2013 EXPLORATION PROGRAM
ON THE LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT,
YUKON TERRITORY

On Quartz Claims

Grant #	Claim Name
YD29584 – YD29613	RUBUS 9 - 38
YD29622 – YD29625	RUBUS 47 - 50
YD31301 – YD31310	RUBUS 51 – 60
YD31316 – YD31333	RUBUS 61 - 78
YE48037 – YE48046	NT 1 - 10
YE48051	NT 15
YE48053	NT 17
YE48060 – YE48061	HT 1 - 2

Report By:
Gary Lee, P.Eng
Whitehorse, Yukon

Location: 62° 00' N, 128° 30' W
NTS: 105I02
Watson Lake Mining District
December, 2013

SUMMARY

The Little Hyland Project is located approximately 205 kilometres north of the community of Watson Lake and 10 kilometres west of the mining community of Tungsten in the Northwest Territories. The property is within the Little Hyland River Valley in the Watson Lake Mining District, in southeast Yukon. The property consists of 76 quartz mining claims that are variably owned by Mr. Gary Lee, and Mr. Robert Scott.

The property is primarily a precious metals target with gold and lesser silver, in quartz veins. It also contains arsenopyrite-pyrite, +/-chalcopyrite, +/- galena+/- sphalerite mineralization.

Between July 19 and August 13, 2013, Bob Scott and Gary Lee conducted an exploration program with a focus on precious metal mineralization along government airbourne magnetic trends. The 2013 program consisted of the collection of 13 rock samples, 119 soil samples and 14 stream sediment samples.

Work on the Culvert claims in 2009 identified gold in the phyllites which was postulated to represent a mesothermal gold-quartz vein style occurrence. Also known as shearhosted gold, this deposit type occurs in any of a variety of greenschist-grade rocks, and occurs in proximity to steep faults or sutures of ancient continental margin collision zones. Gold, pyrite, and arsenopyrite are essential minerals of this deposit type occurring chiefly in quartz veins deposited within faults and joint systems. In the process of vein emplacement, wallrock is silicified, pyritized and/or sericitized inside a broad halo of carbonitization. The purpose is to discover a structurally controlled gold deposit.

Detailed work in 2013, on the Rubus, HT and NT claims continued to yield anomalous gold values. These anomalous values continued to occur on or near the government airborne mag. (first derivative) contacts east of both the Little Hyland River and the March Fault.

Unfortunately, for the most part, any gold anomalies encountered had low values and narrow widths. This, plus previous programs (2011 and 2012) have confirmed the geophysical lineaments (high-low magnetic contracts from government airbourne survey) are weakly anomalous in gold and arsenic for over 6 kms. striking in a northwest direction. One should geologically map and prospect this 6-7 kms. in the hopes of obtaining better gold values and widths. At present, only target # 9 on the NT # 10 quartz claim is ready for trenching. Here, this year's soil gold values on target # 9 of 0.070 and 0.018 ppm have confirmed last year's values of 0.057 and 0.028 ppm. If more targets are located then it would be economical to backhoe trenches on the accessable areas and blast trench on the steep areas.

Of further note, from UTM 6,879,000N to the northwest along the claim group there are stream sediment values anomalous in manganese, cobalt, nickel, arsenic and zinc (2010, 2011 and 2012 program reports). By the end of this northwest trend (2013 Figures 4 and 5) anomalous values in manganese, cobalt, nickel, barium, copper, zinc and minor chromium (sample Rust 57, 59 and 61) have been detected. According to the geological mapping in the area, these particular anomalies should not occur here.

Hidden lamprophyre dykes may explain some, but not all. The pulps (samples from 2010 – 2013 programs) should be re-assayed for Osmium (Os), Rhenium (Re), Iridium (Ir), Ruthenium (Ru), Rhodium (Rh), and Palladium (Pd). These plus gold at the ppb level could tell one whether a meteor has impacted the area.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Little Hyland Project is located approximately 205 kilometres north of the community of Watson Lake and 10 kilometres west of the mining community of Tungsten in the Northwest Territories. The property is within the Little Hyland River Valley in the Watson Lake Mining District, in southeast Yukon.

The property consists of quartz mining claims that are variably owned by Mr. Gary Lee and Mr. Robert Scott, all of Whitehorse, Yukon. The property is primarily a precious metals target with gold and lesser silver, in quartz veins. It also contains arsenopyrite-pyrite, +/-chalcopyrite, +/- galena+/- sphalerite mineralization and numerous gold and arsenic anomalies mainly in soils. Mineralization consisting of gold, arsenic, lead and copper occurs in quartz veins and enveloping country rock. The quartz veins are hosted in grey-green phyllites, presumed to be of the Vampire Group volcano-sedimentary package of rocks. Quartz pebble conglomerate float has also been encountered.

Exploration work in 2009 focused on the Culvert Claims, while work in 2010 and 2011 focused primarily on the Rubus, Sheer, LH and Swag claims. Between July 19 and August 13, 2013, Gary Lee and Bob Scott conducted a reconnaissance exploration program on the north end of the Rubus, HT and NT claims with a focus on precious metal mineralization and precious metals bearing structures. The 2013 program consisted of the collection of 13 rock samples, 119 soil samples and 14 stream sediment samples. The 2013 program focused on sampling along the magnetic contacts found on the government first derivative airbourne magnetic survey.

Anomalous gold values have been found over the past two seasons on or near these contacts. This occurs on the east side of both the Little Hyland River and the March Fault.

This assessment report summarizes the known geology, mineralization, and exploration potential for a contiguous set of mineral claims known as the Little Hyland Project. All information was supplied by Mr. Lee. Original analytical certificates used in the report were provided by ALS Labs. Other information used in the preparation of the report includes government publications and assessment reports in the public domain. The author of this report, Gary Lee, is either a co-owner or owner of these claims.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION and ACCESS

The Little Hyland Project is located approximately 205 kilometres north of the community of Watson Lake (Figure 1) and 10 kilometres west of the mining community of Tungsten in the Northwest Territories. The property is centered at 62° 00' N latitude and 128° 30' W longitude on NTS map sheets 105H15, 16, 105I01 and 02 in the Little Hyland River valley.

The property is most easily accessed via the all-season, gravel surface, Nahanni Range Road from kilometre 110 of the Robert Campbell Highway. The property straddles the Nahanni Range Road, and at kilometre 175, an ATV trail leaves the road to gain access to the northern portion of the property. The Howards' Pass winter trail runs along the southwestern margin of the Rubus claims and provides ATV access in this region. The north end of the 2013 survey area requires a 3 hour round trip by ATV. A temporary exploration camp can be situated in a gravel pit west of Km. 175, or 2 Kms. further west on the winter trail to Howards Pass.

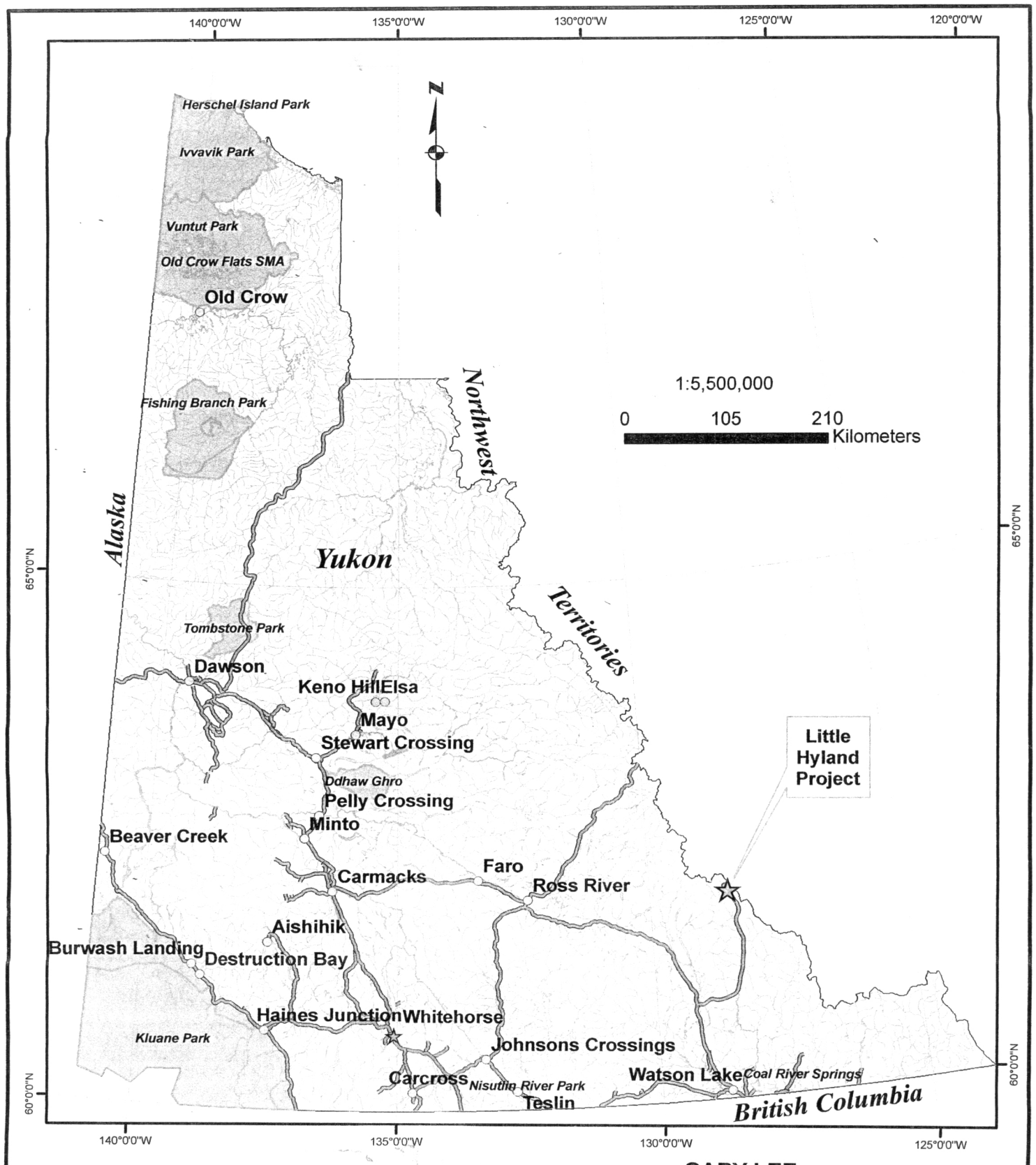
The nearest community is Watson Lake, which has a population of approximately 1,200 people and lies on Highway 1 (Alaska Highway). Watson Lake is the main supply centre for the region.

3.0 CLAIM INFORMATION

The property consists of unsurveyed quartz claims staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act in the Watson Lake Mining District. Claim ownership is variable and as listed in Table 1. Claim details are listed in the Table 1, below, and are shown in Figure 2.

Table 1: Claim Information

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim Ownership
YD29584 – YD29613	Rubus 9 – 38	Gary Lee 50%, Robert Scott 50%
YD29622 – YD29625	Rubus 47 – 50	Gary Lee 50%, Robert Scott 50%
YD31301 – YD31310	Rubus 51 – 60	Gary Lee 50%, Robert Scott 50%
YD31316 – YD31333	Rubus 61 - 78	Gary Lee 50%, Robert Scott 50%
YE48037 – YE48046	NT 1 - 10	Gary Lee 100%
YE48051	NT 15	" " "
YE48053	NT 17	" " "
YE 48060 – YE48061	HT 1-2	" " "



GARY LEE

LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT, YUKON

Figure 1. Property Location Map Page 3

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4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION and CLIMATE

The property is located in the Logan Mountains of the eastern Yukon. The topography in the area is broad, U-shaped valleys between steep mountains. Elevations on the property range from 1200 to 1750 metres above sea level. The lower elevations are covered with spruce and pine forests grading upwards to willows, dwarf birch, grasses, moss and lichens. Steeper slopes are covered by talus and felsenmeer.

