2009 GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and TRENCHING REPORT ON THE TONI 9-32 CLAIMS

(Work Performed: July 29 & August 28, 2008
And July 9, 2009)

Claim Names:	Grant No's
Toni 9-14	YC36199-YC36204
Toni 15-28	YC44641-YC44654
Toni 29 -32	YC76463-YC76466

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS: 116C/02 & 115N/15

Latitude 64° 01' N
Longitude 140° 43' W

Owner & Operator:
Roger Hulstein
106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 0C9

Prepared by:
Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., P.Geo.

December 8, 2009

SUMMARY

The Sixty Mile Project includes the Toni 9-32 claims which cover two epithermal gold – silver prospects. They are located in the Sixty Mile placer gold district approximately 75 km west of Dawson City, Yukon. In 2008 and 2009 both prospects were explored with geological mapping, excavator trenching and rock and soil geochemistry.

The Toni 9-32 claims are located in west-central Yukon, collectively cover an area of approximately 500 hectares and are comprised of 24 Yukon two-post Quartz claims owned one hundred percent by Roger Hulstein. The placer district has produced approximately 435,000 crude ounces since 1892 (Labarge, 2006). The bedrock sources for most of the placer gold is unknown although both mesothermal and epithermal types of veining have been found within the district. Access can be easily gained to the area in the summer by two wheel drive vehicles.

Most of the property is underlain by argillic and propylitic altered andesitic volcanics of the Cretaceous Carmacks Group. Rocks on southeast side of the property are cut by the Sixty Mile fault, a regional fault between the transcurrent Tintina and Denali Fault systems. It juxtaposes the Carmacks Group volcanics to the northwest against the Devonian to Mississippian metamorphic siliciclastic rocks of the Nasina Assemblage to the southeast. The Carmacks Group volcanic rocks are preserved in a graben or half graben structure in the Sixty Mile River valley and extend for a distance of approximately five kilometers.

The Glasmacher epithermal vein occurrence, located in the Sixty Mile River valley is currently covered by placer mined gravels. In 2009 a portion of the ground magnetic low identified in 2007, over the approximate occurrence location, was trenched by excavator. Four rock samples from the trench returned low gold values.

A second epithermal occurrence was defined by soil samples collected in 2007 over the trace of the Sixty Mile fault. Eight soil samples returned anomalous gold values (>0.28 ppm to <0.821 ppm) over a distance of approximately 500 m. Work in 2008, focused on following up on these anomalous samples, resulted in the highly anomalous soil sample results being confirmed although rock samples in the area contained <60 ppb gold. Also in 2008 the Toni 29-32 claims were staked, a river ford and access route to the site was selected and a MLUR Class III was applied for and received.

The geological setting and anomalous geochemical values are consistent with that found in epithermal vein type deposits. Proposed work consists of additional geochemical soil surveys, geological mapping, prospecting, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. Anomalous areas should be tested by trenching, if possible, followed by diamond drilling if results are encouraging.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

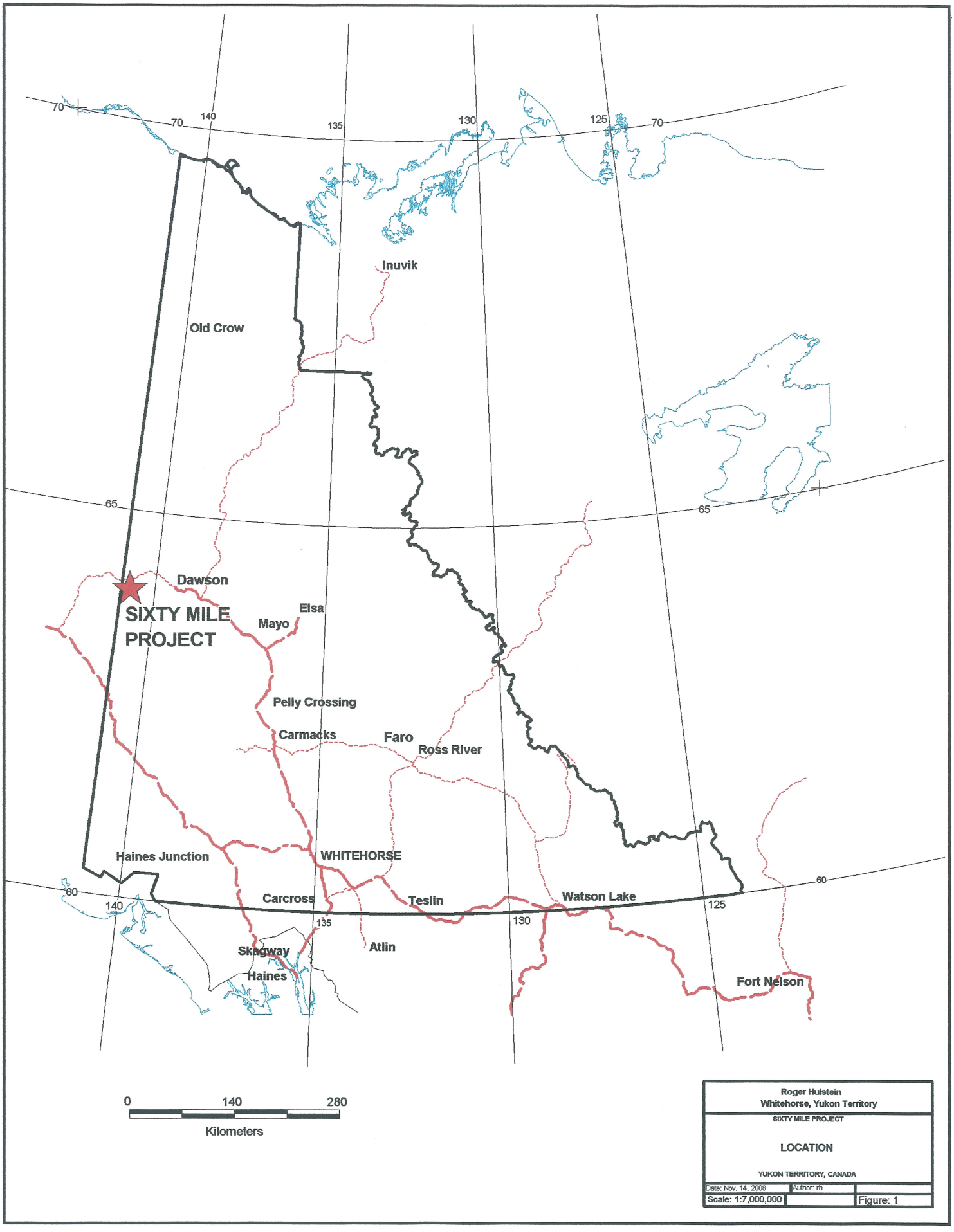
The purpose of this report is to describe the 2008 and 2009 work program and results to fulfill assessment requirements on the Toni 9-32 claims. Work in 2008 consisted of reconnaissance rock sampling and soil sampling within the broad gold (>28 ppb) in soil anomaly reported in 2007 (Hulstein, 2007), claim staking and heavy equipment access route selection. Work in 2009 consisted of excavator trenching over or in the area of the reported Glasmacher mineral occurrence. The report also describes the location, access, history, geological setting, known mineralization of the property and outlines a proposed exploration program to further explore the property for gold-silver bearing epithermal vein type mineralization.

1.1 Location and Access

The Toni 9-32 claims are located in the Sixty Mile placer district and cover a portion of the valley bottom occupied by the northeast flowing Sixty Mile River at the mouth of tributary Big Gold Creek. The property is located on map sheet NTS 116C/02 and 115N/15 (Figure 1).

The property is located approximately 75 km due west of Dawson. Access to the project area is via the posted Sixty Mile Road that turns south off the Top of the World Highway (Hwy 11) at approximately kilometer 87. The claims are located at the bottom of the valley about 12 km from the turn off. Numerous roads built, maintained and changed, as needed by the local placer miners, access the northwest side of the claim group. The southeast side of the claim group is accessed by foot from roads in the valley bottom; this includes fording the Sixty Mile River. 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 and other points south.


70
140
135
130
125
70
Inuvik
Old Crow
65
65
Dawson
SIXTY MILE
PROJECT
Elsa
Mayo
Pelly Crossing
Carmacks
Faro
Ross River
Haines Junction
WHITEHORSE
60
60
140
Carcross
Teslin
Watson Lake
135
130
125
Skagway
Haines
Atlin
Fort Nelson
0
140
280
Kilometers
Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
SIXTY MILE PROJECT
LOCATION
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Date: Nov. 14, 2008
Author: rh
Scale: 1:7,000,000
Figure: 1

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 minor evidence of glaciations in the region is a result of localized alpine glaciers. Alluvium in the valleys is mostly locally derived. Hillsides are covered with a veneer of colluvium also locally derived. Elevation ranges from 2,100 feet in the Sixty Mile valley to approximately 3,800 feet on nearby ridges. In the valley bottom permafrost is not a consideration except near the well vegetated hillsides. On the hillsides and ridge spurs, particularly northerly facing slopes and poorly drained areas, permafrost (often as frozen black muck) is a serious hindrance to exploration.

Rock outcrop in the area is restricted to ridges, small cliffs, creek bottoms and along road and trench cuts. The Glasmacher occurrence, located in the Sixty Mile River valley, has been exposed in the past by placer miners but is now covered by placer mined gravel tailings and waste piles. These placer tailings are 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. Beavers dams in the numerous side channels and placer drainages result in many ponds that restrict and hinder access. Hillsides and ridges are covered with pine, spruce, birch and poplar on well drained slopes and stunted black spruce in areas of permafrost. Treeline is at approximately 4,000 feet. Vegetation is generally more abundant on east and south facing slopes. 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 Sixty Mile district has been worked for placer gold since the discovery of gold on Miller Creek in 1892. Placer gold production likely exceeds the recorded figure of 435,109 ounces won from the creeks during the period 1892-2005 (LeBarge, 2006). The bulk of the placer gold was mined from Miller, Glacier, Bedrock, Little Gold, Big Gold Creeks and the Sixty Mile River.

