March 28, 2010

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Daniele Heon, YMIP Coordinator
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of the Yukon
102 – 300 Main St.
Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6

Re: YMIP# 09-134 (Dycer Creek Regional)

I would like to extend my thanks to the Yukon Mining Incentives Program for reimbursing expenditures incurred on the Dycer Creek Regional exploration project. At the time of application the applicant and her colleagues were unsure of what exploration work would be available for the summer of 2009 and the successful proposal provided a degree of certainty for advancement of a worthy project and summer employment. The Dycer Creek project was successful in locating new tungsten mineralization in outcrop as well as identifying prospective areas via ground geophysics and geochemistry. Six new claims (Jake 1 – 6) were staked to extend the "Kidlark Claim Group" northward.

The Dycer Creek YMIP project was planned to take place over ~2 weeks by 3 to 4 staff, however, it was executed over 6 days with a staff of 6 from August 14th to 19th. Two possible camp locations were proposed in the March 2009 application but work prior to the formal YMIP project suggested the northern camp would be most fruitful.

The foci of the program were to evaluate the essentially unexplored northern portion of the pre-existing claim block and to trace the intrusive contact to the north with the hopes of discovering additional tungsten mineralization. Soil sampling, geophysical surveying and prospecting were the primary efforts of the Dycer Creek project.

The following Summary Report is derived from a final report submitted to the Selwyn Joint Venture on 2009 exploration. The Selwyn Joint Venture agreed to cover the balance of the costs incurred on the YMIP project in exchange for any new claims staked and agreed to award future exploration contracts to Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd. for the Kidlark Project. It is for this reason that work was conducted both within and outside the bounds of the "Kidlark Claim Group".

Thank you again for your support and please do not hesitate to contact myself or any staff from Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd if you have any questions. Three photographs from this project are included below.

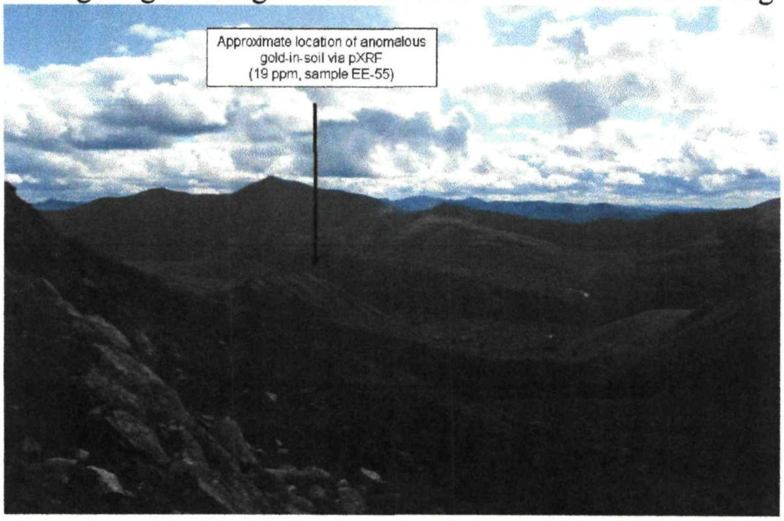
Sincerely,

D Turner

David Turner, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Partner, Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd.

Field portable 'dark room' for assessing scheelite content

Investigating the tungsten skarn rocks of the Wilson Showing



Looking SSW from the Wilson Showing toward the Au-in-soil anomaly.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY REPORT

On the

Dycer Creek Regional Project – YMIP Project 09-134

FROM

August 14th to 19th, 2009

AT THE

Kidlark Claim Group
Winston 1 to 64
Sydney 1 to 38
Jake 1 to 6

LOCATED
NORTH-EAST OF WHITEHORSE
61° 23' N 133° 59' W

NTS MAPSHEETS 105E08 & 105F05

IN THE WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

BY

MACKEVOY GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Allison Brand, M.Sc. (YMIP Applicant)
Laurel Arness, B.Sc.
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March 30, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

1. SUMMARY

In August 2008 Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd. ("Yankee Hat") entered into a Joint Exploration Agreement with the Japanese government entity, the Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation ("JOGMEC"). The purpose of this agreement was to conduct regional tungsten exploration and undertake project generation in the Yukon and Northwest Territories for a period of three years. Tungsten targeting was primarily focused on geological settings favourable for scheelite-bearing skarn and five main geographical areas were examined during the 2008 program. The 2008 Generative Program quickly and effectively brought several promising projects to the drill-ready stage, and outlined a number of early and grassroots targets deserving of further exploration for 2009. Specific recommendations from 2008 for 2009 field work were to (1) drill the Kidlark property; (2) follow-up on work done in the Upper Coal River and Shannon Creek areas; and (3) initiate exploration in the Macmillan Pass area.

By early March 2009 the future of the formal 'Generative Program' was uncertain. Encouraged by promising results on the ground and recognition that mineralization could extend both to the north and south of the Joint Venture's claim group, the independent contractors to the Joint Venture opted to submit an application for funding through the Yukon Mining Incentives Program to explore the un-assessed margins to the north and south of the Kidlark Property. It was not until May 2009 that an exploration program at Kidlark was approved although full funding was still uncertain. Allison Brand's successful application for funding through the YMIP program for work in the Dycer Creek region helped secure the contract with the Joint Venture to conduct their proposed work.

Ground work followed by a drill program of ~1,500 m was planned with a budget of ~$900,000 to test subsurface extensions of W-bearing skarns. The preliminary ground work commenced in early June with the bulk of the ground work to be carried out in tandem with diamond drilling, which was scheduled to commence August 1st. A reduced and delayed budget as of July 15th had significant impact on the scale and scope of planned ground work. A modified budget of ~$650,000 was approved for diamond drilling on August 24th and a drilling program was quickly organized with full mobilization to the staging area, Livingstone Creek, on August 29th. The diamond drilling campaign was completely demobilized by September 12th.

Prospecting, soil sampling and ground geophysical surveying comprised the bulk of ground work prior to diamond drilling and successfully identified several prospective areas warranting further work. Specifically, one new scheelite skarn showing was identified north of the Wilson showing, and three tungsten soil geochemical anomalies were identified in new areas. Geophysical responses of geological features provided a better understanding of regional structure and delineated the aerial extent of hornfelsing around the Dycer stock. Tungsten geochemical anomalies identified during earlier silt and heavy mineral concentrate sampling remain prospective. Formally, the work conducted under the YMIP project 09-134 comprised ground investigations at the northern region of the Kidlark Property. Data collected from the non-YMIP work was critical in the overall interpretation of data collected during the YMIP program and is thus included in this summary report.

Recommendations for work in 2010 include (1) continuing to investigate and geologically map the southwest margin of the Dycer stock where strong mineralization is known (e.g., from Arness to Wilson showings); (2) examining the remainder of the Dycer stock margin to the northeast where further mineralization is suspected; (3) exploring for gold mineralization between the Kidlark property and the historical placer area of Livingstone Creek; and (4) continuing to test subsurface mineralization with a diamond drilling program.

2. Introduction

The following report summarizes the work done for the YMIP Project 09-134 (Dycer Creek Regional) on the Kidlark Property (Winston, Sydney, and Jake claims). YMIP fieldwork was conducted from August 14th to 19th while the entire Kidlark Project, including diamond drilling, was completed between June 2009 and September 2009. The objectives of the Dycer Creek Regional YMIP Project were to explore the northern portion of the Kidlark Property by prospecting, mapping, soil sampling, and ground geophysical surveys,.

3. Reliance on Other Experts

Some of the information disclosed in this report is derived from the results of historical field programs (all of which were prior to NI 43-101 standards but appear to have been carried out to high standards) and the author has relied on data, interpretations, and information supplied by others, as listed in the References. Much of the property history was obtained through the Government of Yukon's Minfile database and the regional geological setting is largely derived from academic publications. Validity of claims was confirmed by the Mining Recorder in Whitehorse, YT.

4. Property Description and Location

The Kidlark property, located within the Pelly Mountains, is approximately 90 kilometers northeast of Whitehorse, and 45 km west-northwest of Quiet Lake along the South Canol Highway. It lies less than 20 km northeast of Livingstone, an active placer gold operational area serviced by an active airstrip and winter road access. The claim group is located in National Topographical System map sheets 105E08 and 105F05 with a centroid of 61° 23' 24" N, 133° 59' 10" W (554157 m E and 6806643 m N, NAD83, Zone 8N). The resulting zone of interest is approximately 13 km by 2 km and an area of 2192 hectares. The property covers historical showings with promising descriptions in assessment reports by Hitchins (1980) and Robertson (1981).

The Kidlark property comprises 108 claims consisting of three adjoining claim blocks: the Winston, Jake, and Sydney claims. The claims are held on behalf of Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd. by Laurel Arness and Beverly Quist. The property location is shown in Figure 1, and the location of individual mineral claims is illustrated on Figure 2. All claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, in south-central Yukon Territory. Mineral claim tenure information is summarized below:

Table 1. Claim tenure information for the Kidlark property

Claim Name	Claim #'s	Grant Numbers	Claim Expiry Date
WINSTON	1 – 24	YC83056 – YC83079	13/08/2014
WINSTON	25 – 34	YC83080 – YC83089	15/08/2014
WINSTON	35 – 43	YC83092 – YC83100	22/08/2014
WINSTON	44 – 64	YC83441 – YC83461	25/09/2014
SYDNEY	1 – 8	YC83048 – YC83055	13/08/2014
SYDNEY	9 – 38	YC83462 – YC83491	25/09/2014
JAKE	1 – 6	YD06751 – YD06756	25/09/2010

Figure 1. Kidlark location map

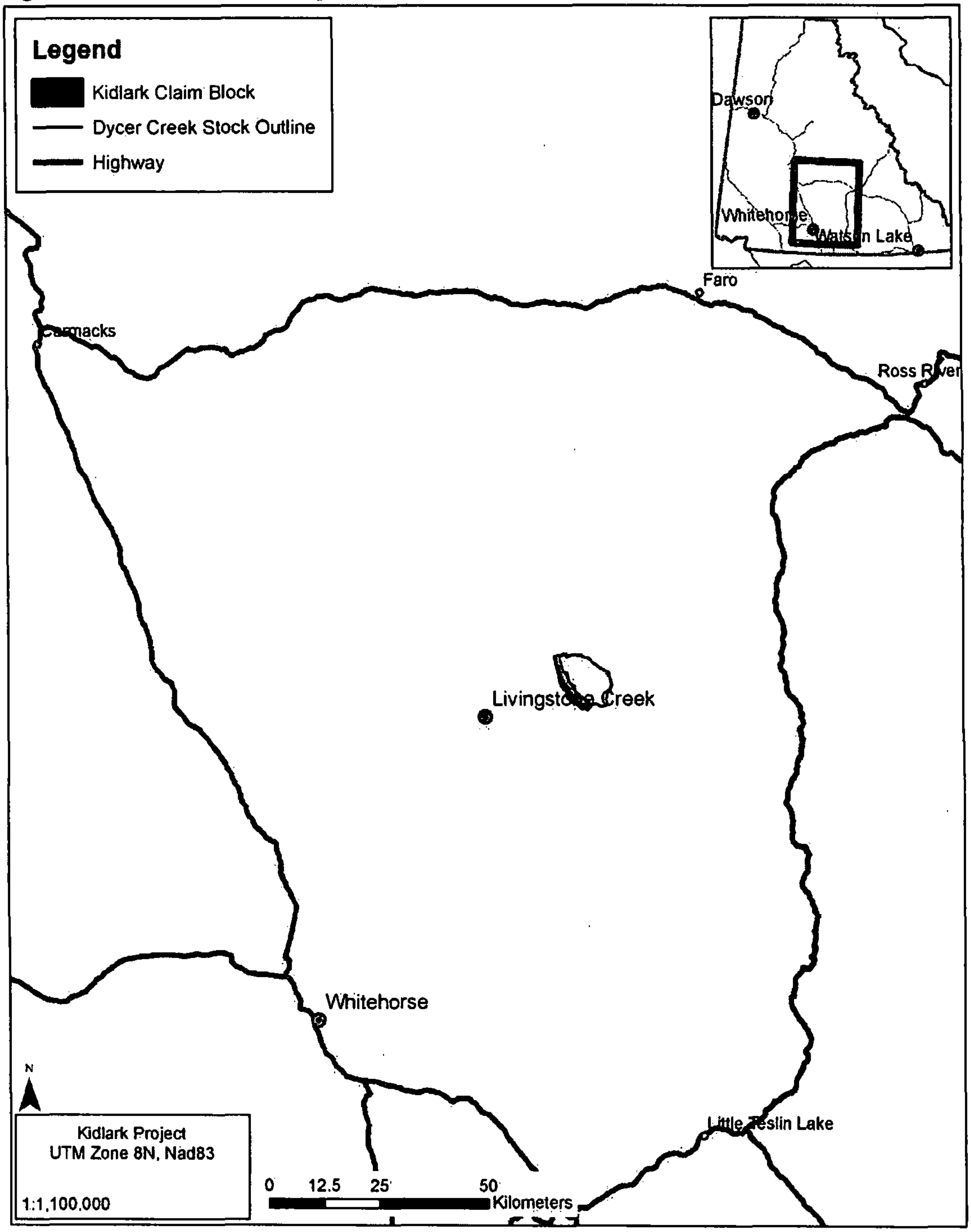
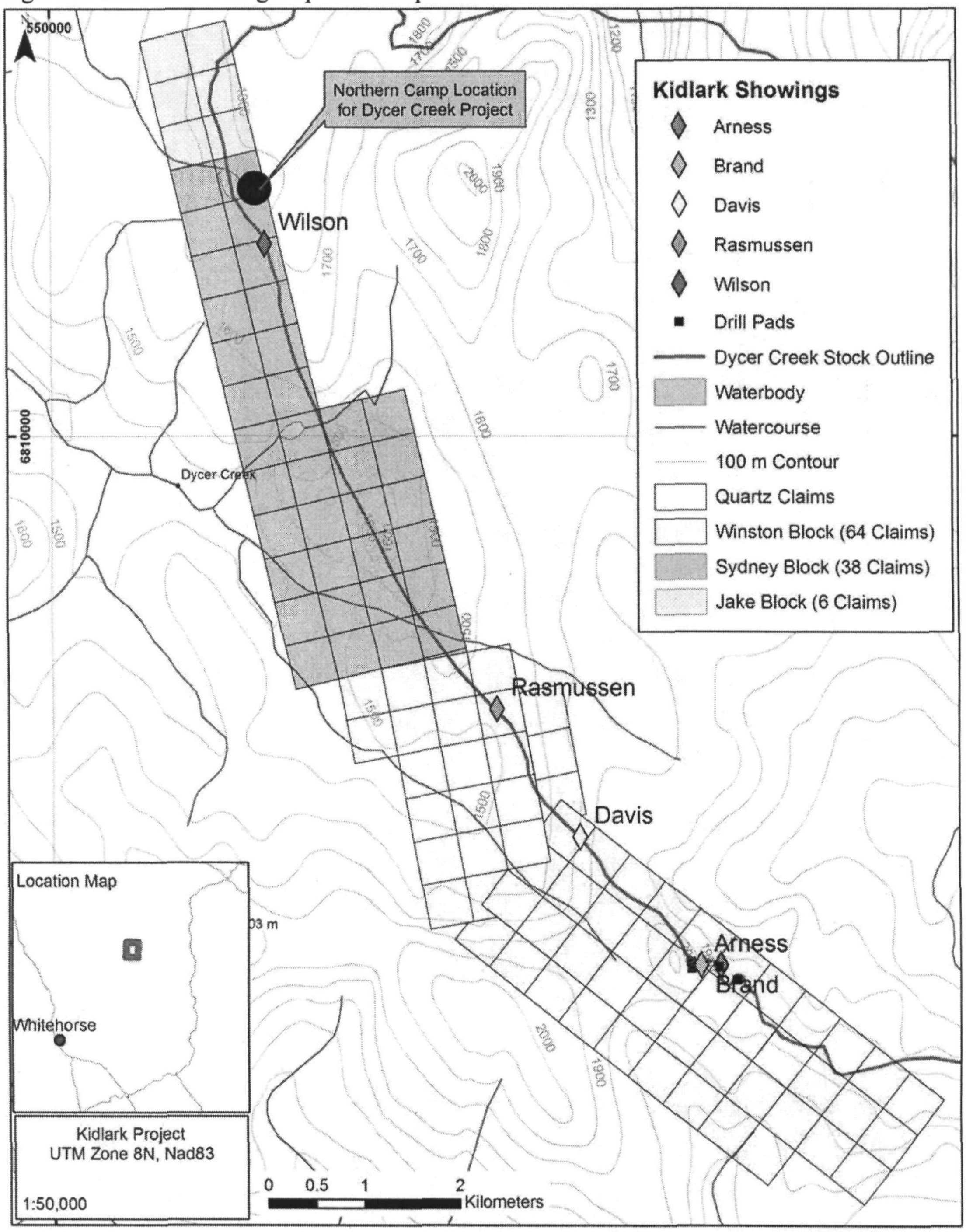


Figure 2. Kidlark claim group and camp location for northern YMIP work



5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Kidlark property, located within the Pelly Mountains, lies within the Whitehorse Mining District and is approximately 90 kilometers northeast of Whitehorse, and 45 km west-northwest of Quiet Lake along the (unpaved) South Canol Highway (61° 23' N, 133° 59' W, NTS mapsheets 105E08 and 105F05). It lies less than 20 km northeast of Livingstone, an active placer gold operational area serviced by an active airstrip and winter road access. In summer months access to the property is by helicopter from either the South Canol Highway or the Livingstone airstrip. In winter months access is made more difficult by abundant snow but is still possible. The claim area includes many small lakes, ponds and streams allowing for good access to fresh water. The nearest transmission line is located along the Alaska Highway at the junction to the South Canol Highway, approximately 75 km from Quiet Lake.

Elevations in the area range between 1100 m at valley bottoms and 1700 m along ridges with peaks to 2100 m. The Big Salmon River at 800 m elevation lies only 10 km to the north of the Kidlark property and is fed by Quiet Lake along the South Canol Highway. The Teslin River sits approximately 35 km to the west. Tree line is at approximately 1400 m, and snow pack typically leaves in early June and returns by early September. Rock outcrop exposure is high within the claim group and the landscape is rugged.

All field work, including mapping, prospecting, drilling and geophysical surveys are best conducted in the summer season and into early fall (early June to early September) while drilling and some forms of geophysical surveys are marginally feasible in the winter months (early October to late May) but at greatly increased cost.

6. History

6.1. Exploration History

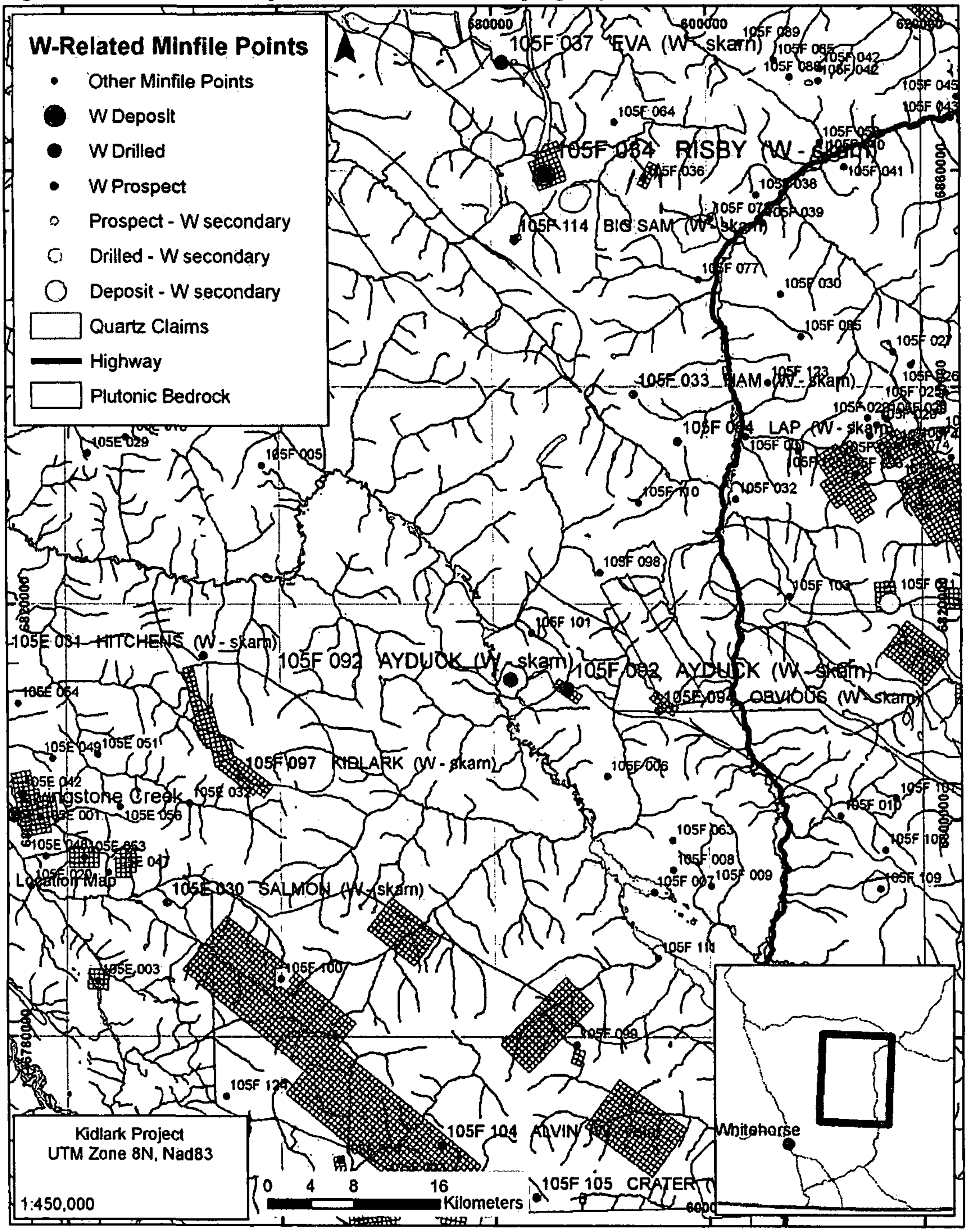
Within the immediate 35 km radius of the Dycer pluton are ~35 Minfile occurrences. Most of these are labeled "unknown origin" with no commodities listed. Several are asbestos, gold-copper vein, or coal related showings. Of the remaining seven, two relate to placer gold showings, and the other five are W-skarn and Cu-Pb-Zn skarn occurrences.

Only a small amount of exploration work is recorded as having been carried out on the Kidlark property proper and that is described in Hitchins (1980). The original "Hal" claims were staked in June of 1979 and a short six day cursory mapping and prospecting program was carried out by three to five staff. Their soil sampling program essentially comprised one long line along the length of the intrusive contact and consisted of ~100 samples. Several silt samples were also taken. Elements analyzed for included Mo, Cu, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, Ag, Pb, Zn, and W. Numerous samples showed W values above 20 ppm, with the highest soil geochemical response at 400 ppm. Grab samples of pyrrhotite-scheelite skarn returned many assays in the ~0.5 to 2% range but included results as high as 13% WO_3.

Among the nearby W skarns are the Hidden (105F092, 30 km to the east, a.k.a. Ayduck) and Obvious (105F094, 40 km to the east) showings, which were addressed by a four-year Yukon-wide grassroots tungsten exploration program named the "CUB JV" which was conducted by the Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. group starting in 1978. This was the same CUB JV of the mid 1970's that looked at the mineralization in the Upper Coal River area, with the major stakeholders being Union Carbide, Cassiar Resources, and Highland-Crow Resources. The showings are proximal to one another and were worked from one camp in the late 1970's; however, results from the Hidden property were better than those from the Ayduck property and the latter was eventually dropped. Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd., the historical operator of the CUB JV, currently holds the rights to the Hidden claims through one of their public companies, Strategic Metals Ltd.

Figure 3. Example of historical mapping at the Kidlark property by Hitchins (1980)

Figure 4. Yukon Minfile points near the Kidlark property



6.2. Academic and Government Survey History

Historical systematic mapping of the area was done in 1977 by Templeman-Kluit (1977) who mapped the sedimentary sequences of the Cassiar Terrane and mid-Cretaceous plutons that dominate the geology of the region. That work was focused on Mapsheet 105F, and Mapsheet 105E is still not well understood.

Most recently the Yukon Geological Survey has conducted large-scale mapping and structural analysis of the d'Abbadie fault zone and associated rocks (625 km^2) in the Livingstone Creek map area (105E08; YGS Open File 2009-44), culminating in a YGS geological fieldwork paper:

> Westberg, E., Colpron, M. and Gibson, D., 2009. Bedrock geology of western 'Mendocina Creek' (NTS 105F/5) and eastern Livingstone Creek (NTS 105E/8) areas, south-central Yukon. *In:* Yukon Exploration and Geology 2008, L.H. Weston, L.R. Blackburn and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 227-239.

This project was initiated to "address the lack of knowledge regarding the stratigraphy, structure and metamorphic evolution of the western Quiet Lake map-area, and to further constrain the nature and location of the boundary between Yukon-Tanana and Cassiar terranes in the area" (Westberg *et al.*, 2009). This map and report contains added detail (with respect to granite contacts and carbonate bodies, especially) not previously seen in government mapping, especially along the western Dycer Creek stock contact and the north-western edge of the Kidlark property, as discussed below in the Geologic Setting section. It also reassigns certain rock units/successions to different terranes, as discussed below.

7. GEOLOGIC SETTING

7.1. Regional Geologic Setting

Systematic mapping of the area was done in 1977 by Templeman-Kluit who mapped the sedimentary sequences of the Cassiar terrane and mid-Cretaceous plutons that dominate the geology of the region. This work focused on NTS mapsheets 105F and 105E where the geological setting was not well understood. It suggested the host bedrock for the intrusions comprises clastic rocks of the Earn Group and Lower Paleozoic carbonate rocks of the Pelly-Cassiar platform (the Cassiar terrane) as well as minor occurrences of the Yukon Cataclastic complex which was interpreted as a klippe in the southern area (the boundary being the d'Abbadie fault, discussed below). The recent 2009 government mapping states that the rocks that were thought to be part of the Yukon Cataclastic complex are now assigned to the Yukon-Tanana terrane (a pericratonic terrane that occurs mainly within the central portion of the northern Canadian Cordillera; Colpron *et al.*, 2006, 2007), although the boundary between the Yukon-Tanana and Cassiar terranes remains "cryptic."

This more recent mapping and survey research, as referred to above (OF 2009-44, and Westberg *et al.*, 2009), describes three distinct metasedimentary and meta-igneous stratigraphic sequences from east to west in the 'Mendocina Creek' (NTS 105F/5) and eastern Livingstone Creek (NTS 105E/8) areas, which include the Sheep Creek, Scurvy Creek, and Dycer Creek successions. The Sheep Creek succession is likely part of the Cassiar terrane and contains extensive carbonate horizons, while the metaclastic Scurvy Creek succession is extensively intruded by augen meta-granite sills and dikes of Early Mississippian age (this correlates with the Snowcap assemblage of the Yukon-Tanana terrane). Overlying these two successions is the Dycer Creek succession, which is composed of marble, carbonaceous rocks, greenstone, and quartzite of Lower Mississippian age or younger. These rocks likely correlate with the Finlayson assemblage of the Yukon-Tanana terrane and are host to the Kidlark property intrusion-related mineralization (See section 7.3, Local Geologic Setting, for detailed description of Dycer Creek succession and the Dycer Creek stock).

Significant intrusions of the area have been grouped together within the Cassiar suite (Driver *et al.,* 2000) and labeled the Quiet Lake, Nisultlin, and Big Salmon batholiths, however, many other small plutons, like the Dycer Creek pluton at the Kidlark property, are present in the area. This geological setting has given rise to the nearby Risby (55 km to the northeast) and Stormy (60 km to the east) tungsten deposits, as well as to the Northern Dancer (200 km to the southeast) tungsten-molybdenite deposit (also known as Logtung) further to the southwest. Less advanced projects include the previously mentioned Hidden and Obvious tungsten skarns.

Figure 5. Terrane map of Yukon illustrating the location of the 'Mendocina Creek' map area in south-central Yukon (Fig. 1 from Westberg *et al.*, 2009)

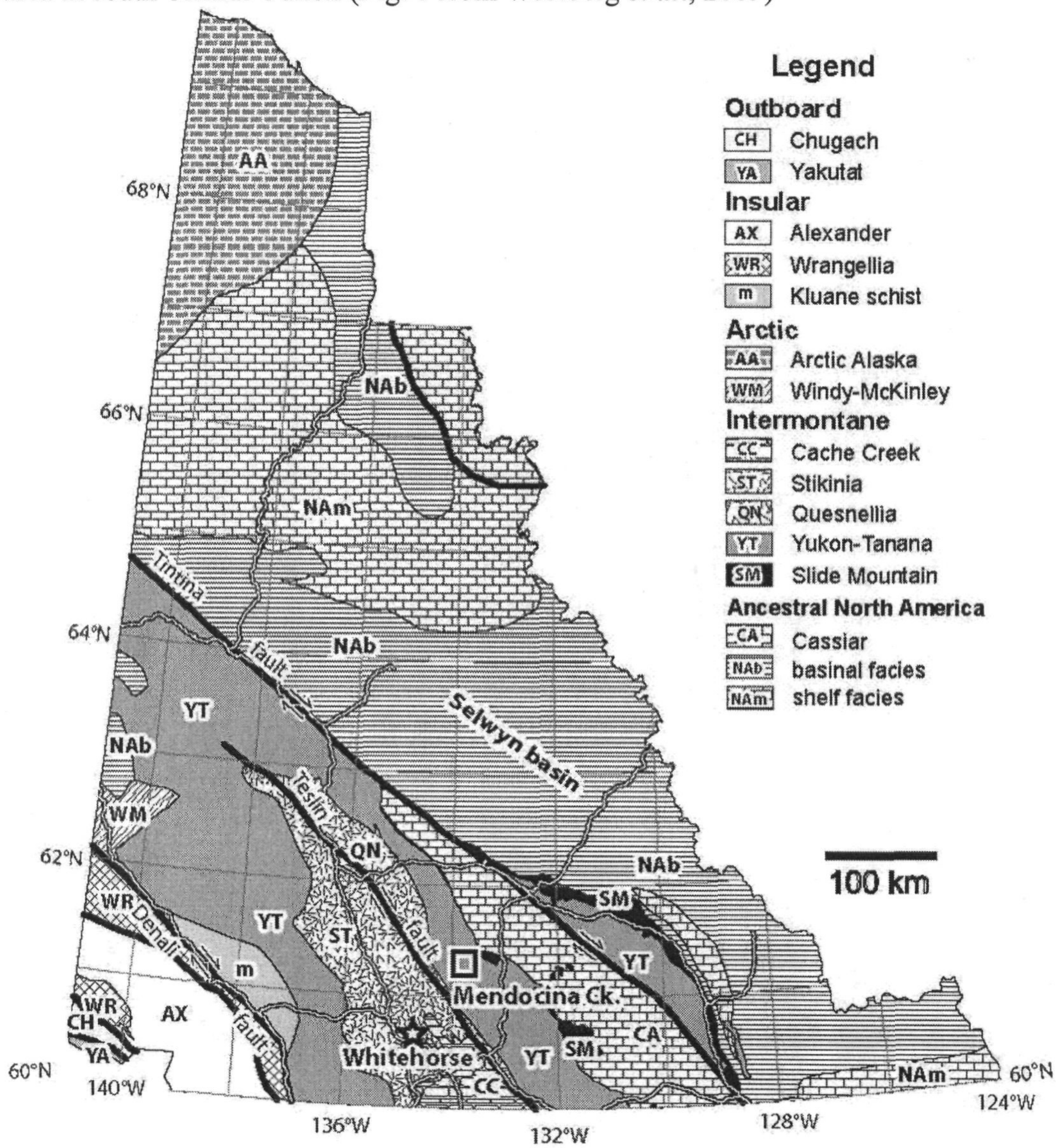


Figure 6. Simplified geology of southern Yukon and northern BC with an emphasis on plutonic rocks (from Mortensen *et al.*, 2007)

Figure 1. *Simplified geology of southern Yukon and northern British Columbia, with major plutons labelled.*
CB=Cassiar Batholith
SP=Simpson Peak pluton
NL=Nome Lake pluton
K= Klinkit pluton
SB=Seagull Batholith
ML=Marker Lake Batholith
H=Hake Batholith
DM=Deadman pluton
QLB=Quiet Lake Batholith
NB=Nisutlin Batholith
TNW=Thirtymile pluton northwest
TSW=Thirtymile pluton southwest
TS=Thirtymile Stock
Star shows the location of the Logtung area (see Fig. 2).

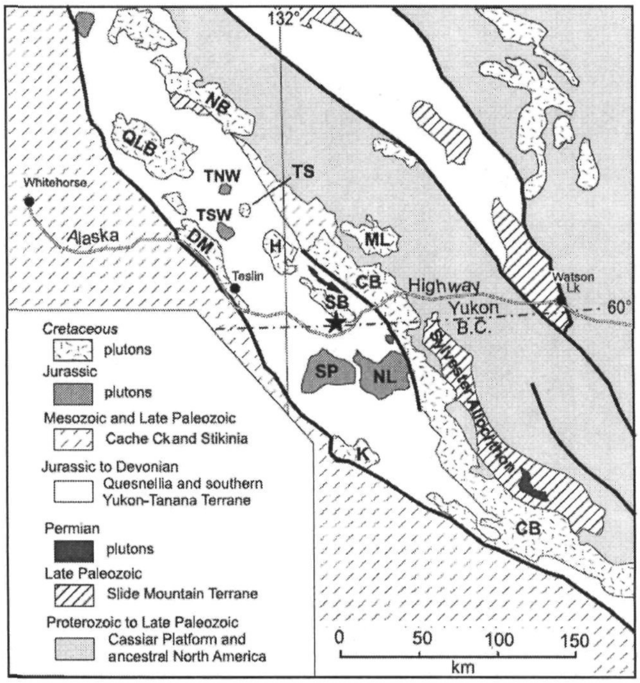
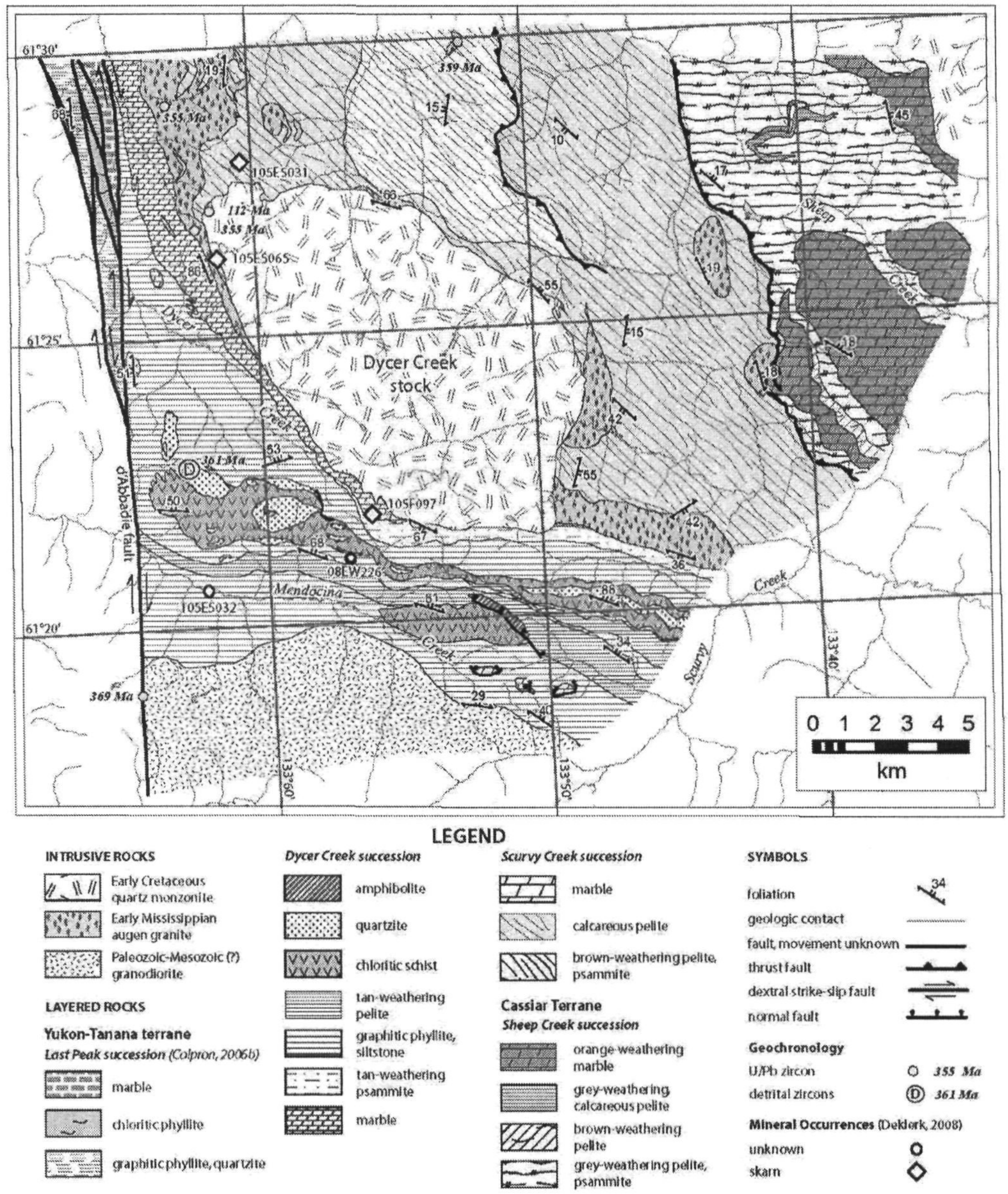


Figure 7. Bedrock geology of the Mendocina Creek region. (Fig. 2 from Westberg *et al*, 2009)



Regional geophysical patterns (Residual Total Field Magnetics) show a broad low along the mineralized margin of the Dycer Creek stock, most of which is covered by the current arrangement of claims. Where the carbonate rocks of the Dycer Creek succession diverge from the Dycer Creek stock a relatively flat magnetic signature is seen across the contact. This is seen starting at the northern and southern apices of the pluton and wrapping around the eastern margin of the stock. Other intrusives of this mid-Cretaceous Cassiar suite show similar trends of depressed magnetic signature beyond the bounds of the intrusion.

Figure 8. Regional geophysical patterns around the Dycer Creek stock

7.2. Regional Structural Setting

The 'Mendocina Creek' area experienced at least four phases of deformation and endured greenschist- to amphibolite-facies metamorphism. The area is bounded on the west by the north-trending Late Cretaceous d'Abbadie fault zone, a system of brittle-ductile, dextral strike-slip faults that cut across the earlier dominant foliation and regional structural trends (Gallagher, 1999; Colpron, 2005b). Part of the ductile strain recorded along the d'Abbadie fault zone has been dated at ~96 Ma (U-Pb on zircon) based on a syntectonic granite emplaced along the fault (Gallagher, 1999).

Re-interpretation of the geology in western Quiet Lake map area indicates that the boundary between the Cassiar and Yukon-Tanana terranes is located 20 km east of the d'Abbadie fault, rather than being the fault itself as was previously thought. The boundary between the terranes is an northeast dipping and westerly directed brittle-ductile thrust that locally imbricates the Sheep Creek succession (of the Cassiar terrane) above the Scurvy Creek succession (of the YTT terrane).

The Kidlark property lies east of the d'Abbadie strike-slip fault zone, and west of the westerly directed thrust fault which imbricates the Scurvy Creek succession. Implications from this recent work include recognition that mineralization occurs within Yukon-Tanana terrane rocks rather than the Cassiar terrane successions, identification of other prospective Cretaceous granite-limestone contacts, delineation of Devono-Mississippian foliated granite-limestone contacts, better geochronological evidence of local intrusions, regional fault locations, improved regional structural understanding, and additional perspective on the probable nature of placer gold mineralization at Livingstone.

7.3. Local Geologic Setting

Rocks of the Dycer Creek metasedimentary succession are the primary host of the mineralization found at the Kidlark property. Westberg *et al.* (2009) describes the Dycer Creek succession as follows:

> "The base of the Dycer Creek succession is defined by an ~1 km-thick, southeast-striking, light grey to white, medium to coarse-grained marble unit. Garnet-diopside-epidote skarn is locally developed in the marble. In the south, the marble interfingers with, and grades into, a biotite-quartz-muscovite schist. The marble is structurally overlain by fine to medium-grained, black graphitic schist and quartzite; medium to light grey, carbonaceous, quartz-muscovite schist; and fine-grained, black,

calcareous metasiltstone and marble. A grey and buff-weathering, variably calcareous, quartz-biotite-muscovite ± garnet schist locally interfingers with centimetre to decimetre-wide horizons of graphitic phyllite, suggesting a gradational contact between these lithologies. In the southeastern part of the study area, decimetre-wide lenses of medium-grained, brown-buff-weathering dolomitic marble occur in the graphitic schist. A fine-grained, light to dark green, locally dolomitic, chloritic schist (greenstone) structurally overlies the graphitic unit. Large (0.5 cm) biotite booklets and hornblende crystals are randomly oriented along the dominant foliation in the greenstone; their growth is interpreted to be related to contact metamorphism around the Cretaceous Dycer Creek stock. The chloritic schist is gradationally intercalated with white to light green, fine to medium-grained quartzite and micaceous quartzite."

The Dycer Creek stock is one of three distinct plutonic suites in the Mendocina Creek area (Westberg *et al.*, 2009). The oldest suite is a moderately to strongly foliated Late Devonian to Early Mississippian two-mica meta-granite which occurs as sheets that are intercalated with metasedimentary rocks of the Scurvy Creek succession. It forms a large, continuous sheet that is only disrupted by intrusion of the Cretaceous Dycer Creek stock, at the top of the Scurvy Creek succession. The age of the large (second) body of granodiorite south of Mendocina Creek is uncertain. This variably foliated granodiorite has generally been considered to be of Paleozoic age on the basis of the localized high strain in the granodiorite and due to a poorly resolved, discordant U-Pb zircon age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1984; Hansen *et al.*, 1989). The youngest plutonic suite in the area comprises the Dycer Creek stock and an unnamed pluton at the northeastern edge of the study area. The Dycer Creek stock is a medium to coarse-grained, biotite-quartz monzonite that has been dated by U-Pb zircon at 112 ± 1 Ma (Gallagher, 1999). The quartz monzonite is locally foliated and contains a moderately developed mineral lineation along its outer margin. Euhedral, millimetre-wide garnets are variably present within the stock, suggesting a component of crustal melt in the genesis of this pluton.

The mineralized contact region of the Dycer Creek stock and Dycer Creek succession lies between 3 and 7 km from the d'Abbadie fault. A normal fault begins midway along the Kidlark property strike length and runs close to (and approximately parallel to) the contact, in a N-NW direction past the north end of the claims. It separates the carbonaceous units of the Dycer Creek succession from the Dycer Creek stock which are adjacent at the south. However, in several locations carbonate units from the Dycer Creek succession appear as "lenses" between the two features. At the far north of the map area, this same normal fault exposes the older, Early Mississippian intrusive unit described above, which has been intruded by the Dycer Creek stock (and lies adjacent to it). The 2009 Yukon Geological Survey mapping also reveals several thick carbonate layers at the north end of the Dycer Creek stock which were not previously mapped.

It is important to note that mapping within the bounds of the Kidlark property has shown that sedimentary stratigraphy is near vertical and parallel with the granite contact. This stratigraphic orientation is promising for producing vertically extensive and deep W skarns, a common feature found in larger W skarns.

Significantly mineralized zones of the contact region between the Dycer Creek succession and the Dycer Creek stock are grouped into showings. There have been five major showing systems identified by the 2008 and 2009 programs along a 13 km strike length: Brand, Arness, Davis, Rasmussen and Wilson. These showings are described below in Section 9 (Mineralization). A new occurrence of disseminated scheelite was discovered north of the Wilson showing but has yet to receive detailed investigations.

Figure 9. Geological map of Westberg *et al.* (2009) with Kidlark property boundary overlain

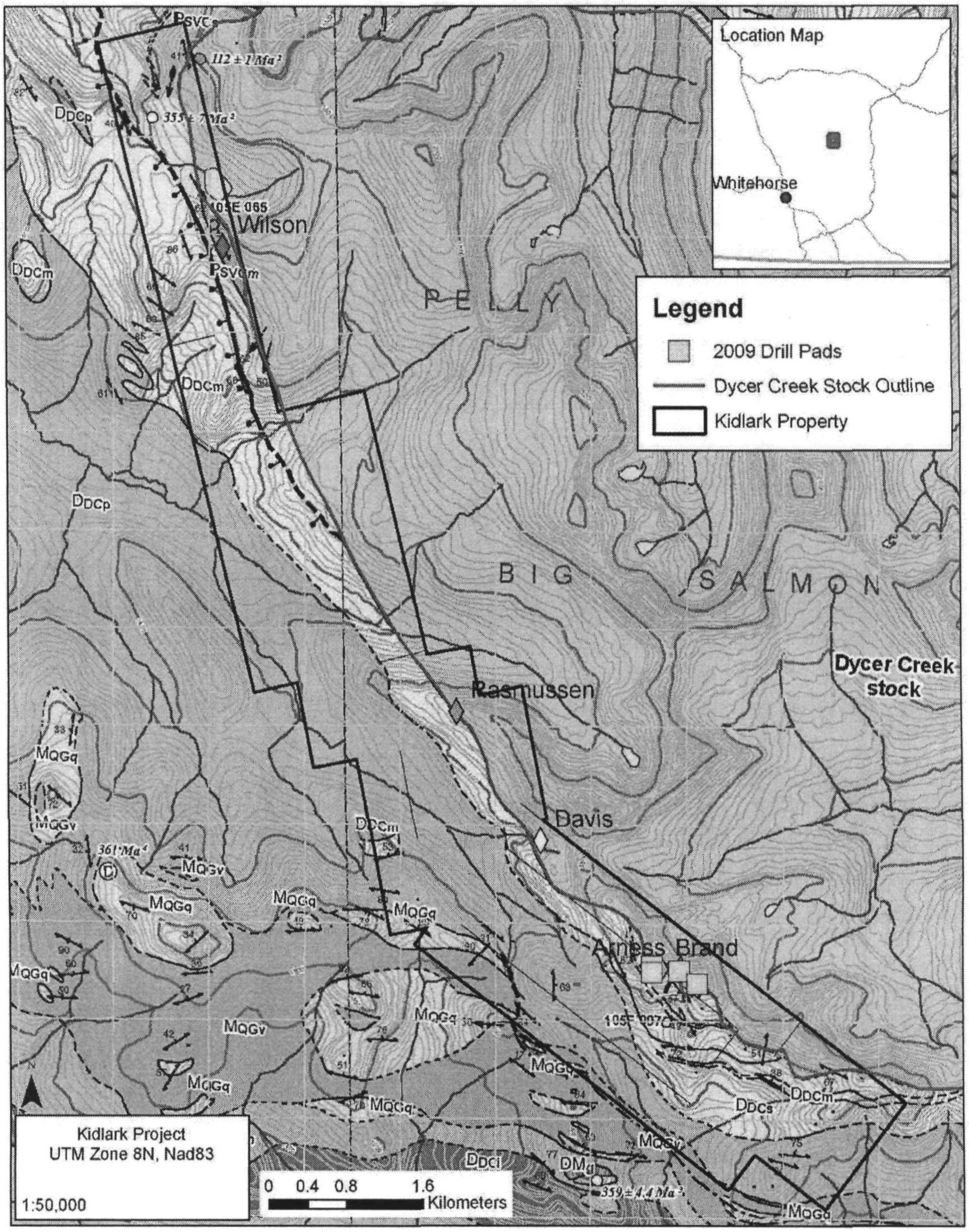


Figure 10. Legend for geological units from Westberg *et al.* (2009)

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EARLY CRETACEOUS

EKg — DYCER CREEK STOCK: medium- to coarse-grained, unfoliated, biotite quartz monzonite (U/Pb monazite - 112 ± 1 Ma)

LATE DEVONIAN-EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN

DMg — moderately to strongly foliated, K-feldspar augen, two-mica granite; protomylonitic to mylonitic near d'Abbadie fault. South of Mendocina Creek, variably foliated, fine- to coarse-grained, hornblende-biotite diorite, locally K-feldspar porphyritic granodiorite (U-Pb zircon ages of ca. 360-346 Ma)

LAYERED ROCKS

CASSIAR TERRANE

PALEOZOIC?

Sheep Creek succession

PScm — light grey and orange-buff weathering dolomitic marble; intercalated with garnet-muscovite-biotite schist

PScp — fine-grained, silvery-grey weathering, variably siliceous phyllite/schist; locally contains garnet and light grey to white, fine-grained quartzite and medium green, chloritic schist

PScg — black, fine-grained, carbonaceous phyllite and fine- to medium-grained, black carbonaceous marble

PScp — tan weathering, fine-grained, calcareous, quartz-muscovite schist

Legend cont…

YUKON-TANANA TERRANE

MISSISSIPPIAN AND YOUNGER?

Quartzite-Greenstone succession

MQGvc	dark green, fine-grained amphibolite
MQGq	white to light geen, fine- to medium-grained quartzite and micaceous quartzite
MQGv	green weathering chloritic phyllite and schist; locally dolomitic
MQGsc	intercalated, tan weathering, quartz-muscovite schist and green, locally dolomitic, variably siliceous, chloritic schist

UPPER DEVONIAN AND OLDER?

Dycer Creek succession

DDCp	black, fine- to medium-grained graphitic phyllite and quartzite; locally contains layers of medium to light grey, quartz-muscovite schist and black, calcareous, fine-grained metasiltstone and marble
DDCl	grey and buff weathering, variably calcareous, quartz-biotite-muscovite ± garnet schist
DDCs	rusty-brown weathering, medium-grained biotite-plagioclase-quartz schist; locally garnet-andalusite schist
DDCm	light grey to white, medium- to coarse-grained marble; locally garnet-diopside-epidote skarn

Last Peak succession (Colpron, 2005)

PLPm	light grey to white marble
PLPv	strongly foliated and lineated siliceous chloritic phyllite, quartzofeldspathic and epidote layers along foliation

Scurvy Creek succession

PSVCa	dark grey to black, coarse-grained amphibolite; locally garnet-rich
PSVCp	intercalated grey and brown weathering, medium- to coarse-grained quartz-plagioclase-biotite-muscovite-garnet schist, micaceous quartzite; quartzite, and calc-silicate schist; locally contains coarse-grained amphibolite
PSVCs	rusty-brown weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, variably calcareous, quartz-plagioclase-muscovite-biotite schist; micaceous quartzite; locally contains white and black banded, fine-grained quartzite; tan-weathering dolomitic marble; light grey, coarse-grained marble; tremolite-garnet-diopside-epidote skarn; contains layers of amphibolite and K-feldspar augen granite
PSVCm	buff and grey weathering, coarse-grained marble

8. Deposit Types

8.1. Tungsten (W) Skarns

Tungsten skarns have been studied in detail by a number of authors and groups for many decades and techniques used to understand their petrogenesis have included high-end scientific instrumentation. However, due to their often complex nature skarns require a solid understanding of the basic petrography and mineralogy of the system in question.

A few key references have been used to synthesize information about skarns, tungsten skarns, and tungsten skarns in the northern Cordillera. For the base models, Meinert (1992) and Meinert *et al.* (2005) give an overview of skarns, while the Mineral Deposit Profiles published by the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) (Ray 1995) and United States Geological Survey (USGS), and subsequently edited by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) (Fonseca and Bradshaw, 2005) have been used for specific skarns (i.e., tungsten). Recently, Rasmussen *et al.* (2007) have contributed greatly to understanding skarn deposits in the Northern Cordillera, while publications such as Mair *et al.* (2003) have investigated the petrogenesis of the Tombstone Suite of intrusions. Other publications such as Little (1959), Dick (1979), Dick (1980), Newberry and Swanson (1986), Kwak (1987), Sinclair (1987), and Ray and Webster (1991) should also be noted for their review information and earlier importance in laying the framework for later studies.

The term "skarn" can have a variety of definitions. In general, they are metasomatic rocks that are commonly developed at or near a contact between intrusive rocks and calc-silicate rocks with contrasting geochemistry. The strong differences of geochemistry present in these metasomatic zones often result in the destabilization of metal-bearing complexes, thus leading to the deposition and precipitation of metal-bearing minerals. The characteristic feature amongst all skarns is the mineralogy which consists primarily of garnet and pyroxene but also other calc-silicate minerals. Subdivision of skarns can be made based on a number of variables. Whether the skarn is hosted within an intrusive or outside an intrusive body will define the system as an endoor exo-skarn. Magnesian and calcic are common modifiers that imply the dominance of Mg vs. Ca. Mineralogical (e.g., scapolite) and metallic (e.g., Cu-Au) modifiers are also commonly used, describing pertinent phases or specific metals. Figure 2 from Meinert (1992) and Figure 3 from Ray and Webster (1991) show progressive schematics of a granitic body intruding into calcic hosts (e.g., limestone). Together, important details in these schematics include the development of different skarns through time (e.g., prograde and retrograde) with complex and varying geochemistry/mineralogy (pyroxene vs. garnet dominated), the importance of structural and stratigraphic setting (fault-focused fluids), and the complex interplay between magmatic and amagmatic hydrothermal fluids (hydrothermal mobilization and enrichment). All of these variables are important for defining system zonations and mineralization vectors, as well as for assessing the economic potential of an occurrence.

Figure 11. General skarn model from Meinert (1992)

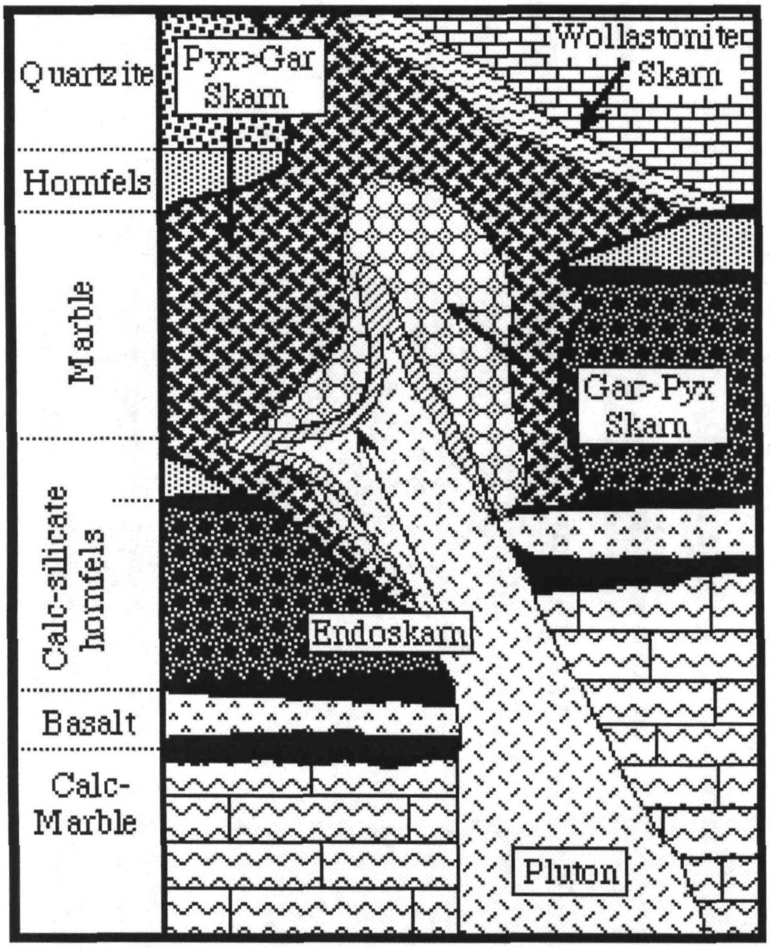


Figure 12. General skarn model from Ray and Webster (1991)

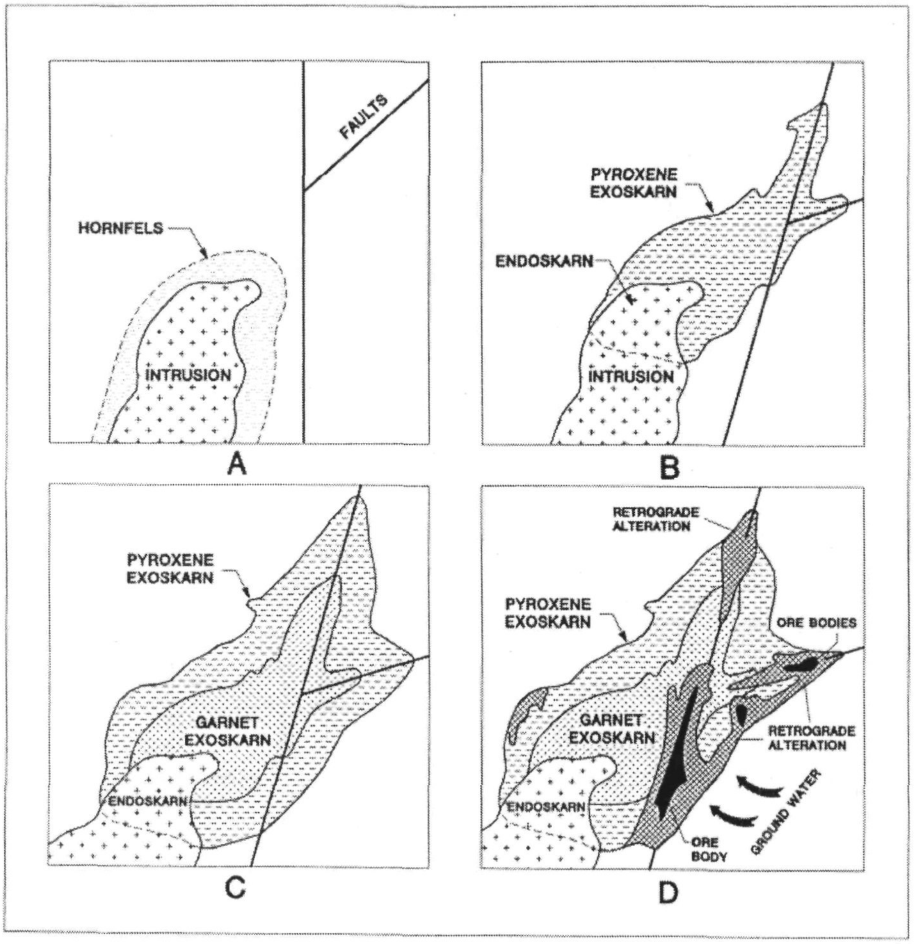


Figure 8-1. Schematic evolution of a calcic skarn deposit:

A. Intrusion of magma into carbonate-rich sequence and formation of contact hornfels (hornfels not shown in B, C or D).

B. Infiltration of hydrothermal fluids to produce endoskarn and pyroxene-rich exoskarn.

C. Continued infiltration with progressive expansion of exoskarn envelope and development of proximal garnet-rich exoskarn. Skarn controlled partly by lithologies (e.g., limestone beds locally replaced by garnetite), bedding planes and fractures. Some mineralization may take place late in this stage.

D. Hydrothermal system wanes and cools accompanied by retrograde overprinting. During this stage metals may be introduced or scavenged and redeposited to form economic orebodies. The structural/lithological controls and influence of meteoric water may result in irregularly distributed orebodies that are notoriously difficult to delineate in skarn.

Meinert (1992) states that "as a group, tungsten skarns are associated with coarse-grained, equigranular batholiths (with pegmatite and aplite dikes) surrounded by large, high-temperature, metamorphic aureoles. These features are collectively indicative of a deep environment. Plutons are typically fresh with only minor myrmekite and plagioclase-pyroxene endoskarn zones near contacts." Tungsten skarns are also often divided into two groups based on reduced vs. oxidized characteristics (e.g., mineralogy and geochemistry). Reduced skarns are generally characterized by a greater depth of formation, hedenbergitic pyroxene, magnetite, iron rich biotite, molybdenite-rich scheelite, high pyrrhotite to pyrite ratios and sometimes halogen-bearing minerals scapolite, vesuvianite, and fluorite. Oxidized tungsten skarns often involve meteoric waters and generally form at lesser depths, show low pyrrhotite to pyrite ratios, typically contain more abundant andraditic garnet than salitic pyroxene, and contain epidote. In both settings, the highest grade zones form in retrograde alteration assemblages with associated hydrous minerals (Meinert, 1992). This is achieved through the remobilization of previously disseminated scheelite and deposition at lower temperature, commonly in veins and fracture networks. Tungsten skarns typically have scheelite as their main ore mineral, with varying assemblages of sulfide minerals such as molybdenite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and aforementioned pyrite and pyrrhotite. Wolframite can also be present as a tungsten ore mineral.

8.2. Tungsten (W) Skarns in Yukon

In Yukon, much of the skarn mineralization that contains metals of economic interest is associated with widespread mid-Cretaceous magmatism that intrudes into a variety of oceanic sediments. This mid-Cretaceous magmatism has also given rise to many other metal deposits in Yukon Territory, such as gold stockworks and copper porphyries. Most of the tungsten skarns in Yukon Territory are hosted by rocks of the Selwyn Basin, the Mackenzie Platform, the Cassiar Platform, and less commonly in limey rocks of the Yukon Tanana terrane. Highly fertile silty-banded limestone stratigraphy includes rocks such as the Cambrian to Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation and the upper Proterozoic to Cambrian Yusezyu Formation (Fonseca and Bradshaw, 2005). The Rabbitkettle Formation hosts the Cantung and Mactung reduced tungsten skarn deposits, while the Yusezyu Formation hosts tungsten mineralization in the Mayo area, such as the Dublin Gulch W-Au deposit.

The mid-Cretaceous magmatism along the western Cordillera has been divided into several intrusive suites based on age, petrogenesis, and spatial relationships. Petrogenetically, the mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Tungsten, Tombstone and Tay River suites show trace element characteristics of S and I type plutons (Rasmussen *et al.*, 2007). The figure below shows the distribution of these suites, while the table lists these suites (data from Heffernan *et al.*, 2004 and Mortensen *et al.*, 2000). Figure 14 (from Hart, 2005) is a hypothetical cross section through the Hyland Valley showing the relationship of the Tungsten Plutonic Suite to surrounding country rocks.

Figure 13. Mid-Cretaceous magmatic suites of eastern Yukon (from Heffernan *et al.*, 2004).