The area receives generally high annual precipitation (approximately 450 millimetres) as compared to the Yukon average. Snow generally begins accumulating in alpine areas in late September, while the snow pack starts to recede in late April to early May, allowing fieldwork to commence at lower elevations in mid-May. Temperatures range from +30$_{o}$, in the summer months, to -50$_{o}$ Celsius, in the winter months.

5.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The region has a long history of exploration beginning with the discovery of the Tungsten Mine in 1954 and the initiation of production in 1962. The Little Hyland Project Area, however, does not have a considerable documented history of exploration, prior to the activities of Mr. Lee and Mr. Scott.

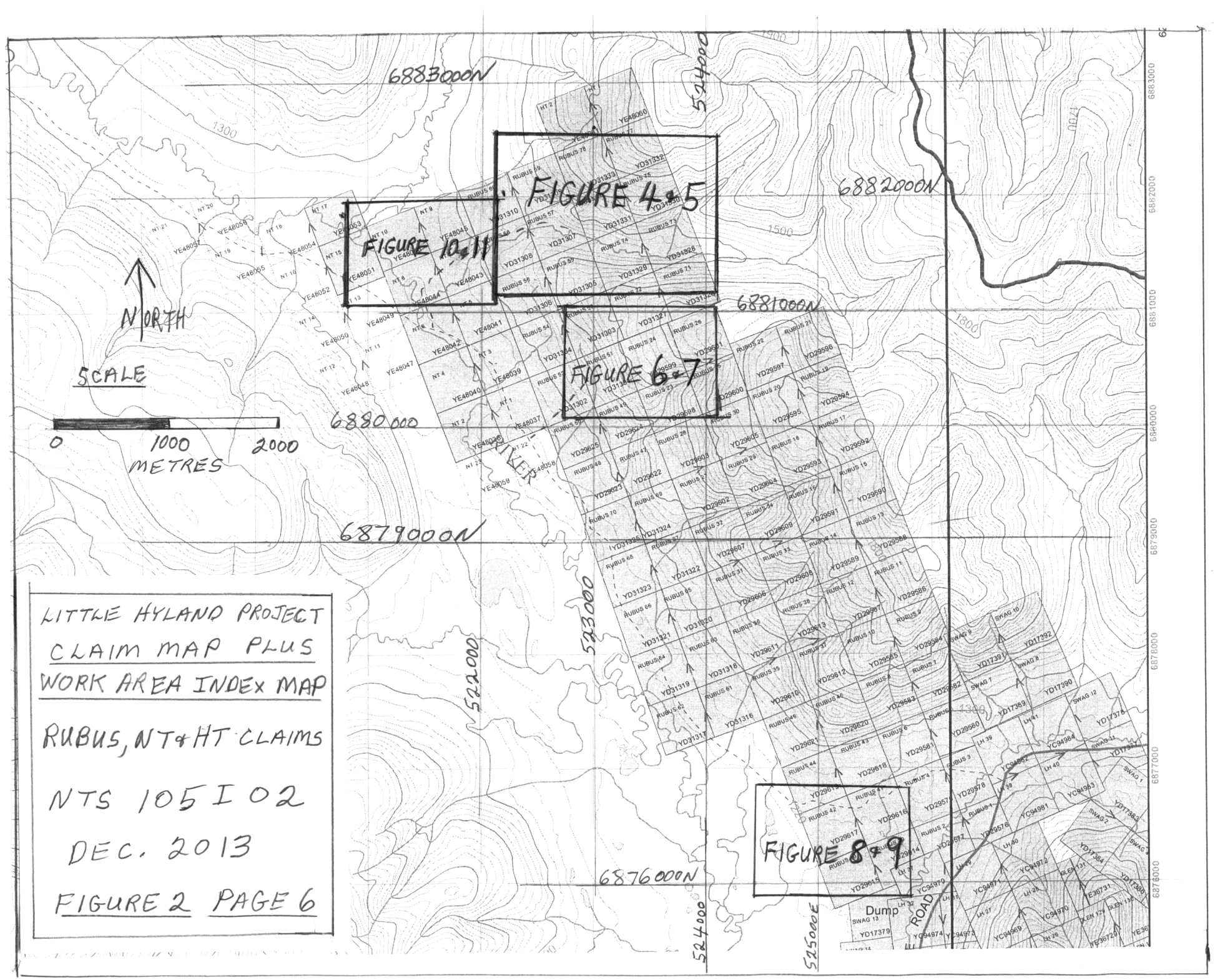
The Yukon Minfile (DIAND, 2002) lists one mineral occurrence within 5 km of the property; the Ricardo Showing. It occurs approximately 3 km south of the project area and is described as an unmineralized ferricrete gossan occurring within an area underlain by Cretaceous granodiorite that intrudes Cambrian slates and phyllites. The gossan was originally staked by Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd in 1961. There is no record of Canada Tungsten doing any additional work on the property and it was later allowed to lapse.

The Ricardo Showing was later re-staked by Mr. A. Black, in 1980, as the Kay claims, then in 1981 as the Lynx claims by Mr. E. Broadhagen. In each case there is no record of work being performed on the property and the claims were allowed to lapse.

The most significant exploration activity in the area has been at the Tuna property, located 12 km southeast of the project area. It was originally staked in 1981 by Union Carbide Exploration Ltd and has been explored for placer gold, skarn-type tungsten, and lode gold. The property is underlain by a Cretaceous granodiorite stock that intrudes Cambrian slates, phyllites and siltstones of the Hyland Formation. Union Carbide performed stream sediment sampling, rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and prospecting on the property in 1982. This work identified numerous scheelite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite mineralized occurrences, often associated with quartz-tourmaline veins. However, Union Carbide later allowed the claims to lapse.

In 1989, Noranda Exploration Canada subsequently staked by Kokanee Explorations Ltd in 1991. Kokanee conducted a program of prospecting, mapping and sampling in 1992. The company changed its' name to Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation later that year. In 1993, Consolidated Ramrod performed a limited amount of lithogeochemical and stream sediment sampling, which returned weak to moderately anomalous gold results. Northern Tiger's 3 Ace property, 30 to 40 km south has also yielded high gold values.

Gold was first discovered by Robert Scott while panning in the creek at the culvert on the Nahanni Range road in 1984. The first Golden Culvert claims were staked in September of 2005 and added on to in 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2010. In 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 Mr. Lee conducted exploration programs predominantly on the Culvert, Rubus, LH, Zanzibar Red Bluff and NT claims consisting of prospecting, stream sediment, soil and rock sampling. This work returned anomalous gold and arsenic values.



LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT

CLAIM MAP PLUS

WORK AREA INDEX MAP

RUBUS, NT & HT CLAIMS

NTS 105I02

DEC. 2013

FIGURE 2 PAGE 6

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The following text is reprinted from Casselman, 2010. The description of the property geology reports on the limited number of hand samples submitted to the author for evaluation and offers possible deposit types for the occurrence of gold on the property.

6.1 Regional Geological Setting

The Little Hyland Project area is located in the Selwyn Basin in the eastern Yukon. The Selwyn Basin is part of the cordilleran miogeocline and is characterized by thick accumulations of clastic sediments, with a significant component of deepwater black shales and cherts (Heon, 2007). These basinal rocks interfinger with and are bound by shallower-water platformal carbonates (Figure 3). The Selwyn Basin is bound to the north by the Dawson Fault, grades into platformal facies to the east (Mackenzie Platform) and southwest (Cassiar Platform), may be bound by a Mesozoic thrust fault separating it from Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the Anvil district, and is offset to the southwest by the Tintina Fault. The sediments range in age from Precambrian to Jurassic (Heon, 2007) and lie within the Omineca Belt of the Northern Cordillera (Hart, 2002).

The eastern part of the Little Hyland Project area is underlain by Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian dark brown, fine-grained and thinly-bedded, argillaceous sandstone and siltstone with minor, interbedded, medium- to coarse grained, white to light grey orthoquartzite, phyllite, slate and argillite of the Vampire Formation (uPCV). The western part of the property is underlain by thinly to thickly bedded brown to pale green shales, fine- to coarse-grained quartz-rich sandstones, quartz-pebble conglomerates, minor argillaceous limestones, phyllites, quartzo-feldspathic and micaceous psammites, gritty psammites, and minor marbles of the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Narchilla Formation of the Hyland Group (PCHn) (Gordey, et. al., 2000).

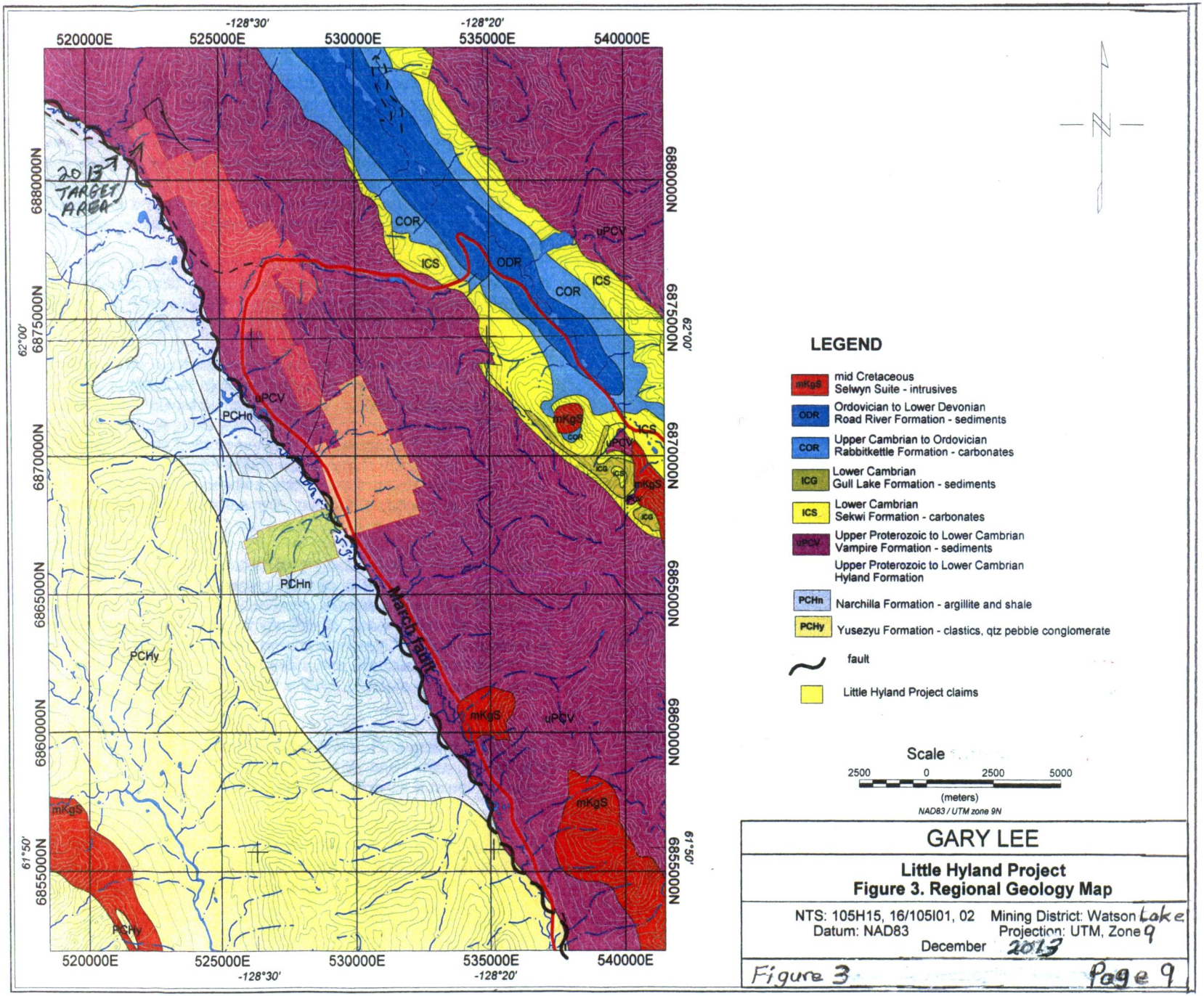
Northeast of the property, in the area of the Tungsten Mine, younger sedimentary rocks of the Lower Cambrian Sekwi Formation (lCS), the Lower Cambrian Gull Lake Formation (lCG), the Upper Cambrian to Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation (COR) and the Ordovician to Lower Devonian Road River Formation (ODR) occur. The Sekwi Formation consists of limestone conglomerates, massive grey dolostones, medium- to thickly-bedded quartz sandstones, purple siltstones with bright orange weathering, and finely-crystalline dolostones. The Gull Lake Formation consists of shales, siltstones and mudstones; minor quartz sandstones; rare green-grey cherts; local basal limestone and limestone conglomerates; and phyllites to quartz-muscovite-biotite schists. These units are overlain by thinly-bedded, wavy, banded, silty limestones and grey lustrous calcareous phyllites; limestone; intraclast breccias and conglomerates; massive to laminated, grey quartzose siltstones and cherts; rare black slates; and local mafic flows, breccias, and tuffs of the Rabbitkettle Formation.

