2002 Reconnaissance Exploration Program

Mt. Hinton Property, Yukon Territory
Yukon Gold Corporation

By
Junior Mine Services Ltd.
February 7, 2003

094438

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1.0 Summary

The Hinton Property is located within the Tintina Gold Belt (~45Moz Au) and adjoins the world class Keno-Elsa Silver Camp immediately to the east. Recognized as one of the prospective gold regions in the world the Tintina Gold Belt is comprised of several mineral rich districts that extends more than 1000 km across the North American Cordillera (Alaska and Yukon). Though mineralization types vary they are all related to a distinctive northwest trending belt of plutonic intrusions termed the Tombstone Suite. At present the number of significant deposits classified to be within the Tintina Gold Trend are Klondike Gold Fields, Donlin Creek, Fort Knox, Ryan Lode, True North, Pogo, Brewery Creek, Mt. Nansen, Mt. Freegold and Dublin Gulch. Ironically the world class Elsa Silver Camp, historical production of 213,700,000 ounces Ag with its prospective Hinton Gold Zone has not been included in the list of significant deposits.

The Mt. Hinton Gold Veins and silver deposits of the Keno Hill Silver Camp occur within the Keno Hill Quartzite where brittle failure has created major fracture zones for mineral deposition. The brittle quartzite represents a tectonic sheet separated by two major faults called the Tombstone and Robert Service thrusts. The Roop Lakes Stock, representing the Tombstone Suite, was responsible for the hydrothermal system, which deposited the Hinton gold and Keno Hill silver veins through this well developed system of conduits.

With very limited exploration at least 50 mineralized gold veins have been identified on the Hinton Property. These veins predominantly strike N60^{0}E form a broad vein fault system, (Mt. Hinton Gold Trend), 300 metres wide and 3000 metres long. To date gold mineralization has been found over a vertical distance of 426 metres. The extent of this system is almost certain to encompass the lateral extent of the central quartzite bound by the Tombstone and Robert Service thrust faults. From footwall to hanging wall the flat lying quartzite represents better then 2000 metres of thickness and 8000 metres of strike length. Parallel vein fault systems are probable.

2002 trenching was able to extend the Mt. Hinton gold trend to the west (leeside of Mt. Hinton north peak) in areas where underground access is ideal. This area also represents the thrust faulted hanging wall contact between the central quartzite and upper schist; an ideal area for the localizing of large mineralized lenses. The extension of the Hinton Trend further to the west is certain. Projections place the system in the upper tributary of the Duncan Creek drainage basin. Not surprising with 100 years of placer production Duncan Creek is the primary placer-producing drainage in the area. This west extension has undergone deep weathering and is an ideal locality for clay hosted, supergene enriched oxide gold deposits, typical of Brewery Creek, Mt. Nansen and Freegold gold deposits.

Within the Mt. Hinton Gold Trend there are there are several key localities ideal for the formation of economic ore bodies, they are areas where;

1. Widths and extent of veins and grades are increasing.
2. Changes in attitude and strike occur.
3. Evidence of converging vein faults and cymoid structures.

These zones of mineralization predominantly occur in localities of cross-faulting and associated greenstone sills. On the Hinton property, three main cross structures have been identified through vein mapping and airphoto interpretation. 2002 reconnaissance work was able to confirm the most predominate of these cross structures. Sampling of the veins in this vicinity was able to confirm historical assay results. Access to these primary vein faults and favorable cross faults can be accomplished from a decline collared from the west flank of Mt. Hinton.

The evidence supporting the existence of economic gold deposits within the Mt. Hinton Gold Trend is overwhelming. The question is not if economic gold deposits will be located but what is the most effective means of exploring and locating them. To date exploration activities have been severely limited by vertical rock faces, talus overburden and permafrost. If the Mt. Hinton Gold Trend was located in the more favorable topography of the Elsa silver veins economic gold deposits would have been located by now.

To properly explore and develop gold veins on the Hinton Property a two-stage exploration program is recommended. There are two prospective areas that have been identified, which have the better potential for locating economic gold veins and are easily accessible. The 2002 program was able to effectively trench and build access roads on the lee side of Mt. Hinton. The Hinton vein fault system was confirmed through bedrock exposure, prospecting and gold analysis. Extending trenches along Duncan Creek will extend the Hinton Trend to the upper schist quartzite contact area evaluating vein fault systems, as well as areas of both placer and supergene enrichment (free milling ore). Trenching in this area would effectively test the western extension of the 19, 21, 22, 23 35, 38 and 43 Veins. As well as trenching detailed mapping, sampling and geophysics should be conducted past the quartzite-upper schist contact. The second locality is a saddle at the head of Granite Creek. This saddle represents the second major cross fault. Road construction would be the major hurdle. Though a route could be established quite easily a number of major drainages would have to be crossed. This will require advanced road engineering and permitting. This could be undertaken over the coarse of the upcoming field season during reconnaissance mapping and prospecting. The cost of stage one is estimated at $350,000 over duration of 8 months and would include permitting, collaring and winterizing a portal.

Currently, the most viable portal location coincides with one of the better potential areas on the trend. A typical underground exploration program would consist of a 500 metre decline and 5275 metres of underground diamond drilling would test the Mt. Hinton Gold Trend in the vicinity of a major cross cutting fault and associated greenstone sills. The individual vein faults could be tested either by drifting on the structures or through diamond drilling. It is highly probable during the coarse of such an exploration program that direct shipping ores to world smelters or sufficient grade to ship to an existing Yukon mill will be developed. The cost of such a program is estimated to be $2.5 million.

2.0 Introduction

Between July and October 2002 a preliminary property evaluation was conducted on the Mt. Hinton Gold Claims adjoining the Keno Hill Silver Camp to the southeast. The intention of the 2002 program was to evaluate and verify work conducted on the Hinton gold veins by United Keno Hill Mines (UKHM) in 1967 through to 1968. UKHM located over 50 separate high grade gold float and vein showings during this period.

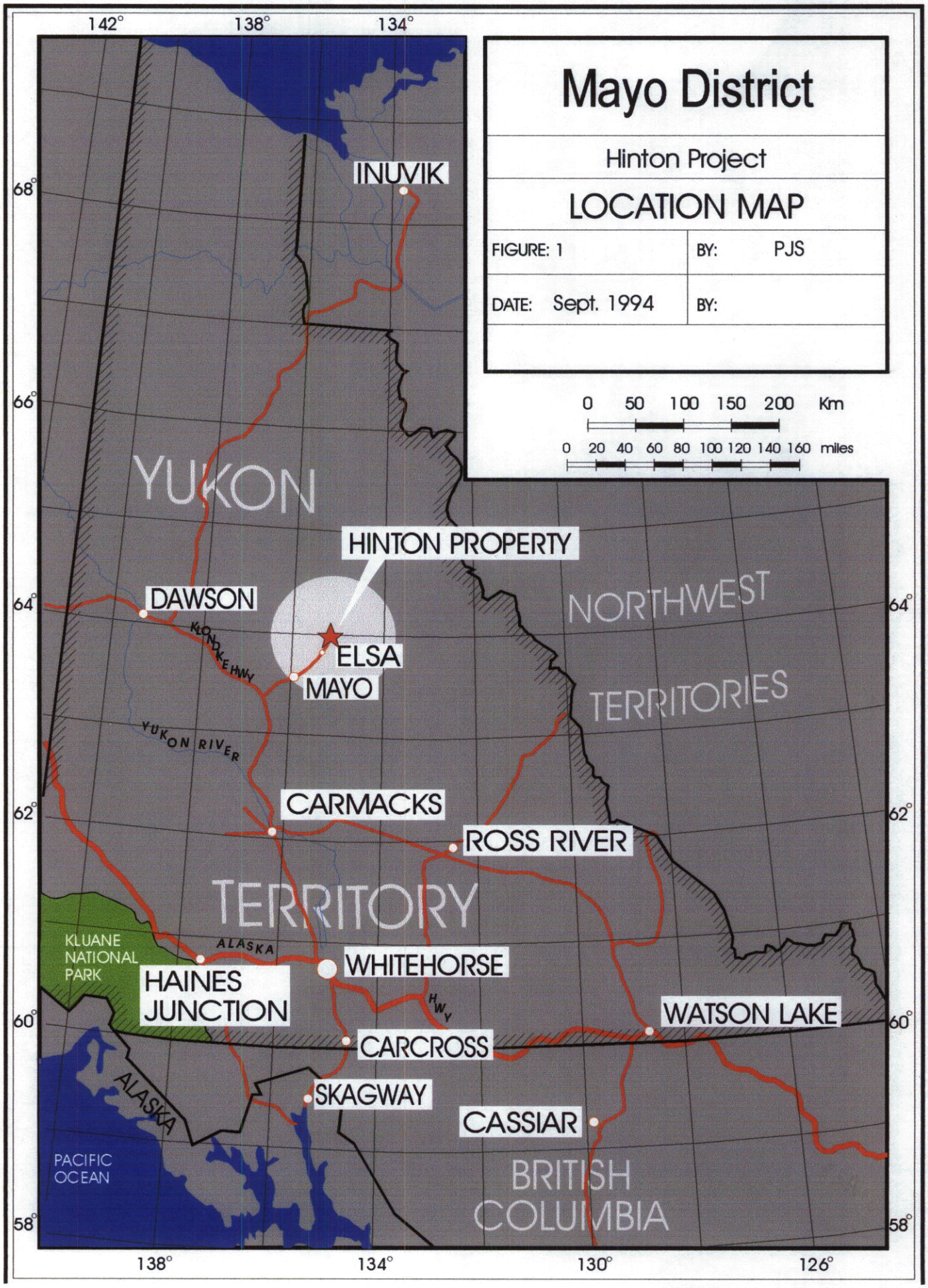
Secondly, the program was designed to establish the southwest extension of the Hinton gold vein fault system. Locating the veins on the lee side of Mt. Hinton, north peak, would establish an area where underground access is feasible. This was accomplished through extending an existing road, trenching, prospecting and sampling.

The objective of this work was to confirm continuity of known high-grade gold bearing structures, which have the best potential for providing direct shipping ore and to compile information in order to lay out an effective ongoing exploration program. Due to difficult terrain and short field seasons the emphasis of future exploration is centered on establishing underground access suitable for year round bulk sampling, diamond drilling and mining of direct shipping ore.

3.0 Property Location

The Yukon plateau sits atop and is an integral part of the Pacific Rim. Via the ice-free ocean port at Skagway the Yukon Territory is closer to many major markets then established mining camps in the Canadian Interior.

In addition to the Skagway port there are two major highways. The Alaskan Highway has overland truck service from Alberta, British Columbia and the United States, connecting with continental rail service at Fort Nelson B.C. The Klondike Highway leaves Whitehorse and runs north to Dawson City where it links with the Dempster Highway to access the Canadian and Alaskan Arctic Coast. The Klondike Highway was used to haul concentrate from the Faro Mine to Skagway, which at 70 tonne loads were heaviest concentrate loads in Canada.


Mayo District
Hinton Project
LOCATION MAP
FIGURE: 1
BY: PJS
DATE: Sept. 1994
BY:
0 50 100 150 200 Km
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 miles
142°
138°
134°
130°
126°
68°
66°
64°
62°
60°
58°
INUVIK
YUKON
HINTON PROPERTY
DAWSON
KLONDIKE HWY
ELSA
MAYO
NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES
YUKON RIVER
CARMACKS
ROSS RIVER
TERRITORY
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK
ALASKA
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
HWY
WATSON LAKE
CARCROSS
ALASKA
SKAGWAY
CASSIAR
PACIFIC OCEAN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

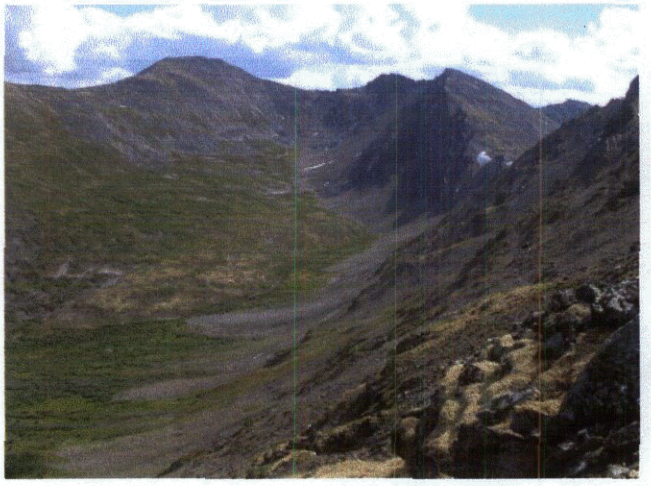
The Mount Hinton property is located immediately to the west of Keno City in the Yukon Territory. Keno City is 59 km northeast of Keno and 420 km north of Whitehorse. An all weather road from Mayo accesses Keno City. 2002 exploration activities on the Hinton claims were based out of Keno.

4.0 Property Access

From Keno access to the southern most part of the property, (5 Vein), is via a bulldozer trail along Duncan Creek. The distance is 10 km and from Keno takes approximately 40 minutes with a 4x4 vehicle. From the end of the road an additional 2.5-hour walk is required to access areas of interest. Minimal dozer work is recommended to improve and extend the Duncan Creek trail.

Access to the North Veins is via the Thunder Gulch trail. Dozer work this year extended this route an additional 5 kilometres below the summit of Mt Hinton North Peak. Access by all terrain vehicles into this area is good allowing ground exploration activities to be staged from Keno City.

5.0 Property Description



McNeill Gulch - looking east from below Mt. Hinton - South Peak

The Hinton property is dissected by a number of drainages, which include Duncan, Thunder, McNeil and Granite Creek basins. All drainages in the area have current and past placer operations.

Elevation differences vary from 3900 feet along stream valley floors to 6800 feet, the peak of Mt. Hinton. The most pronounced and important physical feature on the property is McNeil Gulch. The majority of veins, to date, have been discovered in the gulch along the steep cirque face. Heavy talus, steep cliff faces and permafrost have hampered all exploration activities to date.

The Hinton Claims, a group of 35 claims formerly held by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd, (UKHM), where acquired in February of 1998. An additional 40 claims were staked in two groups known as the Hinton II and the Hinton III. An additional 13 claims were staked to cover previously identified veins; this group is the Hinton IV and Hinton V.

In August of 2002 United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. allowed the TV claims to laps. These claims were staked as the Key claims. The Hinton Property currently is comprised of 165 claims.

Claim Name	Grant Number	#of Claims	Assessment Due
Hinton, 1 through 30	YC00401 through YC00430	30	September 2007
Hinton, 31 through 34	YC00431 through YC00434	4	September 2003
Hinton, 35	YC01091	1	September 2007
Hinton II, 1 through 26	YC01126 through YC01151	26	September 2007
Hinton III, 1 through 14	YC01152 through YC01165	14	September 2003
Hinton IV, 1 through 6	YC01424 through YC01429	6	September 2003
Hinton V, 1 through 7	YC01417 through YC01423	7	September 2003
Key, 1 through 18	YC10609 through YC10626	18	August 2003
Key, 27 through 50	YC10627 through YC10650	24	August 2003
Key, 57 through 82	YC10651 through YC10676	26	August 2003
Key, 89 through 92	YC10677 through YC10680	4	August 2003
Key, 100 through 104	YC10693 through YC10697	5	August 2003
	Total:	165	

6.0 Geology

6.1 Regional Geology

The Hinton Property is located in the Yukon Plateau lying between the Tintina to the west and the Selwyn-Werncke Mountains of the MacKenzie Range to the northeast. The area lies within the Interior System of the Cordilleran Region and is part of the Selwyn Basin. The Selwyn Basin is a large region characterized by deep-water offshelf sedimentary rocks that are transitional eastward and northward into carbonate and clastic sediments of the MacKenzie platform. Rocks of the Selwyn Basin occur in three tectonic sheets separated by three major faults called the Dawson, Tombstone and Robert Service thrusts. The rocks in each sheet are folded into upright to locally inclined moderate to tight folds. This regionally consistent folding pattern is disrupted in the Mayo area by a northeast trending arch referred as the McQueston Anticline and the parallel normal faults of the Keno Hill and Haggart Creek areas (Templeman-Kluit, 1964; Lynch, 1989a, b).[1]

The Keno Hill silver camp and the Hinton gold claims belong to the Yukon Group and are Precambrian to Palaezoic metasediments, metavolcanic and paragneisses intruded by more recent Cretaceous bodies varying in composition from granite to greenstone.[2]

These intrusions are part of a distinctive northwest trending belt termed the Tombstone Suite. The intrusions occur as equigranular (equal size) to phyritic stocks and batholiths biotite-hornblende monzonite and quartz monzonite. The intrusions are commonly enveloped by contact metamorphic aureoles, which have been mapped as gossanous hornfels and calc-silicate rocks. This is particularly prevalent north of the McQueston Anticline. Dykes and sills are commonly developed in and adjacent to the intrusions of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite.

The Tombstone belt in the Yukon Territory is 550 km long with a maximum width of 50 km. To the west the belt is truncated by the Tintina fault. The estimated displacement of the Tintina is 450 km, which aligns the belt with a southwest-trending intrusive belt in Alaska. The emplacement age and metallogenic signatures of the Alaskan trend are the same as the Tombstone trend, (Newberry and Solis, 1995 et. al., Mortensen, unpub. Data). The trend continues for 250 km southwest of the Tintina fault and includes many of the intrusions in the Fairbanks area, including Fort Knox deposit. [3]

6.2 Tintina Gold Belt

With the discovery of the Pogo deposit, current indicated and inferred resource of 9.0 million tonnes averaging 18.9 g/tonne gold[4], a number of recent studies sponsored by the B.C., Yukon and Alaskan Governments have been published on the relationship between gold mineralization and the Tombstone Suite of rocks.

This work resulted in the establishment of what is now referred to as the Tintina Gold Belt. This belt is recognized as one of the most prospective gold regions in the world (~45 Moz Au). The belt is comprised of several mineral rich districts that extend in excess of 1000 km across the North American Cordillera (Alaska and Yukon). Though there are wide variances in gold deposit types there is an association with the Tombstone plutons. The Tintina Gold Belt deposits are typical of moderate to high temperature Phanerozoic collisional orogens, structurally young and well preserved.

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[1] Poulson, K.H., Mortensen, J.K. and Murphy, D.C. (1997) *Styles of Intrusion-Related Gold Mineralization in the Dawson-Mayo area, Yukon Territory*, Geological Survey of Canada.

[2] Zuckerkandel, W. (1991), *The Ore Potential of The United Keno Hill Elsa, Yukon – A Critical Review and Recommendations For Exploration*, Chibougamau, Quebec.

[3] Mortensen, James K., Lang, James R., Poulsen, Howard K. and Murphy, Donald C. (1996), *Geology and Metallogeny of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite : A Progress Report*, MDRU, Dept. of Earth and Ocean Science, UBC, Vancouver, B.C.