Along with the placer activity, lode prospecting of the district has occurred since the first hard rock claims were staked over the nearby Miller galena occurrence in 1896 (Yukon MINFILE 116C 119).

Ulrich Glasmacher reported on the paragenesis and characterization of mineralization found in the Sixty Mile area in his 1984 Master's dissertation (Glasmacher, 1984). He was also responsible for other studies in the Sixty Mile River area (Glasmacher and Freidrich, 1992) including overseeing the diamond drilling on the Per auriferous vein occurrence (Yukon MINFILE 115N 041) for Klondike Gold Mining Corporation in 1988.

Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked and optioned most of the ground beween Miller and Glacier Creeks and Sixty Mile River in 1998 (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Kennecott compiled the previous data and carried out a property mapping, property stream and soil geochemisty program, a gravity survey and a helicopter airborne magnetic survey.

In 2003 Roger Hulstein staked the Paul 1-10 and Toni 1-8 claims and vended them to North American Gold Inc. (now Northland Resources Inc.). North American Gold Inc. carried out a small trenching program in 2003 in an effort to locate the vein structure intersected in 1988 by Klondike Gold Mining Corporation (Hulstein, 2004). In 2005 and 2006 Hulstein staked the Toni 9-28 claims and in 2008 the Toni 29-32 claims.

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

1892: Placer gold discovered in the Sixty Mile 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 Sixty Mile valley (Per occurrence – Yukon Minfile).

1929-1941: The dredge was refurbished by the Holbrook Dredging Co. which mined in the Sixty Mile 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 Sixty Mile River.

1965: Per occurrence in Sixty Mile 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 occurrence (Minfile No. 116C 153) was staked by Noranda.

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

1986: Erwin Kreft trenched Per occurrence and near the Garea, Esso Minerals Canada Limited tied onto Erwin Kreft ground in Sixty Mile Valley.

1987: Esso mapped and sampled, Erwin Kreft trenched.

1988: Klondike Gold Mining Corporation optioned Per occurrence from Erwin Kreft and drilled 7 holes (765m) and intersected 8.76 gpt Au over 10.5 m in DDD D4/88-02. The option was subsequently dropped and no follow-up was carried out.

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

1990: Sixty Mile 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 beween Miller and Glacier Creeks and Sixty Mile River. Kennecott carried out a property mapping, property stream and soil geochemisty 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 Sixty Mile River valley.

2003: Roger Hulstein restaked the ground previously held by Kennecott and others as the Paul 1-10 and Toni 1-8 claims and vended them to North American Gold Inc. (now Northland Resources Inc.). North American Gold Inc. carried out a small trenching program in 2003 in an effort to locate the vein structure intersected in 1988 by Klondike Gold Mining Corporation (Hulstein, 2004). In 2004 North American Gold Inc. optioned the Vance 1-5 claims from the estate of prospector Jon Millhouse.

2005 - 2008: Roger Hulstein staked the Toni 9-14 claims and carried out a reconnaissance program in 2006. In 2006 he staked the Toni 15-28 claims and in 2008 the Toni 29-32 claims.

1.4 2008 – 2009 Work Program

The 2008 exploration program was carried out by R. Hulstein on July 27th and August 28th of 2008 (not including travel time). Work on July 27th consisted of scouting for a ford across the Sixty Mile River and an access route for heavy equipment to the 2007 gold in soil anomaly, on the east side of the Sixty Mile River. However access to the work site was thwarted by high water levels in the river that prevented fording the river on foot.

On August 28th, four additional claims (Toni 29-32) were staked on the NE side of the Toni claims covering the likely strike extent of the Sixty Mile Fault. Seven reconnaissance rock samples and two soil samples were collected within the 2007 soil anomaly and a river ford and a cross country access route for heavy equipment to the 2007 soil anomaly were located.

Subsequent to the above work a 3 year Class 3 Mining Land Use permit was approved in late 2008. The permit includes approvals for fording the river with heavy equipment, cross country travel, road upgrade and trenching by heavy equipment on the 2007 soil anomaly.

In 2009 K-1 Mining and Services, local placer miner Mike McDougall, was contracted to excavate a trench (Trench 09-01) over the reported location of the Glasmacher mineral occurrence. A 60m long by 2m wide and average 3 m deep trench was excavated on July 9, 2009.

A hand-held GPS receiver (Garmin GPSmap 60CSx) was used to plot locations of rock and soil samples, access route, claim posts and other features (approximate +/-5m accuracy). Soil samples were shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, B.C for gold analysis plus 34 other elements while rock samples were submitted to Eco Tech Laboratory in Whitehorse for sample preparation and analysis for gold and 28 other elements in Kamloops, B.C.

1.5 Claim Status

The Toni 9-32 claims cover an area of approximately 500 hectares and consist of 24 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 115N/15 and 116C/2 and are available for viewing at the Dawson Mining Recorders Office. The claims listed below (Table 1) are registered in the name of Roger Hulstein and are owned one hundred percent by him.

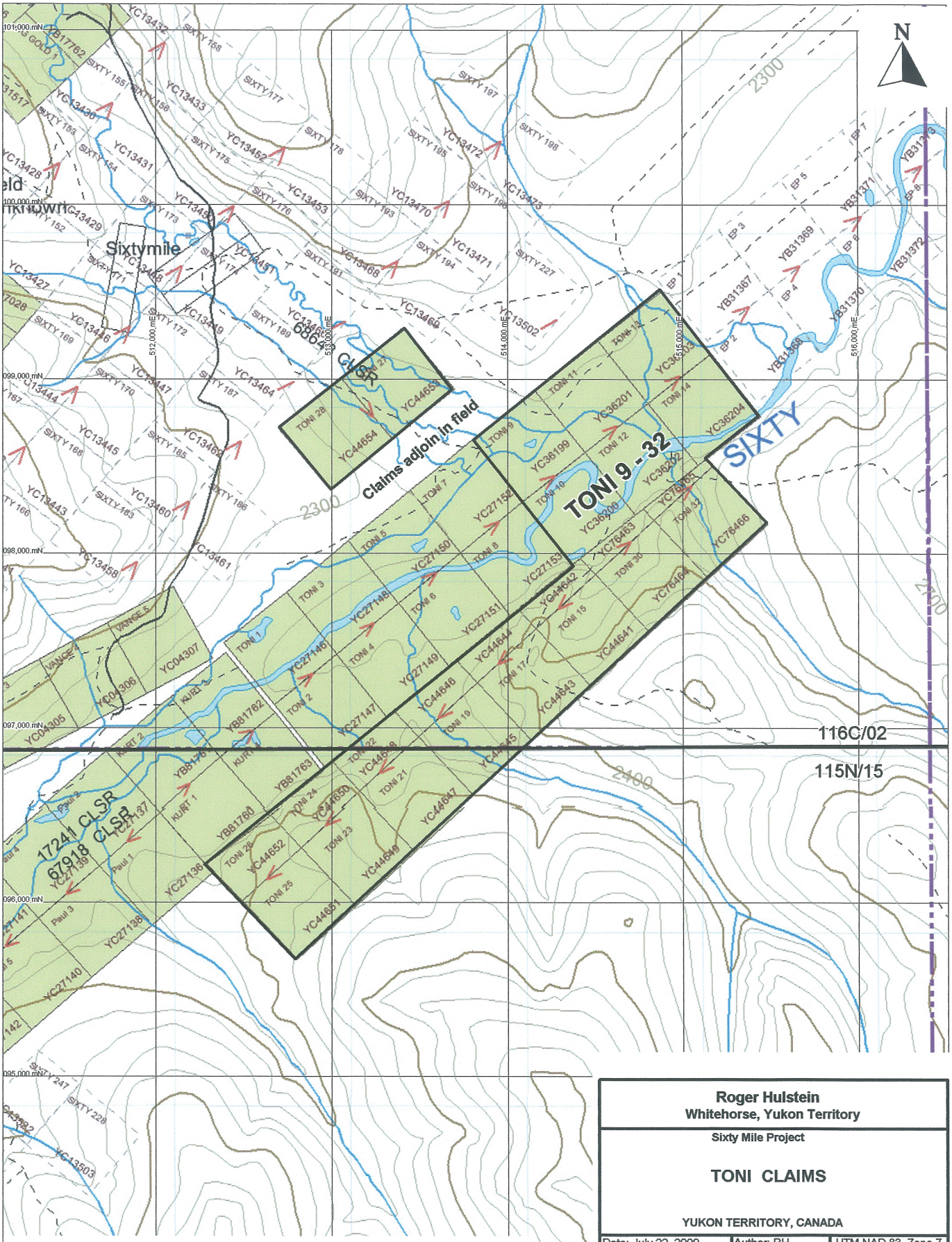
The Toni 9-14 were staked in June 2005, the Toni 15-28 in June 2006 and the Toni 29-32 in 2008.

Table 1. List of Claims

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Toni 9 - 10	YC36199-YC36200	January 10, 2012
Toni 11	YC36201	January 10, 2012
Toni 12	YC36202	January 10, 2012
Toni 13, Toni 14	YC36203, YC36204	January 10, 2012
Toni 15-28	YC44641-YC44653	January 10, 2012
Toni 29-32	YC76463-YC76466	January 10, 2012

*Subject to acceptance of this report.

The Toni 9-14 and all other claims shown on Figure 2, with the exception of the Toni 15-32 claims, are drawn on a best fit basis with respect to topography and preexisting claims. The Toni 15-32 claims are plotted as per coordinates obtained by a GPS receiver (Garmin GPSmap 60CSx). The earlier claims on the map (Figure 2), drawn when the claims were recorded, locally show claim overlaps and gaps between claims where there are actually none. Figures 3 to 5 show the approximate claim group outlines based on a later GPS claim survey of all the claims.



