

**High-Resolution Airborne
Geophysical Report on the White Claim Block (Groups 1, 2 and 3)
and the Black Fox Group (see Appendix for full claim lists)**

NTS 1150- 03/04/05/06

Claims centered on UTM:

577528E, 7007014N

Registered Owner: Selene Holdings LLP.

Dawson Mining District

Yukon Territory

Dates work performed:

Between June 22nd and August 2nd 2010

Prepared for Kinross Gold Corporation by Lucy Hollis

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Appendix 1: Full list of the White Group Claims

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The White Group Claims (divided here into 3 separate groupings: 1, 2 and 3), plus Black Fox are owned by Kinross Gold Corporation (100%) and cover approximately 63.5 km². The property is located approximately 75 km south of Dawson City, in the Yukon Territory of Canada. The project area is primarily underlain by deformed and regionally metamorphosed greenschist to amphibolite facies metasedimentary and metaigneous rocks of Palaeozoic and Proterozoic age (Mortensen, 1992; Dusel-Bacon, 2006). During 2010 Kinross Gold Corporation contracted a high sensitivity airborne magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric survey out to New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. over the White Claim Block. A total of 7,847 km of magnetic lines were flown over the White Group claim Block. The magnetic survey yielded a number of magnetic anomalies and magnetic lineaments. The spectrometric survey, comprising the radioelements K, U and Th produced several high areas on the Claim Block which require further correlation with bedrock geology. Further geological mapping and prospecting, in conjunction with geochemical surveys are warranted to define further mineralized targets on the White Group and Black Fox claims.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the logistics of the survey, equipment used, field procedures, data acquisition and results and interpretations for a high sensitivity helicopter magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric survey carried out on the White Group and Black Fox Claims, located in the Yukon Territory, Canada. The survey was conducted between June 22nd and August 2nd 2010 by New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. The survey was conducted in a Northwest-Southeast direction. A total of 7,847 km of survey line was flown over the White Group and Black Fox Claims. Data processing undertaken by New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. involved data compilation, gridding and contouring of geophysical data collected. The proximity of the White Group Claims to the recently discovered Golden Saddle Deposit makes the area prospective for mineral exploration and this survey provided an additional tool for vectoring towards mineralization.

Unless otherwise stated the coordinate system used is NAD 83, North America (all Canada and USA subunits), Zone 7N.

2.0 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The first reports of gold around the property are documented as early as 1887 (Minfile 1150 012):

“The reason for the early activity is probably a rumor of rich gold quartz specimens being found here some years prior to 1887, when Wm. Ogilvie heard the story on his trip down the river. According to the rumor, a specimen of gold-bearing quartz assaying \$20,000 per ton was found high above the river opposite the mouth of the White River. No mineralization has subsequently been found.”

In addition to this report of a significant quartz lode across from the mouth of the White River, there are four other documented Minfile occurrences in the White property area (Paulsen *et al.*, 2010). The history of exploration up to 2000 has been succinctly summarized in a report for Madalena ventures Inc. (see Paulsen *et al.*, 2010):

Initially staked as Star City claims (4613) in September 1900 by N.J. Donahue and J.J. McKinnon, the property was explored with a 15 m adit, 9 m cross-cut and 4 m shaft in the following year. Donahue & McKinnon reported the discovery of a sulphide-quartz zone up to 4.6 m wide bounded by porphyry rock. They also claimed that the zone was mineralized with free gold, plus silver and antimony values but that was never substantiated (Minfile 115O 013).

Resurgence in mineral exploration activity occurred late in the late 1960s and early 1970s with Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. Conducting reconnaissance exploration in the area with follow-up soil sampling and geological mapping.

In the early to mid 1990's there was again renewed staking activity over the riverside claims but there is no reported exploration activity. It was during this period in 1992-93 that staking in the Frisco Creek area was first documented (Minfile 115O 155). Exploration reported for the Frisco includes bulldozer trenching, stripping and roadwork. There is no indication of any significant discoveries.

Late during 1998 a similar, but somewhat smaller ground position to the current one was staked by Teck Corporation when prospecting the area identified as Teacher Showing. This is an intrusion-related style of mineralization with quartz-sulphide chert breccias containing galena, stibnite and pyrite mineralization returned assays as high as 5.84 g/t Au. They also discovered quartz float with chalcopyrite and galena near the headwaters of Minneapolis Creek, which returned assays of 6.46 g/t Au and 26.5 g/t Ag. In 1999 Teck conducted limited prospecting and geological mapping of the main slopes and drainages and collected random rock and stream silt assay samples. In addition, a small 1.35 line km soil grid was established over the Teacher Showing. Soil sampling identified a strong anomaly 50 m southeast of the showing with values up to 365 ppb Au, 630 ppb As and 155 ppm Sb. In 2000, Teck focused most of their exploration efforts around Teacher Showing. They carried out hand-trenching, expanded soil sampling and further prospecting. Trenching over the soil anomaly identified in 1999 encountered silicified and brecciated metasedimentary float, which returned values ranging from nil to 12.15 g/t Au. The highest assay also returned 13.0 g/t Ag, 10 000 ppm As and 275 ppm Sb. Expanded soil sampling in 2000 returned several new multi-element anomalies, on trend with Teacher Showing. A reconnaissance soil line collected over the location of the gold-bearing quartz float in Minneapolis Creek returned values up to 75 ppb Au, 1 445 ppm As, 20 ppm Sb, 135 ppm Cu and 391 ppm Zn.

In 2003 Shawn Ryan collected 834 ridge and spur samples and identified anomalous gold-in-soil on the Golden Saddle. Madalena Ventures Inc. conducted geological mapping, established a cut grid (73 line kilometres) at 100 m spacing and completed soil sampling at 50 m intervals, with a total of 1429 samples being collected. Work was sub contracted to Ryanwood Exploration. Preliminary evaluation of the soil data indicated a coincident gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly forming a relatively continuous horseshoe-shaped belt over the extent of the sample area (Doherty and Ash, 2005). A poorly exposed quartz vein (Mike Vein) with visible gold, identified in 2003 on the ridge overlooking the Yukon River, was also trenched to establish vein thickness, continuity and host rock character (Paulsen *et al.*, 2010).

Underworld Resources optioned the White claims from Shawn Ryan in 2007, and by 2008 five quartz veins in total had been exposed at Ryan Showing. Three holes drilled on Ryan Showing in 2008 demonstrated the discontinuous nature of the veins; these veins have been interpreted as an echelon tension vein set (Corbett, 2008). Shallow trenching by the Underworld Resources in 2007 across Golden Saddle exposed a mineralized zone assaying one gram per tonne gold over 40 m. This zone represented the surface trace of the Golden Saddle zone which was drilled in 2008 (Paulsen *et al.*, 2010). In 2009 Underworld Resources carried out a three phase diamond drill program consisting of 25,670 m in 94 holes. 60 holes were drilled at Golden Saddle, 19 at the Arc Zone, 4 at Minneapolis, 5 at Donahue and 3 holes at McKinnon (Minfile 115O 165).

3.1.2 Black Fox and Thistle area

Early hard rock exploration in the Thistle mountain area started in 1901, with the staking of the Blueberry and Blackberry claims. The area saw its first recorded work in 1915 where it was staked as Black Fox. A small open cut uncovered a 0.9 m quartz vein with pockets of galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite (Minfile 115O 014) (Paulsen *et al.*, 2010).

In 1990 Sparkling Minerals Inc. staked the Viv and Ian claims close to Thistle Creek (Minfile 115O 106). Sparkling Minerals Inc. conducted a reconnaissance soil survey comprising 135 soil samples and 7 rock samples. One sample of quartz vein with galena contained 0.4 g/t Au, and the author suggested a buried intrusion as source of the gold (Paulsen *et al.*, 2010). This source of gold has been suggested by other studies of placer gold on Thistle Creek (Mortensen *et al.*, 2005).

In 1991 Sparkling Minerals Inc staked the Far, Near and Bye claims. A grid and contour soil sampling program identified several gold-in-soil anomalies. Prospecting of the same area revealed mineralized mesothermal quartz veins containing up to 0.8 g/t Au (Anderson, 1991).

Faith Minerals staked the additional Lulu claims in the area in 1993. They carried out magnetic and VLF-EM surveys in addition to a small soil survey which failed to return a significant result (Southam, 1995).

Shawn Ryan re-staked the Black Fox claims in 2004. Between 2004 and 2007, Ryanwood Exploration collected 1,311 soil samples identifying several gold-in-soil anomalies. Two shallow trenches were also dug exposing a quartz vein with visible gold. In 2007 Underworld Resources optioned the Black Fox property from Ryanwood Exploration and dug a further 6 trenches exposing the same quartz vein, the "Thistle Vein" (Paulsen *et al.*, 2010). The Thistle quartz vein at Black Fox strikes approximately Northwest/Southeast. A high-grade grab spot sample of the host rock amphibolite collected from the eastern part of the trench contained 17.73 g/t Au. Two spot samples taken from the quartz vein at its North-western end contained just over 10 g/t Au and 7.6 g/t Au. Gold assay values from the quartz vein towards the southwest decreased compared to those observed to the northwest, down to approximately 3 and 4 g/t Au.

Mapping of the Stewart River area (NTS 115 N, O) was undertaken by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) (Ryan and Gordey, 2001; 2004) and published as a geology map in 2004 as part of the Ancient Pacific Margin NATMAP Project.

3.0 PROPERTY INFORMATION

The White Group Claims and Black Fox are located in the Dawson Mining District of the Yukon Territory, Canada (Figure 1). The Claims are located approximately 75 km south of Dawson City, Yukon, Canada.

The White Groups of claims consist of 745 full-size quartz claims for group 1, 626 quartz claims for group 2, and 421 quartz claims for group 3 (Figure 3). The Black Fox group comprises 52 quartz claims (Figure 3). The claims are registered with the Dawson Mining Recorder and are now owned 100% by Selene Holdings Ltd. The White Groups of quartz claims are shown on Yukon Quartz NTS mapsheets [1150/05](#) and [115N/08](#). A full list of claim data is outlined in Appendix 1.

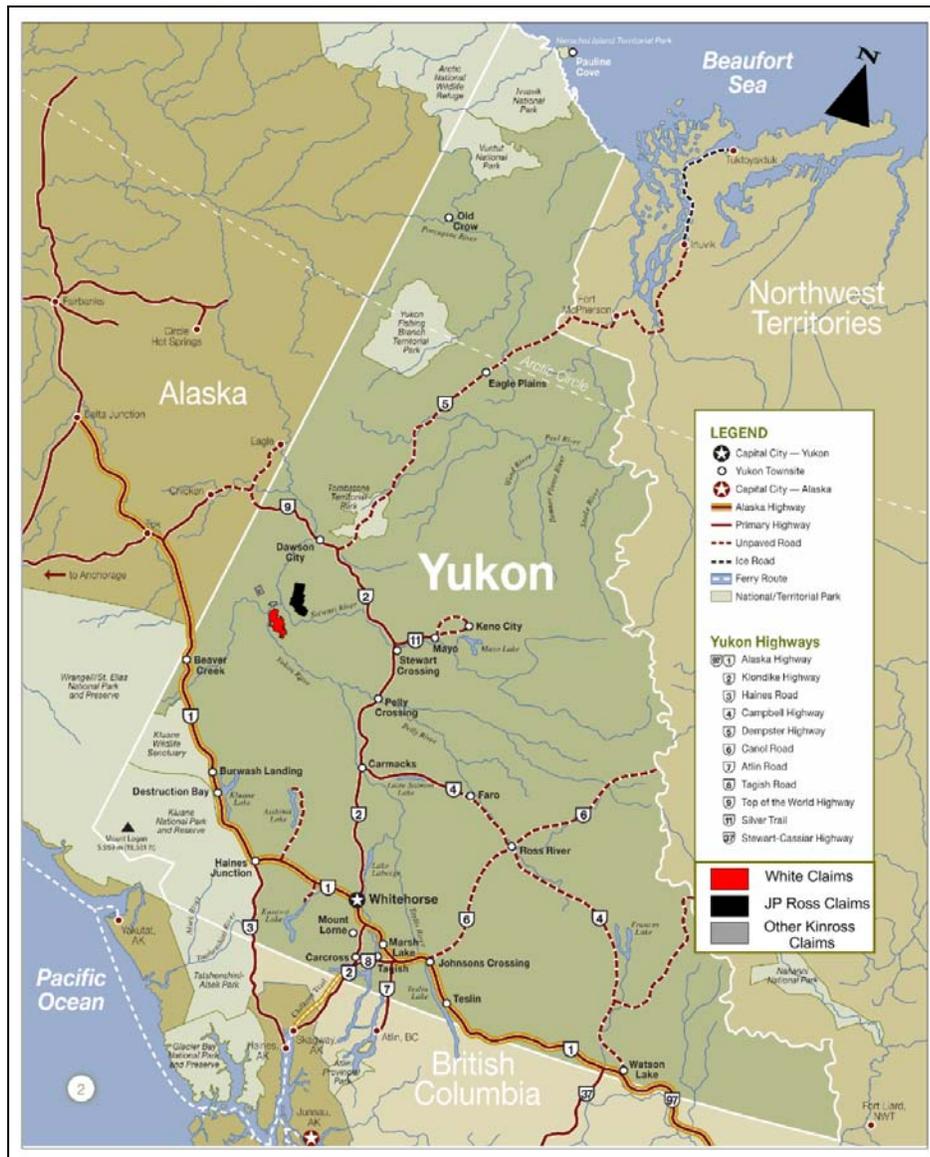


Figure 1: Location map showing the study area: White Group Claims and Black Fox Claims, located approximately 75 km south of Dawson City, Yukon

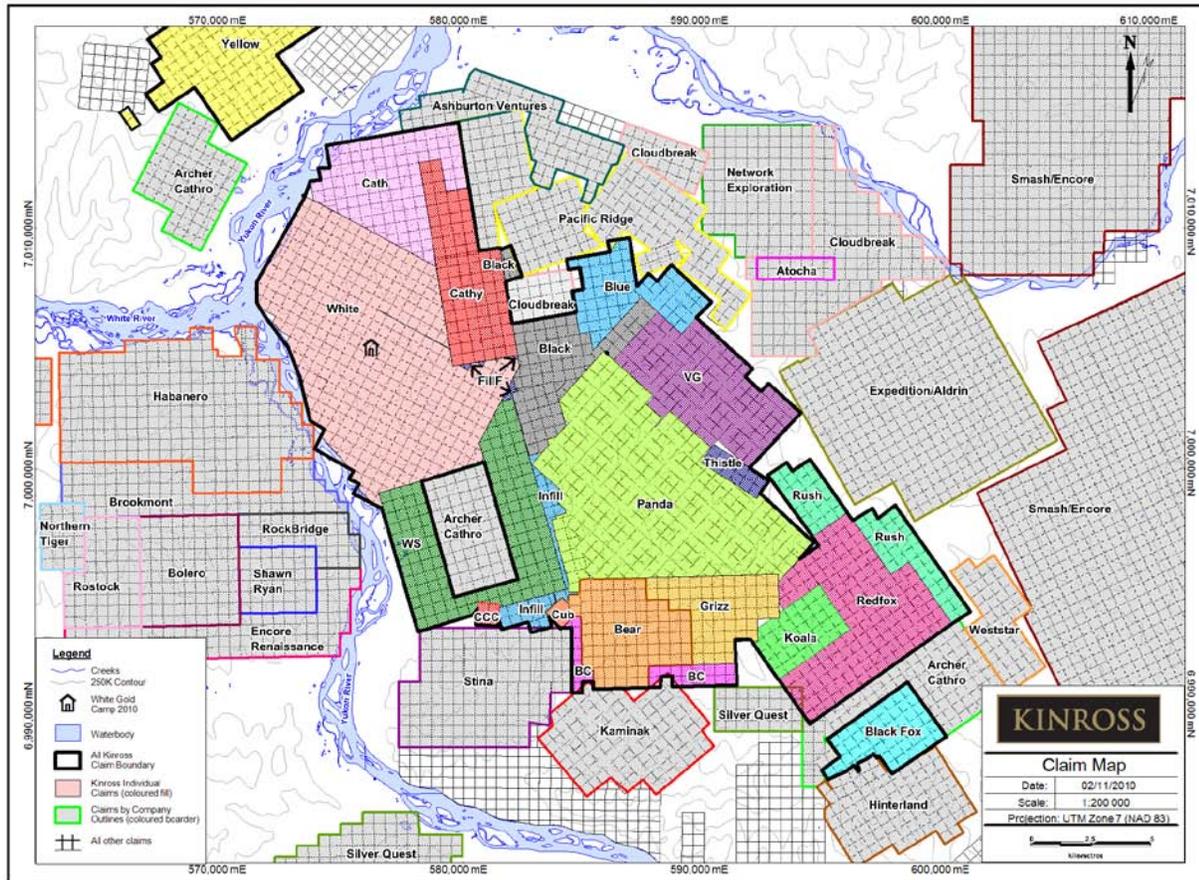


Figure 2: Map showing the White Claim Groupings and Black Fox and all adjacent claims

3.1 Adjacent Claims

The White Group Claims are surrounded by numerous adjacent claims. These adjacent claims are highlighted in Figure 2 below:

3.2 Physiography

The property is located in the White Gold District of the Yukon Territory, Canada. It is characterized by plains incised by streams into V-shaped valleys with interconnecting ridges. Elevation ranges from 1100 feet at the sides of the rivers (Yukon River) to 4100 feet at ridge tops. Treeline is at approximately 1200 metres. The White Group claims are located approximately 500m east of the junction of the White River and the Yukon River (Figure 3)). The headwaters of Frisco creek are located in the southern central part of the White group 1 Claims (Figure 3). Similarly Minneapolis creek is located at the western margin of the White Group 1 Claim Block (Figure 3). Thistle Creek cuts through both White Claims group 2 and 3. The area escaped the last two episodes of glaciation.