The Rabbitkettle Formation is, in turn, overlain by black-, gun-blue-, or silvery-white-weathering of black graptolitic shales and cherts; resistant grey weathering of medium to thinly-bedded, light grey to black, greenish grey, or turquoise cherts; and minor argillaceous limestones of the Road River Formation.

This package of sedimentary rocks is intruded by resistant, blocky, fine to coarse grained, equigranular to K-feldspar porphyritic, biotite-quartz monzonite and granodiorite; minor quartz diorite; minor leuco-quartz monzonite; and syenite of the mid-Cretaceous Selwyn Plutonic Suite. It is often contended that these intrusions have driven gold-bearing mineralizing fluids to the area of the Little Hyland Project but the intrusions have not been discovered in the immediate are of the property to date. However, the northwest-trending thrust faults that dominate the structural pattern in the region contain sutures that may play host to gold mineralization under a Mesozoic gold model. The March Fault is a thrust fault that runs along the western part of the Little Hyland Project area and may be form a structural control for precious metals mineralization.

The most significant mineralization in the area are the ore bodies of the Tungsten Mine. The ore was formed in carbonate-bearing sedimentary rocks by tungsten-bearing fluids of mid-Cretaceous Selwyn Suite intrusions. The result was tungsten-rich, pyrrhotite skarns along the margins of the intrusions. The original, pre-production resource at the Tungsten Mine was 9 Mt with a grade of 1.42% WO_3.

At the Tuna property, molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, bismuthinite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, pyrrhotite, gold and silver occur in quartz and quartz-tourmaline veins and in small skarn alteration zones along the margins of the Hyland Intrusion (Doherty and vanRanden, 1994).



GARY LEE

Little Hyland Project
Figure 3. Regional Geology Map

NTS: 105H15, 16/105I01, 02 Mining District: Watson Lake
Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM, Zone 9
December 2013

6.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Little Hyland Project area has not been geologically mapped in any detail. According to the regional geology of the area it is underlain predominantly by sedimentary rocks of the Vampire Formation (uPCV) to the east and Narchilla Formation (PCHn) rocks to the west. Regional airborne magnetic survey maps show moderately-strong, northwest-trending magnetic features that transect the property; the cause of the features are postulated to be either from a buried intrusion, a regional structure, a lithologic change, or broad alteration assemblages. Any of these causes, or a combination of these causes could be factors in mineralizing events in the area.

Rock types reported to exist on the property are phyllitic to schistose argillite and siltstone. Quartz pebble conglomerate float has also been found on the Rubus and LH claims. Historically, significant gold mineralization was noted to occur primarily in quartz veins within these rocks.

Hand samples from the Culvert and LH claims of sericite-phyllite contained as much as 5% combined pyrite and arsenopyrite, both occurring in the host rock as well as in veins. Typically, pyrite is medium- to coarse-grained and euhedral, suggesting it is late in the paragenetic sequence. However, in one instance pyrite was overgrown by arsenopyrite. The mode of occurrence of arsenopyrite ranges from semi-massive (sample RS-14) (see report on 2009 field work), fine-grained fracture fillings and medium-grained disseminations within quartz veins (sample RS-44) (see report on 2009 field work), to locally-clustered masses of euhedral needles and coarser grains within the host. Although no chalcopyrite was seen in hand-sample, malachite staining is reported to exist on the property.

Most quartz veins were seen to be sub-parallel to phyllite foliation but had clearly experienced early ductile folding and boudinaging prior to late-stage brittle offset. At least two crosscutting vein sets orthogonal to schistocity, exhibited in sample RS-53 (see report on 2009 field work), as well as a strongly-lineated structure shown in sample RS-55 (see report on 2009 field work), imply a poly deformational history to these rocks. A relatively undeformed, late tension vein, lacking sulphides is the latest veining event noted. A deeper understanding the structural history of these rocks, as it relates to vein mineralization, should be a focus of future exploration at the site.

Alteration in these rocks was noted as predominantly sericitic. Fine-grained muscovite is formed in phyllic alteration, along with minor quartz, chlorite, and pyrite. Calcite and iron-carbonate was also noted in veins, indicating carbonitization as a minor alteration assemblage. Metamorphosed mafic rock float (RUFL 28, 32) was encountered on the north end of the survey area (Rubus claims).

Geologists from Rimfire Minerals Ltd. visited the Main Showing on the Culvert claims and collected two samples, G071512 and G071513, which assayed 22.8 g/t and 8.91 g/t gold (respectively). These samples were described as:

G071512
A well developed, 1 metre thick, (strike 252, dip 78), white sugary to granular (recrystallized) quartz vein with sharp margins, discordant to cleavage. Arsenopyrite as medium, crystalline to fine-grained bands. Pyrite is disseminated in cubes and local crystal aggregates.

G071513
White quartz vein (60 centimetres thick, strike 112, dip vertical) with very finegrained arsenopyrite bands, scorodite developed, possible sericite alteration of siltstone, and trace arsenopyrite needles in siltstone. Some quartz is sugary (recrystallized).

Rimfire also noted slightly-discordant stringers, ranging from 3 millimetres to 2 centimetres, in the acute angle formed by the veins sampled.

Although the highest gold assays have historically originated from samples taken from quartz veins, country rock on the property has been shown to be mineralized. Sample RS-57, collected in 2009 on the Culvert Claims, from immediately southeast of the main showing assayed 1.285 g/t gold from an almost 2.5 metre chip sample of host rock material adjacent to a mineralized vein.

7.0 2013 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Between July 19 and August 13, 2013, Gary Lee and Bob Scott conducted an exploration program on the Little Hyland Project claims. The 2013 program consisted of prospecting and the collection of 13 rock samples, 119 soil samples and 14 stream sediment samples.

8.0 GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL and FIELD PROCEDURE

Samples from the 2013 program were sent to ALS Labs. The soil and stream sediment samples were handled in the same manner. The samples were sieved in a 180 um sieve then analysed for 48 elements by four acid digestion with Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS) according to the ME-ICP41 procedure. As well, each sample was analysed for gold by fire assay with atomic absorption finish according to the Au-ICP21 procedure.

Rock samples were processed by crushing to 70% < 2 mm and pulverizing 200 grams of the < 2 mm material to 85% < 75 um according to the Prep 21 lab procedure. The pulverized material was then analysed by ME-ICP41 for 48 elements and for gold by Au-ICP21 as for the soil and stream sediments.
Analytical certificates are included in Appendix III and plots of sample locations, gold and arsenic results are plotted in Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11. As well stream seds (Rust) were analyzed for platinum series PGM-ICP 24 (Pt, Pd, Au 50 grams-fire assay).

Stream sediment samples were screened (bug screen) equivalent to a number 16 (1.20 milimeteres) Tyler screen. Between 0.35 and 0.55 kilograms were placed in a kraft bag. These samples were all taken from a stream bar (below flood plain but above current water levels) using a shovel.

Soil samples were collected using a two inch diameter spit spoon sampler. The sampler was inserted into a hole and material withdrawn until there was adequate sample for a kraft sample bag. Appendix II contains the variable depths, description and GPS location of all samples. Most samples were damp. Only extremely dry or wet (swampy) samples have special notes regarding moisture. It should be noted that soil horizons were immature (no “B” horizon), in most cases yielding a gritty material in which any large pebbles were discarded.

9.0 RESULTS

Rubus and NT Claims Exploration Results (Figures 4 to 11)

Figures 4 to 11 show the sampling results and float samples collected during the 2013 field season on the northwest area of the Rubus and NT claims. The statistics from Commander Resources Ltd regional survey conducted in the area were used for the cut-off thresholds. For gold, these were greater than 0.015, 0.0124 – 0.015, 0.0047 – 0.0124, 0.0017 – 0.0047, and 0.0017 ppm. For arsenic, these were greater than 208, 174 – 208, 79 – 174, 40 – 79 and 0 – 40 ppm. Total population was 1,369 samples. Percentile range were greater than 98th, 95th, 68th, 50th, and to detection limit.

The three highest (of a total of 150) gold values (0.130, 0.073 and 0.057 ppm), soil samples for the 2012 season were encountered on or close to the airborne mag contact. This is more than a coincidence and continued in the 2013

9.0 Results (continued)

program. These contacts (lineaments) as shown in more detail on Figures 4 to 12 should be used for future prospecting and mapping targets. Figure 12 shows the regional trend of this contact extending some 15 Km. south east to the Golden Culvert Property. Commander Resources announced (Oct. 17, 2012) an anomalous (gold) zone measuring 2 Km. by 1.5 Km., 7 Km. to the south from the 2013 project area on this magnetic contact. They also reported rock samples assaying up to 4.5 grams per ton gold here.

Four seasons (2010, 2011, 2012 & 2013) has extended this favourable horizon (contact) approximately 8 Km. to the northwest of Commander's anomalous gold zone. Also, anomalous values in cobalt, nickel, manganese, zinc and arsenic in stream sediments (2010 report) began showing up 3 Km. south of the 2013 survey area.

Unfortunately, for the most part, any gold anomalies encountered had low values and narrow widths. This plus previous programs (2011 and 2012) have confirmed the geophysical lineaments (high-low magnetic contacts from the government airbourne survey) are weakly anomalous in gold and arsenic for over 6 kms striking in a northwest direction. One should geologically map and prospect this 6-7 kms in the hope of obtaining better gold values and widths. At present, only target # 9 on the NT # 10 quartz claim is ready for trenching. Here, this year's soil gold values on target # 9 of 0.070 and 0.018 ppm have confirmed last years values of 0.057 and 0.028 ppm.

Of further note, from UTM 6879000N to the northwest along the claim group there are stream sediment values anomalous in manganese, cobalt, nickel, arsenic and zinc (2010, 2011 & 2012 program reports). By the end of this northwest trend (2013 Figures 4 & 5) anomalous values in manganese, cobalt, nickel, barium, copper, zinc and to a lesser extent, gold, platinum, palladium and chromium (samples Rust 57, 59, & 61) have been detected. According to the geological mapping in the area, these particular anomalies should not occur here. Hidden lamprophyre dykes may explain some, but not all.

