**Geological Report**

on the

**Trixie Claims (1-2)**

at

**the Beverly Lake Property**
(NTS Mapsheet Acland Creek 095D/05)
**Claim Grant Numbers**
YD63517-YD63518
**Registered Owner:**
Michael Burns
**Yukon Territory**


| | |
|---|---|
| Property Centroid: | 9 V 570668 / 6705830 |
| Camp Location: | 9 V 570556 / 6705647 |

from

**June 16, 2011 to June 18, 2011**

for

**Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd.**

by

**Michael G.G. Burns, M.Sc. Candidate**

**Allison Aurora Brand, M.Sc.**

For:

**Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd.**

June 22, 2011

095363

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# 1. Introduction

The Beverly Lake Property (NTS mapsheet 095D/05; UTM Zone 9 V 570668 / 6705830) is located in the Watson Lake Mining District of the southern Yukon, approximately 8 km southeast of Hulse Lake and the Hyland Gold property. It consists of 2 contiguous mineral claims, staked on July 29, 2010 and recorded on July 30, 2010 in Watson Lake. The Trixie claims, also known as the Beverly Lake property, were staked to cover Lithium bearing pegmatite dyke float trail and subcrop discovered during the July 2010 program. This report summarizes the follow up work that was conducted during June of 2011 to assess the extent of mineralization and rare earth element and gold potential on the claims. The work preformed was funded by Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd.

# 2. Location and Accessibility

The crew drove from Prince George to the abandoned town of Smith River B.C. by truck where a camp was set up on the west side of the airstrip. The Trixie claims are located within 8km SE of the Highland Gold property camp that is situated on the south shore of Hulse Lake. The Highland Gold camp is serviceable via a winter road from Watson Lake or by float plane. For the June 2011 fieldwork program, access to the property was facilitated by a helicopter based out of the Smith River airstrip in NE British Columbia. By air, the Trixie claims are approximately 97 km to the NW of the Smith River airstrip. A large grassy meadow at the north end of Beverly Lake was used as a helicopter landing location. A suggestion for future work is to stage the program out of Hulse Lake where supplies can be flown in via float plane from Watson Lake and then moved to the property by helicopter from Hulse Lake.

The area is forested with numerous coniferous trees and the occasional birch at lower elevations. Abundant dwarf birch occurs on the steeper slopes and the vegetation is quite dense, which limits the range of work that can be completed on foot. At higher elevations, on top of peaks, and in saddles, the vegetation is much thinner; trees are rare and the ground is mossy.

Fig. 2.1 Beverly Lake Camp Location Map.