[4] http://www.teckcominco.com/operations/pogo/technicals.htm#reserves

Patterns of Cretaceous Magmatism In The Yukon Territory

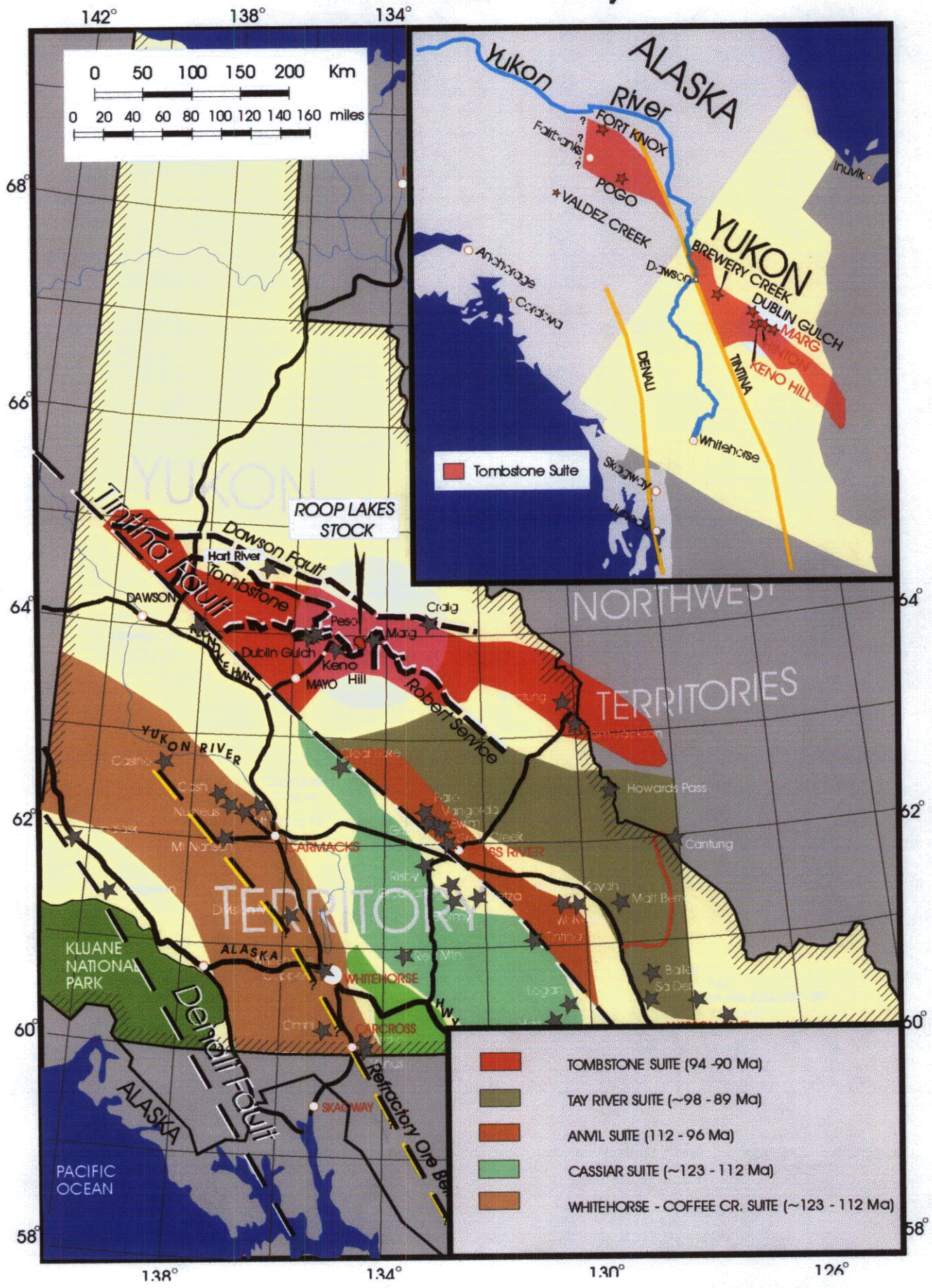
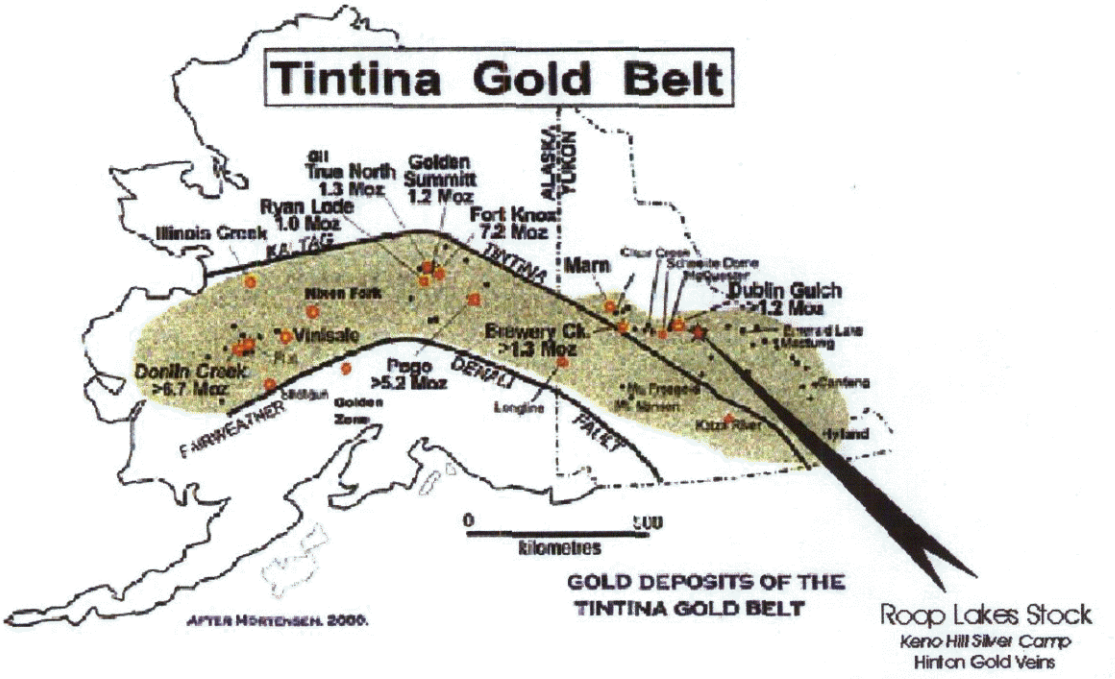


Figure: 3 – Tintina Gold Belt



At present the number of significant deposits classified to be within the Tintina Gold Trend are Klondike Gold Fields, Donlin Creek, Fort Knox, Ryan Lode, True North, Pogo, Brewery Creek and Dublin Gulch.[5] The Hinton gold veins and Keno Hill silver camp are within the Tintina Gold Trend and silver-gold mineralization is the result of the Roops Lakes Pluton. The Keno Hill Silver camp's relation to the Tombstone Pluton Suite and the Tombstone and Robert Service Thrusts has been well documented but ironically not reported during the current gold studies. It is a world class mineral district with historical production of 5,339,577 tons at a grade of 40.02 oz Ag, 6.65% Pb and 4.09% Zn. Current reserves are at 924,557 tons grading 29.81 opt Ag, 4.58% Pb and 3.76% Zn and resource estimates based on historical production suggest only 30% of favorable horizons have been explored. Production has occurred throughout the extent of the central quartzite between the Tombstone and Robert Service thrust faults.

6.3 Local Geology

Locally the metasedimentary rocks have been divided into three formations, which dip to the south to southeast. The three units comprise of quartzite (Keno Hill Quartzite) sandwiched between the Upper and Lower Schist units.

The Lower Schist is comprised of graphitic schist, argillite, then-bedded quartzite, calcareous schist, phyllite, slate and sericite.

The Central Quartzite or Keno Hill Quartzite contains thick and thin beds of quartzite, graphitic phyllite, graphitic schist and calcareous schist. The Keno Hill Quartzite hosts most of the major silver deposits in the area and all of the Hinton gold veins. Work conducted by Mortensen and Thompson (GSC, Paper 89-2) has determined that this unit is Mississippian age implying that the upper and lower boundaries of the quartzite are faults. The upper boundary represents the Robert Service Thrust and the lower represents the Tombstone Thrust. Both thrusts appear to dip to the south and define the broad regional limits of the Keno Hill Silver Camp and Mount Hinton Gold Veins. The approximate thickness in the area of the silver deposits is 700 metres. Quartzite thickness in the vicinity of the Hinton gold veins is substantially thicker, estimated in excess of 2000 metres.

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[5] Hart J.R., Goldfarb, Richard J. and Baker, Tim (1999) *Tintina Gold Belt: Intrusion – Related Gold Systems in the Northern North American Cordillera.*

In the McNeill Gulch area the quartzite is predominantly dark grey with minor pale grey and brown varieties present, both occurring thin and thick bedded. The quartzite contains numerous quartz stringers locally containing abundant pyrite and arsenopyrite. Analysis from these sulphide-bearing stringers returned up to 0.04 opt Ag and 0.01 opt Au.

Graphitic schist bands ranging from 2 to 15 inches occur interbedded with the quartzite. Greenstone occurs as lenses and sills and texturally ranges from diabase on the edges to gabbroic towards the centre. The lenses have been found up to 400 feet thick with strike lengths of approximately 3000 feet. Sills range from 3 to 30 feet in width.[6]

The general strike of the metasediments is 110^{O}. To the south the strike turns sharply to the southeast. The dip is generally uniform 20 to 35^{O} to the southeast.

This entire package of rocks was subject to a number of deformation periods resulting in the formation of the McQuesten Anticline. Two phases of faulting occur, a northeast trending fault in the South McQuesten River Valley cutting off the Keno Hill Quartzite. Most of the veins in the Galena Hill – Keno Hill Silver Camp parallel this structure. The second fault system trends north-northeast between Mount Haldane and Galena Hill and offsets the quartzite to the south. The mineralized veins in the Mt. Haldane area parallel this structure.[6]

6.4 Structural Geology

There are three types of faults in the area and include:

1. Bedding faults restricted to movement along graphitic schist bands.
2. Near bedding faults whose strike is slightly off bedding angles and where movement has occurred within both the schist and quartzite.
3. Vein faults, which are transverse dip-slip normal faults.

The vein faults traverse all rocks and strike 245^{0} to 260^{0} and dip 60^{0} to 80^{0} to the south. Widths are variable from a few inches to greater then 4 feet and appear to pinch and swell horizontally and vertically. The typical zone of structural activity contained within the vein fault is comprised of vertical quartz stringers, moderately altered and brecciated wallrock (both footwall and hanging wall) ending abruptly on the footwall with a clearly visible fault structure.[6] To date many of the mineralized vein faults on the Hinton property have been traced in excess of 650 metres.

Mines in the Keno Hill silver camp are irregular ore shoots within the vein faults. Ore shoots comprise less then 2% of the vein faults but increase to 20% within productive areas. Ore shoots are usually homogeneous exhibiting some irregularity and usually follow a general trend. Outside of the economic shoots the vein faults are mineralized to some degree.[7]

The structural controls effecting gold and silver mineralization in the Hinton area are identical to the Keno Silver Camp.

6.5 Area Mineral Deposits

The deposits of the Keno Hill Silver Camp and Mount Hinton Gold Veins occur within the Keno Hill Quartzite where brittle failure has created areas for mineral deposition. Ore zones occur as veins, sheeted systems and breccia zones. Ore thicknesses range from 0.3 to 30 meters in thickness. Strike lengths range from 30 to 335 metres and commonly occur as several ore shoots within a single vein fault system.

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[6] Ouelette, Dennis J., (1984) *Report on the Mt. Hinton Area,* UKHM, Elsa, Yukon Territory

[7] Rescan Engineering Ltd., (1996) *United Keno Hill Mines Limited, Elsa Mine Project Feasibility Study,* Vancouver, B.C.

MAYO DISTRICT GEOLOGY - YUKON TERRITORY

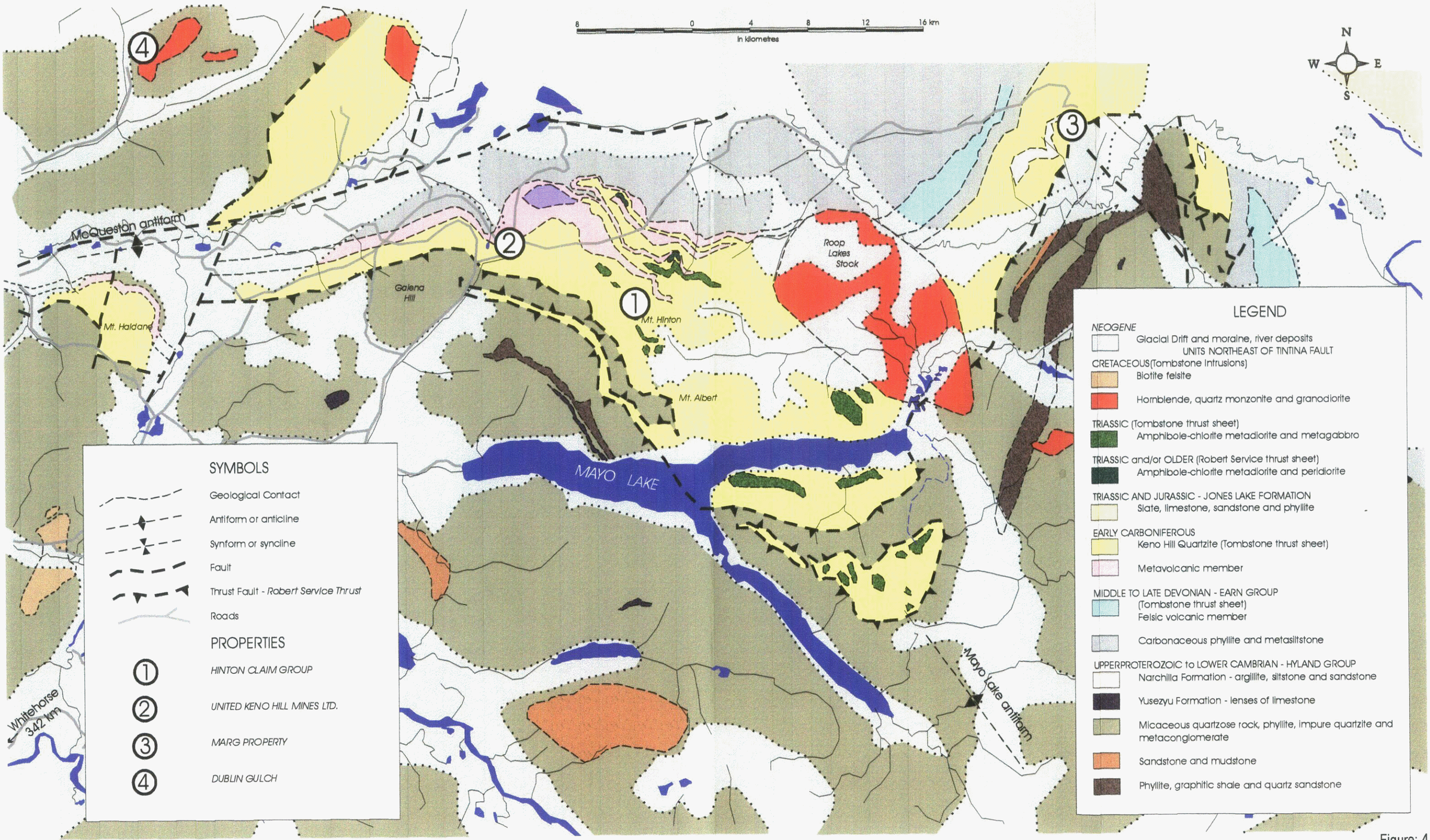

Figure: 4

KENO HILL AREA - GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS

LOCATION OF VEIN FAULT GOLD & SILVER DEPOSITS

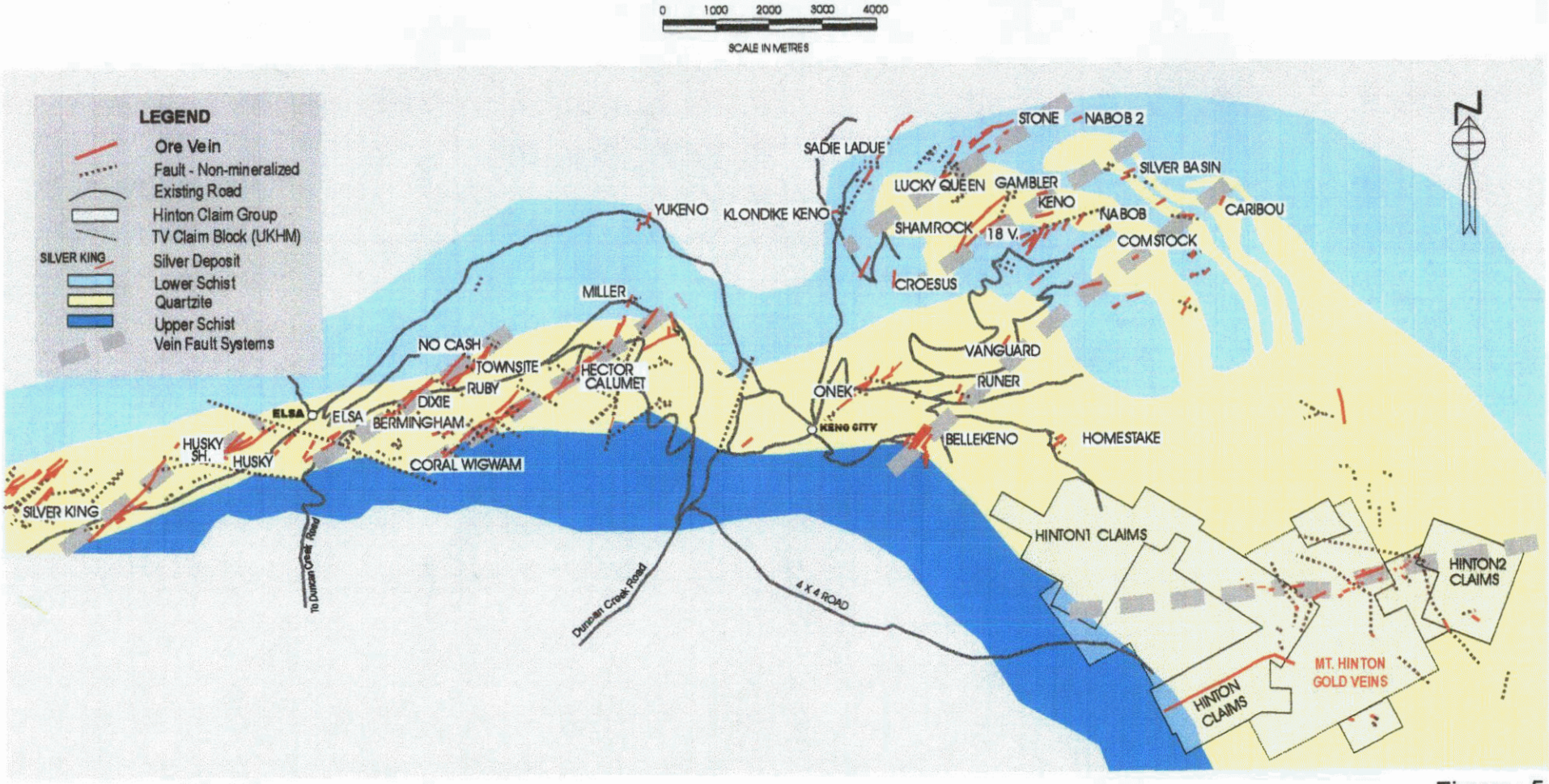

Figure : 5

Mineralization within the vein faults has a strong correlation to the following features:

1. Adjacent and in the footwall of cross faults;
2. Multiple veins converging;
3. Changes in vein fault dips;
4. Directly beneath the contact with the upper Schist;
5. Cymoid loops.[7]

Doctoral thesis work carried out by Lynch concluded that a large pluton, Roop Lakes Stock, was responsible for the hydrothermal system, which deposited the Keno Hill silver veins through a well developed system of conduits. Work conduct by Lynch (1989a) suggested that mineralization zonation occurs laterally away from the Roop Lakes Stock, with gold mineralization occurring closer to the stock.