3.3 Climate

The climate in the Yukon is characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. Winters are cold, and temperatures of -30°C to -40°C are common. Summers are moderately cool to hot, with daily high temperatures of 10°C to 25°C . The property is typically free of snow from late May to the end of September, and the creeks keep flowing from May until October.

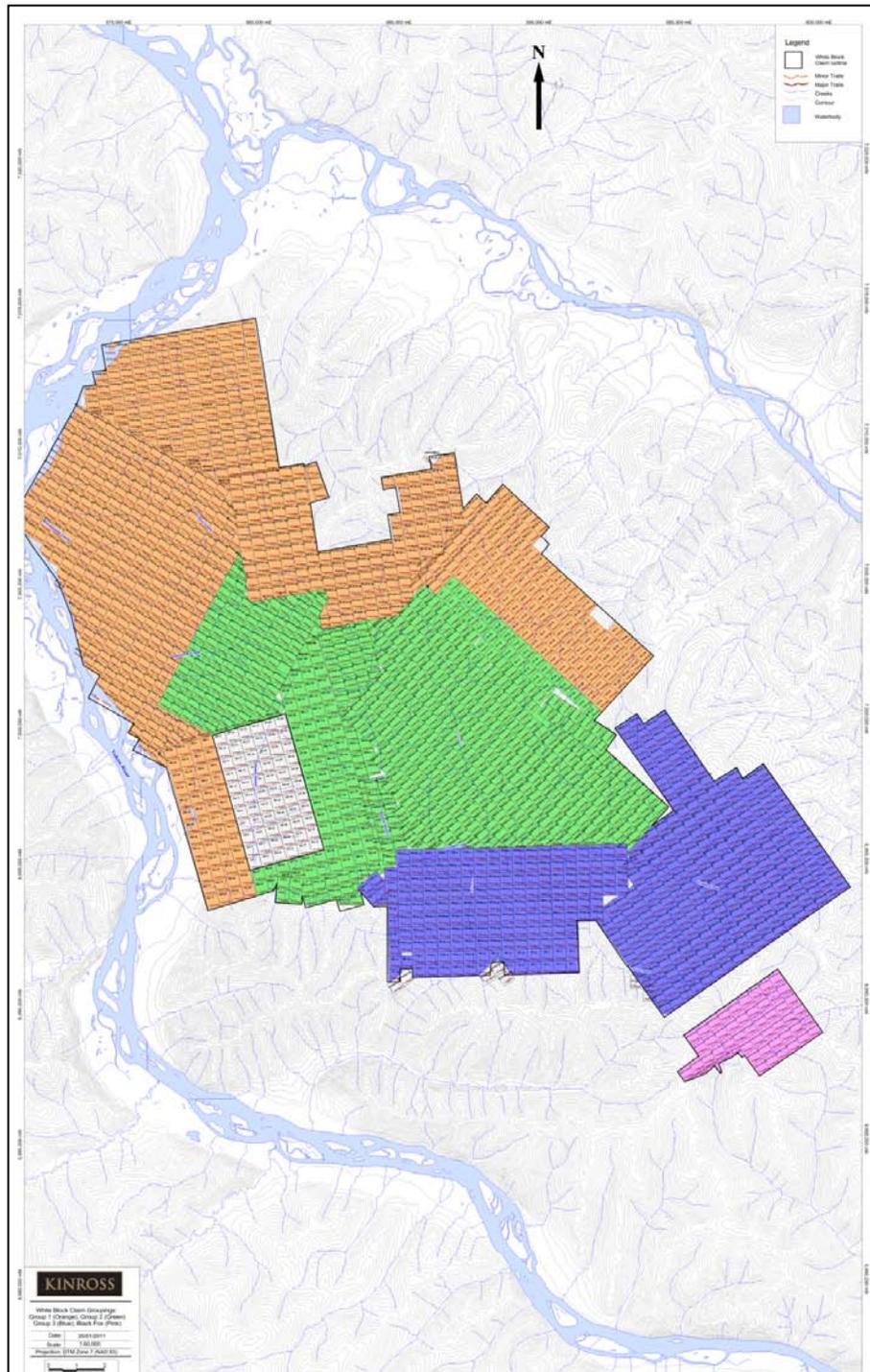


Figure 3: Map showing the White Claim Groupings (Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3) plus the Black Fox Group
2011 Assessment Report on the White Group Claims, Yukon Territory, Canada

3.4 Accessibility

The survey area is located approximately 75 km south of Dawson City (Figure 1). Access to the claims at the present time is by helicopter from Dawson City. The Thistle Creek airstrip is the nearest landing zone (13 km to the southeast) for aircraft and crew and gear can be mobilized from this point.

4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The White Group and Black Fox Claims are located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrain (YTT), which spans part of the Yukon Territory and east-central Alaska. This terrane is part of the Intermontane Superterrane, and is bounded to the northeast by the right-lateral Tintina-Kaltag and to the southwest by the Denali-Farewell fault systems. The Yukon-Tanana Terrane is composed of deformed and regionally metamorphosed greenschist to amphibolite facies metasedimentary and metaigneous rocks of Palaeozoic and Proterozoic age (Mortensen, 1992; Dusel-Bacon, 2006).

4.1 Property Geology

The basement rocks in the White Gold District consist of Palaeozoic schist and gneisses that underwent Palaeozoic deformation, metamorphism, and pervasive recrystallization (Mackenzie *et al.*, 2010). The White Group Claims (groups 1, 2 and 3) and the Black Fox group are underlain by metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that have been affected by lower amphibolite-grade regional metamorphism and ductile deformation. Regional-scale mapping undertaken by Ryan and Gordey (2004) shows large areas of muscovite schist, amphibolite gneiss with areas of undivided grey gneiss dominating the southeastern part of the White claim block (Figure 4). A north-south trending Eocene porphyry is mapped crossing the claim block to the eastern margin, with smaller intrusive bodies punctuating the bedrock to the west (Figure 4). Ultramafic bodies are mapped in the White claim block (Figure 4). Pyroxenite bodies intrude the gneissic host rock in the nearby White Gold district and are generally oriented sub-parallel to the metamorphic foliation. Regional metamorphism formed overturned, tight to isoclinal outcrop-scale folds with shallowly-dipping, NNW-trending axial planes). Serpentinite bodies have also been affected by greenschist facies metamorphism, producing a fabric that formed in association with the regional thrust faults (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009). Serpentinite bodies are the locus of extensive post-metamorphic deformation, including tight or isoclinal folding (centimetre to metre-scale).

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA COLLECTED

A high sensitivity helicopter magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric survey was carried out for Kinross Gold Corp. over a project area and series of claims known as the White Group claims (now grouped into White Groups 1, 2 and 3) and the Black Fox claims which are located ~75 km south of Dawson City, Yukon, Canada.

The survey was flown by New-Sense Geophysics (NSG) under the terms of an agreement with the client dated June 1st, 2010. The survey was flown between June 22nd and August 2nd 2010. A total of 7,847 km of magnetic and radiometric survey lines were flown over the White claim block.

The White Block Coordinates are presented below in Table 1:

UTM Nad 83 Zone 7N			
NAD 83_X	NAD 83_Y	WGS84_X	WGS84_Y
570851	7008154	570851	7008154
576708	7015741	576708	7015741
581283	7016132	581283	7016132
582566	7009158	582566	7009158
589707	7010442	589707	7010442
604491	6990414	604491	6990414
596290	6984891	596290	6984891
591994	6990023	591994	6990023
578996	6990023	578996	6990023
570683	7008154	570683	7008154

Table 1: Block coordinates for the White Claim Block.

Survey Parameters:

Traverse Line spacing:	75 m
Control Line spacing:	750 m
Nominal Terrain clearance:	30 m
Average Terrain clearance:	38.5 m (White block)
Navigation:	Global Positioning System
Traverse Line Direction:	56, 236 deg.
Control Line Direction:	146, 326 deg.
Measurement Interval:	0.1 sec for magnetic 1.0 sec for radiometrics and GPS
Ground speed (average):	104 km/h (White block)

Measurement spacing (average): 2.9 metres/0.1 sec, 29.0 metres/1 sec (White block)

Airborne Digital Record: Line Number
Flight Number
Radar Altimeter
Total Field Magnetics
Live Time
Thorium counts
Potassium counts
Uranium counts
Upward looking Uranium counts
Cosmic counts
Down Spectrum
Total Counts
Time (System and GPS)
Raw Global Positioning System (GPS)
Magnetic compensation parameters (fluxgate mag.)

Base Station Record: Ambient Total Field Magnetics
Raw Global Positioning System (GPS) data
Time (System and GPS)

6.0 PERSONNEL

6.1 Field Operations

New-Sense Geophysics Ltd., Geophysicist: Sean Plener

New-Sense Geophysics Ltd., Geophysicist: Chris Evans

Fireweed Helicopter, Pilot: Brent Vansickle

Fireweed Helicopters, Pilot: RJ Price

6.2 Office data processing and Offsite QA/QC

QA/QC, Maps, Logistics Report (NSG):	Andrei Yakovenko
QA/QC (Bob Ellis EGG Inc.):	Bob Ellis
Data Processing and Grids:	Andrei Yakovenko, Sean Plener, Chris Evans

6.3 Project Management

New-Sense Geophysics Ltd.:	Andrea Yakovenko
Bob Ellis EGG Inc. (client representative):	Bob Ellis
Kinross Gold Corp.:	Jean-Pierre Londero

7.0 METHOD OF COLLECTION

7.1 Aircraft and Equipment

The aircraft used was a Bell 206B 3 helicopter (C-FFWH) equipped with a Cesium magnetometer mounted in a fixed stinger assembly and RS-500 airborne spectrometer mounted in the storage compartment. Fireweed Helicopters based in Dawson City, Yukon, Canada provided the aircraft service.

7.2 Airborne Geophysical System

7.2.1 Magnetometer

One Scintrex CS-3 optically pumped Cesium split beam sensor was mounted in a fixed stinger assembly. The magnetometer's Larmor frequency output was processed by a KMAG-4 magnetometer counter, which provides resolution of 0.15 ppm (in a magnetic field of 50,000 nT, resolution equivalent to 0.0075 nT). The raw magnetic data was recorded at 50 Hz, anti-aliased with 51 point COSINE filter and re-sampled at 10 Hz.

7.2.2 Magnetic Compensation

The proximity of the aircraft to the magnetic sensor creates a measurable anomalous response as a result of the aircraft's movement. The orientation of the aircraft with respect to the sensor and the motion of the earth's magnetic field are contributing factors to the strength of this response. A special calibration flight, Figure of Merit (i.e. FOM) was flown to record the information necessary to compensate for those effects.

A three-axis Bartington fluxgate magnetometer (recorded at 50 Hz) was used to measure the orientation and rates of change of the magnetic field of the aircraft, away from localized terrestrial magnetic anomalies. The QC Tools digital compensation algorithm was then applied to generate a correction factor to compensate for permanent, induced, and eddy current magnetic responses generated by the aircraft's movements.

7.2.3 GPS Navigation

A U-BLOX RCB-LJ sixteen channel GPS receiver, which is an integral component of the iNav V3 computer system, was used to run the flight control system and provide precise positioning of the aircraft.

7.2.4 Altimeter

A TRA 3500 radar altimeter was mounted inside with stinger. This instrument operates with a linear performance over the range of 0 to 2,500 feet and records the terrain clearance of the sensors. The raw radar altimeter data was recorded at 50 Hz, anti-analyzed with a 21 point COSINE filter and re-sampled at 10 Hz.

7.2.5 Geophysical Flight Control System

New Senses's iNAW V3 geophysical flight control system monitored and recorded magnetometer, spectrometer, altimeter, and GPS equipment performance. Input from the various sensors was monitored every 0.005 seconds for the precise coordination of geophysical and positional measurements. The input was recorded fifty times per second.

7.2.6 Spectrometer

The RS-500 Airborne Spectrometer with RSX-5 detector pack, manufactured by Radiation Solutions Inc. (RSI) was used for the survey. The RS-500 spectrometer has a multi-peak gain stabilization algorithm and is capable of recording 1024 channels with accuracy of 0.1 to 10 counts/second.

7.2.7 Idasdigital recording

The output of the CS-3 magnetometer, fluxgate magnetometer, altimeter, temperature, pressure, GPS coordinates, and time (system and GPS), were recorded digitally on a Compact Flash drive at a sample rate of fifty times per second (one time per second for GPS) by the iNAV V3 system.

7.2.8 Pressure and Temperature

A Honeywell Precision Pressure Transducer, model PPT0020AWN2V A-A, was used to record the ambient pressure and temperature during the survey. The device was mounted in the helicopter stinger. The pressure and temperature outputs units were mbar and degrees Celsius respectively.

7.2.9 Spectrometer Digital Recording

The output of the RS-500 spectrometer, GPS coordinates and time (UTC) were recorded digitally on an internal RS-500 flash drive at a sample rate of 1Hz. After each flight the data were copied and synchronized using UTC clock with the iDAS digital records.

7.3 Ground Monitoring System

7.3.1 Base Station Magnetometer

A Scintrex CS-3 optically pumped cesium split beam sensor was used at the base of operations within the airport boundaries, in an area of low magnetic gradient and low/free from cultural

electric and magnetic noise sources. The sensitivity and absolute accuracy of the ground magnetometer is ± 0.01 nT. Data was recorded continuously at least every one second throughout all survey operations in digital form on a TC-10 data acquisition system. Both the ground and airborne magnetic readings were synchronized based on the GPS clock.

7.3.2 Recording

The outputs of the magnetic and GPS monitors were recorded digitally on a dedicated TC-10 computer. A visual record of the last three hours was graphically maintained on the computer screen to provide an up-to-date appraisal of magnetic activity. At the conclusion of each production flight raw GPS and magnetic data were transferred to the main field compilation computer.

7.3.3 Field Compilation System

A field laptop computer was used for field data processing and presentation. The raw data was imported to Geosoft Oasis montaj for QA/QC and processing purposes. After checking for quality control, the database and uncompensated magnetic readings were exported to QC Tools software package for magnetic compensation and base station merging purposes.

8.0 PRE-SURVEY SPECTROMETER CALIBRATIONS

Pre-survey calibrations and testing of the RS-500 (SN 5516) airborne gamma-ray spectrometry system were carried out on June 21st, 2010 (at the installation base in Dawson, YT) and June 24th, 25th, 2010 (in the vicinity of the White Gold project property). For these calibration and tests the survey aircraft and configurations were selected to conform to contract technical specifications. Calibration of the spectrometer involved:

- **Calibration Pad measurements**, which are used to determine the “spectral overlap” coefficients. The calibration test was performed within a 12 month period before the survey by the manufacturer (Radiation Solutions Inc.).
- **Cosmic Flight Test**, which was used to determine the aircraft background values and cosmic coefficients (conducted on June 24th, 2010).
- **Height Attenuation Test**, which determined the altitude attenuation coefficients.

