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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

VTEM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

at the

MOUNT HINTON PROPERTY

Granite 1 – 23	YC11769 - YC11791
Hinton 1 – 34	YC00401 - YC00434
Hinton 35	YC01091
Hinton II 1 – 26	YC01126 - YC01151
Hinton III 1 – 14	YC01152 - YC01165
Hinton IV 1– 6	YC01424 - YC01429
Hinton V 1 – 7	YC01417 - YC01423
Key 1 – 18	YC10609 - YC10626
27 – 48	YC10627 - YC10648
49 – 50	YC10649 - YC10650
57 – 62	YC10651 - YC10656
63 – 82	YC10657 - YC10676
89 – 92	YC10677 - YC10680
100 – 104	YC10693 - YC10697
Lock 1 – 64	YC32229 - YC32292
Moon 1 – 12	YC10957 - YC10968
Red 1 – 9	YC10948 - YC10956

NTS 105M/14
Latitude 62°52'N; Longitude 135°07'W
in the
Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited
for
YUKON GOLD CORPORATION INC

by
W.A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.
January 2008

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes airborne geophysical surveys conducted by Geotech Ltd. from August 11 to 25, 2007 from a base at the Mayo airport. A total of 1052 line kilometres were flown. Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited managed the program and provided some logistical support. The author supervised the program and his Statement of Qualifications appears in Appendix I.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM STATUS AND ACCESS

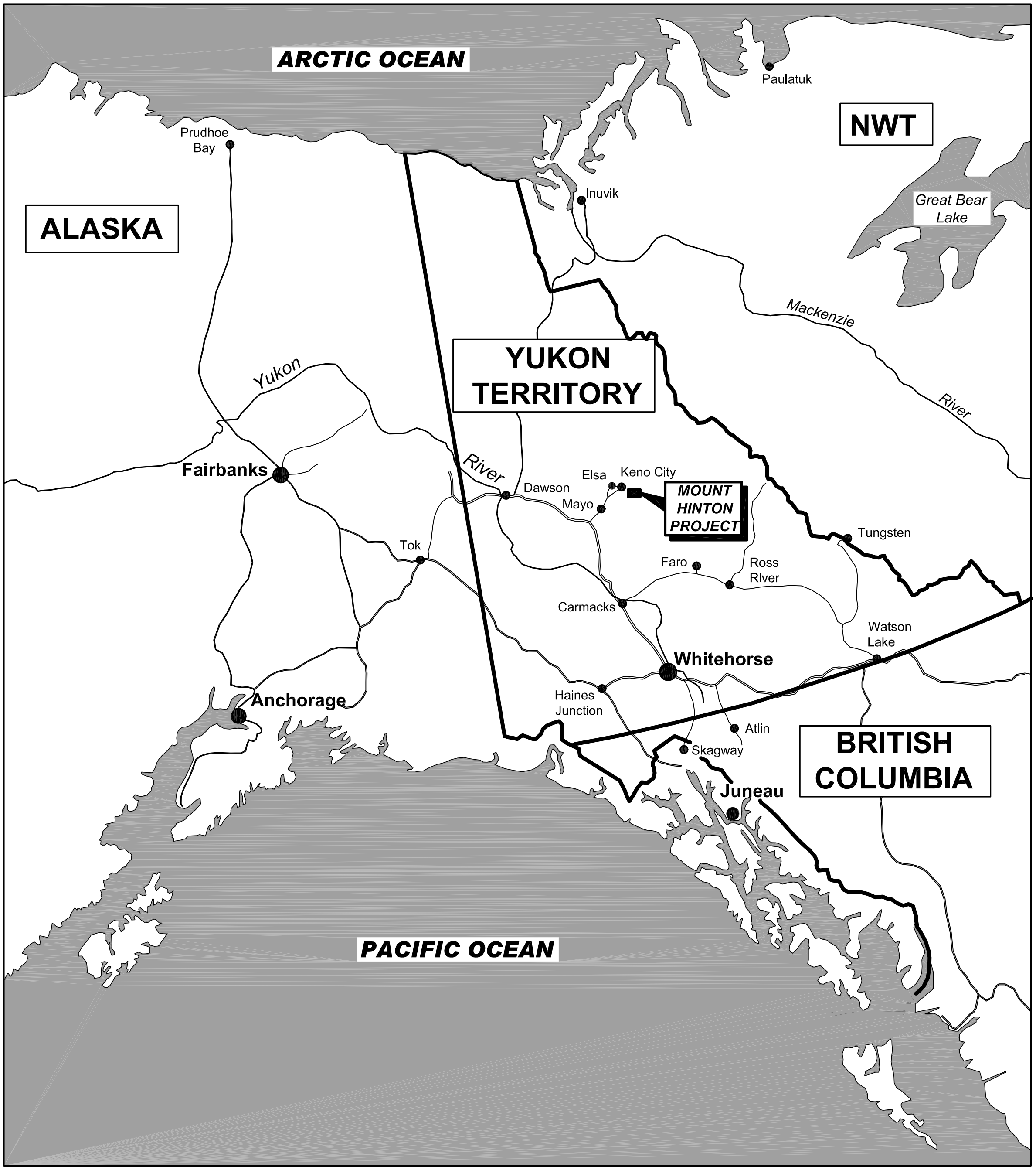
The Mount Hinton property consists of 273 contiguous mineral claims located in central Yukon Territory, immediately southeast of Keno City at latitude 62°52'N and longitude 135°07'W on NTS map sheet 105M/14 (Figure 1). The claims were staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are registered in the Mayo Mining District in the name of Yukon Gold Corporation, Inc. Claim locations are shown on Figure 2. Data concerning claim registration are listed below.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Granite 1 – 23	YC11769 - YC11791	March 9, 2011
Hinton 1 – 34	YC00401 - YC00434	November 1, 2011
Hinton 35	YC01091	November 1, 2011
Hinton II 1 – 26	YC01126 - YC01151	November 1, 2011
Hinton III 1 – 14	YC01152 - YC01165	November 1, 2011
Hinton IV 1– 6	YC01424 - YC01429	November 1, 2011
Hinton V 1 – 7	YC01417 - YC01423	November 1, 2011
Key 1 – 18	YC10609 - YC10626	November 1, 2012
27 – 48	YC10627 - YC10648	November 1, 2012
49 – 50	YC10649 - YC10650	November 1, 2013
57 – 62	YC10651 - YC10656	November 1, 2013
63 – 82	YC10657 - YC10676	November 1, 2012
89 – 92	YC10677 - YC10680	November 1, 2012
100 – 104	YC10693 - YC10697	November 1, 2012
Lock 1 – 64	YC32229 - YC32292	February 23, 2011
Moon 1 – 12	YC10957 - YC10968	September 9, 2011
Red 1 – 9	YC10948 - YC10956	September 9, 2011

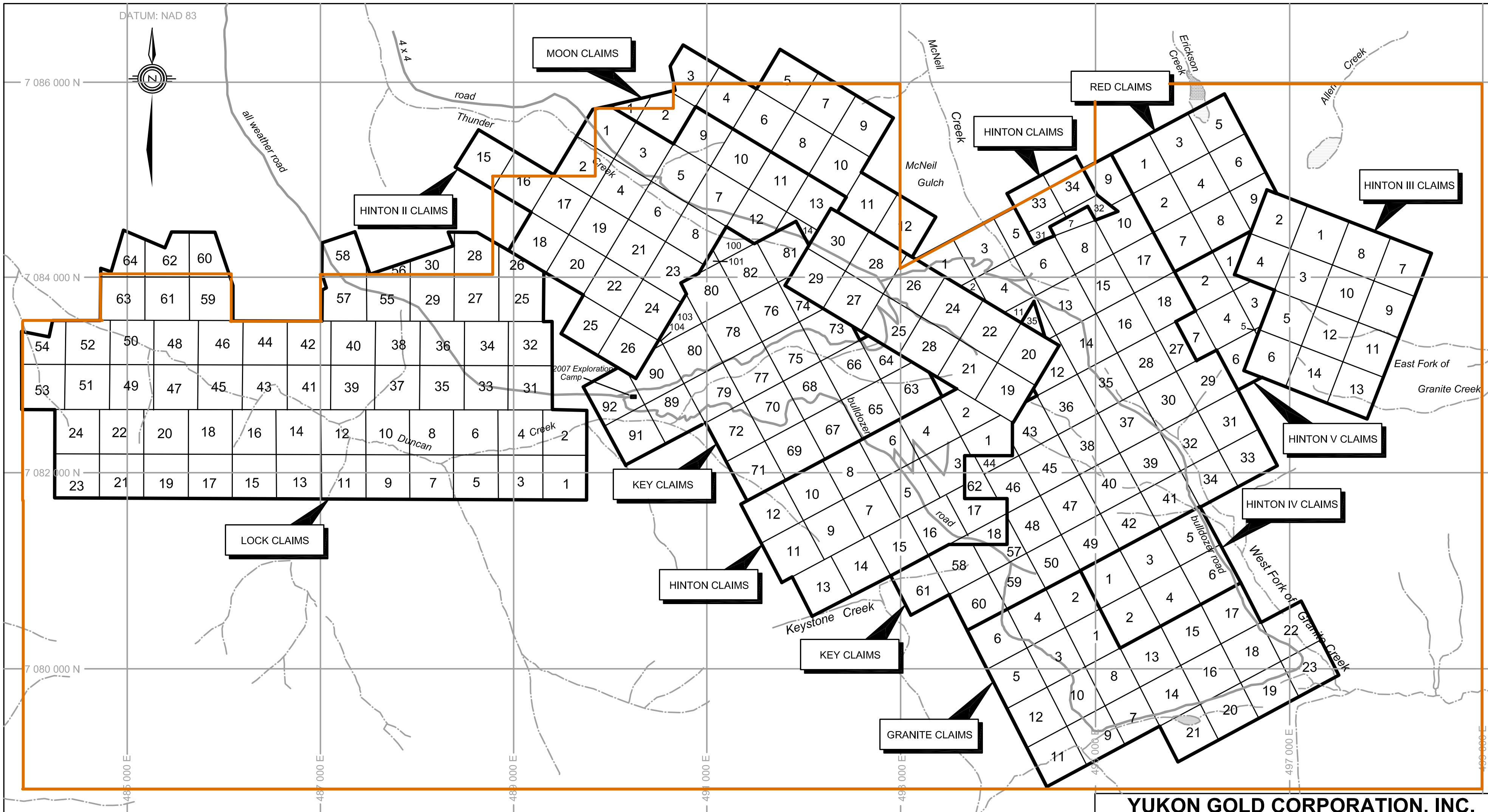
* Expiry dates include 2007 work that has been filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.

