ASSESSMENT REPORT
On The

ST Claims

Claims…ST 1-60   Grant #s YC64716- YC64775

Work claims ST29-34 YC64744-YC64749 / ST41-46 YC64756- YC64761

August 13th - October 26th 2007, September 21st - October 29th 2007.

NTS 115H 10.

136.7^0 West, 61.60^0 North

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

REGISTERED ONWER

Glen MacDonald

Work Done By
King Resources

Table of Contents

1 Summary 2
2 Property Description and Location 3
3 Access, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography 3
4 Exploration History 6
4.1 James Dodge 7
4.2 Golden Quail Resources Ltd. 8
4.3 Golden Hemlock Exploration Ltd. 1990 8
5 Geological Setting 8
5.1 Regional Geology 8
5.2 Property Geology 11
6 Exploration 11
6.1 Induced Polarization Survey 12
6.1.2 Field Work and Instrumentation 12
6.1.3 IP Method 14
6.1.4 3DIP Method 14
7 Expenditures 15
8 Conclusions and Recommendations 17
9 References 18
10 Certificates 19
Appendix 1 20

List of Tables

Table 1, Claim Status 2008 4
Table 2, IP Survey 11

List of Figures

Figure 1 Location of Property 5
Figure 2 Location of Claims 7
Figure 3 Property Geology 10
Figure 4 IP Grid Location 13
Figure 5 IP 16

List of Appendices

Appendix 1 ..... This Volume

1 Summary

The ST Claims consists of 60 claims located in the Aishihik Lake area of the south-central Yukon Territory. The property is accessed by float plane or helicopter charter from Whitehorse, 120 kilometers to the south.

The property consists of one contagious claim block which lie in a broad upland area, characterized by wide plateaus and valleys, rounded hills, and old lake bottom flats and terraces.

The claims overlie rocks of the Yukon Crystalline Terrane, consisting of basement schist and gneiss, amphibolite and volcanics intruded by granitic rocks of the Aishihik batholith. Tertiary and Eocene felsic to basic volcanics unconformably overlie the granitic bodies. Structurally, the Kirkland Creek fault, a major northwest orientated fault, traverses the area.

Fine-grained placer gold was discovered in early 1900's in tributaries of Kirkland Creek, draining east from a large area underlain by felsic volcanic rocks. Reconnaissance level exploration in 1989 identified highly anomalous gold values in heavy mineral concentrates collected from stream sediments on the NICK I claims, part of which are now covered by the subject claims. In 1990, airborne geophysical surveys over three sections of the NICK I claims located EM, resistivity and VLF anomalies coinciding with anomalous gold values in stream sediments. These areas were targeted for further surface work but economic conditions at that time prevented the recommended programs.

These zones formed as a result of hydrothermal activity in faults and breccia pipes during multi-stage volcanism and may represent a potential source for the fine-grained gold in the stream sediments. However, rock samples collected from several alteration zones returned only background precious metal values. Future exploration on the NICK I claims was recommended to evaluate grid geophysical and geochemical anomalies, argillic alteration zones, and airborne EM anomalies. Potential mineralized structures recognized include breccia pipes, splays and cross-faults from the Kirkland Creek fault and stockworks.

2 Property Description and Location

The ST Claims property of King Resources is located 120 kilometres northwest of Whitehorse and consists of 60 contiguous two-post Yukon Quartz claim covering an area of 1254 hectares in the Whitehorse Mining District. The ST Claims is located on NTS map sheet 115H10 with geographic center 61^0 35' North and 136^0 7' West. Figure 1 shows the general location of the property.

3 Access, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The claims are located east of Aishihik Lake and 30 km west of the Klondike Highway near Kirkland Creek in the south-central Yukon on NTS Map Sheet 115H10; geographical co-ordinates 61^0 35' North and 136^0 7' East. Whitehorse, the capital of the Yukon Territory, is 120 kilometers southeast of the properties.

Helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft are the primary means of access to the property. Charters are available from Whitehorse, Haines Junction, and Carmacks. Small lakes located in the southwest and southeast southwestern sections of the property are adequate for float or ski equipped aircraft. There is a winter road to the property from the Aishihik Lake Road, which was used to service placer mining operations in the 1980's.

The properties lie in a broad upland area, characterized by wide plateaus and valleys, rounded hills, old lake-bottom flats and terraces. Kirkland Creek flows on the east edge of the Property. The central and northern portion of the ST Claims property is above treeline, consisting of long interconnected ridges and spurs rising up to 1,525 metres; separated by wide flat-bottomed valleys. The ridge tops are broad and grassy with few rocky sections. Ridge walls are steep and the southern and westerly facing slopes are grassy with sections of alder and rock talus. Spruce and pine forest is limited to lower elevations and valley bottoms which are typically swampy. Lake Terrace Creek flows to the east through the central section of the claim block.

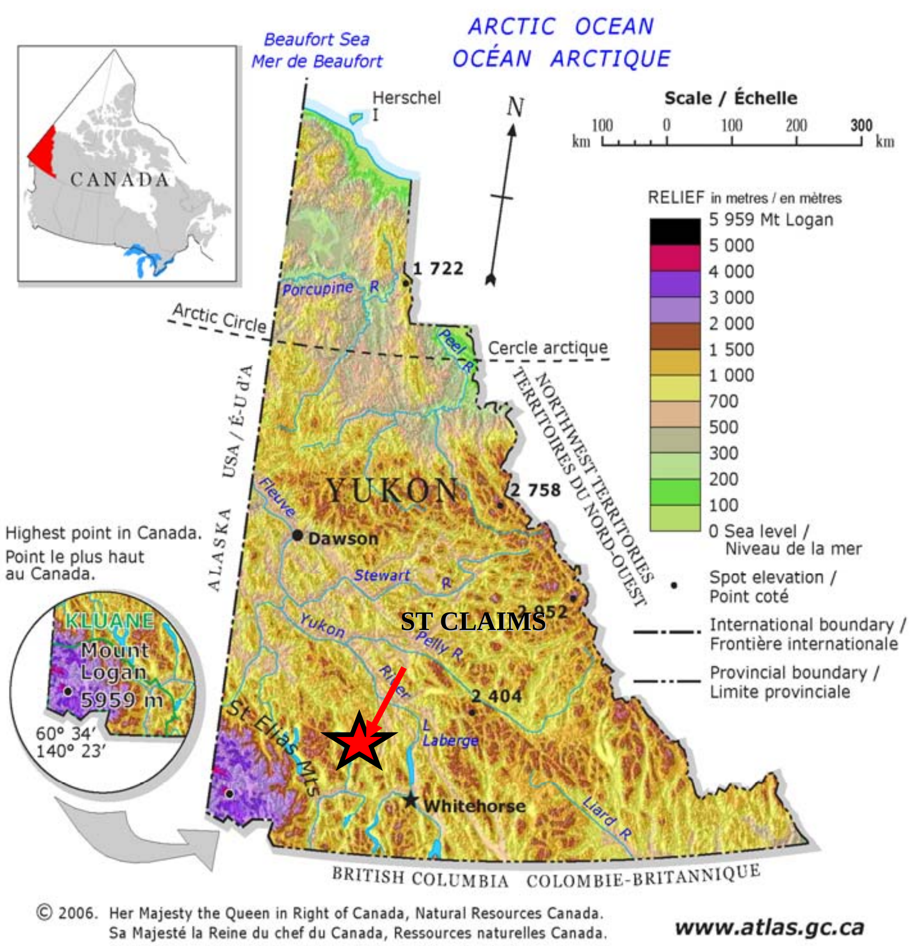
This region has central interior Climate characterized by long cold winters and dry warm summers. Temperatures average 15 degrees Celsius in summer and range from 0 to -50 degrees Celsius in winter. Annual precipitation averages 30 centimetres and with packs up to 50 centimeters.

Table 1, Claim Status 2008

Claim Name	Grant No.		Claim Owner	Date	NTS	Hectare
YC64716	ST	1	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64717	ST	2	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64718	ST	3	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64719	ST	4	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64720	ST	5	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64721	ST	6	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64722	ST	7	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64723	ST	8	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64724	ST	9	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64725	ST	10	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64726	ST	11	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64727	ST	12	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64728	ST	13	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64729	ST	14	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64730	ST	15	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64731	ST	16	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64732	ST	17	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64733	ST	18	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64734	ST	19	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64735	ST	20	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64736	ST	21	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64737	ST	22	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64738	ST	23	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64739	ST	24	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64740	ST	25	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64741	ST	26	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64742	ST	27	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64743	ST	28	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64744	ST	29	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64745	ST	30	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64746	ST	31	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64747	ST	32	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64748	ST	33	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64749	ST	34	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64750	ST	35	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64751	ST	36	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64752	ST	37	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64753	ST	38	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64754	ST	39	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64755	ST	40	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64756	ST	41	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64757	ST	42	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64758	ST	43	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64759	ST	44	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64760	ST	45	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64761	ST	46	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9

Claim Name	Grant No. Claim Owner	Date	NTS	Hectare	
YC64762	ST 47	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64763	ST 48	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64764	ST 49	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64765	ST 50	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64766	ST 51	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64767	ST 52	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64768	ST 53	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64769	ST 54	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64770	ST 55	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64771	ST 56	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64772	ST 57	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64773	ST 58	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64774	ST 59	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9
YC64775	ST 60	Glen MacDonald - 100%.	5/18/2009	115H10	20.9

Figure 1 Location of Property



4 Exploration History

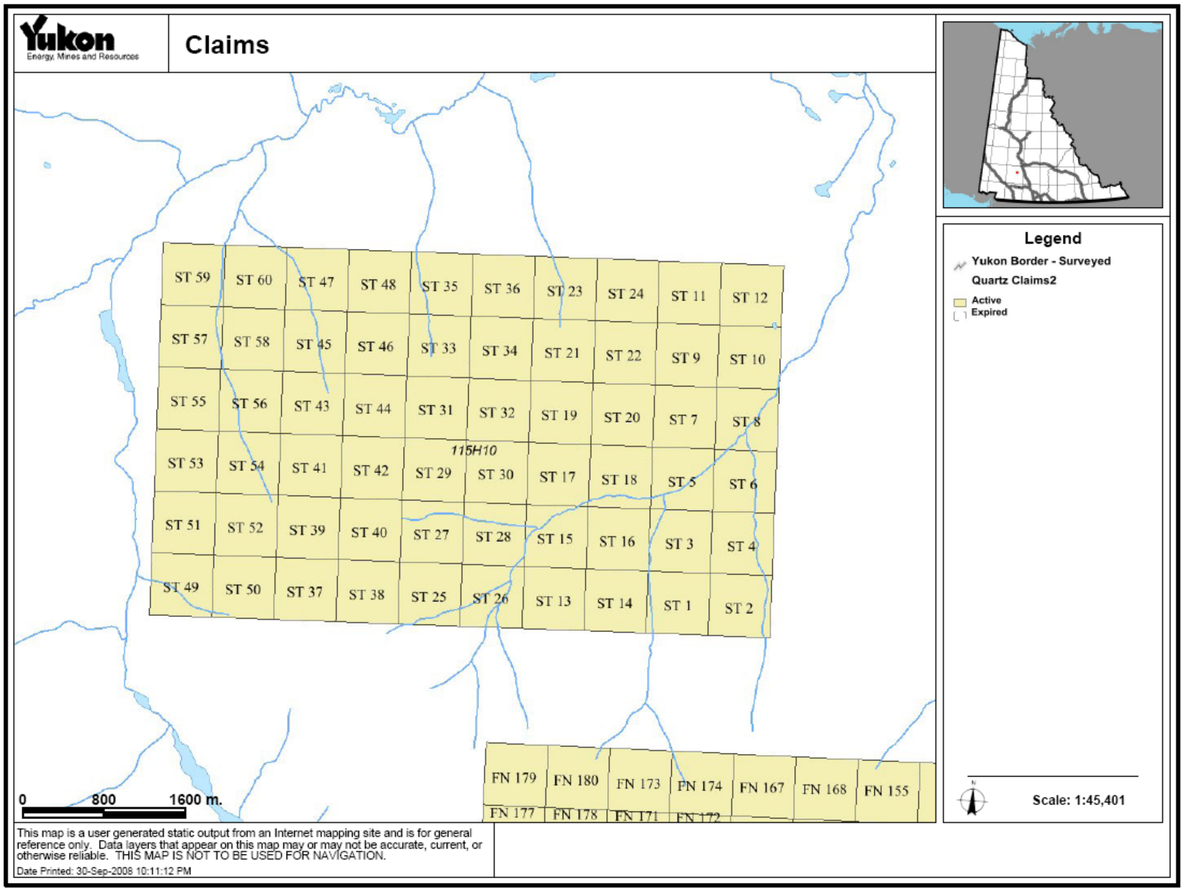
The Aishihik Lake – Kikrland Creek area has long history of intermittent exploration dating from before the 1896 discovery of rich placer gold deposits in the Klondyke, as prospectors searching for placer gold first passed through the Kirkland Creek region during the 1880's. Subsequently, the Dalton Trail, which provided access from the coast at Haines, Alaska to the Klondyke, partly followed along Kirkland Creek and the presence of fine placer gold in creeks draining into Kirkland Creek form the area now covered by the property was noted during the initial Klondyke gold rush stampede.

Prospectors traversed the general Aishihik region at various times, exploring for both placer gold occurrences and lode deposits of copper and/or gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralization. Numerous prospects have been located during the various exploration surges, including gold-copper deposits near Hopkins and Giltana Lakes and gold-silver-deposits to the north west at Mt. Nansen. The area covered by the property was traversed by prospectors working for major mining companies on regional copper-molybdenum porphyry and uranium exploration projects during the 1970's. At this time, several claim groups were explored on and around the property, by companies such as Noranda Exploration and Mitsubishi who tested for "porphyry" copper deposits.

In 1987-1988 a regional stream sediment geochemical survey was performed over theAishihik Lake map sheet funded by Yukon Territorial Government and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. A large area underlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks produced anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and mercury values.The Nick claims were staked as a result in 1989 and explored by Golden Hemlock Exploration Ltd./Golden Quail Exploration Ltd.

Gold exploration in the 1980's focused on Cretaceous to Tertiary volcanic events in the south-central Yukon. Several prospects were staked in the Kirkland Creek area but no significant results were reported. Placer gold testing was performed on three creeks draining easterly into Kirkland Creek. Fine-grained gold was recovered in sub-economic amounts from the test pits.

