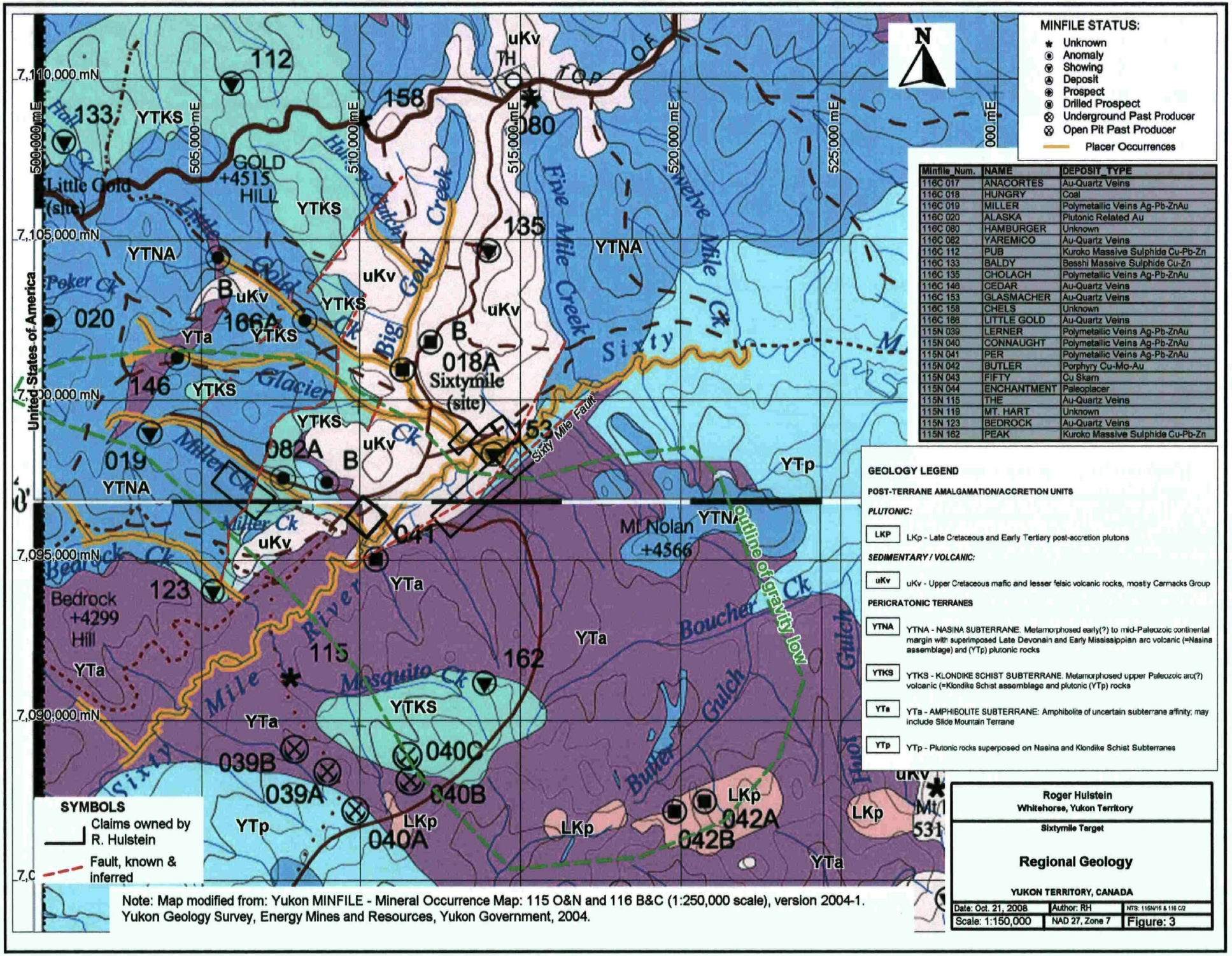
Locally, the Yukon Tanana Terrane consists of two main assemblages of supracrustal rocks, the Late Devonian (?) to mid-Mississippian Nasina assemblage (YTNA) and the mid-Permian Klondike Schist assemblage (YTKS) (Mortenson, 1996) and three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks (YTp). The Nasina consists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

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

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

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

Rocks of the Paleozoic Slide Mountain Terrane (YTa) include massive greenstone and a variety of altered ultramafic rocks. The ultramafic rocks



Minfile_Num.	NAME	DEPOSIT_TYPE
116C 017	ANACORTES	Au-Quartz Veins
116C 018	HUNGRY	Coal
116C 019	MILLER	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
116C 020	ALASKA	Plutonic Related Au
116C 080	HAMBURGER	Unknown
116C 082	YAREMICO	Au-Quartz Veins
116C 112	PUB	Kuroko Massive Sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
116C 133	BALDY	Besshi Massive Sulphide Cu-Zn
116C 135	CHOLACH	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
116C 146	CEDAR	Au-Quartz Veins
116C 153	GLASMACHER	Au-Quartz Veins
116C 158	CHELS	Unknown
116C 166	LITTLE GOLD	Au-Quartz Veins
115N 039	LERNER	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
115N 040	CONNAUGHT	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
115N 041	PER	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
115N 042	BUTLER	Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au
115N 043	FIFTY	Cu Skarn
115N 044	ENCHANTMENT	Paleoplacer
115N 115	THE	Au-Quartz Veins
115N 119	MT. HART	Unknown
115N 123	BEDROCK	Au-Quartz Veins
115N 162	PEAK	Kuroko Massive Sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn

Note: Map modified from: Yukon MINFILE - Mineral Occurrence Map: 115 O&N and 116 B&C (1:250,000 scale), version 2004-1. Yukon Geology Survey, Energy Mines and Resources, Yukon Government, 2004.

Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Sixtymile Target

Regional Geology

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Date: Oct. 21, 2008	Author: RH	NTS: 115N/15 & 116 C/2
Scale: 1:150,000	NAD 27, Zone 7	Figure: 3

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

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

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

Locally, bodies of Late Cretaceous fine to medium grained, equigranular biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite are thought to be comagmatic with the Carmacks group volcanics.

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

Units of the Nasina and Klondike Schist Assemblage and the three associated orthogneiss units show the effects of penetrative ductile deformation and metamorphism at middle greenschist to lower amphibolite facies (Mortenson, 1996). Rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane generally only display evidence of brittle shearing and open folding. Units of the Slide Mountain and Yukon Tanana terranes are juxtaposed along mainly shallowly to moderately dipping fault zones that are interpreted as thrust faults (Mortenson, 1996). One such fault zone mapped to the south of the Rod property by Mortenson (1996) is projected north and bisects the Rod property following Salsa Gulch. To the north northeast of the property dismembered slices of Slide Mountain mafic and ultramafic rocks indicate possible fault zones. To the east, low angle normal faults are also interpreted between the Fiftymile Batholith and overlying rocks.

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

The Sixty Mile fault, a major northeast trending fault structure that extends to Tok, Alaska, underlies the east side of the Sixty Mile River valley. In the Sixty Mile placer district, the valley follows a graben structure that downdrops Cretaceous Carmacks Group rocks against Nasina and Klondike Schist

Assemblage rocks. Other north to northeast trending fault structures are suspected to underlie prominent lineaments and locally form the contacts of the down dropped Carmacks Group volcanic rocks.

Regional Metallogeny

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

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

A gravity low underlying the Sixty Mile placer gold district may indicate the presence of a large buried granitoid body. Small granitoid (LKP) bodies south of Mosiquito and Boucher Creeks, within the uplifted fault block, may be exposed apophasis of the larger buried granitoid body. Numerous polymetallic veins (Connaught, Yukon MINFILE 115N 040, etc.) are spatially associated with these granitoid bodies. These polymetallic veins may be the 'roots' of now eroded epithermal vein systems. An intriguing outcrop of granite found near the junction of Miller Creek and Sixty Mile River is possible additional evidence of a district wide underlying granitoid body.

The polymetallic vein occurrences, granitoid bodies, and the main placer gold creeks; Miller, Glacier, lower Little Gold and Sixty Mile River, between the mouth of Little Gold and Miller Creek, are encompassed by or on the margins of the gravity low anomaly (Figure 3). The nearby Per Minfile occurrence (Yukon MINFILE 115N 041), located approximately 4 km to the SW of the Glasmacher occurrence (Yukon MINFILE 115N 153), is described as a northeast trending, 8 cm to 60 cm wide, galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite vein with a strike length of 61 m. Drilling on the Per intersected mineralized quartz veining that contained 11.52 g/t gold over 4.5 m (including 42.16 g/t over 1.5m) within a larger interval of 7.1 g/t gold over 12 m.

Silver-gold bearing quartz veins are found on the Mos property 5km to the southeast of the Sixty Mile property (Yukon MINFILE 115N 039 & 115N 040). These veins and others located even further east (~20km ESE of the project area), along with magnetite skarns and minor porphyry copper style

mineralization are related to Cretaceous (?) (Carmacks ?) age granodiorite intrusions aligned in an approximate E-W direction.

