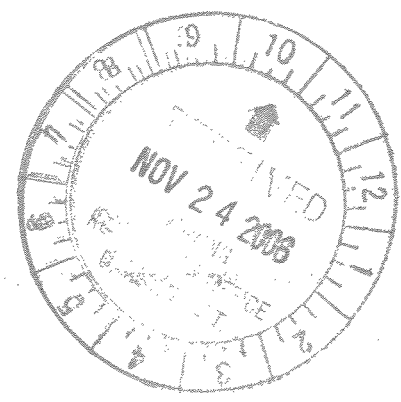


Total Magnetic Field Survey
on the
Mucky Face (P 37788), Thrush (P 38478) and
Vortex (P 40036) Claims
Registered Claim Owners: Holly Stirling, Robert Stirling

Dawson Mining District, NTS: 115 P/12
 Latitude: 63° 36' 19", Longitude: 137° 34' 14"
 Dates Worked: October 24 – November 2, 2006



By:
 Robert Stirling
 12 Mossberry Lane
 Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5W4
 Tel: 867-633-3829

Dated: November 18, 2006

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of \$ 4,800 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. ADO 3664

K. Lerry

Mining Recorder
Dawson City Mining District

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APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: References
- Appendix 2: Statement of Costs
- Appendix 3: Statement of Qualifications
- Appendix 4: GPS points

1.0 Summary and Introduction

The purpose of the survey was to investigate the possibility of placer gold deposits in abandoned channels of the Stewart River.

R. Stirling prospected and tested in the area from 1985 to 1990. As a result of these activities additional claims were staked in 1991. Exploration from 1991 to 1993 led to the claims being optioned to Ampex Mining of Whitehorse. A mining plan was developed and an area was mined in 1994. Auger drilling took place in 1995 and mining again in 1996.

Placer mining showed that the paystreaks were narrow but numerous. Large amounts of heavy minerals (including magnetite) were present in the sluice concentrate. This confirmed the results of hand testing and panning. In mine planning, an oscillating sluice box was designed in anticipation of the heavy mineral content, the "Bennett Box" proved to be an effective recovery system.

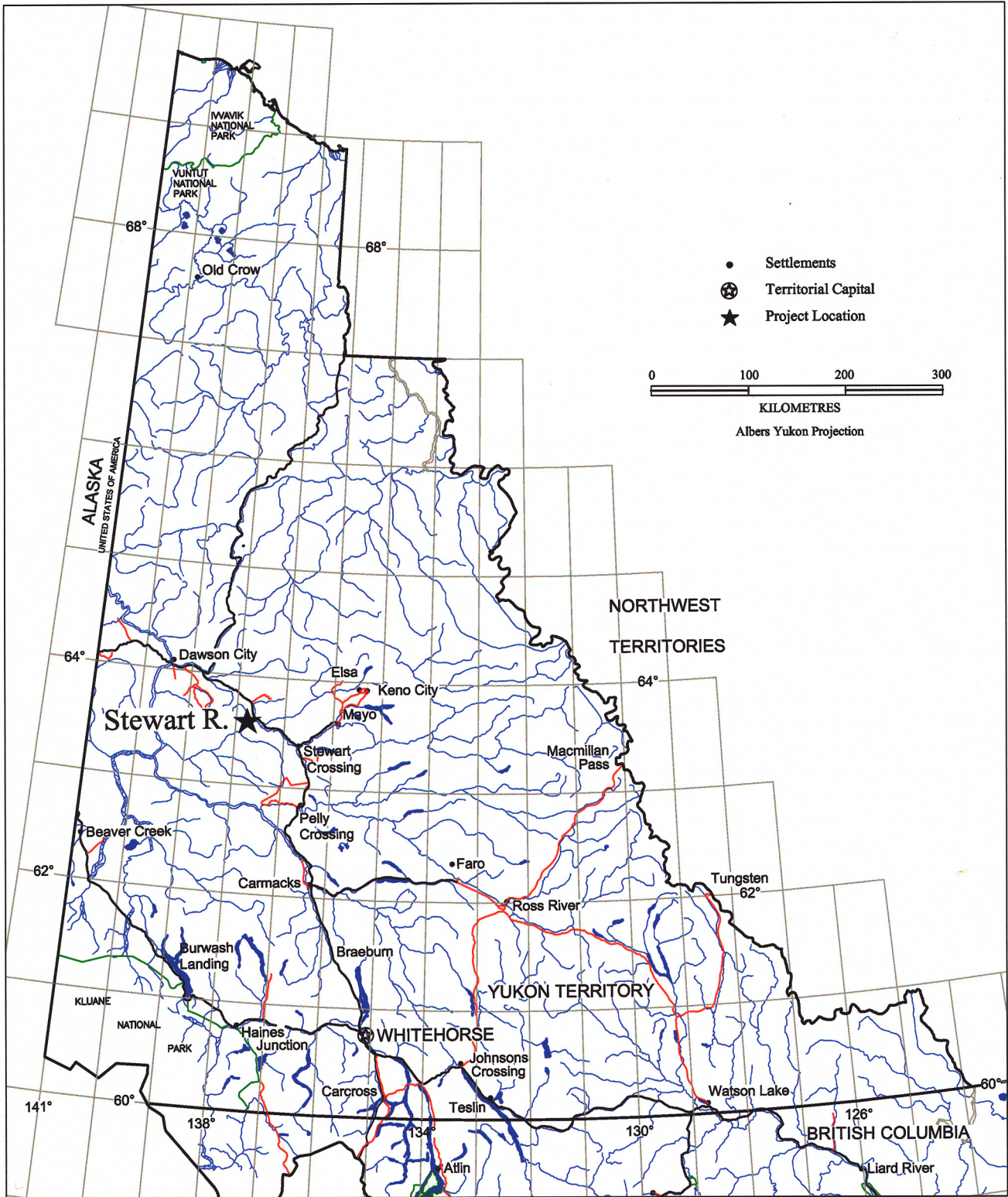
The area is flat lying and located in an abandoned channel of the river. The channel has been flooded and filled in and the features of the watercourse are now non-existent or very subtle.