Note: claim disposition as shown from YTG-EMR Mining Recorder web site.

Roger Hulstein **Whitehorse, Yukon Territory**		
Sixty Mile Project		
TONI CLAIMS		
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA		
Date: July 22, 2009	Author: RH	UTM NAD 83, Zone 7
Scale: 1:30,000	115N/15, 116C/2	Figure: 2

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The first geological investigation of the Sixty Mile 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 and McFeely, 1991, Gordy and Makepeace, 2001). The area is underlain by two distinct lithotectonic (pre-accretion) assemblages: 1) medium to high grade, polydeformed metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTNA and YTKS); and 2), deformed and metamorphosed rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane (YTa) (Mortenson, 1988, 1996) (Figure 3). 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.

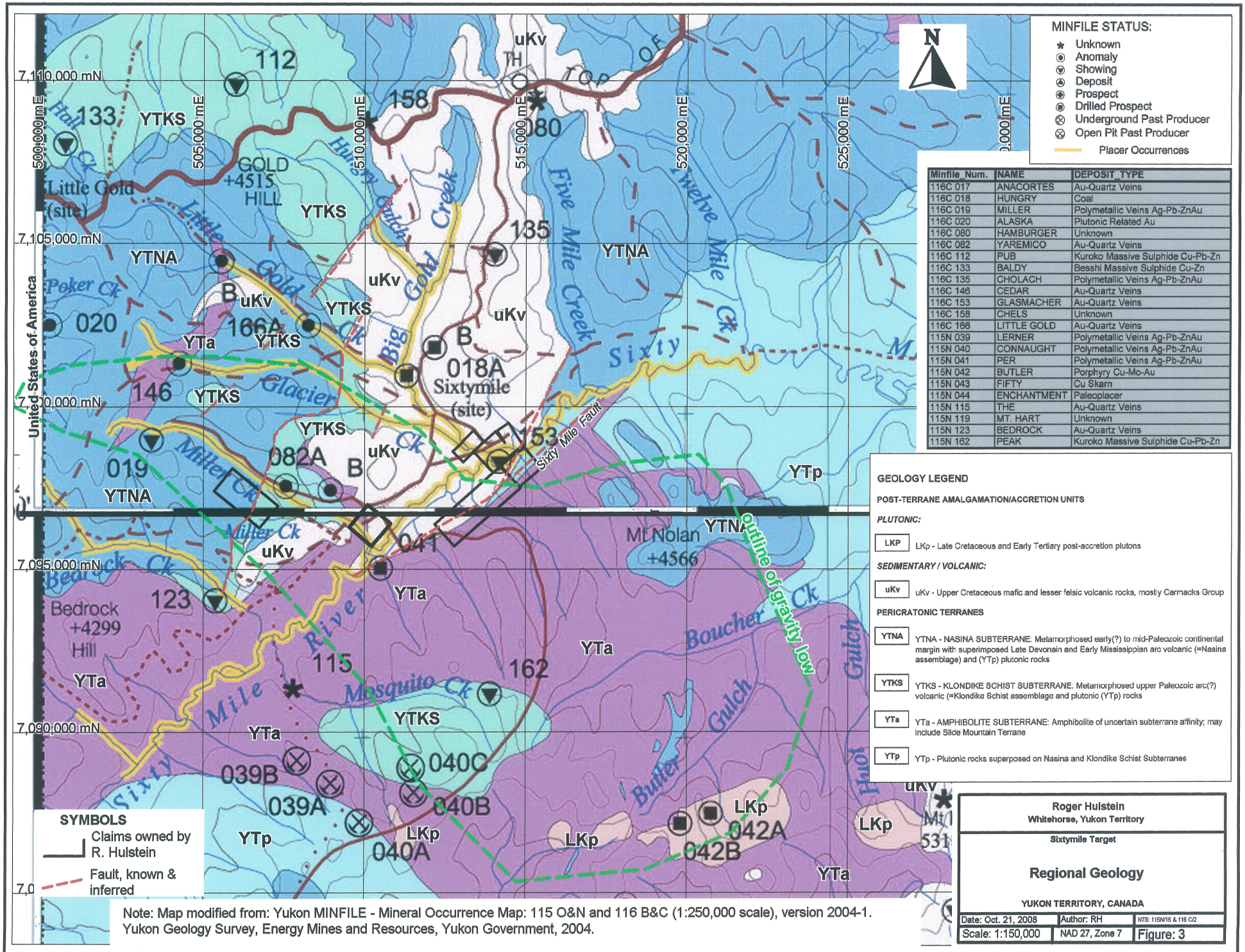
Locally, the Yukon Tanana Terrane consists of two main assemblages of supracrustal rocks, the Late Devonian (?) to mid-Mississippian Nasina assemblage (YTNA) and the mid-Permian Klondike Schist assemblage (YTKS) (Mortenson, 1996) and three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks (YTp). The Nasina consists 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, and rare bands of marble and carbonaceous quartz-muscovite schist are found within the felsic schists.

The Klondike placer camp, with approximately 20,000,000 million ounces of placer gold produced (Government of Yukon, 2007), is underlain predominantly by units of the Klondike Schist assemblage.

According to Mortenson (1996) three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks (unit YTp) found within the Yukon Tanana Terrane 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 located in the Sixty Mile River area.
3) mid-Permian quartz monzonite gneiss and quartz (+/-feldspar) augen schist (Sulphur Creek orthogneiss).

Rocks of the Paleozoic Slide Mountain Terrane (YTa) include massive greenstone and



Minfile_Num.	NAME	DEPOSIT_TYPE
116C 017	ANACORTES	Au-Quartz Veins
116C 018	HUNGRY	Coal
116C 019	MILLER	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
116C 020	ALASKA	Plutonic Related Au
116C 080	HAMBURGER	Unknown
116C 082	YAREMICO	Au-Quartz Veins
116C 112	PUB	Kuroko Massive Sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn
116C 133	BALDY	Besshi Massive Sulphide Cu-Zn
116C 135	CHOLACH	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
116C 146	CEDAR	Au-Quartz Veins
116C 153	GLASMACHER	Au-Quartz Veins
116C 158	CHELS	Unknown
116C 166	LITTLE GOLD	Au-Quartz Veins
115N 039	LERNER	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
115N 040	CONNAUGHT	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
115N 041	PER	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-ZnAu
115N 042	BUTLER	Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au
115N 043	FIFTY	Cu Skarn
115N 044	ENCHANTMENT	Paleoplacer
115N 115	THE	Au-Quartz Veins
115N 119	MT. HART	Unknown
115N 123	BEDROCK	Au-Quartz Veins
115N 162	PEAK	Kuroko Massive Sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn

Note: Map modified from: Yukon MINFILE - Mineral Occurrence Map: 115 O&N and 116 B&C (1:250,000 scale), version 2004-1. Yukon Geology Survey, Energy Mines and Resources, Yukon Government, 2004.

Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Sixtymile Target

Regional Geology

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Date: Oct. 21, 2008	Author: RH	NTS: 115N/15 & 116 C/2
Scale: 1:150,000	NAD 27, Zone 7	Figure: 3

a variety of altered ultramafic rocks. The ultramafic rocks commonly denote thrust (and normal?) faults, are partially to wholly serpentinized and locally exhibit quartz-carbonate alteration. The mined out Clinton Creek asbestos deposit, located approximately 40 km to the north of the project area, is hosted by units of Slide Mountain Terrane.

Jurassic quartz monzonite bodies intrude the Yukon Tanana Terrane 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 uncomformably overly rocks of the Tanana Terrane and Slide Mountain Terrane. These units consist of a sequence of unmetamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of middle (?) and Late Cretaceous age (unit uKv) (Mortenson, 1996). The lower part of the unit typically consists of sandstone and pebble to cobble conglomerate that is overlain by massive andestic flows and breccias that are correlated with the (68-76Ma) Carmacks Group.

Rare outcrops exposed in the Sixty Mile River valley and granitoid bodies (LKP) exposed to the southeast of the valley of fine to medium grained, equigranular biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite are thought to be comagmatic with the Late Cretaceous Carmacks group volcanics.

Volumetrically minor amounts of Miocene aged quartz pebble conglomerate, sandstone, shale minor tuffs and olivine basalt are preserved in the Sixty Mile valley.

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 respectfully, trend northwest and are major crustal-scale transcurrent dextral faults of Tertiary (?) age.

The Sixty Mile fault, a major northeast trending fault structure lying on a lineament that extends to Tok, Alaska, underlies the east side of the Sixty Mile River valley. In the Sixty Mile placer district, the valley follows a graben structure that down drops Cretaceous Carmacks Group rocks, on the northwest side, against Nasina and Klondike Schist Assemblage rock to the southeast. Other north to northeast trending fault structures are suspected to underlie prominent lineaments and locally form the contacts of the Carmacks Group volcanic rocks. The labeled Sixty Mile fault (Figure 3)

locally juxtaposes the Carmacks Group against metamorphic rocks of the Nasina Assemblage.

Regional Metallogeny

Regionally the shoshonitic Carmacks volcanic group (70 Ma), is a widespread igneous event with spatially and temporally related mineralization found throughout the west central Yukon (Smuk, 1999). Mineralization and mineral deposits associated with this event includes the Casino copper porphyry deposit (Selby and Nesbitt, 1998). There are a number of mineral occurrences along the trace of the Sixty Mile fault which extends to the southwest and can be traced to near Tok, Alaska.

The Caramcks Group, composed primarily of andesites, occupies the Sixty Mile Valley and is preserved due to down dropping in a block faulting environment. The region SE of the Sixty Mile fault has been uplifted with vertical movement possibly in the order of kilometers (Mortenson, pers. comm. 2007). This block faulting may be due to the intrusion of a granitoid body and subsequent uplift of over lying rocks.