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

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

2.1 Surficial Geology

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

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

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

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

Valleys are filled with alluvium and locally form terraces up to 20m thick. The alluvium plain in the Sixty Mile Valley averages only <5m – 8m thick and forms a uniform sheet filling the valley. The gravels in the Sixty Mile River valley above and below its confluence with Miller Creek for a considerable distance have been processed by placer miners.

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Rod property is underlain by siliclastic units of the Nasina Assemblage (YTNA) and siliclastic units of the Klondike Schist (YTKS) (Figures 3 and 4). A north-westerly directed thrust fault, with the Klondike Schist in the upper plate, is believed to underlie Salsa Gulch. Evidence of a lithological change is borne out by geological mapping although outcrops are sparse. The Nasina Assemblage is composed predominantly of resistant quartzite with schist interbeds while the Klondike Schist contains only minor quartzite. Definitive evidence is also provided by differing radiometric signatures between the two units, noted in the 1999 airborne survey (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Minor slivers of altered untramafic rocks, trending northeast and dipping steeply, were noted in Trench 99-6 indicating additional fault zones.

The west side of the Rod property, underlain by Nasina Assemblage rocks, is dominated by outcroppings, felsenmeer and float of quartzite with micaceous partings. The foliation and presumed bedding strikes NE on average and dips moderately SE. This competent and resistant unit hosts crosscutting arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins that have variable strike and dips. Trenches 99-1 to 99-5 were excavated over these veins, suspected veins and As +/- Au soil anomalies. Values obtained included 0.765 g/t Au and 492 ppm As, in Trench 99-05, across 3.5 m of graphitic phyllite that strikes NE and dips moderately SE (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). This graphitic phyllite unit along with other less resistant units such as more micaceous shists are not exposed outside of the trenches.

Rock samples from Trench 99-1, designed to test suspected fault structures in Jalapeno Gulch, contains minor gold (up to 140 ppm) and highly anomalous arsenic (up to 7150 ppm) over its entire 140 m length (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). There was also abundant evidence of faulting, quartz veining and recessive phyllite units that are aligned parallel with Jalapeno Gulch. Trenches 99-2 to 5, in 1999, also exposed numerous NE trending steeply dipping fault structures.

Downslope of the area tested by Trenches 99-1 to 5 the placer miners in Miller Creek mined the colluvium for approximately 100m upslope of the creek, towards the trenches.

The east side of the Rod property is underlain by schists of the Klondike Schist Assemblage. Micaceous schists are the dominant lithology in the area of Trench 99-6 (Figure 4) based primarily on mapping rock float. Bedrock mapping in Trench 99-6 (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999) showed the 118 m long exposure to be dominated by muscovite schist and quartzite with micaceous partings. Both rock types strike northeast and dip moderately to steeply east. A narrow, <0.5 m wide, sliver of listwanite ultramafic rock was found near the middle of the trench in a northeast trending steeply dipping fault zone. The east portion of the trench exposes quartzite with micaeous partings. The contact and between the schist and quartzite appears to be gradational although a number of northeast fault

7,098,000 mN

505,500 mE

506,000 mE

506,500 mE

507,000 mE

N

Qte

Jalapeno Gulch

Musc Qte

Qte

Frozen Ground

Qte Scree

Qte

Musc Qte

Qte Scree

Qte

Musc Qte - Sch

Black pyritic musc Sch

Qte Scree

Gulch

Trench 1999-2

7,097,500 mN

Sch

Sch

TR5-00

Trench 1999-5

Qte

Qte

Trench 1999-3

RH06026

Sch

Trench1999-4

Qte

Musc Qte

Salsa

Musc Qte

Frozen Ground

Biot musc Qte-Sch

Musc qtz sch

Musc Qte-Sch

RH06013

limonite

831381

TR6

'Bench Area'

Frozen Ground

Chl Sch

RH06029

P1ROD3

Musc qte

Trench 1999-6

(1.6 g/t over 13 m)

Musc talc qtz sch

Roger Hulstein Whitehorse, Yukon Territory		
ROD PROPERTY GEOLOGY YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA		
Date: Dec. 14, 2009	Author: RH	NTS: 115N/15&116C/2
Scale: 1:5,000	Grid: UTM, NAD 27	Figure: 4

Note: Geological legend on following page
Geology after Hulstein & Zuran, 1999, Hulstein, 2006 and mapping in 2008 & 2009 by RH.

Figure 4
Rod Claims Geology

Geological Legend

Middle to Late Permian
Klondike Schist Assembalge
or
Late Devonian to Early Mississippian
Nasina Assemblage

Qte, Sch — Quartzite, Schist

Symbols

- limit of coutcrop
- Lithological contact, assumed
- fault, assumed
- thrust fault, teeth on upper plate
- 010/10 — unit strike and dip
- 046/60 — foliation, strike and dip
- 085/85 — vein, strike and dip
- rock sample site
- soil sample site
- stream sediment site
- Outline of 1999 gold in soil anomaly
- access trail

Abbreviations

qtz quartz
musc muscovite
chl chlorite
biot biotite

Legend for Figure 4

zones were also noted in the contact area. A 13 m section of the quartzite at this contact contained an average of1.6 g/t Au, and up to 2380 ppm As and 164 ppm Pb. Mineralization within this interval consisted of trace to locally 3% euhedral bipyramidal pseudo – orthorhombic arsenopyrite crystals disseminated within more siliceous bands within the quartzite. A nine centimetre wide massive light grey quartz vein striking NNW and dipping steeply east, cuts the foliated quartzite and contained 340 ppm Au. It is thought that the schist – quartzite contact is a major structural control on mineralization. Structural measurements taken from Trench 99-6 indicate an average foliation of NE and moderate to steep SE dip (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999).

Along Salsa Gulch the quartzite outcrop and scree on the west side commonly has limonite – jarosite coated fractures and folia and is crosscut by white quartz veins. The rock float on the east side of Salsa Gulch is dominated by biotite-muscovite-quartz (quartzite)-schist.

In 2006 lithologies noted during soil sampling from the 'C' horizon indicate a chlorite schist trending NNE less than 100m upslope of Trench 99-6. This unit was not exposed in Trench 99-6.

4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

One rock float sample collected in 2008 and two collected in 2009 from the northeast side of the property were analyzed by EcoTech Laboratory Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. Rock samples were pulverized, a 50 gram sub sample fire assayed and a gold determination made by atomic absorption. An additional 28 elements were analyzed by aqua regia ICP-AES. The analytical certificates are presented in Appendix A and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix B. Rock sample locations are shown on Figures 5 and 6.

Samples were collected where the presence of alteration, veining or mineralization was observed. The rock samples returned up to 255 ppb Au from a rock float sample of brecciated schist – quartzite (Figure 7). The same sample contained 3995 ppm As, 473 ppm Pb, 65 ppm Sb. Sample RH09R002, of quartzite cross cut by quartz veins with coarse arsenopyrite contained 145 ppm Au, 5.3 ppm Ag, 2820 ppm Pb and 80 ppm Sb. Although these samples are anomalous they are not thought to be the source of the anomalous gold in soil samples given the discrepancy in values, high values in soil and relatively low in rock .

Figure 7. Rock sample RH09R001, brecciated schist – quartzite with quartz, iron oxide stain and boxwork texture.

A total of 19 soil samples were collected, 10 in 2008 and 9 soil in 2009 with the purpose to try and define the extent and trend of the mineralization reported in Trench 99-6 and follow up on the previous soil anomaly reported in 1999 (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Analytical certificates are presented in Appendix A and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix C. Soil sample locations are shown on Figure 5.