2.0 Property Description and Location

The placer claims are located (grid area) at latitude: $63^{\circ} 36' 19''$, longitude: $137^{\circ} 34' 14''$ in the Dawson Mining District, N.T.S. 115 P/12.

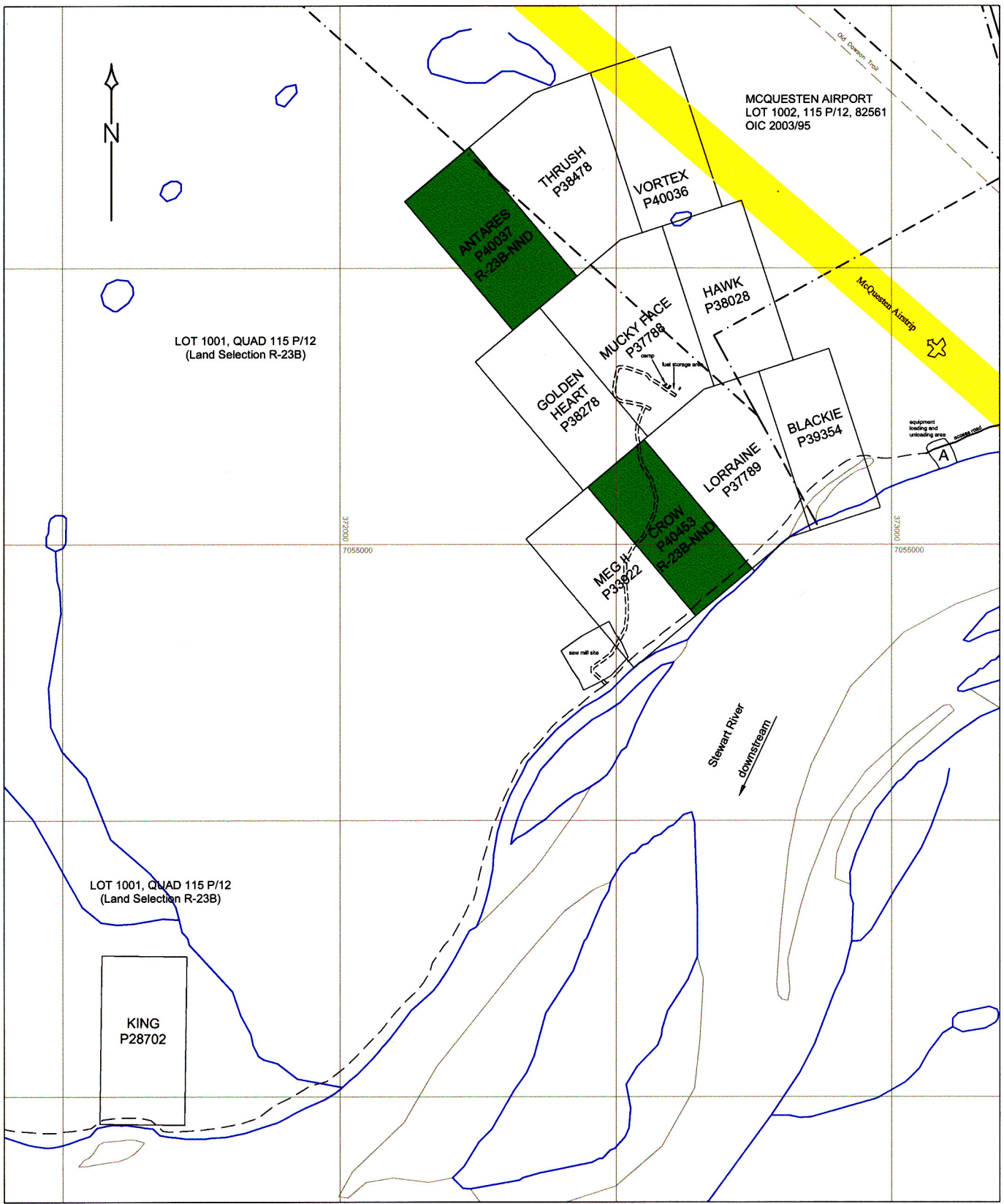
The claims are located on a right limit bench of the Stewart River. Each claim measures approximately 500 feet in length and 1000 feet in depth. The claims are located according to the Yukon Placer Mining Act and are in good standing. The ownership is shown in the following table.