8.1 Energy Windows

The airborne radiometric technique requires measurement of count rates for specific energy regions or windows in the natural gamma-ray spectrum. The standard energy regions (in accordance with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and their corresponding channel limits are shown in Table 2:

Designation	Energy Limit (keV)		Channel Limit (inclusive)	
	Lower	Upper	Unit Values	
			Lower	Upper
Total Count (TC)	410	2810	137	937
K	1370	1570	457	523
U	1660	1860	553	620
Th	2410	2810	803	937
U (Upward)	1660	1860	553	620
Cosmic	3200	Infinity		

Table 2: Downward Spectrometer Energy Windows

8.2 Calibration Pad Test

The Compton stripping coefficients as provided by RSI are listed in Table 3:

Stripping Ratios	Spectrometer (SN 5516)	'normal' values
Th into U ($\alpha = a_{23}/a_{33}$)	0.271	0.250
Th into K ($\beta = a_{13}/a_{33}$)	0.396	0.400
U into K ($\gamma = a_{12}/a_{22}$)	0.75	0.810
U into Th ($a = a_{32}/a_{22}$)	0.045	0.060
K into Th ($b = a_{31}/a_{11}$)	0	0
K into U ($g = a_{21}/a_{11}$)	0	0.003

Table 3: Compton Stripping Coefficients

8.3 Cosmic Flight Test

In each of the spectral windows, the radiation increases exponentially with height due to radiation of cosmic origin. As well, the aircraft contributes a constant background to the count rate. By completing a series of flights within the same region, over a range of altitudes, these background contributions can be determined (Appendix A).

8.3.1 Setup and measurement procedure

A resolution check was completed at the aircraft base using a Thorium source prior to the cosmic test to insure the sensitivity and accuracy of the spectrometer.

Once the aircraft reached the desired altitude (first at ~8000 feet), survey data were recorded for approximately ten minutes. This was then repeated at 9 000, 10 000, 11 000, and 12 000 feet above sea level (Table 4).

Cosmic Test Flight Data (average counts)						
Altitude (ft)	Cosmic	UU	K	U	Th	TC
8144	172	3	18	10	11	243
9132	223	4	22	13	15	309
10135	259	4	25	15	17	353
11136	304	5	28	18	21	405
12074	353	6	32	20	24	463

Table 4: Cosmic Test Data

8.3.2 Results from Cosmic Flight Test

At each altitude, the raw data for the five windows of interest (Th, K, U, TC, and U Upward) were evaluated for quality. The mean values were then extracted and plotted against the cosmic background window. The results from the graphs (Appendix A) are summarized in Table 5.

Cosmic Flight Test Result from		
	Cosmic stripping	Aircraft Background
K	0.0767	4.8767
U	0.0564	0.4234
Th	0.0674	0
TC	1.2101	37 313
UU	0.0159	0.2207

Table 5: Calculated Cosmic and Aircraft Background Coefficients

8.4 Altitude Attenuation Test

The height attenuation of the spectrometer systems was calculated by flying a series of passes across a line over flat ground with uniform radioelement ground concentration. The test range was flown by acquiring data on a series of seven passes over a set path, at the following altitudes: 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 600, 800 and 1000 feet above ground.

8.4.1 Results from Altitude Attenuation Test

The airborne data from the altitude attenuation test was checked for quality. The radiometric windows were then corrected for background (aircraft and cosmic) and stripped of Compton contributions. After averaging the data for each line, the four windows of interest (K, U, Th, and Total Count) were plotted against the altimeter in order to obtain the height attenuation (Appendix A).

The results were obtained using an exponential regression where the slope represents the attenuation coefficient and the 'y' intercept represents the counts at 0 feet (

Table 6).

Element	Altitude attenuation coefficients
K	-0.0079
U	-0.005
Th	-0.0081
TC	-0.0062

Table 6: Calculated Height Attenuation Coefficient

8.5 Radon Hover Test

The determination of calibration constants that enable the stripping of the effects of the atmospheric radon from the downward-looking detectors through the use of an upward looking detector is divided into two parts:

- 1) Determining the relationship between the upward and downward looking detector count rates for radiation due to atmospheric radon. Two test areas were established over an area of flat ground near the base of operations at the White Camp. Each day the aircraft hovered over the test area for ~5 minutes.

a_{uu}	0.2633	Upward Uranium vs down Uranium slope
a_k	0.9498	Potassium vs down Uranium slope
a_T	0.1179	Thorium vs down Uranium slope
a_i	15.302	Total Count vs down Uranium slope
b_{uu}	-0.8826	Upward Uranium background
b_k	39.014	Potassium background
b_T	6.7828	Thorium background
b_i	255.86	Total Count background

- 2) Determining the relationship between the upward and downward looking detector count rates for radiation originating from the ground using complete survey dataset.

The Upward detector ground component is related to the downward detector ground components by linear equation:

$$u_g = a_1 x U_g + a_2 x T_g$$

Where:

- u_g, U_g and T_g are contribution in the windows that originate from the ground.
- a_1 and a_2 are empirically determined calibration factors.

The procedure, as per IAEA Report # 323, in determining the a_1 and a_2 factors was applied to the survey block dataset with the following results (Table 7):

a_1	0.033681
a_2	0.034559

Table 7: White Block a_1 and a_2 factors

9.0 OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

9.1 Flight Planning and Flight Path

The block outline coordinates (Table 1) were used to generate pre-calculated navigation files. The navigation files were used to plan flights at the designated traverse line spacing of 75 m and control lines of 750 m.

9.2 Base Station

Magnetic base stations were established in magnetically quiet areas in the vicinity of the White Gold camp (at latitude 63.165897; Longitude: -139.488468) (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Base Station setup located at the White Gold Camp

9.3 Airborne Magnetometers

An FOM test performance of the CS-3 and fluxgate magnetometers was performed in order to monitor the ability of the system to remove the effects of aircraft motion on the magnetic measurement. The FOM maneuvers consisted of a series of calibration lines flown at high altitude (10,000ft+ above sea level). During this procedure, pitch, roll and yaw maneuvers were performed on the aircraft.

The following ranges were used:

Pitch: 10-15°

Roll: 10-15°

Yaw: 10-15°

See Appendix B for the FOM results as flown on June 22nd, June 29th, 2010 and were used to compensate the magnetic data.

10.0 DATA COMPILATION

10.1 Flight Path Corrections

The navigational correction process yields a flight path expressed in WGS84, World and transformed to correspond to NAD 83 UTM ZONE 7N, North America. The flight line path for the airborne geophysical survey is shown in Figure 6.

10.2 Thorium Resolution Tests

A daily resolution test was carried out in order to monitor the resolution of the spectrometer. The results from the resolution tests were always found to be within the contract specifications.

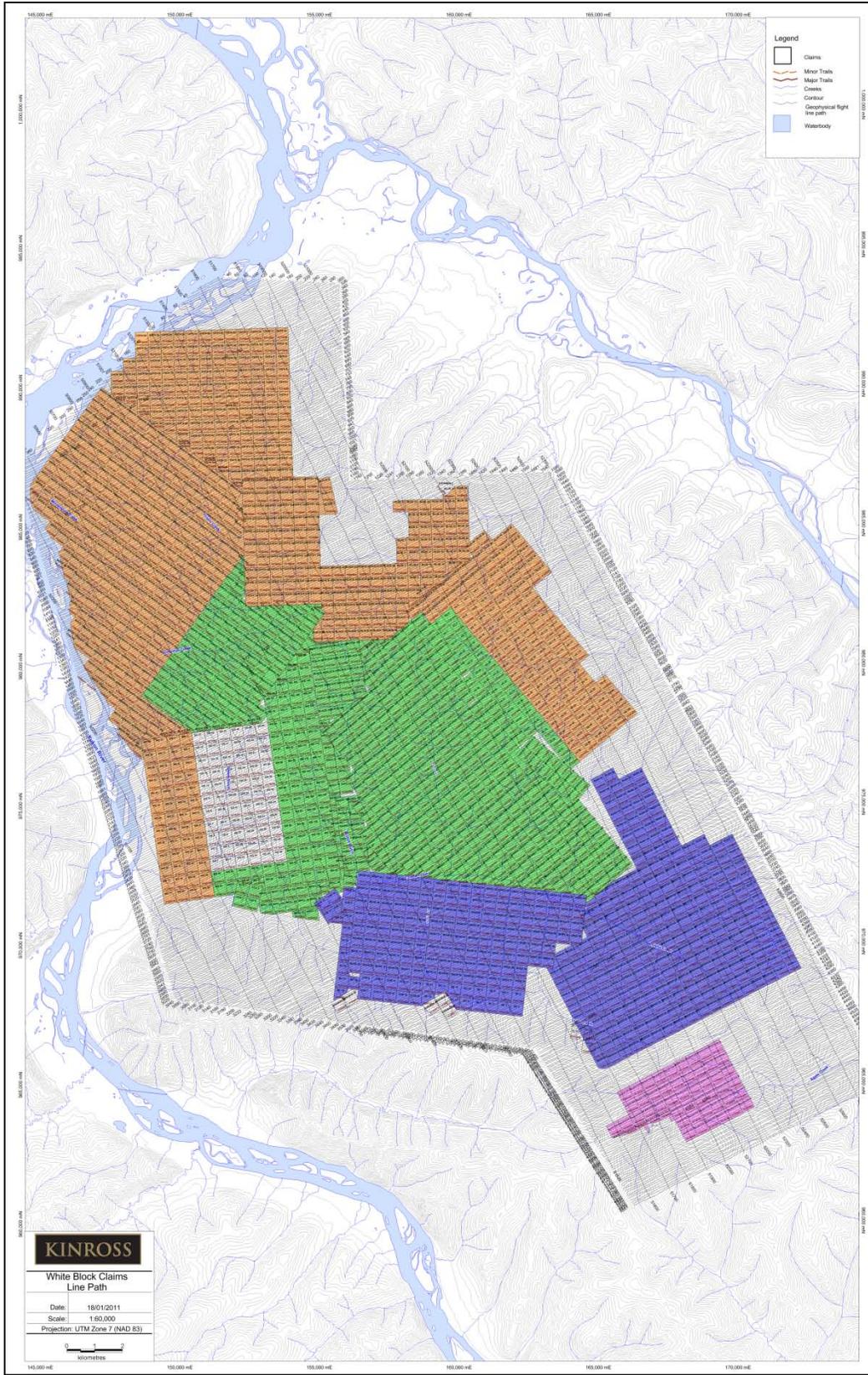


Figure 6: Flight Line Path for Airborne Geophysical survey over the White Block Claims (Groups 1, 2 and 3)

10.2 Digital Terrain Model (DTM)

The DTM data was produced by first adjusting the GS sensor height to that of the radar altimeter height (lowering GPS height by 2.1 m). Next the radar altimeter channel (in metres) was subtracted from the GPS height data producing a raw DTM channel. Next the radar altimeter channel (in metres) was subtracted from the GPS height data producing a raw DTM channel. Because of inherent errors, the raw DTM channel required leveling. The following key microlevelling parameters were used (Table 8):

Block Name	Line Spacing (m)	Line Direction (deg.)	Grid Cell Size (m)	Decorrugation Cutoff (m)	Amplitude Limit (nT)	Amplitude Limit Mode	Naudy Filter Limit
White	75	56	15	300	15	Clip	0

Table 8: DTM microlevelling parameters

The DTM contours produced from data collected during the airborne geophysical survey across the White Claim Group Block are shown in Figure 7 and the final contoured and coloured DTM image shown in Figure 8.

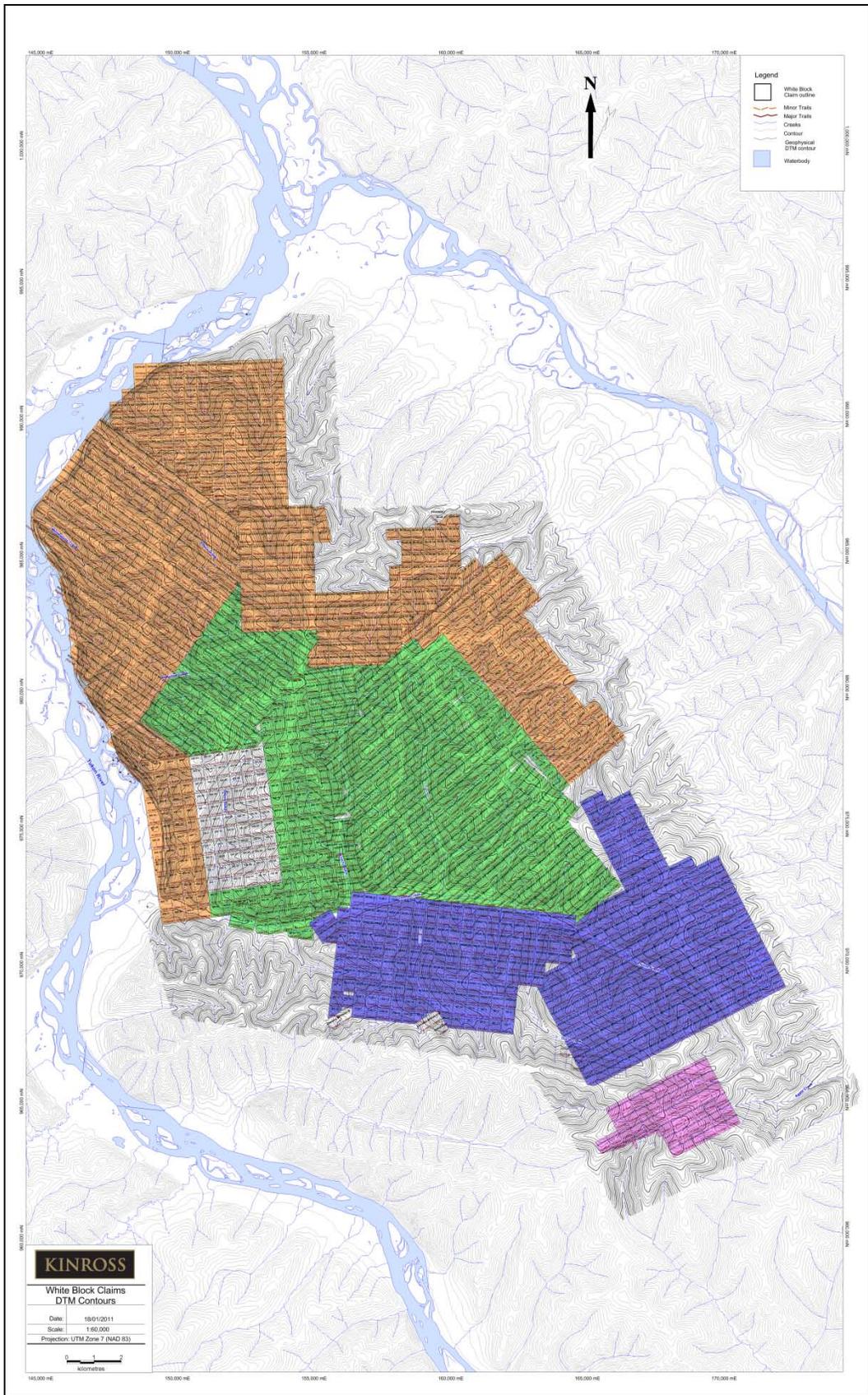


Figure 7: Digital Terrain Model (DTM) Contours produced for the White Claim Block