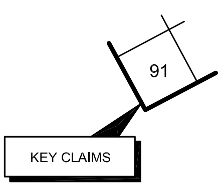
The Mount Hinton property claims have only partially been surveyed and the author has not inspected the property with respect to the placement of claim posts, the position of location lines and the proper affixing of claim tags. The claim locations shown on Figure 2 are derived from government claim maps. The Mount Hinton property is not encumbered by First Nations Land Claims. Placer mining claims in upper Thunder Gulch may compromise surface rights on the Hinton II 1 to 8 claims while placer claims in upper Duncan Creek may similarly restrict mining activity on the Lock 11-14, 16, 18, 43, 45, 47-52 and 54 claims.

Access to the property is by a 10 km all-weather unsurfaced road from Keno City to the exploration camp in upper Duncan Creek valley. Various locations on the property are accessed

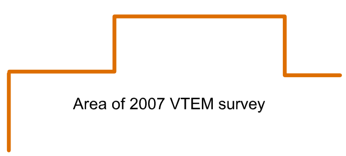


YUKON GOLD CORPORATION, INC.	
Figure 1 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED **LOCATION** MOUNT HINTON PROJECT	
Drawn By: RCC	Project: Mount Hinton
File: MH_AR07VTEM_F1_Location	Date: January 2008





Claim name and number; see text for grant number and expiry date



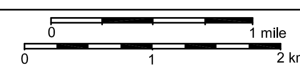
Area of 2007 VTEM survey

YUKON GOLD CORPORATION, INC.

Figure 2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM MAP

MOUNT HINTON PROJECT



Drawn By: RCC	Project: Mount Hinton
File: MH_AR07VTEM_F2_Claimmap.dwg	Date: January 2008

by a system of four-wheel drive roads and rough bulldozer trails constructed by Yukon Gold in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2007.

In 2007, crew and geophysical survey gear were mobilized and demobilized daily from Mayo with refuelling from a staging area on the property. The survey was conducted with an Astar 350 B3 contracted from TRK Helicopters Ltd.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Mount Hinton property covers the headwaters of a number of drainages including Duncan Creek, Thunder Creek, McNeil Creek, Granite Creek and Keystone Creek. Elevations range from 900 m in the Duncan Creek valley floor to over 2000 m at the peak of Mount Hinton. The main area of exploration interest lies along the rugged north-facing wall of a cirque at the headwaters of McNeil Gulch. Heavy talus cover, rugged terrain and permafrost have hampered past exploration activities.

Tree line is locally about 1500 m elevation. Valley bottoms on the property below this elevation are forested with black spruce and willow. Above 1500 m, buck brush (arctic black birch in drier areas and willow in wet areas) predominates with scattered clumps of alpine fir. Higher elevations on the property are unvegetated. Continuous permafrost probably underlies the entire Mount Hinton area.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Mount Hinton property lies along the southwest margin of Selwyn Basin, a region of deep water, off shelf sedimentation that persisted from late Precambrian to Middle Devonian time. The property is largely underlain by interbedded Mississippian phyllitic quartzite, chloritic and carbonaceous phyllite and massive to well foliated quartzite with lesser limestone (Figure 2) of the informally named Keno Hill Quartzite or "Central Quartzite" (Roots, 1997). An underlying carbonaceous phyllite sequence, informally called the "Lower Schist", is assigned to the Middle to Late Devonian Earn Group. Triassic amphibole-chlorite metadiorite and metagabbro sills locally termed "greenstone" intrude the layered strata. The west side of the property is bounded by the Robert Service Thrust Fault, which emplaces metamorphosed clastic sedimentary rocks of the Upper Proterozoic Hyland Group (locally called "Upper Schist") over the Keno Hill Quartzite.

Both the Robert Service Thrust Fault and enclosing rocks are intruded by the Roop Lakes Pluton, a 100 km^2 elliptical stock that lies about 10 km east of the main area of vein mineralization on the Mount Hinton property. Igneous petrology is dominated by medium grained granodiorite with lesser quartz monzonite. A marginal phase composed of quartz diorite to quartz gabbro is present. A single felsite dyke is the only granitic igneous body on the Mount Hinton property and it may be related to the Roop Lakes Pluton.

The Mount Hinton area lies in the southeast part of the Keno Hill mining camp, part of the 550 km long Tombstone Gold Belt. Between 1913 and 1990, 6,657 tonnes (214 million ounces) of silver, 35,000 tonnes of lead and 21,000 tonnes of zinc were extracted from the extensive and numerous vein faults in the Keno Hill area. Average recovered grade was 1373 g/t (40.1 oz/ton) Ag, 6.7% lead and 4.1% zinc (Cathro, 2006).

The Tombstone Gold Belt is coincident with, and genetically related to, mid-Cretaceous plutonism of the 92 Ma Tombstone Plutonic Suite (Hart and Burke, 2002). A 92.8$\pm$0.5 Ma age for the Roop Lakes quartz monzonite pluton has been determined by isotopic dating. This age as well as its petrology places the intrusion within the Tombstone Plutonic Suite.

Tombstone Gold Belt proximal mineralization occurs within or adjacent to the mineralizing pluton as replacements, disseminations, stockworks, skarns and discrete veins with a gold-bismuth or tungsten-copper association (Hart and Burke, 2002). Distal mineralization occurs at some distance from the associated pluton either as disseminations or veins that are dominated by a gold-arsenic-antimony-mercury association or a lead-zinc-silver association. Precious metal bearing veins on the Mount Hinton property probably belong to the distal suite.

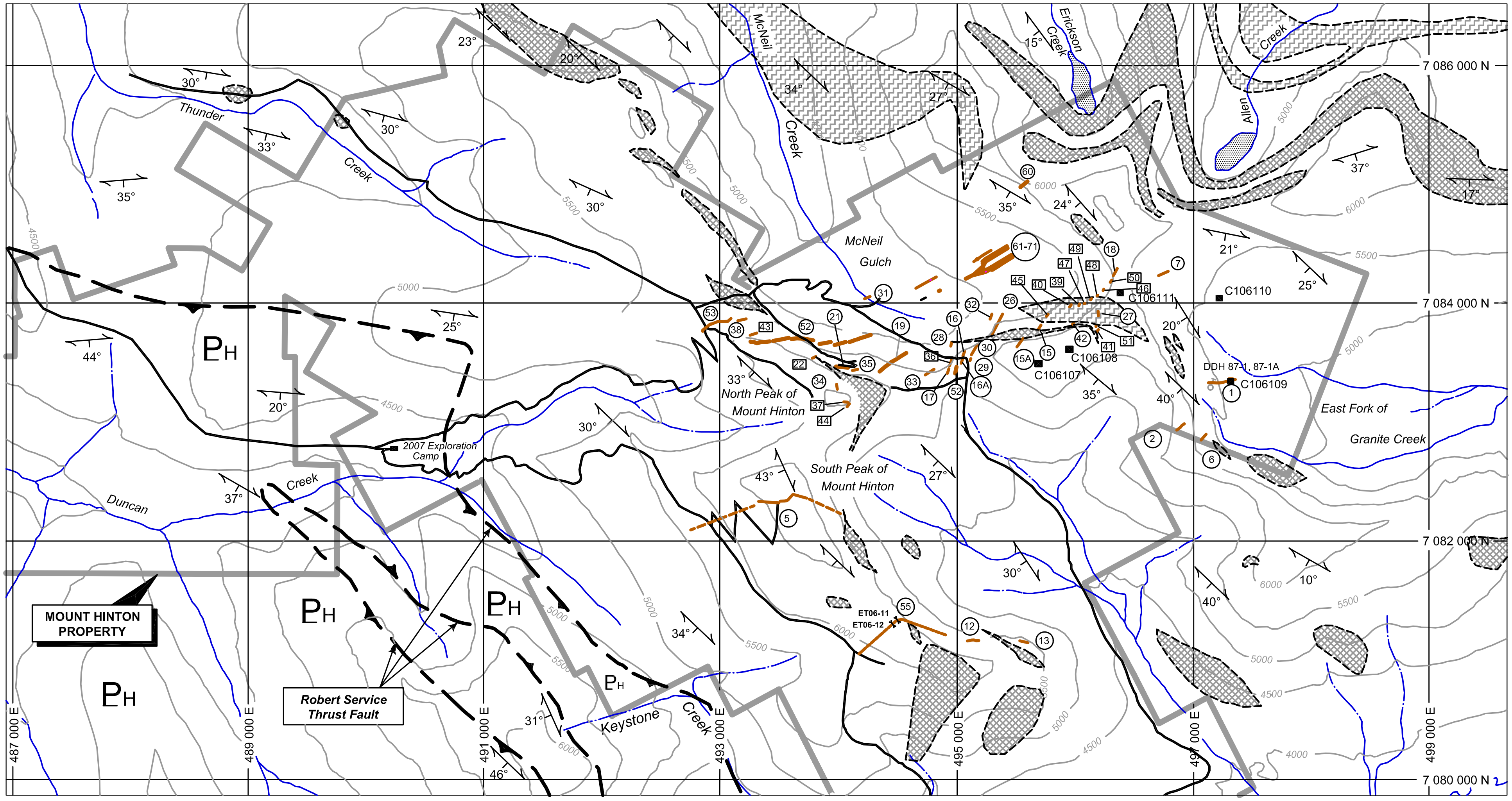
Details of mineralization are given in Turner and Carne (2007).

