REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL WORK ON THE KRAST 1 - 24 CLAIMS

Claim Name:	Grant Number:
KRAST 1	YD4101
KRAST 2	YD4100
KRAST 3	YD4099
KRAST 4	YD4098
KRAST 5	YD4097
KRAST 6	YD4096
KRAST 7	YD4095
KRAST 8	YD4094
KRAST 9	YD4093
KRAST10	YD4092
KRAST11	YD4091
KRAST12	YD4090
KRAST13	YD4089
KRAST14	YD4088
KRAST15	YD4087
KRAST16	YD4086
KRAST17	YD4085
KRAST18	YD4084
KRAST19	YD4083
KRAST20	YD4082
KRAST21	YD4081
KRAST22	YD4080
KRAST23	YD4079
KRAST24	YD4078

095792

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS 115-I03

Latitude 62 06'
Longtitude 137 06'

Work Concluded:
September 10th, 2011

Registered Owner and Report Preparation by:
Michal Bidrman
164 - 108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 6C4

January 20th, 2012

SUMMARY
The Krast 1 - 24 Claims consist of 24 claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District in the Yukon Territory. Claims can be accessed either ATV or by helicopter from Carmacs, 50 km to the east of the property.

The property covers a precious metal bearing quartz vein, exposed in placer mining activity. The geological and mineralogical setting is similar to the past producing BYG mine 8 km to the south. In previous years exploration has identified Grizzly quartz vein system in the visinity of the Krast claims.

Exploration work in 2011 consisted of identifying, examining and rock sampling of open trenches. A quartz vein was identified in conjunction with placer operators information.

Based on the results of work in 2011, further exploration consisting of geological mapping, further reconnaissance soil sampling and mechanized trenching to test the vein further is warranted and recommended.

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INTRODUCTION:

This report was composed by Mr Bidrman, the owner of Krast 1 - 24 claims. This report's purpose is to fulfill the requirements of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act by describing the exploration work carried out in 2011.

Work consisted of identifying, prospecting, sample collecting from a Hitachi EX200 excavator trenches. This work is focused over BOCK placer claims where gold bearing quartz sulfide samples were found by Ulrich Lenz, owner of BOCK claims. Michal Bidrman and George Antonelli carried out the work in September of 2011.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The KRAST 1 - 24 claims are located approximately 50km west of Carmacs in the central Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The claims are situated from confluence of Victoria Creek and its tributory to the the north and continue northward up and beyond the headwaters of the north tributory. The claims are approximately 5 - 10 km north of the now closed BYG mine site. The geographic coordinates of a point approximately in the center of the property are 62° 6' 28" N Latitude and 137° 6' 39" W Longtitude.

Mobilization for the 2011 assessment work was by an ATV up a trail on Victoria Creek from adjacent camp at Back Creek. The trail to the confluence of Victoria Creek and it's upper north tributory is suitable for ATV's and/or track type vehicles only. Helicopter access is also available.

PROPERTY

The Krast 1 - 24 claims consists of twenty four contiguous un-surveyed two-post mineral claims (Figure 2) covering appoximately 501.68 hectares held according to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The claims are located in the Whitehorse Mining District and shown on Yukon Energy, Mines, and Resources map sheets 115-I03 (Quartz). Current claim data are in Table #1

HISTORY

Placer gold was discovered in the Mount Nansen area in 1899. Although mining has not started till 1907 it has continued to this day with growing presence. Recorded placer production totals 6190 ounces (LeBarge, 1995) although production records are incomplete and the totals are known to be higher. Subsequent hard rock mineral exploration resulted in the discovery of numerous gold and silver vein type occurances in the area which the Krast claims cover. The nearby Mount Nansen property has seen intermittent production, most recently by BYG from 1997 - 1999 exploiting narrow high-grade gold-silver bearing quartz veins. In the visinity of the Krast claims, 1990's exploration exposed a 6 meter wide gold-bearing quartz vein in a northeast-trending fault zone was traced for about 600 meters. In addition placer operator of the overlapping Bock claims has recovered numerous quartz vein samples with visible Au in crystalline form. 44995 Yukon Inc owned by Michal Bidrman and Joe Barnes have optioned to purchase the Bock claims in 2010. Ulrich Lenz the placer property owner, advised Michal Bidrman of the quartz vein gold occurances and Michal Bidrman has staked the Krast claims thereafter.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The geology and physiology of the area containing the Property has been described by Bostock (1936) and Gordey and Makepiece (1999). The property is in the Dawson Ranges at elevations ranging from 3000 to 5200 ft. The area of the trenches is at an elevation of approximately 4500 ft. The area is subject to continental climatic conditions with a dry warm short summer during June through August punctuating a long dry winter from September through April. Temperatures range from 10° to 25° C during the summer period to -50° C during the coldest months of winter.

The property is gently sloping upwards following the Victoria Creek north tributary valley with a relief of approximately 1000 ft. The higherst point of the rounded topography on the is claims is about 5200 ft above sea level. Most of the property is in the valley floor steep sides and at or above treelinge. Vegetation consists of stunted but mature black spruce, willows and alder. The most recent (Pleistocene) glraciation did not affect this area of Yukon, except for small alpine glaciers on the highest mountain peaks (LeBarge, 1995). As a result, bedrock is rarely exposed (< 2%). Outcrops are limited to ridges in addition to trenches. Overburden is locally rich in recent volcanic ash and organics, especially on permafrosted northerly facing slopes.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Krast claims, located on the margin of the Sitka and Nisling Terraces, is underlain by intrusives of the Nisling Terrane (Gordy and Makepeace, 2001). The regional geology has been adequately described by Carlson (1987).

In the Mount Nansen area, Early Jurassic Mount Freegold and Klotassin meta-plutonic suites intrude the basement metamorphic rocks on the Nisling Terrane. These rocks in turn are intruded by granodiorite of the Dawson Range Batholith. These in turn are intruded and overlain by Cretacious Mount Nances Volcanics, a suite of andesite to rhyolite tuffs, flows, dykes and stocks. All of the above are in turn overlain by the Late Cretaceous to Paleocene Carmacs Suite of andesite to basaltic tuffs, agglomerates, flows and stocks (Hulstein, 2003).

Regional Metallegeny and Exploration Model

Four types of mineral deposits have been identified in the Mount Nansen area:

a) Porphyries (byprus porphyry, Cu, Mo)
b) veins, quartz sulfide, precious metal bearing (Brown -McDade, Au, Ag),
c) skarns,
d) placer gold deposits

The veins, breccias and skarns are thought to be related to Mount Nansen volcanic hydrothermal event. At the Brown McDade deposits basement metamorphic rocks, Dawson Rande Batholith and Mount Nansen Volcanics host the veins. Mineralized veins commonly occupy fault zones and are often intimately related to felsic porphyry dykes occupying the same fault zones (Hulstein, 2003).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The 500 hectare Krast property thought to host epithermal style Prospector Mountain Suite hornblende quartz diorite gold veins of Late Cretaceous to Pleistocene. The Grizzly Vein which was dicovered in the 1920's is thought to be hosted by the property. Other than minimal placer mining exposure there are no outcrops on the property the area is covered by frozen colluvium.

TRENCHING

Two trenches were excavated and where bedrock was reached samples were collected in September 2011

Trench Number One is located on claim Krast 5 and is approx 1100 ft in length, 8 ft wide and ranges from 10' to 30' in depth. Although placer exploration indicated bedrock surface

within 20 ft of the surface this proved to be untrue and at 30' depth, bedrock was not reached. Instead a layer of clay mixed with gravel was exposed at 20' and although another 10' were excavated, the intermitent layer of clay was not penetrated. Approximately 8200 cu yards were excavated.

Trench Number Two is located on claim Krast 17 and is approx 200 ft in length, 4 ft wide and ranges from 6' to 10' in depth. The trench location was determined by previous placer operators mining pit. Bedrock was at surface, although highly decomposed and a quartz sulfide vein was located and 30 samples were collected along the trench. At exposure the vein is 2 m wide. Due to weather conditions geologist work had to be postponed till spring of 2012 as the area received snow in mid September. In total 250 cu yards were excavated.

In addition to trenching Arctic Geophysics completed a 2D resistivity study on the Krast 1 and 2 and their report is attached with this assessment report.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The sampling and trenching program to date on the Krast 1 - 24 claims consits of a quartz sulfide vein, thought to be related to the Grizzly vein system in the Mt Nansen area. The presence of the vein is a typical setting for precious metal mineralization in the Mt Nansen area. The initial trenching confirmed placer operators findings.

As the exposure is restricted to trench number two the potential is largely unknown and further exploration is necessary. To best knowledge the area has never been drilled.
Although the trenching offered limited results, the work completed thus far warrants additional exploration. Following is recomended;

- Soil sample program of and surrounding trench number two is necessary to identify the vein further.
- Samples collected from the trench number two will be assayed upon confirmation by a geologist.
- Once above is completed further trenching is warranted.
- Especially at the lower half (Krast 1 - 12) of the property, Geophysical techinques such as 2D resistivity study should be examined to determine the depth of organics and colluvials.

Depending on the results of the above recommendations, a drill program to test the Krast 1 - 24 property may be warranted.

Respectfully submitted

January 20th, 2012 Michal Bidrman

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michal Bidrman, with business address:

164-108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 6C4

and residential address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent, self employed, prospector and placer gold miner.

2. I have been in mineral exploration and placer mining since 1988.

3. Other than the geophysics report by Arctic Geophysics, I am the author of this report on the Krast 1 - 24 claims, in the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, which is based on personally overseeing the work and examining of the the property prior to and in September 2011 and on referenced sources.

4. I am a 100% owner of all Krast 1 - 24 claims, subject of this report

January 20th, 2012 Michal Bidrman

REFERENCES

- Carlson, G.G., 1987: Geology of Nount Nansen (115I/3) and Stoddart Creek (115I/6) Map Areas, Dawson Range, Central Yukon, Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 1987 - 2002.
- LeBarge, W.P., 1995: Sedimentology of Placer Gravels Near Mount Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Bulletin 4, Yukon Geological Survey.
- Yukon Minfile, 2012: Yukon Mineral Inventory, Yukon Geological Survey.
- Brent, D., 1991: Assessment Report on Grizzly 1 - 24 Claims; Assessment Report for Mr. E. Curly, Yukon Geological Survey, Assessment Report 092945
- Hulstein, R., 2003: Assessment Report on JRW 1 - 4 Claims, Assessment Report for Mrs Janet Dickson, Yukon Geological Survey, Assessment Report 094425
- Paulter, J., 1994: Assessment Report on the Grizzly Property; Assessment Report for Mr. E. Curley, Yukon Geological Survey, Assessment Report 093229
- Doyle, T.A., 201; News Release, Nov 28, 2011, Wolverine Minerals Corp, Dade Property
- Gordy, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (compilers), 2001; Bedrock Geolody, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3654 and Yukon Geological Survey, 2001 - 20012, scale 1:1,000,000.

TABLE 2: BEDROCK GEOLOGY LEGEND

mKN: MOUNT NANSEN:
massive aphyric or feldspar-phyric andesite to dacite flows, breccia and tuff; massive, heterolithic, quartz- and feldspar-phyric, felsic lapilli tuff; flow-banded quartz-phyric rhyolite and quartz- feldspar porphyry plugs, dykes, sills and breccia (Mount Nansen Gp., Byng Creek Volcanics, Hutshi Gp.)