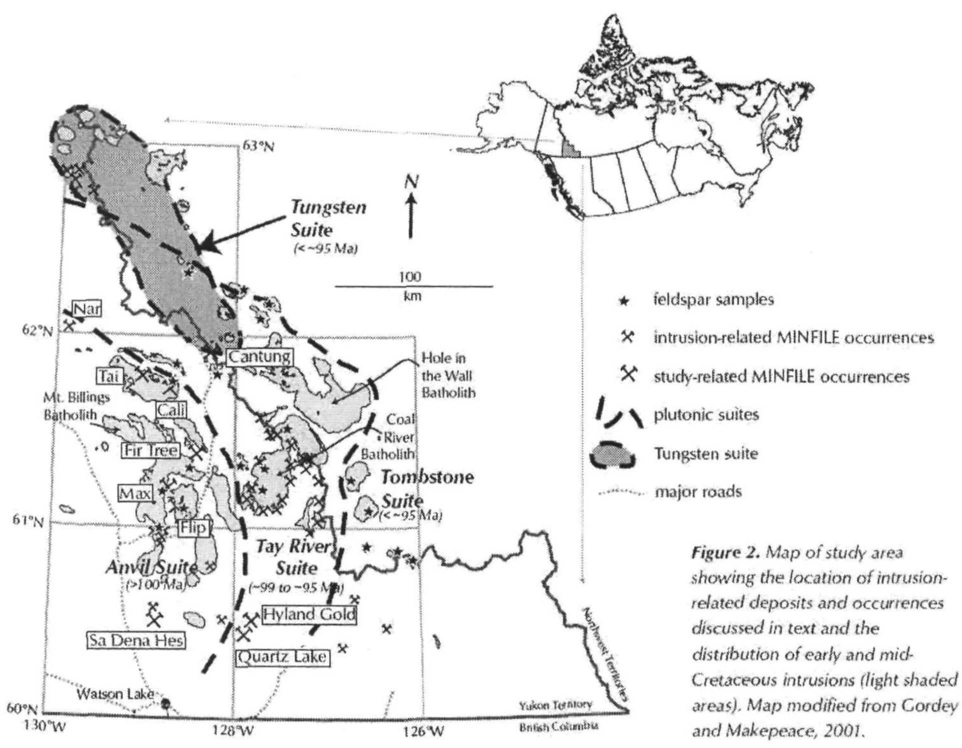
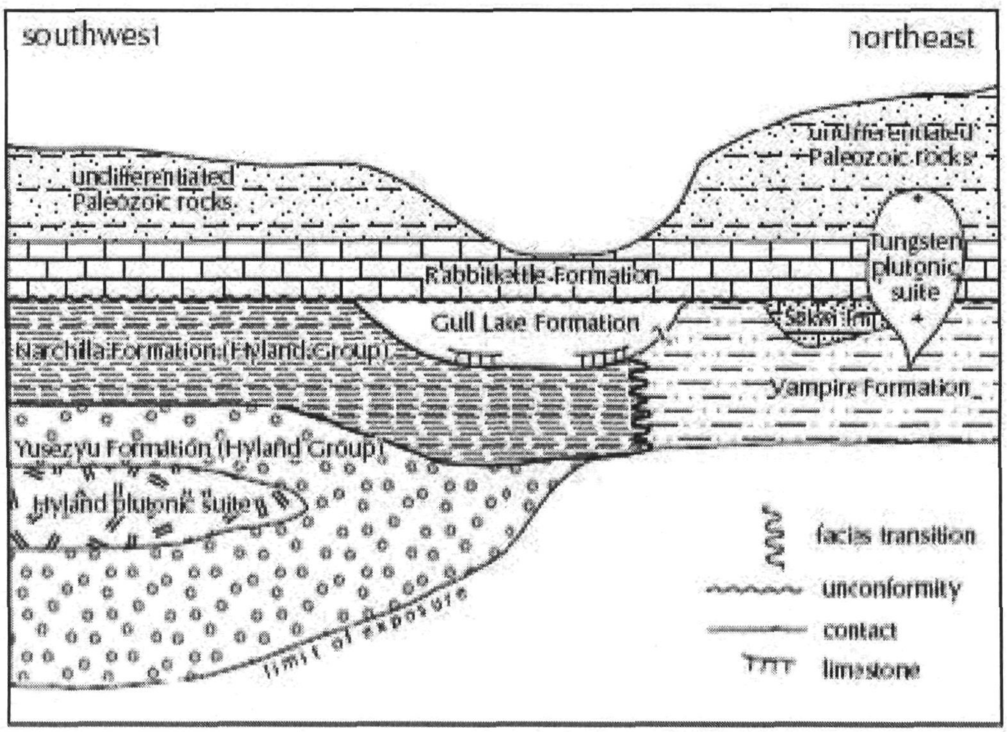


Figure 2. Map of study area showing the location of intrusion-related deposits and occurrences discussed in text and the distribution of early and mid-Cretaceous intrusions (light shaded areas). Map modified from Gordey and Makepeace, 2001.

Table 2. Mid-Cretaceous magmatic suites of eastern Yukon and their relative ages

Suite Name	Age Bracket (Ma)	Notes
Tay River	98 – 96	
Tungsten	97 – 92	Hosts Mactung and Cantung
Mayo	97 – 94	Sub-alkalic
South Lansing	95 – 93	
Tombstone	94 – 90	Alkalic, hosts Clear Creek, Dublin Gulch
Anvil	112 – 100	Metaluminous to peraluminous granite, host of the Faro deposits
Cassiar	110 – 100	Hosts Risby, Logtung,
Teslin	124 – 115	
McQuesten	64	Peraluminous

Figure 14. Theoretical cross section of the Upper Hyland River area (From Hart, 2005)



Recent studies in the understanding of tungsten skarn formation in eastern Yukon Territory (and east of the Kidlark property) show that constraining the age of these tungsten occurrences is not straightforward and can have significant implications. Classical models have employed only one intrusive event in the vicinity of 90 Ma, such as at Cantung, Mactung, Risby, and Lened. Petrogenetic and geochronological studies of mid-Cretaceous magmatism and mineralization by K. Rasmussen at the University of British Columbia have revealed the presence of a younger resetting age around 65 Ma. These apparently younger dates occur primarily in southern eastern Yukon and in association with tungsten mineralization, suggesting that they may play a role in generating economic deposits. For example, if a younger fertile intrusive carrying tungsten intrudes along similar paths as a fertile mid-Cretaceous intrusion, the possibility of a tungsten overprint on a previously tungsten mineralized area exists. This type of double enrichment has been proposed for other "magmatic" systems, such as with "super LCT-type" pegmatite deposits (Martin and DeVito, 2005). However, the close spatial association of various plutonic suites can also confuse deposit models and give rise to errant conclusions. For example, work on the Mactung deposit by Selby *et al.* (2003) revealed that the mineralized skarn gives an older age (97.5 Ma) than the adjacent pluton (92.1 Ma), indicating that the apparent mineralizing pluton actually did not contribute to the genesis of the ore body. Rather, a deeper unrecognized intrusion is likely the true source of the mineralization. Thus, it is important to realize that when working in areas with multiple intrusive suites, constraining the age of mineralization is as important as constraining the age of intrusive activity when developing a deposit model.

Recommended general exploration guides within the Mineral Deposit Profiles from the BCGS, YGS, and USGS include the pathfinder elements Cu, Mo, As, Bi and B. Less commonly Zn, Pb, Sn, Be and F can be used to track prospective mineralization. Because of pyrrhotite and magnetite content of these skarns, ground magnetics can be a useful geophysical tool for identifying prospective areas covered with overburden. Hart *et al.* (2002) studied the sets of intrusive suites that comprise the Tintina Gold Belt and developed the general model shown below (Figure 15). Of particular significance is the relationship of Au with W and the concentric zonation one would expect to see emanating from a fertile pluton. This provides additional pathfinder elements and sets of elements that can be indicative of nearby unrecognized mineralization.

Figure 15. General model of intrusion related mineralization in the Tintina Gold-Tungsten Province (After Hart *et al.* 2002)

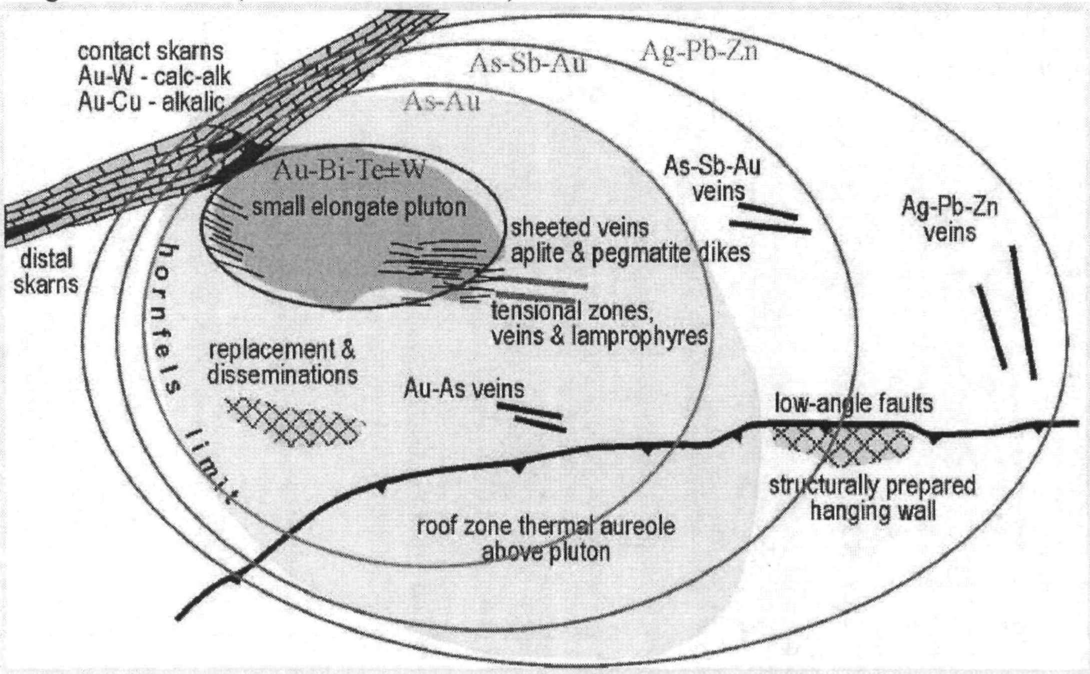


Figure 2. General plan model of intrusion-related gold systems from the Tintina Gold Province. Note the wide range of mineralization styles and geochemical variations that vary predictably outward from a central pluton (modified from Hart et al., 2002).

8.3. Grades and Tonnages of Tungsten Deposits

World class high grade tungsten deposits (WO_3 % >1.5), such as Cantung with ~1.5% WO_3, are becoming more rare and most newly discovered deposits that are going through feasibility studies often have grades much less than 1% WO_3. The Logtung and Sisson Brook deposits, for example, have grades near 0.1% WO_3 but tonnages in the 100+ Mt range.

The grade and tonnage Figure and Table below show a selection of tungsten deposits that are being mined, undergoing feasibility, or of local interest for the Selwyn JV. From this diagram it can be seen that deposits with a total content of at least 0.01 Mt WO_3 are often significant enough to warrant a resource calculation; however, those containing less than 0.05 Mt WO_3 seem to remain undeveloped, such as the Risby skarn.

It should be noted that some of these deposits, like Lened that are within the Nahanni Ecosystem, face challenges other than tonnage and grade. Another caveat to this diagram is the presence of other economic minerals within a deposit, such as molybdenite at Logtung. The large red triangle is a hypothetical "deposit" with dimensions of 1 km long by 10 m wide by 100 m deep, density of 3 g/cm^3 and a grade of 1.5% WO_3, measuring up with total contained WO_3 of 0.045 Mt. Thus, with a decent strike length and grade it is fairly easy to extrapolate up to a significant amount of contained WO_3.

Table 3. Grade and tonnage data for selected W deposits and showings

General Location	Deposit	Mt Ore	Grade (%WO_3)	Mt WO_3
Yukon	MacTung	44.90	0.853	0.383
S Korea	Sangdong	80.40	0.290	0.233
Yukon	Logtung	162.00	0.130	0.211
Mongolia	Undur Tsadaan	141.00	0.124	0.175
NB	Sisson Brook	158.20	0.082	0.130
Vietnam	Nui Phao	55.40	0.211	0.117
Yukon	Cantung (Pit+Chert+E)	8.53	1.347	0.115
Australia	King Island - Total	13.40	0.636	0.085
USA	Victorio Deposit	57.70	0.142	0.082
UK	Hemerdon	35.20	0.183	0.064
Theoretical Skarn	*1 km by 10 m by 100 m*	*3.00*	*1.500*	*0.045*
USA	Pilot Mountain	9.06	0.386	0.035
Yukon	Mar W	8.75	0.384	0.034
Nevada	Indian Springs	19.00	0.169	0.032
Yukon	Risby	6.39	0.462	0.029
Portugal	Panasquiera	6.25	0.246	0.015
Peru	Pasta Bueno	1.00	1.500	0.015
BC	Jersey Emerald	3.70	0.376	0.014
Australia	Moly Hill	2.37	0.539	0.013
Spain	Los Santos	4.90	0.260	0.013
Yukon	Lened	0.74	1.140	0.008
NFLD	Grey River	0.85	0.860	0.007
Australia	Wolfram	0.60	0.406	0.002
Yukon	Clea	0.26	0.930	0.002

Note: Some data, such as MoS_2 credits, are not included in each calculation. Not all resource calculations are current or NI-43-101 compliant.

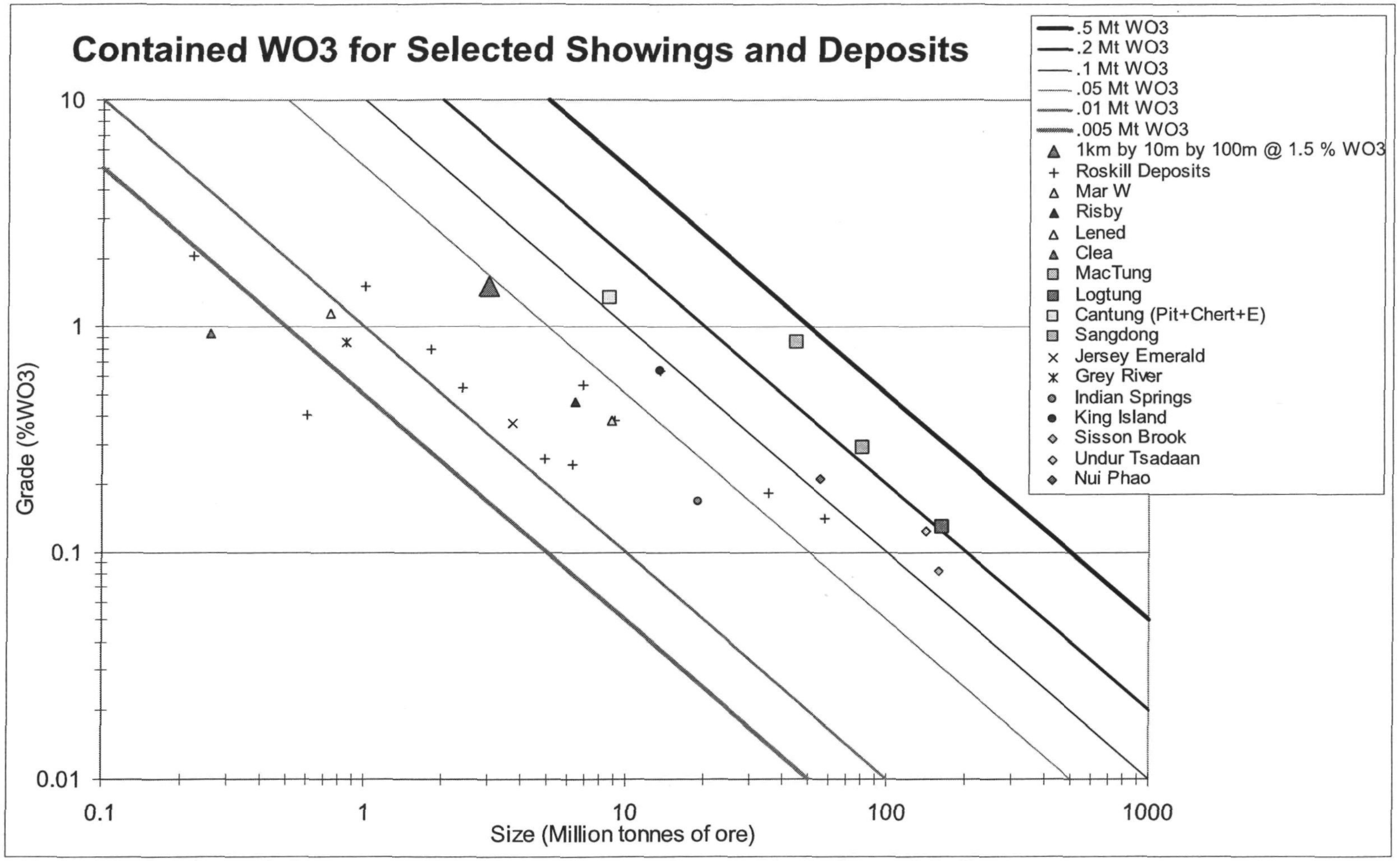


Figure 16. Grade and tonnages of selected W showings, deposits, and mines

9. MINERALIZATION

9.1. Introduction

In general, the style of tungsten mineralization at Kidlark is primarily characterized by weakly to strongly mineralized skarn horizons up to ~10 m wide with variably associated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and rarer molybdenite. Silicified zones at the contact of the skarn/metasedimentary rocks and the granite host abundant scheelite mineralization, and rusty skarn zones, both at the contact and distal to it, are commonly highly mineralized. Massive garnet-pyroxene skarn horizons also host weak to moderate mineralization but are typically more distal to the contact and less altered. Occasionally weak to moderate mineralization is also seen within the granite (endoskarn). Skarn horizons are occasionally cross-cut by quartz veins and granite dikes which can contain scheelite and/or minor molybdenite

9.2. Surface Mineralization

At least five distinct mineralized zones (from north to south; Wilson, Rasmussen, Davis, Brand and Arness showings) have been located in outcrop along a 13 kilometer strike length (see Tables and Figures). The known outcrops are variably mineralized, but in general are characterized as garnet-diopside skarn with minor to major pyrrhotite. Tungsten is found thus far as the mineral scheelite. Typically, the mineralized area begins in barren limestone, moving through recrystallized marble, garnet-diopside skarn (which can be rusty, incompetent, and porous), a vuggy quartz-pyrite flooded zone, fluid-altered multiphase heterogeneous granite, and unaltered homogeneous granite. Scheelite also occurs within intrusive dykes. Sulphide minerals such as pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, galena, chalcopyrite, and possibly sphalerite and bornite have been noted at surface showings, though not in high abundance. Mineralized skarn layers are variably oxidized and thus oxidation is not the only indicator of mineralization.

In 2008 and 2009 preliminary property-wide mapping was undertaken along the length of the contact and more detailed mapping and prospecting was carried out at the

Wilson, Arness, and Rasmussen showings. Figures 18 through 26 (nine map figures) show the detailed bedrock geology, alteration, and mineralization of these areas. Rock samples from these showings range up to 6.32 wt. % WO_3 (Wilson showing), while trench sampling of soil from the Brand showing returned 10.95 wt. % W.

Table 4. Approximate showing location centroids (NAD 83, UTM Zone 8)

Name	**Easting (m)**	**Northing (m)**
Wilson	0552228	6811975
Rasmussen	0554629	6807187
Davis	0555498	6805866
Brand	0556745	6804547
Arness	0557021	6804469

Figure 17. Kidlark showing locations

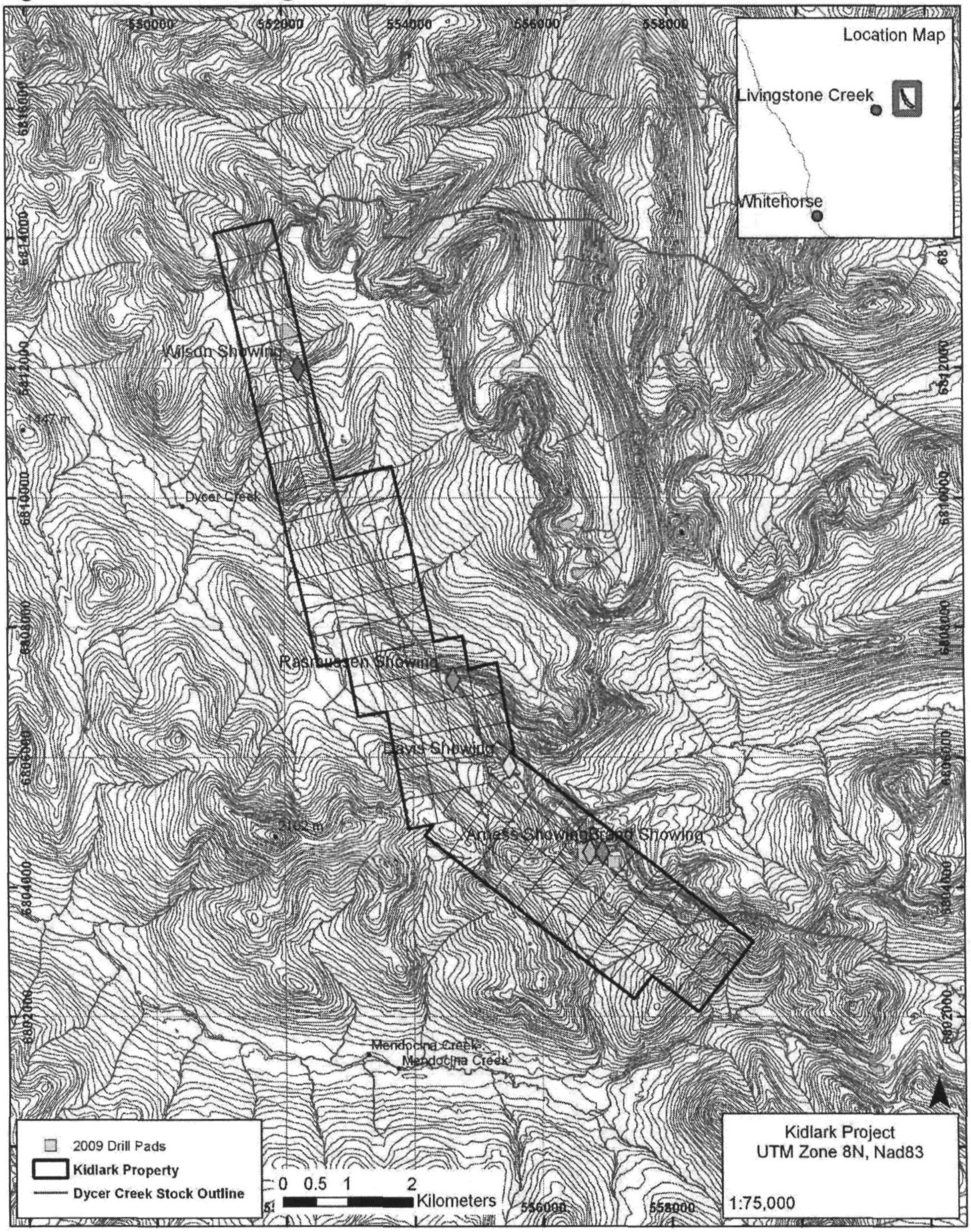


Figure 18. Kidlark A - Wilson showing: Bedrock Geology

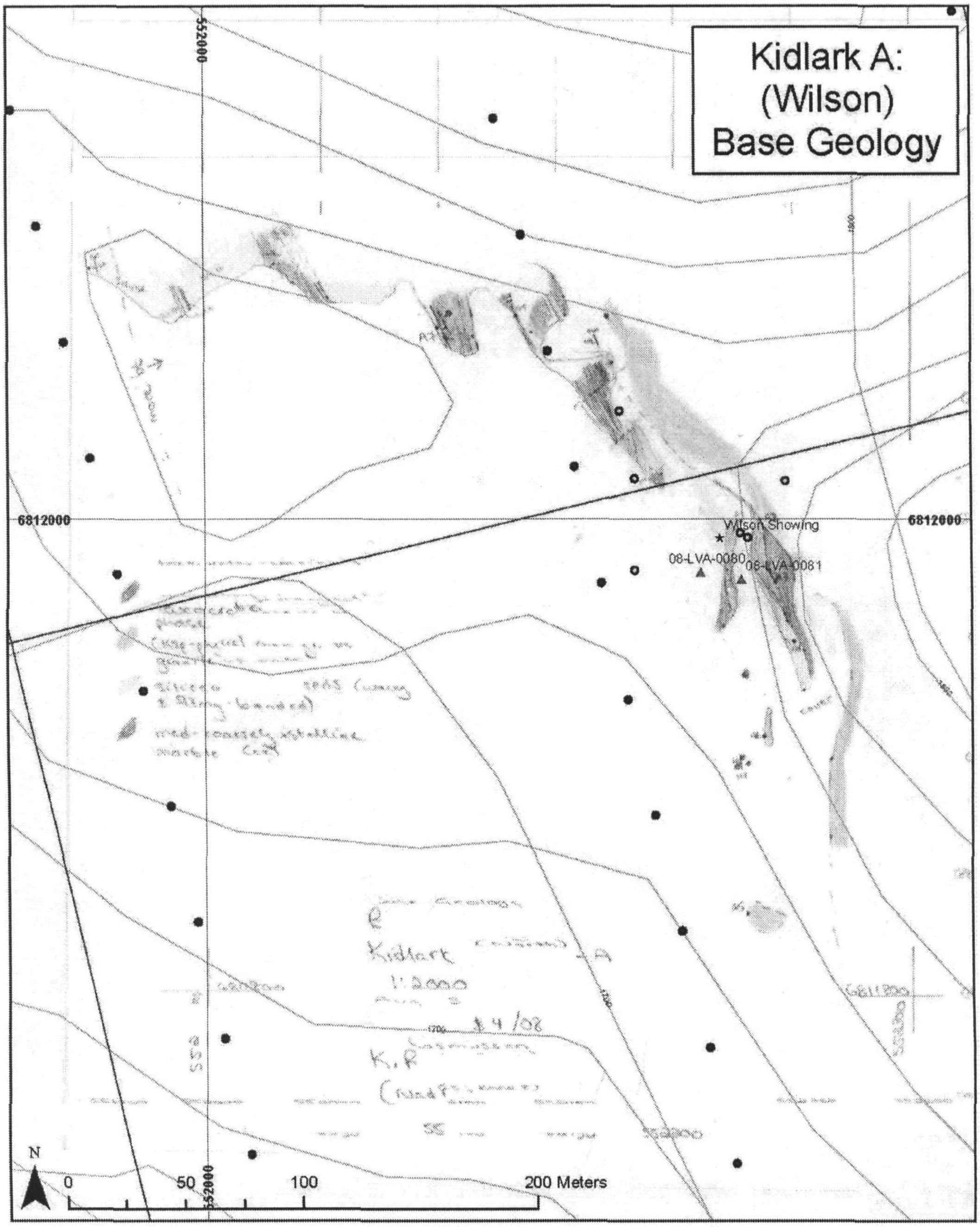


Figure 19. Kidlark A - Wilson showing: Alteration

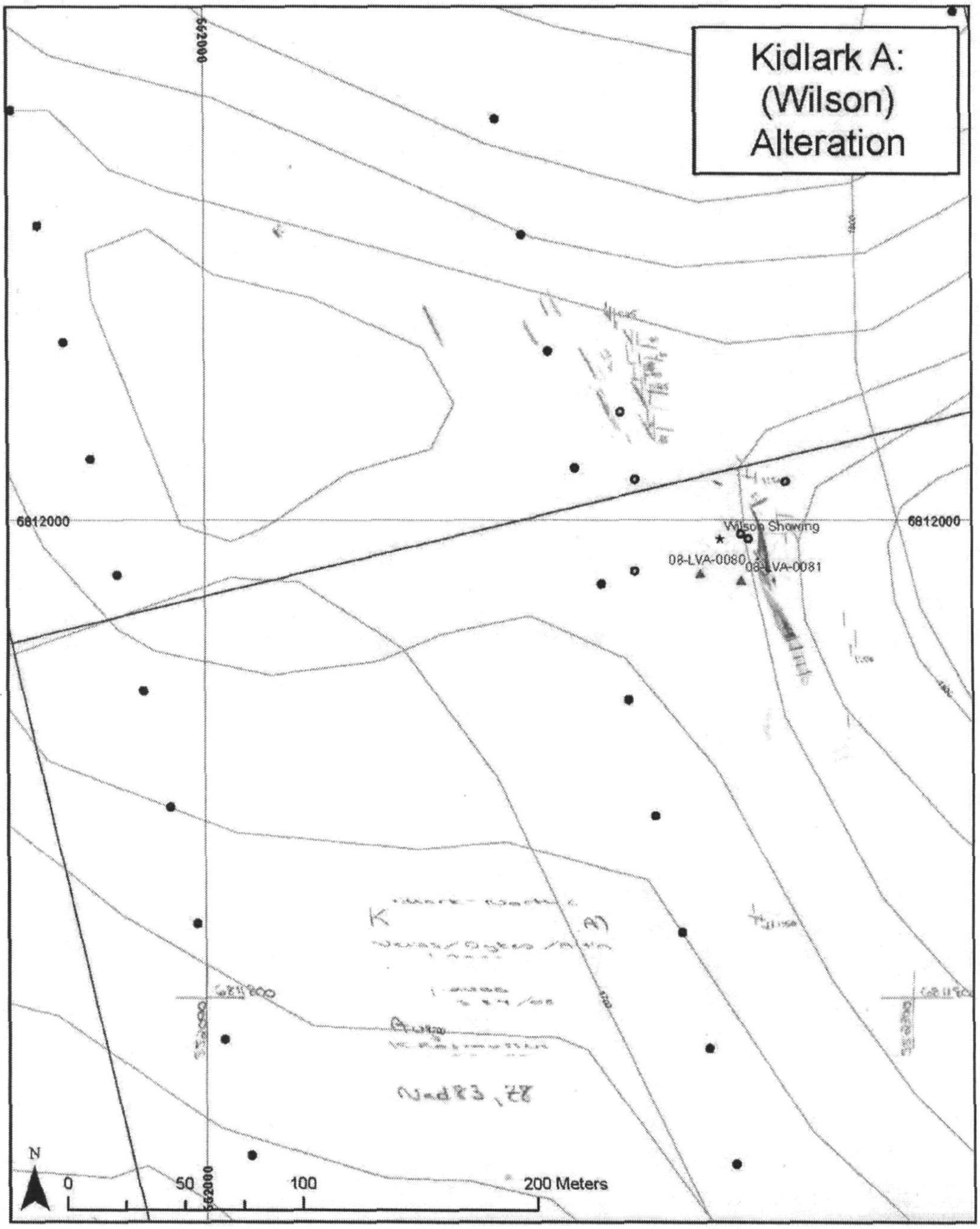


Figure 20. Kidlark A - Wilson showing: Mineralization

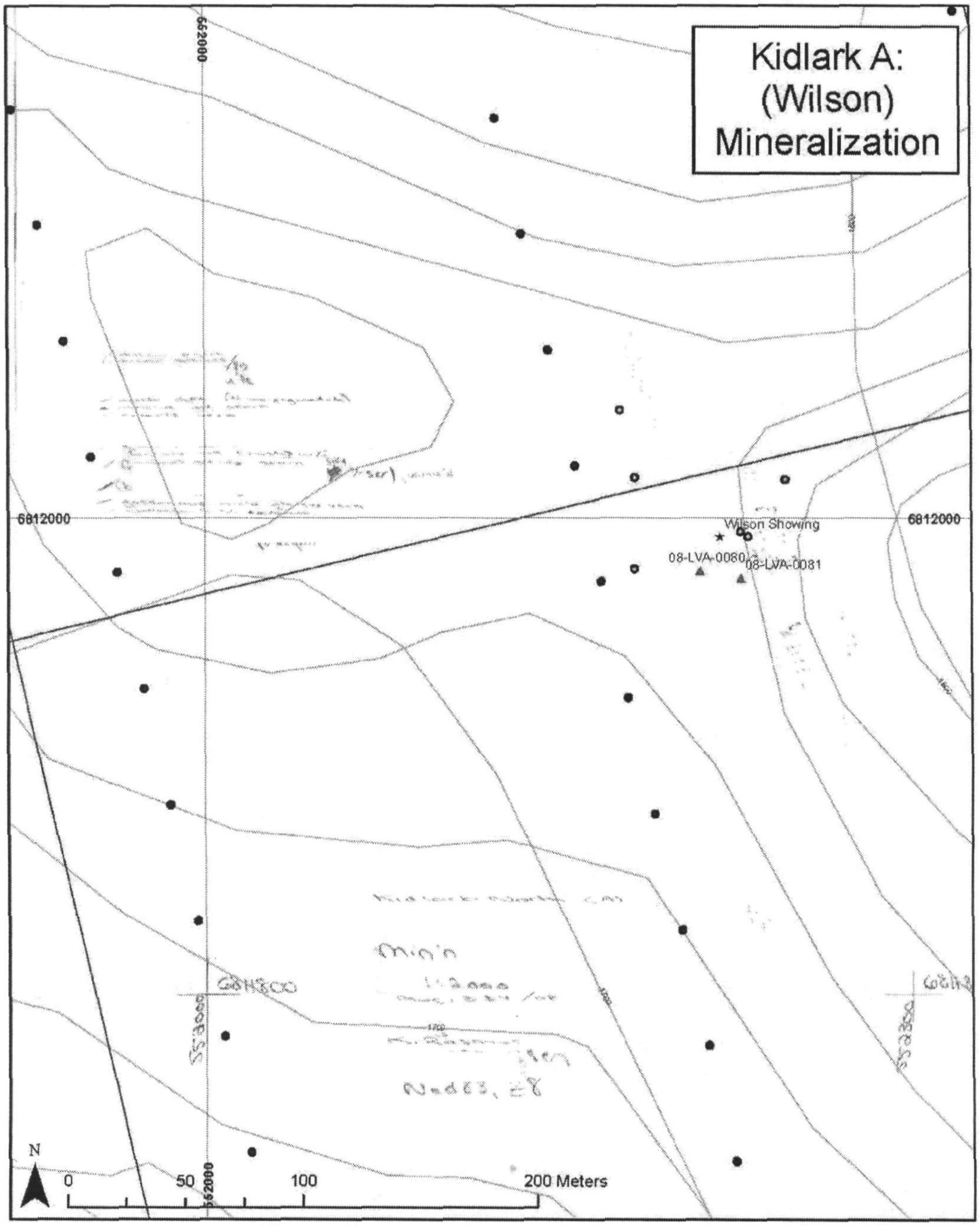


Figure 21. Kidlark B - Rasmussen showing: Bedrock Geology

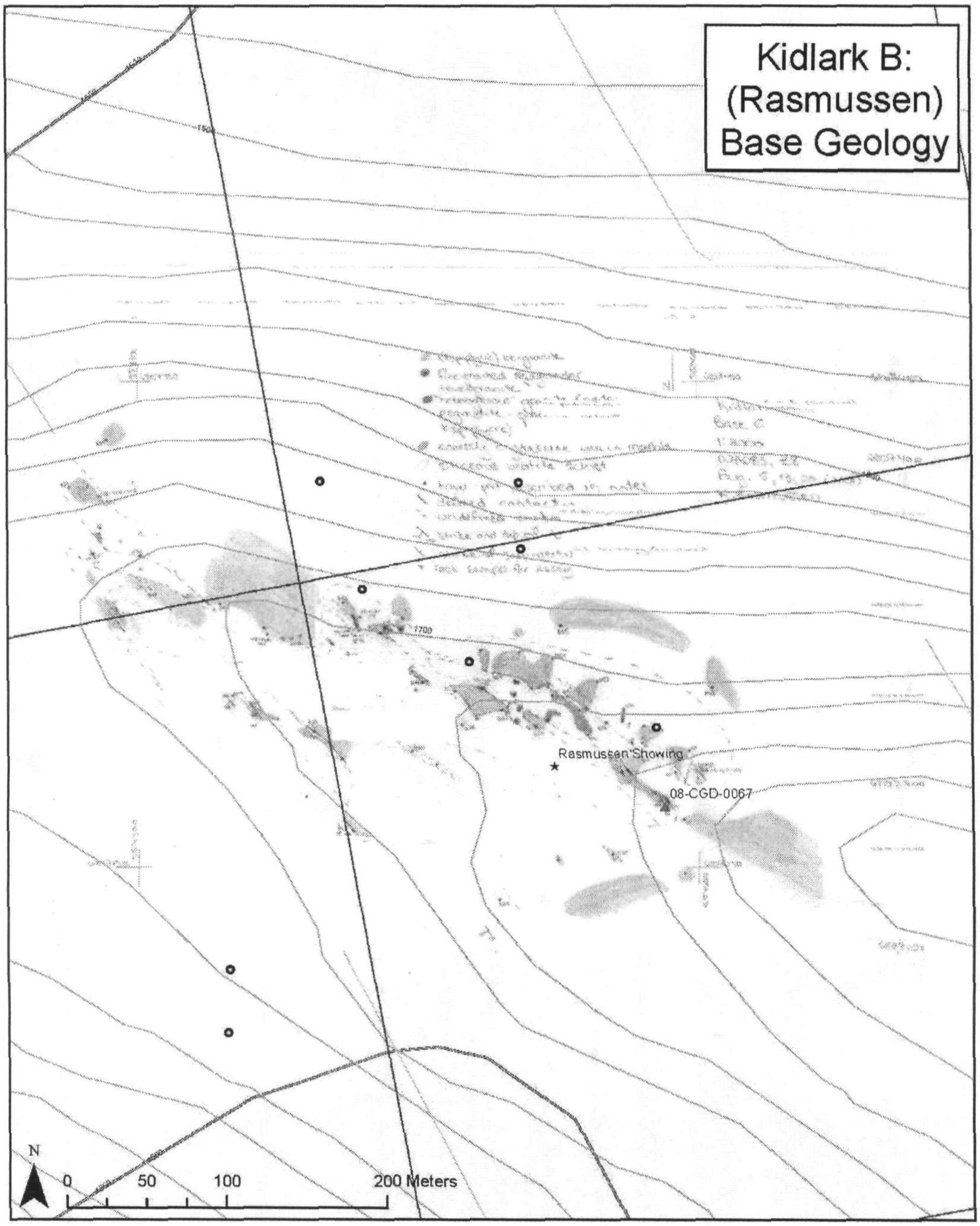


Figure 22. Kidlark B - Rasmussen showing: Alteration.

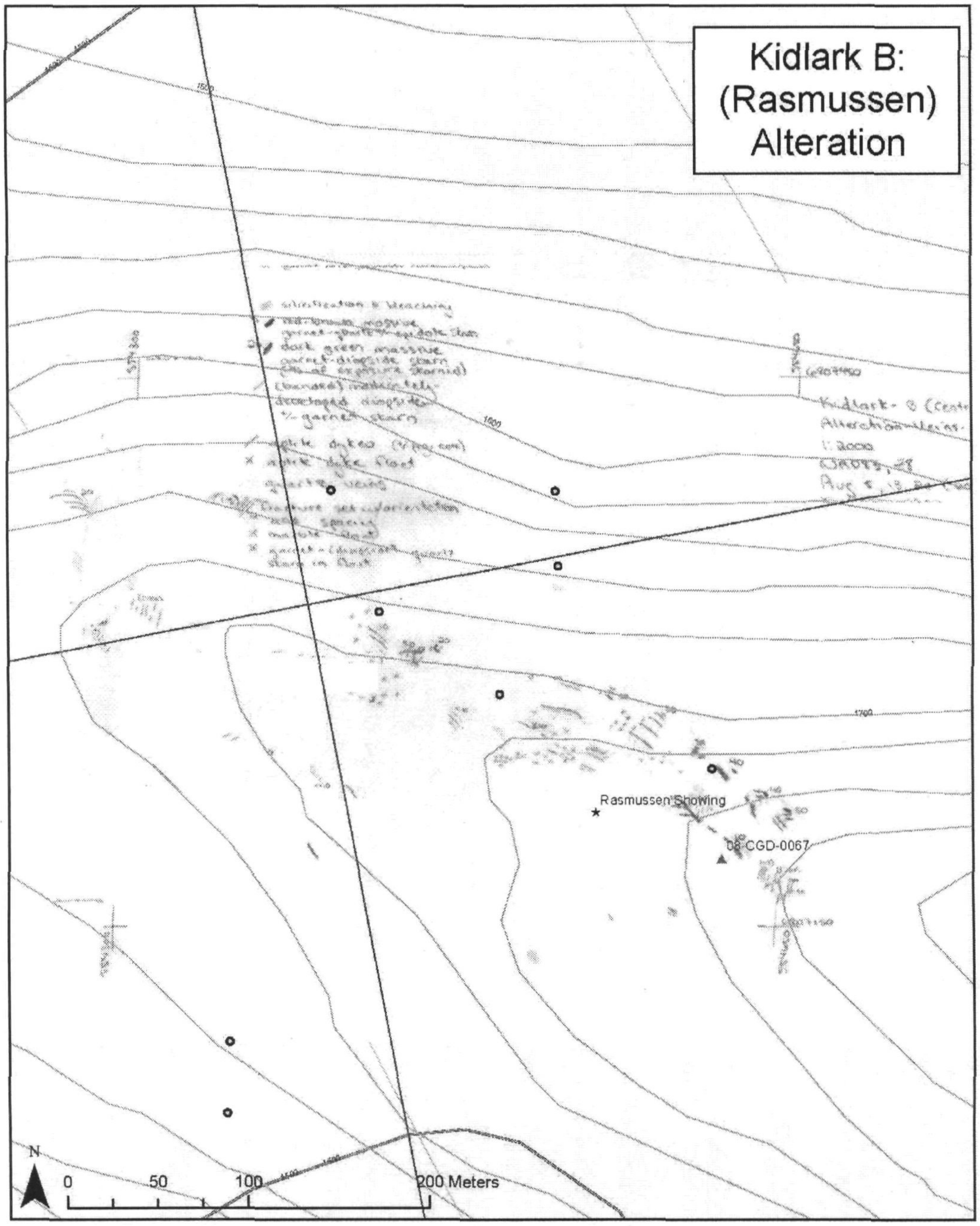


Figure 23. Kidlark B - Rasmussen showing: Mineralization.

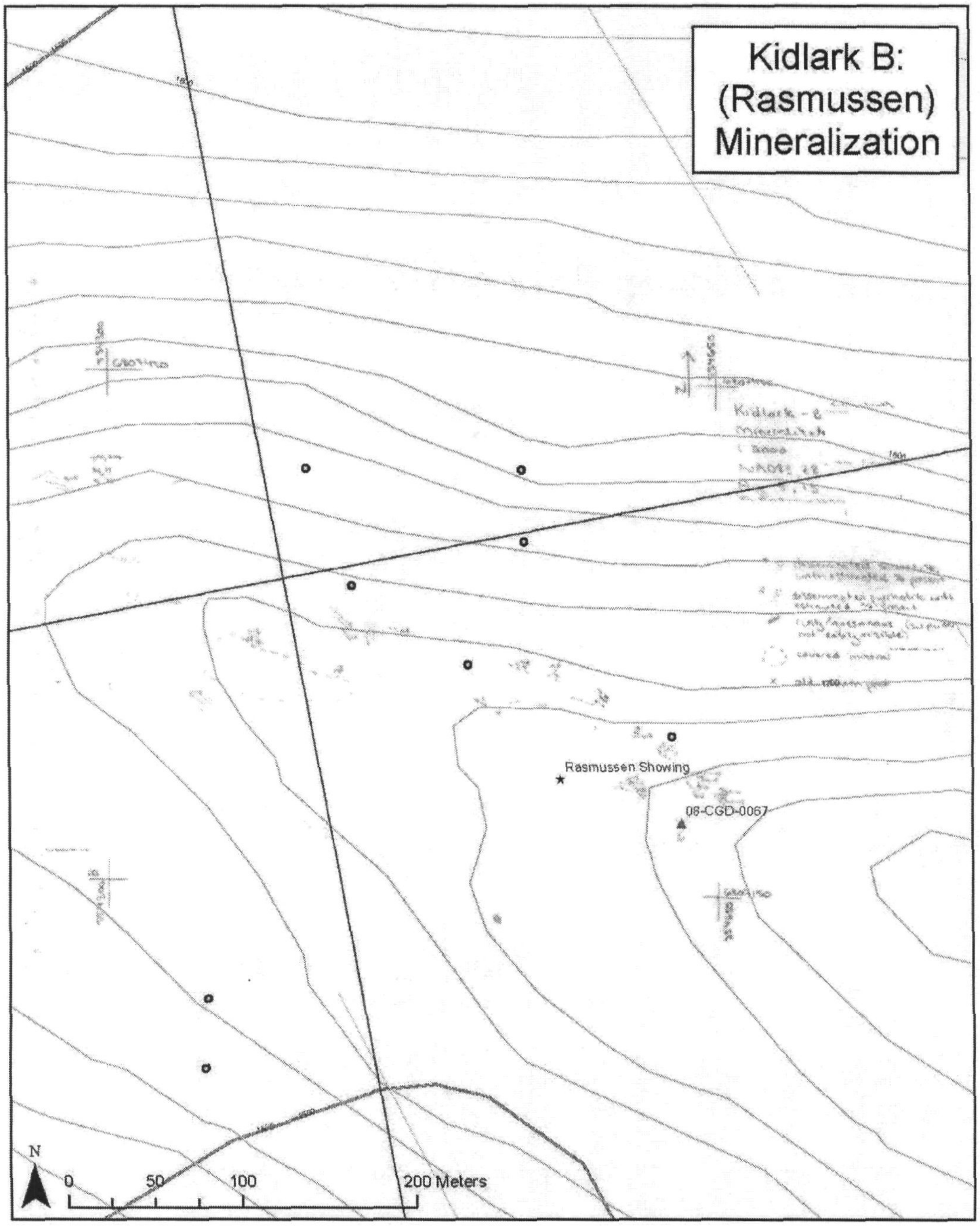


Figure 24. Kidlark C - Arness showing: Bedrock Geology.

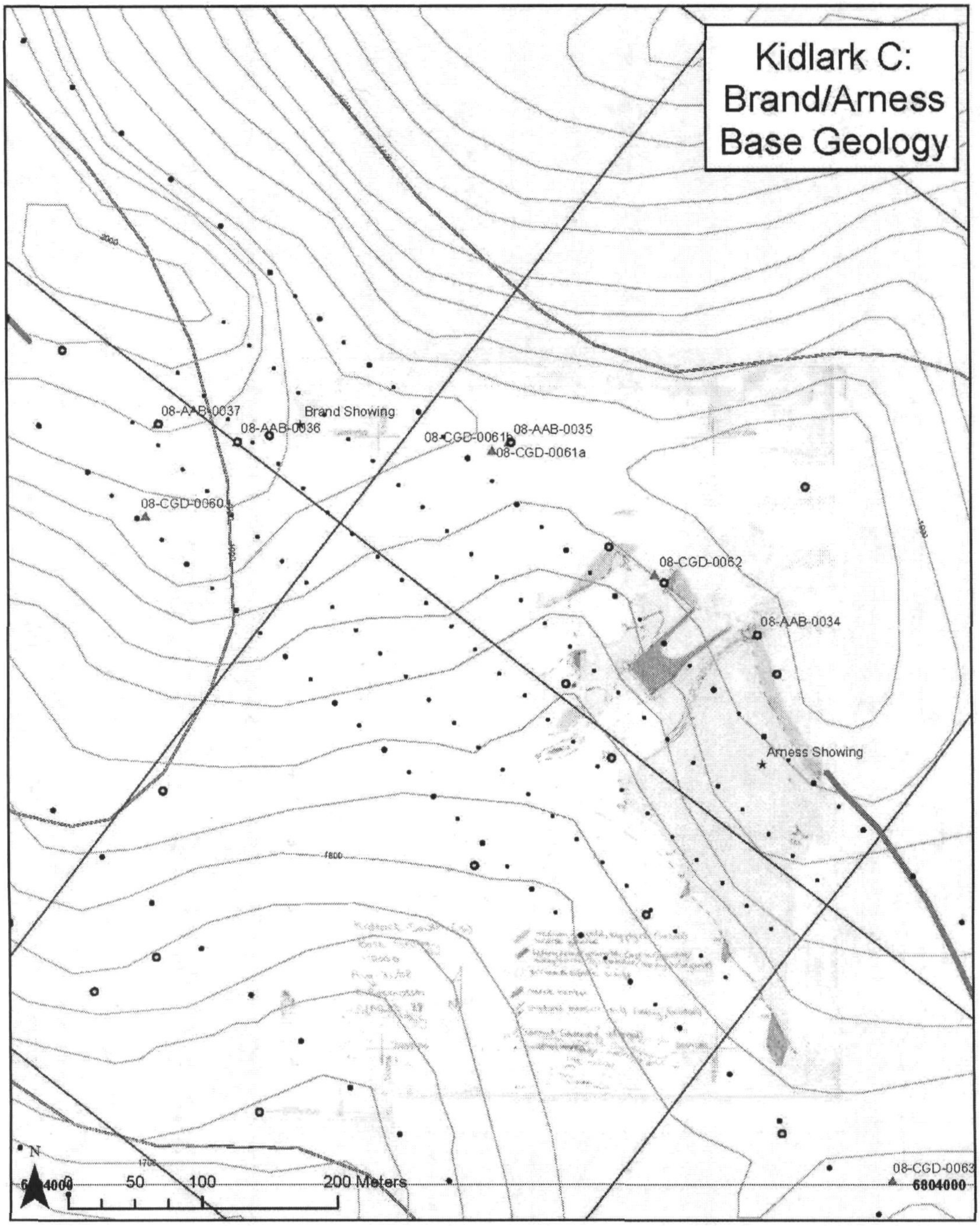


Figure 25. Kidlark C - Arness showing: Alteration.

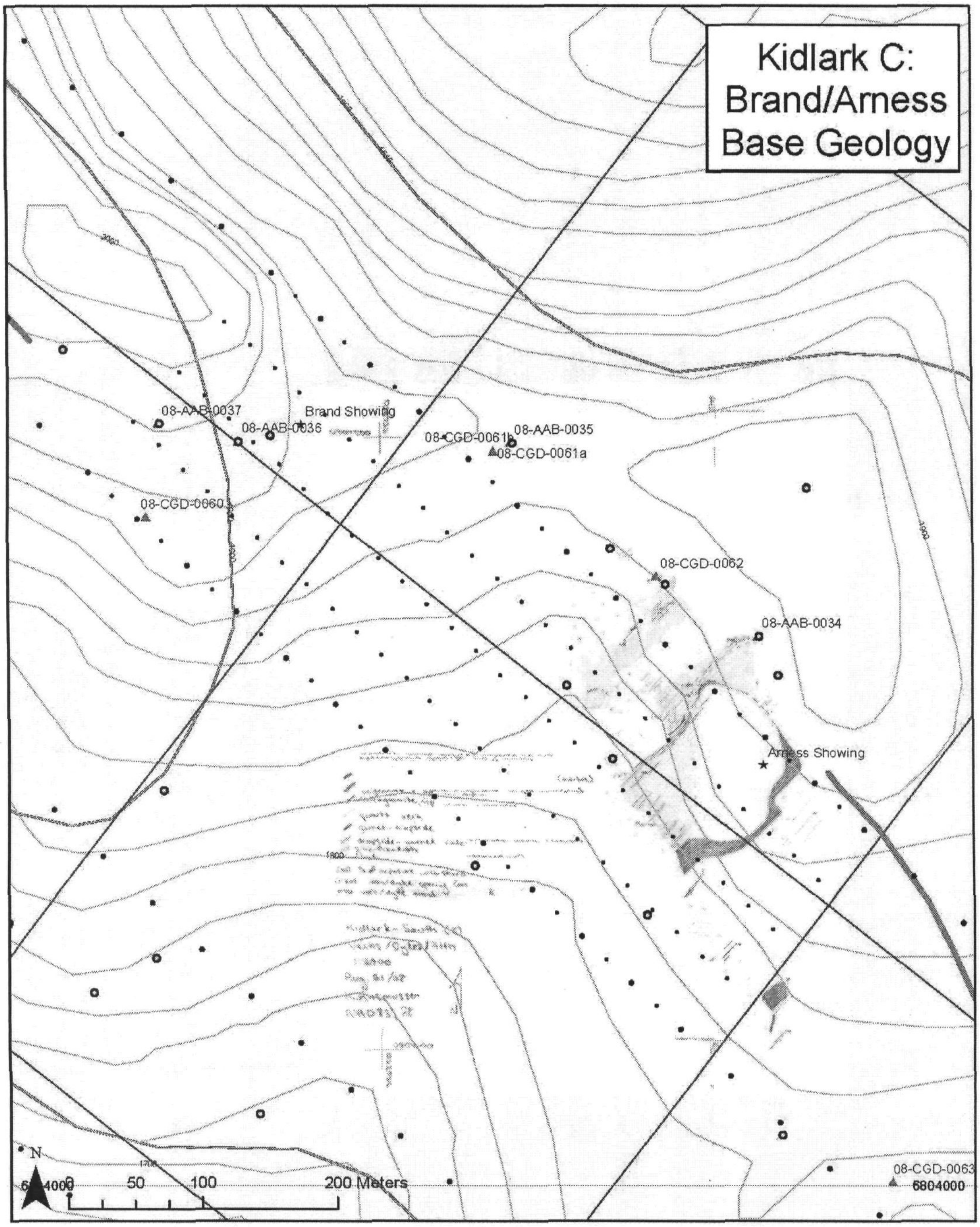
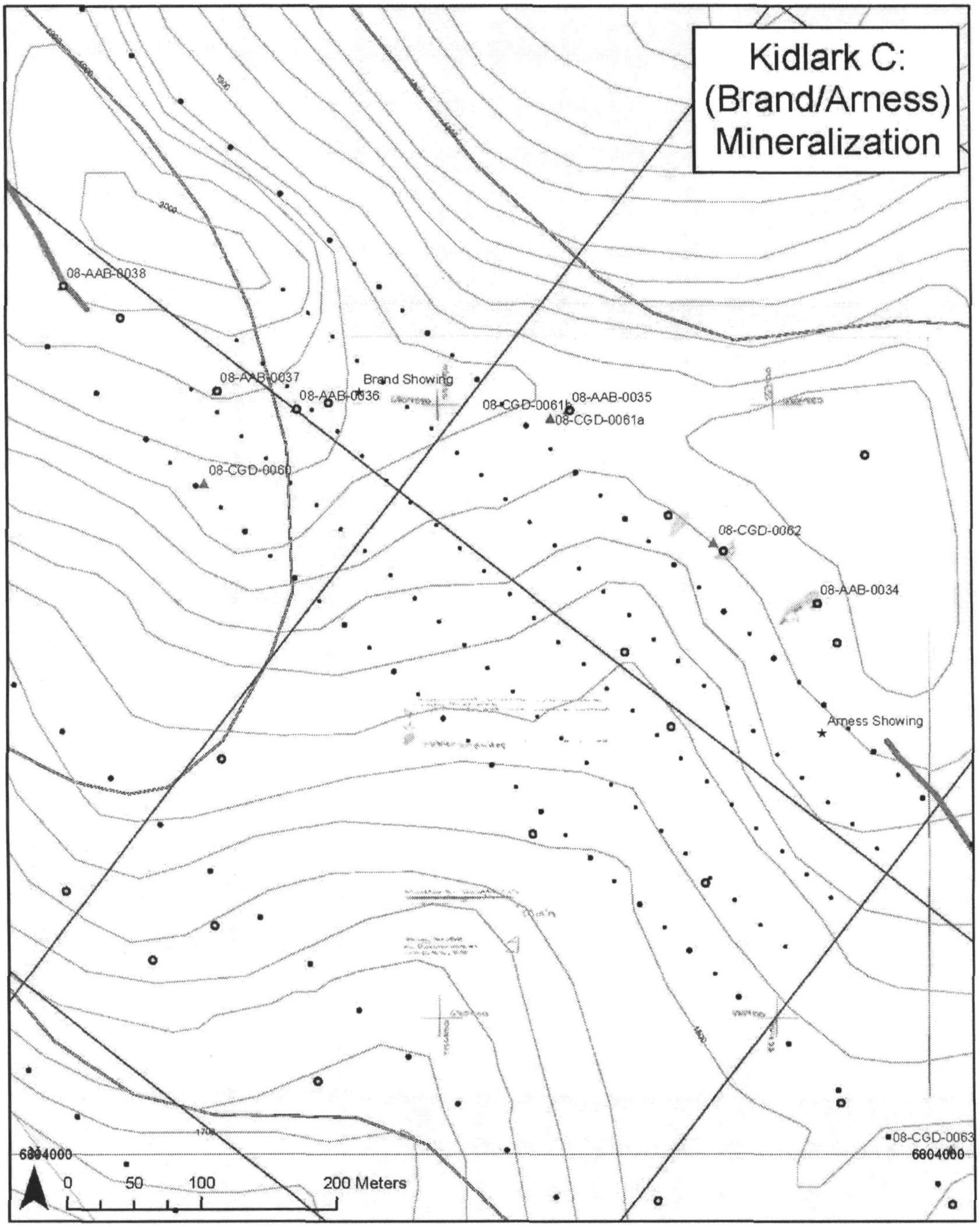


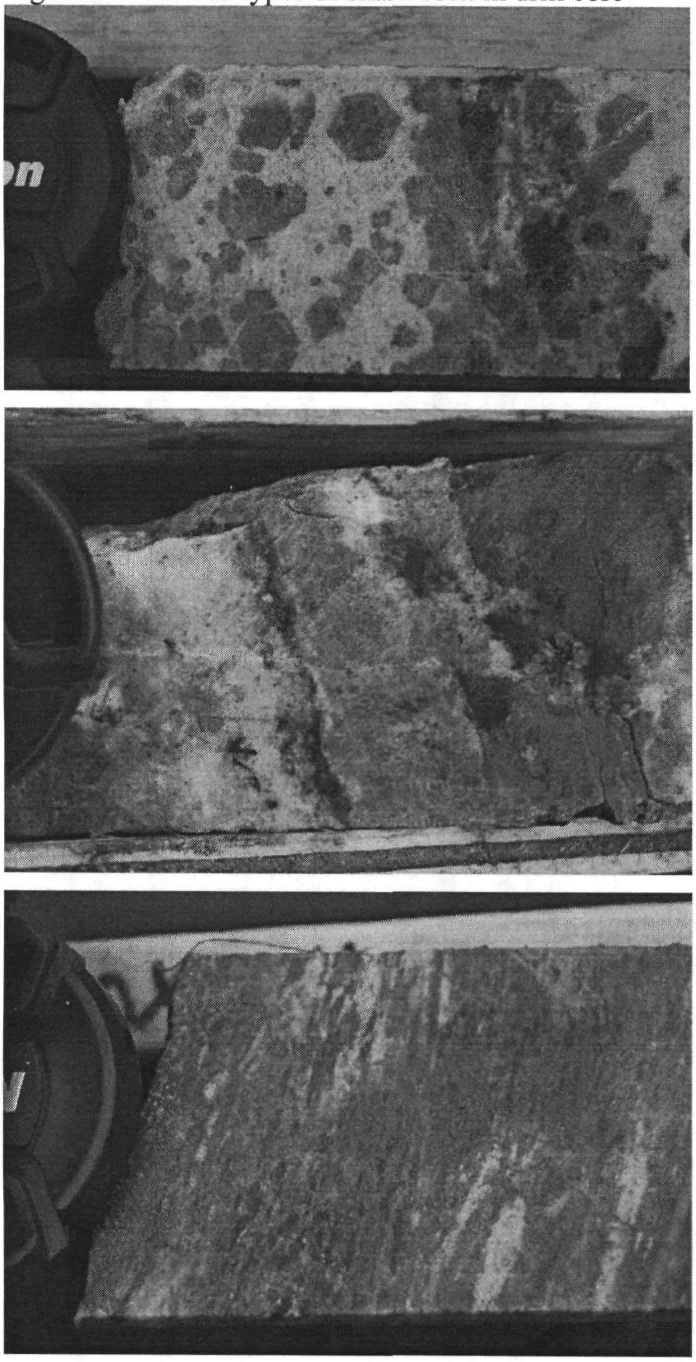
Figure 26. Kidlark C - Arness showing: Mineralization.

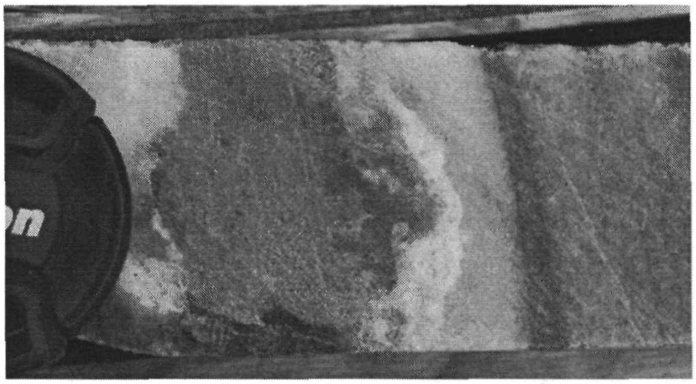


9.3. Subsurface Mineralization (via Diamond Drilling)

Although not formally part of the 2009 Dycer Creek YMIP project, mineralization seen in diamond drill core is worthy of discussion as it lends perspective to the remainder of the mineralized areas. Styles of mineralization seen in core are highly variable as are the mineralogy and character of the skarn/hornfels layers themselves (see Figure below). Most often, scheelite is found near the contact zone or quartz-rich transition zone, but occasionally occurs in skarn layers more distal to the pluton (up to several metres). Zones of disseminated scheelite range from a few cm wide to several metres, have both undulating and planar contacts, and occasionally appear along the selvedges of quartz veins. Scheelite mineralization is also associated with quartz/sulphide infill in brecciated contact zones, and along fine fractures. Scheelite dissemination can be found both contained within skarn layers and cross-cutting them, suggesting possible scheelite remobilization/multiple generations of mineralization. In some cases fine-grained, rusty skarn zones contain abundant scheelite while adjacent coarse-grained garnet-pyroxene skarn layers do not, and vice-versa. Additional diamond drill core will be required to discern the dominant mode of mineralization; at this point it appears several mechanisms, including primary skarn enrichment and hydrothermal remobilization, are contributing to the overall tungsten grade.

Figure 27. Various types of skarn seen in drill core





Grain size of scheelite varies from very fine-grained disseminations to very coarse sub- to euhedral crystals up to ~ 3 cm across, but more often ~ 0.5 to 1 mm. It is possible some silicification took place along the contact as indicated by (1) the quartz-rich contact zones; (2) thick, possibly crack-seal, sulphide-rich quartz veins proximal to the contact; and (3) quartz layers existing between skarn folia. Perhaps one reason for such chaotic mineralization is a result of silicification of certain layers/fractured or brecciated areas; this may both hinder the mobility of the scheelite (by decreasing porosity prior to remobilization of W) or enhance it (a late silica-rich fluid may be the remobilizing event). Several zones of silicified skarn also contain disseminated pyrrhotite, which may suggest this fluid was more enhancing than hindering.