2007 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Geotech Ltd. of Ontario conducted helicopter-borne, Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) and magnetic surveys over the property and adjacent areas (Figure 3) between August 11 and 25, 2007. A total of 1052 line kilometres was flown. The VTEM system allows for deep penetration while maintaining high special resolution and resistivity discrimination. Principal geophysical sensors included a VTEM system and a high sensitivity cesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a Global Positioning System (GPS) navigational system and a radar altimeter.

The block was flown at 100 m line spacing with two perpendicular tie lines 1000 m apart. Where possible, the helicopter maintained a terrain clearance of 160 m, which translated into an average height of 120 m above the ground for the VTEM system and 145 m for the magnetic sensor. Twenty-four measurement gates were used to record receiver decay in the range from 120 to 6578 microseconds. A three stage filtering process was used to reject major sferic events and to reduce system noise. The signal to noise ratio was further improved by the application of a low pass linear digital filter. The sensitivity of the magnetic sensor is 0.02 nanoTesla at a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds. Corrections for diurnal variation and tie line levelling were made during data processing.

Survey data and maps from Geotech are included as Appendix II. The VTEM system measures both the electromagnetic induction field B and its time derivative dB/dt. The dB/dt field measures shallow conductivity while the B field exhibits better resolution for deep conductors. Preliminary examination of the data shows that electromagnetic response is variable over most of the property with broad, southwest dipping dB/dt field conductive zones that trend northwesterly. These most likely record conductivity contrasts between the various rock units underlying the survey area. The B field data delineate a number of weak east-west trending conductors that may represent mineralized fault zones.



SYMBOLS

52 MAJOR MINERALIZED VEIN FAULT

17 MINERALIZED VEIN FAULT

49 MINERALIZED VEIN FLOAT SOURCE AREA

20° ATTITUDE OF FOLIATION

THRUST FAULT

Tr06-T12 2006 EXCAVATOR OR HAND TRENCH

C106107 2006 ROCK SAMPLE (See Appendix V for description)

5500 CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET

DATUM: NAD 83

Geology after Zimmer (1968) and Murphy and Roots (1996)

LEGEND

UPPER PROTEROZOIC

"UPPER SCHIST" (HYLAND GROUP)

PH Carbonaceous phyllite

ROBERT SERVICE THRUST

TRIASSIC

"GREENSTONE"

Foliation concordant bodies of fine to medium grained green metadiorite or metagabbro

MISSISSIPPIAN

"CENTRAL QUARTZITE" (KENO HILL QUARTZITE)

Light or dark grey vitreous quartzite; subordinate black carbonaceous phyllite or schist

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN

"LOWER SCHIST" (EARN GROUP)

Foliated quartz-sericite-chlorite phyllite; inferred to be of felsic metavolcanic origin; subordinate carbonaceous phyllite

YUKON GOLD CORPORATION, INC.

Figure 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY

MOUNT HINTON PROJECT

0 1mile

0 1 2 km

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Mount Hinton
File: MH_AR07VTEM_F3_Geology.dwg	Date: January 2008

The total magnetic field map shows relatively uniform magnetic response across the property with contoured data displaying northwest trends that parallel the orientation of underlying bedrock.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Airborne electromagnetic surveys flown over the Mount Hinton property in 2007 reveal a number of east-west trending conductivity anomalies that may reflect potentially mineralized fault zones. The data should be further reduced and evaluated by a qualified geophysicist to maximize the value of the electromagnetic data.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO AND ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED.

W.A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.

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Hart, C.J.R. and Burke, M.
2002 The Tombstone Gold Belt: an emerging gold camp; poster display, Yukon Geology Program.

Roots, C.F.
1997 Bedrock geology of Mayo map area, central Yukon (105M). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Geoscience Map 1997-1, 1:250,000 scale.

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2008 Assessment report describing 2007 sampling, road building and excavator trenching on the Mount Hinton property.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

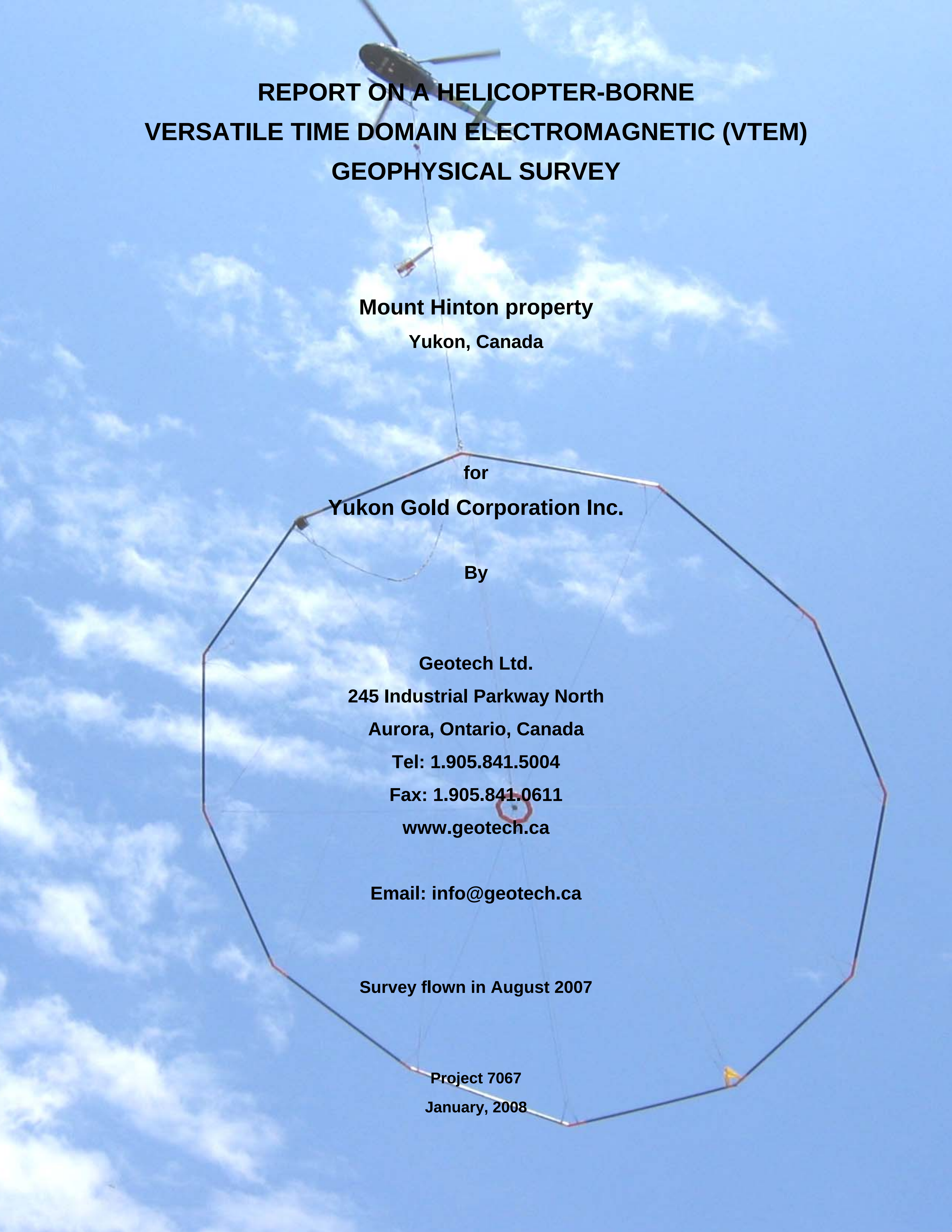
I, William A. Wengzynowski, geological engineer, with business addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and residential address at 301 Fairway Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7G 1L4 do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1993 with a B.A.Sc in Geological Engineering, Option l, mineral and fuel exploration.
3. I registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia on December 12, 1998 (Licence Number 24119).
4. From 1983 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, northern British Columbia and Mexico.
5. I have personally participated in and supervised the fieldwork reported herein.

William A. Wengzynowski, P. Eng.

APPENDIX II

GEOTECH LTD. VTEM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE VERSATILE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC (VTEM) GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Mount Hinton property

Yukon, Canada

for

Yukon Gold Corporation Inc.

By

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245 Industrial Parkway North

Aurora, Ontario, Canada

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Survey flown in August 2007

Project 7067

January, 2008

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REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE
VERSATILE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Mount Hinton property, Yukon, Canada

Executive Summary

This report describes the Helicopter-borne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of Yukon Gold Corporation Inc. by Geotech Ltd. over one block in Yukon, Canada.

Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) system and a cesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. A total of 1051.7 line-km were flown.

In-field data processing involved quality control and compilation of data collected during the acquisition stage, using the in-field processing centre established in Mayo, Yukon. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data products were done at the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario.

The processed survey results are presented as electromagnetic stacked profiles and total magnetic intensity grid.

Digital data includes all electromagnetic and magnetic products plus positional, altitude and raw data.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Considerations

These services are the result of the Agreement made between Geotech Ltd. and Archer Cathro & Associates to perform a helicopter-borne geophysical survey over one block located in Yukon, Canada.

1051.7 line-km of geophysical data were acquired during the survey.

Bill Wengzynowski, acted on behalf of Yukon Gold Corporation Inc. during data acquisition and data processing phases of this project.

The survey block is as shown in Appendix A.

The crew was based in Mayo, Yukon for the acquisition phase of the survey, as shown in Section 2 of this report.

The helicopter was based at the Mayo airport for the duration of the survey. Survey flying was completed on August 25th, 2007. Preliminary data processing was carried out daily during the acquisition phase of the project. Final data presentation and data archiving was completed in the Aurora office of Geotech Ltd. in January, 2008.

1.2. Survey and System Specifications

The survey block was flown at nominal traverse line spacing of 100 metres, at N0°E / N180°E direction. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to traverse lines.

Where possible, the helicopter maintained a mean terrain clearance of 160 metres, which translated into an average height of 120 metres above ground for the bird-mounted VTEM system and 145 metres for the magnetic sensor.