Figure 2 Location of Claims



4.1 James Dodge

In 1984 James Dodge undertook an exploration program. The exploration program included mapping and rock sampling. A total of six rock samples were collected. In the rocks samples gave value as high as 400 ppb mercury and 30 ppb antimony

Mr Dodge noted

> *"Hydrothermal mineralization with very low sulfur fugacity is represented in three distinct modes on the claims; namely, argillic alteration of breccia pipe .fragments followed by one and possibly two stages of chalcedonic healing, argillic alteration along open fissures subsequently filled with drusy and crustiform quartz with accompanying fluorspar, and a jasperoidized breccia pipe. All this mineralization is evidence of near-surface, low temperature hydrothermal systems in proximity to the structurally prepared sites. A plutonic heat source, sufficient to drive the circulation of these mineralizing solutions, is reflected in the early Tertiary age of the varicoloured rhyolite flows and the porphyry dykes. Vein- and pipe-breccias appear to be localized in the vicinity of the intersection of the northeast trending open fissures and an arcuate or ring dyke fault system. No,sulfide minerals were evident in any of the breccia zones."*

4.2 Golden Quail Resources Ltd.

1989

Golden Quail undertook reconnaissance level exploration work in August and September 1989 consisting of 56 soil and 103 stream sediments, 24 rock, and 18 heavy metal samples The heavy mineral concentrates collected from tributaries of Lake Terrace Creeks recorded gold values from 327 to 24,300 ppb (.Lambert 1989). The presence of very fine grained gold was noted during the sampling program.

4.3 Golden Hemlock Exploration Ltd. 1990

In 1990 Golden Hemlock undertook an airborne geophysical survey over the property. A Total of 200 line kilometres of electromagnetic, magnetic, and VLF survey were flown. As a result 15 airborne anomalies were identified with several coinciding with high gold values in stream sediment samples which were targeted for further surface work. A 26 line kilometre grid was established trending 155^0 with 100 metre line spacing to facilitate soil sampling, VLF and magnetometer survey and geological mapping.

5 Geological Setting

5.1 Regional Geology

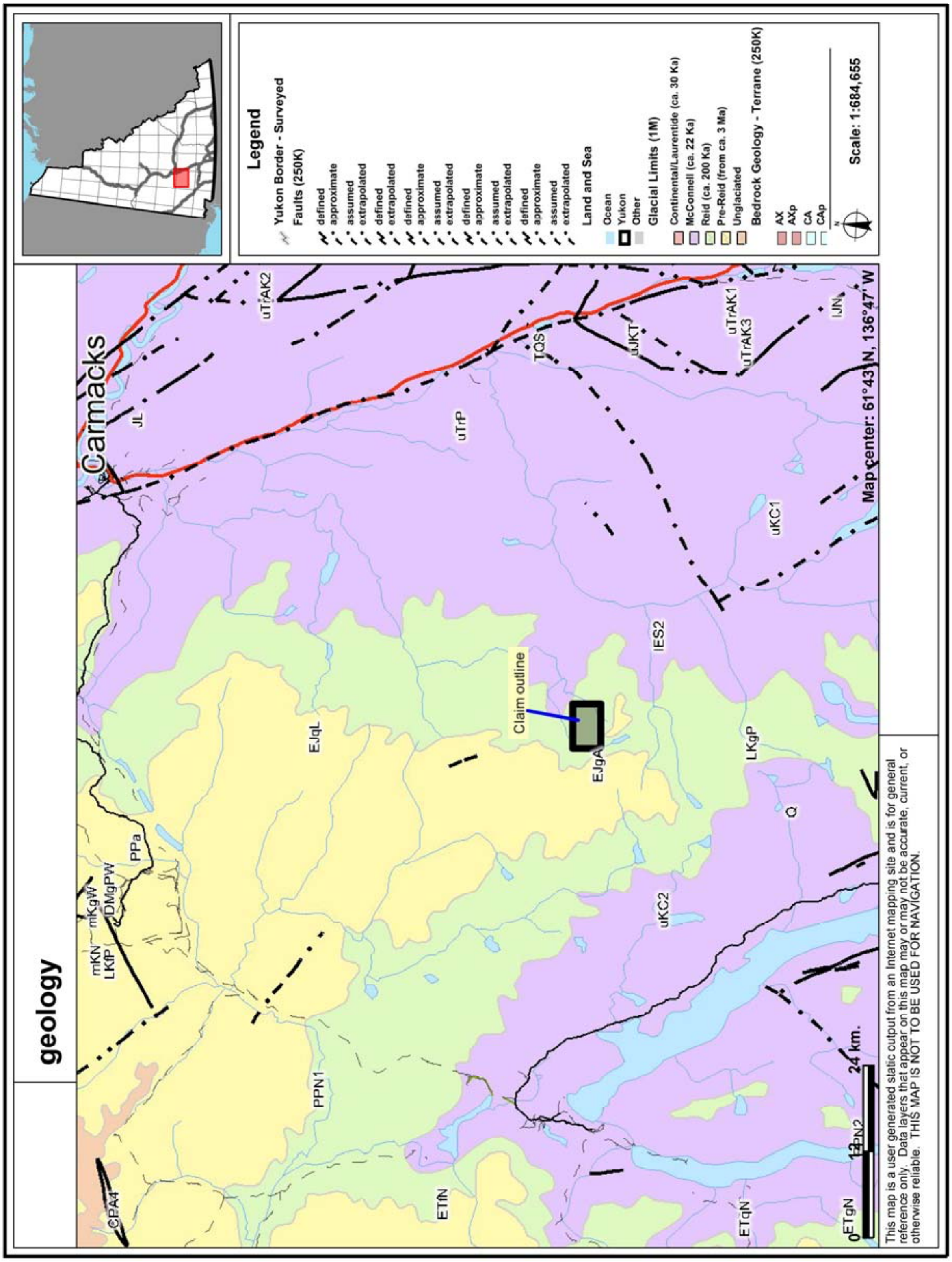
The Kirkland Creek area lies in the Yukon Crystalline Terrane, an assemblage of Yukon Group schist, gneiss, and amphibolite; Triassic andesite to basalt flows and tuff breccia; intruded by granitic batholiths. Eocene volcanic rocks unconformably overlie the basement units.

The Aishihik Batholith underlies much of the district. Triassic to Lower Jurassic in age, the intrusive body ranges in composition from dark grey granodiorite to pink quartz monzonite and porphyritic quartz monzonite.

Tertiary and Eocene volcanic rocks unconformably overlie the granitic bodies. On the property the volcanics consist primarily of feisic tuffs, flows and breccias which weather white, yellow or red in colour. Dark green mafic volcanic plugs and dykes cut the felsic units. Structurally a major northwest trending fault traverses the property. Other prominent features include east-west faults along Lake Terrace Creeks, and northwesterly trending faults along the Black Lake valley.

Cretaceous to Tertiary volcanic rocks host lode gold deposits in the Dawson Range north of the property and in the Wheaton District south of the Aishihik area. Lode mineralization consists of epithermal to mesothermal gold bearing calcite-quartz-chalcedony vein systems in faults and fracture zones associated with felsic intrusives. In the Wheaton Valley ring dykes and fault zones developed during caldera collapse. In the Dawson Range gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins and fractures formed during intrusion of quartz feldspar porphyry and breccia bodies. Alteration zones vary from narrow seams of clay gouge along the margins of individual quartz veins to wide areas of propylitc and argillic alteration around intrusive breccias. Sericite and pyrite are common accessory minerals.

Figure 3 Property Geology



5.2 Property Geology

The property is mainly underlain by felsic Tertiary volcanic units of the Selkirk Volcanics. A few dykes and sills of basic volcanic rock intrude the sequence. The volcanics are flat-lying. No granitic or older volcanic rocks are seen but intrusives of the Aishihik Batholith probably underlie the western margin of claim block. Outcrop locally is limited to a few steep slopes and high ridges, Prominent bedrock usually consists of red to light brown highly silicified felsic breccia. Recessive areas contain talus of white to yellow crystal tuff and breccia. The volcanics are rhyolitic to dacitic in composition, containing yellow feldspar phenocrysts. Andesite porphyry dykes and mafic volcanic dykes and sills intrude the felsic volcanics.

Argillic alteration zones containing banded coliform texture jasperoid occur along linear depressions trending N40^{0}-65^{0}W. The alteration zones were formed by hydrothermal circulation through faults and breccia pipes in the volcanic pile . They occasionally contain drusy quartz-chalcedony veinlets and fluorite but no sulphide minerals were evident.

6 Exploration

King Resources Inc. undertook an exploration program in the summer of 2007, from line cutting August 13 to October 26 2007, and IP September 21 to October 29 2007. The program entailed a 22 line kilometers line cutting and of 15 line kilometers of Induced Polarization. The IP survey was undertaken on 12 claims (See table below)

Table 2, IP Survey

Grant Number	Name
YC64744	ST 29
YC64745	ST 30
YC64746	ST 31
YC64747	ST 32
YC64748	ST 33
YC64749	ST 34
YC64756	ST 41
YC64757	ST 42
YC64758	ST 43
YC64759	ST 44
YC64760	ST 45
YC64761	ST 46

6.1 Induced Polarization Survey

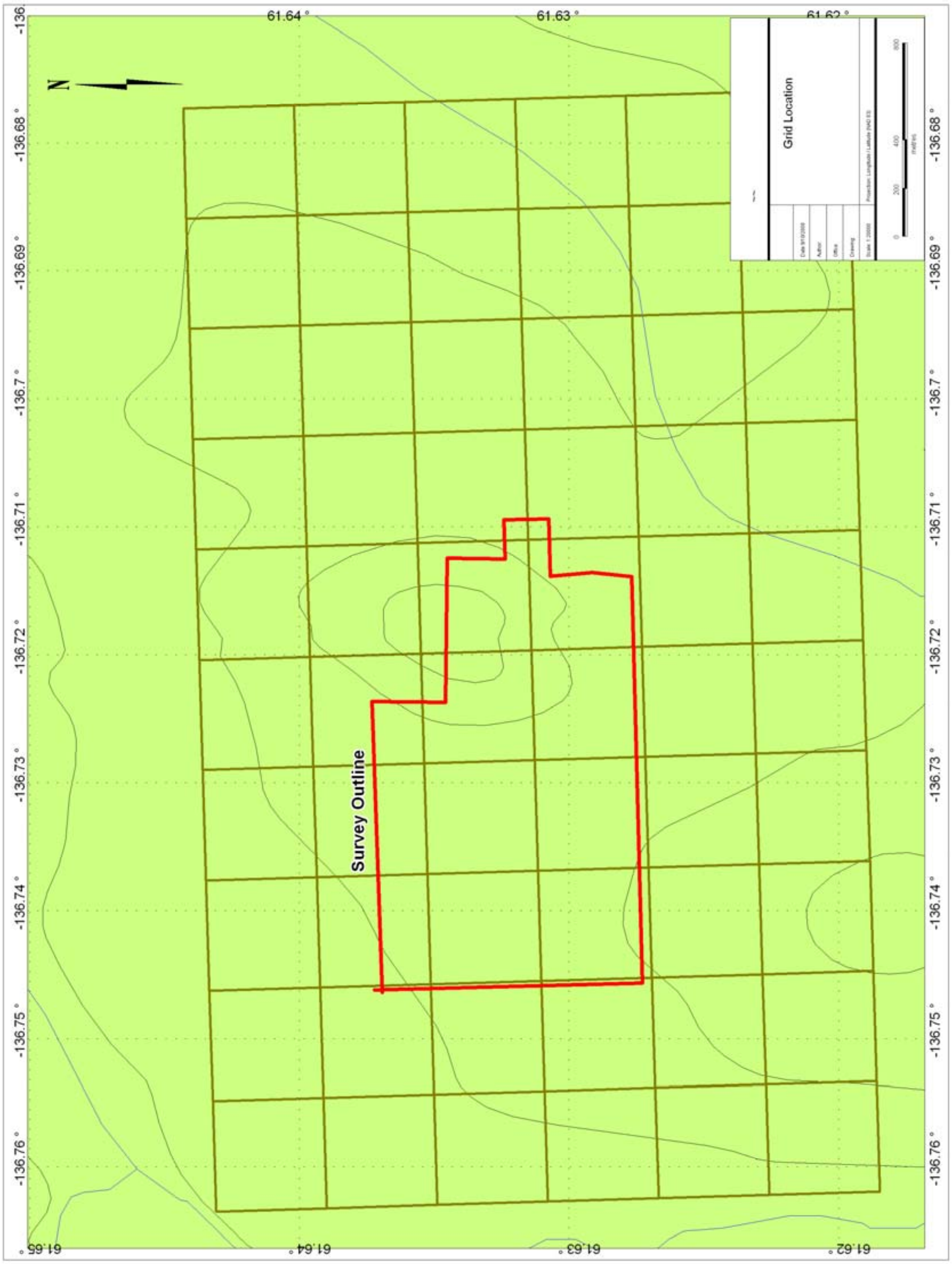
A 3D Induced Polarization (3DIP) survey was undertaken for King Resources on its ST Claims September and October 2007. The purpose of the survey was to assist with the geological mapping process by outlining subsurface features as well as delineating drill targets. See figure 4 for location of grid.

As a result, 11 East-West lines, labeled from 0 N to 500N am 500S , have a line spacing of 100 m. with a line lengths from 500 m to 2000m with all lines staked with 25m stations.(figure 5). A total of 15 line kilometers of data was acquired. Detailed survey line information and all the associated maps can be located in Appendix 1

6.1.2 Field Work and Instrumentation

For the 3D IP survey a modified pole-dipole configuration array was used with a combination of 16 dipoles of 50m and 100m separation. The IP data was collected using Geophysics' Full Wave Form receiver. The current was injected with a 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off duty cycle into the ground via a transmitter (Tx). As for the transmitters, two GDD Tx II 3.6 KW were used during the duration of the program. For the production phase, the 3D configuration consisted of two current lines being recorded into the receiver line. The two current injection locations were on the two adjacent survey lines 100m or 200m away from the receiver line. The potential array was implemented using specialized 8 conductor IP cables configured with 50m takeouts for the potential rods. At each current station, the electrodes used consisted of 15mm stainless steel rods of approximately 1m in length. For the potential line, the electrodes consisted of 10mm stainless steel “pins” of 0.5m in length. The exact location of the remote current is used in the geophysical calculations. Location data was collected using a standard Garmin GPS to an accuracy of 5m. The location data was in NAD 83 projection and integrated with BC Trim DEM for the inversion process. Survey data QC and processing were done on daily base.

Figure 4 IP Grid Location



6.1.3 IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines. After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been sent into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarizable materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks. There are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example). In the epithermal environment, such as targeted on the property, the IP technique can be used to map out alteration and silicification which may reflect linear mineralized structures with only minor sulphide content. From a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation. Also from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage. IP/resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable to within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact.

IP/resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past has often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface could mask a weaker one that is located at depth.