Grant No.	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date	NTS
P 37788	Mucky Face	Holly D. Stirling - 100%.	26/04/1991	19/12/2006	115P12
P 38478	Thrush	Robert Stirling - 100%.	19/05/1992	19/12/2006	115P12
P 40036	Vortex	Holly D. Stirling - 100%.	28/07/1994	19/12/2006	115P12



**STEWART BASIN EXPLORATION
LOCATION MAP
STEWART RIVER PLACER CLAIMS**

SCALE: 1 : 6,000,000	DATE: November 18, 2006
DRAWN:	FIGURE 1



LOT 1001, QUAD 115 P/12
(Land Selection R-23B)

MCQUESTEN AIRPORT
LOT 1002, 115 P/12, 82561
OIC 2003/95

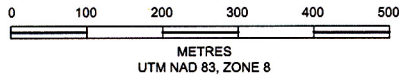
LOT 1001, QUAD 115 P/12
(Land Selection R-23B)

KING
P28702

LEGEND

- claim line
- == 4-wheel drive trail
- - - 4-wheel drive road
- - - 2-wheel drive road

New Mineral Right on
Na-Cho Nyak Dun Land



STEWART BASIN EXPLORATION

LOCATION OF PLACER CLAIMS
MCQUESTEN AIRSTRIP AREA

Bob Stirling

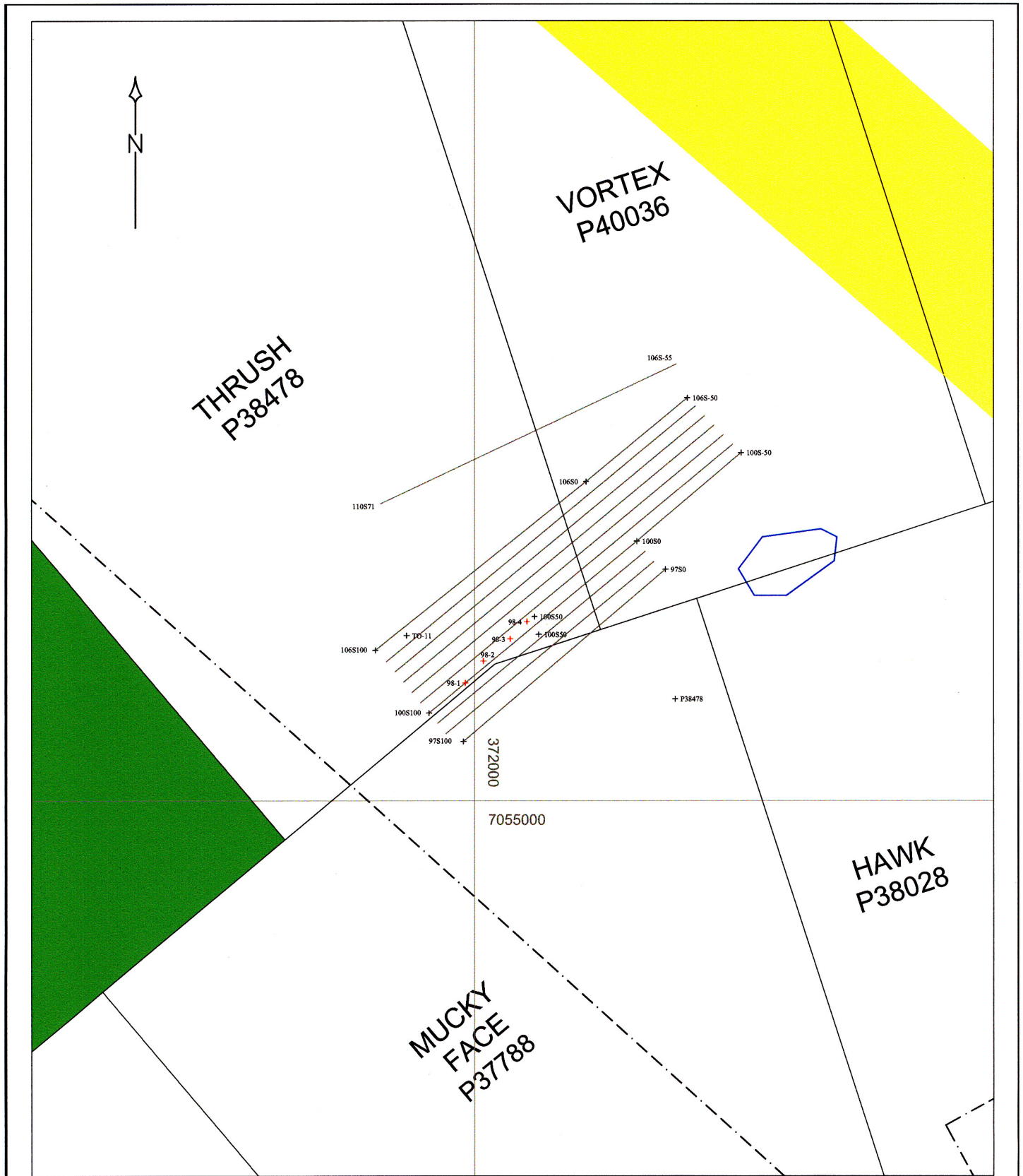
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FILE: YESAB 06

