

2010 Geology Prospecting Report for the Ten Mile Project

Claims: Ten 19-22; Ten 24; Ten 42-45; Ten 47; Ten 49-68, Ten 70; Ten 72. (32 claims)

Grant Numbers: YC07001-YC07004; YC07006; YC07024-YC07027; YC07029; YC07031-YC07050; YC07052; YC07054

NTS 115 O5, 12, 115 N08,09

Latitude 63⁰30' N: Longitude 140⁰00' W

Dawson Mining District

Work performed between June 17 – June 20, 2010

Owner:	Radius Gold Inc. 830-355 Burrard St. Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8	Bernard Kreft 1 Locust Place Whitehorse, YK. Y1A 5C4
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Operator:	Solomon Resources Ltd. Unit 3 – 2860 Smith Drive, Armstrong, B.C. VOE 1B1
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Report written by: Steve Potts, P.Geo

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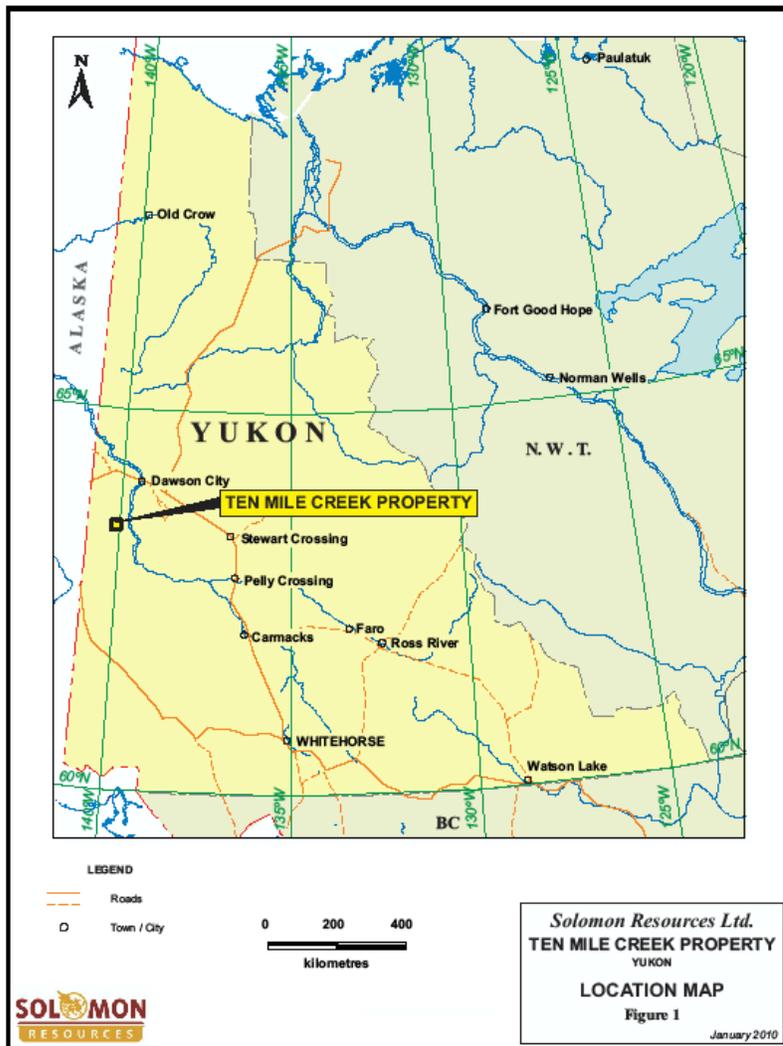
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1. Introduction

Solomon Resources Ltd (Solomon) has optioned into performing works on the claim package known as Ten Mile, and started work in June 2010. The work presently being filed is part of a broader work program, however all claims fall under one grouping but with different expiry dates. Figure 1 shows the regional location of the claims, and figure 2, the claim map. The aim of this year's program was to carry out a prospect mapping program and a soil geochemical program across the Ten Mile property, and follow up with trenching, and drilling. This assessment report will focus on the prospect mapping program. The only access to this section of the claims is through helicopter support, and Transnorth were contracted for the duration of the program.