6.1.4 3DIP Method

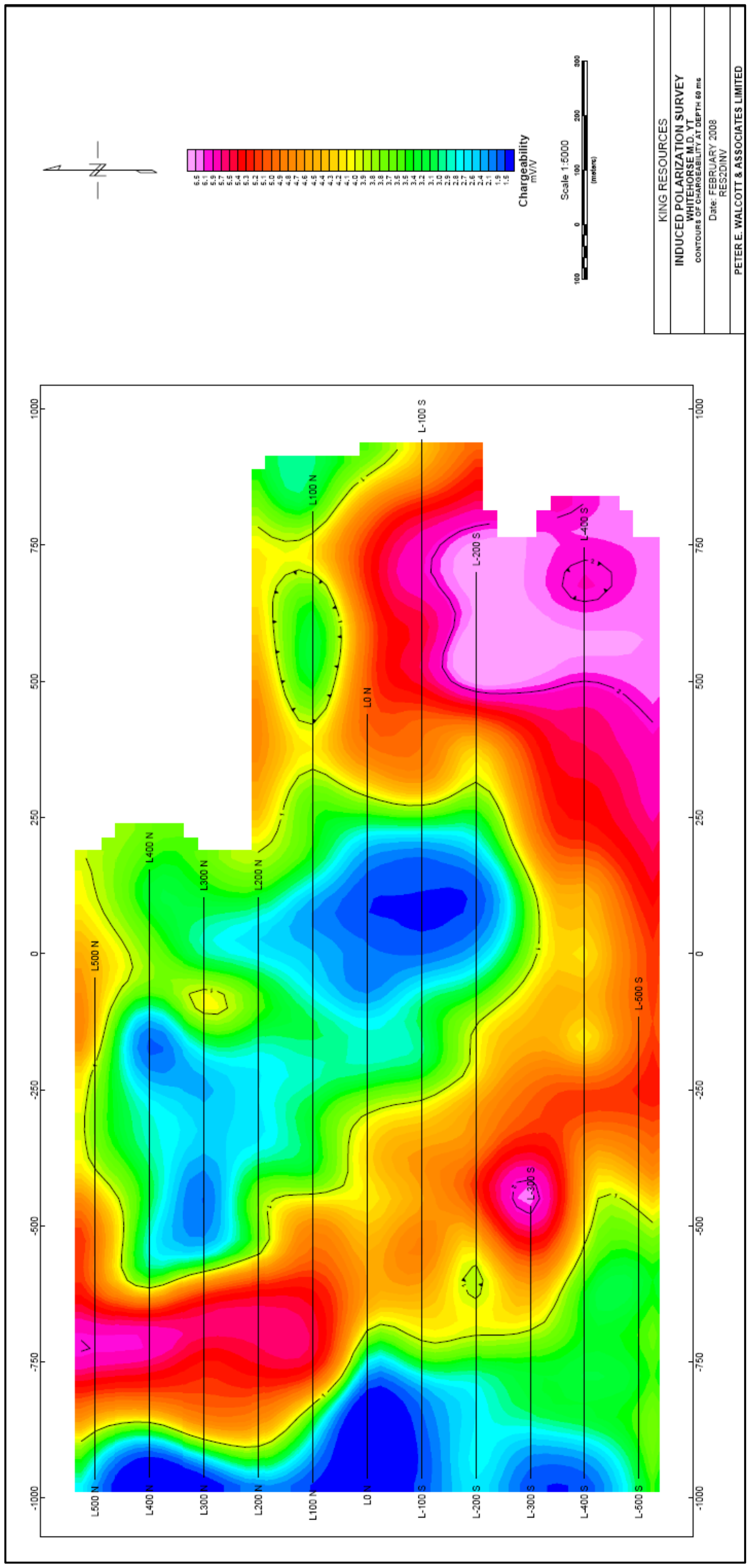
Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3-D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys. In a common 3D-IP configuration, a receiver array is established, end-to-end along a survey line while current electrodes are located on two adjacent lines. The survey typically starts at one end of the line and proceeds to the other end. A 12 dipole array normally consists of twelve 100m dipoles. Current electrodes are advanced along the adjacent lines, starting at approximate 200m from the center of the array and advance approximately 400m through the array at 100m increments. At this point, the receiver array is advanced 400m and the process is repeated down the line. Receiver arrays are typically established on every second line (400m apart) thereby providing subsurface coverage at 200m increments.

A grid north trending series of parallel alternating highly conductive and highly resistant narrow (50-100 meter wide) linear generally cross the grid. From drill tests on similar IP anomalies a few km south east it is probable that the cause of these anomalies is alternating clay alteration and silicification. The ST anomalies are coincident with an Airborne EM and Mag anomaly detected by earlier explorers.

7 Expenditures

Coureur des Bois (linecutting and camp) ……………………….$39,862.16
Wolcott (IP) …………………………………………………….$32,250.54
Capital Helicopters …………………………………………….$39,025.08
Total….$111,137.78

Figure 5 IP
Complete Set of maps in Appendix 1



8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2007 program at the ST Claims was designed to test with the IP technique an area with a linear airborne EM/Mag anomaly (1989/90) proximal to and upstream from known placer flour ("epithermal") gold and stream silt geochemical anomalies. The survey identified several narrow, linear responses which could represent epithermal style alteration and silicification .The main response is coincident with a 1990 airborne geophysical survey and lies on strike of a known epithermal system some 700 meters away.

The survey indicates that the area requires additional exploration. The grid should be extended to the NW cover the old showing and to the SE to cover the stream sediment geochemical anomalies in order to select drill targets on the IP anomalies.

Proposed Budget for Stage 1

Grid extension	$50,000
Detailed soil sampling	$20,000
Geology and prospecting	$30,000
Total	**$100,000**

9 References

Adamson, R.S., 1989, Summary Report on the Nick Claim Groups, Kirkland Creek, Yukon: unpublished company report for Long Lake Syndicate.

Carlson G. 1987 Geology of Mt. Nansen (115 1/3) and Stoddart Creek (115 1/6) map areas, Dawson Range, Central Yukon. INAC Yukon Region Open File 1987-2.

Davidson G.S., 1991, Exploration Report on the Kirkland Creek Property Whitehorse Mining,District Lat. 61 30'N, Long. 13630W NTS 115 H7,8,9,10 for Golden Hemlock Exploration Ltd.

Fairbank, B. et al 1977: Combined Geological and Geophysical Report on the TAH 1-42 Claims, for Noranda Exploration Co,

Fraser D.C. 1978. The multicoil II airborne electromacrnetic system. Geophysics Vol. 44 No 8 pp1367-1394.

Lambert E., 1989 Geochemical Report in the Nick 1 Claim Group, Kirkland Creek, Yukon, for Gloden Quail Resources Ltd. Yukon Assessment report 092772

Kikuchi, T. 1970: Geological and Geochemical Report on KL Mineral Claims, for Mitsubishi Metal Mining Co. Ltd.

MacDonald, G.C. 1980: Diamond Drilling Assessment Report, TAH 1-42 Mineral Claims, for Noranda Exploration Co.

MacDonald, G.C. 1989: Interim Report Summarizing Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Information on the NICK Claims, for Golden Quail Resources.

MacDonald, G.C. 1990 Summary Report on the Kirkland Creek Property, for Golden Hemlock Exploration Ltd.

McDonald B.W.D. 1990 Geology and genesis of the Mount Skukum epithermal gold-silver deposits. Southwestern Yukon Territory. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region Bulletin 2.

Montgomery, J.H., 1981, Report on the Kirkland Creek Gold Placer Prospect, YukonTerritory; unpublished compa

Cathro, R.J. 1971 : Report on Diamond Drilling on KL Mineral Claims, for Mitsubishi Metal Mining Co. Ltd.

Pritchard, R.A. 1990: Dighem III Survey for Golden Quail Resources Ltd., Carmacks, Yukon.ny report for Kirkland Creek Syndicate.

10 Certificates

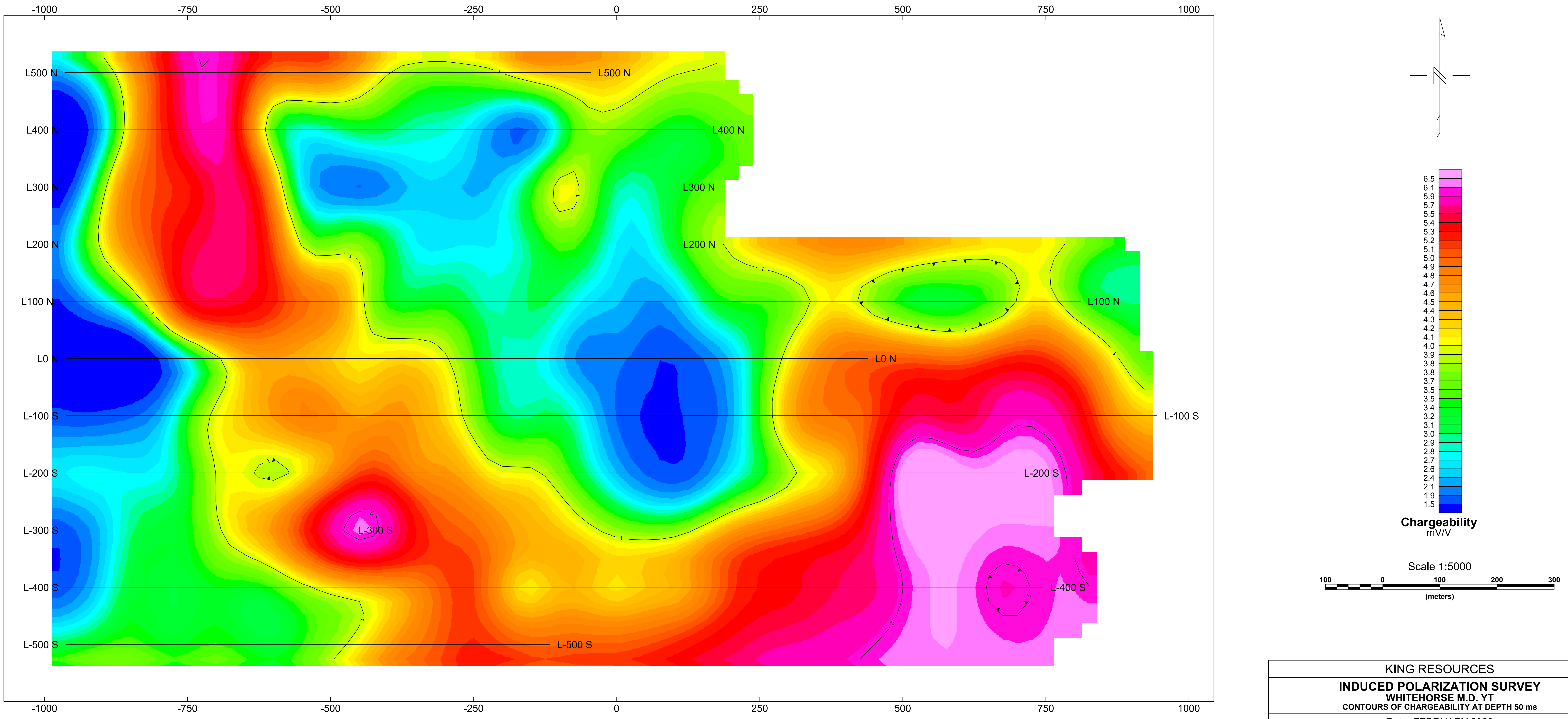
I, GLEN MACDONALD, of 905-1600 M Beach Avenue, Vancouver, BC, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with degrees in Economics (B.A., 1971) and Geology (B.Sc., 1973);
2. I have practiced my profession as Geologist since graduation;
3. I have practiced Geology as an Independent Consulting Geologist since 1983;
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (No.36214);
5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (no.20464)
6. I supervised the exploration program reported here in.

Dated at Vancouver, BC, This ___day of October, 2008

Glen Macdonal, P.Geol., P.Geo.

Appendix 1



KING RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

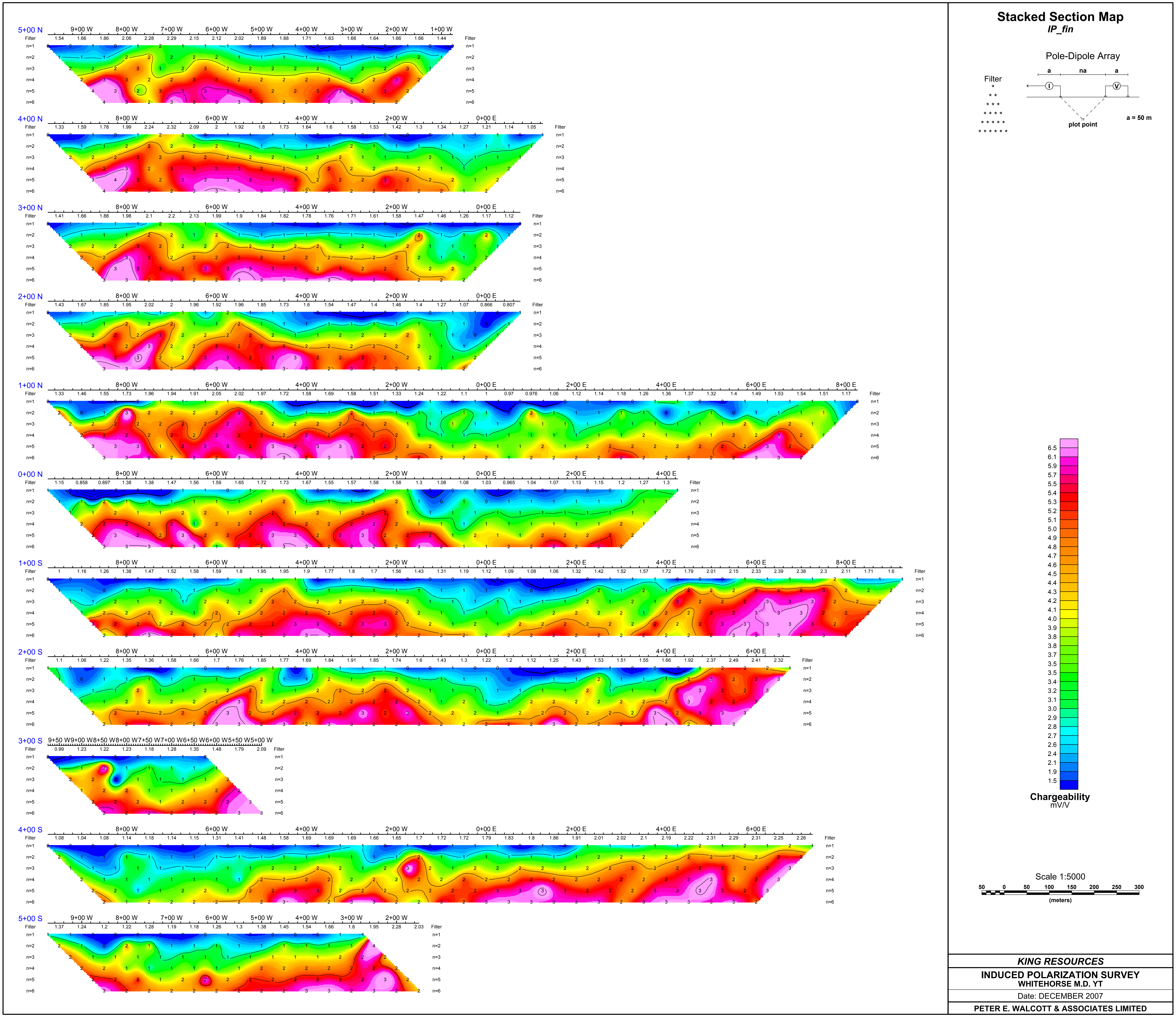
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