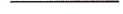



November 18, 2006

NTS: 115 P/12

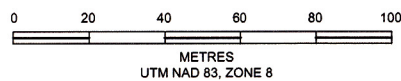
FIGURE 2



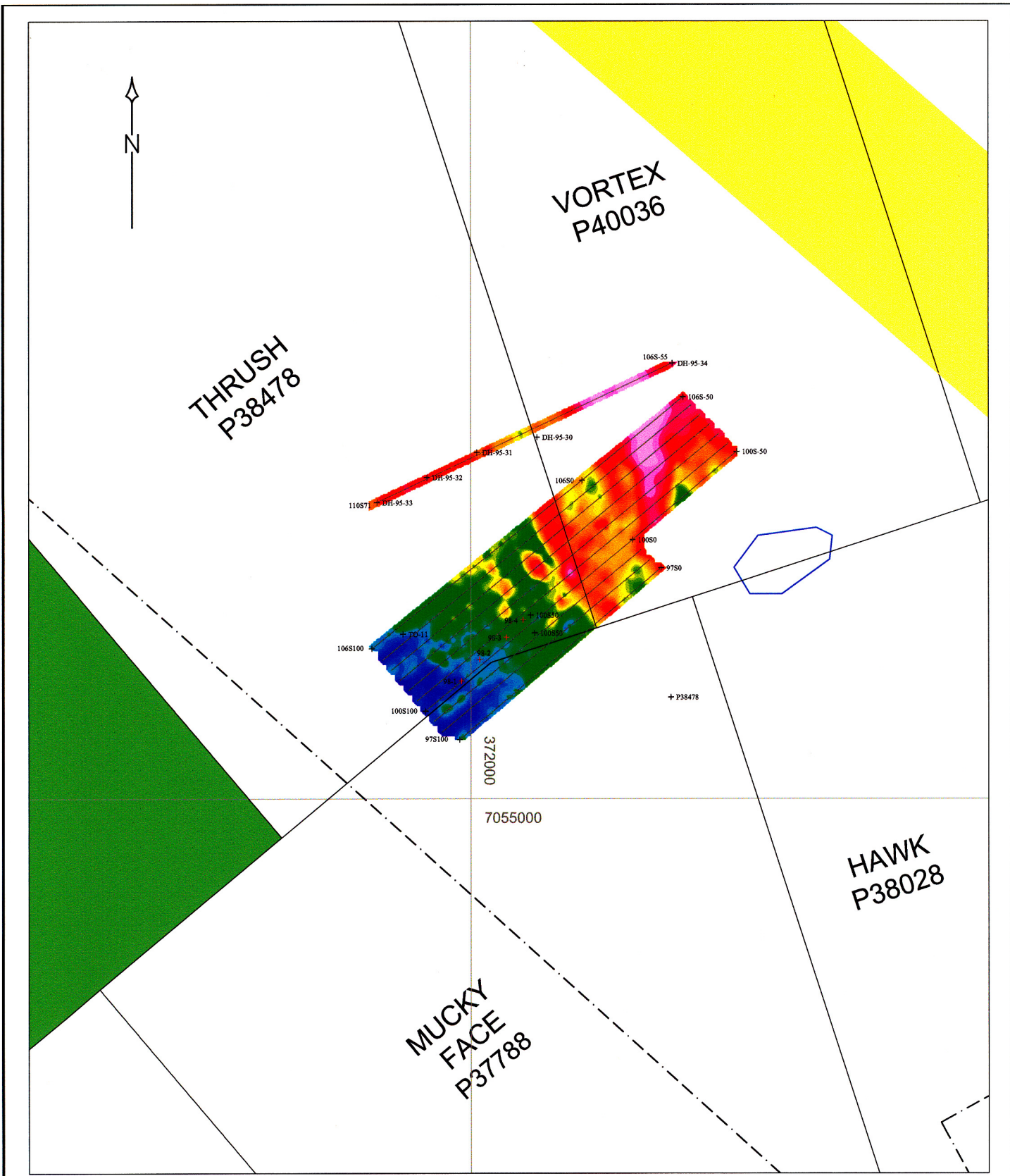
LEGEND

-  Survey grid
-  Claim line
-  100S100 + GPS point
-  98-1 + Test pit

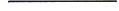

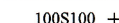
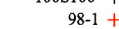
-  New Mineral Right on Na-Cho Nyak Dun Land
-  McQuesten Airstrip Lot 1002



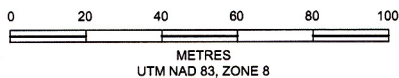
STEWART BASIN EXPLORATION		
GRID LINES and GPS POINTS MCQUESTEN AIRSTRIP AREA		
Bob Stirling		
SCALE: 1 : 2 000	FILE: YESAB 06	November 18, 2006
NTS: 115 P/12		FIGURE 3



LEGEND

-  Survey grid
-  Claim line
-  GPS point
-  Test pit

-  New Mineral Right on Na-Cho Nyak Dun Land
-  McQuesten Airstrip Lot 1002



STEWART BASIN EXPLORATION		
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD SURVEY MCQUESTEN AIRSTRIP AREA		
Bob Stirling		
SCALE: 1 : 2 000	FILE: YESAB 06	November 18, 2006
NTS: 115 P/12		FIGURE 4

3.0 Accessibility and Infrastructure

The claims are located approximately 111 km south of Dawson City, Yukon on the right limit of the Stewart River. Stewart Crossing is 55 kilometres to the south, and Whitehorse is 410 kilometres to the south.

Access is via the Klondike Highway to the McQuesten airstrip road. The airstrip road is followed to a 2-wheel drive trail on the right-limit bank of the Stewart River. At 800m along the road a 4-wheel drive trail runs to the work area.

4.0 History

Richard Poplin, Charles McCoskey, Benjamin Beach and George Marks discovered gold on the bars of the Stewart River in the spring of 1883. They entered the Yukon from Juneau by way of the Dyea Pass and prospected the river from its mouth to the McQuesten.¹ They were among the first prospectors to venture northward into this part of Canada.