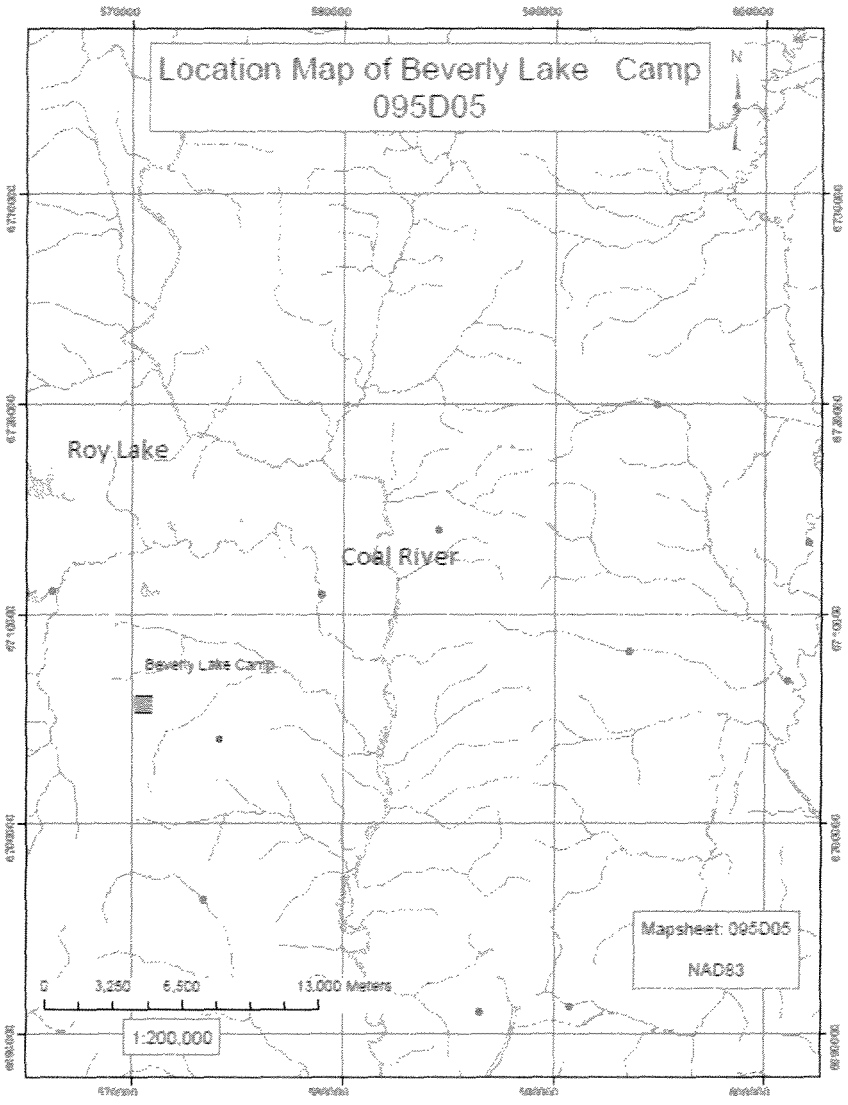


Fig. 2.2 Trixie1 and Trixie2 Claim Location Map.

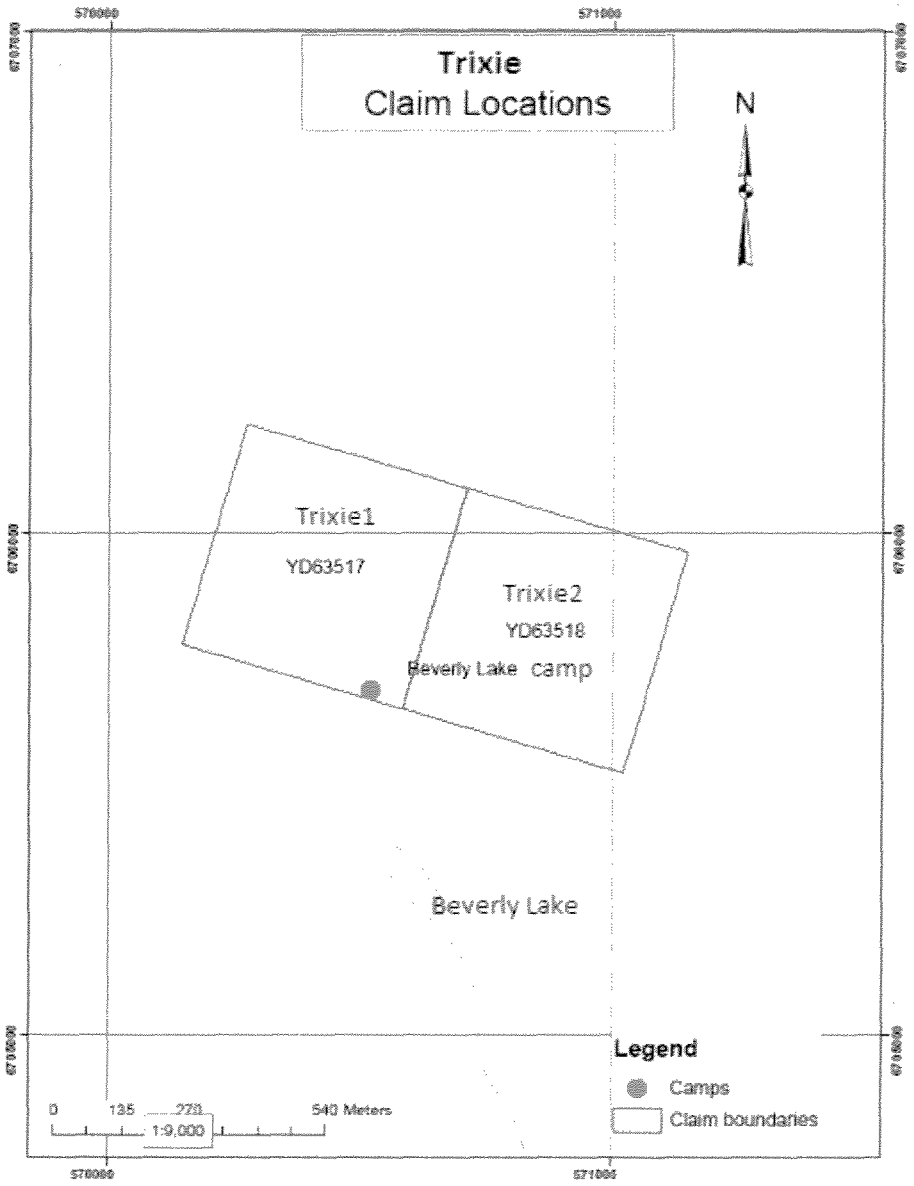


Table 2.1 Claim information of the Trixie claims.