CONTOURS OF CHARGEABILITY AT DEPTH 50 ms

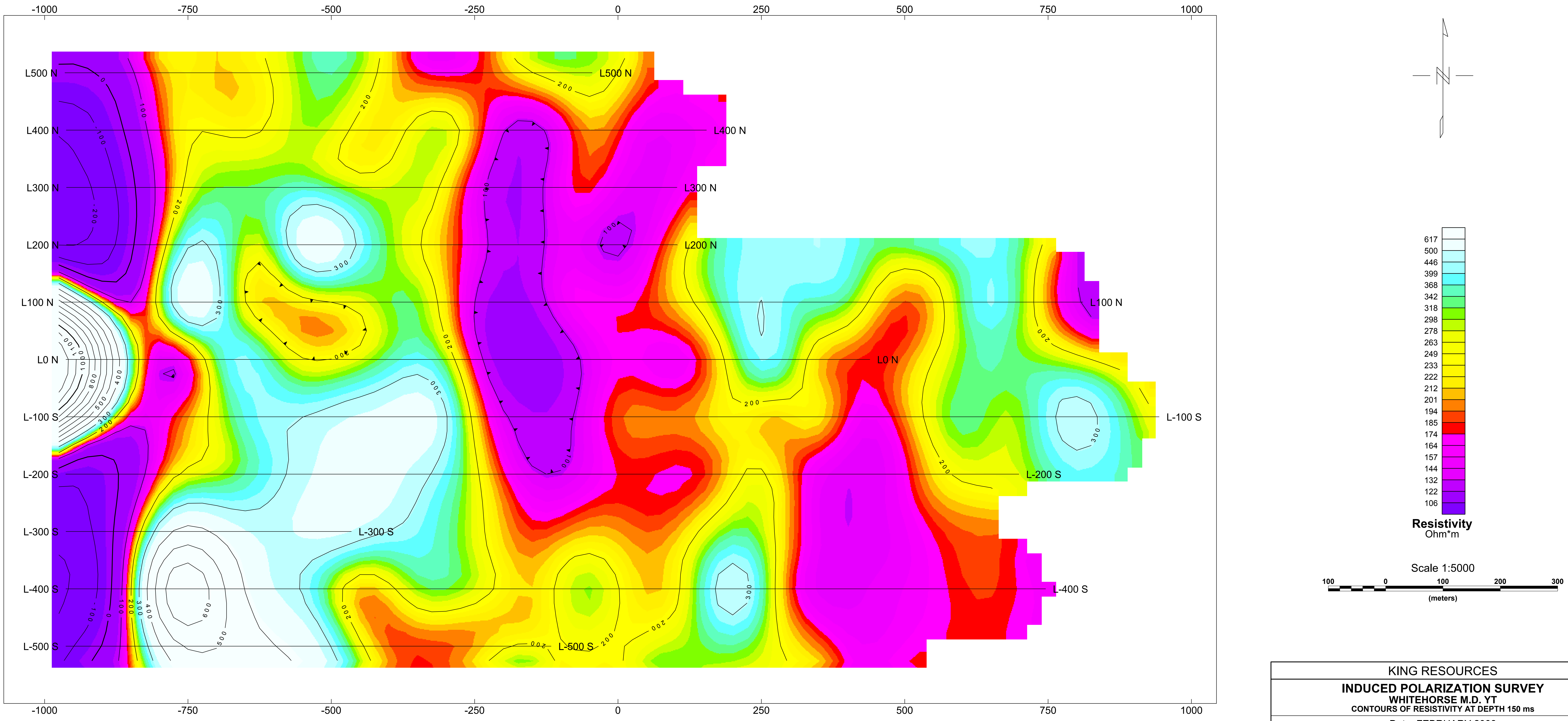
Date: FEBRUARY 2008

RES2DINV

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Stacked Section Map
IP_fin
Pole-Dipole Array
Filter
a
na
a
plot point
a = 50 m
5+00 N
4+00 N
3+00 N
2+00 N
1+00 N
0+00 N
1+00 S
2+00 S
3+00 S
4+00 S
5+00 S
Chargeability
mV/V
Scale 1:5000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)
KING RESOURCES
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT
Date: DECEMBER 2007
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



KING RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

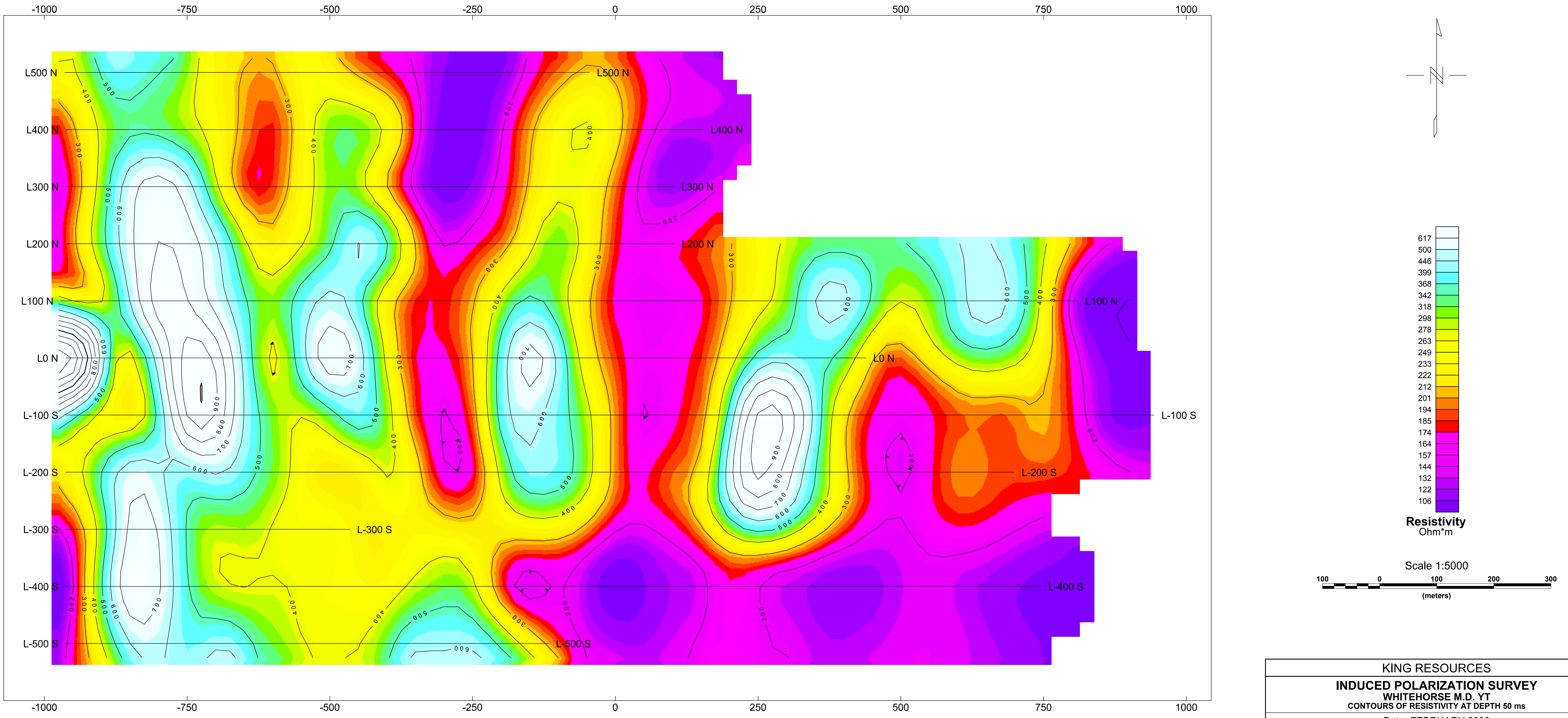
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

CONTOURS OF RESISTIVITY AT DEPTH 150 ms

Date: FEBRUARY 2008

RES2DINV

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



KING RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

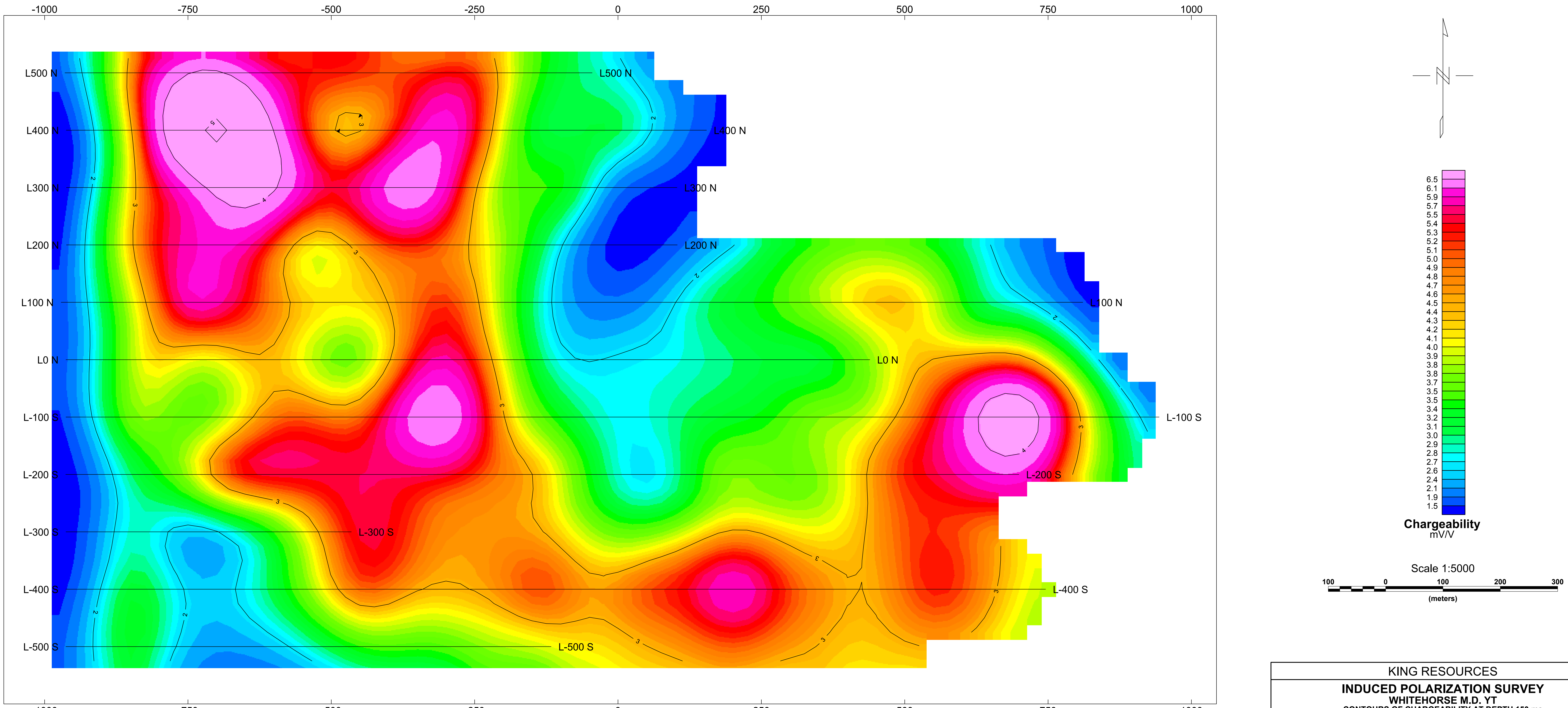
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

CONTOURS OF RESISTIVITY AT DEPTH 50 ms

Date: FEBRUARY 2008

RES2DINV

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



KING RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

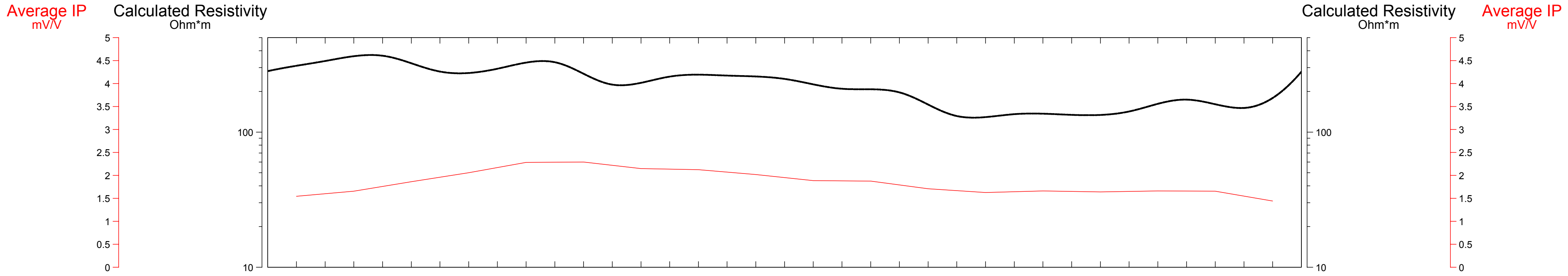
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

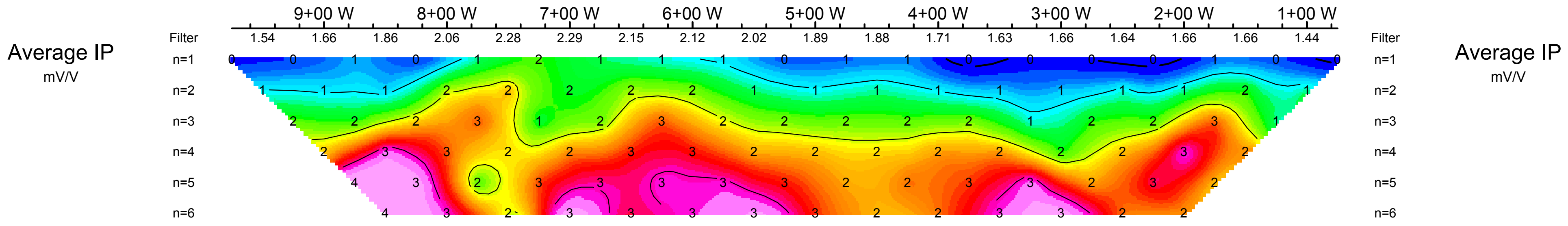
CONTOURS OF CHARGEABILITY AT DEPTH 150 ms

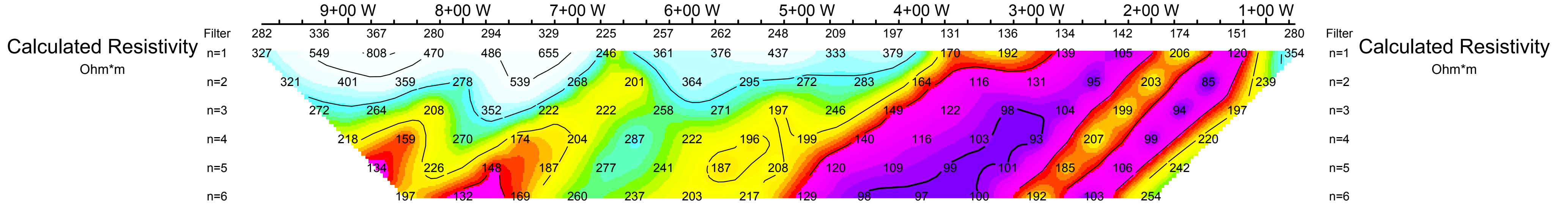
Date: FEBRUARY 2008

RES2DINV

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



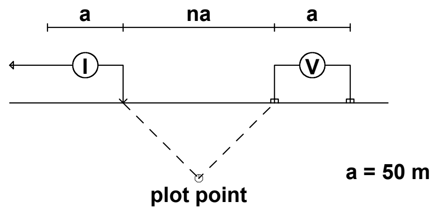




5+00 N

Pole-Dipole Array

Filter
*
* *
* * *
* * * *
* * * * *
* * * * * *

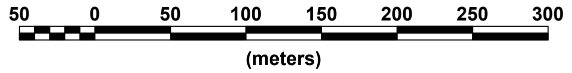


Instruments: GDD 3.6 kW Tx, IRIS Elrec 6 Rx

Frequency: 0.125 Hz.
Operators: J.C., J.S., M.W.