The following is a quote from a scientific paper by Marie-Jesus Monuz-Espadas. "… and the Mn-Cr isotopic system. An enrichment in Cr, Ni and Co, at the ppm level, and Os, Re, Ir, Ru, Rh, Pd and Au, at the ppb level usually indicates the main geochemical signature related to Meteoitic impacts in terrestrial rocks". The circular shape of the mag anomally on Rubus 73 could represent an impact crater. Also, when one stands on the Rubus 55 claim and looking north to Rubus 57 and 76 claims there appears to be a circular feature that could be a crater.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The weakly anomalous values extending along the geophysical lineaments (high-low magnetic contacts from the government aerial survey) for a distance of 6-7 kms on the Rubus, NT and HT claims should be geologically mapped and prospected. If encouraging results are detected then these plus the existing anomally (Targe # 9 on NT # 10 claim) could be tested.

The pulps (samples from 2010-2013 programs) should be reassayed for Osmium (Os), Rhenium (Re), Iridium (Ir), Ruthenium (Ru), Rhodium (Rh) and Palladium (Pd). These plus gold at the pbb level could tell one whether a meteor has impacted the area.

NORTH

522000 (NAD 83)

523000

524000

6882000N

RUBUS 78

RUBUS 59

RUBUS 75

RUBUS 76

RUBUS 55

RUBUS 54

RUBUS 74

RUBUS 73

RUBUS 72

RUBUS 71

YD31309

YD31310

YD31307

YD31305

YD31325

YD31331

YD31332

YD31330

YD31329

YD31328

MAG HIGH

MAG LOW

TARGET #10

TARGET #5

TARGET #7

TARGET #1 AND 6

TARGETS 2, 3+4

RUST 61 STREAM SEDS.
Au - 0.003ppm As - 31ppm
Mn > 50,000ppm
Cr - 54ppm, Co - 1190ppm
Ni - 2630ppm
Pt - 0.005ppm Pd - 0.003ppm
Ba - 260ppm, Be - 165ppm
Cu - 418ppm Zn - 4430ppm

STREAM SEDS. RUST 57
Au - 0.003ppm
As - 63ppm
Ni - 259ppm
Co - 137ppm
Cr - 32ppm
Mn - 6250ppm

STREAM SEDS. RUST 59
Au - 0.005ppm
As - 72ppm
Pt - 0.008ppm
Mn - 1230ppm

RUST 61
RUST 60
RUST 59
RUST 58
RUST 57
RUST 54
RUST 51
RUST 50
RUST 48A&B

RUFL 26
RUFL 27
RUFL 28
RUFL 29
RUFL 30
RUFL 33

SRU-69
SRU-70
SRU-71
SRU-72
SRU-73
SRU-74
SRU-75
SRU-77
SRU-91
SRU-106
SRU-107
SRU-108
SRU-109
SRU-110
SRU-111
SRU-112
SRU-113
SRU-114
SRU-115
SRU-116
SRU-117
SRU-118
SRU-119,120
SRU-121
SRU-122

R50B-17
R50B-18
R50B-19
R50B-20
R50B-21
R50B-22
R50B-23
R50B-24
R50B-25
R50B-26
R50B-27
R50B-28
R50B-29
R50B-30
R50B-31
R50B-32
R50B-33
R50B-34
R50B-35
R50B-36

TRAIL

CREEK

ATV

STREAM AND SOIL SAMPLING
Au (ppm)
- > 0.015
- 0.012 - < 0.015
- 0.005 - < 0.012
- 0.002 - < 0.005
- 0 - < 0.002

CONTACT

AIRBOURNE MAG.
FLAT RIVER 100m
MAG. - 1ST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE

LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT
RUBUS AND NT HT CLAIMS
GOLD SOILS
LOCATION MAP
NTS 105 I 02
DEC. 2013
FIGURE 4 PAGE 14

SCALE
1 : 5000

NORTH

RUBUS 59

RUBUS 78

RUBUS 75

RUBUS 76

RUBUS 57

RUBUS 55

RUBUS 74

RUBUS 73

RUBUS 72

RUBUS 71

YD31309

YD31310

YD31307

YD31305

YD31333

YD31332

YD31331

YD31330

YD31329

YD31328

5224000(NAD 83)

5223000

5224000

6882000N

MAG HIGH

MAG LOW

TARGET #10

TARGET #5

TARGET #1 AND 6

TARGET #7

TARGETS 2, 3 AND 4

RSOB SOILS

RUFL-28

RUFL-27

RUFL-26

RUFL-30

RUFL-29

RUFL-33

RUFL-32

ATV

TRAIL

SRU-74

SRU-73

SRU-72

SRU-71

SRU-70

SRU-69

SRU-68

SRU-77

SRU-76

SRU-75

SRU-91

SRU-81

SRU-80

SRU-79

SRU-78

SRU-82

SRU-83

SRU-84

SRU-85

SRU-86

SRU-87

SRU-88

SRU-90

SRU-89

SRU-110

SRU-111

SRU-112

SRU-113

SRU-114

SRU-109

SRU-108

SRU-107

SRU-106

SRU-105

SRU-123

SRU-122

SRU-121

SRU-120

SRU-119

SRU-118

SRU-117

SRU-116

SRU-115

RUST 61

RUST 50

RUST 54

RUST 53

RUST 52

RUST 51

RUST 48A,B

RUST 57

RUST 58

RUST 59

RUST 60

RSOB-25

RSOB-24

RSOB-23

RSOB-22

RSOB-21

RSOB-20

RSOB-19

RSOB-18

RSOB-17

RSOB-26

RSOB-35

RSOB-34

RSOB-33

RSOB-32

RSOB-31

RSOB-30

RSOB-29

RSOB-27

RSOB-36

RSOB-28

RUST 61 STREAM SEDS.

Au - 0.003 ppm As - 31 ppm
Mn > 50,000 ppm
Cr - 54 ppm, Co - 1190 ppm
Ni - 2630 ppm
Pt - 0.005 ppm Pd - 0.003 ppm
Ba - 260 ppm, Be - 16.5 ppm
Cu - 418 ppm Zn - 4430 ppm

STREAM SEDS. RUST 57

Au - 0.003 ppm
As - 63 ppm
Ni - 259 ppm
Co - 137 ppm
Cr - 32 ppm
Mn - 6250 ppm

STREAM SEDS. RUST 59

Au - 0.005 ppm
As - 72 ppm
Pt - 0.008 ppm
Mn - 1230 ppm

STREAM SOIL SAMPLING

As (ppm)