Figure 28. Grain size variation in scheelite mineralization (in NQ core)

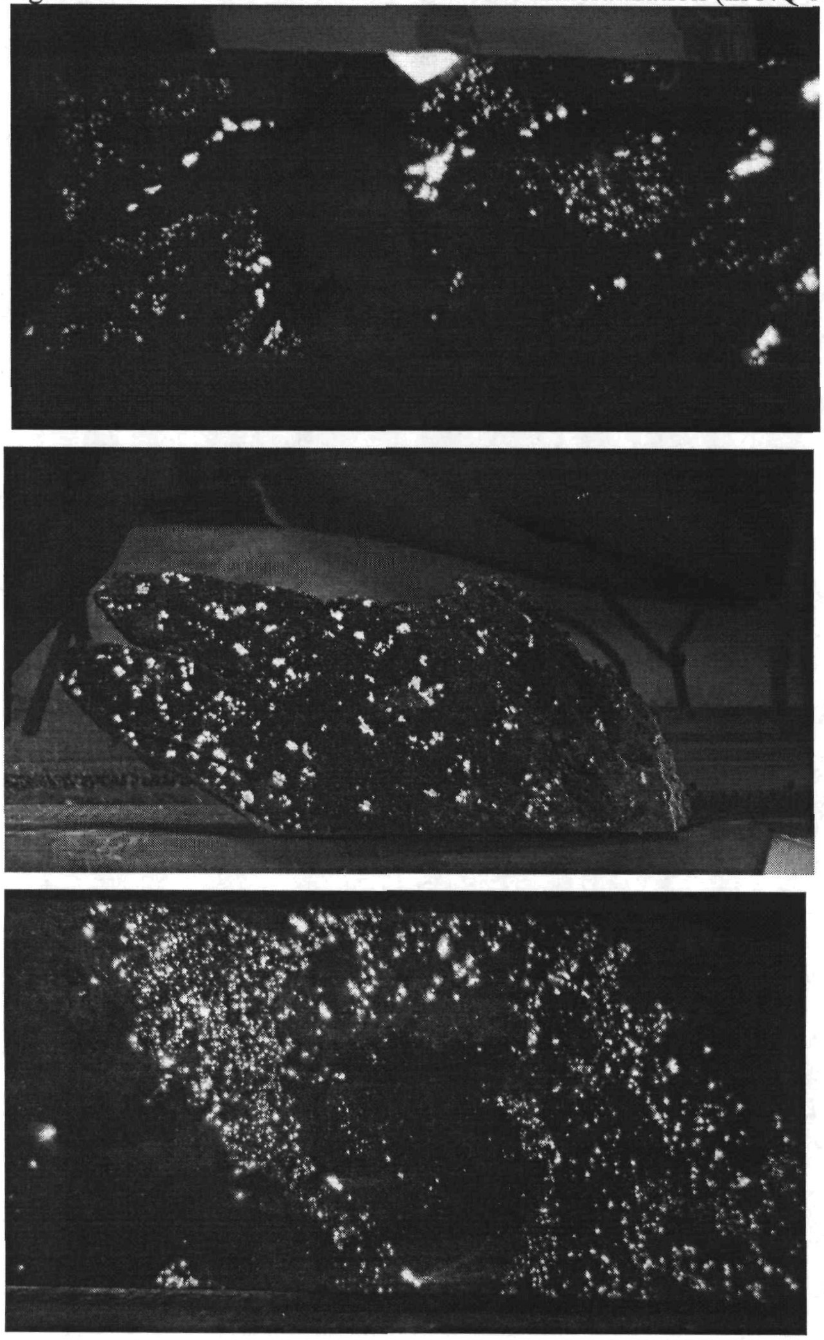


Figure 29. Crack-seal type quartz vein and quartz-rich, brecciated rock in transition zone; sulphide infill (in core)

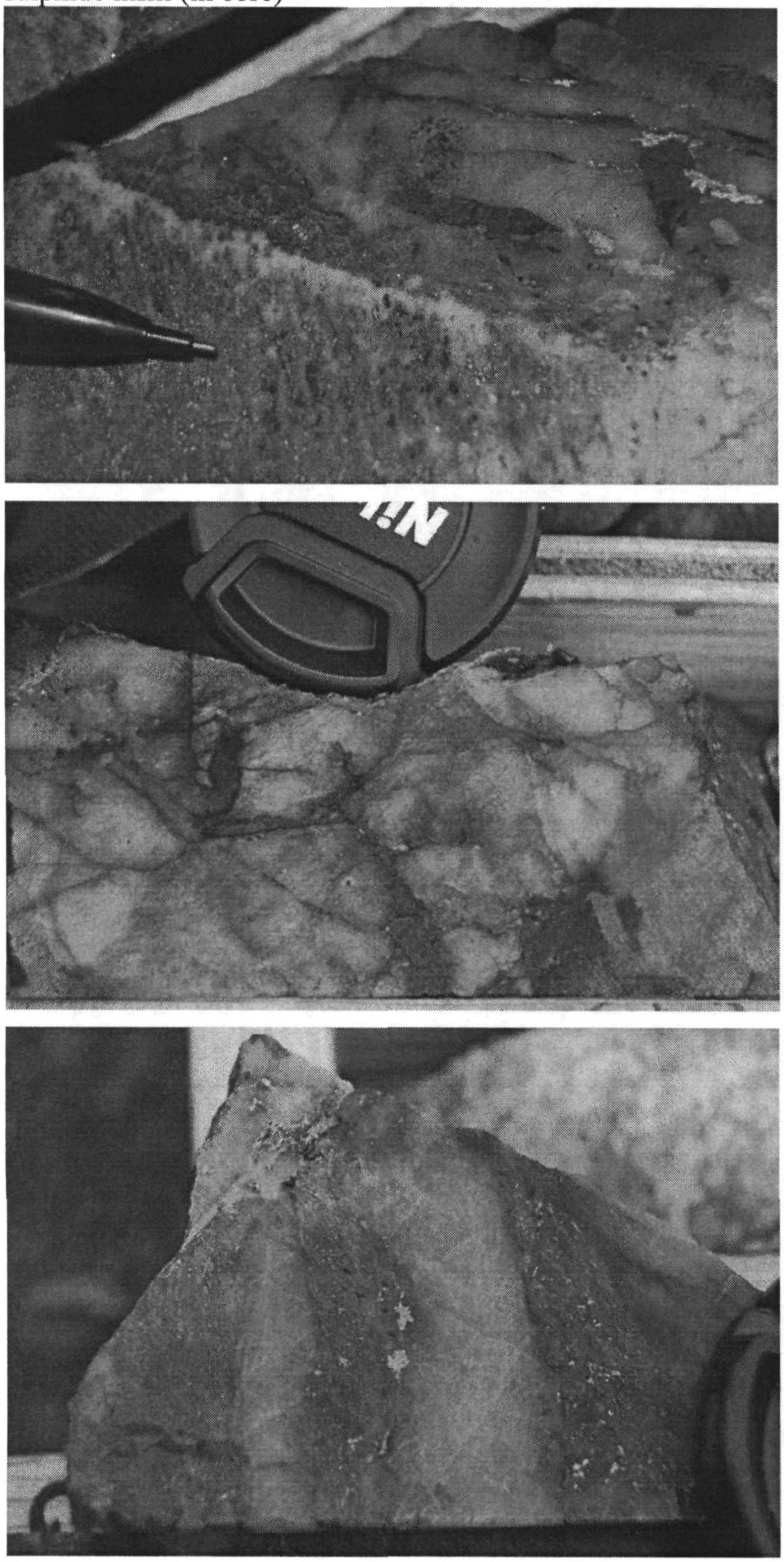
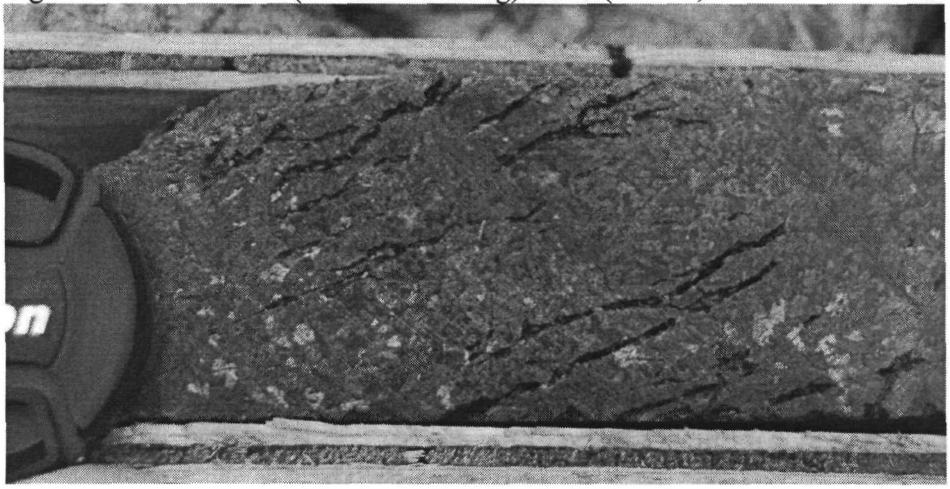


Figure 30. Pyrrhotite disseminated in skarn (in core)

Often, the same styles of mineralization seen at surface were seen at depth; occasionally differences included a slight increase in competency, such as in holes 1 and 2 and also in holes 6 and 7, where the surface mineralization was crumbly and oxidized, sometimes to the point of being soil-like with loose scheelite crystals (e.g., 2008 Trench #1). These sections in drill core were semi-competent, highly fractured and porous, indicating hydrothermal activity, possibly brecciation, and perhaps even shearing. An example of the most common style of mineralized, competent skarn is shown below (Figure 31), and is characteristic of the most intensely mineralized zones.

Figure 31. Mineralized (scheelite-bearing) skarn (in core, from DDH 09KL007).



Hydrothermal remobilization of scheelite can occur at fairly low temperatures in many different hydrothermal environments (Meinert *et al.,* 2005). This may be why zoned scheelite is seen in some areas; remobilized scheelite can also indicate double-enrichment and/or retrograde reactions, which can make existing skarn more mineralogically enriched. At the Northern Dancer deposit south of the Kidlark area, zoned scheelite seen in core indicates areas where scheelite deposited by earlier skarn was hydrothermally remobilized and redeposited in a higher-grade zone. It is possible that this effect is also occurring at Kidlark.

Late-phase granite dikes are also associated with increased remobilization or double enrichment at many W deposits (as discussed in section 8, Deposit Types). The Northern Dancer deposit is primarily centered on a late-phase granite/aplitic dike set which overprints some skarn mineralization, while being associated with later mineralization. Certain characteristics of core samples from Kidlark appear slightly myrmekitic and aplitic (see Figure. 32), and both small and large dikes emanate from the main pluton. These may be associated with the silicification event (resulting in the quartz-rich contact zones) and thus, the mineralizing event.

Figure 32. Aplitic/myrmekitic features in drill core proximal to mineralization

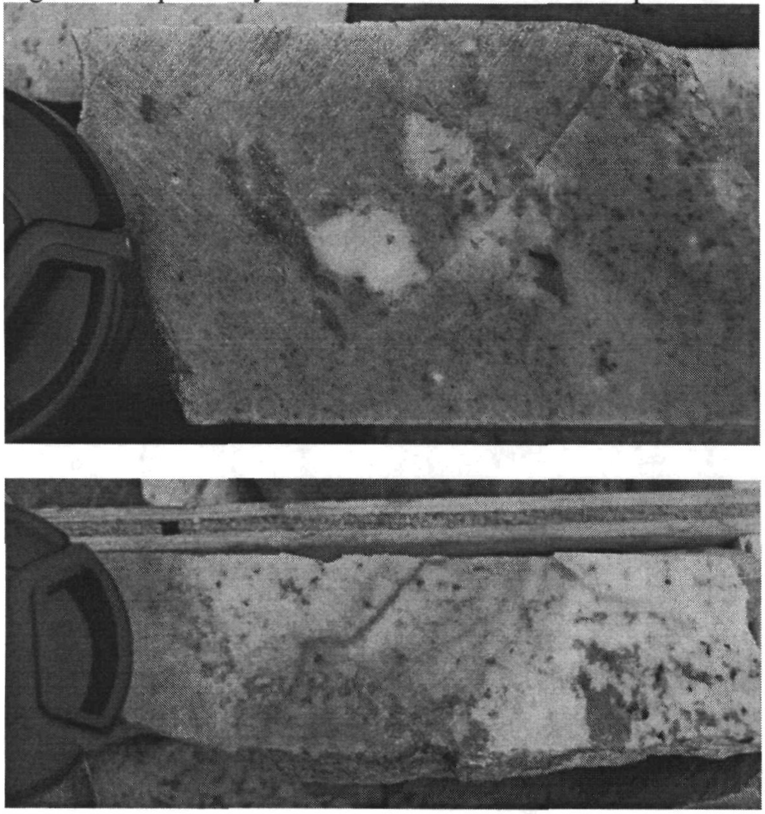
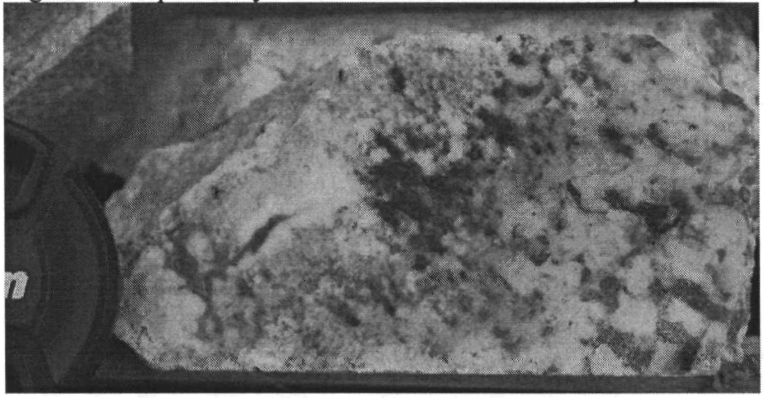
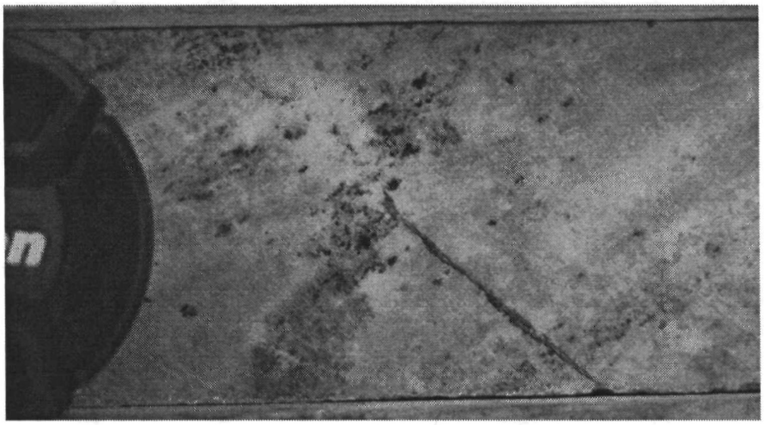


Figure 33. Aplitic/myrmekitic features in drill core proximal to mineralization





9.4. Mineralogical Investigations

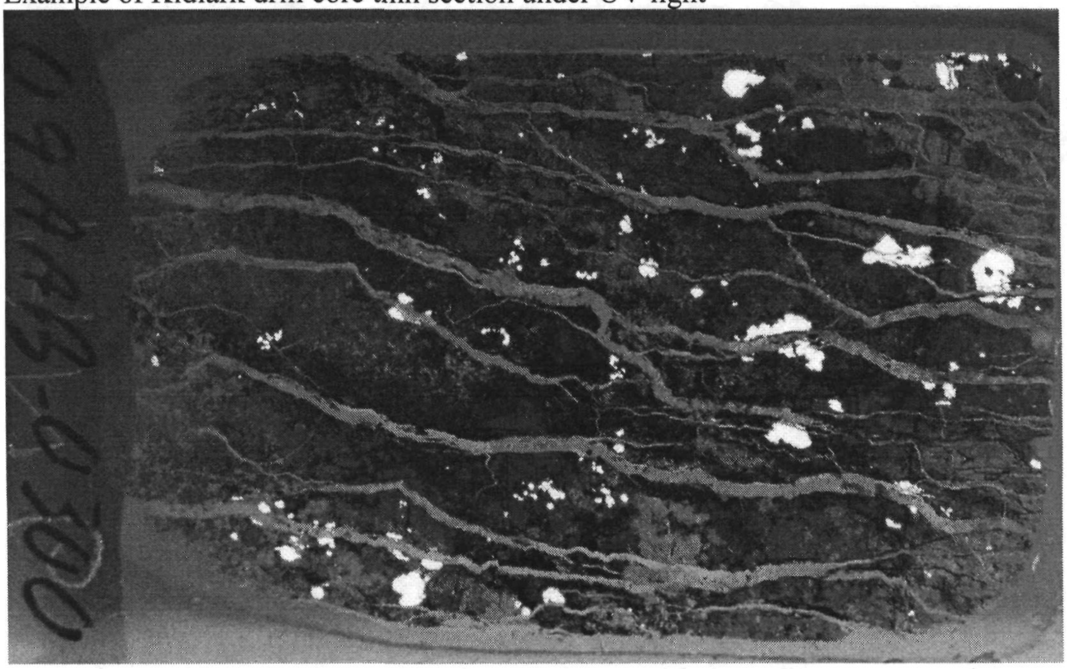
Eleven samples were selected from hand samples and drill core for examination via polished thin sections. These thin sections currently are the subject of a "directed study" of a senior undergraduate student at the University of British Columbia. Investigations include detailed petrography and will be accompanied by scanning electron microscopy and electron microprobe analysis.

Preliminary petrographic observations show that late hydrothermal activity is present in all thin sections, for mineralized and unmineralized examples. This later alteration takes place as iron oxide-dominated and quartz-dominated veinlets to pervasive silicification and oxidation. Carbonate is less common in this later fluid activity and fluorite is rare. Titanite is a common accessory mineral in the observed thin sections and this phase could be used to help constrain conditions of mineralization. Similarly, garnet and diopside are present in most thin sections and comparative studies will also reveal additional information about the nature of tungsten mineralization across the four sampled areas (Arness, Brand, Wilson, Rasmussen showings). Sulphide and oxide minerals are present in many of the samples and qualitative EDS analysis will provide insight on their mineral chemistry. The overall mineralogy from all thin sections (low pyrrhotite, low Mo in scheelite, and rare halogen minerals) suggests that the system is of the oxidized type of tungsten skarns.

Scheelite grains are often equant, and show no alteration to pervasive alteration and replacement/mobilization by quartz-sericite-oxide assemblages. Nearly all scheelite grains contain abundant two phase fluid inclusions and further studies along this scientific angle are recommended to determine P-T-x-t conditions of scheelite growth. Scheelite mineralization is present as fine grained disseminations and patches across thin section as well as medium to coarse grained patches (grain size up to 0.295 cm by 0.295 cm, thin section WIL2). Possible molybdo-scheelite was observed, but SEM work will be required to determine the relative abundance, possibly zoning and true identity of this phase (AAB0313). Scheelite in AAB0300 (from DDH 09KL002) and AAB0317 (09KL007) show undulatory extinction (evidence of post-precipitation deformation?), however, not all slides show this feature (e.g., AAB0305 also from KL002) suggesting that either later strain/shearing is localized in certain portions of the system or that early scheelite precipitation was syn-deformational.

After thin section petrography is complete and general modal mineralogy is determined, select samples will be submitted for powder X-ray diffraction studies with Rietveld refinement. The preliminary thin section descriptions are included in the Appendix along with scans of the thin sections in plane-polarized light and cross-polarized light.

Example of Kidlark drill core thin section under UV light



10. EXPLORATION

10.1. Introduction

Initial groundwork completed for the 2009 exploration program consisted of three fly-camps aimed at covering the contact area of the three most prospective showing zones (Wilson, Rasmussen, and Brand/Arness) via grid-based soil sampling (analyzed via Niton with select samples assayed via ICP-MS), additional small-scale mapping, extended prospecting, ground magnetics and VLF surveys, and drill target identification and planning. The final fly camp was situated near the Wilson showing and comprised the formal work carried out under the successful YMIP project 09-134 (Dycer Creek Regional). The results of the "Phase 1" program identified multiple drill targets for all three zones, as well as new mineralization at the far north of the property, resulting in six new claims being staked (Jake 1 – 6). What follows in the remainder of section 10 is a summary of exploration work in 2008 (for perspective on 2009 work) and all ground work conducted in 2009. Information and data gathered outside the formal YMIP project, such as soil geochemistry and ground geophysics. are included in order to provide context in which to interpret data collected at the northern portion of the Kidlark Property,

10.2. Exploration Summary for 2008

In 2008, as part of the Generative Program (also known as the Selwyn Joint Venture), the Kidlark property was both identified and explored; however, time constraints did not allow for a large surface exploration program. In spite of this, the results that were obtained were very promising.

Three hand trenches were dug in the proximity of the Brand showing to investigate prospective geological areas. All trenching was hampered by up to 2 m of snow cover. Trench #1 began at the base of a steep quartz-flooded zone at the margin of the Dycer pluton. It measured approximately 5 m in length, 1 m across and 2 m deep. The trench reached permafrost before outcrop, but distinctively oxidized horizons with abundant scheelite crystals up to ~0.5 cm^3 were discovered. This trench was ~25 m along strike from the Brand showing and suggested continuity of that zone with significant mineralization.

Trench #2 was dug to identify the cause of a distinct magnetic response. Locally, bedrock was dominated by marble with minor felsic dykes with sharp contacts containing trace scheelite. Upon trenching it was observed that the magnetic anomaly in the area was likely caused by a mafic dyke, which gave rise to abundant magnetite-bearing float. This trench was stopped before reaching bedrock.

Trench #3 received one day of digging before the completion of Phase II work. It was placed between Trench #1 and the Brand showing in an attempt to conclusively tie the showings together. Bedrock was never reached, however, abundant garnet-diopside skarn was found, although it was low in scheelite content.

Niton-obtained geochemical results from the Trench #1 soil samples were very strongly anomalous in W, Au, Mo and Cu with some Ag. Because of the highly anomalous values these samples were submitted for further geochemical analysis at a certified laboratory to confirm the results. Gold values ranged up to 0.557 ppm while W values showed up to 10.95 % W. These results are summarized below and exemplify the difficulties in obtaining accurate W assays (note discrepancies between MEICP61 and "assay" methods by the same lab).

Table 5. Trench soil sample results for the Kidlark property (2008)

Sample ID	W ME-ICP61 ppm	W Assay %	Mo ME-ICP61 ppm	Au Assay g/t	Ag ME-ICP61 ppm	Cu ME-ICP61 ppm
Kidlark trench soil 1	7140	0.72	21	0.281	3.4	372
Kidlark trench soil 2	6610	0.67	171	0.274	1.4	826
Kidlark trench soil 3	>10000	1.83	72	0.107	3	1110
Kidlark trench soil 4	>10000	1.07	46	0.148	2.7	852
Kidlark trench soil 5	3920	10.95	106	0.557	7.4	299
Kidlark trench soil 6	2110	9.05	61	0.481	6.5	140
Kidlark trench soil 7	8340	3.06	142	0.355	3	337

Soil sampling was carried out in lines across areas where overburden obscured bedrock. Silt sampling was carried out along much of the circumference of the Dycer Creek stock. A total of 27 samples were taken, along with 16 Heavy Mineral Concentrate (HMC) samples. Any response of W was considered anomalous since the detection limit is ~80 ppm. Three silt samples around the Dycer Creek stock showed elevated W, all of which are north of the existing claim boundary. Anomalous levels of the elements Mo, Sn, Cs, Cu, Zn, and As were also returned from many of the Kidlark silt samples with varying degrees of spatial overlap.

Figure 34. Soil sample locations from the 2008 program

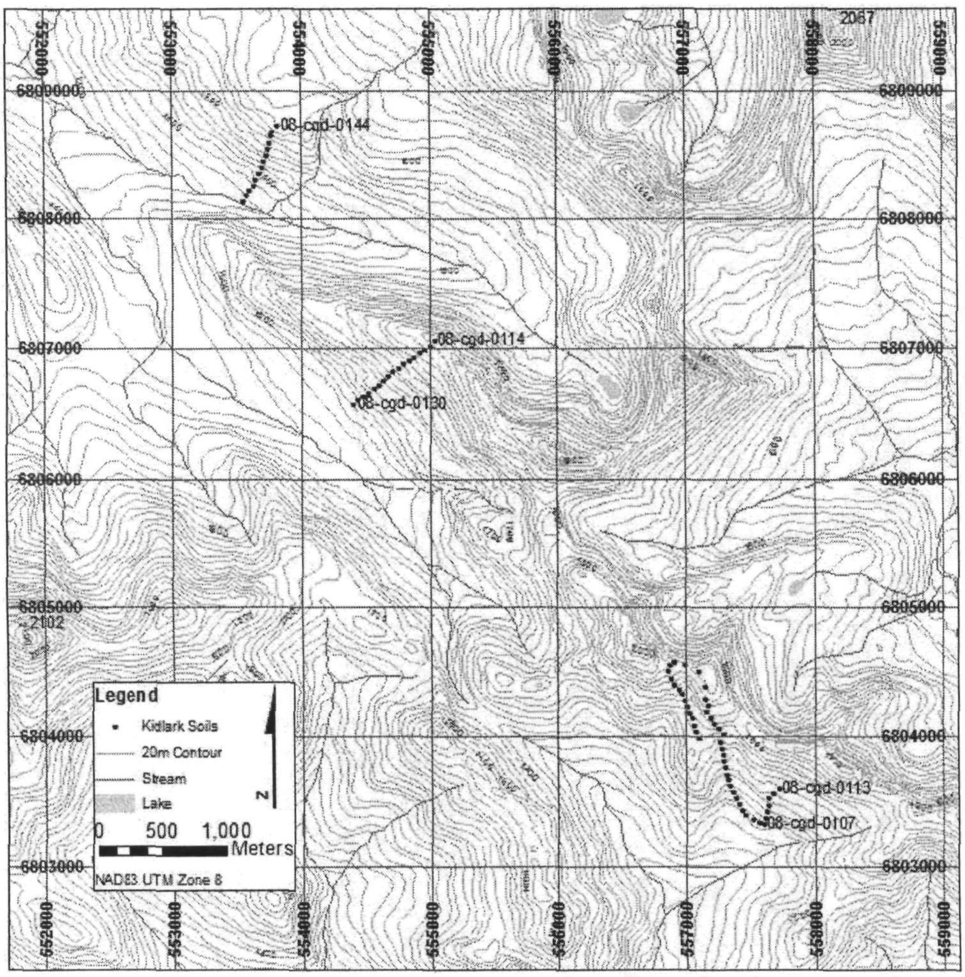
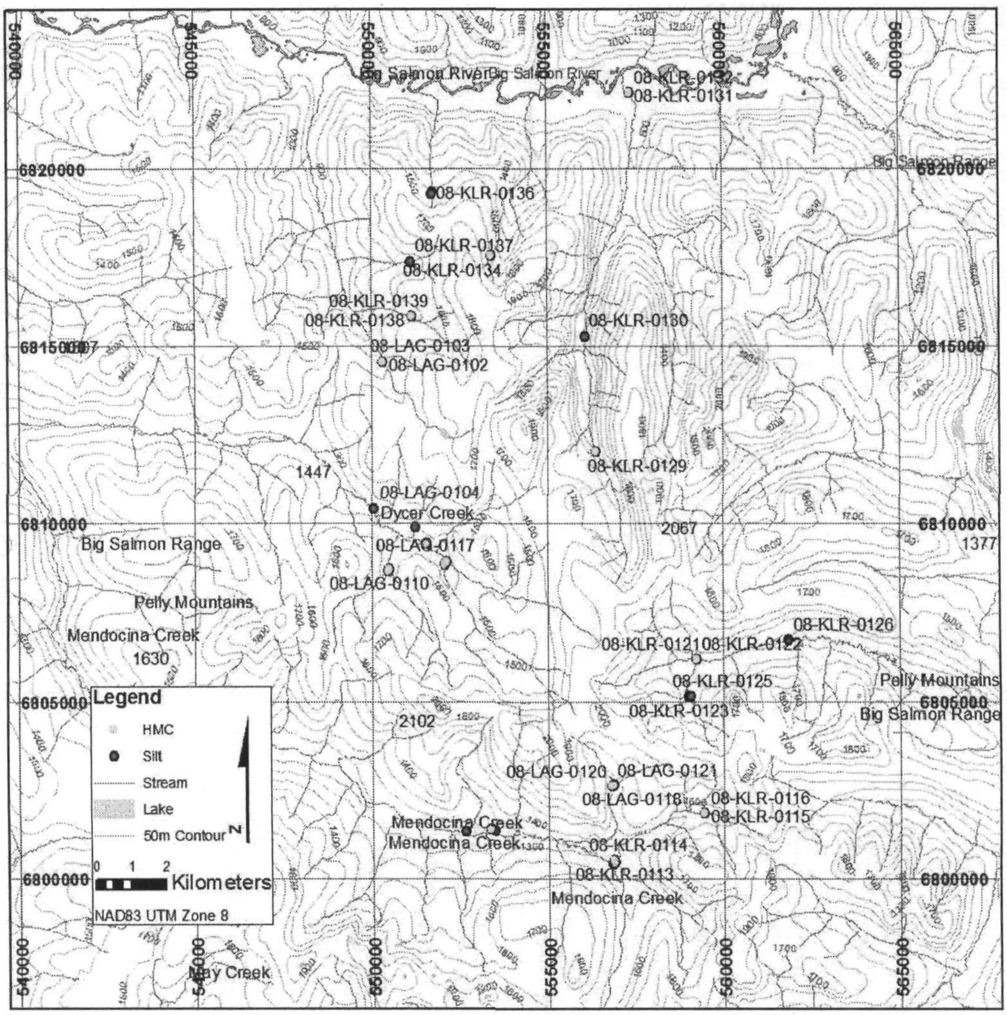
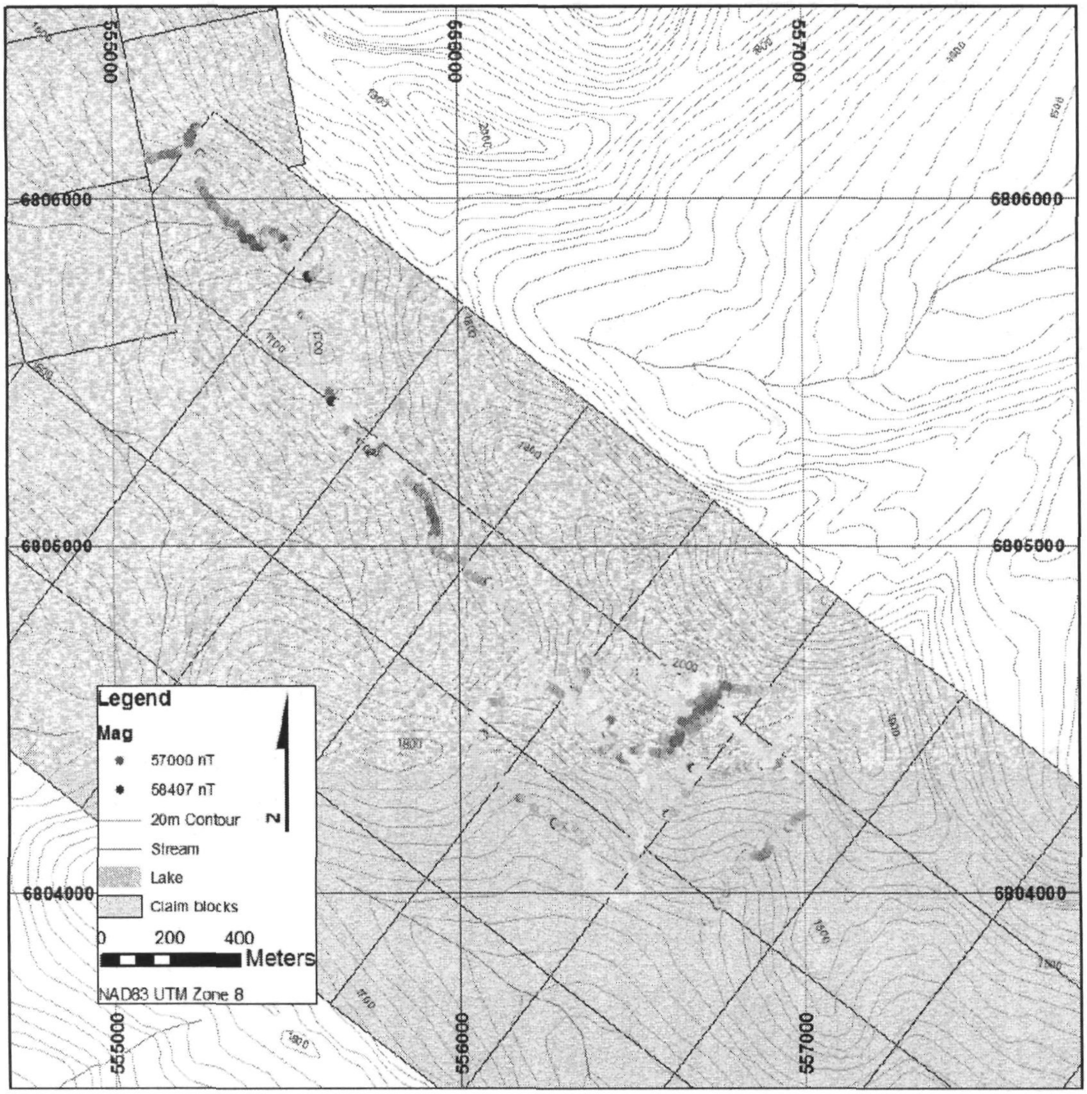


Figure 35. Silt and HMC samples at the Kidlark property



Ground magnetic data was collected over several days on the Kidlark property and a total of 11 line km and 14100 data point locations were taken with 2 second intervals (Figure 36). Initial geophysical surveying delineated the very strong magnetic anomaly that was the target of Trench #2. This strong anomaly was discovered to be related to a magnetite-phyric mafic dyke.

Figure 36. 2008 ground magnetics



Eighteen grab samples (Figure 37) were taken from the Kidlark property and submitted to EcoTech Laboratories in Whitehorse for testing. Assay results for the samples ranged up to 7.68 wt. % WO_3 and averaged 1.463 wt. % WO_3 with visual estimations of scheelite content by UV fluorescence correlating well with wt. % WO_3 content. The 18 samples were taken from five distinct showings over 10 km along the geological contact.

Figure 37. Rock sample locations for the Kidlark property (2008)

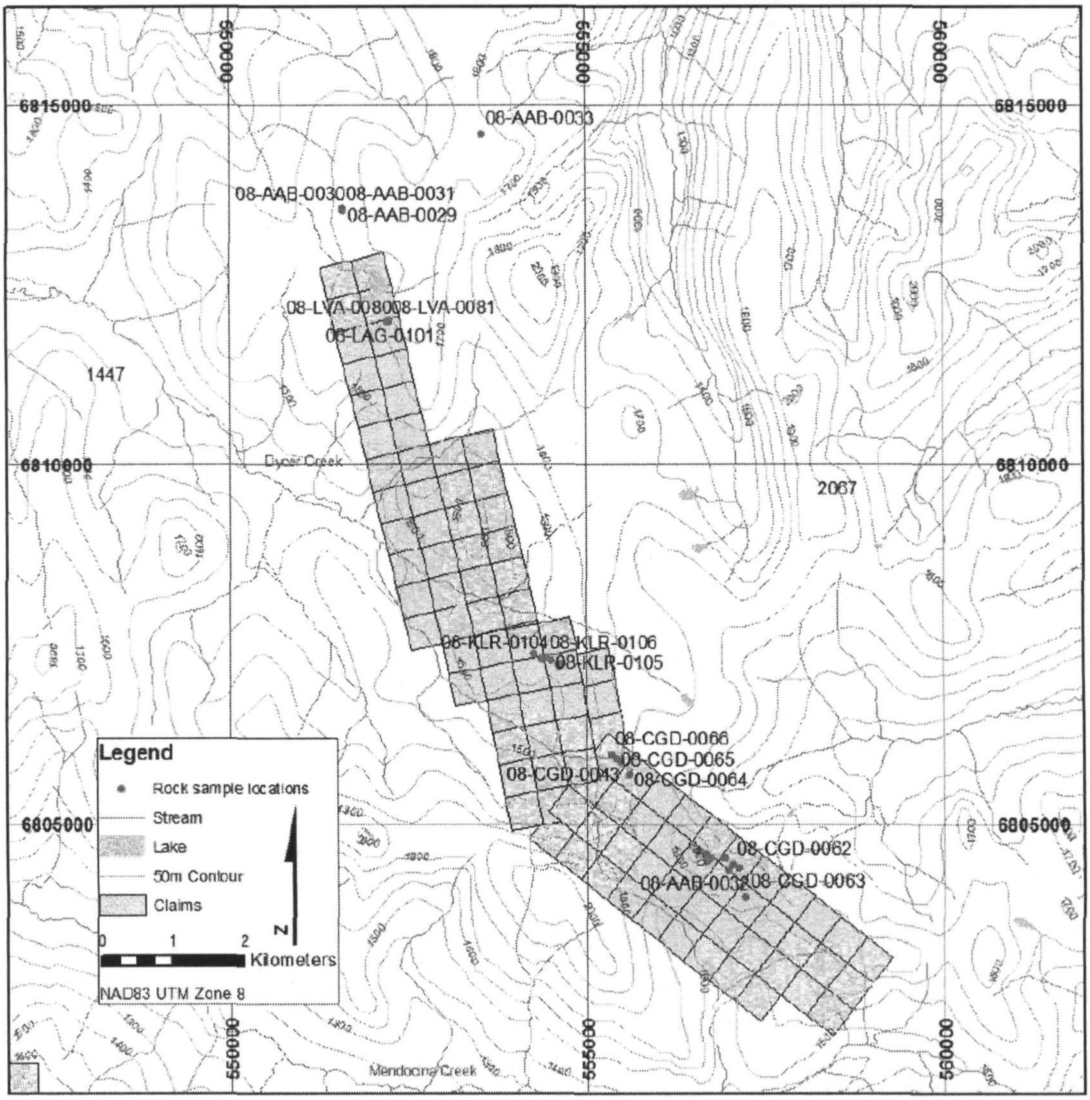


Table 6. Rock sample assay results from Kidlark

Sample ID	W (%)	WO_3 (%)	Description
KL-08-AAB-0034 Brand Showing A	0.382	0.482	Crumbly and rusty massive sch-py-po rock adjacent to a vuggy siliceous zone. Scheelite is fine to coarse grained, with crystals to 1 cm^2
KL-08-AAB-0035 Brand Showing B	3.490	4.401	Siliceous vuggy zone, adjacent to a banded gt-diop skarn. Moderate scheelite mineralization with py-po.
KL-08-AAB-0036 Brand Showing C	0.982	1.238	Dark green, rusty, vuggy diop skarn – well lamping
KL-08-AAB-0037 Brand Showing D	2.940	3.708	Dark green, rusty, vuggy diop skarn – well lamping
KL-08-AAB-0038 Brand Showing E	2.450	3.090	Dark green, rusty, vuggy diop skarn – well lamping
KL-08-CGD-0042 Davis Showing	6.090	7.680	Rusty skarn zone with massive sch/py/po up to 1m in thickness. Next to rusty metasediments ~5 m in width and talus.
KL-08-CGD-0043 Davis Showing	0.054	0.068	Rusty skarn zone with massive py/po Next to rusty metasediments ~5 m in width and talus. No visible scheelite.
LVA 0080 Wilson Showing	<0.001		Entire showing comprises coarse grained dark red to brown garnet dominated skarn zone approximately 2 m thick with patches of coarse scheelite – no visible scheelite in sample LVA0080.
LVA 0081 Wilson Showing	0.344	0.434	Entire showing comprises coarse grained dark red to brown garnet dominated skarn zone approximately 2 m thick with patches of coarse scheelite – visible scheelite in sample LVA0081.
CGD 0060 Near Brand Showing	0.001	0.001	Dolomitic sand between granite and carbonate.
CGD 0061 A Near Brand Showing	0.113	0.143	Rusty garnet epidote skarn zone containing <1cm muscovite. Moderate visible scheelite.
CGD 0061 B Near Brand Showing	0.024	0.030	Rusty garnet epidote skarn zone containing <1cm muscovite. No visible scheelite.

Sample ID	W (%)	WO_3 (%)	Description
CGD 0062 Arness Showing	0.072	0.091	Rusty skarn zone near contact. Visible scheelite seen.
CGD 0063 Arness Showing	0.007	0.009	Rusty skarn zone near contact with quartz flooding. Visible scheelite seen.
CGD 0064 Davis Showing	0.675	0.851	Rusty skarn zone with massive sch/py/po up to 1m in thickness. Next to rusty metasediments ~5 m in width and talus.
CGD 0065 Near Davis Showing	1.140	1.438	Rusty skarn zone with massive sch/py/po up to 1m in thickness. At granite contact.
CGD 0066 Near Davis Showing	0.893	1.126	Rusty skarn zone with massive sch/py/po up to 1m in thickness. At granite contact.
CGD 0067 Rasmussen Showing	0.068	0.086	Garnet skarn with quartz flooding. At granite – limestone contact.
Mineral abbreviations: sch=scheelite, po=pyrrhotite, py=pyrite, diop=diopside			

10.3. 2009 Exploration Program at the Kidlark Property

10.3.1. Overview

Three fly camps were conducted as part of 2009 Phase 1 (groundwork) of the entire Kidlark Project. The first two fly camps were located at 0556520E/6803876N, (UTM Zone 8, Nad 83), just below the Brand/Arness showing zone at the south end of the Winston claims. Four people [Beverly Quist, Michael Burns, Christopher Davis (B.Sc.), and Allison Brand (M.Sc.)] mobilized into this location for the dates of July 21st through August 3rd, and later, August 9th through 14th, 2009. On July 28th, 2009, they were joined by Professor Lee A. Groat. A third fly camp was conducted at a small lake (6812473 E/552544 N), just below the Wilson showing, from August 14th through 19th, 2009. Brad Wilson (M.Sc.) and Laurel Arness (B.Sc.) were also present for this camp. Work conducted from this third fly camp comprises the formal Dycer Creek Regional YMIP Project (09-134).

Soil sampling, rock sampling, mapping, prospecting (especially to the south and west, off the claims) and magnetometer-VLF surveying were conducted from these fly camps. Ridges off the claims to the south (off Winston 38 and 41) along the granite contact where rusty zones were seen from the helicopter and from the Brand/Arness showings were also investigated, as they appeared prospective. Also, since not being part of the current claim block these areas were at risk for fringe-staking. Areas to the north of the northernmost Sydney claims were also investigated and new mineralization was identified as a result of prospecting. Six new claims (Jake 1 through 6) were staked over this zone.

The main purpose of the groundwork conducted during Phase 1 was to generate data to delineate targets for later diamond drilling (Phase 2). Multiple targets were generated and are discussed below.

10.3.2. Soil survey

Soil geochemistry is a useful technique for detecting changes in bedrock character (including mineralized zones) that are obscured by surface cover. Depending on the commodity, geochemical signals can be the element of interest itself, or more commonly, a number of more abundant proxy elements associated with the mineralization event can be used to infer mineralization.

Tungsten skarns can pose a challenge to soil geochemical sampling in that sometimes there are few to no other associated commodities other than scheelite, and the distinctive skarn mineralogy does not exhibit distinctive bulk whole rock geochemical characteristics from surrounding hosts. For example, garnet diopside skarn with associated late stage quartz flooding can result in little more than locally elevated Fe, Ca, Mg and Si. Further, scheelite is a robust mineral phase that is difficult to dissolve in routinely used acids, thereby making it difficult to obtain accurate results using conventional geochemical techniques. Portable XRF (pXRF) technology is a practical choice for discerning tungsten content because the sample does not need chemical preparation (i.e., dissolution) for analysis, however, due to device limitations the detection limit for tungsten is on the order of ~80 ppm in soils using pXRF. Significant mineralized zones can also be spatially restricted, adding to the difficulty in discovering mineralized bedrock. The following thresholds for W in soil were used based on soil and silt geochemical data from historical and current exploration efforts for W skarns in Yukon:

Background:	less than 10 ppm
Weak Anomaly:	between 10 and 50 ppm
Moderate Anomaly:	between 50 and 100 ppm
Strong Anomaly:	greater than 100 ppm

Consequently, *any* W response by pXRF is deemed strongly anomalous.

A large soil sample grid was designed to cover the southern end of the Kidlark property as a priority to saturate the most prospective showing area (the Brand/Arness showing). This "Main Grid", covering an area 6 km by 1.2 km, is characterized by lines spaced 200 m apart, with sample intervals of 50 m. This gave a total of 840 soil sample locations on the larger grid. A second soil grid (North Grid) was also conducted at the north end of the property and consisted of five lines spaced 200 m apart with sample intervals of 50 m, totaling 505 soil sample locations. No synchronous helicopter support was available for the ground work (as was originally planned to coincide with drilling) and consequently the area intermediate to the grids was not sampled due to it being too far to access by foot from the fly camp locations.

One detailed soil grid was completed over the Brand/Arness showing area (see Fig. 39). This grid was spaced 50 m and had sample intervals of 25 m, over an area of 200 m by 600 m, which yielded a total of ~99 unique samples in addition to the 24 samples of Main Grid within the bounds of the detailed grid.

Each soil sample was taken below the organic and regional ash layer, and collected in brown Kraft paper soil bags. These samples were subsequently dried and then analyzed via the portable Niton XRF unit. Many samples were analyzed in the field in the evening after field days and the remaining were analyzed out of the field. A select group of samples was sent for full geochemical characterization to aid in discerning subtle geochemical trends of the known W mineralized zone at the Brand showing.

Figure 38. Soil sample locations for 2009 sampling at the Kidlark property.

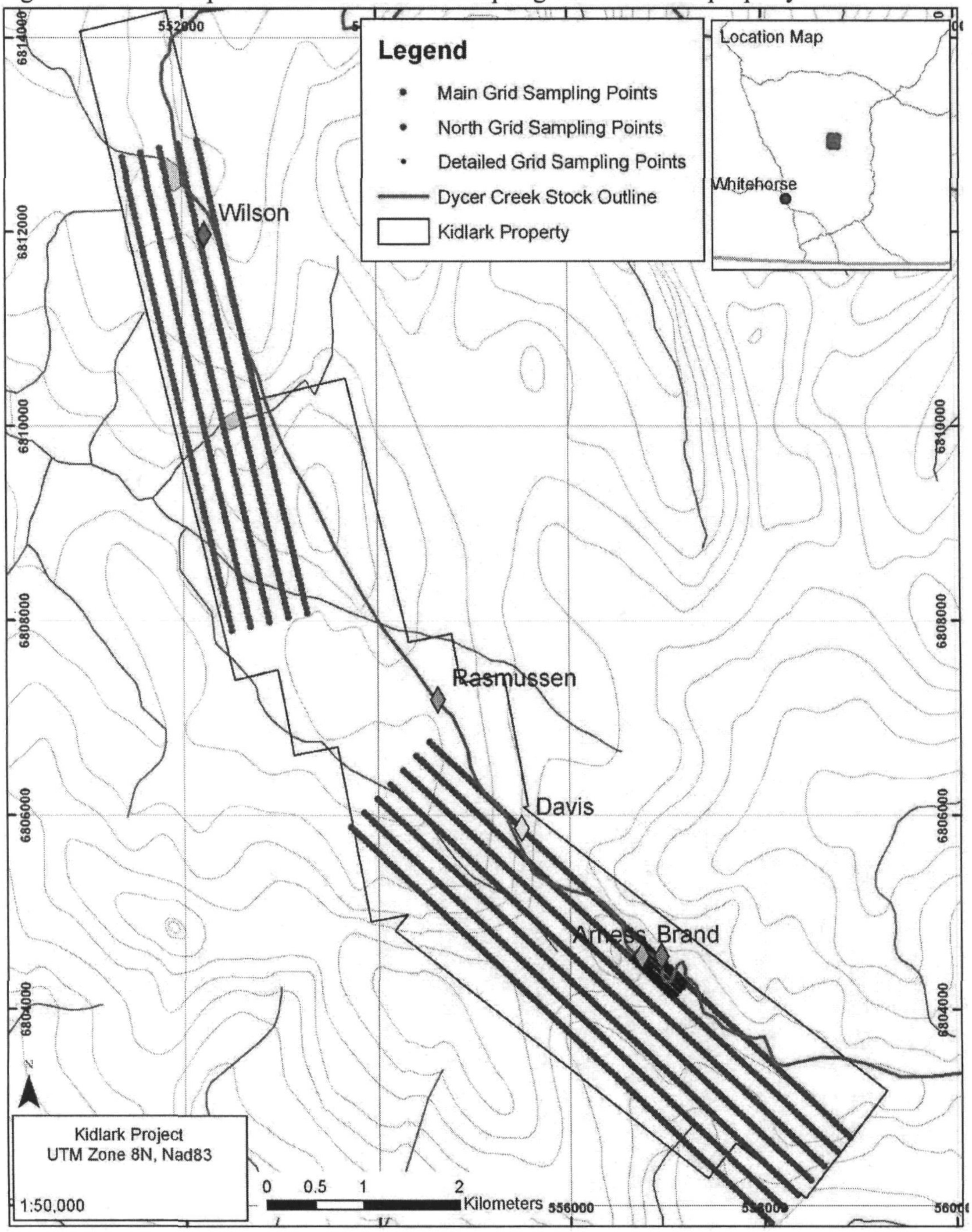
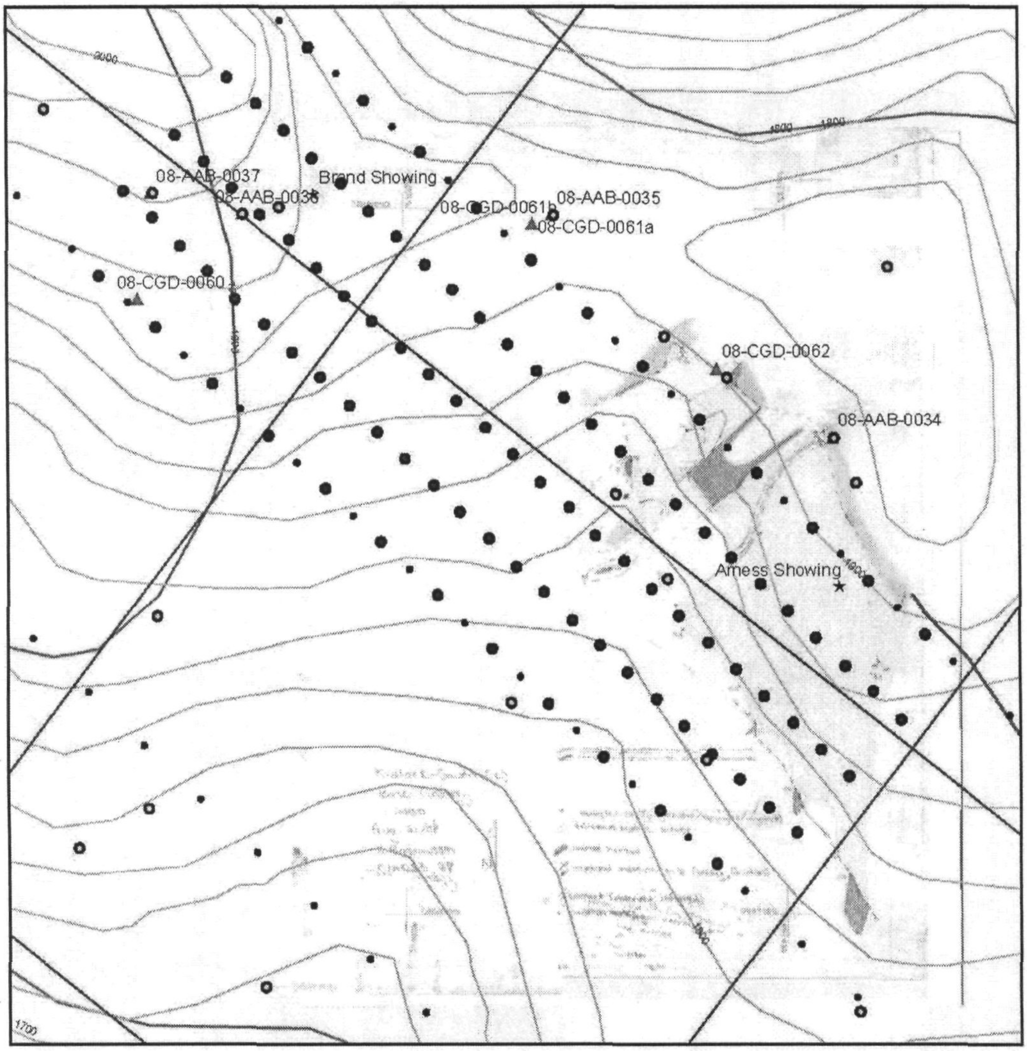


Figure 39. Detailed soil sample grid over the Brand/Arness showing area



10.3.2.1. Soil Survey – ICPMS Analysis of Select Samples

Soil geochemical data collected in 2008 via portable XRF (pXRF) did not yield conclusive results in identifying tungsten anomalies or obvious element pathfinders to mineralized areas. Consequently, 31 samples from the 2009 soil sampling program in the vicinity of the diamond drilling locations were analyzed by both pXRF and ICPMS (Chemex package MEMS81 suited for refractory minerals). This included one sample that was collected in close proximity to the Davis showing (sample A27), one sample from the southern end of the property (B119), and 29 samples from near the Brand/Arness showings. The strongest correlations to W in the MEMS81 dataset included the following elements, with correlation factors.

Table 7. Geochemical element correlations with tungsten in soils

Element*	Correlation Value with all samples (ranking)	Concentration Range, Other Comments	Correlation Value without max W sample (ranking)**
Cu_ppm	0.943 (1)	b.d. to 352 ppm, 1 sample below detection (b.d.)	0.105 (6)
Cs_ppm	0.882 (2)	2 to 3250 ppm	0.096 (7)
Nb_ppm	0.843 (3)	3 to 66.9 ppm	0.092 (12)
Ga_ppm	0.841 (4)	4.3 to 70.6 ppm	0.132 (2)
Sn_ppm	0.833 (5)	1 to 13 ppm	0.165 (1)
Ta_ppm	0.741 (6)	0.3 to 5.9 ppm	0.088 (14)
Rb_ppm	0.572 (7)	23.1 to 282 ppm	-0.019 (30)
Tl_ppm	0.416 (8)	b.d. to 0.8 ppm	-0.194 (36)
Mo_ppm	0.274 (9)	b.d. to 29 ppm, 16 samples b.d.	-0.100 (34)

**Elements in the analytical package include: Ag, Sn, Ga, Tb, Gd, Eu, Cu, Cs, Nd, Sr, Dy, Sm, Nb, Th, Ta, Er, Yb, Zr, Ce, Pr, La, Cr, Zn, Y, Hf, Ba, Co, Ho, Tm, Lu, Rb, U, V, W, Ni, Mo, Pb, and Tl.*

** One sample (A27) showed very highly anomalous W that skewed the interpretation of the dataset

The remaining top ten correlated elements (and rank), when not including the top W value, are Tb (3), Gd (4), Eu (5), Nd (8), Sr (9) and Dy (10). It should be noted, however, that the correlations of these elements to W is very weak. The following scatterplots show W values (in ppm) against the selected element (in ppm), first including the sample with the maximum W value and then excluding that sample point.

