1356139 Alberta Inc.

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD SURVEY LOG and TOM CLAIMS WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

Dave Hildes, P.Geo., Ph. D. lan Kickbush, B.Sc.

Claim	Grant #	Expiry date
LOG 5 - 10	YB66467 - YB66472	2008-12-12
LOG 18	YB66480	2008-12-12
LOG 20	YB66482	2008-12-12
LOG 22	YB66484	2008-12-12

Location: 60° 22'N, 134° 12' W

NTS: 105 D/08

Mining District: Whitehorse, YT.

Date surveyed: November 2, 5 and 6, 2007

Date: Jun 10, 2008

SUMMARY

A total magnetic field survey was performed on a portion of the Log claims on November 2nd, 5th and 6th, 2007. The Log and Tom claims consist of 99 contiguous Quartz Claims staked in the Whitehorse Mining District on NTS 105D08.

The property is situated approximately 70 kilometres southwest of Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway. The total magnetic field survey covered 18.9 line-km on a local uncut grid. The readings were taken on 50 m spaced lines at a 12.5 m station interval and used a synchronized base station reading at 5 s during field acquisition to correct for temporal geomagnetic variation.

A N-S trending magnetic linear feature was identified that correlates to an ultramafic unit proximal to known gold mineralization.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	<u>1</u>
2.0	LOCATION AND ACCESS	<u>1</u>
3.0	PROPERTY	<u>1</u>
4.0	PROPERTY GEOLOGY	<u>3</u>
5.0	HISTORICAL EXPLORATION	<u>3</u>
6.0	TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD DATA COLLECTION	<u>3</u>
7.0	TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD SURVEY RESULTS	<u>5</u>
8.0	CONCLUSIONS	<u>5</u>
9.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	<u>6</u>
REFE	ERENCES CITED	<u>7</u>
APPE	ENDIX A. CERTIFICATE	<u>8</u>
APPE	ENDIX B. SURVEY LOG	<u>9</u>
APPE	ENDIX C. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES	<u>10</u>
APPE	ENDIX D. INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS	11

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Location	Page 2
Figure 2. Compilation of Claims and Magnetic Survey	. Back pocket
Figure 3. Contoured magnetic field survey	. Back pocket

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. was retained by 1356139 Alberta to conduct a ground total magnetic field survey on the Log and Tom claims, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory. A total of 18.9 line-km were surveyed on November 2, 5 and 6, 2007. A full survey log is in Appendix B.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

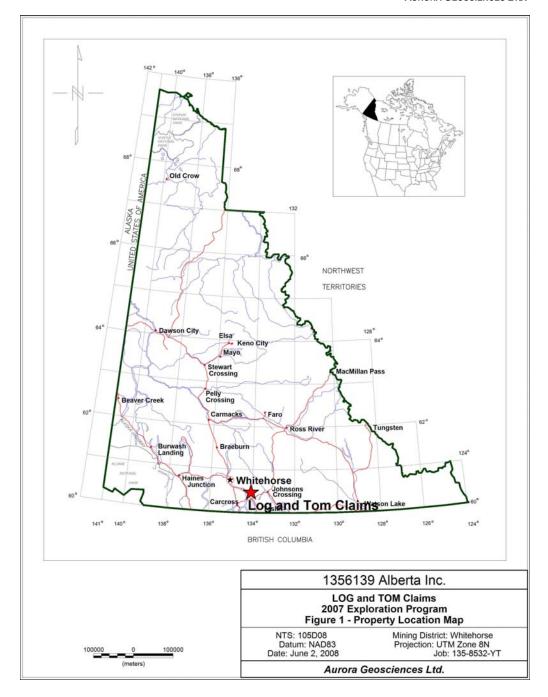
The Log and Tom claims are centred at 60° 22'N, 134° 12' W, in the southern Yukon Territory. The property is situated approximately 70 kilometres southwest of Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway as shown in Figure 1. The claims are accessible by a two-wheel-drive public gravel road which branches off the Alaska Highway 100m south of Judas Creek.

