**2010 Yukon Mining Incentive Program Summary and Technical Report**

On the:

**Coal and Flat Rivers IRM Project (10-162) – NTS 095D**

**Trixie Claims 1 – 2, Loopy Claims 1 – 10**

Under the:

**Focused Regional Module**

Fieldwork Conducted:

**July 15 to 31st, 2010**

Prepared By:

**Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd.**

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

Allison Brand, M.Sc.

Beverly Quist, B.Sc.

Michael Burns, B.Sc.

537 Kenneth St.

Victoria, BC

V8Z 2B6

**Report Date: January 31, 2011**

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## 1 Introduction

This summary and technical report details the field work completed between July 15, 2010 and July 31, 2010 in the Flat River-Upper Coal River area with support from the Yukon Mining Incentive Program's Focused Regional Module. The Flat River-Upper Coal River area is prospective for mineral exploration due to low levels of exploration in the past. A new geological bedrock map produced by the YGS (Yukon Geological Survey) for the 095D area (2009-2010) (Figure 1) outlines many underexplored areas that show potential for intrusion related mineralization. The 2009 mapping of 095D has confirmed the presence of intrusive rocks at many of the geophysical anomalies, but many of the intrusives have not been assessed for mineralization. Additionally, the intrusive suites to which these granitic bodies belong have hosted fertile tungsten mineralization (e.g. Salivo, Cantung) and may host gold mineralization (e.g., Hyland, Tombstone Suite extension).

Three camp locations were chosen based on geochemical or geophysical data. Geophysical maps show haloes in areas with no mapped intrusions, or in areas of scarce outcrop. These anomalies suggest an undiscovered potential for magmatism from a mid-Cretaceous genetic suite, known for fertile intrusions. Some of these intrusions are hosted in carbonaceous and shaley sediments, which make them prime host rocks for the development of skarn and for leaching of metals from sediments.

As per the original YMIP proposal, three camp locations with multiple targets were visited and prospecting, basic mapping, silt geochemistry, and scintillometer surveys were accomplished from each location. Geophysical surveys were conducted from Camps 2 and 3.

## 2 Access, Physiography, General Project Location

The Upper Coal/Flat River area is located in mapsheet 095D in the southeast Yukon (Figure 1). The three camp locations were quite remote and access was by helicopter. The crew drove from Whitehorse to a gravel pit east of Watson Lake and staged helicopter 'set-outs' from there. The area has been poorly explored historically due to dense forestation and lack of suitable landing sites for helicopters. This resulted in a slight adjustment of the proposed camp locations put forward in the YMIP proposal. A chainsaw was employed to clear several areas so the helicopter could land.

The area is forested with numerous coniferous trees and the occasional birch at lower elevations. Abundant willow occurs on the steeper slopes and the vegetation is quite dense, which limited the daily range of exploration from the campsites. At higher elevations, on top of peaks, and in saddles, the vegetation is much thinner; trees are rare and the ground is mossy.


**Figure 1 - Study Area (map taken from http://www.gov.yk.ca/maps.html)**

The study areas are located in the Coal River and Flat River areas, near the border between the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The targets are located within the Watson Lake Mining district and the closest town is Watson Lake (See Table 1, below).

**Table 1 - Camp Locations**

| Camp | Target | Easting | Northing | NTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1 - Gusty Lake | Geophysical | 625895 | 6705738 | 095D07 |
| #2 - 3 Bally | Geophysical | 647214 | 6706175 | Coal River 095D08 |
| #3 - Beverly Lake | Geochemical | 570520 | 6705688 | Acland Creek 095D05 |

## 3 Historical Work

The 095D mapsheet has seen little exploration compared to other areas in the Yukon due to limited access and limited public geoscience data. In the early 1970's the government sponsored a mapping project in the Flat River (Gabrielse, 1973). Heffernan (2004) described a regional study of mid-Cretaceous intrusions that included parts of the Coal and Flat Rivers. The Mineral, Energy, and Resource Assessment (MERA) study by Wright et al. (2007) covered some of the area and included work by Rasmussen et al. (2007), Yuvan et al. (2007) and Caron et al. (2007). The most recent work in the area was conducted by the YGS in 2009 and 2010; the project consisted of an extensive mapping project on mapsheet 095D by Pigage et al. (2010).

Industry exploration was conducted by "Archer Cathro" in the late 1970's and early 1980's, primarily for tungsten mineralization. During the course of their exploration, they identified several granite outcrops that were not included on regional geological maps until recently (Pigage et al., 2009). Recent work by industry has focused on gold mineralization in the vicinity of the Hyland Gold claims (e.g., Jones, 1997).

## 4 Regional Geology

The geology of the Upper Coal River is dominated by rocks of the eastern margin of the Selwyn basin and mid-Cretaceous granitic intrusions. The marine sedimentary rocks range in age from Proterozoic to Devonian and in general grade from clastic sediments to the west (Crow Formation of the Selwyn Basin) to carbonate sediments in the east (McDonald Platform). Intrusive rocks of the Upper Coal River are dominated by the Upper Coal Batholith whose main lobe crosses into the NWT; smaller plutons are periodically exposed along the length of the watershed divide.

Granitoids in the area are variably evolved and range from homogenous equigranular granodiorite to multi-stage intrusives which can contain tourmaline- and beryl-bearing two mica granites, pegmatite dykes, aplites and quartz veins. Cu-Pb-Zn skarns are located in the area and tungsten-bearing skarns are located along the margins of some of the plutons. Work by Rasmussen et al. (2007) and Bezzola (2009) suggests that there may be a younger intrusive suite that weathers recessively.

The three main units encountered during the field work were the Hyland Group, the Crow Formation and the Sunblood Formation. A description of each unit (from Pigage et al., 2009) follows:

Sunblood Formation (encountered at Gusty Lakes):

Consists of light to dark grey, light brownish grey-, buff- or orange-weathering, mottled, thin- to thick-bedded dolostone or limestone; commonly bioturbated; locally laminated. Another group in the Sunblood Formation consists of greyish green to green, grey-weathering, thick bedded basaltic lapilli tuffs and breccias interbedded with amygdaloidal, vesicular or massive, pillowed basaltic flows. It is Ordovician in age.

Crow Formation (encountered at 3 Bally Lakes):

Cream to pink, indistinctly bedded, quartzose to subarkosic sandstone; lesser maroon to greyish red, laminated siltstone to argillite; minor quartz-sandstone conglomerate, limestone and dolostone interbeds; it is correlative with the Rabbitkettle Formation. It is Cambrian to Ordovician in age.

Vampire Formation-Narchilla Formation (Hyland Group) (Located at Beverly Lakes):

Dark grey to pale green, rusty tan-weathering, non-calcareous, pin-striped silty phyllite; lesser cream, quartzose sandstone and light grey-weathering siltstone; minor quartzose pebbly conglomerate to sandstone and grey, pebbled limestone; locally metamorphosed to biotite-garnet-staurolite schist: trace interbedded silky, non-calcareous, maroon phyllite. It is Neoproterozoic to Cambrian in age.

Middle Cretaceous intrusives are mapped at Gusty Lakes and consist of medium to dark grey, medium-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, biotite +/-hornblende granodiorite; typically it contains disseminated magnetite.

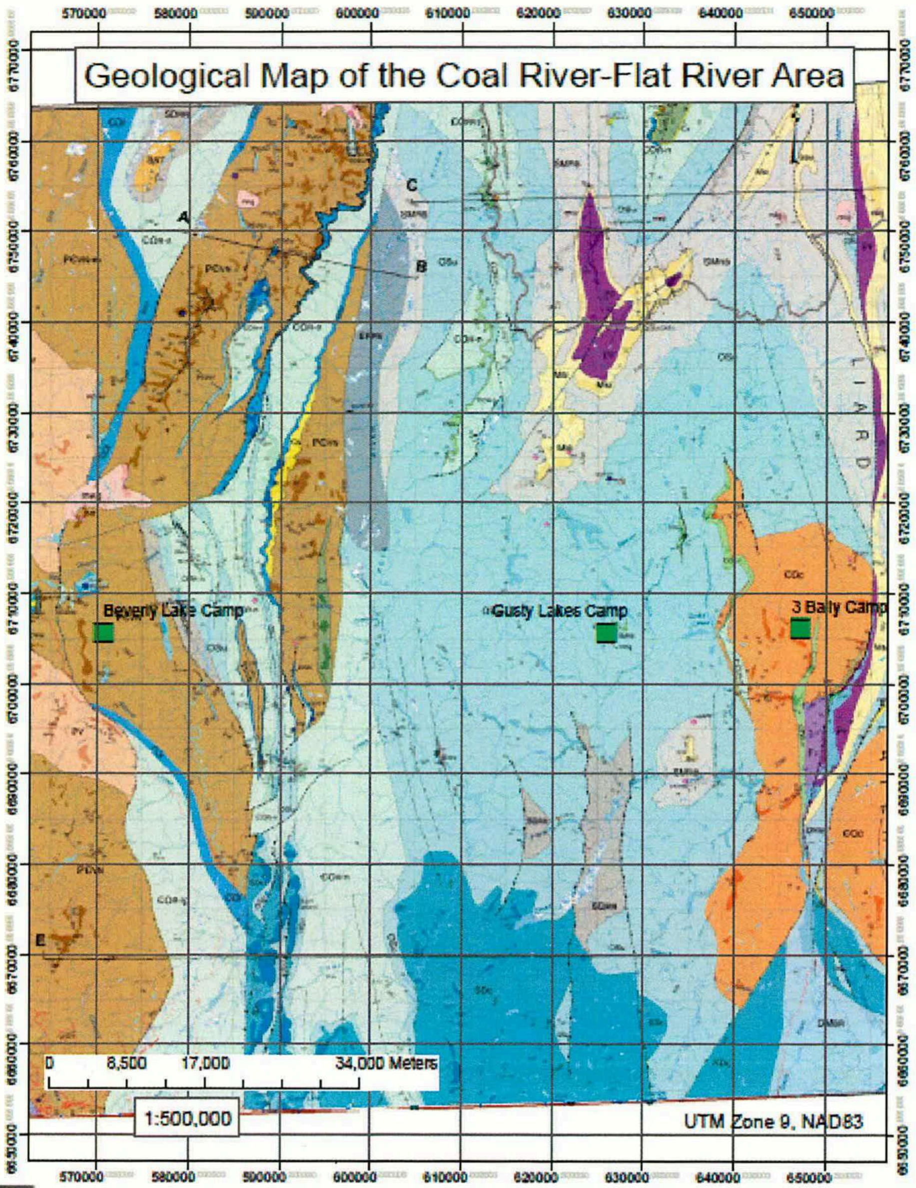


**Figure 2 - Geological Map of the Coal River-Flat River Area (from Pigage et al., 2009)**

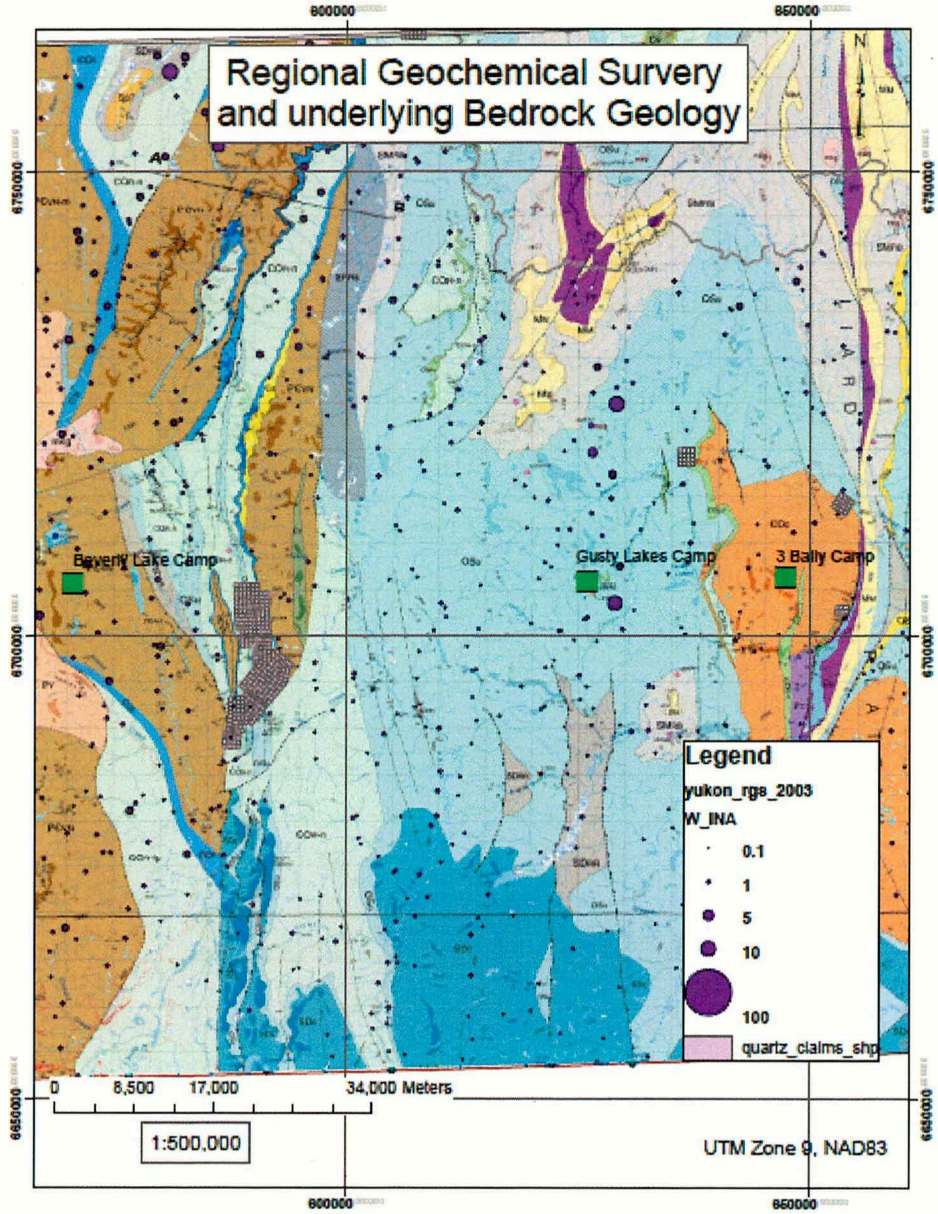


**Figure 3 - Geochemistry and Bedrock Geology of the Coal River-Flat River Area (from Pigage et al., 2009)**

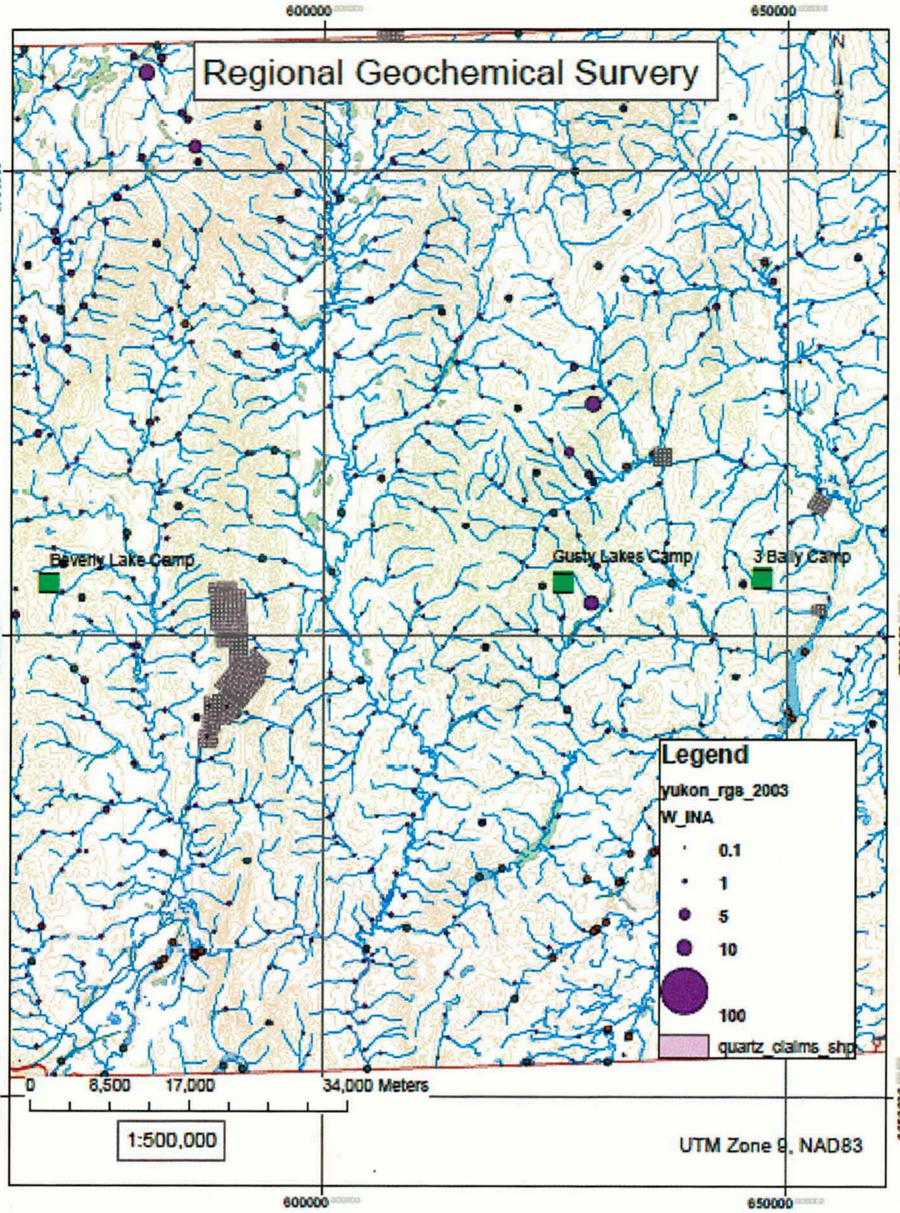


Figure 4 – Tungsten Geochemistry (Yukon RGS data) of the Coal River-Flat River Area