Figure 40. Tungsten (ppm) vs. copper (ppm) for 31 select soil samples near the Brand and Arness showings on the Kidlark property (including the sample with highest W)

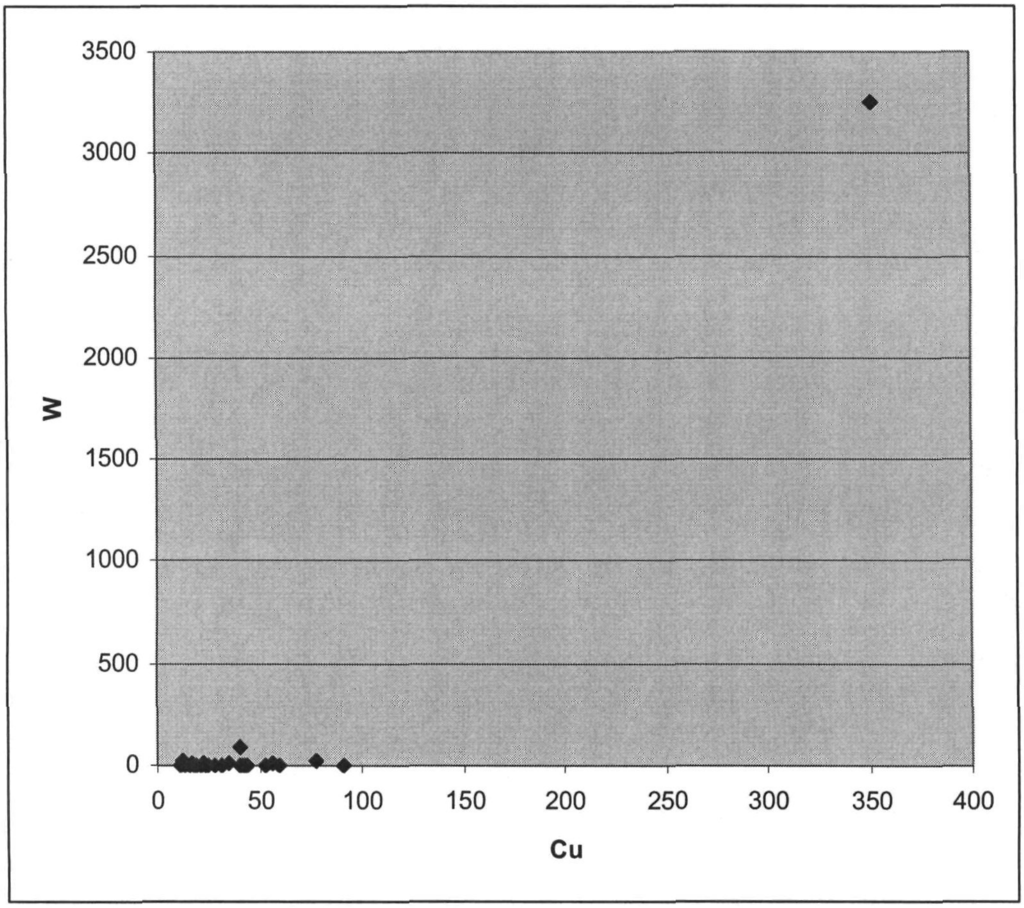


Figure 41. Tungsten (ppm) vs. cesium (ppm) for 31 select soil samples near the Brand and Arness showings on the Kidlark property (including the sample with highest W)

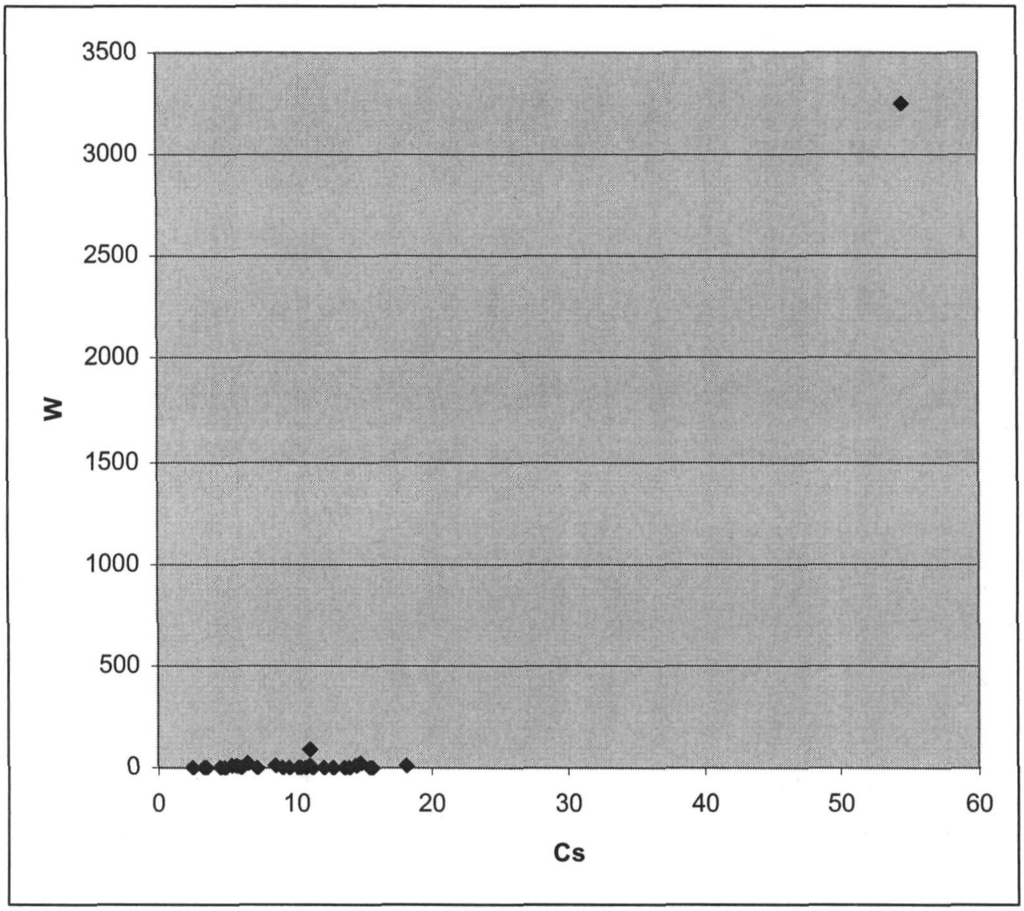


Figure 42. Tungsten (ppm) vs. niobium (ppm) for 31 select soil samples near the Brand and Arness showings on the Kidlark property (including the sample with highest W)

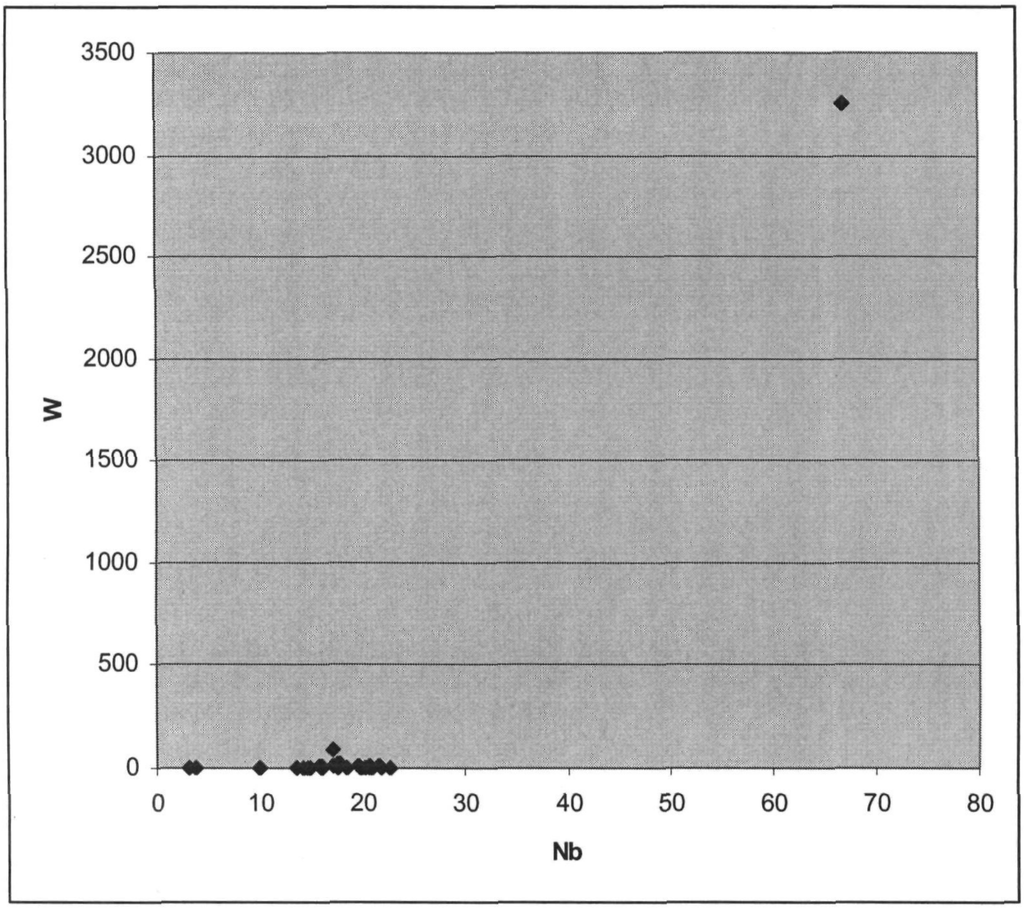


Figure 43. Tungsten (ppm) vs. rubidium (ppm) for 31 select soil samples near the Brand and Arness showings on the Kidlark property (excluding the sample with highest W)

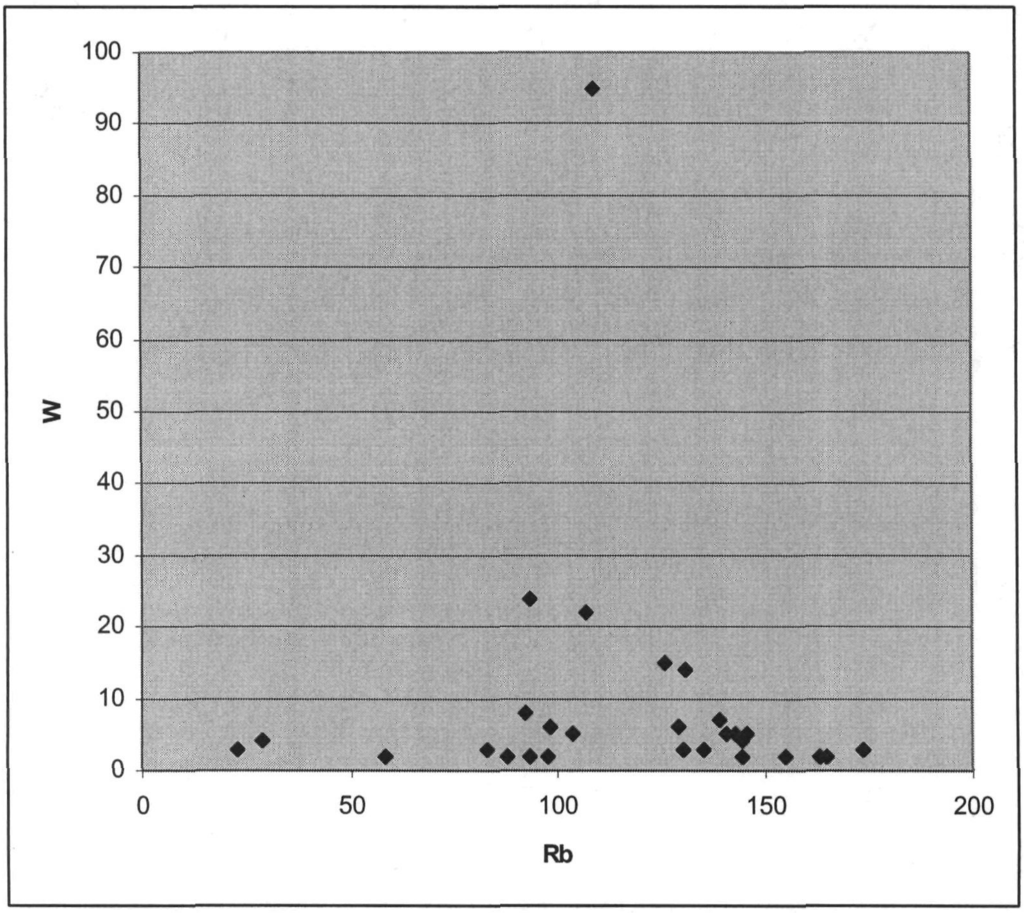


Figure 44. Tungsten (ppm) vs. tantalum (ppm) for 31 select soil samples near the Brand and Arness showings on the Kidlark property (excluding the sample with highest W)

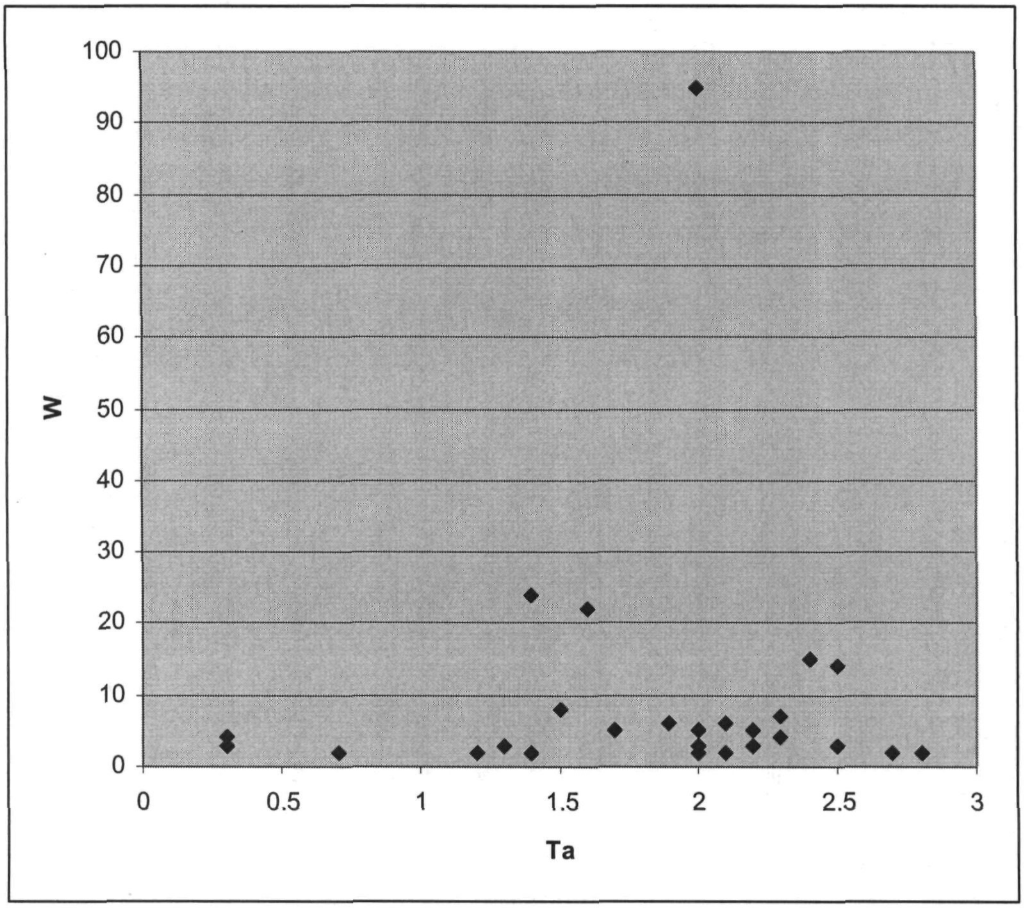


Figure 45. Tungsten (ppm) vs. tin (ppm) for 31 select soil samples near the Brand and Arness showings on the Kidlark property (excluding the sample with highest W)

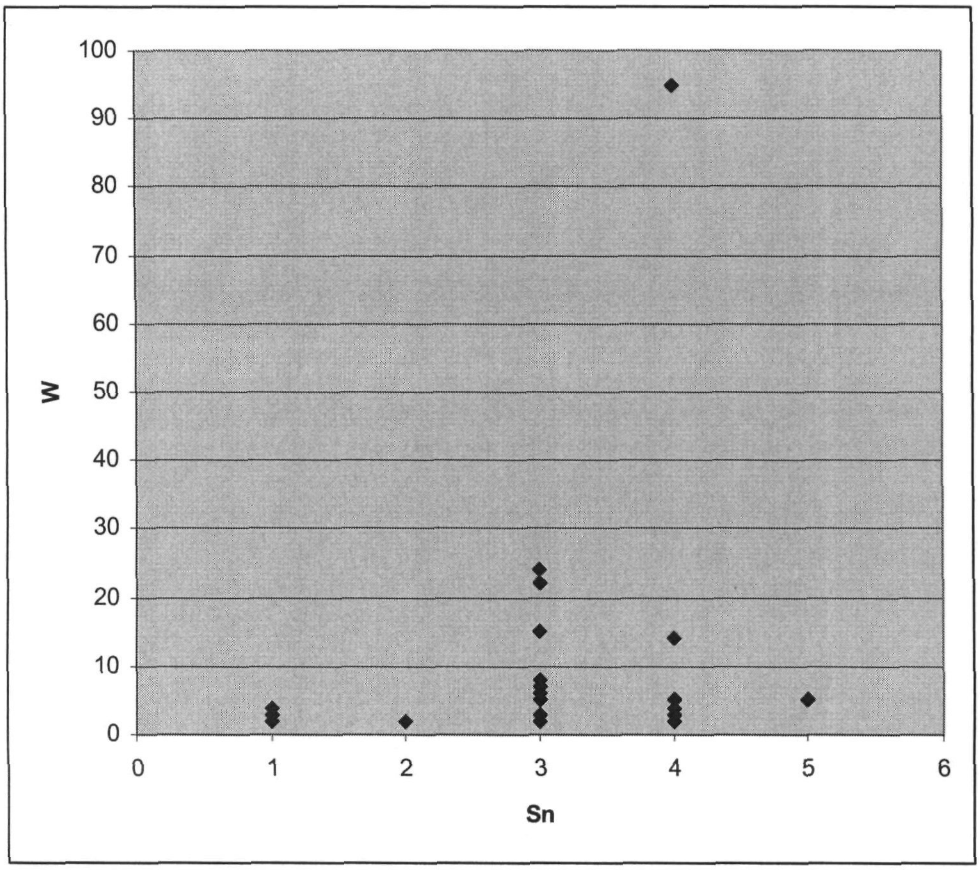


Figure 46. Tungsten (ppm) vs. niobium (ppm) for 31 select soil samples near the Brand and Arness showings on the Kidlark property (excluding the sample with highest W)

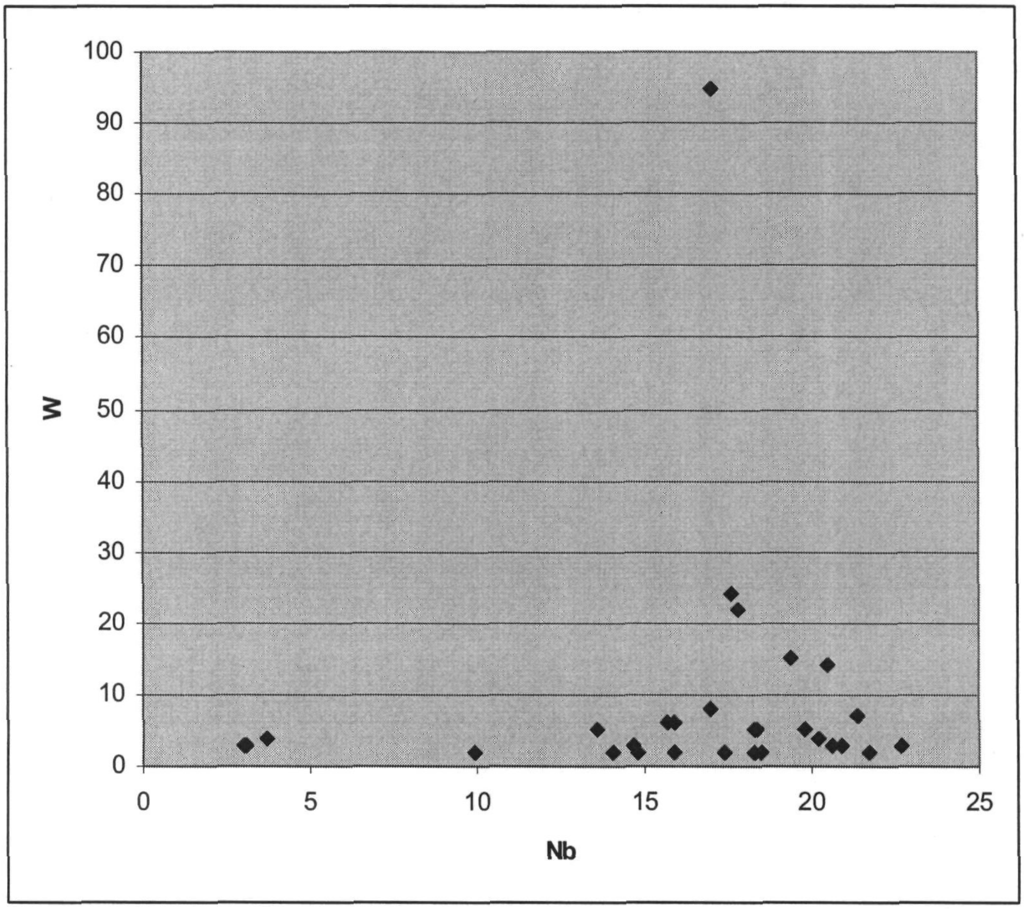


Figure 47. Tungsten (ppm) vs. gallium (ppm) for 31 select soil samples near the Brand and Arness showings on the Kidlark property (excluding the sample with highest W)

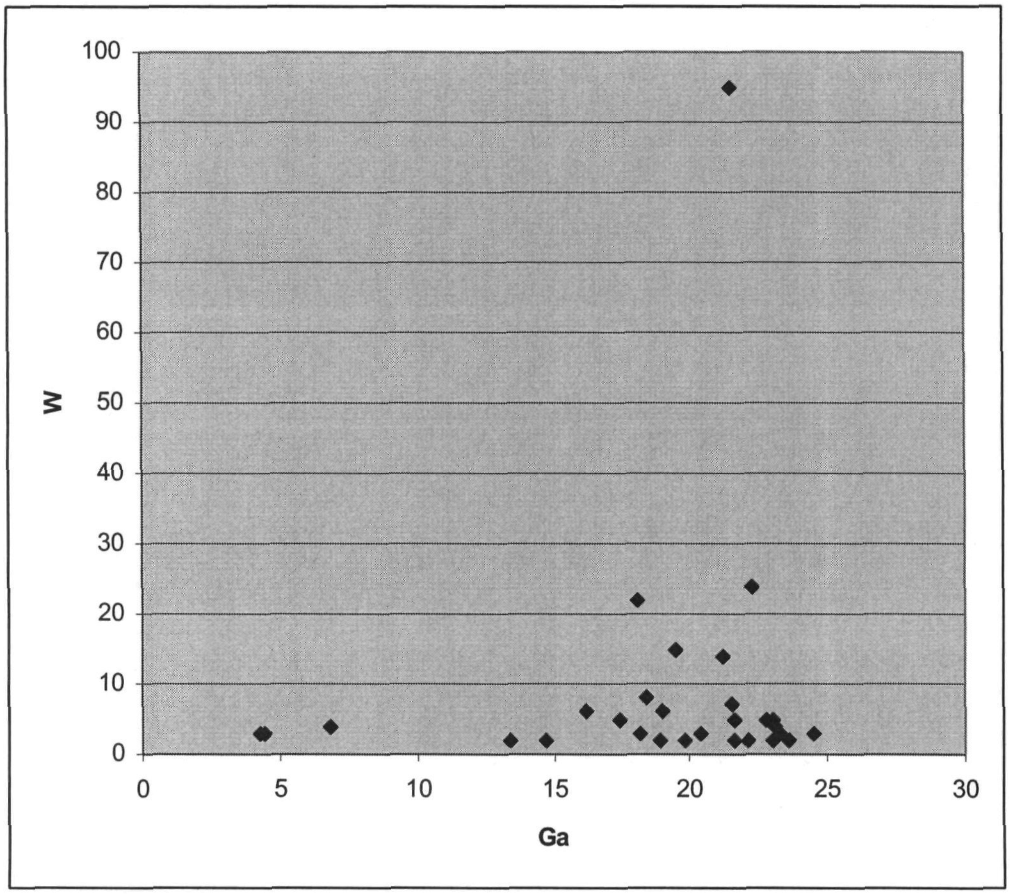


Figure 48. Tungsten (ppm) vs. copper (ppm) for 31 select soil samples near the Brand and Arness showings on the Kidlark property (excluding the sample with highest W)

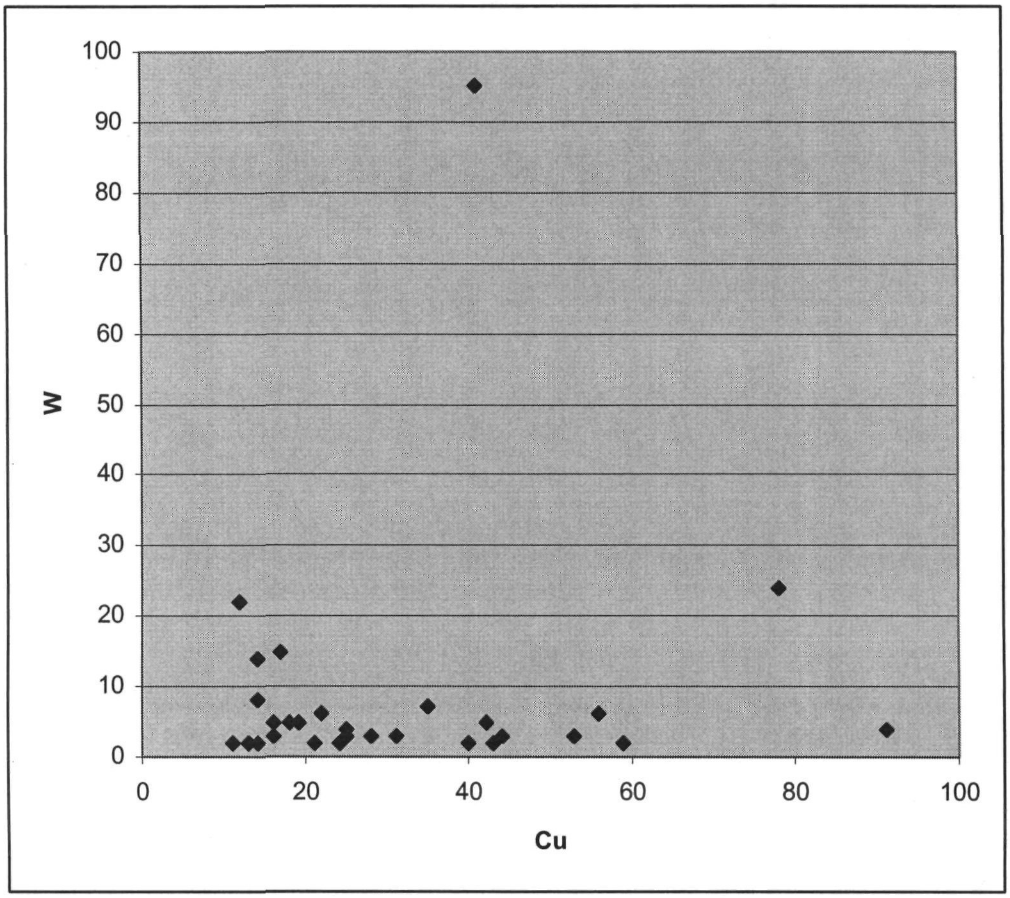
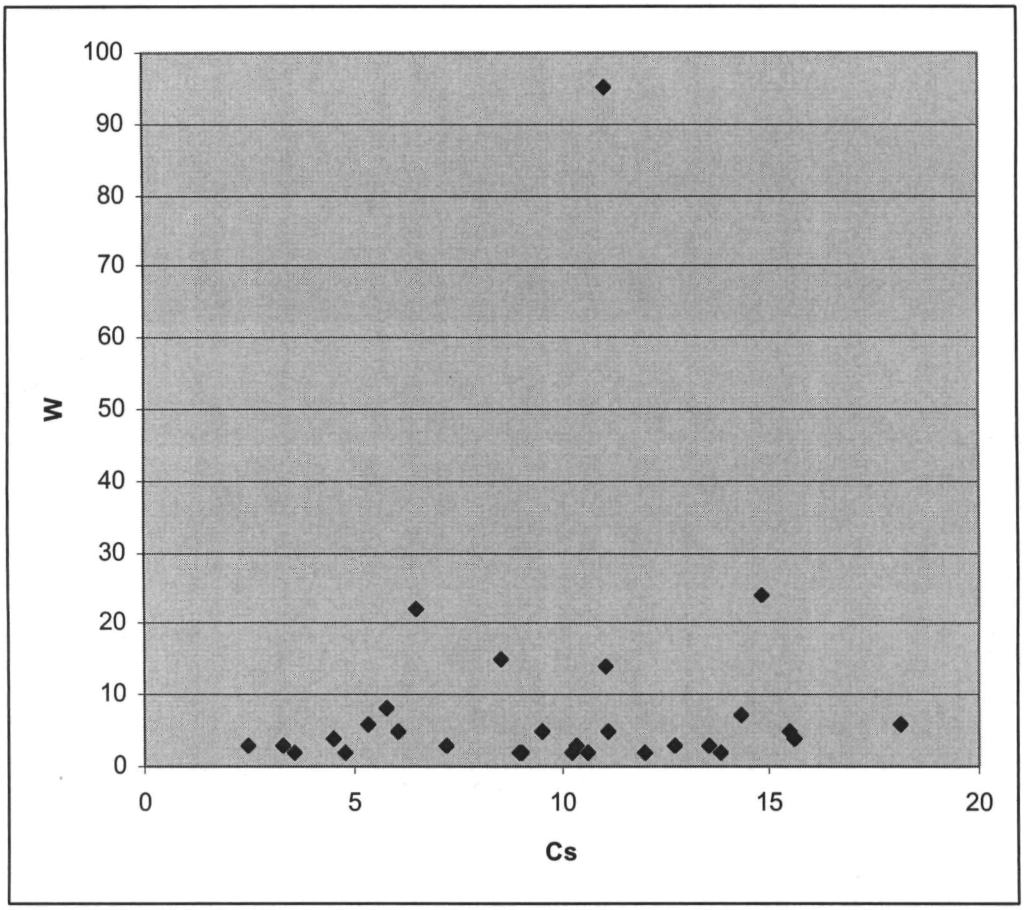


Figure 49. Tungsten (ppm) vs. cesium (ppm) for 31 select soil samples near the Brand and Arness showings on the Kidlark property (excluding the sample with highest W)



From these plots it can be seen that when including the sample with highly anomalous W the correlations appear to be strong at high levels of concentration. When inspecting samples with weak to moderate anomalous W, the correlations are less convincing to absent.

In conclusion, the most significant proxy elements for locating covered tungsten anomalies, according to multielement ICP data from ALS Chemex on 31 soil samples, are Cu, Ga, and Sn and to a lesser degree Cs. Areas with highly anomalous W should also show highly anomalous values in these four other elements. More subtle trends, such as tails of anomalies emanating from a mineralized area, have not yet been successfully detected or followed up with the discovery of a scheelite-bearing tungsten skarn.

10.3.2.2. Soil Survey – Portable XRF Analysis

There were a total of 1444 soil sample locations on the grids at the Kidlark property in 2009: Main Grid (840 samples), North Grid (505) and Detailed Grid (99). Samples were collected in Kraft paper bags, allowed to dry, and then analyzed via pXRF either in the field or subsequent to the field season. Earlier analyses comprised 5 different spot locations on the sample bag each with a collection time of 90 seconds. Above detection data was then averaged to obtain a single value for each element at each sample location. After scrutiny of early results and assessing variance within a sample, later analyses comprised 3 different spot locations on the sample bag, each with a collection time of 90 seconds.

Ten samples known to be inboard of the granite-metasediment contact were selected for averaging in order to establish a baseline for granite geochemistry. The samples selected were AA-21 to AA-30 and originated from the North Grid. Topographically, these sample points should not have received any influence from material derived near the contact.

Ten samples known to be outboard of the granite-metasediment contact were selected for averaging in order to establish a baseline for metasediment geochemistry. The samples selected were DD-91 to DD-100 and originated from the southern end of the North Grid. Topographically, these sample points originated on the western side of a NW trending spur that should be relatively isolated from downwards migration of material derived from the contact area. Minor influence from alluvial deposits may be present, and metasediment heterogeneity is a source of geochemical variability.

Samples that contained detectable tungsten via pXRF and were averaged to represent soil samples from mineralized areas. It should be noted that these samples do not cover all of the known showings of W mineralization as no soil anomalies were detected at the Rasmussen and Wilson showings.

The following Table shows the averages of values for these select sample groups as well as from the 2008 trench soil samples. Elements were chosen based on previous geochemical results, ICP geochemistry of 2009 soil samples, ICP geochemistry of 2009 drill core (see later section), and elemental associations detected within the pXRF soil sample set.

Table 8. Geochemical ranges of select elements by pXRF for soils derived from select rock types

Element – Mean (Min/Max) (ppm)	Granite Soil (AA21 to 30)	Sedimentary Cover Soil (DD91 to 100)	Mineralized Soils	Mineralized 2008 Trench Soil (as individual pXRF analyses)
W	b.d.	b.d.	**483** (105 / 1080)	**16378** (4709 / 38418)
Ag	b.d.	b.d.	b.d.	b.d.
Au	b.d.	b.d.	b.d.	196 (b.d. / 514)
Cs	60 (46 / 76)	13 (b.d. / 53)	33 (b.d. / 55)	9 (b.d. / 51)
Cu	26 (b.d. / 42)	23 (b.d. / 54)	**126** (36 / 350)	**370** (b.d. / 1044)
Hg	b.d.	b.d.	**17** (b.d. / 77)	**75** (b.d. / 467)
Mo	b.d.	2 (b.d. / 10)	**9** (b.d. / 24)	**59** (13 / 120)
Pb	22 (17 / 26)	16 (b.d. / 23)	**28** (16 / 39)	2.5 (b.d. / 60)
Se	b.d.	b.d.	10 (b.d. / 30)	115 (b.d. / 317)
Sn	23 (b.d. / 31)	3 (b.d. / 22)	4 (b.d. / 20)	3 (b.d. / 32)
Th	15 (b.d. / 20)	8 (b.d. / 17)	**278** (10 / 900)	**1537** (811 / 2629)
U	18 (b.d. / 43)	26 (17 / 46)	27 (b.d. / 57)	b.d.
V	22 (b.d. / 75)	17 (b.d. / 64)	88 (b.d. / 260)	15 (b.d. / 93)
Zr	175 (131 / 223)	188 (117 / 238)	198 (101 / 300)	68 (b.d. / 418)

*Note: Below detection values (b.d.) were set at 0 ppm to determine mean values of the given elements.

Samples A-27 (Davis showing) and X-4 (Tight Grid at Brand/Arness showing) both show detectable tungsten and have a distinct set of other anomalous pathfinder elements. These elements are listed in the table below.

Table 9. Anomalous elements for W-bearing samples A27 and X4

Element (ppm)	A27	X4	Whole Soil Survey Average
W	1080	369	< 80 (b.d.)
As	99	100	7.5
Co	1260	807	< 145 (b.d.)
Cu	210	350	35
Fe	149600	95979	14150
Hg	77	25	< 13 (b.d.)
Mn	1044	2943	352
Se	30	20	< 6 (b.d.)
Th	710	900	15

*Note that elevated Hg and Se associated with elevated W were also detected in selected drill core analyzed by Ecotech via multi element procedure (see later section)

Correlation coefficients for tungsten and other elements detected by the pXRF for the entire sample suite were calculated, and similar to the ICP soil geochemistry data, the strength and order of elemental associations differs from the drill core data. The geological (1 to 3) and analytical (4 and 5) reasons for this likely include:

1 – Differential mobility of ore related elements in soil
2 – Signal of larger ore forming system processes in soils
3 – Possible different styles of tungsten mineralization
4 – Detection limits are better using ICP techniques
5 – Elemental suites differ between analytical procedures

Table 10. Top geochemical correlations to W in soils via pXRF

Element	Correlation Coefficient with W
Th	0.629
Se	0.570
Fe	0.477
Hg	0.420
Co	0.279
Cu	0.262
Mn	0.193
As	0.187

Of these elements, Hg and Se perhaps provide the best unambiguous pathfinder elements. These two elements were not detected in many samples and their anomalous levels in the mineralized samples are well above detection limit. Thus, they can be seen as optimal pathfinders with a high degree of signal contrast from host rocks, provided elevated levels are not affiliated in other local rock types (such as evaporitic layers in black shale).

Thorium, Co and Cu are strongly correlated with tungsten mineralization, however, their usefulness for finding mineralization is less definitive. Thorium values were shown to be very high in two W-bearing samples but other W-bearing samples did not contain appreciable Th. Furthermore, Th is a common element in evolved granites (such as the Dycer Creek stock) and a Th signal may originate from the minerals from granite itself (e.g., zircon, monazite, and titanite). It could also represent late stage hydrothermal activity and therefore is still useful as a pathfinder for late stage activity. Cobalt has shown to be strongly elevated within several W-bearing samples, however, its association with mineralization is uncertain. Cobalt K-α peaks are in the vicinity of Fe K-β peaks, and there is the possibility that false positive responses are the cause of the elevated W samples that also show high Fe. Copper shows a strong associated with W in drill core geochemistry and is a commonly associated ore metal in tungsten skarns. However, moderately anomalous copper levels have been found across the Kidlark property distal from the contact, suggesting that slightly elevated Cu could be originating from the metasediments. These three elements, Th, Co and Cu, exhibit elevated concentrations in several W-mineralized samples. Their presence is not ubiquitous with

W mineralization, however, the possible association is strong enough that all anomalies should be followed up with detailed prospecting.

Elevated Fe, Mn, and As are also seen with W mineralization. Iron and Mn are positively correlated with one another, and the highest values of these elements exist in the samples with elevated W. However, there are many samples with high Mn and/or Fe that are not clearly mineralized. Furthermore, Fe and Mn are not uncommon elements to find in elevated concentrations within metasediments. Arsenic could be an element associated with ore-forming processes, and it showed a weak association to W in drill core. Like Fe and Mn, however, it could originate from a number of different processes unrelated to W mineralization. Consequently, the presence of elevated Fe, Mn and As should be noted, especially when associated with prior mentioned pathfinders, but it is not urgent to follow up isolated anomalies. Detection limits and anomalous thresholds for selected elements via pXRF are found in the following table.

Table 11. Detection limits of pXRF and threshold values for selected elements

	Approximate pXRF Detection Limit (ppm)	Background in soils (ppm)	Moderately Anomalous (ppm)	Strongly Anomalous (ppm)
W	80	10	50	Detectable
Au	13	< 13		Detectable
Hg	13	< 13	13	> 20
Se	6	< 6		Detectable
Th	7	15	30	50
Co	145	< 145	300	500
Cu	25	< 25	65	> 100
Fe	225	14000	25000	> 40000
Mn	90	350	750	> 1500
As	10	< 10	35	> 75
Sn	15	< 15	35	> 50
Ag	9	< 9		Detectable
Mo	8	< 8	15	> 30

The following figures show geochemical results of the soil grids for selected elements based on relevance derived from whole soil suite correlations, samples with anomalous W, and correlations derived from multielement ICP data of drill core and soil samples. The final two figures summarize the anomalous zones for these selected elements and highlight areasw with stacked multielement anomalies.

Figure 50. Main and Tight Grid W geochemical results (in ppm)

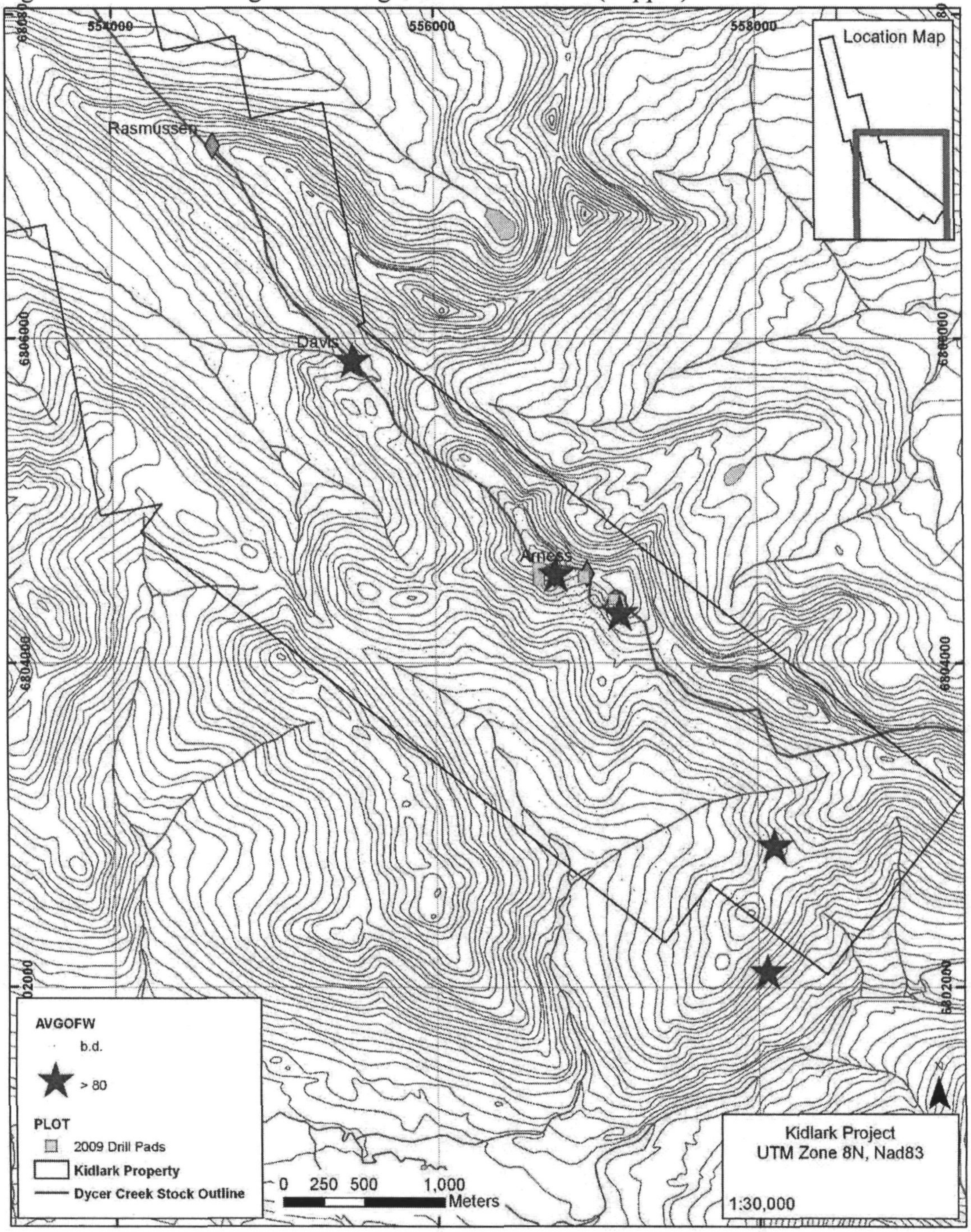


Figure 51. Main and Tight Grid Au geochemical results (in ppm)

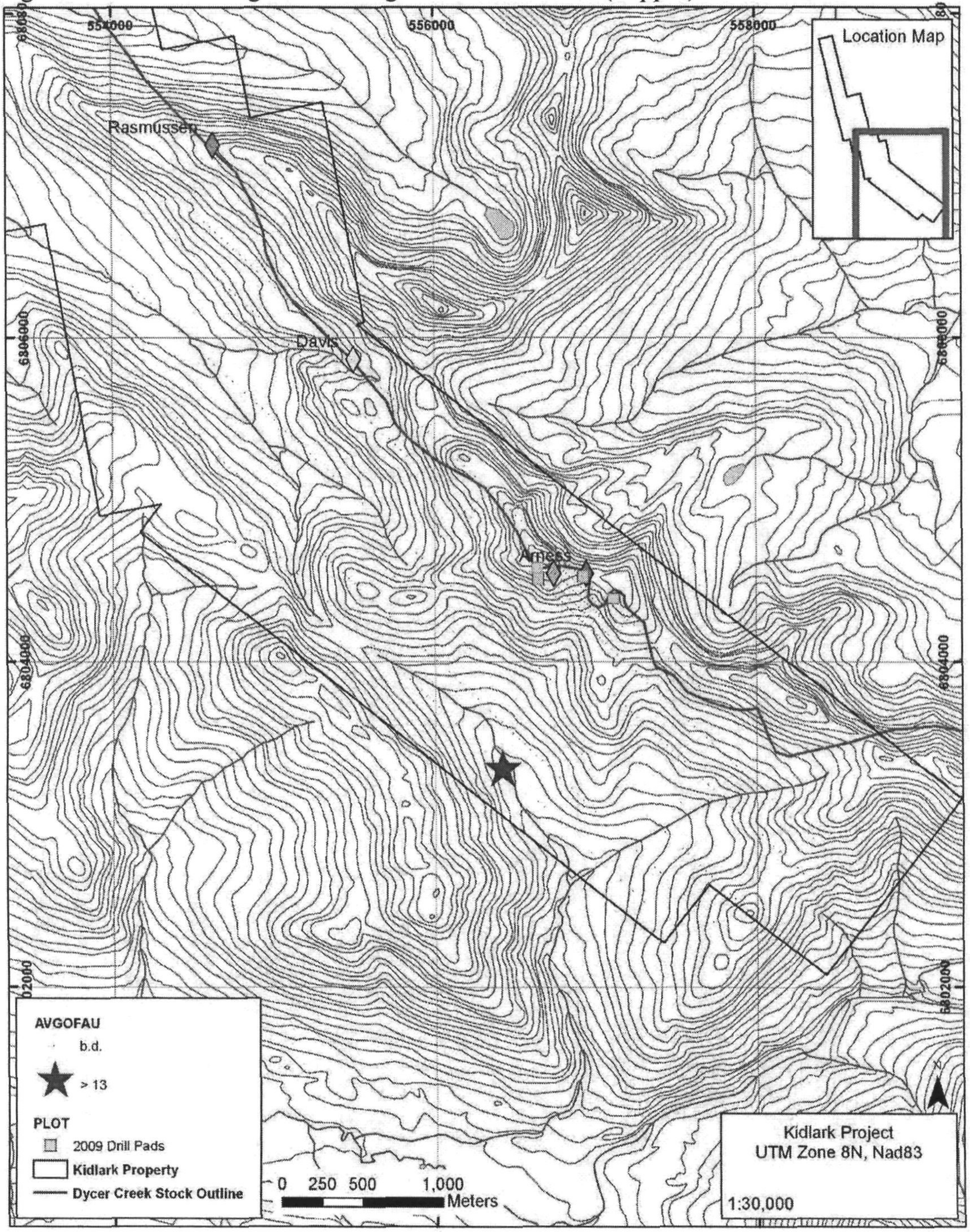


Figure 52. Main and Tight Grid Hg geochemical results (in ppm)

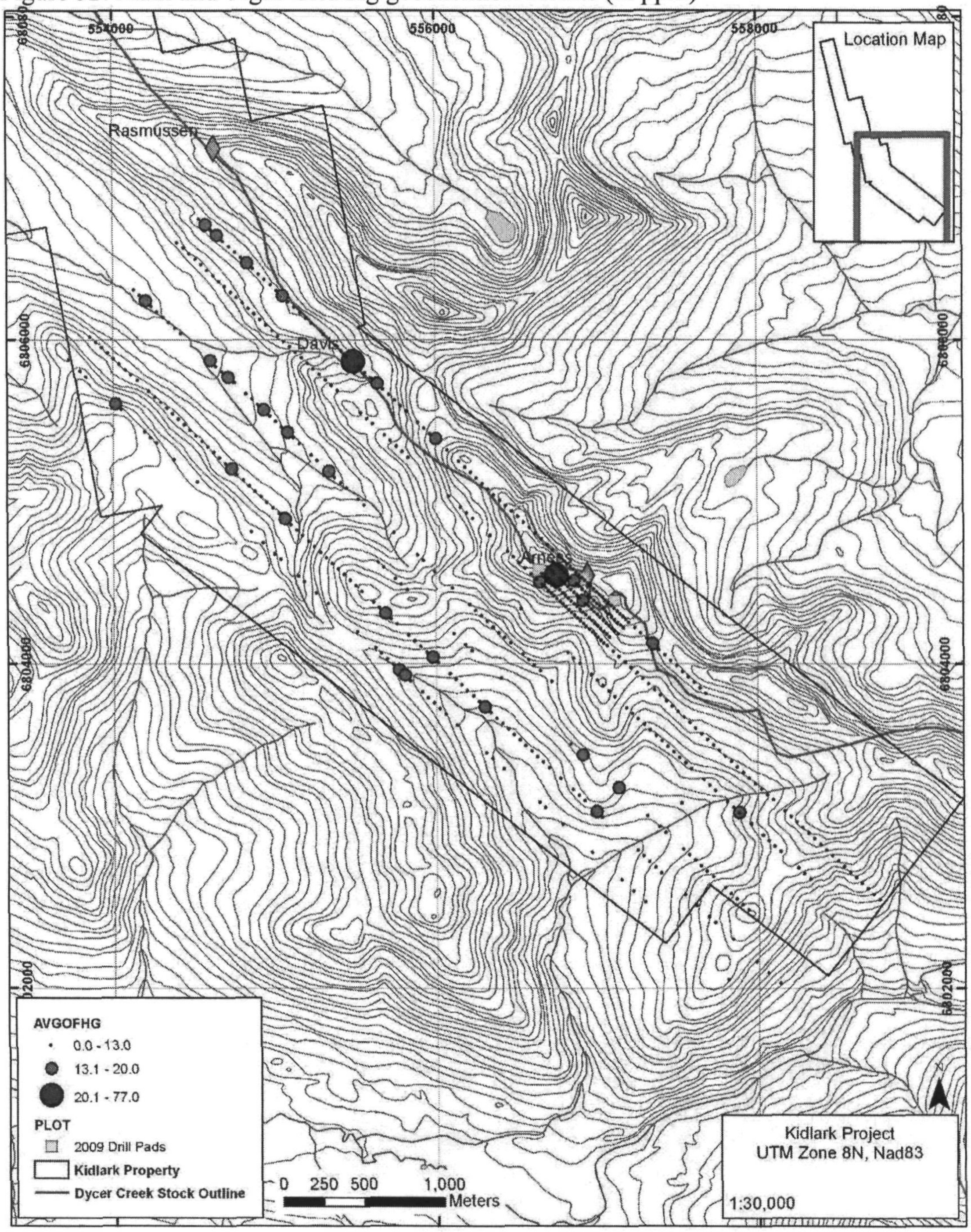


Figure 53. Main and Tight Grid Se geochemical results (in ppm)

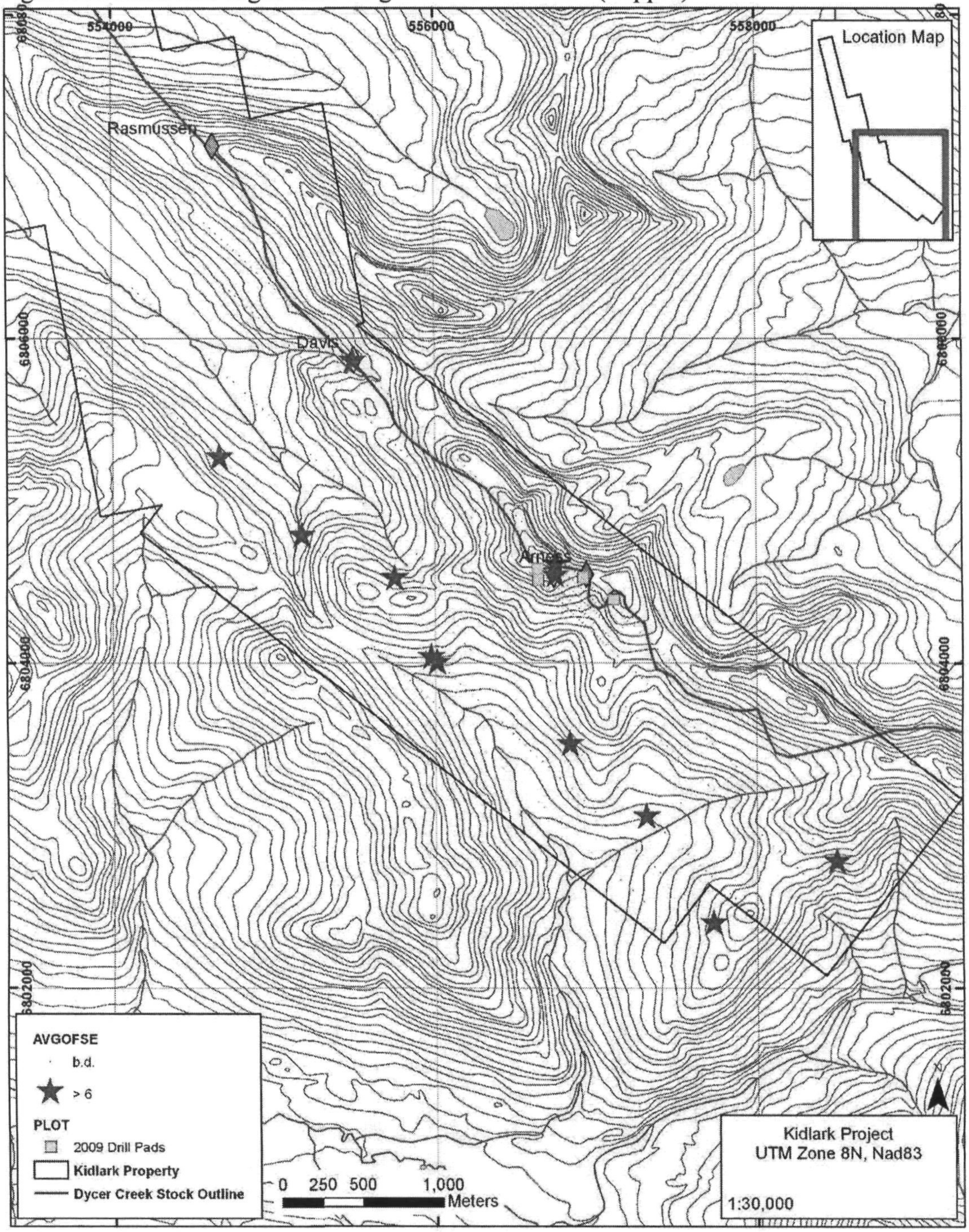


Figure 54. Main and Tight Grid Th geochemical results (in ppm)

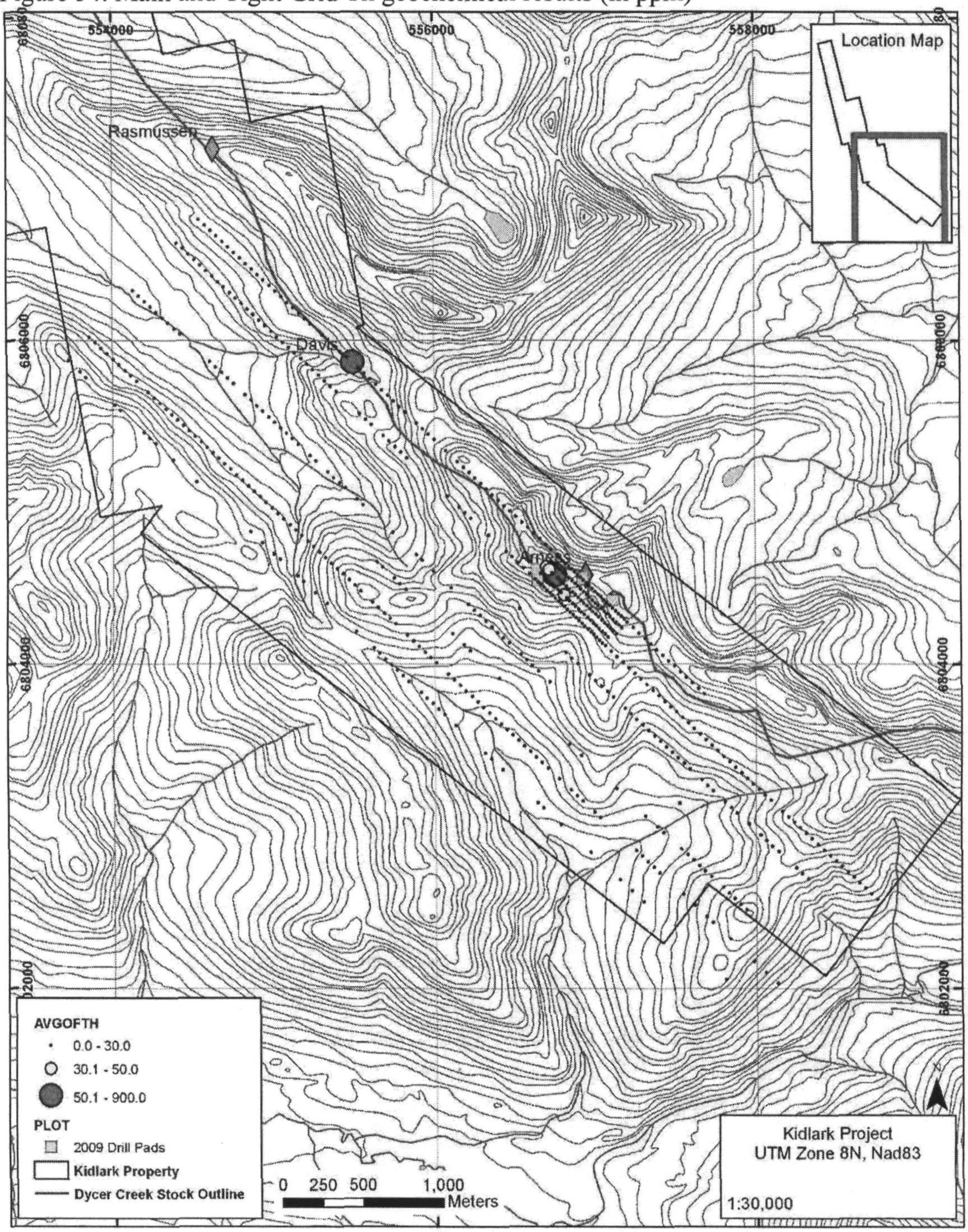


Figure 55. Main and Tight Grid Co geochemical results (in ppm)

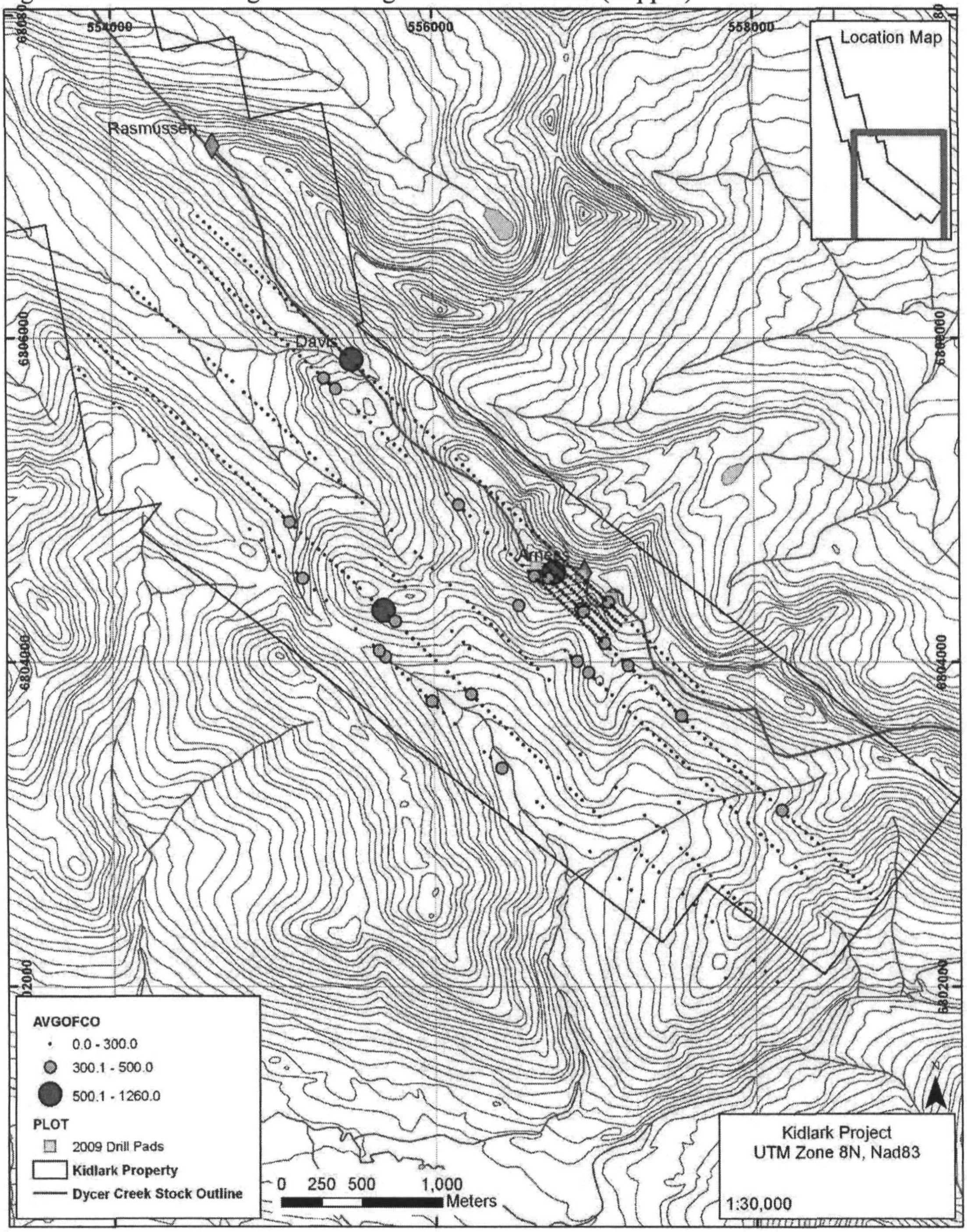


Figure 56. Main and Tight Grid Cu geochemical results (in ppm)

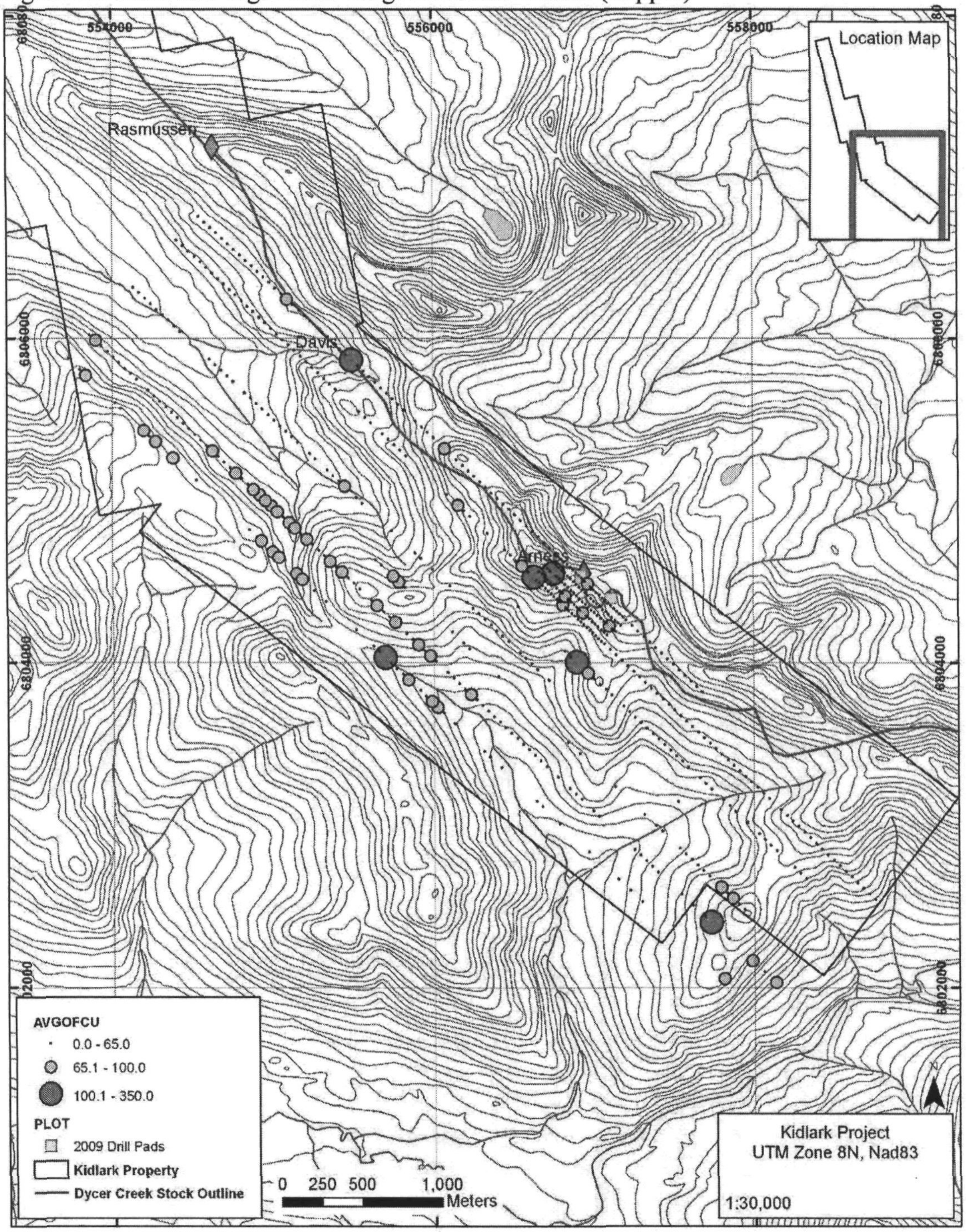


Figure 57. Main and Tight Grid Fe geochemical results (in ppm)

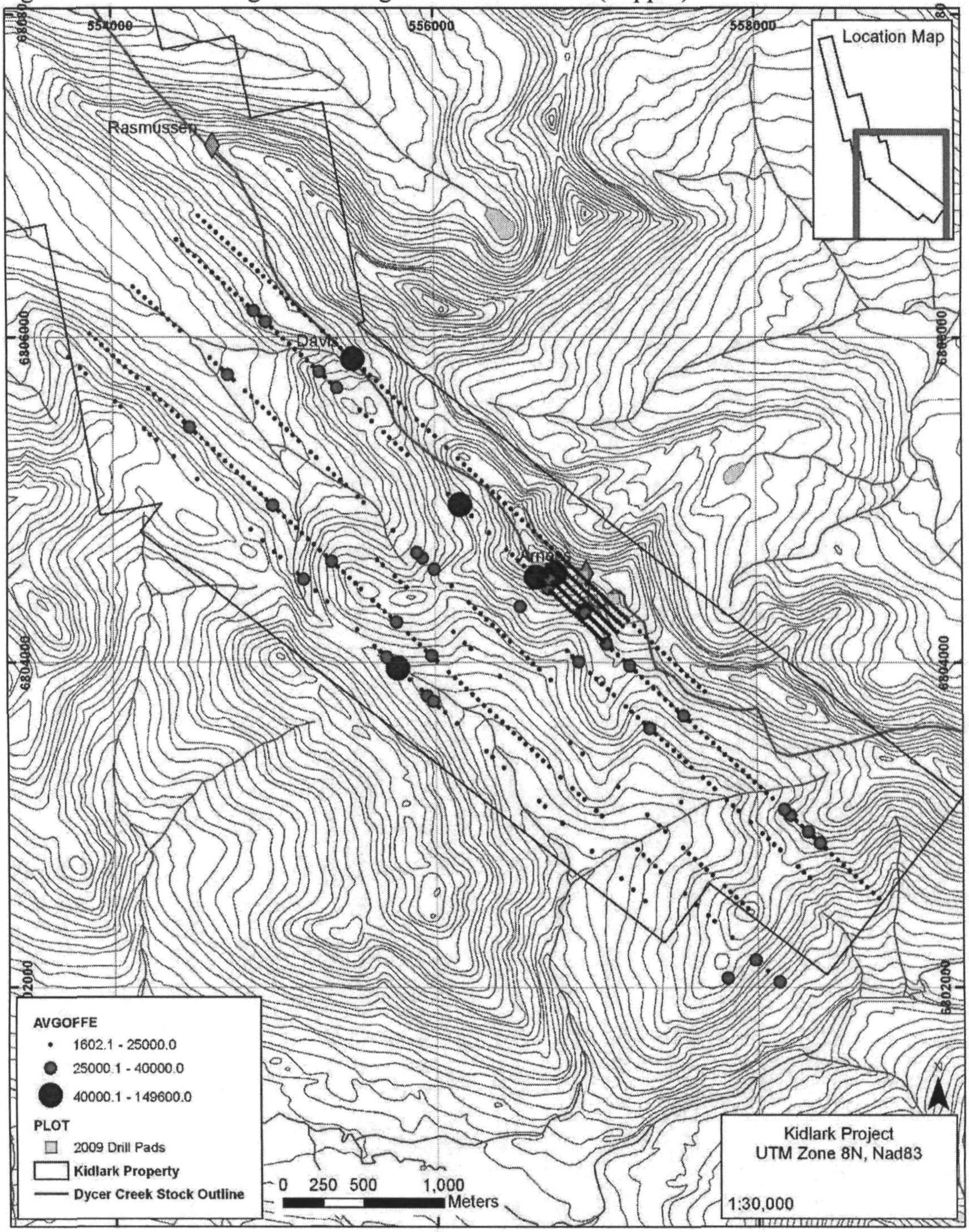


Figure 58. Main and Tight Grid Mn geochemical results (in ppm)