As previously described the Tintina Gold Belt is the result of hydrothermal solutions derived from the Tombstone Plutonic event. One style of mineralization reported are gold breccia systems located within the stock. In the Mayo area Dublin Gulch (1.2 Moz Au) represents this gold deposition style. The Roop Lakes Stock does not appear to host stringer gold mineralization. The breccia gold zones generally occur in the top of the granitic intrusives. In the case of the Roop Lakes Stock this zone has been eroded.

Metal zoning has been used to discourage the search for ore at depth in the Keno camp. Franzen (1986) critique of geological studies concluded "most deposits have an increase in sphalerite and decrease in argentiferous galena at depth". This generally held belief would suggest decrease in silver grades at depth. Zuckerkandel's (1991) evaluation looked at production from the 34 mines in relation to topography and quartzite stratigraphy and found the production came from both the footwall and hanging wall of the quartzite with little evidence of metal zonation.

All five creeks draining Mt. Hinton have recorded placer gold production. The primary placer-producing creek in the entire area is Duncan Creek, a current producer of over 40,000-recorded ounces. This creek drains the SW slope of Mt. Hinton and represents the strike extension of the Mt. Hinton gold bearing vein fault system. This locality is also adjacent to the Upper Schist – Central Qaurtzite contact.

Oxidation zones in the silver camp have been shown to extend to 150 metres in depth. It is no coincidence that gold production from Duncan Creek exceeds all other areas. There is a very strong possibility that placer operations on Duncan Creek are mining the weathered surface profile of the Hinton Gold Trend. This phenomenon is very well documented in placer mining activities at Nansen and Freegold Gold Camps, (Carmacks, Yukon Territory). Weathering profiles are expected to be deeper in the west flank of Mt. Hinton and the potential for locating clay hosted, supergene enriched oxide gold deposits along the Hinton trend is very probable. Placer rights should be acquired on Duncan Creek at least to the quartzite upper schist contact.

The quartzite horizon east of the Roop Lakes Stock has not been evaluated for gold and silver potential, with the exception of the massive sulfide Marg deposit. The Marg property covers a series of northeast trending, thrust fault-bounded panels of metamorphosed black siliceous phyllite, quartzite and quartz muscovite phyllite. Current drill indicated reserves stand at 5,527,002 tonnes at an average grade of 1.76% Cu, 2.46% Pb, 4.60% Zn, 62.7 g/t Ag and 1.0 g/t Au.[8] The Marg is reported as a volcanogenic polymetallic deposit not related to the Roop Lakes Stock.

There is no reason to believe that the identical ore controls and hydrothermal systems do not persist to the east of the Roop Lakes Stock.

6.6 Mineralization

The veins consist of fractured bull quartz and in order of occurrence mineralization occurs as scorodite, arsenopyrite, galena, jamesonite, limonite, angelite, pyrite, sphalerite, siderite and gold. Scorodite and arsenopyrite are present in all mineralized veins.

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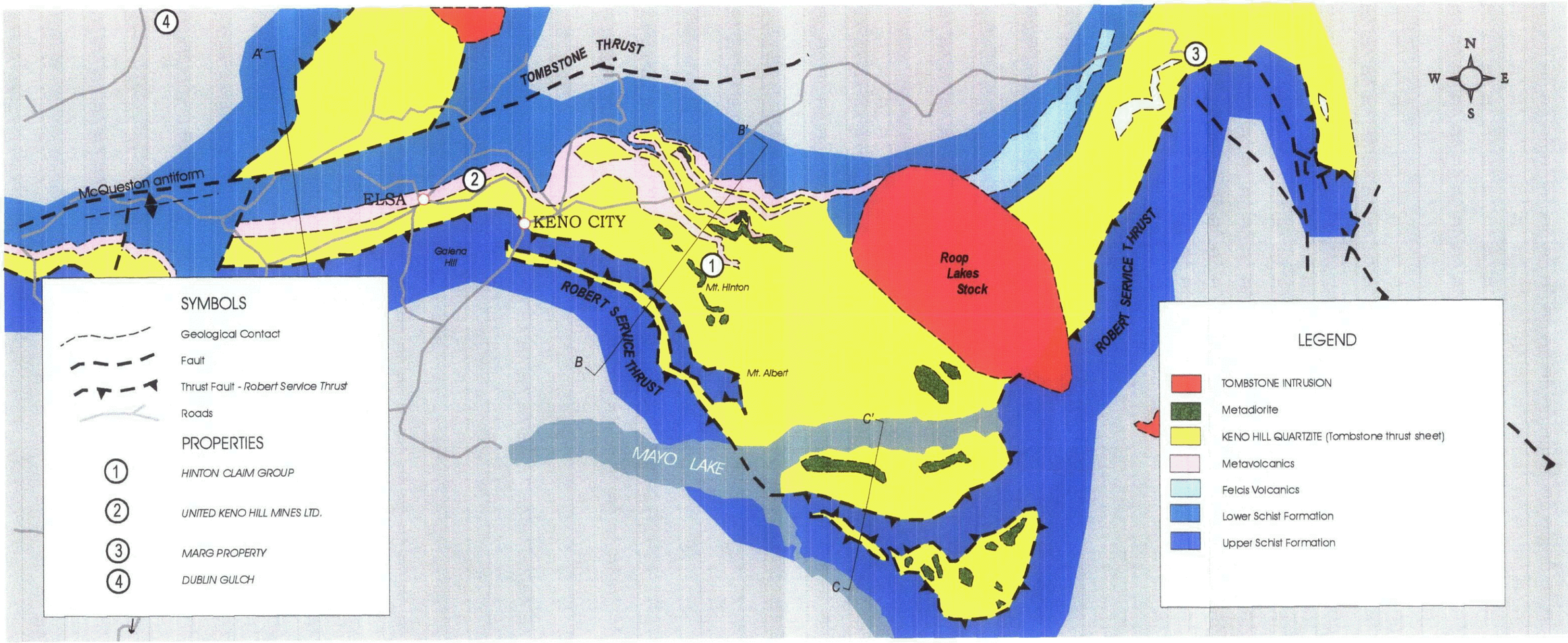
[8] NDU Resources Ltd., (1997) *April 27, 1997 Prospectus,* Vancouver, B.C.

KENO HILL QUARTZITE - YUKON TERRITORY

8 0 4 8 10 12 km
In kilometres



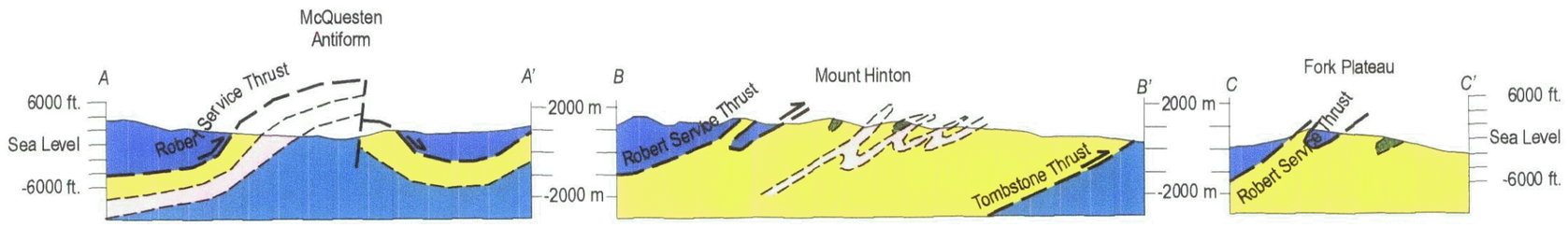
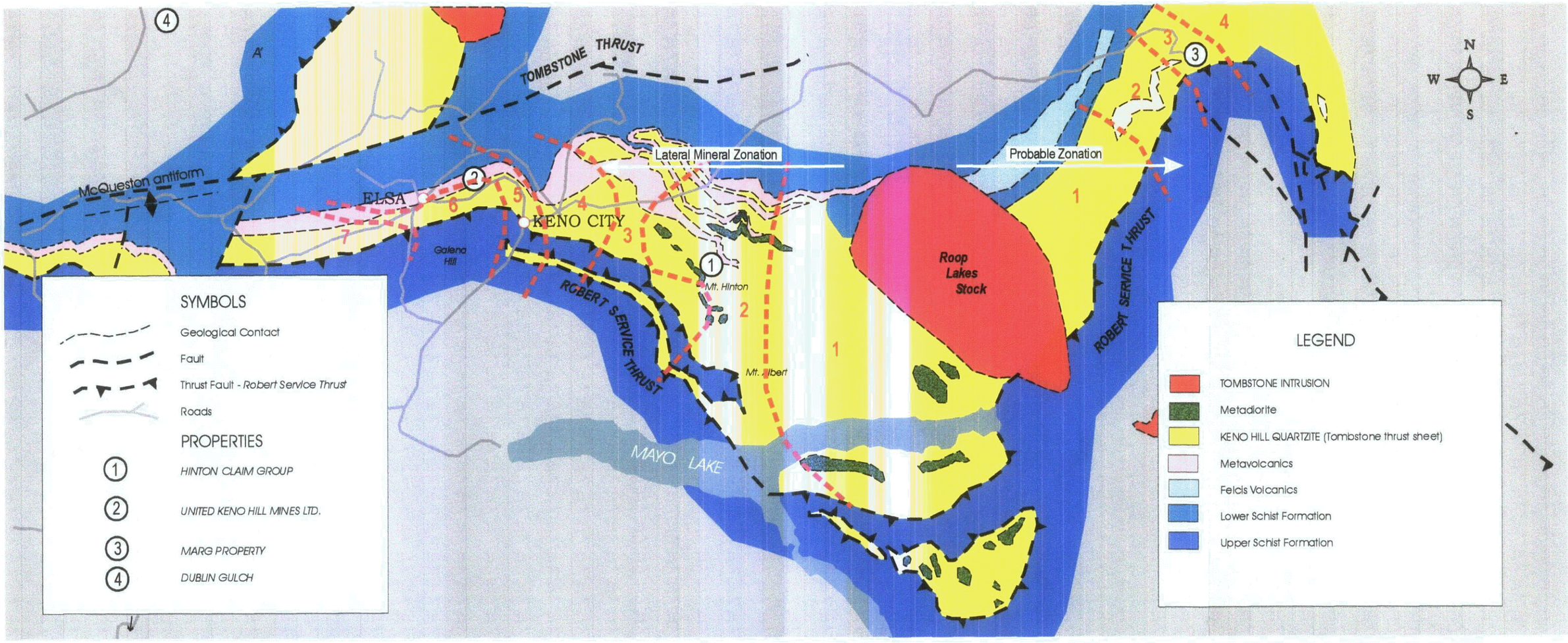


Figure: 6

KENO HILL QUARTZITE - LATERAL MINERAL ZONATION

8 0 4 8 10 12 km
In kilometres



Schematic map of lateral mineral zonation, contours are drawn according to the appearance or disappearance of specific vein materials away from the Roop Lakes pluton. (*Adapted from Lynch, 1989a*)

1. FELDSPAR ZONE: K-feldspar, plagioclase, quartz, epidote, ± tourmaline, apatite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, ilmenite, cassiterite, muscovite.

2. CALCITE ZONE: calcite, quartz, epidote ± pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, galena

3. JAMESONITE ZONE: jamesonite, boulangerite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, quartz, calcite, native Au (overlaps with zone 4)

4. SIDERITE-CALCITE ZONE: siderite, quartz, calcite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite, pyrite

5. PYRRHOTITE ZONE: siderite, quartz, calcite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite (Same as zone 4 with pyrrhotite)

6. SIDERITE ZONE: siderite, quartz, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, pyrite (similar to zones4 and 5, but without Calcite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite)

7. EPITHERMAL ZONE: quartz, pyrargyrite, acanthite, polybasite, stephanite, native Ag, pyrite, kaolinite ±marcasite, Chalcopyrite, stibnite, barite (overlaps with zone 6)

Figure: 7

Boye (G.S.C. Bulletin 111) suggests that the metallic sulfides carry the bulk of the gold. Generally the following holds true:

1. High gold values are always associated with metallic sulfides.
2. Gold appears to have an affinity for jamesonite.
3. Gold and silver values are usually parallel (high Au associated with high Ag).[6]

In the silver veins the dominant ore minerals, which were common to all veins are galena, sphalerite and freibergite, (argentiferous tetrahedrite) with the gangue minerals comprised of pyrite, siderite, calcite and quartz. There are a number of arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins, some which contain gold, particularly in the Bellekeno mine.

6.7 Economic Geology

The potential of the Hinton Gold Veins using the geological model, historical production and potential reserves for the Keno Camp is:

1. The favorable Keno Hill Quartzite, bounded by the Robert Service and Tombstone Thrusts has a strike length, including Hinton, of approximately 24 km. Adding the potential east of the Roop Lakes Stock extends the Keno Hill Quartzite strike length to a very impressive 40 km.
2. The brittle quartzite, location of Roop Lakes Pluton makes for an exceptional conduit system for the emplacement of hydrothermal solutions. The vein faults, hosting Hinton Gold Veins mineralization is identical to the Keno Silver Camp.
3. Historical production from the Keno Camp has been 213,700,000 opt Ag, 355,000 tons Pb and 218,000 tons Zn. Zuckerkandel's evaluation suggests that this production represents 30% of potential mineable reserves. The favorable quartzite underlying the Hinton Property is three times that of the silver camp.
4. Since 1914 65 deposits have been identified in the silver camp, twenty-one of these deposits have documented in excess of 100,000 oz of production. On the Hinton claims at least 50 mineralized gold veins have been identified with very limited exploration. The major obstacle to vein delineation was the McNeil Gulch cliff faces, talus and permafrost. Unquestionably economic gold deposits would have been discovered in the Hinton area if the topographical conditions resembled the Keno Silver Camp.
5. One mine, the Hector Calumet, was responsible for 45% of silver production. Structural mapping on the Hinton property indicates a strong vein fault system. The probability of conduit systems (converging veins, cross faulting, greenstone sills) of Hector Calumet proportion on the Hinton Gold Trend is likely.

7.0 2002 Reconnaissance Program

7.1 Hinton Gold Veins

Through float trains, air photo interpretation and trenching many of the gold bearing vein faults have been traced in excess of 650 metres. To date the vast majority of these veins have been located along the cirque face of the McNeil Gulch, as a result vein definition has proven very difficult. Plotting vein locations displays a very strong 40^0 to 60^0 northeast trend. This suggests all veins belong to the same vein fault system. Using the two strongest veins, the 19 representing the hanging wall and 24 the footwall, the true width of this vein fault system is 300 metres. The 38 Vein representing the most westerly exposure to date and the 18 Vein the eastern limit the Mt. Hinton Gold Trend has been traced for 3000 metres.

19 Vein Adit

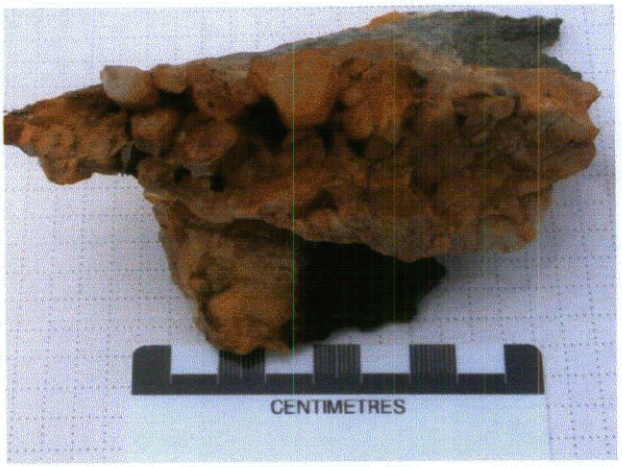
Over this strike length and width all styles of mineralization have been reported, single veins, sheeted systems and breccia zones.

Locally, changes in vein strikes and attitudes imply that multiple vein convergence is likely. In some cases vein attitudes vary widely from Mt. Hinton Gold Trend suggesting the existence of cymoid structures and mineralization along cross faults and greenstone sills.

Over this strike length the vein system is faulted in at least three locations with an interpreted displacement of 200 metres. Greenstone sills and dikes accompany these bedding faults. Gold vein grades and widths appear to be getting stronger in proximity to the sills and bedding faults. These greenstone schists act as natural barriers to hydrothermal solutions localizing and concentrating gold and silver bearing mineral solutions (Manto deposits).

7.2 5 Vein Sampling

The 5 Vein has strikes 80^0 to 85^0 and dips 70^0 southeast. The vein has been traced for 492 metres with widths varying from 13 to 33 metres in width. Mineralization is comprised of rusty, shattered bull drusy quartz with trace disseminated sulphides and scorodite.



5 Vein Drusy Quartz

A total of 22 samples were taken from existing UKHM trenches and random mineralized quartz float fragments. All samples returned nil Au and trace Ag.

This vein is the largest structure found to date in the area. Originally UKHM was primarily interested in the vein for its silver potential. Early prospecting in 1966 indicated free gold in some samples. Visible gold was reported from many of the trace assay locations.

There are possibly two explanations to the 5 Vein area;

1. The quartz mineralization is not related to the Roop Lakes Stock event.
2. Due to its size, abundant limonitic staining and the brecciated nature of quartz mineralization the 5 Vein may represent a buried pluton. There are numerous references to the existence of buried granitic intrusions in the silver camp.

No further work is recommended on the 5 Vein at this time, with the exception of possible event dating. Whether this is feasible or not should be investigated. The ability to compare dates of mineralization may eliminate the 5 Vein as a prospective target entirely.

5 Vein - sampling rusty hornfelsic exposure

7.3 Hinton Gold Trend - Extension Trenching

A total of 6 bulldozer trenches were pushed over two localities, three were located 145 metres west of the 38 Vein and the remainder on strike with the 43 Vein float. The purpose of this trenching program was to establish the vein fault system on the lee side of Mt. Hinton and test the practicality of locating a portal in this location.

The trenches west of the 38 Vein uncovered an extensive area of highly fractured, limonitic stained quartzite intruded with abundant rusty to milky white, drusy to massive quartz veins and stringers. Though visible gold was reported during this program analysis of selected material ranged from trace to 0.02 opt Au and trace to 0.6 opt Ag. This area represents the footwall of the Hinton Gold Trend and may represent three possible scenarios;

1. Though alteration zones are not reported to accompany vein faults this area maybe an alteration zone associated with the footwall of the Hinton vein fault system.
2. Probably the most plausible explanation is this area represents brecciated footwall wallrock.
3. Hornfelsic and limonitic alteration haloes are commonly associated with granitic plutons. This area may represent a buried pluton.