3. Property Description, physiography and Location

The property is located approximately 75 km south west of Dawson City. It lies 10 km to the south of the sixty mile river and 10 km west of the Yukon river. The Ten Mile creek lies on the western boundary of the claims and drains several streams running off the claims. The area's topography is typical of the Dawson range, with rolling hills incised by steep sloped gullies, which is representative of water run-off being the major contributor to morphology, rather than glaciers. Permafrost typically covers the northern slopes, which are underlain by a thick cover of moss. The south facing slopes are usually covered in alders and black spruce trees. The highest elevation, above 3000' amsl, is above the tree line and covered with a layer of felsenmeer and/or thin layer of soil. There is no road or trail onto the claims, although a CAT trail has been made to within 2 km of the present southern boundary, sometime in the 1990's. This trail is accessible with an ATV, and could be improved and extended onto the claims. However under the restrictions of the present licence, the claims were accessed using a helicopter.

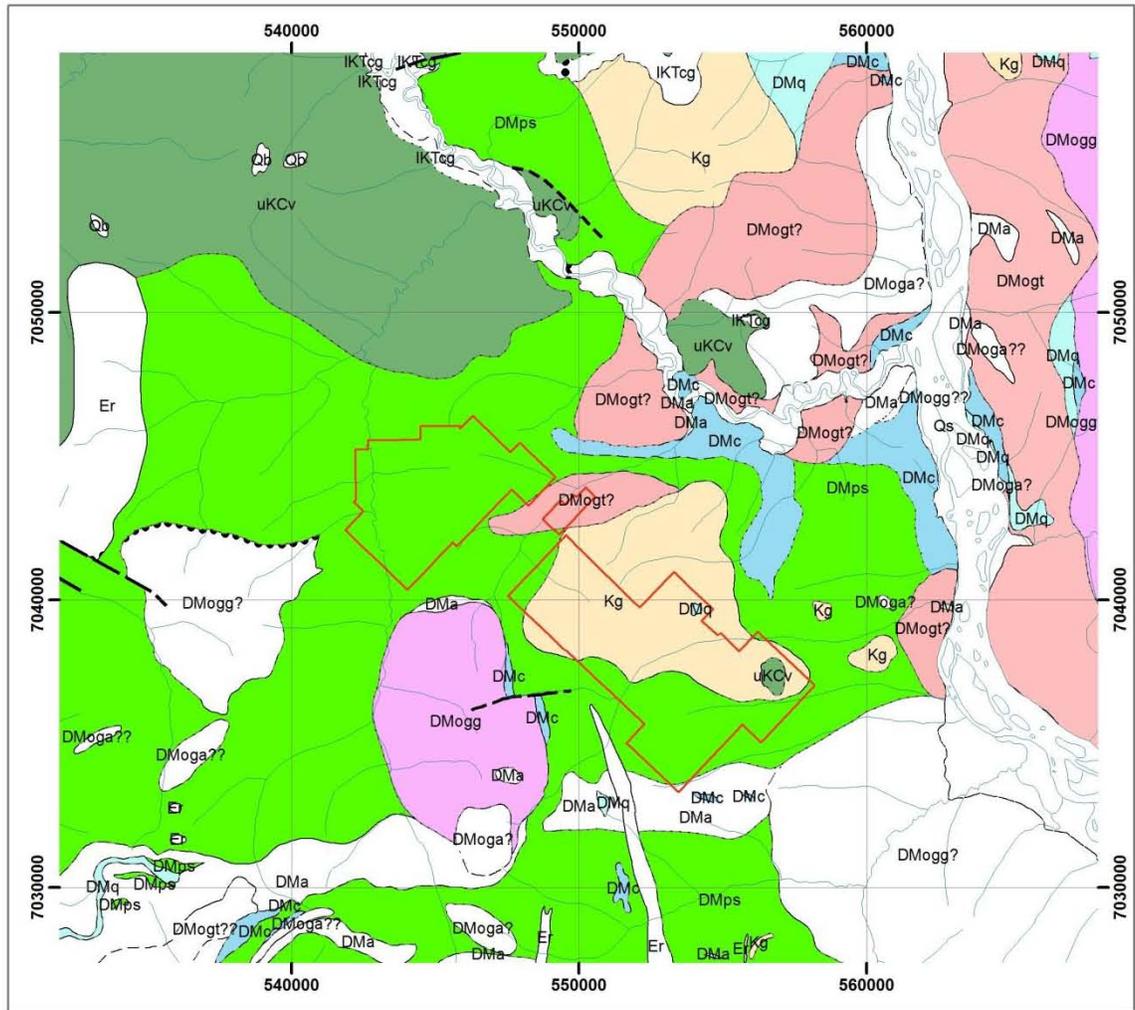
4. Geological setting

The area of the Ten mile creek area was regionally mapped by Tempelman-Kluit (1974) on map sheet 115N and Bostock (1942) on map sheet 115O. A multi-disciplinary program, consisting of regional bedrock and surficial geological mapping, and airborne geophysics, was undertaken by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) over the Stewart River area, which included Solomon's claim area (2000 to 2003). Debicki (1984) and Mortensen (1996) have mapped the area immediately north and northeast of the project area, while Wheeler et al (1991), and Gordey and Makepeace (2001) compiled the geology of the territory. In 2006 a compilation map of the area was put together in conjunction with the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) (M. Colpron, OF 2006-1).

In the central Yukon, there are two main geological components largely separated by the major, northwest-trending Tintina fault. Rocks northeast of this fault represent the Ancient North American margin. Rocks southwest of the fault are accreted crustal fragments, including the pericratonic Yukon-Tanana Terrane, the Intermontane Superterrane consisting of the Stikinia, Quesnellia, Slide Mountain, Cache Creek and Windy-McKinley Terranes, and the Insular Superterrane consisting of the Wrangellia and Alexander Terranes.