The survey was flown using an Astar B3 helicopter, registration C-GTFX. The helicopter was operated by TRK helicopters. Details of the survey specifications may be found in Section 2 of this report.

1.3. Data Processing and Final Products

Data compilation and processing were carried out by the application of Geosoft OASIS Montaj and programs proprietary to Geotech Ltd.

A database, grids and maps of final products were presented to Yukon Gold Corporation Inc.

The survey report describes the procedures for data acquisition, processing, final image presentation and the specifications for the digital data set.

1.4. Topographic Relief and cultural features

The survey block is located in Yukon, approximately 45 kilometers NE of the town of Mayo.

Topographically, the survey area exhibits a challenging mountainous terrain, with elevation range from 940 metres to 2040 metres above sea level. The block is situated on Mount Hinton, just north of Mayo Lake.

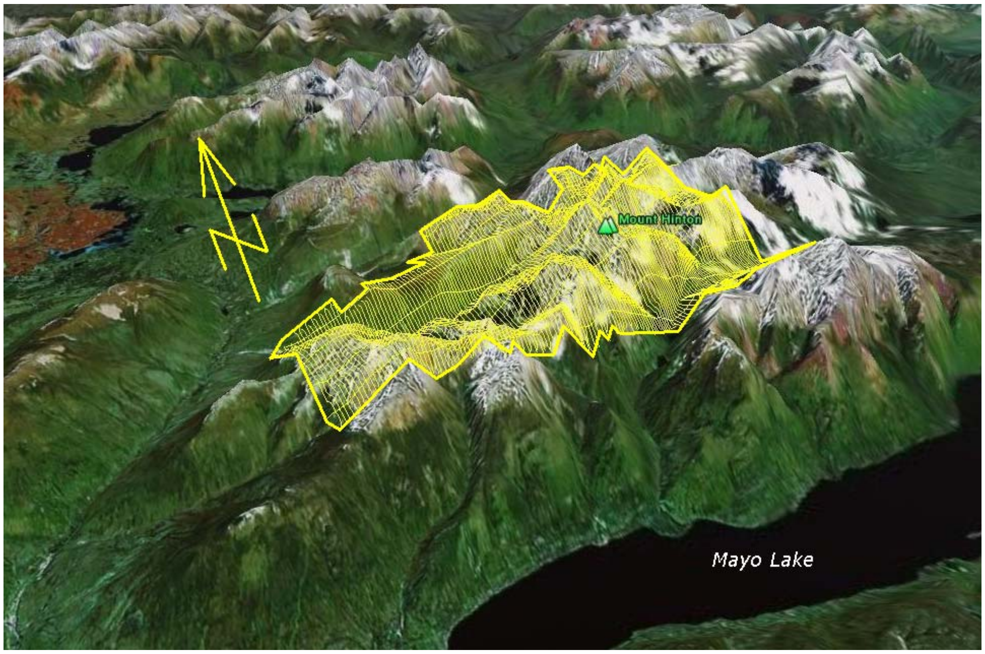


Figure 1 – Projection of flight path on topography.

2. DATA ACQUISITION

2.1. *Survey Area*

The survey block (see location map, Appendix A) and general flight specifications are as follows:

Survey block	Line spacing (m)	Area (Km2)	Line-km	Flight direction	Line number
MOUNT HINTON	100	94.51	947.43	N0E / N180E	L18010 - L19510
	1000		104.24	N90E / N270E	T19910 - T19985

Table 1 - Survey block

Survey block boundaries co-ordinates are provided in Appendix B.

2.2. *Survey Operations*

Survey operations were based in Mayo, Yukon for the acquisition phase of the survey. The following table shows the timing of the flying.

Date	Flight #	Flown KM	Block	Crew Location	Comments
11-Aug-07	36 - 39	198	MH	Mayo, Yukon	Production aborted – due to weather
12-Aug-07	40 - 44			Mayo, Yukon	other blocks flown
13-Aug-07	45, 46	132	MH	Mayo, Yukon	Production
14-Aug-07			MH	Mayo, Yukon	No production – due to weather
15-Aug-07	47 - 50	350	MH	Mayo, Yukon	Production
16-Aug-07	51 - 55	253	MH	Mayo, Yukon	Production
17-19 Aug-07				Mayo, Yukon	Other blocks flown
20-Aug-07			MH	Mayo, Yukon	No production – due to weather
21-Aug-07			MH	Mayo, Yukon	No production – due to weather
22-Aug-07			MH	Mayo, Yukon	No production – due to weather
23-Aug-07	62 - 64	177	MH	Mayo, Yukon	Production
24-Aug-07			MH	Mayo, Yukon	No production – due to weather
25-Aug-07	65 - 67	160	MH	Mayo, Yukon	Production – block complete

Table 2 - Survey schedule

2.3. Flight Specifications

The nominal EM sensor terrain clearance was 120 m (EM bird height above ground, i.e. helicopter is maintained 160 m above ground) due to rough terrain and helicopter crew safety. Nominal survey speed was 80 km/hour. The data recording rates of the data acquisition was 0.1 second for electromagnetics and magnetometer, 0.2 second for altimeter and GPS. This translates to a geophysical reading about every 2 metres along flight track. Navigation was assisted by a GPS receiver and data acquisition system, which reports GPS co-ordinates as latitude/longitude and directs the pilot over a pre-programmed survey grid.

The operator was responsible for monitoring of the system integrity. He also maintained a detailed flight log during the survey, tracking the times of the flight as well as any unusual geophysical or topographic feature.

On return of the aircrew to the base the survey data was transferred from a compact flash card (PCMCIA) to the data processing computer.

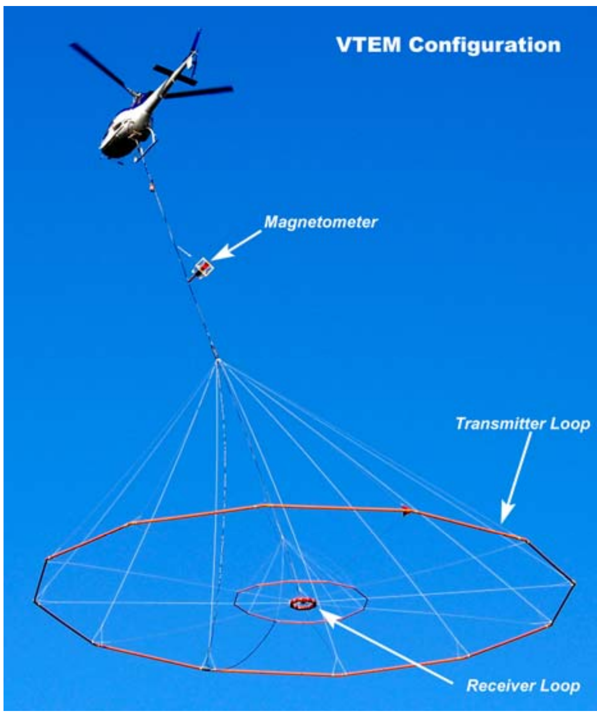
2.4. *Aircraft and Equipment*

2.4.1. Survey Aircraft

An Astar B3 helicopter, registration C-GTFX - owned and operated by TRK Helicopters Ltd. - was used for the survey. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Geotech Ltd.

2.4.2. Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was a Geotech Time Domain EM (VTEM) system. The configuration is as indicated in Figure 2 below.



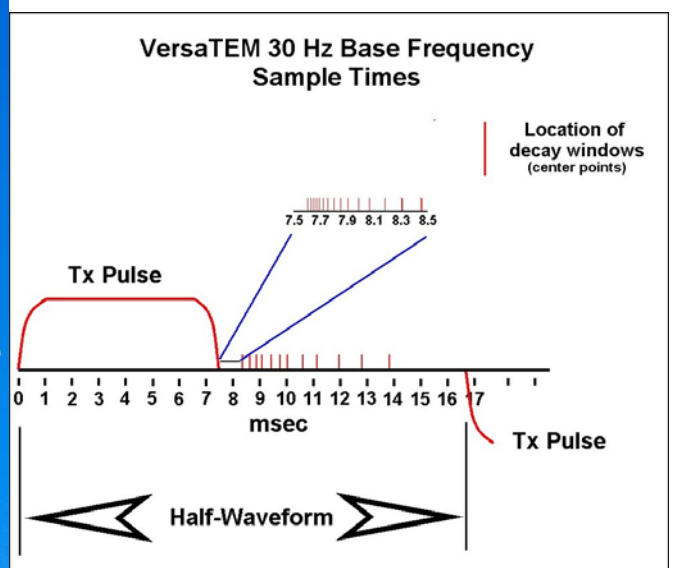


Figure 2 – VTEM configuration

Figure 3 – Sample times

Receiver and transmitter coils are concentric and Z-direction oriented.
The receiver decay recording scheme is shown diagrammatically in Figure 3.

Twenty-four measurement gates were used in the range from 120 μs to 6578 μs, as shown in Table 3.

VTEM Decay Sampling scheme				
Array	(Microseconds)			
Index	Time Gate	Start	End	Width
10	120	110	131	21
11	141	131	154	24
12	167	154	183	29
13	198	183	216	34
14	234	216	258	42
15	281	258	310	53
16	339	310	373	63
17	406	373	445	73
18	484	445	529	84
19	573	529	628	99
20	682	628	750	123
21	818	750	896	146
22	974	896	1063	167
23	1151	1063	1261	198
24	1370	1261	1506	245
25	1641	1506	1797	292
26	1953	1797	2130	333
27	2307	2130	2526	396
28	2745	2526	3016	490
29	3286	3016	3599	583
30	3911	3599	4266	667
31	4620	4266	5058	792
32	5495	5058	6037	979
33	6578	6037	7203	1167

Table 3 - VTEM decay sampling scheme

Transmitter coil diameter was 26 metres, the number of turns was 4.
Transmitter pulse repetition rate was 30 Hz.
Peak current was 200 Amp.
Pulse width was 7.2 ms
Duty cycle was 43%.
Peak dipole moment was 424,400 NIA.

