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Geochemical & Geophysical

**2006 ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE TONI 9-14 CLAIMS**

Claim Names: _____ Grant No's

Toni 9-14 YC36199-YC36204

**DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS: 116C/02**

Latitude 64° 01' N

Longitude 140° 42' W

Work dates: 22 June -25 June 2006

Owner:

Roger Hulstein

106 Wilson Dr.

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

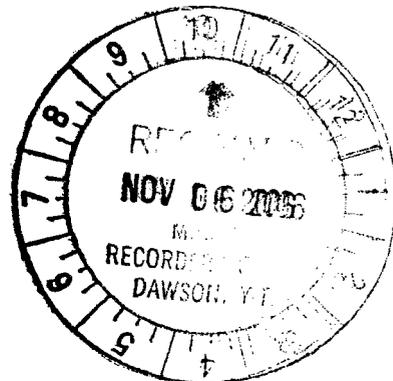
Y1A 5R2

Prepared by:

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

October 12, 2006

2006 Toni 9-14 Claims



1/23/00

Costs associated with this report have been
approved in the amount of \$ 1,000
for assessment credit under Certificate of
Work No. 8000743

W. Roberts / Acting

Mining Recorder
Dawson City Mining District

SUMMARY

The Toni 9-14 claims are located in west-central Yukon, collectively cover an area of approximately 125 hectares and are comprised of 6 Yukon two-post Quartz claims held by Roger Hulstein. They are located in the Sixtymile River valley, approximately 75 km west of Dawson City, Yukon. The area is an active placer gold mining district having produced in excess of 336,000 crude ounces since 1892. The bedrock source for most of the placer gold is mostly unknown. Access can be easily gained in the summer by two wheel drive vehicles.

The claims are underlain by argillic and propylitic altered andesitic volcanics of the Carmacks Group. These rocks, preserved in a graben or half graben structure in the Sixtymile River valley, extend northeast from the mouth of Miller Creek to Glacier – Little Gold Creek, a distance of approximately five kilometers.

The 2006 exploration program was designed to prospect the Toni 9-14 claims to look for evidence of an epithermal system in the altered andesite bedrock. Previous workers examined the bedrock when it was exposed by placer miners and obtained values of up to 12 g/t gold from quartz sulphide veins. It is estimated that depth to bedrock is not excessive, perhaps about 5 m in most areas of the Sixtymile valley.

Prospecting in 2006 found altered and quartz veined andesite float, evidence of an epithermal system. One andesite outcrop located in the central portion of the claims is cut by a fault zone that contains a narrow calcite vein with bladed quartz crystals – possible evidence of boiling in an epithermal system.

Geochemical values obtained from 5 rock samples collected in the course of the program contained low gold and silver values, <0.041 ppm and <5.4 ppm respectively. Other values included up to 0.88 ppm mercury, 774 ppm lead, 74 ppm antimony and 565 ppm zinc. These values, from variably altered and quartz (fine grained to chalcedonic) or calcite veined andesite might be considered typical of those found on the fringes of an epithermal system.

Previous work included an airborne aeromagnetic survey that located a number of magnetic lows that coincide with the altered and veined andesite rocks sampled in 2006. A number of northeast trending and northwest trending structures are indicated by the same aeromagnetic survey including the northeast trending Sixtymile lineament.

Future proposed work consists of ground magnetic, VLF and electromagnetic surveys. Anomalous areas should be tested by trenching and test pits followed by diamond drilling if results are encouraging.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Location and Access	1
1.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate	3
1.3 History	4
1.4 2003 Work Program	5
1.5 Claim Status.....	6
2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY	8
2.1 Surficial Geology	11
3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY	12
3.1 Alteration and Mineraization.....	12
3.2 Structure.....	13
4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY	15
5.0 GEOPHYSICS	17
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	19
7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS	20
8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	21
9.0 REFERENCES	22

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Location.....	2
Figure 2. Claim Location.....	7
Figure 3. Geological Compilation.....	9
Figure 4. Traverse and Rock Sample Locations.	16
Figure 5. Total Field Aeromagnetics	18

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. List of Claims:.....	6
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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Photographs	
Appendix B: Analytical Certificate	
Appendix C: Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