News of the gold on the Stewart River reached the outside world, and in 1885 approximately 75 men came into the Yukon via the Dyea Pass to work the bars. On average a man could earn \$30 (one and one half ounces) per day and occasionally up to \$100 (five ounces) per day.² High levels of activity continued on the Stewart until the fall of 1886 when a discovery of coarse gold was made on the Fortymile River. In the spring of 1887 there was a rush to the Fortymile area that left the Stewart abandoned.

Some prospectors referred to the Stewart as the Grubstake River, if need be, they could usually mine enough from the bars to finance their activities. Bar mining has continued as an economic, as well as a recreational activity. It is estimated that, from 1883 to 1886, 5,000 ounces of gold was recovered using rockers. In 1887 the yield dropped to about \$5000 (250 ounces), but this was partly due to the withdrawal of most of the miners to the Fortymile area.³

William Ogilvie, and a party that included his son Morley, tested several locations on the river with a small dredge in 1902 and 1903. In 1908, Ogilvie sold shares and formed the Yukon Basin Gold Dredging Company, a public company, of which he was also president. One of the dredging sites was a left limit bench named Nelson's Point located about five miles downstream from the mouth of the McQuesten River. At this location, the company ran one steam-powered dredge for at least two seasons, a newspaper report indicates that two dredges may have been in operation at one point. The capacity of the first dredge commissioned in 1908 is reported as being 35,000 cubic yards / month. Whether the dredging operation was a success is not known.

¹Mayo Historical Society, *Gold & Galena*. (Mayo, Yukon, 1990), p.22.

²Mayo Historical Society, *Gold & Galena*. (Mayo, Yukon, 1990), p.25.

³Geological and Natural History of Canada, *Annual Report*. 1888-1889.

Further evidence of dredging, possibly by Yukon Basin, can be seen on a right limit bench just upstream of the McQuesten River and also on a right limit bar a few miles upstream from the McQuesten. Ogilvie died at Winnipeg, Manitoba in November 1912.

In the late 1960's, Fred Chudy and family mined a small area on a right-limit bench about 2 km downstream from the airstrip. The operation was successful in recovering fine gold using a shaking sluice.

Approximately 3,000 cubic yards was mined in 1994 on Stirling claims under an option agreement with Ampex Mining of Whitehorse. The process rate was 10 cubic yards per hour. The processing plant consisted of a trommel and oscillating sluice box. Ampex Mining fabricated the sluice box with design specifications from Ken Bennett.

Ampex Mining conducted a 34 hole auger drill program in 1995. Following the drill program a mining plan was developed and mining took place in 1996. A larger trommel and Bennett box was used and the feed rate was 30 yards per hour. Approximately 10,000 yards was mined.

5.0 Physiography and Vegetation

The claims are located in the Stewart River Valley at an elevation of about 1,300 feet (396 metres). There is bedrock outcrop nearby, but none on the property. The terrain is low lying and flat, and in places wet and swampy. Cottonwood, poplar, spruce, and willow are moderately dense. Some of the spruce gets fairly large and a small saw mill operated in the area in the past.

The ground is frozen and thaws down to a metre in the summer months. Water collects in low-lying areas and forms small ponds on top of the permafrost.

Wildlife consists of black and grizzly bears, moose, lynx and coyotes. Hawks, owls, ducks and bats are present in the summer.

6.0 Geological Setting

The claims are located on alluvial gravels of an abandoned channel of the Stewart River. The channel flowed to the northwest and the section last active is located on the eastern portion of the claims. The elevation of the highest gravel on the claims is approximately 3-4 metres above the normal summer water level of the present river channel. The airstrip area is 4-5 metres higher than the mined area. This gravel here is glacial outwash, possibly Reid glaciation.

Gold is fine grained and flakes can be up to 2mm in diameter. An average large flake is 1mm diameter. It is estimated that it takes 500,000 colours of gold to make one ounce. This number was calculated from composite samples collected and analyzed in 1991. In deposition areas the gold composition is 50% fine grained and 50% flakes. In sluice concentrate, garnet is usually more prevalent than magnetite. The fineness is 83%.

Bedrock geology is MID-CRETACEOUS mKC: CASSIAR SUITE: medium to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic rocks of largely felsic (q) composition; medium to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic (K-feldspar) granite and biotite quartz monzonite; biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite⁴. No bedrock outcrop is present on the claims. Granodiorite float (rounded) has been observed in the alluvial gravels. The Tintina Fault is located to the northeast of the claims.

7.0 Geophysical Survey

Magnetite is found with gold in placer deposits in the claims area. It has been found that higher concentrations of magnetite tend to indicate areas of preferred deposition for gold.

Paystreaks are narrow but numerous. Kubota test pits done in 2000 and 2002 produced gold but not in economic quantities. A method is needed to help locate potential areas of deposition in the flat, frozen area.

A closely spaced total field magnetic survey was performed in hopes of locating magnetite concentration with associated gold. The survey was located in an area thought to be one of preferred deposition. The location is on the inside curve (left limit) of the abandoned river channel, an area where bars naturally develop.

7.1 Layout of Survey Grid

A grid was located and flagged at 5m intervals. Line was cut with hand tools to the extent that one could see from flagged station to station or at least be able to walk through the bush without too many problems.

A cut line had been established in 1998 and this was used as the reference line for the grid. See map for the location of Line 100N.

The station spacing for the grid was 1 metre and the line spacing 5 metres. In order to maintain the integrity of this spacing the following method was used.