The Ten Mile Property is located within the Paleozoic Yukon- Tanana Terrane (YTT) and is comprised of the Upper Devonian Snowcap assemblage, which consists of polydeformed and metamorphosed quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble (M. Colpron 2006). Figure 3 shows the location of Solomon's claims in relation to the geology of the area. Intruded into this assemblage are a series of granitic plutons, varying from highly deformed to almost fresh looking. Dating of the Ten Mile intrusion has revealed a history of multi events dating as old as the Permian (263 Ma), and as young as the early Jurassic (174 Ma). Much younger Palaeocene epoch (56 Ma) feldspar porphyritic dikes cut the countryside in a north, north-west direction.

There is one minfile occurrence on the claims, known as the Cardiff prospect, a location of gold bearing quartz veins (63°28' N, 139°54'W).



Legend

solomon's claims

UNIT

- Er
- uKCv
- Kg
- DMogg
- DMogt
- DMogt?
- DMc
- DMps
- DMq

1:200,000

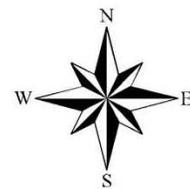


Figure 3: Geology of the Ten Mile Area

*Digital data provided by OF 5122
Digital geology, Stewart river area, Yukon*

5. Legal Description

The claims that require renewal are part of a larger group, which is one contiguous group. Table 1 describes the claim numbers required for renewal plus the claims where the actual work was carried out.

Claims for renewal		Claims where work was done		Renewal date
Claim name	Grant number	Claim name	Grant number	
Ten 19 – Ten 22	YC 07001-YC07004			29 th April 2011
Ten 24	YC07006			29 th April 2011
Ten 42 – Ten 45	YC 07024-YC07027			29 th April 2011
Ten 47	YC07029			29 th April 2011
Ten 49 – Ten 68	YC07031-YC07050			29 th April 2011
Ten 70	YC07052			29 th April 2011
Ten 72	YC07054			29 th April 2011
		Ten 53 – Ten 60	YC07035-YC07042	29 th April 2011
		Ten 66	YC07048	29 th April 2011
		Ten 68	YC07050	29 th April 2011
		Ten 72	YC07054	29 th April 2011
		RDU 100	YC93909	29 th April 2011
		RDU 102-RDU104	YC93911-YC93913	29 th April 2011

Table 1: Legal description of claims for renewal

The claim names under the prefix “Ten” are owned by Bernie Kreft, 1 Locust Place, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 5C4 and the claim names with the prefix “RDU” are owned by Radius Gold Inc., 830-355 Burrard St, Vancouver B.C. V6C 2G8. Figure 4 outlines the claims that fall under this certificate of work. There is a discrepancy with the northern boundary. The black outline shows where the Mining Recorder deems that boundary to be, however the red outline is the exact location of the claim boundary, and which has been verified by both companies either side of the boundary line.