DMgPW: PELLY GNEISS SUITE - SOUTHWEST:
foliated medium grained, homogeneous biotite granite gneiss to biotite or hornblende granodiorite gneiss; massive to strongly foliated dioritic to granodioritic gneiss; includes interfoliated amphibolite, quartz-mica schist and phyllite (Selwyn Gneiss, Pelly Gneiss, N. Fiftymile Batholith, Moose Creek Orthogneiss)

mKgW: WHITEHORSE SUITE:
biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite; leucocratic, biotite hornblende granodiorite locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts (Whitehorse Suite, Casino granodiorite, McClintock granodiodrite, Nisling Range granodiorite)

mKyW: WHITEHORSE SUITE:
hornblende syenite, grading to granite or granodiorite (Whitehorse Suite)

Table 1: Claim Data

District	GrantNumber	RegType	ClaimName	ClaimNbr	Claim Owner	OperationRecor	StakingDate	ClaimExpiryDat
Whitehorse	YD74078	Quartz	KRAST	24	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74079	Quartz	KRAST	23	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74080	Quartz	KRAST	22	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74081	Quartz	KRAST	21	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74082	Quartz	KRAST	20	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74083	Quartz	KRAST	19	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74084	Quartz	KRAST	18	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74085	Quartz	KRAST	17	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74086	Quartz	KRAST	16	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74087	Quartz	KRAST	15	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74088	Quartz	KRAST	14	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74089	Quartz	KRAST	13	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74090	Quartz	KRAST	12	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74091	Quartz	KRAST	11	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74092	Quartz	KRAST	10	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74093	Quartz	KRAST	9	Michal Bidrman	2010-09-12	2010-09-12	2016-09-12
Whitehorse	YD74094	Quartz	KRAST	8	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74095	Quartz	KRAST	7	Michal Bidrman	2010-09-12	2010-09-12	2016-09-12
Whitehorse	YD74096	Quartz	KRAST	6	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74097	Quartz	KRAST	5	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74098	Quartz	KRAST	4	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74099	Quartz	KRAST	3	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74100	Quartz	KRAST	2	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74101	Quartz	KRAST	1	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07

Statement of Expenditures 2010-2011

Quartz Claims Krast 1 - 24

Stripping and Trenching:

EX 200 Excavator rental:

32 hrs @ $120 excavating through overburden	= $3840
11 hrs @ $120 excavating through bedrock	= $1320

Wages:

7 days @ $300/day Labourer	= $2100
7 days @ $400/day Prospector/Supervisor	= $2800

TOTAL	**= $10,060**

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

KRAST 1 - 24; FIGURE 1: LOCATION OVERVIEW MAP

Legend

- Yukon Border - Surveyed
- Places (Primary)
- City
- Town
- Municipality
- Village
- Community

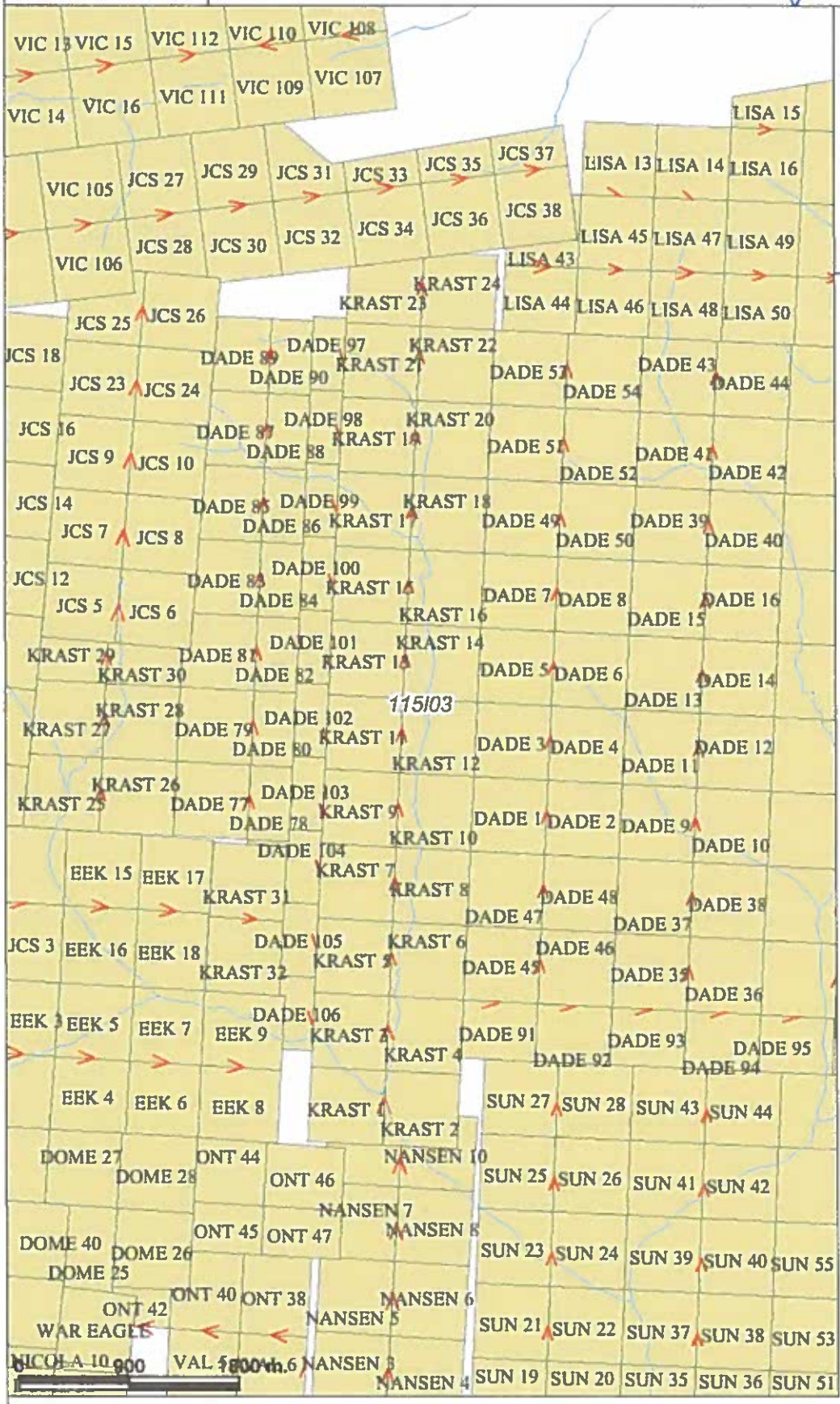
Scale: 1:14,814,388

Date Printed: 10-Apr-2012 11:12:15 AM

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Krast 1 - 24

Figure #2



Legend

- Yukon Border - Surveyed
- National Road Network - All Roads
  - Expressway / Highway
  - Arterial
  - Collector
  - Ramp
  - Resource / Recreation
  - Local / Street
  - Local / Strata
  - Local / Unknown
  - Alley or Service Lane
  - Service Lane
  - Winter
- Waterbodies (50k)
  - Dry river bed
  - Navigable canal
  - Sand
  - Water disturbance
  - Waterbody
  - Waterbody
- Places (All)
  - City
  - Town
  - Municipality
  - Village
  - Community
  - Settlement
  - Native Settle
  - Hamlet
  - Historic Site
- CSW_QUARTZ_CLAIM_DIRECTION_LN
- CSW_QUARTZ_ADJOINING_PARCEL
- CSW_QUARTZ_CLAIM
  - Active
  - Expired

Scale: 1:50,000

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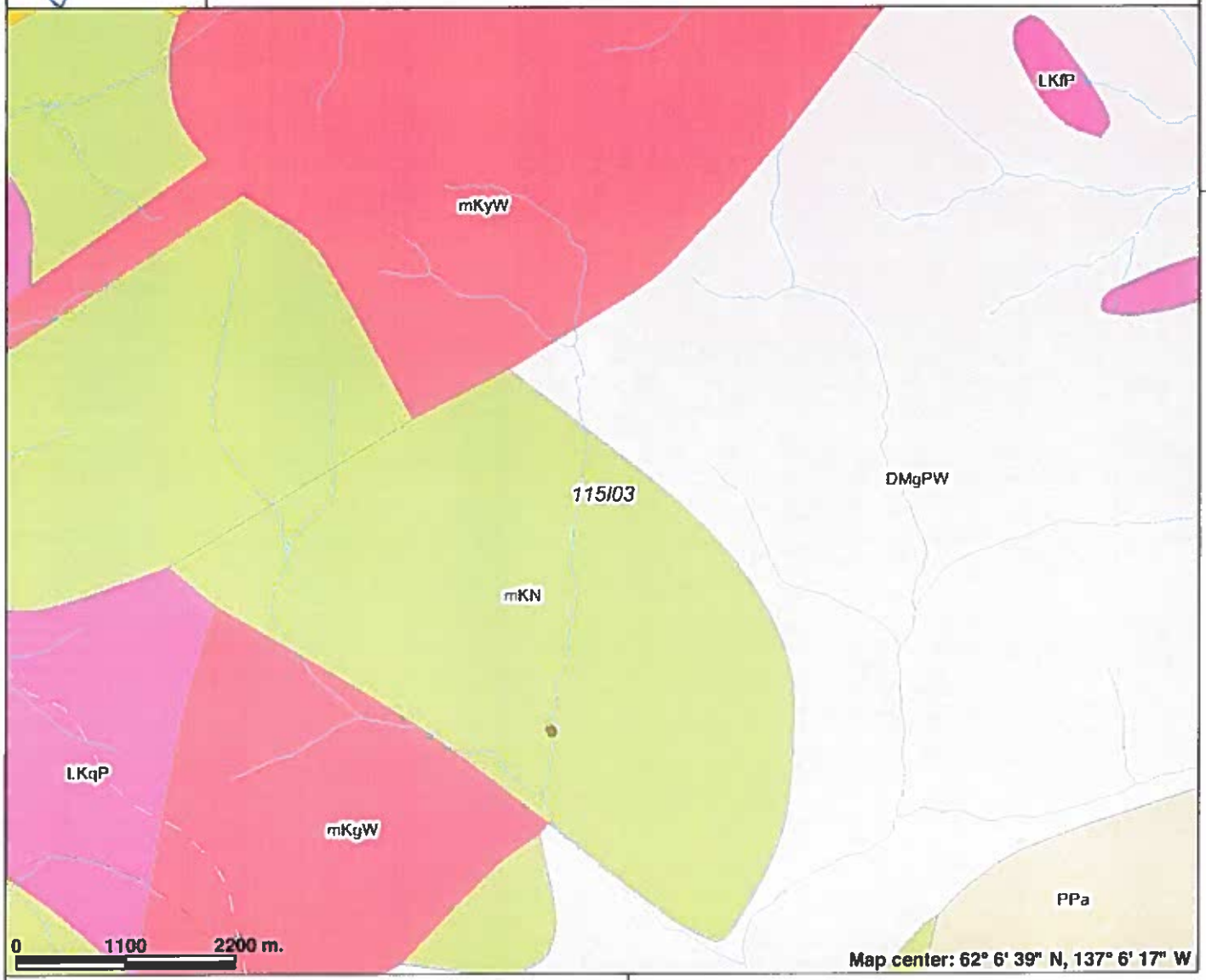
Figure 3

Krast 1 -24: Bedrock Geology



Legend

- Yukon Border - Surveyed
- Placer Mining Operations (250K)
- National Road Network - All Roads
- Expressway / Highway
- Arterial
- Collector
- Ramp
- Resource / Recreation
- Local / Street
- Local / Strata
- Local / Unknown
- Alley or Service Lane
- Service Lane
- Winter
- Places (All)
- City
- Town
- Municipality
- Village
- Community
- Settlement
- Native Settle
- Hamlet
- Historic Site
- Bedrock Geology - Regional Unit (250K)
- CDB1
- CDB2
- CDB3
- CDR
- CDR1
- CDR2
- CDR3

Scale: 1:60,129

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Trench #1

Trench #2

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL WORK ON THE KRAST 25 - 30 CLAIMS

Claim Name:	Grant Number:
KRAST 25	YD4077
KRAST 26	YD4076
KRAST 27	YD4075
KRAST 28	YD4074
KRAST 29	YD4073
KRAST 30	YD4072

095792

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS 115-I03

Latitude 62 06'
Longtitude 137 08'

Work Concluded:
September 13th, 2011

RECEIVED
APR 10 2012
MINING RECORDER
WHITEHORSE, YT
Government of Yukon

Registered Owner and Report Preparation by:
Michal Bidrman
164 - 108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 6C4

January 27th, 2012

SUMMARY
The Krast 25 - 30 Claims consist of 6 claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District in the Yukon Territory. Claims can be accessed either ATV or by helicopter from Carmacs, 50 km to the east of the property.

The property is thought to cover a precious metal bearing quartz vein. The geological and mineralogical setting is similar to the past producing BYG mine 6 km to the south. In previous years exploration has identified Grizzly quartz vein system in the visinity of the Krast claims.

Exploration work in 2011 consisted of identifying, examining and rock sampling of open trench. Due to the high grade of terrain and permafrost exposing the bedrock was very difficult, although it was reached.