Receiver coil diameter was 1.2 metre, the number of turns was 100.
Receiver effective area was 113.1 m^2
Wave form – trapezoid.
Recording sampling rate was 10 samples per second.

The EM bird was towed 42 m below the helicopter.

2.4.3. Airborne magnetometer

The magnetic sensor utilized for the survey was a Geometrics optically pumped cesium vapour magnetic field sensor, mounted in a separated bird, towed 15 metres below the helicopter, as shown on figure 1. The sensitivity of the magnetic sensor is 0.02 nanoTesla (nT) at a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds. The magnetometer sends the measured magnetic field strength as nanoTeslas to the data acquisition system via the RS-232 port.

2.4.4. Ancillary Systems

2.4.4.1. Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted beneath the bubble of the helicopter cockpit.

2.4.4.2. GPS Navigation System

The navigation system used was a Geotech PC based navigation system utilizing a NovAtel's WAAS enable OEM4-G2-3151W GPS receiver, Geotech navigate software, a full screen display with controls in front of the pilot to direct the flight and an NovAtel GPS antenna mounted on the helicopter tail.
The co-ordinates of the block were set-up prior to the survey and the information was fed into the airborne navigation system.

2.4.4.3. Digital Acquisition System

A Geotech data acquisition system recorded the digital survey data on an internal compact flash card. Data is displayed on an LCD screen as traces to allow the operator to monitor the integrity of the system. The data type and sampling interval as provided in table 4.

DATA TYPE	SAMPLING
TDEM	0.1 sec
Magnetometer	0.1 sec
GPS Position	0.2 sec
RadarAltimeter	0.2 sec

Table 4 - Sampling Rates

2.4.5. Base Station

A combine magnetometer/GPS base station was utilized on this project. A Geometrics Cesium vapour magnetometer was used as a magnetic sensor with a sensitivity of 0.001 nT. The base station was recording the magnetic field together with the GPS time at 1 Hz on a base station computer.

The base station magnetometer sensor was installed 100 metres from the airport in Mayo, away from electric transmission lines and moving ferrous objects such as motor vehicles.

The magnetometer base station's data was backed-up to the data processing computer at the end of each survey day.

3. PERSONNEL

The following Geotech Ltd. personnel were involved in the project:

Field

Project Manager:	Harish Kumar
Operator:	Ioan Serbu Keith Lavelly
Crew chief / QC Geophysicist:	Sean Hayes

The survey pilot and the mechanic engineer were employed directly by the helicopter operator – TRK Helicopters Ltd.

Pilot:	Pierre Forand Roy Stevenson
Engineer:	Darren Shipman

Office

Data Processing / Reporting:	George Lev
Data Technician:	Maria Jagodkin

Data acquisition and processing phases were carried out under the supervision of Andrei Bagrianski, Surveys Manager. Overall management of the project was undertaken by Edward Morrison, President, Geotech Ltd.

4. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

4.1. Flight Path

The flight path, recorded by the acquisition program as WGS 84 latitude/longitude, was converted into the UTM coordinate system in Oasis Montaj.

The flight path was drawn using linear interpolation between x, y positions from the navigation system. Positions are updated every second and expressed as UTM eastings (x) and UTM northings (y).

4.2. Electromagnetic Data

A three stage digital filtering process was used to reject major sferic events and to reduce system noise. Local sferic activity can produce sharp, large amplitude events that cannot be removed by conventional filtering procedures. Smoothing or stacking will reduce their amplitude but leave a broader residual response that can be confused with geological phenomena. To avoid this possibility, a computer algorithm searches out and rejects the major sferic events. The filter used was a 16 point non-linear filter.

The signal to noise ratio was further improved by the application of a low pass linear digital filter. This filter has zero phase shift which prevents any lag or peak displacement from occurring, and it suppresses only variations with a wavelength less than about 1 second or 20 metres. This filter is a symmetrical 1 sec linear filter.

The results are presented as stacked profiles of EM voltages for the time gates, in linear - logarithmic scale for both B-field and dB/dt response.

Generalized modeling results of the VTEM system, written by Geophysicist Roger Barlow, are shown in Appendix C.

Graphical representation of the VTEM output voltage of the receiver coil and the transmitter current is shown in Appendix D.

4.3. Magnetic Data

The processing of the magnetic data involved the correction for diurnal variations by using the digitally recorded ground base station magnetic values. The base station magnetometer data was edited and merged into the Geosoft GDB database on a daily basis. The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations by subtracting the observed magnetic base station deviations.

A micro-levelling procedure was applied to remove persistent low-amplitude components of flight-line noise remaining in the data. Where Tie lines were available, Tie line levelling was carried out by adjusting intersection points along the traverse lines.

The corrected magnetic data was interpolated between survey lines using a random point gridding method to yield x-y grid values for a standard grid cell size of approximately 0.1 cm at the mapping scale. The Minimum Curvature algorithm was used to interpolate values onto a rectangular regular spaced grid.

The survey area shows an average magnetic activity. Maximum values of 58000 are observed in the SE part of the block. Average of 57934 nT is detected in the survey area.

5. DELIVERABLES

5.1. *Survey Report*

The survey report describes the data acquisition, processing, and final presentation of the survey results.

The survey report is provided in two paper copies and digitally in PDF format.

5.2. *Maps*

Final maps were produced at a scale of 1:25,000. The coordinate/projection system used was the WGS84, UTM zone 8N. All maps show the flight path trace and topographic data. Latitude and longitude are also noted on maps.

The following maps are presented on paper,

- dB/dt profiles, Time Gates 0.234 – 6.578 ms in linear - logarithmic scale
- B-field profiles, Time Gates 0.234 – 6.578 ms in linear - logarithmic scale
- Total Magnetic intensity contours and colour image

5.3. *Digital Data*

Two copies of DVDs were prepared.

There are two (2) main directories,

Data contains a database, grids and maps, as described below.

Report contains a copy of the report and appendices in PDF format.

a kmz file containing flightpath of the MOUNT HINTON property.
A free version of Google Earth software can be downloaded from, http://earth.google.com/download-earth.html

- Database in Geosoft GDB format, containing the following channels:

X:	X positional data (metres – WGS84, utm zone 8 north)
Y:	Y positional data (metres – WGS84, utm zone 8 north)
Z:	GPS antenna elevation (metres - ASL)
Radar:	Helicopter terrain clearance from radar altimeter (metres - AGL)
Radarb:	EM loop terrain clearance from radar altimeter (metres - AGL)
DEM:	Digital elevation model (metres)
Gtime1:	GPS time (seconds of the day)
Mag1:	Raw Total Magnetic field data (nT)
Basemag:	Magnetic diurnal variation data (nT)
Mag2:	Total Magnetic field diurnal variation corrected data (nT)
Mag3:	Leveled Total Magnetic field data (nT)
SF[10]:	dB/dt 120 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[11]:	dB/dt 141 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[12]:	dB/dt 167 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[13]:	dB/dt 198 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[14]:	dB/dt 234 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[15]:	dB/dt 281 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[16]:	dB/dt 339 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[17]:	dB/dt 406 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[18]:	dB/dt 484 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[19]:	dB/dt 573 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[20]:	dB/dt 682 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[21]:	dB/dt 818 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[22]:	dB/dt 974 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[23]:	dB/dt 1151 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[24]:	dB/dt 1370 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[25]:	dB/dt 1641 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[26]:	dB/dt 1953 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[27]:	dB/dt 2307 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[28]:	dB/dt 2745 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[29]:	dB/dt 3286 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[30]:	dB/dt 3911 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[31]:	dB/dt 4620 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[32]:	dB/dt 5495 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[33]:	dB/dt 6578 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
BF[10]:	B-field 120 microsecond time channel ($(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)$)
BF[11]:	B-field 141 microsecond time channel ($(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)$)
BF[12]:	B-field 167 microsecond time channel ($(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)$)
BF[13]:	B-field 198 microsecond time channel ($(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)$)
BF[14]:	B-field 234 microsecond time channel ($(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)$)

BF[15]:	B-field 281 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[16]:	B-field 339 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[17]:	B-field 406 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[18]:	B-field 484 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[19]:	B-field 573 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[20]:	B-field 682 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[21]:	B-field 818 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[22]:	B-field 974 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
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BF[24]:	B-field 1370 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
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BF[27]:	B-field 2307 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[28]:	B-field 2745 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[29]:	B-field 3286 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[30]:	B-field 3911 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[31]:	B-field 4620 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[32]:	B-field 5495 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[33]:	B-field 6578 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
PLM:	Power line monitor

Electromagnetic B-field and dB/dt data is found in array channel format between indexes 10 – 33, as described above.

- Database 7067MH_wform.gdb in Geosoft GDB format, containing the following channels:

Time:	Sampling rate interval, 10.416 microseconds
Volt:	output voltage of the receiver coil (volt)

- Grids in Geosoft GRD format, as follow,

MH_magfin:	Total magnetic intensity (nT)
MH_DEM:	Digital elevation model (m)

A Geosoft .GRD file has a .GI metadata file associated with it, containing grid projection information.
Grid cell size of 10 meters was used.

- Maps at 1:25,000 scale in Geosoft MAP format, as follow,

MH_Magfin:	Total magnetic intensity contours and colour image
MH_dBdt:	VTEM dB/dt profiles, Time Gates 0.234 – 6.578 ms in linear - logarithmic scale
MH_EMLP:	VTEM B-field profiles, Time Gates 0.234 – 6.578 ms in linear - logarithmic scale

- A *readme.txt* file describing the content of digital data, as described above.

6. CONCLUSIONS

A helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey has been completed over the Mount Hinton property, located in Yukon, Canada.

The total area coverage is 94.51 km^2. Total survey line coverage is 1051. 7 line kilometres. The principal sensors included a Time Domain EM system and a magnetometer. Results have been presented as stacked profiles and contour colour images at a scale of 1:25,000.

Final data processing at the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario was carried out under the supervision of Andrei Bagrianski, Surveys Manager.