- ▲ > 208
- ▲ 174 - 208
- ▲ 79 - 174
- ▲ 40 - 79
- • 0 - 40

CONTACT

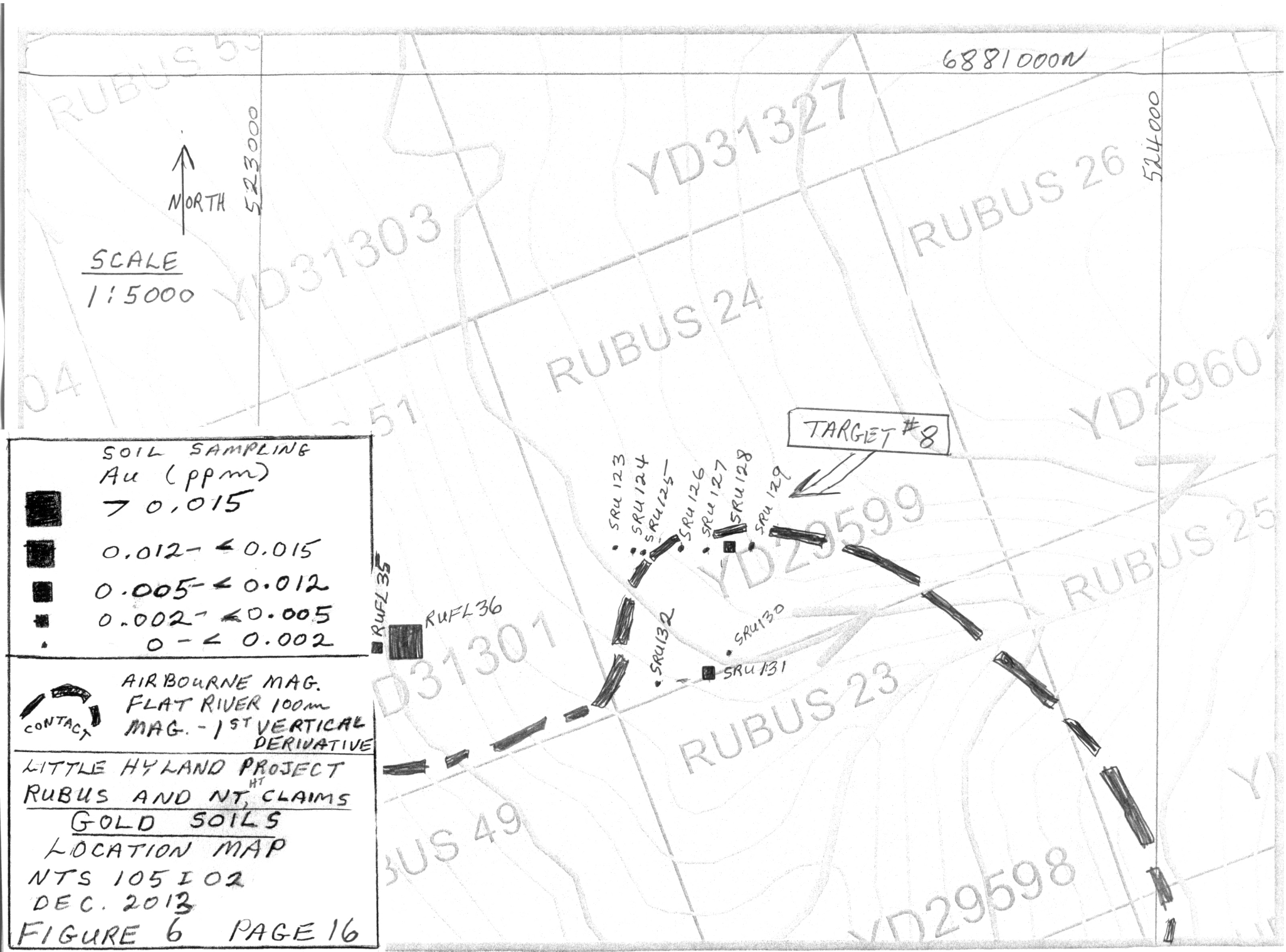
AIRBOURNE MAG.
FLAT RIVER 100m
MAG. - 1ST. VERTICAL DERIVATIVE

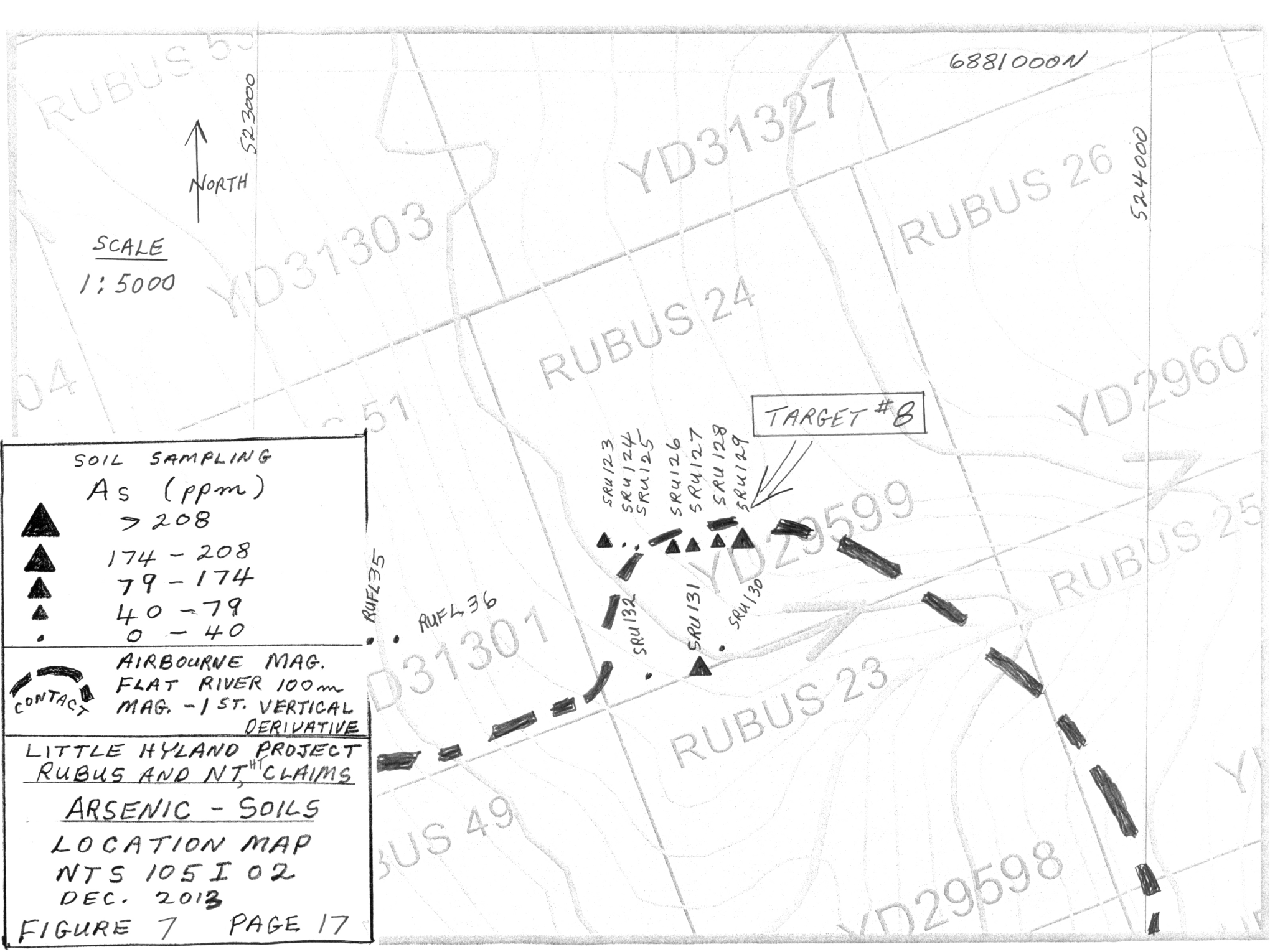
SCALE 1:5000

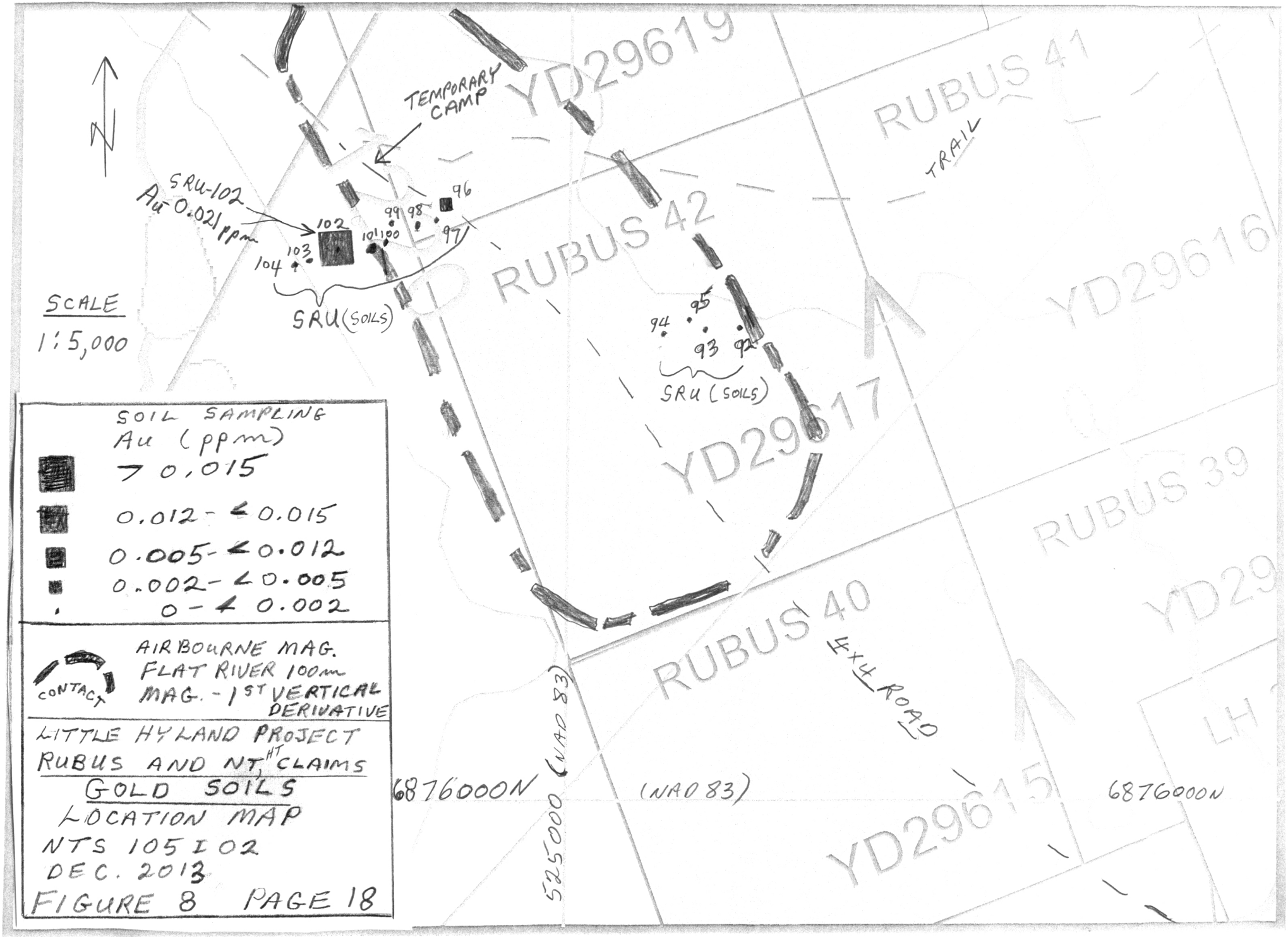
LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT
RUBUS AND NT, HT CLAIMS