Based on the results of work in 2011, further exploration consisting of geological mapping, further reconnaissance soil sampling and mechanized trenching to test the vein further is warranted and recommended.

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LIST OF FIGURES

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INTRODUCTION:

This report was composed by Mr Bidrman, the owner of Krast 25 - 30 claims. This report's purpose is to fulfill the requirements of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act by describing the exploration work carried out in 2011.

Work consisted of identifying, prospecting, sample collecting from a Hitachi EX200 excavator trench. This work was focused over PETER placer claims where gold bearing quartz sulfide samples were found by Lloyd Wade, previous owner of PETER claims. Michal Bidrman and George Antonelli carried out the work in September of 2011.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The KRAST 25 - 30 claims are located approximately 50km west of Carmacs in the central Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The claims are situated along the northern perimeter of Victoria Creek valley. The claims are approximately 6 km north of the now closed BYG mine site. The geographic coordinates of a point approximately in the center of the property are 62° 6' 28" N Latitude and 137° 8' 44" W Longtitude.

Mobilization for the 2011 assessment work was by an ATV up a trail on Victoria Creek from adjacent camp at Back Creek. The access to the claims for ATV's and/or track type vehicles only. Helicopter access is also available.

PROPERTY

The Krast 25 - 30 claims consists of six contiguous un-surveyed two-post mineral claims (Figure 2) covering approximately 100.00 hectares held according to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. Claims Krast 29 and 30 are fractional claims. The claims are located in the Whitehorse Mining District and shown on Yukon Energy, Mines, and Resources map sheets 115-I03 (Quartz). Current claim data are in Table #1.

HISTORY

Placer gold was discovered in the Mount Nansen area in 1899. Although mining has not started till 1907 it has continued to this day with growing presence. Recorded placer production totals 6190 ounces (LeBarge, 1995) although production records are incomplete and the totals are known to be higher. Subsequent hard rock mineral exploration resulted in the discovery of numerous gold and silver vein type occurances in the area which the Krast claims cover. The nearby Mount Nansen property has seen intermittent production, most recently by BYG from 1997 - 1999 exploiting narrow high-grade gold-silver bearing quartz veins. In the visinity of the Krast claims, 1990's exploration exposed a 6 meter wide gold-bearing quartz vein in a northeast-trending fault zone was traced for about 600 meters. In addition, previous placer operator of the overlapping Peter claims has recovered quartz vein samples with visible Au in crystalline form. 44280 Yukon Inc owned by Michal Bidrman had purchased the Peter claims in 2010. Lloyd Wade, the previous placer property owner, advised Michal Bidrman of the quartz vein gold occurances and Michal Bidrman has staked the Krast claims thereafter.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The geology and physiology of the area containing the Property has been described by Bostock (1936) and Gordey and Makepiece (1999). The property is in the Dawson Ranges at elevations ranging from 4200 to 4900 ft. The area of the trench is at an elevation of approximately 4300 ft. The area is subject to continental climatic conditions with a dry warm short summer during June through August punctuating a long dry winter from September through April. Temperatures range from 10° to 25° C during the summer period to -50° C during the coldest months of winter.

The property is sloping upwards following the Victoria Creek with a relief of approximately 700 ft. The highest point of the rounded topography on the is claims is about 4900 ft above sea level. Most of the property is gently sloping and only the northwest perimeter of Krast 29has steep grades. Only the claims Krast 25 and 26 have some trees, rest of the property is above treeline. Vegetation consists of stunted but mature black spruce, willows and alder. The most recent (Pleistocene) glaciation did not affect this area of Yukon, except for small alpine glaciers on the highest mountain peaks (LeBarge, 1995). As a result, bedrock is rarely exposed (< 2%). Outcrops are limited to ridges in addition to trenches. Overburden is locally rich in recent volcanic ash and organics, especially on permafrosted northerly facing slopes. There has been extensive placer exploration on most of the property.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Krast claims, located on the margin of the Sitka and Nisling Terraces, is underlain by intrusives of the Nisling Terrane (Gordy and Makepeace, 2001). The regional geology has been adequately described by Carlson (1987).

In the Mount Nansen area, Early Jurassic Mount Freegold and Klotassin meta-plutonic suites intrude the basement metamorphic rocks on the Nisling Terrane. These rocks in turn are intruded by granodiorite of the Dawson Range Batholith. These in turn are intruded and overlain by Cretacious Mount Nances Volcanics, a suite of andesite to rhyolite tuffs, flows, dykes and stocks. All of the above are in turn overlain by the Late Cretaceous to Paleocene Carmacs Suite of andesite to basaltic tuffs, agglomerates, flows and stocks (Hulstein, 2003).

Regional Metallegeny and Exploration Model

Four types of mineral deposits have been identified in the Mount Nansen area:

a) Porphyries (byprus porphyry, Cu, Mo)
b) veins, quartz sulfide, precious metal bearing (Brown -McDade, Au, Ag),
c) skarns,
d) placer gold deposits

The veins, breccias and skarns are thought to be related to Mount Nansen volcanic hydrothermal event. At the Brown McDade deposits basement metamorphic rocks, Dawson Rande Batholith and Mount Nansen Volcanics host the veins. Mineralized veins commonly occupy fault zones and are often intimately related to felsic porphyry dykes occupying the same fault zones (Hulstein, 2003).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The 100 hectare Krast property thought to host epithermal style Prospector Mountain Suite hornblende quartz diorite gold veins of Late Cretaceous to Pleistocene. The Grizzly Vein which was discovered in the 1920's is thought to be hosted by the property. Other than minimal placer mining exposure there are no outcrops on the property the area is covered by frozen colluvium.

TRENCHING

One exploratory trench was excavated and where bedrock was reached samples were collected in September 2011

The trench is located on claim Krast 25 and is approx 150 ft in length, 8 ft wide and ranges from 10' to 30' in depth. The area proved to be heavily permafrosted and excavation was

very difficult. In addition the trench was continuously flooding that made sample collection difficult. Although placer exploration indicated bedrock surface within 20' of the surface this proved to be untrue and at 30' depth, bedrock was not reached. Gravel was exposed at 20' and although another 10' were excavated, the bedrock was not reached. Approximately 1000 cu yards were excavated. Due to weather conditions geological work had to be postponed till spring of 2012 as the area received snow in mid September.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

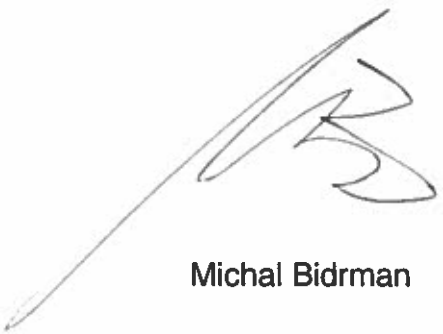
The sampling and trenching program to date on the Krast 25 - 30 claims consits identifying mineralization and possible location of a vein, thought to be related to the Grizzly vein system in the Mt Nansen area. The presence of the vein is a typical setting for precious metal mineralization in the Mt Nansen area. The claims are adjacent to another Krast property where a quartz vein has been located. The initial trenching did not confirm the placer operation findings and further exploration is needed.

As exposure is restricted to one trench the potential is largely unknown and further exploration is necessary. To best knowledge the area has never been drilled.
Although the trenching offered limited results, the work completed thus far warrants additional exploration. Following is recommended;

- Soil sample program of and surrounding trench is necessary to identify geology further.
- Samples collected from the trench will be assayed upon confirmation by a geologist.
- Once above is completed further trenching is warranted.
- Geophysical techniques such as 2D resistivity study should be examined to determine the depth of organics and colluvials before further ground disturbance

Depending on the results of the above recommendations, a drill program to test the Krast 25 - 30 property may be warranted.

Respectfully submitted



January 27th, 2012 Michal Bidrman

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michal Bidrman, with business address:

164-108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 6C4

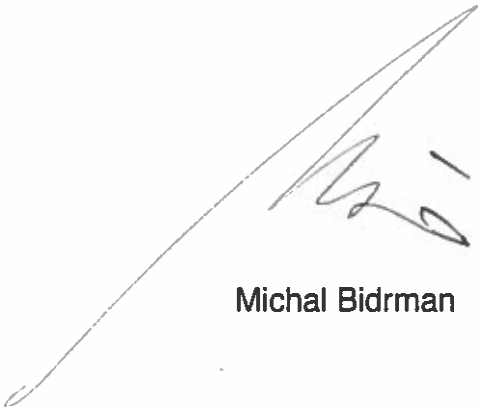
and residential address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent, self employed, prospector and placer gold miner.

2. I have been in mineral exploration and placer mining since 1988.

3. I am the author of this report on the Krast 25 - 30 claims, in the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, which is based on personally overseeing the work and examining of the the property prior to and in September 2011 and on referenced sources.

4. I am a 100% owner of all Krast 25 - 30 claims, subject of this report



January 27th, 2012 Michal Bidrman

REFERENCES

- Carlson, G.G., 1987: Geology of Nount Nansen (115I/3) and Stoddart Creek (115I/6) Map Areas, Dawson Range, Central Yukon, Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 1987 - 2002.
- LeBarge, W.P., 1995: Sedimentology of Placer Gravels Near Mount Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Bulletin 4, Yukon Geological Survey.
- Yukon Minfile, 2012: Yukon Mineral Inventory, Yukon Geological Survey.
- Brent, D., 1991: Assessment Report on Grizzly 1 - 24 Claims; Assessment Report for Mr. E. Curly, Yukon Geological Survey, Assessment Report 092945
- Hulstein, R., 2003: Assessment Report on JRW 1 - 4 Claims, Assessment Report for Mrs Janet Dickson, Yukon Geological Survey, Assessment Report 094425
- Paulter, J., 1994: Assessment Report on the Grizzly Property; Assessment Report for Mr. E. Curley, Yukon Geological Survey, Assessment Report 093229
- Doyle, T.A., 201; News Release, Nov 28, 2011, Wolverine Minerals Corp, Dade Property
- Gordy, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (compilers), 2001; Bedrock Geolody, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3654 and Yukon Geological Survey, 2001 - 20012, scale 1:1,000,000.

Table 1: Claim Data

District	GrantNumber	RegType	ClaimName	ClaimNbr	Claim Owner	OperationRecor	StakingDate	ClaimExpiryDat
Whitehorse	YD74072	Quartz	KRAST	30	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74073	Quartz	KRAST	29	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74074	Quartz	KRAST	28	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74075	Quartz	KRAST	27	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74076	Quartz	KRAST	26	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74077	Quartz	KRAST	25	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07

Statement of Expenditures 2010-2011

Quartz Claims Krast 25 - 30

Stripping and Trenching:

EX 200 Excavator rental:

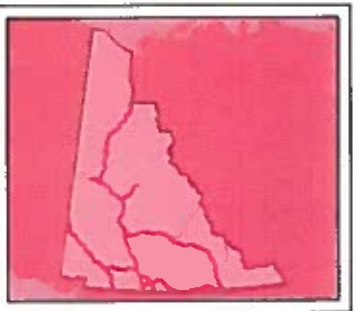
12 hrs @ $120 excavating through overburden	= $1440
2 hrs @ $120 excavating through bedrock	= $240

Wages:

2 day @ $300/day Labourer	= $600
2 day @ $400/day Prospector/Supervisor	= $800

TOTAL	**= $ $3080**

KRAST 25 - 30; FIGURE 1: LOCATION OVERVIEW MAP



Legend

- Yukon Border - Surveyed
- Places (Primary)
- City
- Town
- Municipality
- Village
- Community