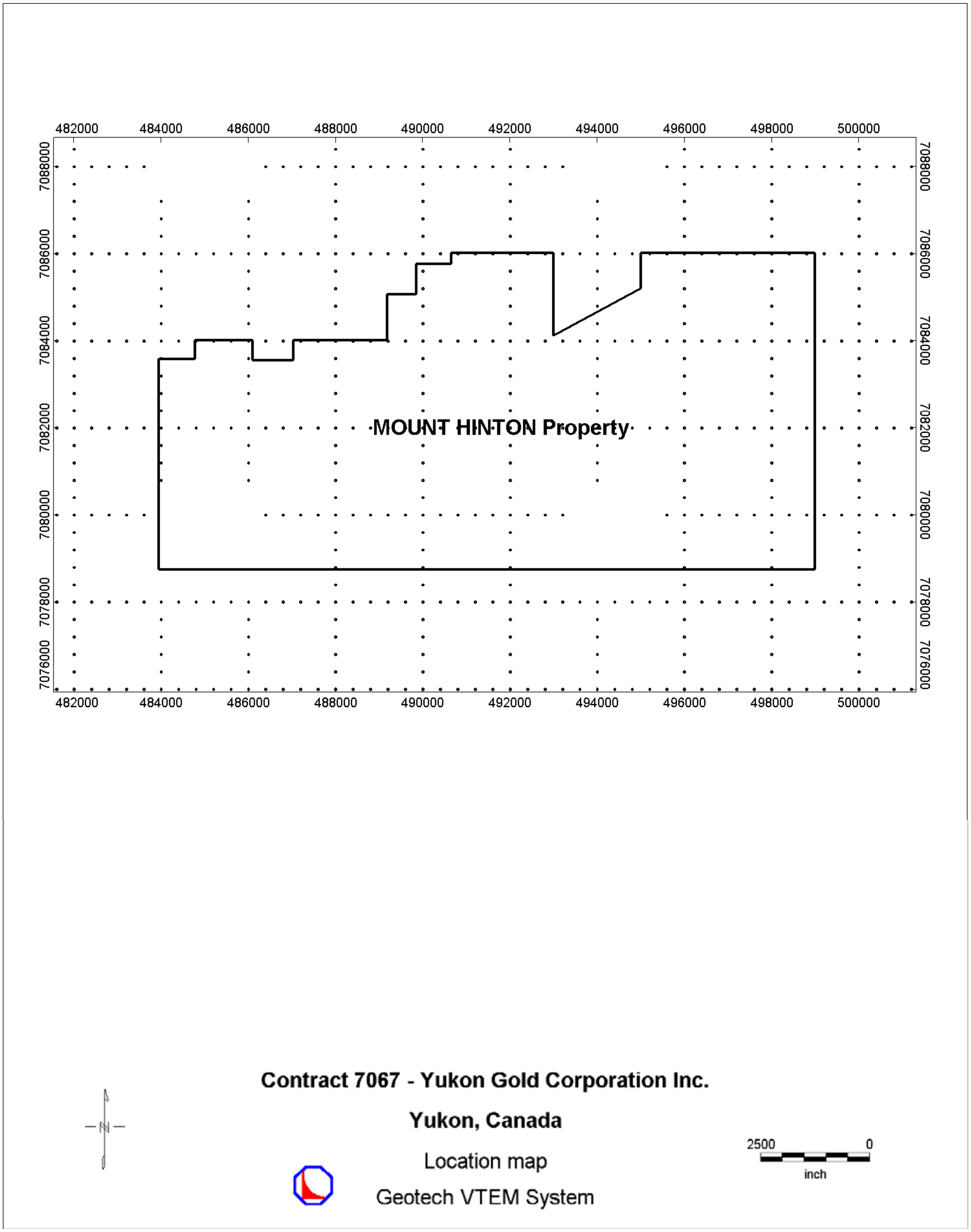
A number of EM anomaly groupings were identified. Ground follow-up of those anomalies should be carried out if favourably supported by other geoscientific data.

Respectfully submitted,

George Lev
Geotech Ltd.
January, 2008

APPENDIX A

SURVEY BLOCK LOCATION MAP



482000
484000
486000
488000
490000
492000
494000
496000
498000
500000
7076000
7078000
7080000
7082000
7084000
7086000
7088000
MOUNT HINTON Property
Contract 7067 - Yukon Gold Corporation Inc.
Yukon, Canada
Location map
Geotech VTEM System
N
2500
0
inch

APPENDIX B

SURVEY BLOCK COORDINATES
(WGS 84, UTM zone 8 north)

Mount Hinton property

MOUNT HINTON	
Easting	**Northing**
498990	7086027
498990	7078757
483945	7078756
483945	7083587
484767	7083587
484767	7084018
486092	7084018
486092	7083557
487030	7083557
487030	7084018
489179	7084018
489179	7085075
489849	7085075
489849	7085774
490653	7085774
490653	7086027
492991	7086027
492991	7084123
495000	7085209
495000	7086027

APPENDIX C

MODELING VTEM DATA

MODELING VTEM DATA

Introduction

The VTEM system is based on a concentric or central loop design, whereby, the receiver is positioned at the centre of a 26.1 meters diameter transmitter loop that produces a dipole moment up to 625,000 NIA at peak current. The wave form is a bi-polar, modified square wave with a turn-on and turn-off at each end. With a base frequency of 30 Hz, the duration of each pulse is approximately 7.5 milliseconds followed by an off time where no primary field is present.

During turn-on and turn-off, a time varying field is produced (dB/dt) and an electro-motive force (emf) is created as a finite impulse response. A current ring around the transmitter loop moves outward and downward as time progresses. When conductive rocks and mineralization are encountered, a secondary field is created by mutual induction and measured by the receiver at the centre of the transmitter loop.

Measurements are made during the off-time, when only the secondary field (representing the conductive targets encountered in the ground) is present.

Late in 2006, Geotech Ltd. incorporated a B-Field measurement in the VTEM system. The B-Field measurements have the advantage of containing more spectral energy at low spectral frequencies than the dB/dt measurements; hence, greater amplitudes and accuracies when encountering targets with higher conductances (> 500 Siemens). The converse is true at higher spectral frequencies where dB/dt measurements are best applied. The B-field is most widely used in nickel exploration where a small percentage of targets are extremely conductive (> 2500 Siemens) and less resolvable or invisible (below the noise threshold) using dB/dt measurements.

Efficient modeling of the results can be carried out on regularly shaped geometries, thus yielding close approximations to the parameters of the measured targets. The following is a description of a series of common models made for the purpose of promoting a general understanding of the measured results.

Variation of Plate Depth

Geometries represented by plates of different strike length, depth extent, dip, plunge and depth below surface can be varied with characteristic parameters like conductance of the target, conductance of the host and conductivity/thickness and thickness of the overburden layer.

Diagrammatic models for a vertical plate are shown in figures A and G at two different depths, all other parameters remaining constant. With this transmitter-receiver geometry, the classic **M** shaped response is generated. Figure A shows a plate where the top is near surface. Here, amplitudes of the duel peaks are higher and symmetrical with the zero centre positioned directly above the plate. Most important is the separation distance of the peaks. This distance is small when the plate is near surface and widens with a linear relationship as the plate (depth to top) increases. Figure G shows a much deeper plate where the separation distance of the peaks is much wider and the amplitudes of the channels have decreased.

Variation of Plate Dip

As the plate dips and departs from the vertical position, the peaks become asymmetrical. Figure B shows a near surface plate dipping 80º. Note that the direction of dip is toward the high shoulder of the response and the top of the plate remains under the centre minimum.

As the dip increases, the aspect ratio (Min/Max) decreases and this aspect ratio can be used as an empirical guide to dip angles from near 90º to about 30º. The method is not sensitive enough where dips are less than about 30º. Figure E shows a plate dipping 45º and, at this angle, the minimum shoulder starts to vanish. In Figure D, a flat lying plate is shown, relatively near surface. Note that the twin peak anomaly has been replaced by a symmetrical shape with large, bell shaped, channel amplitudes which decay relative to the conductance of the plate.

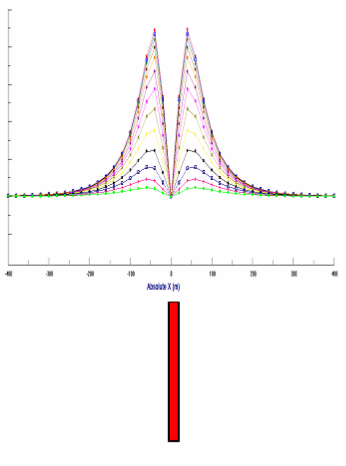
Figure H shows a special case where two plates are positioned to represent a synclinal structure. Note that the main characteristic to remember is the centre amplitudes are higher (approximately double) compared to the high shoulder of a single plate. This model is very representative of tightly folded formations where the conductors where once flat lying.

Variation of Prism Depth

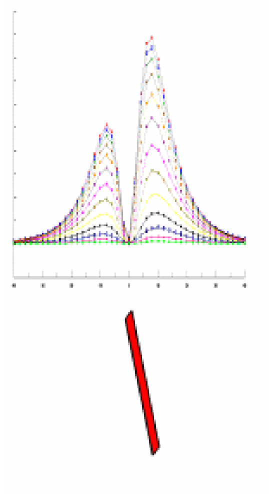
Finally, with prism models, another algorithm is required to represent current on the plate. A plate model is considered to be infinitely thin with respect to thickness and incapable of representing the current in the thickness dimension. A prism model is constructed to deal with this problem, thereby, representing the thickness of the body more accurately.

Figures C, F and I show the same prism at increasing depths. Aside from an expected decrease in amplitude, the side lobes of the anomaly show a widening with deeper prism depths of the bell shaped early time channels.