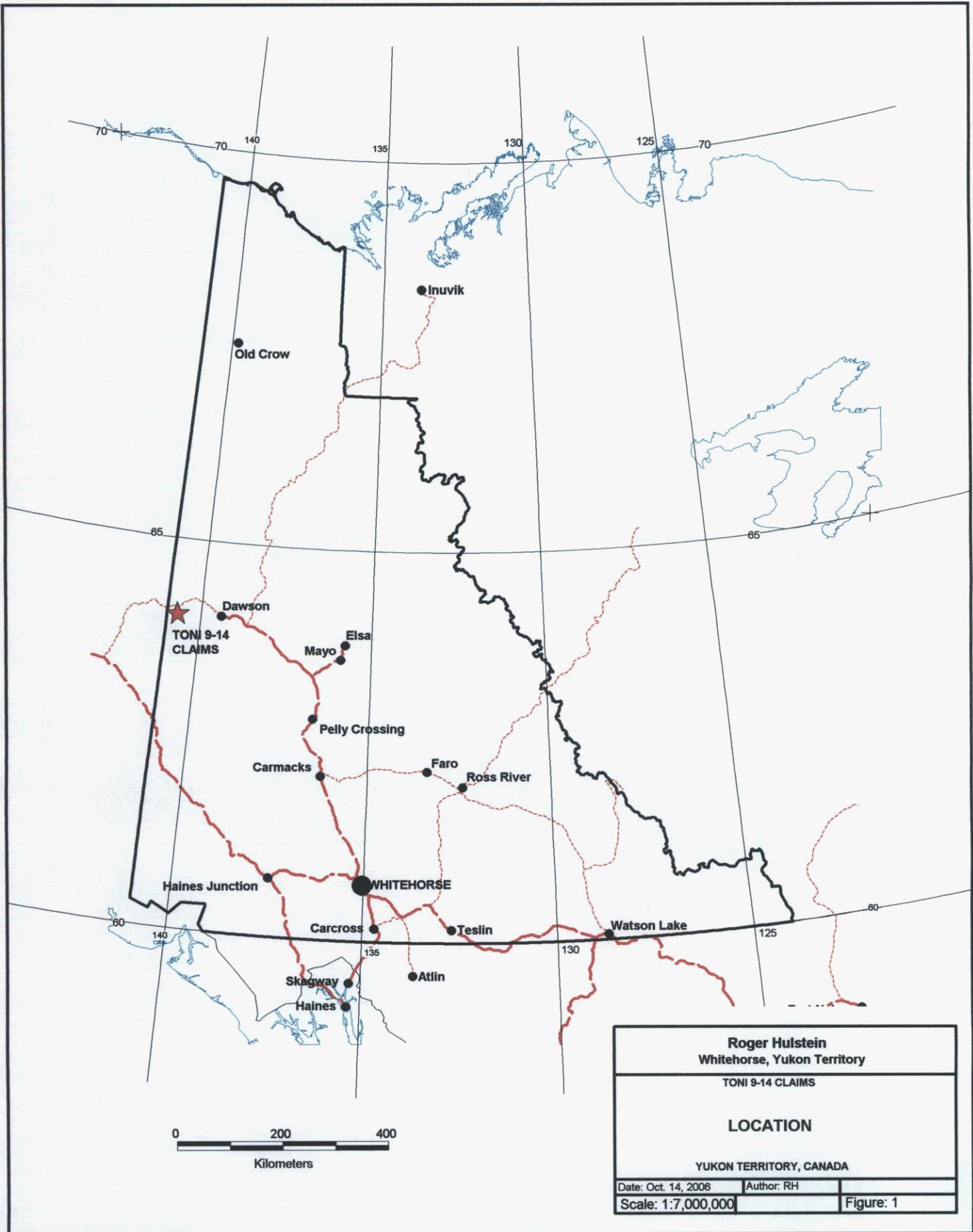
The purpose of this report is to fulfill the work assessments of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. This report on the Toni 9-14 claims describes the location, access, history, geological setting, known mineralization and outlines a proposed exploration program to locate and test a gold-silver bearing epithermal vein type target.

1.1 Location and Access

The Toni 9-14 claims are located in the Sixtymile placer district and cover a portion of the valley bottom occupied by the northeast flowing Sixtymile River at the mouth of tributary Big Gold Creek. The property is located on map sheet NTS 116C/02 (Figure 1).

The property is located approximately 75km due west of Dawson. Access to the project area is via the posted Sixtymile Road that turns south off the Top of the World Highway (Hwy 11) at approximately kilometer 87. This road leads to the valley bottom where the claims are located. Numerous roads built, maintained and changed, as needed by the local placer miners, access the claims. The roads are generally usable by 2WD truck from early June to late September. The Top of the World Highway is not maintained during winter months.

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



1.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

Topography in the region is typical of an incised peneplain with steep hillsides and rounded crests. The area was beyond the limits of the last two continental glacial events and evidence of glaciation in the region is a result of localized alpine glaciers. Alluvium in the valleys is locally derived. Hill slopes are covered with a veneer of colluvium also locally derived. Elevation ranges from 2,100 feet in the Sixtymile valley to approximately 3,800 feet on nearby ridges. As the property is located in the valley bottom permafrost is not a consideration except near the well vegetated hillsides.

Rock outcrop in the area is restricted to ridges, small cliffs and creek bottoms along with road and trench cuts. One outcrop was located on the property in 2006. Outcropping bedrock has been exposed in the past by placer miners but since then has been covered over. Most of the property is covered by placer mining tailings which is estimated to be <5m-8m thick. Often bedrock type can be determined by angular boulders, of consistent type, piled (by placer miner activity) on top of the more typical rounded mixed lithologies of river gravel and boulders.

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

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

1.3 History

The Sixtymile district has been worked for placer gold since the discovery of gold on Miller Creek in 1892. Placer gold production exceeds the recorded figure of 335,715 ounces won from the creeks during the periods 1892-1917 and 1978-1997 (years for which records are available) (Cockfield, 1921; Placer Mining Section 1991, Placer Mining Section 1998). Total placer gold production for the Sixtymile area from discovery to 1990 is estimated at 570,000 crude ounces (Yukon Minfile, 2003). The bulk of the gold has come from Miller, Glacier, Bedrock and Little Gold Creeks, plus the Sixtymile River. Minor gold production is attributed to Walker's Fork and upper Poker Creek.

Along with the placer activity, lode prospecting of the district has occurred since the first hard rock claims were staked over the Miller galena occurrence in 1896 (Yukon Minfile, 2003).

Technical information on the geology and mineralization in the Sixtymile valley is contained in a 1984 Master's dissertation by Ulrich Glasmacher (Glasmacher, 1984). His report studies the paragenesis and characterization of mineralization found in the area. Ulrich Glasmacher was also responsible for other studies in the Sixtymile River area (Glasmacher and Freidrich, 1984) including consulting work for Klondike Gold Mining Corporation in 1988.

The author of this report carried out exploration work in the Sixtymile River area on behalf of Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. in 1998 and 1999.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1987: Esso mapped and sampled, Erwin Kreft trenched.

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

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

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

1.4 2003 Work Program

The 2006 exploration program was carried out by R. Hulstein, P. Geo on June 22 – 25, 2006. Work consisted of a GPS survey of claim posts and other significant features, prospecting and sampling. Traverse routes are shown on Figure 4.

A hand-held GPS receiver (Garmin GPSmap 60cs) was used to plot locations of samples and other features (approximate +/-5m accuracy). Samples were shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, B.C for gold analysis plus 34 other elements.

1.5 Claim Status

The Toni 9-14 claims cover an area of approximately 125 hectares and consists of 6 unsurveyed contiguous two-post Yukon 'Quartz' claims (Figure 2). The claims were staked according to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are located in the Dawson Mining District. They are shown on claim sheet 116C-2 and are available for viewing at the Dawson Mining Records Office. The claims listed below (Table 1) are registered in the name of Roger Hulstein.