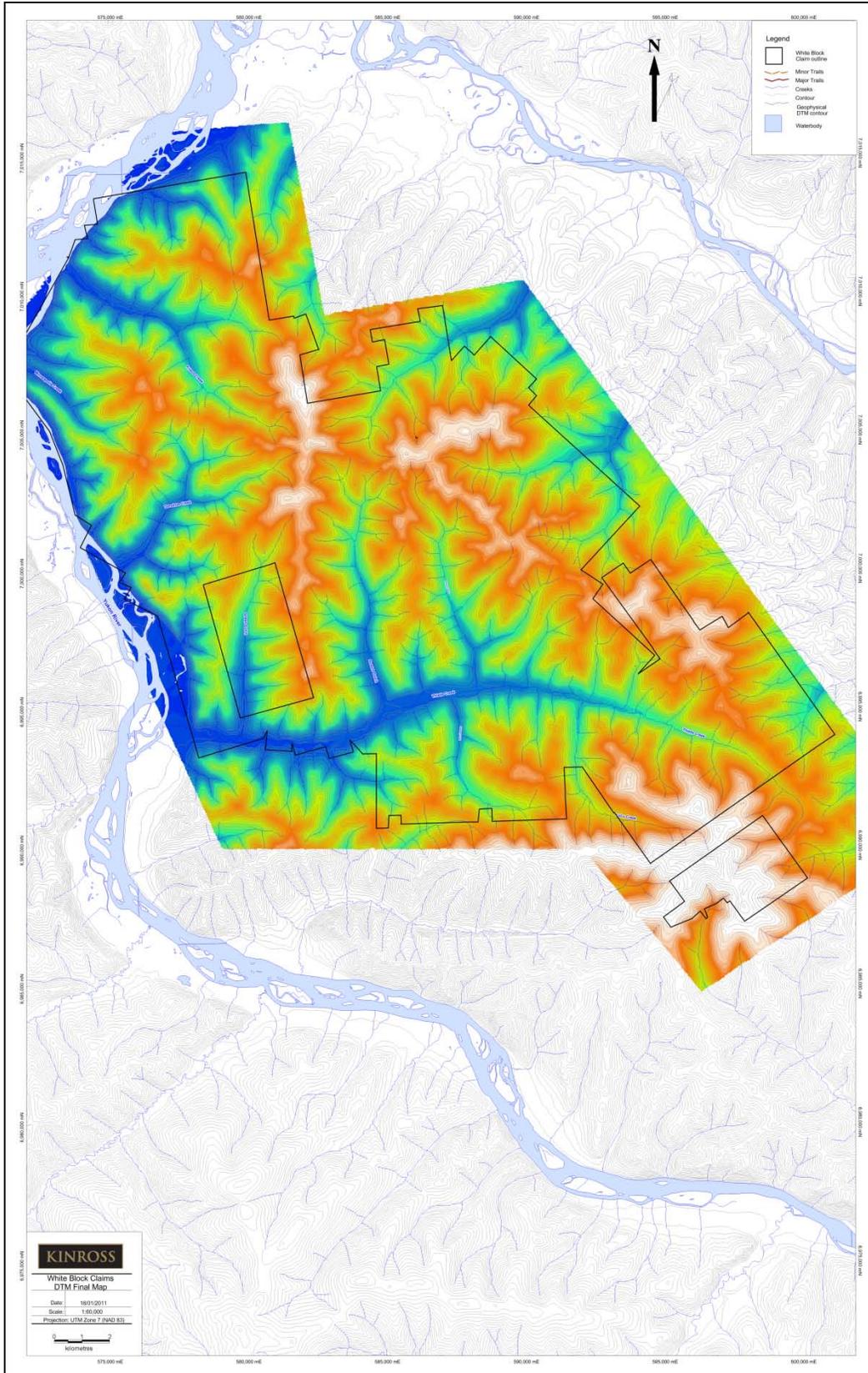


Figure 8: Map showing the final contoured Digital Terrain Model (DTM) map for the White Claim Block (Groups 1, 2 and 3)

10.3 Magnetic Corrections

The 50 Hz aeromagnetic data from Cesium 3 and Fluxgate magnetometers were filtered with a 51 cosine anti-aliasing algorithm and re-sampled at 10 Hz.

10.3.1 Diurnal Corrections

The compensated magnetic data were adjusted to account for diurnal variations. When the magnetic variation recorded at the base station recognized to be caused by manmade sources, such as equipment, vehicles passing by the sensor), they were removed and gaps interpolated. Diurnal variations recorded by the base station were filtered with a 101-point low pass filter. The filtered data was then subtracted directly from the aeromagnetic measurements to provide first order diurnal correction.

After base station removal, the total magnetic field values become very small. To bring the total magnetic measurements back to 'normal' values, project averages were added back to the magnetic data (Table 9).

Block Name	Average Readings (nT)
White	57553.70

Table 9: Base Station Project Averages Per Block

10.3.2 Lag Corrections

There are two potential types of Lag offsets when collecting airborne data: time lag and distance lag. The distance lag is determined by dividing the distance from the GPS antenna to the sensor head by the averaged sample rate distance (Table 10).

Block Name	Distance from GPS Antenna to Sensor Head (m)	Average Sample Interval (m)	Lag Applied to Magnetic Data (records)
White	9.2	2.9	-3

Table 10: Lag Corrections for White Block

10.3.3 Heading Corrections

Optically pumped magnetic sensors have an inherent heading error, typically 1 to 2 nT peak-to-peak, as the sensor is rotated through 360 degrees.

Two heading test flights were flown at magnetically quiet area at 10,000 +ft above sea level altitude on June 24th and June 29th, 2010 with the following results (Table 11 and Table 12):

Line	Direction (deg.)	Mean on line (nT)	Mean in direction (nT)	Mean on heading (nT)	Error (nT)
	0				2.547
15	56	57157.66	57157.26	57155.40	-1.86
17	56	57156.85			
14	236	57153.20	57153.55		1.86
16	236	57153.89			
24	146	57160.55	57160.58	57155.36	-5.22
26	146	57160.61			
25	326	57150.24	57150.14		5.22
27	326	57150.04			

Table 11: Heading Test Flight Results: June 24th, 2010

Line	Direction (deg.)	Mean on line (nT)	Mean in direction (nT)	Mean on heading (nT)	Error (nT)
					-3.55
22	56	57235.40	57235.36	57232.95	-2.41
24	56	57235.32			
23	236	57228.86	57230.55		2.41
25	236	57232.23			
14	146	57227.91	57227.61	57231.85	4.24
16	146	57227.30			
13	326	57235.21	57236.09		-4.24
15	326	57236.97			

Table 12: Heading Test Flight Results: June 29th, 2010

10.3.4 IGRF Corrections

The total field strength of the International geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) was calculated for every data point, based on spot values of Latitude, Longitude and altitude. This IGRF was removed from the measured survey data on a point-by-point basis from the lag corrected channel. After IGRF correction the total magnetic field values become negative. The bring the total magnetic measurements back to 'normal' values an average of IGRF values based on the whole project were added back to the magnetic data (Table 13).

Block Name	Average Readings (nT)
White	57375.1

Table 13: IGRF Averages for the White Block

10.3.5 Leveling Corrections

After the data were corrected for IGRF, a survey control line intercepts matrix was created for determining differences in magnetic field at the intersection points. The same key parameters were used as shown in Table 8.

10.4 Vertical derivative

A 1-st Order vertical Derivative (VDV) data were calculated using 2D FFT2 algorithm based on final TMI grid. The resulting VDV grid was filtered with a Hanning 3x3, with 2 passes, filter and sampled back to the database (Figure 9).

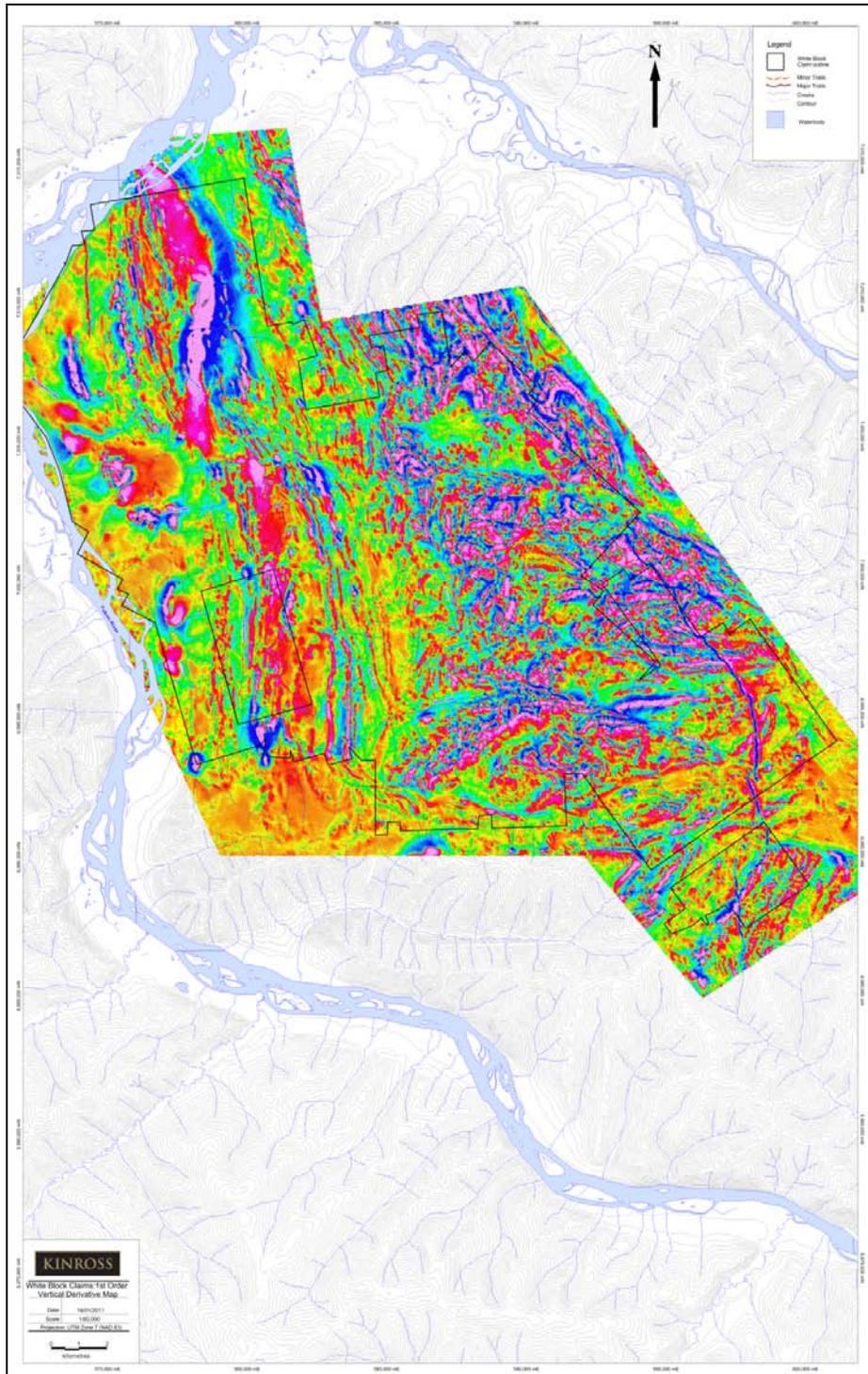


Figure 9: Map of the White Block showing the final 1st-Order Vertical Derivative (VDV) Map

10.5 Radiometric Corrections

10.5.1 Live Time Corrections

The spectrometer uses the notion of 'live time' to express the relative period of time the instrument was able to register new pulses per sample interval.

The live time correction is applied to the total count, potassium, uranium, thorium and upward uranium channels.

The formula used to apply the correction is as follows:

$$C_{LT} = C_{raw} \times \left(\frac{1000}{LT} \right)$$

Where:

- C_{LT} is the live time corrected channel
- C_{raw} is the raw channel
- LT is the Live Time channel

10.5.2 Pre-Filtering

The cosmic channel data were processed with a 15-point low pass filter to remove spikes. When radon corrections were applied, live time, background and cosmic corrected uranium, thorium, and upward uranium were pre-filtered with 11, 11 and 21 point low pass filters respectively. The radar altimeter channel while recorded at 50Hz was filtered with 21-point COSINE filter and then sampled to 1Hz.

10.5.3 Aircraft and Cosmic Background

Aircraft background and cosmic stripping corrections were applied to the live corrected total count, potassium, uranium, thorium and upward uranium channels using the following formula:

$$C_{ac} = C_{LT} - (ac + bc \times cof)$$

Where:

- C_{ac} is the background and cosmic corrected channel
- C_{LT} is the live time corrected channel
- ac is the aircraft background for this channel
- bc is the cosmic stripping coefficient for this channel
- cof is the filtered cosmic channel

All negative counts after this correction step were replaced with zeroes.

10.5.4 Radon Correction

The relationships between the counts in the downward uranium window and on the four other windows (i.e., upward uranium, thorium, potassium and total count) due to atmospheric radon were determined using linear regression for the test site

The equations solved were:

$$u_r = a_u \times U_r + b_u$$

$$K_r = a_K \times U_r + b_K$$

$$T_r = a_T \times U_r + b_T$$

$$I_r = a_I \times U_r + b_I$$

Where:

- u_r is the radon component in the upward uranium window
- K_r , U_r , T_r and I_r are the radon components in the various windows of the downward detectors
- The various “a” and “b” coefficients are the required calibration constants

The radon component in the downward uranium window was then determined using the following formula:

$$U_r = \frac{(u_f - a_1 \times U_f - a_2 \times Th_f + a_2 \times b_r - b_u)}{(a_u - a_1 - a_2 \times a_r)}$$

Where:

- U_r is the radon component in the downward uranium window
- u_f is the filtered upward uranium
- U_f is the filtered uranium
- Th_f is the filtered thorium
- a_1, a_2 are proportionality factors
- b_u and b_r are background constants

10.5.5 Compton Stripping

Following the background and cosmic corrections (above) the potassium, uranium and thorium were corrected for spectral overlap.

The stripping corrections are then carried out using the following formulas:

$$ar = \frac{1}{1-aa_h}$$

$$Th_c = (Th_{bc} - aU_{rc}) \times ar$$

$$U_c = (U_{rc} - Th_{bc}ah) \times ar$$

$$K_c = K_{bc} - \beta h Th_c - \chi h U_c$$

Where:

- U_c , Th_c , and K_c are corrected Uranium, Thorium and Potassium
- ah , βh , and χh are the height corrected Compton stripping coefficients
- U_{rc} , Th_{bc} and K_{bc} are background and cosmic corrected Uranium, Thorium and Potassium
- ar is the backscatter correction
- a is the reverse stripping ratio U into Th

All negative counts after this correction were replaced with zeroes.

10.5.6 Attenuation Corrections

The Total Count, Potassium, Uranium and Thorium data were then corrected to a nominal survey altitude of 30 m using the following equation:

$$C_a = C \times e^{-\mu(h_0 - h_e)}$$

Where:

- C_a is the output altitude corrected channel
- C is the input channel
- μ is the attenuation correction for that channel
- h_e is the STP height
- h_0 is the nominal survey altitude

10.5.6.1 Leveling of Attenuation Corrected data

The altitude attenuation corrected data for all the Traverse lines were further microleveled with the following key parameters:

Block Name	Line Spacing (m)	Line Direction (deg.)	Grid Cell Size (m)	Decorrugation Cutoff (m)	Amplitude Limit (nT)	Amplitude Limit mode	Naudy Filter Limit
White	75	56	15	300	30	Clip	100

Table 14: Uranium microlevelling parameters

Block Name	Line Spacing (m)	Line Direction (deg.)	Grid Cell Size (m)	Decorrugation Cutoff (m)	Amplitude Limit (nT)	Amplitude Limit mode	Naudy Filter Limit
White	75	56	15	300	15	Clip	100

Table 15: Thorium microlevelling parameters

Block Name	Line Spacing (m)	Line Direction (deg.)	Grid Cell Size (m)	Decorrugation Cutoff (m)	Amplitude Limit (nT)	Amplitude Limit mode	Naudy Filter Limit
White	75	56	15	300	15	Clip	100

Table 16: Potassium microlevelling parameters

Block Name	Line Spacing (m)	Line Direction (deg.)	Grid Cell Size (m)	Decorrugation Cutoff (m)	Amplitude Limit (nT)	Amplitude Limit mode	Naudy Filter Limit
White	75	56	15	300	20	Clip	10

Table 17: Total Count microlevelling parameters

10.5.6.2 Ternary Map

The radioelement ternary map was produced by creating individual grids for the three radioelements (potassium, thorium and uranium), then assigning a colour to each. Cyan represents thorium, yellow uranium, and magenta potassium. The relative concentrations of the radioelements are represented by the blending of the three colours (Figure 17).

11.0 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The results and maps included with this report display the magnetic and radiometric properties of the geophysical survey area. The combination of geophysics and regional geological information allows some general correlations to be made.

11.1 Magnetism

The Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) final map was one of the main products from the high resolution airborne survey flown across the White Claim block (Figure 11). Anomalies identified from the colour-shaded TMI map are presented herein: The most striking features from the compilation of the magnetic data for the White Claim block are the dominant northwest-southeast trending lineaments (Figure 11). Amphibolite gneiss units typically crop out on ridge tops, the northwest-southeast trending magnetic high observed in the northwest corner of the White Claim block may be attributed to such outcrops (Figure 11). This amphibolite gneiss unit is interpreted to dip to the south/southwest, based on the broad and gradual decrease in the TMI to the south. This correlates well with the structural measurements from geological mapping by Ryan and Gordey in 2004.