| Grant number | Name | Number | Claim Owner | Expiry date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YD63518 | TRIXIE | 2 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |
| YD63517 | TRIXIE | 1 | M. Burns | 7/30/2011 |

# 3. Historical Work

The 095D mapsheet has seen little exploration compared to other areas in the Yukon due to limited access and limited public geoscience data. In the early 1970's the government sponsored a mapping project in the Flat River (Gabrielse, 1973). Heffernan (2004) described a regional study of mid-Cretaceous intrusions that included parts of the Coal and Flat Rivers. The Mineral, Energy, and Resource Assessment (MERA) study by Wright et al. (2007) covered some of the area and included work by Rasmussen et al. (2007), Yuvan et al. (2007) and Caron et al. (2007). The most recent work in the area was conducted by the YGS in 2009 and 2010; the project consisted of an extensive mapping project on mapsheet 095D by Pigage et al. (2010).

Industry exploration was conducted by "Archer Cathro" in the late 1970's and early 1980's, primarily for tungsten mineralization. During the course of their exploration, they identified several granite outcrops that were not included on regional geological maps until recently (Pigage et al., 2009). Recent work by industry has focused on gold mineralization in the vicinity of the Hyland Gold claims (e.g., Jones, 1997).

A small 3 person camp and exploration program was operated by Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd. from July 26-29, 2010 to investigate W anomalies and regional magnetic anomalies. The 2010 field work was supported by a Focused Regional Module YMIP grant. Work completed during the YMIP funded program consisted of handheld radiometrics (scintillometer & spectrometer) survey, a magnetometer survey, geological mapping, prospecting, stream sediment sampling, and rock sampling. A localized float trail of lithium bearing pegmatite and an outcrop of a large 3-4m wide quartz vein was discovered on the East side of the small gully north of Beverly Lake. The pegmatite and surrounding quartz veins were sampled and sent for assay. Two claims were staked to cover the pegmatite and large quartz veins at the end of the 2010 field program. Prior to

this, no work had been conducted in the area now covered by the Trixie claims. The closest major discovery in the area is the intrusion related gold project known as the Hyland Gold property, 8km to the NW. Diamond drilling was taking place at the Hyland Gold project during the July 2010 field season.

## 4. Regional Geology

The geology of the Upper Coal River is dominated by rocks of the eastern margin of the Selwyn basin and mid-Cretaceous granitic intrusions. The marine sedimentary rocks range in age from Proterozoic to Devonian and in general grade from clastic sediments to the west (Crow Formation of the Selwyn Basin) to carbonate sediments in the east (McDonald Platform). Intrusive rocks of the Upper Coal River are dominated by the Upper Coal Batholith whose main lobe crosses into the NWT; smaller plutons are periodically exposed along the length of the watershed divide.

Granitoids in the area are variably evolved and range from homogenous equigranular granodiorite to multi-stage intrusives which can contain tourmaline- and beryl-bearing two mica granites, pegmatite dykes, aplites and quartz veins. Cu-Pb-Zn skarns are located in the area and tungsten-bearing skarns are located along the margins of some of the plutons. Work by Rasmussen et al. (2007) and Bezzola (2009) suggests that there may be a younger intrusive suite that weathers recessively.

The main unit encountered during the field work was the Hyland Group. A description of this unit (from Pigage et al., 2009) follows:

Vampire Formation-Narchilla Formation (Hyland Group) (Located at Beverly Lakes):

Dark grey to pale green, rusty tan-weathering, non-calcareous, pin-striped silty phyllite; lesser cream, quartzose sandstone and light grey-weathering siltstone; minor quartzose pebbly conglomerate to sandstone and grey, pebbled limestone; locally metamorphosed to biotite-garnet-staurolite schist: trace interbedded silky, non-calcareous, maroon phyllite. It is Neoproterozoic to Cambrian in age.

# 5. Property Geology

Mapping was conducted in July of 2010 (see Figure 5.1). GPS points were taken of key outcrop or float locations to ensure easy return to the area and accurate mapping. The property sits on the margin of a small magnetic anomaly visible on the regional magnetic airborne survey conducted by the Yukon Government.

Description of the rock types observed at Beverly Lake:

Granite: (all float) medium-grained, quartz, plagioclase, large biotite crystals, amphibole, small disseminated sulphides, titantite may be present in some locations.