Table 1. List of Claims

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Toni 9 - 12	YC36199-YC36202	July 11, 2008
Toni 13, Toni 14	YC36203, YC36204	July 11, 2007

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

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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

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

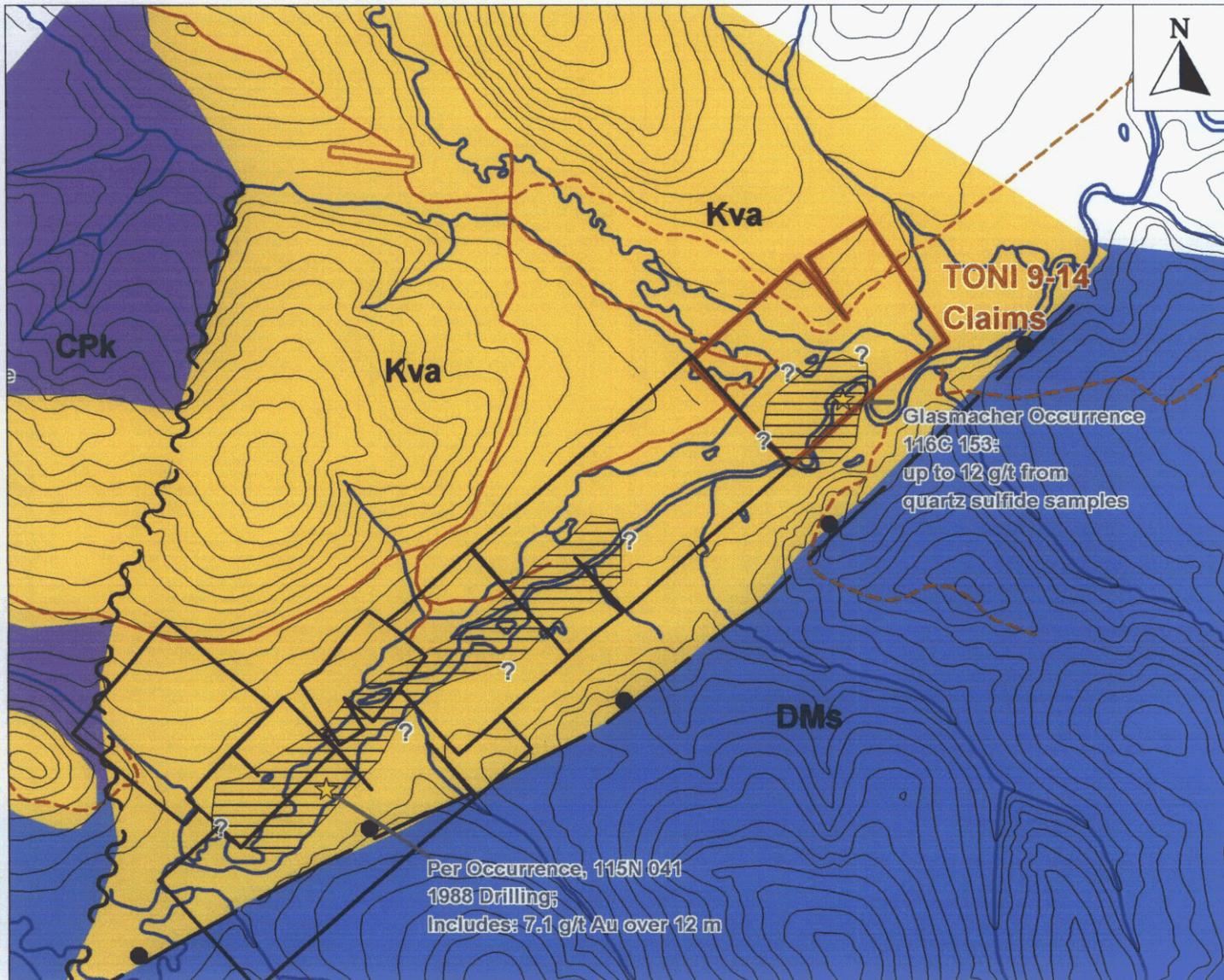
Locally, the YTT consists of two main assemblages of supracrustal rocks, the Late Devonian (?) to mid-Mississippian Nasina assemblage and the mid-Permian Klondike Schist assemblage (Mortenson, 1996) and three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks (Figure 3). The Nasina consists of metamorphosed psammites, mainly quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist and quartzite, +/- carbonaceous material, interlayered mafic schist and amphibolite and volumetrically minor amounts of marble, conglomerate and felsic schist. The Klondike Schist assemblage is comprised mainly of a variety of felsic schists interlayered with non-carbonaceous fine grained micaceous quartzite and quartz-feldspar-muscovite-biotite (+/- chlorite) schist. Local layers of chlorite schist, metagabbro, rare bands of marble and carbonaceous quartz-muscovite schist are found within the felsic schists.

The Klondike placer camp (approximately 12,000,000 million ounces of placer gold produced) is underlain predominantly by units of the Klondike Schist assemblage.

According to Mortenson (1996) three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks found within the YTT are:

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

Rocks of the Paleozoic Slide Mountain Terrane include massive greenstone and a variety of altered ultramafic rocks. The ultramafic rocks commonly denote



LEGEND

Cretaceous

 Carmacks Group; predominantly andesite volcanic flows and breccias

Carboniferous and Permian

 Klondike Schist; metamorphosed pelitic and volcanic rocks

Devonian - Mississippian

 Nasina Assemblage; predominantly graphitic quartzite and muscovite rich schists

SYMBOLS

 Fault, approximate, steep, ball on down dropped side

 Fault, approximate

 Propylitic to argillic alteration

Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

TONI 9-14 CLAIMS

Geological Compilation

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Date: Oct. 23, 2006	Author: RH	NTS: 115N/15 & 116 C/2
Scale: 1:40,000	NAD 27, Zone 7	Figure: 3

Geology after Hulstein & Zuran, 1999 and Mortenson, 1996.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Sixtymile Lineament, a major northeast trending fault structure that extends to Tok, Alaska, underlies the east side of the Sixtymile River valley and approximates the eastern property boundary. In the Sixtymile placer district, the valley follows a graben structure that downdrops Cretaceous Carmacks Group rocks against Nasina and Klondike Schist Assemblage rocks. Other north to northeast trending fault structures are suspected to underlie prominent lineaments and form the contacts of the Carmacks Group volcanic rocks.