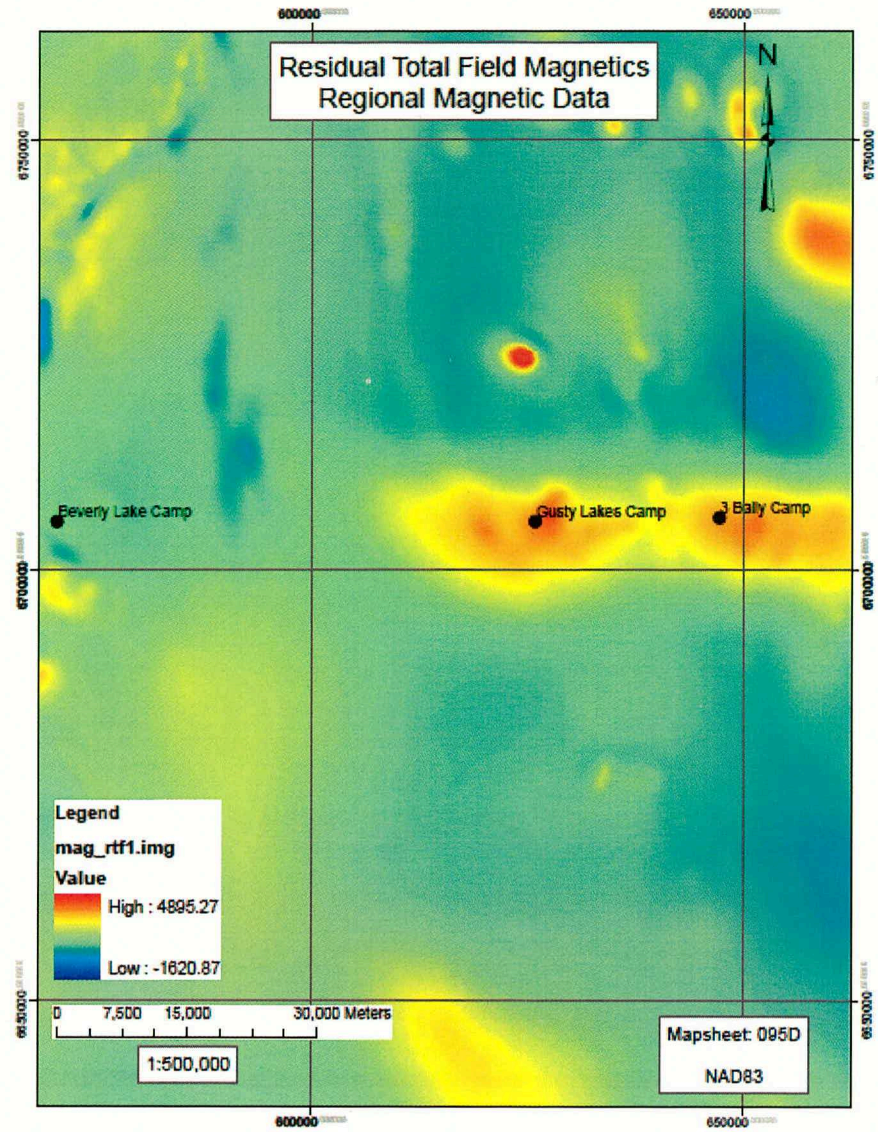


**Figure 5 - Residual Total Field Magnetics**

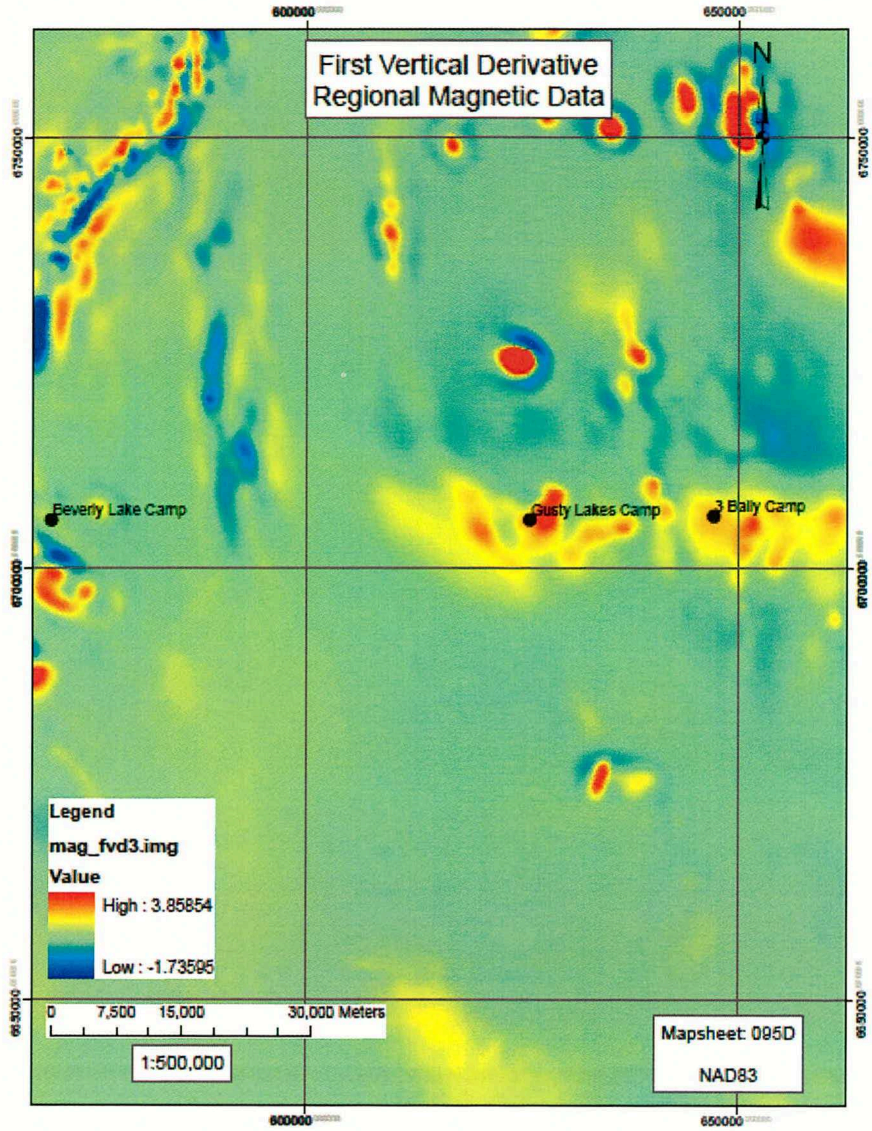


**Figure 6 - First Vertical Derivative Magnetic Data**

# 5 Summary of Work Completed

## 5.1 Camp #1 – Gusty Lake

### 5.1.1 Description of Project Target

The first camp, Gusty Lake, is located on map sheet 095D07, NAD 83 Zone 9 625895E, 6705738N (see Figure 7, below) and was chosen based on geophysical data identified on the Residual Total Field magnetic maps (Figure 5) and the First Vertical Derivative (Figure 6), as well as on conversations with

Lee Pigage and Grant Abbot from the Yukon Geological Survey. Pigage and Abbot co-authored the 2010 Geology Map of 095D and recalled a traverse on the saddle near the first camp where intrusive float was found. They did not find intrusive outcrop, but suggested that the area might be prospective for intrusion-related mineralization, especially if the intrusive float was locally derived. They requested that we collect a geochronology sample if we visited the site so that they could date the intrusion.

### 5.1.2 Description of Work Completed

Work at the Gusty Lake camp included a scintillometer survey, prospecting, silt sample collection, rock sample collection, geochronology sample collection, geological mapping and staking of claims. The claims staked (Loopy 1-10, YD06901-YD06910) have been registered with the Mining Recorders Office and are in good standing (see Table 2 and Figure 8, below). Work was completed July 16-19, 2010.

**Table 2 - Claims Staked at Gusty Lake Camp (Loopy claims – Watson Lake Mining District, NTS 095D07)**

| Grant number | Name | Number | Claim Owner | Expiry date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YD06910 | LOOPY | 10 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD06909 | LOOPY | 9 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD06908 | LOOPY | 8 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD06907 | LOOPY | 7 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD06906 | LOOPY | 6 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD06905 | LOOPY | 5 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD06904 | LOOPY | 4 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD06903 | LOOPY | 3 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD06902 | LOOPY | 2 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD06901 | LOOPY | 1 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |

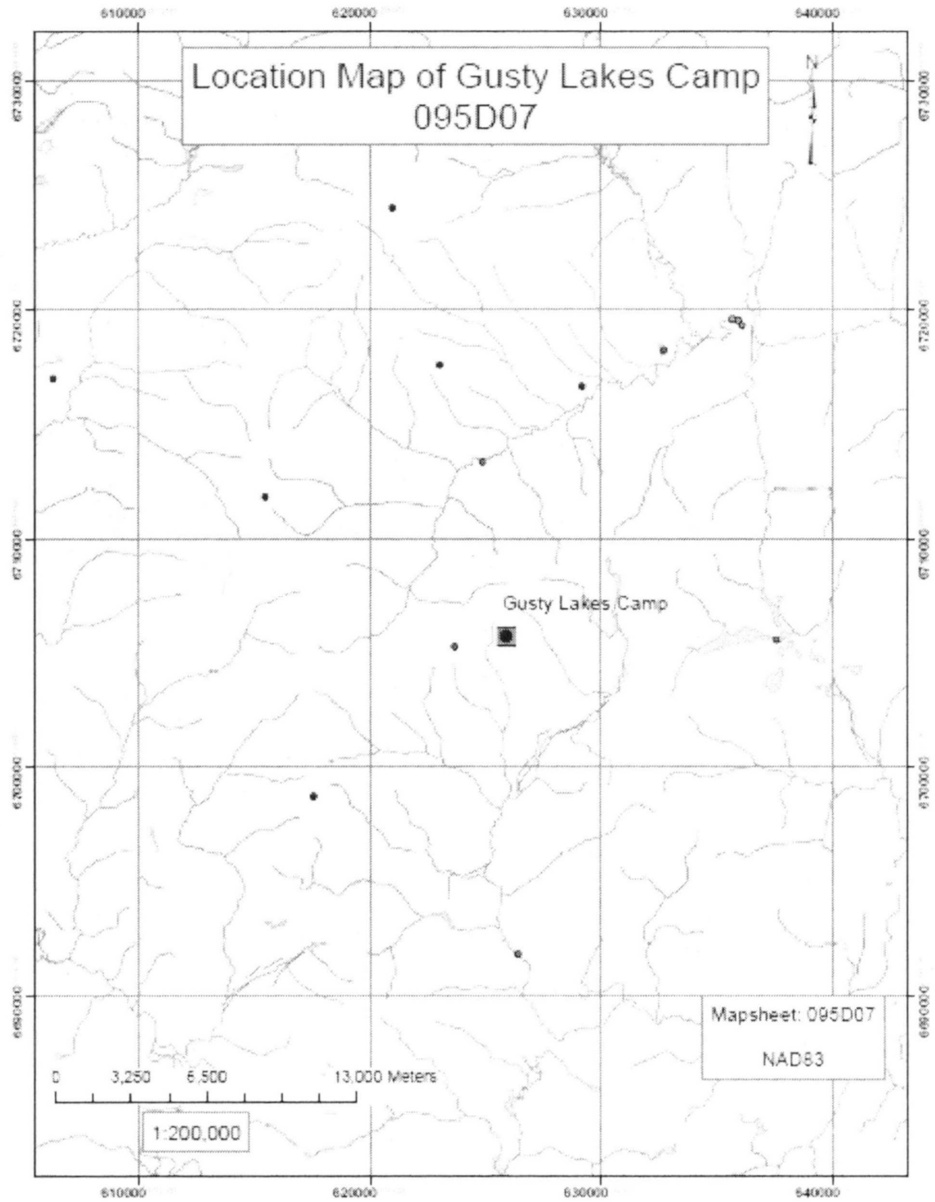


**Figure 7 - Location Map of the Gusty Lakes Camp**

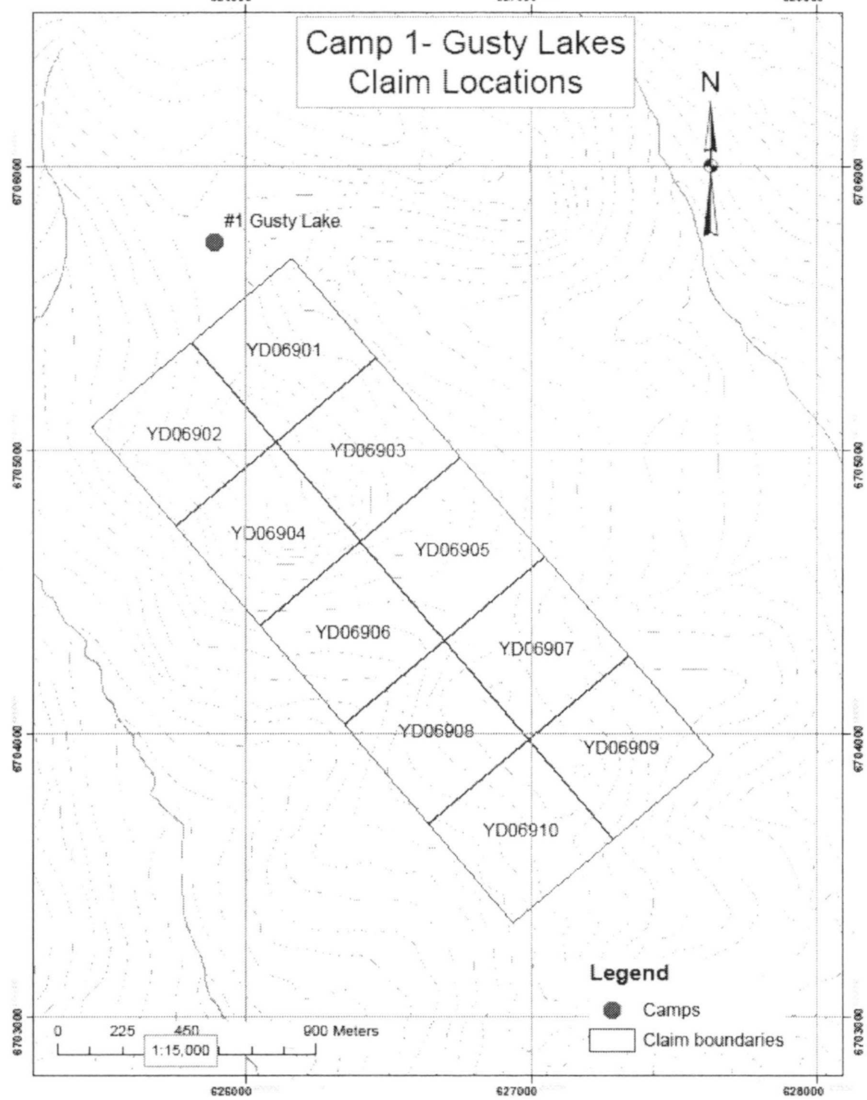


Figure 8 - The Loopy Claims (Camp 1 – Gusty Lakes)

### 5.2 Camp #2 – 3 Bally Camp

#### 5.2.1 Description of Project Target

3 Bally camp is located on map sheet 095D08, NAD 83 Zone 9 647214E, 6706175N (see Figure 9, below) and was chosen based on geophysical data identified from publically available First Vertical Derivative (Figure 6) and Residual Total Field magnetic maps (Figure 5). On the Regional Magnetics (FVD) map of the 095D map sheet, there is a magnetic high trace that runs east to west. As most features tend to run north/south in southeastern Yukon, an east-west trending magnetic high is anomalous. One interpretation of this trend could be that it represents hotspot trace, which could be a fertile source of magmatism and mineralization if high heat flux magmas intrude into carbonaceous country rock. Both 3 Bally camp and Gusty camp were located at roughly the same latitude and fall on magnetic highs that are part of this east-west trending magnetic high.

#### 5.2.2 Description of Work Completed

Work completed at 3 Bally camp consisted of a scintillometer survey, a magnetometer survey, geological mapping, prospecting, silt sample collection, and rock sampling. Work was completed between the 20$^{th}$ and 25$^{th}$ of July, 2010. No claims were staked at this location.

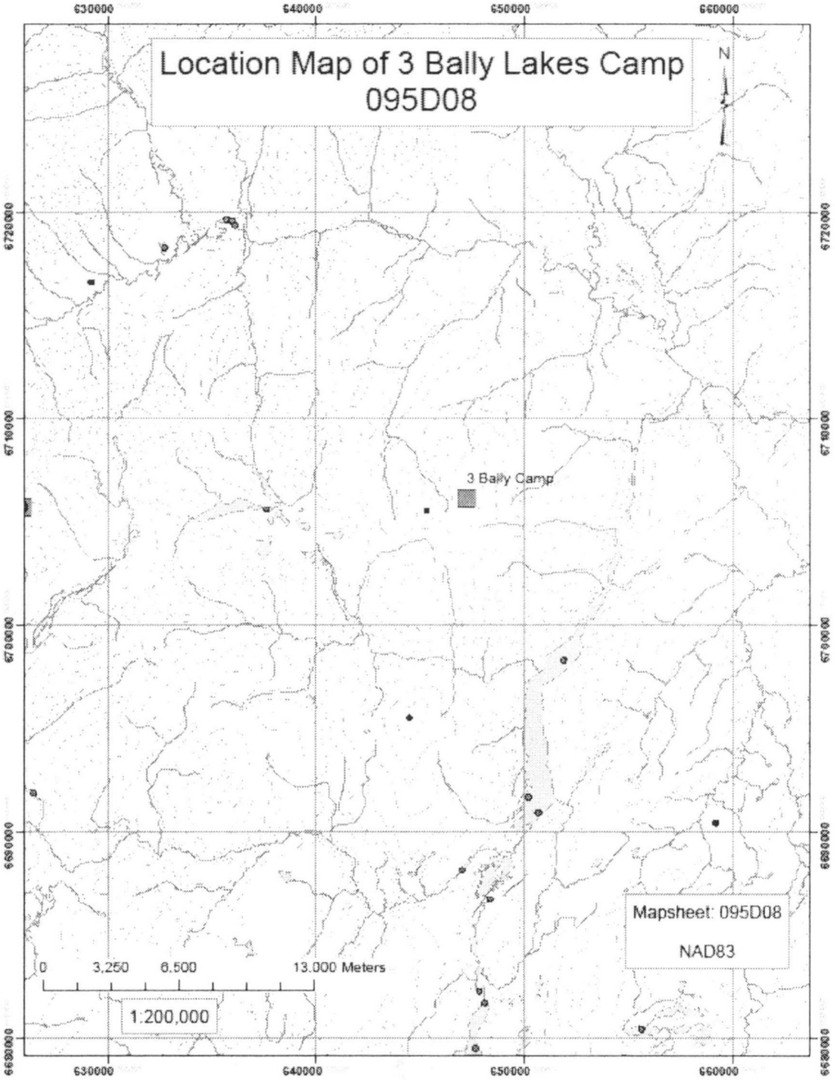


**Figure 9 - Location Map of the 3 Bally Camp**

### 5.3 Camp #3 – Beverly Lake

#### 5.3.1 Description of Project Target

The Beverly Lake camp is located on map sheet 095D05, NAD 83 Zone 9 570520E, 6705688N (see Figure 10, below). The camp was located on the Vampire group formation and the purpose of the camp was to follow up on a GSC geochem W anomaly of 9 ppm (background is ~0.64 ppm) (Figure 3). Background W values for 095D mapsheet fall within the 0.5-1.0 ppm range. There is also a small magnetic high in the area, which is visible on the Regional Magnetics (FVD) map (Figure 5).