7,098,000 mN

505,500 mE

506,000 mE

506,500 mE

507,000 mE

N

RH09S010

Qte

Jalapeno Gulch

RH09S009

Musc Qte

RH09S008

RH09R002

Qte

Frozen Ground

RH09S007

Qte

Scree

RH09S006

Musc Qte - Sch

Black pyritic musc Sch

Qte

Scree

RH08S004

Trench 1999-2

7,097,500 mN

Sch

Sch

RH09R001

Musc Qte

RH09S005

RH09S004

RH09S003

Qte

Scree

RH09S002

Qte

RH09S001

Gulch

RH08S005

Sch

Trench 1999-5

Qte

Qte

Trench 1999-3

Sch

Trench1999-4

Qte

Musc Qte

RH08S014

RH08S013

RH08R012

RH08S012

Biot musc

Qte-Sch

RH08S011

Frozen Ground

RH08S010

RH08S006

RH08S007

RH08S008

Musc qtz sch

RH08S009

Salsa

Frozen Ground

56327

Musc Qte

56328

56315

56316

56317

56318

56319

56320

56324

56323

Musc Qte-Sch

limonite

56322

56321

56325

56329

56314

'Bench Area'

Frozen Ground

Chl Sch

56330

56313

56334

56331

Trench 1999-6

(1.6 g/t over 13 m)

56335

Musc qtz

56332

Musc talc qtz sch

56333

7,097,000 mN

Gold in Soil

Percentiles for: Au_ppm

- 0.0025 =< 0.032 [<30%] (7)
- 0.032 =< 0.071 [30<60%] (8)
- 0.071 =< 0.138 [60<80%] (6)
- 0.138 =< 0.46 [80<90%] (8)
- 0.46 =< 0.622 [90<95%] (5)
- 0.622 =< 0.892 [95<98%] (4)

Gold in Rock Samples

percentiles for: Au_ppb

- 5 =< 25 [<30%] (2)
- 25 =< 145 [30<60%] (2)
- 145 =< 255 [60<80%] (2)

Gold in Stream Sediment Samples

Percentiles for: Au_ppm

- 0.025 =< 0.025 [<30%] (39)
- 0.025 =< 0.087 [30<60%] (1)

Note: Geological legend following Figure 4. Geology after Hulstein & Zuran, 1999, Hulstein, 2006 and mapping in 2008 & 2009 by RH.

Roger Hulstein Whitehorse, Yukon Territory		
ROD PROPERTY **GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY & GEOLOGY** YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA		
Date: Dec. 14, 2008	Author: RH	NTS: 115N/15&116C/2
Scale: 1:5,000	Grid: UTM, NAD 27	Figure: 5

Figure 5
Gold Geochemistry & Geology

7,098,000 mN

505,500 m

506,000 m

506,500 m

507,000 m

N

Jalapeno Gulch

RH09S010

Qte

RH09S009

Musc Qte

RH09S008

RH09R002

Qte

Frozen Ground

RH09S007

Qte

Scree

RH09S006

Trench 1999-2

7,097,500 mN

Qte

Sch

Sch

Trench 1999-5

Qte

Qte

Trench 1999-3

Sch

Trench1999-4

Qte

RH09R001

Musc Qte

RH09S005

RH09S004

RH09S003

Qte

Scree

RH09S002

RH09S001

Qte

Gulch

Musc Qte - Sch

Black pyritic musc Sch

Qte

Scree

RH08S004

RH08S005

Musc Qte

RH08S014

RH08S013

RH08R012

RH08S012

Biot musc Qte-Sch

RH08S011

Frozen Ground

RH08S010

RH08S006

RH08S007

RH08S008

Musc qtz sch

RH08S009

Salsa

56327

Musc Qte

56328

Frozen Ground

56315

56316

56317

56318

56319

56320

56324

56323

limonite

56322

Musc Qte-Sch

56325

56321

56329

56314

'Bench Area'

Frozen Ground

Chl Sch

56330

56313

56334

56331

Trench 1999-6

(1.6 g/t over 13 m)

56335

Musc q

56332

Musc talc qtz sch

56333

Arsenic in Soil

Percentiles for: As_ppm

8 =< 105	[<30%]	(7)
105 =< 258	[30<60%]	(6)
258 =< 498	[60<80%]	(6)
498 =< 620	[80<90%]	(6)
620 =< 1250	[90<95%]	(10)
1250 =< 1410	[95<98%]	(3)

Arsenic in Rock Samples

Percentiles for: As_ppm

9 =< 87	[<30%]	(2)
87 =< 3450	[30<60%]	(2)
3450 =< 3995	[60<80%]	(1)
3995 =< 7215	[80<90%]	(1)

Arsenic in Stream Sediment

Percentiles for: As_ppm

301 =< 301	[<30%]	(39)
301 =< 1720	[30<60%]	(1)

Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

ROD PROPERTY

ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY & GEOLOGY

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Date: Dec. 14, 2008	Author: RH	NTS: 115N/15&116C/2
Scale: 1:5,000	Grid: UTM, NAD 27	Figure: 6

Note: Geological legend following Figure 4. Geology after Hulstein & Zuran, 1999, Hulstein, 2006 and mapping in 2008 & 2009 by RH.

Figure 6
Arsenic Geochemistry & Geology

Trench 99-6 was excavated over a soil sample (Kennecott sample VA83138A) that contained 52 ppb Au and 249 ppm As (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Soil sampling during this program was wide spaced and consisted of ridge, spur and contour lines with a nominal spacing of 100 m or 200 m sample spacing. This sampling defined a >40 ppb gold in soil anomaly, the Miller Creek anomaly with dimensions of approximately 1.0 km x 1.0 km, bounded approximately by Jalapeno Gulch, Cayenne Gulch, Miller Creek and the ridge top west of Miller Creek.

Results from the 2008 soil sampling returned a number of obviously anomalous gold values (>0.071 ppm or >71 ppb) that define an approximate NE trend, down slope, extending approximately 400 m from Trench 99-6. The area underlain by the chlorite schist returned low gold values. Frozen ground hampered both soil collection and lowered sample quality on occasion. Of particular interest is the high values reported near Salsa Gulch with two out of four samples returning 0.460 ppm gold (460 ppb, sample 56327; Hulstein, 2006) and 0.622 ppm gold (460 ppb; sample RH08S013, this report). These samples indicate a possible mineralized structure in Salsa Gulch. Other unexplained anomalous values east of Salsa Gulch indicate possible additional zones of mineralized bedrock.

Numerous soil samples anomalous in gold returned in 2009 from the west side of the property between Salsa and Jalapeno Gulch likely reflect mineralization weathering out of quartz veins cutting quartzite and minor breccia zones. Numerous asenopyrite mineralized veins were noted in scree slopes of quartzite boulders below Trenches 99-3, 4 and 5. As rock samples from these trenches returned low gold and high arsenic values additional gold mineralization is indicated by the soil samples. Samples anomalous in gold often have corresponding high values in arsenic, lead and antimony, similar to the suite of anomalous elements from rock samples collected in the area.

Two stream sediment samples were collected, sample RH08S004 from the mouth of Salsa Gulch contained 0.87 ppm gold (87ppb) and 1720 ppm arsenic. Sample RH09S010 from Jalapeno Gulch contained 0.25 ppm gold (25 ppb) and 301 ppm arsenic.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping indicates that schist over quartzite predominates east of Salsa Gulch. West of the gulch quartzite predominates over schist. Units on both sides of the gulch strike approximately northeast and dip moderately to steeply southeast. A northeast trending, southeast dipping, thrust fault is suspected to underlie Salsa Gulch. Quartz veins, usually cutting quartzite do not have a consistent trend.

Previous work identified the Miller Creek gold is soil anomaly (>40 ppb) over an approximate area of 1.0 km x 1.0 km. Within the anomaly mineralization in Trench 99-6 (1.6 g/t gold over 13 m; Hulstein and Zuran, 1999) is mapped as being confined to narrow arsenopyrite bearing siliceous bands, conformable to foliation and in cross cutting fractures, within a quartzite unit below the contact with an overlying micaceous schist unit. Anomalous soil samples (>71 ppb gold), collected in 2008, in the vicinity of the trench extend northeast, down slope, over a distance of approximately 400 m.

A mineralized structure may underlie Salsa Gulch, located on the west side of the Miller Creek anomaly, as two out of four soil samples collected closest to Salsa Gulch returned 0.460 ppm (460 ppb) gold and 0.622 ppm (622 ppb) gold. A stream sediment sample at the mouth of the Gulch returned 87 ppm gold and 1720 ppm arsenic. Additional auriferous source areas are indicated both east and west of Salsa Gulch as numerous soil samples anomalous in gold cannot be explained by known mineralization.

Based on the anomalous geochemical results from previous work and the 2008 and 2009 work program within the Miller Creek gold in soil anomaly, the presence of a significant gold bearing mineralized system is indicated, therefore additional work is warranted and recommended.

Additional soil sampling, rock sampling and detailed geological mapping is required within the Miller Creek soil anomaly. Special attention should be given to northeast trending structural controls and the area surrounding Trench 99-6. Due to permafrost on northerly facing slopes, soil sampling should be carried out late in the summer season. Mechanical trenching by a tracked excavator is required to test possible strike extensions of mineralization previously located in Trench 99-6 and possible bedrock mineralization indicated by anomalous (>71 ppb gold) soil samples.

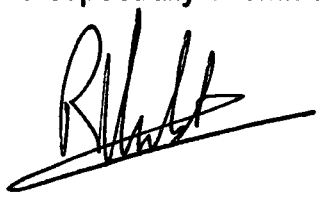
Geophysical methods (magnetics, VLF, EM) are recommended over suspected mineralized structures to see if they can be traced in overburden or permafrost areas. If geophysical, geochemical anomalies and trenching results are encouraging a drill program would be warranted to test indicated mineralized structures.

6.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following expenditures were incurred on the Rod property in 2008 and 2009.