1. The reference line was located; azimuth determined and then picketed at 5 metre intervals. Distances were measured with a 50-metre fiberglass tape.
2. A 17m rope was knotted and flagged at 5m intervals for 15m of the rope. This was used to establish line direction for lines adjacent to the reference line. A compass was used to site 90 degrees to the reference line. The rope was then positioned according to the compass site and flagging was located at each of the 5m intervals. Line was then cut between this flag and the previous one. The layout was repeated at 5m intervals along the reference line then again from the last line laid out in order to add more lines to the grid.

⁴ Yukon Geological Survey, Interactive Map Gallery, *Bedrock Geology Legend*

3. To ensure that readings were taken at a 1m spacing on the line, the fiberglass tape was laid out for each 50m section of the survey. The tape was positioned following the direction of the flags in (2) above. Readings were then taken at 1m intervals according to the fiberglass tape. After 50m the tape was advanced and the procedure began again.
4. Pickets were labeled and placed at the actual location of the start and end of the lines. GPS readings were taken at these locations. The GPS readings were used to calculate UTM coordinates for the survey points.

The method of grid layout worked well and took time but it was required to establish control for the survey. There was 1 km of line cut, 1.425 km of line gridded and surveyed.

7.2 Survey Methods and Equipment

A GEM Systems GSM 19T Proton Precession magnetometer was used as the base station. A GEM Systems GSM 19 Overhauser magnetometer was used as the field unit. The instruments were rented from Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. Bob Stirling performed the survey.

Survey data was downloaded daily and corrected for diurnal drift. Seven stations on the grid were read every day in order to level the data to readings taken on the first day of the survey.

Results from the day's work were added to a database in Geosoft Target and gridded in order to see where new lines could be added. The gridding method was minimum curvature and the grid cell size was 0.25m (25% of the sample spacing). One thousand four hundred and twenty five (1,425) stations were surveyed.

8.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The survey was completed successfully and areas of interest were found.

The 25 nT anomalous area on the eastern portion of the grid may be related to bedrock sources but the physiography suggests it is more related to flooding and infill of the channel after it was abandoned. If it is bedrock, this may be one of the reasons for the channel cut-off.

The westerly edge of the 25 nT anomaly, shown as A-A1 on Figure 4 may be related to a bar deposit. This interpretation is based on physiography.

Anomalies B-B1 and C-C1 (see Figure 4) are of more interest, as they are closer to the left-limit of the abandoned channel. This is in an area of preferred deposition.

The anomaly on the eastern portion of Line 110N appears to be related to flooding and infill of the channel. The anomaly on the western end may be related to a bar deposit or again bedrock. A large amount of magnetite was noted in the sluice concentrate of drill hole 95-30. This corresponds with survey results. This hole contained gold but it was not weighed. Sluice concentrate of holes 95-31, 95-32 and 95-33 did not contain above average amounts of magnetite. Gold was recovered in the holes but not weighed.

9.0 Recommendations

1. Anomalies A-A1, B-B1 and C-C1 should be investigated with test pits. The pits can be dug with the Kubota KX41. The depth to gravel is about 1.5 metres and the ground is frozen.
2. Extend the survey grid from Line 106N to 110N with attention paid to the western side of the lines. Extend Lines 100N – 106N to the east, to the area of glacial outwash. This information would help to understand the reason for the anomaly on the eastern portion of the grid (i.e. alluvial or bedrock source).

Appendix 1

References

- Geological Survey of Canada, *Memoir 284, Yukon Territory, Selected Field Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1898 to 1933*, compiled and annotated by H.S. Bostock. 1957.
- Coutts, Robert C. *Yukon Places & Names*. Sidney, BC: Gray's Publishing, 1980.
- Dawson Daily News*. 1902, 1903, 1909.
- Jury, A.P. and Hancock, P.M. *Alluvial Gold Deposits and Mining Opportunities on the West Coast, South Island, New Zealand*. Mineral Deposits of New Zealand. pp. 147-153. 198-.
- Mayo Historical Society. *Gold & Galena, a History of the Mayo District*, compiled by Linda E.T. MacDonald and Lynette R. Bleiler. Mayo, Yukon: Mayo Historical Society, 1990.
- Ogilvie, William. *Early Days on the Yukon & the Story of its Gold Finds*. Ottawa: Thornburn & Abbott, 1913.
- Smith, Norman D. and Beukes, N.J. *Bar to Bank Flow Convergence Zones: A Contribution to the Origin of Alluvial Placers*. Economic Geology. Vol. 78, 1983, pp. 1342-1349.
- Whitehorse Star*. 1908-1910.
- Yukon Archives. *Mining Recorder's Series 10 Record Books*. 1901-1927.