Using the 1st-Order Vertical Derivative (Figure 9) the survey is potentially less-sensitive to noise in the data. When compared to the TMI image for the White Claim Block (Figure 11), the 1st-Order VDV image (Figure 9) provides a close association between distinctively magnetic high areas; particularly in the northwest/southeast trending high areas in the northern part of the claim block and the southeast corner. Such a strong correlation is not observed for the relatively high magnetic anomaly along the southern margin of the White Claim Block (Figure 11).

Strong, diffuse magnetic highs, such as those observed in the southern corner of the claim block are likely a result of host bedrock geology. For the purposes of interpretation when the TMI image (Figure 11) is overlain over the regional geology map for the Stewart River area (Ryan and Gordey, 2004) several correlations stand out. Firstly intense magnetic responses correlate with areas of the claim block mapped as amphibolite gneiss by Ryna and Gordey (2004). Such intense magnetic responses can be invoked by ultramafic rocks, such as serpentinite bodies and amphibolite gneiss units. Regional geology studies (Ryan and Gordey, 2002; Paulsen et al., 2010) have mapped ultramafic bodies.

The geology of the White claim block is structurally complex with several lineaments interpreted to cut through areas that invoke magnetically-high responses (Figure 11). These are likely attributed to regional -scale faults that disrupt the local geology or to contrasting lithological packages. A strong,

linear magnetic low in the centre of the White Claims could be interpreted as a regional-scale thrust fault.

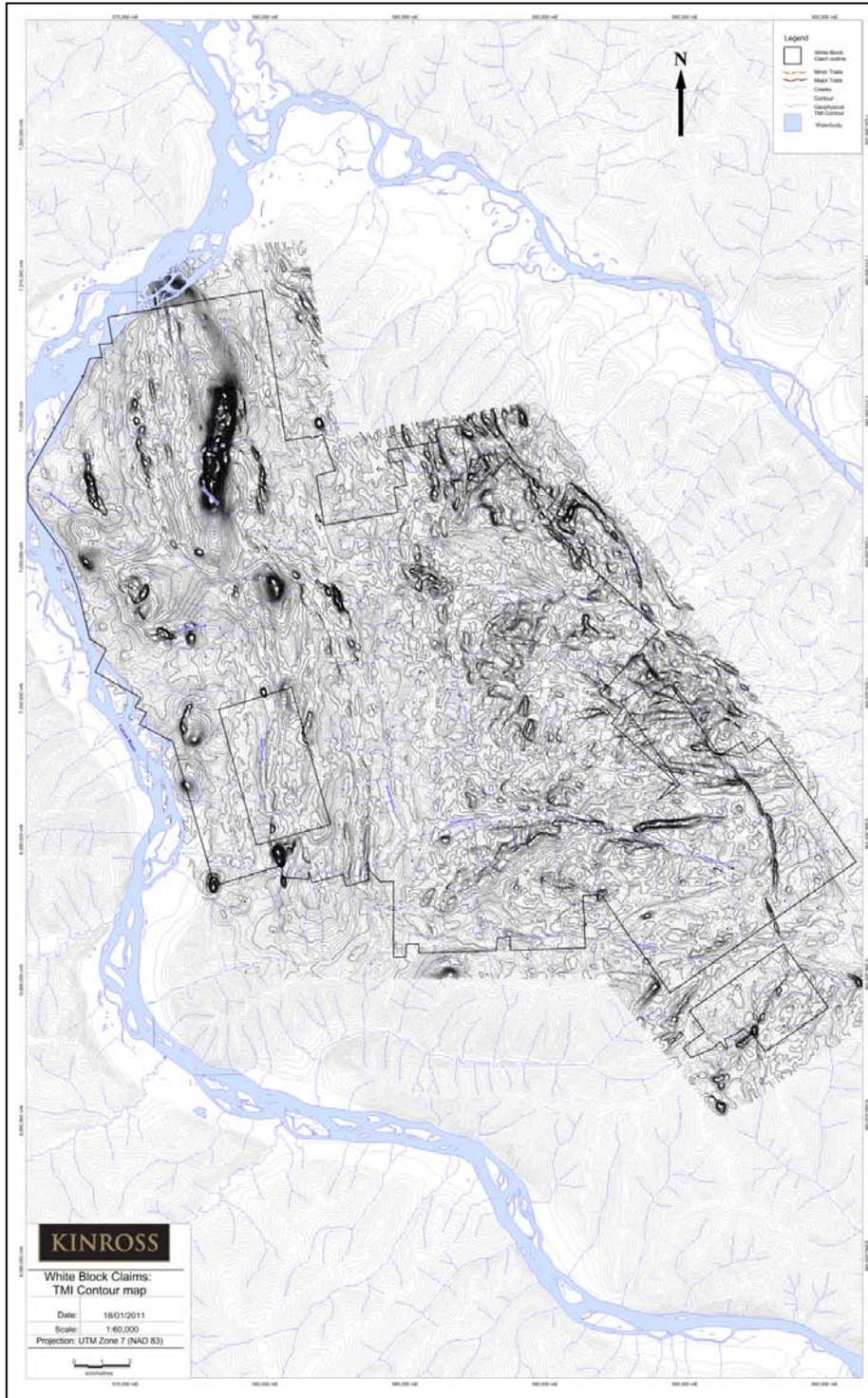


Figure 10: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) contour map for the White and Black Fox claims.

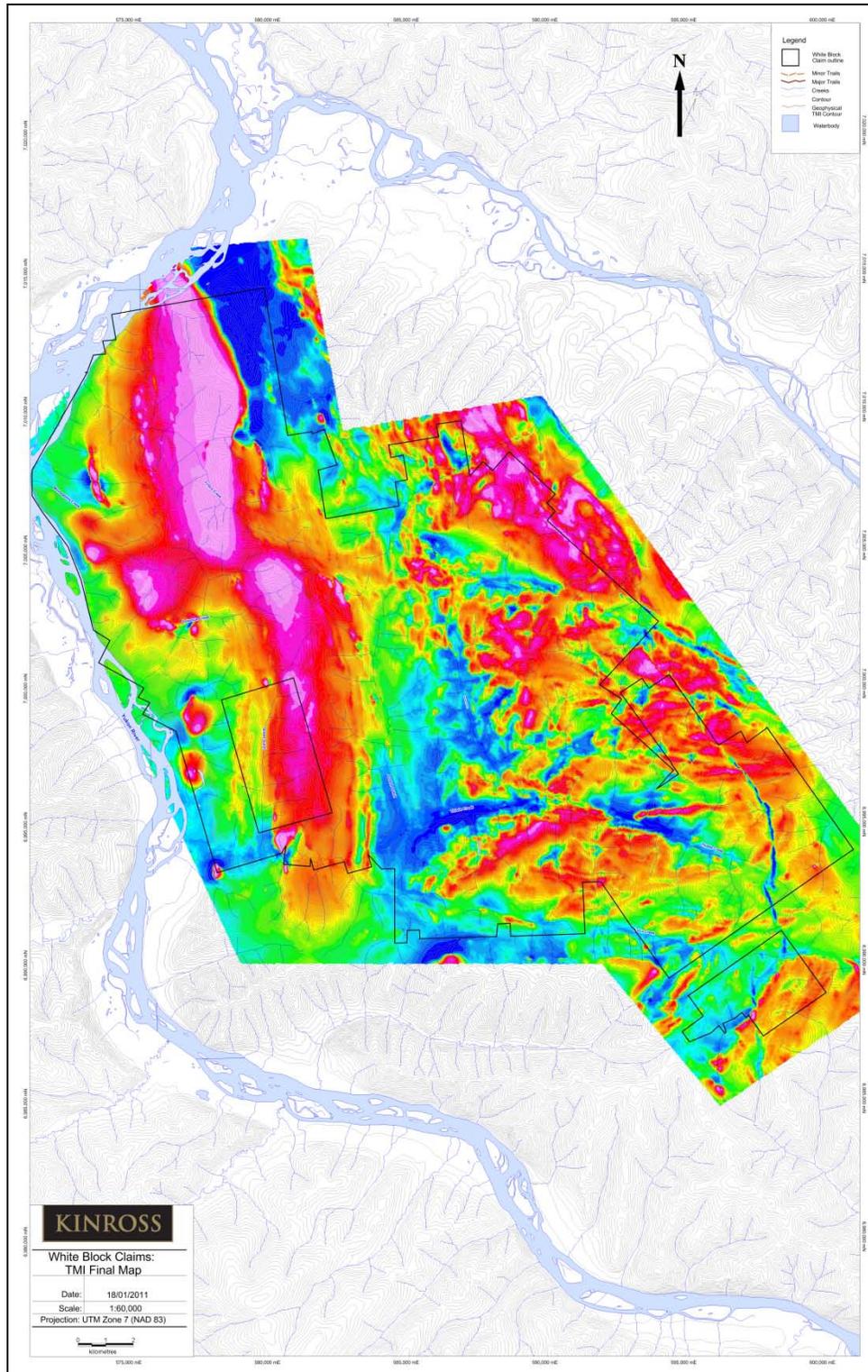


Figure 11: Final Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) image for the White Claim Block Block. Traverse lines: 75m, 56/236 deg. From true North; Control Lines: 750 m, 146/326 deg. from true North. Average Sample Interval: 2.0 m/sample (10Hz), Average Sensor Height From Ground: 35.7 m.

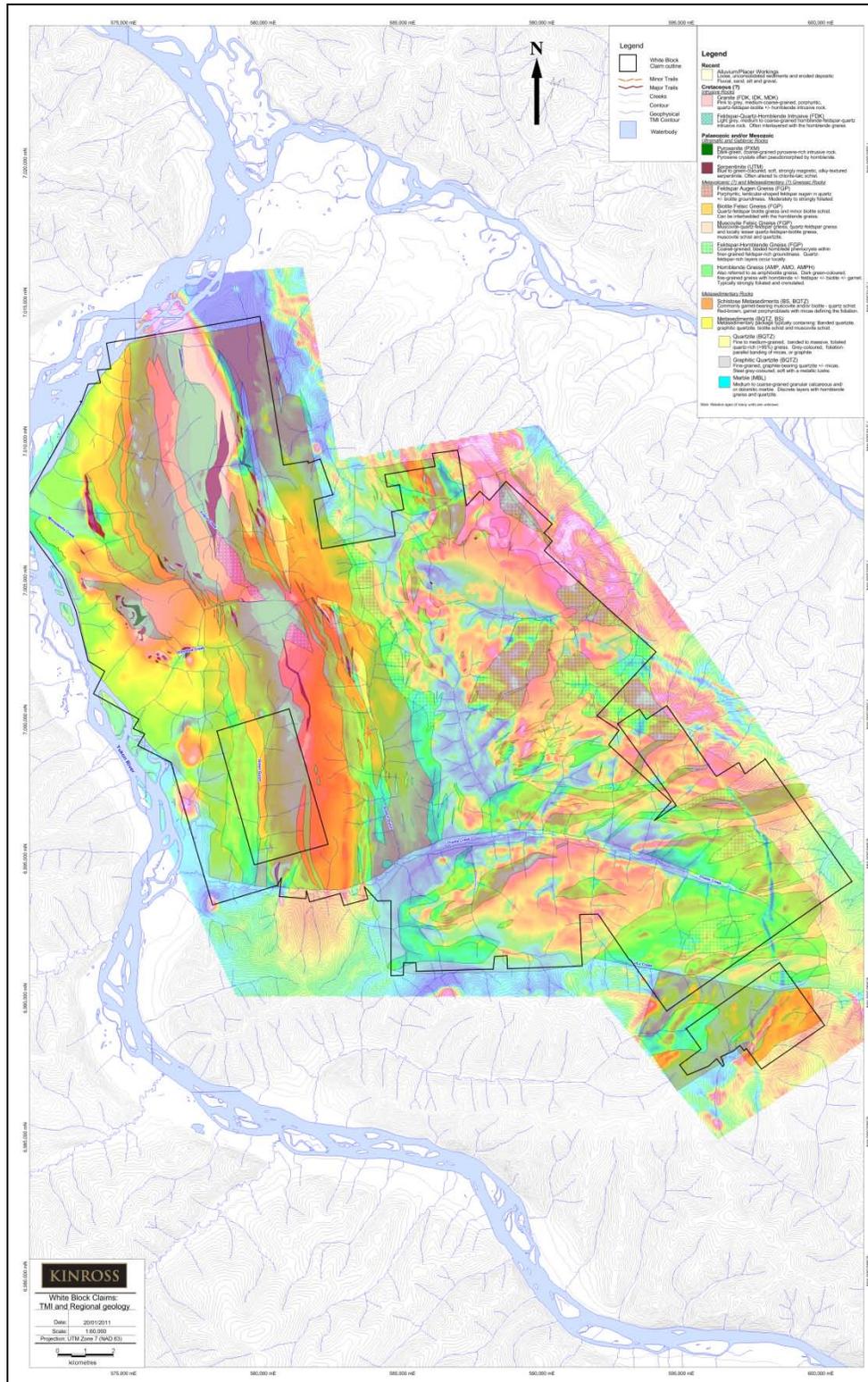


Figure 12: Final Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) map for the White Claim Block, underlain with regional geology map (modified from Ryan and Gordey, 2004).

11.2 Radiometrics

High-sensitivity, quantitative gamma-ray spectrometry has been applied to the White Claim Block to aid mineral exploration on the property. The method depends upon the fact that absolute and relative concentrations of radioelements K, U and Th vary measurably and significantly with lithology.

The radiometric survey provided good resolution the White Claim Block (Figure 13). In particular, the Potassium (K) map shows well-defined potassium highs. These distinct high areas are located in the central northern part of the White Claim Block; this corresponds well with a large granite intrusive body and smaller intrusive bodies across the property (Figure 13). The potassium highs (anomalies) identified from the radiometric survey provided a good tool for potentially imaging felsic intrusive bodies across the claim area.

The Radiometric Potassium (K) map also images the relatively strong response of the north-south striking potassium-rich interpreted muscovite schist units (central portion of the claim block) (Figure 13). In addition the block image of Thorium (Th) across the White Claim Block correlates well with the aforementioned Potassium map (Figure 15). The Uranium (U) map produced for the White block Claims does not display as strong a radiometric response at the northeastern margin of the claim block (as seen in K and Th also)(Figure 16).

The Ternary Image map (Figure 17) for the White Claim Block emphasizes subtle distinctions in the relative concentrations of the radioactive elements, thereby 'fingerprinting' formations (Grasty et al., 1984). The ternary map shows a single colour image representing the relative concentrations of K (magenta), eU (cyan) and eTh (yellow) (see Figure 17).

There are no coincident potassium anomalies and magnetic highs interpreted from the K map (Figure 13) and TMI map (Figure 11).