Geochemistry				
	No.	$/Sample	$Subtotal	
Soil and stream sediment samples	19	33.67	639.73	
Rock Samples	3	31.08	93.24	
				$732.97
Personnel (2006)				
	Days	Daily Rate	Subtotal	
R.Hulstein, B.Sc,P.Geo. (geologist)				
July 29, 2008 & July 8, 2009	2	500	1000	
1/2 July 10, 2009	0.5	500	250	
Total Labour Costs				**$1,250.00**
Field Expenses				
		Rate/item		
Freight and postage			21.5	
Meals and Accommodation			156.62	
Vehicle Rental	4	100	400	
Fuel (for vehicle) and propane			376.54	
Communications (sat phone rental)	4	10	40	
Phone call charges			30	
Total Field Costs				**$1,024.66**
Report and Project Management				
Person				
R. Hulstein	1.5	500	750	
Drafting & Reproduction			100	
Total Report Costs				**$850.00**
Total Project Cost				**$3,857.63**

Respectfully submitted,



December 18, 2009

Roger Hulstein, B Sc., P.Geo.

7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Roger W. Hulstein, of:

106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 0C9,

do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral exploration geologist with over 25 years of experience working in the Yukon.

2. I am a graduate of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1981) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 1978.

3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F3572).

4. I am registered as a professional geoscientist (No. 19127) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

5. I am the author of this report on the Rod property in the Dawson Mining District,Yukon. The report is based on personal examination of the ground on various dates, with the last work carried out on August 29, 2008 and July 8, 2009 and on referenced sources.

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

December 18, 2009

8.0 REFERENCES

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Yukon MINFILE – A database of mineral occurrences. Available digitally: www.geology.gov.yk.ca/databases/download/html

Appendix A

Analytical Certificates

21-Oct-08

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

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 8325

Hulstein Geological Services
106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon
Postal CodeY1A 5R2

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

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RH08R001	20	2.1	0.35	35	225	15	0.01	1	1	103	71	1.89	10	0.01	35	136	0.01	5	220	522	<5	<20	4	0.06	<10	6	<10	1	92
2	RH08R002	25	3.3	0.54	90	215	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	74	60	1.23	20	0 04	30	5	0.01	3	290	1494	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	5	<10	<1	66
3	RH08R003	60	0.6	0.61	45	195	15	0.02	<1	1	76	39	1.62	20	0.10	53	10	0.02	3	310	70	<5	<20	15	0.05	<10	8	<10	<1	90
4	RH08R004	5	<0.2	0.51	20	90	15	1.04	<1	5	204	7	1.56	10	0.42	532	3	0.06	13	260	12	<5	<20	27	0.05	<10	17	<10	5	64
5	RH08R005	45	1.4	0.52	30	245	10	0.01	<1	<1	86	22	0.94	20	0.05	26	10	0.01	4	140	74	5	<20	7	0.01	<10	4	<10	2	35
6	RH08R006	15	0 6	0.26	20	195	5	<0.01	<1	<1	138	12	0.72	<10	0.01	26	2	<0.01	4	80	152	<5	<20	5	0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	38
7	RH08R007	60	<0.2	0.36	160	100	10	<0.01	<1	<1	80	9	0.69	20	<0.01	26	<1	<0.01	<1	110	24	<5	<20	4	0.05	<10	3	<10	2	52
8	RH08R008	30	<0 2	0.84	<5	60	25	2.82	3	39	87	153	7.86	10	1.46	1087	29	<0.01	27	1410	58	<5	<20	54	0.13	<10	82	<10	11	157
9	RH08R009	330	1 9	0.55	1880	60	45	4.70	34	27	78	305	7.00	<10	1 98	5389	23	0.01	43	1120	144	15	<20	95	0.11	<10	56	<10	17	469
10	RH08R010	30	0 4	0.50	135	50	<5	7.15	6	21	92	130	7.04	<10	2.96	6889	4	0.01	21	910	16	30	<20	140	0.13	<10	60	<10	6	150
11	RH08R011	100	0.8	2.11	45	65	10	1 01	6	27	169	47	4.60	10	1.25	1486	27	0 03	54	1270	104	15	<20	76	0.05	<10	109	<10	8	265
12	RH08R012	25	<0.2	0.09	275	105	10	0.01	<1	<1	181	6	0.39	<10	<0.01	29	<1	<0 01	<1	130	26	<5	<20	10	0.02	<10	4	<10	<1	1
13	RH08R013	10	<0.2	0.44	10	55	15	0 07	<1	10	143	43	2.15	10	0 03	92	1	0.02	15	300	16	<5	<20	2	0.03	<10	19	<10	7	50
14	RH08R014	5	<0.2	0.78	10	260	15	0.15	1	3	122	6	1.78	10	0.13	136	4	0.02	7	530	24	<5	<20	20	0 02	<10	26	<10	7	51
15	RH08R015	5	<0.2	0.25	30	330	10	0 03	<1	1	123	8	1.20	<10	<0.01	436	<1	<0 01	<1	130	12	<5	<20	32	0.08	<10	12	<10	2	25
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	RH08R001	15	2.2	0.34	25	210	10	0.01	<1	1	98	66	1 86	10	<0.01	34	125	0 01	3	220	520	<5	<20	5	0.08	<10	4	<10	1	88
9	RH08R009	325																												
10	RH08R010	25	0 3	0.47	150	50	<5	7.05	8	21	89	128	7.01	<10	2.92	6839	16	0.01	27	910	14	40	<20	136	0.10	<10	61	<10	5	148
11	RH08R011	90																												
Resplit:																														
1	RH08R001	10	2.2	0.34	35	200	10	0.01	<1	1	86	63	1.95	10	<0.01	35	127	0.01	3	230	536	<5	<20	3	0.06	<10	5	<10	<1	87
Standard:																														
Pb129a			11.4	0.88	15	65	<5	0.45	63	7	11	1421	1.57	<10	0.71	367	3	0.03	9	460	6174	15	<20	30	0 03	<10	19	<10	<1	9916
SF30		835																												

JJ/nw
df/6202s
XLS/08

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

22-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- 8085

Roger Hulstein
1106 Wilson Dr
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 0C9

No. of samples received: 6
Sample Type: Rocks
Project: 60 Mile
Submitted by: Roger Hulstein

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RH09R001	255	1.5	0.10	3995	285	<5	<0.01	<1	1	170	15	2.26	<10	<0.01	26	2	0.01	5	480	473	65	<20	28	<0.01	<10	17	<10	<1	4
2	RH09R002	145	5.3	0.53	7215	1005	<5	0.05	2	3	188	92	4 11	60	<0.01	28	5	0 01	6	3620	2820	80	<20	735	<0.01	<10	102	<10	18	48
3	RH09R003	40	3.2	0 24	135	45	<5	2.19	10	13	101	336	3 43	10	0.63	6504	15	0.01	17	460	3188	55	<20	34	<0.01	<10	18	<10	10	895
4	RH09R004	10	<0.2	0 38	15	705	<5	0.80	2	6	84	7	1 39	10	0.23	593	<1	0.01	11	690	57	<5	<20	36	<0.01	<10	28	<10	7	203
5	RH09R005	20	<0.2	0.49	<5	120	<5	3 58	1	11	60	2	2 42	20	1.15	2154	<1	0.02	13	910	18	<5	<20	934	<0.01	<10	30	<10	11	233
6	RH09R006	15	<0.2	0 32	<5	285	<5	2 73	1	7	75	2	1 85	<10	0.71	1621	<1	0.01	8	760	13	<5	<20	61	<0.01	<10	17	<10	8	232
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	RH09R001	255	1.5	0.10	4035	280	<5	<0.01	<1	1	165	15	2.23	<10	<0.01	26	2	0.01	5	490	471	65	<20	28	<0.01	<10	17	<10	<1	3
2	RH09R002	125																												
Resplit:																														
1	RH09R001	195	1.7	0.10	4105	265	<5	<0.01	<1	1	176	15	2.23	<10	<0.01	26	2	0.01	5	490	480	65	<20	27	<0 01	<10	16	<10	<1	3
Standard:																														
Pb129a			11 0	0.83	5	60	<5	0.44	58	6	11	1411	1.56	<10	0.68	346	2	0.03	5	410	6235	15	<20	25	0.03	<10	16	<10	2	9904
OXE74		615																												

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.
Ag : Aqua Regia Digest / AA Finish.
Au: 30g Fire Assay/ AA Finish.