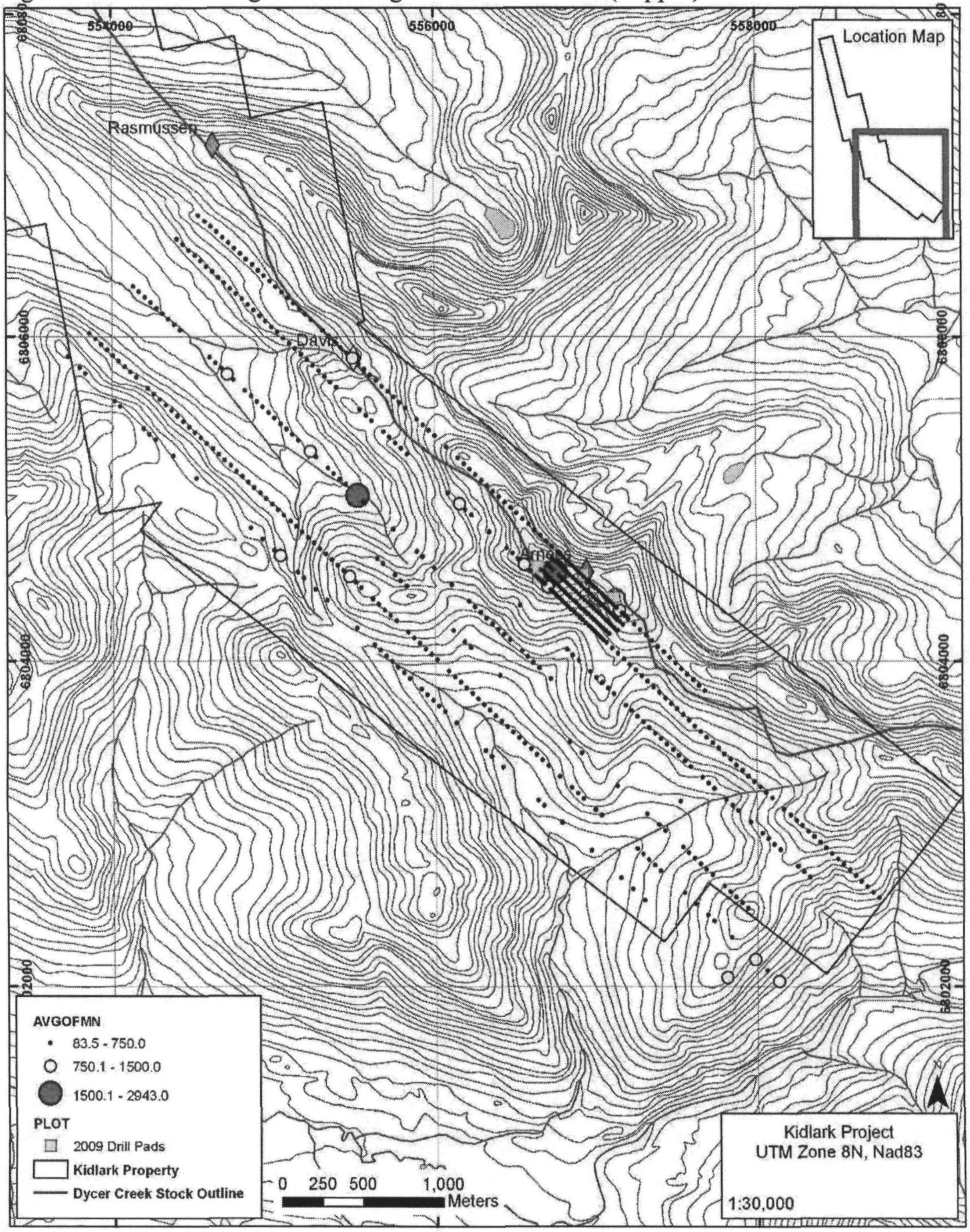


Figure 59. Main and Tight Grid As geochemical results (in ppm)

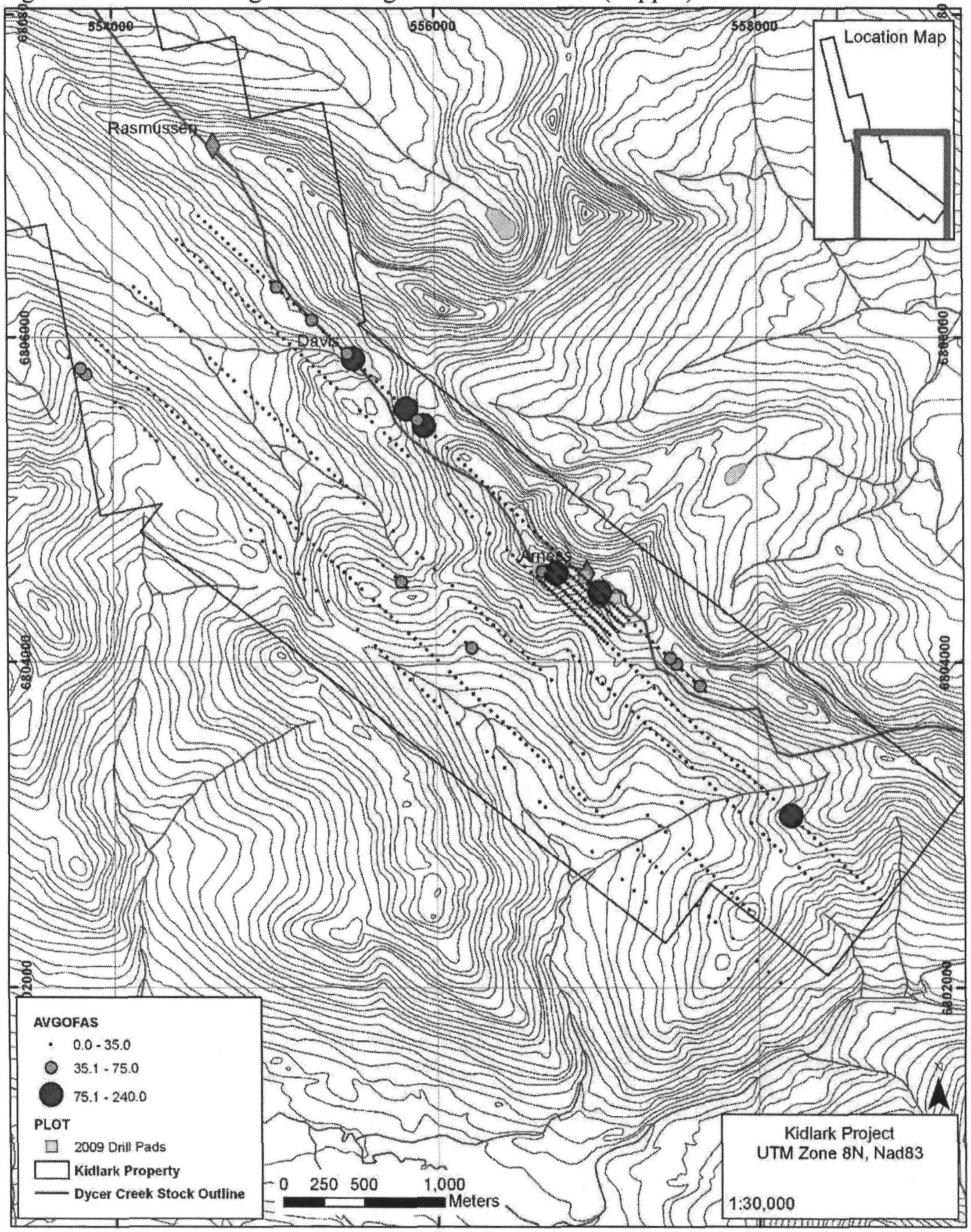


Figure 60. Main and Tight Grid Sn geochemical results (in ppm)

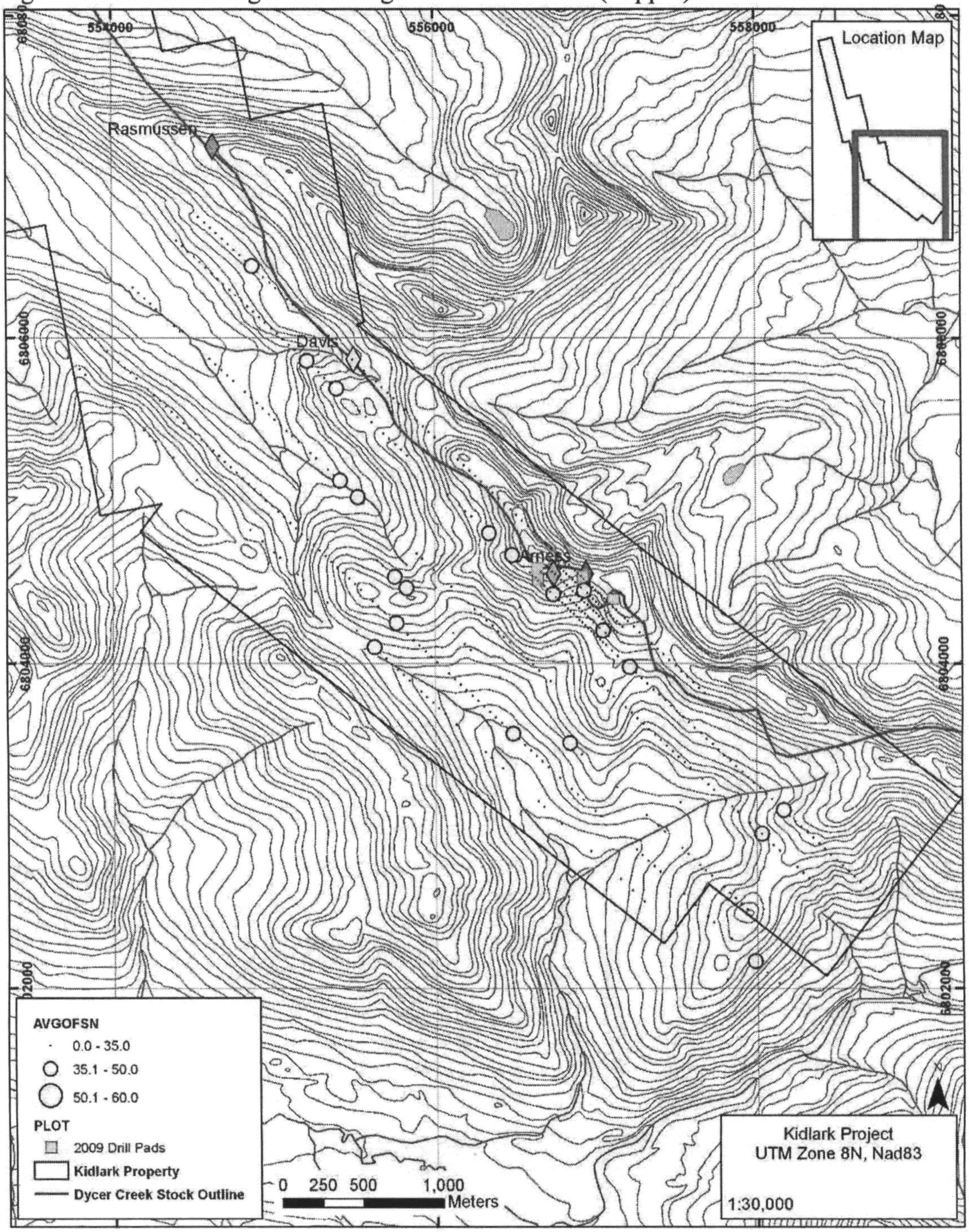


Figure 61. Main and Tight Grid Ag geochemical results (in ppm)

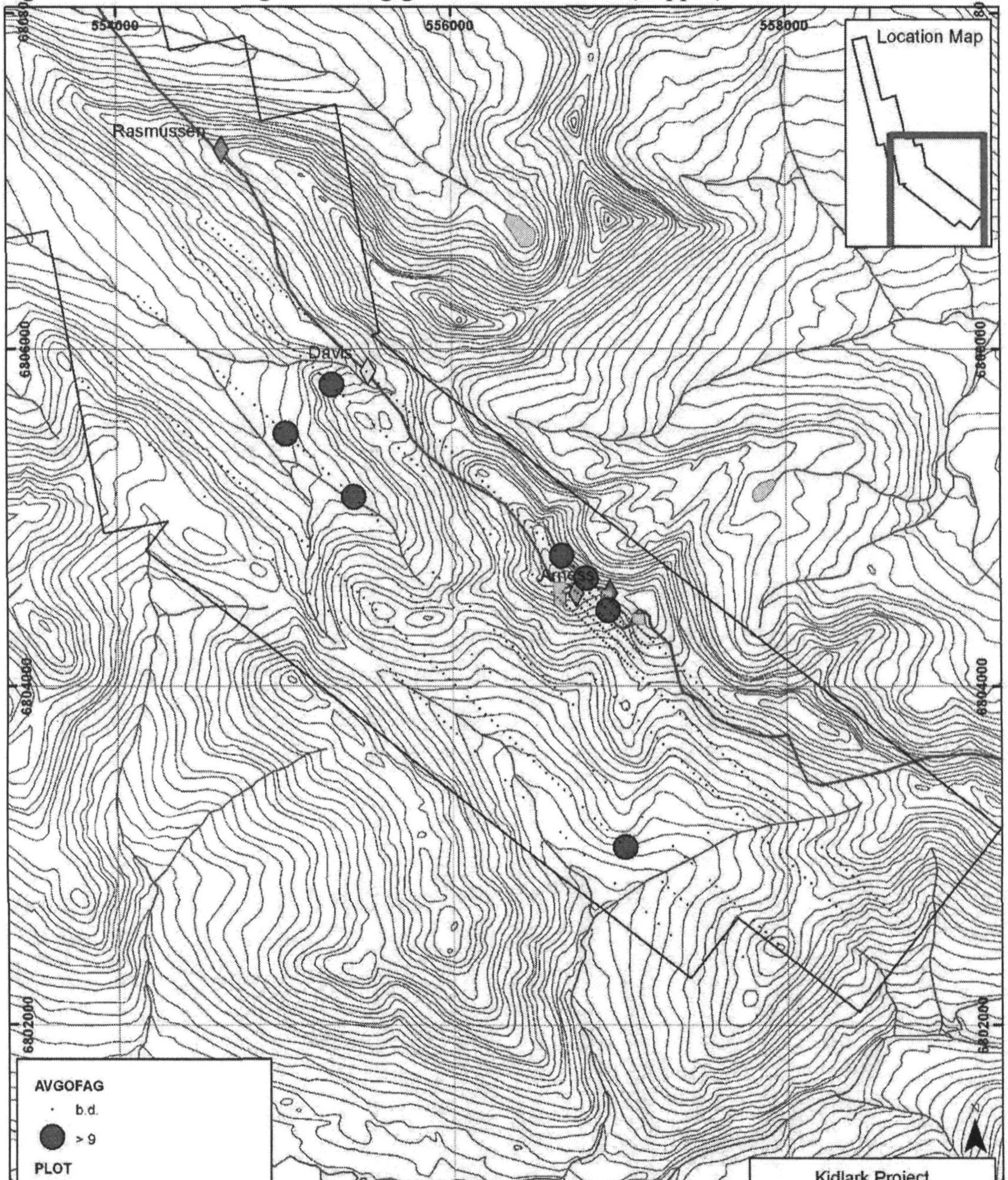


Figure 62. Main and Tight Grid Mo geochemical results (in ppm)

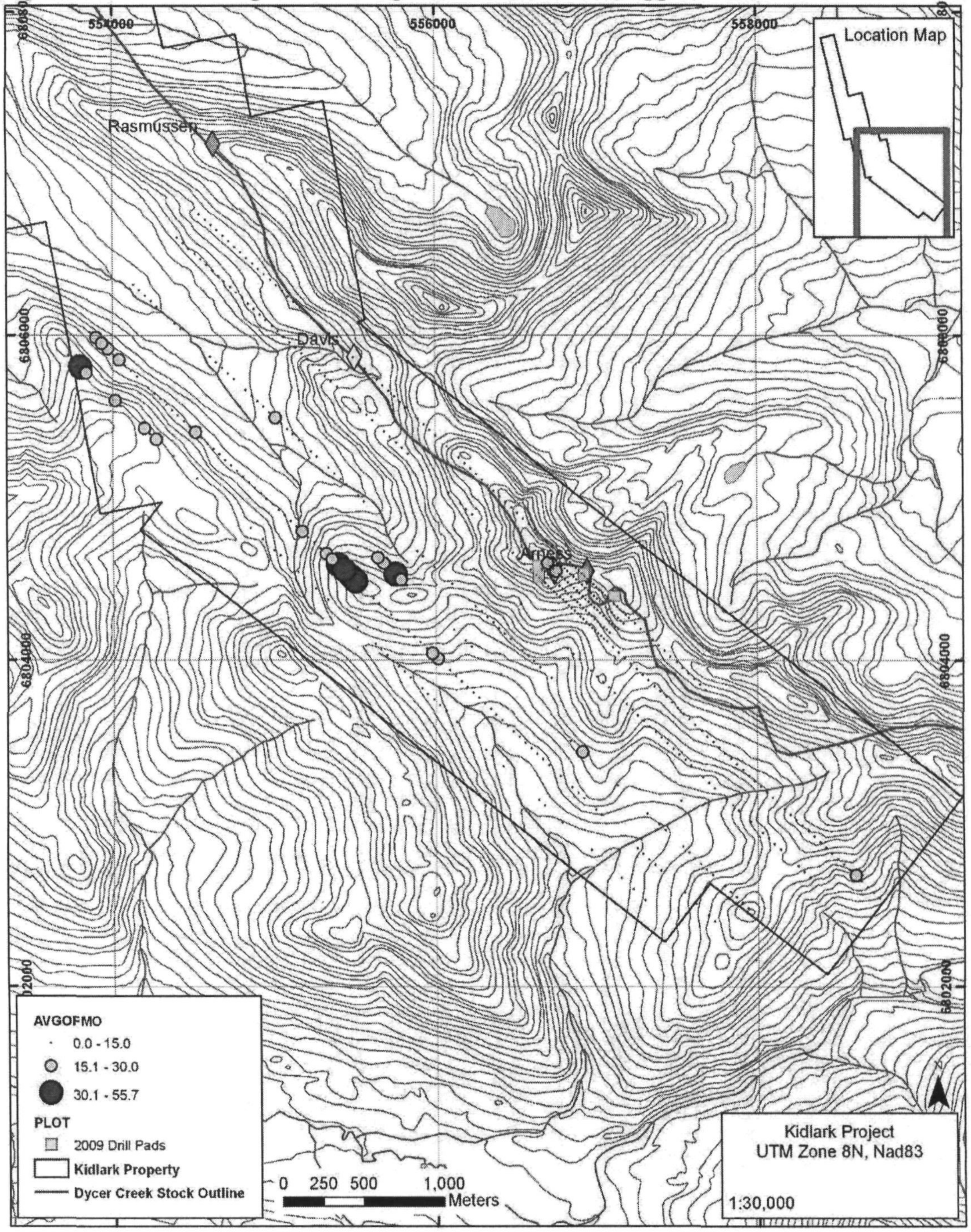


Figure 63. North Grid W geochemical results (in ppm)

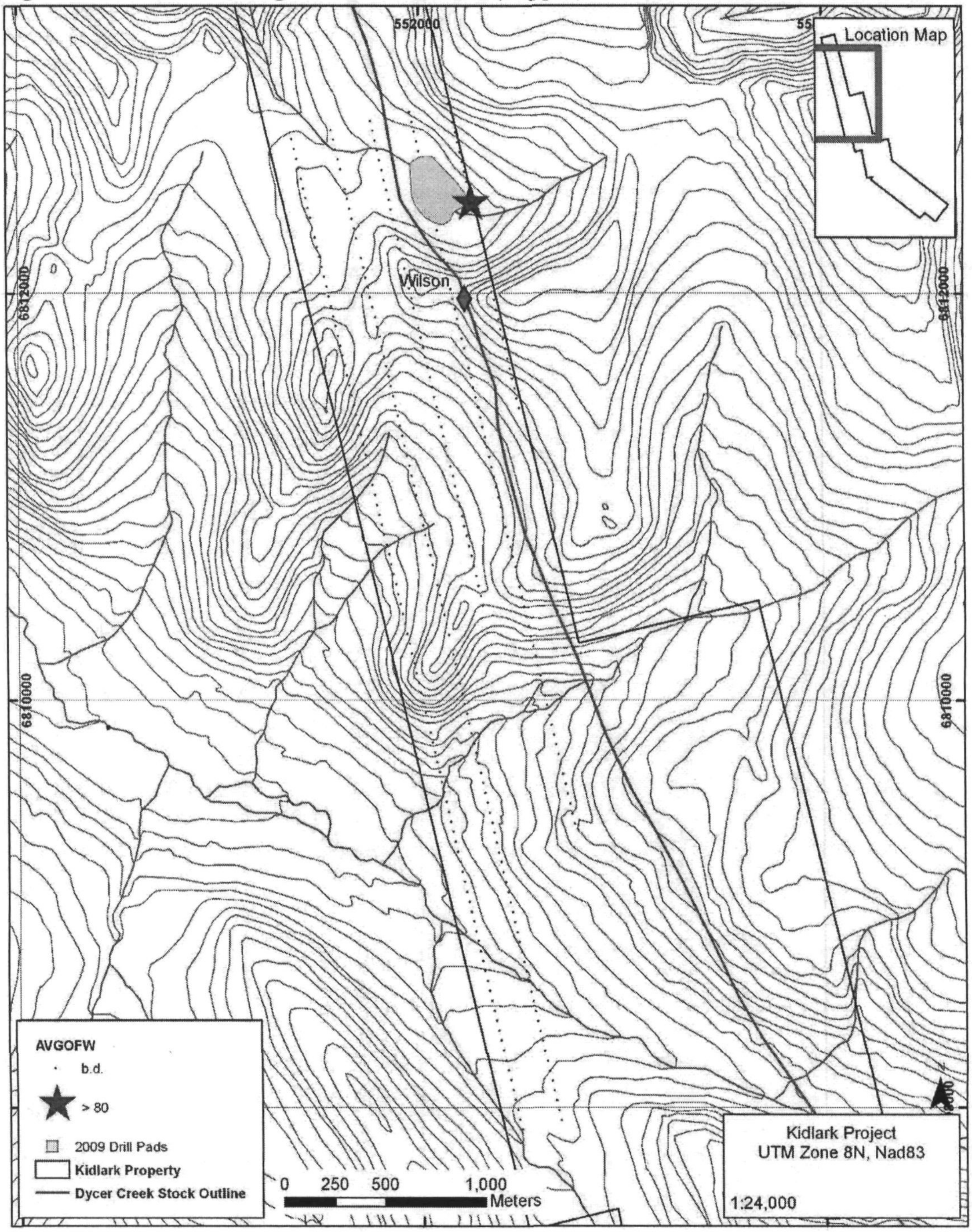


Figure 64. North Grid Au geochemical results (in ppm)

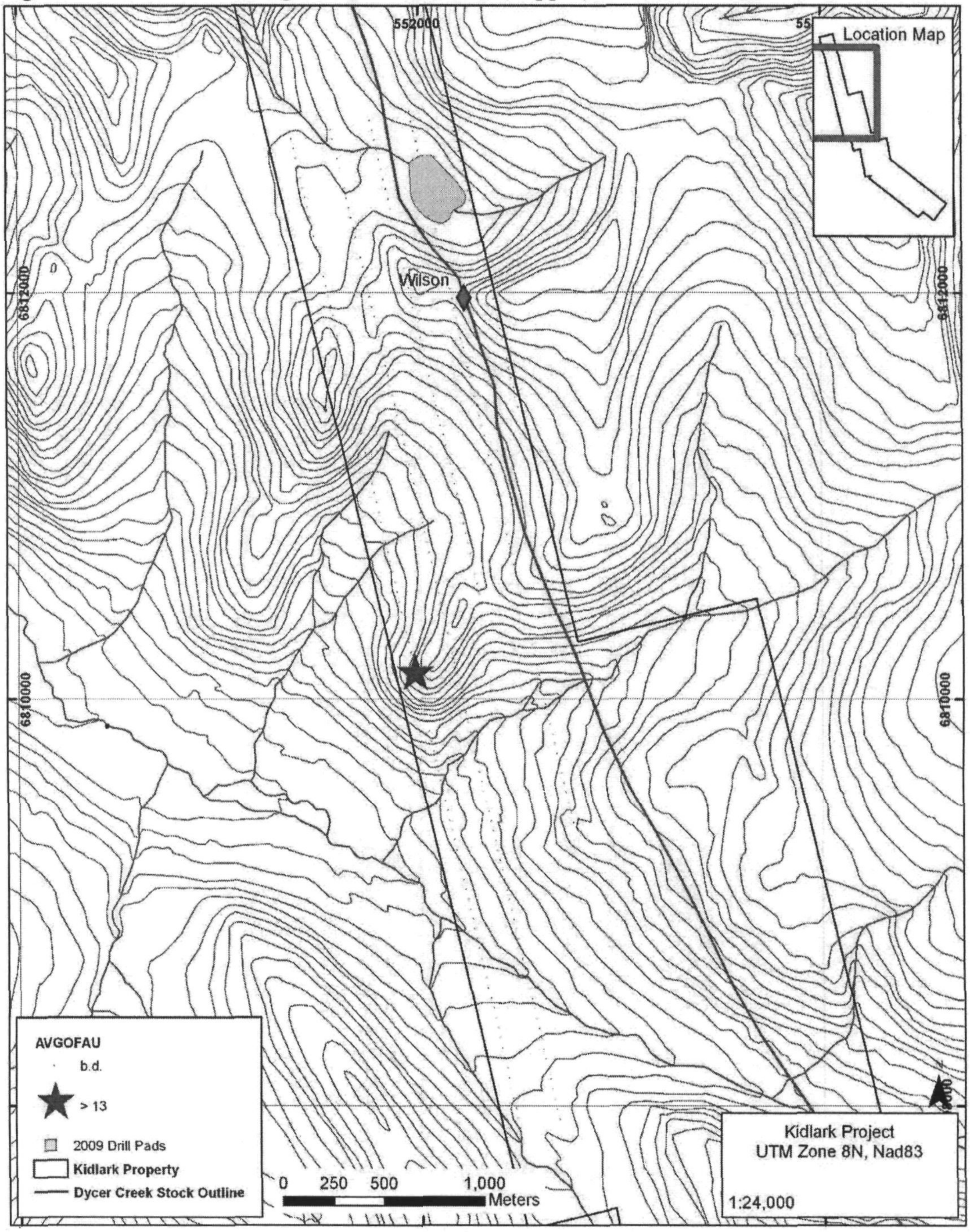


Figure 65. North Grid Hg geochemical results (in ppm)

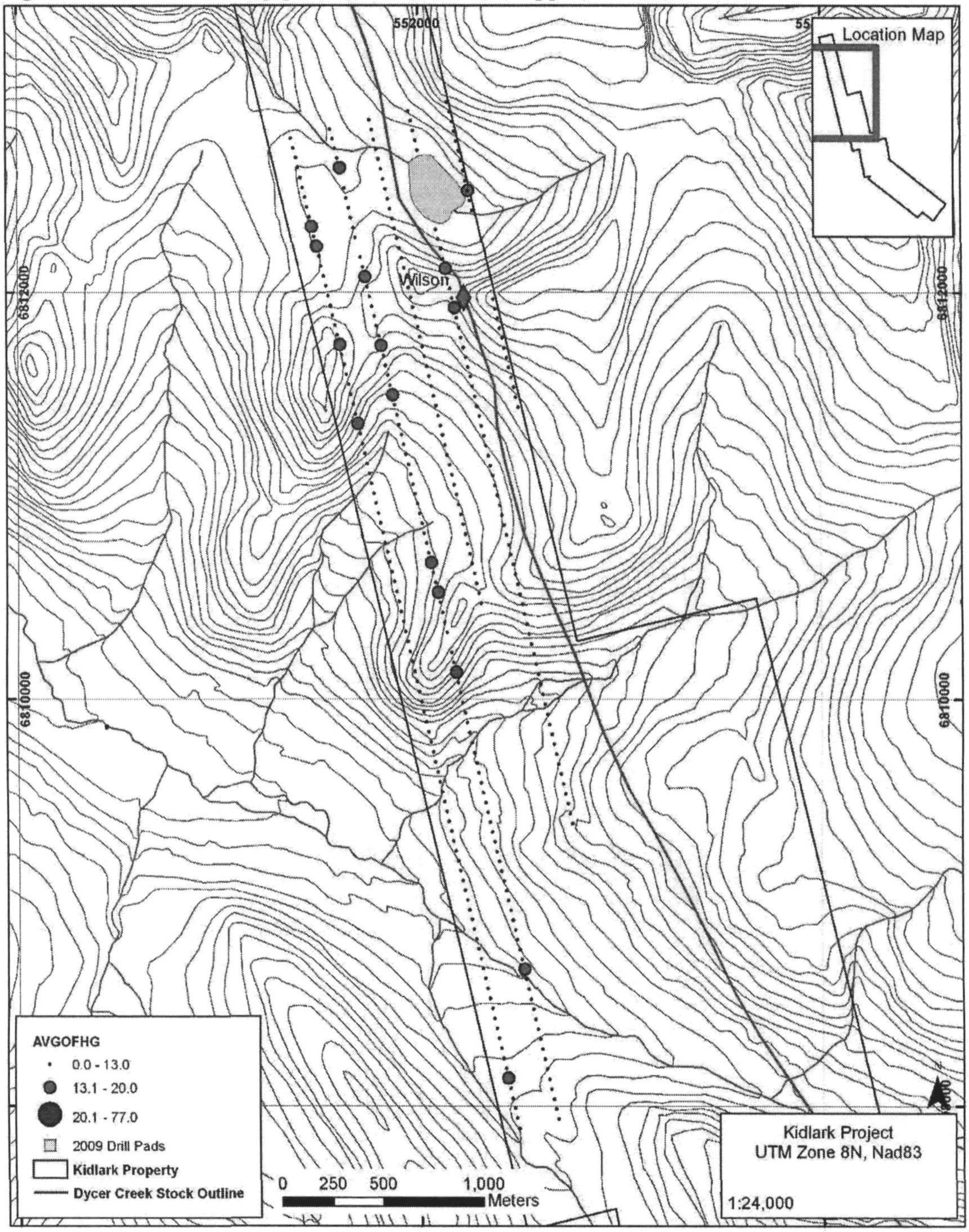


Figure 66. North Grid Se geochemical results (in ppm)

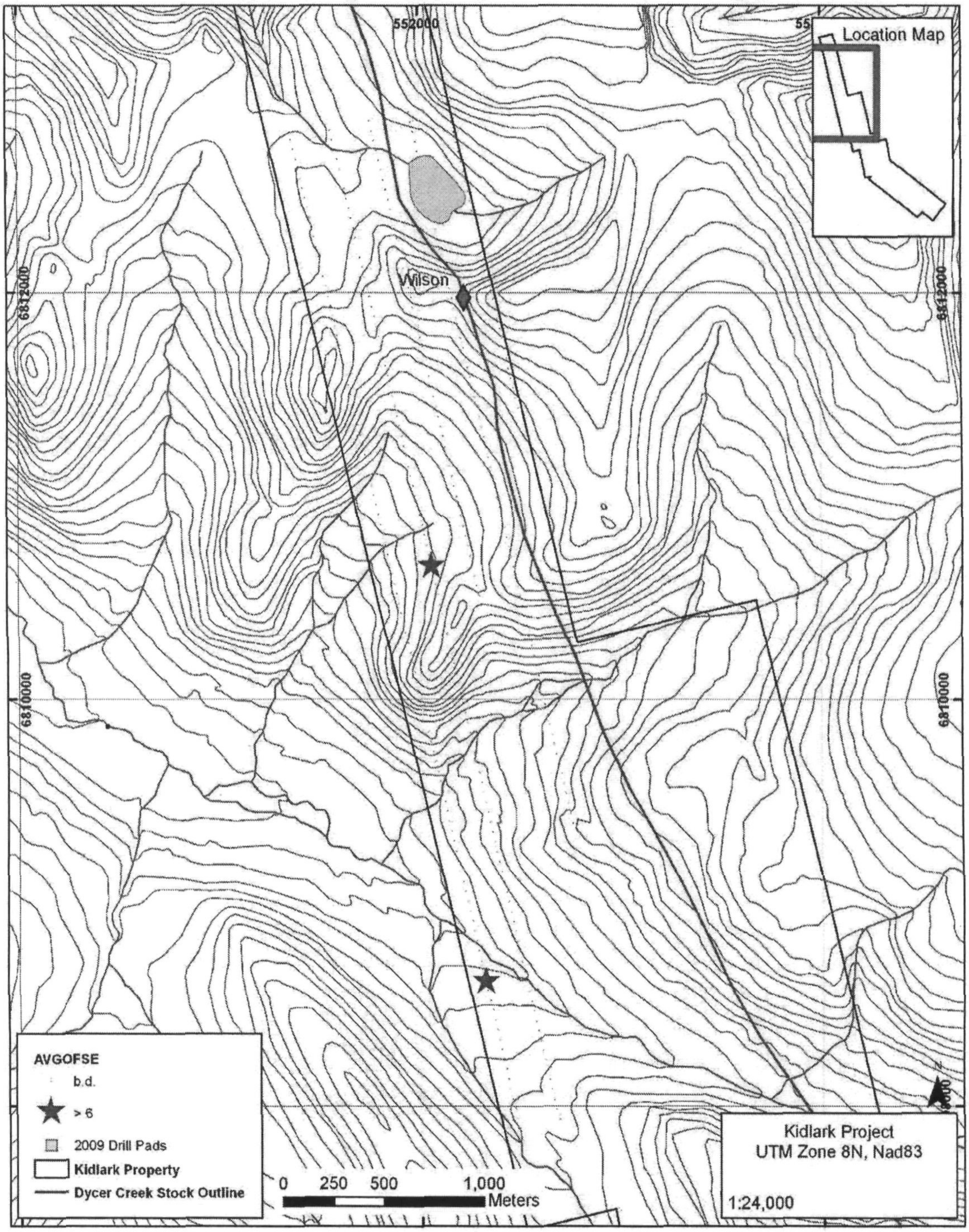


Figure 67. North Grid Th geochemical results (in ppm)

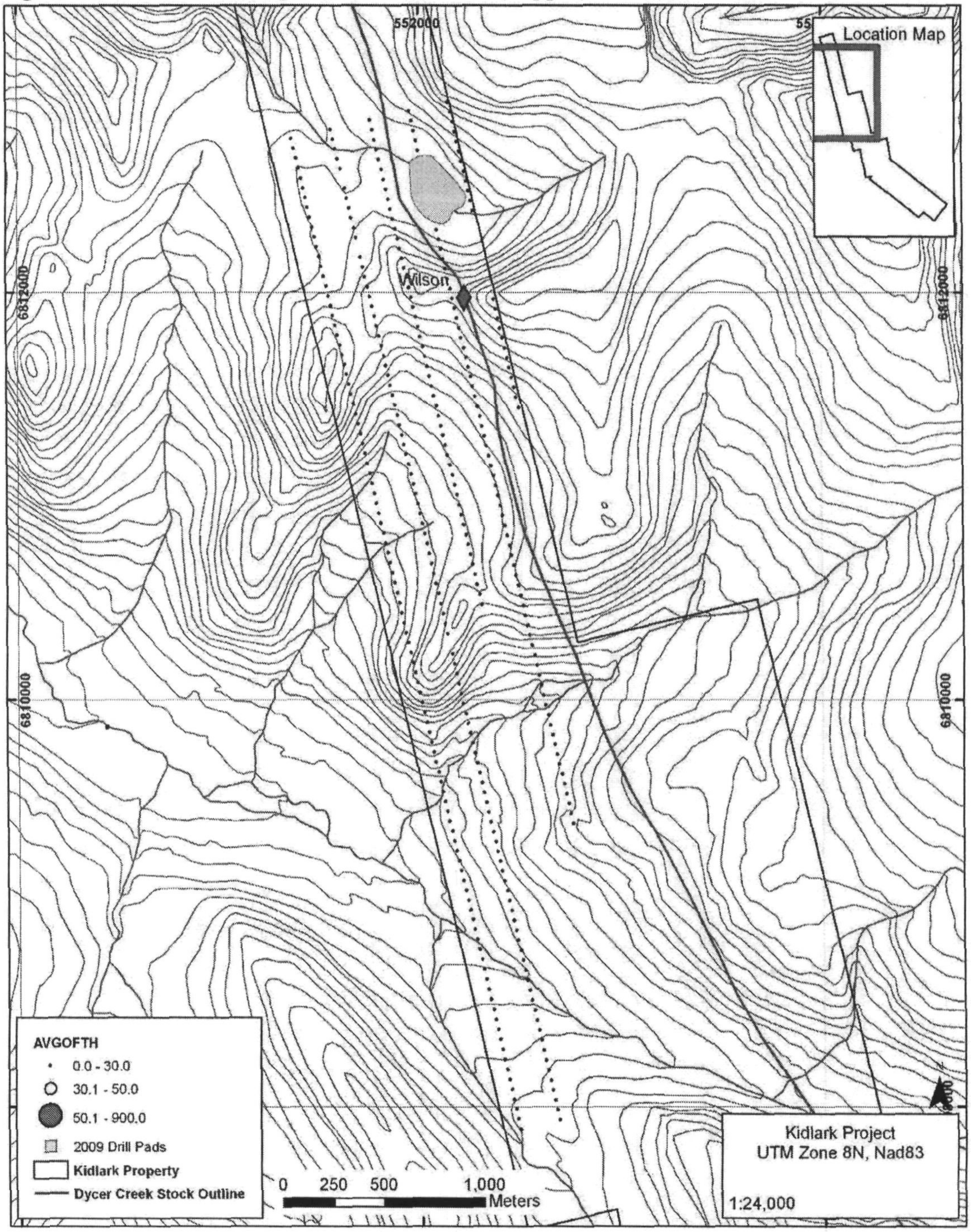


Figure 68. North Grid Co geochemical results (in ppm)

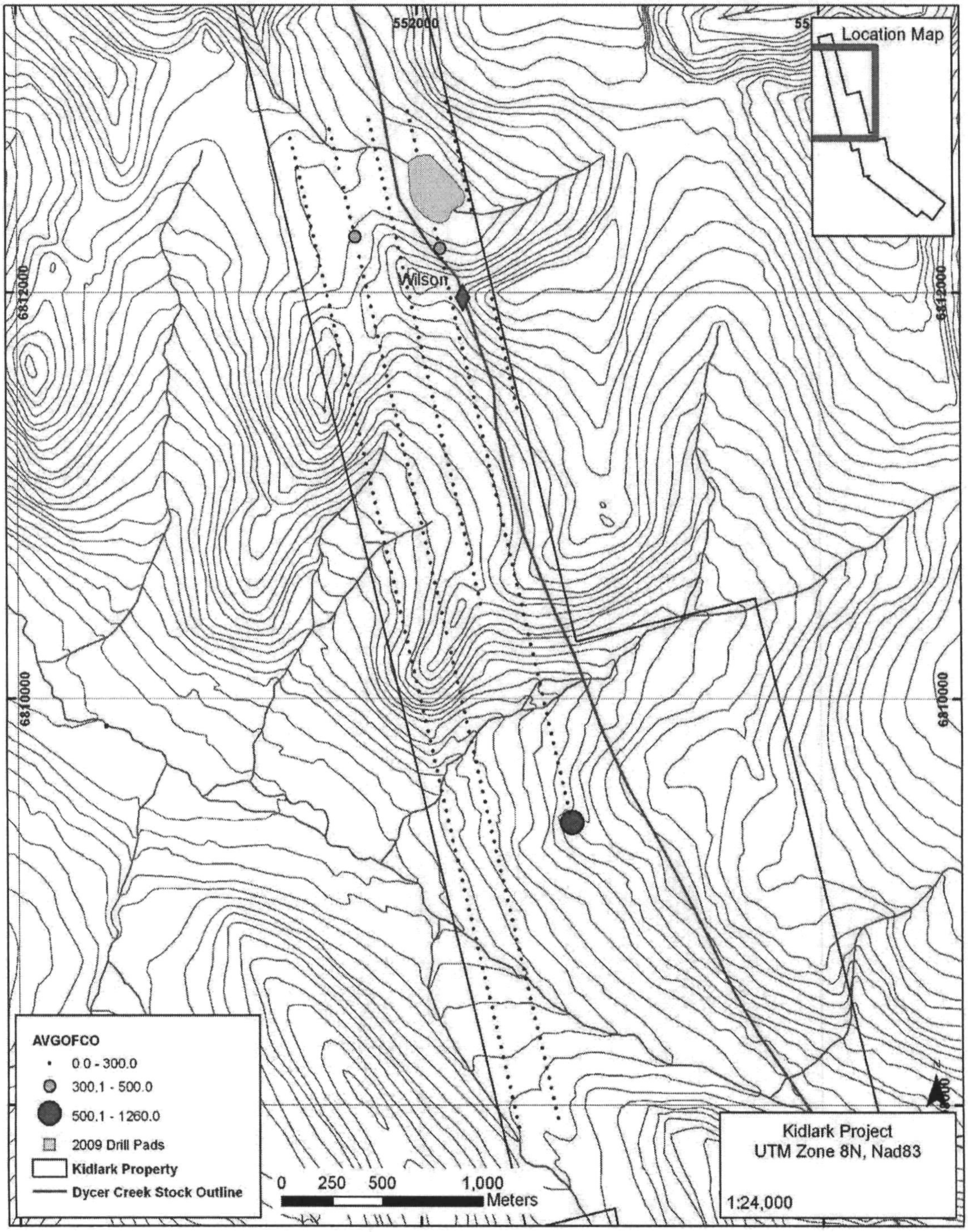


Figure 69. North Grid Cu geochemical results (in ppm)

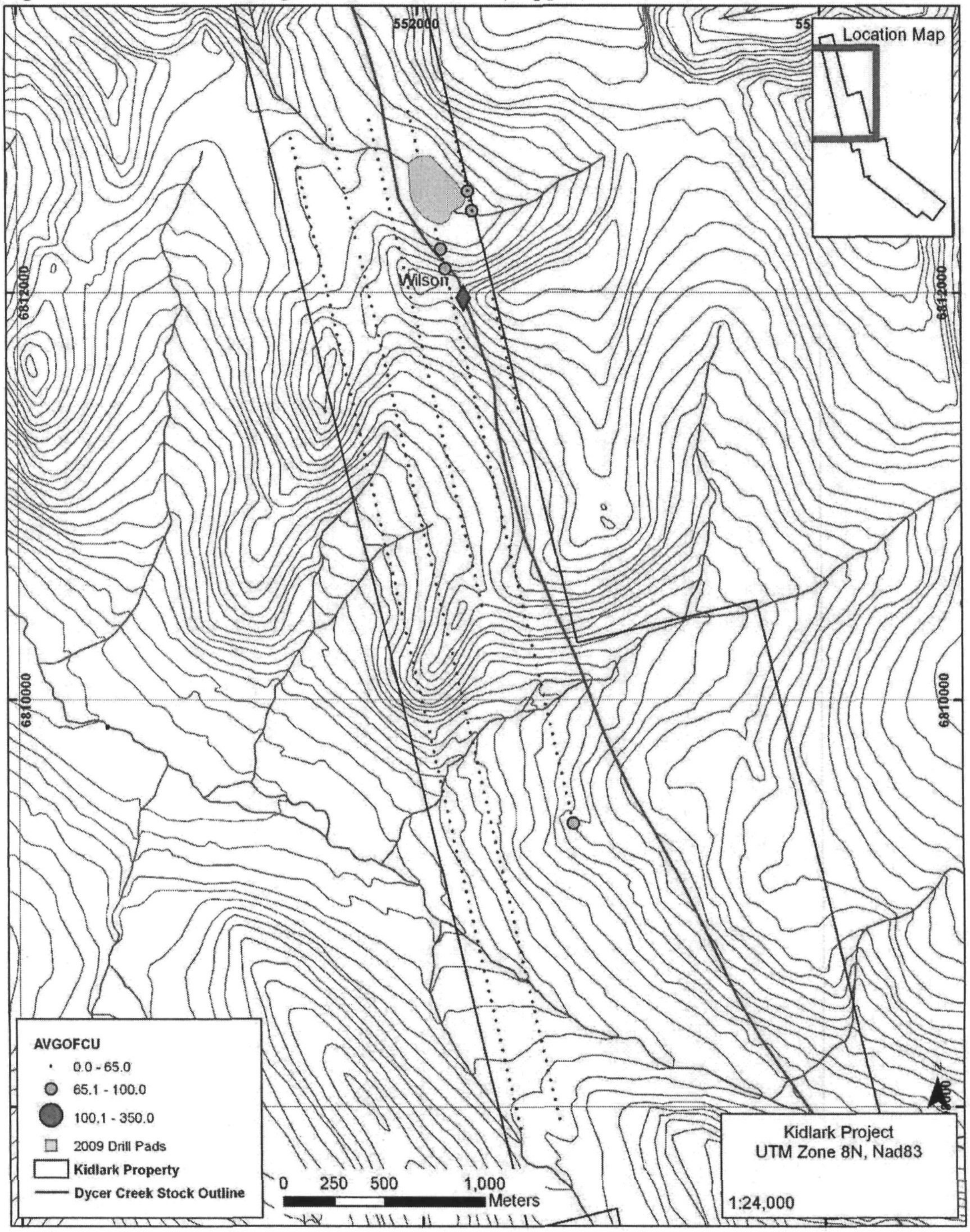


Figure 70. North Grid Fe geochemical results (in ppm)

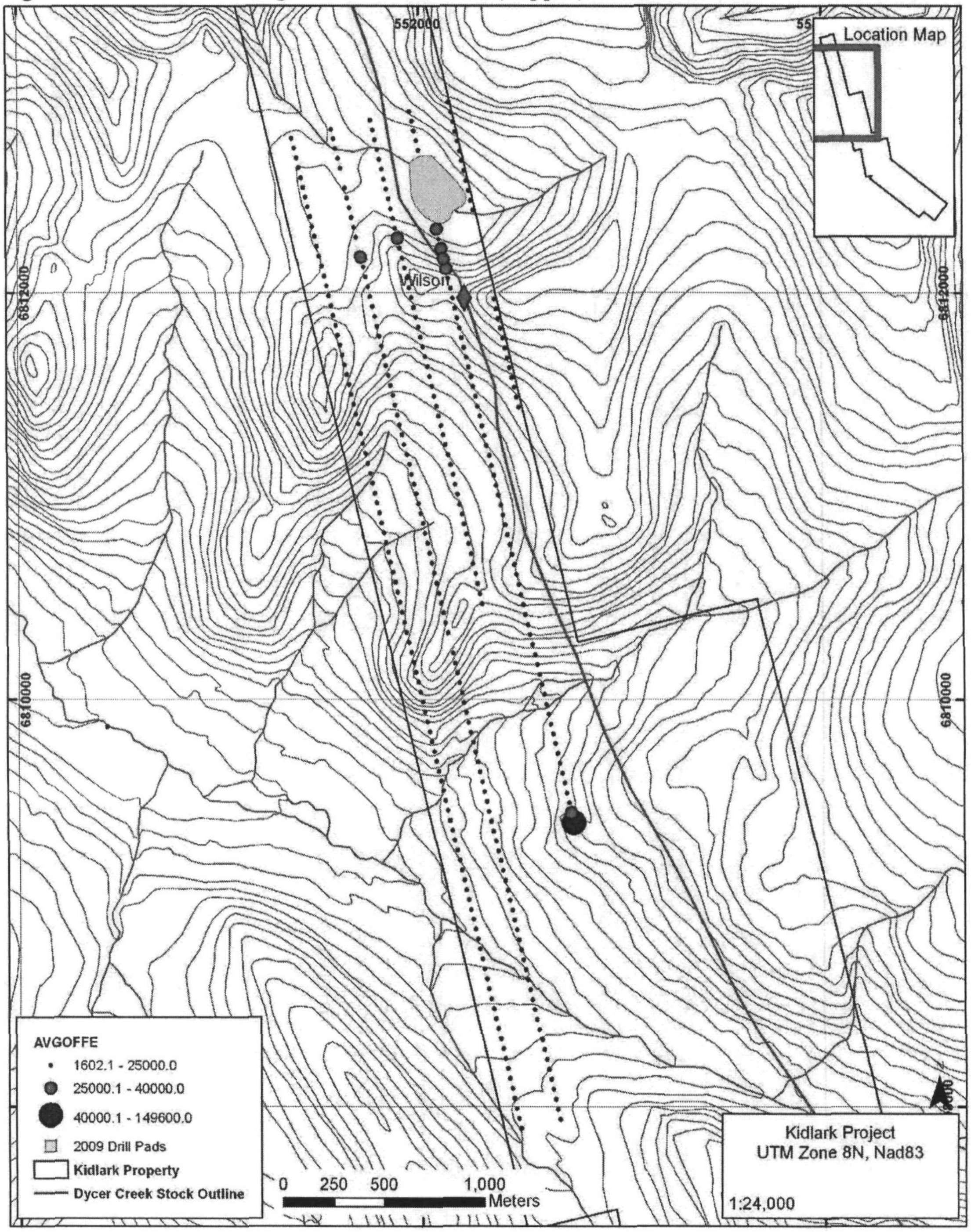


Figure 71. North Grid Mn geochemical results (in ppm)

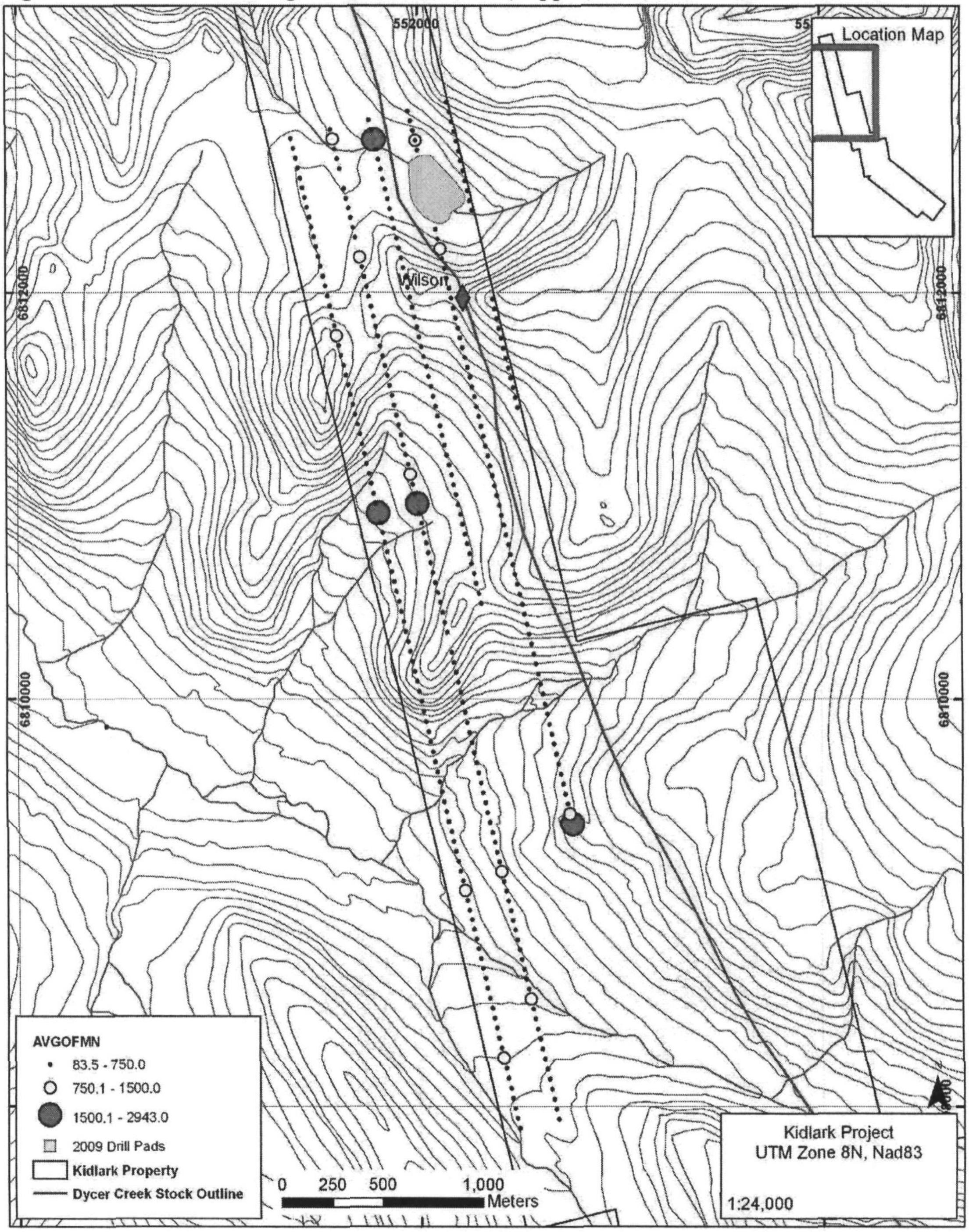


Figure 72. North Grid As geochemical results (in ppm)

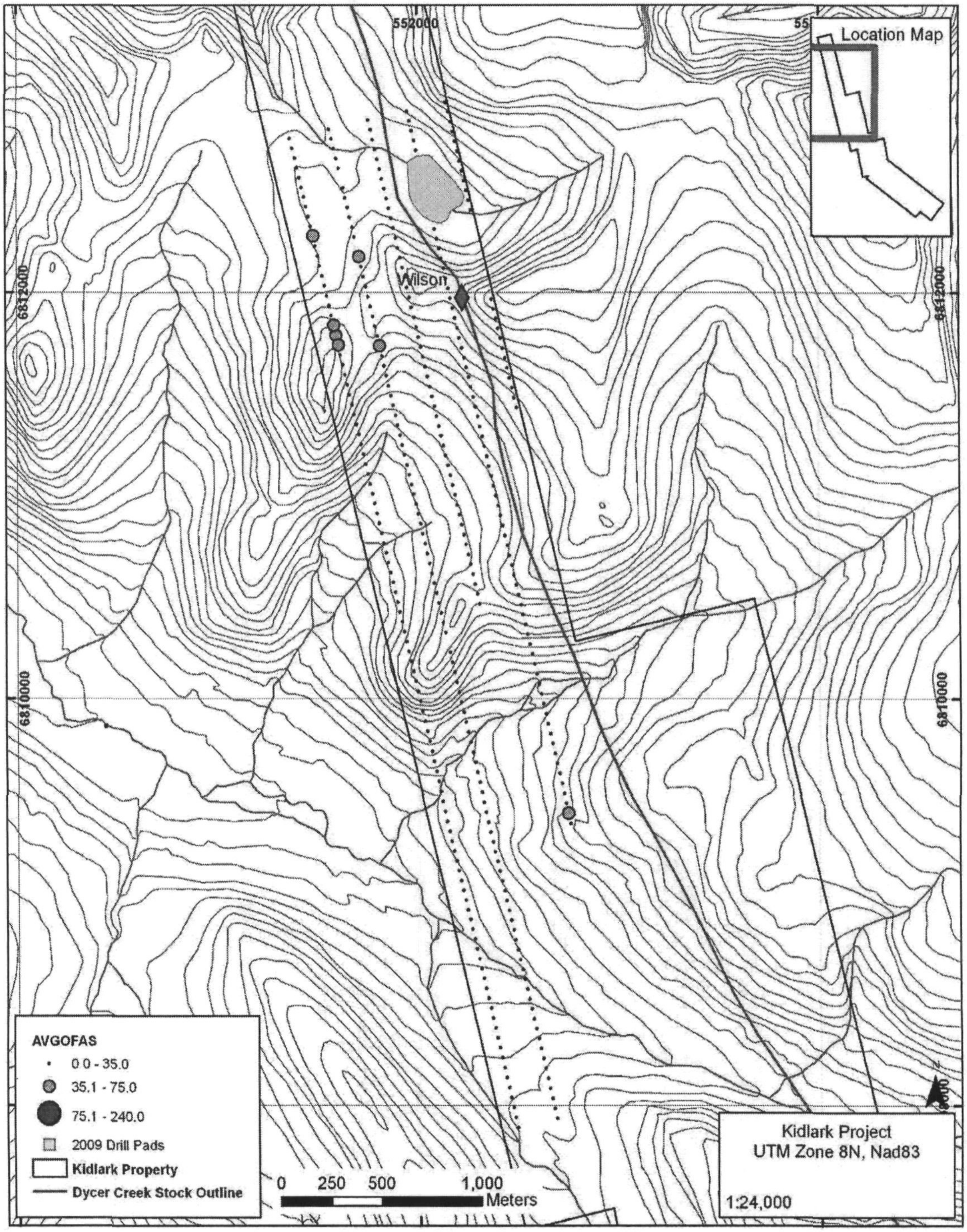


Figure 73. North Grid Sn geochemical results (in ppm)

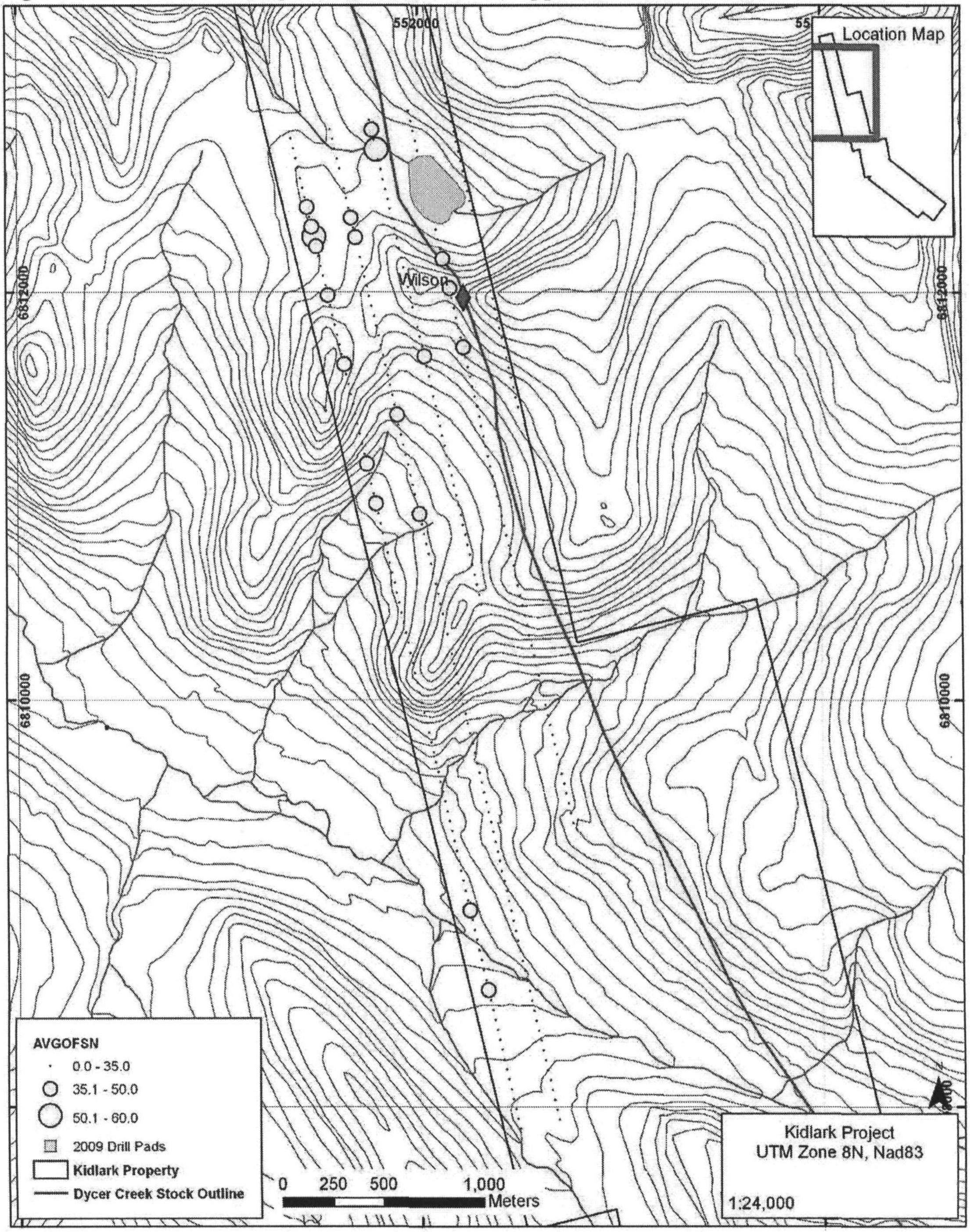


Figure 74. North Grid Ag geochemical results (in ppm)

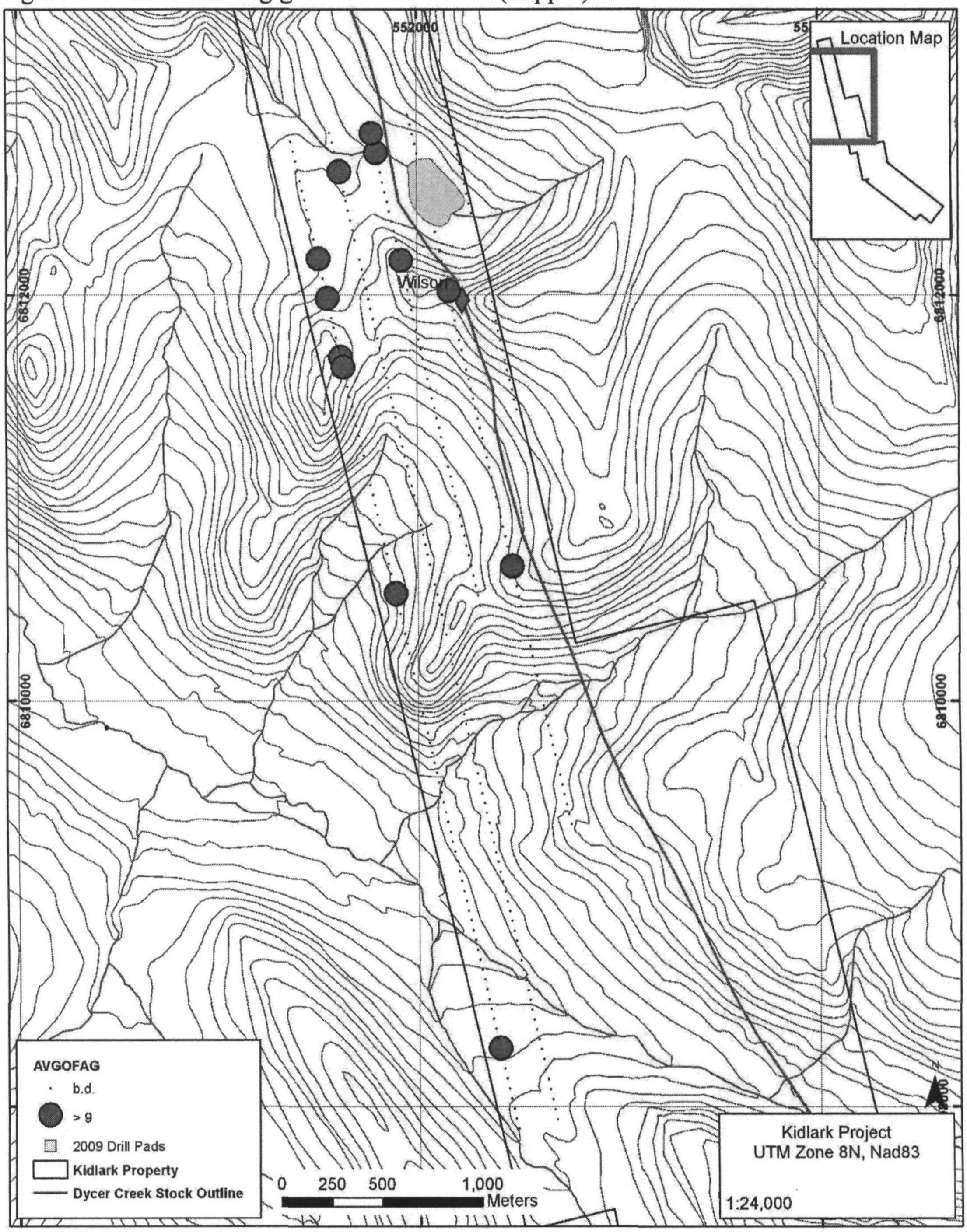


Figure 75. Main and Tight Grid geochemical anomaly map with W and Au highlighted (in ppm)