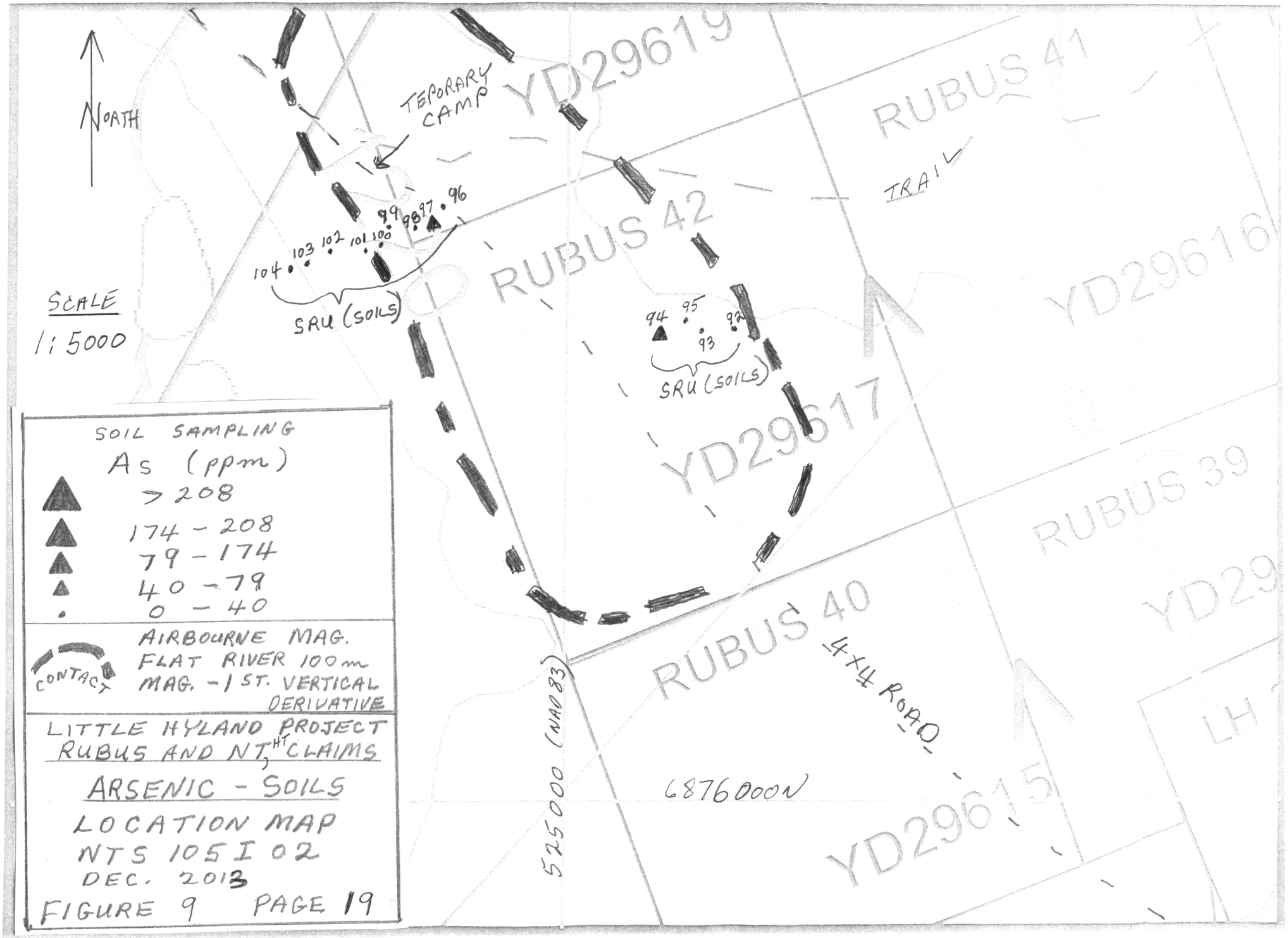
ARSENIC - SOILS

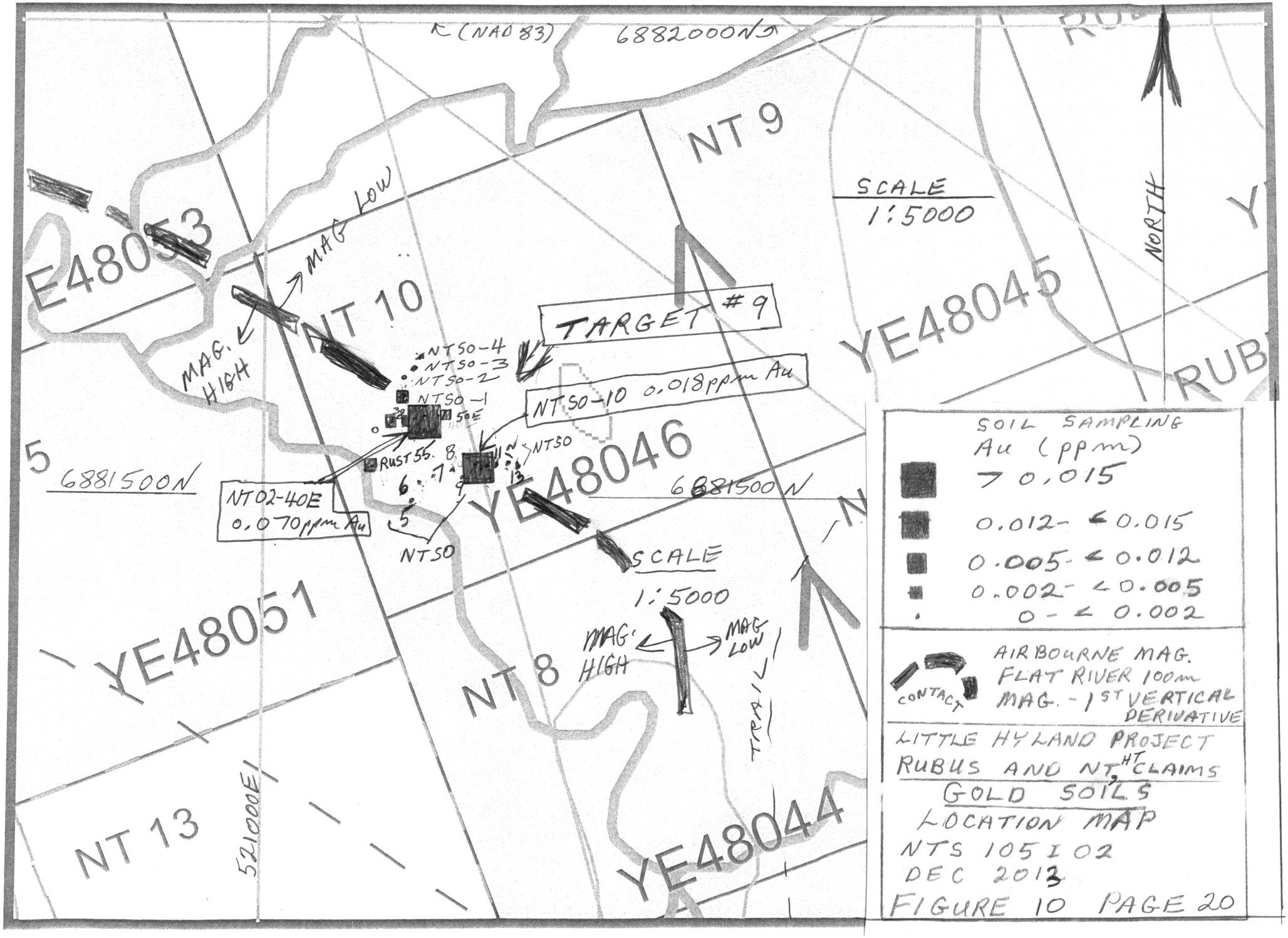
LOCATION MAP
NTS 105 I 02
DEC. 2013
FIGURE 5 PAGE 15

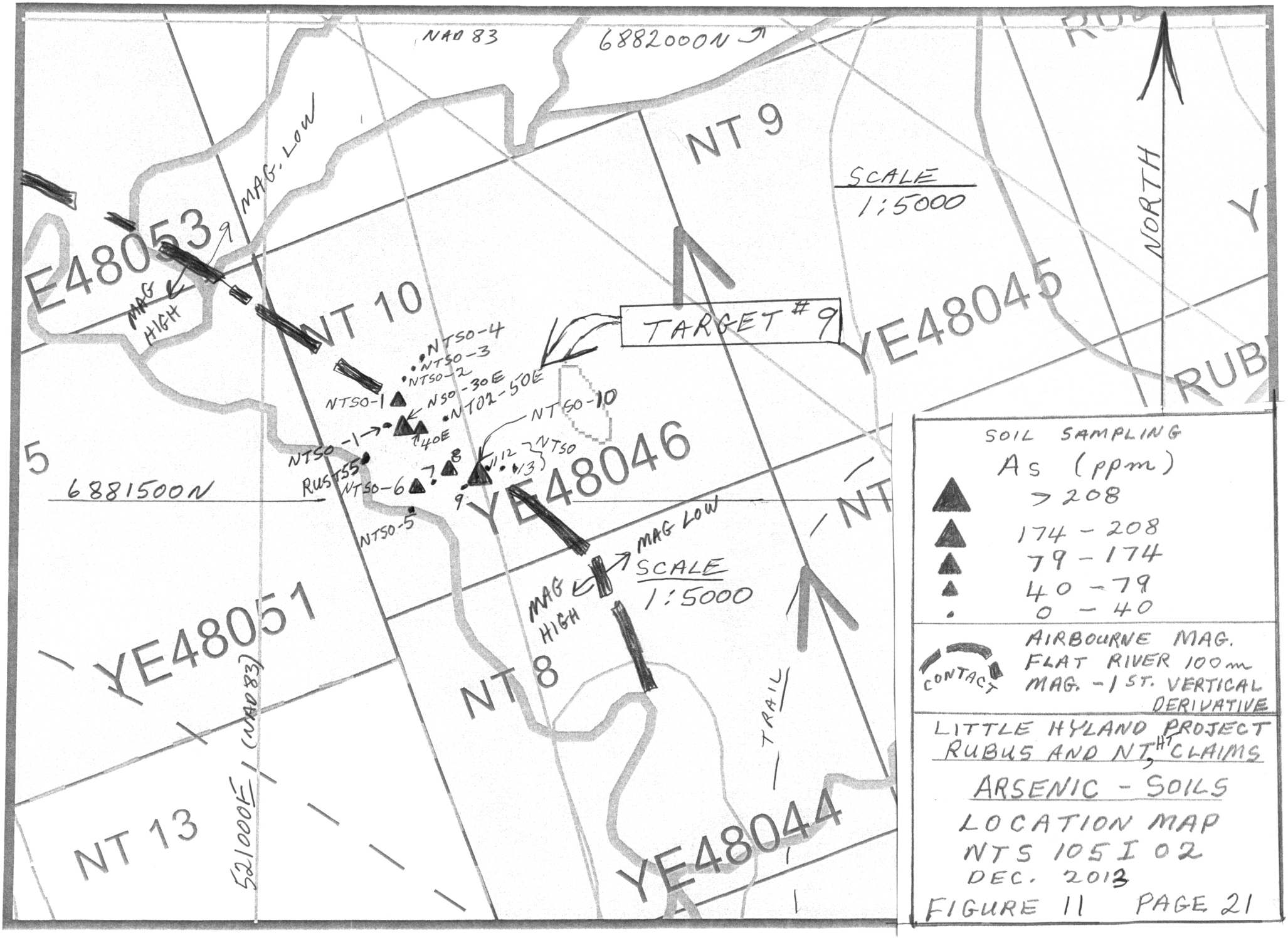

6881000N
523000
524000
NORTH
SCALE
1:5000
RUBUS 24
RUBUS 26
YD31327
YD31303
YD29599
YD29598
RUBUS 23
RUBUS 25
TARGET #8
SRU 123
SRU 124
SRU 125
SRU 126
SRU 127
SRU 128
SRU 129
SRU 130
SRU 131
SRU 132
RUFL 35
RUFL 36
SOIL SAMPLING
Au (ppm)
> 0.015
0.012 - < 0.015
0.005 - < 0.012
0.002 - < 0.005
0 - < 0.002
CONTACT
AIRBOURNE MAG.
FLAT RIVER 100m
MAG. - 1ST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE
LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT
RUBUS AND NT HT CLAIMS
GOLD SOILS
LOCATION MAP
NTS 105 I 02
DEC. 2013
FIGURE 6 PAGE 16

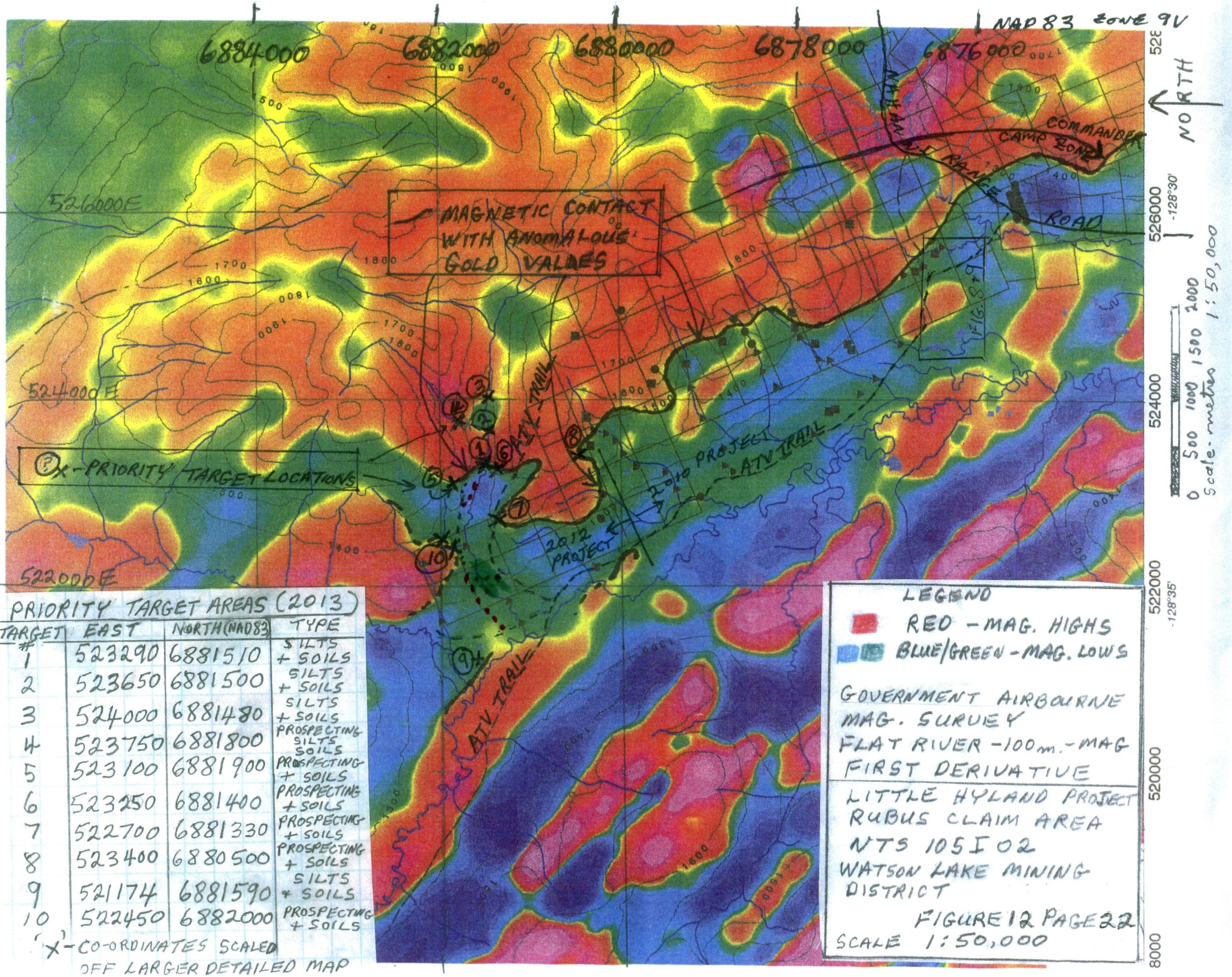

6881000N
523000
524000
NORTH
SCALE
1:5000
RUBUS 55
YD31327
YD31303
RUBUS 26
RUBUS 24
RUBUS 25
RUBUS 23
RUBUS 49
YD29599
YD29598
YD31301
TARGET #8
SRU123
SRU124
SRU125
SRU126
SRU127
SRU128
SRU129
SRU130
SRU131
SRU132
RUFL35
RUFL36
SOIL SAMPLING
As (ppm)
> 208
174 - 208
79 - 174
40 - 79
0 - 40
CONTACT
AIRBOURNE MAG.
FLAT RIVER 100m
MAG. - 1ST. VERTICAL
DERIVATIVE
LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT
RUBUS AND NT HT CLAIMS
ARSENIC - SOILS
LOCATION MAP
NTS 105 I 02
DEC. 2013
FIGURE 7 PAGE 17