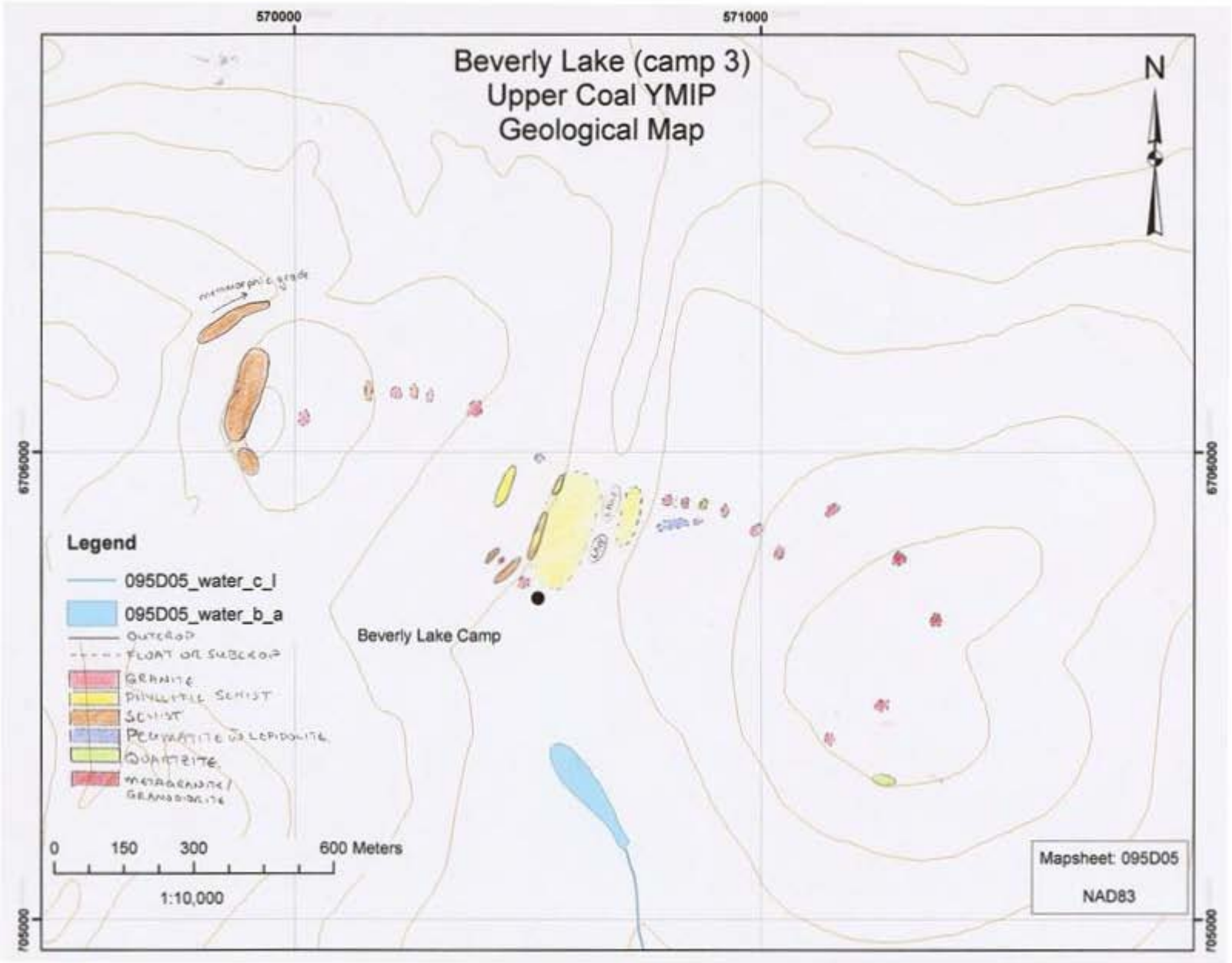
Phyllitic schist: siliceous, small quartz eyes (several mm's across), abundant muscovite, calcite present between some layers. Colour varies (usually buff or slightly reddish, but can be grey, white etc).

Schist: siliceous, migrating crystal boundaries, possible fluid inclusions, chlorite alteration, contains pyrite, weathering to limonite in some areas, abundant quartz veins.

Pegmatite: coarse-grained, contains lepidolite, quartz, feldspar, lamps bright orange with a UV light, possible scapolite, dull blue albite

Metagranite/granodiorite: Similar to the granite, but with slightly less quartz and it has been slightly more oxidized. Contains a green alteration mineral (poss. epidote)

Quartzite: almost purely sub-rounded quartz grains.