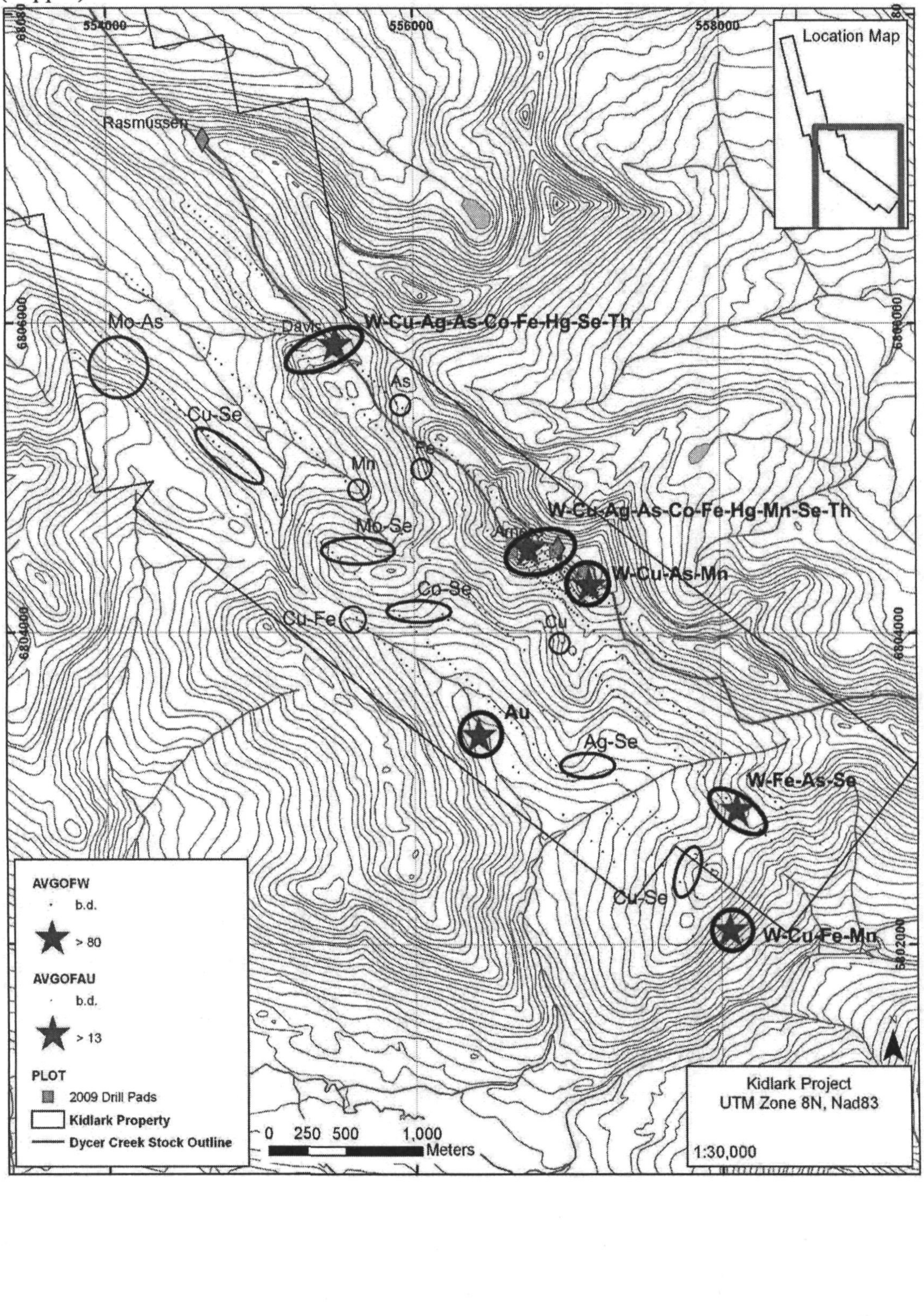
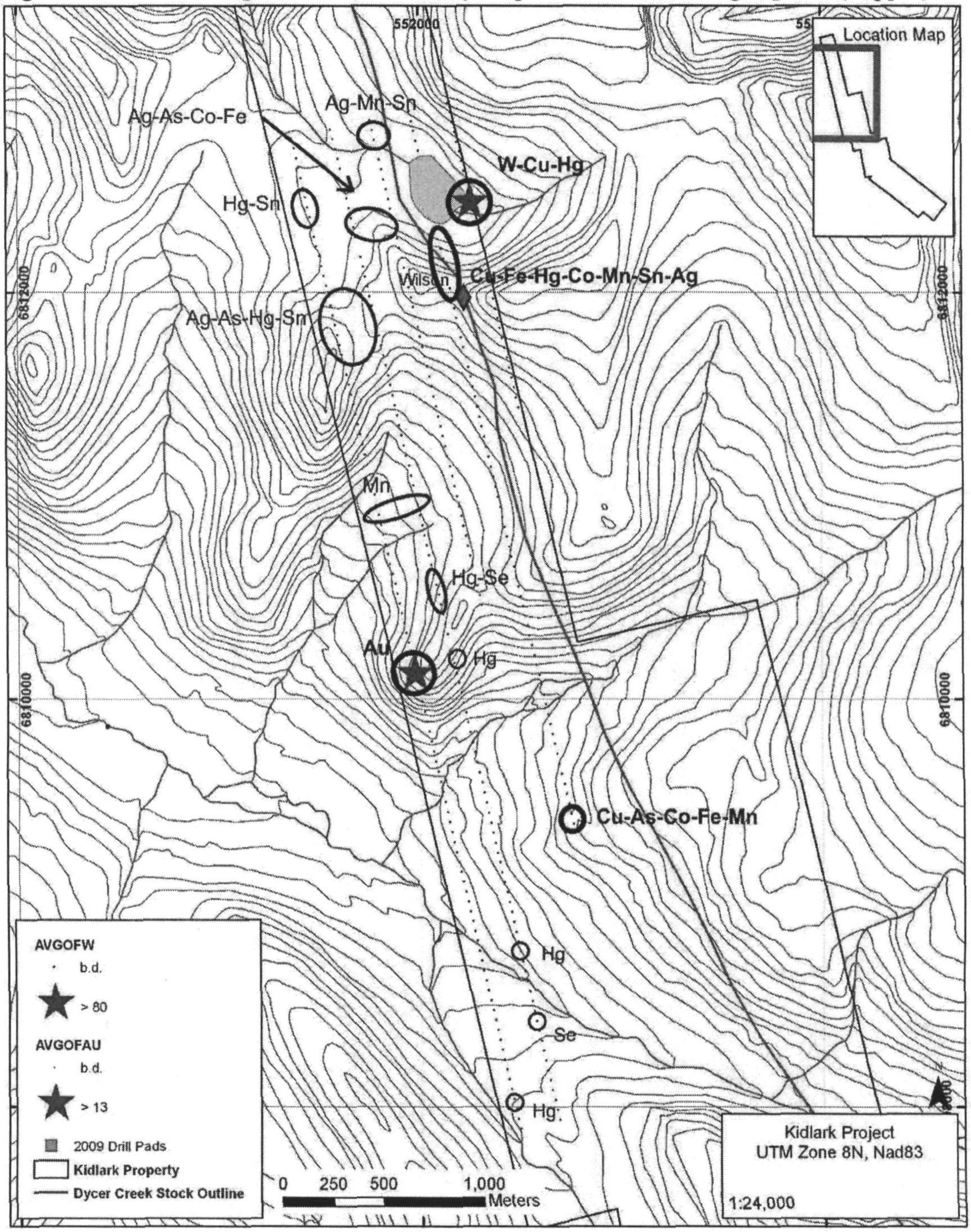


Figure 76. North Grid geochemical anomaly map with W and Au highlighted (in ppm)



In summary, portable XRF analysis of soil samples identified:

- 6 strong W anomalies (2 with strong multielement signatures, 4 with moderate multielement signatures)
- 2 strong Au anomalies without other associated elements

- 2 strong multielement (Cu-Fe-Mn-Co ± others) anomalies on the North Grid
- 4 weak multielement (±Ag-As-Hg-Sn) clustered anomalies on the North Grid
- 5 Hg / Se isolated anomalies on the North Grid
- 1 Mn anomalous zone on the North Grid

- 4 Cu-related (±Fe-Se) anomalous areas on the Main Grid
- 2 Mo-related (±Se-As) anomalous areas on the Main Grid
- 5 weak isolated anomalies of ±As-Fe-Mn-Co-Se-Ag

All of the geochemical anomalous sites for W, Au, Hg, Se, Th, Co and Cu warrant further follow up prospecting and detailed soil sampling with priority for stacked anomalies. Those sites with Fe, Mn, Mo and As should be prospected as well, but with lower priority. Based on geochemical trends seen in drill core (see later section), all sites with anomalous Ag and Sn should also be investigated. Further use of in situ pXRF analysis is recommended in the field, as it will help determine the extent and strength of anomalies in real time. Areas that have anomalies confirmed, either through additional geochemistry or prospecting, should be given consideration for trenching.

Table 12. List of soil samples with elevated W or Au

Sample Name		Region	Relative Location	Notes
Tungsten	A27	Main Grid	Davis Showing	Cu, Ag, As, Co, Fe, Hg, Se, Th
	X4	Tight Grid	Brand Showing	Cu, Ag, As, Co, Fe, Hg, Mn, Se, Th
	Z22	Tight Grid	Arness Showing	Cu, As, Mn
	F116	Main Grid	New area, proximal to geophysical anomalies	Cu, Fe, Mn
	C106	Main Grid	New area, adjacent to geophysical anomalies	Fe, As, Se
	AA11	North Grid	New area, but proximal to Wilson	Cu, Hg
Gold	EE-55	North Grid	New area	Nothing notable, but on the margin of surveys
	G-75	Main Grid	New area	Nothing notable, but on the margin of surveys

10.3.3. Silt and HMC Survey

Silt and Heavy Mineral Concentrate sampling was conducted in 2008 via helicopter, including the area around the 2009 field camps and soil grids. As Phase 1 of the 2009 field campaign had no dedicated helicopter support, no additional silting was undertaken. Anomalous results via pXRF from the 2008 sampling program were scheduled to be followed up during the diamond drilling campaign when a dedicated helicopter would be present, however, the postponement of the drilling to September did not allow for proper follow up of these targets. Thus, all anomalous targets outlined by 2008 silt and HMC sampling remain untested and are again summarized here as their assessment should be included in the 2010 campaign.

Twenty-seven silt samples and sixteen HMC samples were collected from the area within and around the Kidlark property, some of which shared a single sample site for the two sample types. One sample site with paired samples showed detectable W in silt but not in HMC, while another showed detectable W in HMC but not in silt. Consequently it cannot be assessed whether HMC or silt sampling is more effective at detecting elevated W. Theoretically, HMC samples should show a greater concentration of scheelite than silt samples but the use of gold pans introduces another source of error into the sampling procedure.

Two HMC samples and 3 silt samples showed W above detection limit, while Cu, Sn and Ag values ranged up to 88 ppm, 65 ppm, and 62 ppm, respectively. The table below lists the samples, their locations and select geochemistry. The figures below show the lack of geochemical associations between tungsten and other elements as well as the locations of the anomalous samples. The anomalous W responses come from the northern half of the sampled area, comprising one HMC sample from within the Dycer Creek stock, one HMC sample that drains an area with no mapped intrusives, and the three silt samples that drain the northernmost margin of the stock. None of these three targets have been systematically assessed.

Table 13. Selected geochemistry for 2008 silt and HMC samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	W	Cu	Sn	Ag	Mo	UTM N	UTM E
08-KLR-0110	Silt	0	42	29	0	0	6800469	556925
08-KLR-0111	HMC	0	41	46	0	0	6800470	556924
08-KLR-0112	Silt	0	36	24	0	0	6800411	556842
08-KLR-0113	Silt	0	**67**	0	0	0	6800534	556889
08-KLR-0114	HMC	0	53	37	11	0	6800535	556894
08-KLR-0115	Silt	0	**88**	33	0	**15**	6801863	559462
08-KLR-0116	HMC	0	53	**55**	0	0	6801865	559462
08-KLR-0117	Silt	0	39	0	0	0	6801367	553493
08-KLR-0118	Silt	0	45	27	**62**	0	6801394	553379
08-KLR-0119	HMC	0	38	53	11	0	6801395	553379
08-KLR-0120	Silt	0	**71**	0	0	0	6801342	552652
08-KLR-0121	Silt	0	44	33	0	0	6806191	559253
08-KLR-0122	HMC	0	0	49	11	0	6806183	559252
08-KLR-0123	Silt	0	0	0	0	0	6805144	559020
08-KLR-0125	Silt	0	0	38	0	0	6805140	559085
08-KLR-0126	Silt	0	0	30	0	0	6806727	561843
08-KLR-0128	Silt	0	0	41	11	0	6812008	556398
08-KLR-0129	HMC	**87**	0	43	0	0	6812007	556398
08-KLR-0130	Silt	**2011**	44	35	0	0	6815272	556094
08-KLR-0131	Silt	0	40	33	0	0	6822111	557405
08-KLR-0132	HMC	0	34	0	0	0	6822125	557414
08-KLR-0133	Silt	**134**	52	27	0	0	6817527	553432
08-KLR-0135	Silt	0	52	29	0	0	6819330	551761
08-KLR-0136	Silt	0	51	33	0	0	6819251	551735
08-KLR-0137	Silt	0	0	0	0	0	6817372	551134
08-KLR-0138	Silt	**158**	53	32	14	0	6815833	551152
08-KLR-0139	HMC	0	48	28	0	0	6815833	551152
08-LAG-0102	Silt	0	47	21	0	0	6814551	550323
08-LAG-0103	HMC	0	0	48	0	0	6814551	550323
08-LAG-0104	Silt	0	0	0	0	0	6810404	550070
08-LAG-0107	HMC	**762**	41	23	0	0	6808656	550445
08-LAG-0109	Silt	0	0	26	0	0	6808704	550488
08-LAG-0110	HMC	0	46	26	0	0	6808704	550488
08-LAG-0111	Silt	0	47	25	0	0	6809860	551229
08-LAG-0112	HMC	0	0	**65**	13	0	6809415	551558
08-LAG-0113	Silt	0	0	36	15	0	6809415	551558
08-LAG-0114	Silt	0	54	29	0	**15**	6808849	552075
08-LAG-0115	HMC	0	38	51	0	0	6808849	552075
08-LAG-0117	HMC	0	0	38	12	0	6808902	552144
08-LAG-0118	Silt	0	37	30	0	0	6802669	556888
08-LAG-0119	HMC	0	0	**57**	13	0	6802669	556888
08-LAG-0120	Silt	0	**60**	25	0	0	6802645	556832
08-LAG-0121	HMC	0	0	47	0	0	6802645	556832

*Values in ppm and UTM coordinates are for Nad 83, Zone 8N.

Figure 77. Geochemical associations for W in HMC and silt samples

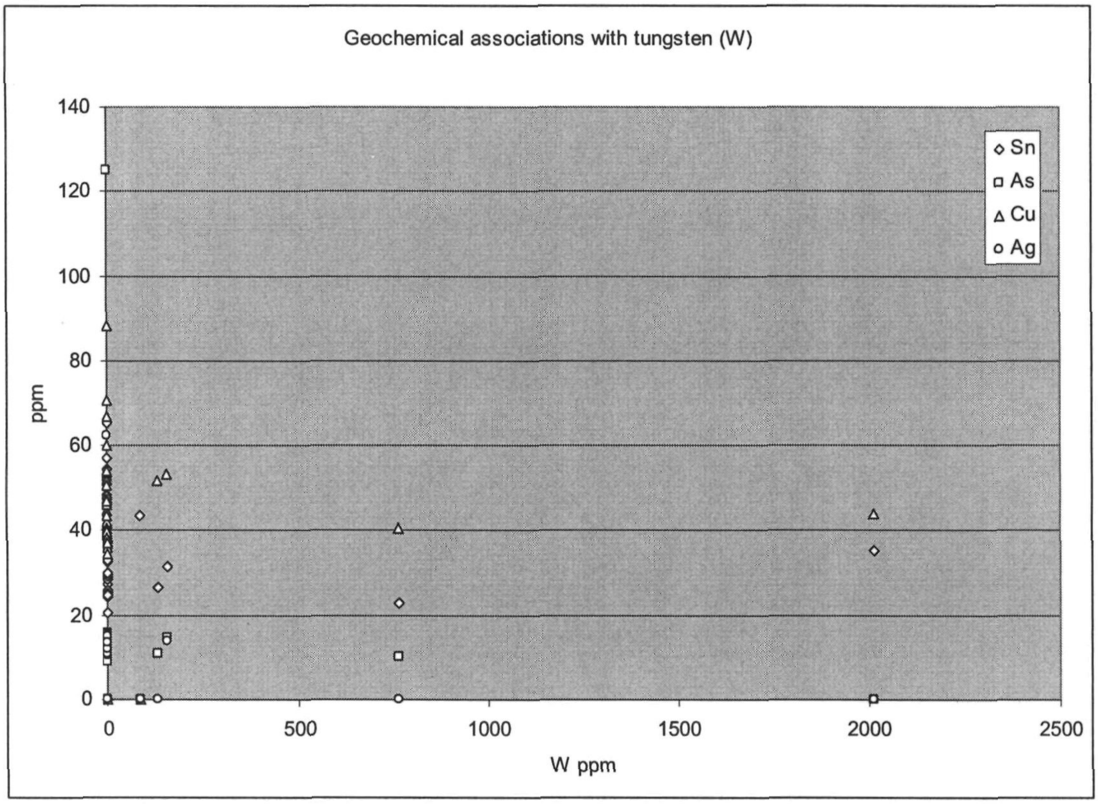


Figure 78. Locations for 2008 silt and HMC samples

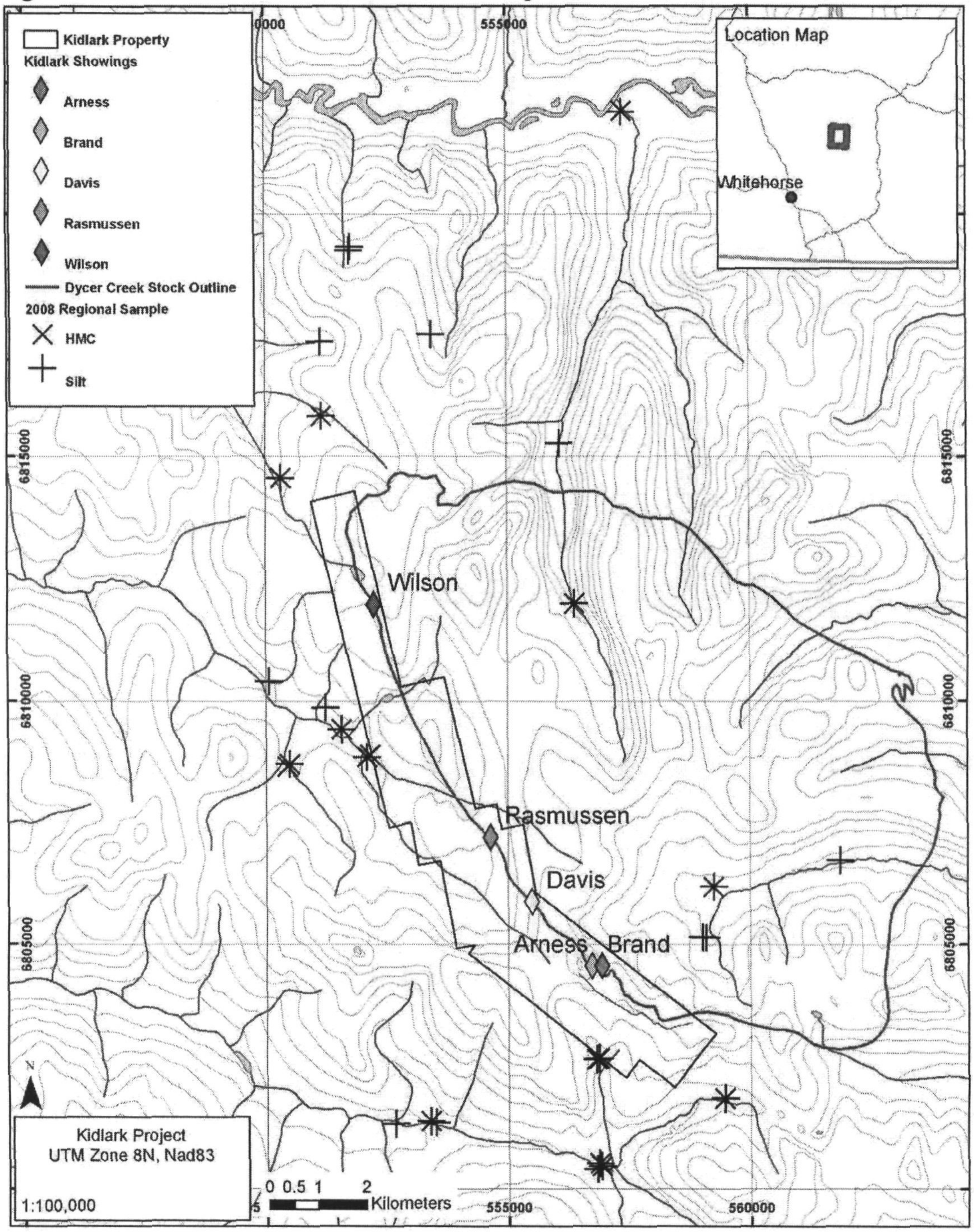
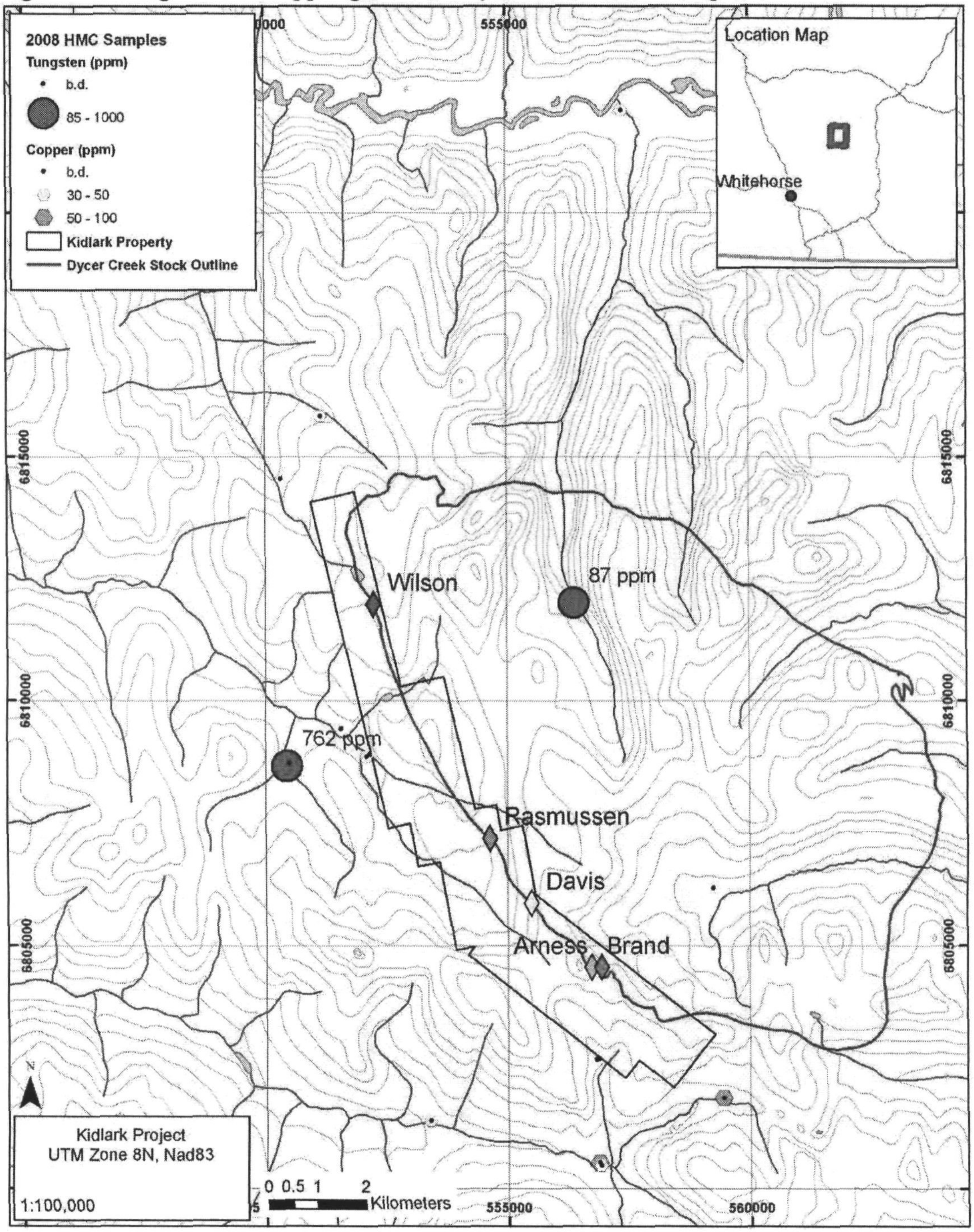
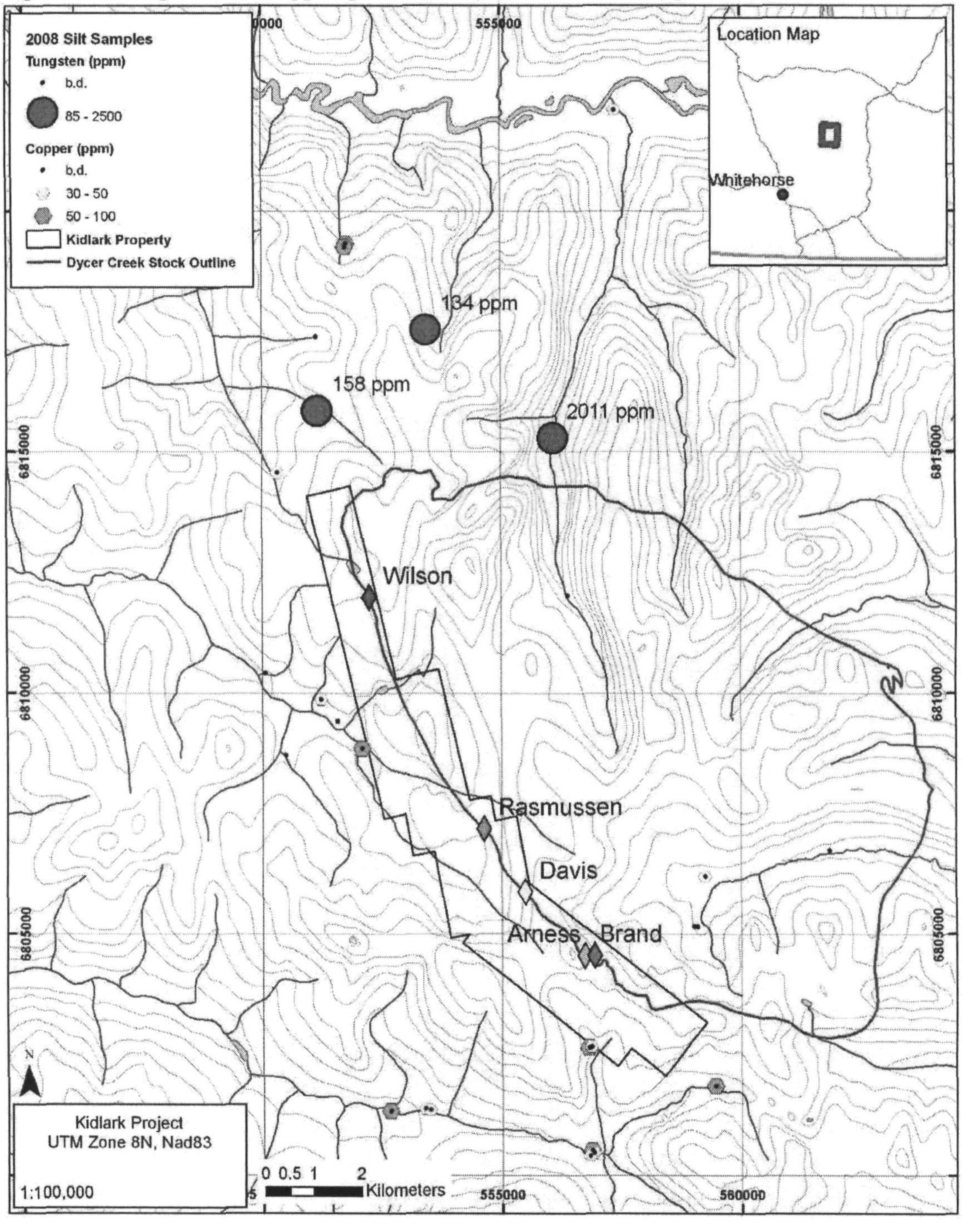


Figure 79. Tungsten and copper geochemistry for 2008 HMC samples.



*Note that copper is plotted underneath tungsten and tungsten values are labeled.

Figure 80. Tungsten and copper geochemistry for 2008 silt samples.



* Note that copper is plotted underneath tungsten and tungsten values are labeled.

10.3.4. Prospecting and Mapping

Prospecting and cursory geological mapping at the Kidlark property was conducted at both the northern and southern margins of the claim block, as well as during soil sampling of the grids. Prospecting was also conducted along the valley to the southeast of where the current claims end in hopes of locating more tungsten mineralization where the contact visibly recedes down into the valley and bisects a large ridge to the immediate south (peak: 0560381E/6803297N). Two prospecting days were spent in the valley directly southwest of the Brand/Arness area, following the SSE trending ridge.

Three traverses, including one along the valley bottom at the contact, one halfway up the N-S trending ridge (peak: 0559221E/6803334N), and one around the far-south bisected peak, were completed but found very little tungsten response. However, some molybdenite, blue-green beryl, and moderate (unidentified) sulphide mineralization occurs along the N-S trending ridge in metasedimentary rocks in the form of garnet-diopside-calcite skarn and granite aplite/quartz flooding. Off the southern end of the claims several large marble beds several hundreds of metres west of the granite contact were identified; however, the host rocks are dominantly biotite (± muscovite) schist and phyllite in this location in addition to highly texturally variable granite/aplite/pegmatite. The traverse along the bisected ridge located large, pegmatitic zones with Ti-oxide mineralization (cassiterite? up to 4 cm across), very coarse-grained euhedral amphibole, garnet, calcite, quartz, and possibly vesuvianite.

The valley bottom was shown to comprise mostly black shale. The ridgeline, from northwest to southeast consists of chloritized phyllite, then rusty skarn, then skarn, then chloritized phyllite, then metasediments. No scheelite was seen in the skarns. A number of coarsely crystalline and vuggy quartz veins, some with chlorite rafts, occur towards the southeast end of the ridge. Some of the quartz veins are contorted and up to 3 m in width. A fault trending approximately 173 degrees forms a small gully on the southeast end of the ridge.

Investigations to the North of the Wilson showing were successful in delineating new mineralization along the granite contact at approximately551589 mE / 6813533 mN.

A rock sample (sample 09-AAB-0116) with weak to moderate visual scheelite response and pyrrhotite (± bornite?) was collected during the last fly camp and six new claims were staked (Jake claims 1 through 6, see Section 4). Results of selectively assayed grab samples near the Brand/Arness showing areas are shown below with hand sample descriptions.

Table 14. Description of select rock samples taken in 2009

Rock sample ID	**Description**	**Wt. % WO_3 (via assay from Ecotech)**	**Sample Location**
09-CGD-0004	Hand sample from Brand showing: ~2% scheelite containing fine grained disseminated and mm size crystals	2.055	Brand Showing
09-BCQ-0102	Hand samples from Arness showing: ~8% total scheelite. Grain sizes range from 1cm to sub mm, finely-disseminated scheelite.	1.543	Arness Showing
09-AAB-0100	Possible disseminated scheelite contained in small mm sized calcite veins (scheelite is difficult to identify due to calcite fluorescence)	0.001	Brand Showing area
09-MGB-019	Hand samples from Arness showing. Grain sizes range from 1cm to sub mm, finely-disseminated scheelite.	0.160	Arness Showing
09-MGB-020	Hand samples from Arness showing. Grain sizes range from 1cm to sub mm, finely	0.775	Arness Showing
09-MGB-022	Hand samples from Arness showing. Grain sizes range from 1cm to sub mm, finely	0.241	Arness Showing

Prospecting conducted along the soil grid lines resulted in the following observations:

- Phyllite and black shale on ridges within the claims to the northwest as well as ridges off the claims to the southeast, containing sulphides, notable large 3-5 mm euhedral pyrite crystals, some pyrrhotite and ilmenite etc. stringers/disseminations; probably part of a large hornfels zone surrounding the system
- Late-stage granite dikes/sills containing euhedral garnet (up to 1 cm within granite, red-brown, gemmy), titanite/rutile (up to 3 cm across, euhedral), silvery pale muscovite mica (Li-rich?), rare blue-green gemmy beryl, and large K-feldspar megacrysts; with pegmatitic/aplitic/porphyrytic textures and layering. Euhedral quartz crystals suggest the possibility of miarolitic cavities or vugs. This may indicate the granite is highly evolved and likely volatile-rich, as expected.
- Abundant quartz-veins up to 5 m across, typically barren, occur parallel to metasedimentary bedding (as well as some granite sills and dikes) throughout the Winston claims; these could be prospective at depth if they intersect skarn, as the Brand showing is located next to a zone of quartz flooding.
- Samples of rusty schist containing altered, relict limestone clasts with visible scheelite, near the Davis showing (indicates micaceous schist beds are also prospective for scheelite if the protolith contained any limestone clasts)
- Highly responsive (W-mineralized) rock samples from extensions of the Brand and Arness showings with very large scheelite crystals up to 4 cm by 1.5 cm x 0.5 cm (total volume of crystal = 33 cm^3).
- Mineralization investigated at the Rasmussen showing is highly reminiscent of scheelite mineralization at Cantung.

Excellent geological mapping has been conducted by academic and government geologists (e.g., Templeman-Kluit, 1977, and very recently, Westberg *et al.,* 2009). This regional mapping has provided a good base for understanding property-scale geology and from which to discover local variations within a regional context. Recent mapping was conducted by Kirsten Rasmussen (Ph.D. candidate, UBC) in 2008. She completed three smaller detailed maps at a 1:2000 scale of the Arness, Rasmussen and Wilson showings (see section 9). These three maps each have three layers for more added detail: bedrock geology, alteration, and mineralization. This mapping was conducted to observe and confirm the local structure in order to support diamond drilling decisions for the 2009 program.

10.3.5. Magnetometer/VLF Survey

The 2009 magnetometer/VLF survey grids were designed to cover the same areas as the large soil grids, so as to saturate the most prospective areas for drilling. In the south, survey lines extended to the top of the N-S ridge (containing the Brand/Arness showings), and run perpendicular to the granite/metasedimentary contact. In the north, survey lines run north-south, extending across the Wilson showing.

Lines have 200 m spacing and are ~1.5 km long in the south region (Main Grid near Brand/Arness showings) and ~2.5 km long in the north region (North Grid over the Wilson showing). VLF readings were taken every 25 m with two VLF stations (24.0 kHz and 24.8 kHz) except for in one area in the Main Grid where only the 24.8 kHz station was collected for 69 points. The magnetometer records a measurement every 1 second, which gives an approximate spacing of 50 cm. These readings were geo-referenced with the magnetometer's GPS unit. The survey line-km completed to date totals ~35 km. Three reconnaissance lines (South Recon) were also completed over the area to the southeast, off the end of Winston 38 and 41, to compliment prospecting and mapping conducted to evaluate this area for future staking.

The range in magnetic response from the Kidlark property is 55641 nT to 59767 nT, with maximum values associated with a mafic dyke near the Brand showing that trends NE/SW as well as several areas within geological units DdCp (phyllite) and DdCs (schist) that have not yet been investigated. The VLF responses were most prominent at the Main Grid with significant changes in total field strength response, vertical in phase response and Fraser Filtered vertical in phase response. In the Main Grid and South Recon areas the 24.8 kHz frequency from Jim Creek, WA, (NLK, 250 W transmitter) showed better coupling with geological features at Kidlark than the 24.0 kHz frequency from Cutler, Maine (NLM, 1000 W transmitter). The North Grid showed better coupling with 24.0 kHz, however, collection and filtering of the data was conducted roughly parallel to the granitic contact and locally mapped normal fault. The Main Grid exhibited the strongest VLF-EM conductors, as assessed through Fraser Filtering of the dataset. Gridding of geophysical data was conducted on both raw and Fraser Filtered in phase responses using Minimum Curvature principles with a 5 m cell size as well as Kriging principles with a 5 m cell size.

Table 15. Statistics on Fraser Filtered VLF-EM data

	Fraser Filtered 24.0 kHz values	Fraser Filtered 24.8 kHz values
Main Grid	Count: 678 Minimum: -121.5 Maximum: 112.8	**Count: 755** **Minimum: -178.3** **Maximum: 198.3**
North Grid	**Count: 177** **Minimum: -80.2** **Maximum: 106.2**	Count: 177 Minimum: -70.8 Maximum: 42.5
South Recon	Count: 126 Minimum: -117.6 Maximum: 112.5	**Count: 126** **Minimum: -112** **Maximum: 135.3**

Figure 81. Survey coverage for magnetics data

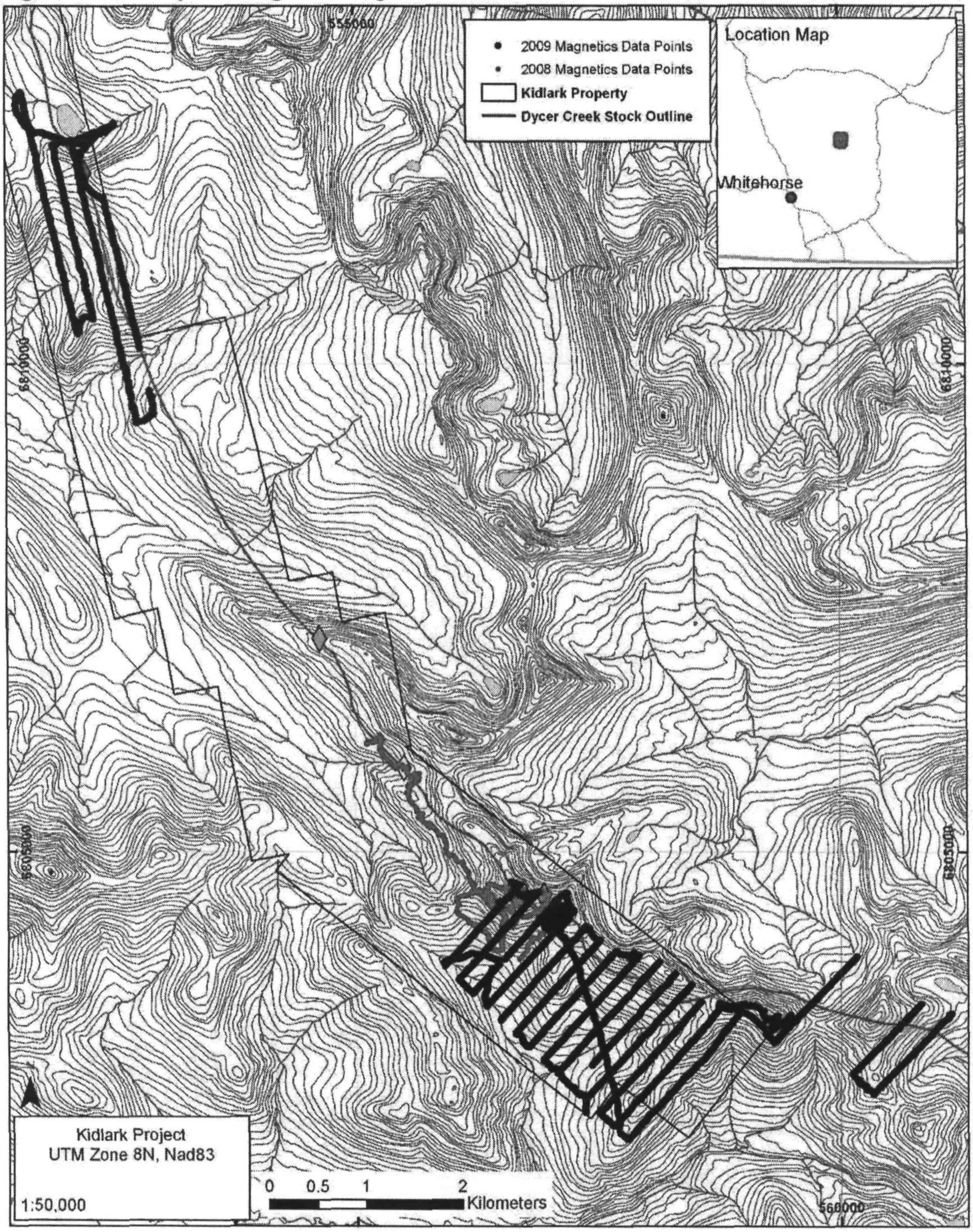
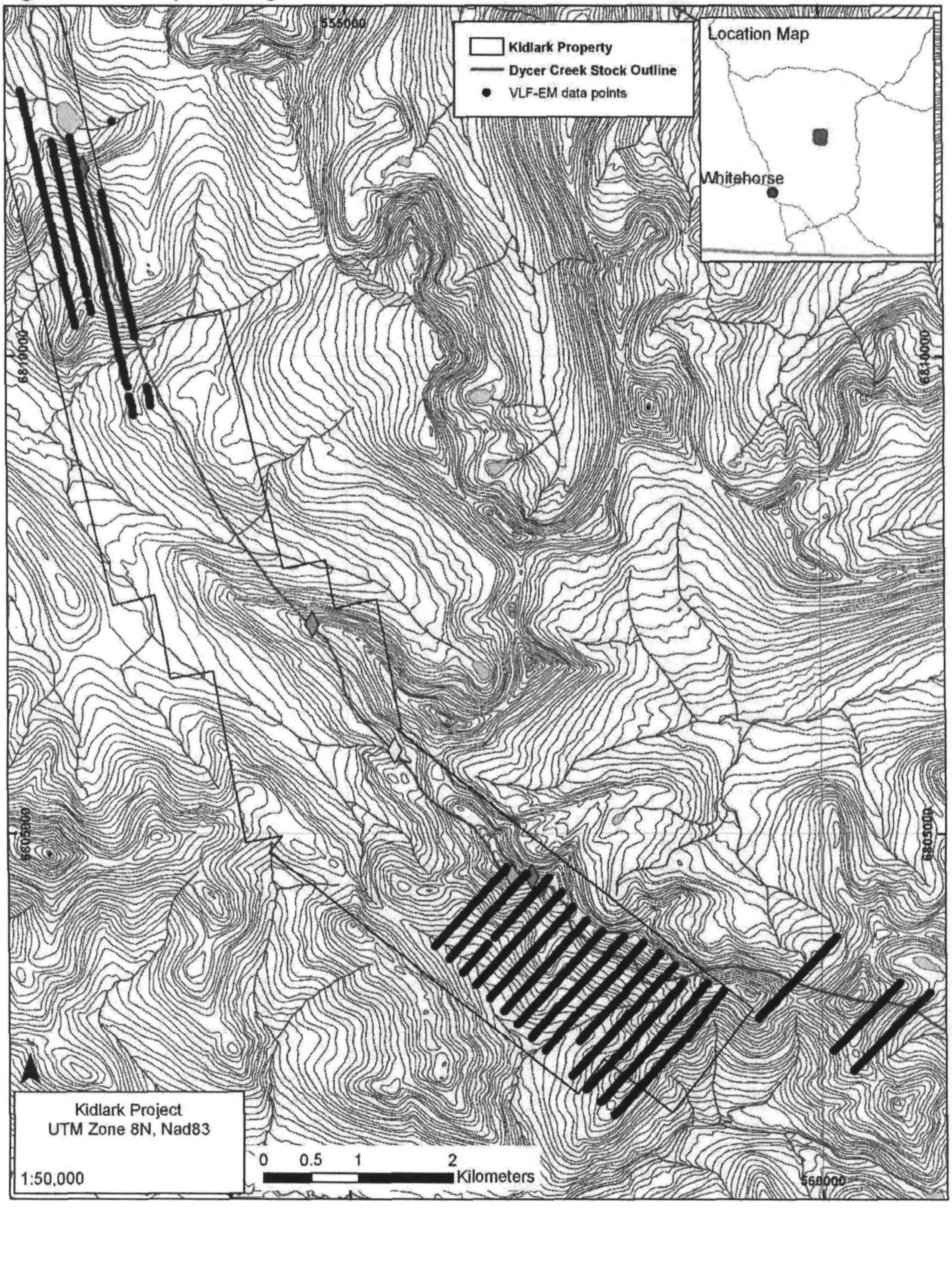


Figure 82. Survey coverage for VLF data



Magnetometer results show that there is little difference between the granite and the bulk metasedimentary rocks with respect to magnetic signature. In areas of homogeneous responses in both the sedimentary and granitic rocks, the granite shows an approximately +40 nT difference, however, the heterogeneity of the sediments and the known perturbations of pyrrhotite and possible magnetite render magnetic data difficult for discerning the intrusive contact. Mineralization within surface outcrops and diamond drill core is sometimes correlated with magnetic pyrrhotite, however, it is not a universal association. Further, a late stage mafic dyke has been located near the Brand showing, providing another possibility for unknown magnetic anomalies.

Five main anomalies are observed in the magnetic data for the Main Grid:

1 – Strongly magnetic mafic dyke in close spatial (genetic?) association with the Brand showing

2 – Broad magnetic high in the Brand-Arness mineralized area

3 – A strong positive (linear?) magnetic anomaly at the southern corner of the survey grid

4 – A series of strong linear magnetic anomalies along the ridge line at the SE margin of the survey grid (these roughly coincide with VLF conductors). The northernmost of these anomalies lies roughly subparallel to the carbonate stratigraphy, suggesting a sedimentary lithological influence.

5 – One isolated positive magnetic anomaly that may be correlated with the series of anomalies further to the south-east.

Two main anomalies are observed in the magnetic data for the South Recon area:

1 – Two parallel positive magnetic anomalies cross a ridge at a prominent saddle at the furthest south area of the recon lines.

2 – A series of isolated (possibly only due to data density) positive magnetic anomalies exist on each of the three reconnaissance survey lines.

One main anomalous area is observed in the magnetic data for the North Grid:

1 – A very strong positive magnetic anomaly exists in proximity to where the normal fault separating the older pluton from its host rock converges with the younger Dycer Creek stock.

The following maps show the locations of the outlined magnetic anomalies.

Figure 83. Gridded magnetic total field response in nT of the Main Grid.

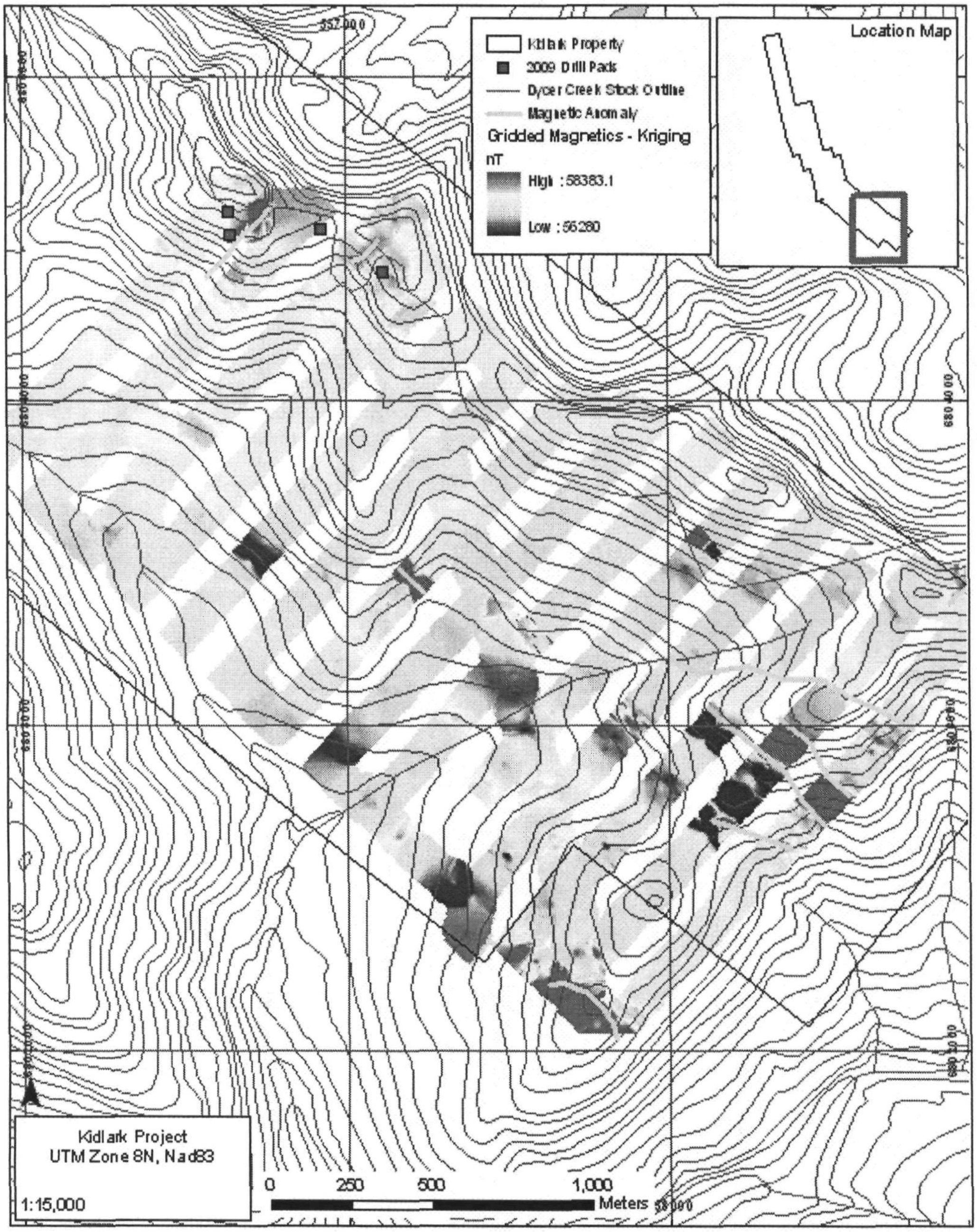


Figure 84. Gridded magnetic total field response in nT of the South Recon Area.

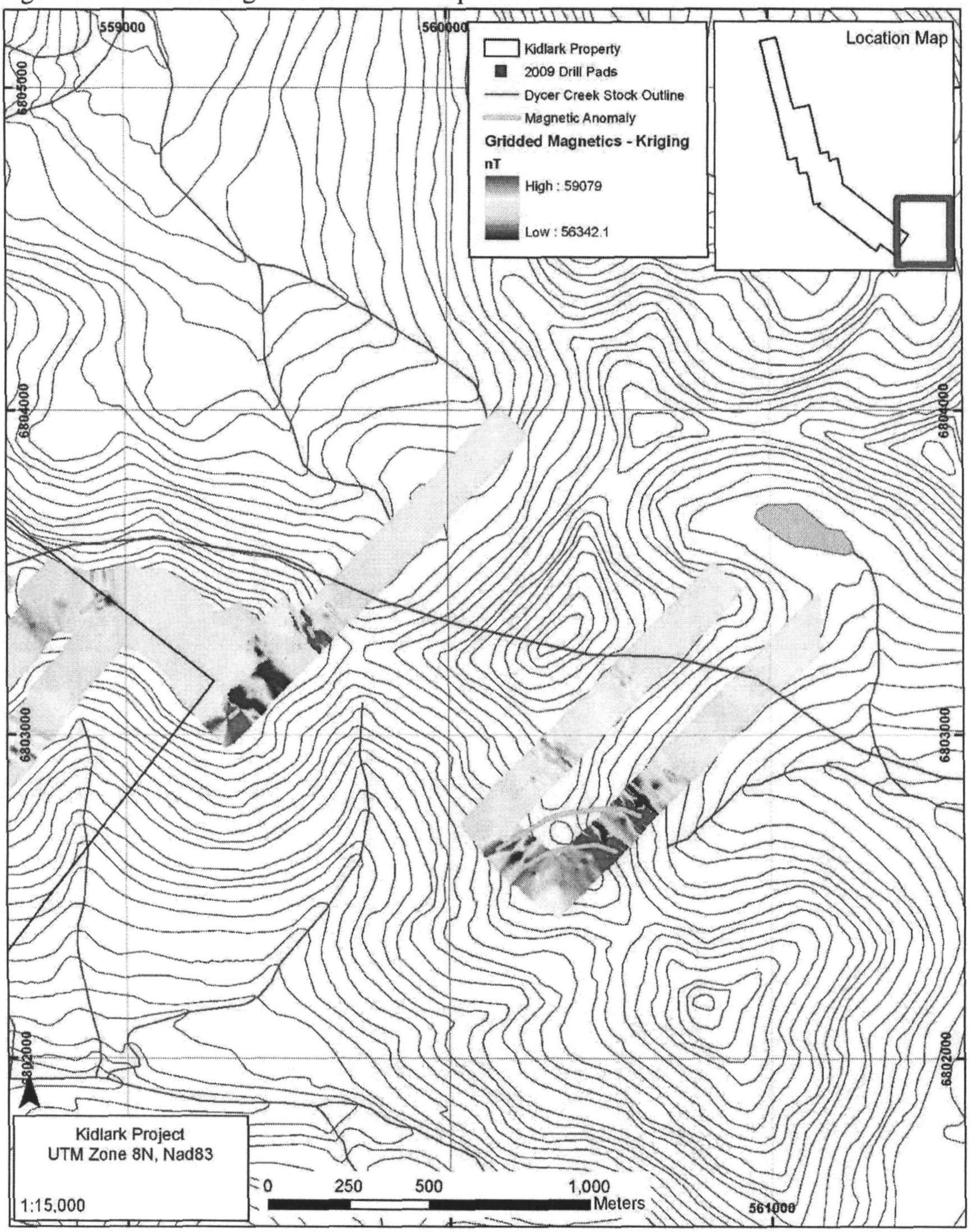
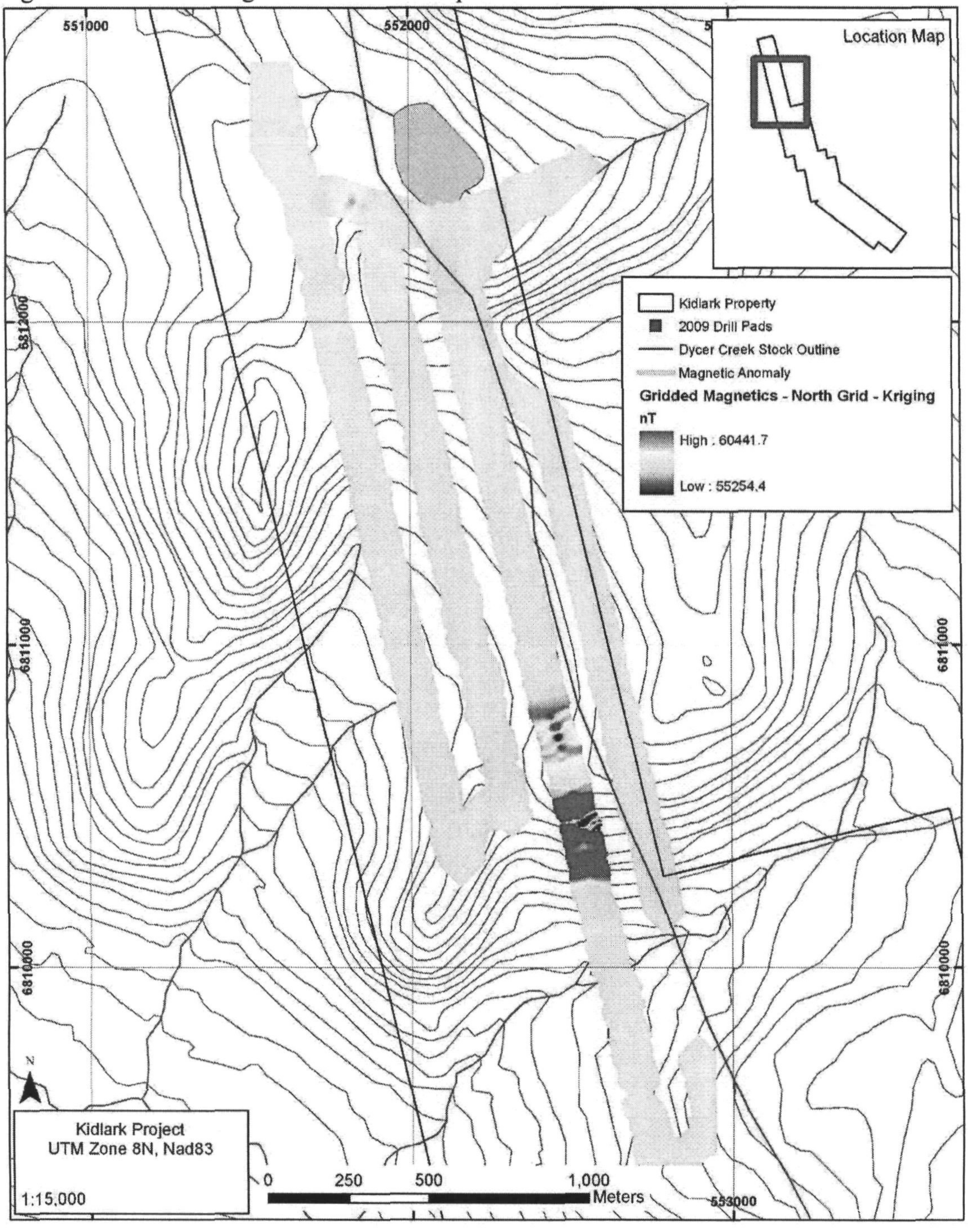


Figure 85. Gridded magnetic total field response in nT of the North Grid.



The geological setting at Kidlark responded well to the VLF-EM survey, delineating a number of conductive features (likely extensional faults) as well as what is interpreted as a hornfels zone several hundred meters from the interpreted granite contact. Fraser Filtered (FF) in phase data and VLF total field were the most effective at delineating areas with contrasting conductivity. Strong total field anomalies are characterized by responses above 7 pT with moderate response reflecting values from 5 to 7 pT. Strong VLF-EM in phase Fraser Filtered anomalies are characterized by conductive responses (in %) above +100 with moderate responses reflecting values from +50 to +100.

<u>TOTAL FIELD ANOMALIES</u>

Six (6) **Total Field anomalies** were located in the **Main Grid**

1 – A prominent total field moderate high runs outboard along the length of the granite-metasediment contact at a distance of approximately 275 m.

2 to 5 – Four elevated regions exist within the broad anomaly, the largest of which shares the Arness/Brand showing area

6 – A weak to moderate band of disconnected anomalies runs NW-SE across the grid and may represent lithological features in the metasedimentary bedrock. Some of them are coincident with FF VLF anomalies.

7* – A broad low exists in the middle of the survey and roughly traces the location of the only major tributary draining the survey area. It diverges from the main "mapped" drainage, however, it should be noted that an unmapped drainage exists along the total field trend.

Two (2) **Total Field anomalies** were located in the **North Grid**

1 and 2 – Two broad anomalies cross survey lines with orientations of ~330°

Three (3) **Total Field anomalies** were located along the **South Recon** lines

1 – The northern anomaly sits ~150 m from the contact and may represent a hornfels zone

2 and 3 – These two anomalies lie along a topographic ridge 350 m and 625 m from the contact, and may be related to magnetic highs in the immediate area

FRASER FILTERED ANOMALIES

Seven (7) strong and numerous weak **FF anomalies** were located in the **Main Grid** *outboard of the granite contact and outboard of the broad total field anomaly.* All of these anomalies are oriented roughly NW-SE, roughly parallel with the granite contact and roughly perpendicular to the survey lines. At the northern extent of the survey their trend is roughly coincident with bedding measurement, however, at the southern extent of the survey the anomalies appear to diverge from bedding. These anomalies can be clustered into two groups (NE and SW) separated by a broad low that runs the length of the survey, approximately 2.75 km (NW-SE).

1 – The SW cluster is represented by a series of anastamosing linear trends oriented at ~315° and ~285°. These linear conductive anomalies include three areas with strong anomalies, span the length of the survey and flank the dividing line.

2 – The NE cluster is less connective but exhibits stronger zones of conductive anomalies. Where the NE cluster flanks the division line, there is possible connectivity with the area just inside the broad total field anomaly near the Brand/Arness showings. Orientations of the linears in the NE cluster are dominantly ~315°, however, a few linear anomalies trend ~285°.

One (1) broad zone with three bands and three (3) other linear **FF anomalies** were located in the **Main Grid** *outboard of the granite contact but inboard of the broad total field anomaly.*

1 – The main broad anomaly inboard of the total field anomaly comprises three bands of moderately conductive bedrock that run parallel to the total field anomaly. One runs along the flank of the anomaly, one down the center and the last along the granite contact.

2 – The other linear anomalies are located in the middle of the total field anomaly, and the trend of the anomaly is parallel to the contact at the north, and oblique to the contact (and total field) to the south.

Six (6) **FF anomalies** were located along the **South Recon** lines

1 to 6 – Each of these anomalies are isolated with one area showing a strong conductor. Four occur outboard (including the strongest, out ~200 m) of the contact and two are inboard. Although the southernmost anomaly is coincident with a magnetic high and one area shows strong conductance, more data is required to properly interpret the features.

Four (4) **FF anomalies** were located in the **North Grid**

1 and 2 – These roughly parallel weak VLF conductors on the 24.8 kHz station (trending ~315°) are situated subparallel to a number of geological features: normal fault between old granite and carbonate, old granite – carbonate contact, young granite – carbonate contact, young granite – old granite contact.

3 and 4 – These weak conductors are also roughly parallel and were best exhibited by the 24.0 kHz station, and trend ~285°.