6. Work program for 2010

The Geologist walked a prospect traverse between 17 and 20th June, at the same time co-ordinating a soil sampling program. The traverse line is outlined in Figure 4. There was very little outcrop, and much of the ground was covered in felsenmeer or a thin layer of soil. All waypoints are recorded on the same figure and detailed in Table 2 (Appendix 11.1).

7. Interpretation and conclusions (Figure 4)

The program’s aim was to extend Solomon’s knowledge of the area and help direct future exploration programs. The previous investigation carried out by Teck, had resulted in anomalous gold samples from the soils program, with recommendations for a follow up drill program. The conclusions at that time were that a 1.6 km long, gold / arsenic anomaly existed, and it was Solomon’s aim to trace this anomaly to the east. The highest gold anomaly recorded at that time was 255 ppb and for Arsenic, 1280 ppm. Initial thoughts of the area was the possibility of a Pogo style model, with an intrusion related magmatic

event and associated hydrothermal fluids filling extensional faults. The granitic intrusion was thought to be of a much younger age, perhaps Cretaceous, and would have associated it with similar aged mineralized intrusions to the south east of the area. However, it has since been shown that the intrusive is older and perhaps represents several intrusive phases over the millennia.

Mapping of the area has altered the position of contact between the granite intrusion and the orthogneiss to the north. Instead, in between the two units is a continuation of the Snowcap assemblage, consisting of quartzites, and quartz-biotite schists. (figure 4 located in Appendix 11.1).

Prospect mapping of the area was not able to determine possible sources of mineralization, however at waypoint 37, listed in Appendix 11.1, a large visible quartz vein contained specks of galena. This vein could be associated with structural related faulting.



Waypoint 37 – visible specks of galena

A fault, noted at waypoint 67, strikes in a 110° to 120° direction. Several faults with quartz filled veins, were noted by Teck during their exploration program, and additional faulting was picked up during this traverse (waypoint 67) therefore the evidence to date points to structural controls being the conduits for mineralization. The GSC during their mapping program of the area, found an east-west striking fault to the south of the claims (figure 3) with a sinistral displacement of 1 km. Much of the faulting in the area has been measured in a north, north-west direction, so there seems to be a complicated structural regime in the area. Several deformation phases have been noted from previous mapping programs (see list of references). Mineralization could be mobilized and re-mobilized along any of these conduits and as the program is still in its infancy, will take some time to understand how the structural framework has influenced the scale of mineralization in the area.

A regional dike mapped and shown in figure 3, has now been extended through the claims and to the north (now shown in figure 4). This dike seems to anastomise and split as it cuts through the country rocks, and has been dated at 56 Ma, Palaeocene in age. No mineralization was observed in the outcrops of this dike.



Feldspar porphyritic dike at WP 45

This program was part of a larger program carried out during 2010, and results of the larger program will be presented in later assessment reports.

8. Statement of Qualifications

I, Steve Potts, with business address at Solomon Resources Limited, Unit 3 – 2860 Smith Drive, Armstrong, B.C., V0E 1B1, hereby certify that:

- I am a practising Geologist, located in Delta B.C.
- I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Licence 33654).
- I hold a Bachelor of Science (B.Sc. Hons) in Geology and Geography (1988) from the University of Leeds, U.K.
- I have been practicing my profession as a geologist since graduation in 1988.
- I have a direct interest in the operations of Solomon Resources Ltd. as I am a shareholder.
- I have based this report on:
 - Field work conducted by myself.
 - Historical research into past operations on the claims and adjacent to the claims
- I consent to the use of this report for any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, or support document.