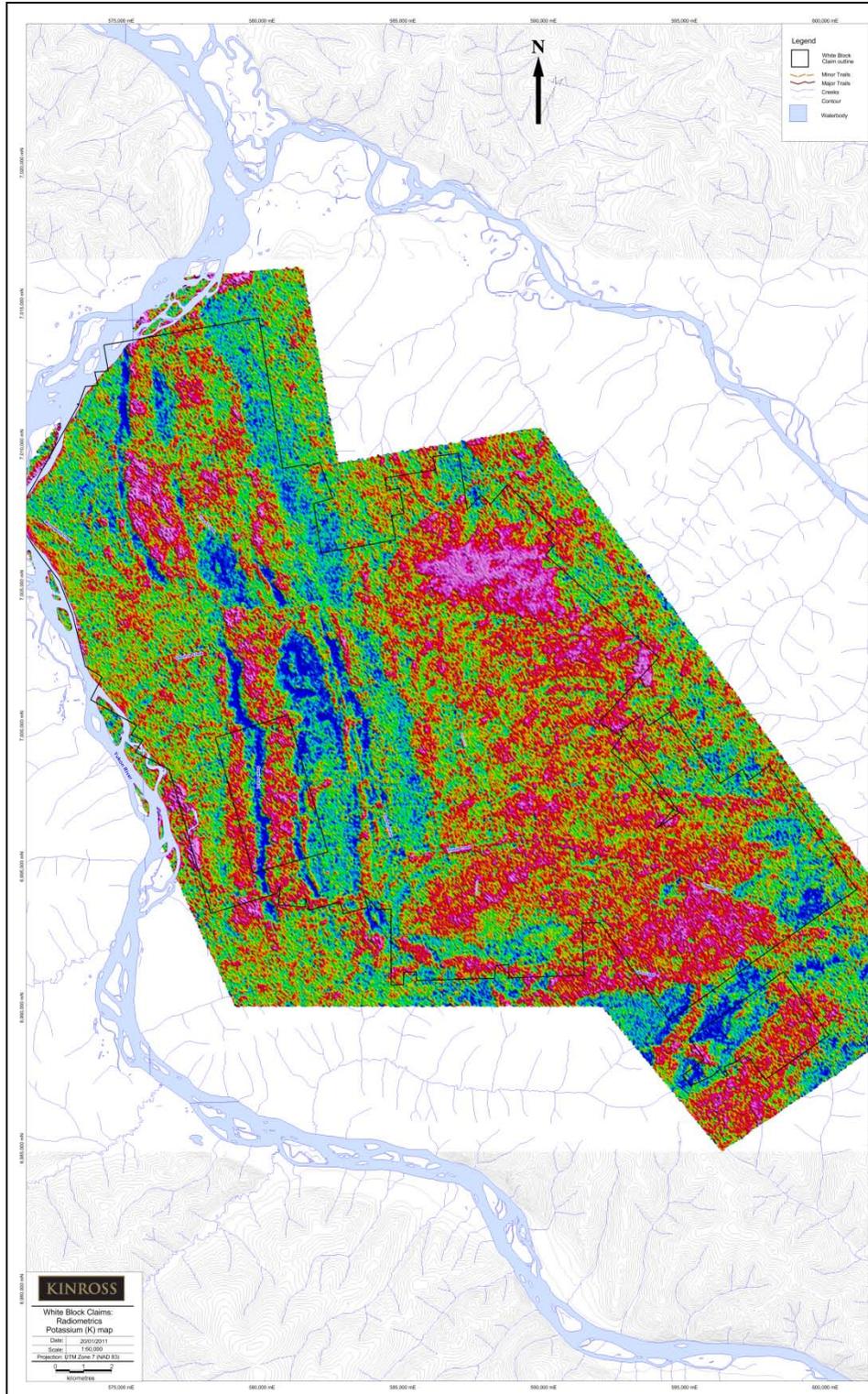


Figure 13: Final Potassium (K) map for the White Claim Block (Groups 1, 2 and 3). Traverse lines: 75 m, 56/236 deg. From true North; Control lines: 750 m, 146/326 deg. From true North. Average Sample Interval: 20.0 m/sample (1Hz). Average Sensor Height From Ground: 36.0 m.

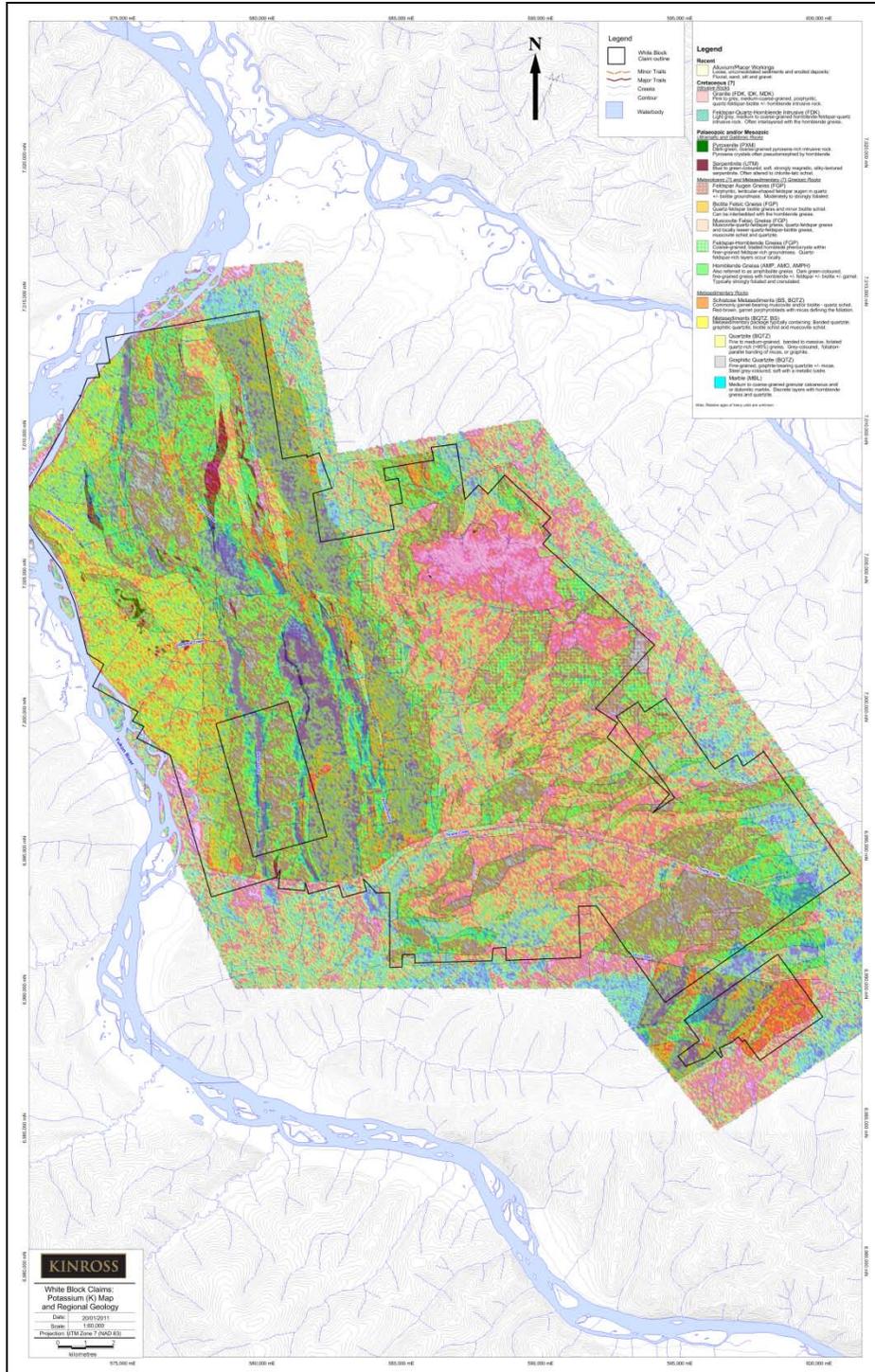


Figure 14: Final Potassium (K) map for the White Claim block, overlain by regional geology (modified from Ryan and Gordey, 2004).

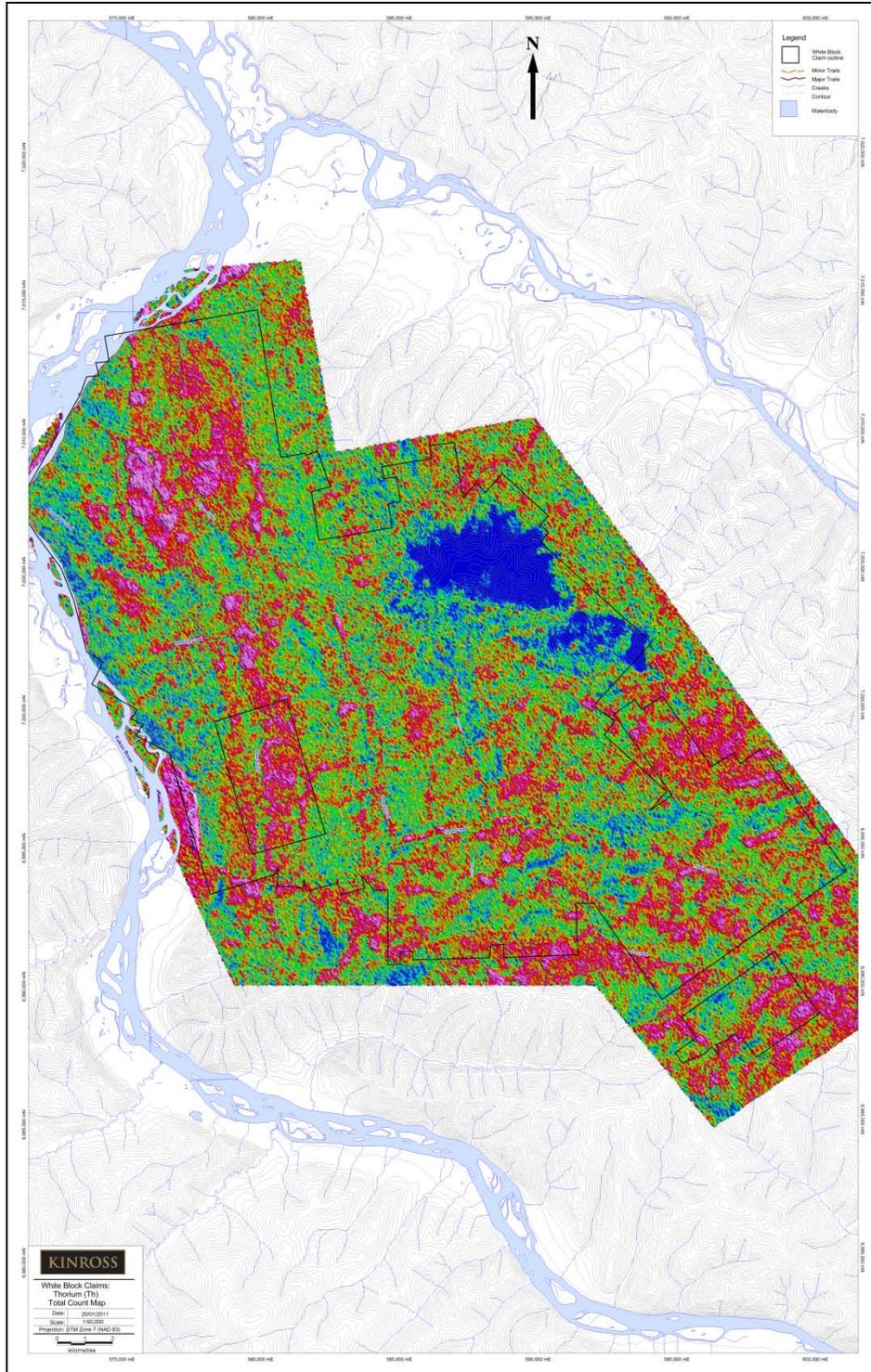


Figure 15: Final Thorium (Th) map for the White Claim Block. Traverse lines: 75m, 56/236 deg. From True North; Control Lines: 750 m, 146/326 deg. From True North. Average Sample Interval: 20.0 m/sample (1Hz). Average Sensor Height From Ground: 36 m.

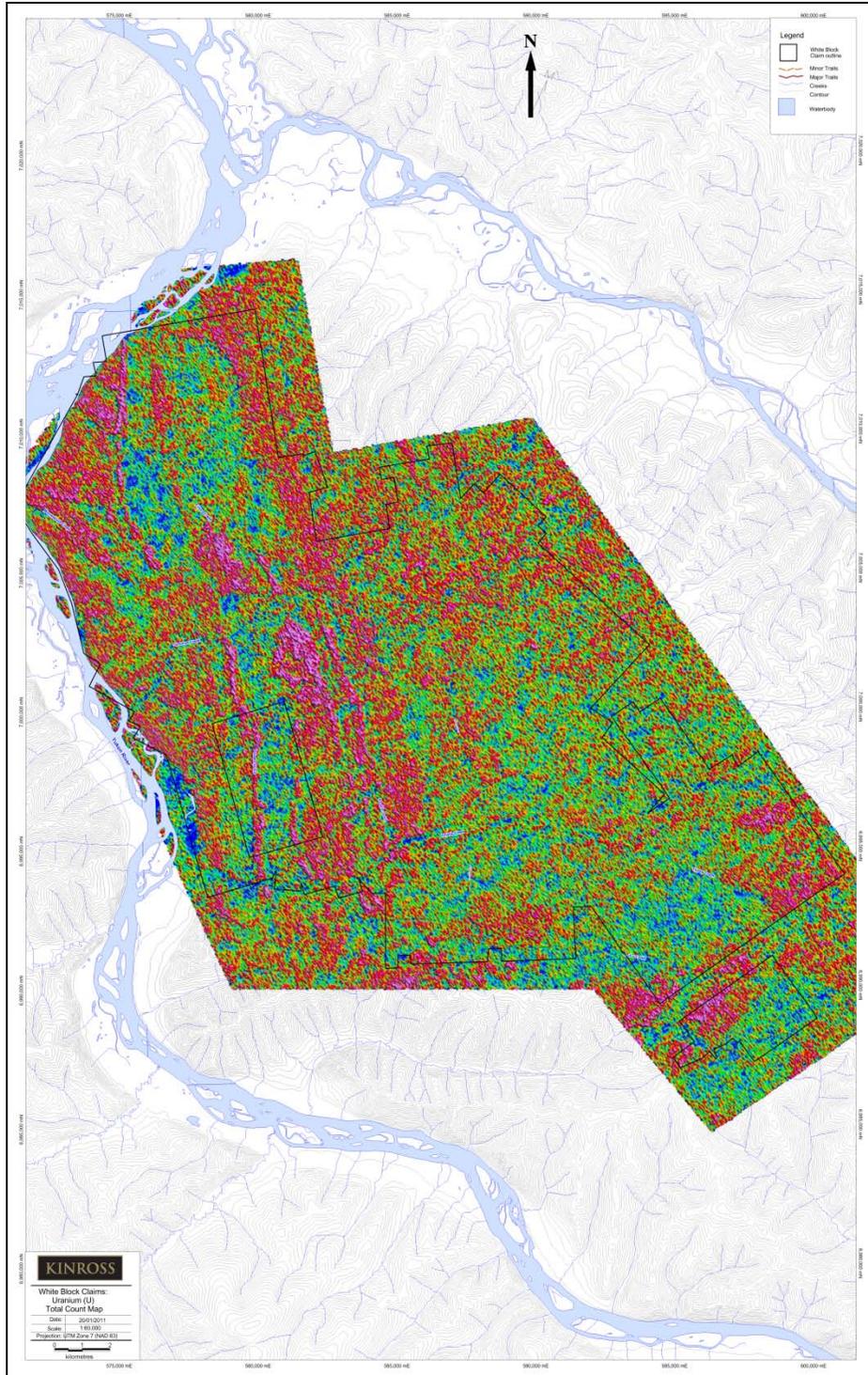


Figure 16: Final Uranium (U) map for the White Claim Block. Traverse lines: 75m, 56/236 deg. From True North; Control Lines: 750 m, 146/326 deg. From True North. Average Sample Interval: 20.0 m/sample (1Hz). Average Sensor Height From Ground: 36 m.