Figure 86. Fraser Filtered in phase data (24.8 kHz station) from the South Recon area

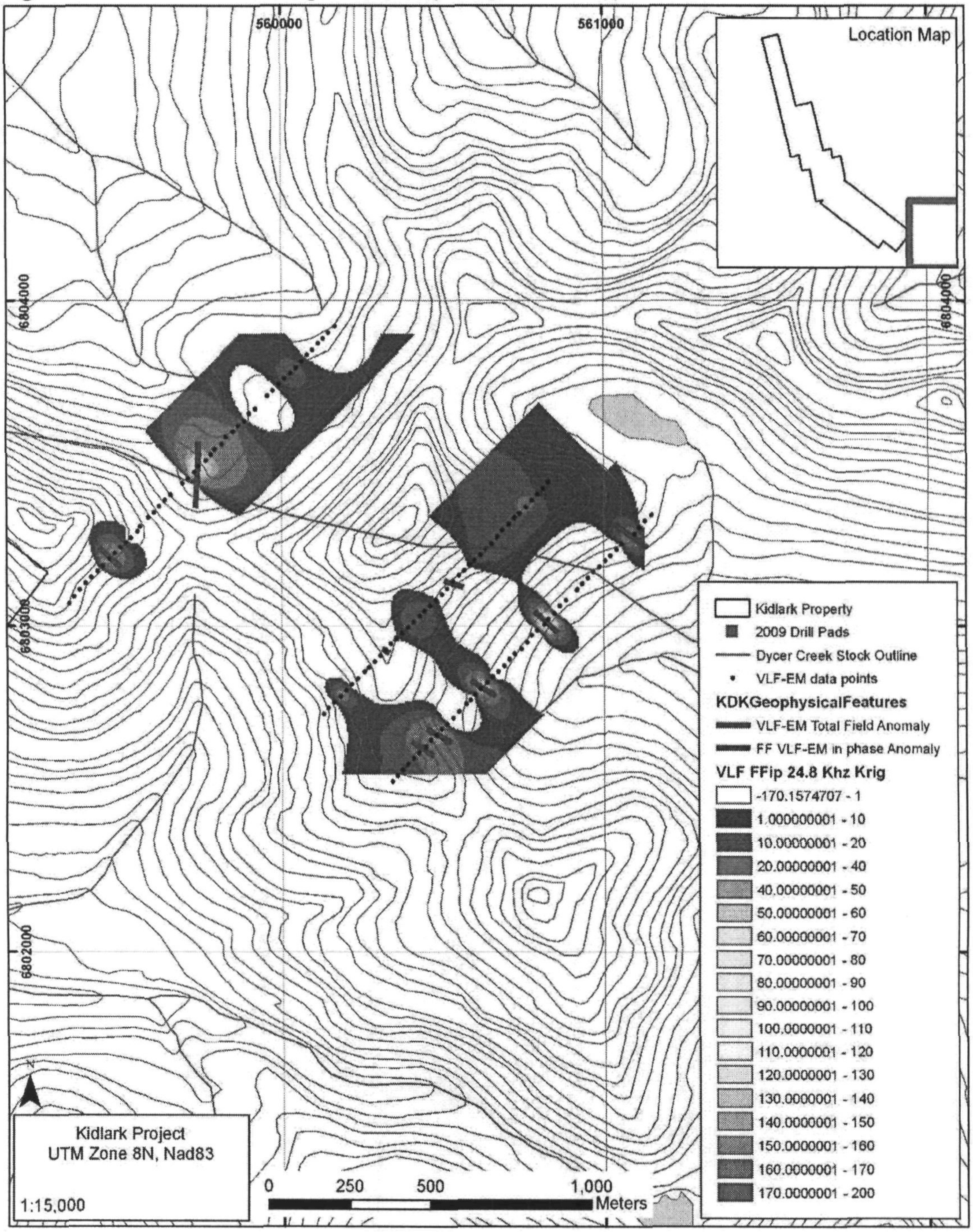


Figure 88. Fraser Filtered in phase data (24.8 kHz station) from the North Grid

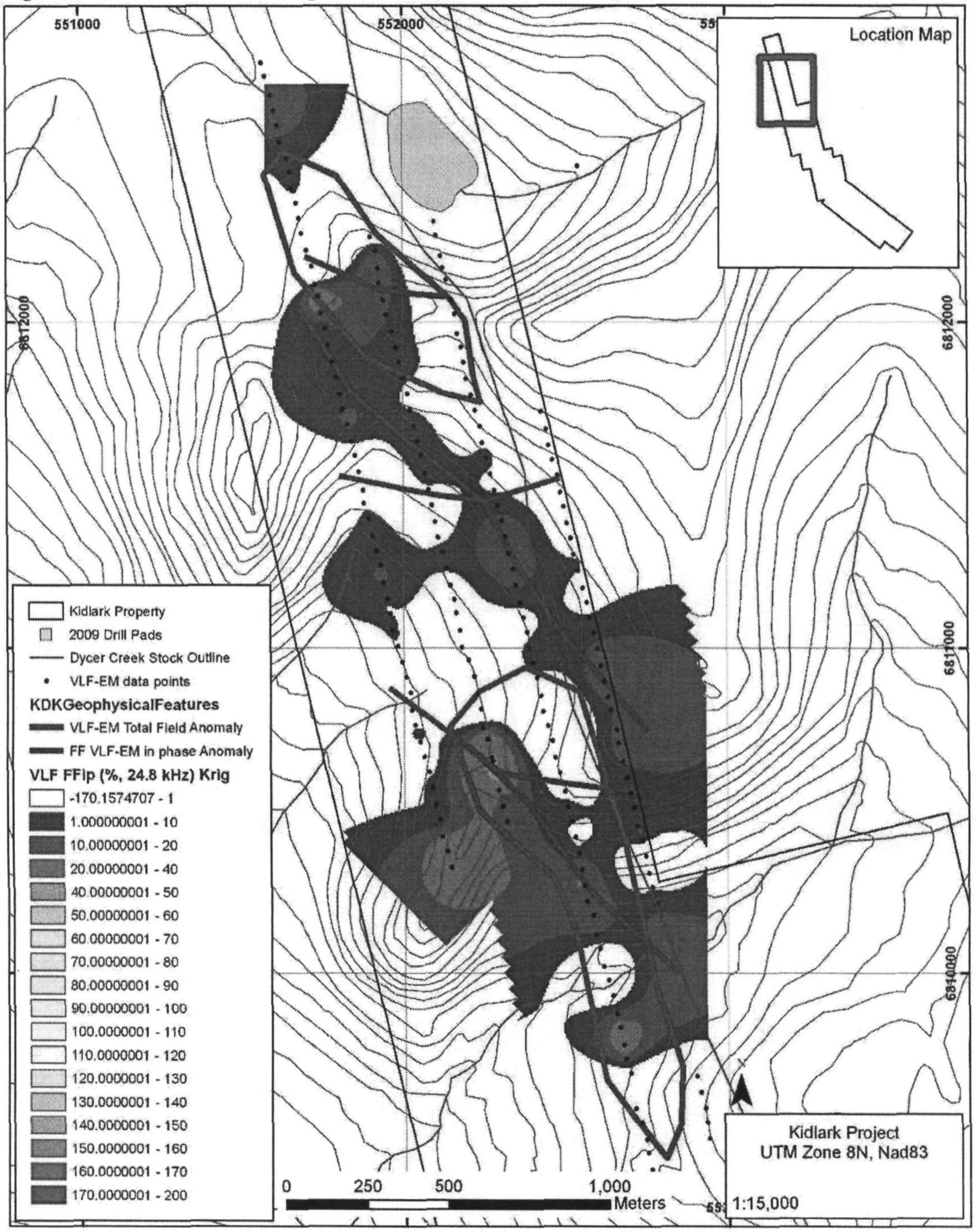


Figure 89. Fraser Filtered in phase data (24.0 kHz station) from the North Grid

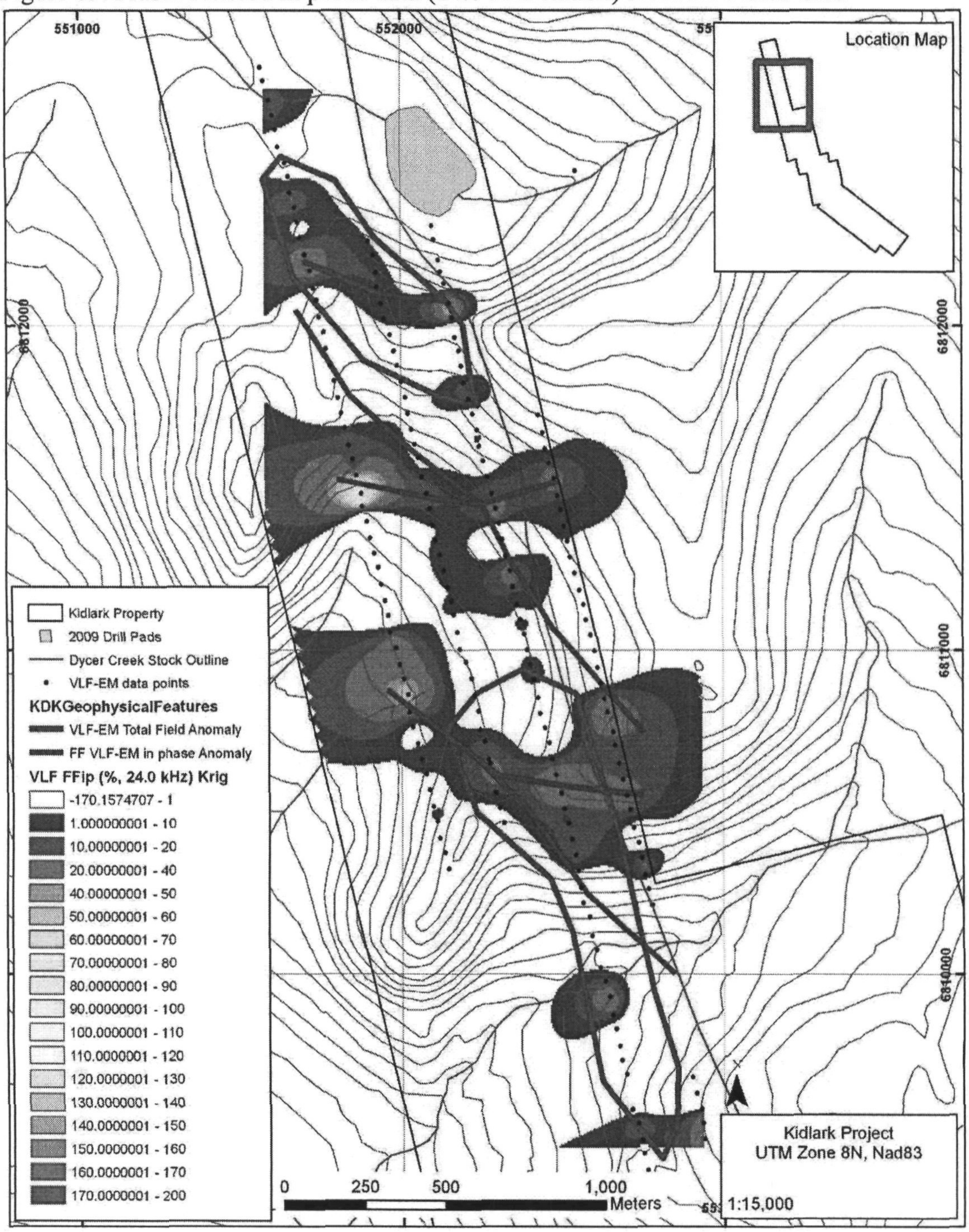


Figure 90. Total VLF field data (in pT, from 24.8 kHz station) from the South Recon area

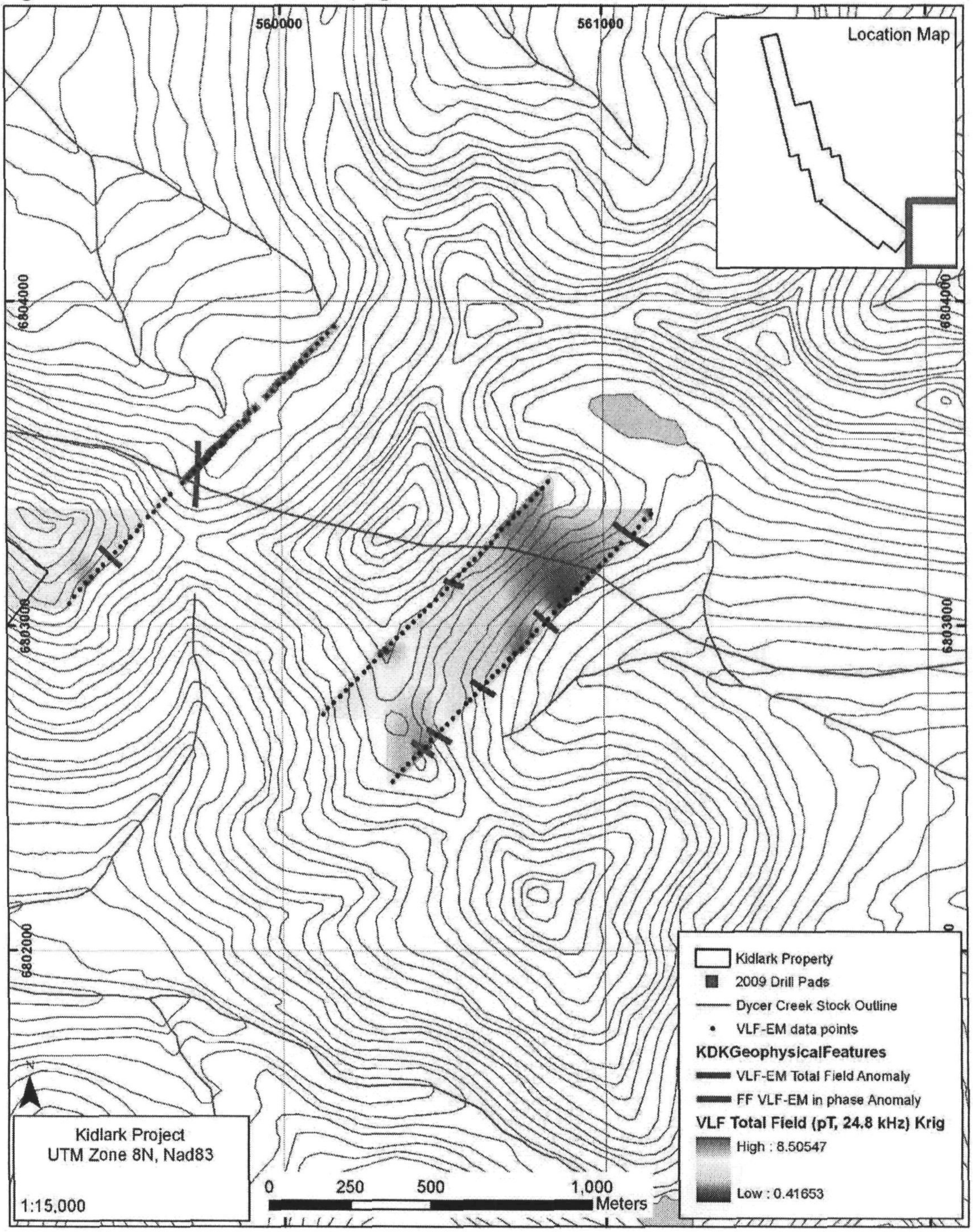


Figure 91. Total VLF field data (in pT, 24.8 kHz station) from the Main Grid area

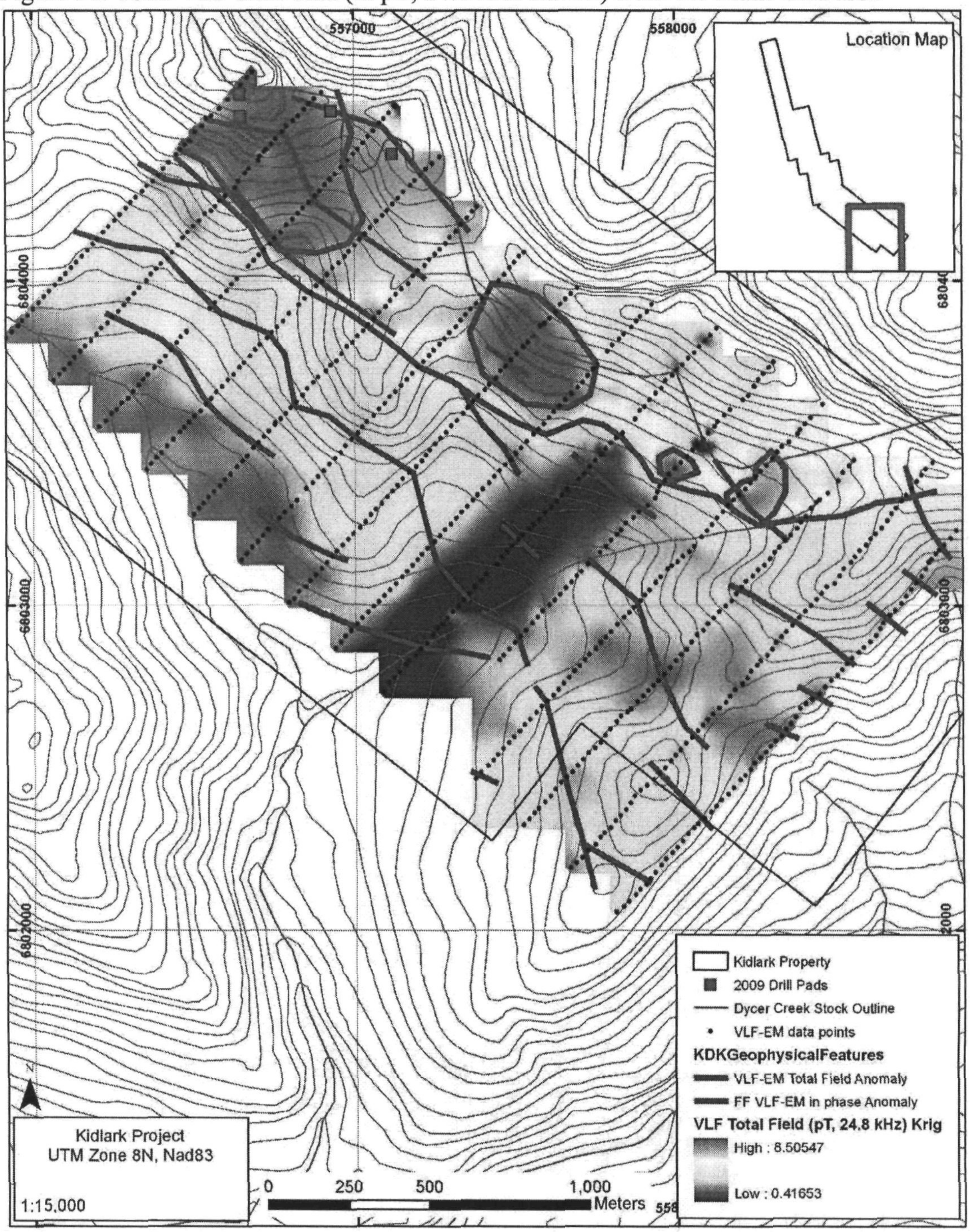


Figure 92. Classified fotal VLF field data (in pT, 24.8 kHz station) from the Main Grid

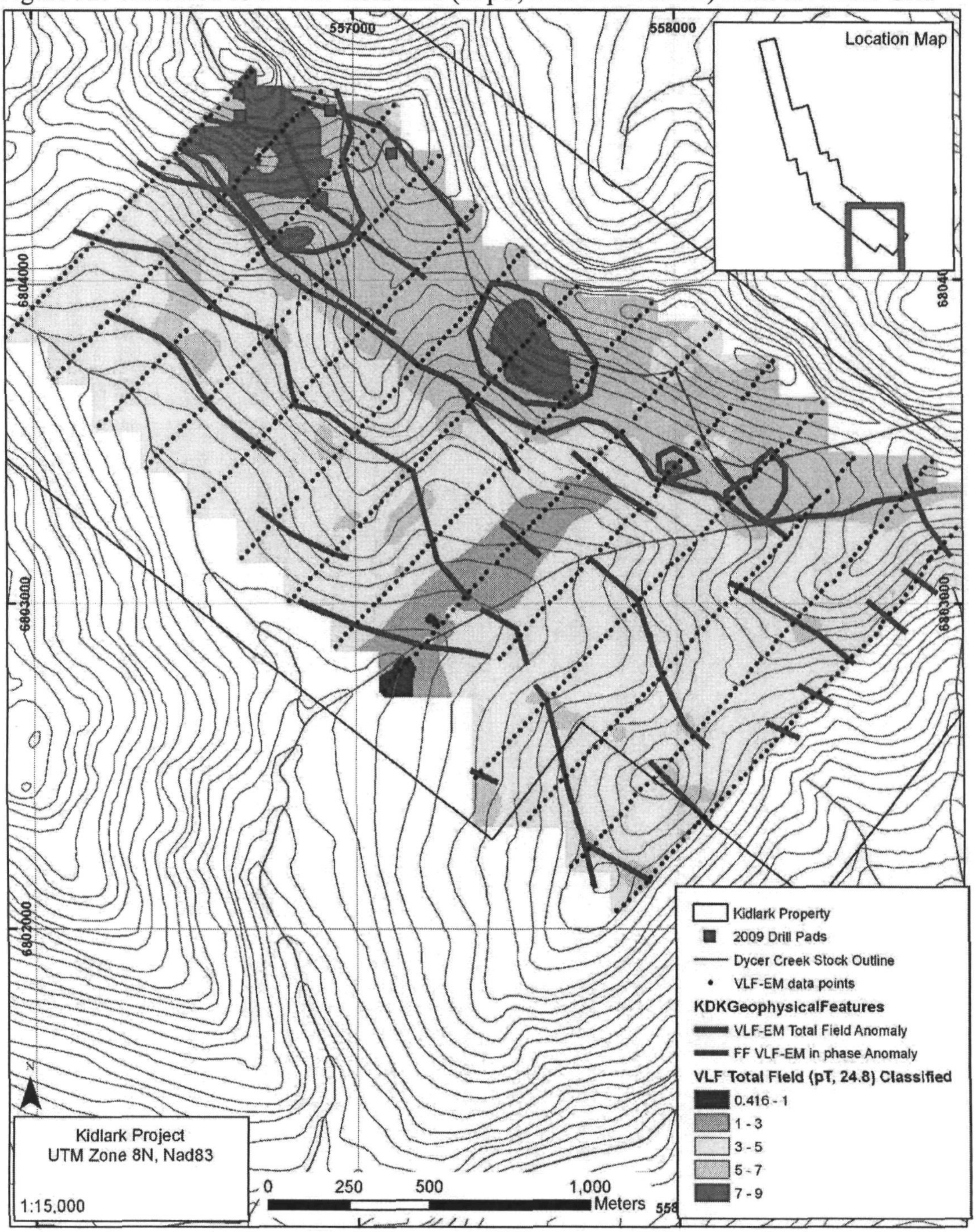


Figure 93. Total VLF field data (in pT, 24.8 kHz station) from the North Grid area

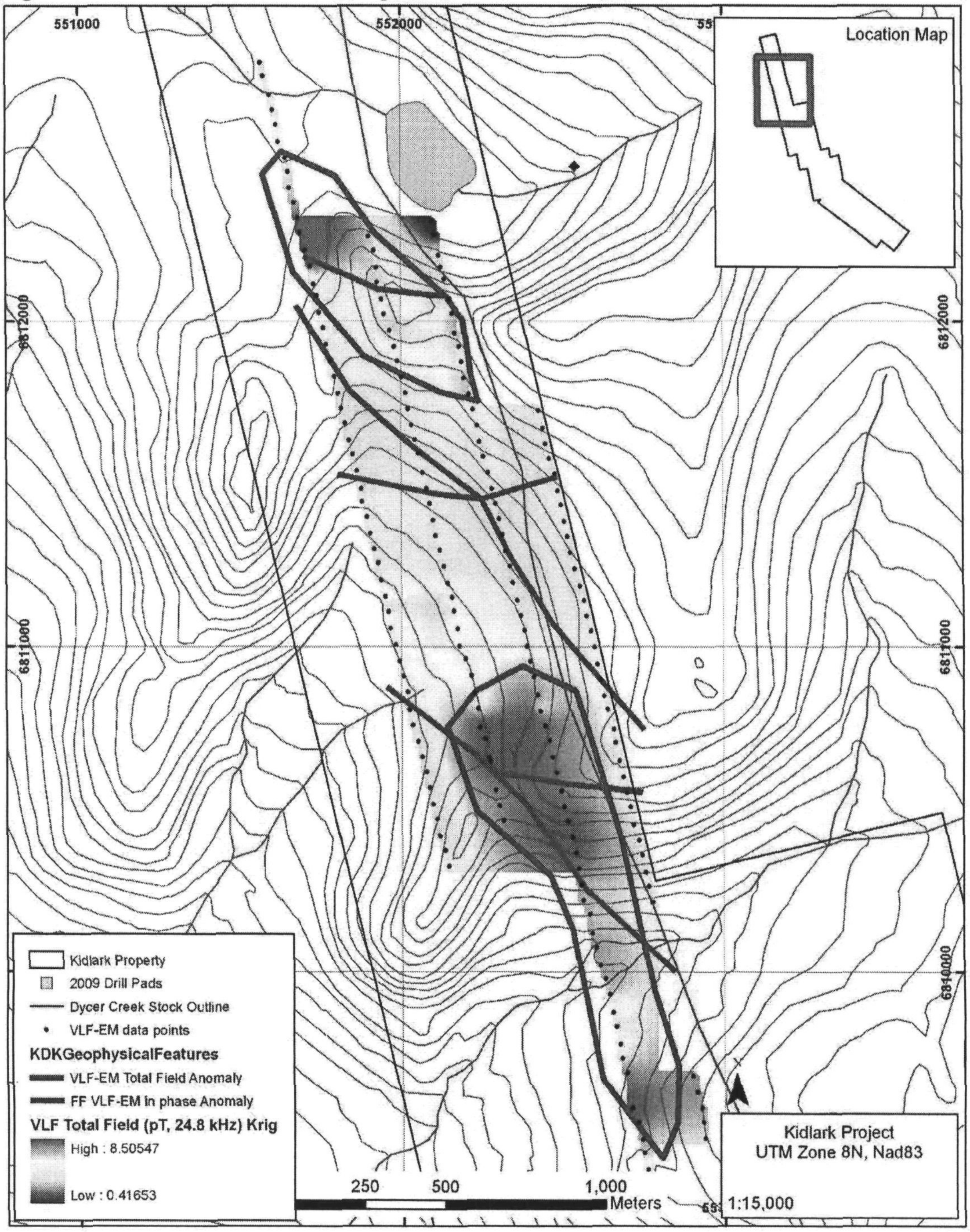
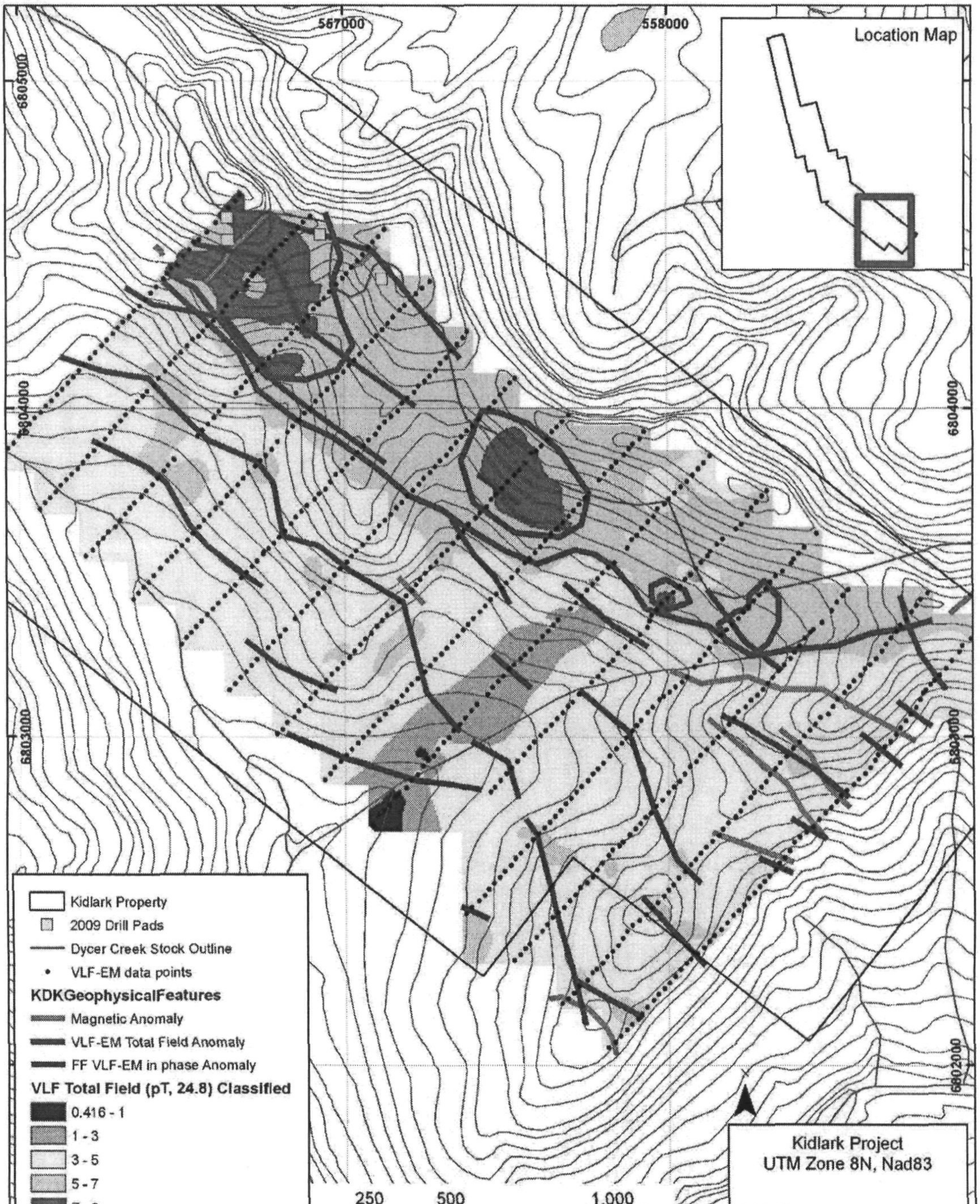


Figure 94. Classified total VLF field response with all geophysical anomalies overlain for the Main Grid



Geophysical VLF-EM data collected at the Main Grid was the most useful of the three regions. Responses from the North Grid are not as strong and those of the South Recon area are too widely spaced for definitive interpretation. However, the features observed at the Main Grid are justification to continue the sampling along the length of the contact.

The divergence of the FF VLF conductors at the Main Grid from being correlative with bedding at the north end to being oblique to bedding at the south end suggests that bedrock geology is more complex than has been recognized or, more likely, that the VLF conductors are tracing late brittle extensional features imposed after repeated ductile folding (and/or fluid pathways exploited by igneous/hydrothermal activity). It is also possible that greater data density and continued data collection to the south and southeast of the grid may resolve more subtle features as to the trending of these FF VLF conductive anomalies. However, the existence of similar trending conductors within the Brand/Arness showing area prompts detailed ground investigation of these features, especially when coincident with other geophysical, geochemical and geological anomalies. Two prominent trends for the linear anomalies are observed, 285° and 315°, with the latter comprising the strongest FF VLF-EM anomalies. The prominent broad total field anomalies of the Main Grid are most probably associated with the hornfels zone caused by the Dycer Creek intrusion. Continued surveying of the contact and hornfels zone should be carried out. One of the four identified regions with elevated total field responses within the broad zones coincides with strong mineralization of the Brand/Arness region. The other regions remain prospective.

The orientation of the North Grid was not ideal for discriminating VLF-EM contrasts across the nearby geological contacts. However, the broad total field anomalies of the North Grid could be correlated to either the normal fault or the granitic hornfels zone as is observed in the Main Grid. Similarly, the FF VLF-EM anomalies show anomalous conductive zones parallel and sub-parallel to the diverse geological contacts at the same orientations as the conductors from the Main Grid. More data is required to fully interpret the North Grid VLF-EM response. In particular, it would be valuable to collect more data across the geological contacts with hopes to discern the exact location of the granite-sedimentary contact.

The South Recon survey provided preliminary data in an area that is prospective for igneous contact-related mineralization. The hornfels zone is possibly delineated on the two northern survey lines, however, additional surveying is required to tie this into geological interpretations at the Main Grid.

10.3.6. Diamond Drill Hole Targeting

The Phase 1 groundwork generated multiple drill targets for the 2009 program; however, time and financial constraints meant only two of these targets could be drill-tested in Phase 2 of the 2009 program. These were the Brand and Arness showings, as well as the area intermediate to these two zones.

Thus, 3 high-priority, highly prospective drill targets remain untested: most notably, those over the Wilson and Rasmussen showings, which are highly mineralized at surface. The undrilled targets generated by the Phase 1 program are outlined below. Section 11, Diamond Drilling, describes the results of the Brand/Arness system that was actually tested.

<u>Untested drill targets generated by the 2009 ground program:</u>

1. The Wilson showing (0552228E/6811975N - Kidlark north) was recommended to be drilled as it contains abundant mineralized skarn at surface, adjacent to the granite contact. Garnet-rich (sometimes massive garnet) skarn is several metres across and scheelite is abundant (high visual response). A historical rock sample from this location returned 6.32 WO_3%. Detailed mapping shows several locations around the showing in which mineralization is good to intense.

2. The Rasmussen showing (0554629E/6807187N - Kidlark central) is a highly prospective area and should be drilled as soon as possible. The 2009 program investigated this showing much more intensely than in 2008, when it was thought the mineralized zone was possibly part of a roof pendant. Recent detailed mapping (see above section Local Geology) as well as very recent government mapping, suggest this is not the case. Rock samples from this location have returned assays such as 1.54 WO_3% and 0.99 WO_3%, and there are several mineralized skarn layers, progressively more distal to the granite contact, versus only one contact zone which is suspected in other showings. Scheelite is detected in rocks over 300 m from the contact zone, indicating this could be a

wider zone (perpendicularly) than first anticipated. Textures of scheelite mineralization are reminiscent of those present at Cantung.

3. The Davis showing (0555498E/6805866N - Kidlark south) is also prospective although smaller in area on surface than the other showings. A soil sample from the 2009 program (A-27) assayed 3250 ppm W via ICPMS, which is highly anomalous. This showing is also important as it lies approximately half-way between the Rasmussen and Brand/Arness showings along the granite contact. Confirmation of mineralization at depth at this location would significantly increase the likelihood of connecting the two showings' systems together laterally, although much infill drilling and trenching would be needed to fully determine the entire system's lateral extent along the strike of the contact.

11. DIAMOND DRILLING

11.1. Introduction

A small diamond drilling program was carried out in September of 2009 after completion of the ground work. The four drilling locations are located in the Brand/Arness showing area. Eight holes were drilled (NQ) over an arc distance of approximately 535 m, running roughly along the contact of the granite (Dycer Creek stock) and the metasedimentary host rocks. The line distance following along the convoluted contact from Pad 1 to Pad 4 is approximately 750 m.

To summarize the drilling, although fairly similar grades and multiple styles of mineralization were seen in each hole the exact distribution of zones from hole to hole is not repeated (i.e., some holes have a singular mineralized zone, while others have multiple zones). This indicates that overall structure of the system is not a simple planar body but more likely more complex system of several generations of overprinting skarn mineralization and/or remobilized scheelite along fractures/veins and/or shear zones. Furthermore, the best mineralization is not necessarily always located immediately adjacent to the granite contact, but can occur several metres distal to it.

The overall results of the diamond drilling will not be discussed here as they did not form part of the formal groundwork at the Dycer Creek Project, however, the information derived from multielement geochemistry is applicable to the area as a whole.

11.2. Geochemical Associations of Mineralized Skarn

Independently, the strongest correlations to W concentration in selected drill core multi element assay results from Chemex are seen for Cu, Ga and Sn. Gold, Pb, V, and Mo also show moderate to weak positive associations with gold. The strongest correlations to W concentration in selected drill core multi element assay results from Ecotech are seen for Re, Hg, S, Se, Fe, Bi, Ge, Mn and Zn. Discrepancies in correlated elements is derived primarily from the package of analytes.

Table 16. Strongest elemental correlations with tungsten in drill core analyzed at Chemex

Element	Correlation value to tungsten
Cu_ppm	0.924
Sn_ppm	0.834
Ga_ppm	0.684
Pb_ppm	0.596
V_ppm	0.592
Au_ppm	0.572
Mo_ppm	0.433

Figure 95. Tungsten vs. Cu for select Kidlark drill core by Chemex

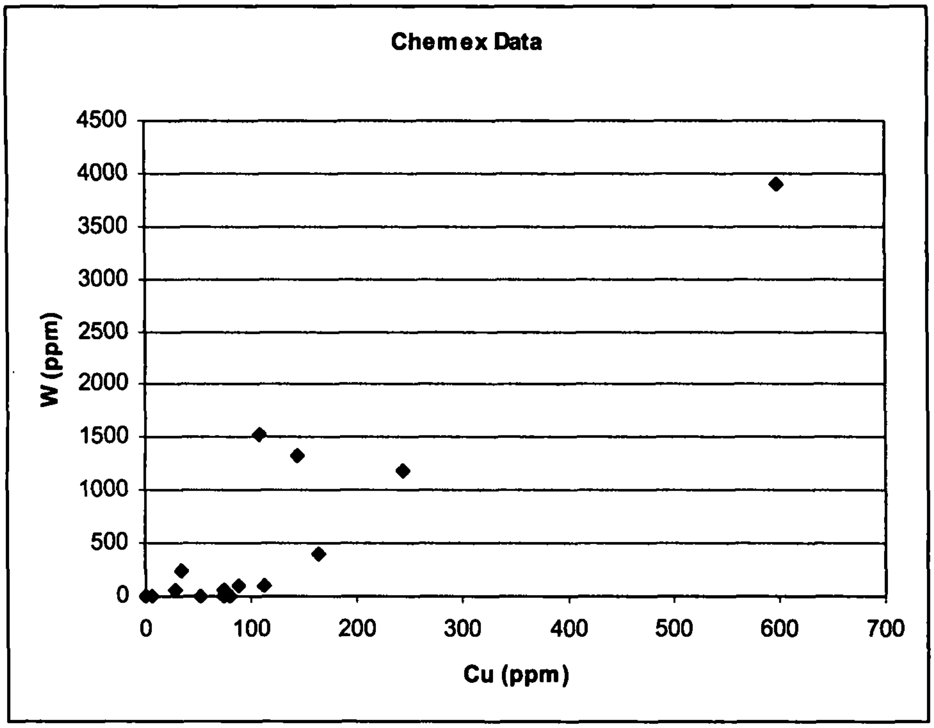


Figure 96. Tungsten vs. Sn for select Kidlark drill core by Chemex

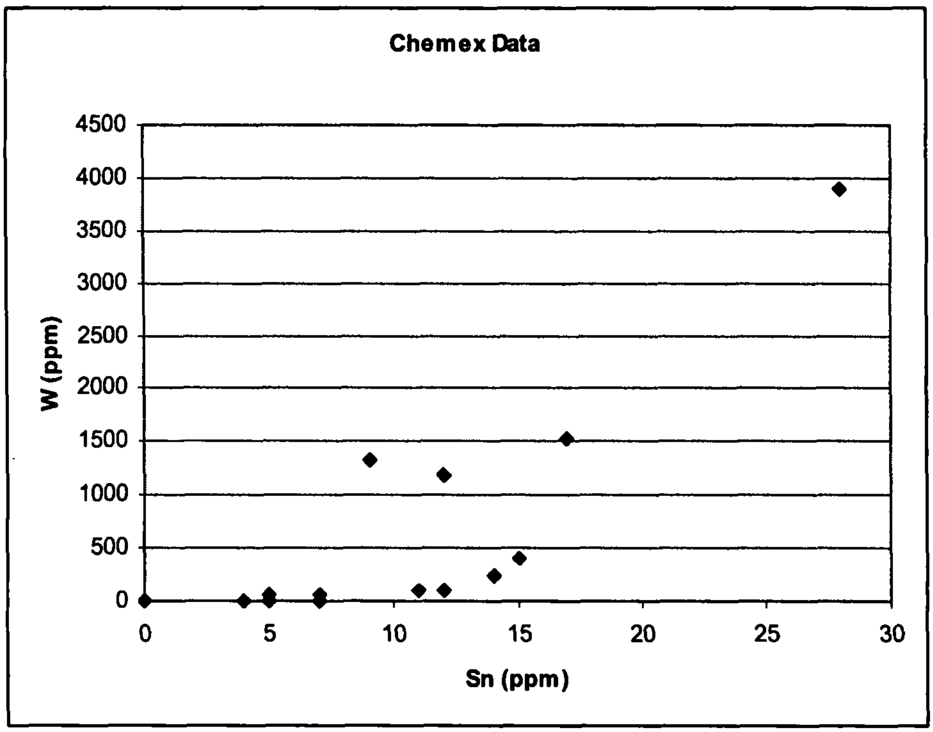


Figure 97. Tungsten vs. Ga for select Kidlark drill core by Chemex

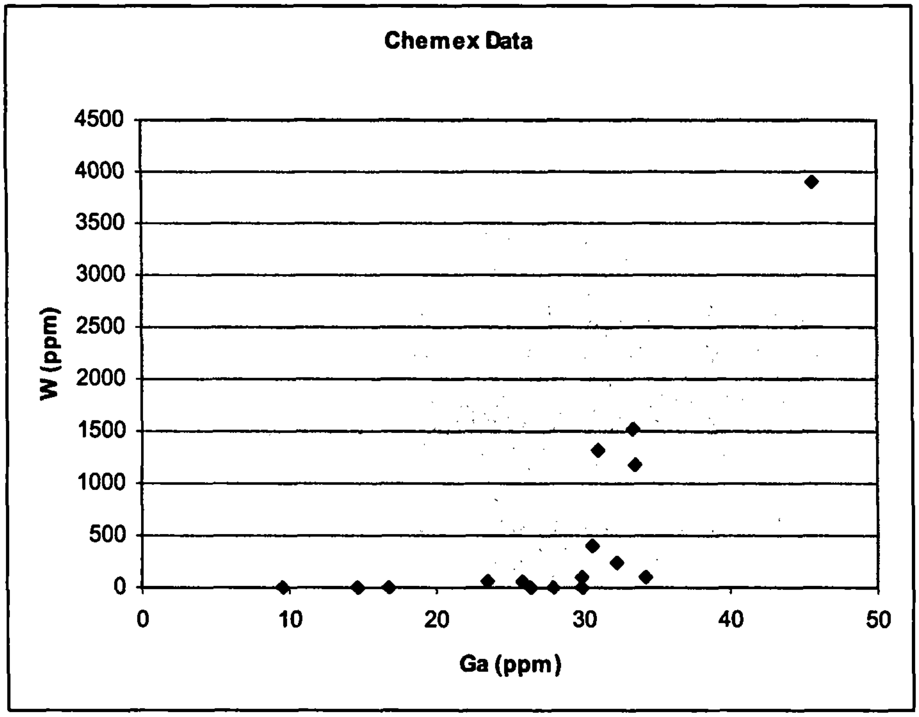


Figure 98. Tungsten vs. Au for select Kidlark drill core by Chemex

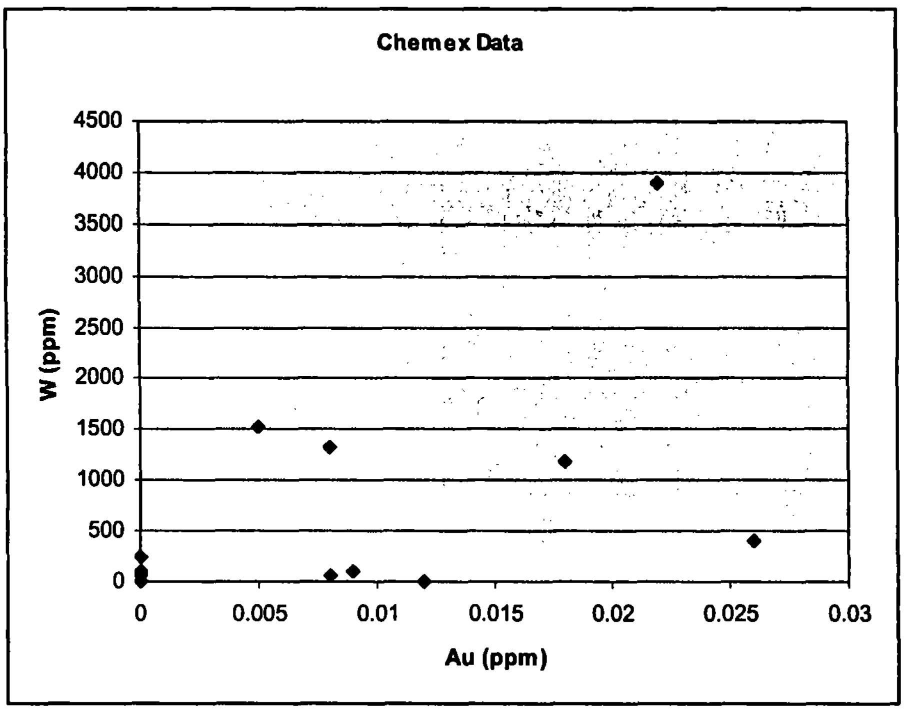


Table 17. Strongest elemental correlations with tungsten in drill core analyzed at Ecotech

Element	Correlation value to tungsten
Re_ppm	[redacted]
Hg_ppb	[redacted]
S_%	0.732
Se_ppm	0.710
Fe_%	0.686
Bi_ppm	0.683
Ge_ppm	0.677
Mn_ppm	0.672
Zn_ppm	0.659
Ag_ppm	0.584
Cu_ppm	0.565
Sb_ppm	0.520
Sn_ppm	0.446
Ga_ppm	0.337
V_ppm	0.262

Figure 99. Tungsten vs. Re for select Kidlark drill core by Ecotech

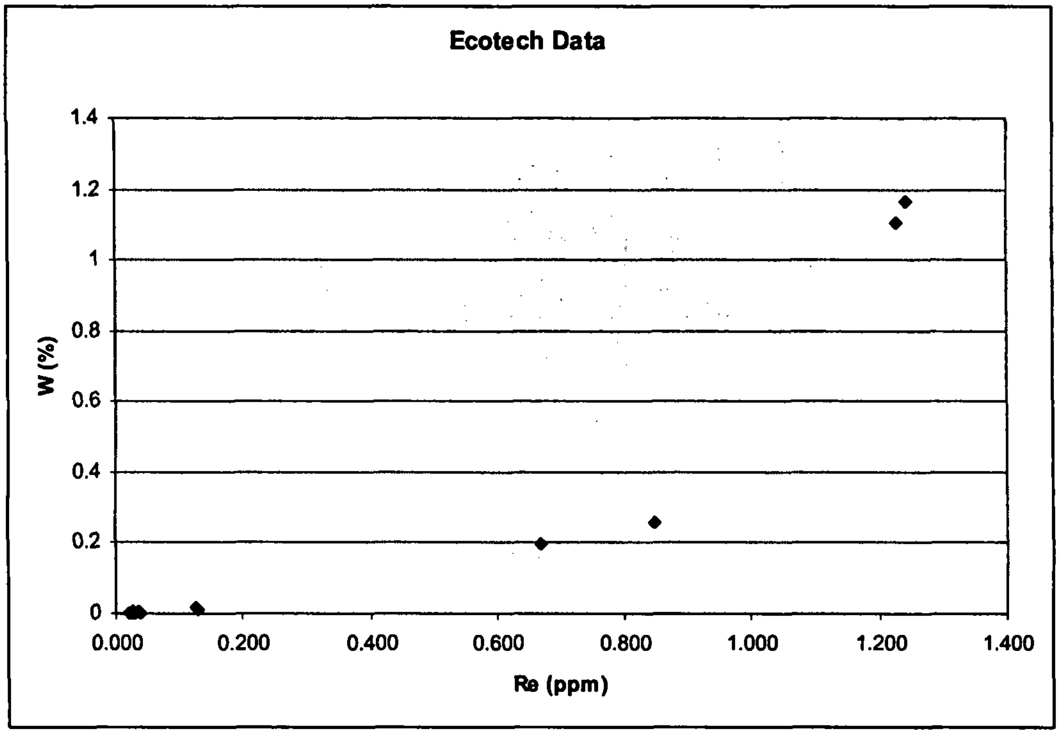


Figure 100. Tungsten vs. Hg for select Kidlark drill core by Ecotech

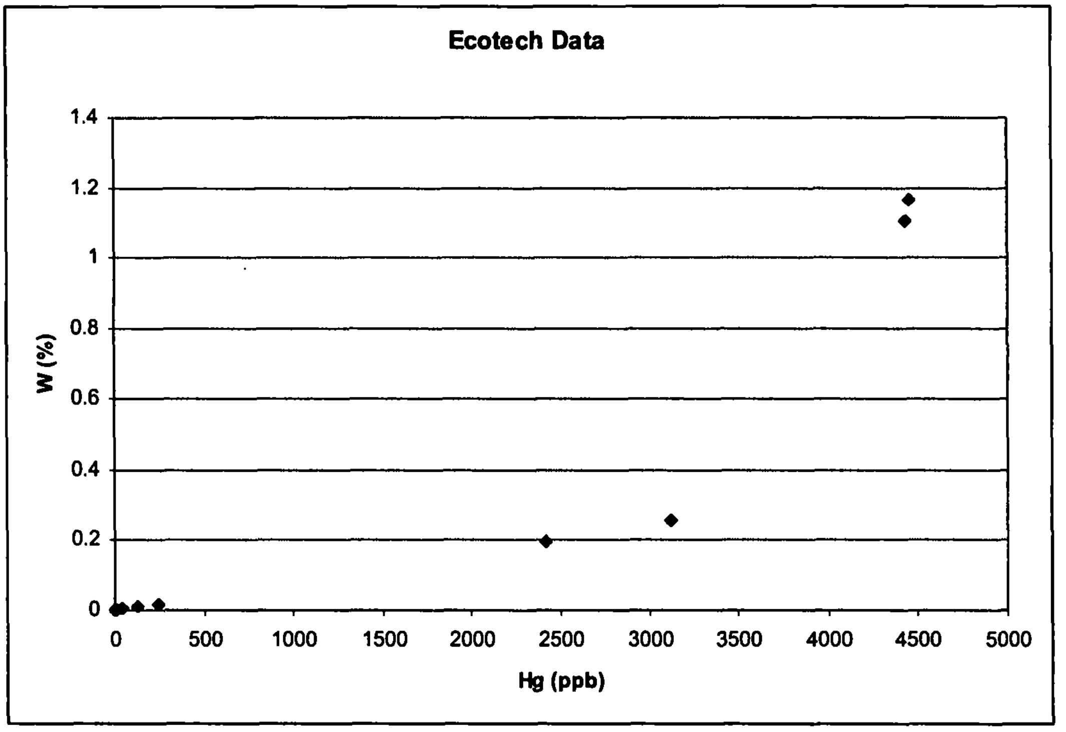


Figure 101. Tungsten vs. S for select Kidlark drill core by Ecotech

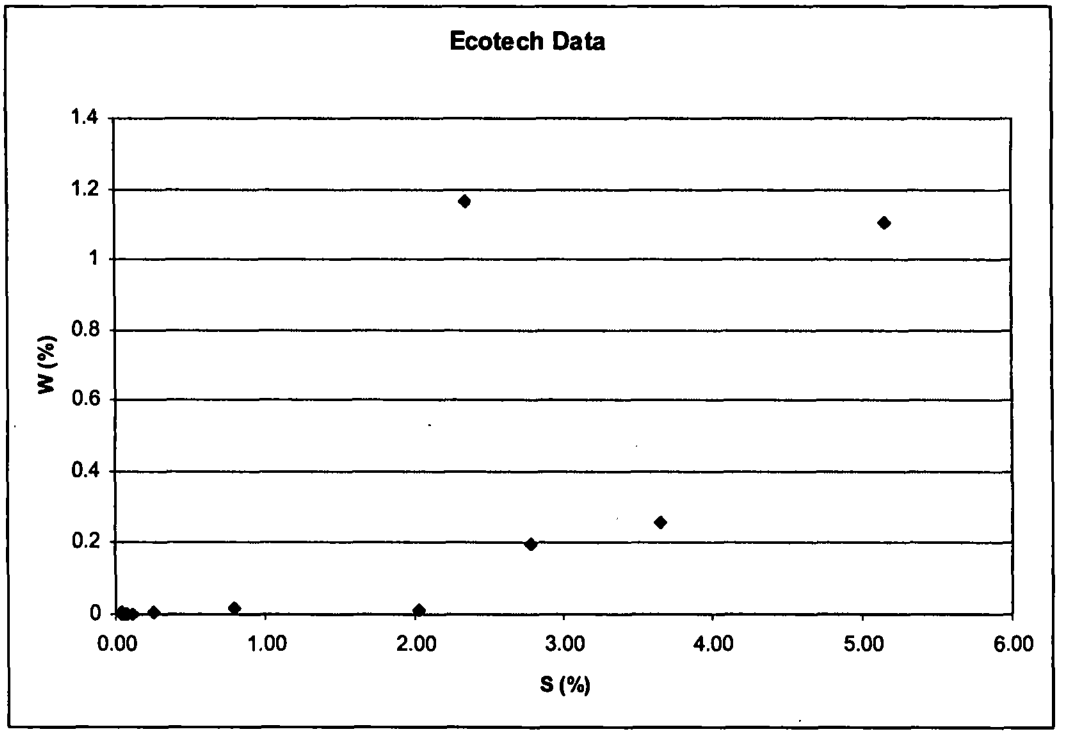


Figure 102. Tungsten vs. Se for select Kidlark drill core by Ecotech

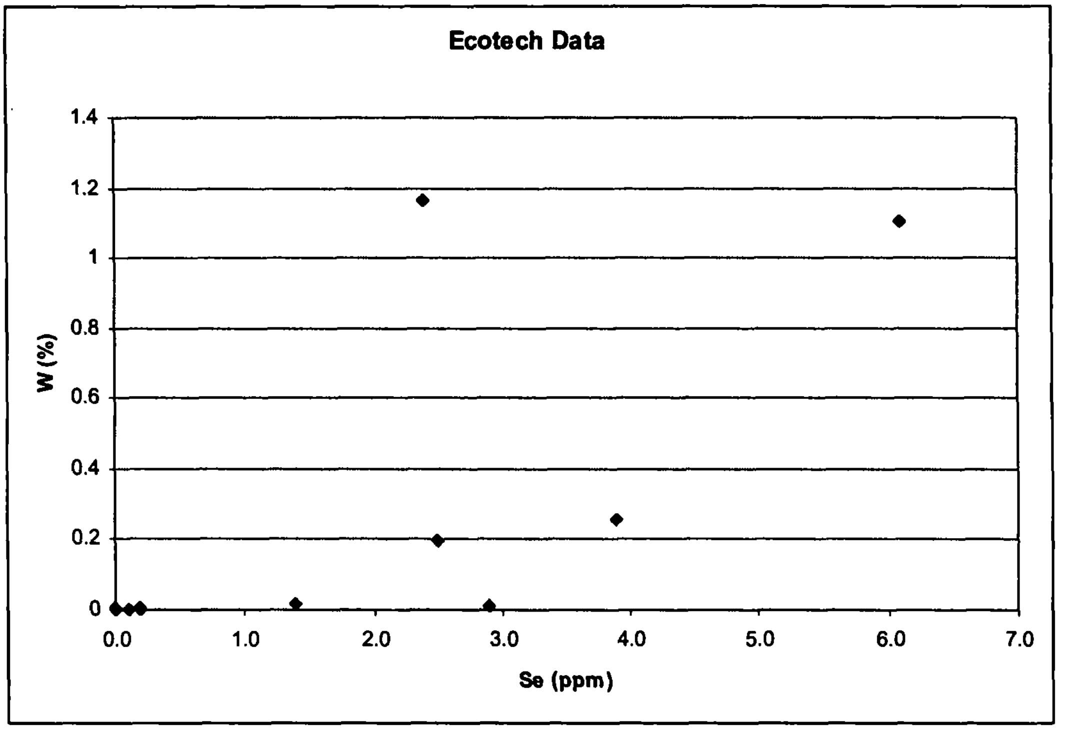


Figure 103. Tungsten vs. Cu for select Kidlark drill core by Ecotech

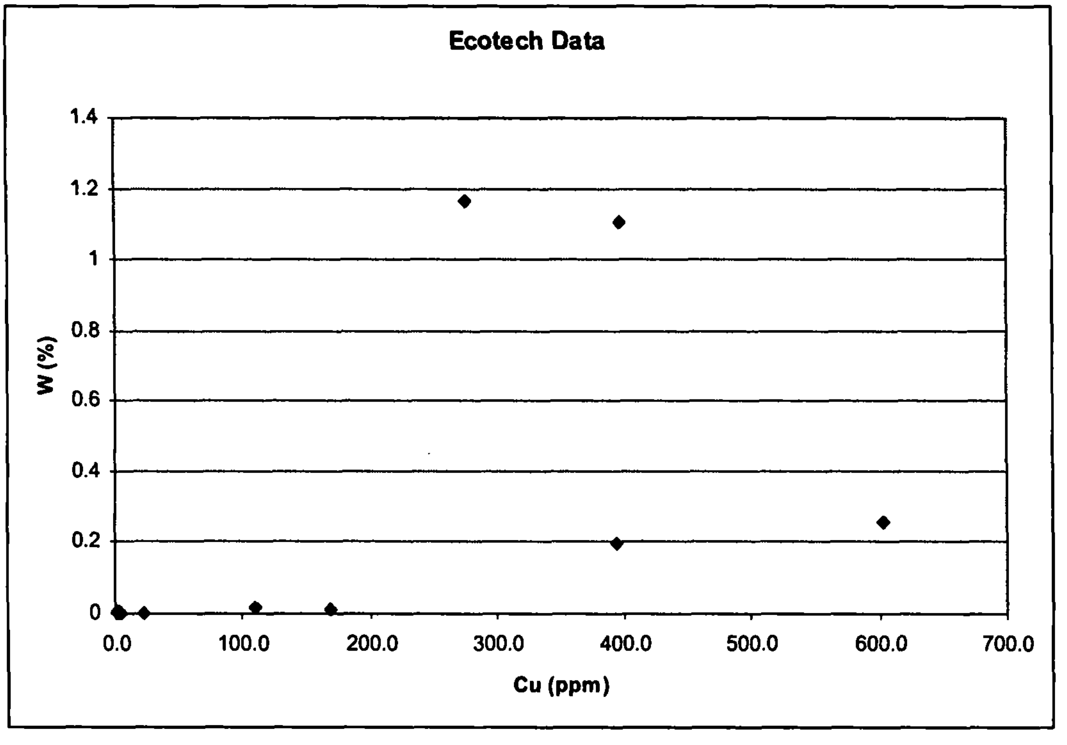
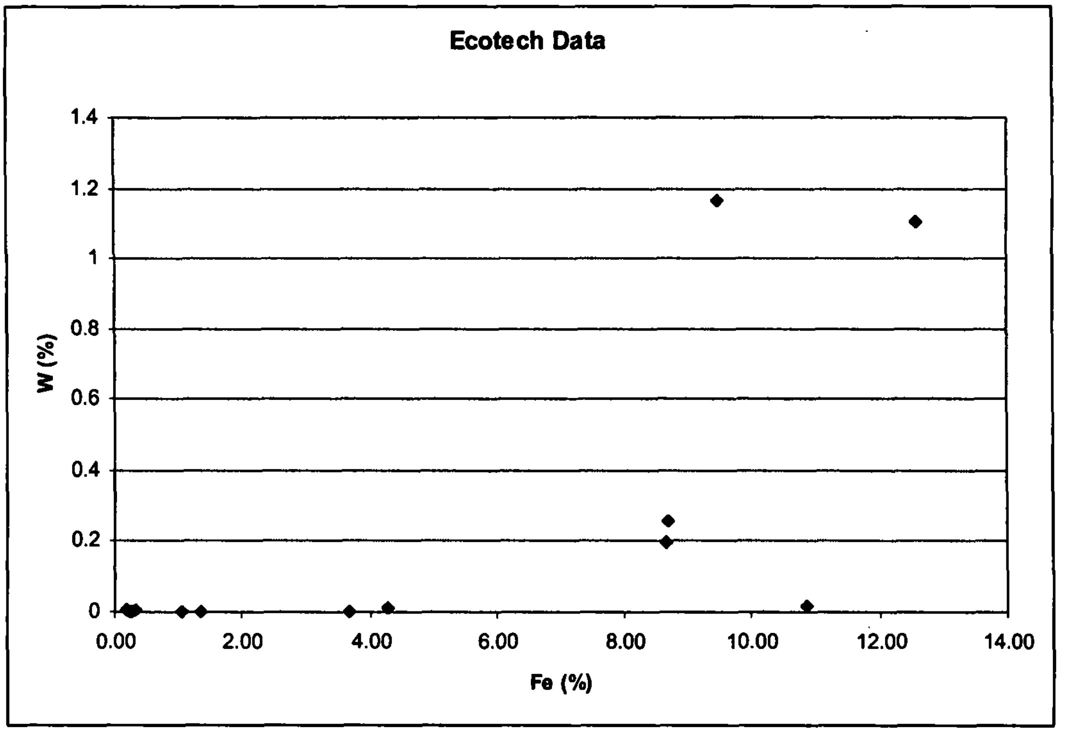


Figure 104. Tungsten vs. Fe for select Kidlark drill core by Ecotech



Multielement datasets from Ecotech and Chemex were merged in order to effectively double the number of samples used in assessing geochemical trends. Similar depressions in W values were seen in both Ecotech and Chemex when compared to Acme's 7KP package and are thus considered valid for comparison. Some analytical error might be inherited by this procedure, however, the greater range of data from the two datasets is considered to outweigh this possible source of error. Common elements provided in the two assay packages were: Ag, Ba, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Ga, Hf, La, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Rb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Th, Tl, U, V, Zn, Zr, Au, and W. Note that the top 8 correlated elements from the Ecotech package are not included in the Chemex package and thus are not represented in the combined investigation. Overall **Ag, Sn, and Cu** remain the strongest correlated elements in drill core for the **combined** Chemex and Ecotech data sets. However, it should be noted that the two strongest mineralized samples do not fall nicely on the trends defined by lower concentration levels (see below). The strong correlations of Hg and Se in Ecotech data and their presence in soil pXRF data makes them equally important ore-related pathfinder elements.

Table 18. Correlation coefficients for merged multielement geochemical datasets from Kidlark drill core

Element	Correlation value to tungsten in merged Chemex and Ecotech dataset	Ecotech Correlation	Chemex Correlation
Ag_ppm	0.642	0.584	0.863*
Cu_ppm	0.586	0.565	0.924
Sn_ppm	0.408	0.446	0.834
V_ppm	0.314	0.337	0.592
Ga_ppm	0.259	0.262	0.684
Mo_ppm	0.083	0.017	0.433

*Note: only 1 sample showed Ag values above detection in the Chemex dataset.