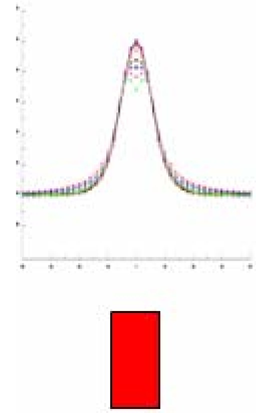
A



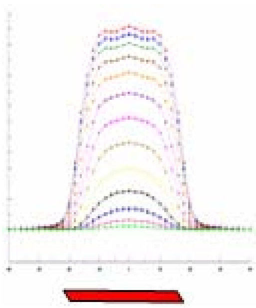
B



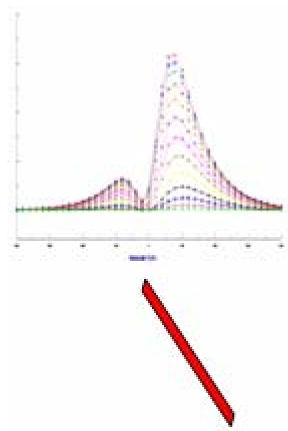
C



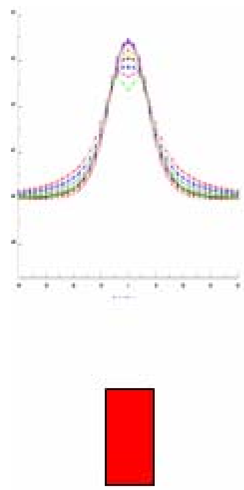
D



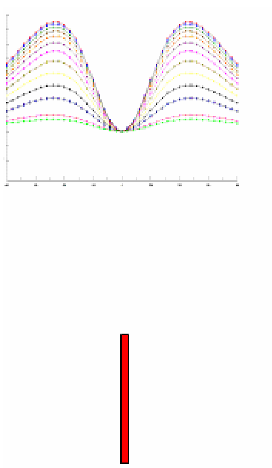
E



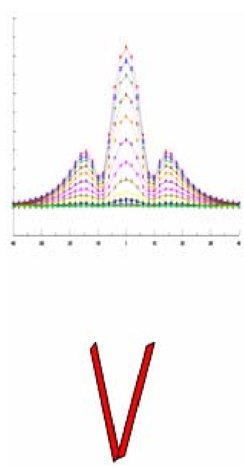
F



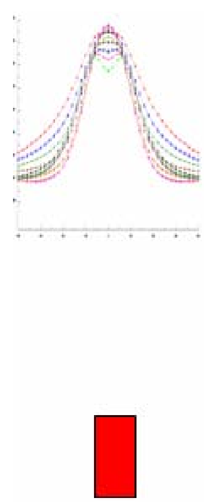
G



H



I



General Modeling Concepts

A set of models has been produced for the Geotech VTEM® system with explanation notes (see models A to I above). The reader is encouraged to review these models, so as to get a general understanding of the responses as they apply to survey results. While these models do not begin to cover all possibilities, they give a general perspective on the simple and most commonly encountered anomalies.

When producing these models, a few key points were observed and are worth noting as follows:

- For near vertical and vertical plate models, the top of the conductor is always located directly under the centre low point between the two shoulders in the classic **M** shaped response.

- As the plate is positioned at an increasing depth to the top, the shoulders of the **M** shaped response, have a greater separation distance.

- When faced with choosing between a flat lying plate and a prism model to represent the target (broad response) some ambiguity is present and caution should be exercised.

- With the concentric loop system and Z-component receiver coil, virtually all types of conductors and most geometries are most always well coupled and a response is generated (see model H). Only concentric loop systems can map this type of target.

The modelling program used to generate the responses was prepared by PetRos Eikon Inc. and is one of a very few that can model a wide range of targets in a conductive half space.

General Interpretation Principals

Magnetics

The total magnetic intensity responses reflect major changes in the magnetite and/or other magnetic minerals content in the underlying rocks and unconsolidated overburden. Precambrian rocks have often been subjected to intense heat and pressure during structural and metamorphic events in their history. Original signatures imprinted on these rocks at the time of formation have, it most cases, been modified, resulting in low magnetic susceptibility values.

The amplitude of magnetic anomalies, relative to the regional background, helps to assist in identifying specific magnetic and non-magnetic rock units (and conductors) related to, for example, mafic flows, mafic to ultramafic intrusives, felsic intrusives, felsic volcanics and/or sediments etc. Obviously, several geological sources can produce the same magnetic response. These ambiguities can be reduced considerably if basic geological information on the area is available to the geophysical interpreter.

In addition to simple amplitude variations, the shape of the response expressed in the wave length and the symmetry or asymmetry, is used to estimate the depth, geometric parameters and magnetization of the anomaly. For example, long narrow magnetic linears usually reflect mafic flows or intrusive dyke features. Large areas with complex magnetic patterns may be produced by intrusive bodies with significant magnetization, flat lying magnetic sills or sedimentary iron formation. Local isolated circular magnetic patterns often represent plug-like igneous intrusives such as kimberlites, pegmatites or volcanic vent areas.

Because the total magnetic intensity (TMI) responses may represent two or more closely spaced bodies within a response, the second derivative of the TMI response may be helpful for distinguishing these complexities. The second derivative is most useful in mapping near surface linears and other subtle magnetic structures that are partially masked by nearby higher amplitude magnetic features. The broad zones of higher magnetic amplitude, however, are severely attenuated in the vertical derivative results. These higher amplitude zones reflect rock units having strong magnetic susceptibility signatures. For this reason, both the TMI and the second derivative maps should be evaluated together.

Theoretically, the second derivative, zero contour or colour delineates the contacts or limits of large sources with near vertical dip and shallow depth to the top. The vertical gradient map also aids in determining contact zones between rocks with a susceptibility contrast, however, different, more complicated rules of thumb apply.

Concentric Loop EM Systems

Concentric systems with horizontal transmitter and receiver antennae produce much larger responses for flat lying conductors as contrasted with vertical plate-like conductors. The amount of current developing on the flat upper surface of targets having a substantial area in this dimension, are the direct result of the effective coupling angle, between the primary magnetic field and the flat surface area. One therefore, must not compare the amplitude/conductance of responses generated from flat lying bodies with those derived from near vertical plates; their ratios will be quite different for similar conductances.

Determining dip angle is very accurate for plates with dip angles greater than 30º. For angles less than 30º to 0º, the sensitivity is low and dips can not be distinguished accurately in the presence of normal survey noise levels.

A plate like body that has near vertical position will display a two shoulder, classic **M** shaped response with a distinctive separation distance between peaks for a given depth to top.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between responses associated with the edge effects of flat lying conductors and poorly conductive bedrock conductors. Poorly conductive bedrock conductors having low dip angles will also exhibit responses that may be interpreted as surfacial overburden conductors. In some situations, the conductive response has line to line continuity and some magnetic correlation providing possible evidence that the response is related to an actual bedrock source.

The EM interpretation process used, places considerable emphasis on determining an understanding of the general conductive patterns in the area of interest. Each area has different characteristics and these can effectively guide the detailed process used.

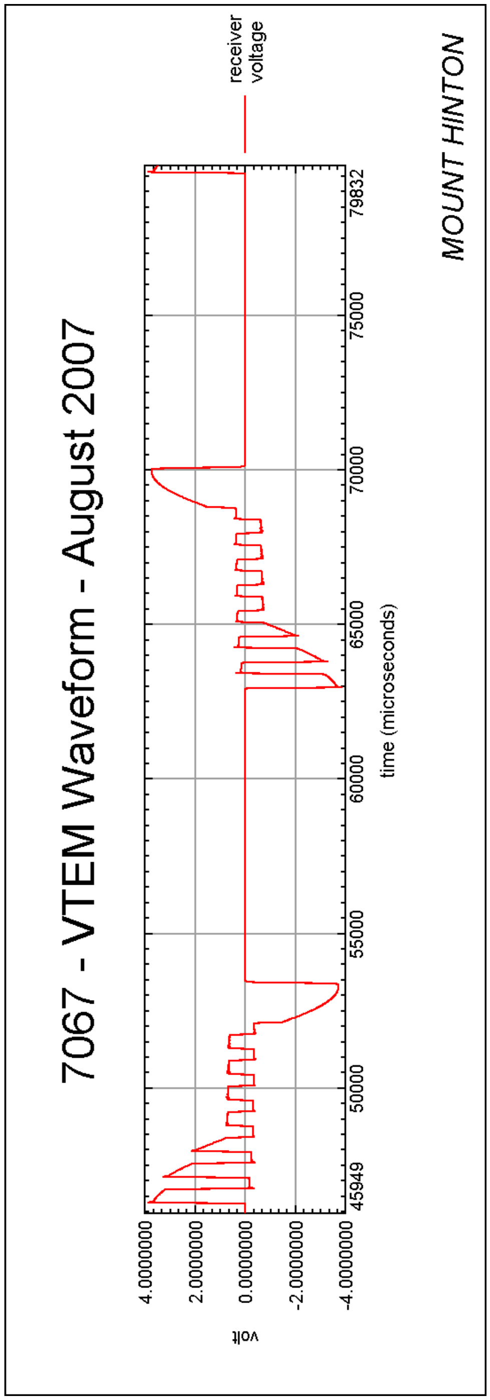
The first stage is to determine which time gates are most descriptive of the overall conductance patterns. Maps of the time gates that represent the range of responses can be very informative.

Next, stacking the relevant channels as profiles on the flight path together with the second vertical derivative of the TMI is very helpful in revealing correlations between the EM and Magnetics.

Next, key lines can be profiled as single lines to emphasize specific characteristics of a conductor or the relationship of one conductor to another on the same line. Resistivity Depth sections can be constructed to show the relationship of conductive overburden or conductive bedrock with the conductive anomaly.