NM/nw
df/2_8078S
XLS/09

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone 604 984 0221 Fax 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

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

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

CERTIFICATE VA08128757

Project. 60 Mile

P.O. No :

This report is for 15 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 11-SEP-2008.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROGER HULSTEIN	R HULSTEIN	ROGER HULSTEIN

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

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

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

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone 604 984 0221 Fax 604 984 0218 www alschemex com

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

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt kg 0 02	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0 2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0 01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0 5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0 01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0 5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0 01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10
RD08S001		0 52	0 2	1 39	29	<10	540	0 5	<2	0 62	0 6	17	42	31	3 62	<10
RD08S002		0 30	2 0	2 59	46	<10	260	2 3	3	0 32	4 1	16	17	58	9 90	10
RD08S003		0 16	5 0	3 74	130	<10	190	2 4	12	0 42	1 0	18	13	312	14 25	10
RD08S004		0 70	0 9	1 35	1720	<10	260	<0 5	<2	0 63	0 5	10	27	23	3 48	<10
RD08S005		0 30	0 2	1 42	122	<10	200	<0 5	<2	0 23	<0 5	6	23	11	2 31	<10
RD08S006		0 66	0 2	1 18	181	<10	350	0 6	<2	0 38	0 5	7	23	23	2 47	<10
RD08S007		0 50	0 3	1 50	174	<10	360	0 6	<2	0 28	<0 5	9	26	20	2 54	10
RD08S008		0 48	0 3	1 42	171	<10	380	0 6	<2	0 45	<0 5	14	41	32	3 47	<10
RD08S009		0 36	0 3	1 24	216	<10	360	0 6	<2	0 56	<0 5	8	34	27	3 38	<10
RD08S010		0 64	0 3	0 94	105	<10	260	0 5	<2	0 25	0 5	7	28	23	2 41	<10
RD08S011		0 60	0 2	1 23	34	<10	310	0 5	<2	0 32	0 5	5	25	26	2 30	<10
RD08S012		0 62	0 3	0 98	620	<10	180	<0 5	<2	0 31	<0 5	7	29	10	2 29	<10
RD08S013		0 56	1 2	0 59	1410	<10	300	<0 5	<2	0 27	<0 5	9	22	39	4 58	<10
RD08S014		0 62	0 6	1 23	619	<10	230	<0 5	<2	0 32	<0 5	10	34	22	3 08	<10
RD08S015		0 54	<0 2	2 81	32	<10	160	0 9	<2	3 74	0 7	81	421	154	7 74	10

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

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

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone 604 984 0221 Fax 604 984 0218 www.alschemex com

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

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	0 01	10	0 01	5	1	0 01	1	10	2	0 01	2	1	1	20
RD08S001		<1	0 08	10	0 80	1165	<1	0 01	31	900	29	0 05	3	6	39	<20
RD08S002		<1	0 53	30	0 72	1915	5	0 08	5	2370	475	0 82	4	12	302	<20
RD08S003		1	0 48	10	1 09	709	6	0 07	2	3980	206	0 75	<2	12	359	<20
RD08S004		<1	0 09	10	0 35	801	1	0 02	19	1000	27	0 12	7	4	43	<20
RD08S005		<1	0 05	10	0 34	240	<1	0 01	12	500	33	0 03	<2	3	20	<20
RD08S006		<1	0 08	50	0 38	340	<1	0 01	17	440	32	0 03	3	6	34	20
RD08S007		<1	0 06	20	0 35	411	<1	0 01	18	470	24	0 02	2	4	25	<20
RD08S008		<1	0 09	20	0 45	458	<1	0 01	35	540	15	0 03	3	9	34	<20
RD08S009		<1	0 08	30	0 36	180	<1	0 01	35	460	29	0 03	5	6	36	<20
RD08S010		<1	0 09	50	0 38	297	<1	0 01	15	290	36	0 02	3	6	30	20
RD08S011		<1	0 08	40	0 46	546	<1	0 01	15	380	32	0 03	2	6	29	20
RD08S012		<1	0 09	20	0 40	510	<1	0 02	13	510	44	0 07	3	3	33	<20
RD08S013		<1	0 31	20	0 15	245	1	0 01	33	850	27	0 76	8	4	92	<20
RD08S014		<1	0 09	20	0 46	794	<1	0 01	20	650	31	0 09	4	4	32	<20
RD08S015		1	0 07	10	3 22	1385	20	0 07	425	1220	20	2 03	3	21	132	<20

Comments. Additional Au-AA24 result for sample RD085003 is 1 86 ppm gold

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

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone 604 984 0221 Fax 604 984 0218 www alschemex com

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

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Tl % 0 01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0 005
RD08S001		0 04	<10	<10	66	<10	154	NSS
RD08S002		0 04	<10	<10	120	<10	1845	0 214
RD08S003		0 07	<10	<10	169	<10	398	2 26
RD08S004		0 04	<10	10	47	10	91	0 087
RD08S005		0 04	<10	<10	43	<10	62	0 079
RD08S006		0 05	<10	<10	38	<10	99	0 071
RD08S007		0 04	<10	<10	43	<10	73	0 045
RD08S008		0 03	<10	<10	52	<10	87	0 035
RD08S009		0 02	<10	<10	40	<10	69	0 047
RD08S010		0 03	<10	<10	28	<10	91	0 080
RD08S011		0 03	<10	<10	33	<10	101	0 038
RD08S012		0 05	<10	<10	35	20	82	0 135
RD08S013		0 01	<10	<10	27	<10	90	0 622
RD08S014		0 04	<10	<10	42	<10	83	0 100
RD08S015		0 23	<10	<10	171	<10	172	0 010

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

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

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EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone 604 984 0221 Fax 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

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

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ALL METHODS	NSS is non-sufficient sample.

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

Finalized Date: 10-AUG-2009
This copy reported on 11-AUG-2009
Account: HULROG

CERTIFICATE VA09073223

Project: 60 MILE

P.O. No.:

This report is for 10 Sediment samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 17-JUL-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

R. HULSTEIN		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

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

To: HULSTEIN, ROGER
ATTN: R. HULSTEIN
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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

ALS Chemex

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09073223

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
09S001		0.40	0.039	0.2	1.38	387	<10	220	<0.5	2	0.21	<0.5	8	27	25	2.76
09S002		0.44	0.043	0.4	1.65	384	<10	210	<0.5	<2	0.17	<0.5	7	28	24	2.80
09S003		0.48	0.021	<0.2	1.53	219	<10	230	<0.5	<2	0.27	<0.5	8	29	21	2.70
09S004		0.48	0.030	0.2	1.21	258	<10	210	<0.5	2	0.28	<0.5	7	27	22	2.40
09S005		0.46	0.062	0.2	1.56	498	<10	190	<0.5	<2	0.24	<0.5	7	26	19	2.87
09S006		0.50	0.105	0.4	0.76	394	<10	160	<0.5	<2	0.08	<0.5	3	17	13	2.17
09S007		0.54	0.143	1.2	1.00	460	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.14	<0.5	4	23	29	2.47
09S008		0.54	0.050	1.3	1.11	512	<10	250	<0.5	<2	0.15	<0.5	5	27	47	2.89
09S009		0.38	0.015	0.2	1.46	161	<10	140	<0.5	<2	0.16	<0.5	7	26	18	2.80
09S010		1.06	0.025	0.4	1.41	301	<10	180	<0.5	<2	0.15	<0.5	7	29	32	2.84

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09073223

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1
RH09S001		<10	<1	0.05	10	0.39	282	2	0.01	17	530	20	0.04	2	3	23
RH09S002		10	<1	0.05	10	0.38	228	2	0.01	16	720	22	0.02	<2	3	21
RH09S003		10	<1	0.05	10	0.44	358	1	0.01	19	630	19	0.01	2	4	25
RH09S004		<10	<1	0.05	10	0.39	265	1	0.01	18	660	39	0.01	4	4	26
RH09S005		<10	<1	0.06	10	0.41	293	1	0.01	19	750	47	0.02	5	3	24
RH09S006		<10	<1	0.07	20	0.19	142	2	0.01	8	380	24	0.07	4	1	17
RH09S007		<10	<1	0.07	10	0.24	176	3	0.01	12	550	147	0.07	13	3	20
RH09S008		<10	<1	0.05	10	0.30	207	2	0.01	14	1070	64	0.02	7	4	31
RH09S009		<10	<1	0.05	10	0.36	316	2	0.01	14	640	16	0.02	2	2	17
RH09S010		<10	<1	0.05	10	0.30	272	3	0.01	20	810	26	0.04	<2	2	22

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09073223

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Th ppm 20	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2
H09S001		<20	0.06	<10	<10	49	<10	69
H09S002		<20	0.05	<10	<10	48	<10	60
H09S003		<20	0.07	<10	<10	55	<10	59
H09S004		<20	0.06	<10	<10	50	<10	51
H09S005		<20	0.08	<10	<10	59	<10	61
H09S006		<20	0.03	<10	<10	33	<10	29
H09S007		<20	0.05	<10	<10	44	<10	42
H09S008		<20	0.05	<10	<10	47	<10	48
H09S009		<20	0.05	<10	<10	52	<10	53
H09S010		<20	0.04	<10	<10	53	<10	69