Adjacent claims in the Sixtymile River valley, namely the Kurt and Vance, partially cover the Per galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite-pyrite vein occurrence and weak, or distal, porphyry style alteration and mineralization, mostly pyrite-carbonate altered andesites.

Significant mineralization can be found regionally near the property. Silver-gold-quartz bearing veins are found on the Mos property 5km to the southeast of the Sixtymile property. These veins and others located even further east (~20km ESE of the property), along with magnetite skarns and weak porphyry copper style mineralization are related to Cretaceous (?) Carmacks (?) age granodiorite intrusions aligned in an approximate E-W direction.

Madrona Mining Limited acquired its ground in the Sixtymile area at the head of Glacier Creek for potential volcanic massive sulphide deposits similar to those found in the Yukon Tanana Terrane in the Finlayson Lake area (Marchand, 1997). To date only minor showings of sphalerite and galena have been found within the Nasina assemblage in the Sixtymile area.

2.1 Surficial Geology

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

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

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

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

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

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Where it can be determined various units of the Carmacks Group volcanics, predominantly of andesite composition, underlie the Toni 9-14 claims (Figure 3).

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

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

3.1 Alteration and Mineralization

Alteration and mineralization in the Sixtymile River valley is poorly understood due to alluvial cover, now consisting mostly of placer tailings.

Alteration of the Carmacks Group volcanics, predominantly of andesitic composition, associated with hydrothermal activity is assumed to have taken place during the Cretaceous intrusive event. Hydrothermal alteration is comprised of two styles: 1), silicification (includes both the quartz-carbonate-kaolinite and quartz-phengite-adularia zones of Glasmacher and Freidrich, 1992) and 2), carbonate-altered (propylitic zone) rocks. Mineralogy of silification type is commonly manifested by clay minerals, sericite, bleaching, and silica flooding (quartz). Alteration appears to be more intense where the andesites have been brecciated, although it hasn't been determined at present if brecciation is due to hydrothermal or volcanic processes or both. Angular bleached clasts of psammites – quartzites have been noted within silicified vein-breccia material.

Propylitic alteration (increased chlorite, rare epidote) is often coincident with the iron carbonate alteration. The andesites locally contain Ca-Mg-Fe carbonate minerals (calcite, ankerite, dolomite) +/- quartz and up to 5% coarse grained pyrite.

Argillic-altered andesite is found locally in the Sixtymile River valley and the placer miners have noted 'extensive' clay rich bedrock areas that hindered placer mining (Frank Hawker and Mike McDougall, pers. comm., 2003).

Disseminated and thin veinlet type mineralization in propylitic and argillic altered andesite includes up to 5% disseminated pyrite cubes associated with chalcedony, ankerite, dolomite, calcite veinlets +/- trace galena, sphalerite and molybdenite.

Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) note that the mineralization drilled by Klondike Gold Corporation (Per occurrence, Yukon Minfile no. 115N 041) and the Glasmacher occurrence located on the Toni 9-14 claims (Yukon Minfile no. 116C 153), was formed in the upper parts of the same fossil geothermal system, likely associated with the Late Cretaceous magmatism. They also postulated that the differences between the two occurrences (Per has more sulfides) is due to different mixing environments of two fluid types, a near surface low temperature groundwater (150°C) fluid and a high temperature alkaline-chloride (260°C) fluid. Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) noted four stages of mineral enrichment, due in part, to the mixing of the two fluid types, boiling of the fluids (boiling more important at the Glasmacher occurrence) and fluid wall rock interactions. Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) classify both occurrences as gold-bearing epithermal volcanic-hosted occurrences of the quartz-adularia type, typical of areas with calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of andesitic to dacitic composition.

The Per Yukon Minfile (2003) occurrence describes a northeast trending, 8cm to 60cm wide, galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite vein with a strike length of 61m. Drilling on the Per, as noted above, intersected mineralized quartz veining that contained 11.522 g/t gold over 4.5m (including 42.167 g/t over 1.5m) within a larger interval of 7.1g/t over 12m.

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

Placer gold, with an estimated production of 336,000 crude ounces, has been mined extensively in the Sixtymile River valley, Miller, Glacier, Poker (US side), Little Gold and Bedrock creeks in the vicinity of the Sixtymile Project (Placer Mining Section, 1991 and 1998).

3.2 Structure

The prominent structural element in the area of the Tony 1-14 claims is the Sixtymile Lineament in the Sixtymile River valley (Figure 3). Paralleling structures to the northwest of the Sixtymile Lineament are interpreted to be a

series of normal faults. These normal faults in turn have been displaced by Tintina related (?) northwest trending faults and associated Reidel (?) faults. The disjointed 'Miller Structural Corridor' may be a more prominent Tintina related structure cutting through relatively more brittle siliceous metasedimentary rocks.