TEMPORARY CAMP
SRU-102
Au 0.021 ppm
102
101
100
99
98
97
96
103
104
SRU (SOILS)
94
95
93
92
SRU (SOILS)
YD29619
RUBUS 41
TRAIL
RUBUS 42
YD29616
YD29617
RUBUS 39
RUBUS 40
4x4 ROAD
YD29615
LH
525000 (NAD 83)
6876000N (NAD 83)
6876000N
SCALE
1:5,000
SOIL SAMPLING
Au (ppm)
> 0.015
0.012 - < 0.015
0.005 - < 0.012
0.002 - < 0.005
0 - < 0.002
CONTACT
AIRBOURNE MAG.
FLAT RIVER 100m
MAG. - 1ST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE
LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT
RUBUS AND NT HT CLAIMS
GOLD SOILS
LOCATION MAP
NTS 105 I 02
DEC. 2013
FIGURE 8 PAGE 18


NORTH
TEPORARY CAMP
YD29619
RUBUS 41
TRAIL
RUBUS 42
YD29616
104
103
102
101
100
99
98
97
96
SRU (SOILS)
94
95
93
92
SRU (SOILS)
YD29617
RUBUS 39
RUBUS 40
4x4 ROAD
6876000N
525000 (NAD83)
YD29615
SCALE
1:5000
SOIL SAMPLING
As (ppm)
> 208
174 - 208
79 - 174
40 - 79
0 - 40
CONTACT
AIRBOURNE MAG.
FLAT RIVER 100m
MAG. - 1ST. VERTICAL
DERIVATIVE
LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT
RUBUS AND NT, HT CLAIMS
ARSENIC - SOILS
LOCATION MAP
NTS 105I 02
DEC. 2013
FIGURE 9 PAGE 19


(NAD 83)
6882000N
NT 9
SCALE
1:5000
NORTH
E48053
MAG LOW
MAG. HIGH
NT 10
TARGET #9
NTSO-4
NTSO-3
NTSO-2
NTSO-1
50E
NTSO-10 0.018ppm Au
YE48045
RUB
NTSO
RUST
55.
NTSO
5
6881500N
NT02-40E
0.070ppm Au
YE48046
6881500N
NTSO
SCALE
1:5000
MAG HIGH
MAG LOW
YE48051
NT 8
TRAIL
NT 13
521000E
YE48044
SOIL SAMPLING
Au (ppm)
> 0.015
0.012 - < 0.015
0.005 - < 0.012
0.002 - < 0.005
0 - < 0.002
CONTACT
AIRBOURNE MAG.
FLAT RIVER 100m
MAG. - 1ST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE
LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT
RUBUS AND NT HT CLAIMS
GOLD SOILS
LOCATION MAP
NTS 105 I 02
DEC 2013
FIGURE 10 PAGE 20


NAD 83
6882000N
NT 9
SCALE
1:5000
NORTH
E48053
MAG. LOW
MAG HIGH
NT 10
TARGET #9
YE48045
NTSO-4
NTSO-3
NTSO-2
NTSO-1
NSO-30E
NTO2-50E
NT 50-10
40E
NTSO-1
RUST55
NTSO-6
NTSO-5
NTSO
5
6881500N
YE48046
MAG LOW
MAG HIGH
SCALE
1:5000
YE48051
NT 8
TRAIL
NT 13
521000E (NAD 83)
YE48044
SOIL SAMPLING
As (ppm)
> 208
174 - 208
79 - 174
40 - 79
0 - 40
CONTACT
AIRBOURNE MAG.
FLAT RIVER 100m
MAG. - 1ST. VERTICAL
DERIVATIVE
LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT
RUBUS AND NT, HT CLAIMS
ARSENIC - SOILS
LOCATION MAP
NTS 105 I 02
DEC. 2013
FIGURE 11 PAGE 21



PRIORITY TARGET AREAS (2013)

TARGET #	EAST	NORTH (NAD83)	TYPE
1	523290	6881510	SILTS + SOILS
2	523650	6881500	SILTS + SOILS
3	524000	6881480	SILTS + SOILS
4	523750	6881800	PROSPECTING SILTS SOILS
5	523100	6881900	PROSPECTING + SOILS
6	523250	6881400	PROSPECTING + SOILS
7	522700	6881330	PROSPECTING + SOILS
8	523400	6880500	PROSPECTING + SOILS
9	521174	6881590	SILTS + SOILS
10	522450	6882000	PROSPECTING + SOILS

'X' - CO-ORDINATES SCALED OFF LARGER DETAILED MAP

11.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Labour – Gary Lee	17 days @ $ 350.00 / day	$ 5,950.00
- Bob Scott	8 days @ $ 275.00 / day	$ 2,200.00
Truck (4X4)	3088 km @ $ 0.62 / km	$ 1,914.56
ATV rental	20 days @ $ 40.00 / day	$ 800.00
ATV transport trailer	3 days @ $ 16.00 / day	$ 48.00
Room, board & daily field expenses (incl. Satellite phone, flagging, gas, etc.)	25 days @ $ 100.00 / day	$ 2,500.00
Assaying charges		$ 4,783.09
WCB expenses	Pro rated	$ 75.00
Report writing & reproduction		$ 875.00
Total Qualifying For Assessment Work		**$ 19,145.65**
Additional Expenditures [Claim Staking & work off (figures 8 & 9) the grouped claims]		**$ 1,530.00**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		**$ 20,675.65**

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Maria-Jesus Munoz-Espadas, Main Geochemical Signatures Related to Meteoritic Impacts in Terrestrial Rocks: A Review

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gary Lee, of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, certify that:

1) I am a professional engineer and prospector residing in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

2) I graduated from the University of Toronto, Ontario with a Bachelor of Applied Science Degree in 1975 and have worked in mineral exploration since that time

3) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) I am responsible for preparation of this report and am part owner of this property.

Respectfully Submitted:
Gary Lee, P.Eng.

Signature: Date:

APPENDIX II

2013 ROCK, SOIL AND STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

2013 SOIL SAMPLES - LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT

Sample Number	East NAD 83	North Zone 9 V NAD 83	Depth in Zone 9 V Inches	Details	Au ppm	As ppm
SRU - 68	523201	6882089	4-8 "	Brown, shaley at claim post	0.004	29
SRU - 69	523165	6882100	2-4 "	" "	0.003	52
SRU - 70	523146	6882110	2-4 "	" "	0.001	41
SRU - 71	523130	6882130	0-3 "	Brown, gopher hole	0.002	36
SRU - 72	523117	6882150	0-2 "	Brown, shaley	0.004	78
SRU - 73	523087	6882184	0-3 "	Brown, on caribou trail	0.002	49
SRU - 74	522990	6882326	0-3"	Grey and brown, shaley	0.006	66
SRU - 75	522946	6882445	0-3 "	Brown, shaley	0.002	42
SRU - 76	522933	6882470	0-3 "	Brown, sandy silt from slide	0.003	34
SRU - 77	522917	6882536	0-3 "	Brown and grey, sandy silt from slide	0.004	50
SRU - 78	522710	6881321	2-5 "	Tan brown, shaley	0.002	137
SRU - 79	522707	6881342	0-8 "	Tan brown, shaley; *Mn - 1240 ppm*	0.002	84
SRU - 80	522704	6881355	3-6 "	Brown, shaley; *Mn - 1040 ppm*	0.003	107
SRU - 81	522700	6881370	3-6 "	Grey and brown, shaley	<0.001	2
SRU - 82	522721	6881309	0-4 "	Tan brown in saddle	0.006	44
SRU - 83	522732	6881293	4-8 "	Brown, in saddle	0.002	36
SRU - 84	522744	6881267	6-10 "	Tan, fine sand in saddle	<0.001	<2
SRU - 85	522762	6881241	6-10 "	" " " " "	<0.001	<2
SRU - 86	522776	6881228	3-8 "	Tan and grey - junction of saddle	<0.001	<2
SRU - 87	522775	6881207	4-6 "	Brown clay bottom of depression	0.003	28
SRU - 88	522775	6881180	4-8 "	Brown, rocky	0.001	16
SRU - 89	522804	6881213	2-5 "	Brown clay	<0.001	<2
SRU - 90	522789	6881283	2-6 "	Tan, bottom of depression	<0.001	<2
SRU - 91	522660	6881402	3-7 "	Brown and grey - in meadow - trees	<0.001	46
SRU - 92	525188	6876494	3-6 "	Brown and tan, gritty	<0.001	30
SRU - 93	525148	6876494	6-12 "	Grey and brown, gritty	0.001	18
SRU - 94	525103	6876488	3-6 "	Brown grit	0.001	52
SRU - 95	525132	6876500	4-7 "	Deep brown grit	0.001	39
SRU - 96	524881	6876621	6-10 "	Brown grit beside road	0.002	26
SRU - 97	524859	6876606	7-11 "	Brown pebbly, gritty	0.001	52

SRU - 98	524844	6876600	4-8 "	" " "	<0.001	35
SRU - 99	524826	6876600	8-12 "	Grey and brown grit	0.001	27
SRU - 100	524809	6876589	4-10 "	Brown clay layer in black muck	0.001	2
SRU - 101	524787	6876583	4-10 "	" " " " " "	<0.001	<2
SRU - 102	524750	6876582	4-8 "	Brown, gritty, pebbly	0.021	5
SRU - 103	524724	6876568	4-10 "	Brown grit; *Mn - 934 ppm*	<0.001	16
SRU - 104	524711	6876566	4-8 "	" "	<0.001	3
SRU - 105	524055	6881478	2-12 "	Grey, shaley in fan (slide)	0.012	289
SRU - 106	523930	6881580	5-10 "	Tan brown, sandy silt	0.001	71
SRU - 107	523862	6881625	5-10 "	" " " "	0.001	26
SRU - 108	523806	6881657	0-5 "	" " " "	<0.001	19
SRU - 109	523758	6881755	8-12 "	Brown, sandy	0.001	22
SRU - 110	523734	6881778	5-10 "	Grey and brown clay	0.002	28
SRU - 111	523690	6881774	5-10 "	Grey shaley	0.001	<2
SRU - 112	523663	6881736	5-10 "	Tan brown silty sand	<0.001	36
SRU - 113	523567	6881670	10-14 "	Grey and brown, shaley, in trees	<0.001	8
SRU - 114	523532	6881630	3-7 "	Tan, shaley	0.002	53
SRU - 115	523245	6881621	3-7 "	Tan, brown	0.001	47
SRU - 116	523215	6881645	8-14 "	Brown and grey clay	<0.001	7
SRU - 117	523167	6881654	8-11 "	Brown, base of hill	<0.001	12
SRU - 118	523123	6881664	10-20 "	Brown and grey, gritty	0.001	23
SRU - 119	523104	6881687	4-10 "	Deep rusty brown, fine sand	<0.001	<2
SRU - 120	523095	6881690	6-10 "	Grey and brown, pebbles	<0.001	35
SRU - 121	523034	6881701	2-6 "	Yellowish tan clay	<0.001	30
SRU - 122	523007	6881696	3-6 "	Brown clay	<0.001	<2
SRU - 123	523395	6880502	1-3 "	Greyish brown	0.001	45
SRU - 124	523415	6880510	2-4 "	" "	<0.001	12
SRU - 125	523428	6880506	3-5 "	Tan brown	0.001	40
SRU - 126	523463	6880494	5-8 "	Rich brown, pebbly	0.001	68
SRU - 127	523497	6880498	3-6 "	Tan brown	0.001	66
SRU - 128	523520	6880494	3-6 "	Brown and grey clay, pebbly	0.002	78
SRU - 129	523535	6880493	0-2 "	Brown clay, from slide	0.006	107
SRU - 130	523500	6880382	10-14 "	Brown silty sand	0.001	27
SRU - 131	523485	6880368	1-4 "	Yellowish brown	0.003	90