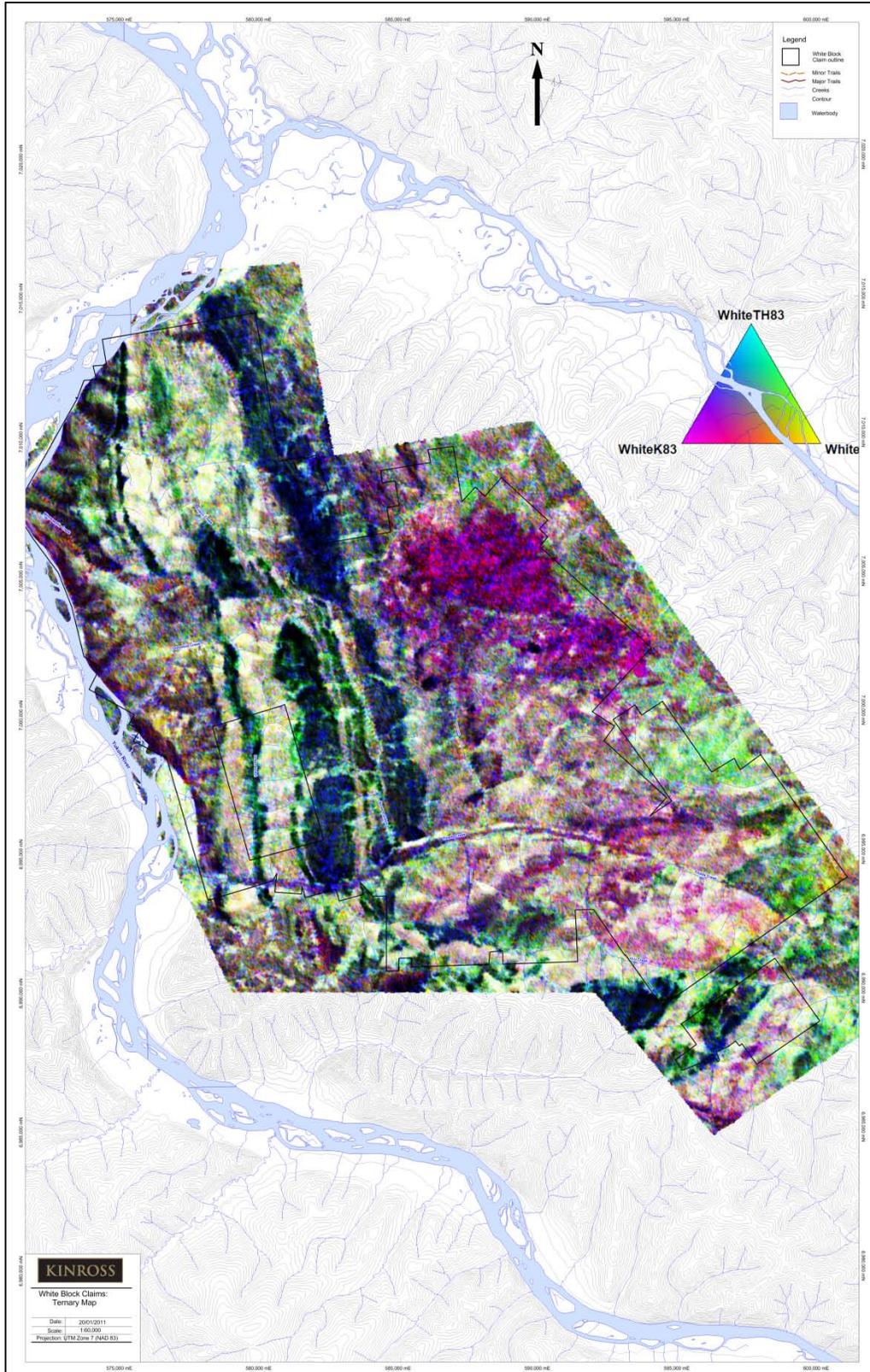


Figure 17: Final Ternary (K-eU-eTh) image map for the White and Black Fox Block. Traverse lines: 75m, 56/236 deg. From True North; Control Lines: 750 m, 146/326 deg. From True North. Average Sample Interval: 20.0 m/sample (1Hz). Average Sensor Height From Ground: 36 m.

12.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

The White Claim Block is a helicopter-accessible property in the White Gold District of the Yukon Territory. It comprises 3 groups of full-size quartz claims; White 1, 2 and 3. The claim block represents a recently explored part of the White Gold District. Owing to vegetation cover, and lack of surface outcrop the high-sensitivity airborne geophysical survey represents an additional tool in mineral exploration and the development of a geological context for the property.

The high-sensitivity airborne geophysical survey conducted across the White Claim Block during summer 2010 provides the only geophysical data for the White property. The 2010 survey provided detailed images of potassium, uranium and thorium enrichment or depletion across the survey block. These images will be used as exploration tools to further mineral exploration at the property-scale.

Further data processing and refined presentation methods may enhance interpretations made herein. The magnetic and radiometric data collected must be applied to a constrained geological model in order to fully process the results. But as a first pass, the final TMI, DTM, VDV and K, U and Th maps are a good basis for further exploration, especially when used in conjunction with regional historical mapping (Figure 4).

The radiometric K-U-Th image maps and the ternary map for the White Claim Block provided good image resolution for interpretation of property-scale host rocks and particularly intrusive rock types, (K-high areas) as shown by the correlation of intrusive rocks mapped during the 2010 exploration season corresponding to areas of high potassium (Figure 17).

The gradient from higher values in the south to lower in the north indicates a lithologic change in bedrock composition. The magnetic high signatures may represent lithologic contacts or intrusive relationships and require more-detailed follow-up ground work (Figure 11, Figure 12).

Statement of Expenditures on the White and Black Fox Claims

Details of Contract Services

Field Personnel: New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. Equipment/Survey & Final Report

<i>Equipment/Survey & Final Report</i>	\$717,286.00
<i>Helicopter Fuel 231 helicopter hours x 100 liter/ hour x \$2.50/ liters</i>	\$57,750.00
<i>Room and Board 42 Days at \$75/day/person x2</i>	\$6,300.00
<i>Ellis Geophysical Consultant Inc. Set Up Preparation of preliminary results</i>	\$11,143.00
<i>Ellis Geophysical Consultant Inc. Preparation of Final results</i>	\$4,778.51
Cost Breakdown per group:	
Group 1 (750 claims)	\$133,154.50
Group 2 (750 claims)	\$111,885.53
Group 3 (750 claims)	\$75,245.70
Total Expenditure for 2010 High-Sensitivity Airborne Survey/White Claim Block	<u>\$320,285.72</u>
Total Expenditure for 2010 High-Sensitivity Airborne Survey/Black Fox (52 claims)	\$9,186.76

References

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Appendix 1:

Full list of claims for the White Groups 1, 2, 3 and Black Fox

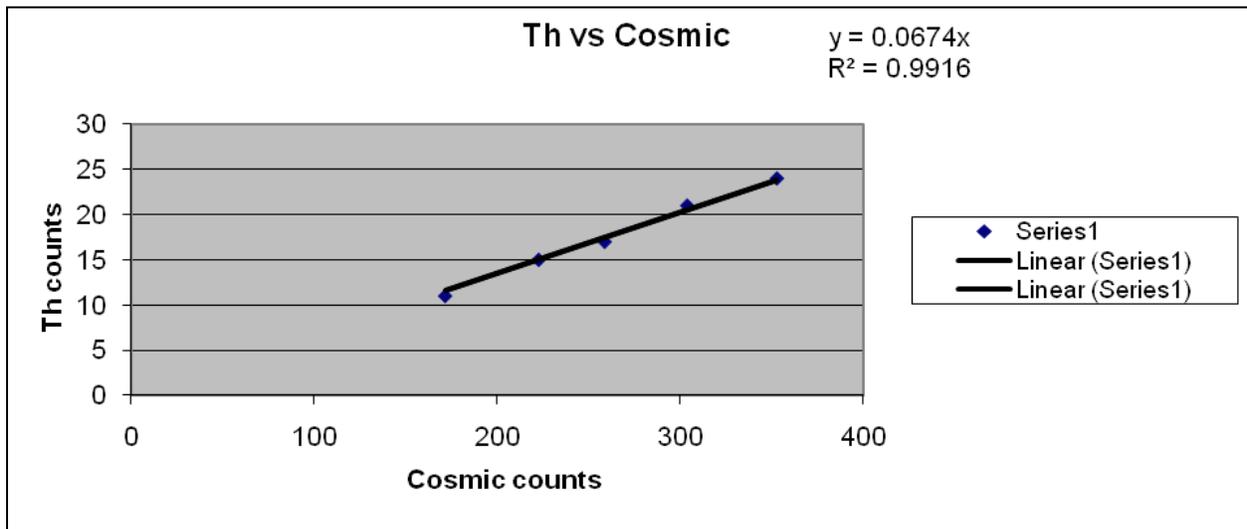
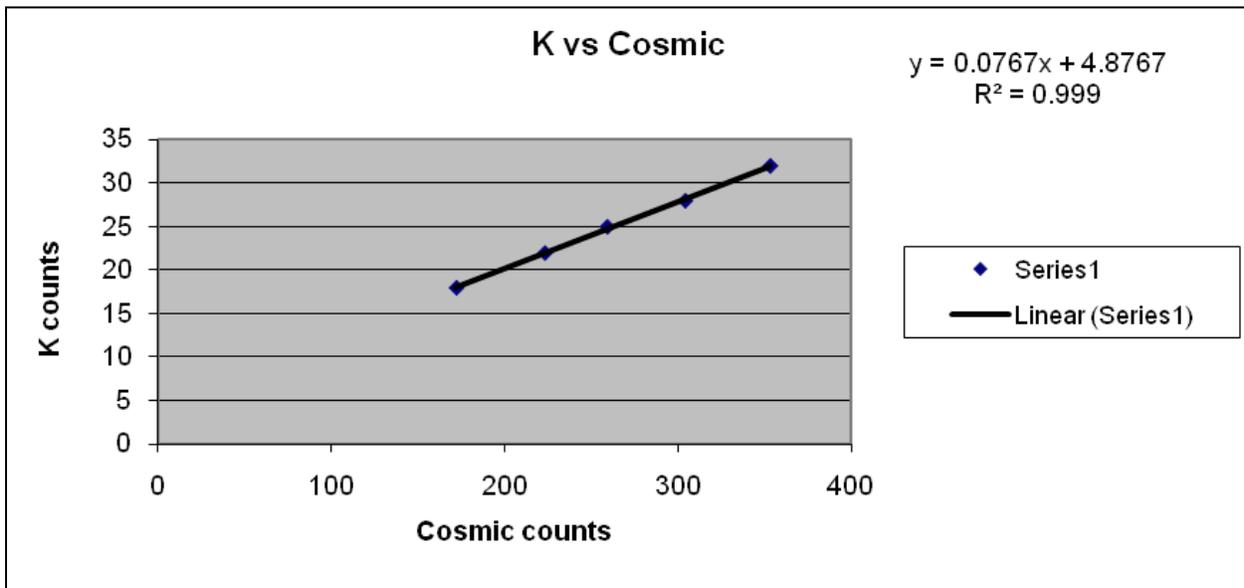
**KINROSS GOLD CORP.
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
WHITE GROUP 2: List of Claims**

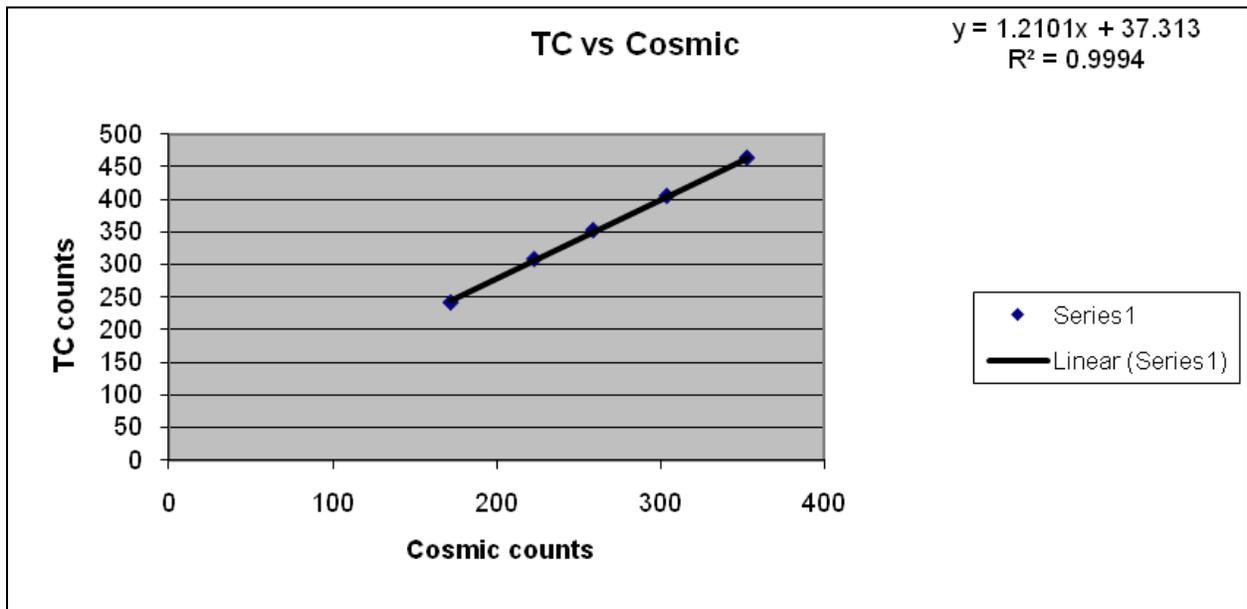
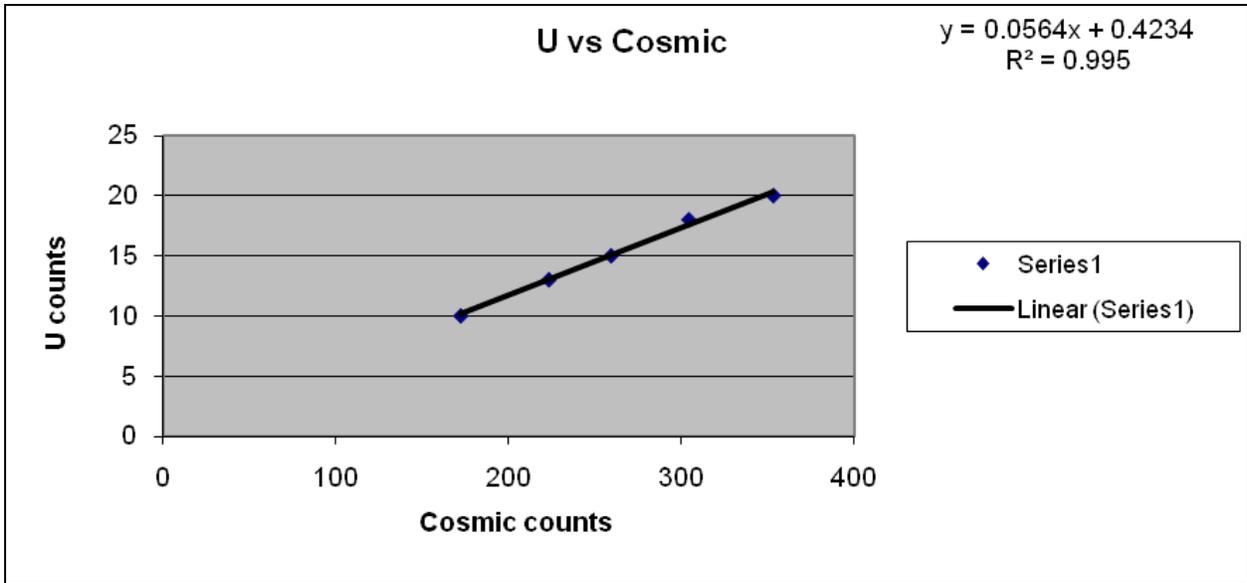
Grant #	Claim Name	Current Expiry Date	5 YEAR RENEWAL DATE	NTS Map	Area (HA)	ClaimOwner	Operator
YD48089	Panda F 272	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48090	Panda F 273	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48091	Panda F 274	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48092	Panda F 275	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48093	Panda F 276	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48094	Panda F 277	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48095	Panda F 278	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48096	Panda F 279	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48097	Panda F 280	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48098	Panda F 281	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48099	Panda 261	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48101	Fill F 2	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48102	Fill F 3	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48103	Fill F 4	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48104	Fill F 5	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48105	Fill F 6	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48106	Fill F 7	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48107	Fill F 8	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48108	Fill F 9	4/10/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48109	Black F 116	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48110	Black F 117	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48111	Black F 118	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48112	Black F 119	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48113	Black 120	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48114	Black 121	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48115	Black 122	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48116	Black 123	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48117	Panda F 282	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48118	Panda F 283	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48119	Panda F 284	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48120	Panda F 285	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YD48130	Black F 124	4/26/11	2/15/16	115O03	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
626 claims	WHITE Group 2 PANDA						