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

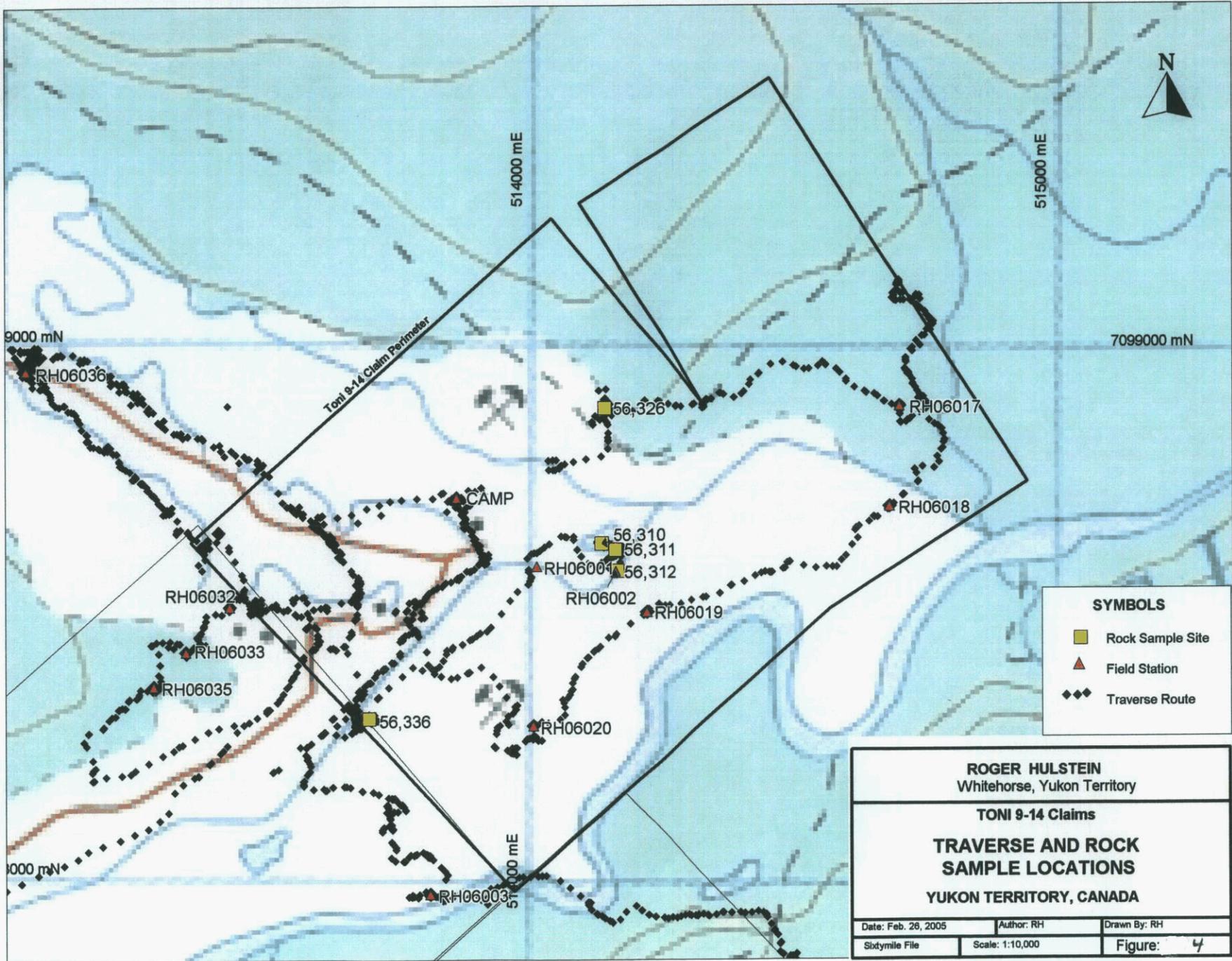
4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Geochemical sample analysis in 2003 was carried out by ALS Chemex of North Vancouver, B.C. All rock samples were analyzed for gold by having a 50 gram pulverized sub samples fire assayed and gold determination made by atomic absorption. An additional 34 elements were analyzed by aqua regia ICP-AES. Mercury was analyzed by cold vapor and atomic absorption spectrometry. Analytical certificates are presented in Appendix B and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix C. Rock sample locations are shown on Figure 4.

A total of 5 rock samples from the Toni 9-14 claims were collected for geochemical analysis. All but one sample (56326) are float samples collected from placer mined tailings. Samples were collected where the presence of alteration, veining or mineralization was observed.

The highest gold value returned in 2003 from the property (0.041 ppm Au), along with 5.4 ppm Ag, and 128 ppm Pb; sample 56336) was from a float composite sample of white-oragne weathering propylitic – argillic altered andesite. Two of the rock samples (56310 and 56311), both of grey propylitic altered andesite cut by chalcedonic quartz veinlets, contained up to 3.8 ppm Ag, 0.88ppm Hg, 15 ppm Mo, 774 ppm Pb, 74 ppm Sb and 565 ppm Zn. Although they did not contain significant Au values (<0.005 ppm) the anomalous elemental suite indicates an epithermal system.

Rock sample 5626, of calcite veining in a shear zone cutting grey propylitic altered andesite ash tuff, contained 1-3mm bladed calcite also indicating an epithermal system although Au-Ag values were below detection and pathfinder elements were not anomalous.



SYMBOLS

- Rock Sample Site
- Field Station
- Traverse Route

ROGER HULSTEIN
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

TONI 9-14 Claims

TRAVERSE AND ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Date: Feb. 26, 2005	Author: RH	Drawn By: RH
Stbdymile File	Scale: 1:10,000	Figure: 4