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:5000

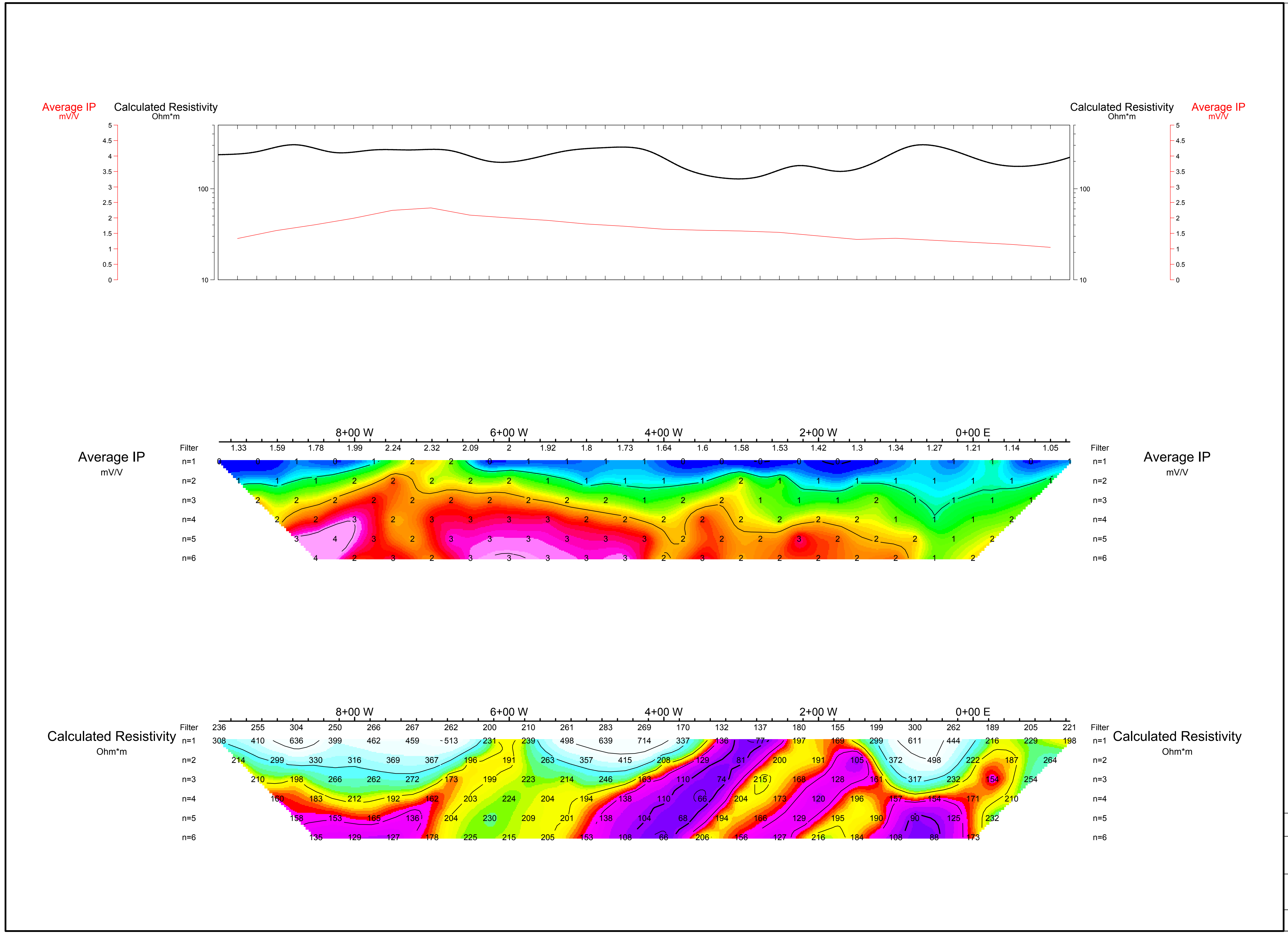


KING RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

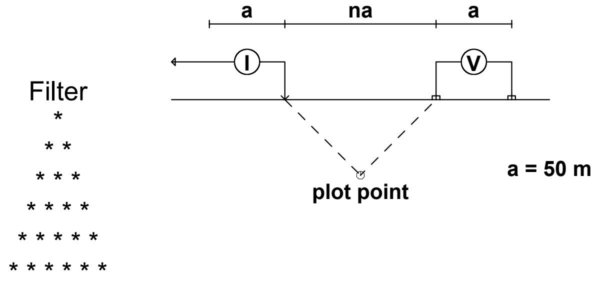
Date: DECEMBER 2007
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



4+00 N

Pole-Dipole Array



Instruments: GDD 3.6 kW Tx, IRIS Elrec 6 Rx

Frequency: 0.125 Hz.
Operators: J.C., J.S., M.W.

Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

KING RESOURCES

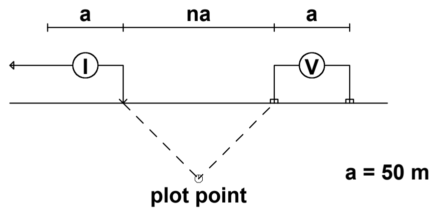
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

Date: DECEMBER 2007
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

3+00 N

Pole-Dipole Array

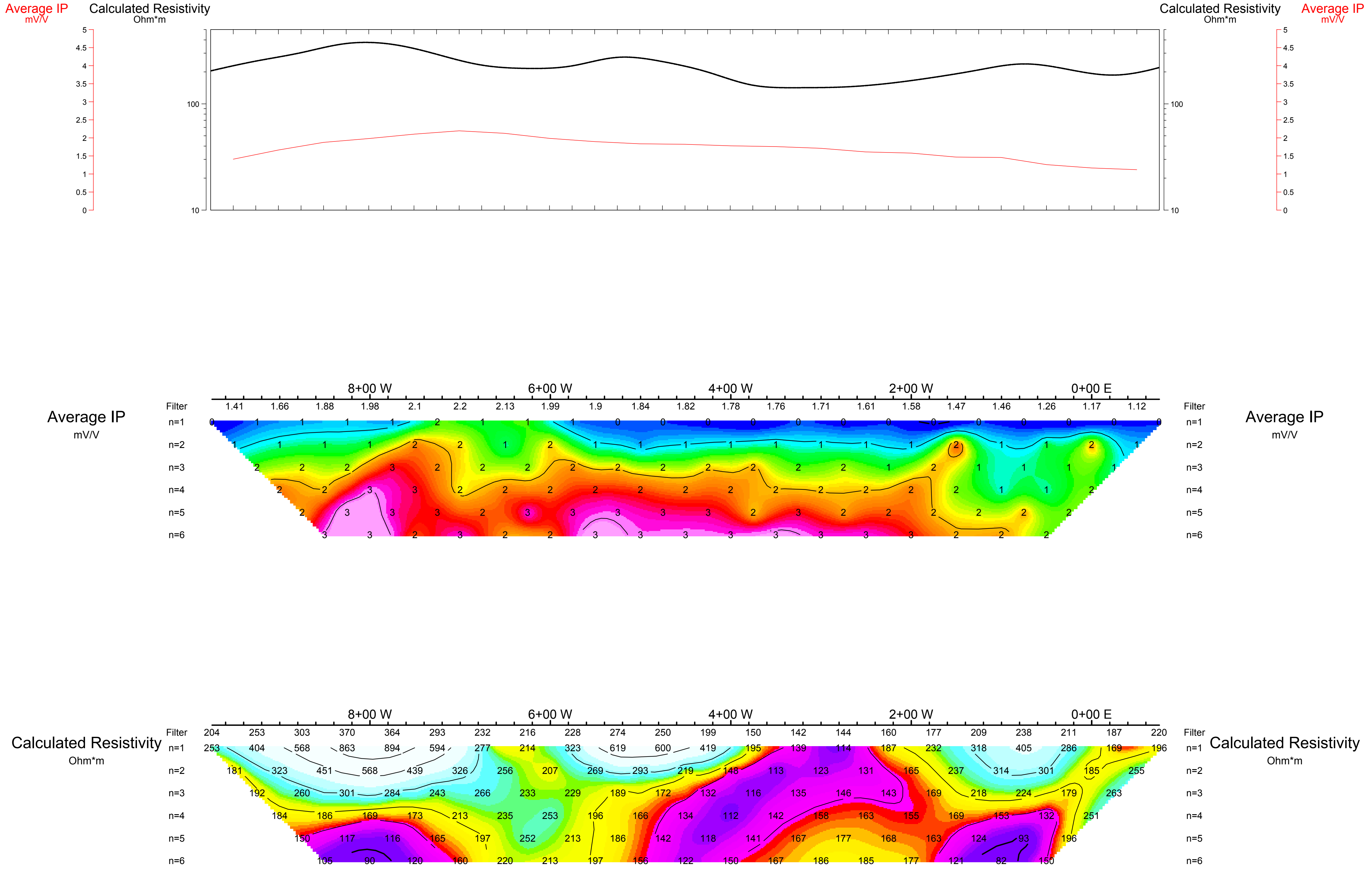


Filter
*
* *
* * *
* * * *
* * * * *
* * * * * *

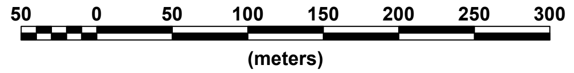
Instruments: GDD 3.6 kW Tx, IRIS Elrec 6 Rx

Frequency: 0.125 Hz.
Operators: J.C., J.S., M.W.

Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...



Scale 1:5000

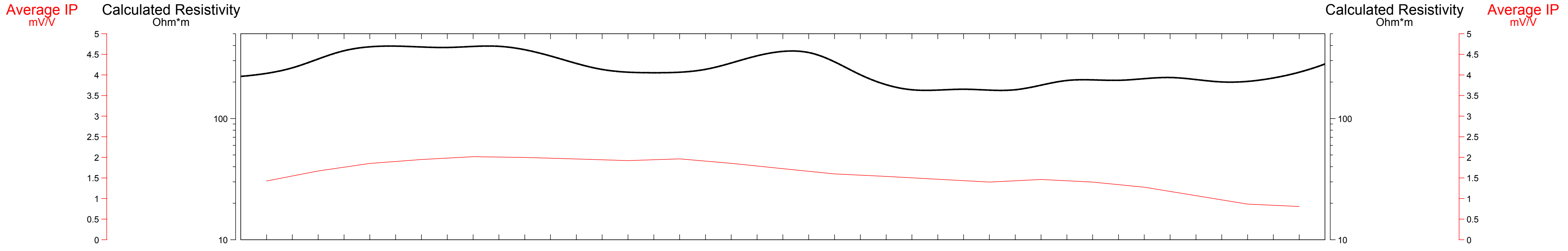


KING RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

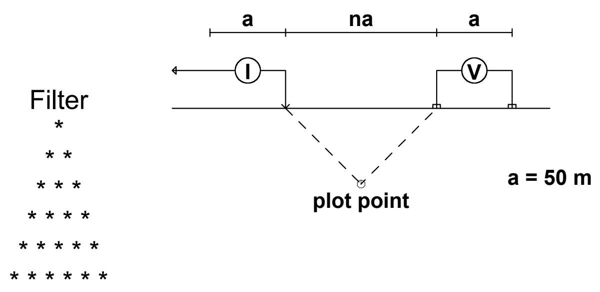
Date: DECEMBER 2007
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



2+00 N

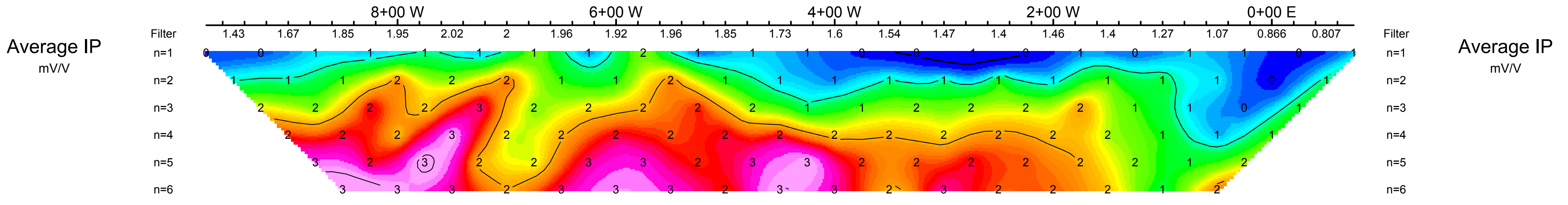
Pole-Dipole Array



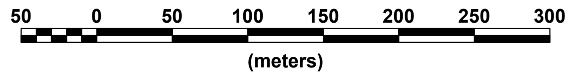
Instruments: GDD 3.6 kW Tx, IRIS Elrec 6 Rx

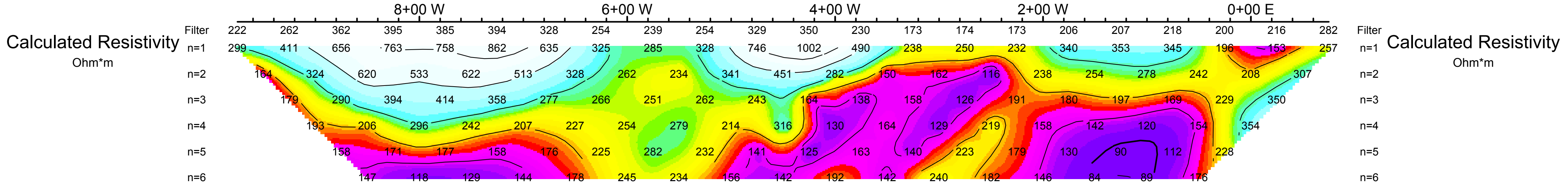
Frequency: 0.125 Hz.
Operators: J.C., J.S., M.W.

Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...



Scale 1:5000





KING RESOURCES

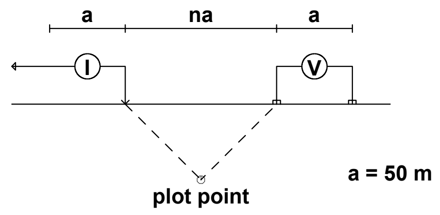
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

Date: DECEMBER 2007
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

1+00 N

Pole-Dipole Array

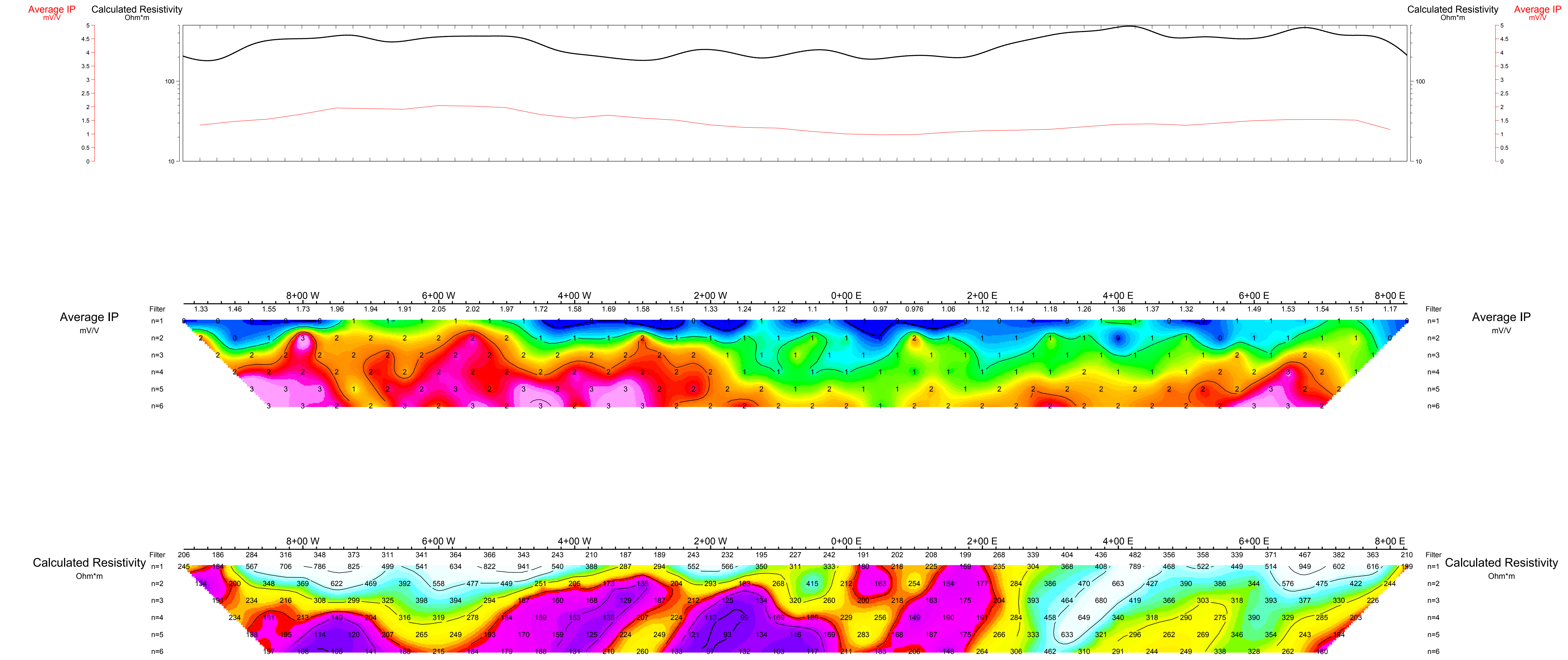


Filter
*
* *
* * *
* * * *
* * * * *
* * * * * *

Instruments: GDD 3.6 kW Tx, IRIS Elrec 6 Rx

Frequency: 0.125 Hz.
Operators: J.C., J.S., M.W.

Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

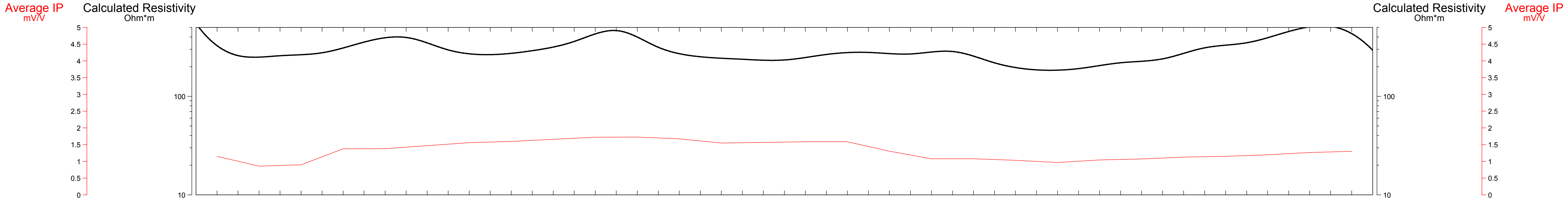
(meters)

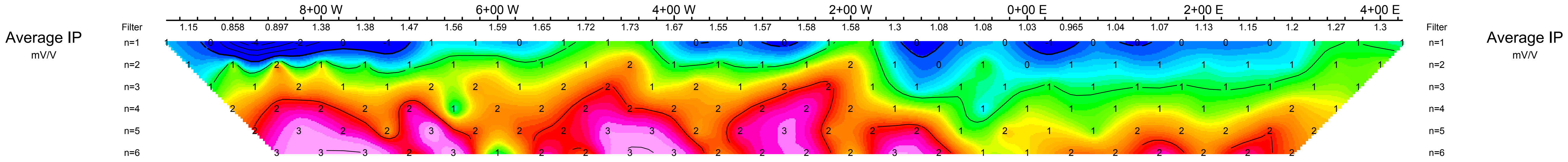
KING RESOURCES

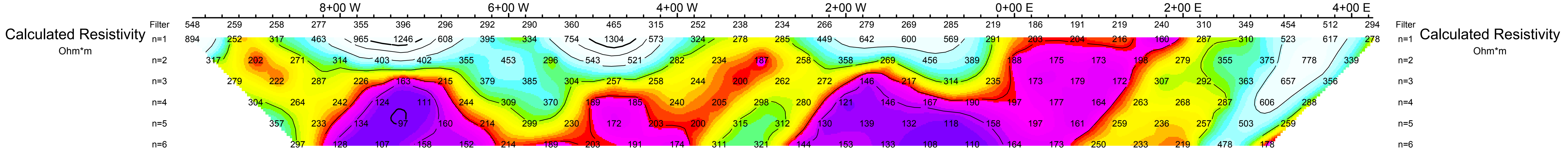
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

Date: DECEMBER 2007
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

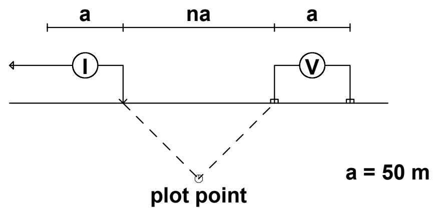






0+00 N

Pole-Dipole Array



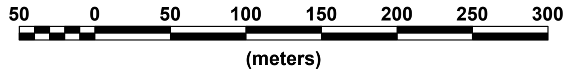
Filter
*
* *
* * *
* * * *
* * * * *
* * * * * *

Instruments: GDD 3.6 kW Tx, IRIS Elrec 6 Rx

Frequency: 0.125 Hz.
Operators: J.C., J.S., M.W.

Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:5000

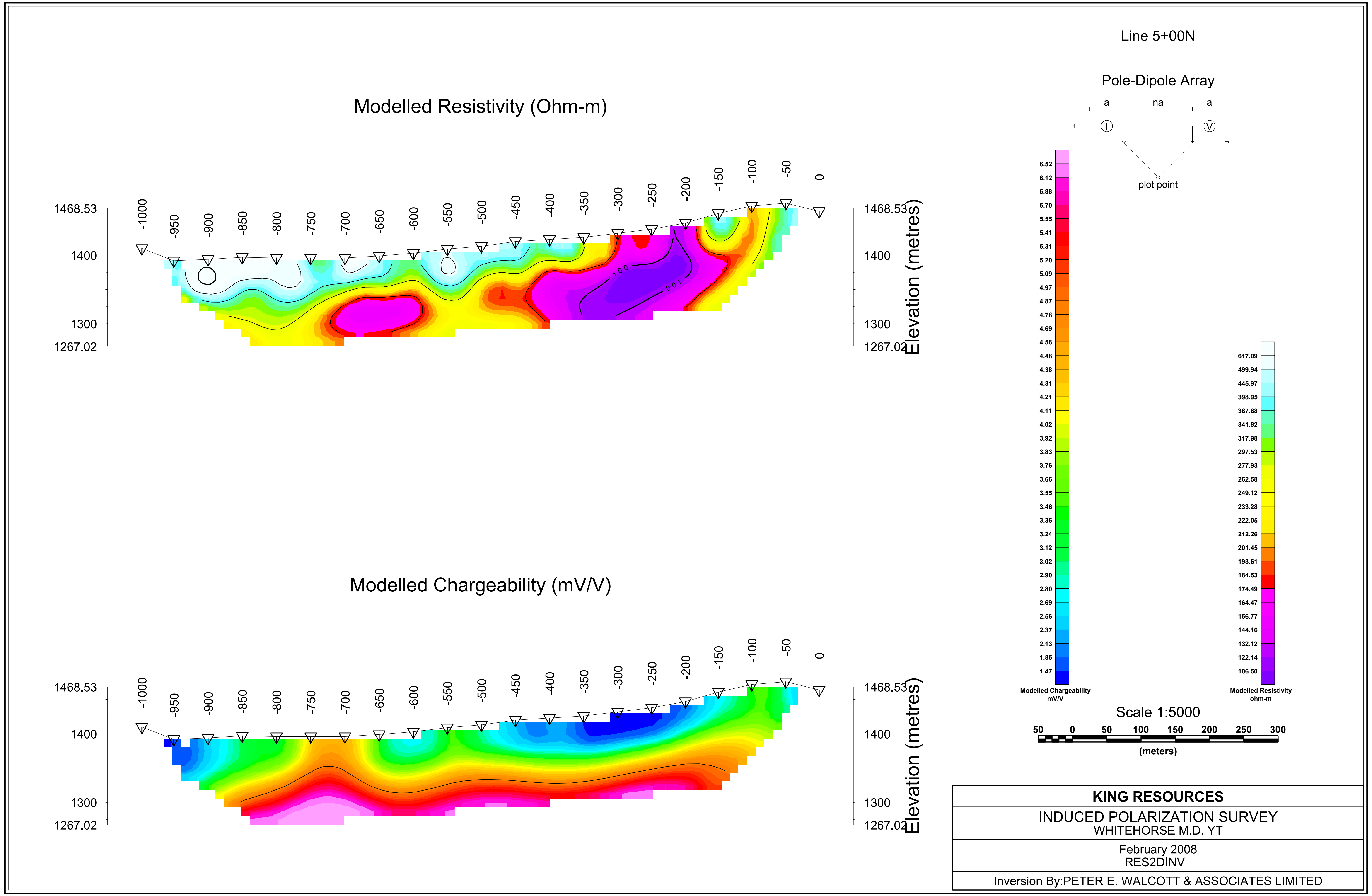


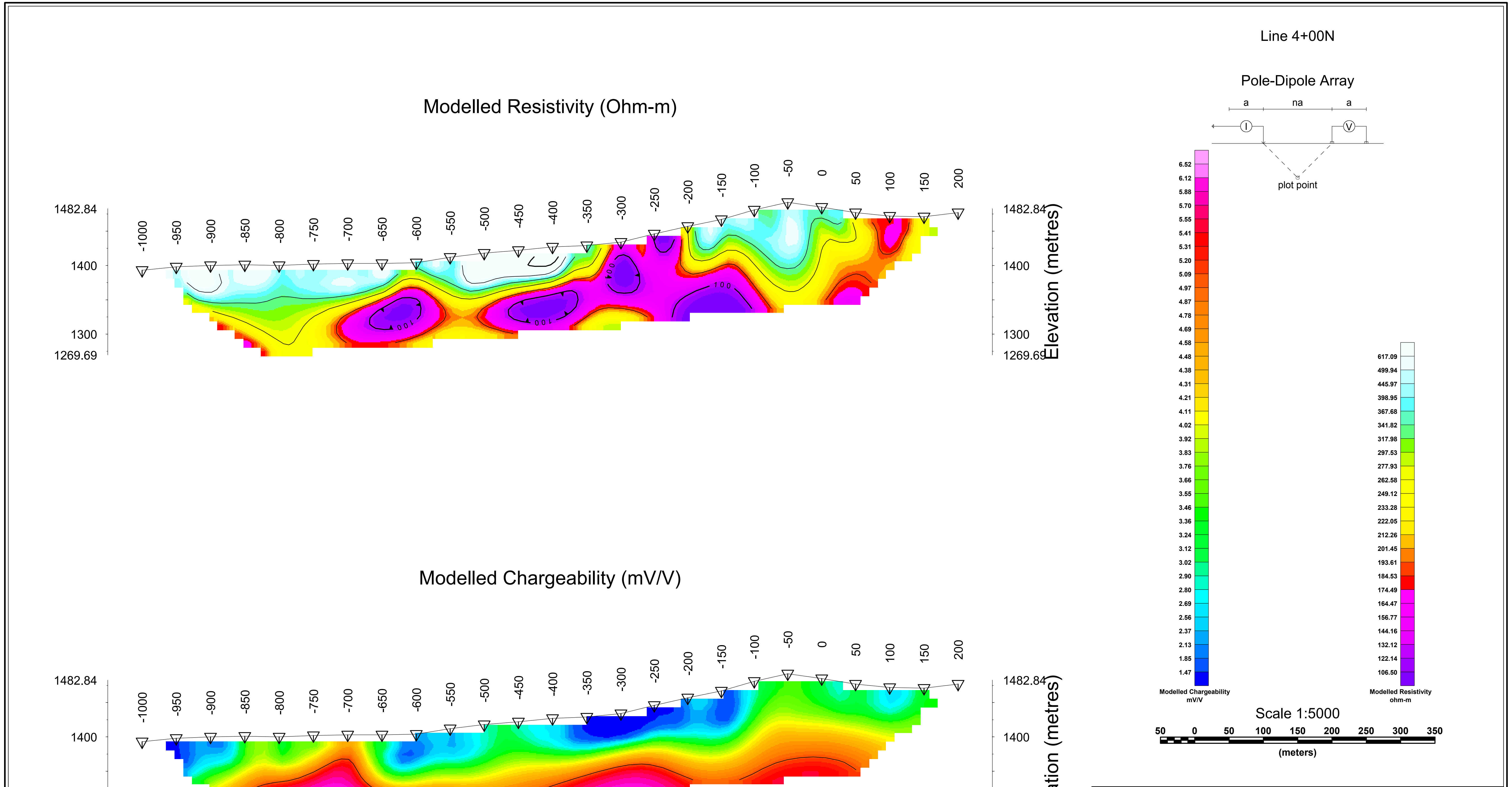
KING RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