570000
571000
Beverly Lake (camp 3)
Upper Coal YMIP
Geological Map
N
6706000
6705000
Legend
095D05_water_c_l
095D05_water_b_a
OUTCROP
FLOAT OR SUBCROP
GRANITE
PHYLLITIC SCHIST
SCHIST
PEGMATITE OR LEPIDOLITE
QUARTZITE
METAGRANITE / GRANODIORITE
Beverly Lake Camp
0
150
300
600 Meters
1:10,000
Mapsheet: 095D05
NAD83

# 6. Current Mineral Exploration

## 6.1 Prospecting and sampling

The Trixie Project was designed to follow up on the previous year's exploration results and the discovery of the Li bearing pegmatite. The proximity to the Highland Gold property and the occurrences of large quartz veins and pegmatite rocks suggest that the Trixie claims may be on the fringe of an intrusion related mineralization zone.

Rock sampling, hand trenching and prospecting was conducted to determine the extent of the existing quartz veins and pegmatite sub crop float, and whether additional occurrences are present.

The quartz veining within the claims consists of large (3-4m wide) massive quartz which in places was observed to parallel the foliation of the quartz-feldspathic schist host rock. The largest vein can be traced for roughly 30m upslope and multiple cm scale veins occur in the host rock. Internally, the quartz vein has small vugs with mm-cm scale euhedral quartz glassy quartz crystals and small flaky muscovite likely of wall rock origin. Chip samples were taken across the quartz vein which appears to be visually barren.

The Li pegmatite occurs as a subcrop float trail of medium sized 10-40 lb angular boulders which is traceable for roughly 50m upslope. Samples containing wall rock contacts were used to determine that the pegmatite dyke cross cuts foliation and bedding, unlike the quartz veins which parallel foliation in the country rock. The pegmatite contains mainly quartz, vibrant pink lepidolite, a rusty weathered mineral (possibly altered spodumene), abundant albite metasomatism, black tourmaline and feldspar. Samples of the albite rich and quartz - lepidolite bearing phases were taken and sent for assay.

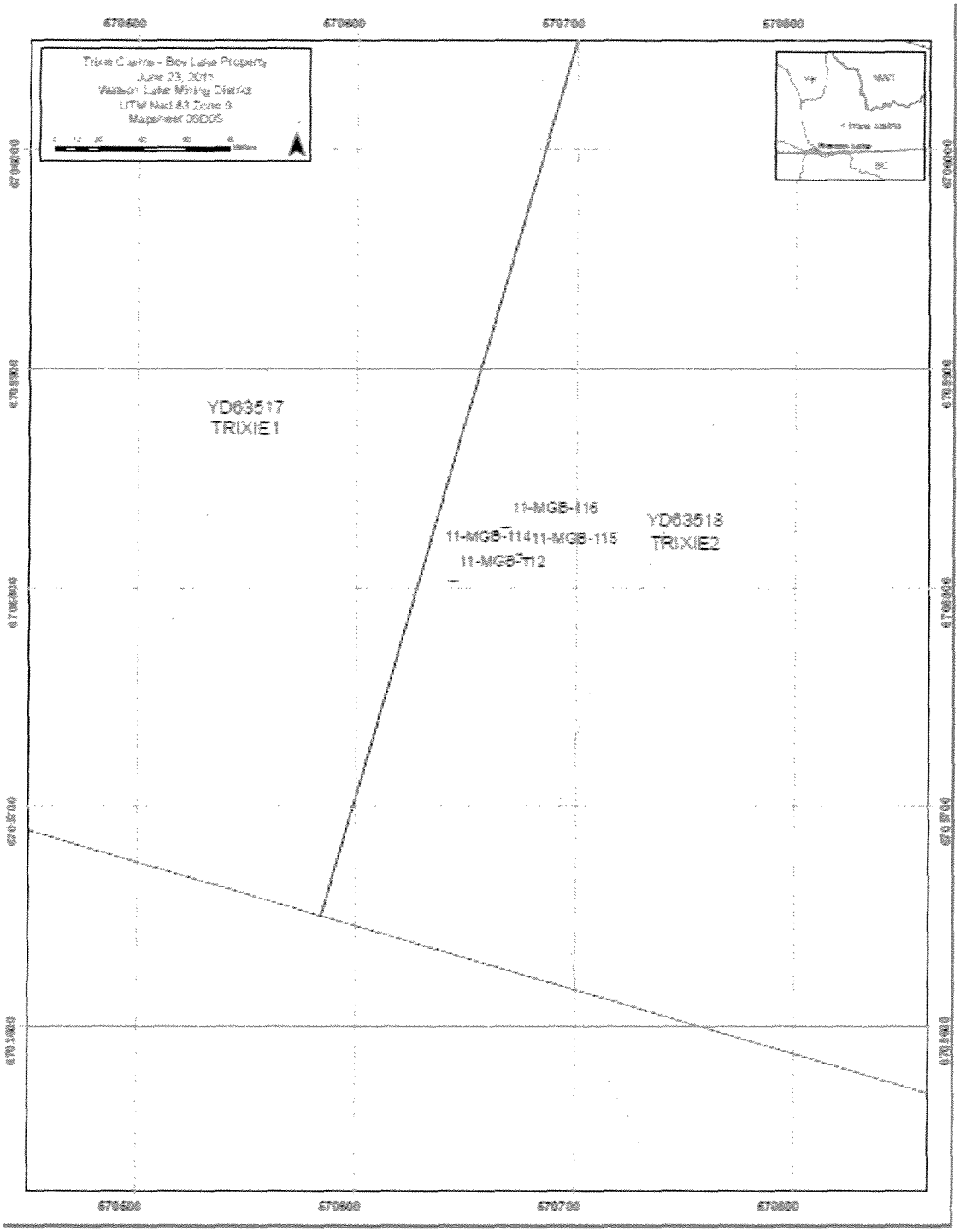
Hand trenching in addition to moss stripping was conducted up slope for roughly 20m in order to expose a float trail of angular pegmatite boulders. The trench was dug at the top extent of the float trail and reached permafrost at depths greater than 2 feet. The trenching was terminated in permafrost and bedrock exposure was never reached. Samples of the angular float were taken for assay and petrographic study.