Scale: 1:14,814,388

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

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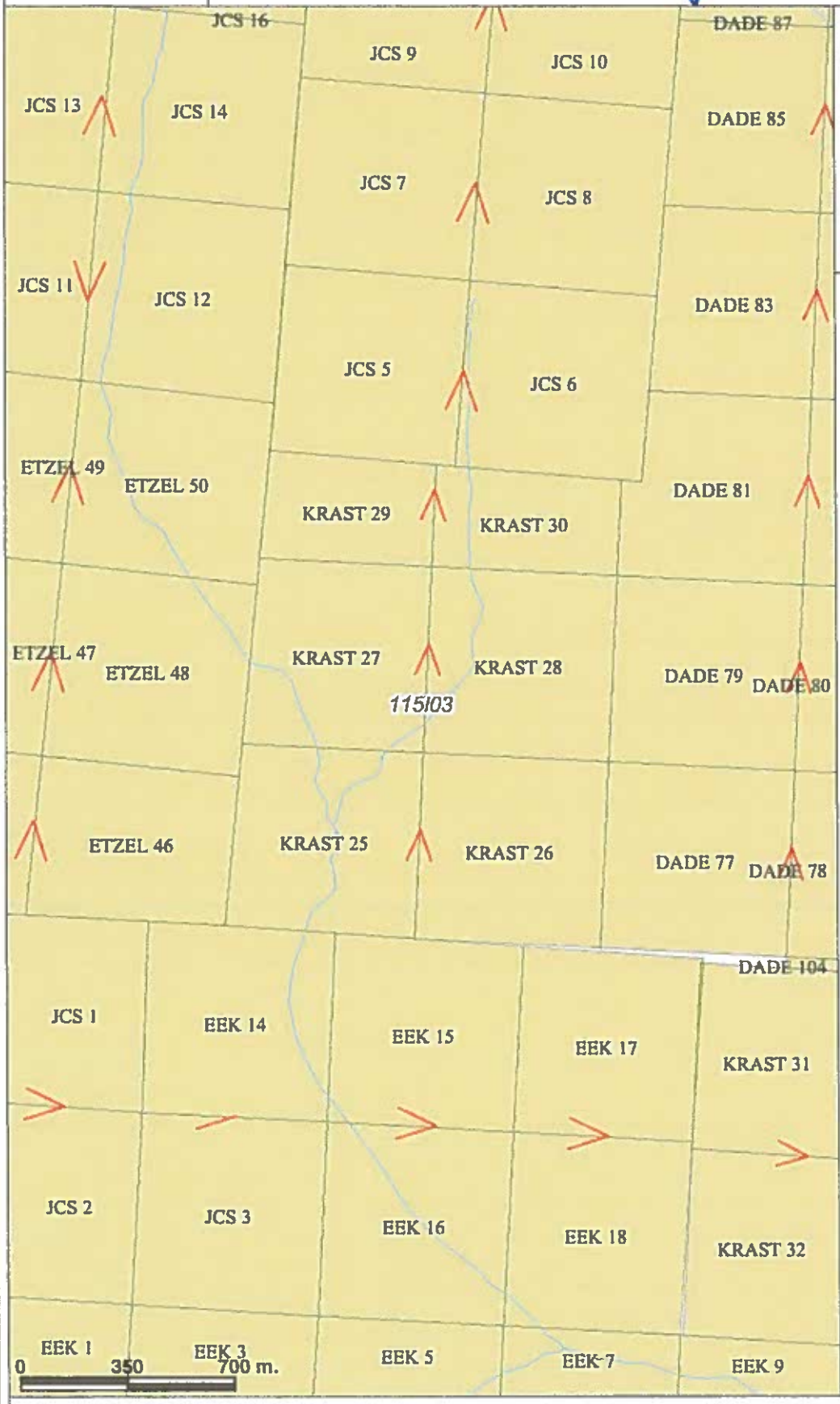
Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Krast 25 - 30

Figure 2



Legend

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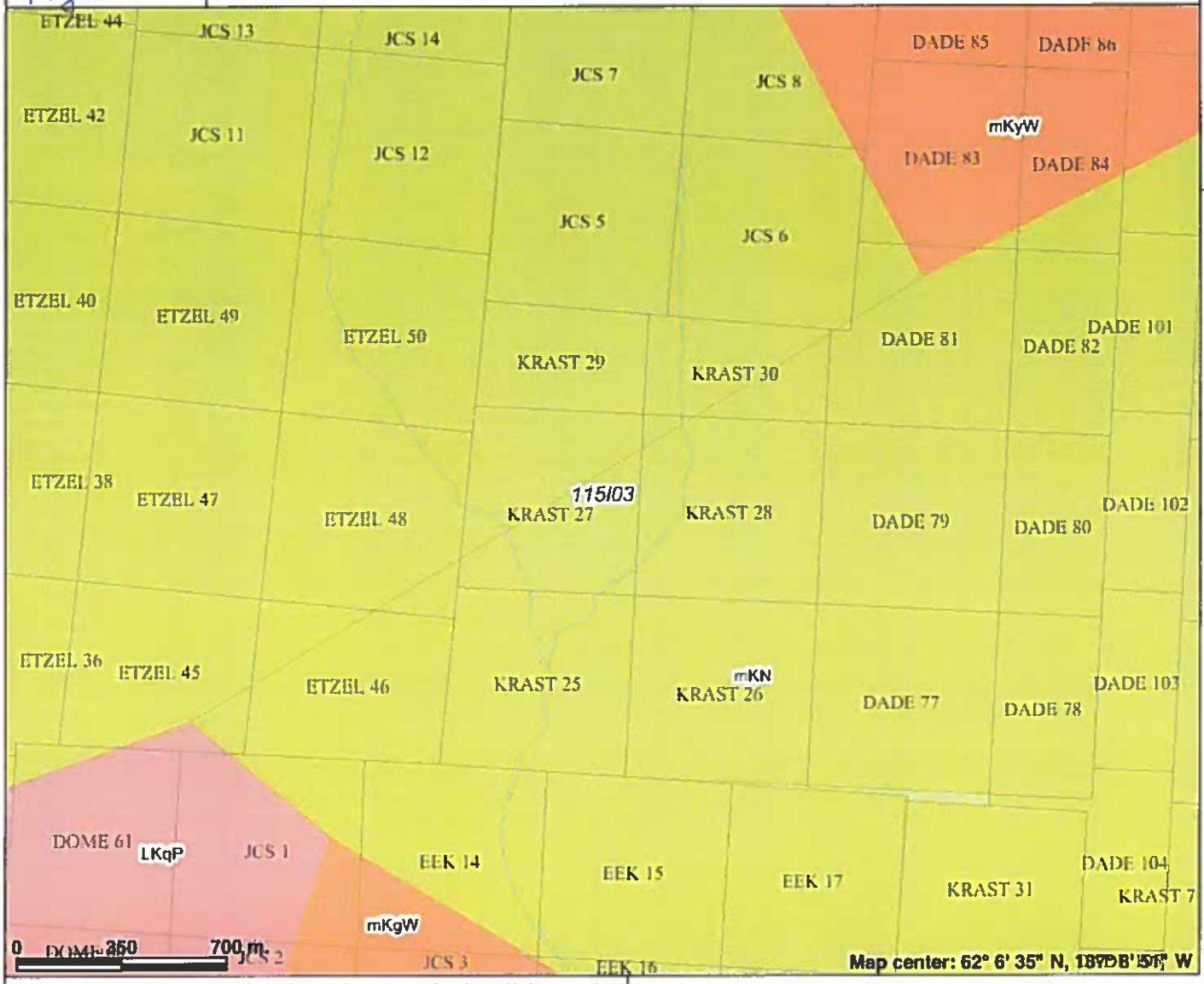
- National Road Network - All Roads
- Expressway / Highway
- Arterial
- Collector
- Ramp
- Resource / Recreation
- Local / Street
- Local / Strata
- Local / Unknown
- Alley or Service Lane
- Service Lane
- Winter
- Waterbodies (50k)
- Dry river bed
- Navigable canal
- Sand
- Water disturbance
- Waterbody
- Waterbody
- Places (All)
- City
- Town
- Municipality
- Village
- Community
- Settlement
- Native Settle
- Hamlet
- Historic Site
- CSW_QUARTZ_CLAIM_DIRECTION_LN
- CSW_QUARTZ_ADJOINING_PARCEL
- CSW_QUARTZ_CLAIM
- Active
- Expired

Scale: 1:20,000

Figure 3

KRAST 25 - 30: BEDROCK GEOLOGY



Legend

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- Places (All)
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- Town
- Municipality
- Village
- Community
- Settlement
- Native Settle
- Hamlet
- Historic Site
- CSW_QUARTZ_ADJOINING_PARCEL
- CSW_QUARTZ_CLAIM
- Active
- Expired
- Bedrock Geology - Regional Unit (250K)
- CDB1
- CDB2

Scale: 1:20,000

TABLE 2: BEDROCK GEOLOGY LEGEND

mKN: MOUNT NANSEN:
massive aphyric or feldspar-phyric andesite to dacite flows, breccia and tuff; massive, heterolithic, quartz- and feldspar-phyric, felsic lapilli tuff; flow-banded quartz-phyric rhyolite and quartz- feldspar porphyry plugs, dykes, sills and breccia (Mount Nansen Gp., Byng Creek Volcanics, Hutshi Gp.)

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL WORK ON THE KRAST 31 - 32 CLAIMS

Claim Name: Grant Number:
KRAST 31 YD4071
KRAST 32 YD4070

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS 115-I03

Latitude 62 05'
Longtitude 137 07'

095792

Work Concluded:
September 11th, 2011

Registered Owner and Report Preparation by:
Michal Bidrman
164 - 108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 6C4

January 24th, 2012

SUMMARY
The Krast 31 - 32 Claims consist of 2 claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District in the Yukon Territory. Claims can be accessed either ATV or by helicopter from Carmacs, 50 km to the east of the property.

The property covers a precious metal bearing quartz vein, exposed in placer mining activity. The geological and mineralogical setting is similar to the past producing BYG mine 5 km to the south. In previous years exploration has identified Grizzly quartz vein system in the visinity of the Krast claims.

Exploration work in 2011 consisted of identifying, examining and rock sampling of open trench. Due to the high grade of terrain and permafrost exposing the bedrock was very difficult.

Based on the results of work in 2011, exploration consisting of geological mapping, further reconnaissance soil sampling and mechanized trenching to test the vein further is warranted and recommended.

Table of Contents:

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

INTRODUCTION:

This report was composed by Mr Bidrman, the owner of Krast 31 - 32 claims. This report's purpose is to fulfill the requirements of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act by describing the exploration work carried out in 2011.

Work consisted of identifying, prospecting, sample collecting from a Hitachi EX200 excavator trench. This work was focused over Terry placer claims where gold bearing quartz sulfide samples were found by Lloyd Wade, previous owner of Terry claims. Michal Bidrman and George Antonelli carried out the work in September of 2011.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The KRAST 31- 32 claims are located approximately 50km west of Carmacs in the central Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The claims are situated along the northern perimeter of Victoria Creek valley. The claims are approximately 5 km north of the now closed BYG mine site. The geographic coordinates of a point approximately in the center of the property are 62° 5' 57" N Latitude and 137° 7' 39" W Longtitude.

Mobilization for the 2011 assessment work was by an ATV up a trail on Victoria Creek from adjacent camp at Back Creek. The access to the claims is by track type vehicles. Helicopter access is also available.

PROPERTY

The Krast 31 - 32 claims consists of two contiguous un-surveyed two-post mineral claims (Figure 2) covering appoximately 41.81 hectares held according to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The claims are located in the Whitehorse Mining District and shown on Yukon Energy, Mines, and Resources map sheets 115-I03 (Quartz). Current claim data are in Table #1

HISTORY

Placer gold was discovered in the Mount Nansen area in 1899. Although mining has not started till 1907 it has continued to this day with growing presence. Recorded placer production totals 6190 ounces (LeBarge, 1995) although production records are incomplete and the totals are known to be higher. Subsequent hard rock mineral exploration resulted in the discovery of numerous gold and silver vein type occurances in the area which the Krast claims cover. The nearby Mount Nansen property has seen intermittent production, most recently by BYG from 1997 - 1999 exploiting narrow high-grade gold-silver bearing quartz veins. In the visinity of the Krast claims, 1990's exploration exposed a 6 meter wide gold-bearing quartz vein in a northeast-trending fault zone was traced for about 600 meters. In addition, previous placer operator of the overlapping Terry claims has recovered quartz vein samples with visible Au in crystalline form. 44280 Yukon Inc owned by Michal Bidrman had purchased the Terry claims in 2010. Lloyd Wade, the previous placer property owner, advised Michal Bidrman of the quartz vein gold occurances and Michal Bidrman has staked the Krast claims thereafter.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The geology and physiology of the area containing the Property has been described by Bostock (1936) and Gordey and Makepiece (1999). The property is in the Dawson Ranges at elevations ranging from 4000 to 4900 ft. The area of the trench is at an elevation of approximately 4400 ft. The area is subject to continental climatic conditions with a dry warm short summer during June through August punctuating a long dry winter from September through May. Temperatures range from 10° to 25° C during the summer period to -50° C during the coldest months of winter.