APPENDIX D

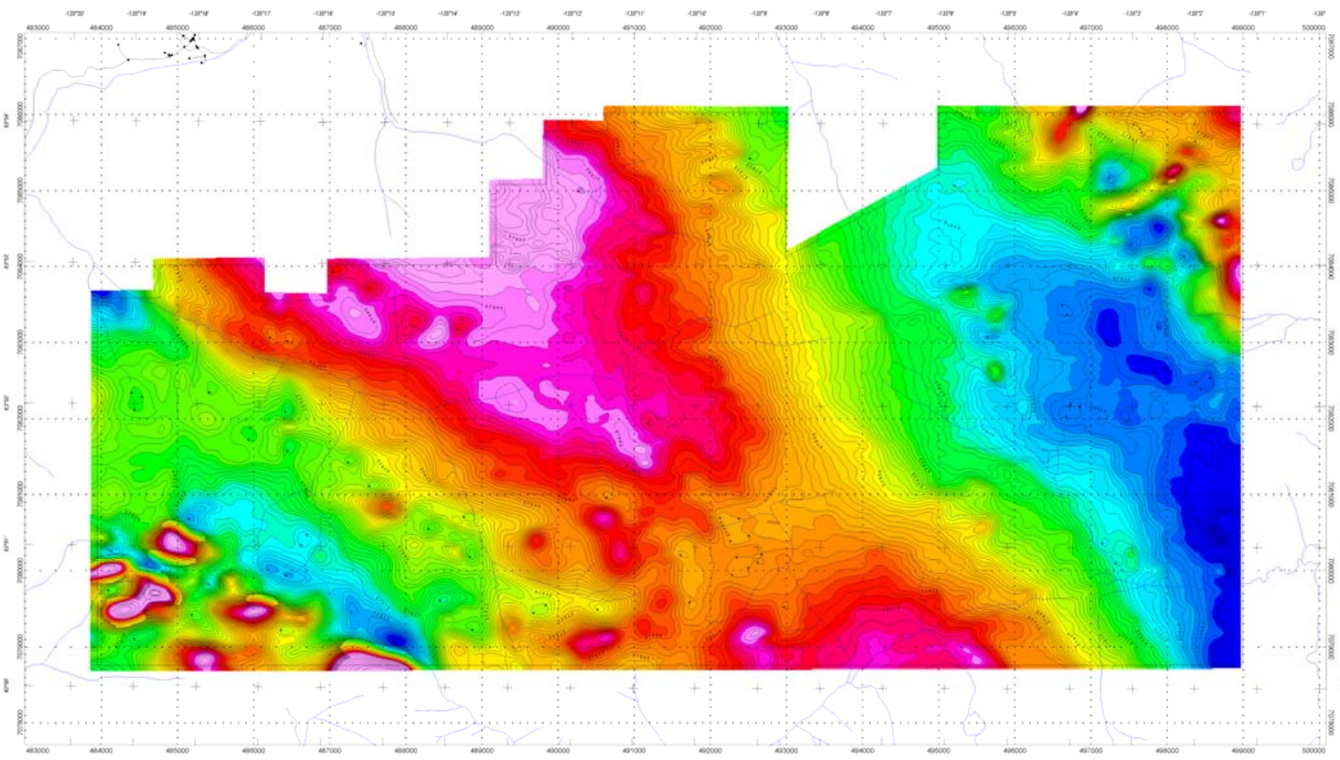
VTEM WAVEFORM



APPENDIX E

GEOPHYSICAL MAP

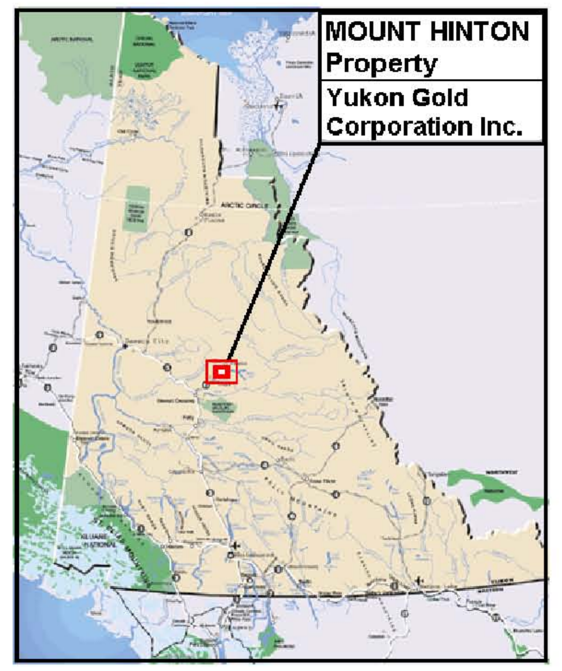
MOUNT HINTON PROPERTY



GEOTECH LTD.

Survey Specifications:
Dates Flown: August 11-25, 2007
Survey Base: Mayo, YT
Aircraft: Astar B3 helicopter, Registration C-GTFX
Nominal Flight Line Spacing: 100 metres
Nominal Flight Line Directions: N0°E/N180°E
Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 metres
Nominal Tie Line Directions: N90°E/N270°E
Nominal helicopter terrain clearance 160 metres
EM Loop is towed 42 metres under helicopter
Magnetic sensor is 15 metres under helicopter

Instruments:
Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
with concentric Rx/Tx geometry
Transmitter Loop Diameter 26 m, Base Frequency 30 Hz
Dipole Moment 424,400 NIA
Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.22 ms
Geometrics Optically-pumped,
High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec



Profiles scale 1 mm = 0.2 (pV*ms)/A/m^4
(Linear between +/-0.2 (pV*ms)/A/m^4
logarithmic above 0.2 (pV*ms)/A/m^4)

0.234 ms (B-field)
0.281 ms (B-field)
0.339 ms (B-field)
0.406 ms (B-field)
0.484 ms (B-field)
0.573 ms (B-field)
0.682 ms (B-field)
0.818 ms (B-field)
0.974 ms (B-field)
1.151 ms (B-field)
1.370 ms (B-field)
1.641 ms (B-field)
1.953 ms (B-field)
2.307 ms (B-field)
2.745 ms (B-field)
3.286 ms (B-field)
3.911 ms (B-field)
4.620 ms (B-field)
5.495 ms (B-field)
6.578 ms (B-field)
7.828 ms (B-field)

Legend:
Roads
Lakes, Rivers
Swamps
Topographic contours

Scale 1:25000
250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 8N

Yukon Gold Corporation Inc.
Block Mount Hinton
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
B-Field Profiles
Time Gates 0.234 - 6.578 ms

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North.,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

January 2008

Project 7067

GEOTECH LTD.

Survey Specifications:
Dates Flown: August 11-25, 2007
Survey Base: Mayo, YT
Aircraft: Astar B3 helicopter, Registration C-GTFX
Nominal Flight Line Spacing: 100 metres
Nominal Flight Line Directions: N0°E/N180°E
Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 metres
Nominal Tie Line Directions: N90°E/N270°E
Nominal helicopter terrain clearance 160 metres
EM Loop is towed 42 metres under helicopter
Magnetic sensor is 15 metres under helicopter

Instruments:
Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM) with concentric Rx/Tx geometry
Transmitter Loop Diameter 26 m, Base Frequency 30 Hz
Dipole Moment 424,400 NIA
Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.22 ms
Geometrics Optically-pumped,
High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

Profiles scale 1 mm = 0.2 pV/A/m^4
(Linear between +/-0.2 pV/A/m^4
logarithmic above 0.2 pV/A/m^4)

0.234 ms
0.281 ms
0.339 ms
0.406 ms
0.484 ms
0.573 ms
0.682 ms
0.818 ms
0.974 ms
1.151 ms
1.370 ms
1.641 ms
1.953 ms
2.307 ms
2.745 ms
3.286 ms
3.911 ms
4.620 ms
5.495 ms
6.578 ms
7.828 ms

Legend:
Roads
Lakes, Rivers
Swamps
Topographic contours

Scale 1:25000
250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 8N

Yukon Gold Corporation Inc.
Block Mount Hinton
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
dB/dt Profiles
Time Gates 0.234 - 6.578 ms

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

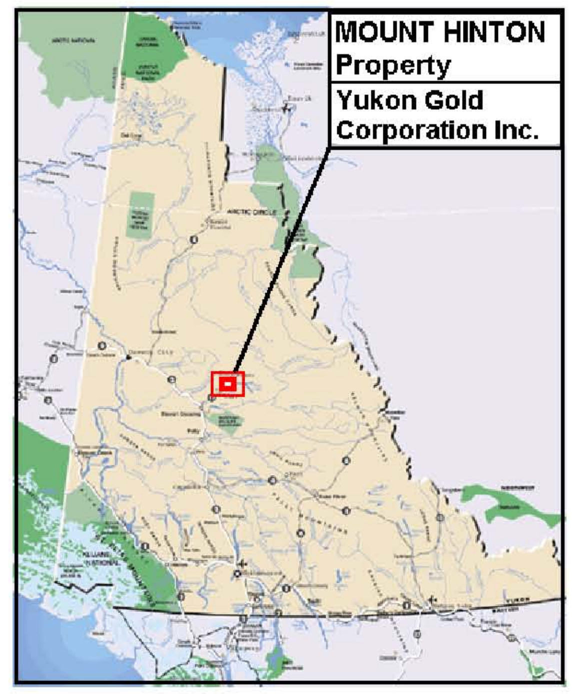
January 2008

Project 7067

GEOTECH LTD.

Survey Specifications:
Dates Flown: August 11-25, 2007
Survey Base: Mayo, YT
Aircraft: Astar B3 helicopter, Registration C-GTFX
Nominal Flight Line Spacing: 100 metres
Nominal Flight Line Directions: N0°E/N180°E
Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 metres
Nominal Tie Line Directions: N90°E/N270°E
Nominal helicopter terrain clearance 180 metres
EM Loop is towed 42 metres under helicopter
Magnetic sensor is 15 metres under helicopter

Instruments:
Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM) with concentric Rx/Tx geometry
Transmitter Loop Diameter 26 m, Base Frequency 30 Hz
Dipole Moment 424,400 NIA
Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.22 ms
Geometrics Optically-pumped,
High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec



Legend:
Boundary Yukon - BC
Roads
Lakes, Rivers
Swamps
Topographic contours

Magnetic field (nT)

Contour intervals:
1 nT
5 nT
20 nT

Scale 1:25000
250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 8N

Yukon Gold Corporation Inc.
Block Mount Hinton
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
Total Magnetic Field Map

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