Prospecting on the West side of the gully did not locate continuance of the pegmatite dyke and a fault is interpreted to run through the sharp gully that extends north from Beverly Lake.

Table 6.1 Sample locations, and descriptions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11-MGB-112 | rock | Qtz Vein in gully, sampled across vein. Thickness of roughly 20ft. Cross cuts medium grained quartzofeldspathic shist. Samples are from outcrop and subcrop are vuggy qtz with geothite + mica alteration. Also collected fluid inclusion samples. Pyrite cubes along wall rock contact within qtz. | 9 V | 570644 | 6705805 |
| 11-MGB-113 | Geo point | lineation measurement in qtz feldspar schist. 6->004, foliation--> 220/10 | 9 V | 570636 | 6705781 |
| 11-MGB-114 | rock | lepidolite, albite, qtz subcrop-float trail. Sampled are the qtz albite rich pieces, 70% albite alteration with 2ndary porosity. In places the albite is heavily weathered to clay. Minor lepidolite | 9 V | 570675 | 6705817 |
| 11-MGB-115 | rock | qtz lepidolite rich sample, less albite. Large sample (mikes sample) plus bagged piece | 9 V | 570677 | 6705816 |
| 11-MGB-116 | rock | samples of contact btwn qtz feldspar schist and pegmatite with >2mm long tourmaline (black) well oriented along country rock lineations. Commonly exists on a thin 2cm zone into the host rock. | 9 V | 570668 | 6705830 |
| 11-MGB-117 | Geo point | outcrop cliffs on W side of gully, .5m beds of qtz feldsar schist to ss. Bedding 150/5, lineations 20-->098 | 9 V | 570527 | 6705799 |

Figure 6.1 Sample Location Map



# 7. Conclusions and Recommendations

The following are recommended to better assess the mineralization potential at the Trixie Property:

- Investigate / prospect:
    - the remainder of the claim area for additional occurences
    - the margins of the magnetic anomaly to the West of the claim group
- Systematically conduct:
    - A gridded soil survey across the property
- Conduct additional mineralogical and petrographic studies of the pegmatite and fluid inclusion studies of the quartz vein samples to determine the potential to host mineralization

The execution of these recommendations will lead to a greater understanding of the geological settings of the pegmatite and quartz vein occurences, distribution, and mineralogical characteristics of the pegmatite. This will help determine rare earth, Ta, Nb and W potential. This will provide the necessary framework from which to make decisions on the nature of more comprehensive exploration, such as continued trenching, and diamond drilling.

# Statement of Qualifications

I, Michael G.G. Burns of 3579 College St., New Hazelton, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that I am a geologist and:

(a) I am a graduate of the University of Victoria with a Bachelor of Science (hons) Degree in Earth and Ocean Sciences (2010). I am currently enrolled in a Master's of Science Degree in Earth Sciences at Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario.

