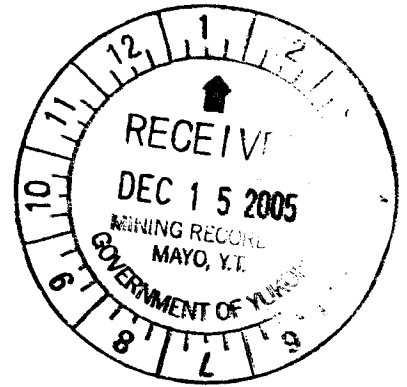


094976



Assessment Report

43 Claim

Grant No. YC32217

Mayo Mining Division, Yukon Territory

Latitude 56.76 N Longitude 135.07 W

NTS Map Sheet 105M-14

By

D.N. Moraal

Owner and Operator

August 2005

43 Claim

Table of Contents

I Location Map

II Index map 3

III Bibliography 4

Introduction 5

Property location and access 5

Ownership 6

Prospecting and Geology 6

Legend 7

Geology 8

Grid 9

Geophysical surveys 10

Geochemical sampling 11

Summary 12

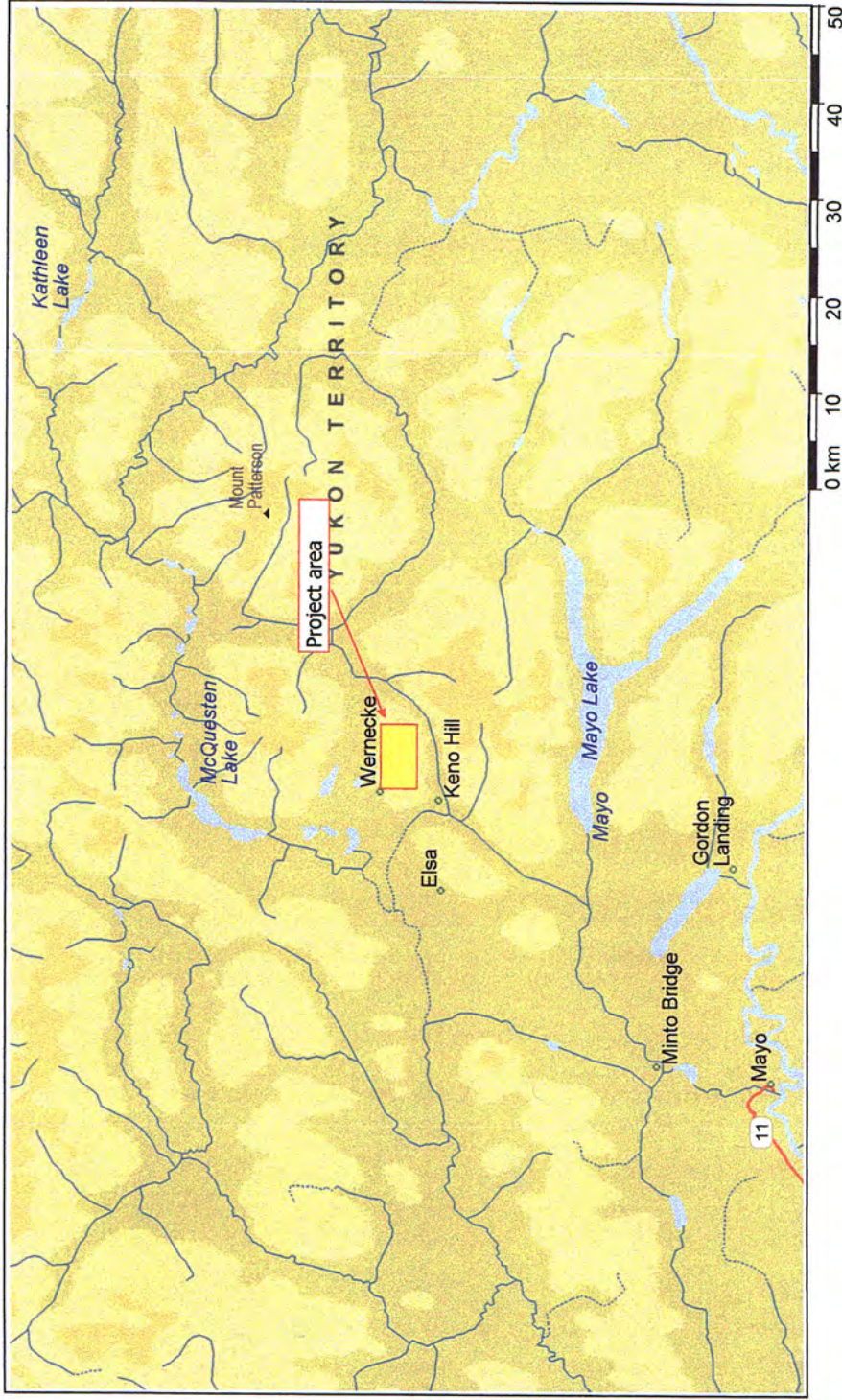
Conclusions and recommendations 12

Author's qualifications 14

Table of costs 15

wernecke

- Populated Places**
- Major City (1,000,000+)
 - City (500,000 - 999,999)
 - Minor City (100,000 - 499,999)
 - Town (20,000 - 99,999)
 - Other Place
 - National Capital
 - Other Capital



Claim Location map, 43 claim outlined.