Appendix 2

Statement of Costs

Claims: Mucky Face (P 37788), Thrush (P 38478) and Vortex (P 40036)

Dates worked: October 24 to November 2, 2006

<u>Item</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Amount and Unit Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Geophysical survey	R. Stirling	6.15 days @ \$350/day	\$2,152.50
Mob-demob	R. Stirling	2 days @ \$300/day	\$600.00
Camp costs		7 days @ \$40.00/day	\$280.00
Transportation	Vehicle	840 km @ \$0.52/km	\$436.80
Rental of survey equipment	Aurora Geosciences Ltd. 1 ea. Proton and 1 ea. Overhauser mag		\$636.00
Report	Process data, maps and report	2.5 days @ \$350/day	\$875.00
		TOTAL COST	\$4,980.30

Total Magnetic Field Survey on Placer Claims Stewart River, 115 P/12

Claims to Renew

Grant Number	Claim Name	Expiry Date	Excess Credit Nov. 18, 2006	Renew from this report	Renew with Excess Credit
P 28702	King	19/12/2006	1	1	
P 33922	Meg II	19/12/2006	1	1	
P 37788	Mucky Face	19/12/2006	2	1	
P 37789	Lorraine	19/12/2006	2	1	
P 38028	Hawk	19/12/2006	1	0	1
P 38278	Golden Heart	19/12/2006	2	1	
P 38478	Thrush	19/12/2006	1	1	
P 39354	Blackie	19/12/2006	0	0	
P 40036	Vortex	19/12/2006	0	1	
P 40037	Antares	19/12/2006	1	0	1
P 40453	Crow	09/03/2007	0	1	
Total			11	8	2

Grant Number	Claim Name	Expiry Date	Excess Credit Remaining	Apply Excess from this report	Excess Credit Total
P 28702	King	19/12/2006	1	1	2
P 33922	Meg II	19/12/2006	1	1	2
P 37788	Mucky Face	19/12/2006	2	2	4
P 37789	Lorraine	19/12/2006	2	2	4
P 38028	Hawk	19/12/2006	0	0	0
P 38278	Golden Heart	19/12/2006	2	2	4
P 38478	Thrush	19/12/2006	1	3	4
P 39354	Blackie	19/12/2006	0	n/a	n/a
P 40036	Vortex	19/12/2006	0	2	2
P 40037	Antares	19/12/2006	0	0	0
P 40453	Crow	09/03/2007	0	3	3
Total			9	16	25

Total Magnetic Field Survey on Placer Claims Stewart River, 115 P/12

Log of Work: Bob Stirling, 12 Mossberry Lane, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5W4

<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount</i>
October 24 th	Mobilize gear from Whitehorse to Stewart River. 420 km @ \$0.52 per km	\$218.40
	Labour: 1 day @ \$300 per day	\$300.00
October 25 th	Locate lines 100, 101, 102 and 103. Cut and flag lines. Locate test pits from 1998 (on line 100). Locate claim posts. GPS location of line 100. Download GPS data and add to drawing file. Grid: 1 day @ \$350 per day.	\$350.00
October 26 th	Locate lines 99, 98 and 97, cut and flag. Locate and clear area for mag base station. Grid: 1 day @ \$350 per day.	\$350.00
October 27 th	Magnetometer survey of lines 97 – 100 and baseline for leveling. Use proton mag as base and overhauser as rover. Download mag data, edit and correct. Create database in Geosoft and grid data. Survey: 1 day @ \$350 per day.	\$350.00
October 28 th	Magnetometer survey of lines 101 – 103 and baseline for leveling. Locate and flag lines 100 – 103 from 0 to -50. Survey lines 103 and 102 from 0 to -50. Download mag data, edit and correct. Update database in Geosoft and grid data. Survey: 1 day @ \$350 per day.	\$350.00
October 29 th	Locate lines 104 – 106, cut and flag from -50 to 100. Locate end of line pickets with GPS for survey coordinates. Locate drill holes, pit and claim post for tie in to survey. Download GPS points and plot in drawing file. Grid 1 day @ \$350 per day.	\$350.00
October 30 th	Problem with rover mag battery, troubleshoot and re-charge. Magnetometer survey of lines 100 – 101 (0 to -50), lines 104 – 106 (0 to -50), line 110 (1995 auger drill line) (-55 to +70) and baseline for leveling. Download mag data, edit and diurnal correction. Survey: 0.65 day @ \$350 per day.	\$227.50
October 31 st	Magnetometer survey of lines 104 – 106 (0 to 100), and baseline for leveling. Download mag data, edit and diurnal correction. Survey: 0.5 day @ \$350 per day.	\$175.00
November 2 nd	Mobilize gear from Stewart River to Whitehorse. 420 km @ \$0.52 per km	\$218.40
	Labour: 1 day @ \$300 per day	\$300.00
Oct. 25 – Oct. 31	Camp costs. 7 days @ \$40 per day.	\$280.00
Oct. 24 – Oct. 31	Rental of magnetometers from Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	\$636.00
Nov. 6 – Nov. 18	Process data and maps, report writing. 2.5 days @ \$350 per day	\$875.00
	Total Amount	\$4,980.30

Appendix 3

Statement of Qualifications

I, Robert Stirling, with business address of 12 Mossberry Lane, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5W4, do hereby certify that:

1. I have been involved in mining and exploration in the Yukon and Northwest Territories since 1977.
2. I am experienced in performing total magnetic field surveys, processing data and producing contour maps.
3. I have been involved in placer prospecting in the Yukon since 1990.
4. I have produced maps and compiled data for geological reports since 1991.
5. Robert Stirling, a registered claim owner and performer of the work, collected data for this report.
6. Robert Stirling and Holly Stirling have 100% interest in the claims described in this report.

R. Stirling

Nov. 18, 2006.