(b) I have practiced my profession continuously since 2007 and have direct experience in the exploration and development of gemstones, copper, tantalum, tin, lithium, gold, uranium, tungsten, and rare earth elements in Yukon, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, Canada.

(c) I directly participated in the field exploration conducted by Mackevoy Geosciences Ltd. in the Yukon and personally visited all areas mentioned.

Michael Burns, M.Sc. Candidate

I, Allison Brand, graduated from The University of British Columbia in 2006 with a B.Sc. in geology (Honours) and in 2009 with a M.Sc. in Geology. I have practiced my profession as a geologist since 2006 and have worked on mineral exploration projects throughout Canada.

Allison Brand, M.Sc.

## Statement of Expenditures

| | Total |
|---|---|
| Field Wages -3 days (1 senior geologist @ $625 / day, 1 senior geologist @ $562.5 / day) | $ 3562.5 |
| Report Writing and Interpretation (1 day @ 562.5 / day)) | $ 562.5 |
| Helicopter flight time | $ 1,417.00 |
| Helicopter Fuel | $787.5 |
| Truck Rental | $ 300.00 |
| Truck Fuel | $125.00 |
| Daily Field Expenses (@$100 / person-day) | $600 .00 |
| Shipping Samples (cost to be determined) | $0.00 |
| Assays – (cost to be determined) | $0.00 |
| Total Cost | $ 7354.50 |

## References


Bezzola, M., 2009. A Petrographic and Geochemical Study of Mid Cretaceous and Possible Tertiary Intrusions in the Southeastern Selwyn Basin, Yukon (NTS 95E). B.Sc. Thesis, University of Victoria.

Caron, M-E., Grasby, S.E., & Ryan, M.C., 2007: Spring geochemistry: A tool for exploration in the South Nahanni River basin of the Mackenzie Mountains, Northwest Territories, in Mineral and Energy Resource Assessment of the Greater Nahanni Ecosystem Under Consideration for the Expansion of the Nahanni National Park Reserve, Northwest Territories, (eds.) D.F. Wright, D. Lemkow, and J.R. Harris; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5344, p. 31-74

Heffernan, R.S., 2004: Temporal, geochemical, isotopic and metallogenic studies of mid-Cretaceous magmatism in the Tintina Gold Province, southeastern Yukon and southwestern Northwest Territories, Canada. M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia, British Columbia, Canada, 83 p.

Heffernan, R.S., Mortensen, J.K., Gabites, J.E. & Sterenberg, V., 2004: Lead isotope signatures of Tintina Gold Province intrusions and associated mineral deposits from southeastern Yukon and southwestern Northwest Territories: Implications for exploration in the southeastern Tintina Gold Province. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2004, D.S. Emond, L.L. Lewis and G.D. Bradshaw (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 121-128.

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Rasmussen, K.L., Mortensen, J.K., Falck, H. & Ullrich, T.D., 2007: The potential for intrusion-related mineralization within the South Nahanni River MERA area, Selwyn and Mackenzie Mountains, Northwest Territories, in Mineral and Energy Resource Assessment of the Greater Nahanni Ecosystem Under Consideration for the Expansion of the Nahanni National Park Reserve, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5344, p. 203-278.

Wright, D.F., Lemkow, D. & Harris, J.R., 2007: Mineral and Energy Resource Assessment of the Greater Nahanni Ecosystem Under Consideration for the Expansion of the Nahanni National park Reserve, Northwest Territories. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5344, 1DVD

Yuvan, J., Shelton, K., & Falck, H., 2007: Geochemical investigations of the high-grade quartz-scheelite veins of the Cantung mine, Northwest Territories, in Mineral and Energy Resource Assessment of the Greater Nahanni Ecosystem Under Consideration for the Expansion of the Nahanni National Park Reserve, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5344, p. 177-190.

| Sample | Type | Description | Datum | Easting | Northing | Au_ppm | Ag_ppm | Ba_ppm | Ce_ppm | Co_ppm | Cr_ppm | Cs_ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-BCQ-100 | Silt | None | 9V | 570647 | 6705844 | 0.006 | 0 | 445 | 60 | 5 | 40 | 8 |
| 10-MGB-071 | Subcrop | Pegmatite | 9V | 570666 | 6705838 | 0.000 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 297 |
| 10-MGB-075 | Soil | OVER Peg | 9V | 570860 | 6705818 | 0.000 | 0 | 625 | 54 | 7 | 70 | 15 |
| 10-MGB-080 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570282 | 6707245 | 0.006 | 2 | 692 | 92 | 17 | 70 | 6 |
| 10-MGB-081 | Silt | rusty creek | 9V | 569663 | 6707214 | 0.000 | 0 | 498 | 53 | 13 | 40 | 8 |
| 10-MGB-083 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570592 | 6705604 | 0.007 | 0 | 674 | 107 | 13 | 70 | 5 |