Historical records of the 43 Vein indicate bedrock was never reached and the original samples assayed 0.43 opt Au and 22.9 opt Ag. A composite of follow-up trenching analyzed 0.12 opt Au, and 0.2 opt Ag. 2002 trenching uncovered rusty quartz float and returned no significant values.

Though this work was unable to locate any significant gold mineralization it did confirm the continuation of the Mt. Hinton vein fault system over a width in excess of 300 metres and located any number of suitable locations to collar a portal.

7.4 23 Vein Sampling

The 23 Vein located 275 metres east of the 43 Vein and is a strong lineament that has been traced for approximately 200 metres through float trains and air photo interpretation. Selected grabs averaged 1.28 opt Au, and 3.7 opt Ag.

2002 prospecting was able to locate abundant quartz float and selected grabs of scorodite mineralized white milky quartz returned 0.30 opt Au and 0.10 opt Ag values.

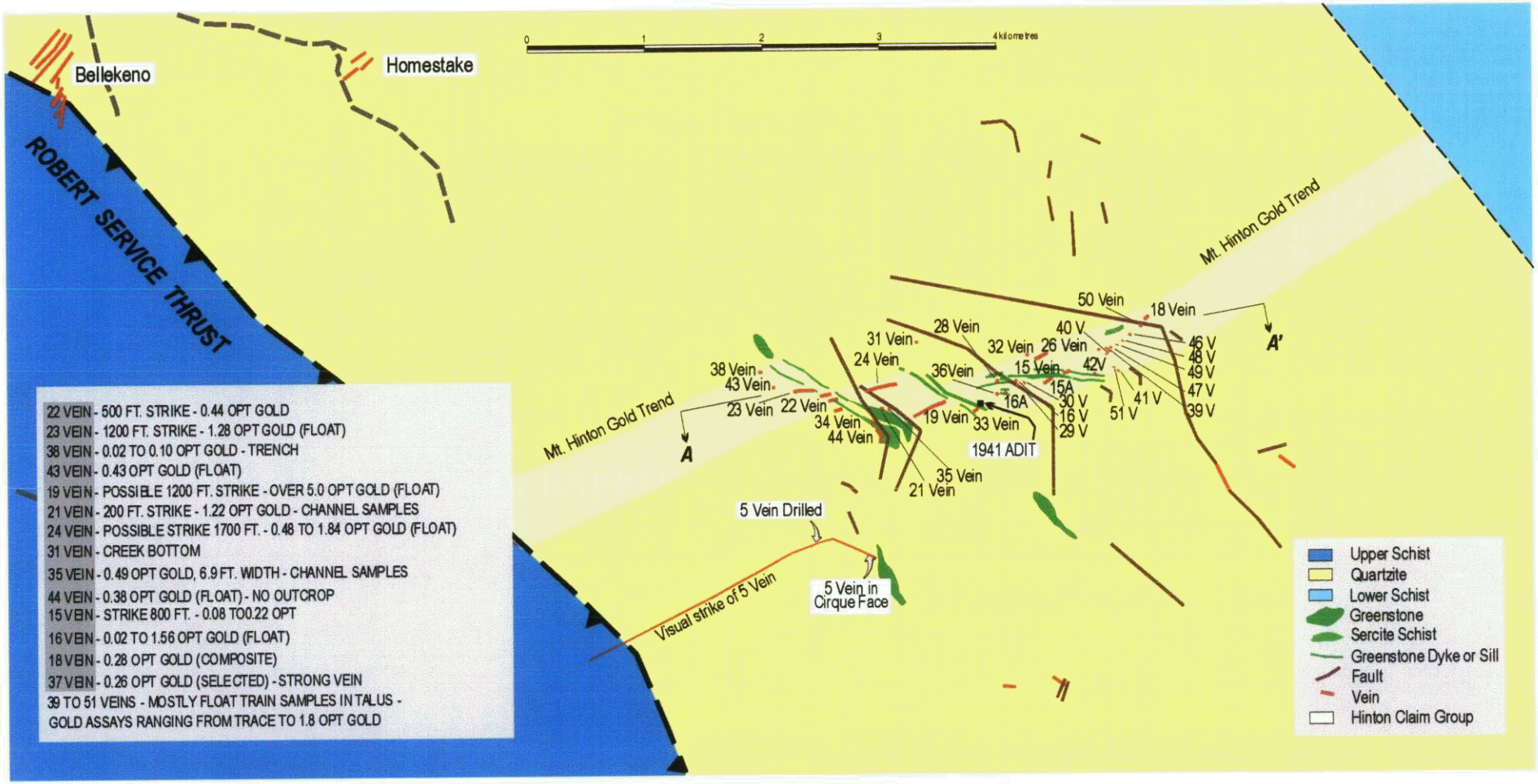
7.5 21 Vein Sampling

In 1966 the 21 Vein was completely exposed for a total length of 72 feet and channel sampled at two feet intervals. Over the 72 feet the grade of the vein assayed 1.24 opt Au and 19.3 opt Ag over an average width of 1.05 metres. In 1967 a prospector's shaft was sunk to a depth of 8 metres. Combined with the previous surface samples a tonnage of 367 tonnes grading 1.20 opt Au and 18.3 opt Ag over an average width of 1.05 metres was calculated.

2002 prospecting located the 21 Vein but slumping and talus erosion masked much of the 1966-67 work. A total of 14 samples were collected from the vein and ranged from trace to 6.1 opt Au and trace to 51.2 opt Ag. A single channel sample returned 0.20 opt Au and 9.2 opt Ag over 0.54 metres.

This well mineralized vein is at the contact with a large greenstone sill.

Mount Hinton Gold Veins



Longitudinal Projection - Looking Northwest

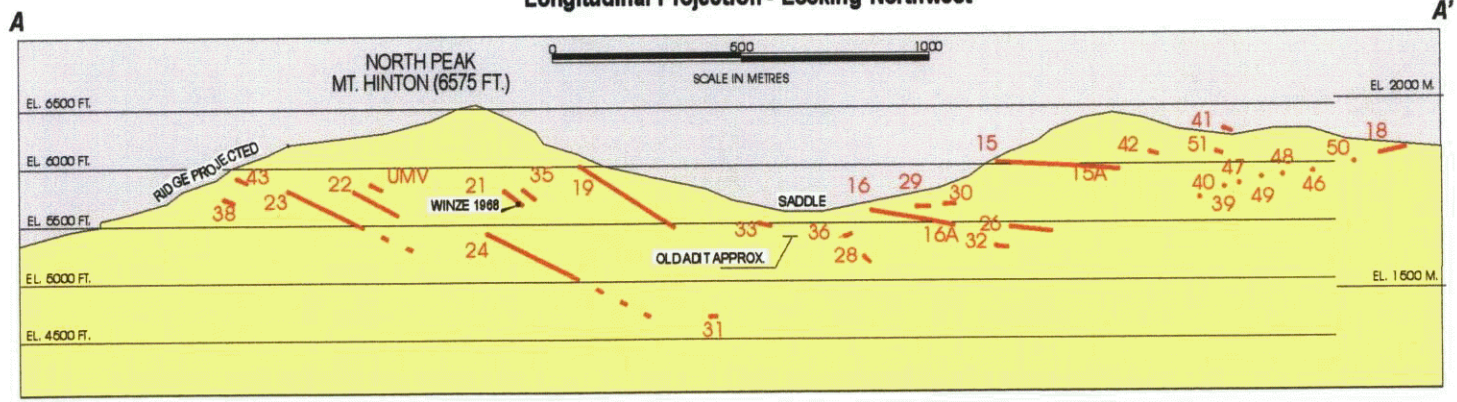
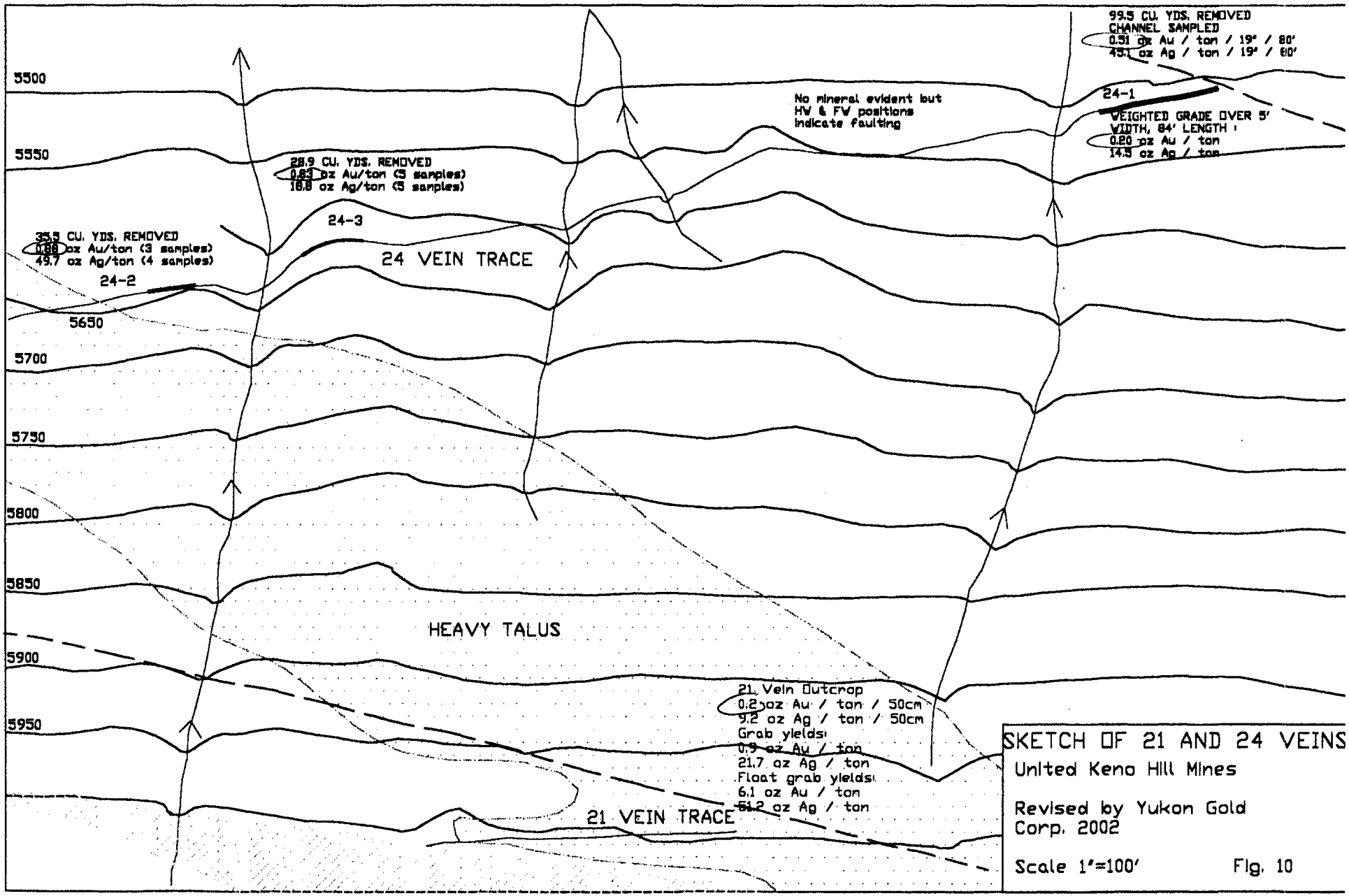


Figure : 8


5500
5550
5650
5700
5750
5800
5850
5900
5950
99.5 CU. YDS. REMOVED
CHANNEL SAMPLED
0.51 oz Au / ton / 19' / 80'
45.1 oz Ag / ton / 19' / 80'
24-1
WEIGHTED GRADE OVER 5' WIDTH, 84' LENGTH
0.20 oz Au / ton
14.5 oz Ag / ton
No mineral evident but HW & FW positions indicate faulting
28.9 CU. YDS. REMOVED
0.83 oz Au/ton (3 samples)
16.8 oz Ag/ton (3 samples)
24-3
24 VEIN TRACE
35.5 CU. YDS. REMOVED
0.88 oz Au/ton (3 samples)
49.7 oz Ag/ton (4 samples)
24-2
HEAVY TALUS
21 Vein Outcrop
0.2 oz Au / ton / 50cm
9.2 oz Ag / ton / 50cm
Grab yields:
0.9 oz Au / ton
21.7 oz Ag / ton
Float grab yields:
6.1 oz Au / ton
51.2 oz Ag / ton
21 VEIN TRACE
SKETCH OF 21 AND 24 VEINS
United Keno Hill Mines
Revised by Yukon Gold Corp. 2002
Scale 1"=100'
Fig. 10

7.6 19 Vein Sampling

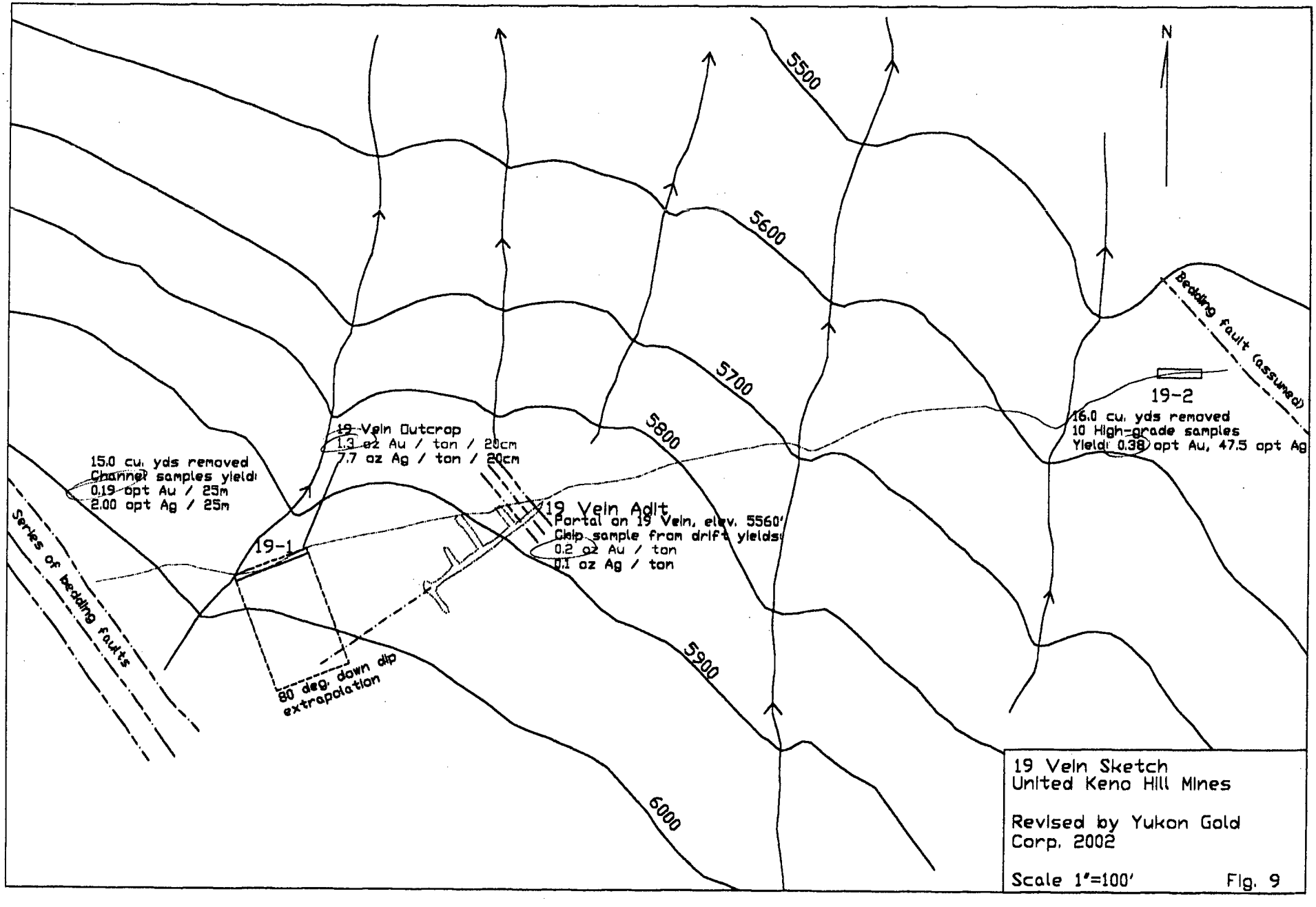
Discovered in 1966 initial selected grab samples yielded 5.06 opt Au and 7.10 opt Ag. Traced for 390 metres and exposed in three trenches the 19 Vein would appear to be one of the longer structures in the area. Just as impressive is the 164 metres of vertical distance the 19 Vein has been traced.

In 1967 a trenching program was conducted and a total of 51 m^2 of vein material was removed. Trench 91-1 exposed the vein for a distance of 26.3 metres. A total of 34 channel samples was taken yielding 0.19 opt Au and 2.0 opt Ag over 0.22 metres. Trench 19-2 was dug at the northeastern limit of the vein and though mineralization was stronger at this locality it remained erratic. The trench could not be stabilized and no channel samples were taken. Ten representative samples at this location averaged 0.38 opt Au and 47.5 opt Ag.

In 1984 an adit was driven half way between trench 19-1 and 19-2. Results from this program were disappointing. A total of 53 metres of drifting and 51 metres of crosscutting were completed in an effort to locate the 19 Vein fault.

19 Vein - 19-1 Trench

The 2002 program was successful in locating the remnants of the adit and 19-1 trench. One channel sample over 0.20 metres averaged 1.30 opt Au and 7.30 opt Ag. Mineralization comprised of scorodite and arsenopyrite. Analysis of the rusty bull quartz hanging wall vein returned trace values.


N
5500
5600
5700
5800
5900
6000
Bedding fault (assumed)
19-2
16.0 cu. yds removed
10 High-grade samples
Yield: 0.38 opt Au, 47.5 opt Ag
19 Vein Outcrop
1.3 oz Au / ton / 20cm
7.7 oz Ag / ton / 20cm
15.0 cu. yds removed
Channel samples yield:
0.19 opt Au / 25m
2.00 opt Ag / 25m
19 Vein Adit
Portal on 19 Vein, elev. 5560'
Chip sample from drift yields:
0.2 oz Au / ton
0.1 oz Ag / ton
19-1
Series of bedding faults
80 deg. down dip
extrapolation
19 Vein Sketch
United Keno Hill Mines
Revised by Yukon Gold
Corp. 2002
Scale 1"=100'
Fig. 9

8.0 Recommended Exploration Program

As outlined in the introduction the purpose of the 2002-reconnaissance work was to concentrate on locating the western extension of the Hinton vein fault system and evaluate the practicality of underground access in this locality. This was accomplished through trenching and extending the existing road to underneath Mt. Hinton – North Peak. Preliminary site investigations were successful in both cases and the proposed program is based on better defining the best locality for establishing an underground heading in order to carry out further exploration and potential short-term production on the Hinton property. The cost of stage 1 exploration, including surface exploration on the remaining Hinton claims and the newly acquired Key claims would be $350,000. At the end of such a program road construction and portal site will have been completed. The cost of a proposed stage 2 underground exploration program is estimated at $2.5 million and from the beginning of permitting to final reports the duration of the project would be 12 months. Permitting and a thorough cost analysis should be undertaken immediately to ensure that any proposed underground exploration programs could potentially commence in 2003.