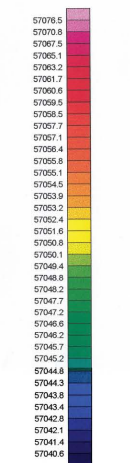
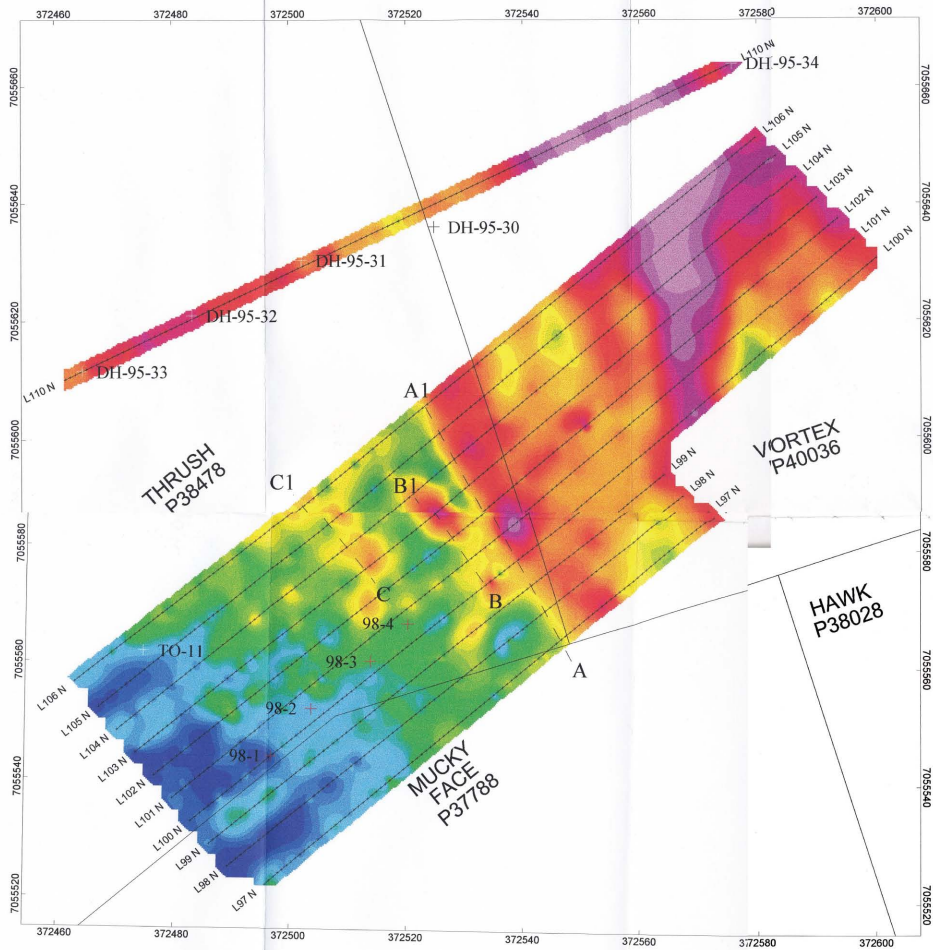
Robert Stirling

Appendix 4

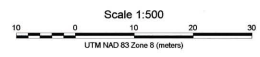
GPS Points

	Ident	Lat	Long	UTM East	UTM North	Date
WAYPOINT	100S-50	63.61	-137.57	372599.99	7055630.60	29/10/2006 23:46
WAYPOINT	100S100	63.60	-137.57	372482.86	7055532.99	25/10/2006 22:23
WAYPOINT	100S0	63.61	-137.57	372560.83	7055597.47	25/10/2006 19:17
WAYPOINT	100S50	63.61	-137.57	372524.00	7055562.45	25/10/2006 20:15
WAYPOINT	100S0	63.61	-137.57	372560.86	7055598.06	29/10/2006 23:39
WAYPOINT	100S50	63.61	-137.57	372522.40	7055569.10	29/10/2006 23:34
WAYPOINT	106S-50	63.61	-137.57	372579.77	7055651.16	29/10/2006 23:43
WAYPOINT	106S100	63.60	-137.57	372462.77	7055556.54	29/10/2006 23:28
WAYPOINT	106S0	63.61	-137.57	372541.75	7055619.78	29/10/2006 23:41
WAYPOINT	97S100	63.60	-137.57	372495.75	7055522.31	29/10/2006 23:22
WAYPOINT	97S0	63.61	-137.57	372571.59	7055586.87	29/10/2006 23:37
WAYPOINT	CAMP	63.60	-137.57	372592.01	7055286.28	26/10/2006 0:37
WAYPOINT	DH95-34	63.61	-137.57	372575.76	7055663.89	29/10/2006 23:48
WAYPOINT	DH95-30	63.61	-137.57	372524.83	7055636.02	29/10/2006 23:50
WAYPOINT	DH95-31	63.61	-137.57	372502.23	7055630.34	29/10/2006 23:52
WAYPOINT	DH95-32	63.61	-137.57	372483.47	7055620.93	29/10/2006 23:54
WAYPOINT	DH5	63.60	-137.57	372516.41	7055287.52	30/10/2006 0:16
WAYPOINT	DH95-33	63.61	-137.57	372464.71	7055611.51	29/10/2006 23:57
WAYPOINT	P38478	63.60	-137.57	372575.23	7055538.26	30/10/2006 0:04
WAYPOINT	PIT TO-1	63.60	-137.57	372474.44	7055562.05	29/10/2006 23:30

UTM NAD 83, Zone 8



Total Magnetic Field
nT



Gridding method: Minimum Curvature
Grid cell size: 0.25m
Instruments: GEM GSM-19

Stewart Basin Exploration	
Total Magnetic Field Survey	
Placer Claims Mucky Face, Thruss and Vortex	
NTS 115 P/12	
November 18, 2006	Figure 5
<i>R. Stirling</i>	