The property is sloping upwards at a steep grade following the Victoria Creek with a relief of approximately 900 ft. The higherst point of the rounded topography on the is claims is about 4900 ft above sea level. Most of the property is at a steep grade and only the south perimeter of Krast 32 is treed. Vegetation consists of stunted but mature black spruce, willows and alder. The most recent (Pleistocene) glraciation did not affect this area of Yukon, except for small alpine glaciers on the highest mountain peaks (LeBarge, 1995). As a result, bedrock is rarely exposed (< 2%). Outcrops are limited to ridges in addition to trenches. Overburden is locally rich in recent volcanic ash and organics, especially on permafrosted northerly facing slopes.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Krast claims, located on the margin of the Sitka and Nisling Terraces, is underlain by intrusives of the Nisling Terrane (Gordy and Makepeace, 2001). The regional geology has been adequately described by Carlson (1987).

In the Mount Nansen area, Early Jurassic Mount Freegold and Klotassin meta-plutonic suites intrude the basement metamorphic rocks on the Nisling Terrane. These rocks in turn are intruded by granodiorite of the Dawson Range Batholith. These in turn are intruded and overlain by Cretacious Mount Nances Volcanics, a suite of andesite to rhyolite tuffs, flows, dykes and stocks. All of the above are in turn overlain by the Late Cretaceous to Paleocene Carmacs Suite of andesite to basaltic tuffs, agglomerates, flows and stocks (Hulstein, 2003).

Regional Metallegeny and Exploration Model

Four types of mineral deposits have been identified in the Mount Nansen area:

a) Porphyries (byprus porphyry, Cu, Mo)
b) veins, quartz sulfide, precious metal bearing (Brown -McDade, Au, Ag),
c) skarns,
d) placer gold deposits

The veins, breccias and skarns are thought to be related to Mount Nansen volcanic hydrothermal event. At the Brown McDade deposits basement metamorphic rocks, Dawson Rande Batholith and Mount Nansen Volcanics host the veins. Mineralized veins commonly occupy fault zones and are often intimately related to felsic porphyry dykes occupying the same fault zones (Hulstein, 2003).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The 42 hectare Krast property thought to host epithermal style Prospector Mountain Suite hornblende quartz diorite gold veins of Late Cretaceous to Pleistocene. The Grizzly Vein which was dicovered in the 1920's is thought to be hosted by the property. Other than minimal placer mining exposure there are no outcrops on the property the area is covered by frozen colluvium.

TRENCHING

One exploratory trench was excavated and where bedrock was reached samples were collected in September 2011

The trench is located on claim Krast 32 and is approx 100 ft in length, 8 ft wide and ranges from 10' to 20' in depth. The area proved to be heavily permafrosted and excavation was

very difficult. In addition the trench was continuously flooding that made sample collection difficult. Bedrock was reached at approximately 15' below surface and samples were collected. Approximately 450 cu yards were excavated. Due to weather conditions further geological work had to be postponed till spring of 2012 as the area received snow in mid September.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The sampling and trenching program to date on the Krast 31 - 32 claims consits identifying mineralization and possible location of a vein, thought to be related to the Grizzly vein system in the Mt Nansen area. The presence of the vein is a typical setting for precious metal mineralization in the Mt Nansen area. The claims are adjacent to another Krast property where a quartz vein has been located. The initial trenching did not confirm the placer operation findings and further exploration is needed.

As exposure is restricted to one trench the potential is largely unknown and further exploration is necessary. To best knowledge the area has never been drilled.
Although the trenching offered limited results, the work completed thus far warrants additional exploration. Following is recomended;

- Soil sample program of and surrounding trench is necessary to identify geology further.
- Samples collected from the trench will be assayed upon confirmation by a geologist.
- Once above is completed further trenching is warranted.
- Especially at the lower half (Krast 32) of the property, Geophysical techinques such as 2D resistivity study should be examined to determine the depth of organics and colluvials before further ground disturbance

Depending on the results of the above recommendations, a drill program to test the Krast 31 - 32 property may be warranted.

Respectfully submitted

January 24th, 2012 Michal Bidrman

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michal Bidrman, with business address:

164-108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 6C4

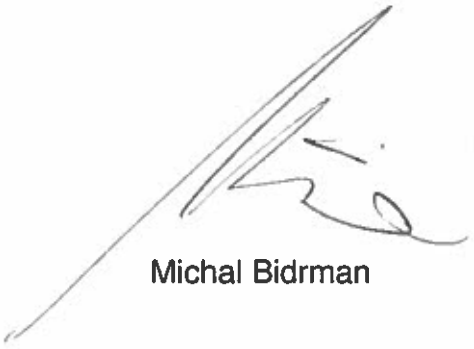
and residential address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent, self employed, prospector and placer gold miner.

2. I have been in mineral exploration and placer mining since 1988.

3. I am the author of this report on the Krast 31-32 claims, in the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, which is based on personally overseeing the work and examining of the the property prior to and in September 2011 and on referenced sources.

4. I am a 100% owner of all Krast 31-32 claims, subject of this report



January 24th, 2012 Michal Bidrman

REFERENCES

- Carlson, G.G., 1987: Geology of Nount Nansen (115I/3) and Stoddart Creek (115I/6) Map Areas, Dawson Range, Central Yukon, Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 1987 - 2002.
- LeBarge, W.P., 1995: Sedimentology of Placer Gravels Near Mount Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Bulletin 4, Yukon Geological Survey.
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Table 1: Claim Data

District	GrantNumber	RegType	ClaimName	ClaimNbr	Claim Owner	OperationRecor	StakingDate	ClaimExpiryDat
Whitehorse	YD74070	Quartz	KRAST	32	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07
Whitehorse	YD74071	Quartz	KRAST	31	Michal Bidrman	2010-10-07	2010-09-12	2016-10-07

Statement of Expenditures 2010-2011

Quartz Claims Krast 31 - 32

Stripping and Trenching:

EX 200 Excavator rental:

4 hrs @ $120 excavating through overburden	= $480
4 hrs @ $120 excavating through bedrock	= $480

Wages:

1 day @ $300/day Labourer	= $300
1 day @ $400/day Prospector/Supervisor	= $400

TOTAL	**= $1660**

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

KRAST 31 - 32; FIGURE 1 LOCATION OVERVIEW MAP

Legend

- Yukon Border - Surveyed
- Places (Primary)
- City
- Town
- Municipality
- Village
- Community

Scale: 1:14,814,388

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

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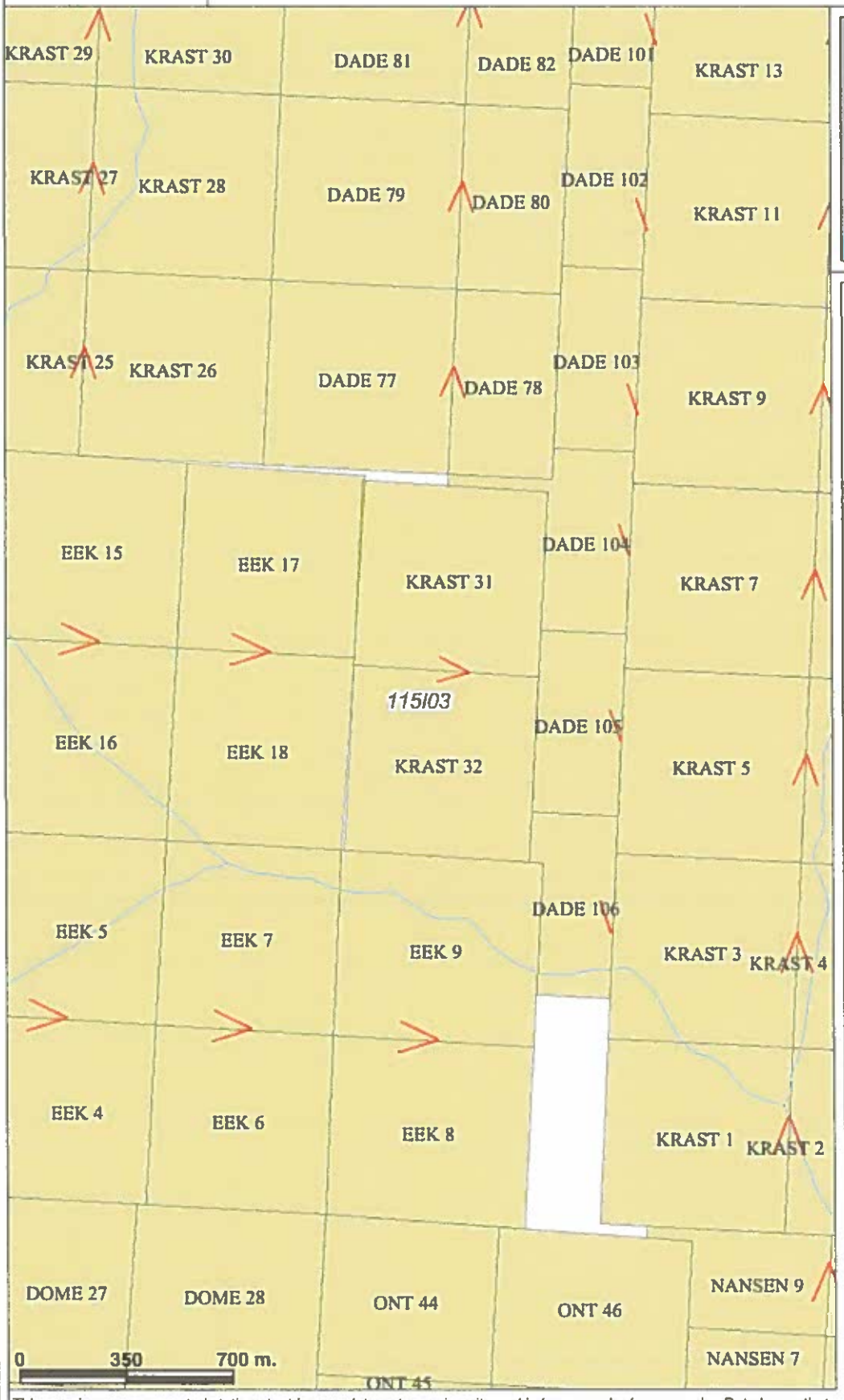
Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Krast 31 & 32

Figure 2



Legend

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- Ramp
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- Expired