#### 5.3.2 Description of Work Completed

Work completed at this camp consisted of a scintillometer survey, a magnetometer survey, geological mapping, prospecting, silt sample collection, and rock sampling. Work was completed between July 26-29, 2010. In addition, two claims were staked in the area (see Table 3 and Figure 11, below).

**Table 3 - Claims Staked During Beverley Lake Camp (Trixie claims – Watson Lake Mining District, NTS map 095D05).**

| Grant number | Name | Number | Claim Owner | Expiry date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YD63518 | TRIXIE | 2 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD63517 | TRIXIE | 1 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |

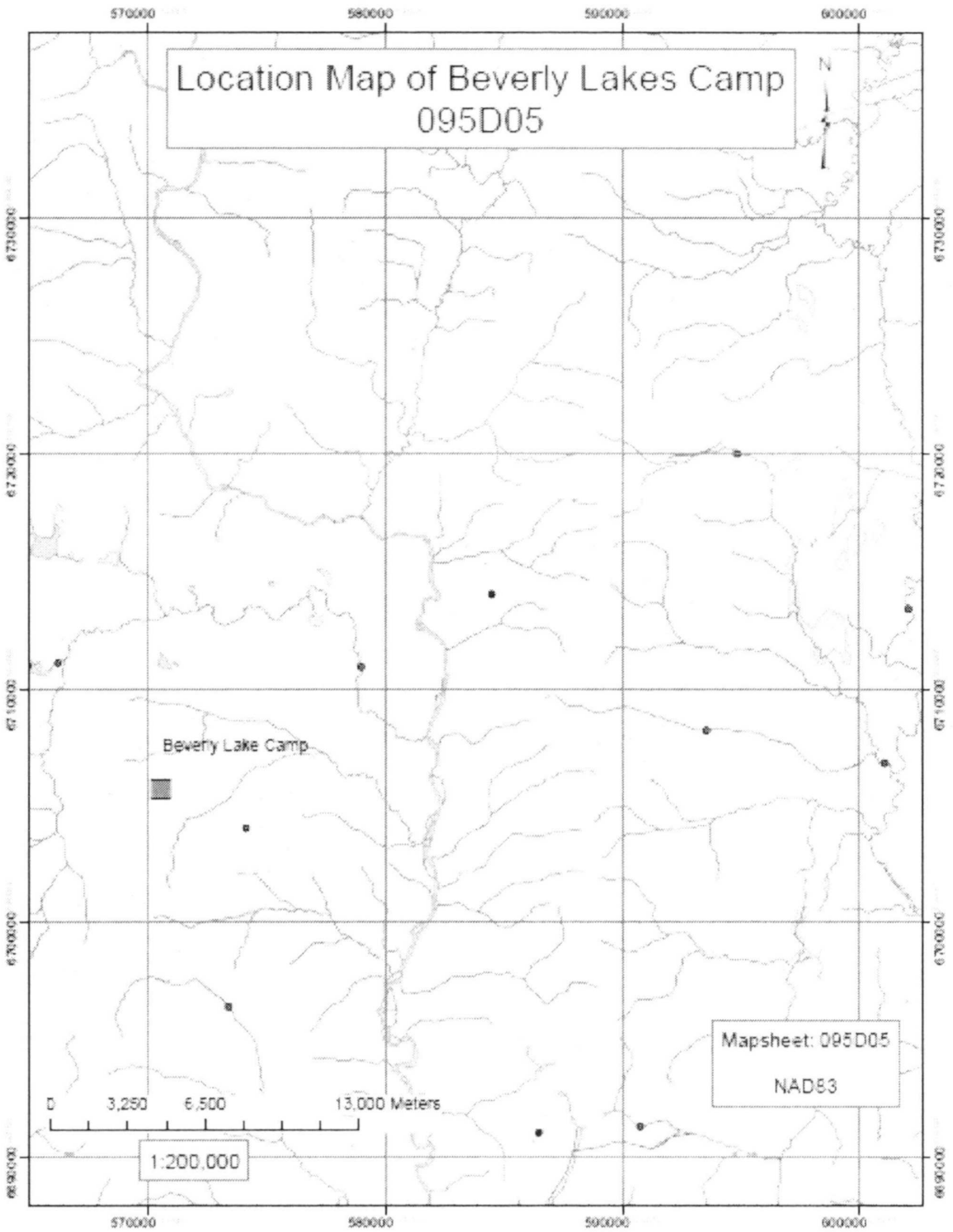


**Figure 10 - Location Map of the Beverly Lake Camp.**

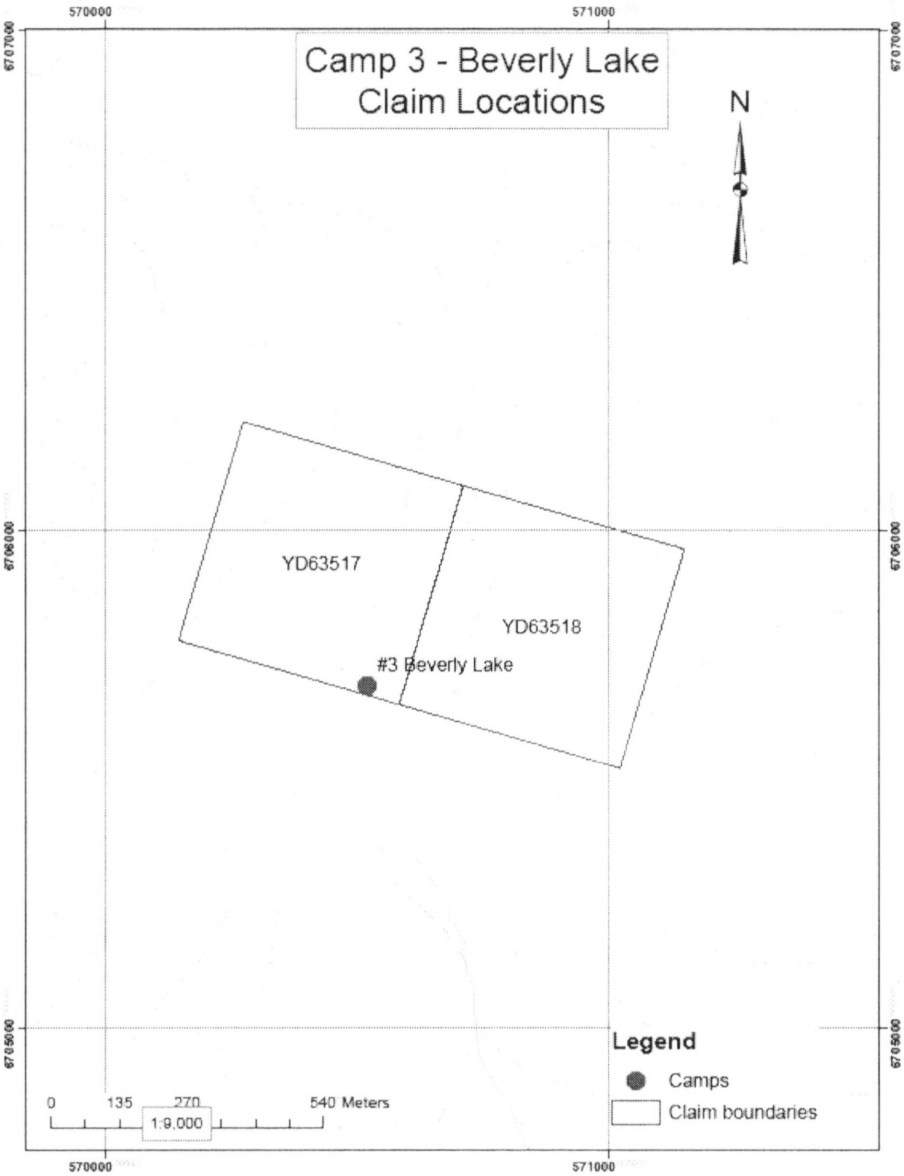


Figure 11 - The Trixie Claims (Camp 3 – Beverly Lake)

# 6 Results

## 6.1 Camp #1 - Gusty Lakes

### 6.1.1 Scintillometer Survey

The scintillometer survey was conducted with a portable hand-held radiation spectrometer survey instrument, the RS-125 Super-SPEC. The scintillometer was equipped with a BlueTooth GPS unit and data is continuously logged. The unit was carried while on traverse and the data was downloaded each night and plotted to identify areas that have high radiometric values. Figure 12, below, shows a map of the Gusty Lakes camp area with the scintillometer data overlain. The survey was conducted from the 17$^{th}$ to the 19$^{th}$ of July and was approximately 4.3 line km long. Locally elevated K (Figure 13) and Th (Figure 14) responses could indicate bedrock of granitic character against other volcanic and sedimentary sequences with lower responses.

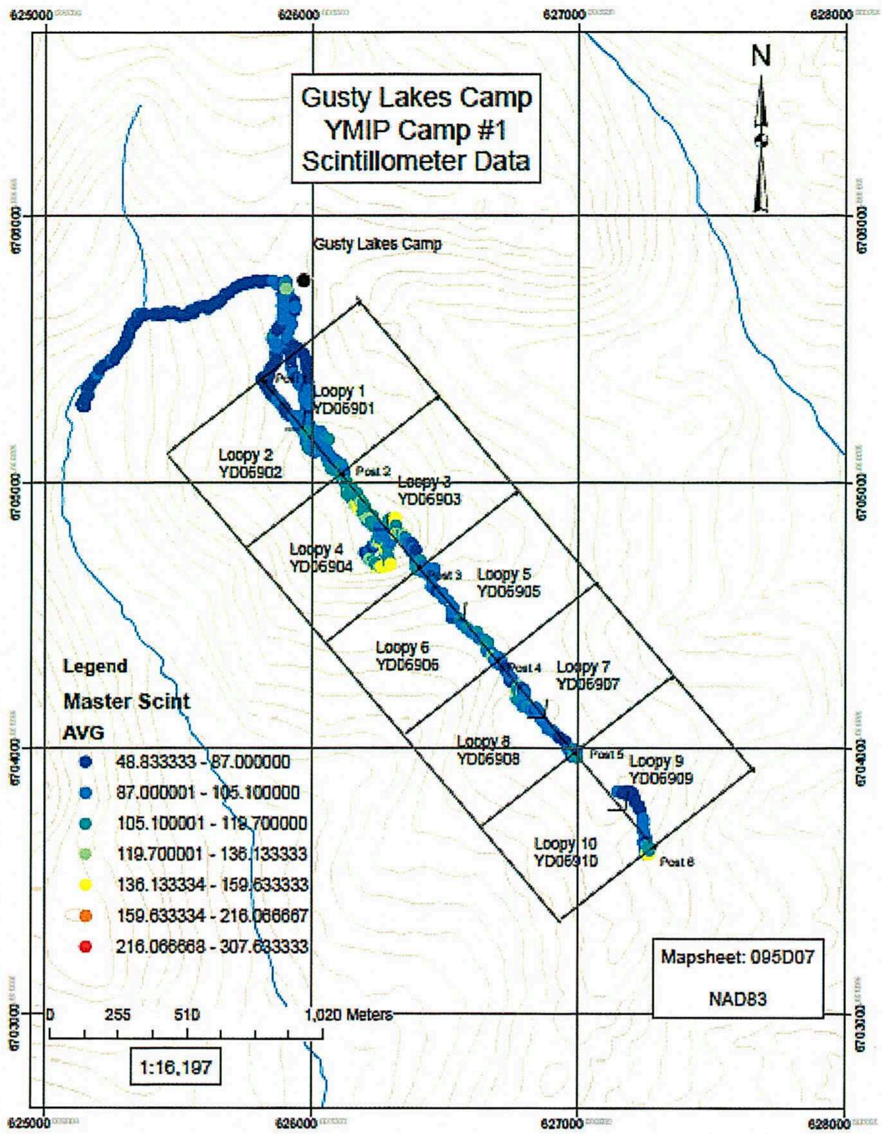


**Figure 12 - Graphical Representation of Scintillometer Survey for Gusty Lakes Camp (scintillometer values in counts per second, cps)**

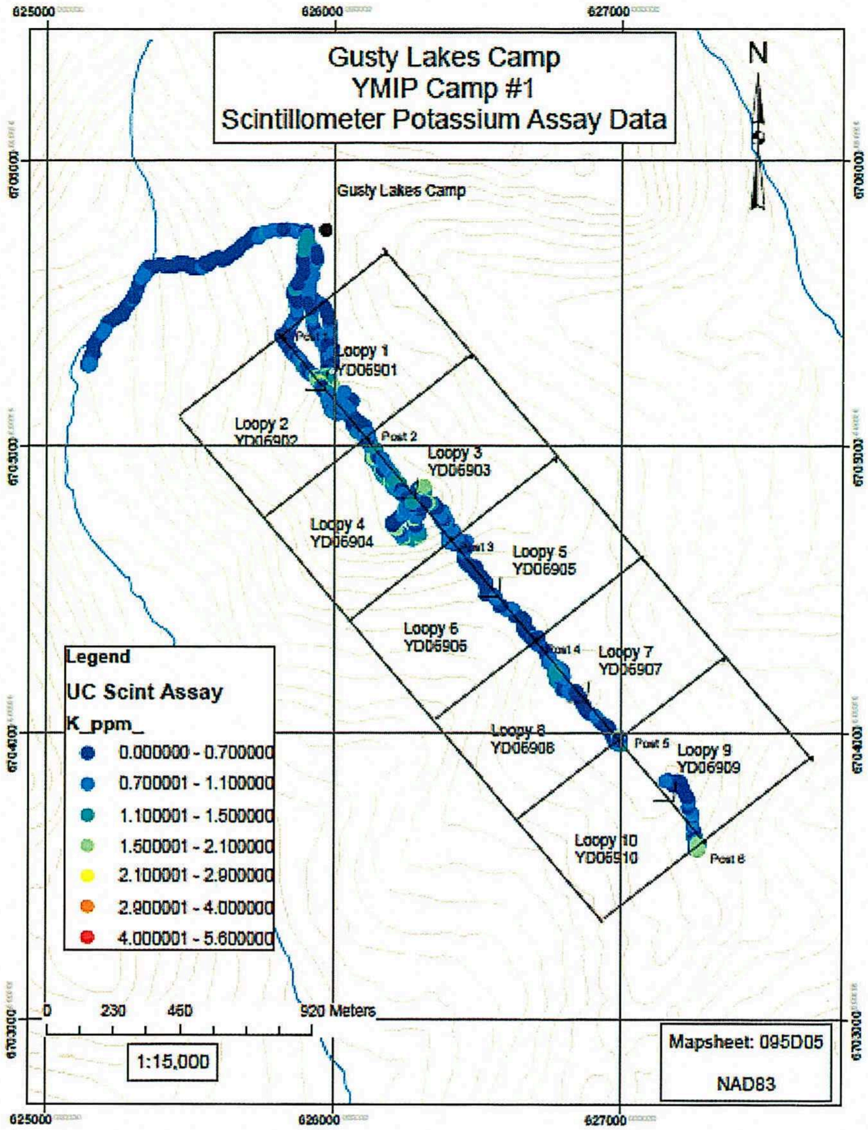


**Figure 13 - Graphical Representation of Potassium Values from the Scintillometer Survey for Gusty Lakes Camp (scintillometer values in counts per second, cps)**

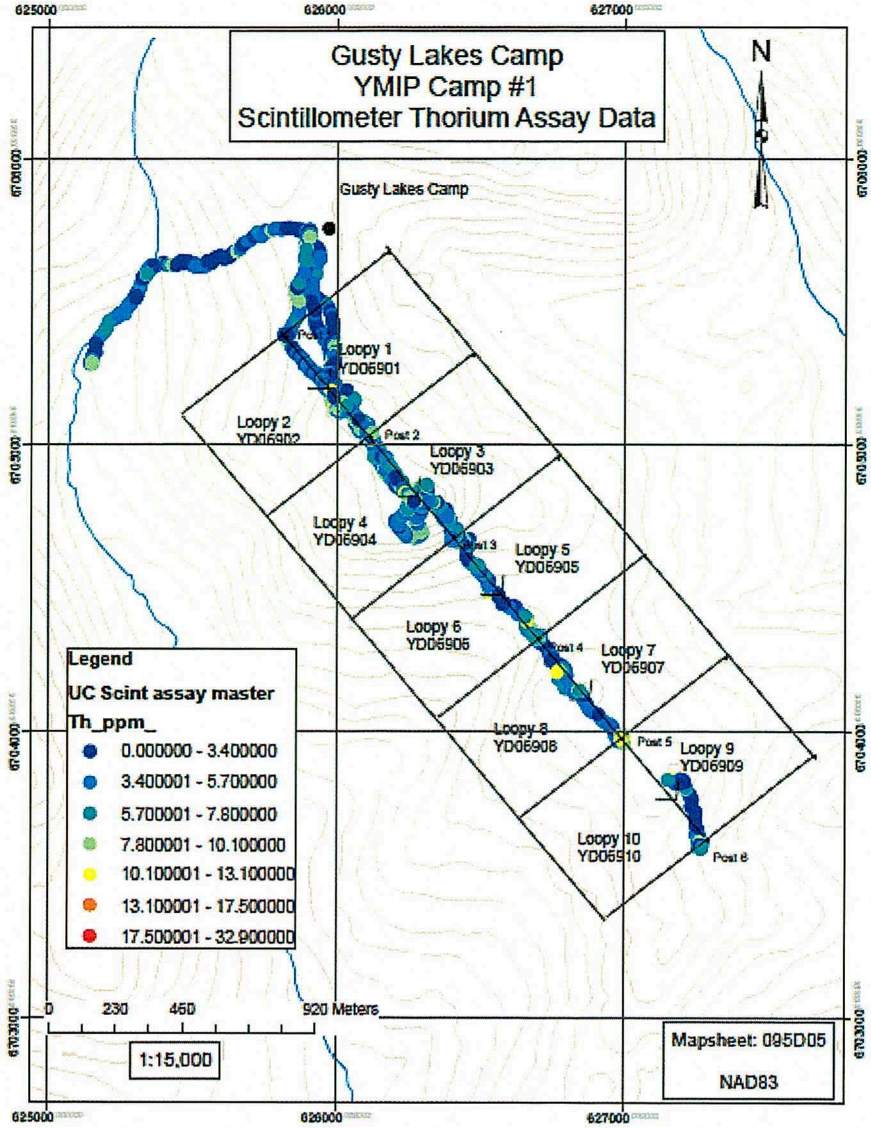


**Figure 14 - Graphical Representation of Thorium Values from the Scintillometer Survey for Gusty Lakes Camp (scintillometer values in counts per second, cps)**

### 6.1.2 Geological Mapping

Mapping was conducted each day on traverse by hand (see Figure 15, below). GPS points were taken at key outcrop or float locations to ensure easy return to the area and accurate mapping.