Date: DECEMBER 2007
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED


Line 5+00N
Pole-Dipole Array
a na a
I V
plot point
Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)
Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)
-1000 -950 -900 -850 -800 -750 -700 -650 -600 -550 -500 -450 -400 -350 -300 -250 -200 -150 -100 -50 0
1468.53
1400
1300
1267.02
Elevation (metres)
Modelled Chargeability mV/V
6.52 6.12 5.88 5.70 5.55 5.41 5.31 5.20 5.09 4.97 4.87 4.78 4.69 4.58 4.48 4.38 4.31 4.21 4.11 4.02 3.92 3.83 3.76 3.66 3.55 3.46 3.36 3.24 3.12 3.02 2.90 2.80 2.69 2.56 2.37 2.13 1.85 1.47
Modelled Resistivity ohm-m
617.09 499.94 445.97 398.95 367.68 341.82 317.98 297.53 277.93 262.58 249.12 233.28 222.05 212.26 201.45 193.61 184.53 174.49 164.47 156.77 144.16 132.12 122.14 106.50
Scale 1:5000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)
KING RESOURCES
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT
February 2008
RES2DINV
Inversion By:PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



KING RESOURCES

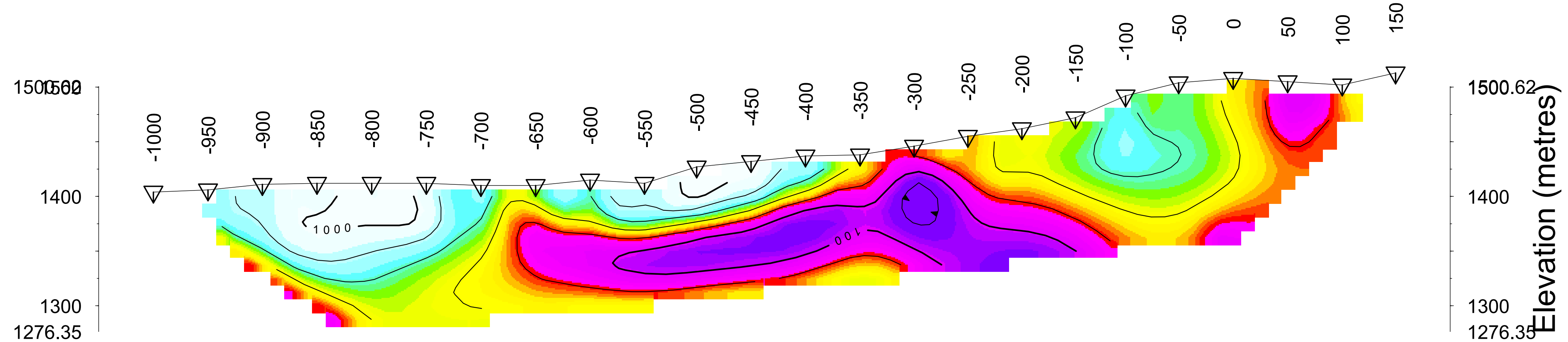
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

February 2008
RES2DINV

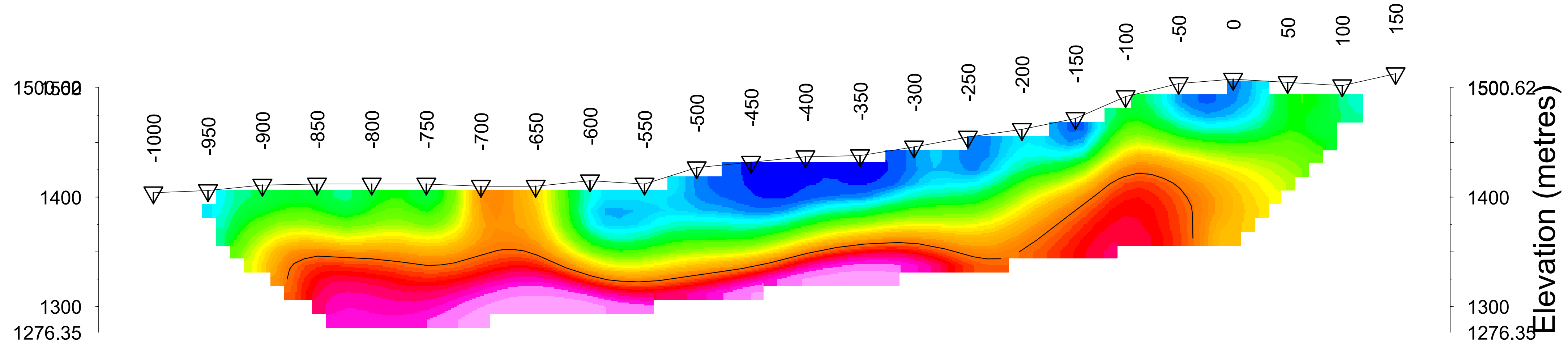
Inversion By:PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Line 3+00N

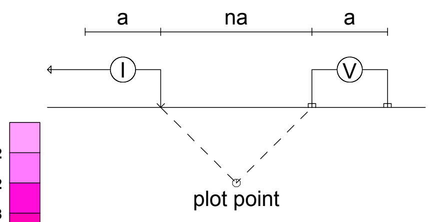
Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)

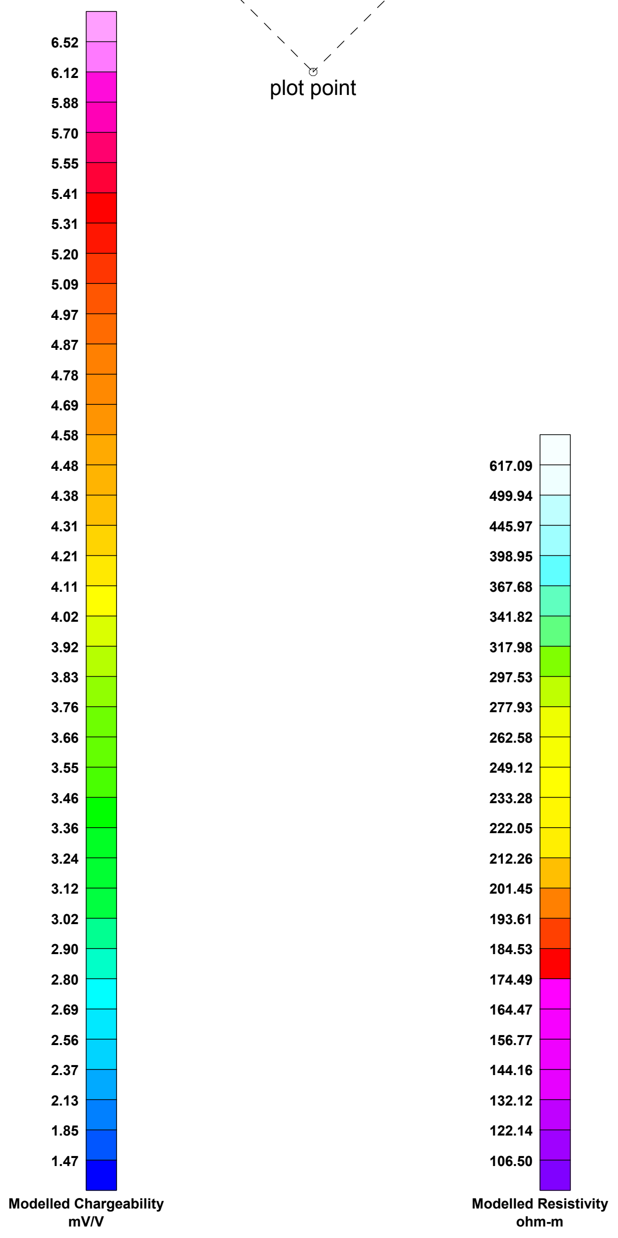


Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)

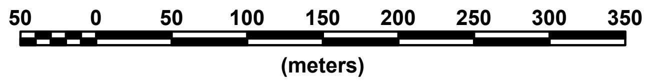


Pole-Dipole Array





Scale 1:5000



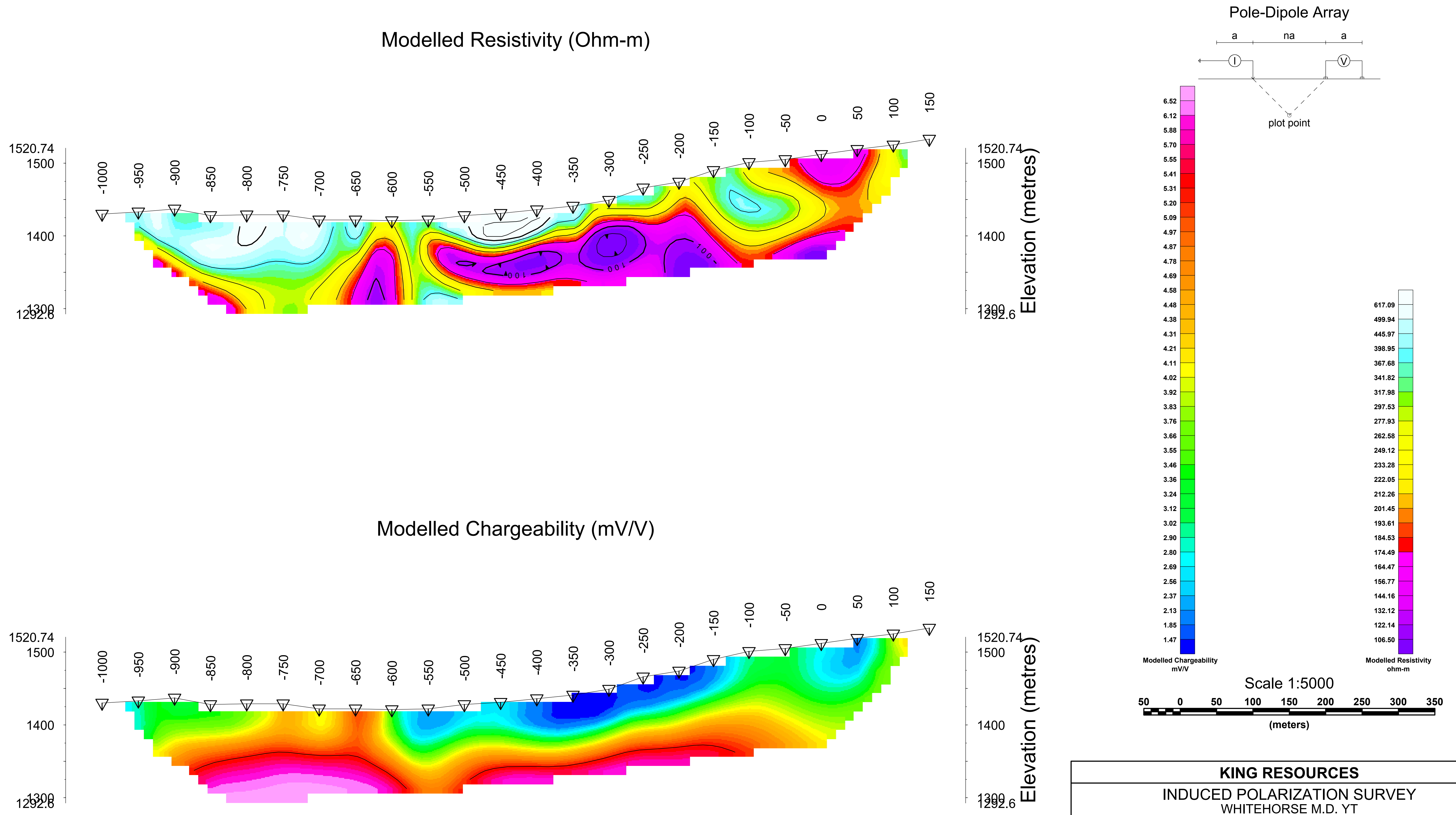
KING RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