9.0 Statement of Qualifications and Expenditures

Individual invoices and receipts were obtained from Yukon Gold's corporate office in Toronto, reviewed and compiled according to dates and claims in which the work was carried out. Actual exploration expenditures for 2002 totaled $118,196.48. Expenditures not yet filed and carried out on the claims total $51,969.00. This work is described in this report. Of this work, however, $8,153 is ineligible as it was carried out before the anniversary date of the claims and not filed within the allowable 14-day grace period.

The following documents attached support the work filed:

Statement of Project Expenditures
Exploration Expenditures (by Claim)
Verification of Project Expenditures Statement
Email from Project Geologist listing days worked
Yukon Statement of Claims held by Yukon Gold
Claim Map (pocket).

Respectfully submitted,

John Slack
Junior Mine Services Ltd.
February 7, 2003

Table :1 Mt. Hinton Gold Property - Proposed Underground Exploration Program

Description	*$*	*Unit*	*1 month*	*2 month*	*3 month*	*4 month*	*5 month*	*6 month*	*7 month*	*8 month*	*9 month*	*10 month*	*11 month*	*12 month*	*Totals*	*notes*
Permitting																
Exploration Decline			$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000							$ 24,000	
Bulk Sample			$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000							$ 24,000	1
Site Preparation																
Survey & Eng. Plans						$ 15,000									$ 15,000	
Ground Radar Survey							$ 15,000								$ 15,000	2
Access Road								$ 50,000							$ 50,000	3
Portal									$ 50,000						$ 50,000	
Settling Ponds									$ 15,000						$ 15,000	
U/G Decline	$ 3,180.00	metre							$620,100	$620,100	$349,800				$1,590,000	4
U/G Diamond Drilling	$ 67.00	metre							$117,808	$117,808	$117,808				$ 353,424	5
Drill Fuel									$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000				$ 30,000	6
Operating Cost																
Mob/Demob								$ 5,000			$ 5,000				$ 10,000	
Supervision	$ 400.00	day						$ 12,000	$ 12,000	$ 12,000	$ 12,000	$ 12,000	$ 12,000	$ 12,000	$ 84,000	
Manpower	$ 450.00	day						$ 13,500	$ 13,500	$ 13,500	$ 13,500				$ 54,000	
Vehicle	$ 1,495.00	month						$ 1,495	$ 1,495	$ 1,495	$ 1,495	$ 1,495			$ 7,475	
Survey Equipment	$ 1,500.00	month						$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ 1,500			$ 7,500	
Room and Board	$ 200.00	day						$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 6,000			$ 30,000	
Equipment Maintenance	$ 500.00	month						$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500			$ 2,500	
Fuel and Oil	$ 1,000.00	month						$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000			$ 5,000	
Geological Supplies	$ 500.00	month						$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500			$ 2,500	
Supplies	$ 250.00	month						$ 250	$ 250	$ 250	$ 250	$ 250			$ 1,250	
Assaying	$ 15.00	sample							$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ 15,000		$ 75,000	
Phone	$ 500.00	month						$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 3,500	
Shipping	$ 500.00	month						$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500			$ 2,500	
Postage	$ 50.00	month						$ 50	$ 50	$ 50	$ 50	$ 50	$ 50	$ 50	$ 350	
Travel								$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 2,500			$ 12,500	
Misc. (Insurance, Legal, etc.)	$ 1,000.00	month						$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 7,000	
Total Operating Costs			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 46,295	$ 56,295	$ 56,295	$ 61,295	$ 42,795	$ 28,550	$ 13,550	$ 305,075	
Total Cost of U/G Program			$ 8,000	$ 8,000	$ 8,000	$ 23,000	$ 23,000	$104,295	$869,203	$804,203	$538,903	$ 42,795	$ 28,550	$ 13,550	$2,471,499	

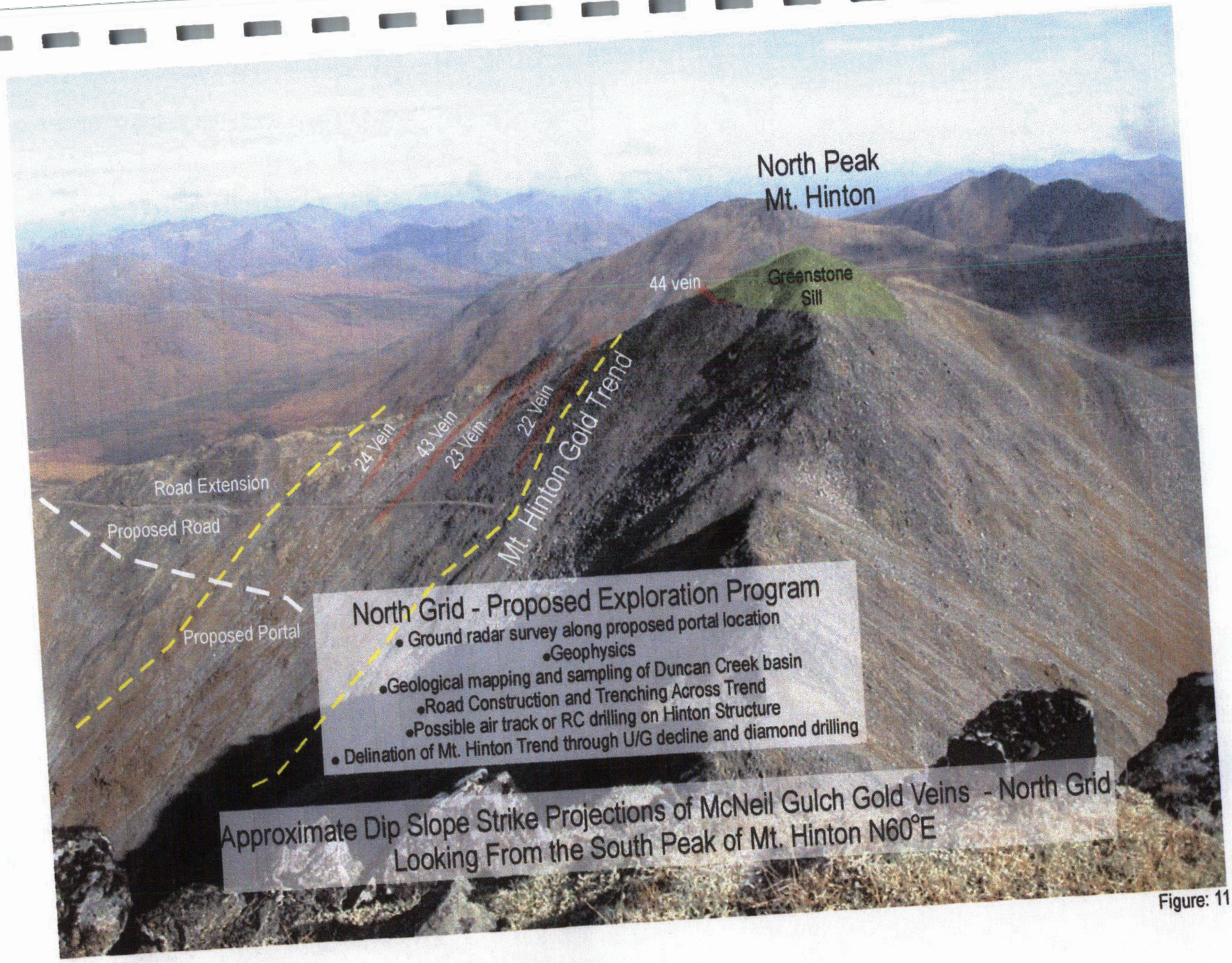

North Peak
Mt. Hinton
44 vein
Greenstone
Sill
24 Vein
43 Vein
23 Vein
22 Vein
Mt. Hinton Gold Trend
Road Extension
Proposed Road
Proposed Portal
North Grid - Proposed Exploration Program
• Ground radar survey along proposed portal location
•Geophysics
•Geological mapping and sampling of Duncan Creek basin
•Road Construction and Trenching Across Trend
•Possible air track or RC drilling on Hinton Structure
• Delination of Mt. Hinton Trend through U/G decline and diamond drilling
Approximate Dip Slope Strike Projections of McNeil Gulch Gold Veins - North Grid
Looking From the South Peak of Mt. Hinton N60°E

Figure: 11

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I John Slack, of P.O. Box 100, Hillsburgh, Lot 27, Concession 11, Township of Erin, Province of Ontario, Do hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate in 1979 of the Haileybury School of Mines – 3year technologist program.

2. I have been engaged in mining exploration, development and production since graduation.

3. The exploration program described in the report *"2002 Reconnaissance Exploration Program, Mt. Hinton Property, Yukon Territory"* for Yukon Gold Corporation, dated February 7, 2003 was supervised under my direction and results therein, written by myself.

4. I have been President of Junior Mining Services since 1984.

Dated at Hillsburgh, February 7, 2003

Signed by:

John Slack
President, Junior Mines Services.

STATEMENT OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES

YUKON GOLD CORPORATION

MT. HINTON PROJECT

Manpower: Chris Caron	$ 9,900
Road Construction	$ 8,153
Trenching	$ 4,087
Analysis (Acme Lab)	$ 2,714
Transportation of Samples to Lab	$ 410
Truck Rental	$ 4,509
Field Supplies/Equipment Rentals	$ 2,450
Meals/Lodging	$ 2,094
Field Communication	$ 86
Travel Costs	$ 2,642
Report Preparation	$ 9,924
Property & Program Liability Insurance	$ 5,000
Total	**$ 51,969**

Exploration Expenditures
2002

Claim	Prospect	Road Construct	Trenching	Assays Shipping	Field Equip. Truck Supplies	Insurance (by % days)	Travel Meals (by % days)	Report Costs (by % days)	Eligible ($)	Eligible (%)	Notes
Hinton 26	$ 600		$ 4,087	$ 490	$ 465	$ 300	$ 450	$ 620	$ 7,012	100	veins 38, 43 Sept. 25, 26
Hinton 22	$ 150	$ 2,038			$ 110	$ 75	$ 70	$ 151	$ 2,594	0	Sept. 7 - 10
Hinton 24	$ 150	$ 2,038			$ 110	$ 75	$ 70	$ 151	$ 2,594	0	Sept. 7 - 10
Hinton 28	$ 150	$ 2,038			$ 110	$ 75	$ 70	$ 151	$ 2,594	0	Sept. 7 - 10
Hinton 30	$ 150	$ 2,039			$ 110	$ 75	$ 70	$ 151	$ 2,595	0	Sept. 7 - 10
Hinton 22	$ 1,500			$ 560	$ 1,110	$ 750	$ 500	$ 1,500	$ 5,920	100	veins 21, 34, 44*
Hinton 24	$ 1,500			$ 325	$ 1,110	$ 750	$ 500	$ 1,500	$ 5,685	100	vein 22, 23*
Hinton V1	$ 600			$ 130	$ 240	$ 300	$ 281	$ 600	$ 2,151	100	veins 18, 50*
Hinton V II	900			$ 290	$ 630	$ 450	$ 500	$ 900	$ 3,670	100	veins 41, 51, 39* 40, 47, 48, 46*
Key 4	$ 300			$ 269	$ 240	$ 150	$ 165	$ 300	$ 1,424	100	vein 24*
Key 11	$ 900			$ 140	$ 700	$ 550	$ 500	$ 900	$ 3,690	100	vein 19*
Key 13	$ 300			$ 40	$ 240	$ 150	$ 140	$ 300	$ 1,170	100	vein 19*
Key 15	$ 300			$ 40	$ 240	$ 150	$ 140	$ 300	$ 1,170	100	vein 32*
Key 16	$ 900			$ 40	$ 240	$ 450	$ 500	$ 900	$ 3,030	100	veins 16, 29, 30*
Key 17	$ 300			$ 200	$ 450	$ 150	$ 140	$ 300	$ 1,540	100	vein 26*
Key 18	$ 300			$ 40	$ 240	$ 150	$ 140	$ 300	$ 1,170	100	vein 42*
Key 44	$ 900			$ 560	$ 700	$ 400	$ 500	$ 900	$ 3,960	100	vein 5*
											*all Sept 7-Oct.1
Totals	**$ 9,900**	**$ 8,153**	**$ 4,087**	**$ 3,124**	**$ 7,045**	**$ 5,000**	**$ 4,736**	**$ 9,924**	**$ 51,969**		

VERIFICATION OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES

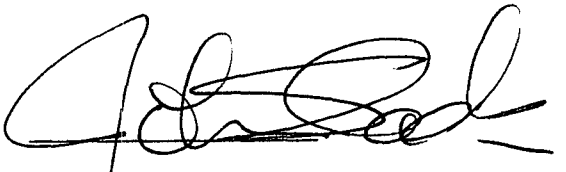
I, John Slack of P.O Box 100, Hillsurgh, Lot 27, Concession 11, Township of Erin, in the Province of Ontario, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. THAT I was responsible for overseeing the exploration program on the Mount Hinton Property on behalf of Yukon Gold Corp. and described in the contained report "*"2002 Reconnaissance Exploration Program, Mt. Hinton Property, Yukon Territory*".

2. THAT I was the project manager and employed Chris Caron of Chelmsford, Ontario to carry out all on-site activities.

3. THAT I have reviewed all project expenditures and declare that all expenditures are accurate and related to the 2002 exploration program on the Mt. Hinton Property.

Signed by:



John Slack
President, Junior Mine Services

Nuinsco Resources Limited

From: C Caron [ccaron@vianet.on.ca]
Sent: Friday, August 01, 2003 7:16 AM
To: Nuinsco Resources Limited; John Slack; Stafford
Subject: Re: Yukon Gold Filing.

Dear Paul,

Here is a breakdown of the work :

Aug 17 to Sept 4 - Geophys and prospecting on #5 vein (South grid)
Sept 7 to 10 - Road building on the North grid
Sept 7 to Sept 22 - Geophysics and prospecting on North grid
Sept 25 to Sept 26 - Trenching on north grid
Sept 24 to Oct 1- Prospecting on north grid

Hope this is suffice....I'll be in touch later today.

Best Regards,

Chris Caron
339 Montague Ave.
Sudbury, ON
P3C 4G4
(705) 674-0378
(705) 561-3011 cell
ccaron @vianet.on.ca

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

28 July 2003

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	
Key 89 - 92	YC10677 - YC10680	2004/08/15	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Key 57 - 82	YC10651 - YC10676	2004/08/15	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Key 27 - 50	YC10627 - YC10650	2004/08/15	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Key 104	YC10697	2004/08/20	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	F
Key 102 - 103	YC10695 - YC10696	2004/08/20	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Key 100 - 101	YC10693 - YC10694	2004/08/20	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	F
Key 1 - 18	YC10609 - YC10626	2004/08/15	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Hinton V 6 - 7	YC01422 - YC01423	2004/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Hinton V 5	YC01421	2004/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	P
Hinton V 1 - 4	YC01417 - YC01420	2004/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Hinton IV 1 - 6	YC01424 - YC01429	2004/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Hinton III 1 - 14	YC01152 - YC01165	2004/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Hinton II 1 - 26	YC01126 - YC01151	2008/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Hinton 35	YC01091	2008/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	P
Hinton 33 - 34	YC00433 - YC00434	2004/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Hinton 31 - 32	YC00431 - YC00432	2004/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	F
Hinton 3 - 30	YC00403 - YC00430	2008/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	
Hinton 1 - 2	YC00401 - YC00402	2008/09/10	Yukon Gold Corp	100.00	105M14	F

teria(s) used for search:

AIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING OWNER(S): YUKON GOLD CORP , YUKON GOLD CORPORATION REGULATION PE: QUARTZ

Total claims selected : 165

column indicator legend:

R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).

P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:

L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.

F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)

P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)

D - Indicates Placer Discovery

C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery

B - Indicates Placer Fraction

Explantation

- Contours – elevations in feet
- Drainage
- Road
- Vein & Vein Name
- Trenching
- Adit Location
- Geological Contact
- Fault
- Vein Fault System Trend

Legend

Early to Mid–Paleozoic

- Greenstone Lenses and Sills

Proterzoic – Lower Cambrian

- Upper Schist – quartz–mica schist, quartzite, graphitic schist and minor limestone
- Central Quartzite – thick and thin bedded quartzite, graphitic phyllite and calcareous schist

Jurassic to Pre–Middle Triassic

- Lower Schist – graphitic schist, argillite, thin bedded quartzite, calcareous schist, phyllite, slate, sericite schist and minor thick–bedded quartzite.

Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory

Map Sheet 105 M/14

Mt. Hinton Gold Property

Claim Map

Yukon Gold Corp.

by

Junior Mine Services Ltd.

Feb. 06, 2003

Plate: 2

APPENDICIES

Appendix 1

Summary of Hinton Gold Veins

All information collected on the history and vein descriptions has been entirely compiled from Jim Smith's (1999) compilation report.[9]

Exploration History

Charles Brefalt - 1941

Mr. Brefalt drove an adit approximately 80 feet underneath a mineralized vein at the head of McNeil Gulch. There is no indication on the extent of the underground work with the exception of a reported 20 ft wide exposure of vein material.

The surface showing was said to have assayed as high as 4.0 opt Au. Old assay reports apparently indicate gold values ranging from trace to 6.28 opt gold and trace to 129 opt silver.

These old workings are now considered to be part of "16" Vein, and some 1966 sampling of the old workings, confirmed the high gold content. Grab samples provided gold assays ranging from 0.02 to 1.56 opt.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. – 1965

Following the release of results of a G.S.C. Geochemical Survey, UKHM staked 74 claims in the area. Prospecting identified 3 veins and a geochemical survey was completed on the northeast fork of Granite Creek.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. - 1966

On the basis of newly released G.S.C. Survey data, UKHM staked an additional 202 claims in the area. An extensive geochemical program was conducted over the entire claim group and 12,000 samples taken. 12 anomalies were identified, some tying into known vein systems. Prospecting and trenching identified an additional 20 veins. Geological mapping of the entire claim group was carried out.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. - 1967

During the 1967 filed season, 22 new veins were discovered at the head of McNeil Gulch. Material from two of theses veins were sent out for metallurgical test work at Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd. The most significant results came from the "21" vein, were trenching and channel sampling detailed a vein grading 1.22 opt gold and 18.6 opt silver over a 3.5 ft. width.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. - 1968

The McNeil Gulch area was mapped in detail. A plane table survey provided control and detail. All work was tied in by triangulation and to aerial photos. Prospecting identified 15 new veins in McNeil Gulch and trenching was carried out on some of these new finds. A winze shaft was sank 25 ft. on the "21" vein. Channel sampling averaged 1.02 opt gold and 12.5 opt silver over a 2.7 ft. width.