Descriptions of rock types on the Gusty Lakes geological map:

**Basalt**: contains blebs/in-filled veins of calcite, as well as calcite-filled amygdules and finely disseminated sulphides. The sulphides generally occur near or in calcite veins or in heavily altered zones. The basalt occasionally contains zenoliths of a rock that is lighter in colour and coarser-grained then the basalt, possibly a quartz-monzonite. Slickensides were also present on some planar surfaces.

**Granite/Igneous Intrusion**: Biotite-hornblende-granite that contains euhedral biotite (2 mm to 1 cm), quartz, plagioclase, hornblende. Finely disseminated sulphides are present and galena was noted in one location. The scintillometer count was higher over igneous rocks (~200 cps), background is ~100 cps.

**Road River Sediments**: Banded black and light blue to grey in colour, no reaction with acid, possibly a dolostone. Scintillometer counts go up to ~260 cps (background is ~100 cps). The rocks can be hornfelsed in some locations, with sulphides (probably arsenopyrite and pyrite).

**Marble**: Banded white, black and grey marble, low scintillometer value. Skarning occurs where the marble is in contact with the igneous intrusion. The skarn contains finely disseminated scheelite and diopside. Due to the difference in scintillometer values between the marble and the granite, a possible contact exists between the two running ~100$^{O}$.

**Green quartzite**: Grey-green in colour. The quartzite contains quartz-calcite veins, and finely disseminated sulphides.

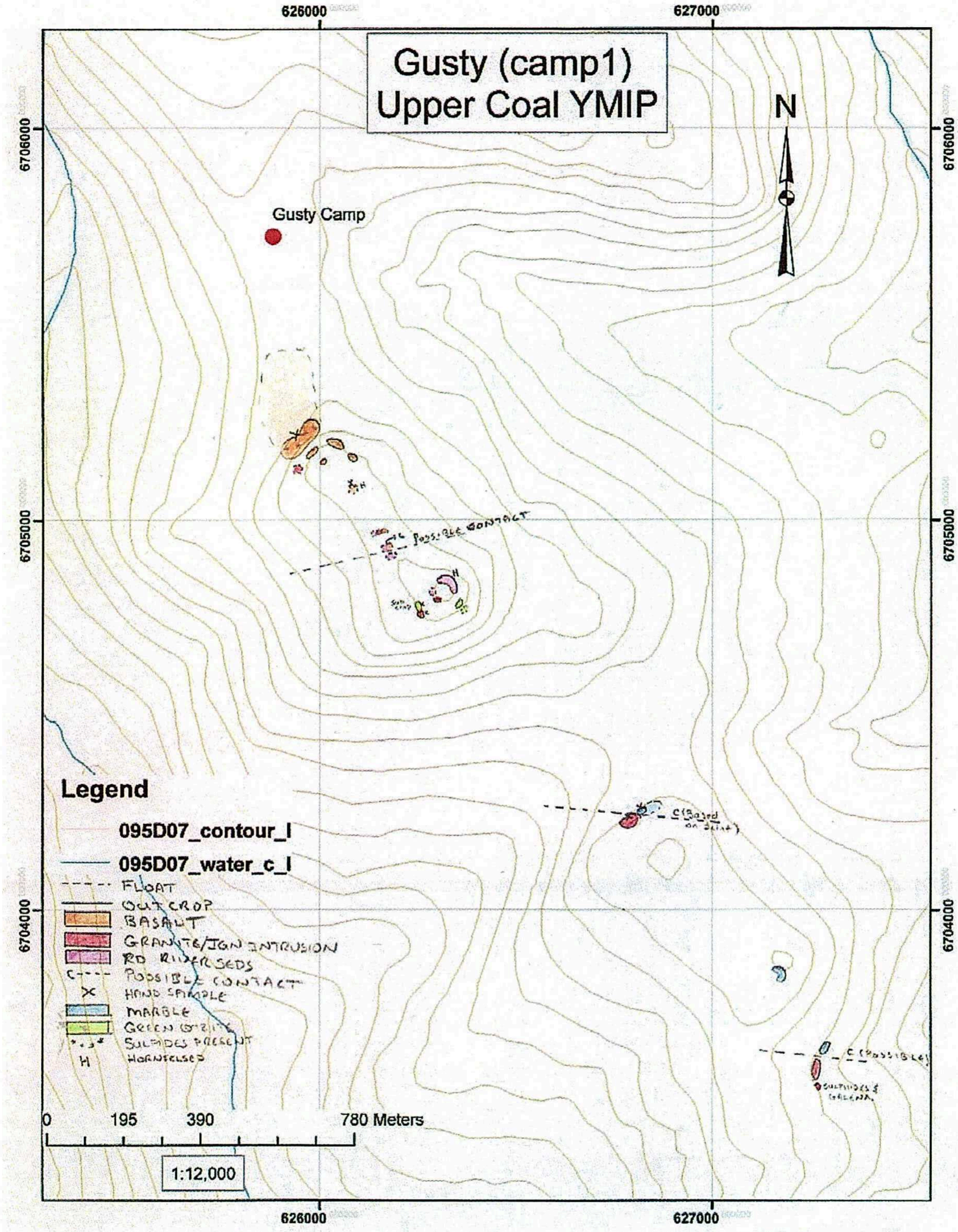


**Figure 15 - Geological Map of the Gusty Lake Area**

### 6.1.3 Sample Descriptions and Locations

Table 4 - Sample Descriptions from the Gusty Lakes Camp

| Sample ID | Location | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 10-MGB-045 | 9 V 625969 6705232 | Brecciated intrusive (two phases visible), unweathered (or carbonatite? – both phases are very calcite rich, fizzy), or xenolith in intrusive. Xenolith (typically 10-15 cm and angular with fsp phenocrysts) is mgr, pale green felsic, with white muscovite, green amphibole/pyx, yellow sulphide (Po?) – blebs and fracture fill, plus two different porphyritic black minerals: dark grey qtz eyes/biot? Main host igneous: mgr, dark grey with white matrix (minor) = layered? Sulphide here too, fgr, alters like a volcanic or a diatreme – almost like green vesicular basalt (calcite infilled amygdules). Possibly volcanic –trachyte? Silicified zones appear to have more sulphides. Non-fluorescent. Outcrop plus talus float. Some slickensides and presence of minor serpentine. |
| 10-MGB-049 | 9 V 626108 6705043 | Very vuggy, altered, hard to tell original rock type (qtz, NOT cc infill). Possibly calc-silicate? Skarn – gar-pyx (green+ red/brown minerals). Minor sulphide. Boulder float. |
| 10-MGB-054 | 9 V 626277 6704796 | Hydrothermal breccia, highly porous and vuggy, qtz-cc (mainly vein material) with massive and abundant galena (euhedral cubes up to 2-3 mm), consists at least 50% of sample. Very dense; minor limonite alteration but largely unaltered and coarse-grained. From float. |
| 10-MGB-055 | 9 V 626269 6704800 | Skarned limestone: wollastonite + calcite + diopside (minor epidote), muscovite, minor garnet, (massive, fgr-mgr; grossular or diopside), clay alteration. From float. |
| 10-MGB-056 | 9 V 626268 6704798 | Mgr-cgr looks intrusive but its fizzing (!) – alt'd amphibole-biotite intrusive? Green-grey, from igneous float zone. |
| 10-MGB-058 | 9 V 626249 6704783 | Porphyritic intrusive, large black biotite (up to 1 cm across, avg 5 mm, and 1 cm long), possible minor amphibole and quartz phenocrysts. Matrix of qtz, fsp, and fine-grained, disseminated sulphides (yellow; po and py?, in veinlets and fracture fill as well). Minor epidote alteration. Local subcrop. YGS geochronology sample from this location (biot-hbld granite) |
| 10-MGB-060 | 9 V 626800 6704203 | Limestone/marble (borderline) – skarn? – epidote alteration (or pyx/diop?), silicified...fine-grained scheelite present (seen with UV lamp). Sericite or albite alteration, pyx, wollastonite and maybe garnet are minor. Outcrop, located near inferred contact with intrusive. |
| 10-MGB-063 | 9 V 647186 6706956 | Hydrothermal breccia (intrusive protolith). Vuggy (euhedral qtz), qtz-calcite (infill – minor, late phase?) + galena (minor in this sample), fsp, altered amphibole relict phenocrysts + some other mica (biot?). Taken from abundant mafic float. |
| 10-BCQ-085 | 9 V 626381 6704743 | Moderately oxidizing and altered chloritic schist (talc-argillitic alt'n?) material seems to be protolith, but goethite/limonite altered with porous and silicified texture – foliated. Rare, dark brown oxide (sulf?). Also sampled minor amount of qtz-pebble conglomerate. |
| 10-BCQ-086 | 9 V 626781 6704216 | Porphyritic dark grey intrusive (fsp +/- nepheline/feldspathoid??) black biotite, possible minor amphibole, and quartz pheno's. Biot is euhedral and hexagonal. Disseminated pyrite or Po. More chalcopyrite, calcite, and pyrite on fracture faces. Epidote alteration. From (local) subcrop on flanks of a topographic high. 200 cps on scint. (Scint assay point: Th: 12.5 ppm; U: 1.9 ppm; K ~3 %). |

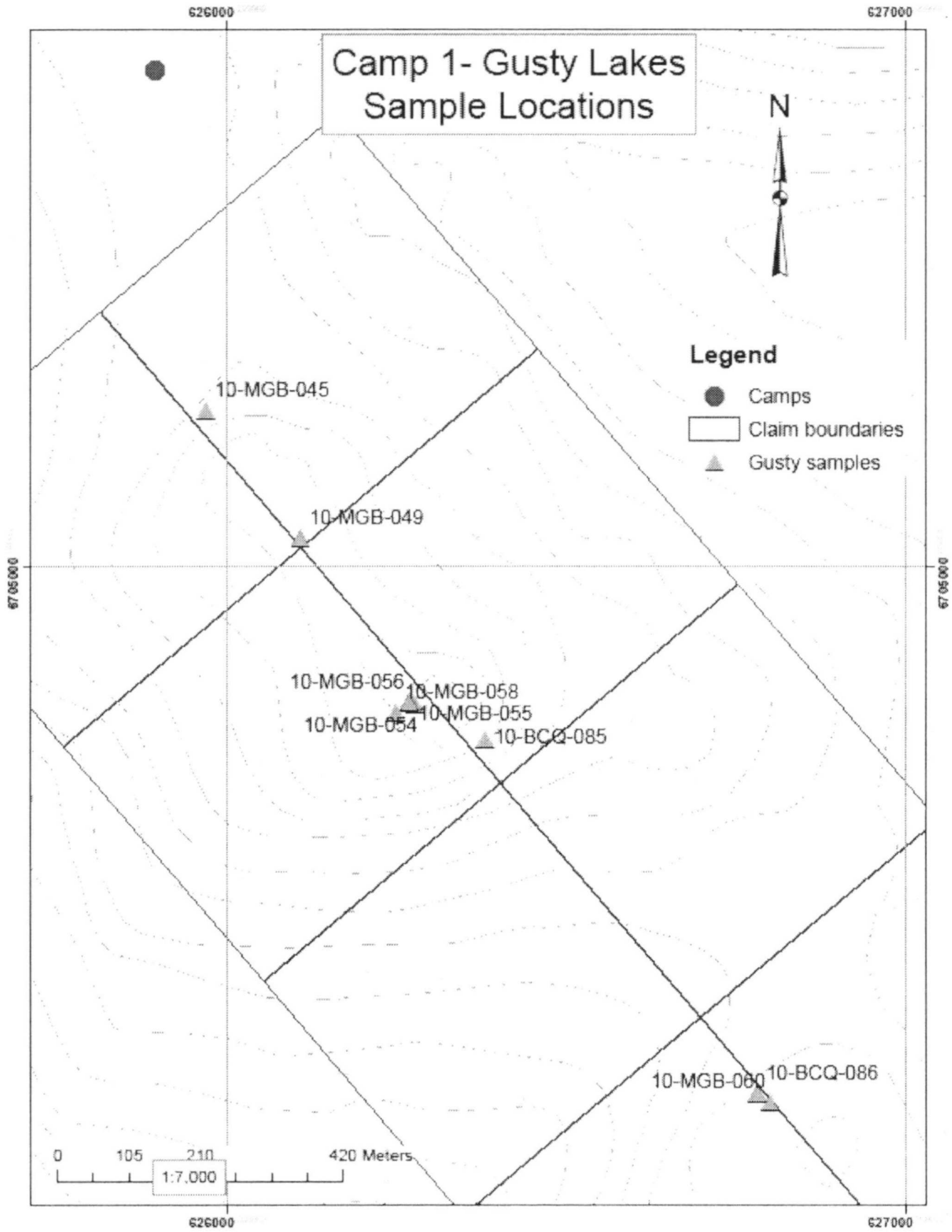


**Figure 16 - Sample Locations for Gusty Lakes Camp**

### 6.1.4 Assay Results

Assay results from selected samples from Gusty Lakes are displayed below in Table 5. All samples were submitted to ALS Group, and all values are listed in ppm (Au was analyzed via fire assay – program Au-AA23, and all other elements were analyzed via ICP-MS program MEMS-81).

### Table 5 - Assay Results for Samples from Gusty Lakes

| Sample | 10-BCQ-084 | 10-BCQ-085 | 10-BCQ-086 | 10-MGB-045 | 10-MGB-049 | 10-MGB-054 | 10-MGB-055 | 10-MGB-056 | 10-MGB-058 | 10-MGB-060 | 10-MGB-059 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type | Silt | rock | rock | rock | rock | rock | rock | rock | rock | rock | soil |
| Au | <0.005 | <0.005 | <0.005 | <0.005 | 0.01 | <0.005 | <0.005 | <0.005 | <0.005 | 0.01 | <0.005 |
| Ag | 1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | 1.00 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 |
| Ba | 448 | 378.0 | 626.0 | 622.0 | 80.60 | 89.90 | 210.0 | 880.0 | 668.0 | 17.90 | 605.0 |
| Ce | 52.1 | 12.40 | 46.80 | 53.80 | 25.10 | 7.60 | 14.90 | 56.10 | 42.90 | 36.20 | 53.50 |
| Co | 9.8 | 4.30 | 8.60 | 24.10 | 4.40 | 1.10 | 7.80 | 8.50 | 8.10 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Cr | 60 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 110.0 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | <10 | 50.00 |
| Cs | 3.06 | 2.11 | 4.25 | 6.87 | 4.76 | 1.21 | 0.58 | 3.07 | 1.93 | 0.21 | 10.45 |
| Cu | 1050 | 97.00 | 12.00 | 81.00 | 17.00 | 28.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 53.00 | 5.00 | 27.00 |
| Dy | 3.04 | 0.79 | 2.90 | 4.33 | 1.41 | 0.48 | 0.91 | 3.03 | 2.93 | 1.39 | 2.81 |
| Er | 1.83 | 0.46 | 1.86 | 2.29 | 0.66 | 0.28 | 0.46 | 1.84 | 1.81 | 0.75 | 1.89 |
| Eu | 0.92 | 0.32 | 1.03 | 1.83 | 0.79 | 0.14 | 0.35 | 1.14 | 1.04 | 0.47 | 0.71 |
| Ga | 9.6 | 7.80 | 20.70 | 18.50 | 3.70 | 4.70 | 3.70 | 20.50 | 19.50 | 1.70 | 16.10 |
| Gd | 3.97 | 0.99 | 3.61 | 5.51 | 2.13 | 0.52 | 1.48 | 4.10 | 3.61 | 2.20 | 3.32 |
| Hf | 7.7 | 1.30 | 3.80 | 4.20 | 1.30 | 0.50 | 0.80 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 0.90 | 6.80 |
| Ho | 0.61 | 0.15 | 0.60 | 0.81 | 0.24 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.27 | 0.59 |
| La | 27.1 | 6.90 | 24.20 | 25.50 | 15.00 | 4.10 | 6.60 | 29.70 | 21.80 | 17.70 | 26.80 |
| Lu | 0.23 | 0.07 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.09 | 0.27 |
| Mo | <2 | 58.00 | 3.00 | <2 | 7.00 | 5.00 | <2 | <2 | <2 | <2 | 3.00 |
| Nb | 14.7 | 2.40 | 9.20 | 30.00 | 6.40 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 11.60 | 9.20 | 2.80 | 21.00 |
| Nd | 23.3 | 5.20 | 20.80 | 28.80 | 12.10 | 3.00 | 6.30 | 24.70 | 19.50 | 14.10 | 20.70 |
| Ni | 30 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 34.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | <5 | 18.00 |
| Pb | 30 | <5 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 13.00 | 67.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 9.00 | <5 | 79.00 |
| Pr | 6.2 | 1.34 | 5.38 | 6.82 | 2.99 | 0.86 | 1.56 | 6.39 | 4.95 | 3.77 | 5.62 |
| Rb | 65.2 | 61.10 | 83.10 | 71.10 | 38.10 | 13.70 | 33.10 | 92.30 | 70.90 | 1.40 | 110.0 |
| Sm | 4.25 | 1.01 | 3.97 | 5.84 | 2.33 | 0.61 | 1.43 | 4.38 | 3.67 | 2.27 | 3.36 |
| Sn | 2 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | <1 | 2.00 |
| Sr | 61.8 | 69.30 | 438.0 | 266.0 | 15.90 | 31.90 | 25.80 | 380.0 | 436.0 | 64.40 | 79.50 |
| Ta | 1.3 | 0.30 | 0.80 | 1.80 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.20 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.30 | 1.80 |
| Tb | 0.54 | 0.14 | 0.52 | 0.81 | 0.28 | 0.08 | 0.19 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.27 | 0.47 |
| Th | 7.44 | 2.32 | 7.13 | 3.91 | 1.61 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 8.16 | 6.85 | 1.33 | 8.60 |
| Tl | 0.6 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 0.70 | 0.50 | <0.5 | <0.5 | 0.60 | <0.5 | <0.5 | 1.30 |
| Tm | 0.25 | 0.08 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.10 | 0.29 |
| U | 2.06 | 1.07 | 1.94 | 1.01 | 4.55 | 1.42 | 0.70 | 1.64 | 2.01 | 0.70 | 2.69 |
| V | 89 | 73.00 | 96.00 | 193.0 | 42.00 | 20.00 | 47.00 | 92.00 | 97.00 | 9.00 | 121.0 |
| W | 6 | 143.0 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 49.00 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 41.00 | 9.00 |
| Y | 17.3 | 4.10 | 16.20 | 20.80 | 7.30 | 2.70 | 4.60 | 16.20 | 16.00 | 9.10 | 15.80 |
| Yb | 1.66 | 0.49 | 1.80 | 1.77 | 0.51 | 0.24 | 0.39 | 1.74 | 1.77 | 0.56 | 1.76 |
| Zn | 148 | 40.00 | 56.00 | 78.00 | 117.0 | 253.0 | 105.0 | 79.00 | 64.00 | 44.00 | 217.0 |
| Zr | | 46.00 | 133.0 | 166.0 | 49.00 | 19.00 | 26.00 | 146.0 | 123.0 | 37.00 | 263.0 |

## 6.2 Camp #2 - 3 Bally Lakes

### 6.2.1 Scintillometer Survey

The scintillometer survey was conducted with a portable hand-held radiation spectrometer survey instrument, the RS-125 Super-SPEC. The scintillometer was equipped with a BlueTooth GPS unit. The unit was carried while on traverse and the data was downloaded each night and plotted to identify areas that have high radiometric values. Figure 17 below, shows a map of Beverly Lake camp with scintillometer data overlain. The survey was conducted on the $21^{st}$ and $22^{nd}$ of July and was approximately 7.761 line km long.