Appendix B

Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

	Rod 1- 8 Claims: All Rock Samples.											
Sample_No.	Sample_Typ	Claims	Grid	Datum	Zone	Z_ltr	Date	Time	East	North	Elev_ft	Ft_M
56313	Rock Float	Rod	UTM	NAD 27	7	W	24-Jun-06		506726	7096927		
56314	Rock Float	Rod	UTM	NAD 27	7	W	24-Jun-06		506723	7096936		
56334	Rock Float	Rod	UTM	NAD 27	7	W	25-Jun-06		506543	7096898		
RH08R012	Float_rock	Rod	UTM	NAD27	7	W	30-Aug-08	2:09:29AM	506652	7097310	3031	ft
RH09R001	Rock_Float	Rod	UTM	NAD27	7	W	8-Jul-09	2:14:42PM	506261	7097477	1030	m
RH09R002	Rock_Float	Rod	UTM	NAD27	7	W	8-Jul-09	3:36:43PM	505931	7097653	1076	m

Sample_No.	Description	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Al%	As_ppm	B_ppm	Ba_ppm	Be_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ca%	Cd_ppm
56313	Grab of float from spoil of backfilled trench TR99-06. Several pieces of foliated quartzite with muscovite partings. Weathers light rusty brown and tan, fresh surface is medium grey - green. Foliation croscut by joints - fractures +/- limonite +/- rusty oxides and thin +/-rarer stubby arsenopyrite crystals, arsenopyrite also found in thin mm qtz veinlets and in siliceous layers parrallel to foliation. </=1% arsenopyrite overall Photos of sample and sit	2170	0 7	0 32	3450	-10	160	0.5	-2	0.01	-0 5
56314	Grab of float from spoil of backfilled trench TR99-06. Several (2-4"thick X 6") pieces of milky white, locally crudely ribbon banded quatz veining cutting (at mod to steep angle) foliated quartzite with muscovite partings. Rare (<0 1%) disseminated pyrite, 1 speck arsenopyrite Quartz veining is crosscut by fractures +/- limonite and MnOx. No selvege in quartzite on vein contact. Photos of sample and site.	85	0 2	0 09	87	-10	50	-0.5	-2	0.01	-0.5
56334	Float of quartz chlorite muscovite quartzite-shist. Some pieces very contorted. Crosscut by fractures with vuggy limonite coatings. Photo	5	5 4	1	9	-10	480	1	2	0 29	-0.5
RH08R012	Rod claim: at RH08S013, 2 pieces float, grey quartzite with micaceous partings Limonite-scorodite stainon fracture and on foliation I piece cross cut by 2cm vuggy , weathered out, qtz-sulfide vein (aspy?), veinlet x-cuts foliation at 90 degrees. Rock similar to qtz veined quartzite in trenches TR99-2 to 5.	25	-0.2	0.09	275		105		10	0.01	-1
RH09R001	at soil RH09S005, clast supported brx musc qtzite, 2ndary musc?, sch, qtzite, argiltite?clasts, angular, brittle frac, Minor voids with Fe oxi, some boxwork. Photo of Hand sample.	255	1.5	0.10	3995		285		-5	-0.01	-1
RH09R002	Rock float from scree slope, pieces of white qtz with coarse aspy (<1%), brx qtz-Fe oxide and qtzite-sch cutting qtzite.	145	5.3	0.53	7215		1005		-5	0 05	2

Sample_No.	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe%	Ga_ppm	Hg_ppm	K%	La_ppm	Mg%	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Na%	Ni_ppm	P_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm
56313	-1	6	6	0.74	-10	0.02	0.25	30	0.01	26	-1	0.02	-1	40	27	0.3	2
56314	-1	24	3	0.33	-10	0.01	0.03	10	-0.01	70	-1	0 02	-1	20	31	0.02	2
56334	1	21	22	2.25	-10	0.19	0 21	20	0 06	61	1	0.02	12	930	128	0.34	4
RH08R012	-1	181	6	0.39				-10	-0.01	29	-1	-0.01	-1	130	26		-5
RH09R001	1	170	15	2.26				-10	-0.01	26	2	0.01	5	480	473		65
RH09R002	3	188	92	4.11				60	-0.01	28	5	0.01	6	3620	2820		80

Sample_No.	Sc_ppm	Se_ppm	Sn_ppm	Sr_ppm	Tl%	Th_ppm	Tl_ppm	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Y_ppm	Zn_ppm	Certificate
56313	1			6	-0.01		-10	-10	-1	-10		18	VA06064063
56314	-1			3	-0 01		-10	-10	1	-10		21	VA06064063
56334	4			225	0.01		-10	-10	24	-10		15	VA06064063
RH08R012			-20	10	0 02			-10	4	-10	-1	1	Ecotech AK08-8325i
RH09R001			-20	28	-0.01			-10	17	-10	-1	4	AW 2009- 8085
RH09R002			-20	735	-0.01			-10	102	-10	18	48	AW 2009- 8085

Appendix C

Soil Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

	Rod 1-8 Claims: All Soil Samples																					
Number	Type	Property	Date	Time	Grid	Datum	Zone	W	East	North	elev	ft	Type	Depth	Quality	Note	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_%	As_ppm	B_ppm	Ba_ppm
56315	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	2 01 53PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506833	7097170	955	m	soil	0 5	mod	Brown-tan soil, minor loess, abundant mic qte frags	0 03	0 4	1 37	46	-10	560
56316	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	2 29 30PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506787	7097152	972	m	soil	0 7	good	Brown-tan soil, some rusty brown minor loess, abundant mic qte frags (- some 'c' horizon?), minor qtz, .	0 032	0 4	1 29	61	-10	400
56317	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	2 53 58PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506828	7097129	968	m	soil	0 5	good	tan-brown 'c' horizon, abundant mic qte frags	0 084	0 2	0 82	75	-10	330
56318	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	3 16 13PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506872	7097106	972	m	soil	0 5	good	float of fine grained felsic rock (meta aplite?) with minor dis py & lim on fracture 1 piece qtz veining	0 044	-0 2	0 94	236	-10	360
56319	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	3.29 38PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506915	7097085	972	m	soil	0.5	good	tan-brown 'c' horizon, abundant mic qte frags	0 138	0 6	0 9	495	-10	270
56320	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	3 49 13PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506984	7097060	964	m	soil	0 5	mod	brown - muddy sample with qtz mic shist pebbles Not 'c' horizon	0 071	0 2	1 38	287	-10	420
56321	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	3 59 41PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506858	7097006	994	m	soil	0 4	good	brown - tan rocky - pebble sample, mic quartzite, 'c' horizon	0 601	-0 2	1 46	568	-10	180
56322	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	4:34 01PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506815	7097031	997	m	soil	0 4	good	brown-tan-limonitic rocky-pebble sample Limonite musc-qtz schist, qtz and qtzite pebbles	0 892	0 5	0 87	1250	-10	160
56323	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	4 49 00PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506770	7097048	996	m	soil	0.8	good	tan-light grey 'c' of qtz-mic schist (no lim or vning) similar to 56317-319	0 007	-0 2	0 56	80	-10	220
56324	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	5 06 07PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506721	7097061	1000	m	soil	0 5	good	light brown - near 'c' if not 'c' horizon qtz-mic schist minor limonite, piece of qtz vein noted	0 144	0 2	0 87	76	-10	230
56325	soil	Rod	24-Jun-08	5.33 31PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506668	7097005	1016	m	soil		good	brown- muddy (ground to west is frozen), float pebbles of same musc qtzite schist as at north end of TR99-06	0 031	0 3	1 37	10	-10	300
56327	soil	Rod	25-Jun-08	1 45 45PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506327	7097186	1015	m	soil	0 8	good	in gully, abundant float of musc -quartzite schist, rich in musc Extreme solifluction	0 46	0 6	0 73	1205	-10	440
56328	soil	Rod	25-Jun-08	1 54 05PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506356	7097135	1017	m	soil	0 5	good	muddy sample, similar to 56327, with same float except some x/c by white qtz veins -2cm wide (-5% qtz overall) extreme solifluction	0 042	0 6	1 11	152	-10	270
56329	soil	Rod	25-Jun-08	2 20 17PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506557	7096985	1042	m	soil	0.5	good	Grey-green chlorite shist frags (first appearance)	-0.005	0 6	2 62	46	-10	300
56330	soil	Rod	25-Jun-08	2 32 46PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506604	7096952	1031	m	soil	0 7	good	c' horizon of grey gren chl schist (as 56329)	-0 005	0 4	2 44	27	-10	290
56331	soil	Rod	25-Jun-08	2 43 30PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506648	7096917	1026	m	soil	0.6	good	b'-'c' horizon sample of same fissile tan - brn musc-qtzite schist as at west end of TR99-06	-0 005	0 2	0 59	8	-10	130
56332	soil	Rod	25-Jun-08	2 56 48PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506690	7096887	1018	m	soil		mod	musc-quartzite - similar to east end TR99-06 Blocks of white qtz veining in area.	0 185	0 3	1 69	308	-10	300
56333	soil	Rod	25-Jun-08	3 11 35PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506551	7096904	1043	m	soil		good	b'-'c' horizon sample of musc schist, some grey green shist but mostly brown	-0.005	0 2	2 78	28	-10	300
56335	soil	Rod	25-Jun-08	3:35 56PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506499	7096890	1059	m	soil		good	sandy 'b'-'c' horizon sample of grey - green chlorite musc schist, very fissile frags minor lim specks.	0 008	-0 2	3 37	191	-10	510
RH08S005	soil	Rod	29-Aug-08	11 13:29PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506985	7097451	2828	ft	soil	0 5	poor	poor soil, organics and loess present, frost at 0 4-0 6m. At site of VR56822. 30m upslope of boulder of slicken sided grey qtzite-qtz breccia	0 079	0 2	1 42	122	10	200