Scale: 1:20,000

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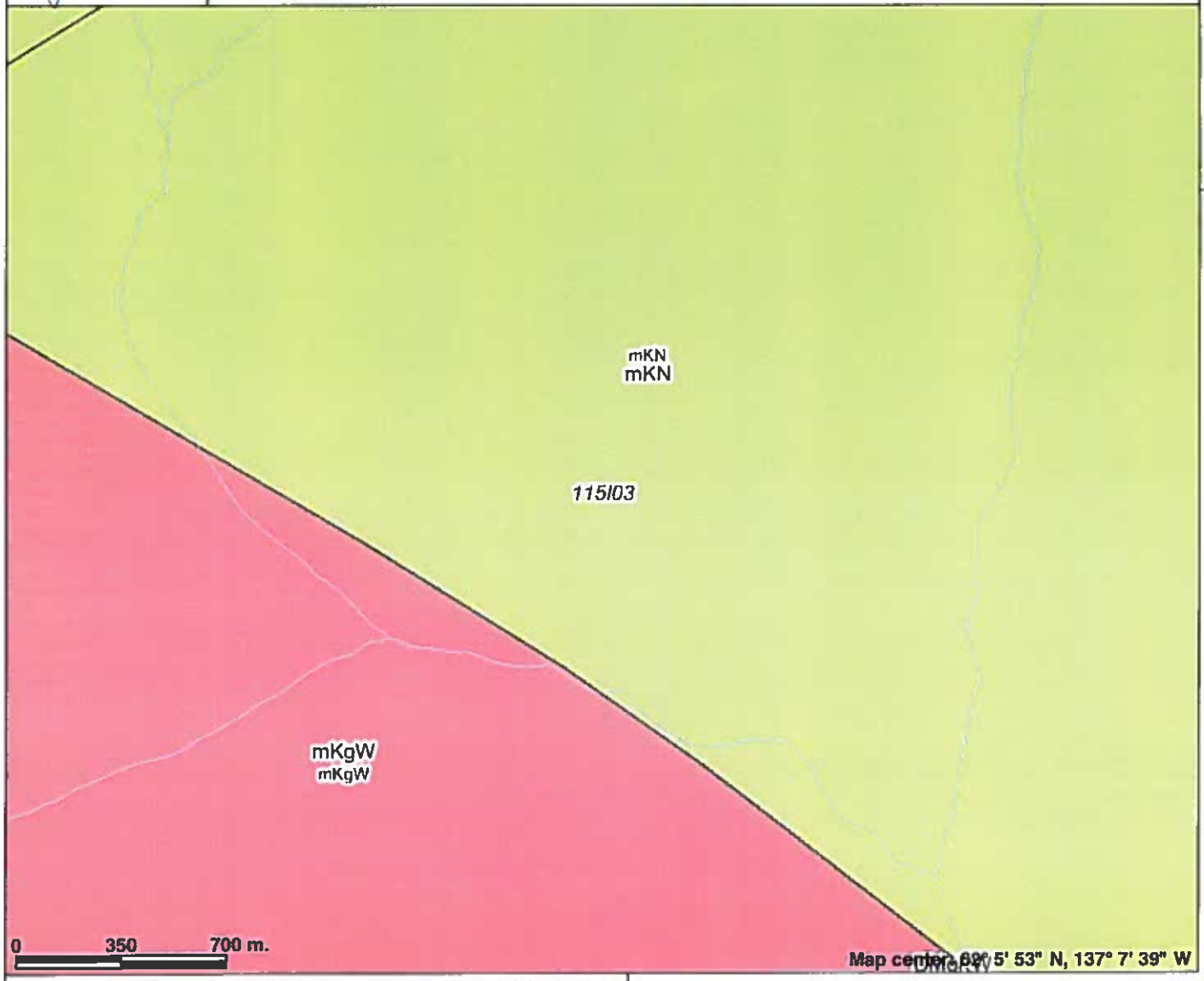
Figure 3

Krast 31 - 32: Bedrock Geology



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- Bedrock Geology - Regional Unit (250K)
- CDB1
- CDB2
- CDB3
- CDR
- CDR1
- CDR2

Scale: 1:20,000

TABLE 2: BEDROCK GEOLOGY LEGEND

mKN: MOUNT NANSEN:
massive aphyric or feldspar-phyric andesite to dacite flows, breccia and tuff; massive, heterolithic, quartz- and feldspar-phyric, felsic lapilli tuff; flow-banded quartz-phyric rhyolite and quartz- feldspar porphyry plugs, dykes, sills and breccia (Mount Nansen Gp., Byng Creek Volcanics, Hutshi Gp.)

mKgW: WHITEHORSE SUITE:
biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite; leucocratic, biotite hornblende granodiorite locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts (Whitehorse Suite, Casino granodiorite, McClintock granodiodrite, Nisling Range granodiorite)


TRENCH

Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

Geophysical Survey with 2D Resistivity and IP
Victoria Creek, Yukon

FOR
Michal Bidrman
44995 Yukon Inc.
164 - 108 Elliott St.
Whitehorse YT
Y1A6C4, Canada

AUTHOR
Stefan Ostermaier

WORK PERFORMED
July 23rd 2011

DATE OF REPORT
March 6th 2012

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This geophysical investigation was done for Michal Bidrman.

The survey, using 2D Resistivity/IP, was conducted to prospect the ground basically for placer mining interests. Since in the RES/IP profile larger zones of the bedrock were measured below the overburden, and since a prominent IP anomaly was accidentally detected in the bedrock, this survey is of value for hardrock mining interests as well.

The ground was tested with one Resistivity/IP measuring line with a length of 495m and a depth of app. 100m, on July 23rd 2011.

2. Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	#	Owner
YD74100	Krast	2	Michal Bidrman
YD74101	Krast	1	Michal Bidrman

3. Location

The claims are located close to the headwaters of Klaza River at Victoria Mountain, 45km west of Carmacks.

4. Access

The exploration site can be accessed via a gravel road ("Mount Nansen Road").

5. Geophysical Method

Resistivity is not a time domain geophysical method such as Ground Penetrating Radar or Seismic. Resistivity measures a material property. In the Resistivity model the different underground zones are material-dependently differentiated according to their electrical conductivity. Resistivity models allow interpreting kind and character of the subsurface materials, overburden and bedrock. The equipment used (see below) allows for measuring of layer interfaces in depths from 0.5m to 100m by varying the electrode spacing.

Induced Polarization (IP): IP data are simultaneously taken when measuring Resistivity, with the same equipment and line staking. So these data are automatically at hand when using Resistivity. The IP model serves as the basis for the interpretation of the mineral and petrologic

conditions in hardrock. Thus, IP is an industry proven standard method for the detection of primary mineral deposits.

Figure 1: 2D Resistivity measurement, Stefan Ostermaier, Arctic Geophysics Inc., Yukon 2009

6. Use of Geophysical Methods

6.1. Instrumentation

For this survey a lightweight, custom-built 2D RESISTIVITY and INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) imaging system with rapid data acquisition was used. The system includes:

- "4 POINT LIGHT" EARTH RESISTIVITY METER[1]
- 100 ELECTRODE CONTROL MODULES[2]
- 100 STAINLESS STEEL ELECTRODES[3]
- 500m MULTICORE CABLE: CONNECTOR SPACING: 5m[4]

[1] Constructed and produced by LGM (Germany)
[2] Ditto
[3] Constructed and produced by GEOANALYSIS.DE (Germany)
[4] Ditto

This system weighs approximately 120 kg which is about one third of regular standard equipment. It can be run with a 12V lead battery. The equipment facilitates high mobility and rapid data acquisition with a small crew.

6.2. Data Acquisition

Resistivity/IP

The data acquisition is carried out by the automatic activation of 4-point-electrodes. Thus several thousand measurements are taken, one every 1-2 seconds. The AC transmitter current of 0.26 to 30 Hz is amplified by the electrode control modules, up to a maximum of 100mA and 400V peak to peak. The voltage measured at the receiver electrodes (M, N) is also amplified.

In this geoelectrical survey the **Schlumberger-array** was used.

The **IP** data is getting moderately noisy below approx. 50m depth, because the sender current is limited to a 100 milliampere. And because this survey was focused on the detection of placer-geological aspects, the data acquisition was not optimized for IP. In spite of this the quality of the IP data taken in this survey is well usable.[5]

6.3. Processing

Resistivity/IP

The measured Resistivity/IP data were processed with the **RES2DINV** inversion program[6].

6.4. Interpretation

The resistivity profile is mainly the source for the interpretation of the overburden. The IP model basically supports the interpretation of the hardrock conditions. The interpretation of the IP model can be supported by the Resistivity profile.

The interpretation of the data should be verified by physical prospecting methods such as drilling since this information about the subsurface cannot be guaranteed.

[5] The noise of the IP data in greater depth can be decreased by using an IP-specific data acquisition mode that is more time consuming: 1) Transition Resistivity between electrodes and ground lower than 1 Kilo Ohm; 2) More single 4point measurements to calculate the average of each data point etc.

[6] Produced by GEOTOMO SOFTWARE (Malaysia)

7. Profile image

In the **Resistivity profile** the interpreted layer interfaces are marked with a black line. The profiles show ground-layers approximately 15% thicker than they are in reality. The thickening of the model layers is caused by the inversion software. The **correction factor** of 0.85 for the determination of the true layer thickness has been established by the Arctic Geophysics Inc. team on the basis of numerous geoelectrical profiles verified by drilling, trenching, and mining done by our customers.[7]

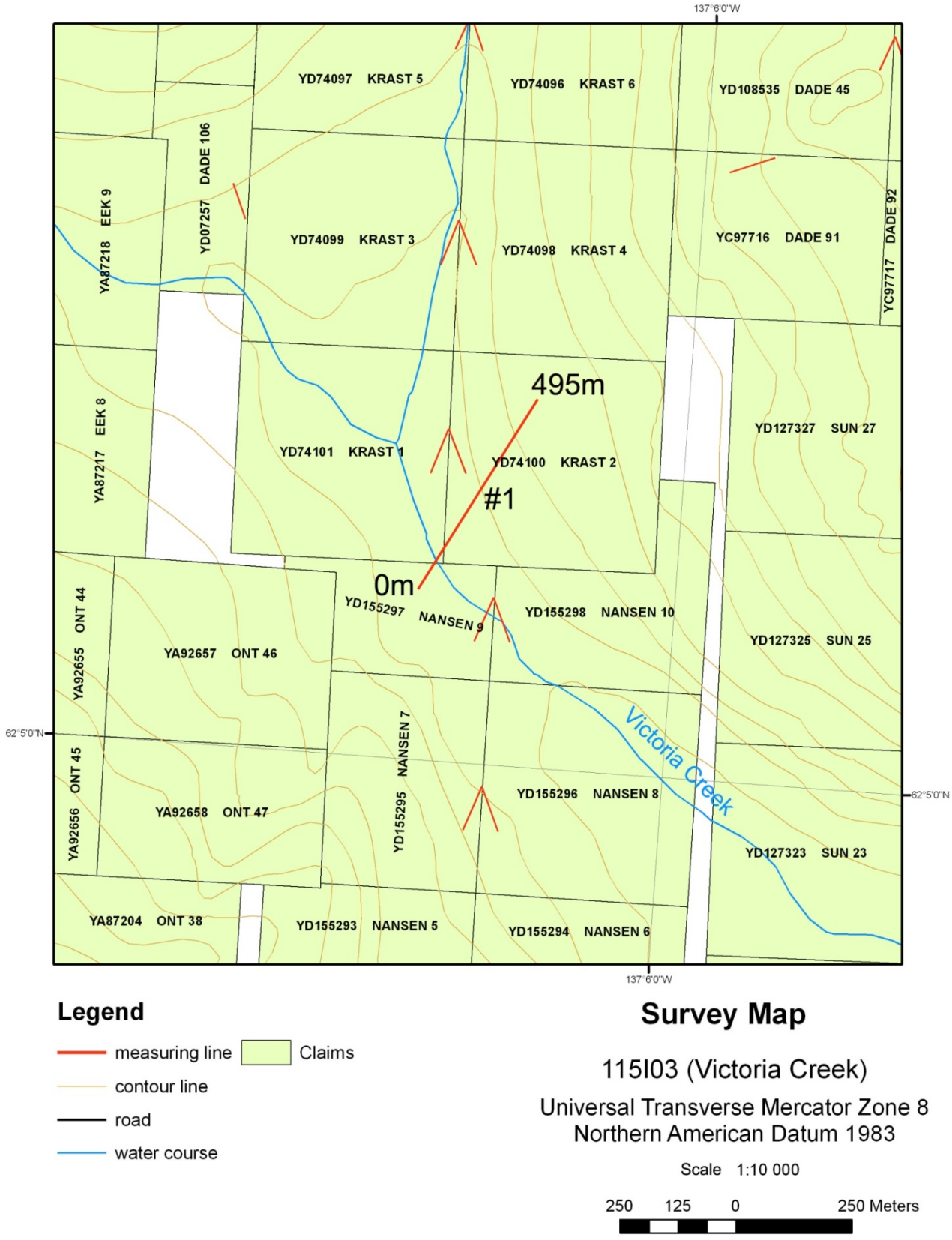
The **graphical markings** showing the interpreted layer interfaces in the profiles (using a black line) are done according to the data structure in the profile itself. This means: the layers there will also show up approximately 15% thicker than they are expected in reality. In the interpretation text, the layer thicknesses and depths have been recalculated to the expected real values.