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[9] Smith, Jim., (1999) *Report on Extensive Gold Bearing Systems Associated With the Tombstone Suite of Granitic Intrusions – Hinton Claim Group – Mt. Hinton Area – Yukon,* Vancouver, B.C.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. - 1980

During this season, a road was developed up Duncan Creek to the dip slope of the south peak of Mt. Hinton. This was done to provide a staging for percussion drilling on the No.5 vein.

A total of 5,839 feet was drilled and sampled. However, Assay data is only available for silver, lead and zinc, no gold assaying is reported. Of the 74 holes only 17 had been reported to reach the target.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. - 1984

This program evaluated the characteristics of the ore shoots in the McNeil Gulch cirque face utilizing exploratory adits. Due to delays in funding, work did not commence until early July.
Four adits were planned on 19, 21, 24 and 5 veins.

They were unable to establish a face on the "21" vein, because of heavy talus, no equipment and heavy rains and slides. They attempted to do the work without aid of a slusher. All excavation was by hand and blowpipe. Work was abandoned without having established a portal.

The 19 vein also had problems, but a portal was eventually established and drifting carried on through to the end of October. A total of 322 feet of drift and crosscut were completed. Unfortunately, they did not manage to collar the portal on the intended vein. It was too late in the year to continue working from the cirque face, so work was abandoned.

An attempt was made to establish a portal on the "5" vein, on the dip slope side of the mountain, which could be readily accessed by vehicular traffic. In fact, a portal site was prepared without any problem by about Sept. 16, but no follow-up work was completed.

No attempt was made at the "24" vein.

Some prospecting work was also carried out during this field season. One other vein was discovered, the "52" vein at the western end of the McNeil Gulch, and some additional trenching was conducted on some of the veins found in earlier programs.

Vein Descriptions

(A) McNeil Gulch Veins - West of Saddle

5 Vein

This vein is the largest structure found to date in the area. UKHM were primarily interested in the vein for its silver potential. Some early prospecting in 1966 indicated free gold in some samples. "Unreliable" gold assays from this time returned gold results ranging from trace to 0.50 opt Au. Visible gold was reported from many of the trace assay locations.

The vein shows 1500 feet of strike length on the Granite Creek Cirque face, cut off by a greenstone lens near the bottom of the Cirque. Widths of this section ranged from 40 to 100 feet. Trenching on the dip slope, estimate another 4500 feet of strike length. Trenching was very difficult on the dip slope because of heavy overburden, up to 12 feet in thickness.

In 1980, UKHM carried out a percussion drill program, drilling some 5,839 feet on a section basis, up to 4 holes per section, some holes as deep as 150 feet. The drilling appears to have been done in "fence" layout, not attempting to follow a vein down to depth, but simply to find vein material. It appears that the samples recovered were only run for silver, lead and zinc. Limited assaying was done for gold; although some values are shown ranging from .02 to .08 opt. This drilling suggested a vein width of 21 metres (65 ft). A grab sample taken in 1998 returned 0.33 opt Au (9.36 gmt Au).

The vein strikes N80-85E, and dips at 70 degrees to the SE. In all locations, mineralization was found in shattered bull quartz, with the most intensive mineralization in the footwall of the vein.

19 Vein

This vein has been traced for 1200 feet by trenching and is also evident on air photos and visible from the floor of the McNeil Cirque. The southwest end was first discovered in 1966, and a composite sample gave 5.06 opt Au and 7.10 opt Ag from a section 150 feet long and 10 feet wide.

Prospecting over the next few years extended the vein back to the northeast, and a series of trenches provided economic results. In 1984, this vein was explored by an adit. A total of 322 feet of cross-cut and drift were completed under difficult circumstances with poor results. It was concluded that the adit had not been located on the target vein, and further drifting would be required to intersect the ore shoot.

21 Vein

Trenching results - 75 ft. length @ 1.22 opt Au, 18.6 opt Ag, over 3.48 ft. width.
Included in above - 41 ft. length @ 1.72 opt Au, 26.2 opt Ag, over 4.31 ft. width (See Fig. 7)

Winze results - 25 ft. deep @ 1.02 opt Au, 12.5 opt Ag, and over a width of 2.7 ft. (See Fig. 7)

This vein was first discovered in 1966, and trenched in 1967. In 1968 a winze was sunk under difficult conditions to a total depth of 25 ft. In 1984 an attempt was made to drive a drift on this vein. However, they were unable to penetrate the talus.

The "21" vein strikes N60E, dips 60 deg. to the SE. The apparent strike length is 200 ft, of which only 75 feet has been trenched. At the west end in the cirque face, the vein abuts a greenstone sill.

22 Vein

The only sample from this vein assayed 0.26 opt Au and 33.3 opt Ag. There is very limited vein exposure, although air photos suggest 400 to 500 ft. strike length on the cirque face.

23 Vein

Float from this vein averaged 1.28 opt Au, and 3.7 opt Ag. The vein was first discovered in 1966 and air photo's indicated a possible strike length of 1200 ft. The vein is talus covered and limited hand trenching was attempted. In the field, a 600 ft. length of vein was identified by float and occasional outcroppings.

24 Vein

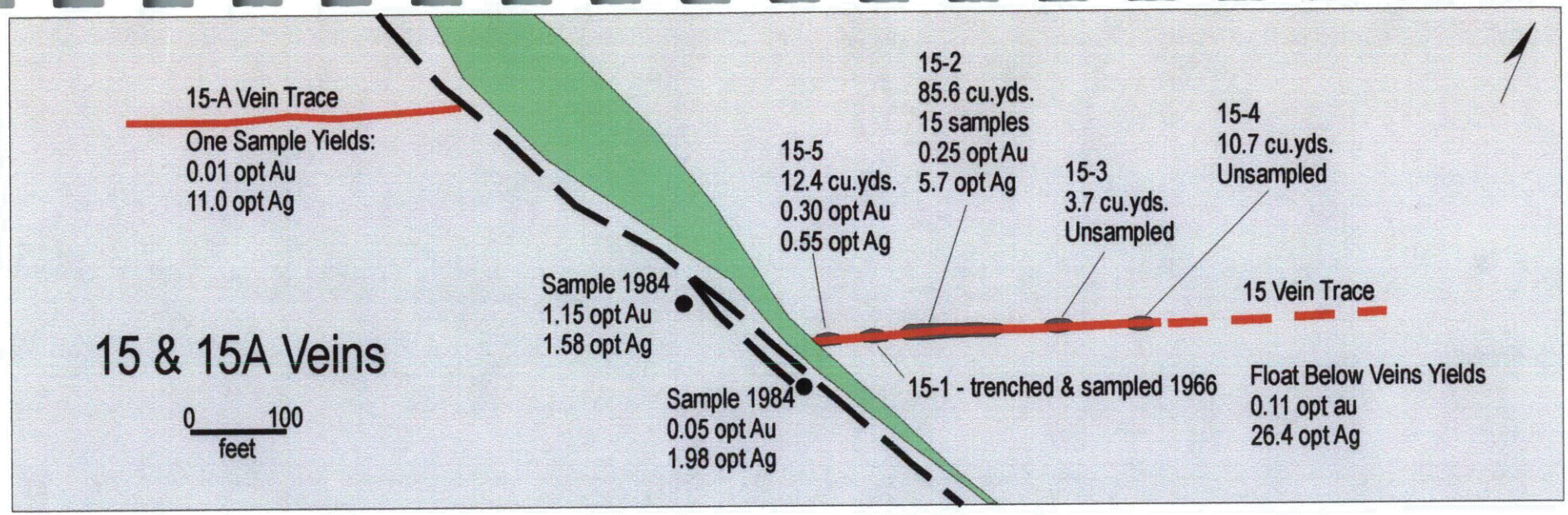
This vein provided high-grade assays up to 4.42 opt Au, and 243.6 opt Ag. The vein outcrops in three places along its length. Channel sampling in one trench yielded 0.51 opt Au and 45.1 opt Ag for 80 feet. The vein can be seen in the McNeil Cirque face and traced through air photo lineaments. A combination of float, occasional vein outcroppings suggest a strike length of 1700 ft. The majority of the vein is talus covered.

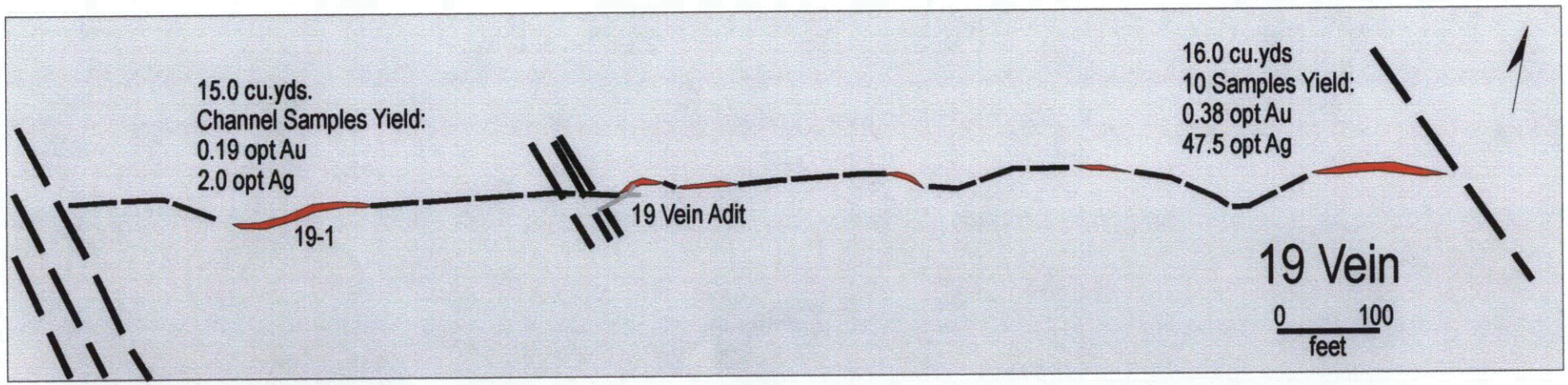
34 Vein

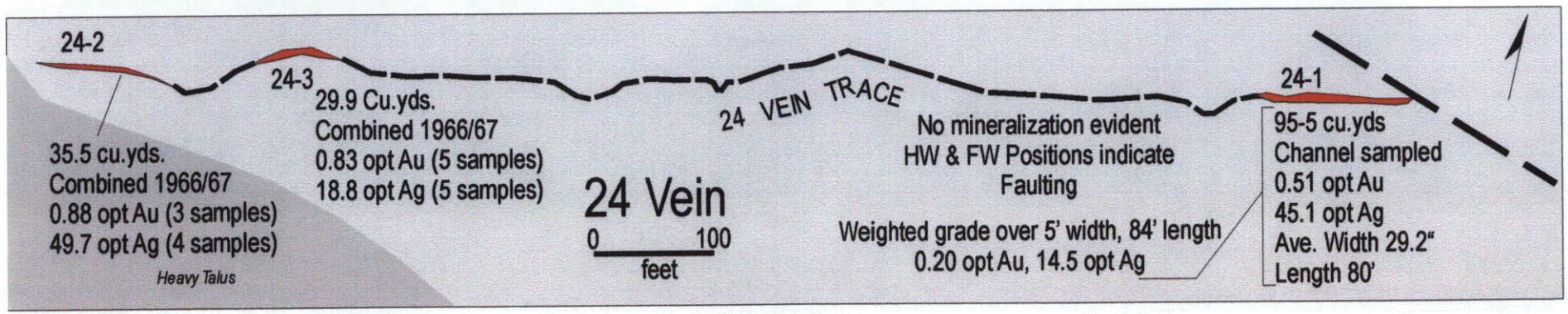
This vein is located near the north peak of Mt. Hinton having a near N-S strike and shallow dip to the west. Five samples returned 0.26 opt Au and 7.1 opt Ag.

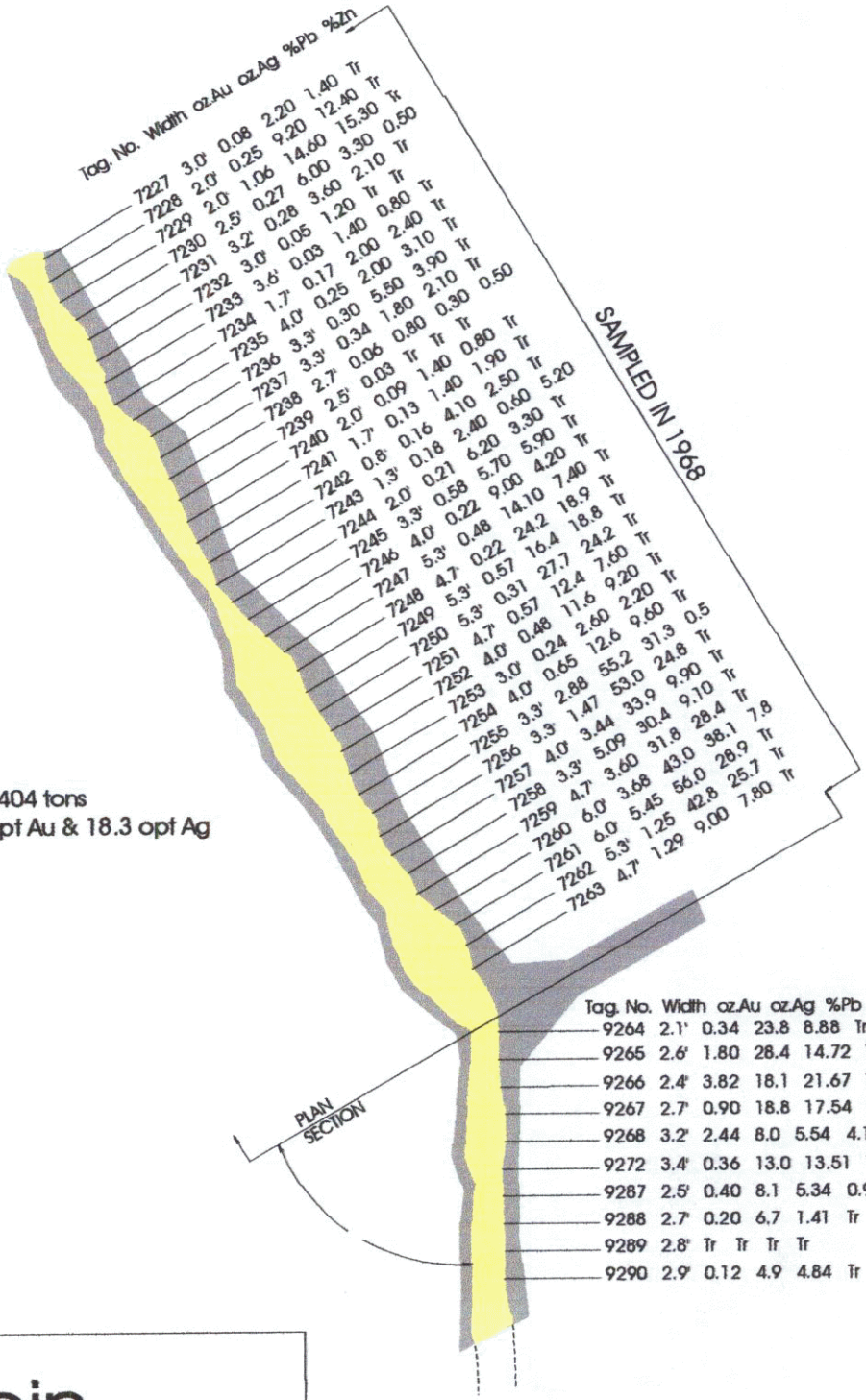
35 Vein

A 20 ft. length of this vein was sampled in a trench and returned the following results: 0.49 opt Au, 17.9 opt Ag over a width of 6.9 ft. The SW end of the "35" vein is cut off by a bedding fault, and probably cut off to the NE, by a similar fault.


15-A Vein Trace
One Sample Yields:
0.01 opt Au
11.0 opt Ag
15-5
12.4 cu.yds.
0.30 opt Au
0.55 opt Ag
15-2
85.6 cu.yds.
15 samples
0.25 opt Au
5.7 opt Ag
15-3
3.7 cu.yds.
Unsampled
15-4
10.7 cu.yds.
Unsampled
Sample 1984
1.15 opt Au
1.58 opt Ag
15 Vein Trace
15 & 15A Veins
0 100
feet
Sample 1984
0.05 opt Au
1.98 opt Ag
15-1 - trenched & sampled 1966
Float Below Veins Yields
0.11 opt au
26.4 opt Ag


15.0 cu.yds.
Channel Samples Yield:
0.19 opt Au
2.0 opt Ag
16.0 cu.yds
10 Samples Yield:
0.38 opt Au
47.5 opt Ag
19-1
19 Vein Adit
19 Vein
0 100
feet


24-2
24-3
24-1
35.5 cu.yds.
Combined 1966/67
0.88 opt Au (3 samples)
49.7 opt Ag (4 samples)
Heavy Talus
29.9 Cu.yds.
Combined 1966/67
0.83 opt Au (5 samples)
18.8 opt Ag (5 samples)
24 VEIN TRACE
24 Vein
0 100
feet
No mineralization evident
HW & FW Positions indicate
Faulting
Weighted grade over 5' width, 84' length
0.20 opt Au, 14.5 opt Ag
95-5 cu.yds
Channel sampled
0.51 opt Au
45.1 opt Ag
Ave. Width 29.2"
Length 80'