3.0 PROPERTY

The Log and Tom claims consist of 99 mineral claims staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act in the Whitehorse Mining District. Claim information is summarized below:

Claim	Grant #	Expiry date
Log 3 - 32	YB66465 - YB66494	2008-12-12
Log 39	YB66501	2008-12-12
Log 41	YB66503	2008-12-12
Log 43	YB66505	2008-12-12
Log 45	YB66507	2008-12-12
Log 47	YB66509	2008-12-12
Log 49	YB66511	2008-12-12
Log 51	YB66513	2008-12-12
Log 53	YB66515	2008-12-12
Log 55	YB66517	2008-12-12
Log 57	YB66519	2008-12-12
Tom 1 - 60	YC66381 - 440	2008-10-29

The Log and Tom claims are registered 100% to 1356139 Alberta Inc. The operator of all the listed claims is 1356139 Alberta Inc. All Log claims are currently active and all the Tom claims had their applications pending at the date this report was prepared. The claim locations and the 2007 survey grid are shown in Figure 2 in the back pocket of this report.



4.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

A previous assessment report (Davidson, 1987) refers to: (A) Memoir 312 of the Geological Survey of Canada, Whitehorse Map Area, Yukon Territory, 105D, by J.O. Wheeler, (B) Geological Report on the MARSH Property, by T.J. Bremner, and (C) Geology and Tectonic History of the Whitehorse Trough West of Atlin, B.C. by Bultman, T.R., 1979 to describe the geology of the property. It reads as follows:

The BUG claims, presently registered as the Log claims, are underlain by foliated sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Paleozoic to Precambrian Taku Group. Lenses of serpentinized peridotite occur in the schistose units. Altered quartz-carbonate rocks ("listwaenite") outcrop along a prominent northerly trending bluff and around ultramafic lenses. Quartz veins up to 1.5m wide cut the foliated rocks.

T. J. Bremner of DIAND mapped the property in July, 1987; he reports: "The main listwaenite body trends 160° occupying a fault zone which separates greywacke, pebbly greywacke and slate of the Jurassic Laberge Group from massive green porphyritic to tuffaceous rocks of the Permo-Triassic Cache Creek Group (TAKU GROUP)."

5.0 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

"The property was probably originally staked in 1898 as the Cooper Bell claim by J. A. Collins. More recently (1964-1985) the claims have been held by various owners. G. Macleod staked the BUG 1-4 claims on June 10, 1985." (Davison, 1987)

In 1986 a soil geochemical survey was done by Noranda Exploration Company Limited followed by a trenching program and an assessment report in 1987. In 1997 Cra-Mar Mining Inc. conducted a dry auger drilling program on the Log claims.

6.0 TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD DATA COLLECTION

<u>Survey Grid.</u> The 2007 mag survey was conducted along a virtual grid of 21 lines of 900 meters in length, spaced 50 metres apart and marked with flagging and Tyvek tags at the line ends.

Personnel. The survey was conducted by the following personnel:

Terry Creamer Crew chief
Andre Lebel Tech. Operator
Shawn Scott Tech. Operator

Log claims geophysical assessment report - page 3

Equipment. The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

Mag 3 - GSM-19

1 - GSM-19T

Other: 1 - Pentium 4 lap top computer

1 - Repair tools4 - Handheld radios

3 - Garmin Handheld GPS Units

1 - 1 half ton truck

Software: Geosoft Oasis 6.4

GemLink GPSU 4.3 Microsoft Excel

<u>Survey Specification.</u> The total magnetic field survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Station spacing: 12.5 m

<u>Base station</u> Cycled at 5 s throughout the survey. The base station magnetometer and

field magnetometers times were synchronized daily prior to surveying.

Corrections Temporal geomagnetic variation was

removed by linear interpolation of drift from the base station magnetometer using a reference datum of 57000nT. Readings were rejected in the base magnetometer if there was a magnetic variation of 5nT or greater in under 5

seconds.