8. Line Arrangement

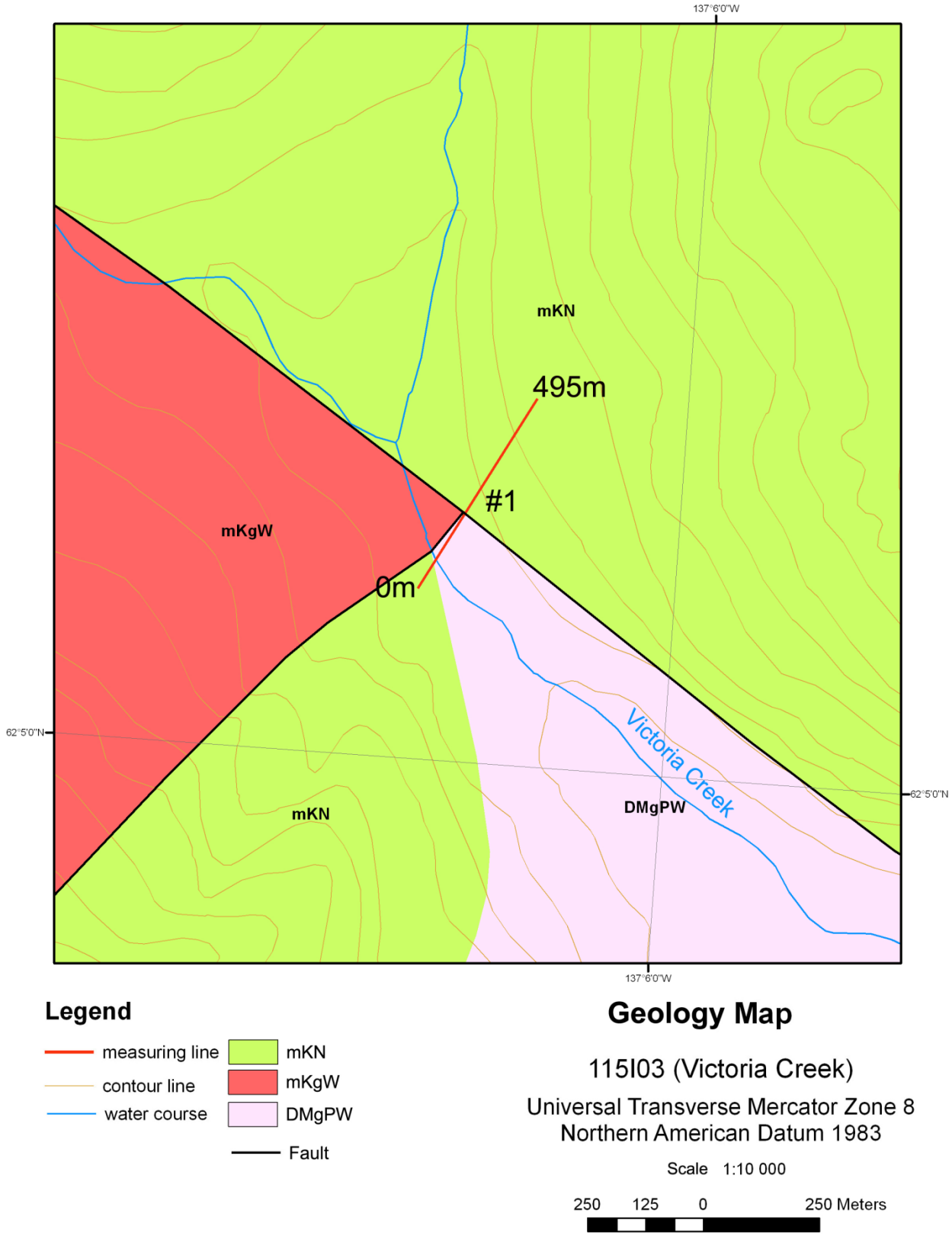
The **line locations** were discussed and decided upon by Josy Strunden from Arctic Geophysics Inc. and Michal Bidrman. The goal of the survey was to establish the extent of the mining that took place and to see if there was any chance of channels and maybe virgin ground that had not previously been mined.

[7] Program settings in RES2DINV for modifying the layer thickness do frequently not work well for our use and could falsify the profile. That's why this mode was not used.

9. Survey Map


137°6'0"W
YD74097 KRAST 5
YD74096 KRAST 6
YD108535 DADE 45
YA87218 EEK 9
YD07257 DADE 106
YD74099 KRAST 3
YD74098 KRAST 4
YC97716 DADE 91
YC97717 DADE 92
495m
YA87217 EEK 8
YD74101 KRAST 1
YD74100 KRAST 2
#1
YD127327 SUN 27
0m
YD155297 NANSEN 9
YD155298 NANSEN 10
YA92655 ONT 44
YA92657 ONT 46
YD127325 SUN 25
62°5'0"N
Victoria Creek
YA92656 ONT 45
YA92658 ONT 47
YD155295 NANSEN 7
YD155296 NANSEN 8
YD127323 SUN 23
YA87204 ONT 38
YD155293 NANSEN 5
YD155294 NANSEN 6
137°6'0"W
Legend
measuring line
Claims
contour line
road
water course
Survey Map
115I03 (Victoria Creek)
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 8
Northern American Datum 1983
Scale 1:10 000
250 125 0 250 Meters

10. Bedrock Geology Map



mKN: MOUNT NANSEN: massive aphyric or feldspar-phyric andesite to dacite flows, breccia and tuff; massive, heterolithic, quartz- and feldspar-phyric, felsic lapilli tuff; flow-banded quartz-phyric rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs, dykes, sills and breccia (Mount Nansen Gp., Byng Creek Volcanics, Hutshi Gp.)

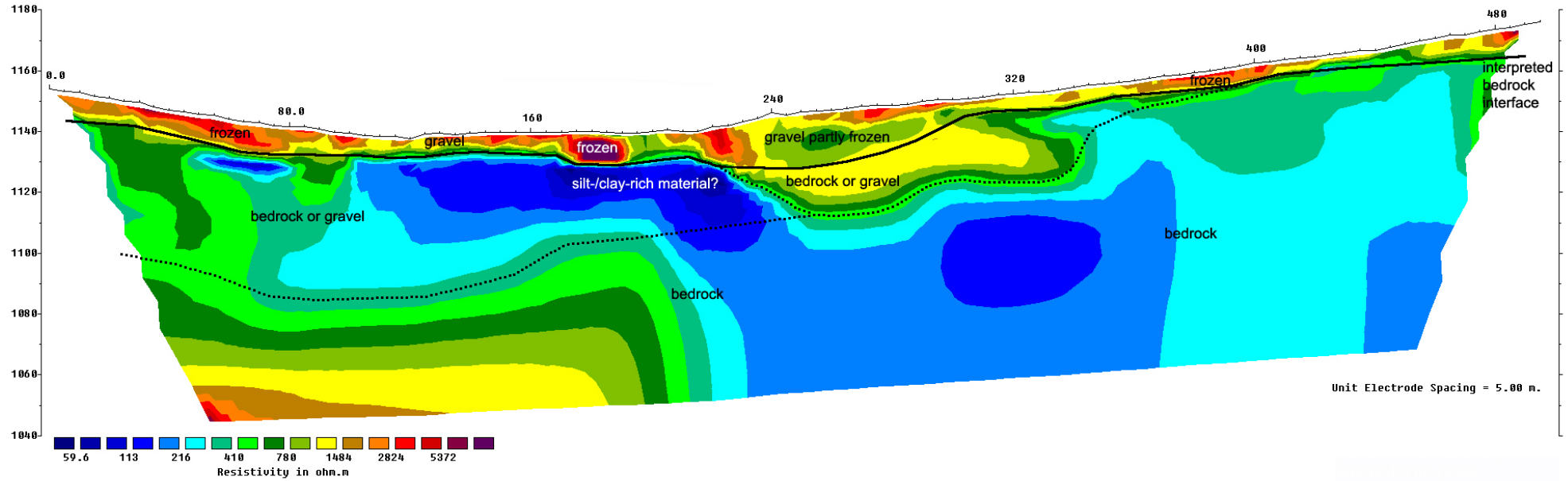
DMgPW: PELLY GNEISS SUITE - SOUTHWEST: foliated medium grained, homogeneous biotite granite gneiss to biotite or hornblende granodiorite gneiss; massive to strongly foliated dioritic to granodioritic gneiss; includes interfoliated amphibolite, quartz-mica schist and phyllite (Selwyn Gneiss, Pelly Gneiss, N. Fiftymile Batholith, Moose Creek Orthogneiss)

mKgW: WHITEHORSE SUITE: biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite; leucocratic, biotite hornblende granodiorite locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts (Whitehorse Suite, Casino granodiorite, McClintock granodiodrite, Nisling Range granodiorite)

11. Profile – Interpretation

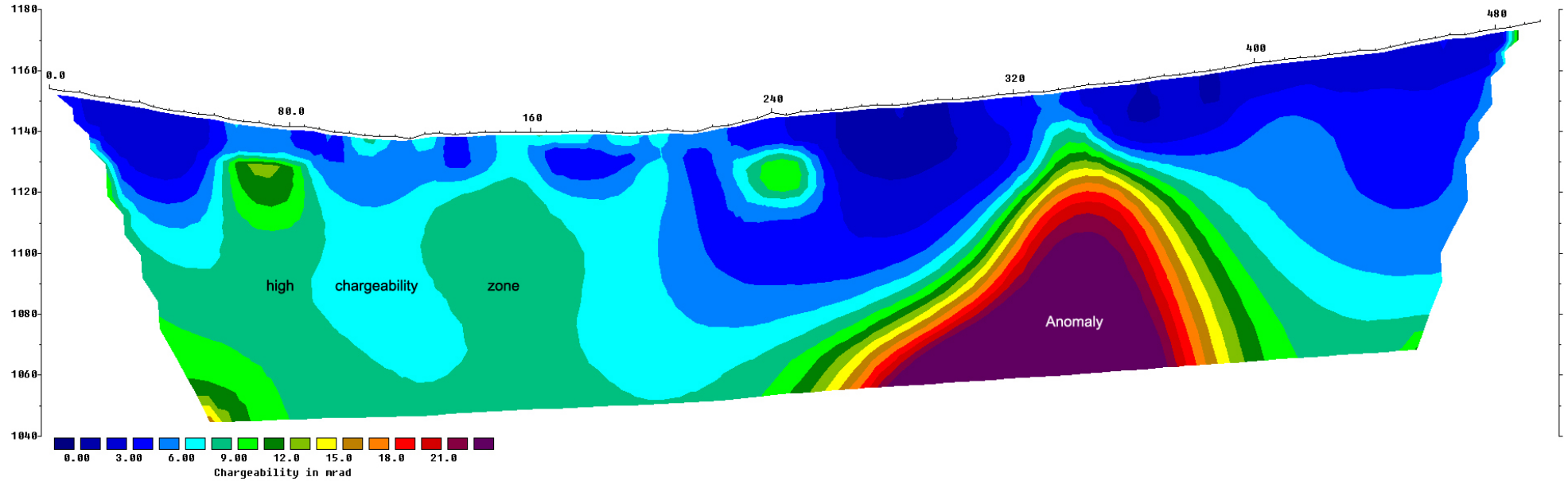
Interpretation Michal_Bidrman_Viktoria_Creek_01

Model resistivity with topography
Elevation Iteration 3 Abs. error = 4.0



Horizontal scale is 18.58 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 495.0 m.

Model IP with topography
Elevation Iteration 3 Abs. error = 4.2



Unit Electrode Spacing = 5.00 m.

Horizontal scale is 18.58 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 495.0 m.

Interpretation

The profile shows 3-21m of **overburden** on top of bedrock. At around 100m in the profile a paleo-channel in the bedrock with a depth of 21m seems to be located. The overburden might be dominated by post-glacial deposits being rich in clay and ground water (low resistivity zones, blue).

The **bedrock** shows heterogeneous resistivity and chargeability which would be a sign for changing type and shape of the rocks. Around 340m a very high chargeability zone (anomaly) was detected.

From 0-200m the bedrock shows high chargeability and high resistivity. Both Pelly Gneiss and Whitehorse Suite granodiorite (suggested by the bedrock map) would explain this data. Since this rock contains IP-active accessory minerals the existence of metamorphic gneiss seems to be more likely.
The Resistivity of the bedrock decreases to the depth. This is possibly because of the fractured, weathered shape of the upper portions of the bedrock containing mineral-rich, stationary water. The solid bedrock below has higher data.

Around 200m in the profiles the bedrock data change. This data transition might indicate a fault line being the border of different bedrock types, seen in the bedrock map.

From 200m to the end of the profile the resistivity of the bedrock is low. This might be caused by fractures and weathering of igneous rocks suggested by the bedrock map (grano-/diorite, biotite) in the neighbourhood of the fault.[8] Alternatively it could be a breccia or tuff.