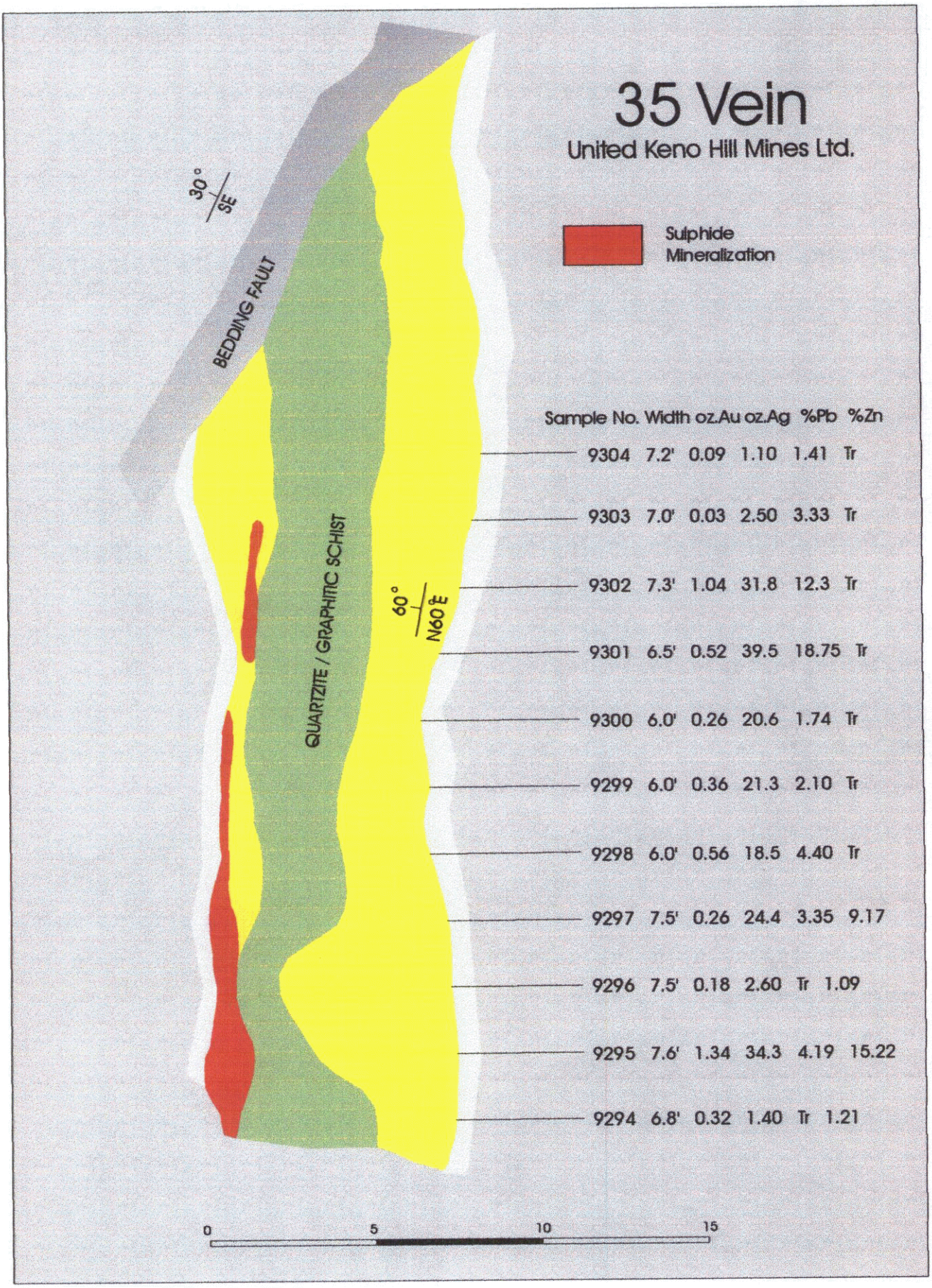


Vein attitude: N60 E - 60 SE
Vein elevation: 5800'
Estimated tonnage to date: 404 tons
Weighted assay yield: 1.20 opt Au & 18.3 opt Ag
Average width: 3.30 feet

21 Vein

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

0 5 10 15 20 25 feet


35 Vein
United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
Sulphide Mineralization
30° / SE
BEDDING FAULT
QUARTZITE / GRAPHITIC SCHIST
60° / N60E
Sample No. Width oz.Au oz.Ag %Pb %Zn
9304 7.2' 0.09 1.10 1.41 Tr
9303 7.0' 0.03 2.50 3.33 Tr
9302 7.3' 1.04 31.8 12.3 Tr
9301 6.5' 0.52 39.5 18.75 Tr
9300 6.0' 0.26 20.6 1.74 Tr
9299 6.0' 0.36 21.3 2.10 Tr
9298 6.0' 0.56 18.5 4.40 Tr
9297 7.5' 0.26 24.4 3.35 9.17
9296 7.5' 0.18 2.60 Tr 1.09
9295 7.6' 1.34 34.3 4.19 15.22
9294 6.8' 0.32 1.40 Tr 1.21
0
5
10
15

37 Vein

Selected samples assayed trace to 0.26 opt Au, and 1.0 to 17.0 opt Ag. Float train prospecting and minor cross trenching followed the vein. The strongest target found, to date, was float found within a band of phyllite and greenstone sill. This vein fault is expected to be stronger within the quartzite.

38 Vein

Results from this vein were from float and trench samples, and graded 0.02 to 0.10 opt Au, and 2.0 to 8.5 opt Ag. Bedrock was never reached.

43 Vein

Float samples assayed 0.43 opt Au and 22.9 opt Ag. Trench results were 0.12 opt Au, and 0.2 opt Ag. Bedrock was never reached.

44 Vein

Float assays returned 0.38 opt Au, and 18.4 opt Ag. Vein outcrop was never found.

52 Vein

This vein was discovered in the 1984 program, and lies near the western end of the McNeil cirque face. Trenching in talus was unsuccessful in exposing vein. Very high-grade results were returned from grab samples, 4.77 opt Au and 16.8 opt Ag from the hanging wall. A float sample from the footwall returned 1.23 opt Au, and 29.23 opt Ag. The surrounding quartzite is very rusty in appearance and contains a multitude of vertical quartz stringers. Float suggests at least 300 feet strike length.

(B) McNeil Gulch Veins - East of Saddle

15 Vein

Selected samples assayed 0.08 to 0.22 opt Au, trace to 42.1 opt Ag. The average of five trenches was 0.15 opt Au and 47.5 opt Ag.

Trenching was done until the vein fault was lost to cross faulting. The extension was located and traced as "15A" vein. The total length is approximately 800 feet, but heavy talus covered possible extensions.

In 1984 geological mapping traced the vein cutting a greenstone sill. One of two narrow veins ran 0.30 opt Au and 0.55 opt Ag in the greenstone.

16 Vein

Selected samples assayed 0.02 to 1.56 opt Au, and trace to 22.5 opt Ag. This vein system is heavily faulted with minor offsets. It was assumed that the old adit driven in 1941 was on the "16" vein. Samples from these original workings provided the results above.

18 Vein

A composite of the vein assayed 0.28 opt Au, and trace Ag. This vein is on the east rim of McNeil Gulch, extending some 200 feet SW were it is cut off by a fault.

26 Vein

This vein outcrops in five places over a length of approximately 600 feet. Results were low at 0.01 opt Au and 20.44 opt Ag.

27 Vein

Only exposure of this vein is in a rock face. One sample assayed 0.22 opt Au and Trace Ag.

28 Vein

Approximately 100 feet in strike length. 32 samples average 0.21 opt Au and 59.3 opt Ag.

29 Vein

Selected grab sample assayed 0.03 opt Au and 47.6 opt Ag

30 Vein

Selected grab sample assayed 0.27 opt Au and 1.8 opt Ag.

31 Vein

This vein is in the creek bottom area of McNeil Gulch. A short length was exposed and sampled. Reported analysis were 0.20 opt Au and 22.4 opt Ag. This sample also carried unusually high zinc grade at 3.9% Zn. Zonation models of the Keno Hill Silver Camp suggest increase in zinc content at depth.

32 Vein

Limited trenching provided 0.06 opt Au and 35.5 opt Ag.

33 Vein

Located by tracing float, this vein is located near the cirque rim west of the Brefalt adit. Ten selected high-grade samples averaged 0.66 opt Au, and 11.8 opt Ag.

36 Vein

This vein outcrops in talus to the east of the Brefalt adit and was not sampled.

(C) 39 to 51 Veins

These veins are located towards the eastern end of the McNeil Gulch Cirque face. These mineralized zones have been largely traced through talus float and minor cross trenching. Trenching was difficult over this area due to abundant talus and permafrost making geological mapping very difficult.

However, the shear number of veins in this area necessitates further investigation.

39 Vein

From trenching, assays ran from 0.16 to 0.54 opt Au and 1.1 to 3.9 opt Ag. A strong structure is indicated warranting follow up work.

40 Vein

Float samples assayed trace to 1.78 opt Au and 0.7 to 34 opt Ag.

41 Vein

Float samples assayed trace to 0.70 opt Au and 1.9 to 32.9 opt Ag.

42 Vein

Channel samples provided assays averaging 0.68 opt Au over 0.9 ft. for a length of 40 feet. This narrow vein was located upstream of a float train.

45 Vein

Float results were 0.16 opt Au and 0.3 opt Ag.

46 Vein

Float results were from 0.04 to 0.30 opt Au and 0.10 to 5.0 opt Ag.

47 Vein

Float results were 0.44 opt Au and 0.40 opt Ag. A fairly strong structure is indicated however; heavy talus prevented any trenching effort.

48 Vein

Float results ranged from 0.10 to 0.28 opt Au and from 0.5 to 2.4 opt Ag. Heavy talus prevented trenching, however the float train was identified over 300 feet.

49 Vein

Float results were 1.18 to 1.78 opt Au and 2.0 to 2.5 opt Ag. The vein does not outcrop.

50 Vein

Float results were trace to 0.14 opt Au and 0.55 to 23.8 opt Ag.

51 Vein

Float results were poor, trace opt Au and 1.1 opt Ag. This float train was traced over 300 feet, trenching was attempted, but stopped due to permafrost.

(D) South West Granite Creek Area

Two veins were located in this area, which lies approximately 8000 feet south of No. 5 Vein and the south peak of Mt. Hinton.

12 Vein

Assays ranged from 0.06 to 0.32 opt Au and 2.1 to 21.5 opt Ag. This vein is a fractured quartz system, ranging in width from 2 to 8 feet. The fault trace was followed for 300 ft. to the NW and lost in talus. Coverage to the SE was not attempted.

13 Vein

Assays ranged from trace to 0.54 opt Au and 0.50 to 92.5 opt Ag. The average of 8 samples was 0.21 opt Au and 15.93 opt Ag. This vein is a large fractured quartz system. Mineralization was traced for 75 ft. over widths ranging from 15 to 35 feet. It has a bedding strike, with a near vertical dip. It was lost in severe cross faulting to the East and appeared to pinch out to the west.

(E) North East Granite Creek Area

This area was the site of the first discovery and first prospecting conducted by UKHM. These claims were dropped by UKHM and have been held by a variety of companies since then. The major part of this property is now held by Dick Ewing and forms the Hinton II claim group.

A detailed geophysical and geochemical program was conducted in 1986. Orex drilled one diamond drill hole in 1987.

1 Vein

Channel sampling returned 0.02 to 0.30 opt Au and 6 to 8 opt Ag over a 5 ft. width.

The vein has bedding attitude of N55W, dipping 25 to 30 deg. to the SW. It was traced by trenching and float trains for 560 feet of strike. The vein to the north was faulted off and the south end is in deep overburden.

Geocanex explored this area in 1986, for a company known as 660250 Ontario Limited. A program of geological mapping, geophysical surveying and geochemical sampling was carried out.

In 1987, Orex drilled 1 drill hole on these claims. Analytical results returned trace opt Au and 0.20 to 2.80 opt Ag.

2 Vein

Character samples returned 62 opt Ag, and 17% Pb. No gold assays reported.
This vein outcrops on the cirque rim between the two forks of Granite Creek. Apparent strike is N50W, dip uncertain. Trenches attempted did not reach bedrock.
The vein is apparently part of an extended north/south fault lineament, 3 to 4 km in length.

(F) McMillan Gulch Area

Some early prospecting was conducted on the west slope of McMillan Gulch, which lies to the north and east of Mt. Hinton. Only one of the veins found is currently of interest.

25 Vein

Selected grab samples assayed 12.0 to 162.0 opt Ag and no gold assays were reported. These samples also showed high lead and zinc assays. This vein outcrops on the west slope at about the 5500 feet elevation and is generally covered by up to 12 feet of overburden. It is evident as an air photo lineament and has a sharply defined NS strike, extending for approximately 2000 feet. Excluding float there were only three mineralized showings located. Float trains and preliminary trenching suggests mineralization maybe more extensive over the strike length.

Appendix 2

Sample Logs

Yukon Gold Corp.

Mt. Hinton - 2002 Field Samples

Lab : Acme Analytical, Vancouver B.C.

Sampler: C. Caron

Notes: opt = troy ounces per short ton, UTM Zone 8V North American Datum 1927

Date	Sample #	Location	Description	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Ag opt	Au opt	Northing	Easting
Sept. 7	HN 001	N peak "cooked zone" float	rusty, cooked quartz	0.3	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 82945	493929
Sept. 7	HN 002	N peak "cooked zone" float	rusty, cooked quartz	< .3	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 82873	493877
Sept. 7	HN 003	N peak "cooked zone" float	graphitic shale with bedded quartz	1	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 82848	493985
Sept. 7	HN 004	N peak "cooked zone" float	sandstone / quartz conglomerate	0.4	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 83000	494000
Sept. 8	HN 005	Trench 01/02 grab	quartzite with rusty quartz stringers, mica	1	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 83663	492985
Sept. 8	HN 006	Trench 02/02 grab	rusty, cooked quartz	1.7	0.04	0.0	0.0	70 83644	492943
Sept. 8	HN 007	Trench 02/02 grab	rusty, cooked quartz	0.4	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 83626	492967
Sept. 8	HN 008	Trench 01/02 selected	stained and fractured quartzite	4.1	0.07	0.1	0.0	70 83663	492985
Sept. 8	HN 009	McNeil gulch outcrop comp.	stained and fractured quartzite	0.5	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83569	493243
Sept. 8	HN 010	19 Vein grab in portal	milky quartz chips, scorodite	4.2	5.29	0.1	0.2	70 83309	494539
Sept. 8	HN 011	19 Vein composite ~0.2m	milky quartz, scorodite	264.9	45.31	7.7	1.3	70 83250	494450
Sept. 8	HN 012	19 Vein composite ~0.2m	rusty, cooked quartz, adjacent to HN 011	1.6	0.82	0.0	0.0	70 83250	494450
Sept. 8	HN 013	21 Vein grab	rusty, cooked quartz	1.1	0.05	0.0	0.0	70 83289	494288
Sept. 8	HN 014	21 Vein grab	rusty, cooked quartz	0.8	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83289	494228
Sept. 8	HN 015	21 Vein grab	rusty, cooked quartz	0.4	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83289	494248
Sept. 8	RE HN 015	21 Vein grab	rusty, cooked quartz	< .3	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83289	494248
Sept. 8	HN 016	21 Vein grab	rusty, cooked quartz	0.9	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83289	494282
Sept. 8	HN 017	21 Vein grab	milky quartz, scorodite, chips from trench	4.6	3.88	0.1	0.1	70 83313	494138
Sept. 8	HN 018	23 Vein composite ~0.5m	milky quartz, scorodite	0.6	0.96	0.0	0.0	70 83501	493492
Sept. 8	HN 019	23 Vein selected	milky quartz, scorodite	179.6	17.15	5.2	0.5	70 83501	493492
Sept.12	HN 020	UKHM camp	found float samples, quartz, altered quartz	1.3	0.14	0.0	0.0		
Sept.16	HN 021	N peak "cooked zone" float	rusty, cooked quartz	0.9	0.03	0.0	0.0	70 82967	493911
Sept.16	HN 022	"east knoll" grab	rusty, cooked quartz	0.3	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83247	493767
Sept.16	HN 023	"east knoll" grab	rusty, cooked quartz	< .3	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 83247	493767
Sept.16	HN 024	"west knoll" grab	rusty, cooked quartz	0.4	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83408	493353
Sept.16	HN 025	"west knoll" grab	rusty, cooked quartz	< .3	0.02	0.0	0.0	70 83408	493353
Sept.16	HN 026	"west knoll" grab	oxidized quartz with black mat'l	< .3	0.25	0.0	0.0	70 83413	493339
Sept.16	HN 027	"west knoll" grab	oxidized quartz with yellow mat'l	0.7	0.04	0.0	0.0	70 83413	493339
Sept.16	HN 028	Trench 04/02 grab	shale with rusty quartz bedding	0.6	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83484	493209
Sept.16	HN 029	Trench 04/02 grab	shale with rusty quartz bedding	0.4	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83484	493209
Sept.16	HN 030	Trench 01/02 selected	vuggy quartzite (some VG found in same mat'l)	18.9	0.27	0.6	0.0	70 83667	492958
Sept.16	HN 031	Trench 01/02 selected	vuggy quartzite (some VG found in same mat'l)	2.4	0.38	0.1	0.0	70 83667	492958
Sept.16	HN 032	Trench 01/02 composite ~1m	rusty, cooked quartz	3.3	0.17	0.1	0.0	70 83667	492958
Sept.16	HN 033	Trench 01/02 composite ~1m	rusty, cooked quartz	1.2	0.05	0.0	0.0	70 83667	492958

Yukon Gold Corp.
Mt. Hinton - 2002 Field Samples
Lab : Acme Analytical, Vancouver B.C.
Sampler: C. Caron
Notes: opt = troy ounces per short ton, UTM Zone 8V North American Datum 1927

Date	Sample #	Location	Description	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Ag opt	Au opt	Northing	Easting
Sept. 25	HN 035	Trench 05/02	rusty, cooked quartz	0.6	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83352	493452
Sept. 25	HN 036	Trench 05/02	rusty, cooked quartz	< .3	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 83354	493438
Sept. 25	HN 037	Trench 05/02	rusty, cooked quartz	1.2	0.44	0.0	0.0	70 83352	493452
Sept. 25	HN 038	Trench 05/02	rusty, cooked quartz	< .3	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 83354	493438
Sept. 25	HN 039	Trench 05/02	rusty, cooked quartz	0.4	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 83354	493438
Sept. 25	HN 040	Trench 08/02	rusty, cooked quartz	1.3	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83330	493561
Sept. 26	HN 041	23 Vein float	milky quartz, scorodite, minor jamesonite	1.9	0.14	0.1	0.0	70 83501	493492
Sept. 26	HN 042	23 Vein float	oxidized/fractured quartz, scorodite	3.0	10.02	0.1	0.3	70 83501	493492
Sept. 26	HN 043	23 Vein composite ~1m	milky quartz, scorodite	0.4	0.08	0.0	0.0	70 83501	493492
Sept. 26	HN 044	23 Vein composite ~1m	milky quartz, scorodite	< .3	0.19	0.0	0.0	70 83501	493492
Sept. 26	HN 045	23 Vein selected	milky quartz, scorodite	1.5	7.51	0.0	0.2	70 83501	493492
Sept. 26	HN 046	23 Vein selected	milky quartz, scorodite	1.3	0.51	0.0	0.0	70 83501	493492
Sept. 26	RE HN 046	23 Vein selected	milky quartz, scorodite	1.7	0.63	0.0	0.0	70 83501	493492
Sept. 27	HN 050	21 Vein selected	black, earthy mat'l in oxidized zone	2.3	2.76	0.1	0.1	70 83313	494138
Sept. 27	HN 051	21 Vein float	milky quartz chips from trench	4.7	0.49	0.1	0.0	70 83313	494138
Sept. 27	HN 052	21 Vein composite ~0.5m	milky to yellow quartz, scorodite staining, galena, jamesonite	316.0	5.38	9.2	0.2	70 83299	494152
Sept. 27	HN 053	21 Vein selected	oxidized/fractured yellow quartz, scorodite, 20% galena	743.6	31.63	21.7	0.9	70 83299	494152
Sept. 27	HN 054	21 Vein selected	massive PbS, scorodite, from blasted mat'l	1147.3	190.80	33.5	5.6	70 83299	494152
Sept. 27	HN 055	21 Vein composite ~0.5m	milky to yellow quartz, scorodite staining, galena, jamesonite	40.6	1.52	1.2	0.0	70 83299	494152
Sept. 27	HN 056	21 Vein composite ~0.5m	as HN 055	45.5	1.62	1.3	0.0	70 83299	494152
Sept. 27	HN 057	21 Vein selected	as HN 054	1753.9	210.10	51.2	6.1	70 83299	494152