Number	Be_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ca_%	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Ga_ppm	Hg_ppm	K_%	La_ppm	Mg_%	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Na_%	Ni_ppm	P_%	Pb_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Sr_ppm	Th_ppm	Tl_%	Tl_ppm
56315	0 6	-2	0 41	-0.5	7	25	18	2 47	-10	0 05	0 07	50	0 31	438	1	0 01	18	360	31	0 03	2	5	41		0 03	-10
56316	0 6	2	0 37	-0 5	7	34	25	3 12	-10	0 06	0 11	60	0 57	487	1	0 01	18	400	31	0.03	3	7	37		0 03	-10
56317	0 5	-2	0 12	-0 5	3	14	11	2 1	-10	0 03	0 07	60	0 18	290	-1	-0 01	11	170	29	0 02	-2	4	19		0 02	-10
56318	0 5	2	0 11	-0 5	3	10	10	2 97	-10	0.02	0 07	40	0 22	517	-1	-0 01	5	180	53	0 02	2	5	17		0 02	-10
56319	0 6	2	0 15	1 5	7	16	24	3 08	-10	0 03	0 1	50	0.22	447	-1	-0 01	20	330	125	0 01	2	4	23		0 03	-10
56320	0 6	-2	0 3	-0 5	6	24	20	2 61	-10	0 03	0 07	30	0.39	337	-1	0 01	20	360	22	0 02	-2	4	26		0 05	-10
56321	0 6	2	0 09	-0 5	6	18	17	2 85	-10	0.02	0.09	30	0 23	448	1	0 01	14	250	45	0 02	3	4	16		0 04	-10
56322	0 7	2	0 07	1 2	4	10	14	2 62	-10	0 03	0 13	50	0 15	555	-1	-0 01	5	350	144	0 04	3	2	19		0 02	-10
56323	0 5	-2	0 05	-0.5	2	6	8	1 78	-10	0.02	0 09	40	0 08	467	-1	-0 01	5	150	29	0.01	2	3	18		0 01	-10
56324	0 6	-2	0 17	-0 5	6	26	18	2 64	-10	0 04	0 08	40	0 21	331	1	-0 01	15	210	26	0.01	2	5	22		0 02	-10
56325	0 5	-2	0 32	-0 5	7	37	26	2.94	-10	0 04	0 09	50	0 49	343	-1	0 01	25	330	20	0 02	2	6	30		0 05	-10
56327	0 5	-2	0 35	0 6	5	9	20	2 62	-10	0 06	0 1	40	0 17	659	2	0 01	7	540	77	0 08	4	3	39		0 01	-10
56328	0 5	-2	0 36	0 9	10	20	28	3 14	-10	0 07	0 1	40	0 41	1070	1	0 01	14	670	104	0.05	3	4	30		0 04	-10
56329	0 8	-2	0 71	-0 5	26	239	63	4 09	10	0 02	0 62	20	2 4	659	-1	0 01	102	1980	22	0 02	2	10	33		0 13	-10
56330	0 9	-2	0 77	-0 5	33	234	73	5	10	0 03	0 49	30	2 18	965	-1	0 01	118	2200	68	0.02	2	19	39		0 11	-10
56331	-0 5	-2	0 03	-0 5	2	5	6	2 02	-10	0.01	0 12	20	0.07	394	-1	-0 01	-1	180	16	0 01	2	3	6		0 01	-10
56332	0 6	-2	0 15	-0.5	7	26	21	2 71	-10	0.06	0 08	50	0 4	449	-1	0 01	18	290	32	0 04	4	4	17		0 05	-10
56333	1 1	-2	0 67	-0 5	29	269	82	5 32	10	0 02	0 49	20	2.19	755	1	-0 01	112	2150	16	0 02	3	17	27		0 11	-10
56335	1 2	-2	0 83	-0 5	30	303	51	5 36	10	0 02	0.94	40	3 13	1215	-1	-0 01	114	2440	100	0 01	3	22	44		0 16	-10
RH08S005	0 5	2	0 23	0 5	6	23	11	2 31	10	1	0 05	10	0 34	240	1	0 01	12	500	33	0 03	2	3	20	20	0 04	10

Number	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Zn_ppm	Method	Certificate
56315	-10	32	-10	75	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56316	-10	33	-10	112	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56317	-10	18	-10	94	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56318	-10	17	-10	100	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56319	-10	26	-10	226	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56320	-10	42	-10	72	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56321	-10	35	-10	112	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56322	-10	19	-10	202	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56323	-10	9	-10	58	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56324	-10	22	-10	78	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56325	-10	40	-10	60	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56327	-10	17	370	102	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56328	-10	30	20	164	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56329	-10	98	-10	71	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56330	-10	97	-10	115	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56331	-10	10	-10	58	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56332	-10	40	-10	79	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56333	-10	114	-10	93	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
56335	-10	139	-10	136	ME-ICP41	VA06064064
RH06S005	10	43	10	62	ME-ICP41	VA08128757

Number	Type	Property	Date	Time	Grid	Datum	Zone	W	East	North	elev	ft	Type	Depth	Quality	Note	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_%	As_ppm	B_ppm	Ba_ppm
RH08S006	soil	Rod	29-Aug-08	11.57 08PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506990	7097266	2983	ft	soil	0.7	Moderate	In bog hole, wet, grey sticky clay, minor loess with schist pebbles and 30% brown mic shist Float of light grey crenulated mic quartzite-schist, tr py	0 071	0 2	1 18	181	10	350
RH08S007	soil	Rod	30-Aug-08	12 18 35AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	507051	7097239	2997	ft	soil	0 5	Moderate	Tan-brown loess rich soil with minor organics, tan schist frags Frozen at 0 5m	0 045	0 3	1 5	174	10	360
RH08S008	soil	Rod	30-Aug-08	12 29 52AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	507127	7097203	3009	ft	soil	0.6	poor	similar to RH08S007 but more organics	0 035	0 3	1 42	171	10	380
RH08S009	soil	Rod	30-Aug-08	12.44 49AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	507173	7097167	3011	ft	soil	0 6	poor	similar to RH08S007, solifluction loess rich soil, tan mic schist frags and minor organics	0 047	0 3	1 24	216	10	360
RH08S010	soil	Rod	30-Aug-08	1 13 24AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506899	7097282	3027	ft	soil	0.3	good	In small creek-proto gully Grey clay rich (loess?) and minor tan soil Abundant float of tan mic quartzite, 5% white bull qtz float up to 20X25cm	0 08	0 3	0 94	105	10	260
RH08S011	soil	Rod	30-Aug-08	1 28.54AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506834	7097284	3034	ft	soil	0.4	Moderate	No organics, minor loess, grey with light tan mic quartzite schist frags. Solifluicted.	0.038	0 2	1 23	34	10	310
RH08S012	soil	Rod	30-Aug-08	1 43 41AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506732	7097287	3063	ft	soil	0.5	good	Medium brown, minor loess, abundant pebbles and float of grey-brown, biot-musc-quartzite-schist	0 135	0 3	0 98	620	10	180
RH08S013	soil	Rod	30-Aug-08	2 07 28AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506653	7097311	3043	ft	soil	0.7	good	Similar to RH08S012 Grey schist pebbles Large float pieces of grey quartzite Site of rock float sample RH08R012, 2 pieces angular grey quartzite, mic partings, yellow-limonite (scorodite?) staining on frac and on foliation, 1 piece cross cut by 2 cm.vuggy, quartz vein, weathered out sufides (aspy?), vein X/C's foliation at 90 degrees Rock similar to rock in Tr99-2 to 5	0 622	1 2	0 59	1410	10	300
RH08S014	soil	Rod	30-Aug-08	2.22.57AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506607	7097332	3003	ft	soil	0 5	Moderate	Brown soil, some loess, strong solifluction	0 1	0 6	1.23	619	10	230
RH09S001	soil	Rod	8-Jul-09	1 02 32PM	NAD27	UTM	7	W	506634	7097530	938	m	soil	0 5	good	brown - green, some loess, musc schist, qtzite pebbles	0 039	0 2	1 38	367	-10	220
RH09S002	soil	Rod	8-Jul-09	1 16 41PM	NAD27	UTM	7	W	506559	7097511	953	m	soil	0 5	good	brown - green, some loess, qtzite pebbles	0 043	0 4	1 65	384	-10	210
RH09S003	soil	Rod	8-Jul-09	1:29 57PM	NAD27	UTM	7	W	506468	7097481	970	m	soil	0 5	good	brown - green, some loess, qtzite pebbles, blocky qtzite float	0 021	-0 2	1 53	219	-10	230
RH09S004	soil	Rod	8-Jul-09	1:45 00PM	NAD27	UTM	7	W	506357	7097452	1003	m	soil	0 25	good	brown, blocky qtzite float, some loess	0 03	0 2	1 21	258	-10	210
RH09S005	soil	Rod	8-Jul-09	2 01 19PM	NAD27	UTM	7	W	506262	7097477	1030	m	soil	0 4	good	brown, qtzite scree slope, rounded pebbles, some loess	0 062	0 2	1 56	498	-10	190
RH09S006	soil	Rod	8-Jul-09	3 04 24PM	NAD27	UTM	7	W	506101	7097567	1079	m	soil	0 4	good	brown, shale-schist pebbles, qte-musc schist float, minor loess	0 105	0 4	0 78	394	-10	160
RH09S007	soil	Rod	8-Jul-09	3 17 18PM	NAD27	UTM	7	W	506008	7097633	1085	m	soil	0 4	good	brown soil, minor loess, shale and quartzite pebbles, quartzite scree slope	0 143	1 2	1	450	-10	200
RH09S008	soil	Rod	8-Jul-09	3:54:48PM	NAD27	UTM	7	W	505836	7097665	1076	m	soil	0 3	good	base of scree slope, qtzite, schist, and qtz veining+/- aspy and minor lim specks	0 05	1 3	1 11	512	-10	250
RH09S009	soil	Rod	8-Jul-09	4:24 05PM	NAD27	UTM	7	W	505638	7097698	1092	m	soil	0 5	poor	wet, loess, some organics, on steep slope, qte with musc partings	0 015	0 2	1 46	161	-10	140