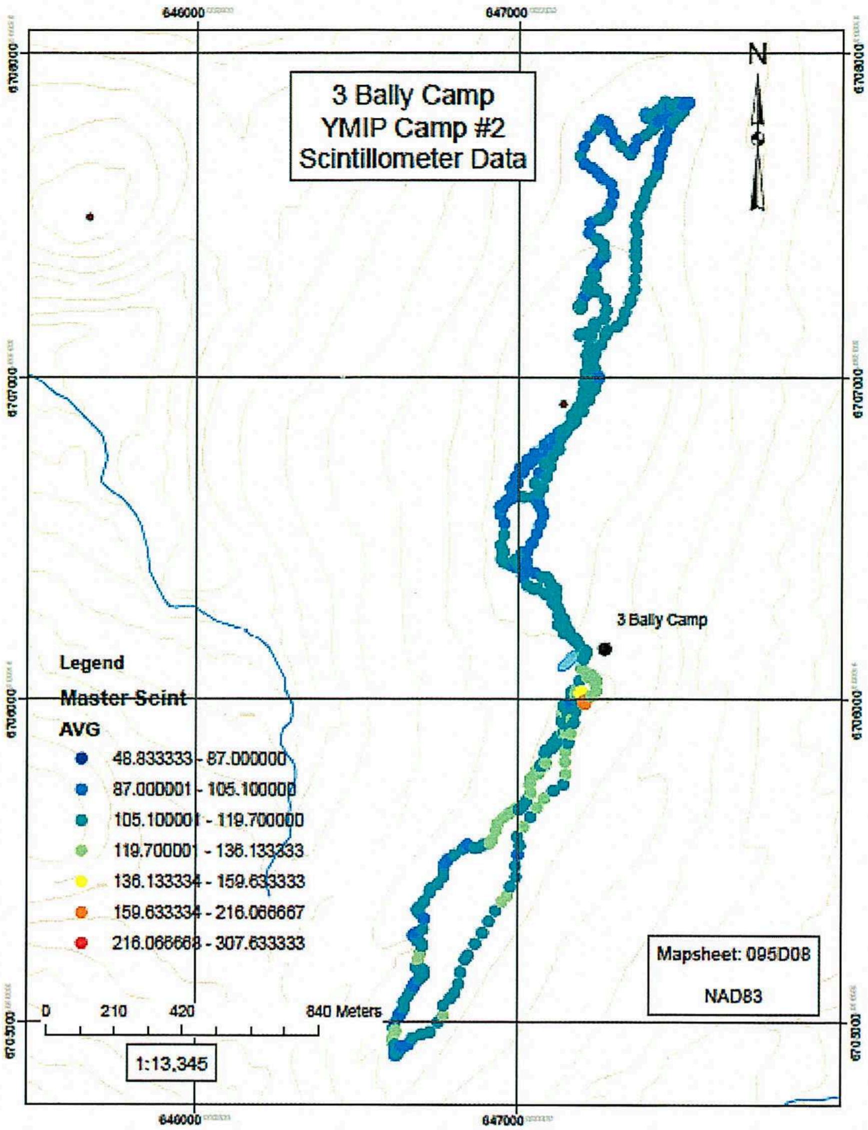


**Figure 17 - Graphical Representation of Scintillometer Survey for 3 Bally Camp (scintillometer values in counts per second, cps)**

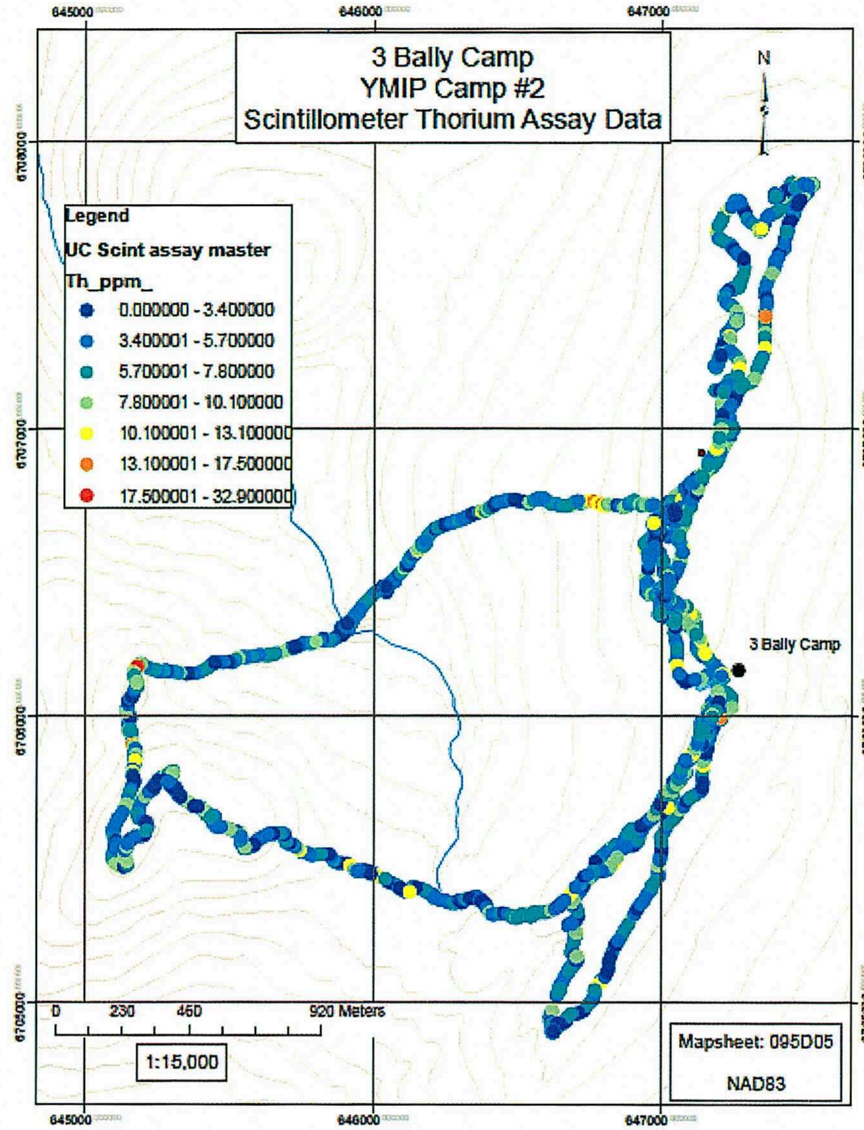


**Figure 18 - Graphical Representation of Thorium Values for the Scintillometer Survey for 3 Bally Camp (scintillometer values in counts per second, cps)**

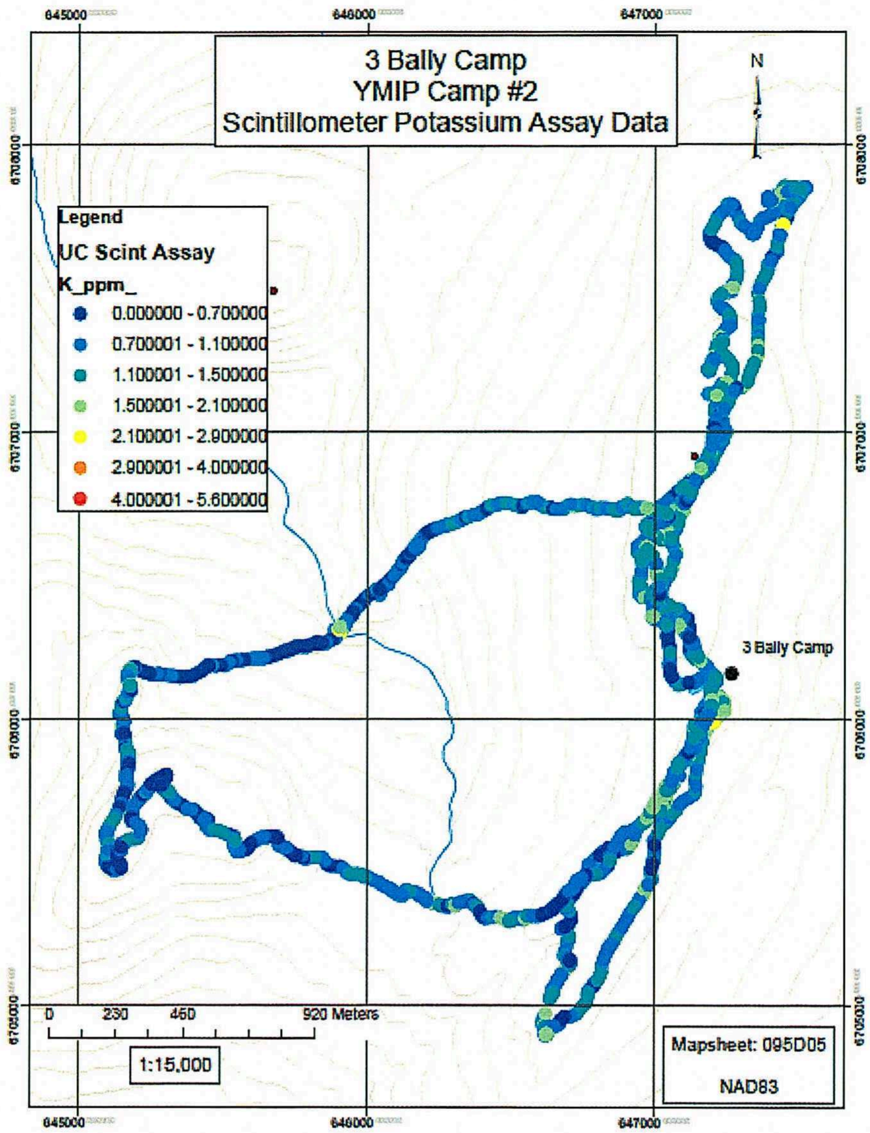


**Figure 19 - Graphical Representation of Potassium Values for the Scintillometer Survey for 3 Bally Camp (scintillometer values in counts per second, cps)**

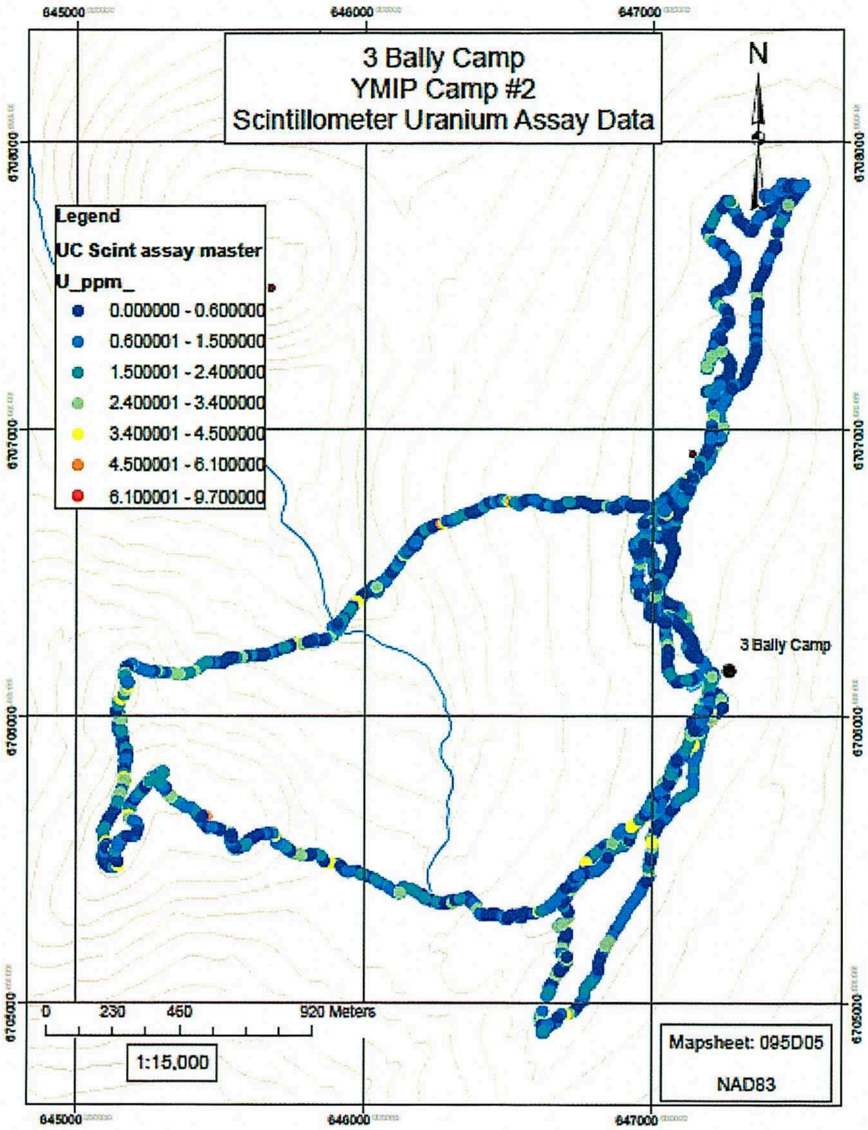


**Figure 20 - Graphical Representation of Uranium Values for the Scintillometer Survey for 3 Bally Camp (scintillometer values in counts per second, cps)**

### 6.2.2 Magnetometer Survey

The magnetometer survey was conducted using a GSM-19 portable high sensitivity overhauser effect magnetometer/gradiometer with GPS. The magnetometer has a 0.01 nT resolution and 0.2 nT absolute accuracy. No base station was available for the magnetometer. Figure 12 shows the survey results mapped (raw data available upon request).

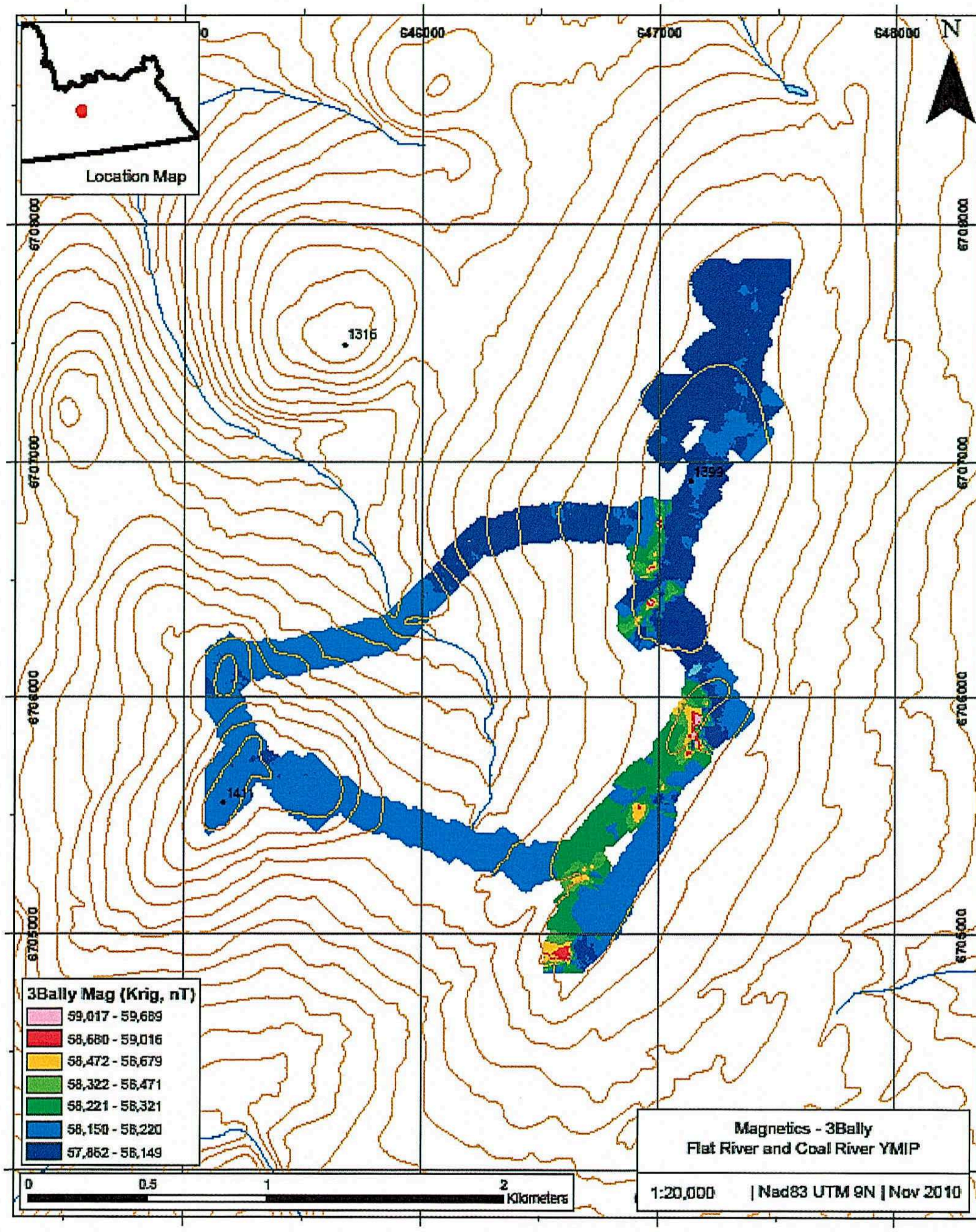


**Figure 21 - Magnetometer Survey at 3 Bally Lakes Camp**

### 6.2.3 Geological Mapping

Mapping was conducted each day on traverse by hand (see Figure 13, below). GPS points were taken of key outcrop or float locations to ensure easy return to the area and accurate mapping.