A gravity low underlying the Sixty Mile placer gold district may indicate the presence of a large buried granitoid body. Small granitoid (LKP) bodies south of Mosiquito and Boucher Creeks, within the uplifted fault block, may be exposed apophasis of the larger buried granitoid body. Numerous polymetallic veins (Connaught, Yukon MINFILE 115N 040, etc.) are spatially associated with these granitoid bodies. These polymetallic veins may be the 'roots' of now eroded epithermal vein systems. An intriguing outcrop of granite found near the junction of Miller Creek and Sixty Mile River is possible additional evidence of a district wide underlying granitoid body.

The polymetallic vein occurrences, granitoid bodies, and the main placer gold creeks; Miller, Glacier, lower Little Gold and Sixty Mile River, between the mouth of Little Gold and Miller Creek, are encompassed by or on the margins of the gravity low anomaly. The nearby Per Minfile occurrence (Yukon MINFILE 115N 041), located approximately 4 km to the SW of the Glasmacher occurrence Figure 3), is described as a northeast trending, 8 cm to 60 cm wide, galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite vein with a strike length of 61 m. Drilling on the Per intersected mineralized quartz veining that contained 11.522 g/t gold over 4.5 m (including 42.167 g/t over 1.5m) within a larger interval of 7.1 g/t gold over 12 m.

Silver-gold bearing quartz veins are found on the Mos property 5km to the southeast of the Sixty Mile property (Yukon MINFILE 115N 039 & 115N 040). These veins and others located even further east (~20km ESE of the project area), along with magnetite skarns and minor 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 Sixty Mile 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 (Yukon MINFILE 116C 112 & 116C 133) have been found in the Sixty Mile area.

Placer gold, with an estimated production of 435,109 crude ounces, has been mined extensively in the Sixty Mile River valley, Miller, Glacier, Poker (US side), Little Gold and Bedrock Creeks in the vicinity of the Toni 9-32 claims (LeBarge, 2006). The source of most of this gold is unknown but according to Mortenson et al. (2006) is likely derived from metamorphogenic rather than epithermal veins. While a possible metamorphogenic source occurrence has been identified on the Rod claims, bedrock epithermal veins, such as the Per and Glasmacher occurrences, in the Sixty Mile valley have also been identified. Although they themselves may not be a significant source of placer gold they hint at possible undiscovered gold bearing resources. The epithermal type veining is hosted by pyrite-carbonate altered andesites, analogous to that of weak or distal porphyry style alteration and mineralization.

2.1 Surficial Geology

The Sixty Mile 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 Sixty Mile River valley which has been glaciated as shown by the presence of small lateral moraines.

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

> Quaternary deposits of the Sixty Mile 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 Sixty Mile 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 Sixty Mile 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 Sixty Mile Valley averages only <5m – 8m thick and forms a uniform sheet across the valley. Most of the Toni 9-14, 27, 28 claims are underlain by the above alluvium that has mostly been processed by placer miners.

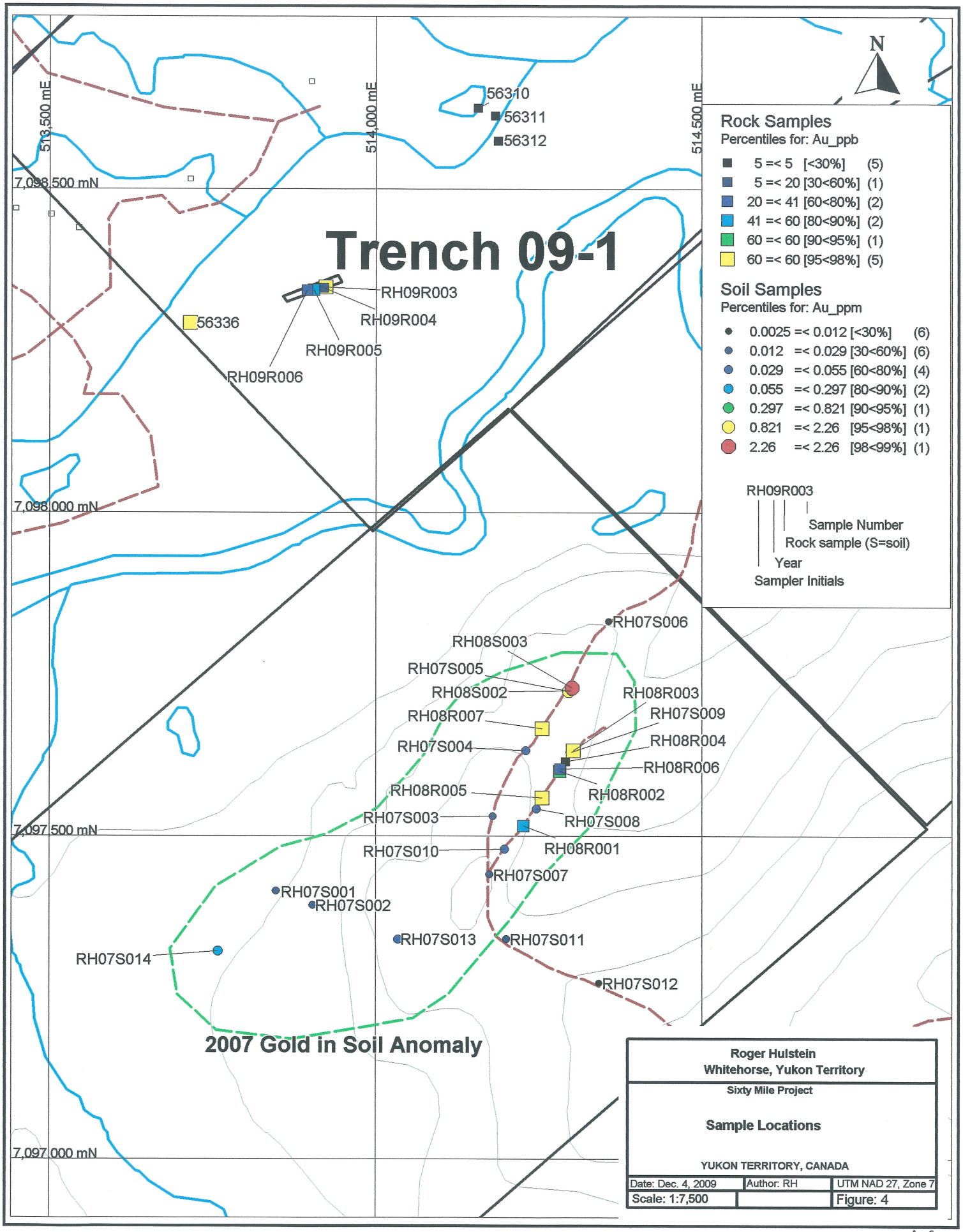
3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

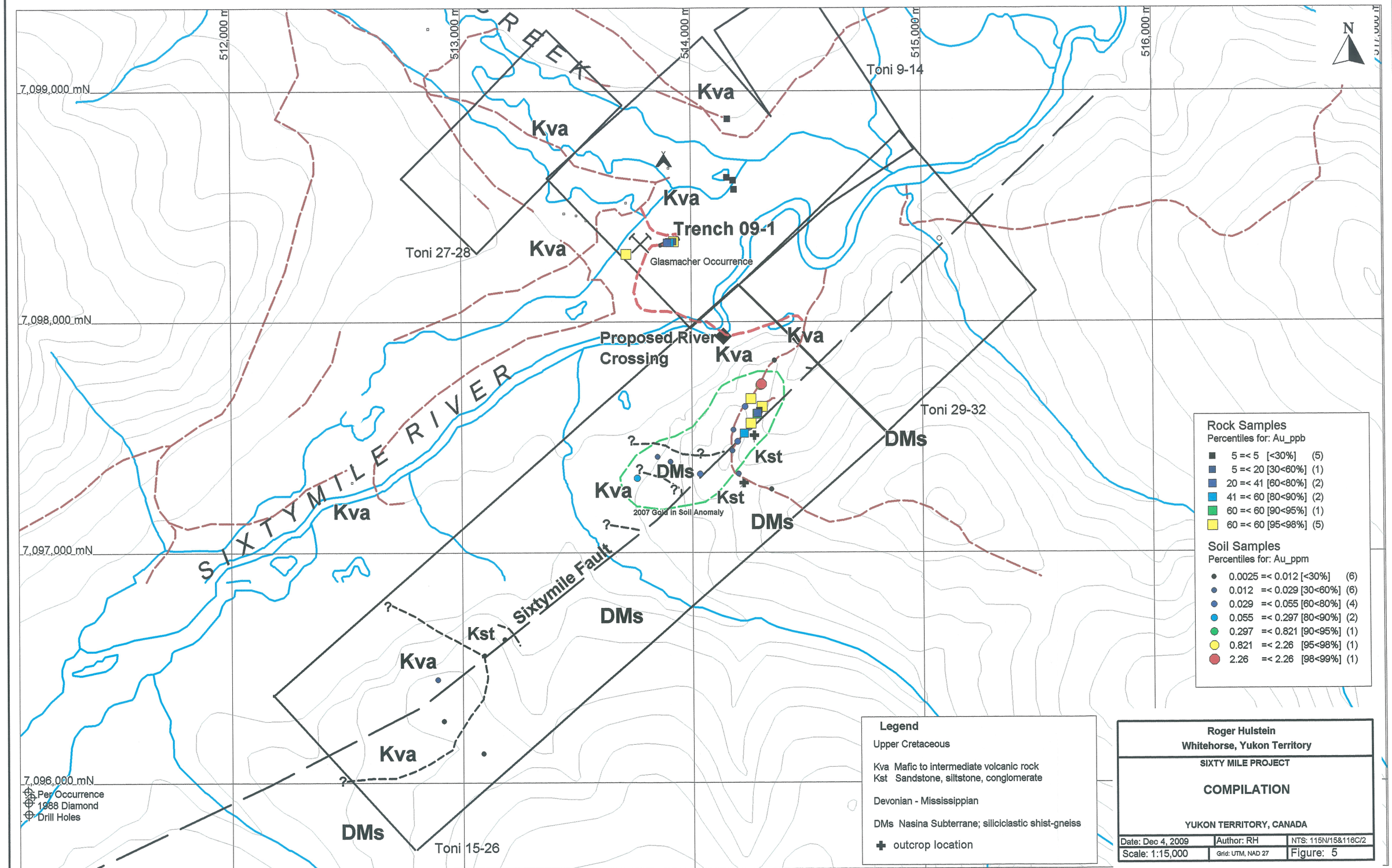
Where it can be determined various units of the Carmacks Group volcanics, predominantly of andesite composition, underlie the Sixty Mile River valley (Figures 4 and 5). Much of the geology shown on Figure 5 is derived from the geological data collected at field stations (Hulstein, 2007) with most contacts being extrapolated from aeromagnetic data collected by Kennecott Exploration Inc. (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999).

Where exposed on the hillsides to the northeast 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. Unaltered 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 Sixty Mile 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.

The bounding Sixty Mile fault juxtaposes the down dropped and preserved Carmacks volcanics on the northeast side against the metamorphic rocks of the Nasina Assemblage to the southeast (Figures 5). These quartz-feldspar gneissic rocks and similar gneissic to schistose rocks found adjacent to the projected Sixty Mile fault differ from the more biotite-muscovite rich schists found further to the southeast. Small outcroppings and float of quartz pebble conglomerate and white sandstone (unit Kst) found on or very near the projected trace of the Sixty Mile Fault are believed to be preserved basal remnants of the Carmacks Group. Complications to this simplified scenario are indicated by outcropping siliciclastic gneissic rocks on the northeast side of the fault and aeromagnetic patterns that cross the projected trace of the fault.


N
513,500 mE
514,000 mE
514,500 mE
7,098,500 mN
7,098,000 mN
7,097,500 mN
7,097,000 mN
Trench 09-1
56310
56311
56312
56336
RH09R003
RH09R004
RH09R005
RH09R006
Rock Samples
Percentiles for: Au_ppb
5 =< 5 [<30%] (5)
5 =< 20 [30<60%] (1)
20 =< 41 [60<80%] (2)
41 =< 60 [80<90%] (2)
60 =< 60 [90<95%] (1)
60 =< 60 [95<98%] (5)
Soil Samples
Percentiles for: Au_ppm
0.0025 =< 0.012 [<30%] (6)
0.012 =< 0.029 [30<60%] (6)
0.029 =< 0.055 [60<80%] (4)
0.055 =< 0.297 [80<90%] (2)
0.297 =< 0.821 [90<95%] (1)
0.821 =< 2.26 [95<98%] (1)
2.26 =< 2.26 [98<99%] (1)
RH09R003
Sample Number
Rock sample (S=soil)
Year
Sampler Initials
RH07S006
RH08S003
RH07S005
RH08S002
RH08R003
RH08R007
RH07S009
RH07S004
RH08R004
RH08R006
RH08R005
RH08R002
RH07S003
RH07S008
RH07S010
RH08R001
RH07S007
RH07S001
RH07S002
RH07S013
RH07S011
RH07S014
RH07S012
2007 Gold in Soil Anomaly
Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Sixty Mile Project
Sample Locations
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Date: Dec. 4, 2009
Author: RH
UTM NAD 27, Zone 7
Scale: 1:7,500
Figure: 4


512,000 m
513,000 m
514,000 m
515,000 m
516,000 m
7,099,000 mN
7,098,000 mN
7,097,000 mN
7,096,000 mN
N
CREEK
SIXTYMILE RIVER
Toni 9-14
Toni 27-28
Toni 29-32
Toni 15-26
Kva
Trench 09-1
Glasmacher Occurrence
Proposed River Crossing
DMs
Kst
2007 Gold in Soil Anomaly
Sixtymile Fault
Per Occurrence
1988 Diamond Drill Holes
Rock Samples
Percentiles for: Au_ppb
5 =< 5 [<30%] (5)
5 =< 20 [30<60%] (1)
20 =< 41 [60<80%] (2)
41 =< 60 [80<90%] (2)
60 =< 60 [90<95%] (1)
60 =< 60 [95<98%] (5)
Soil Samples
Percentiles for: Au_ppm
0.0025 =< 0.012 [<30%] (6)
0.012 =< 0.029 [30<60%] (6)
0.029 =< 0.055 [60<80%] (4)
0.055 =< 0.297 [80<90%] (2)
0.297 =< 0.821 [90<95%] (1)
0.821 =< 2.26 [95<98%] (1)
2.26 =< 2.26 [98<99%] (1)
Legend
Upper Cretaceous
Kva Mafic to intermediate volcanic rock
Kst Sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate
Devonian - Mississippian
DMs Nasina Subterrane; siliciclastic shist-gneiss
outcrop location
Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
SIXTY MILE PROJECT
COMPILATION
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Date: Dec 4, 2009
Author: RH
NTS: 115N/15&116C/2
Scale: 1:15,000
Grid: UTM, NAD 27
Figure: 5

3.1 Structure

The prominent structural element in the area of the Toni property is the Sixty Mile fault, or lineament, in the Sixty Mile River valley (Figures 5). Paralleling structures to the northwest of the Sixty Mile fault are interpreted to be a series of normal faults. These normal faults in turn are believed to have been displaced by Tintina related (?) northwest trending faults and associated Reidel (?) faults (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). They describe a disjointed 'Miller Structural Corridor' that may be a more prominent Tintina related structure cutting through relatively more brittle siliceous metasedimentary rocks. The NE trending Sixty Mile fault, shown on figures 3 and 5, is derived from Mortenson (1996), field mapping and interpretation from the Kennecott aeromagnetic survey (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999).

The NE trending faults that comprise the Sixty Mile lineament are believed to be related to stress transfer between the NW striking Denali and Tintina transcurrent fault systems (Lowe and Cassidy, 1995). The extensional tectonics that formed the graben, allowing the preservation of the Carmacks Group in the Sixty Mile Valley, is likely due to right-handed step-overs across dextral strike-slip fault systems (Lowe and Cassidy, 1995).

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 Sixty Mile 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 Sixty Mile River valley.

Significant vertical displacement on the Sixty Mile fault, in the order of 100's of m, is indicated by thin sedimentary units of basal Carmacks Group preserved on the projected trace of the fault.

3.2 Alteration and Mineralization

Alteration and mineralization have been found in two areas on the property; 1) in the Sixty Mile River valley and, 2) on the ridge on the southeast side on the property along the trace of the Sixty Mile fault within the 2007 soil anomaly.

Sixty Mile River Valley

Alteration and mineralization in the Sixty Mile River valley is poorly understood due to alluvial cover, now consisting mostly of placer tailings. Argillic-altered andesite is found locally in the Sixty Mile 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 molybdendite.

Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) note that the mineralization drilled by Klondike Gold Corporation on the Per occurrence (Yukon MINFILE 115N 041) and the Glasmacher occurrence located on the Toni 9-14 claims (Yukon MINFILE 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 (150^0C) fluid and a high temperature alkaline-chloride (260^0C) 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 alteration of the Carmacks Group andesitic volcanics in the valley, associated with hydrothermal activity and mineralization, is assumed to have taken place during the 70 Ma Cretaceous intrusive event. Hydrothermal alteration is comprised of two styles: 1), silicification (includes both quartz-carbonate-kaolinite and quartz-phengite-adularia zones of Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) and 2), carbonate-pyrite altered volcanic 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 has not 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. The carbonate alteration consists of Ca-Mg-Fe carbonate minerals (calcite, ankerite and dolomite) +/- quartz and up to 5% coarse grained pyrite. Propylitic alteration (increased chlorite, rare epidote) is often coincident with the iron carbonate alteration.

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

2007 Soil Anomaly

Along the projected trace of the Sixty Mile fault the andesites are fine grained, feldspar phyric and variably propylitic to phyllic altered and bleached. Locally the andesites are altered to a light grey gouge material. In the same area small outcrops of quartz pebble conglomerates have a yellow coloured - limonite matrix, weather the same colour and have trace pyrite on fractures.

The siliclastic gneisses with the 2007 soil anomaly weather a light (bleached?) tan – limonite colour, are weakly altered with minor clay – sericite and have trace pyrite on fractures. Rare quartz veinlets of mm scale were observed cutting the gneiss. At other locations near the projected trace of the bounding Sixty Mile fault (soil sample sites RH07S007 and RH07S011) the gneissic rocks weather with a prominent limonite – hematite coating.

Significant alteration and mineralization was not observed in the southeast corner of the property in 2007. The projected trace of the Sixty Mile fault is believed to be covered by black muck and permafrost where it crosses the northwest trending ridge spur.

Seven rock float samples of variably mineralized and altered rocks were collected along the trace of the Sixty Mile fault within the 2007 soil anomaly in 2008. The most visibly significant mineralization was sample RH08R002 of bleached, light grey siliceous andesite that contained minor galena on a hairline fracture. This type of altered rock float was abundant in the immediate area. Samples of yellow coloured, limonite stained conglomerate and sandstone appeared altered but were not visibly mineralized.

Soil samples RH08S002 and RH08S003 collected on an old bulldozer road, within 7m of each other and in the same area as RH07S005 that returned 0.821 ppm in 2007 (Hulstein, 2007), consisted of poorly developed brown soil with rounded fragments of fine grained grey pyritized andesite. There was no evidence of veining beyond (5%) limonite blebs. Essentially unaltered 'fresh' andesite is found approximately 3 m from sample RH08S002 suggesting a discrete 'altered' zone.

4.0 2009 TRENCHING PROGRAM

One day (10 hours) of excavator trenching was carried out utilizing a Hitachi ZX270 Excavator with an approximate 1 cubic yard bucket (Figure 6). The excavator time included mobilization and demobilization of the excavator from the nearby placer mine, excavating and backfilling the trench. The trench was over the approximate location (from Yukon MINFILE) of the Glasmacher mineral occurrence and within the magnetic low outlined in 2007 (Hulstein, 2007). The trench was oriented approximately east – west, some 60m long, 2m wide and averaged 2.5-3.0 m deep.

Inflowing water through the placer tailings hindered excavation. The influx of water was such that the trench was excavated in segments so that excavation could be done in dryer conditions as work progressed. Bedrock consisted of andesite, the east end at 0+02m W consisted of feldspar phyric purple andesite giving way to grey gougy brecciated and crushed andesite at 0+05m W (Figures 7 and 8). This was the most interesting rock type intersected as it contained fine grained pyrite, minor siliceous clasts and rare bands of clay cross cutting the crushed andesite breccia. At 0+20m W bedrock consisted of clay altered feldspar phyric andesite with trace pyrite. From 0+30m W to 0+60m W bedrock consisted of weak to moderately clay altered purple andesite breccia. Disseminated pyrite varied from nil to trace with <1% of the feldspar phenocrysts altered to fuchsite. Found on the surface at 0+60m are angular boulders of andesite breccia with white clay altered clasts in fresher matrix, representing possible hydrothermal alteration. The highest gold value returned from 4 rock grab samples was 40 ppb.

Following sampling the trench was back filled and the surface reclaimed (Figures 9 and 10).

Figure 6. Mike McDougall excavating Trench 09-01.

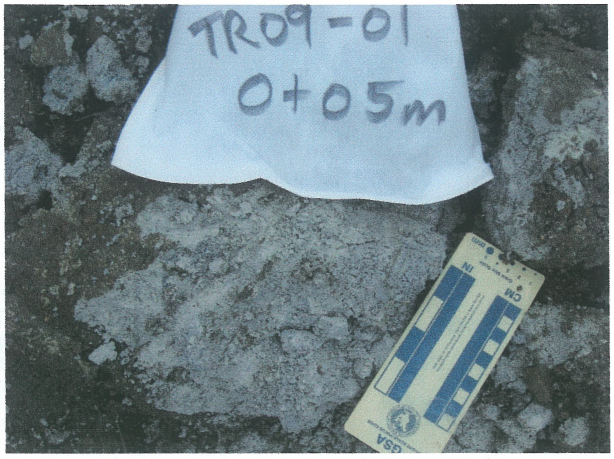


Figure 7. Above. Trench 09-01 at 0+01m showing placer gravels overlying altered (yellow –tan collar) altered andesite. Bucket just under 1m wide.

Figure 8. Above right. Gougy brecciated and crushed andesite from Trench 09-01 at 0+05m (rock sample RH09R004).

Figure 9. Above. Trench 09-01 prior to back filling.

Figure 10. Above right. Trench 09-01 following reclamation

5.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Seven rock float samples collected in 2008 and four collected in 2009 from Trench 09-01 were analyzed by EcoTech Laboratory Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. Rock samples were pulverized, a 50 gram sub sample fire assayed and a gold determination made by atomic absorption. An additional 28 elements were analyzed by aqua regia ICP-AES. The analytical certificates are presented in Appendix A and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix B. Rock sample locations are shown on Figures 4 and 5.

The rock samples returned less than 60 ppb Au. Sample RH08R002, which had galena on a fracture, contained 3.3 ppm Ag and 1494 ppm Pb. Arsenic values for all eleven samples is less than 160 ppm and Bi is <15 ppm and except for RH09R003, Cu <60 ppm, Sb < 5 ppm and Zn <92 ppm. Sample RH09R003 returned 3.2 ppm Ag, 135 ppm As, 336 ppm Cu, 6504 ppm Mn, 3188 ppm Pb, 55 ppm Sb and 895 ppm Zn, all weak to highly anomalous values for the area.

A total of 2 soil samples and one stream sediment sample collected in 2008 from the property were submitted to Chemex of North Vancouver, B.C. for geochemical analysis. Samples were screened to -100 mesh, a 50 gram sub sample fire assayed and a gold determination made by atomic absorption. An additional 34 elements were analyzed by aqua regia ICP-AES. The analytical certificate is presented in Appendix A and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix C. Sample locations are shown on Figure 4.

The two soil samples were collected by grub hoe (Geo-Tul) from the middle of a bulldozer road at a depth of about 0.25m, below the disturbed ground. Samples were collected within 1 to 3 meters of sample RH07S005 that returned was 0.821 ppm Au in 2007. Sample RH08S002 returned 0.214 ppm Au and sample RH08S003 returned 2.26 gpt Au. Sample RH08S003 also contained 5 ppm Ag, 12 ppm Bi, 312 ppm Cu, 206 ppm Pb and 398 ppm Zn indicating polymetallic sulfide mineralization.

The one stream sediment sample was collected from a small creek on the northeast side of the property and contained insufficient fines for Au analysis and the other elements analyzed for were not anomalous.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Within the 2007 gold in soil anomaly the 2008 work program confirmed the anomalous gold in soil value of 0.821 ppm. Two similar soil samples collected from the vicinity in 2008 returned 0.214 ppm and 2.26 ppm Au along with anomalous values for Ag, Bi, Cu, Pb and Zn. Seven rock float samples collected along an old bulldozer road within the 2007 soil anomaly returned <60 ppb Au. One rock float sample of bleached siliceous andesite with minor galena on a fracture contained 3.3 ppm Ag and 1494 ppm Pb. The remainder of the samples, of variably altered andesite and siliceous sedimentary rocks contained low values for most elements analyzed for.

In spite of the low geochemical values from the rock samples, the extent of the 2007 soil anomaly, confirmation of the high gold in soil value by a 2.26 ppm gold in soil sample in 2008, the altered and weakly mineralized rock samples, taken together are encouraging evidence of possible epithermal gold mineralization. The Sixty Mile fault, a regional structure, trends northeasterly between the Denali and Tintina Fault systems, is locally dilatant, likely has significant vertical movement (in the 100's of meters) and appears to be a major control on the distribution of gold in the Sixty Mile placer camp.

Trenching in 2009 located brecciated clay rich andesite anomalous in a suite of elements (Ag, As, Cu, Mn, Pb, Sb, Zn) possibly indicating nearby epithermal gold mineralization (Glasmacher occurrence) in the Sixty Mile River valley. Based on these results and mineralization located by previous workers (Glasmacher and nearby Per occurrence) additional work is warranted and recommended.

As the Glasmacher occurrence is covered by placer mined gravels, geophysical methods such as electromagnetics, induced polarization and VLF in addition to more magnetic surveys are recommended. Anomalous areas (magnetic lows, conductors) should then be trenched or tested by pits as the mined alluvial cover is not very deep (often <3m). A geophysicist should be consulted in the planning stages of the next geophysical program to determine the optimum technique and approach.

Additional mapping, prospecting and soil sampling is recommended in the area of the 2007 gold in soil anomaly which were confirmed in 2008. The 2007 and 2008 results along indicate the presence of a significant precious metal bearing epithermal system along the Sixty Mile fault and at the Glasmacher occurrence. A Class III MLUR permit for trenching is now in hand and an access route for heavy equipment to the 2007 soil anomaly has been established. The 2007 ground magnetic survey should be extended to cover the area of anomalous soil samples and the suspected trace of the Sixty Mile fault. A magnetic susceptibility meter should be used to correlate the degree of magnetism observed in outcrop with the airborne and ground magnetic surveys.

All of the above work should be directed towards defining epithermal gold targets for a diamond drill program.

7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs were incurred on the Toni 9-32 claims in 2008 and 2009.

TONI 9-32 CLAIMS, NTS: 115N/15, 116C/2				
Geochemistry				
	No.	$/Sample	$Subtotal	
Soil and stream sediment samples	3	33.67	101.01	
Rock Samples	11	31.08	341.88	
				$442.89
Personnel (2006)				
	Days	Daily Rate	Subtotal	
R.Hulstein, B.Sc,P.Geo. (geologist)				
Aug. 28, 2008 & July 9, 2009	2	500	1000	
1/2 July 10, 2009	0.5	500	250	
Total Labour Costs				**$1,250.00**
Field Expenses				
		Rate/item		
Freight and postage			21.5	
Meals and Accommodation			156.62	
Vehicle Rental (days)	4	100	400	
Fuel (for vehicle) and propane			376.54	
Communications (sat phone rental)	4	10	40	
Phone call charges			30	
Trenching (K-1 Mining and Services)			1942.5	
Total Field Costs				**$2,967.16**
Report and Project Management				
Person				
R. Hulstein	1.5	500	750	
Drafting & Reproduction			100	
Total Report Costs				**$850.00**
Total Project Cost				**$5,510.05**

Respectfully submitted,

December 8, 2009 Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., P.Geo.

8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Roger W. Hulstein, of:

106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 0C9,

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 9-32 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 on July 27th, August 28th, 2008, July 9, 2009 and on referenced sources.

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

December 8, 2009

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Yukon MINFILE – A database of mineral occurrences. Available digitally: www.geology.gov.yk.ca/databases/download/html

Appendix A

Analytical Certificates

21-Oct-08

Alex Stewart Geochemical
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4
www.alexstewart.com

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 8325

Hulstein Geological Services
106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon
Postal CodeY1A 5R2

No. of samples received: 15
Sample Type:Rock
Project: 60 Mile
Submitted by:Roger Hulstein

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RH08R001	20	2.1	0.35	35	225	15	0.01	1	1	103	71	1.89	10	0.01	35	136	0.01	5	220	522	<5	<20	4	0.06	<10	6	<10	1	92
2	RH08R002	25	3.3	0.54	90	215	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	74	60	1.23	20	0.04	30	5	0.01	3	290	1494	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	5	<10	<1	66
3	RH08R003	60	0.6	0.61	45	195	15	0.02	<1	1	76	39	1.62	20	0.10	53	10	0.02	3	310	70	<5	<20	15	0.05	<10	8	<10	<1	90
4	RH08R004	5	<0.2	0.51	20	90	15	1.04	<1	5	204	7	1.56	10	0.42	532	3	0.06	13	260	12	<5	<20	27	0.05	<10	17	<10	5	64
5	RH08R005	45	1.4	0.52	30	245	10	0.01	<1	<1	86	22	0.94	20	0.05	26	10	0.01	4	140	74	5	<20	7	0.01	<10	4	<10	2	35
6	RH08R006	15	0.6	0.26	20	195	5	<0.01	<1	<1	138	12	0.72	<10	0.01	26	2	<0.01	4	80	152	<5	<20	5	0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	38
7	RH08R007	60	<0.2	0.36	160	100	10	<0.01	<1	<1	80	9	0.69	20	<0.01	26	<1	<0.01	<1	110	24	<5	<20	4	0.05	<10	3	<10	2	52
8	RH08R008	30	<0.2	0.84	<5	60	25	2.82	3	39	87	153	7.86	10	1.46	1087	29	<0.01	27	1410	58	<5	<20	54	0.13	<10	82	<10	11	157
9	RH08R009	330	1.9	0.55	1880	60	45	4.70	34	27	78	305	7.00	<10	1.98	5389	23	0.01	43	1120	144	15	<20	95	0.11	<10	56	<10	17	469
10	RH08R010	30	0.4	0.50	135	50	<5	7.15	6	21	92	130	7.04	<10	2.96	6889	4	0.01	21	910	16	30	<20	140	0.13	<10	60	<10	6	150
11	RH08R011	100	0.8	2.11	45	65	10	1.01	6	27	169	47	4.60	10	1.25	1486	27	0.03	54	1270	104	15	<20	76	0.05	<10	109	<10	8	265
12	RH08R012	25	<0.2	0.09	275	105	10	0.01	<1	<1	181	6	0.39	<10	<0.01	29	<1	<0.01	<1	130	26	<5	<20	10	0.02	<10	4	<10	<1	1
13	RH08R013	10	<0.2	0.44	10	55	15	0.07	<1	10	143	43	2.15	10	0.03	92	1	0.02	15	300	16	<5	<20	2	0.03	<10	19	<10	7	50
14	RH08R014	5	<0.2	0.78	10	260	15	0.15	1	3	122	6	1.78	10	0.13	136	4	0.02	7	530	24	<5	<20	20	0.02	<10	26	<10	7	51
15	RH08R015	5	<0.2	0.25	30	330	10	0.03	<1	1	123	8	1.20	<10	<0.01	436	<1	<0.01	<1	130	12	<5	<20	32	0.08	<10	12	<10	2	25
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	RH08R001	15	2.2	0.34	25	210	10	0.01	<1	1	98	66	1.86	10	<0.01	34	125	0.01	3	220	520	<5	<20	5	0.08	<10	4	<10	1	88
9	RH08R009	325																												
10	RH08R010	25	0.3	0.47	150	50	<5	7.05	8	21	89	128	7.01	<10	2.92	6839	16	0.01	27	910	14	40	<20	136	0.10	<10	61	<10	5	148
11	RH08R011	90																												
Resplit:																														
1	RH08R001	10	2.2	0.34	35	200	10	0.01	<1	1	86	63	1.95	10	<0.01	35	127	0.01	3	230	536	<5	<20	3	0.06	<10	5	<10	<1	87
Standard:																														
Pb129a			11.4	0.88	15	65	<5	0.45	63	7	11	1421	1.57	<10	0.71	367	3	0.03	9	460	6174	15	<20	30	0.03	<10	19	<10	<1	9916
SF30		835																												

JJ/nw
df/6202s
XLS/08

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B.C. Certified Assayer

22-Jul-09

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Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2009- 8085

Roger Hulstein
1106 Wilson Dr
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 0C9

No. of samples received: 6
Sample Type: Rocks
Project: 60 Mile
Submitted by: Roger Hulstein

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RH09R001	255	1.5	0.10	3995	285	<5	<0.01	<1	1	170	15	2.26	<10	<0.01	26	2	0.01	5	480	473	65	<20	28	<0.01	<10	17	<10	<1	4
2	RH09R002	145	5.3	0.53	7215	1005	<5	0.05	2	3	188	92	4.11	60	<0.01	28	5	0.01	6	3620	2820	80	<20	735	<0.01	<10	102	<10	18	48
3	RH09R003	40	3.2	0.24	135	45	<5	2.19	10	13	101	336	3.43	10	0.63	6504	15	0.01	17	460	3188	55	<20	34	<0.01	<10	18	<10	10	895
4	RH09R004	10	<0.2	0.38	15	705	<5	0.80	2	6	84	7	1.39	10	0.23	593	<1	0.01	11	690	57	<5	<20	36	<0.01	<10	28	<10	7	203
5	RH09R005	20	<0.2	0.49	<5	120	<5	3.58	1	11	60	2	2.42	20	1.15	2154	<1	0.02	13	910	18	<5	<20	934	<0.01	<10	30	<10	11	233
6	RH09R006	15	<0.2	0.32	<5	285	<5	2.73	1	7	75	2	1.85	<10	0.71	1621	<1	0.01	8	760	13	<5	<20	61	<0.01	<10	17	<10	8	232
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	RH09R001	255	1.5	0.10	4035	280	<5	<0.01	<1	1	165	15	2.23	<10	<0.01	26	2	0.01	5	490	471	65	<20	28	<0.01	<10	17	<10	<1	3
2	RH09R002	125																												
Resplit:																														
1	RH09R001	195	1.7	0.10	4105	265	<5	<0.01	<1	1	176	15	2.23	<10	<0.01	26	2	0.01	5	490	480	65	<20	27	<0.01	<10	16	<10	<1	3
Standard:																														
Pb129a			11.0	0.83	5	60	<5	0.44	58	6	11	1411	1.56	<10	0.68	346	2	0.03	5	410	6235	15	<20	25	0.03	<10	16	<10	2	9904
OXE74		615																												

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.
Ag : Aqua Regia Digest / AA Finish.
Au: 30g Fire Assay/ AA Finish.

NM/nw
df/2_8078S
XLS/09

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer

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

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
This copy reported on 21-JAN-2009
Account: HULROG

CERTIFICATE VA08128757

Project: 60 Mile

P.O. No.:

This report is for 15 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 11-SEP-2008.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROGER HULSTEIN	R. HULSTEIN	ROGER HULSTEIN

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41d	Screen to -100um, save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

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

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

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

Method	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
Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Sample Description LOR	0.02	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
D08S001	0.52	0.2	1.39	29	<10	540	0.5	<2	0.62	0.6	17	42	31	3.62	<10
D08S002	0.30	2.0	2.59	46	<10	260	2.3	3	0.32	4.1	16	17	58	9.90	10
D08S003	0.16	5.0	3.74	130	<10	190	2.4	12	0.42	1.0	18	13	312	14.25	10
D08S004	0.70	0.9	1.35	1720	<10	260	<0.5	<2	0.63	0.5	10	27	23	3.48	<10
D08S005	0.30	0.2	1.42	122	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.23	<0.5	6	23	11	2.31	<10
D08S006	0.66	0.2	1.18	181	<10	350	0.6	<2	0.38	0.5	7	23	23	2.47	<10
D08S007	0.50	0.3	1.50	174	<10	360	0.6	<2	0.28	<0.5	9	26	20	2.54	10
D08S008	0.48	0.3	1.42	171	<10	380	0.6	<2	0.45	<0.5	14	41	32	3.47	<10
D08S009	0.36	0.3	1.24	216	<10	360	0.6	<2	0.56	<0.5	8	34	27	3.38	<10
D08S010	0.64	0.3	0.94	105	<10	260	0.5	<2	0.25	0.5	7	28	23	2.41	<10
D08S011	0.60	0.2	1.23	34	<10	310	0.5	<2	0.32	0.5	5	25	26	2.30	<10
D08S012	0.62	0.3	0.98	620	<10	180	<0.5	<2	0.31	<0.5	7	29	10	2.29	<10
D08S013	0.56	1.2	0.59	1410	<10	300	<0.5	<2	0.27	<0.5	9	22	39	4.58	<10
D08S014	0.62	0.6	1.23	619	<10	230	<0.5	<2	0.32	<0.5	10	34	22	3.08	<10
D08S015	0.54	<0.2	2.81	32	<10	160	0.9	<2	3.74	0.7	81	421	154	7.74	10

nments: Additional Au-AA24 result for sample RD085003 is 1.86 ppm gold

* See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

Sample Description	Method	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	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
D08S001		<1	0.08	10	0.80	1165	<1	0.01	31	900	29	0.05	3	6	39	<20
D08S002		<1	0.53	30	0.72	1915	5	0.08	5	2370	475	0.82	4	12	302	<20
D08S003		1	0.48	10	1.09	709	6	0.07	2	3980	206	0.75	<2	12	359	<20
D08S004		<1	0.09	10	0.35	801	1	0.02	19	1000	27	0.12	7	4	43	<20
D08S005		<1	0.05	10	0.34	240	<1	0.01	12	500	33	0.03	<2	3	20	<20
D08S006		<1	0.08	50	0.38	340	<1	0.01	17	440	32	0.03	3	6	34	20
D08S007		<1	0.06	20	0.35	411	<1	0.01	18	470	24	0.02	2	4	25	<20
D08S008		<1	0.09	20	0.45	458	<1	0.01	35	540	15	0.03	3	9	34	<20
D08S009		<1	0.08	30	0.36	180	<1	0.01	35	460	29	0.03	5	6	36	<20
D08S010		<1	0.09	50	0.38	297	<1	0.01	15	290	36	0.02	3	6	30	20
D08S011		<1	0.08	40	0.46	546	<1	0.01	15	380	32	0.03	2	6	29	20
D08S012		<1	0.09	20	0.40	510	<1	0.02	13	510	44	0.07	3	3	33	<20
D08S013		<1	0.31	20	0.15	245	1	0.01	33	850	27	0.76	8	4	92	<20
D08S014		<1	0.09	20	0.46	794	<1	0.01	20	650	31	0.09	4	4	32	<20
D08S015		1	0.07	10	3.22	1385	20	0.07	425	1220	20	2.03	3	21	132	<20

nments: Additional Au-AA24 result for sample RD085003 is 1.86 ppm gold

* See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2008
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

mple Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005
D08S001		0.04	<10	<10	66	<10	154	NSS
D08S002		0.04	<10	<10	120	<10	1845	0.214
D08S003		0.07	<10	<10	169	<10	398	2.26
D08S004		0.04	<10	10	47	10	91	0.087
D08S005		0.04	<10	<10	43	<10	62	0.079
D08S006		0.05	<10	<10	38	<10	99	0.071
D08S007		0.04	<10	<10	43	<10	73	0.045
D08S008		0.03	<10	<10	52	<10	87	0.035
D08S009		0.02	<10	<10	40	<10	69	0.047
D08S010		0.03	<10	<10	28	<10	91	0.080
D08S011		0.03	<10	<10	33	<10	101	0.038
D08S012		0.05	<10	<10	35	20	82	0.135
D08S013		0.01	<10	<10	27	<10	90	0.622
D08S014		0.04	<10	<10	42	<10	83	0.100
D08S015		0.23	<10	<10	171	<10	172	0.010

nments: Additional Au-AA24 result for sample RD085003 is 1.86 ppm gold

* See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08128757

›thod	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
_L METHODS	NSS is non-sufficient sample.

Appendix B

Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

	Toni 9-32 Claims; Rock samples collected 2008 and 2009.											
Sample_No.	Sample_Type	Claims	Grid	Datum	Zone	Z_ltr	Date	Time	East	North	Elev_ft	Ft_M
RH08R001	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	1:06:22AM	514226	7097516	2573	
RH08R002	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	1:39:24AM	514282	7097600	2525	
RH08R003	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	2:05:20AM	514303	7097632	2501	
RH08R004	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	2:13:08AM	514291	7097615	2501	
RH08R005	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	2:26:41AM	514255	7097559	2540	ft
RH08R006	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	2:18:47AM	514283	7097604	2510	ft
RH08R007	Float_rock	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	29-Aug-08	2:53:04AM	514255	7097666	2523	ft
RH09R003	Trench grab	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	08-Jul-09	2:16:37PM	513923	7098348	668	m
RH09R004	Trench grab	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	08-Jul-09	2:01:30PM	513920	7098347	668	m
RH09R005	Trench grab	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	08-Jul-09	3:42:49PM	513905	7098344	668	m
RH09R006	Trench grab	Toni	UTM	NAD27	7	W	08-Jul-09	4:21:48PM	513995	7098343	668	m

Sample_No.	Description	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Al%	As_ppm	B_ppm	Ba_ppm	Be_ppm	Bi_ppm
RH08R001	Toni claims; Float of glassy quartz veining and hairline to mm qtz veins cross cutting bleached sugary white 'andesite'. Trace pyrite. Pieces of possibly brecciated massive glassy qtz. Minor limonite an FeOx as hairline veinlets and blebs in qtz.	20	2.1	0.35	35		225		15
RH08R002	Toni claims; Fine grained light grey silicified andesite. Limonite and yellow stained. Crosscut by hairline fracture with one containing bleb of galena.Abundant similar rock on road.	25	3.3	0.54	90		215		-5
RH08R003	Toni claims; Float of silicified grey to clear glassy quartz with minor pyrite and limonite specks and altered white andesite with disseminated pyrite. Similar to sample R001.	60	0.6	0.61	45		195		15
RH08R004	Toni claims; Float of light grey quartz veining, limonite and yellow stained. Quartz likely recrystallized silicified bleached andesite. <=1% diss pyrite.	5	-0.2	0.51	20		90		15
RH08R005	Toni claims; Float, grey quartz - likely silicified sandstone of chert pebble conglomerate unit. Yellow and limonite stained. Similar to R004, piece of quartz rich schist-quartzite.	45	1.4	0.52	30		245		10
RH08R006	Toni claims; float of chert - quartz pebble conglomerate and medium grained sandstone, rounded pebbles up to 5cm. Weak limonite and yellow stain.	15	0.6	0.26	20		195		5
RH08R007	Toni claims; float of schist/gneiss, quartz rich.	60	-0.2	0.36	160		100		10
RH09R003	Trench 09-1, 0+02m, grab from bottom; purple andesite breccia, feld phyric, minor bleaching, tr py, almost fresh.	40	3.2	0.24	135		45		-5
RH09R004	Trench 09-1, 0+05m, grab from bottom; Grey gougy brx -crushed andesite, minor dis fine gr py in more siliceous andesite clasts, rare clay bands cutting gouge-brx.	10	-0.2	0.38	15		705		-5
RH09R005	Trench 09-1, 0+20m, grab from bottom; grey decomposed clay alt fled phyric andesite, tr py, minor green fuchsite alteration.	20	-0.2	0.49	-5		120		-5
RH09R006	Trench 09-1, 0+30m, grab from bottom; clay altered purple feldspar andesite brx, no vis py, minor fuchsite alteration.	15	-0.2	0.32	-5		285		-5

Sample_No.	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_%
RH08R001	0.01	1	1	103	71	1.89				10	0.01	35	136	0.01	5	220	522	
RH08R002	-0.01	-1	-1	74	60	1.23				20	0.04	30	5	0.01	3	290	1494	
RH08R003	0.02	-1	1	76	39	1.62				20	0.10	53	10	0.02	3	310	70	
RH08R004	1.04	-1	5	204	7	1.56				10	0.42	532	3	0.06	13	260	12	
RH08R005	0.01	-1	-1	86	22	0.94				20	0.05	26	10	0.01	4	140	74	
RH08R006	-0.01	-1	-1	138	12	0.72				-10	0.01	26	2	-0.01	4	80	152	
RH08R007	-0.01	-1	-1	80	9	0.69				20	-0.01	26	-1	-0.01	-1	110	24	
RH09R003	2.19	10	13	101	336	3.43				10	0.63	6504	15	0.01	17	460	3188	
RH09R004	0.80	2	6	84	7	1.39				10	0.23	593	-1	0.01	11	690	57	
RH09R005	3.58	1	11	60	2	2.42				20	1.15	2154	-1	0.02	13	910	18	
RH09R006	2.73	1	7	75	2	1.85				-10	0.71	1621	-1	0.01	8	760	13	

Sample_No.	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Se_ppm	Sn_ppm	Sr_ppm	Ti%	Th_ppm	Tl_ppm	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Y_ppm	Zn_ppm	Certificate
RH08R001	-5			-20	4	0.06			-10	6	-10	1	92	Ecotech AK08-8325i
RH08R002	-5			-20	-1	0.02			-10	5	-10	-1	66	Ecotech AK08-8325i
RH08R003	-5			-20	15	0.05			-10	8	-10	-1	90	Ecotech AK08-8325i
RH08R004	-5			-20	27	0.05			-10	17	-10	5	64	Ecotech AK08-8325i
RH08R005	5			-20	7	0.01			-10	4	-10	2	35	Ecotech AK08-8325i
RH08R006	-5			-20	5	0.01			-10	2	-10	-1	38	Ecotech AK08-8325i
RH08R007	-5			-20	4	0.05			-10	3	-10	2	52	Ecotech AK08-8325i
RH09R003	55			-20	34	-0.01			-10	18	-10	10	895	AW 2009- 8085
RH09R004	-5			-20	36	-0.01			-10	28	-10	7	203	AW 2009- 8085
RH09R005	-5			-20	934	-0.01			-10	30	-10	11	233	AW 2009- 8085
RH09R006	-5			-20	61	-0.01			-10	17	-10	8	232	AW 2009- 8085

Appendix C

Soil Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

	Toni 9-32 Claims; Soil samples collected 2008.														
Sample_Number	**Type**	**Property**	**Date**	**Time**	**Grid**	**Datum**	**Zone**	**W**	**East**	**North**	**elev**	**ft**	**Type**	**Depth**	**Quality**
RH08S001	Silt	Toni	28-Aug-08	11:04:18PM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	515077	7098359	2216	ft	silt	0.1	Good
RH08S002	soil	Toni	29-Aug-08	12:10:56AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	514300	7097725	2535	ft	soil	0.3	good
RH08S003	soil	Toni	29-Aug-08	12:14:24AM	UTM	NAD27	7	W	514301	7097729	2516	ft	soil	0.3	good

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_%
2	0.62	0.6	17	42	31	3.62	10	1	0.08	10	0.8	1165	1	0.01	31	900
3	0.32	4.1	16	17	58	9.9	10	1	0.53	30	0.72	1915	5	0.08	5	2370
12	0.42	1	18	13	312	14.25	10	1	0.48	10	1.09	709	6	0.07	2	3980

Pb_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Sr_ppm	Th_ppm	Ti_%	Tl_ppm	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Zn_ppm	Method	Certificate
29	0.05	3	6	39	20	0.04	10	10	66	10	154	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
475	0.82	4	12	302	20	0.04	10	10	120	10	1845	ME-ICP41	VA08128757
206	0.75	2	12	359	20	0.07	10	10	169	10	398	ME-ICP41	VA08128757