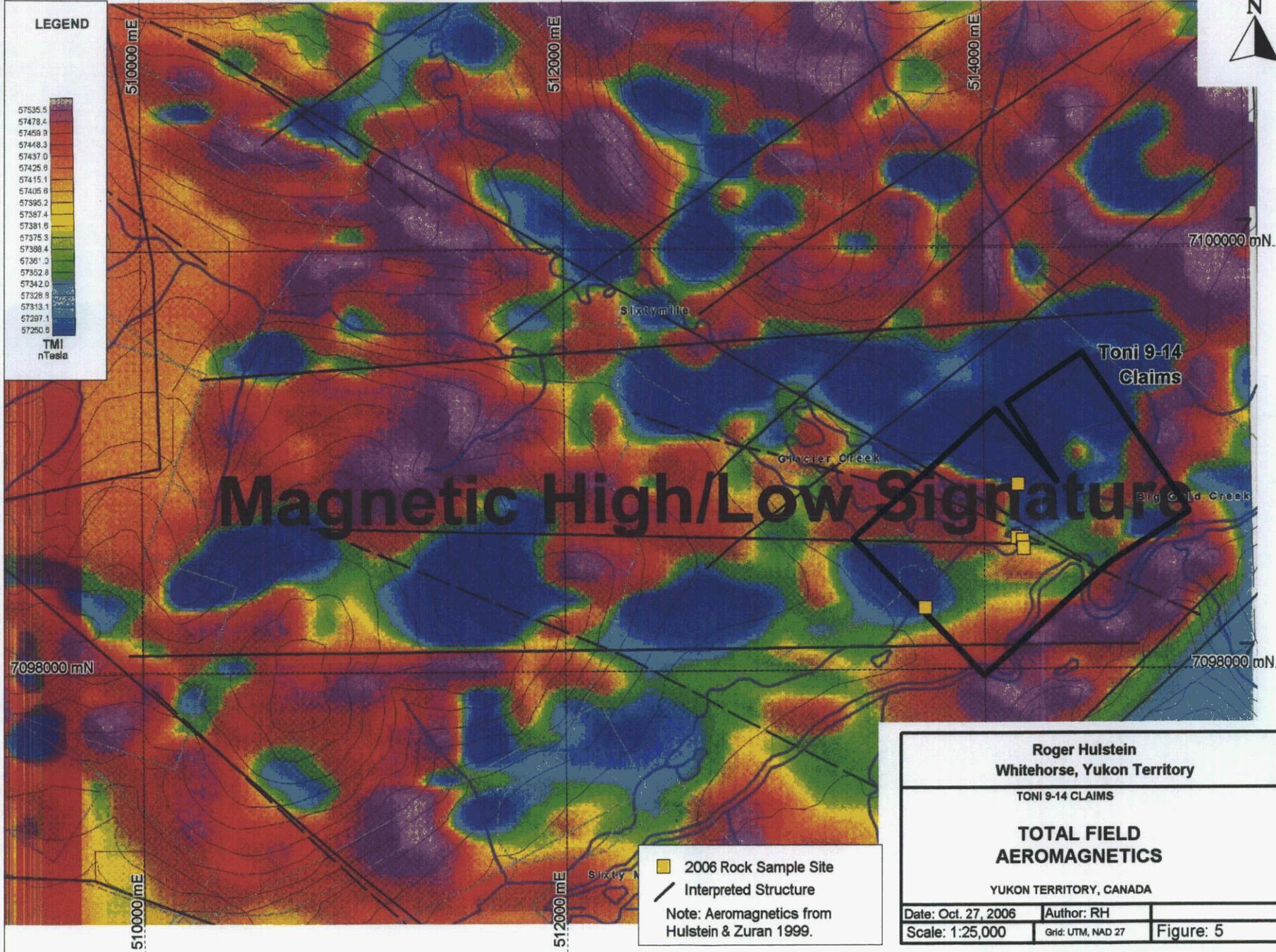
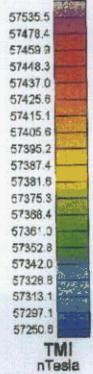
5.0 GEOPHYSICS

In 1999 Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. contracted High-Sense Limited of Toronto to fly a magnetic and radiometric survey over their entire property which at the time included the Toni 9-16 claims (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Flight lines were oriented north-south, spaced 200m apart with a nominal sensor height of 50m above the surface (Figure 5).

Overall the magnetic variation was less than 300nT (nanoTesla) with the Carmacks volcanics appearing as a mottled magnetic high-low signature. The magnetic lows may indicate hydrothermal alteration. A sharp contrast in the magnetic signature denotes the suspected location of the northeast trending Sixtymile Fault – lineament.



LEGEND



Magnetic High/Low Signature

- 2006 Rock Sample Site
 - Interpreted Structure
- Note: Aeromagnetics from Hulstein & Zuran 1999.

Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

TONI 9-14 CLAIMS

**TOTAL FIELD
AEROMAGNETICS**

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Date: Oct. 27, 2006	Author: RH
Scale: 1:25,000	Grid: UTM, NAD 27
Figure: 5	

17

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the 2006 work program and anomalous geochemical results and previous work including the extensive studies by Glasmacher (1984) the presence of a significant epithermal system is indicated, therefore additional work is warranted and recommended.

Given the fact that the valley floor is covered by placer mined gravels geophysical methods (magnetics, VLF, EM) are recommended and should be carried out over the claims. Anomalous areas (magnetic lows, conductors) could then be trenched or tested by test pits as the mined alluvial cover is not very deep (often <5m) based on trenching on the claims located upstream.

Other geophysical methods such as a close spaced gradient IP survey run in two directions (at right angles), over the suspected structures, could also be carried out to help determine the distribution of lithology and alteration patterns. If geophysical anomalies and trenching results are encouraging a drill program should test for the indicated mineralized structures.

7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs were incurred on the Toni 9-16 claims in 2006.

TONI 9-14 CLAIMS, NTS: 115N/15			
2006 Assessment Costs			
<u>Geochemistry</u>			
	<u>No.</u>	<u>\$/Sample</u>	<u>\$Subtotal</u>
Rocks	5	37.88	189.40
			\$189.40
<u>Personnel (2006)</u>			
	<u>Days</u>	<u>Daily Rate</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>
R.Hulstein, B.Sc,P.Geo. (geologist)			
Portions of June 22-25	1	400.00	400
Total Labour Costs			\$400.00
<u>Field Expenses</u>			
Freight		50.69	
Meals and Accomadation		56.00	
Vehicles (rental and fuel)		150.00	
Communications		15.00	
Total Field Costs			\$271.69
<u>Report and Project Management</u>			
<u>Person</u>		<u>days</u>	<u>\$/day</u> <u>Cost</u>
R. Hulstein		1	400 400
Drafting&reproduction			25
Total Report Costs			\$425.00
Total Project Cost			\$1,286.09

Respectfully submitted,



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

October 12, 2006

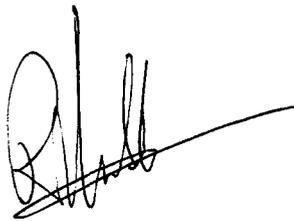
8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Roger W. Hulstein, of:

106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 5R2,

do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral exploration geologist with over 20 years of experience working in the Yukon.
2. I am a graduate of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1981) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 1978.
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F3572).
4. I am registered as a professional geoscientist (No. 19127) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
5. I am the author of this report on the Toni 9-14 claims in the Dawson Mining District, Yukon. The report is based on personal examination of the ground on various dates, with the last work carried out at various times on June 22, 23, 24 and 25th, and on referenced sources.