Description of the rock types observed in the 3 Bally area:

**Sandstone/Pebble conglomerate**: Pink to purple fine (sand) to coarse (pebble) grained quartzite and quartz pebble conglomerate. Quartz pebbles are sub-rounded to rounded. Coarser grained layers are often darker (purple) in colour and the finer grained layers (silt) are present, but rarely occurring and appear to be weathering recessively. Unit is bedded and strikes ~200°, dipping 20-30°.

**Green mafic rock:** Grey-green in colour, porphyritic, Green phenocrysts. Possibly contains aegirine. Slightly oxidized, sulphides present (pyrite), manganese staining and pyroxenes altering to amphiboles. Green mineral is possibly chlorite-stained quartz.

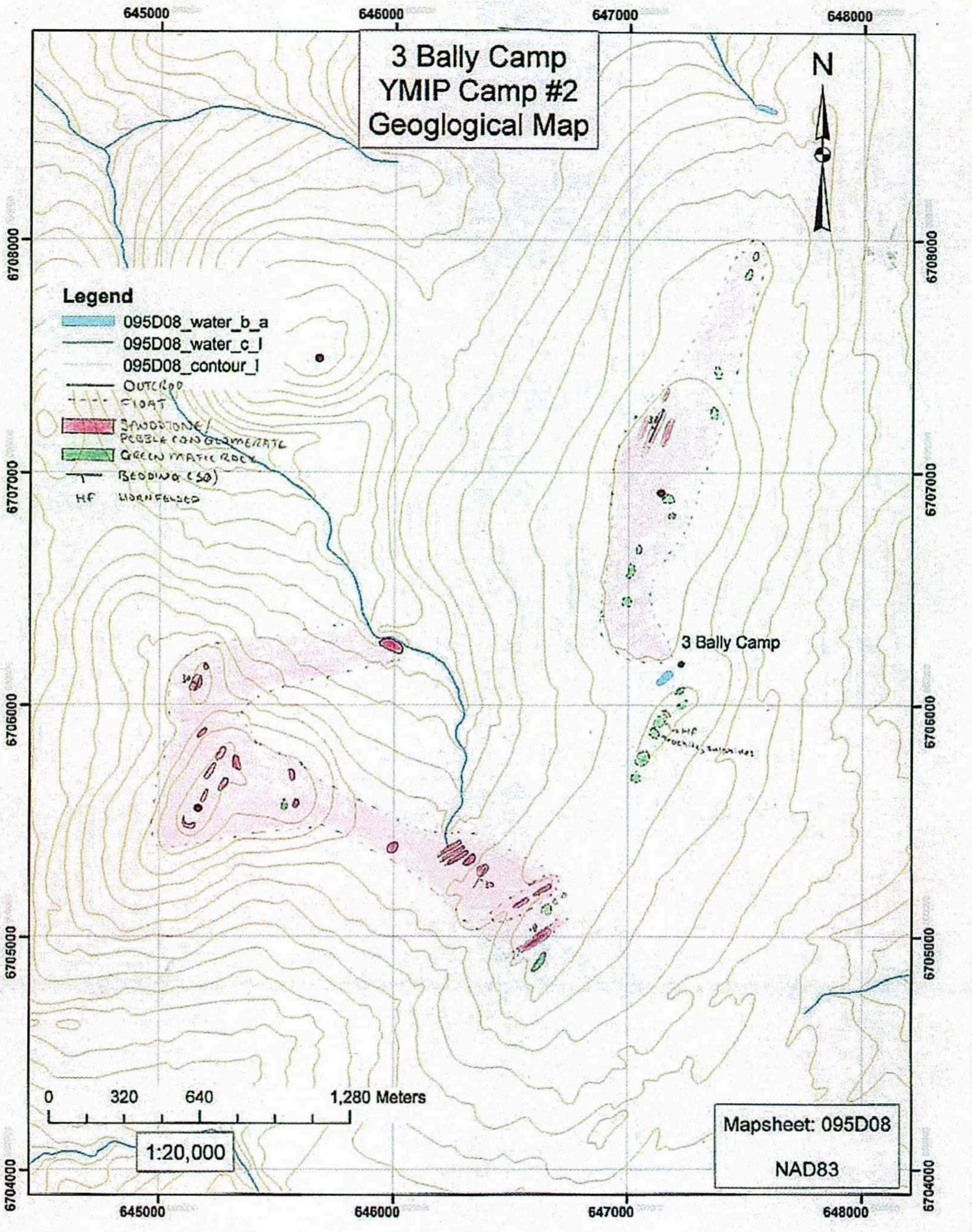


Figure 22 - Geological Map of the 3 Bally Lakes Area

### 6.2.4 Sample Descriptions and Locations

Table 6 (below) is a descriptive table of all samples taken at the 3 Bally Lakes camp. Figure 23 (below) shows sample locations.

**Table 6 - Sample Descriptions from the 3 Bally Lakes Camp**

| Sample ID | location | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 10-MGB-063 | 9 V 647186 6706956 | Hydrothermal breccia (intrusive protolith). Vuggy (euhedral qtz), qtz-calcite (infill – minor, late phase?) + galena (more minor in this sample), fsp, altered amphibole relict phenocrysts + some other mica (? – biot?). Taken from abundant mafic float. |
| 10-MGB-065 | 9 V 647205 6705992 | Hydrothermally altered, oxidized sandstone (brown-orange, brittle) adjacent to hard hornfelsed un-oxidized sandstone. ~230 cps on the scintillometer. |
| 10-MGB-067 | 9 V 646704 6705140 | mafic "greenstone", with sulphides |
| 10-BCQ-087 | 9 V 646945 6706597 | Green, mafic, contains epidote, pyx, biotite, possibly olivine? Manganese staining. Float. |
| 10-BCQ-090 | 9 V 645550 6705535 | Volcanic rock in float. Slight oxidation present as well as sulphides. Grey-green in colour, porphyritic. Green phenocrysts, possible k-spar, aegirine possibly present. |
| 10-BCQ-091 | 9 V 645901 6706292 | Silt sample. |
| 10-BCQ-092 | 9 V 646044 6706433 | Silt sample. |

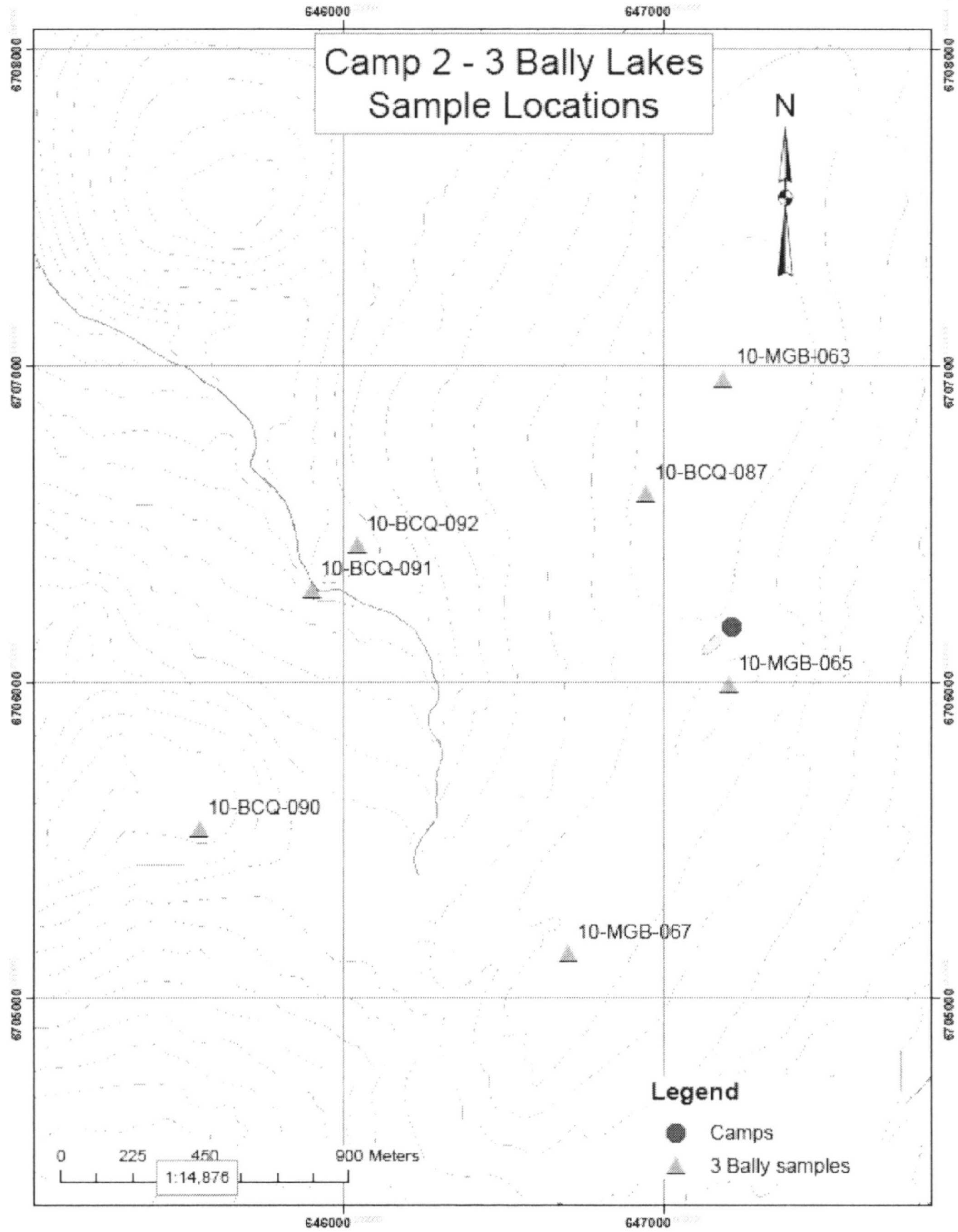


**Figure 23 - Sample Locations for 3 Bally Lakes Camp**

### 6.2.5 Assay Results

Assay results from selected samples are displayed below in Table 7. All samples were submitted to ALS Group, and all values are listed in ppm (Au was analyzed via fire assay – program Au-AA23, and all other elements were analyzed via ICP-MS program MEMS-81).

Table 7 - Assay Results for Samples from 3 Bally Lakes

| Sample | 10-MGB-067 | 10-BCQ-091 | 10-BCQ-092 | 10-MGB-063 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample Type | Rock | Silt | Silt | Rock |
| Au | <0.005 | 0.01 | <0.005 | 0.01 |
| Ag | <1 | <1 | <1 | 3.00 |
| Ba | 237.00 | 570.00 | 546.00 | 359.00 |
| Ce | 38.10 | 43.90 | 47.20 | 20.30 |
| Co | 42.10 | 6.10 | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| Cr | 190.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 10.00 |
| Cs | 0.29 | 3.28 | 3.93 | 5.75 |
| Cu | 119.00 | 7.00 | 575.00 | 329.00 |
| Dy | 3.62 | 3.51 | 3.98 | 1.11 |
| Er | 1.90 | 2.07 | 2.55 | 0.75 |
| Eu | 1.56 | 0.94 | 0.81 | 0.23 |
| Ga | 19.50 | 10.50 | 12.10 | 9.20 |
| Gd | 4.50 | 4.10 | 3.88 | 1.42 |
| Hf | 3.40 | 8.40 | 8.70 | 1.70 |
| Ho | 0.68 | 0.73 | 0.81 | 0.23 |
| La | 18.00 | 20.80 | 23.40 | 10.80 |
| Lu | 0.21 | 0.30 | 0.37 | 0.14 |
| Mo | <2 | <2 | <2 | 2.00 |
| Nb | 20.50 | 7.30 | 8.40 | 7.00 |
| Nd | 21.30 | 18.90 | 19.20 | 9.00 |
| Ni | 92.00 | 7.00 | 15.00 | <5 |
| Pb | 10.00 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 3330.00 |
| Pr | 4.83 | 4.75 | 5.09 | 2.37 |
| Rb | 23.30 | 93.80 | 106.50 | 211.00 |
| Sm | 4.54 | 3.80 | 3.55 | 1.61 |
| Sn | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| Sr | 303.00 | 52.10 | 53.70 | 6.40 |
| Ta | 1.30 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Tb | 0.67 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.19 |
| Th | 1.81 | 9.53 | 10.40 | 6.19 |
| Tl | <0.5 | <0.5 | 0.50 | 3.00 |
| Tm | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.37 | 0.12 |
| U | 0.43 | 2.31 | 2.82 | 1.54 |
| V | 255.00 | 52.00 | 66.00 | 26.00 |
| W | 1.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 |
| Y | 17.60 | 18.80 | 22.60 | 6.40 |
| Yb | 1.49 | 1.93 | 2.44 | 0.82 |
| Zn | 102.00 | 36.00 | 24.00 | 417.00 |
| Zr | 127.00 | 318.00 | 313.00 | 51.00 |

### 6.3 Camp #3 - Beverly Lake

#### 6.3.1 Scintillometer Survey

The scintillometer survey was conducted with a portable hand-held radiation spectrometer survey instrument, the RS-125 Super-SPEC. The scintillometer was equipped with a BlueTooth GPS unit. The unit was carried while on traverse and the data was downloaded each night and plotted to identify areas that had high radiometric values. See Figure 24 for a map of Beverly Lake camp with the scintillometer data overlain. The survey was conducted from the 26$^{th}$ to the 29$^{th}$ of July and was over 11 line km long.

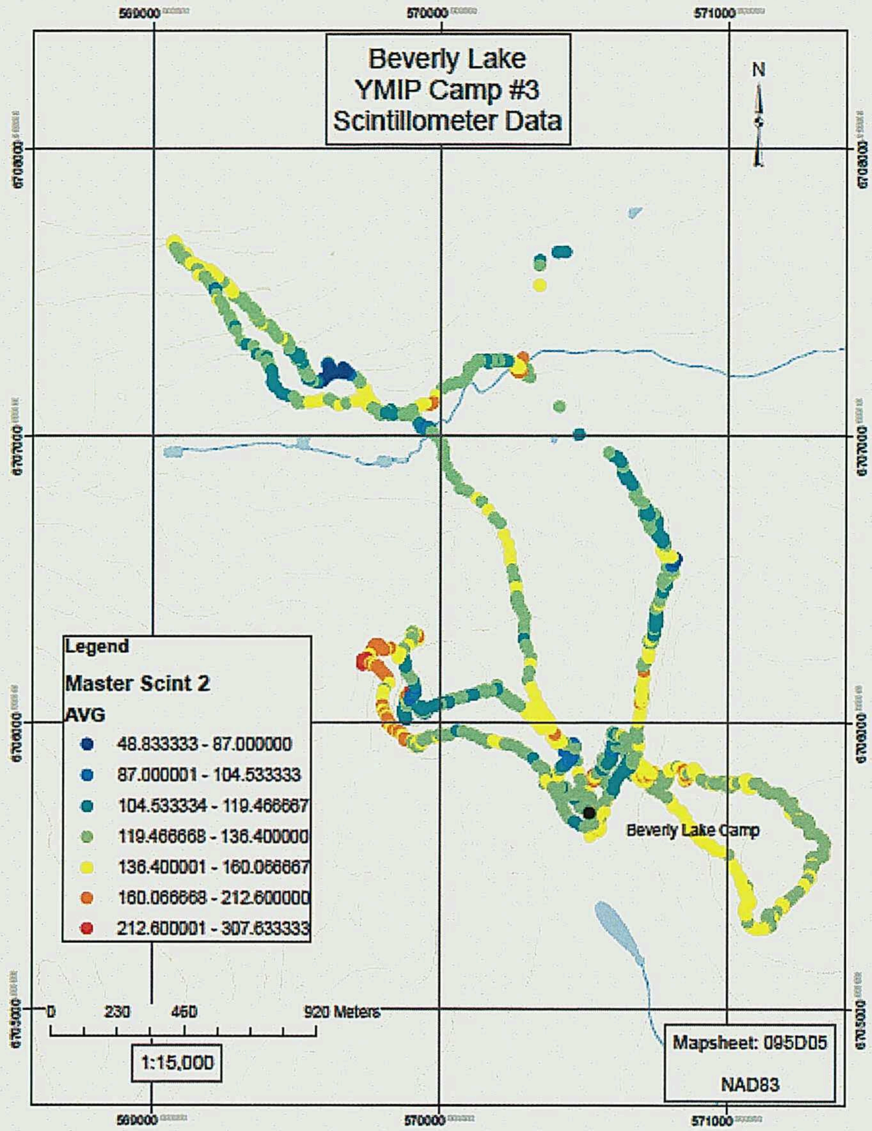


**Figure 24 - Graphical Representation of Scintillometer Survey for Beverly Lake Camp (scintillometer values in counts per second, cps)**