SRU - 132	523437	6880358	8-12 "	Brown, sandy	<0.001	9
NTSO - 1	521148	6881600N	3-8 "	Brown grit	0.002	66
NTSO - 2	521154	6881614	10-16 "	Grey clay and brown grit	0.001	18
NTSO - 3	521166	6881612	0-4 "	Brown, gritty	<0.001	18
NTSO - 4	521171	6881630	6-12 "	Brown clay, pebbly, east of pond	<0.001	26
NTSO - 5	521160	6881492	4-10 "	" " "	0.001	36
NTSO - 6	521174	6881503	2-6 "	Dry rusty brown, gritty, pebbles	0.001	58
NTSO - 7	521187	6881509	6-10 "	Grey and brown clay	<0.001	24
NTSO - 8	521201	6881512	5-10 "	Dry rusty brown, grit and pebbles	<0.001	52
NTSO - 9	521212	6881514	2-7 "	Tan, grey clay	0.001	23
NTSO - 10	521223	6881520	3-8 "	Brown, pebbly	0.018	138
NTSO - 11	521241	6881523	2-7 "	Deep rusty brown	0.005	21
NTSO - 12	521260	6881529	4-9 "	Brown grit plus pebbles	<0.001	17
NTSO - 13	521272	6881531	3-9 "	" " " "	<0.001	14
NTSO - 14	521292	6881536	4-11 "	" " " "	<0.001	21
RSOB - 1	522410	6881941	8"	Tan pebbly clay	0.002	46
RSOB - 2	522414	6881955	6-14"	Brown, sandy	0.001	53
RSOB - 3	522416	6881961	4-7"	Light brown sandy silt	<0.001	47
RSOB - 4	522424	6881968	4-8"	Sandy red brown	0.001	48
RSOB - 5	522431	6881974	4-12"	Brown clay	<0.001	50
RSOB - 6	522429	6881989	4-10"	Light brown clay	<0.001	25
RSOB - 7	522436	6881991	4-12"	Light brown and grey clay	0.003	73
RSOB - 8	522444	6881976	4-10"	Dark brown wet clay	<0.001	15
RSOB -9	522448	6881988	12"	Grey wet clay, bottom of slew	0.001	21
RSOB - 10	522454	6882001	12"	Brown and grey clay, bottom of slew	0.001	31
RSOB - 11	522460	6882012	6"	Brown, sandy, pebbly	<0.001	21
RSOB - 12	522468	6882025	6"	" " "	<0.001	8
RSOB - 13	522475	6882032	4-8"	Grey, rocky, shaley	<0.001	10
RSOB - 14	522484	6882039	12"	Grey, shaley	<0.001	10
RSOB - 15	522490	6882048	4"	Tan, pebbly, sandy, dry	0.001	85
RSOB - 16	522497	6882054	3"	Brown, shaley, dry	0.001	52
RSOB - 17	522815	6881711	2-8"	Light brown clay	0.001	35
RSOB - 18	522796	6881732	3-6"	Brown and grey sandy clay	<0.001	2
RSOB - 19	522766	6881734	2-5"	Clay and sand, brown and grey	<0.001	<2

RSOB - 20	522724	6881725	4-10"	Grey and light brown clay and sand	<0.001	27
RSOB - 21	522702	6881747	4-8"	Light brown, sandy	0.001	20
RSOB - 22	522675	6881793	4-8"	Deep rusty, sandy, some clay	<0.001	<2
RSOB - 23	522649	6881810	2-6"	Brown sandy with some clay	0.001	32
RSOB - 24	522597	6881827	6-12"	Red brown, sandy	<0.001	34
RSOB - 25	522547	6881807	3-6"	Sandy, red brown plus clay	<0.001	21
RSOB - 26	522512	6881774	2-8"	Grey and brown clay plus sand	0.001	18
RSOB - 27	523348	6881473	4-10"	Brown, sandy, wet	0.001	29
RSOB - 28	523316	6881434	3-8"	Medium to dark brown, sandy	0.001	12
RSOB - 29	523307	6881489	2-8"	Grey brown clay, wet	0.002	5
RSOB - 30	523286	6881490	3-10"	Brown, sandy wet	<0.001	15
RSOB - 31	523267	6881483	4-16"	Medium brown sand	0.001	35
RSOB - 32	523250	6881491	3-12"	" " "	<0.001	14
RSOB - 33	523232	6881492	15"	Brown, rocky	<0.001	27
RSOB - 34	523218	6881512	12"	Brown, shaley	<0.001	9
RSOB - 35	523191	6881522	12"	Grey, shaley; *Mn - 1340 ppm*	<0.001	36
RSOB - 36	523364	6881470	10"	Grey and brown shaley	0.002	22
NTO2 - 0E	521138	6881575	15"	80% grey clay, 20% brown grit	0.002	23
NTO2 - 30E	521164	6881586	5-10"	Brown pebbly	0.003	145
NTO2 - 40E	521174	6881590	4-8"	Tan, brown, pebbly	0.070	70
NTO2 - 50E	521183	6881595	5-9"	Brown, pebbly	0.002	40

2013 ROCK SAMPLES - LITTLE HYLAND PROJECT

Sample Number	East NAD 83 Zone 9 V	North NAD 83 Zone 9 V	Rock Type	Details	Au ppm	As ppm
C130C 1	531125	6868862	Outcrop	On culvert claims main showing outcrop, rust quartz, yellow green scordite plus arsenopyrite along cleavage plains plus, 2 metres wide strike 290^{o} dip 80^{o} west	9.04	3410
C130C 2	531108	6868881	Outcrop	Below main showing near creek, grey fine grain rock with rusty quartz, outcrop, platey with greenish scordite plus arsenopyrite and pyrite along plate, arseno needles.	3.47	3720
RUFL 26	522920	6881670	Float	Tan coloured fine grain rock with black weathered surface, has light coloured phenocrysts, found in creek	0.003	30
RUFL 27	522815	6881711	Float	Bob's sample, rusty grey medium grained rock with bands of grey quartz.	0.003	11
RUFL 28	522448	6881988	Float	Grey to charcoal grey medium grained rock, intrusive, green tinge with rust spots, metamorphosed mafic or ultramafic rock. Cr-303 ppm; Mg-4.24 ppm; Ni-209 ppm; and Mn- 768 ppm, Co-53 ppm	0.001	5
RUFL 29	522933	6882470	Float	Rusty grey quartz with patches of rusty brown up to 1 inch fractured seams/partings, some pale green.	0.001	17
RUFL 30	522917	6882536	Float	Grey rusty banded (laminated) quartz with pale green areas, fractured, with rusty brown cubic squares. (1/4 in.)	0.001	2.2
RUFL 31	523218	6881512	Float	Grey medium to fine grained rock with pyrite plus grey quartz with rusty brown patches. (1/4 in.)	<0.001	5
RUFL 32	523232	6881492	Float	Grey greenish medium grained rock, metamorphosed mafic or ultramaphic rock weathered brown. Cr-302 ppm; Mg-4.46 ppm; Mn-869 ppm; Ni-125 ppm; Co-32 ppm.	<0.001	3
RUFL 33	523772	6881506	Float	Rusty quartz, part is greyish yellow with pyrite.	0.002	16
RUFL 34	523082	6881692	Float	Rusty sheared grey quartz with pyrite.	0.001	5
RUFL 35	523141	6880400	Float	Rusty quartz and medium grained grey rock, (intrusive?) with quartz stringers 1/8 inch. Some pyrite and arsenopyrite.	0.003	15
RUFL 36	523157	6880397	Float	Pyrite in rusty medium grained siliceous grey rock in phyllitic steep side hill, sheared, rusty and weathering.	0.026	20

2013 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES - LITTLE HYLAND RIVER PROJECT

Sample Number	East NAD 83 Zone 9 V	North NAD 83 Zone 9 V	Details	Au ppm	As ppm	Mn ppm
RUST 48	523290	6881510	wrong (2012) correct to 523183, 6881565			
RUST 48 A	523183	6881565	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar	0.004	80	1940
RUST 48 B	523183	6881565	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar	0.003	72	2310
RUST 50	522993	6881636	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar, Ni-116 ppm	0.004	78	2750
RUST 51	523382	6881533	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar	0.005	96	1120
RUST 52	523258	6881547	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar	0.006	80	1900
RUST 53	523208	6881528	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar, Ni-130 ppm	0.007	70	3130
RUST 54	522918	6881668	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar, Ni-122 ppm	0.007	86	2840
RUST 55	521102	6881538	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar	0.002	23	503
RUST 56	522912	6882597	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar	0.003	45	606
RUST 57	523517	6881496	Cr-32 ppm; Co-137 ppm; Ni-259 ppm	0.003	63	6250
RUST 58	523772	6881506	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar	0.003	66	1280
RUST 59	523990	6881494	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar, Pt-0.008 ppm	0.005	72	1230
RUST 60	524083	6881475	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar	0.004	87	1025
RUST 61	523732	6881776	16 seive, creek, below flood plain on small bar	0.003	31	>50,000
RUST 61			Ba-260 ppm; Be-16.5 ppm; Co-1190 ppm; Cu-418 ppm; Ni-2630 ppm;			
RUST 61			Zn-4430 ppm; Pt 0.005 ppm; Pd-0.003 ppm; Cr-54 ppm.			
RUST 61			Note: all samples (Rust 48-61) are anomalous in Mn.			

APPENDIX III

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

See Data Folder for Secured Assay Certificates

APPENDIX IV

CREW LOG

2013 Y.M.I.P. – FOCUSSED REGIONAL PROJECT # 13-050
JULY/AUG. 2013 "LITTLE HYLAND 2013 PROJECT"
GARY LEE – DAILY LOG – SUMMARY

		Number of days						
		Wages		Equipment				
Date 2013	**ACTIVITY**	**Gary**	**Bob**	**ATV #1**	**ATV #2**	**Truck #1**	**Trailer**	**Truck #2**
July 19	MOB to Km. 174.6 (Tungsten Rd.) from Whitehorse.	1	1			1	1	1
" 24	Dig shallow trench on main showing plus sample.	1		1				
" 25	Expand above trench on main showing plus sample	1		1				
" 28	Start working on ATV trail (winter road to Howards Pass.)	1	1	1	1			
" 29	Recon proposed ATV trail to new target area.	1	1	1	1			
" 30	Flag new ATV trail plus cut new trail.	1	1	1	1			
July 31	Soil sample new target area.	1	1	1	1			
Aug 1	" " " " "	1	1	1	1			
" 2	Soil and stream sediment sample Rubus 73 & 74 claims.	1	1	1	1			
" 3	Gary move camp to Howard's Pass trail, Bob DEMOB to Whitehorse.	1	1				1	1
" 4	Gary soil sampling.	1		1				
" 5	Stake Rubus 75-78 plus HT 1&2 quartz claims.	1		1				
" 7	Soil sample along Rubus 77-78 claim line plus stream sediments.	1		1				
" 8	Soil sample target #7 on Rubus 55&56 claims.	1		1				
" 9	Soil sample new targets #11&12.	1		1				
" 10	Soil sample plus stream sed. Sample Rubus 73 claim.	1		1				
" 11	Soil sample and prospect north side of creek on Rubus 74 claim.	1		1				
" 12	Soil and rock sample Rubus 24&26 claims target #8.	1		1				
" 13	DEMOB.	1				1	1	
	SUB TOTALS	19	8	16	6	2	3	2
	TOTAL PERSON DAYS (19 + 8)	27						
	TOTAL ATV DAYS (16 + 6)			22				