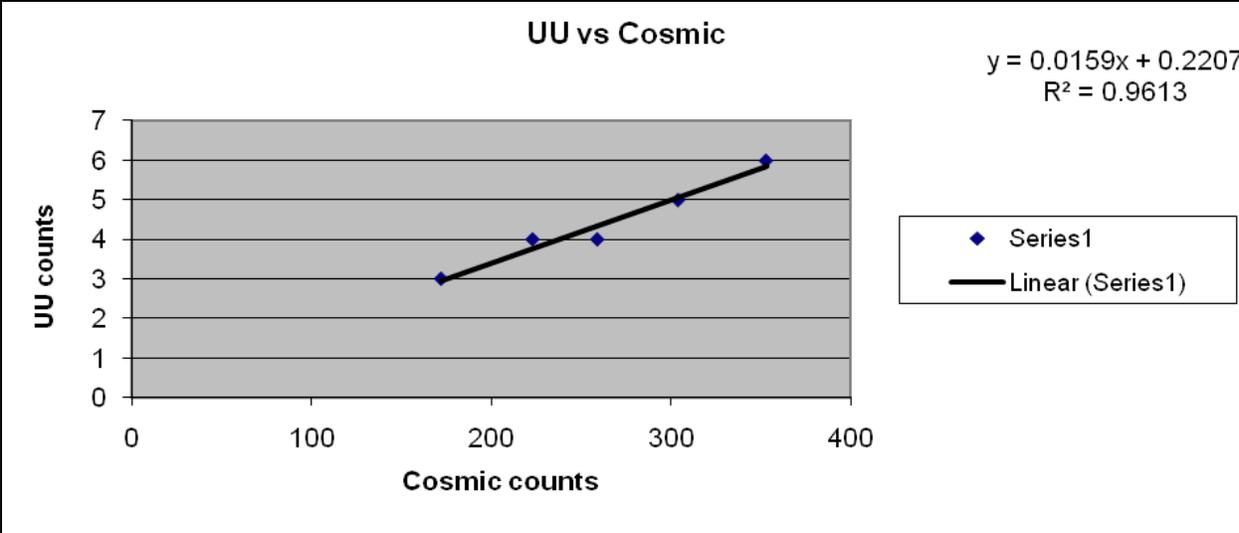
**KINROSS GOLD CORP.
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
WHITE GROUP 3: List of Claims**

Grant #	Claim Name	Current Expiry Date	5 YEAR RENEWAL DATE	NTS Map	Area (HA)	ClaimOwner	Operator
YC95479	Rush 48	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95484	Rush 25	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95485	Rush 26	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95486	Rush 27	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95487	Rush 28	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95488	Rush 29	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95489	Rush 30	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95490	Rush 31	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95491	Rush 32	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95492	Rush 33	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95493	Rush 34	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95494	Rush 35	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC95495	Rush 36	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC97337	BC 1	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC97338	BC 2	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC97339	BC 3	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC97340	BC 4	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC97341	BC 5	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC97342	BC 6	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC97343	BC 7	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC97344	BC 8	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC97345	BC 9	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
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YC97359	BC 23	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
YC97360	BC 24	2/15/15	2/15/19	115003	20.9	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP	SELENE HOLDINGS LLP (Kinross Gold)
421 claims	WHITE Group 3 BEAR KOALA						

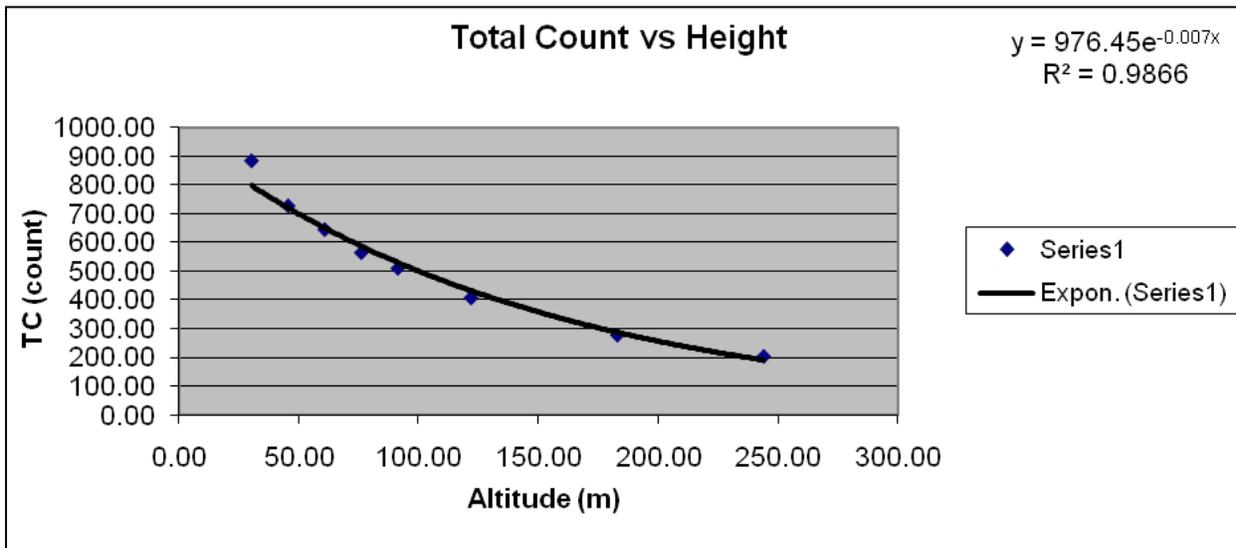
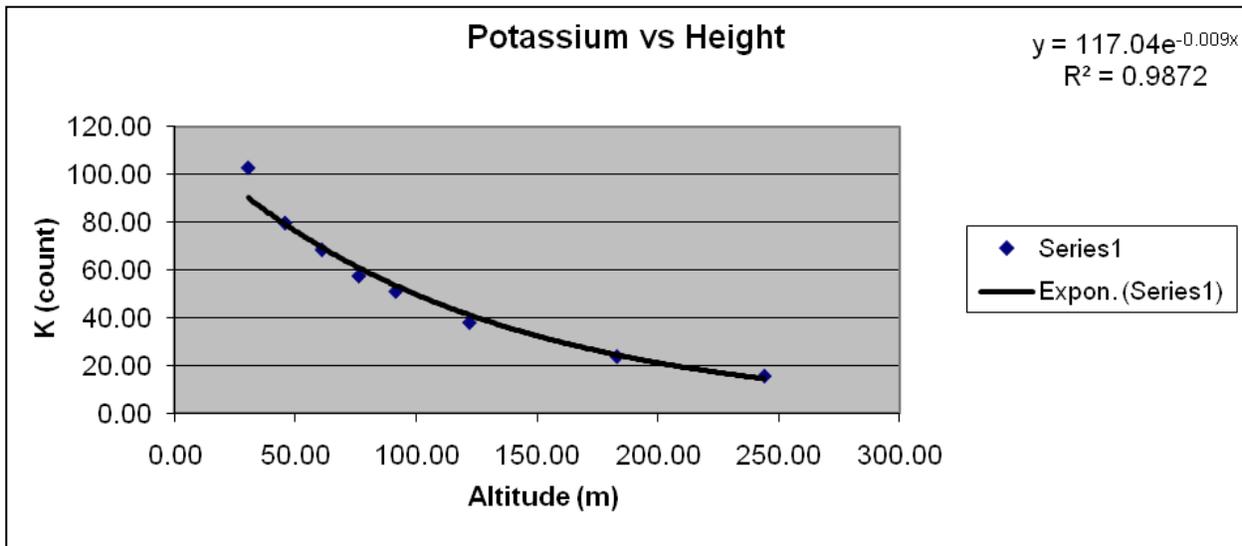
APPENDIX A: Background and Cosmic Test Charts





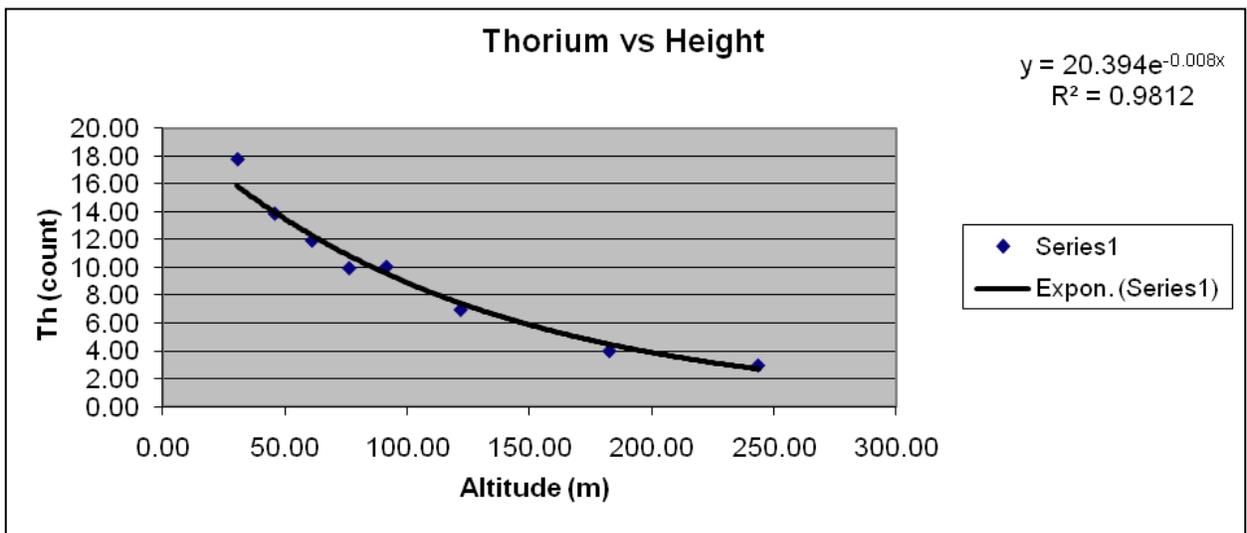
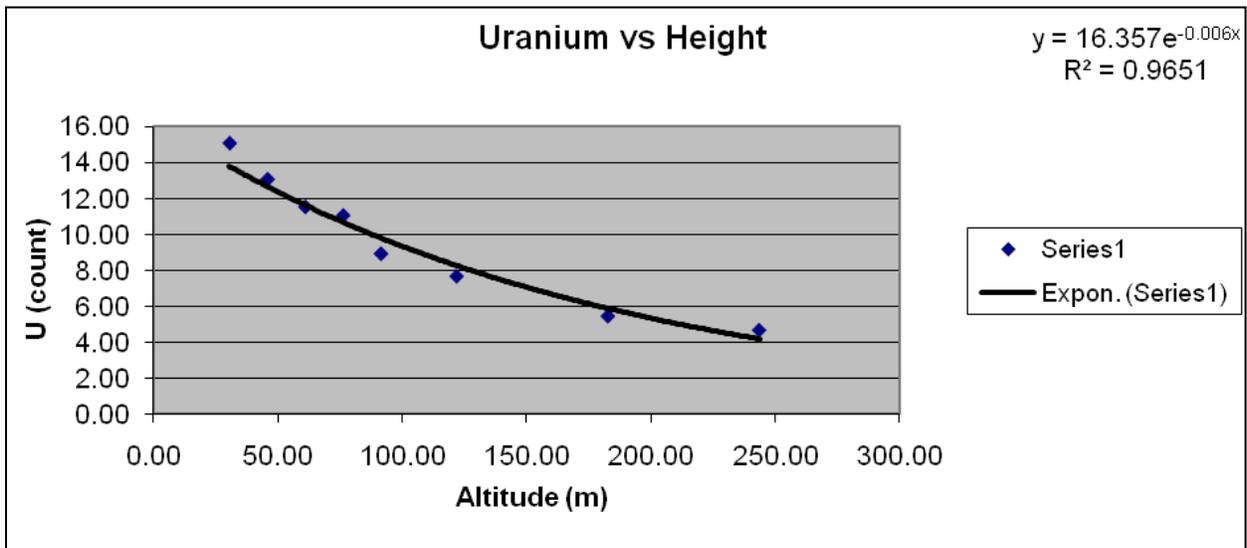


Height Attenuation Test Charts



APPENDIX B: Fom Results

Kinross Gold, Yukon, FOM, June 22nd, 2010					
Line	Direction	Pitch	Roll	Yaw	Total
1000	236	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.300
2000	56	0.150	0.100	0.100	0.350
3000	146	0.100	0.085	0.130	0.315
4000	326	0.110	0.125	0.125	0.360
Total		0.460	0.410	0.455	1.325

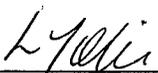


Statement of Qualifications: Lucy Hollis, M.Sc, M.Sci

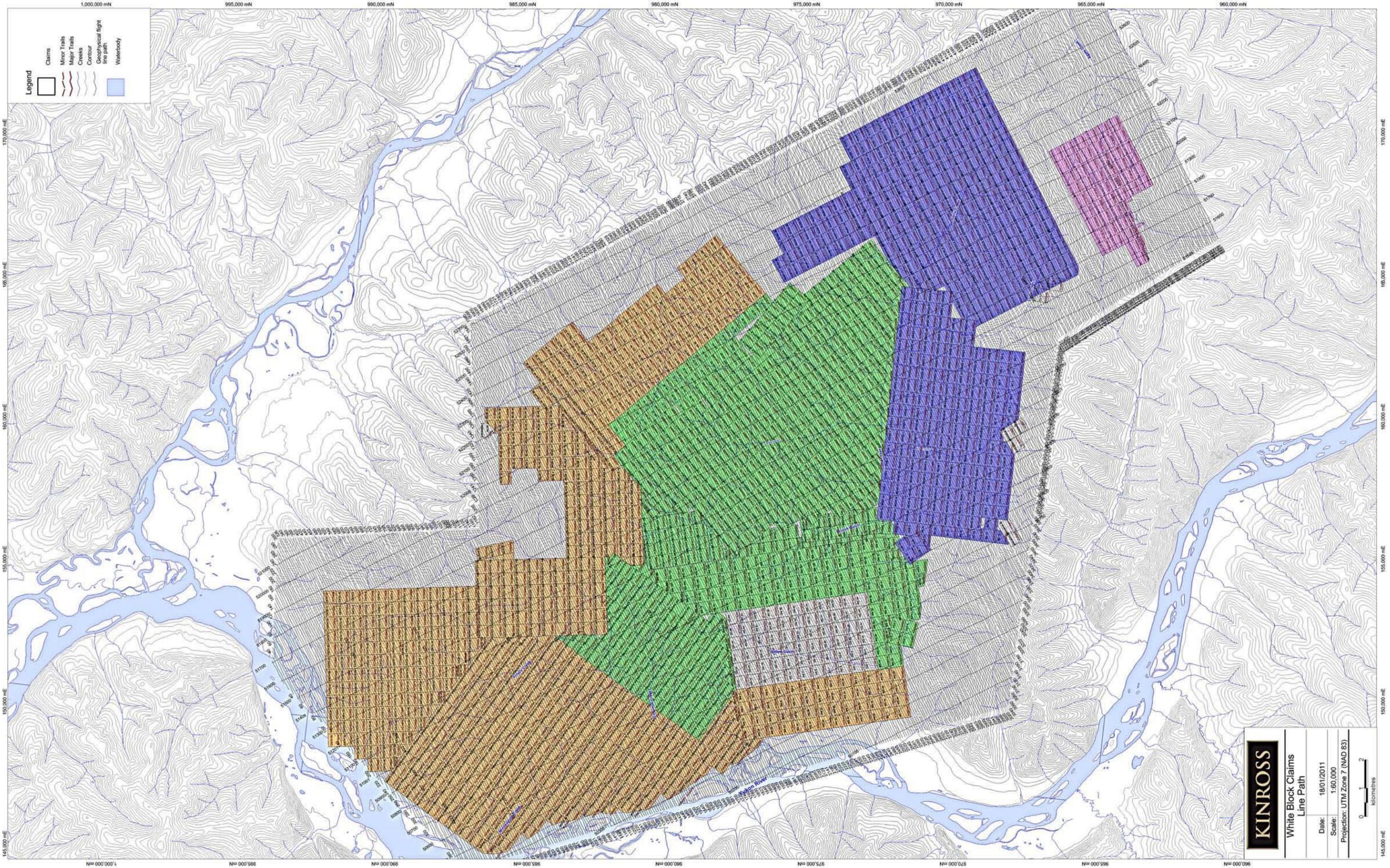
I, Lucy Hollis, of Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist in the employment of Kinross Gold Corporation, within the Vancouver office at 1380 West Georgia, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Birmingham, UK, with an M.Sci in Geology (with an International Year) and University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada with a M.Sc in Geological Science.
3. I have been involved in exploration geology in Canada for the past four years and have been employed by Kinross Gold Corp since April 2010.
4. This report is compiled from the given references and the authors personal experience.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 10th day of February 2011



L.Hollis, M.Sci, M.Sc



KINROSS

**White Block Claims
Line Path**

Date: 18/01/2011
 Scale: 1:60,000
 Projection: UTM Zone 7 (NAD 83)