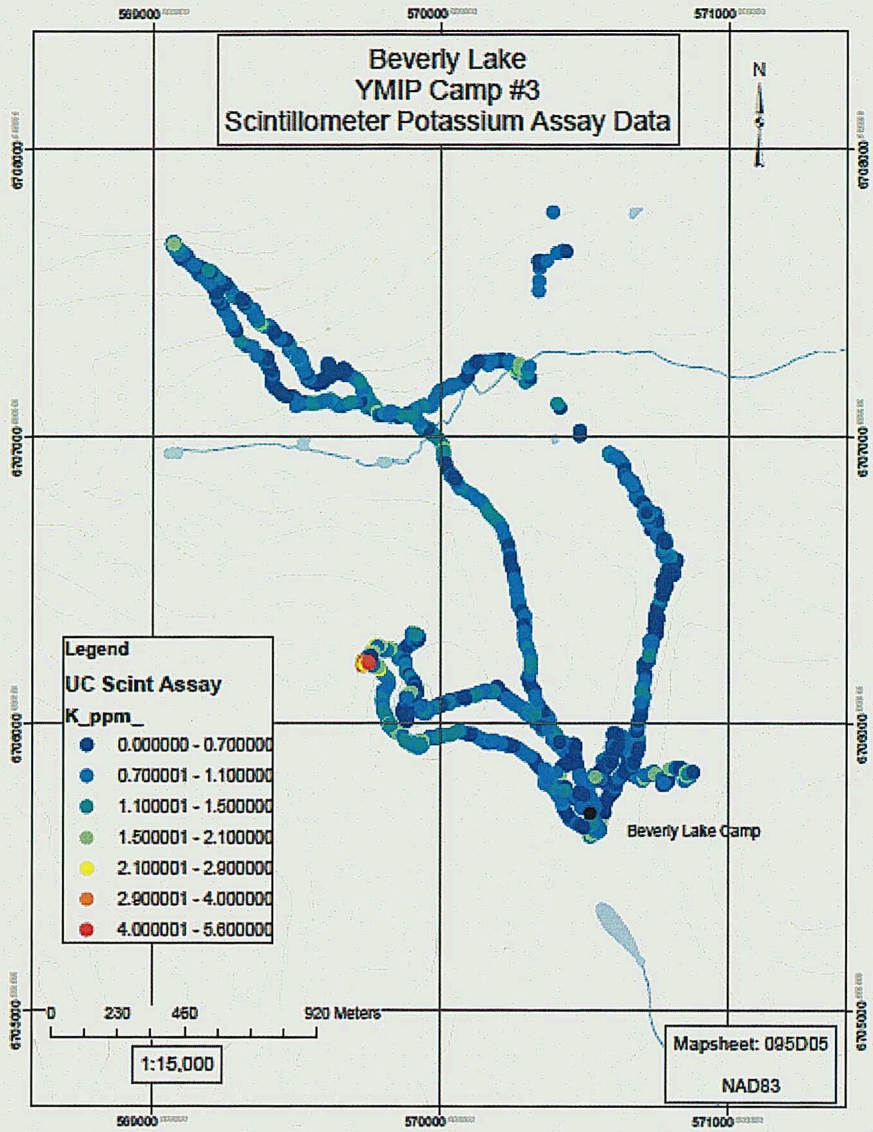


**Figure 25 - Graphical Representation of Potassium Values of Scintillometer Survey for Beverly Lake Camp (scintillometer values equivalent ppm)**

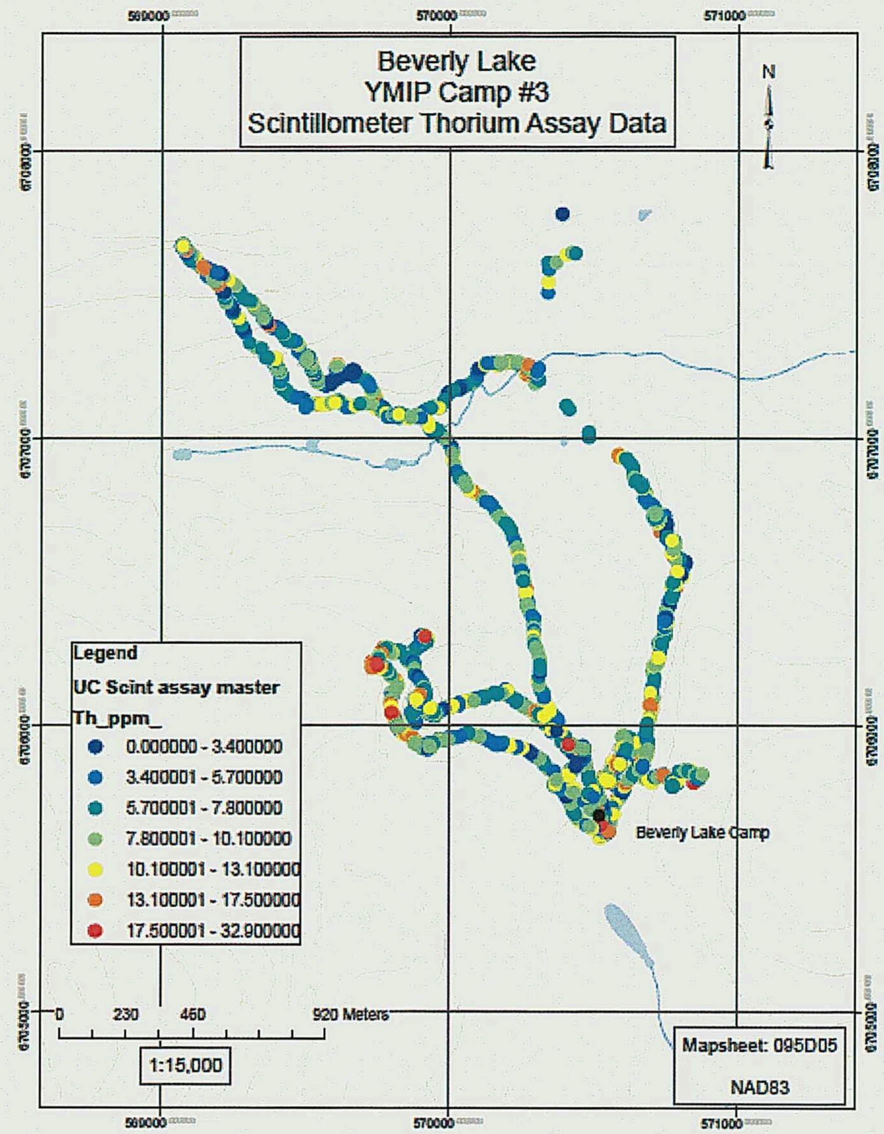


**Figure 26 - Graphical Representation of Thorium Values for Scintillometer Survey for Beverly Lake Camp (scintillometer values in equivalent ppm)**

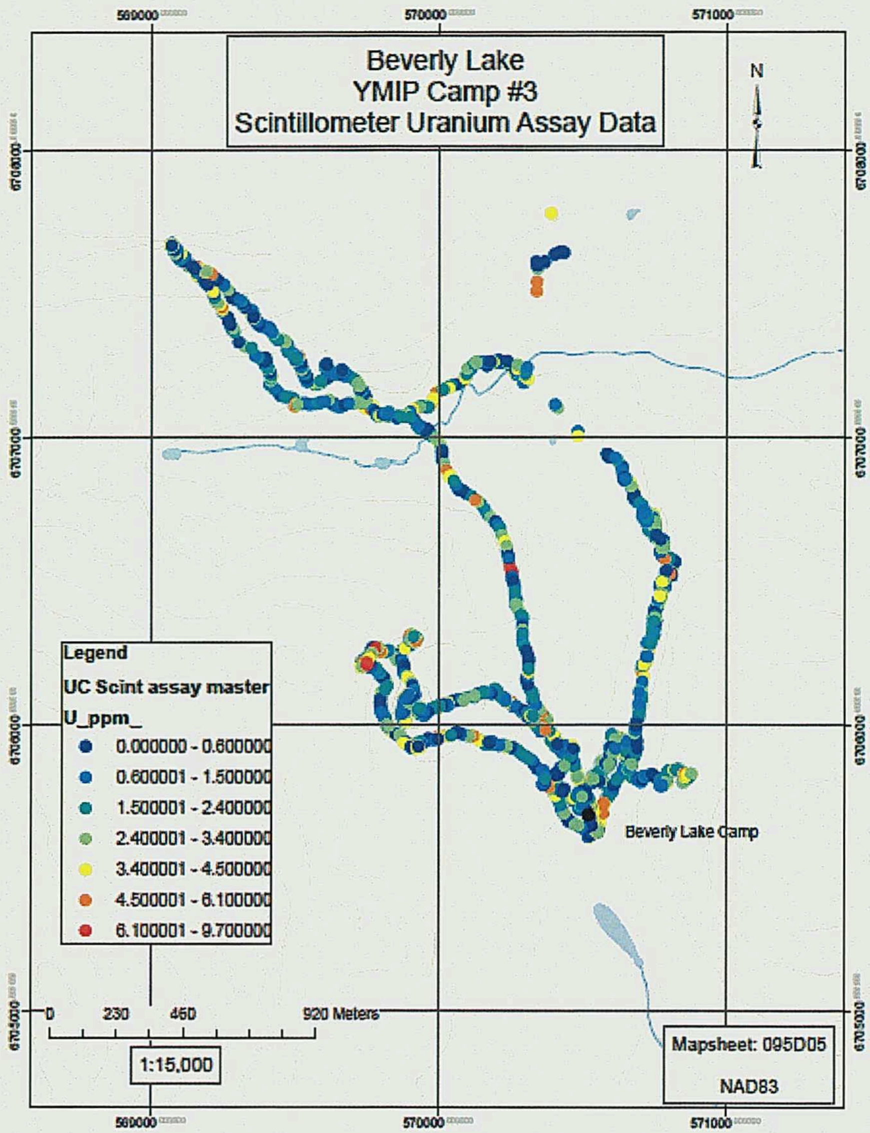


**Figure 27 - Graphical Representation of Uranium Values for the Scintillometer Survey for Beverly Lake Camp (scintillometer values in equivalent ppm)**

### 6.3.2 Magnetometer Survey

The magnetometer survey was conducted using a GSM-19 portable high sensitivity overhauser effect magnetometer/gradiometer with GPS. The magnetometer has a 0.01 nT resolution and 0.2 nT absolute accuracy. No base station was available for the magnetometer. Figure 28 shows the survey results mapped.

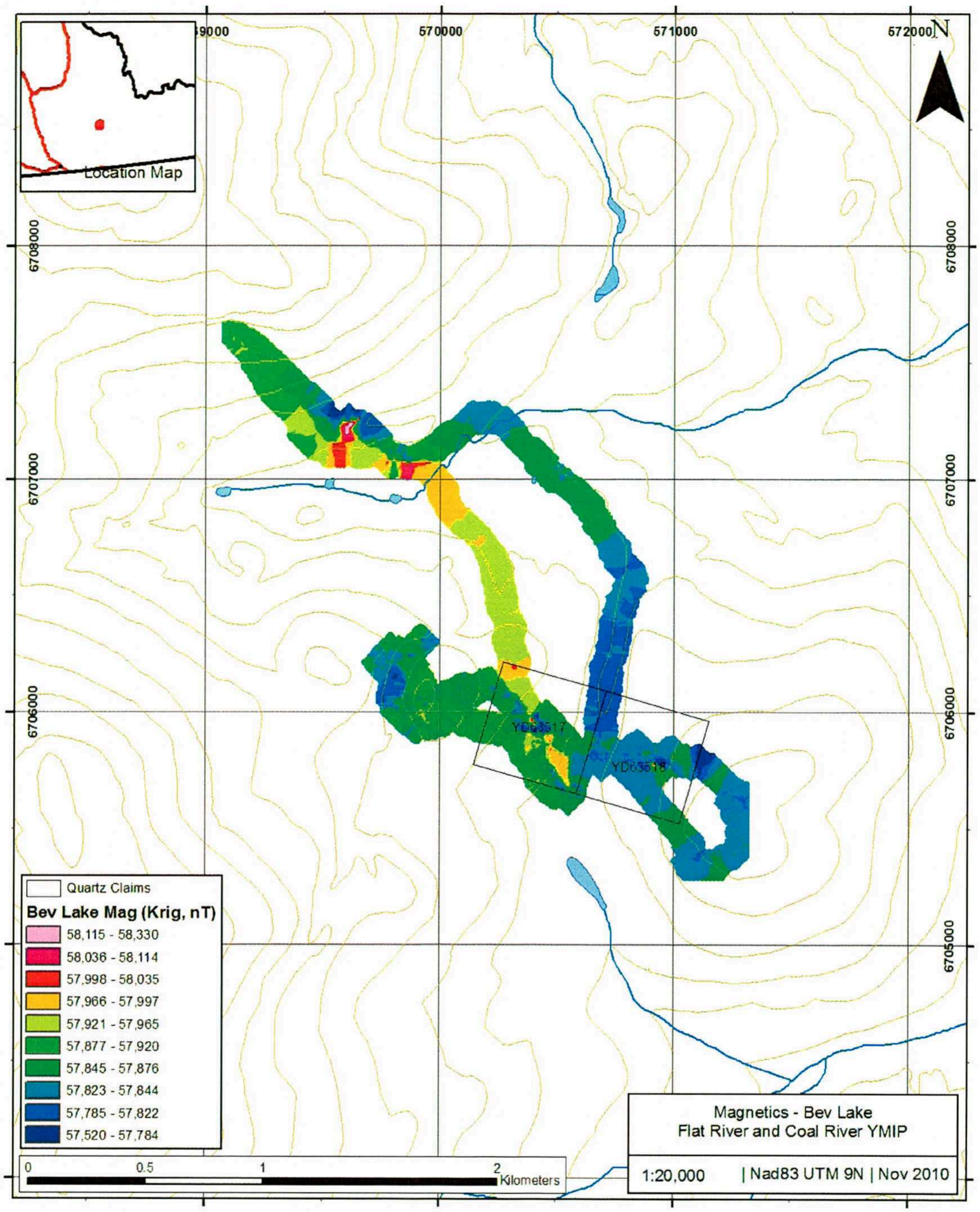


**Figure 28 - Magnetometer Survey at Beverly Lake Camp**

### 6.3.3 Geological Mapping

Mapping was conducted each day on traverse (see Figure 29, below). GPS points were taken of key outcrop or float locations to ensure easy return to the area and accurate mapping.

Description of the rock types observed at Beverly Lake:

**Granite**: medium-grained, quartz, plagioclase, large biotite crystals, amphibole, small disseminated sulphides, titantite may be present in some locations.

**Phyllitic schist**: siliceous, small quartz eyes (several mm's across), abundant muscovite, calcite present between some layers. Colour varies (usually buff or slightly reddish, but can be grey, white etc).

**Schist**: siliceous, migrating crystal boundaries, possible fluid inclusions, chlorite alteration, contains pyrite, weathering to limonite in some areas, abundant quartz veins.

**Pegmatite**: coarse-grained, contains lepidolite, quartz, feldspar, lamps bright orange with a UV light, possible scapolite, dull blue albite

**Metagranite/granodiorite**: Similar to the granite, but with slightly less quartz and it has been slightly more oxidized. Contains a green alteration mineral (poss. epidote)

**Quartzite**: almost purely sub-rounded quartz grains.

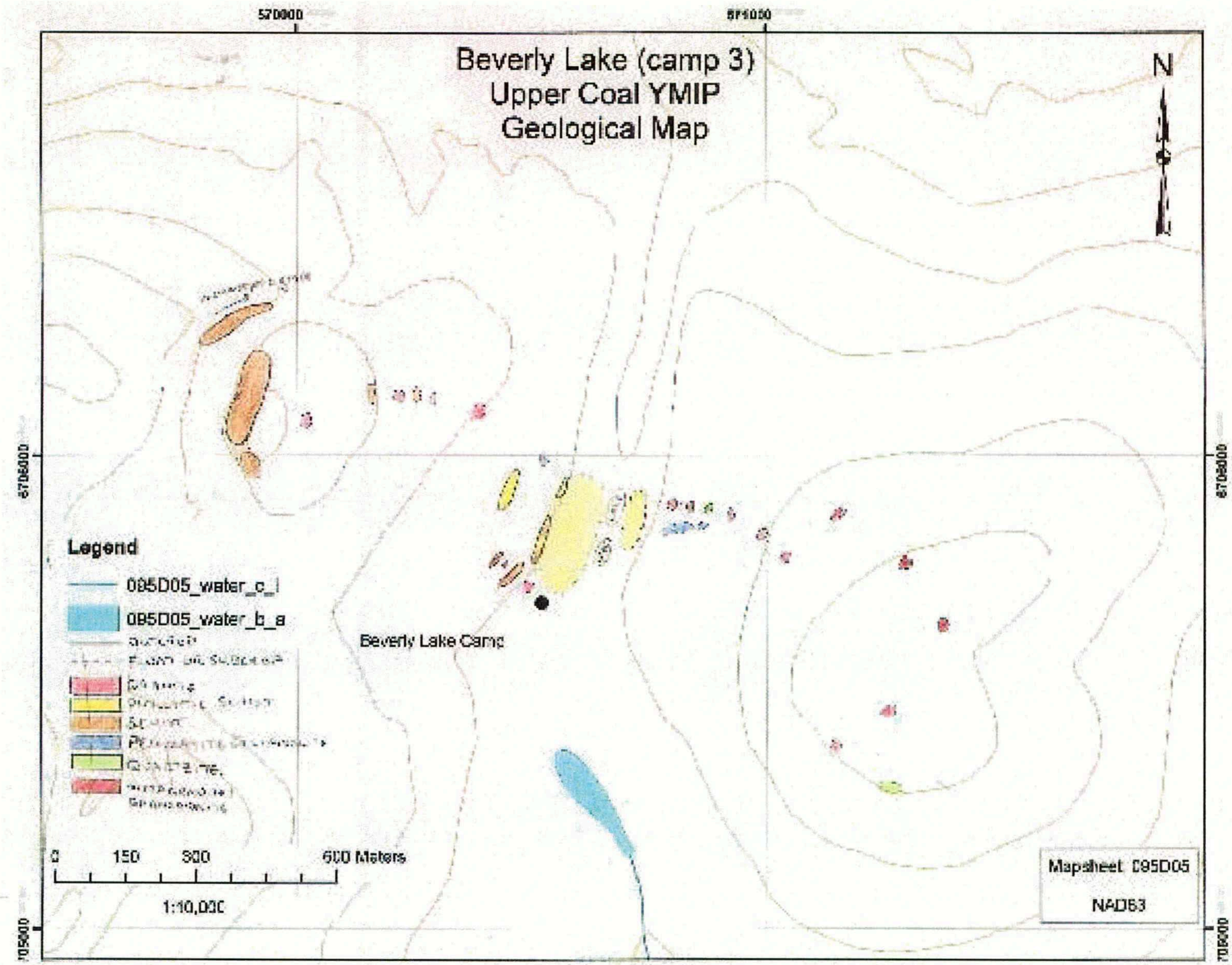


Figure 29 - Geological Map of the Beverly Lake Area

### 6.3.4 Sample Descriptions and Locations

Table 8 (below) is a descriptive table of all samples taken at the Beverly Lake camp. Figure 30 (below) shows sample locations.