| Sample | Type | Description | Datum | Easting | Northing | Cu_ppm | Dy_ppm | Er_ppm | Eu_ppm | Ga_ppm | Gd_ppm | Hf_ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-BCQ-100 | Silt | None | 9V | 570647 | 6705844 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 5 |
| 10-MGB-071 | Subcrop | Pegmatite | 9V | 570666 | 6705838 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 3 |
| 10-MGB-075 | Soil | OVER Peg | 9V | 570860 | 6705818 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 4 | 7 |
| 10-MGB-080 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570282 | 6707245 | 1590 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 7 | 6 |
| 10-MGB-081 | Silt | rusty creek | 9V | 569663 | 6707214 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 6 |
| 10-MGB-083 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570592 | 6705604 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 7 | 7 |

| Sample | Type | Description | Datum | Easting | Northing | Ho_ppm | La_ppm | Lu_ppm | Mo_ppm | Nb_ppm | Nd_ppm | Ni_ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-BCQ-100 | Silt | None | 9V | 570647 | 6705844 | 1 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 24 | 13 |
| 10-MGB-071 | Subcrop | Pegmatite | 9V | 570666 | 6705838 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 1 | 0 |
| 10-MGB-075 | Soil | OVER Peg | 9V | 570860 | 6705818 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 21 | 20 |
| 10-MGB-080 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570282 | 6707245 | 1 | 49 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 41 | 42 |
| 10-MGB-081 | Silt | rusty creek | 9V | 569663 | 6707214 | 1 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 29 | 18 |
| 10-MGB-083 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570592 | 6705604 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 47 | 31 |

| Sample | Type | Description | Datum | Easting | Northing | Pb_ppm | Pr_ppm | Rb_ppm | Sm_ppm | Sn_ppm | Sr_ppm | Ta_ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-BCQ-100 | Silt | None | 9V | 570647 | 6705844 | 13 | 7 | 75 | 4 | 3 | 116 | 1 |
| 10-MGB-071 | Subcrop | Pegmatite | 9V | 570666 | 6705838 | 27 | 0 | 1515 | 0 | 73 | 6 | 55 |
| 10-MGB-075 | Soil | OVER Peg | 9V | 570860 | 6705818 | 23 | 6 | 167 | 4 | 8 | 127 | 41 |
| 10-MGB-080 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570282 | 6707245 | 16 | 11 | 122 | 7 | 3 | 162 | 6 |
| 10-MGB-081 | Silt | rusty creek | 9V | 569663 | 6707214 | 10 | 7 | 54 | 5 | 2 | 271 | 1 |
| 10-MGB-083 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570592 | 6705604 | 16 | 13 | 130 | 8 | 3 | 186 | 2 |

| Sample | Type | Description | Datum | Easting | Northing | Tb_ppm | Th_ppm | Tl_ppm | Tm_ppm | U_ppm | V_ppm | W_ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-BCQ-100 | Silt | None | 9V | 570647 | 6705844 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 67 | 5 |
| 10-MGB-071 | Subcrop | Pegmatite | 9V | 570666 | 6705838 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 6 |
| 10-MGB-075 | Soil | OVER Peg | 9V | 570860 | 6705818 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 103 | 6 |
| 10-MGB-080 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570282 | 6707245 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 117 | 6 |
| 10-MGB-081 | Silt | rusty creek | 9V | 569663 | 6707214 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 115 | 5 |
| 10-MGB-083 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570592 | 6705604 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 96 | 6 |

| Sample | Type | Description | Datum | Easting | Northing | Y_ppm | Yb_ppm | Zn_ppm | Zr_ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-BCQ-100 | Silt | None | 9V | 570647 | 6705844 | 14 | 1 | 55 | 184 |
| 10-MGB-071 | Subcrop | Pegmatite | 9V | 570666 | 6705838 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 20 |
| 10-MGB-075 | Soil | OVER Peg | 9V | 570860 | 6705818 | 16 | 2 | 66 | 260 |
| 10-MGB-080 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570282 | 6707245 | 27 | 3 | 119 | 211 |
| 10-MGB-081 | Silt | rusty creek | 9V | 569663 | 6707214 | 26 | 2 | 101 | 220 |
| 10-MGB-083 | Silt | intrusive focused | 9V | 570592 | 6705604 | 29 | 3 | 105 | 261 |