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

October 12, 2004

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Appendix A
Photographs



Looking NW looking up Little Gold Creek with NE trending Sixtymile River and Toni 9-14 claims in foreground.



2006 Camp



Rock sample site of 56311, in Sixtymile River valley looking approximately north, note placer mined tailings and manmade pond.



Rock float of sample 56311.



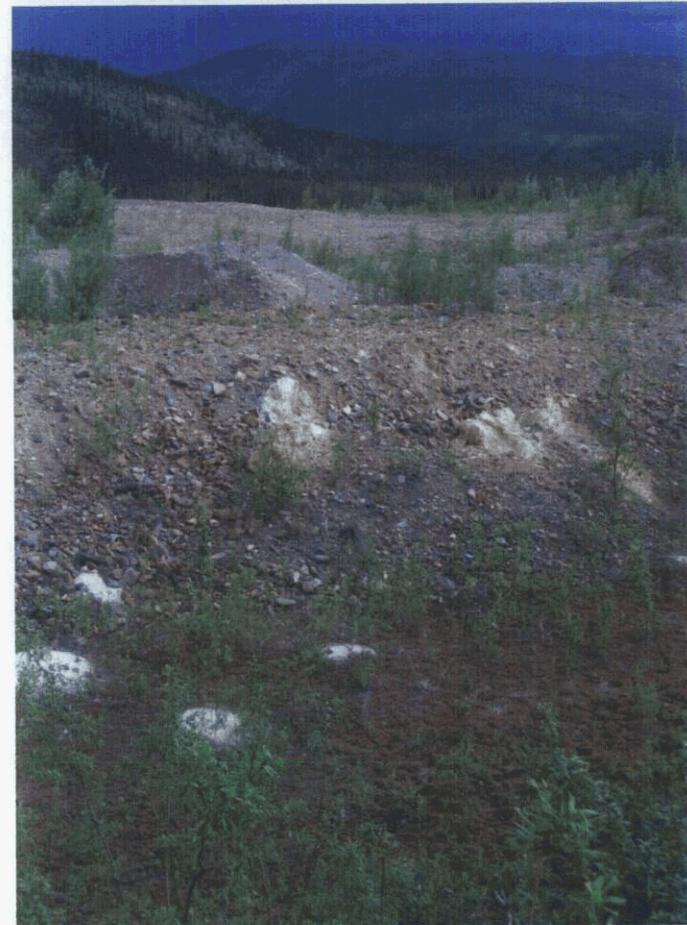
At Station RH06003, placer ditch cutting pyritized andesite bedrock



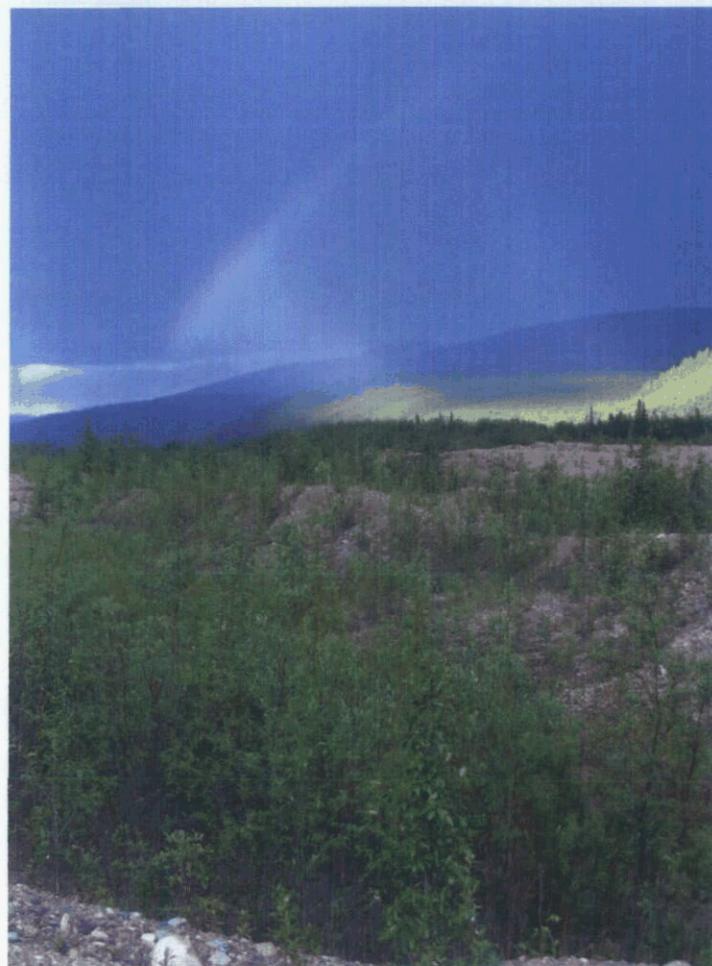
Close up of pyritized propylitic altered andesite breccias at station site RH06-003.



Sample site 56326, shear with calcite veining cutting propylitic altered andesite.



Sample site 56336, drainage ditch with spoil of argillic altered andesite, looking approximately south.



Looking approximately
northeast from sample site
56336.