**Table 8 - Sample Descriptions from the Beverly Lake Camp**

| Sample ID | location | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 10-AAB-0401 | 9 V 570646 6705804 | Massive quartz vein almost 35 m across, parallel to pegmatite, 40-50 m south, in ravine. Follows up the hill. Sample is vuggy and massive quartz – some euhedral and rusty limonite/goethite alteration. Some quartz vein is brecciated and recemented by Fe-oxide and clay material. Should be sent for Au fire assay. |
| 10-MGB-070 | 9 V 570616 6705793 | qtz vein cutting siliceous phyllite to schist in gully N of Camp |
| 10-MGB-071 | 9 V 570666 6705838 | Pegmatite: angular float on surface. Pink mica – lepidolite mica – qtz, muscovite & feldspar – coarse grained pegmatite float – lamps bright orange? scapolite? + dull blue albite. |
| 10-MGB-072 | 9 V 570675 6705862 | float sample. More fine-grained looks like LCT type peg float w. coarse grained qtz and orange fluorescence |
| 10-MGB-075 | 9 V 570860 6705818 | soil sample taken over fine-grained peg float w/ lots of muscovite |
| 10-MGB-076 | 9 V 570859 6705818 | rock sample from same location as 75 – muscovite feldspar qtz coarse-grained float |
| 10-MGB-077 | 9 V 571012 6705785 | biot-amph-sulf bearing granodiorite, arsenopyrite |
| 10-MGB-078 | 9 V 570737 6705825 | Coarse grained qtz – musc intrusive at contact zone w/ host phyllite/qtz-rich schist. Oxides present (maybe sulfides) – up hill from other LCT samples. Angular float |
| 10-MGB-079 | 9 V 570781 6706492 | Talus of silica-rich schist with weathered (limonite/pyrite) cubes and abundant qtz veining up to 30+ cm width. Qtz vein & host sampled. |
| 10-MGB-083 | 9 V 570592 6705604 | silt from creek near camp |
| 10-BCQ-094 | 9 V 570584 6705860 | Qtz vein in float, euhedral xstals, oxidized |
| 10-BCQ-098 | 9 V 571280 6705648 | Float. More altered granite and granodiorite. - Qtz, plag, biotite, small sulphides, amph, chlorite alt. |
| 10-BCQ-100 | 9 V 570647 6705844 | Silt sample. |
| 10-BCQ-103 | 9 V 570497 6705938 | Similar to pegmatite sampled previously. Coarse-grained, recrystallized coarse-grained micas (biotite -> up to 8 mm). No lepidolite. Metamorphic origins instead? Possibly associated with faulting or shear zone - quartz 'sweats'? |
| 10-BCQ-104 | 9 V 569891 6706081 | Outcrop. Phyllitic schist, micaceous with chlorite alt- S0 020/13 (suspect). CC veining. |

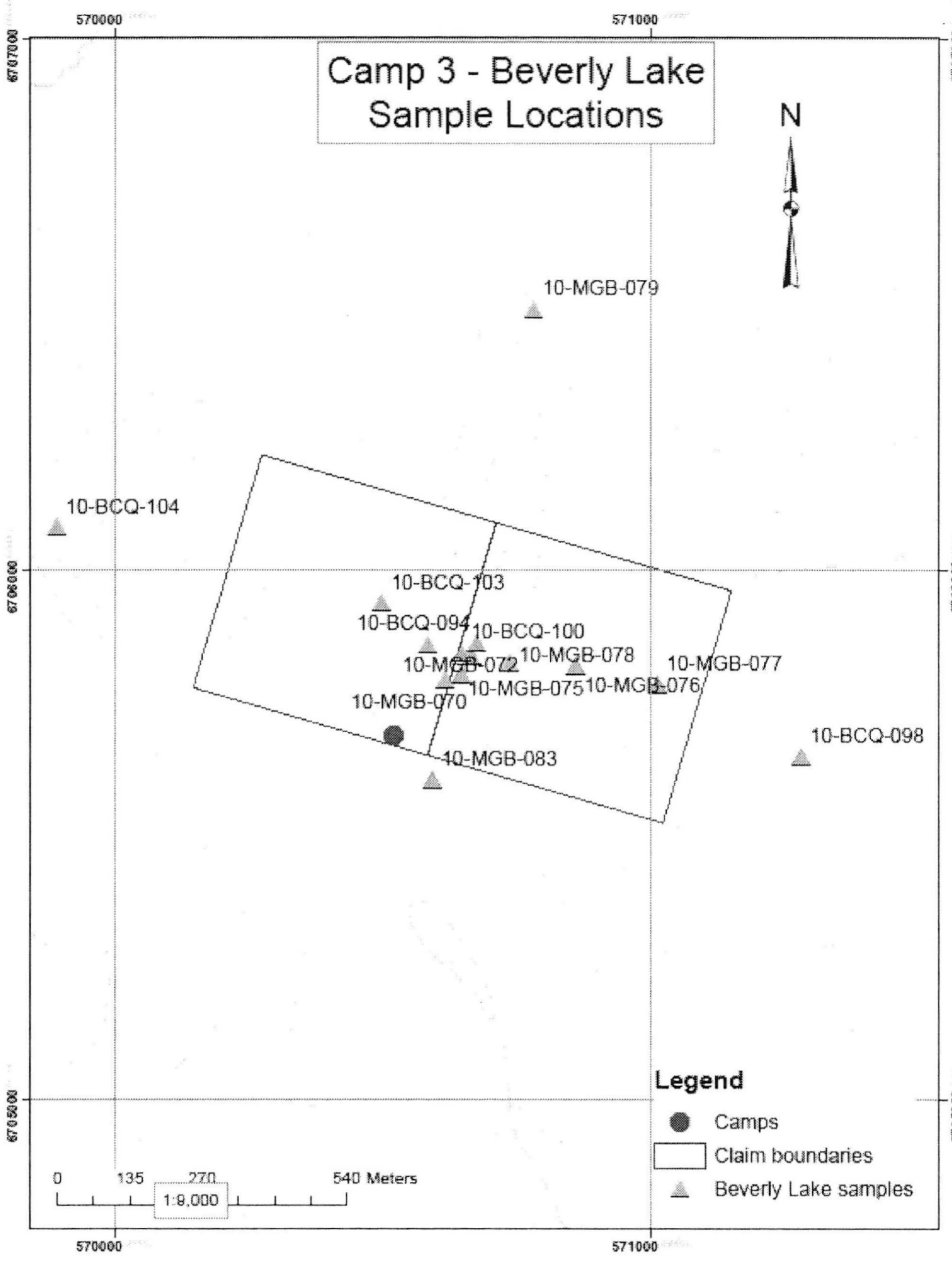


**Figure 30 - Sample Locations for Beverly Lake Camp**

### 6.3.5 Assay Results

Assay results from selected samples are displayed below in Table 9. All samples were submitted to ALS Group, and all values are listed in ppm (Au was analyzed via fire assay – program Au-AA23, and all other elements were analyzed via ICP-MS program MEMS-81).

Table 9 - Assay Results for Samples from Beverly Lake

| Sample | 10-AAB-0401 | 10-MGB-071 | 10-MGB-075 | 10-MGB-080 | 10-MGB-081 | 10-MGB-083 | 10-BCQ-100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample Type | Rock | Rock | Soil | Silt | Silt | Silt | Silt |
| Au | <0.005 | <0.005 | <0.005 | 0.01 | <0.005 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Ag | <1 | <1 | <1 | 2.00 | <1 | <1 | <1 |
| Ba | 46.70 | 10.10 | 625.00 | 692.00 | 498.00 | 674.00 | 445.00 |
| Ce | 10.40 | 3.90 | 53.90 | 92.00 | 52.80 | 107.00 | 59.50 |
| Co | 5.90 | <0.5 | 6.80 | 17.20 | 13.00 | 13.40 | 4.60 |
| Cr | 10.00 | 10.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 40.00 | 70.00 | 40.00 |
| Cs | 0.40 | 297.00 | 14.90 | 6.16 | 7.83 | 5.28 | 8.09 |
| Cu | 49.00 | <5 | 20.00 | 1590.00 | 12.00 | 28.00 | 15.00 |
| Dy | 1.18 | 0.26 | 2.94 | 5.11 | 4.26 | 5.43 | 2.73 |
| Er | 0.68 | 0.11 | 1.84 | 3.02 | 2.72 | 3.24 | 1.50 |
| Eu | 0.30 | <0.03 | 0.77 | 1.38 | 1.26 | 1.55 | 0.75 |
| Ga | 2.50 | 34.50 | 24.10 | 19.40 | 14.70 | 20.50 | 12.40 |
| Gd | 1.14 | 0.15 | 3.53 | 6.76 | 5.05 | 7.32 | 3.71 |
| Hf | 1.10 | 2.70 | 7.00 | 6.20 | 5.90 | 7.10 | 5.00 |
| Ho | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.60 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 1.10 | 0.55 |
| La | 5.40 | 2.60 | 29.00 | 49.10 | 30.60 | 55.90 | 33.00 |
| Lu | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.28 | 0.44 | 0.36 | 0.44 | 0.22 |
| Mo | <2 | <2 | <2 | 2.00 | <2 | <2 | <2 |
| Nb | 1.40 | 59.30 | 35.40 | 16.20 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 8.00 |
| Nd | 4.80 | 0.70 | 21.30 | 41.30 | 28.50 | 47.00 | 24.40 |
| Ni | 12.00 | <5 | 20.00 | 42.00 | 18.00 | 31.00 | 13.00 |
| Pb | 15.00 | 27.00 | 23.00 | 16.00 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 13.00 |
| Pr | 1.22 | 0.28 | 5.88 | 10.80 | 7.17 | 12.55 | 6.60 |
| Rb | 8.00 | 1515.00 | 167.00 | 122.00 | 53.90 | 130.00 | 74.70 |
| Sm | 1.07 | 0.17 | 3.82 | 7.36 | 4.98 | 8.41 | 3.96 |
| Sn | <1 | 73.00 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Sr | 13.50 | 6.00 | 126.50 | 162.00 | 271.00 | 186.00 | 116.00 |
| Ta | 0.20 | 54.80 | 41.30 | 5.50 | 1.30 | 1.70 | 1.40 |
| Tb | 0.19 | 0.04 | 0.52 | 0.90 | 0.77 | 0.98 | 0.51 |
| Th | 2.42 | 3.56 | 11.00 | 16.35 | 6.86 | 17.60 | 8.88 |
| Tl | <0.5 | 7.10 | 0.80 | 0.50 | <0.5 | 0.60 | <0.5 |
| Tm | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.47 | 0.24 |
| U | 0.63 | 6.79 | 3.17 | 3.64 | 2.57 | 3.03 | 3.77 |
| V | 11.00 | <5 | 103.00 | 117.00 | 115.00 | 96.00 | 67.00 |
| W | 1.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Y | 6.50 | 2.40 | 15.80 | 27.10 | 26.10 | 28.70 | 13.80 |
| Yb | 0.57 | 0.13 | 1.82 | 2.93 | 2.43 | 2.90 | 1.36 |
| Zn | 16.00 | 24.00 | 66.00 | 119.00 | 101.00 | 105.00 | 55.00 |
| Zr | 38.00 | 20.00 | 260.00 | 211.00 | 220.00 | 261.00 | 184.00 |

# 7 Interpretations and Conclusions

## 7.1 Camp #1 – Gusty Lakes

The geology observed and mapped, as well as the samples collected from the area around the Gusty Lakes camp, indicates the presence of a previously unmapped intrusive that is intruding limestone. The Yukon Geological Survey found intrusive float in the area while mapping the 095D mapsheet, but they did not locate intrusive outcrop. Intrusive outcrop was located and sampled southwest during the work completed at Gusty camp. The contact between the intrusive unit and the limestone unit is promising for mineralization. UV lamping revealed fluorescent blue grains that are most likely scheelite and the intrusive samples collected contain visible sulphides.

There were locations where the intrusive outcrop and marble outcrop were in close proximity. In both cases, the contact between the two appeared to be striking ~100°. In the location closer to camp, the contact was determined by using the scintillometer. The difference in counts per second (cps) between the marble and the intrusive was noted, and used to determine approximately which direction the contact was running. In the second location, small ridges are present which also trend ~100°. The presence of these ridges and the location of marble and intrusive in the area with respect to the ridges, as well as the scintillometer readings, indicates that the contact between the marble and intrusive is likely oriented 100°. Due to the similarity in trends between the two contacts, it is possible that the intrusives are dykes or sills from an undiscovered stock or plug. The locations where intrusive outcrop were found show a higher value on the scintillometer maps, indicating that the scintillometer is a useful mapping and exploration tool in this area.

The presence of a tungsten geochemical high of 9 ppm in silt from the RGS database occurs just southeast of camp. Background tungsten values are ~ 0.64 ppm. From assays, the only remarkable values are minor anomalous W results for rock samples 10-BCQ-085, 10-MGB-55, and 10-MGB-060, which return values of 143, 49, and 41 ppm, respectively. Although minor, these values warrant further investigation. The higher W value of 143 ppm in sample 10-BCQ-085 also contained 58 ppm Mo, which is elevated compared to other samples; this sample is located near contacts with sediments and intrusives, and is highly oxidized (see sample locations map and descriptions). Collectively, these promising results prompted the staking of the Loopy 1 through 10 claims.

## 7.2 Camp #2 – 3 Bally Lakes

The geology around 3 Bally Lakes camp consisted mainly of the Crow formation quartzose to subarkosic sandstone. A green mafic rock (metavolcanic?) was in outcrop in one location but mostly as float; this rock showed hornfelsing in one location suggesting it could be causing the magnetic high that runs through the area. The green rock did contain sulphides and manganese staining, but does not warrant a return visit. The scintillometer map shows a slight high just south of camp, but responses were otherwise quite low. In assay, 10-MGB-063 showed minor anomalous Cu (329 ppm) and Pb (3330 ppm). This sample is described above as a vuggy hydrothermal breccia containing galena. Silt sample 10-BCQ-092 also showed elevated Cu at 575 ppm. The host rock in this area consisted mainly of sandstones and quartzites, and the mineralization in the green mafic rock was minimal.

### 7.3 Camp #3 – Beverly Lake

Much of the outcrop mapped around the Beverly Lake camp consisted of schist, which had a relatively high scintillometer value compared to the other rock types in the area. Due to the scarcity of other types of outcrop, it is hard to correlate other ranges in scintillometer values with specific rock types. The pegmatite warrants further investigation. It would also be useful to find outcrop or the source of the granite/granodiorite float. Most of the granite/granodiorite float was quite rounded, suggesting that it may have traveled some distance from its source. In assay, one silt sample (10-MGB-080) showed elevated Cu (1590 ppm), while another showed a minor anomalous Th of 17.6 ppm (10-MGB-083). A single sample of pegmatite subcrop returned anomalous values of 59 ppm Nb, 1515 ppm Rb, 73 ppm Sn, and 55 ppm Ta. Collectively, these promising results prompted the staking of the Trixie 1 – 2 claims.

## 8 Recommendations

### 8.1 Camp #1 – Gusty Lakes

This region is promising for intrusive related mineralization and further groundwork is needed to confirm the location and extent of the intrusive and to locate areas of W and/or base metal skarn mineralization. Future work would be focused further to the south of the last explored area with mapping and scintillometer surveying as foci. A magnetometer survey would also be useful, as the intrusive contains sulphides that could have a magnetic signature. Mineralization in the form of gold-bearing quartz veins is also possible in this area.

### 8.2 Camp #2 – 3 Bally Lakes

No significant intrusive related mineralization was encountered during ground work at the 3Bally Lake area and assay results are unexceptional. No further work is recommended.

### 8.3 Camp #3 – Beverly Lake

The pegmatite subcrop discovered at Beverly Lake camp was interesting and poses questions as to its origins and its extent anomalous base metal levels sets this area out from the other two camps. Further work in the area focussing on the pegmatite dyke and possible high level intrusions with associated base metal mineralization is warranted.

## 9 Statements 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) 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. (2006)

(b) I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member #33785) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (Member #16927).

(c) 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 North America and Greenland.

(d) I directly oversaw exploration conducted by Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd in Yukon under the Yukon Mining Incentive Program, Grant #10-162, but did not personally visit the areas in question.

I, Michael G.G. Burns of 3579 College St., New Hazelton, British Columbia, Canada V0J 2J0 do hereby certify that I am a geologist and:

(a) I am a graduate of the University of Victoria with a Bachelor of Science (hons) Degree in Earth and Ocean Sciences (2010). I am currently enrolled in a Master's of Science Degree in Earth Sciences at Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario.

(b) I have practiced my profession continuously since 2007 and have direct experience in the exploration and development of gemstones, copper, tantalum, tin, lithium, gold, uranium, tungsten, and rare earth elements in Yukon, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, Canada.

(c) I directly participated in the field exploration conducted by Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd. in Yukon under the Yukon Mining Incentive Program, Grant #10-162, and personally visited all areas mentioned.

I, Beverly C. Quist, of 703 Courtenay Ave, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2A 3B8 do hereby certify that I am a geologist and:

(a) I am a graduate of the University of Victoria with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Physical Geography and Earth and Ocean Sciences (2010) Program, and that I am in the process of completing a Master's of Science degree in Applied Geology at Queen's University.

(b) I have practiced my profession continuously since 2007 and have experience in exploration of tungsten, rare earth elements, uranium, tantalum, lithium and greenstone belts in Canada.

(c) I directly participated in the exploration conducted by Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd in the Yukon under the Yukon Mining Incentive Program, Grant #10-162, and visited the areas in question.

I, Allison Brand, of 537 Kenneth St., Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8Z 2B6 do hereby certify that I am a geologist and:

(d) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences (2006) and Master's of Science in Geological Sciences (2009).

(e) I have practiced my profession continuously since 2006 and have experience in exploration of tungsten, rare earth elements, uranium, tantalum, lithium and gemstones in Canada.

(f) I directly participated in the exploration conducted by Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd in the Yukon under the Yukon Mining Incentive Program, Grant #10-162, and visited the areas in question.

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