Number	Be_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ca_%	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Ga_ppm	Hg_ppm	K_%	La_ppm	Mg_%	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Na_%	Ni_ppm	P_%	Pb_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Sr_ppm	Th_ppm	Ti_%	Tl_ppm
RH08S006	0 6	2	0 38	0 5	7	23	23	2 47	10	1	0 08	50	0 38	340	1	0 01	17	440	32	0 03	3	6	34	20	0 05	10
RH08S007	0 6	2	0 28	0 5	9	26	20	2 54	10	1	0 06	20	0 35	411	1	0 01	18	470	24	0 02	2	4	25	20	0 04	10
RH08S008	0 6	2	0 45	0 5	14	41	32	3.47	10	1	0 09	20	0 45	458	1	0 01	35	540	15	0 03	3	9	34	20	0 03	10
RH08S009	0 6	2	0 56	0 5	8	34	27	3 38	10	1	0 08	30	0 36	180	1	0 01	35	460	29	0 03	5	6	36	20	0 02	10
RH08S010	0 5	2	0 25	0 5	7	28	23	2 41	10	1	0 09	50	0 38	297	1	0 01	15	290	36	0 02	3	6	30	20	0 03	10
RH08S011	0 5	2	0 32	0 5	5	25	26	2 3	10	1	0 08	40	0 46	546	1	0 01	15	380	32	0.03	2	6	29	20	0 03	10
RH08S012	0 5	2	0 31	0 5	7	29	10	2 29	10	1	0 09	20	0 4	510	1	0 02	13	510	44	0 07	3	3	33	20	0 05	10
RH08S013	0 5	2	0 27	0 5	9	22	39	4 58	10	1	0 31	20	0 15	245	1	0 01	33	850	27	0 76	8	4	92	20	0 01	10
RH08S014	0 5	2	0 32	0 5	10	34	22	3 08	10	1	0 09	20	0 46	794	1	0 01	20	650	31	0 09	4	4	32	20	0 04	10
RH09S001	-0.5	2	0 21	-0 5	8	27	25	2 76	-10	-1	0.05	10	0 39	282	2	0 01	17	530	20	0.04	2	3	23	-20	0 06	-10
RH09S002	-0 5	-2	0 17	-0 5	7	28	24	2 8	10	-1	0 05	10	0 36	228	2	0 01	16	720	22	0 02	-2	3	21	-20	0 05	-10
RH09S003	-0.5	-2	0.27	-0.5	8	29	21	2 7	10	-1	0 05	10	0.44	358	1	0 01	19	630	19	0 01	2	4	25	-20	0 07	-10
RH09S004	-0 5	2	0 28	-0 5	7	27	22	2 4	-10	-1	0.05	10	0 39	265	1	0 01	18	660	39	0 01	4	4	26	-20	0 08	-10
RH09S005	-0 5	-2	0 24	-0 5	7	28	19	2 87	-10	-1	0 06	10	0 41	293	1	0 01	19	750	47	0 02	5	3	24	-20	0 08	-10
RH09S006	-0 5	-2	0 08	-0 5	3	17	13	2 17	-10	-1	0 07	20	0.19	142	2	0 01	8	380	24	0.07	4	1	17	-20	0 03	-10
RH09S007	-0 5	-2	0 14	-0 5	4	23	29	2.47	-10	-1	0.07	10	0 24	176	3	0 01	12	550	147	0 07	13	3	20	-20	0 05	-10
RH09S008	-0 5	-2	0 15	-0 5	5	27	47	2 89	-10	-1	0 05	10	0 3	207	2	0 01	14	1070	54	0.02	7	4	31	-20	0 05	-10
RH09S009	-0 5	-2	0 16	-0 5	7	26	18	2 8	-10	-1	0 05	10	0 36	318	2	0 01	14	640	16	0 02	2	2	17	-20	0 05	-10

Number	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Zn_ppm	Method	Certificate
RH08S006	10	38	10	99	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
RH08S007	10	43	10	73	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
RH08S008	10	52	10	87	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
RH08S009	10	40	10	69	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
RH08S010	10	28	10	91	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
RH08S011	10	33	10	101	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
RH08S012	10	35	20	82	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
RH08S013	10	27	10	90	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
RH08S014	10	42	10	83	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
RH09S001	-10	49	-10	69	ME-ICP41	VA09073223
RH09S002	-10	48	-10	60	ME-ICP41	VA09073223
RH09S003	-10	55	-10	59	ME-ICP41	VA09073223
RH09S004	-10	50	-10	51	ME-ICP41	VA09073223
RH09S005	-10	59	-10	61	ME-ICP41	VA09073223
RH09S006	-10	33	-10	29	ME-ICP41	VA09073223
RH09S007	-10	44	-10	42	ME-ICP41	VA09073223
RH09S008	-10	47	-10	48	ME-ICP41	VA09073223
RH09S009	-10	52	-10	53	ME-ICP41	VA09073223

Appendix D

Stream Sediment Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

	Rod 1-8 Claims: Silt Samples															
Sample_Number	Type	Property	Date	Time	Grid	Datum	Zone	W	East	North	elev	ft	Type	Depth	Quality	Note
RH08S004	Silt	Rod	29-Aug-08	10 29 24PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	506990	7097632	2617	ft	silt		good	overflow, mouth of Salsa Gulch at break in slope. Abundant float of FeOx stained quartzite +/-py with minor qtz veining with aspy Bleached selveges on fractures and schist partings
RH09S010	Silt	Rod	8-Jul-09	5 02 03PM	NAD27	UTM	7	W	505635	7097873	983	m	Silt	0 1	good	Plunge pool, float of musc quartzite, qtzite, schist, white qv float

Number	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_%	As_ppm	B_ppm	Ba_ppm	Be_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ca_%	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Ga_ppm	Hg_ppm	K_%	La_ppm	Mg_%	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Na_%
RD08S004	0 087	0 9	1 35	1720	10	260	0 5	2	0 63	0 5	10	27	23	3 48	10	1	0 09	10	0 35	801	1	0.02
RH09S010	0.025	0.4	1.41	301	-10	180	-0.5	-2	0 15	-0 5	7	29	32	2 84	-10	-1	0 05	10	0 3	272	3	0 01

Ni_ppm	P_%	Pb_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Sr_ppm	Th_ppm	Ti_%	Tl_ppm	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Zn_ppm	Method	Certificate
19	1000	27	0 12	7	4	43	20	0 04	10	10	47	10	91	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
20	810	26	0 04	-2	2	22	-20	0 04	-10	-10	53	-10	69	ME-ICP41	VA09073223