February 2008
RES2DINV

Inversion By:PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Line 2+00N

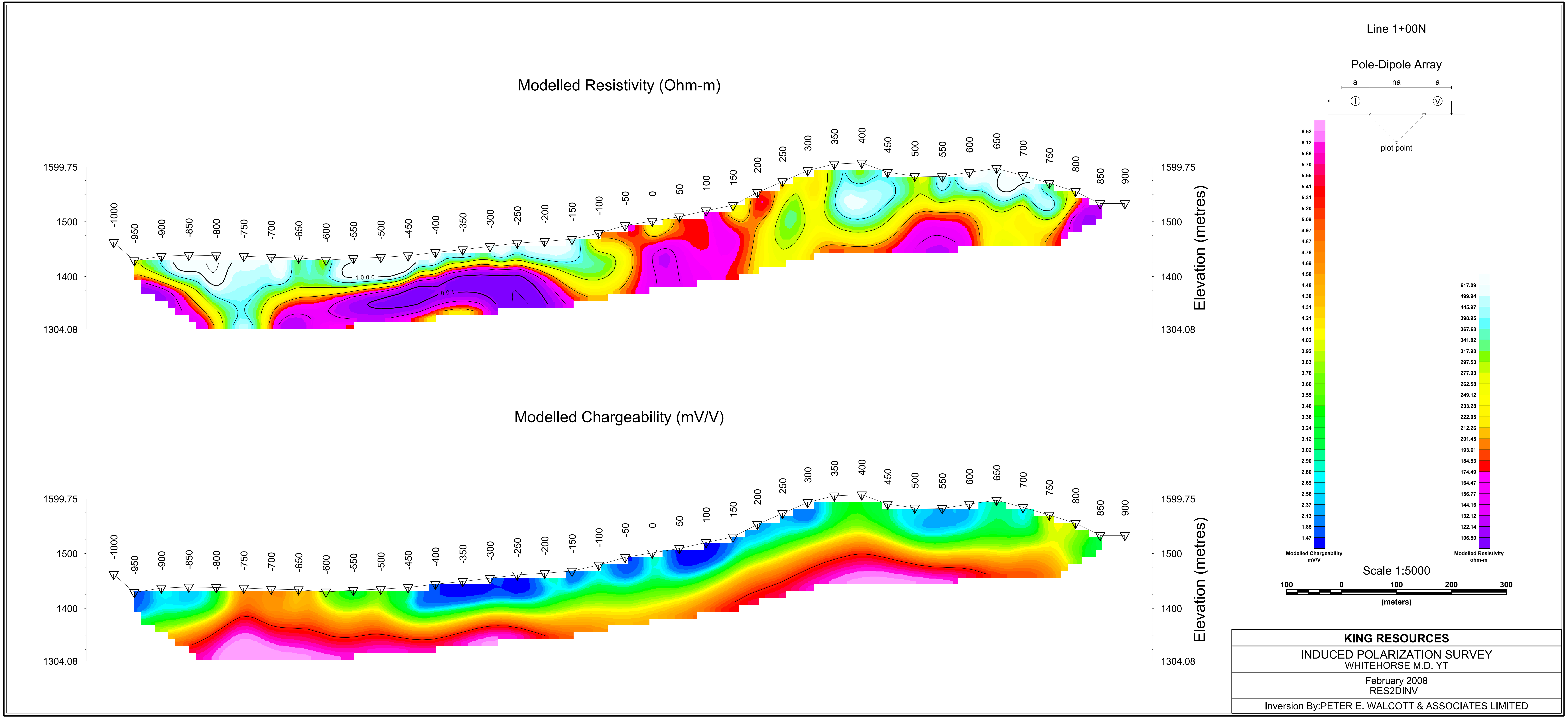


KING RESOURCES

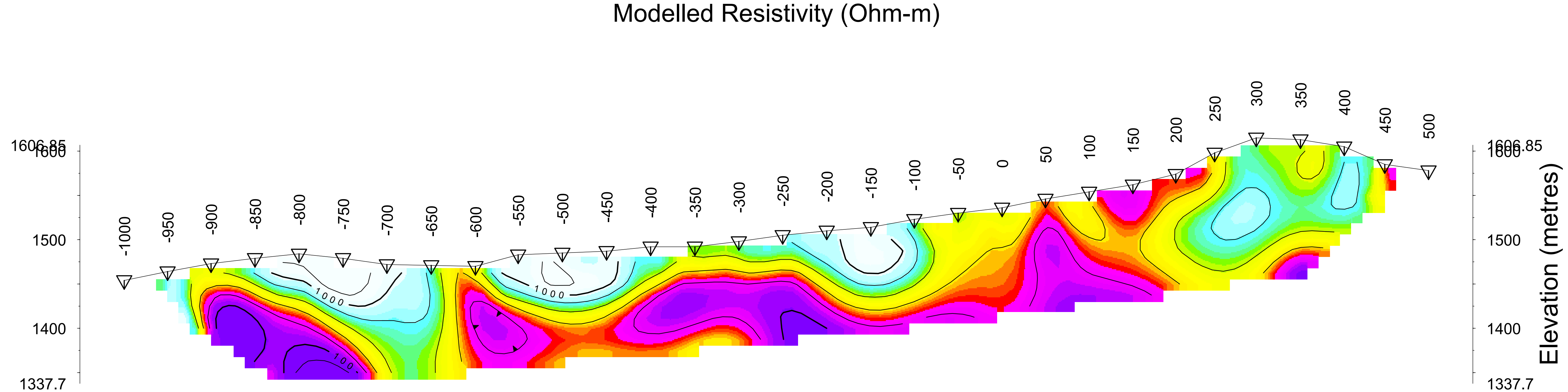
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

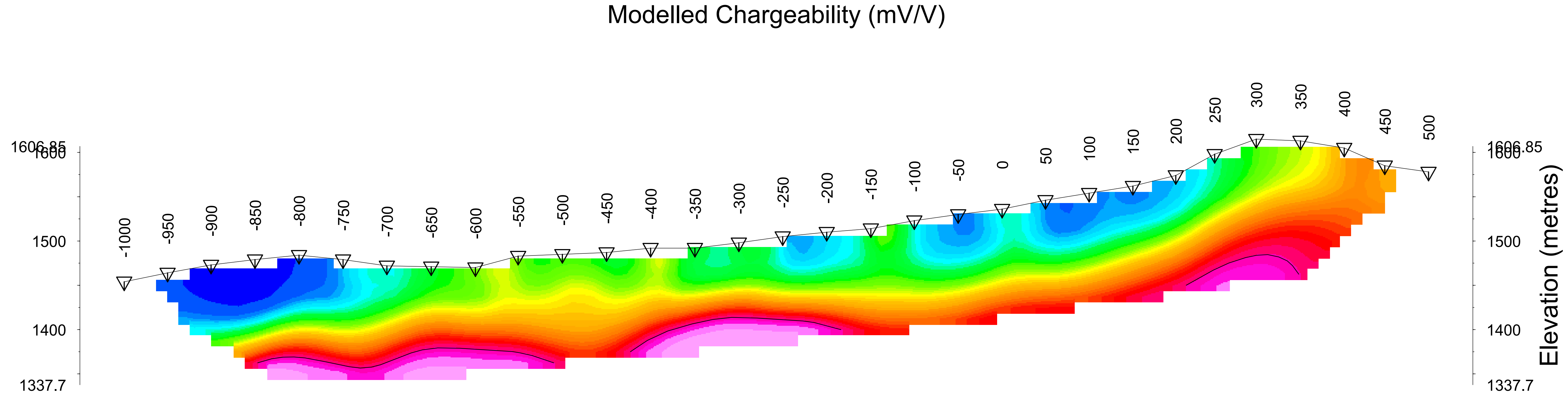
February 2008
RES2DINV

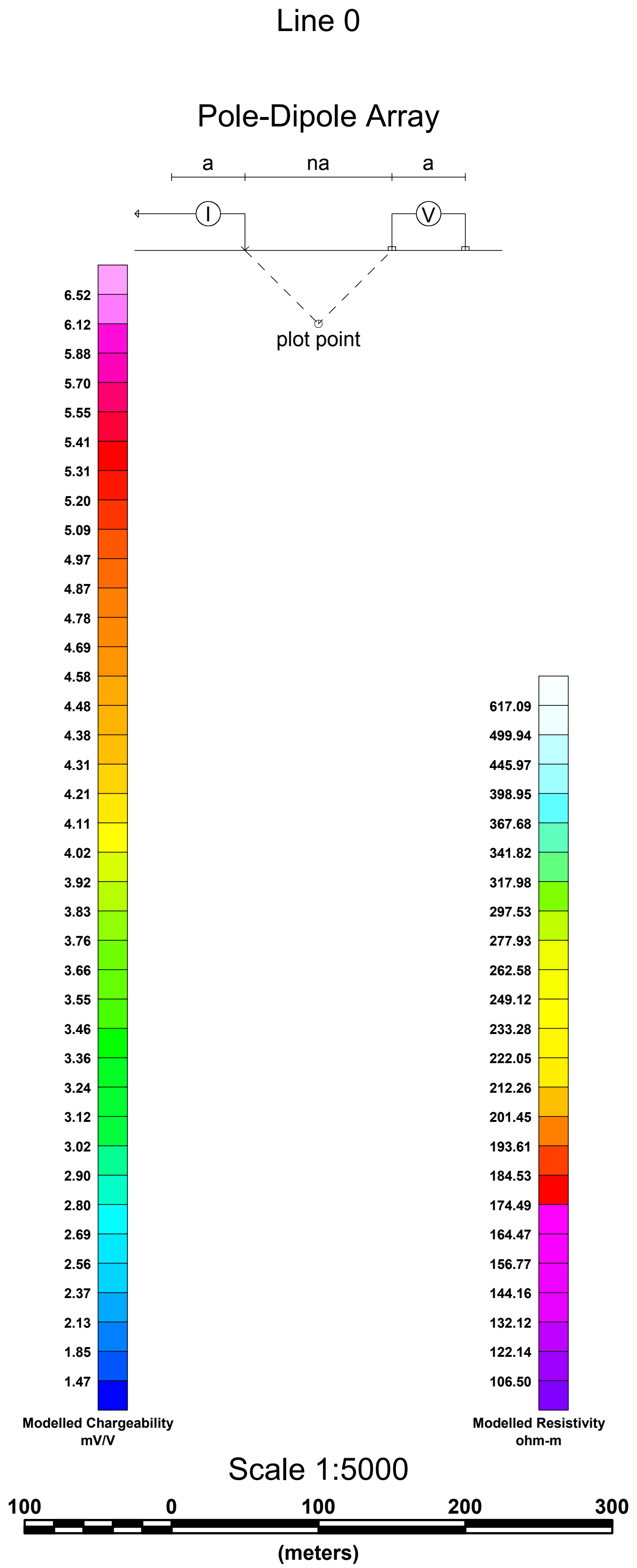
Inversion By:PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Line 1+00N
Pole-Dipole Array
a
na
a
plot point
Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)
Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)
1599.75
1500
1400
1304.08
Elevation (metres)
-1000
-950
-900
-850
-800
-750
-700
-650
-600
-550
-500
-450
-400
-350
-300
-250
-200
-150
-100
-50
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
550
600
650
700
750
800
850
900
1000
100
Modelled Chargeability mV/V
Modelled Resistivity ohm-m
Scale 1:5000
100 0 100 200 300
(meters)
KING RESOURCES
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT
February 2008
RES2DINV
Inversion By:PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED





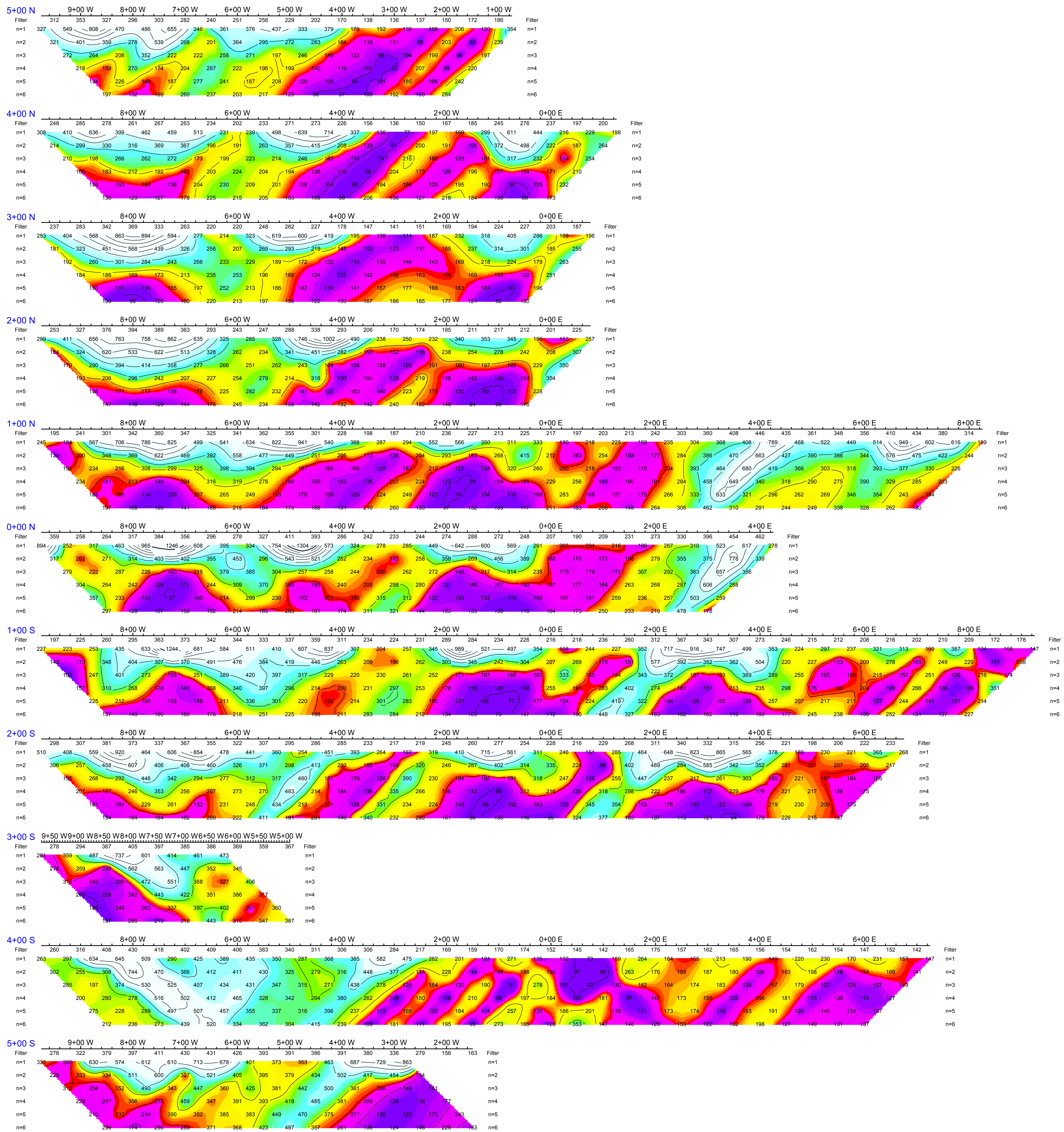


KING RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

February 2008
RES2DINV

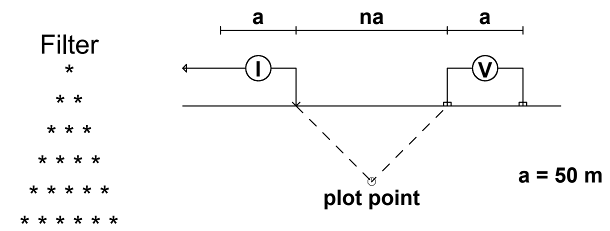
Inversion By:PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

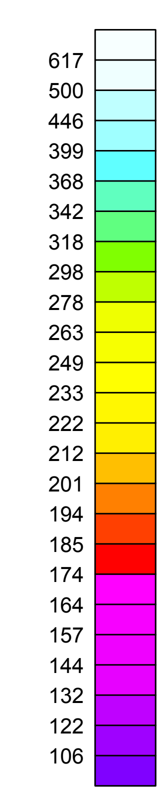


Stacked Section Map

ResCalc

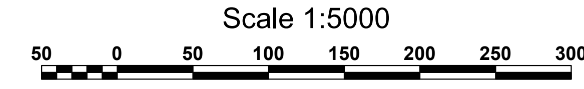
Pole-Dipole Array





Resistivity
Ohm*m

Scale 1:5000



KING RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
WHITEHORSE M.D. YT

Date: DECEMBER 2007

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED