095345

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
MT ANDERSON PROJECT

QUARTZ CLAIMS
KW 1-6 YC82847-YC82854
KW 7-10 YC97658-YC97661
ANNI 1-2 YC82847-YC82848
CANADA 6-7 YC97684-YC97685

LATITUDE 60 12' 12" N
LONGITUDE 135 9'18" W
MAP SHEET 105 D 03

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

REGISTERED OWNER: LARRY BRATVOLD
WORK PERFORMED: JUNE 28, 29 2010, JULY 07 2010 AND AUG 29, 2010
AUTHOR: LARRY BRATVOLD

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INTRODUCTION

The KW, ANNI, and CANADA claims were staked by L Bratvold and K Wilbern between July 7 and Sept 5, 2008. They are located on Mt Anderson in the Wheaton River Valley in the Whitehorse Mining District. The staking was initiated to cover the numerous historic gold/silver occurrences discovered by previous owners between 1908 and 1990.

The Mt Anderson gold/silver showings lie adjacent to Tagish Lake Gold's Skukum Creek and Goddell Gulley project on a large precious metal bearing fracture system which extends from Skukum Creek and continuing through Carbon hill onto Mt Anderson. This fracture system contains several gold/silver/antimony occurrences and is interpreted as being related to ring dyke collapse of the Skukum caldera. Faulting related to this nearby caldera subsidence has controlled the emplacement of precious metal bearing quartz veins. The variety of deposits located to date in the region mask the probability that they have a common epithermal source. The variety can be attributed to zonation and level of exposure.

Historic exploration and development within the claim area located bonanza grade gold silver values within a quartz vein system traced on strike for at least 1200 meters.

The 2010 exploration programs consisted of prospecting, mapping and sampling of two of the historic showings as well as well as the contact zones between the Cretaceous granodiorite and Nisling sedimentary rocks. Mechanical trenching with a mini excavator of the "Adanac " and " forty seven" zone exposed significant alteration and mineralization in each location. The lowest adit developed by turn of the century explorers was entered and examined

LOCATION AND ACCESS

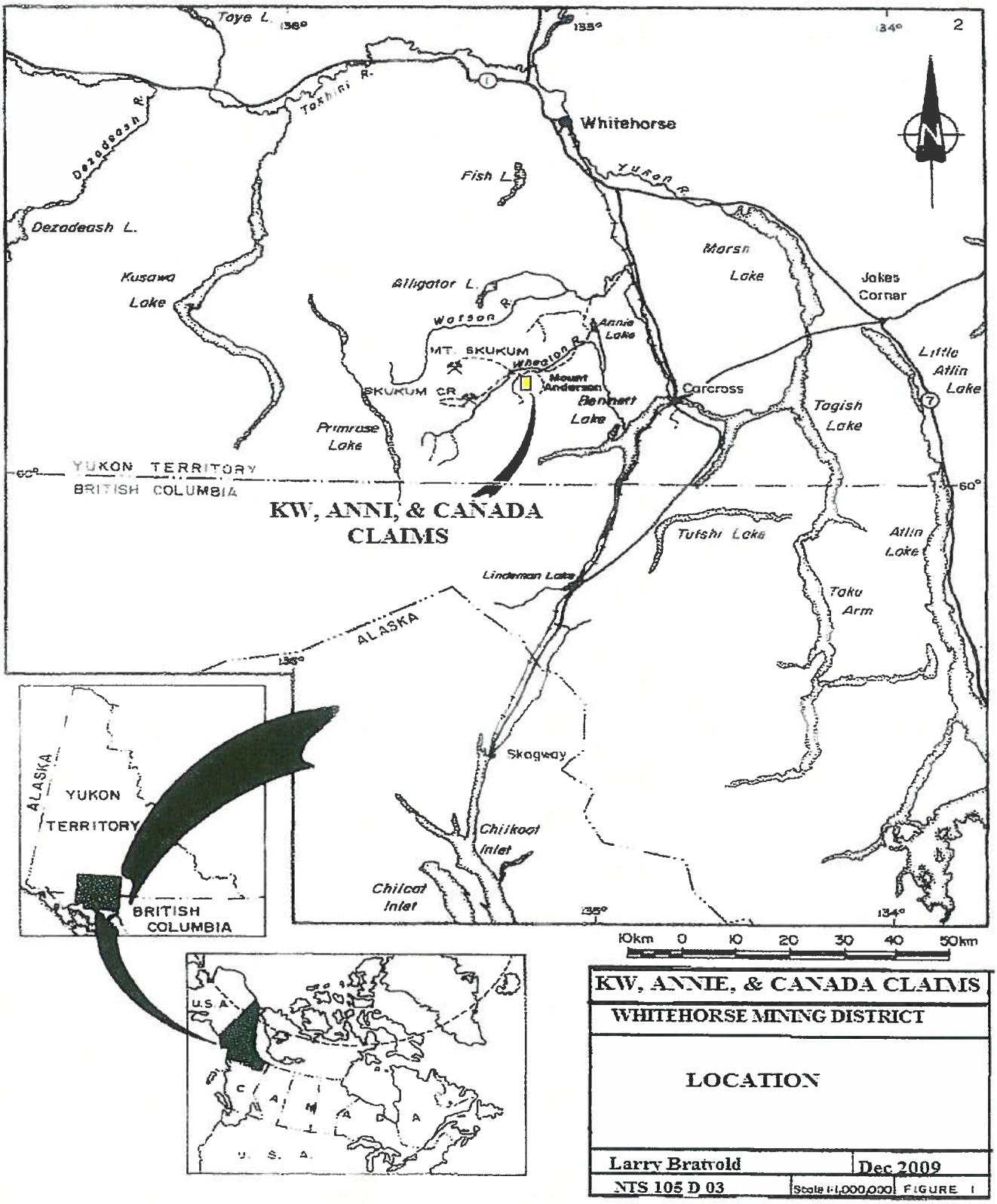
The KW, ANNI, and CANADA claims are located in south-western Yukon, 60 kilometres south of Whitehorse Yukon. They cover parts of the west, south, and north slopes of Mt Anderson at 60 degrees 12' N latitude and 135degrees 07' longitude. (NTS 105 D 03)

Access is by the Annie Lake Road, a good quality gravel road leading from the paved Klondike Highway to the Mt Skukum and Skukum Creek properties. A four wheel drive road branches off at Partridge Creek and takes you to the claims.

Another alternative is to use the four wheel drive road that branches off at Becker Creek and leads to the original wagon road on the east side of Becker Creek. From there one can hike up a historic road which ends below the adits on the west flank of Mt Anderson.

This 1908 road is eight foot wide, partially overgrown, and sloughed in places but minimal clearing work would make this an acceptable 4 wheeler route.

LOCATION AND ACCESS



KW, ANNIE, & CANADA CLAIMS	
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT	
LOCATION	
Larry Bratvold	Dec 2009
NTS 105 D 03	Scale 1:1,000,000 FIGURE 1

HISTORY

Considerable prospecting was carried out in the Wheaton River area starting in the early 1900's, and resulted in the discovery of numerous occurrences of gold and silver. Gold-silver mineralization previously located in the vicinity of the KW, ANNIE, & CANADA claims include: Gold Hill (eight km north), Tally-Ho (six km northeast), Mt. Wheaton (nine km east) Goddell (six km southwest), Mt Skukum (15 km west), and Skukum Creek (9 km west). The Fleming copper/gold/zinc skarn was discovered on Carbon Hill (1 km west).

In 1981 AGIP Canada Ltd. discovered a gold ore body at Mount Skukum, 16 km west of the claims. This deposit produced 80,000 ounces of gold from 220,000 tons of ore between March 1986 and August 1988 at which time the mine was closed (Basnett,1989). Subsequent to this, ore bodies have been discovered at Skukum Creek and Goddell Gulley and are being developed by Tagish Lake Gold Corp.

The ground currently covered by the KW, ANNI, & CANADA claims was originally staked in Aug1906 as Rip, Mtn Sheep and Whirlwind claims by McGraw, Becker and Cochran. Two short adits (27 m and 12 m long) were driven by 1909 on the Whirlwind (or lower) Vein.

Between 1908 and 1915 a road was built up the western flank of Mt Anderson, and a stable, bunkhouse, blacksmith shop and mill installed. Ore was sacked and stockpiled by 1912 but no record of production is available.
By 1915 these were the most developed properties in the Wheaton Valley with the lower (No. 1) adit being advanced 98 m (46 m drifted on vein), the upper (No. 2) adit was in about 107 m (all on vein). Elsewhere on the property, a 10.7 m crosscut and 22.9 m of drift had been completed on a different vein and a fourth adit had failed to intersect a vein.

The claims were taken to lease in 1918. Minimal work was done by various operators between then and 1947. In the fall of 1947 a syndicate of local men including TC Richards, George Simmons, Johnny Johns and Walter McAlister acquired the property and had Keno Hill Mining Company do an evaluation of the property. At the end of 1947 Keno Hill sent a test shipment of ore to the smelter at Trail B.C. This test shipment assayed 34.3 g/t Au, 432.0 g/t Ag 11.6% Pb and 5.2% Zn.

From 1948 to 1984 the property was staked or optioned by a variety of operators who completed small exploration programs consisting of prospecting and bulldozer trenching. The most significant discovery was made by Adanac Mg & Exploration Co. in the late 1960s when trenching exposed a mineralized shoot 1 meter by 15 meters averaging 2 oz/t gold and 50 oz/t silver.

The property was optioned to Noranda Inc. in 1984 who conducted geophysics, soil geochemistry, trenching and limited exploratory drilling during 1985. The surface work resulted in the new discovery of other mesothermal quartz veins with assays up to 3 oz/t gold. Their work also identified a major epithermal quartz/agate/floride vein outcropping for 100 meters on

HISTORY cont

surface. Drilling of this vein revealed it was widening at depth and they recommended deeper drilling as this type of vein systems are found above major epithermal gold deposits.

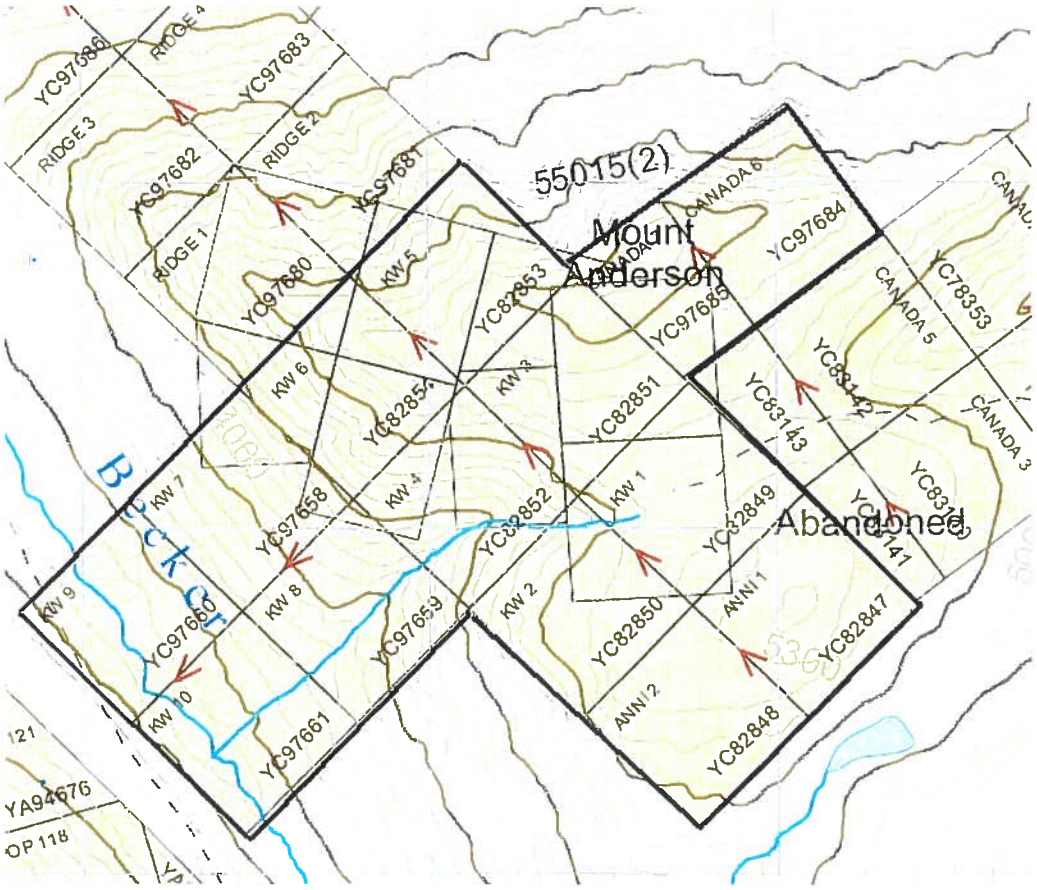
Noranda optioned the property to Total Erickson Resources, operators of the nearby Mt Skukum mine. Total Erikson sampled a mineralized shoot in the lower adit which returned 7 g/t Au, 83 g/t Ag, 3.3% Pb, and 2.5% zinc over 1.28 meters for a length of 15 meters. Total Erickson also tested the extention of the "Whirlwind vein" with one BQ and one NQ hole from a single set up. The Mt Skukum mine was shut down in 1988 and Total Erickson Resources left the area.

Prospecting by geologist H Keyser in 1986 for Adda Minerals Co. resulted in the discovery of mineralized vein-type float assaying up to 6.273 oz/t gold and 15.21 oz/t silver on a ridge near the top of Mt Anderson. It consisted of vuggy quartz vein-type material with traces of pyrite and galena, manganese and limonitic staining. Although it was not found in place the source vein is considered to parallel a rhyolite dyke that has been mapped for 1000 meters. Follow up soil sampling and hand trenching in the immediate area indicated significant mineralization but work on this showing was stopped due to claim boundary uncertainty.

Prospector B Sauer staked the MTA claims on Mt Anderson in July 1995 and transferred them to geologist Al Doherty in Oct 1998.

Prospectors L Bratvold and K Wilbern staked the KW, ANNI, & CANADA claims to cover the known historic showings in July 2008. This is the first time in 100 years the various properties on Mt Anderson has come under common ownership.

PROPERTY



The property consists of 14 quartz claims staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The registered owner is Larry Bratvold of Box 193 Carcross. Claim details are as follows:

Claim Name	Claim Number	Expiry Date*
KW 1-6	YC82847-YC82854	2014-07-29
KW 7-10	YC97658-YC97661	2012-09-14
ANNI 1-2	YC82847-YC82848	2013-07-29
CANADA 6-7	YC97684-YC97685	2013-08-20

LATITUDE 60 12' N
LONGITUDE 135 7' W
MAP SHEET 105 D 03

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

**** expiry dates contingent on acceptance of assessment work in this report***

CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY, AND VEGETATION

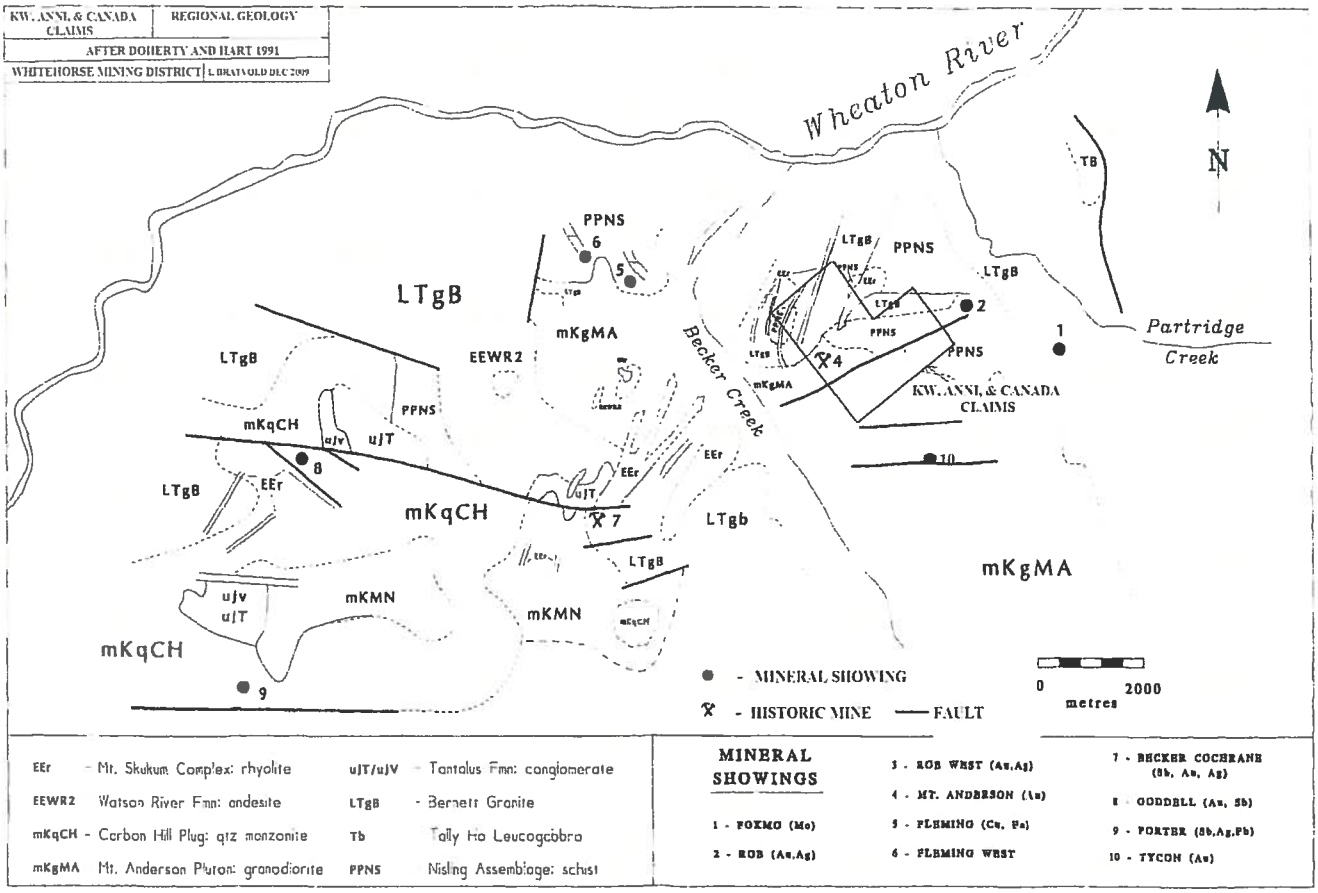
The climate in the area of the KW, ANNI, &, CANADA claims is variable with hot summers and long cold winters. Precipitation averages about 150 cm annually, with moderate snowfalls during the winter months.

The property is situated at the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains in an area of moderate to rugged topography. Elevations range from 915 m (3000 ft) to 1720 m (5650ft) above sea level. The area has been greatly modified by Pleistocene glaciations, and such glacial features as U-shaped valleys and cirques are common.

Vegetation consists mainly of alpine shrubs and grasses with some stunted spruce and poplar in lower valleys. Ridge tops are typically covered with felsenmeer. The north and west slopes of Mt Anderson are steep with near vertical cliffs near the summit. The lower elevations and the south flank of Mt Anderson contain 30- 40 degree slopes.

A steep ravine with a small creek (locally known as Anderson Creek) draining into Becker Creek cuts through the western portion of the claims. Above and east of the ravine the claim area sits on a rolling alpine plateau.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY



The regional geological setting of the Wheaton river area is described in Hart and Radloff (1990), from which the following information is summarized. The project area is located within the Intermontane belt of the Canadian Cordillera. Oldest rocks in the area comprise domains and screens of probable Paleozoic gneiss, assigned to the Nisling Terrane by Hart and Radloff (1990), and Jurassic andesitic volcanic and siliciclastic sedimentary rocks of the Stikine Terrane and Whitehorse Trough overlap assemblage. Stratigraphic and contact relationships are commonly obscured by the many intrusions associated with the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Strata of the Jurassic Whitehorse trough are affected by a series of open to tight, northwest-trending folds that probably formed in Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous time, approximately coeval with activity of the Skeena Fold Belt to the south in British Columbia. The folds are superimposed on earlier, probably pre-Triassic, metamorphic fabrics and the northwest-trending Tally-Ho shear zone, a major Late Triassic shear zone that is developed approximately 3 km to the east of the project area and which forms the easternmost limit of exposures of the Nisling Terrane.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY *cont*

Major intrusions include the late Triassic or early Jurassic K-feldspar megacrystic Bennett Granite that are widespread east of the Wheaton River in the Mt Anderson project area. The most abundant rock types in the region comprise metaluminous Cretaceous intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex, which are subdivided into several plutonic suites by Hart and Radloff (1990).

Late Cretaceous and Early Paleocene brittle dextral displacement associated with widespread dextral displacement throughout the Cordillera is related to reactivation of the Triassic Tally-Ho shear zone. This phase of displacement formed a brittle fault system, termed the Llewellyn fault by Hart and Radloff (1990), which exploited parts of the earlier Tally-Ho structure. Subsidiary faults generated during this tectonic episode may subsequently have been remobilized during Eocene volcanic activity to locally form caldera-bounding structures; these may also have acted as permeable structural sites for the formation of the late-volcanic vein deposits hosted by faults and shear zones in the Wheaton River area.

Pre-Tertiary rock types in the region are unconformably overlain by at least two Late Paleocene to Early Eocene volcanic complexes that form the Skukum Group, and are intruded by numerous associated rhyolite and andesite dykes. In the project area, these are the youngest exposed rocks and are represented by the Early Eocene Mount Skukum volcanic complex, a caldera sequence which underlies western portions of the project area. The complex comprises a bimodal sequence of subaerial volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks with a total thickness that locally exceeds 800 m, and an areal extent of approximately 200 km2. Rocks of the Skukum Volcanic Complex are locally separated from pre-Tertiary rock types by east- to northeast-trending, curved faults such as the Berney Creek fault, Wheaton lineament, and Goddell fault that may have been active synchronously with volcanism and which potentially form caldera-bounding structures.

These structures, which locally may represent reactivated older faults, and parallel faults within the volcanic complex are host to or control probable synvolcanic vein and shear zone hosted Au-Ag mineralization in the district. This mineralization includes: (i) epithermal vein systems and (ii) probable intrusion-related, Au-Ag-Sb-As mineralization that formed principally within pre-Tertiary igneous rocks to the southeast of the volcanic complex and which include the Skukum Creek, Chieftain Hill, Goddell Gully, Becker Cochrane and Mt Anderson areas.

GEOLOGY OF THE KW, ANNI, &, CANADA CLAIMS

The property is largely underlain by Cretaceous Coast Intrusion granodiorite to diorite which overlies a wedge of Precambrian Yukon Group metasedinents on the northeast side of Mt. Anderson. On the north face of Mt. Anderson a small Tertiary rhyolite plug intrudes granodiorite and a swarm of Tertiary rhyolite dykes intrude the granodiorite near the western summit of the property. These structures are considered to be part of the rim of the Mt. Skukum caldera complex.

The Cretaceous granodiorite to diorite is complexly fractured and jointed near the north face and grades to diorite or quartz diorite on the south part of the property. Clay and chlorite alteration is most pervasive on surface and in close proximity to quartz veins, zones of silicification, mineralization and dyke intrusions.

The nearby (3 kilometre east) Tally-Ho shear zone is a deep crustal structure up to 4 km wide. During a late Cretaceous-early Tertiary stage of brittle deformation, quartz veins developed on Mt Anderson in extensional fractures of this zone. Later Eocene deformation resulted from doming and subsequent crustal collapse in the Mt Skukum Volcanic Complex. These resulting structures served as conduits for significant hydrothermal flows and mineral deposition.

The granodiorite and diorite host rocks on Mt Anderson are intruded by at least two types of quartz veins, mesothermal vein systems, which appear to be found only on the northern part of the property and agate-fluorite epithermal veins occurring on the southern portion of the claims. The vein systems are readily distinguished in the field by the presence of sulphide and white bull quartz in the mesothernal veins and by the laminar, agate silica textures and lack of visible sulphides in the epithermal system. Mafic dykes described as basalt to porphyritic andesite as well as rhyolite dykes usually accompany the mesothermal quartz veins.

These two vein systems appear to be separated by a major east trending structure running through the property. To the east, the Goddell fault is a steeply dipping, east-southeast trending fault system that is developed in pre-Tertiary.rocks over a minimum 5 km strike length. Further faults developed along strike from it to the east of Becker Creek onto Mt Anderson and may represent its eastern continuation. Like other east-trending faults in the area, the Goddell fault is intruded by rhyolite and andesite dykes along its length and has associated Au-Ag and Sb mineralization developed at Goddell Gully and Becker-Cochran, respectively. The Au-Ag quartz veins on Mt Anderson are geologically very simular to those deposits already identified on this fracture zone.
The most significant shear-hosted gold/silver bearing quartz veins discovered on Mt Anderson is the "Whirlwind" vein system which has been traced for 1200 meter of strike length. The Whirlwind vein system is considered mesothermal and includes all veins north and west of the "Forty-seven" zone. This system typically consists of white, bull quartz with clay alteration at vein contacts, usually accompanied by basalt to andesite dykes. The nature of the veins is pod like to pinching and swelling up to 3 metres wide. Massive, high grade galena, sphalerite and tetrhedrite is found in pods up to 1.2 meters wide in the "47" zone. Disseminated, stringer, and

GEOLOGY OF THE KW, ANNI, &, CANADA CLAIMS cont

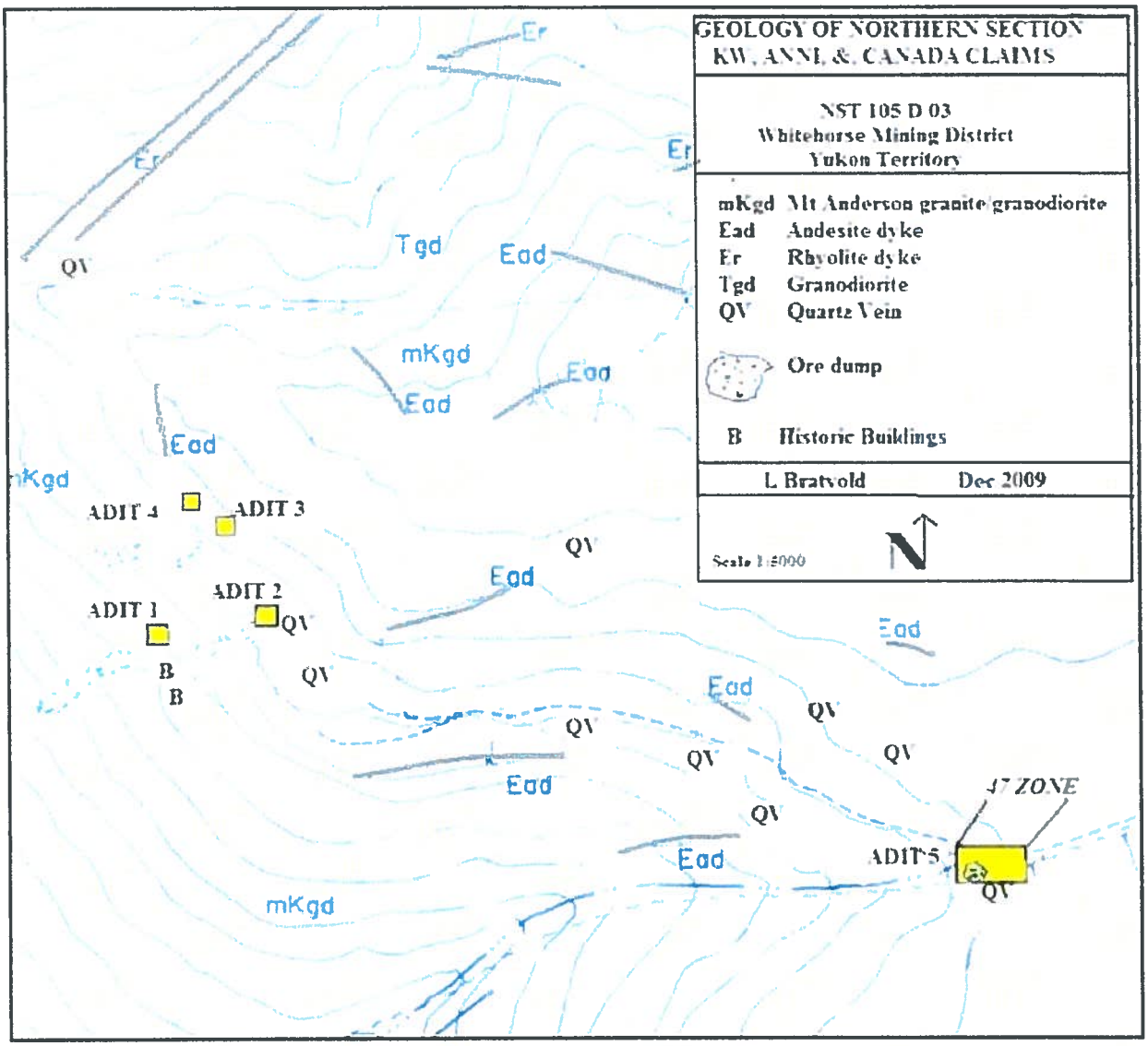
pods of galena are found within the quartz veins throughout the strike length of the Whirlwind vein system.

An epithermal quartz vein outcrops for 100 meters in granite on the south west corner of the claims. The agate-fluorite vein carries slight precious metal enhancement on surface and at depth. It is 1meter wide on surface and expands to 2 meters at a depth of 70 meters. Fluorite changes in colour from green to purple and clay alteration occurs along the vein margins. Agate textures and vein structure are continuous with depth.

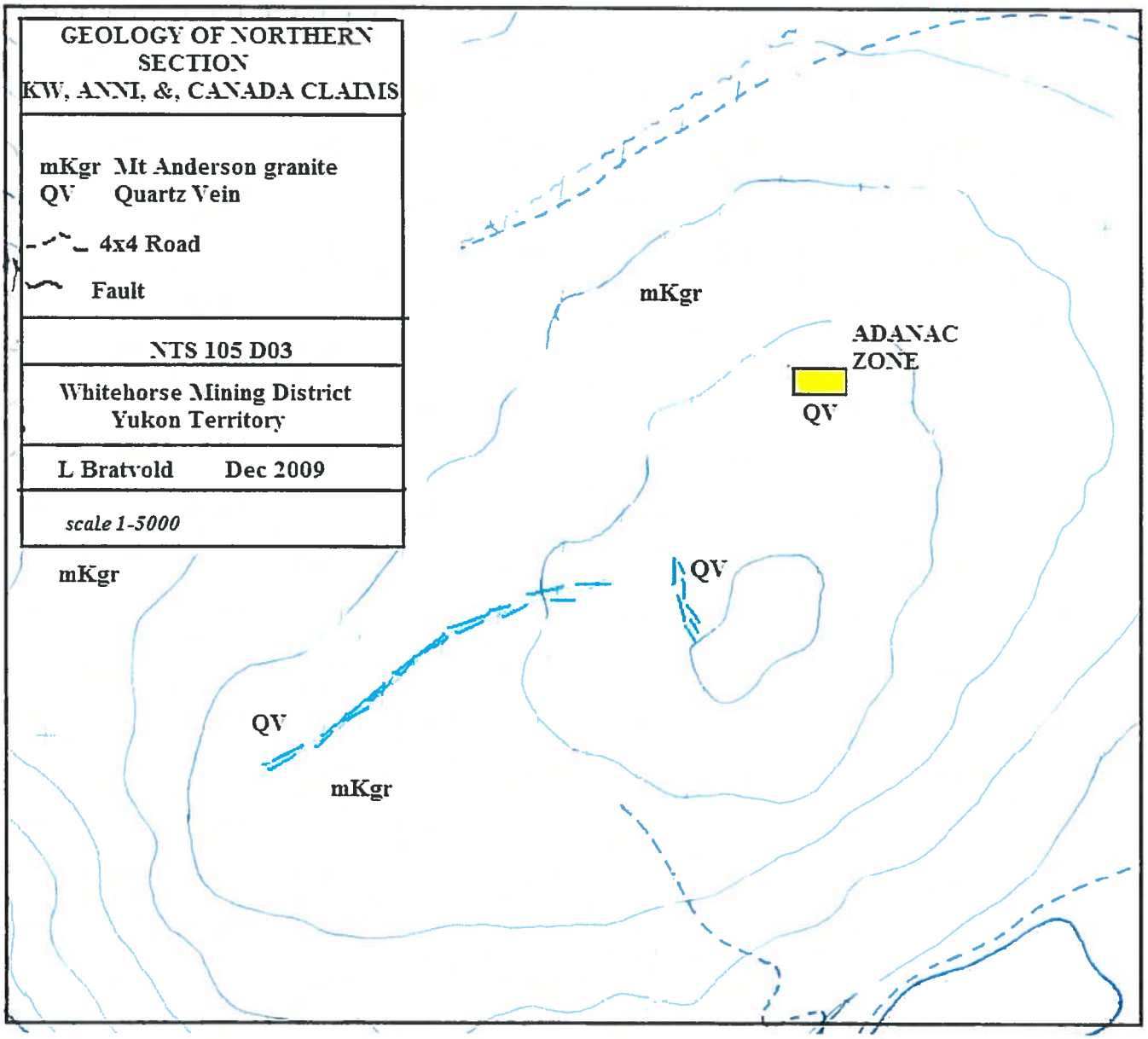
Shear zones containing botryoidal quartz/agate have been discovered throughout the southern portion of the property indicating high level epithermal systems in the area.

A five meter wide, gold silver bearing quartz/agate vein, has been uncovered on a knoll above the botryoidal zone. It is located within a highly silicified, limonite and manganese stained shear zone uncovered for a strike length of 50 meters and open on strike in both directions.

GEOLOGY OF THE KW, ANNI, &, CANADA CLAIMS cont

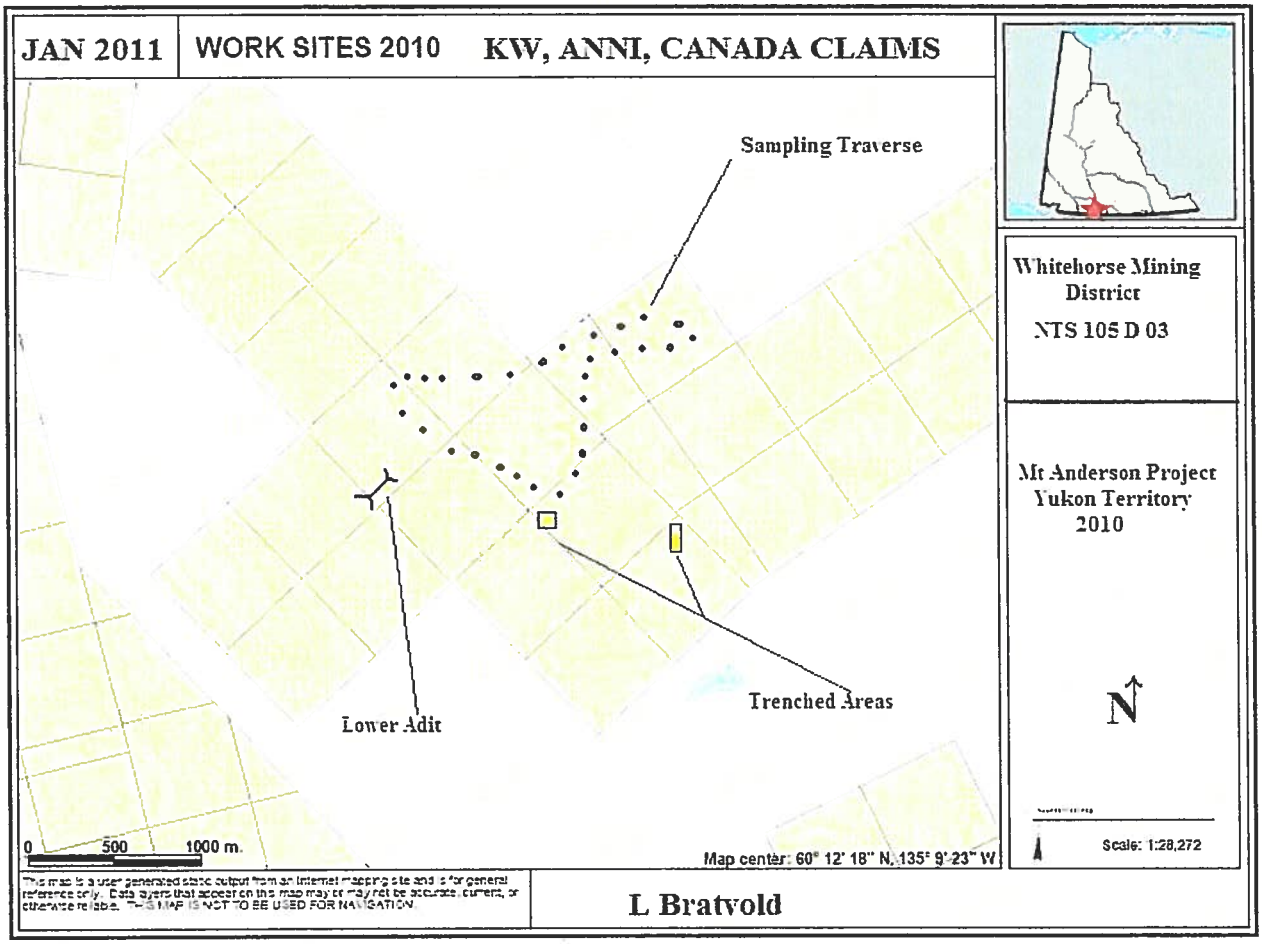


GEOLOGY OF THE KW, ANNI, &, CANADA CLAIMS cont



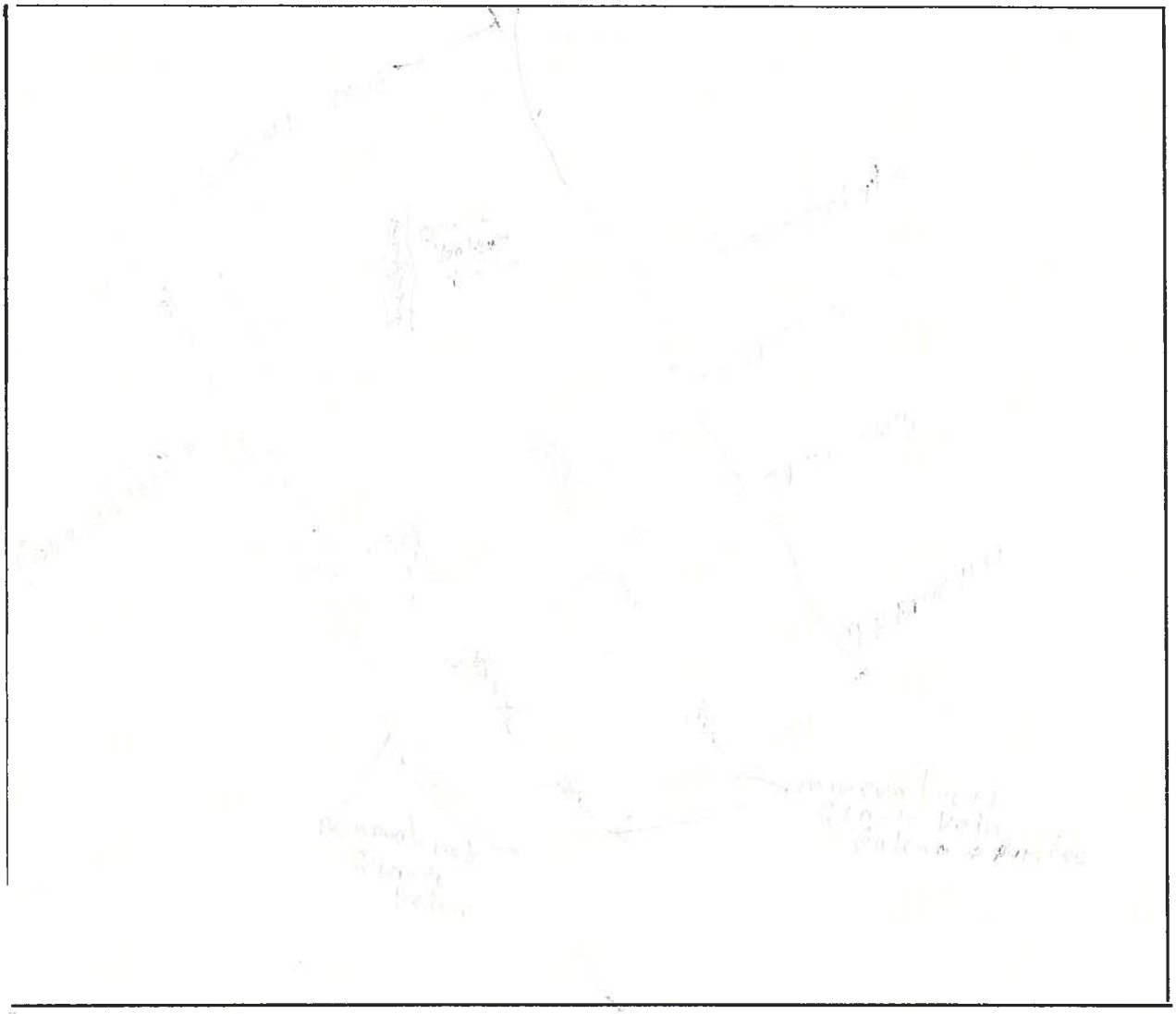
2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2010 exploration program consisted of four property visits by prospectors L Bratvold and K Wilbern on June 28 & 29, July 07, and Aug 29 , 2010. Access was by trucks to the Partridge Creek road and ATVs from there to the claim block. A Kubota 60 mini hoe was walked from the main Mt Skukum road to the work sites on top of Mt Anderson. Two days were spent excavating the Adanac and Forty Seven zone to better understand the mineralization, structure, and alteration discovered in previous exploration and sampled by the author in 2009.



2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM *Cont*

TRENCING - ADANAC ZONE



SKETCH OF ADANAC ZONE TRENCHING

Four trenches were excavated within a shear zone located on a knoll in the southeast portion of the property (see 2010 work site). The shear zone consists of a quartz filled fracture or fissure in granodiorite. It is almost vertical and has been trenched across a width of 5 meters. At least three highly mineralized quartz veins were encountered within the trenched area. Mineralization consists of extremely fine grained galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite with galena dominating (50%). The entire width of the shear zone consisted of limonite stained quartz, with wide bands of argillic alteration. Mineralization was limited to the 6 to 10 cm wide veinlets described herein.

2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM *Cont*

Trenching – Adanac Zone

Adanac trench mineralization

Trench 1	width	2 meters
	length	25 meters
	depth	2 meters
	Volume	100 cu meters
Trench 2	width	2 meters
	length	5 meters
	depth	2 meters
	Volume	20 cu meters
Trench 3	width	2 meters
	length	5 meters
	depth	2 meters
	Volume	20 cu meters
Trench 4	width	2 meters
	length	5 meters
	depth	2 meters
	Volume	20 cu meters

2008 – 2009 EXPLORATION PROGRAM *Cont*

Trenching – Forty Seven Zone

Sketch of Forty Seven Zone Trenching

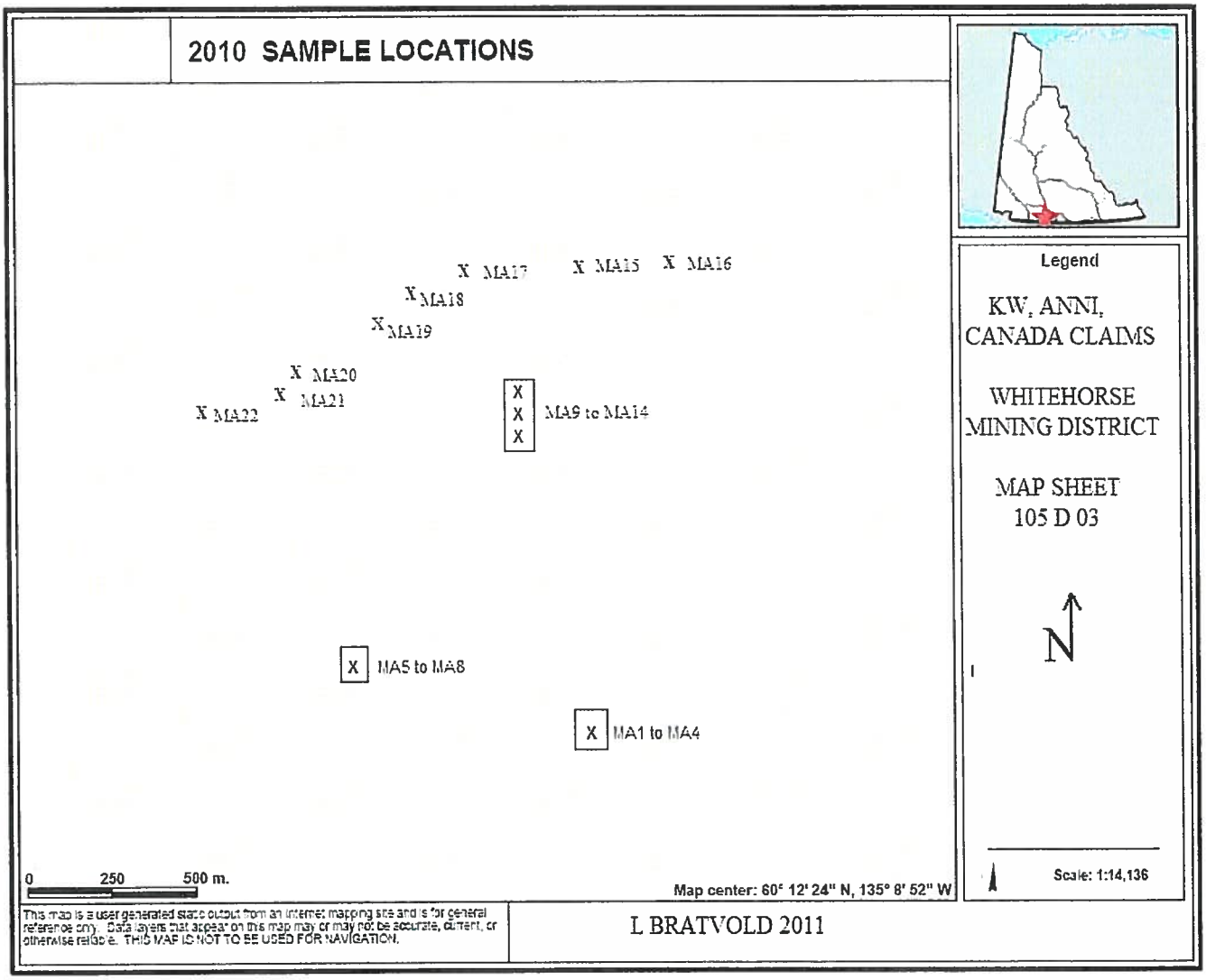
A trench was excavated in the forty seven zone to explore the galena bearing vein sampled within a historic trench designated the forty seven zone. A shallow trench was excavated along the vein and a 3 meter by 3 meter wide pit was excavated to expose a wide zone of massive sulphide quartz veining. The trenching broke into a historic adit at the depth of 2.5 meters, which appears to have been following the massive sulphide veining. The mineralized face was mapped and sampled.

Forty Seven Zone Mineralization

2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM *Cont*

Prospecting and Sampling Traverse 2010

A total of 22 samples were collected and analysed by Aqua Regia digestion IPC-MS analysis. The samples were collected from the Adanac Zone trenches (4), the Forty-seven zone trench (4) and the southern slope of Mt Anderson (14).



ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY AND SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE #	ZONE	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
MA1	ADANAC TRENCH	1 meter chip sample Quartz with no sulphides	384.4	6.5	439.5	25.6	958
MA2	ADANAC TRENCH	1 meter wide chip sample limonite quartz fine grained galena	2167	<100	>10000	>10000	1672
MA3	ADANAC TRENCH	Grab Clay gouge	0.8	6.4	617.5	30.9	12
MA4	ADANAC TRENCH	Banded agate quartz no sulphides	15.5	12.0	895.1	40.7	223
MA5	Forty seven trench	1 meter chip quartz ,10% sulphides	1279	10.9	2322	124.4	1962
MA6	Forty seven	1 meter chip of limonite	722.4	3.4	115.1		71

	zone	stained quartz 5% sulphides				18.7	
MA7	FORTY SEVEN ZONE	1 meter chip Massive sulphides	56099	>100	>10000	505.9	>10000
MA8	Forty seven zone	1 meter chip 20% Sulphides	4848	>100	>10000	1195	>10000
MA 9	South Slope Traverse	Grab banded gneiss 3% pyrite	108.0	1.3	568.5	21.4	187
MA10	South Slope traverse	Grab Calcite banded gneiss	12.3	0.7	100.4	38.5	102
MA11	South Slope traverse	Grab Pale colored rhyolite	8.6	0.1	44.1	4.4	44
MA12	South slope Traverse	Grab Grey marble with calcite	6.5	0.2	21.9	12.0	17
MA13	South slope	Grab grey schist	5.7	<.1	11.2	7.5	25
MA14	South Slope	Grab grey banded	3.9	0.6	24.5		38

	traverse	schist				7.2	
MA15	Mt Anderson ridge	Grab Rhyolite no sulphides	11.4	4.9	1028	87.6	1013
MA16	Mt Anderson Ridge	Grab quartz vein no sulphides	4.6	1.9	233.9	88.2	1974
MA17	Mt Anderson Ridge	Grab quartz veining limonite and 2% sulphides	20298	>100	>10000	2118	2075
MA18	Mt Anderson Ridge	Grab Rhyolite dyke	2.8	1.1	100.2	55.3	76
MA19	Mt Anderson Ridge	Grab gossanous zone	199.8	>100	>10000	40.5	1956
MA20	Mt Anderson Ridge	Granodiorite 3% pyrite	16.3	2.1	106.9	105.4	145
MA 21	Mt Anderson Ridge	Grab schist banded calcite	2.4	1.8	71.1	465	137.0

Lower Adit Inspection

Reconnaissance of the adit zone verified that all but one of the historic adits are inaccessible do to debris and rubble covering the portal entrances. The lower adit is collared in granodiorite and therefore entry was not restricted. The adit continues in the granodiorite for a measured distance of 45.3 meters where it intersects a 1 to 1.5 meter wide quartz vein and andesite dyke. Clay alteration can be seen at the vein margins and ample sulphides (galena) can be seen in the quartz veining. The adit turns almost at right angles to the quartz vein and continue approximately 50 more meters following the vein the whole length. It ends in quartz veining and mineralization. The timbering in the adit is solid and some debris has fallen from the roof of the drift but all in all it is in good condition. There is evidence of a small stope near the end of the drift.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2010 exploration program on the KW, ANNI,& CANADA claims was successful in exposing more mineralization by trenching in the historic zones as well as identifying areas of with anomalous precious and base metal values in other areas of the property, the most significant being a quartz vein returning 21,298 ppb gold, >100 ppb silver and >10000 ppb lead and a 3 meter wide zone of gossanous soil and clay that returned 199 ppb gold, >100 ppb silver and >10000 ppb lead

More work is recommended consisting of

- Excavator trenching of the Forty-seven Zone along its 110 meter length which should produce a 1200 to 1500 ton bulk sample of high-grade material
- Further mechanical trenching of the Adanac Zone to expose the hanging wall zone for sampling and to text its strike length.
- A program of sampling the lower adit vein on 1 meter centers for its full length to determine if an economic ore shoot exists.
- A soil grid and multi-element sampling program should be established over the southern section of the property that would include the possible extensions of Adanac Zone.

REFERENCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA	MEMOIR 312
GEOLOGY OF WHITEHORSE, ALLIGATOR LAKE, FENWICK CREEK, CARCROSS AND ROBINSON MAP AREAS	HART & RADLOFF 1990
ASSESSMENT REPORT 091811 1986	MARY WEBSTER, GEOLOGIST
ASSESSMENT REPOR 092623 1989	D.A. RAWSTHORN, GEOLOGIST
WESTERN MINER, DEC/47, JAN 48	
ASSESSMENT REPORT 094337	C.O. NAAS, GEOLOGIST.
ASSESSMENT REPORT 093522	RA DOHERTY, GEOLOGIST
YUKON MINFILE 105 D 029	YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Larry Bratvold of Carcross Yukon, mailing address- Box 193 Carcross Yukon Y0B1B0

declare that:

1. I am the author of this report.

2. I successfully completed the Yukon Prospector Course in Faro, Yukon in 1973

3. I successfully completed the advanced prospector course in Nanaimo B.C. in 1993.

4. I have been engaged in mining and exploration of mineral properties in Yukon, NWT, and British Columbia for 29 years.

5. I am the owner of Norseman Exploration and the registered owner of the KW 1-10, the ANNI 1-2 and the CANADA 6-7 claims discussed in this report.

6. I was assisted on this work program by Ken Wilbern, prospector of Tagish Yukon. Ken completed the basic and advanced prospectors courses in Whitehorse Yukon

Larry H Bratvold

Feb 9, 2011

EXPENCES CLAIMED FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES

2 men @$200 day each for 4 days	$1600.00
2 trucks @100 day each for 4 days	800.00
1 ATV @ $50 day for 4 days	200.00
Misc fuel/flagging/sample bags	150.00
Mechanical bedrock trenching 160 cubic meters	
= 209 cubic yds	
x $3cu yd	627.00
TOTAL	**$3177.00**

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

www.acmelab.com

Client: **L Bratvold**
Box 193
Carcross YT Canada
Y0B1T0

Submitted By: L Bratvold
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: August 20, 2010
Report Date: October 05, 2010
Page: 1 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI10000296.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 32

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-500	32	Crush, split and pulverize 500 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
3B	32	Fire assay fusion Au by ICP-ES	30	Completed	VAN
1DX	32	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: L Bratvold
Box 193
Carcross YT Y0B1B0
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
*** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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Client: L Bratvold
Box 193
Carcross YT Y0B 1B0
Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: October 05, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI10000296.1

Method		WGHT	3B	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
Analyte		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
Unit		kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL		0.01	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
MA-1	Rock	2.56	198	44.3	25.6	439.5	958	6.5	2.2	3.9	236	1.16	14.1	384.4	3.1	9	7.6	5.2	7.4	9	0.10
MA-2	Rock	2.79	2047	6.3	>10000	>10000	1672	>100	6.3	14.4	77	3.05	48.7	2167	0.4	57	121.8	96.2	>2000	3	0.05
MA-3	Rock	1.60	<2	0.5	30.9	617.5	12	6.4	0.7	0.3	74	0.64	3.0	0.6	<0.1	2	0.3	0.4	8.3	<2	<0.01
MA-4	Rock	0.72	20	0.6	40.7	895.1	223	12.0	9.4	30.9	5053	6.46	12.9	15.5	3.2	435	18.6	0.7	9.7	42	15.89
MA-5	Rock	2.66	959	13.3	124.4	2322	1962	10.9	2.6	8.6	1108	3.66	198.0	1279	2.3	102	77.2	8.8	1.1	4	2.55
MA-6	Rock	1.32	606	0.9	18.7	115.1	71	3.4	2.6	5.6	1558	2.45	201.4	722.4	5.6	56	2.4	3.9	0.8	6	2.66
MA-7	Rock	2.96	>10000	10.5	505.9	>10000	>10000	>100	3.0	26.4	481	16.99	406.1	56099	0.7	34	1148	50.6	3.2	6	1.17
MA-8	Rock	2.19	5224	11.0	1195	>10000	>10000	>100	2.9	18.3	528	6.32	152.2	4846	5.5	41	1681	81.2	7.7	10	1.07
MA-9	Rock	1.56	91	0.2	21.4	568.5	137	1.3	7.6	4.5	332	1.24	3.7	108.0	3.5	11	6.9	0.7	0.5	17	0.12
MA-10	Rock	0.83	10	0.6	38.5	100.4	102	0.7	13.0	5.5	461	2.74	17.8	12.3	4.1	12	1.9	0.5	0.5	32	0.14
MA-11	Rock	1.31	14	0.9	4.4	44.1	44	0.1	3.8	1.7	211	1.24	1.2	8.6	12.7	9	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	10	0.09
MA-12	Rock	0.55	8	2.9	12.0	21.9	17	0.2	0.7	1.4	156	1.07	2.5	6.5	2.6	5	0.2	0.2	0.2	8	0.04
MA-13	Rock	0.93	<2	0.3	7.5	11.2	25	<0.1	13.9	4.1	277	1.47	0.8	5.7	6.5	11	0.2	0.2	0.1	27	0.16
MA-14	Rock	1.21	2	1.0	7.2	24.5	38	0.6	7.3	3.0	287	1.07	<0.5	3.9	6.3	26	1.1	0.2	1.3	20	0.82
MA-15	Rock	1.33	9	0.8	87.6	1026	1013	4.9	8.1	10.9	505	2.72	31.2	11.4	10.8	15	10.4	1.6	4.5	37	0.17
MA-16	Rock	1.55	<2	0.5	88.2	233.9	1974	1.9	212.9	27.1	3446	5.09	21.1	4.6	3.0	74	154.8	1.9	0.3	146	3.11
MA-17	Rock	1.70	>10000	17.7	2118	>10000	2075	>100	8.4	2.5	116	8.10	337.8	20298	2.9	17	13.0	37.6	28.6	22	0.05
MA-18	Rock	1.18	<2	0.2	55.3	100.2	76	1.1	3.4	5.7	559	2.14	5.1	2.8	14.2	47	1.6	0.8	0.2	42	0.64
MA-19	Rock	1.53	195	5.5	40.5	>10000	1956	>100	1.7	6.5	123	1.72	20.3	199.8	<0.1	6	104.2	5.2	300.1	<2	0.07
MA-20	Rock	1.46	16	1.4	105.4	106.9	145	2.1	19.0	6.6	713	2.10	61.2	16.3	1.5	54	6.7	4.1	5.3	17	1.37
MA-21	Rock	1.46	3	0.8	137.0	71.1	465	1.6	95.7	12.5	1540	6.12	68.8	2.4	2.1	22	14.8	1.7	8.3	127	0.34
MA-22	Rock	1.17	3	1.5	7.4	27.6	106	0.2	4.0	11.6	613	2.74	7.3	1.9	8.2	79	0.5	0.5	0.5	61	0.75
SE-1	Rock	1.49	3	2.0	14.8	68.7	80	1.0	39.4	6.1	913	1.79	74.0	<0.5	2.6	69	1.0	0.5	0.5	77	1.82
SE-2	Rock	0.94	403	2.6	8.4	42.2	13	6.6	7.6	2.4	420	1.77	5173	100.4	1.7	16	0.4	9.7	0.2	13	0.09
SE-3	Rock	1.36	69	3.3	71.0	84.9	202	22.1	50.2	14.4	1165	3.07	309.1	8.1	3.3	155	3.8	2.1	0.3	95	2.32
SE-4	Rock	1.67	<2	0.1	3.4	15.6	62	0.2	20.1	4.9	433	1.86	9.2	1.6	7.7	70	0.7	0.2	<0.1	58	1.31
SE-5	Rock	1.67	66	5.0	46.3	131.2	139	56.0	32.7	8.3	978	2.10	747.2	5.7	2.8	32	3.6	20.6	0.2	76	0.40
SE-6	Rock	0.83	<2	0.2	24.9	18.5	66	0.5	34.8	8.3	615	2.63	17.0	0.8	7.3	76	0.6	<0.1	0.1	74	1.24
SE-7	Rock	1.04	2	0.2	2.8	4.6	13	0.2	5.9	1.4	166	0.72	4.3	1.1	4.0	25	0.1	0.1	<0.1	10	0.68
SE-102	Rock	1.55	66	3.5	73.4	84.6	205	22.4	52.0	15.2	1168	3.16	271.2	4.3	3.4	152	3.8	2.3	0.2	99	2.29

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Method	WGHT	3B	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL	0.01	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
SE-106 Rock	1.30	650	4.6	62.3	247.2	264	92.6	58.1	12.4	642	3.36	7971	48.2	1.7	101	6.6	18.5	0.2	62	1.06
SE-107 Rock	1.60	106	8.6	25.2	178.0	87	54.8	21.5	6.9	929	3.69	872.4	2.9	3.6	41	0.6	30.4	0.7	43	0.28