Bibliography

Boyle, 1964, Lead Silver deposits, Keno Hill-Galena Hill Area

Fraser D.C., 1969, Contouring VLF Data

Whittles, A.B. Prospecting with radio frequency EM-16 in Mountainous regions. Western Miner.

Saydam and Boniwell, 1984 VLF Electromagnetic method.
A geophysical handbook for geologists

Introduction

The Keno hill area is an historic mining camp dating back to the early 1900s when prospectors spread out after the Klondike gold rush settled into its production phase. Since then and up to 1988 when the mines shut down due to the drop in silver prices, over 9 billion grams of silver were extracted from veins on Galena Hill, Keno Hill and Sourdough Hill. Most of the production was from relatively small, but very rich silver-lead veins. The claims on Keno Hill have been held for many years and only recently tenure on some of these claims has lapsed. Some of this ground has been re-staked as part of an exploration programme designed to locate silver-lead veins that may have been missed by previous operators.

Location , Access, and Topography

The 43 Claim consists of a single claim staked over the historic "Tango" MC and is situated on the steep south facing slope of Keno Hill, adjacent to the site of the old Keno 700 mine. Access is via an all weather paved road to Mayo, a distance of 404 Km. from the city of Whitehorse, thence via the gravel all season road to historical Keno City, 60 Km to the north. From there, the visitor takes the seasonal Keno-Keno Hill road a distance of 3.5 km to a fork in the road, and follows this fork, which was the Keno 700 access road, another approximately 3.5 km. The 43 claim straddles this road.

The claim, at a mean altitude of 1450 meters is near to the summit of Keno Hill, and is mainly above tree line, the lower half of the 43 Claim is covered with dense brush in the form of red willow and dwarf birch. Sparse alpine fir is found on the claim. Elevations run from 1390 m to almost 1670 m at the NE corner of the claim.

The 43 claim is almost entirely covered in a heavy talus boulders and slabs of country rock which have slid to their present position since the last glacial period.

GPS positions of the claim posts

Post 1 Nad 83 Zone 08 489819mE-7088982 mN

Post 2 Nad 83 Zone 08 489829mE-7089418 mN

Ownership

The 43 claim is wholly owned and operated by D.N. Moraal, Box 75, Tagish, Yukon. The claims are in good standing and have a recording date of 23 August 2004

History and previous work

The 43 Claim has been inactive for a considerable length of time. There is little evidence of serious exploration work on the property. Aside from the lot survey in the 1950's, only one old tagged claim post was located on the ground. Three small bulldozer trenches are found on the west boundary of the claim but they are shallow and there is doubt whether the trenches was intended as exploration work on the Tango or on adjacent claims. Two of the trenches were following a quartz vein in the NW corner of the claim. No metallic mineralization was found in these trenches.

Work described in this report

Work consisted of prospecting the property, establishing a series of grid lines, conducting a VLF survey over the gridlines and collecting 39 soil samples. The location posts were also surveyed in with GPS.

Prospecting and Geology







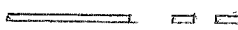


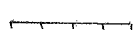

The rocks in the area are mainly of sedimentary origin. They have been described elsewhere as of Precambrian or early Palaeozoic in age and consist of various forms of schist, phyllite, and quartzite with argillite and slates completing the sedimentary package. Cretaceous greenstone lenses and sills occur through out the area but none was found to outcrop on the claim.

Three fault types are the targets of main interest, as they have traditionally carried the ore bodies of Keno Hill. These are the usually East-West trending Longitudinal faults, the North to North east trending Transverse faults, and the post ore North West trending faults which normally do not carry significant mineralization.

The nearby Helen Fraction vein fault, was projected onto the 43 claim and locating it on the property formed the basis for the exploration programme.

On the claim, a thick mantle of quartzite and schist boulder talus covers almost 80 percent of the ground, making it difficult to map the bedrock. Only a few exposures can definitely be called bedrock. However, three distinct belts of rock appear to exist. To the west, blocky thick bedded quartzite dominates the high ground and are the source of most of the talus and boulder cover. In the centre of the claim, pale green, hard, sericite schist outcrops in a few isolated spots, and underlies the quartzite, while the east side of the claim is mainly grey to black thin bedded phyllite and shale.

Legend

- 1 Pale blocky quartzite, minor graphitic schist
 - 2 Quartz muscovite schist and quartz muscovite chlorite schist, grey phyllite
 - 3 Graphitic phyllite
 - 4 Grey to black flaggy quartzite, graphitic phyllite
 - 5 Limestone
 - 6 Undifferentiated, 1-5
 - 7 Greenstone
 - 8 Lamprophyre
 - 9 Rhyolite and porphyritic rhyolite
-
-  Adit
-  Trench
-  Bedding
-  Foliation
-  Area of float rock
-  Area of outcrop
-  Vein fault, known, assumed
-  Building
-  Shaft
-  Survey line
-  Claim posts
- Conductor, strong, weak