Figure 105. Tungsten correlation to Sn for multielement geochemistry on select drill core using merged datasets.

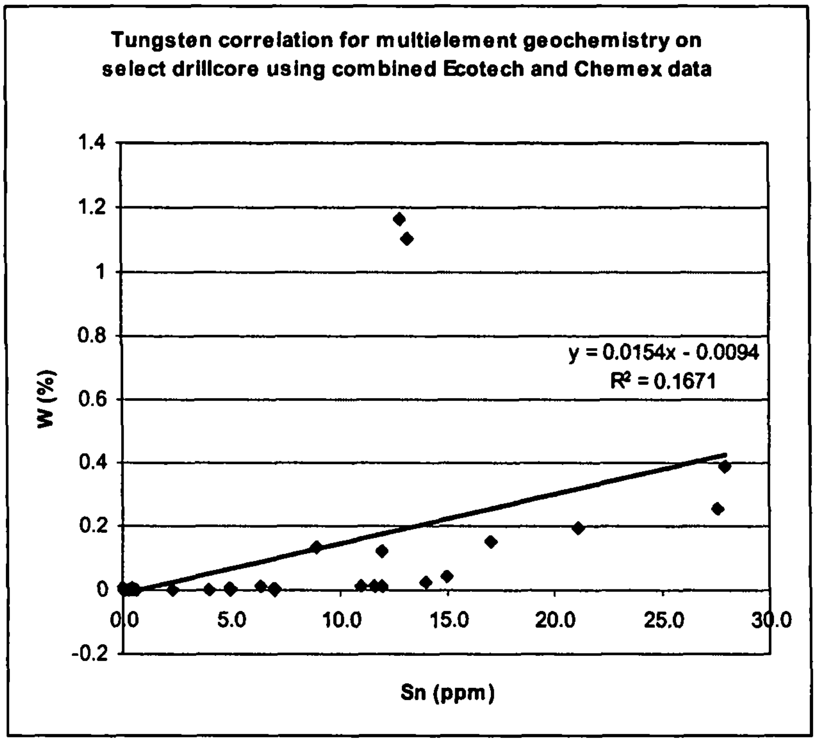


Figure 106. Tungsten correlation to Cu for multielement geochemistry on select drill core using merged datasets.

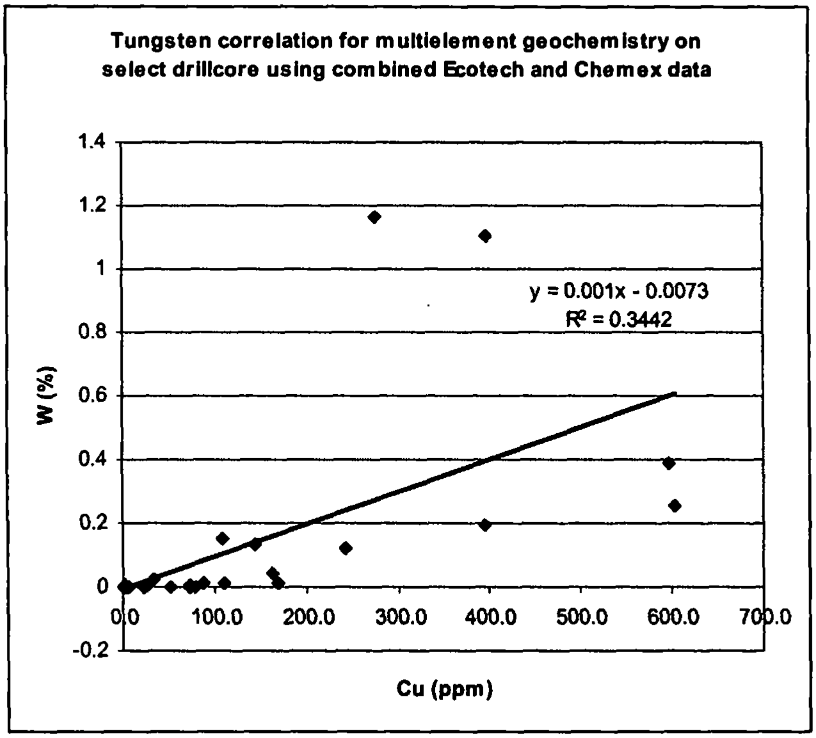
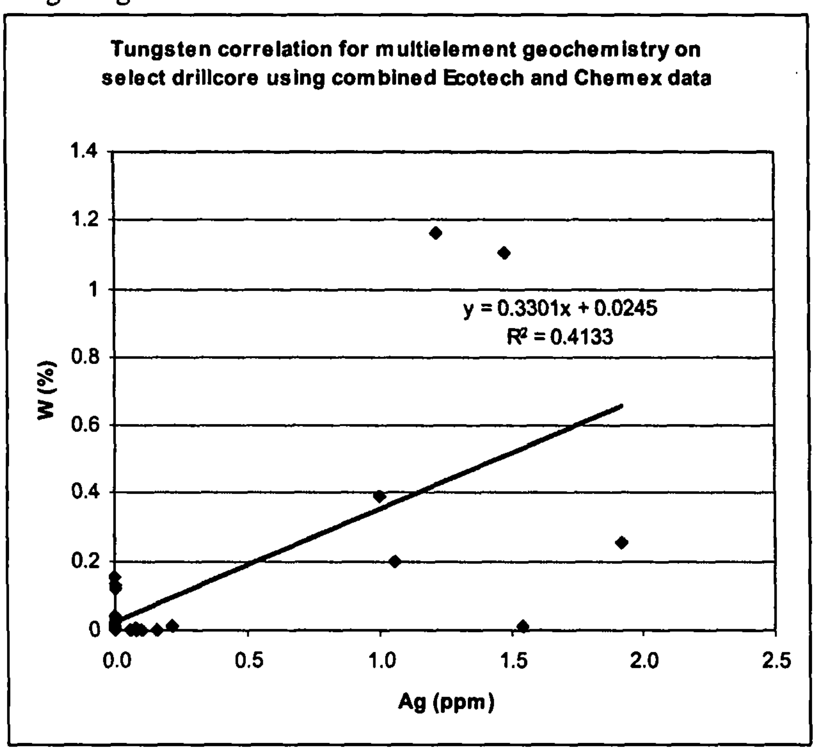


Figure 107. Tungsten correlation to Cu for multielement geochemistry on select drill core using merged datasets



11.3. Gold Concentrations in Select Kidlark Drill Core

The 2008 program at Kidlark revealed elevated gold values in Trench 1 that was proximal to the Brand showing. Samples sent to Chemex show concentrations ranging up to 0.557 ppm Au and exhibit a strong association with W. Samples sent to Ecotech show concentrations ranging up to 1.01 ppm Au and exhibit a weak association with W. The elevated values in trench samples combined with an active gold placer camp at Livingstone Creek provided impetus for additional analytical procedures. Gold was determined by fire assay for the two sets of samples sent to Chemex and Ecotech. Moderately anomalous results were obtained on both sets of data. A weak association between W and Au was observed while a stronger Au association exists with Cu, Pb and Sn. No other elements other than W (and possibly Au) show economic grades in the samples analyzed in the 2009 geochemical sampling. Batches of samples from each showing with elevated tungsten should be sent for gold assay.

Table 19. Gold results by fire assay for samples sent to Chemex

Sample Name	Au (ppm)	W (ppm)	W (%)*
24310	0	6	0.006
24311	0.012	5	0.005
24312	0	63	0.063
24313	0.009	110	0.110
24314	0	5	0.005
24315	0	2	0.002
24316	0	3	0.003
24317	0.008	67	0.067
24318	0.008	1320	1.320
24319	0.018	1190	1.190
24320	0.005	1530	1.530
24321	0	110	0.110
24322	0.026	402	0.402
24323	0	243	0.243
24324	0	7	0.007
24325	0.022	3900	3.900

*Calculated

Table 20. Gold results by fire assay for samples sent to Ecotech

Sample Name	Au (ppm)	W (ppm)	W (%)
024068	0	3.5	0.000
024069	0	3.6	0.000
024070	0	50.2	0.005
024071	0	3.5	0.000
024072	0	3.1	0.000
024073	0	1.8	0.000
024074	0	51.9	0.005
024075	0.04	11640*	1.164
024076	0.05	11050*	1.105
024077	0.06	2575	0.258
024078	0.09	1961	0.196
024079	0	139	0.014
024080	1.01	99	0.010

*Calculated

11.4. Summary of multielement geochemistry from Chemex and Ecotech

Supplementary multielement analysis of select drill core from the 2009 Kidlark diamond drilling program provided perspective on the analytical quality of three laboratories and suggested several pathfinder elements useful for exploration via soil geochemistry and understanding the petrogenesis of the mineralizing system.

Both Ecotech and Chemex showed consistently slightly lower values for tungsten than for what ACME reported in their analyses of the same samples (9 % lower and 12 % lower, respectively). Previous research by A. Brand at the Northern Dancer deposit showed that ACME returned the most accurate values for W when compared to a number of competing laboratories, including Chemex and Ecotech, which all underreported W. Accuracy of W analyses in that study were assessed by computing the concentration of W via mineralogical techniques (e.g., abundance of scheelite via powder X-ray diffraction and its W content via EMPA). Thus, the data received from ACME for W is still considered the most accurate and should be used as the baseline for future sampling.

Multielement assay data from Chemex suggests that the strongest correlations to W mineralization, according to 15 select drill core analyses, are exhibited by **Cu, Ga and Sn**. Multielement assay data from Ecotech suggests that the strongest correlations to W mineralization, according to 12 select drill core analyses, are exhibited by **Re, Hg, S, Se,**

Fe, Bi and Ge. Discrepancies between correlation coefficients derive from the fact that the multielement packages from Chemex and Ecotech consist of slightly different elements. Most notably are the exclusion of Re, Hg, Se, S, Fe, Bi and Ge from the Chemex suite of elements, all of which are shown to be strongly correlated with mineralization according to the Ecotech analyses. When considering elements common to both packages in a merged dataset, the strongest correlated elements to W mineralization in drill core are **Sn, Cu and Ag.**

Future assaying of drill core is recommended to be carried out by Acme Analytical; however, it is also recommended that select sample suites be sent for multielement check assays at different labs, as was done in 2009. When the Kidlark project advances closer to the resource calculation stage it is strongly recommended that an intensive mineralogical investigation be carried out to determine "true W content" by advanced mineralogical techniques.

12. Sampling Method and Approach

Soil surveys were conducted using a grid system. Most sample intervals were 50 m apart in rows spaced 200 m apart. Smaller, more detailed grids had intervals of 25 m spaced 50 m apart. Each soil sample was taken below the organic and regional ash layer, and collected in brown Kraft paper soil bags. These samples were subsequently dried and then analyzed via the portable Niton XRF unit. A small selection of soil samples were also assayed by ALS Chemex via ICP-MS for multiple elements. No silt surveys were done in 2009 as the silt survey from 2008 was quite extensive (see section 10.1, Exploration). Grab (rock) samples were selected on a representative basis, where it was deemed information was needed and/or an area was being explored that had not been investigated in 2008.

Magnetometer/VLF survey lines from the 2009 program have 400 m spacing and run perpendicular to the granite/metasedimentary contact near the Brand Showing and oblique to the contact at the North Grid. VLF readings were taken every 25 m with two VLF stations (24.0 kHz and 24.8 kHz). The magnetometer records a measurement every 1s which gives an approximate spacing of 50 cm. These readings are georeferenced with the magnetometer's GPS unit.

13. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Sampling was carried out on the Kidlark property by Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd. in a professional and secure manner. Samples were in possession of staff at all times until shipped directly to Acme Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia from Whitehorse, Yukon. It is the opinion of the author that security, sample preparation, and analytical procedures were adequate during the 2009 exploration program.

14. Data Verification

Systematic data verification for exploration at the Kidlark property was conducted for only the diamond drill core samples. For soil sample geochemistry each sample was analyzed at least three times (@ 90 seconds each) in different locations on the sample bag and the overall results were then averaged to obtain a single set of geochemical data for each sample location.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

No properties exist within the immediate vicinity of the Kidlark property. The CAM, MIK and REPEX claims lay ~10 to 20 km to the southwest and cover gold-silver veins of what may be the hard rock source of the placer deposits of the Livingstone Creek area. On this note, a number of placer claims also exist to the southwest and west of the Kidlark property all aimed at gold production. The closest of these occur 5 km from the top of the Kidlark property along Dycer Creek.

16. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing analyses have been carried out on the Kidlark property.

17. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource or reserve estimates have been made for mineralization at Kidlark.

18. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other data or information is deemed necessary to include in this section in order to make this report understandable and not misleading.

19. Interpretation and Conclusions

19.1. Comparison of Kidlark Prospect to Other Tungsten Skarns

19.1.1. Kidlark vs. Cantung

The Cantung mine is located in the Northwest Territories, close to the border with the Yukon. Scheelite was recognized at the headwaters of the Flat River in 1958, and production commenced in late 1962. The mine has opened and closed numerous times since then. Most recently, operations were suspended on Oct 15, 2009 as a result of low tungsten prices. As at July 1, 2009 probable reserves were estimated to be 1.02 million tons grading 1.08% WO_3, while the indicated resource estimate was 1.5 million tons at a grade of 1.27% WO_3 (Exploration Overview NWT, 2009 and NI 43-101 Technical Report August 2009).

At Cantung the tungsten mineralization is found within scheelite-bearing skarn associated with Cretaceous quartz monzonite to granodiorite intrusions. Two limestone units host ore-bearing skarn. The older Swiss Cheese Limestone is a dolomitic siltstone containing pods of impure limestone and hosts chert ore. The Ore Limestone is a finely laminated, blue-grey recrystallized limestone or marble and hosts skarn ore.

Major mineralized zones consist of massive replacement-style pyrrhotite within a gangue of calc-silicate skarn minerals hosted within the Ore Limestone. Tungsten occurs as disseminated fine anhedral grains of scheelite within pyrrhotite and calc-silicate minerals. Mineral emplacement was apparently controlled by bedding plane slips and cross fractures, particularly along hanging wall and footwall contacts of the Ore Limestone.

Two major ore bodies have been mined: the Pit ore body and the E Zone. The main zone of the north-dipping Pit orebody measures roughly 200 m by 90 m by 20 m thick. This is hosted by both Ore and Swiss Cheese limestones, is cut by a fault on its south side, and pinches out to the north with no apparent structural cause. Pyrrhotite and scheelite occur within diopside-hedenbergite-garnet skarn with quartz, calcite and microcline. Ore mineralization includes chalcopyrite, with grades estimated at 0.5% Cu; minor zinc as sphalerite, and minor gold and bismuth. The E Zone occurs as an east-west striking tabular mass about 850 m long and 12 m wide, dipping at 20 degrees to the south towards the Mine stock. The contact with the stock is sharp, and the tenor of mineralization decreases up-dip from the contact. Mineralization occurs as numerous pods, lenses and sheets consisting of up to 80% pyrrhotite within barren limestone. Scheelite is variably disseminated within pyrrhotite zones, with grade generally proportional to pyrrhotite concentration. The E Zone is cut by four northeast striking, steeply dipping faults, with resultant displacements up to 6 m, and some local drag folding.

The geology of Cantung and Kidlark is approximately similar. Textures at the Rasmussen showing in particular are similar to what the authors have seen at Cantung. It is of course much too early for detailed comparisons.

19.1.2. Kidlark vs. Mactung

The Mactung property is located in the Northwest Territories, close to the border with the Yukon. It is a Late Cretaceous aged tungsten skarn deposit formed by the intrusion of biotite quartz monzonite into Lower Cambrian to Devonian carbonates and clastics of the Mackenzie platform. Since the Mactung showing was first discovered in 1962, there has been an intense exploration effort that includes geologic mapping, prospecting, ground geophysics, geochemical soil sampling and 14,000 m of diamond drilling in 90 holes from surface, 2,300 m in 51 holes from underground and 800 m of underground development. This exploration has been successful in defining the largest known tungsten resource in North America with a calculated resource of 6,100,000 tonnes grading 1.2% WO_3 (underground) and 17,200,000 tonnes grading 0.8% WO_3 accessible through open pit operations. In 2007 North American Tungsten Corporation released a new resource estimate for the deposit: 33.03 million tonnes grading 0.88%

WO_3 (indicated) and 11.86 million tonnes grading 0.78% WO_3 (inferred), using a 0.5% WO_3 cut-off grade.

Mactung is hosted by a Late Proterozoic to Cambrian clastic-carbonate sequence at the facies boundary between the Cambrian to Middle Devonian formations of the Mackenzie Platform and the Early Ordovician to Devonian formations of the Selwyn Basin. At the Mactung showing, this zone of transition is characterized by a succession of interlayering beds of pelite, limestone and limestone slump breccia. The sedimentary sequence around Mactung is intruded by a series of Cretaceous biotite, muscovite, and tourmaline-bearing quartz monzonite stocks that have metamorphosed shale units to argillite or amphibolite and carbonate units to skarn.

Two ore zones are recognized at Mactung. The Lower Ore Zone consists of a single massive tungsten-bearing horizon and the Upper Ore Zone consists of three lenses. The two zones are separated by 78 m of barren hornfelsed shale. The Lower Ore Zone lies entirely within a brecciated limestone unit, which has been metasomatized to pyroxene-marble, pyroxene and pyrrhotite skarn, and minor cherty/chloritic skarn. The highest-grade ore is found in the pyrrhotite skarn. The Upper Ore Zone consists of three mineralized lenses separated by 18 m of barren argillite and hornfels. The lower horizon consists of limestone breccia and conglomerate beds up to 1 m thick, and skarn beds up to 25 cm thick, all containing disseminated scheelite. The upper two lenses consist of 25 cm thick layers of scheelite-bearing pyroxene skarn, interlayered with barren hornfels or low-grade cherty skarn.

The geology of Mactung and Kidlark is approximately similar. However, it is of course much too early for detailed comparisons.

19.1.3. Kidlark vs. Risby

It is instructive to compare what is known to date about Kidlark with the Risby tungsten deposit, which is located approximately 70 km northeast of the Kidlark property.

The Risby property is made up of 38 quartz mineral claims, all 100% owned by Playfair Mining Ltd. (PLY). Similar to Kidlark the property, Risby is underlain by lower Paleozoic sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by Cretaceous age biotite-quartz monzonite. The intrusive activity has produced skarn mineralization, principally scheelite-bearing skarn with lesser copper and molybdenite mineralization.

The property was worked on from 1968 to 1982 by the Caltor Syndicate and Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd. Together their exploration efforts include 48 diamond drill holes (7,057 m), geological mapping, trenching, stream sediment sampling and ground geophysics (magnetometer and EM surveys). Recent work (2008-2009) by Playfair included four diamond drill holes (2,000 m) and a NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource calculation of 8,537,000 tonnes of 0.475% WO_3 at a 0.2% cut-off.

In a recent (March 14, 2009) news release PLY points out that their most recent drill holes "are significant in that their notable tungsten intercepts demonstrate a strong lateral or on-strike continuity of tungsten mineralization over a total estimated strike length now exceeding 0.75 km. Importantly, the property has an untested surface gossan zone located an estimated 0.75 km on-strike to the north of the newly established deposit outline." In comparison, the strike length of the contiguous Brand and Arness showings at Kidlark is approximately 1 km, and that of the Kidlark property as a whole, which contains several additional showings, is >13.5 km.

The principle target at Risby is two tungsten skarn horizons, both of which occur close to and paralleling the quartz monzonite contact. Desautels (2009) estimates the average true thicknesses of the upper and lower skarn as 3.39 and 8.07 m, respectively.

In total the Playfair deposit has seen 9,057 m of drilling, compared to Kidlark's 575 m (or 6.4%). We note that the limited drilling done at Kidlark to date has shown mineralized skarn thicknesses of up to 16.5 m. Desautels (2009) notes that "a highlight intercept from (the 2008 drilling campaign) was 4.43 m of 0.99% WO_3, including 2.00 m of 1.65% WO_3." In comparison, the 2009 drilling campaign at Kidlark included intercepts of 4.19 m of 1.02% WO_3 and 7.56 m of 0.32% WO_3 from separate holes.

In conclusion, future drilling will hopefully show that the Kidlark deposit is significantly larger than Risby with at least equivalent grades.

19.2. Conclusions

1) The Kidlark property hosts numerous significant scheelite-bearing, skarn-hosted surface showings that give tungsten values in grab samples up to 6.32 WO_3% and tungsten values in trench soil samples up to 10.95% W. These showings, mostly identified by the 2008 Generative Program, are grouped into five systems or main showings, called the Wilson showing, the Rasmussen showing, the Davis showing, the Brand showing, and the Arness showing (from North to south, over an ~ 13 km strike length which runs along the contact of the Dycer Creek stock). A sixth showing north of the Wilson showing, and within the new Jake claims, was identified late in 2009 and remains largely uninvestigated.
2) Soil sampling and subsequent analysis by portable XRF showed that despite the high detection limits for W in soils via pXRF, anomalous areas can be located. Portable XRF was also shown to be useful in highlighting other possible pathfinder elements, such as Cu, Th, Hg and Se. In total, 6 strong W anomalies (2 with strong multielement signatures, 4 with moderate multielement signatures), 2 strong Au anomalies (without other associated elements), and 12 multielement anomalies (2 with strong signals, 10 with moderate signals) were identified from the soil sampling program. Three of the 6 W anomalies were located in areas without recognized mineralization thus outlining 3 new prospective areas with probable significant W mineralization. Each of the Davis, Brand and Arness showings produced W anomalies in single soil samples.
3) Regional exploration in 2008 delineated 5 targets anomalous in tungsten via silt and HMC sampling outside the current claim boundary, none of which have yet been followed up. In addition, the Yukon Geological Survey's 2009 geological map of the area shows a number of other prospective zones around the periphery of the Dycer Creek stock.

4) The ground geophysical survey (VLF-EM and Magnetics) delineated many geophysical features useful for geological mapping and possibly for prospecting. Ground magnetics successfully delineated a strong magnetic high associated with a magnetite-phyric dyke near the Brand showing with possible links to mineralization. Magnetic highs were also located in some areas where positive geochemical anomalies exist, especially on the northwest trending ridge at the southern limit of the Kidlark property. A broad moderate magnetic high is also present in the Brand/Arness showing area. The VLF-EM survey identified a number of conductors as well as delineated a positive total field anomaly outside the margin of the Dycer Creek stock, primarily using the 24.8 kHz frequency. The VLF conductors show two sets of strikes of ~315° and ~285°, which are interpreted to represent later extension faults. The VLF-EM total field shows a broad moderate high around the margin of the Dycer Creek stock and is interpreted to be the hornfels zone, which extends on average ~275 m from the contact. Within this broad anomaly are a series of strongly anomalous regions, the largest of which occupies the Brand/Arness showing area.

20. Recommendations

The following are recommendations developed from groundwork for exploration on the Kidlark property in 2010:

1. Work done in 2008 and 2009 suggests that we have a large system with a potential strike length of over 13 km. However we do not yet know if we have found the richest part of the system. Therefore our first recommendation is to continue and complete the ground work done in 2008 and 2009 by:

    (a) Staking more claims to protect access routes to the property and the new soil anomalies at the southern margin of the property.

    (b) Expanding the soil sampling and geophysical grids. Fill in gaps and extend the grids to cover the Jake claims, the area intermediate to the North and Main Grids, and the ridges to the west and far southeast of the Brand/Arness showings.

    (c) Do significantly more trenching to define the richest parts of the known showings. The trenching should be done with a hydraulic machine such as the helicopter portable CanDig mini excavator (see www.candig.com).

    (d) Trench on soil anomalies and subsequently on geophysical anomalies.

    (e) Trench to define the granite/limestone contact where it is obscured.

    (f) Finish mapping the entire contact at 1:10,000 scale.

    (g) Consider sending the soil samples for commercial assay which has a much lower detection limit for tungsten (~0.5 ppm) than the hand held NITON X-ray fluorescence unit (~100 ppm) at a cost of ~$55,000 for the full sample suite.

    We estimate that this work would cost $300,000 and take six weeks (including mobilization).

2. Our second recommendation is to explore for more tungsten showings around the margin of the Dycer pluton, especially on the northeast side where the Yukon Geological Survey has mapped more limestone units. We estimate that this work would cost an additional $140,000 and take three weeks (if concurrent with 1 above).

3. Our third recommendation is to do regional exploration for gold and other mineralization between Kidlark and the Livingstone placer area ~20 km to the west, which produced 16 ounces in 2009, but much more in the past. We think this area has the potential for a Rau or White Gold type discovery. Exploration should concentrate on the d'Abbadie Fault which lies approximately halfway between the Kidlark property and the Livingstone camp. We expect that a gold discovery would make it much easier for Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd. to raise money for the Kidlark project on the open market. We estimate that this work would cost an additional $140,000 and take three weeks (if concurrent with 1 above).

4. Our fourth recommendation is to do at least 1,500 m of additional drilling. This is to be divided up between Brand/Arness (to delineate areal extent and depth), Rasmussen, Wilson, and any new highly prospective showings discovered by ground work in 2010. We estimate an average cost of $500 per meter for everything (drill, helicopter, camp, assays, etc.) for a total cost of $750,000 *if the drilling is done during the summer months of July and August.* The fact that the drill timbers are in place and the drill company is familiar with the project will make it easier and cheaper to initiate drilling in 2010. More money (approximately $30,000) will be saved if equipment and fuel can be moved to the Livingstone airstrip via the winter road, which should be usable until late April.

5. Our fifth recommendation is to do more drilling, at an average estimated cost of $500 per meter.

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22. Certificate of Qualifications

I, David J. Turner, of 537 Kenneth St., Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8Z 2B6 do hereby certify that I am a professional geologist and:

(a) this Certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled, "GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY REPORT on the Dycer Creek Regional Project – YMIP Project 09-134" dated March 30, 2010.

(b) I am a graduate of the University of Victoria with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Earth and Ocean Sciences and Geography (2003) and the University of British Columbia with a Master's of Science Degree in Earth and Ocean Sciences. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member #33785). I have practiced my profession continuously since 2001 and have direct experience in the exploration and development of tantalum, lithium, gold, uranium, rare earth elements, gemstones and tungsten in Canada.

(c) I personally visited and inspected the Kidlark property and associated drill core at the Yukon Government H.S. Bostock warehouse between August 18 and November 27, 2009.

(d) I am responsible for the preparation of the report dated March 30, 2010 entitled "~~Geo~~ GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY REPORT on the Dycer Creek Regional Project – YMIP Project 09-134" and have relied on information in available assessment reports and current research papers.

(e) I am independent of Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd.

(f) During my visits of 2008 and 2009 I examined historical showings and verified the local geology relating to the Kidlark property on behalf of Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd.

(g) as of the date of this Certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Geological Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 30th day of March, 2010
Victoria, British Columbia

D Turner

David Turner, B.Sc., M.Sc., P. Geo.

APPENDICES

A – Kidlark Claim Group Information
B – Thin Section Descriptions
C – YMIP Application 09-134
D – Financial Summary Report and Receipts
E – Final Submission Form

Appendix A - Kidlark Claim Group Information

Claim		Grant Number	Owner	Operator	Claim Expiry Date
WINSTON	1	YC83056	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	2	YC83057	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	3	YC83058	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	4	YC83059	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	5	YC83060	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	6	YC83061	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	7	YC83062	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	8	YC83063	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	9	YC83064	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	10	YC83065	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	11	YC83066	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	12	YC83067	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	13	YC83068	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	14	YC83069	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	15	YC83070	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	16	YC83071	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	17	YC83072	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	18	YC83073	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	19	YC83074	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	20	YC83075	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	21	YC83076	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	22	YC83077	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	23	YC83078	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	24	YC83079	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
WINSTON	25	YC83080	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**15/08/2014**
WINSTON	26	YC83081	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**15/08/2014**
WINSTON	27	YC83082	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**15/08/2014**
WINSTON	28	YC83083	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**15/08/2014**
WINSTON	29	YC83084	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**15/08/2014**
WINSTON	30	YC83085	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**15/08/2014**
WINSTON	31	YC83086	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**15/08/2014**
WINSTON	32	YC83087	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**15/08/2014**
WINSTON	33	YC83088	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**15/08/2014**
WINSTON	34	YC83089	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**15/08/2014**
WINSTON	35	YC83092	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**22/08/2014**
WINSTON	36	YC83093	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**22/08/2014**
WINSTON	37	YC83094	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**22/08/2014**
WINSTON	38	YC83095	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**22/08/2014**
WINSTON	39	YC83096	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**22/08/2014**
WINSTON	40	YC83097	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**22/08/2014**
WINSTON	41	YC83098	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**22/08/2014**
WINSTON	42	YC83099	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**22/08/2014**
WINSTON	43	YC83100	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**22/08/2014**

WINSTON	44	YC83441	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	45	YC83442	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	46	YC83443	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	47	YC83444	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	48	YC83445	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	49	YC83446	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	50	YC83447	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	51	YC83448	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	52	YC83449	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	53	YC83450	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	54	YC83451	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	55	YC83452	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	56	YC83453	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	57	YC83454	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	58	YC83455	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
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WINSTON	60	YC83457	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	61	YC83458	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	62	YC83459	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	63	YC83460	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
WINSTON	64	YC83461	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	1	YC83048	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
SYDNEY	2	YC83049	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
SYDNEY	3	YC83050	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
SYDNEY	4	YC83051	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
SYDNEY	5	YC83052	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
SYDNEY	6	YC83053	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
SYDNEY	7	YC83054	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
SYDNEY	8	YC83055	Beverly Quist - 100%	Yankee Hat	**13/08/2014**
SYDNEY	9	YC83462	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	10	YC83463	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	11	YC83464	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	12	YC83465	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	13	YC83466	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	14	YC83467	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	15	YC83468	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	16	YC83469	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	17	YC83470	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	18	YC83471	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	19	YC83472	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	20	YC83473	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	21	YC83474	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	22	YC83475	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	23	YC83476	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	24	YC83477	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	25	YC83478	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	26	YC83479	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	27	YC83480	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**

SYDNEY	28	YC83481	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	29	YC83482	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	30	YC83483	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	31	YC83484	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	32	YC83485	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	33	YC83486	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	34	YC83487	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	35	YC83488	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	36	YC83489	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	37	YC83490	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
SYDNEY	38	YC83491	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	**25/09/2014**
JAKE	1	YD06751	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	25/09/2010
JAKE	2	YD06752	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	25/09/2010
JAKE	3	YD06753	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	25/09/2010
JAKE	4	YD06754	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	25/09/2010
JAKE	5	YD06755	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	25/09/2010
JAKE	6	YD06756	Laurel Arness - 100%	Yankee Hat	25/09/2010

Appendix B - Preliminary Thin Section Descriptions

Section	Description	UV Response	Litho/Grade context
09AAB 0300	Abundant pale green diopside with minor euhedral garnet being cut by quartz veining with associated pervasive alteration. The later quartz-sericite-FeOx cuts scheelite, which also shows undulatory extinction.	Present with possible mo-scheelite	09KL002 @ 32 m (within the ~1.5 wt. % WO3 zone)
09AAB 0305	Granite with zoned plagioclase and grains with albite twinning. Primary quartz, biot, musc and minor titanite. Some quartz veining after sulphide ppt and includes Fe ox and chl. Most quartz on slide is undulatory. Scheelite is very happy, equant, and crisp.	None	Granite with sulphides, 09KL002 @ 76 m (no grade detected)
09AAB 0306	Sharp contact between granite (abundant biotite) and hornfels zone with margin being quartz dominated. Hornfels zone comprises bands of gt-diop-qtz with minor oxides. Later fluids cut all phases and introduce Fe-Ox and carbonate	None	Granite-hornfels contact, 09KL003 @ 39.37 m (no grade detected)
09AAB 0313	Garnet diopside with minor quartz and later calcite and fl. Assemblage is pretty unhappy with major veining and alteration introducing cal and fl (which are fresh and intact). Grain in middle of slide is possibly molybdoscheelite (uniaxial +, high relief) and contains abundant fluid inclusions (L, L+G). Scheelite on slide is mottled and being replaced by qtz-ser-cal	Small disseminations, possibly with mo-sch	Skarn with scheelite / molybdoscheelite and sulphides, 09KL005 @ 2.4 m (within a 0.25 wt. % WO_3 zone)
09AAB 0316	Nice simple diopside-plag-qtz-carbonate, all happy, bands of gt-diop, carbonate veining later with some deformation twins	None? Possible very small grains.	Skarn from 09KL007 @ 22.15 m (within a 0.154 wt. % WO_3, adjacent to 1.6 %)
09AAB 0317	Scheelite is equant and resisting alteration. It is set in a ground mass of f. grained junk that looks like it replaced earlier quartz before scheelite. Scheelite is undulatory. Later fluids after ground mass bring abundant mica (sericte?) along fractures. Also see Fe-Ox pervasive, and growth into open spaces with reniform/botryoidal form. No zoning in scheelite.	Fine to coarse grained scheelite throughout slide	Rusty scheelite skarn, 09KL007 @ 27 m (near 0.5 % WO_3)

Section	Description	UV Response	Litho/Grade context
09-ARN-A1	Scheelite is skuzzy, mottled and a collection of aggregated grains that are proximal to clean (later) quartz too. Looks like scheelite partially resorbed and replaced by quartz-sericite (musc?)	Medium grained scheelite with probable remobilization	Hand sample
09-RAS-1	Garnet → Fe Ox alteration → Quartz veining with sulphides and Fe Ox. Scheelite is with garnet and being replaced by first Fe Ox event, and possibly during the QV event. Sch is mottled with purple hue, containing abundant fluid inclusions.	Disseminated medium grained sch	Hand sample
09-RAS-2	Garnet and quartz with later quartz veinlets and vein with Fe Ox alteration. Scheelite shares happy grain boundaries with quartz, but especially with garnet. Sch is a little mottled but not bad. Abundant fluid inclusions and undulatory extinction in some grains.	Disseminated fine to medium grained sch across slide.	Hand sample
09-WIL-1	Large grains of scheelite hosted within large grains of garnet. Large grain of carbonate, patches of altered diopside and later quartz veinings as well as growth zoning in the garnet	Patches of coarse grained scheelite	Hand sample
09-WIL-2	Early quartz and scheelite are cut by later quartz veining, sericite alteration and latest Fe-oxide alteration with introduction of significant porosity. Scheelite is equant with sharp grain boundaries up against earlier quartz. Plagioclase and abundant titanite in quartz vein and host material, and clean euhedral hexagonal crystals (with first order greys) within the quartz veining is possibly beryl.	Patches of coarse grained scheelite, possible zoning.	Hand sample

Appendix C – YMIP Application 09-134

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

YUKON MINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM (YMIP)

APPLICATION FOR FUNDING

INSTRUCTIONS: Please read the Program Guidebook before completing this form.
Please type or print.

Submit completed form by March 31[st]
Yukon Mining Incentives Program
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of the Yukon
102-300 Main Street
Box 2703 (K102), Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6
E-mail: ymip@gov.yk.ca

Office Use Only File Number:

Program Module: ☐ Grassroots – Prospecting
☑ Focused Regional ☐ Target Evaluation

IDENTIFICATION

Company/Applicant:	Allison Brand
Yukon Corp. Access #:	
Contact Person:	Allison Brand.
Title:	Mrs. A Brand (M.Sc)
Address:	11-1619 Cypress Street Vancouver, BC, V6J 3L4
Telephone:	604 ~~990~~ 790 7910
Fax:	250 590 3235
Authorized Signing Officer:	
Title:	
Address: (if different than Contact Person)	
Telephone:	
Fax:	
Signature & Date:	(Signature of Authorized Signing Officer) (Date)
Project Name:	Dycer Creek Regional Prospecting.

COMPLETE IF APPLYING FOR THE GRASSROOTS PROSPECTING MODULE

Briefly state your prospecting experience and training (Number of years and type and/or attach a separate statement of qualifications.)

____

____

Industry References (that can comment on your prospecting ability):

Name ____________ Telephone ________ Occupation ____________

Name ____________ Telephone ________ Occupation ____________

COMPLETE IF APPLYING FOR FOCUSED REGIONAL OR TARGET EVALUATION MODULE.

Brief history of individual or company (including training and length of time in the mineral exploration industry).

Six years experience in grassroots prospecting in the Yukon and a M.Sc. project on Logtung

Will you have a net income from mining in Canada for the year in which the work is to be completed?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Source of funding for project (Individuals, Flow-Through, Bank or Corporate Funding):

Individuals, (Family and Friends)

Names and addresses of principals with proportions of funding. (Use separate sheet in needed)

To be determined. ~~at time of application~~

____

ALL APPLICANTS MUST COMPLETE THIS SECTION

Have you discussed your proposal with a Yukon government or a geologist with Yukon work experience? Yes ☑ No ☐ Name Lee Groat (604-822-1289)

Describe your prospecting project - attach proposal (See guidelines for details).

Proposed project area(s) (List all NTS map sheet numbers).

105 E08, 105 F05

____

Start date of project ~ Aug 1 End Date of Field Work ~ Aug 14

Number of Working Days 13 Advance Requested? Yes

BUDGET

1. Daily Living Expense
   No. of days x YG rate/person, per day 13 days x 4 people x $50/day — $ 2,600

2. Travel (state method: road, air, etc.)
   Truck: total km x YG rate/km 13 days x $100/day — $ 1,300
   Air 10 hrs x $1,200/hr — $ 12,000
   Other — $

3. Analyses/Assay Costs (specify sample type and price/assay)
   45 ICP-MS samples x $40/sample — $ 1,800

4. Equipment Rentals/Supplies
   NITON portable XRF Rental 1 day x $130 — $ 130
   Magnetometer Rental 13 days x $100/day — $ 1,300

5. Contractors (state name and type of work)
   Dave Turner (MSc Geologist) $400/day x 13 days — $ 5,200
   ~~Chris Davis (BSc Geologist) $250/day x 13 days~~ — $ 3,250
   Laurel Arness (BSc Geologist) $250/day x 13 days — $ 3,250

6. Line Cutting
   No. of km x price/km — $

7. Geochemical Survey (specify sample type)
   No. of km x price/km — $

8. Geophysical Survey (specify type of survey)
   No. of km x price/km — $

9. Trenching (specify equipment used and price/hour)
   — $

10. Drilling (specify diamond or percussion and rod size)
    No. of meters x price/meter — $

11. Reclamation (specify type) — $

12. Report Preparation — $

13. Other Expenses (specify)
    — $
    — $

TOTAL PLANNED EXPENSES = $ 30,830

DECLARATION OF APPLICANT

I/we are submitting this application for the purpose of obtaining financial assistance from the Government of the Yukon. The statements herein and in all further submissions in regard to this application are, to the best of my/our knowledge, true and correct. I/we submit that, to the best of my/our knowledge, all aspects of this proposed project will be in compliance with existing municipal, territorial and federal codes, guidelines and laws. I/we understand that part or all of this application may be made available to the public in accordance with the **Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act.**

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources may verify all statements related to, and made in, this application.

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

2. I am the person who is nineteen years of age or older, or the representative of the company or partnership, who is ordinarily a resident of Canada.

3. I have complied with all the requirements of the said program.

4. I understand that if this application is incomplete, I will be notified in writing and will have until March 31st to make the revisions. After this date, the application will be judged as incomplete and will be rejected.

Signature of Applicant [signature] Date March 31st, 2009

Name (print) Allison Brand

Position or Title (if applicable) ____________________

Note: The Application for Funding and the Prospecting or Exploration Proposal must be complete in order to qualify for assistance. Incomplete applications will not be approved. Applicants with incomplete applications will be contacted in writing (if time permits) and will have until the March 31st deadline to update and resubmit their application (<u>see following page for Application Checklist</u>).

<u>Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act</u>

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

A PROPOSAL/APPLICATION FOR 2009 YMIP FUNDING UNDER THE FOCUSED REGIONAL PROGRAM

PREPARED BY:
Ms. A. BRAND (MSc)
11-1619 CYPRESS ST
VANCOUVER
V6J 3L4
MARCH 2009

INTRODUCTION

This proposal of a reconnaissance exploration project is an application for funding under the 2009 Yukon Mining Incentive Program "Focused Regional" Module. Geological background reading and research coupled with government assessment report 090618 (Hitchins, 1980), has identified this area as prospective.

PROJECT AREA LOCATION

The Quiet Lake area(NTS 105 E/F), and Dycer Creek, are located within the Pelly Mountains, approximately 90 kilometers northeast of Whitehorse, and ~45 km west of the South Canol Highway. The pluton of interest is centered at 61°25'0" N and 134°10'0" W (6810000 mE and 560000 mN, Nad 83, Zone 9N). Two locations have been targeted as areas of interest and will be explored.

AREA ACCESS

Quiet Lake area is only accessible by helicopter; however, it is close to the South Canol Highway (towards the east). The closest helicopter base is located in Whitehorse (to the south west). Less than 20 km to the southwest is Livingstone, an active placer gold area serviced by an active airstrip and winter road access. Two small fly camps will be set up in the Dycer Creek area for the duration of the project. Locations have been identified in the map below.

PROJECT RATIONALE

As China has stopped exporting as much Tungsten in recent years, the demand for new sources outside Asia has increased, prompting junior mining companies in the Yukon Territory to seek out new locations. The target area is within the same Tungsten-Tombstone Intrusive suites that host known high grade tungsten skarn showings (e.g., Cantung and Mactung). Additionally, the favourable Rabbitkettle and Swiss Cheese (of the Sekwi Fm) limestone units have been mapped nearby.

ENVIRONMENT/RECLAMATION

Activities that exceed any criteria for Class 1 set out by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs in the Yukon Quartz Mining Act activities require regulation. The proposed work does not exceed Class 1 guidelines, and therefore does not require permits or licenses. The work proposed does not require any reclamation activities.

DESCRIPTION OF TARGETS AND PROPOSED WORK

Historical Work

The last systematic mapping of the area was done in 1977 by Templeman-Kluit who mapped the sedimentary sequences of the Cassiar Terrane and mid-Cretaceous plutons that dominate the geology of the region. That work was focused on Mapsheet 105F, and Mapsheet 105E is still not well understood. The host bedrock for the intrusions comprises clastic rocks of the Earn Group and Lower Paleozoic carbonate rocks of the Cassiar Platform.

Among the nearby W skarns are the Hidden (105F129) and Ayduck (105F092) showings, both of which were addressed by the same CUB JV that looked at the mineralization in the Upper Coal River area. The two showings are close by and were worked from one camp in the late 1970's, however; results from the Hidden property were better than those from the Ayduck property and the latter was eventually dropped. Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd., the operator of the CUB JV, still holds the rights to the Hidden claims through one of their public companies, Strategic Metals Ltd.

The Kidlark Property, centered at 61° 23' 24" N, 133° 59' 10" W (554157 mE and 6806643 mN, Nad 83, Zone 8N), is owned and operated by Yankee Hat Minerals and was discovered in late July 2008. Eighteen grab samples were taken from the Property and submitted to EcoTech Laboratories in Whitehorse for testing. Assay results for the samples ranged up to 7.68% WO_3 and averaged 1.463% WO_3 with visual estimations of scheelite content by UV fluorescence correlating well with WO_3 % content. The 18 samples were taken from 5 distinct showings over 13 kilometers along a single geological contact.

Table: Grab Sample Results Kidlark Project, Yukon

Sample ID	W (%)	WO_3 (%)	Description
KL-08-AAB-0034 Brand Showing A	0.382	0.482	Crumbly and rusty massive sch-py-po rock adjacent to a vuggy siliceous zone. Scheelite is fine to coarse grained, with crystals to 1 cm2
KL-08-AAB-0035 Brand Showing B	3.490	4.401	Siliceous vuggy zone, adjacent to a banded gt-diop skarn. Moderate scheelite mineralization with py-po.
KL-08-AAB-0036 Brand Showing C	0.982	1.238	Dark green, rusty, vuggy diop skarn – well lamping (under Ultra-Violet light)
KL-08-AAB-0037 Brand Showing D	2.940	3.708	Dark green, rusty, vuggy diop skarn – well lamping (under Ultra-Violet light)
KL-08-AAB-0038 Brand Showing E	2.450	3.090	Dark green, rusty, vuggy diop skarn – well lamping (under Ultra-Violet light)
KL-08-CGD-0042 Davis Showing	6.090	7.680	Rusty skarn zone with massive sch/py/po up to 1m in thickness. Next to rusty metasediments ~5 m in width and talus.
KL-08-CGD-0043 Davis Showing	0.054	0.068	Rusty skarn zone with massive py/po Next to rusty metasediments ~5 m in width and talus. No visible scheelite.
LVA 0080 Wilson Showing	<0.001		Entire showing comprises coarse grained dark red to brown garnet dominated skarn zone approximately 2 m thick with patches of coarse scheelite – no visible scheelite in sample LVA0080.
LVA 0081 Wilson Showing	0.344	0.434	Entire showing comprises coarse grained dark red to brown garnet dominated skarn zone approximately 2 m thick with patches of coarse scheelite – visible scheelite in sample LVA0081.

CGD 0060 Near Brand Showing	0.001	0.001	Sand sample consisting of dolomitic limestone occurring at granite contact.
CGD 0061 A Near Brand Showing	0.113	0.143	Rusty garnet epidote skarn zone containing books of medium grained muscovite. Moderate visible scheelite.
CGD 0061 B Near Brand Showing	0.024	0.030	Rusty garnet epidote skarn zone containing books of medium grained muscovite. No visible scheelite.
CGD 0062 Arness Showing	0.072	0.091	Rusty skarn zone near contact. Visible scheelite seen.
CGD 0063 Arness Showing	0.007	0.009	Rusty skarn zone near contact with quartz flooding. Visible scheelite seen.
CGD 0064 Davis Showing	0.675	0.851	Rusty skarn zone with massive sch/py/po up to 1m in thickness. Next to rusty metasediments ~5 m in width and talus.
CGD 0065 Near Davis Showing	1.140	1.438	Rusty skarn zone with massive sch/py/po up to 1m in thickness. At granite contact.
CGD 0066 Near Davis Showing	0.893	1.126	Rusty skarn zone with massive sch/py/po up to 1m in thickness. At granite contact.
CGD 0067 Rasmussen Showing	0.068	0.086	Garnet skarn with quartz flooding. At granite – limestone contact.
Mineral abbreviations: sch=scheelite, po=pyrrhotite, py=pyrite, diop=diopside			

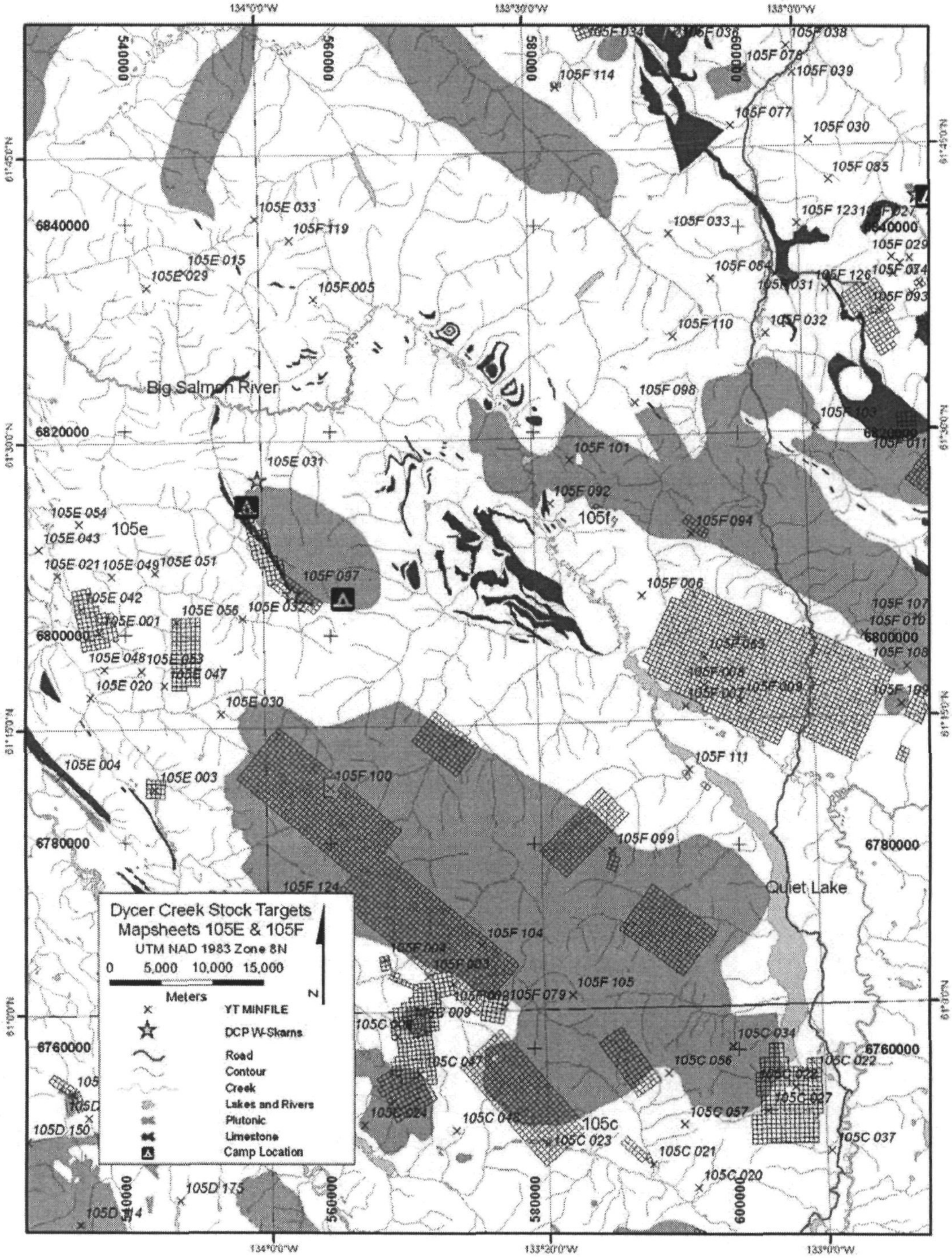
Geological Setting

Significant intrusions of the area have been grouped together within the Cassiar Suite (Driver *et al.* 2000) and labeled the Quiet Lake, Nisultlin, and Big Salmon batholiths; however, many other small plutons, like the Dycer pluton, are present in the area. This geological setting has given rise to the nearby Risby and Stormy tungsten deposits, as well as to the Northern Dancer tungsten-molybdenite deposit (also known as Logtung) further to the southwest. Less advanced projects include the previously mentioned Hidden and Obvious tungsten skarns. Within the immediate 35 km radius of the Dycer pluton are ~35 Minfile occurrences. Most of these are labeled 'unknown' origin with no commodities listed. Several are asbestos, gold-copper vein, or coal related showings. Of the remaining seven, two relate to the Dycer pluton, and the other five are W-skarn and Cu-Pb-Zn skarn occurrences. The known outcrops at Kidlark are variably mineralized, but in general are characterized as garnet-diopside skarn with minor to major pyrrhotite. Tungsten is found thus far as the mineral scheelite. Typically, the mineralized area begins in barren limestone, moving through recrystallized marble, garnet-diopside skarn, a vuggy quartz pyrite flooded zone, fluid-altered multiphase heterogeneous granite, and unaltered homogeneous granite. Scheelite also occurs within intrusive dykes.

Exploration Targets

Recommended general exploration guides for W deposits within the Mineral Deposit Profiles from the BCGS, YGS, and USGS include the pathfinder elements Cu, Mo, As, Bi and B. Less commonly Zn, Pb, Sn, Be and F can be used to track prospective mineralization. Because of the pyrrhotite and magnetite content of these skarns, ground magnetics can be a useful geophysical tool for identifying prospective areas covered with overburden. Hornfelsing (which can change the magnetic signature of the host rocks) in the shape of a doughnut around obscured intrusions can sometimes be detected by magnetics as well. Of particular significance is the relationship of Au with W and the concentric zonation one would expect to see emanating from a fertile pluton. This provides additional pathfinder elements and sets of elements that can be indicative of nearby unrecognized mineralization. As there is mineralization along the western contact of the Dycer pluton, there is potential for mineralization of similar grade along the northern and eastern margins, and worth investigation. Traverses outside of the contact zone are also essential to locate distally mineralized horizons and unmapped roof pendants. The southern end of the western contact is also an area of interest, as historical mapping is poor; however soil samples indicated high tungsten levels in the area.

Fig. 1: Target Locations and Geology in the Dycer Creek area.



Proposed Work

The regional work would include prospecting, and silt and HMC sampling around the northern and eastern margins of the Dycer pluton, and potentially night UV-prospecting. The two camps would consist of five days of ground work at each location, a day on either side for moving gear and personnel to and from the area, and a day in the middle to move camps. The focused regional investigations in the two areas would provide ample information about mineralization styles, variability between showings, as well as highlight the most prospective zones. David Turner, Chris Davis, and Laurel Arness have applied for YMIP assistance on different project and will be helping me on this project.

Proposed budget:

Funding Level	**75% of total, up to 25K, so 33K**		
	Days or Hours	per Day or Hour	Total
Daily living expense	52	$50	$2,600
Truck	13	$100	$1,300
Helicopter	10	$1,200	$12,000
Assays	45	$40	$1,800
Mag Rental	13	$100	$1,300
NITON rental	1	$130	$130
Geologist 1 (MSc)	13	$400	$5,200
Geologist 2 (MSc)	13	$400	$5,200
Geologist 3 (BSc)	13	$250	$3,250
Total			**$32,780**
Including wages of:			$13,650
Other costs:			$19,130

Helicopter use:

380 km mob in	3.25 hrs	QL to Camp - 2 loads
240 km move over	2 hrs	Camp to Camp - 2 loads, rocks to WL
380 km mob out	3.25 hrs	Camp to QL - 2 loads
	1.5 hr	Contingency
		*Quiet Lake = QL
		*Watson Lake = WL

DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORTING DATA

After the proposed work has been completed, a YMIP Final Submission form and duplicate copies of a Summary and Technical Report will be submitted. The Summary will contain a complete documentation of all Results, Work Done, Descriptions of Project Targets, Maps, Regional and Target Geology, Conclusions, and Recommendations.

A comprehensive list of expenditures that have not previously been claimed, a summary of all expenses claimed on the project, including receipts and supporting documents, the nature of the expenditures, and recipients of payments will be submitted.

A daily log outlining work or activity of each day will be submitted. This will detail the work accomplished and will include a map of traverses, locations of samples and observations, and field notes. All results obtained from ground magnetic and VLF surveys, soil/silt samples, and assayed grab samples will be tabulated and submitted as appendices in the Summary Report.

As detailed in the YMIP guidebook, the Summary Report will also include the following information for specific activities carried out throughout the project:

* For Evaluation and Prospecting Surveys, a summary of all previous relevant investigation; details of surface evaluation; a description of the methods of sampling employed and the methods of analysis and assaying and tabulated results; and conclusions and recommendations will be submitted.

* For Geological Mapping, a table of formations; detailed geological information concerning rock types, structures, veins or mineralized zones or coal seams occurring on the claims or leases; an interpretation of the geological observations made; and conclusions and recommendations will be submitted.

* For Geophysical Surveys, a description of the methods of survey and equipment used; dates of survey; number of stations established; kilometers of line surveyed; copies of geophysical readings or profiles; pertinent calculations; maps showing the data in graphic form; GPS location data and analytical data in spreadsheet format; an interpretation of the data collected which would include references to the available geology; and conclusions and recommendations will be submitted.

* For Analytical Results, the total number of samples collected; sample location; description; analytical methods used and if a field analytical method is used for determining the metal content, a description of the method; metals determined and concentration units and the name of the commercial lab. Assay results will be accompanied by assay or analytical certificates (hard copies and electronic copies in spreadsheet format) and plans or sections or both showing sample locations, assay results and the sample dimensions, and indicating the type of grab, chip, channel, drill core or other type of samples taken will be submitted.

REFERENCES

Driver, L.A., Creaser, R., Chacko, T. & Erdmer, P., 2000: Petrogenesis of the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith, Yukon-British Columbia, Canada: Implications for magmatism in the North American Cordilleran interior. Geological Society of America Bulletin, vol. 112, p. 1119-1133.

Hart, C.J.R., McCoy, D., Goldfarb, R.J., Smith, M., Roberts, P., Hulstein, R., Bakke, A.A. & Bundtzen, T.K., 2002: Geology, exploration and discovery in the Tintina gold province, Alaska and Yukon. Society of Economic Geologists Special Publication 9, p. 241-274.

Hart, C.J.R., Mair, J.L., Goldfarb, R.J. & Groves, D.I. 2004b: Source and redox controls on metallogenic variations in in intrusion-related ore systems, Tombstone- Tungsten Belt, Yukon Territory, Canada. Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinborgh, 95, p. 339-356.

Hitchins, A.C., 1980: Yukon Assessment Report #090618, AMAX POTASH LIMITED.

Meinert, L.D., Dipple, G.M. & Nicolescu, S., 2005: World Skarn Deposits. Economic Geology 100th Anniversary Volume, p. 299-336.

Robertson, R.C.R., 1981: Yukon Assessment Report *#090856, AGIP CANADA LTD.

Westberg, E., Colpron, M. and Gibson, D., 2008. Constraining the conditions and timing of deformation and metamorphism of the Yukon-Tanana terrane in the Mendocina Creek area of south-central Yukon. Poster Presentation at Exploration Roundup, Vancouver, 2008.

Appendix D – Financial Summary Report and Receipts

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

YUKON MINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM (YMIP)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY REPORT

Submit completed form by February 15th to:

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

YMIP # 07-134

PROJECT NAME: Dycer Creek Regional

NAME AND ADDRESS
David Turner for A. Brond

Please indicate any changes or omissions
537 Kenneth St.
Victoria BC
V8Z 2B6

E-mail:

Correct e-mail if it has changed: turner.david.j@gmail.com

TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES

Within the Yukon $ 24604.27

Outside the Yukon $ 500

# of person days of paid employment 32

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES – Please attach *copies* of any receipts not yet submitted

1.	Daily Living Expense No. of days x YG rate/person, per day 32 x 50	$ 1600
2.	Travel (state method: road, air, etc.) Vxy to Quiet Lake Truck – total km x YG rate/km 225 km x 0.59	$ 132.75
	Air Capital Helicopters (Mob in, Mob out)	$ 10346.52
	Other	$
3.	Analyses/Assay Costs (specify sample type and price/assay)	$
4.	Equipment Rentals/Supplies Camp Rental for 5 days x 115	$ 575
		$
		$

5.	Contractors (state name and type of work)	
	Lee Groat @ 450 x 6 days	$ 2700
	Bev Quist @ 300 x 5 days	$ 1500
	Mike Burns @ 325 x 5 days	$ 1625
	Laurel Arness @ 350 x 5 days	$ 1750
	Allison Brand @ 450 x 6 days	2700
	Brad Wilson @ 450 x 5 days	2250
6.	Line Cutting No. of km x price/km	$
7.	Geochemical Survey (specify sample type) No. of km x price/km	$
8.	Geophysical Survey (specify type of survey) No. of km x price/km	$
9.	Trenching (specify equipment used and price/hour)	$
10.	Drilling (specify diamond or percussion and rod size) No. of meters x price/meter	$
11.	Reclamation (specify type)	$
12.	Report Preparation Assistance of D Turner	$ 500
13.	Other Expenses (specify)	
		$
		$
		$
		$
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ ~~25104.27~~ 25679.27

IMPORTANT NOTE

The deadline for submission of the Summary or Technical Report for this project is March 31st. A holdback of 15% of the 'Contribution Funds' will be retained pending receipt and approval of the Summary or Technical Report and a signed copy of the Final Submission Form (If the Summary or Technical Report for this project is being submitted at this time please ensure that a signed copy of the Final Submission Form is attached).

CAPITAL HELICOPTERS (1995) INC.

CHARTER AND CONTRACT SERVICE
#3 - 25 Pilgrim Pl. Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6E6
Phone: (867) 668-6200 Fax: (867) 668-6201
capitalheli@polarcom.com

FLIGHT TICKET INVOICE

11203

GST # R 899587984

CHARTERER: Mackeddy Geoscience Ltd	PILOT: Andy Robertson	DATE: Aug /09
	SIGNATURE	AIRCRAFT: FCHQ
	CHEQUE / CASH / CHARGE	TYPE: B HDL
TELEPHONE: 604-312-3516 Lee / POSTAL CODE	PURCHASE ORDER NO.	BASE

CUSTOMER FUEL	FLIGHT ITINERARY	PASS	TIME
200L LITRES FROM Aug. 14	YXY - Mendocina Camp - move Camp - YXY		3.1
LITRES FROM Aug. 19	YXY - Demob - 3 Slings -		5.6
CAPITAL FUEL			
353.4 LITRES FROM Aug. 14 (1.35) @ $ 477.09			
438.4 Aug. 19 (1.35) 591.84			
LITRES FROM @ $			
LITRES FROM @ $	KIDLARK PROJECT		
	RATE PER HOUR $ 1050.00	TOTAL	8.7

OTHER CHARGES	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
3 CL1-36 Cartriges		
3 PG1-35 Cartriges		

PILOT EXPENSES	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT

PASSENGERS:
Brad Wilson (14th)
David Turner (19)

FLIGHT	$ 9135.00
FUEL	$ 1068.93 (1034.52)
OTHER	$ 149.59
GST	$ 517.33
TOTAL	$ ~~1087~~ 10863.85

AUTHORIZED BY (print)

SIGNATURE X

Willow Printers Ltd.

Appendix E – Final Submission Form

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

YUKON MINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM (YMIP)

FINAL SUBMISSION FORM

Submit completed form by March 31st to:

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

YMIP # 09 134

PROJECT NAME: Dycer Creek

NAME AND ADDRESS	Please indicate any changes or omissions
Allison Brand c/o Dave Turner	
537 Kenneth St.	
Victoria, BC	
V8Z 2B6	
abrand17@gmail.com	
E-mail: turner.davidj@gmail.com	Correct e-mail if it has changed:

SUMMARY OR TECHNICAL REPORT CHECKLIST

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signature of Applicant D Turner Date March 30, 2010

Name (print) David Turner for Allison Brand

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

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

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

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

Comments: The YMIP funding gave us confidence in summer work program and helped us secure a larger project for the area

3. Did YMIP help to lever additional funding and/or secure an option deal? (YES) NO

   If YES, please provide details: See above.

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

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. Written program information and forms were clear.	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Questions and inquiries were answered promptly.	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Applications were fairly and consistently handled	☐	☒	☐	☐
d. Project evaluations were done in a timely manner	☐	☒	☐	☐
e. Interim claims and payments were processed on time	☒	☐	☐	☐

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

The YMIP program is great for smaller independant groups like ourselves (MacKevoy Geoscience) ... Thanks!

DIGITAL APPENDICES

D1 – Compiled and Working Assay Data

D2 – Compiled Soil Data (via Niton XRF)

D3 – Raw Assay Data and Certificates

D4 – Images of Thin Sections (PPL, XPL, UV)

D5 – Kidlark Geophysical Survey Data