At 340m the IP model shows a massive anomaly in a depth of roughly 50m.[9] This anomaly could indicate an intrusive body whose origin could correlate with the fault line. This possible ore zone would most likely be rich in sulphides all creating strong chargeability effects. The IP anomaly could indicate lots of different ore types. A content of pyrite or native cupper might be plausible since the resistivity is low in this zone.

[8] Solid igneous rocks would have much higher resistivity.

[9] The spatial arrangement of the ground zones is roughly shown by IP models.

12. Recommendation

It is recommended to investigate the rock zone of the IP anomaly along the hypothetic fault line by running additional Resistivity/IP profiles using a data acquisition mode which optimises the IP reading. Those lines should be done parallel and in close neighbourhood of the existing RES/IP profile: perhaps one line 30m north-westerly from the existing line, and one line 30m south-easterly from the existing line. This way the shape, seize, and location of the possible ore zone can be imaged.

A drill program would be the logical next step to test the rock zone of the anomaly.

The existence of a bedrock change creating the IP anomaly is likely since the Arctic Geophysics team has detected several IP anomalies in other profiles run nearby.

Important note: The geoelectrical technology used in this survey has tendency to show anomalies larger than the dimensions of the inducing rock zone. Consequently a drill should hit right into the middle of such an anomaly and make sure it has sufficient depth.

13. Qualifications

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01149 (0)7021 -59866 (Germany)
Email: stefan.ostermaier@arctic-geophysics.com

- Study of geology, University of Tübingen, Germany

- Visit of geophysical field courses, University of Karlsruhe and University of Stuttgart, Germany

- Working for Arctic Geophysics Inc. since June 2007 (foundation)

Geophysical field surveys using 2D Resistivity, Induced Polarization, Magnetics: Data acquisition, processing, interpretation, documentation

- Geophysical surveying for Mining Exploration in the Yukon since 2005

- Geological Prospecting for precious metals and minerals in the Yukon, NWTs, and Alaska since 2001

- Publications:

  A) Numerous Assessment Reports about geophysical surveys done for Yukon mining companies, filedat Yukon Mining Recorder

  B) Geophysical survey (45 field days) for Yukon Government: Yukon Geological Survey, Publication:
  http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/recent.html Open Files: Moll, P., &Ostermaier, S., 2010. 2D Resistivity/IP Data Release for Placer Mining and shallow Quartz Mining - Yukon 2010.Yukon Geological Survey Miscellaneous Report MR-4.PDF Report [10.3 MB] &Data Profiles [45.4 MB]

Stefan Ostermaier

14. Appendix
Literature

Literature – Background

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Keller, G.V.and Frischknecht, F.C. Electrical methods in geophysical prospecting. Oxford: Pergamon Press Inc. (1966)

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Ostensoe Eric A. “Report on the Gladstone Creek, Placer Gold Property, Kluane Area” (Feb 1984), for: CATEAR RESOURCES LTD.

Press F., Siever R., Grotzinger J., Thomas H.J. Understanding Earth, W.H. Freeman and Company, New York (2004)

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Maps

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 1999: Yukon bedrock geology in Yukon digital geology, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826 and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1999-1(D)

Government of Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Centre for Topographic Information: 115I03; Publication Date: 2006-01-10

EMR-DEPT/Dept/MiningGIS/FTPSite/quartz_claims.shp

Geophysical Data Table

Rock type	Resistivity range (Ωm)
Granite porphyry	4.5×10^3 (wet) – 1.3×10^6 (dry)
Feldspar porphyry	4×10^3 (wet)
Syenite	10^2 – 10^6
Diorite porphyry	1.9×10^3 (wet) – 2.8×10^4 (dry)
Porphyrite	10 – 5×10^4 (wet) – 3.3×10^3 (dry)
Carbonatized porphyry	2.5×10^3 (wet) – 6×10^4 (dry)
Quartz diorite	2×10^4 – 2×10^6 (wet) – 1.8×10^5 (dry)
Porphyry (various)	60 – 10^4
Dacite	2×10^4 (wet)
Andesite	4.5×10^4 (wet) – 1.7×10^2 (dry)
Diabase (various)	20 – 5×10^7
Lavas	10^2 – 5×10^4
Gabbro	10^3 – 10^6
Basalt	10 – 1.3×10^7 (dry)
Olivine norite	10^3 – 6×10^4 (wet)
Peridotite	3×10^3 (wet) – 6.5×10^3 (dry)
Hornfels	8×10^3 (wet) – 6×10^7 (dry)
Schists (calcareous and mica)	20 – 10^4
Tuffs	2×10^3 (wet) – 10^5 (dry)
Graphite schist	10 – 10^2
Slates (various)	6×10^2 – 4×10^7
Gneiss (various)	6.8×10^4 (wet) – 3×10^6 (dry)
Marble	10^2 – 2.5×10^8 (dry)
Skarn	2.5×10^2 (wet) – 2.5×10^8 (dry)
Quartzites (various)	10 – 2×10^8
Consolidated shales	20 – 2×10^3
Argillites	10 – 8×10^2
Conglomerates	2×10^3 – 10^4
Sandstones	1 – 6.4×10^8
Limestones	50 – 10^7
Dolomite	3.5×10^2 – 5×10^3
Unconsolidated wet clay	20
Marls	3 – 70
Clays	1 – 100
Oil sands	4 – 800

Costs

Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

Michal Bidrman
44995 Yukon Inc.
Phone: 867 335 0304
604 440 2400

Arctic Geophysics Inc.
Box 747
Dawson City, Yukon
Y0B-1G0, Canada
Phone: 867-993-3671 (Cell)
info@arctic-geophysics.com
www.arctic-geophysics.com

Survey Location: Victoria Creek

Invoice # 20120304 Date: March 4th, 2012

Services provided:

Quantity	Description	Amount $CAN
Transportation		
3 days	Vehicle $ 50.-- / day (50% share)	75.--
700 Km	$ 0.45 / km	315.--
2 days	Driving operator + assistant, $ 380.-- / day (50% share)	380.--
Geophysical Survey		
1 days	Geoelectrical 2D-Resistivity Survey, run by one operator and one field assistant $ 880.-- / day	880.--
1/2 day	Processing, Interpretation, First Documentation $ 300.-- / day	150.--
10	Satellite phone calls $ 1.99 / min	19.90
1 day	Writing assessment report, 350.-- / day	350.--
	Printing, binding, shipping	80.--
	NET Amount	$ 2 249.90
GST Number 846363216RT0001	**G.S.T. (5%)**	$ 112.49
Total Due		**$ 2 362.39**

GPS-Data

Viktoria Creek 01

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinate Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N62 05 11.9 W137 06 38.2	3	*
2	5	N62 05 12.0 W137 06 38.0	3	
3	10	N62 05 12.1 W137 06 37.8	3	
4	15	N62 05 12.3 W137 06 37.7	3	
5	20	N62 05 12.4 W137 06 37.5	3	
6	25	N62 05 12.5 W137 06 37.4	3	
7	30	N62 05 12.7 W137 06 37.3	3	
8	35	N62 05 12.8 W137 06 37.1	3	
9	40	N62 05 13.0 W137 06 36.9	3	
10	45	N62 05 13.1 W137 06 36.8	3	
11	50	N62 05 13.2 W137 06 36.6	3	
12	55	N62 05 13.4 W137 06 36.4	3	
13	60	N62 05 13.5 W137 06 36.3	3	
14	65	N62 05 13.6 W137 06 36.1	3	
15	70	N62 05 13.8 W137 06 36.0	3	
16	75	N62 05 13.9 W137 06 35.8	3	
17	80	N62 05 14.0 W137 06 35.6	3	
18	85	N62 05 14.2 W137 06 35.5	3	
19	90	N62 05 14.3 W137 06 35.3	3	
20	95	N62 05 14.5 W137 06 35.1	3	
21	100	N62 05 14.6 W137 06 35.1	3	
22	105	N62 05 14.7 W137 06 34.9	3	
23	110	N62 05 14.9 W137 06 34.7	3	
24	115	N62 05 15.0 W137 06 34.6	3	
25	120	N62 05 15.2 W137 06 34.5	3	*
26	125	N62 05 15.3 W137 06 34.2	3	
27	130	N62 05 15.4 W137 06 34.1	3	
28	135	N62 05 15.6 W137 06 33.9	3	
29	140	N62 05 15.7 W137 06 33.7	3	
30	145	N62 05 15.8 W137 06 33.6	3	
31	150	N62 05 16.0 W137 06 33.4	3	
32	155	N62 05 16.2 W137 06 33.3	3	
33	160	N62 05 16.3 W137 06 33.1	3	
34	165	N62 05 16.4 W137 06 33.0	3	
35	170	N62 05 16.6 W137 06 32.9	3	
36	175	N62 05 16.7 W137 06 32.7	3	
37	180	N62 05 16.9 W137 06 32.6	3	
38	185	N62 05 17.0 W137 06 32.4	3	
39	190	N62 05 17.1 W137 06 32.3	3	
40	195	N62 05 17.3 W137 06 32.1	3	
41	200	N62 05 17.4 W137 06 32.0	3	
42	205	N62 05 17.6 W137 06 31.9	3	
43	210	N62 05 17.7 W137 06 31.7	3	
44	215	N62 05 17.8 W137 06 31.5	3	
45	220	N62 05 18.0 W137 06 31.3	3	
46	225	N62 05 18.1 W137 06 31.1	3	
47	230	N62 05 18.2 W137 06 30.9	3	
48	235	N62 05 18.4 W137 06 30.8	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinate Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
49	240	N62 05 18.6 W137 06 30.7	3	
50	245	N62 05 18.7 W137 06 30.5	3	*
51	250	N62 05 18.9 W137 06 30.3	3	
52	255	N62 05 19.0 W137 06 30.2	3	
53	260	N62 05 19.2 W137 06 30.0	3	
54	265	N62 05 19.3 W137 06 29.9	3	
55	270	N62 05 19.5 W137 06 29.7	3	
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57	280	N62 05 19.7 W137 06 29.4	3	
58	285	N62 05 19.9 W137 06 29.3	3	
59	290	N62 05 20.0 W137 06 29.2	3	
60	295	N62 05 20.1 W137 06 29.0	3	
61	300	N62 05 20.3 W137 06 28.9	3	
62	305	N62 05 20.4 W137 06 28.7	3	
63	310	N62 05 20.6 W137 06 28.5	3	
64	315	N62 05 20.7 W137 06 28.4	3	
65	320	N62 05 20.9 W137 06 28.2	3	
66	325	N62 05 21.0 W137 06 28.1	3	
67	330	N62 05 21.1 W137 06 27.9	3	
68	335	N62 05 21.3 W137 06 27.8	3	
69	340	N62 05 21.4 W137 06 27.6	3	
70	345	N62 05 21.6 W137 06 27.4	3	
71	350	N62 05 21.7 W137 06 27.3	3	
72	355	N62 05 21.9 W137 06 27.1	3	
73	360	N62 05 22.0 W137 06 27.0	3	
74	365	N62 05 22.1 W137 06 26.8	3	
75	370	N62 05 22.3 W137 06 26.7	3	*
76	375	N62 05 22.4 W137 06 26.5	3	
77	380	N62 05 22.6 W137 06 26.3	3	
78	385	N62 05 22.7 W137 06 26.2	3	
79	390	N62 05 22.8 W137 06 26.1	3	
80	395	N62 05 23.0 W137 06 25.9	3	
81	400	N62 05 23.1 W137 06 25.7	3	
82	405	N62 05 23.2 W137 06 25.5	3	
83	410	N62 05 23.4 W137 06 25.3	3	
84	415	N62 05 23.5 W137 06 25.2	3	
85	420	N62 05 23.7 W137 06 25.0	3	
86	425	N62 05 23.8 W137 06 24.8	3	
87	430	N62 05 23.9 W137 06 24.6	3	
88	435	N62 05 24.1 W137 06 24.4	3	
89	440	N62 05 24.2 W137 06 24.2	3	
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94	465	N62 05 24.9 W137 06 23.4	3	
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97	480	N62 05 25.3 W137 06 23.0	3	
98	485	N62 05 25.4 W137 06 22.8	3	
99	490	N62 05 25.5 W137 06 22.6	3	
100	495	N62 05 25.6 W137 06 22.4	3	*