Steve Potts B.Sc. P.Geol.

9. Statement of Expenditures

Ten Mile Claims Expenditures					
June 2010					
<u>Item</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Unit rates</u>	<u>No. of days</u>	<u>Man days</u>	<u>\$</u>
Camp, including fuel, groceries and accommodation		50	4	4	200
<u>Sub-Contractors</u>					
Transnorth Helicopters	4.85	1264.83			(6,140)
Apportioned rates (1/4)					1,535
<u>Salaries</u>					
Personnel – Geologist		500	4	4	2,000
Report writing and map compilation		500	2		1,000
Total Expenditures:					4,735

Note: The program also included soil sampling with 3 crew, so the helicopter time has been divided by 4.

10. References

Pautler, J. (2001) "2000 Geological and geochemical report on the Ten Mile Creek Property" (assessment report # 094163).

Gordey S.P and Ryan J.J. (2003) "Geology Stewart River area, OF 1772. Scale 1:100,000

Gordey S.P and Ryan J.J. (2004) "Geology Stewart River area, OF 4641. Scale 1:100,000

Colpron, M. (2006) "Tectonic assemblage of Yukon Tanana and related terranes in Yukon and northern British Columbia" OF 2006-1.

Gordey S.P., Williams S.P., Cocking R.B., and Ryan J.J. (2006) Digital Geology, Stewart River area, Yukon, OF 5122