<u>Levelling</u> Two levelling lines of 10 points each

surveyed daily in both directions; one

line perpendicular and the other

parallel to the grid.

7.0 TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Digital data is appended to this report on CDROM. The magnetic field data is in the following format:

Line Station UTME_NAD83_Z8N UTMN_NAD83_Z8N Rawmag FinalMag

FinalMag is the corrected levelled magnetic field. The following plot at 1:5000 is appended to this report in the back pocket: Figure 3.

The main feature of the 2007 total magnetic field data consists of a linear magnetic high running through the centre of the grid. In the southern end the magnetic maximum of 2000nT relative to the background is located at 544076.40, 6691296.30 NAD83 UTM 08N. The magnetic high continues northwestwardly through the grid diminishing in strength.

8.0 CONCLUSION

The correlation of the magnetic high shown in figure 3 and an ultramafic unit is supported by 2007 drill program results (Mike Wark, Aurora Geosciences Ltd., personal communication). The collars of drill holes 1, 2 and 3 are on line 50, station -75. These holes all recovered magnetically susceptible ultramafic samples at the start of the hole. Thus the assumption is made that the magnetic high correlates with the ultramafic rocks. The 2007 drill program showed the ultramafic rocks to be immediately above pyritic gold-bearing mineralization.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made based on the conclusions of this work: The total magnetic field survey should be extended to cover and close off the magnetic field high followed by mapping, soil sampling and possibly an IP survey. A second round of diamond drilling should then be conducted.

Respectfully submitted, AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Dave H. D. Hildes Ph. D., P.Geo

REFERENCES CITED

Bremner, T.J., 1987: Geological Report on the MARSH Property. DIAND Internal Report.

Bultman, T.R., 1979. Geology and Tectoic History of the Whitehorse Trough West of Atlin, B.C. Ph.D. Thesis, Yale University.

Davidson, G.S., 1987. Trenching and Geology on BUG 1-20 Claims. Yukon Government Assessment Report # 091730.

MacGregor, D., 1997. Drilling Program on Log Property. Cra-Mar Mining Inc. Yukon Government Assessment Report # 093689.

Webster, M.P., 1986. Assessment Report for the BUG 1-4 Claims. Yukon Government Assessment Report # 091860.

Wheeler, J.O., 1961. Whitehorse Map-Area, Yukon Territory, 105D. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 312, 156 pp.

APPENDIX A. CERTIFICATE

- I, David Henry Degast Hildes, Ph. D., P. Geo. with residence address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory do hereby certify that:
- 1. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British-Columbia, license #29887.
- 2. I am a graduate of the Queens University of Ontario with a B. Sc. (Honors) degree in Chemical Physics obtained in 1991 and a graduate of the University of British-Columbia with a Ph. D. in Geophysics obtained in 2001.
- 3. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration since 1999 and am now employed as a geophysicist with Aurora Geosiences Ltd..

Dated this 10th day of June 2008 in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Dave H. D. Hildes Ph. D., P.Geo.

APPENDIX B. SURVEY LOG

1356139 Alberta Inc. Mag 2007 - 135-7564-YT					
CREW:	Crew of Tech	chief	Terry Crea Shawn Sco Andre Leb	ott	11/02/2007 - 11/06/2007 11/02/2007 11/05/2007 - 11/06/2006
		Mag	Total	Work	
Date	Grid	Lines	(line-km)	Hours	Remarks
02-Nov	Log	0-300	6.3	11am - 4:30pm	Shawn completed Line 0,100 and 250m of line 200. His GPS accuracy frequently wandered slowing production. Terry completed lines 50, 150, 250 and 300. Strong winds, -2 degrees.
05-Nov	Log	300-800	10.8	9am - 5pm	Terry finished 200, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800. Andre completed lines 550, 650, 750. Temp -5C, no wind.
06-Nov	Log	350,450,850-1000	5.4	8:30am - 2pm	Terry completed 350, 450, 850. Andre completed 900, 950, 1000. Temp - 10, no wind.