Appendix B
Analytical Certificate



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

Page: 1

Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006

This copy reported on 10-AUG-2006

Account: HULROG

CERTIFICATE VA06064063

Project: 60 mile

P.O. No.:

This report is for 8 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 10-JUL-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROGER HULSTEIN

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Hg-CV41	Trace Hg - cold vapor/AAS	FIMS

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

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

Signature:

Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory



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106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Page: 2 - A

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006

Account: HULROG

Project: 60 mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06064063

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm
		0.02	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
56310M -		1.04	1.7	0.53	7	<10	970	0.6	<2	0.13	11.4	3	11	122	0.61	<10
56311M -		1.50	3.8	0.42	9	<10	1050	<0.5	<2	0.09	<0.5	2	10	71	0.64	<10
56312M -		2.50	<0.2	0.77	3	<10	400	<0.5	<2	0.17	<0.5	2	23	4	0.56	<10
56313M Rod		2.14	0.7	0.32	3450	<10	160	0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	6	6	0.74	<10
56314M Rod		2.06	0.2	0.09	87	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	24	3	0.33	<10
56326M -		1.14	<0.2	0.32	7	<10	30	0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	1	4	2	0.27	<10
56334M Rod		1.40	<0.2	1.10	106	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.17	<0.5	8	68	23	2.22	10
56336M -		1.28	5.4	1.00	9	<10	480	1.0	2	0.29	<0.5	1	21	22	2.25	<10



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Page: 2 - B

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006

Account: HULROG

Project: 60 mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06064063

Sample Description	Method	Hg-CV41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte Units LOR	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %
		0.01	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	0.01
56310M		0.26	0.12	10	0.02	56	4	<0.01	3	440	583	0.16	19	3	33	<0.01
56311M		0.88	0.11	10	0.02	160	15	<0.01	2	300	774	0.09	74	2	17	0.01
56312M		<0.01	0.05	10	0.01	24	<1	<0.01	7	680	37	0.06	2	3	42	0.01
56313M		0.02	0.25	30	0.01	26	<1	0.02	<1	40	27	0.30	2	1	6	<0.01
56314M		0.01	0.03	10	<0.01	70	<1	0.02	<1	20	31	0.02	2	<1	3	<0.01
56326M		<0.01	0.01	10	0.15	2060	<1	0.01	<1	110	5	0.05	<2	1	416	<0.01
56334M		0.01	0.06	20	1.01	270	<1	0.03	31	440	4	0.03	3	6	8	<0.01
56336M		0.19	0.21	20	0.06	61	1	0.02	12	930	128	0.34	4	4	225	0.01



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Page: 2 - C

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006

Account: HULROG

Project: 60 mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06064063

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Au-AA24
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Au
	Units LOR	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		10	10	1	10	2	0.005
56310M		<10	<10	24	<10	565	<0.005
56311M		<10	<10	17	<10	75	<0.005
56312M		<10	<10	25	<10	89	<0.005
56313M		<10	<10	<1	<10	18	2.17
56314M		<10	<10	1	<10	21	0.085
56326M		<10	<10	8	<10	5	<0.005
56334M		<10	<10	74	<10	40	<0.005
56336M		<10	<10	24	<10	15	0.041

Appendix C

Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

Toni 9-14 claims - Sixtymile River Area
Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results
Rock Samples Collected by: R. Hulstein

Number	Type	Date	Grid	Datum	Easting	Northing	Width (m)	Structure	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm
56310	Rock Float	22-Jun-06	UTM Zone 7	NAD 27	514156	7098625			Float of light grey weakly brecciated bleached white - light grey andesite cross cut by irregular 1-5mm white to tan chalcedonic qtz veinlets. No banding in qtz. 1 piece of fist size and 2 smaller pieces angular (not transported) float.	-0.005	1.7	0.53	7
56311	Rock Float	22-Jun-06	UTM Zone 7	NAD 27	514183	7098613			Float of grey propylitically altered (non pyritic) andesite cut by planer milky white chalcedonic qtz veining up to 1cm wide but mostly 1-2 mm veinlets. Possible 1-2mm bladed lattice texture in qtz vug. Also brx andesite with same qtz matrix. photo of sample and site.	-0.005	3.8	0.42	9
56312	Rock Float	22-Jun-06	UTM Zone 7	NAD 27	514187	7098574			Float of propylitically altered andesite cut by chalcedonic qtz veins - similar to 56311 but not as much quartz.	-0.005	-0.2	0.77	3
56326	Rock Grab	24-Jun-06	UTM Zone 7	NAD 27	514160	7098879	~0.4m	198/62W	Grab of white coarse grained calcite veining cutting weakly propylitically altered grey crystal lithic ash tuff - andesitic. Calcite veining has some fine 1-3mm blades calcite testures. Vein in 0.4m wide fault - gouge- crush zone. Photos of sample and site.	-0.005	-0.2	0.32	7
56336	Rock Float	25-Jun-06	UTM Zone 7	NAD 27	513715	7098293			Float (composite) over 25m from spoil pile alongside placer drainage ditch of abundant yellow to orange weathering propylitically - argillic altered andesite. Some white bleached altered andesite has siliceous (feldspar?) clasts. Photo of site.	0.041	5.4	1	9

Number	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
56310	-10	970	0.6	-2	0.13	11.4	3	11	122	0.61	-10	0.26	0.12	10	0.02	56	4	-0.01	3	440	583	0.16	19	3	33	-0.01	-10	-10	24	-10	565
56311	-10	1050	-0.5	-2	0.09	-0.5	2	10	71	0.64	-10	0.88	0.11	10	0.02	160	15	-0.01	2	300	774	0.09	74	2	17	0.01	-10	-10	17	-10	75
56312	-10	400	-0.5	-2	0.17	-0.5	2	23	4	0.56	-10	-0.01	0.05	10	0.01	24	-1	-0.01	7	680	37	0.06	2	3	42	0.01	-10	-10	25	-10	89
56326	-10	30	0.5	-2	25	-0.5	1	4	2	0.27	-10	-0.01	0.01	10	0.15	2060	-1	0.01	-1	110	5	0.05	-2	1	416	-0.01	-10	-10	8	-10	5
56336	-10	480	1	2	0.29	-0.5	1	21	22	2.25	-10	0.19	0.21	20	0.06	61	1	0.02	12	930	128	0.34	4	4	225	0.01	-10	-10	24	-10	15