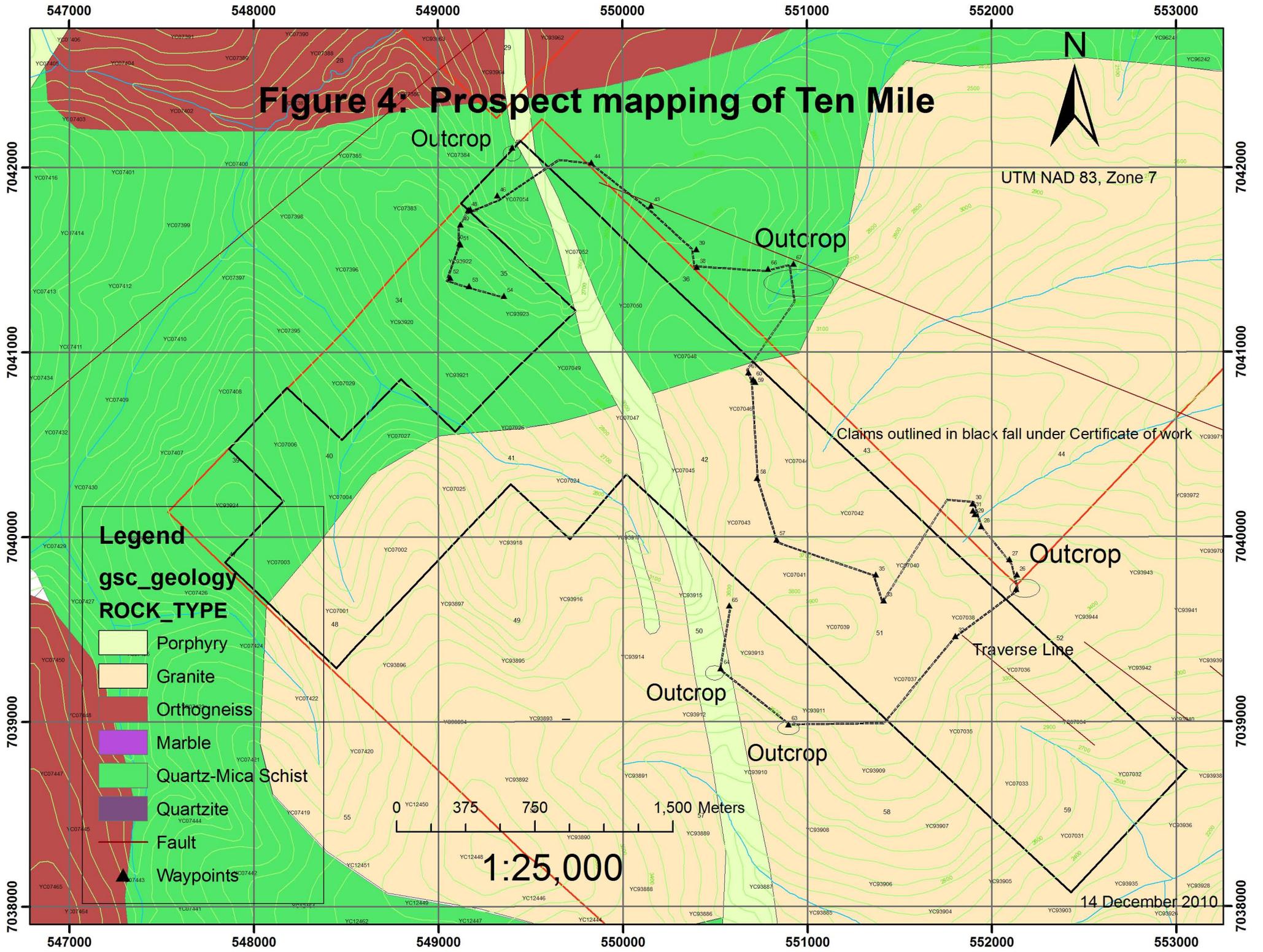
11. Appendices

11.1 Figure 4

11.2 Prospecting waypoints.

11.1 Figure 4 – Prospect mapping of Ten Mile. Scale 1:25,000

Figure 4: Prospect mapping of Ten Mile



Legend

gsc_geology

ROCK_TYPE

- Porphyry
- Granite
- Orthogneiss
- Marble
- Quartz-Mica Schist
- Quartzite

Fault

Waypoints

0 375 750 1,500 Meters

1:25,000

14 December 2010

UTM NAD 83, Zone 7

Claims outlined in black fall under Certificate of work

Waypoint	lat	long	x_proj	y_proj	Rock type
25	63.48196	-139.954	552132	7039716	Granite
26	63.48265	-139.953	552136	7039793	Qtz vein
27	63.4834	-139.954	552096	7039876	Granite
28	63.48503	-139.957	551942	7040054	Granite
29	63.48563	-139.958	551910	7040121	Qtz vein
30	63.48615	-139.958	551897	7040179	Granite
31	63.48581	-139.958	551898	7040140	Galena showing
32	63.47973	-139.96	551803	7039461	Granite
33	63.48151	-139.968	551414	7039653	granite
35	63.48277	-139.969	551372	7039794	Granite
38	63.49785	-139.988	550403	7041458	Quartzite
39	63.49872	-139.988	550400	7041555	Quartzite
43	63.50087	-139.993	550155	7041791	Marble
44	63.50302	-139.999	549832	7042025	Granite
45	63.50379	-140.008	549402	7042104	Porphyritic dyke
46	63.50148	-140.009	549321	7041846	slatey fg rock
47	63.50083	-140.012	549174	7041771	Qtz boulder
48	63.50079	-140.012	549165	7041767	Silicified schist
49	63.5001	-140.013	549121	7041689	cleavaged schist
50	63.49919	-140.013	549118	7041588	Silicified schist
51	63.49913	-140.013	549122	7041581	Paragneiss
52	63.49752	-140.015	549066	7041401	Paragneiss
53	63.49711	-140.012	549169	7041356	Qtz boulder
54	63.4966	-140.009	549358	7041303	slatey fg rock
57	63.48455	-139.979	550834	7039983	Granite
58	63.48757	-139.981	550729	7040318	Granite
59	63.49223	-139.982	550718	7040837	Quartzite
60	63.49234	-139.982	550708	7040849	qtz float
61	63.4927	-139.982	550681	7040888	Quartzite
63	63.47558	-139.978	550898	7038984	Porphyritic dyke
64	63.47835	-139.986	550531	7039287	Porphyritic dyke
65	63.48139	-139.985	550577	7039627	Granite
66	63.49771	-139.98	550789	7041449	Quartzite
67	63.49794	-139.977	550926	7041476	Quartzite

Table 2: Prospecting Waypoints