APPENDIX C. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Detail Aurora Geosciences Cost allocations

Drafting and Plotting		130.00
Work days for two man mag crew (Nov 2,5,6)		3,690.00
Crew, instrument & equipment preparation		500.00
Field report		1,500.00
	GST	349.20
	Total	6,169.20

APPENDIX D. INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

GSM-19 Instruction Manual INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS MAGNETOMETER / GRADIOMETER Resolution: 0.01nT (gamma), magnetic field and gradient. 0.2nT over operating range. Accuracy: Range: 20,000 to 120,000nT. Gradient Tolerance: Over 10, 000nT/m Operating Interval: 3 seconds minimum, faster optional. Readings initiated from keyboard, external trigger, or carriage return via RS-232C. Input / Output: 6 pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and (optional) analog output. Power Requirements: 12V, 200mA peak (during polarization), 30mA standby. 300mA peak in gradiometer mode. Internal 12V, 2.6Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, others optional. Power Source: An External 12V power source can also be used. Battery Charger: Input: 110 VAC, 60Hz. Optional 110 / 220 VAC, 50 / 60Hz. Output: dual level charging. Operating Ranges: Temperature: - 40°C to +60°C. Battery Voltage: 10.0V minimum to 15V maximum. Humidity: up to 90% relative, non condensing. Storage Temperature: -50°C to +65°C. Display: LCD: 240 X 64 pixels, OR 8 X 30 characters. Built in heater for operation below -20°C. Dimensions: Console: 223 x 69 x 240mm. Sensor Staff: 4 x 450mm sections. Sensor: 170 x 71mm dia. Weight: console 2.1kg, Staff 0.9kg, Sensors 1.1kg each. VLF Frequency Range: 15 - 30.0 kHz plus 57.9 kHz (Alaskan station) Parameters Measured: Vertical in-phase and out-of-phase components as percentage of total field. 2 relative components of horizontal field. Absolute amplitude of total field. Resolution: 0.1% Number of Stations: Up to 3 at a time. Automatic with: time, coordinates, magnetic field / gradient, slope, EM field, Storage: frequency, in- and out-of-phase vertical, and both horizontal components for each selected station. Terrain Slope Range: 0° - 90° (entered manually). Sensor Dimensions: 140 x 150 x 90 mm. (5.5 x 6 x 3 inches). Sensor Weight: 1.0 kg (2.2 lb).

9 V 1997

GEM System Inc.

APPENDIX G GSM-19T MAGNETOMETER/GRADIOMETER

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

The GSM-19T is a portable standard proton magnetometer/gradiometer designed for handheld or base station use for geophysical, geotechnical, or archaeological exploration, long term magnetic field monitoring at Magnetic Observatories, volcanological and seismic research, etc. The GSM-19T is a secondary standard for measurement of the Earth's magnetic field, having 0.2nT resolution, and 1nT absolute accuracy over its full temperature range.

The GSM-19T is a microprocessor based instrument with storing capabilities. Large memory storage is a available (up to 2Mbytes). Synchronized operation between hand held and base station units is possible, and the corrections for diurnal variations of magnetic field are done automatically. The results of measurement are made available in serial form (RS-232-C interface) for collection by data acquisition systems, terminals or computers. Both on-line and post-operation transfer are possible.

The measurement of two magnetic fields for determination of gradient is done concurrently with strict control of measuring intervals. The result is a high quality gradient reading, independent of diurnal variations of maganetic field.

Optionally the addition of a VLF sensor for combined magnetometer / gradiometer-VLF measurement is available.

Magnetic Field Measurement

The magnetic field measuring process consist of the following steps:

- Polarization: A strong DC current is passed through the sensor creating polarization of a proton-rich fluid in the sensor.
- b) Pause: The pause allows the electrical transients to die off, leaving a slowly decaying proton precession signal above the noise level.
- Counting: The proton precession frequency is measured and converted into magnetic field units.
- d) Storage: The results are stored in memory together with date, time and coordinates of measurement. In base station mode, only the time and total field are stored.

GEM System Inc.