Yukon Gold Corp.
Mt. Hinton - 2002 Field Samples
Lab : Acme Analytical, Vancouver B.C.
Sampler: C. Caron
Notes: opt = troy ounces per short ton, UTM Zone 8V North American Datum 1927

Date	Sample #	Location	Description	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Ag opt	Au opt	Northing	Easting	Photo File
Sept. 2	H5-001	UKHM trench #5 vein 0-5m	fractured and iron stained quartz and quartzite	2.6	0.15	0.1	0.0	70 82196	493730	TR#5vein^N.jpg
Sept. 2	H5-002	UKHM trench #5 vein 5-10m	fractured and iron stained quartz and quartzite	1.2	0.08	0.0	0.0			
Sept. 2	H5-003	UKHM trench #5 vein 10-15m	fractured and iron stained quartz and quartzite	2.1	0.05	0.1	0.0			
Sept. 2	H5-004	UKHM trench #5 vein 15-20m	fractured and iron stained quartz and quartzite	1.7	0.19	0.0	0.0			
Sept. 2	H5-005	UKHM trench #5 vein 20-25m	fractured and iron stained quartz and quartzite	0.8	0.14	0.0	0.0			
Sept. 2	H5-006	UKHM trench #5 vein 25-30m	fractured and iron stained quartz and quartzite	0.9	0.07	0.0	0.0			
Sept. 2	H5-007	UKHM trench #5 vein 30-35m	fractured and iron stained quartz and quartzite	0.4	0.04	0.0	0.0	70 82210	493700	TR#5vein^S.jpg
Sept. 1	H5-100	hill opposite #5 vein, 0N,-1400E	quartzite and iron stained quartz	< .3	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 81155	491905	
Sept. 1	H5-101	hill opposite #5 vein, 0N,-1600E	quartzite and iron stained quartz	0.3	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 81056	491759	
Sept. 2	H5-102	#5 vein notch in cirque, 0N,400E	strongly iron stained quartz, druse quartz	1	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 82236	493527	H5-102
July 21	H5-103	#5 vein extension, North grid	quartzite and strongly iron stained quartz	< .3	< .01	0.0	0.0	70 83173	493755	
July 21	H5-104	#5 vein extension, North grid	quartzite and strongly iron stained quartz	< .3	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 83032	493892	
Sept. 2	H5-114	float near 200N, 400E	Vuggy quartzite with iron stained quartz	0.4	0.02	0.0	0.0			H5-115.jpg
Sept. 2	H5-120	Outcrop near TP-1 (composite over 2m)	Milky quartz, yellow-green stain (scorodite)	137.6	1.35	4.0	0.0	70 82156	493542	H5-120.jpg
Sept. 2	H5-121	Outcrop near TP-1 (character)	Milky quartz, yellow-green stain (scorodite)	3.9	0.03	0.1	0.0	70 82156	493542	H5-121.jpg
Sept. 2	H5-122	UKHM test pit tagged (TP-1) #5 vein	strongly iron stained quartz, druse quartz	4.7	0.01	0.1	0.0	70 82131	496512	H5-122.jpg
Sept. 2	H5-123	UKHM test pit tagged (TP-1) #5 vein	strongly iron stained quartz, druse quartz	4.2	0.05	0.1	0.0	70 82143	493600	#5vein testpit (TP-1)
Sept. 2	RE H5-123	UKHM test pit tagged (TP-1) #5 vein	strongly iron stained quartz, druse quartz	3.6	0.06	0.1	0.0	70 82143	493600	#5vein testpit (TP-1)
Sept. 2	H5-145	UKHM trench #5 vein - character	quartzite with 5mm iron stained quartz stringers	< .3	0.03	0.0	0.0	70 82210	493700	H5-145.jpg
Sept. 2	H5-146	UKHM trench #5 vein - character	quartzite and iron stained quartz	0.6	0.03	0.0	0.0	70 82210	493700	H5-146.jpg
Sept. 2	H5-147	UKHM trench #5 vein - character	quartzite and strongly iron stained quartz	1	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 82210	493700	H5-147.jpg
Sept. 2	H5-150	UKHM trench #5 vein - character	quartzite with strongly iron stained quartz stringers	< .3	0.02	0.0	0.0	70 82210	493700	H5-150.jpg
Sept. 2	H5-209	~100m downslope from trench #5 vein	strongly iron stained quartz, druse quartz	0.7	0.01	0.0	0.0	70 82163	493613	H5-209.jpg

Appendix 4

Certificates of Analysis

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Yukon Gold Corporation File # A203945

408 - 347 Bay St., Toronto ON M5H 2R7

SAMPLE#	Ag** gm/mt	Au** gm/mt	
SI	<.3	<.01	
HN 001	.3	<.01	
HN 002	<.3	<.01	
HN 003	1.0	.01	
HN 004	.4	<.01	
HN 005	1.0	<.01	
HN 006	1.7	.04	
HN 007	.4	<.01	
HN 008	4.1	.07	
HN 009	.5	.01	
HN 010	4.2	5.29	→ 19' vein portal
HN 011	264.9	45.31	→ 19' vein
HN 012	1.6	.82	
HN 013	1.1	.05	
HN 014	.8	.01	
HN 015	.4	.01	
RE HN 015	<.3	.01	
HN 016	.9	.01	
HN 017	4.8	3.88	→ 21' vein grab
HN 018	6	.96	
HN 019	179.6	17.15	→ 23' vein
HN 020	1.3	.14	
HN 021	.9	.03	
HN 022	.3	.01	
HN 024	.4	.01	
HN 025	<.3	.02	
HN 026	<.3	.25	
HN 027	.7	.04	
HN 028	.6	.01	
HN 029	.4	.01	
HN 030	18.9	.27	→ TRN 01/02
HN 031	2.4	.38	
HN 032	3.3	.17	
HN 033	1.2	.05	
STANDARD R-1/AU-1	100.5	3.42	

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 20 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 26/02 SIGNED BY: ..... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only. Data FA ____

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Yukon Gold Corporation File # A201620
Attn: 347 Bay St., Toronto ON M5H 2R7 Submitted by: Carl Carom

SAMPLE#	Ag** gm/mt	Au** gm/mt
SI	<.3	<.01
H5-001	2.6	.15
H5-002	1.2	.08
H5-003	2.1	.05
H5-004	1.7	.19
H5-005	.8	.14
H5-006	.9	.07
H5-007	.4	.04
H5-100	<.3	<.01
H5-101	.3	<.01
H5-102	1.0	<.01
H5-103	<.3	<.01
H5-104	<.3	.01
H5-114	.4	.02
H5-120	137.6	1.35
H5-121	3.9	.03
H5-122	4.7	.01
H5-123	4.2	.05
RE H5-123	3.6	.06
H5-145	<.3	.03
H5-146	.6	.03
H5-147	1.0	.01
H5-150	<.3	.02
H5-209	.7	.01

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 9 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 16/02 SIGNED BY ..... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

Appendix 5

Mt. Hinton 2002 Field Program – GPS Data

Yukon Gold Corp.

Mt. Hinton - 2002 Field Season - GPS Data **North Grid**

Data collected by C.Caron Notes: UTM Zone 8V North American Datum 1927

Northing Prefix "70"	Easting Prefix "4"	Grid Ref. Northing	Grid Ref. Easting	Comments
84192	92138			post - Hinton 29 #2, YC00429
84192	92138			post - Hinton 30 #2, YC00430
83444	93232			post - Hinton 23 #2, YC00423
83444	93232			post - Hinton 24 #2, YC00424
83444	93232			post - Hinton 25 #1, YC00425
83444	93232			post - Hinton 26 #1, YC00426
83235	93740			post - Hinton 23 #1, YC00423
83235	93740			post - Hinton 24 #1, YC00424
83235	93740			post - Hinton 21 #2, YC00421
83235	93740			post - Hinton 22 #2, YC00422
83000	94100			post - Hinton 21 #1, YC00421
83000	94100			post - Hinton 22 #1, YC00422
83000	94100			post - Hinton 19 #2, YC00419
83000	94100			post - Hinton 20 #2, YC00420
83000	94102			post - Hinton 19 #1, YC00419 (witness post)
83000	94102			post - Hinton 20 #1, YC00420 (witness post)
83668	92884			post - Hinton 25 #2, YC00425
83668	92884			post - Hinton 26 #2, YC00426
83668	92884			post - Hinton 27 #1, YC00427
83668	92884			post - Hinton 28 #1, YC00428
83173	94323			post - YC01091 #2 (elev 1939m)
83173	94323			post - YC01091 #1 (elev 1939m)
82945	93929			sample HN-001
82873	93877			sample HN-002
82848	93985			sample HN-003
83000	94000			sample HN-004
83663	92965			sample HN-005
83644	92943			sample HN-006
83626	92967			sample HN-007
83569	93243			sample HN-009
83250	94450			sample HN-011 (19 vein)
83289	94268			sample HN-013 (elev 1753m, 21 vein ?)
83287	94250			sample HN-016 (elev 1751m)
83313	94138			sample HN-017 (winze)
83501	93492			sample HN-018 (elev 1720m)
82967	93911			sample HN-021
83247	93767			sample HN-023
83408	93353			sample HN-026
83040	93885			end of road near north peak (elev 1873m)
83180	93746			bottom of "east knoll" @ road (elev 1862m)
83270	93765			top of "east knoll", pic#261 (elev 1890m)
83305	93596			north end of "east knoll" @ road (elev 1865m)
83392	93393			south end of "west knoll" @ road (elev 1856m)
83425	93279			north end of "west knoll" @ road (elev 1839m)
83499	93207			north end of TR 04/02 (elev 1815m)
83671	92958			north end of TR 01/02, pic#263 (elev 1743m)
83069	94116			north peak summit (elev 2013m)

Yukon Gold Corp.

Mt. Hinton - 2002 Field Season - GPS Data

Data collected by C.Caron Notes: UTM Zone 8V North American Datum 1927

Northing Prefix "70"	Easting Prefix "4"	Grid Ref. Northing	Grid Ref. Easting	Comments	North Grid
83643	92932			TR# 02/02 (elev 1752) to	
83630	92940			TR# 02/02	
83632	92953			TR# 03/02 (elev 1761m) to	
83615	92968			TR# 03/02	
83505	93220			TR# 04/02 to	
83481	93218			TR# 04/02	
83555	93249			quartz outcrop, McNeil gulch	
83571	93242			quartz outcrop, McNeil gulch	
84108	92717			road	
83098	94152			quartz outcrop, McNeil gulch	
83309	94539			UKHM portal, 19 vein, az 230 deg	
82890	93934			shear zone, pic #260	
84125	92651			road	1685m
84508	92079			road	1662m
84685	91634			road	1620m
84682	91535			road soft spot	1607m
84609	91332			road	1568m
84836	91023			road outcrop	1519m
85037	90734			road bottom of drainage	1442m
85403	89846			road bottom of big hill	1306m
85766	89011			road	1339m
86147	88636			road	1313m
86574	88308			road	1186m
86119	87816			road lightning creek switchba	1083m

Yukon Gold Corp.

Mt. Hinton - 2002 Field Season - GPS Data **#5 Vein - South Grid**

Data collected by C.Caron Notes: UTM Zone 8V North American Datum 1927

Northing Prefix "70"	Easting Prefix "4"	Grid Ref. Northing	Grid Ref. Easting	Comments
82236	93527	0	400	#5 vein geophysics grid notch at cirque ridge
81933	93791	-400	400	#5 vein geophysics grid
81901	93751	-400	350	#5 vein geophysics grid
82302	93419	120	350	#5 vein geophysics grid EOL (ridge)
82132	93435	0	300	#5 vein geophysics grid
82302	93305	200	300	#5 vein geophysics grid EOL (ridge)
81775	93760	-500	300	#5 vein geophysics grid
81716	93685	-500	200	#5 vein geophysics grid
81798	93617	-400	200	#5 vein geophysics grid (switchback corner)
82099	93368	0	200	#5 vein geophysics grid
82325	93186	300	200	#5 vein geophysics grid (EOL @ 325N)
82251	93098	300	100	#5 vein geophysics grid
82329	93034	400	100	#5 vein geophysics grid (ridge @450N)
82024	93284	0	100	#5 vein geophysics grid
81627	93583	-500	100	#5 vein geophysics grid
81972	93183	0	50	#5 vein geophysics grid
82281	92930	400	50	#5 vein geophysics grid
81605	93521	-500	50	#5 vein geophysics grid
81921	93094	0	0	#5 vein geophysics grid
82198	92803	400	0	#5 vein geophysics grid
81634	93381	-400	0	#5 vein geophysics grid
81599	93346	-400	-50	#5 vein geophysics grid
81884	93044	0	-50	#5 vein geophysics grid
82172	92751	400	-50	#5 vein geophysics grid
82161	92724	400	-150	#5 vein geophysics grid
81808	92923	0	-200	#5 vein geophysics grid
82129	92684	400	-200	#5 vein geophysics grid
81492	93180	-400	-200	#5 vein geophysics grid
82076	92580	400	-300	#5 vein geophysics grid
81752	92836	0	-300	#5 vein geophysics grid
81441	93087	-400	-300	#5 vein geophysics grid
81699	92750	0	-400	#5 vein geophysics grid
82009	92501	400	-400	#5 vein geophysics grid
81384	93005	-400	-400	#5 vein geophysics grid
81641	92664	0	-500	#5 vein geophysics grid
81339	92915	-400	-500	#5 vein geophysics grid
81960	92405	400	-500	#5 vein geophysics grid
81645	92650	0	-500	#5 vein geophysics grid
81279	92839	-400	-600	#5 vein geophysics grid
81591	92583	0	-600	#5 vein geophysics grid
81900	92328	400	-600	#5 vein geophysics grid
81546	92500	0	-700	#5 vein geophysics grid
81237	92746	-400	-700	#5 vein geophysics grid
81868	92249	400	-700	#5 vein geophysics grid
81174	92668	-400	-800	#5 vein geophysics grid
81491	92419	0	-800	#5 vein geophysics grid
81567	92353		-800	road, #5 grid

Yukon Gold Corp.

Mt. Hinton - 2002 Field Season - GPS Data #5 Vein - South Grid

Data collected by C.Caron Notes: UTM Zone 8V North American Datum 1927

Northing Prefix "70"	Easting Prefix "4"	Grid Ref. Northing	Grid Ref. Easting	Comments
81741	92083	400	-900	#5 vein geophysics grid
81075	92519	-400	-1000	#5 vein geophysics grid
81381	92260	0	-1000	#5 vein geophysics grid
81682	92004	400	-1000	#5 vein geophysics grid
81340	92155	0	-1100	#5 vein geophysics grid
81649	91903	400	-1100	#5 vein geophysics grid
81027	92419	-400	-1100	#5 vein geophysics grid
81280	92070	0	-1200	#5 vein geophysics grid
81581	91827	400	-1200	river 5m to W, shale/mica
80965	92335	-400	-1200	#5 vein geophysics grid
81225	92000	0	-1300	#5 vein geophysics grid
81516	91731	400	-1300	#5 vein geophysics grid
80903	92243	-400	-1300	#5 vein geophysics grid
81462	91650	400	-1400	#5 vein geophysics grid
81155	91905	0	-1400	#5 vein geophysics grid
80845	92153	-400	-1400	#5 vein geophysics grid
81120	91816	0	-1500	#5 vein geophysics grid
81435	91557	400	-1500	#5 vein geophysics grid
80803	92081	-400	-1500	#5 vein geophysics grid
81056	91759	0	-1600	#5 vein geophysics grid
81353	91482	400	-1600	#5 vein geophysics grid
80739	92015	-400	-1600	#5 vein geophysics grid
82065	93321			post YC 00403#2, 00404#2, 00405#1, 00406#1
81865	93014			post YC 00408#1, 00407#1, 00405#2, 00406#2
82121	93375			DH #5 vein
81915	93261			(switchback corner) #5vein
81983	93164			drainage #5vein
82044	93056			switchback #5vein
81926	93063			drainage #5vein
81854	93059			switchback #5vein
81861	92999			switchback #5vein
81833	92973			switchback #5vein
81942	93142			DH #5 vein
81946	93141			DH #5 vein
81972	93135			drainage #5vein
81978	93132			DH #5 vein
81983	93130			DH #5 vein
81971	93185			DH #5 vein
81995	93174			DH #5 vein
81602	92577			road, #5 grid
81569	92477			road, #5 grid (corner)
81557	92300			road, #5 grid (fork in cat trail)
81437	92310			road, #5 grid
81292	92294			road, #5 grid
81267	92235			road, #5 grid "T" junction
81244	92267			road, #5 grid cont' S
81298	92205			road, #5 grid- to base camp
81342	92116			road, #5 grid- to base camp

Yukon Gold Corp.

Mt. Hinton - 2002 Field Season - GPS Data

#5 Vein - South Grid

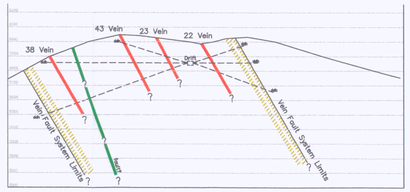
Data collected by C.Caron Notes: UTM Zone 8V North American Datum 1927

Northing Prefix "70"	Easting Prefix "4"	Grid Ref. Northing	Grid Ref. Easting	Comments
82115	93541			DH #5 vein
82117	93513			DH #5 vein
82123	93513			DH #5 vein
82131	93512			DH #5 vein, sample H5-122
82135	93512			DH #5 vein
82144	93510			DH #5 vein
82126	93578			DH #5 vein
82128	93578			DH #5 vein
82140	93574			DH #5 vein
82201	93748			posts - KEY 45#1, 46#1, 43#1, 44#1
82281	93730			posts - YC401#2, YC402#2, YC404#1, YC403#1
82316	93742			Survey pin #788004, S peak sunmmit
82196	93730			South end of UKHM trench, #5 vein
82210	93700			North end of UKHM trench, #5 vein
82163	93613			sample H5-209
82165	93615			Base camp

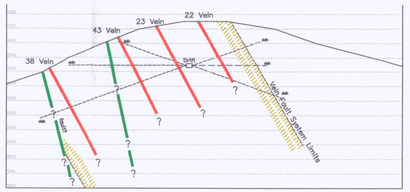
Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ $41,574.00 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. LH00495 - QM00469

Mining Recorder
Mayo Mining District

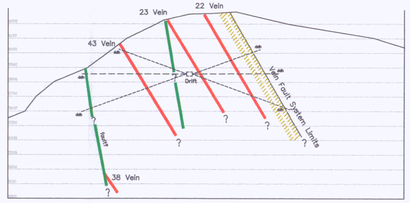
Section 100E



Section 200E



Section 300E



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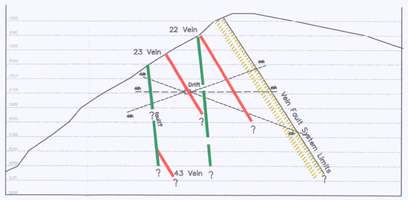

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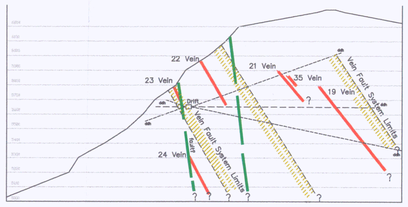
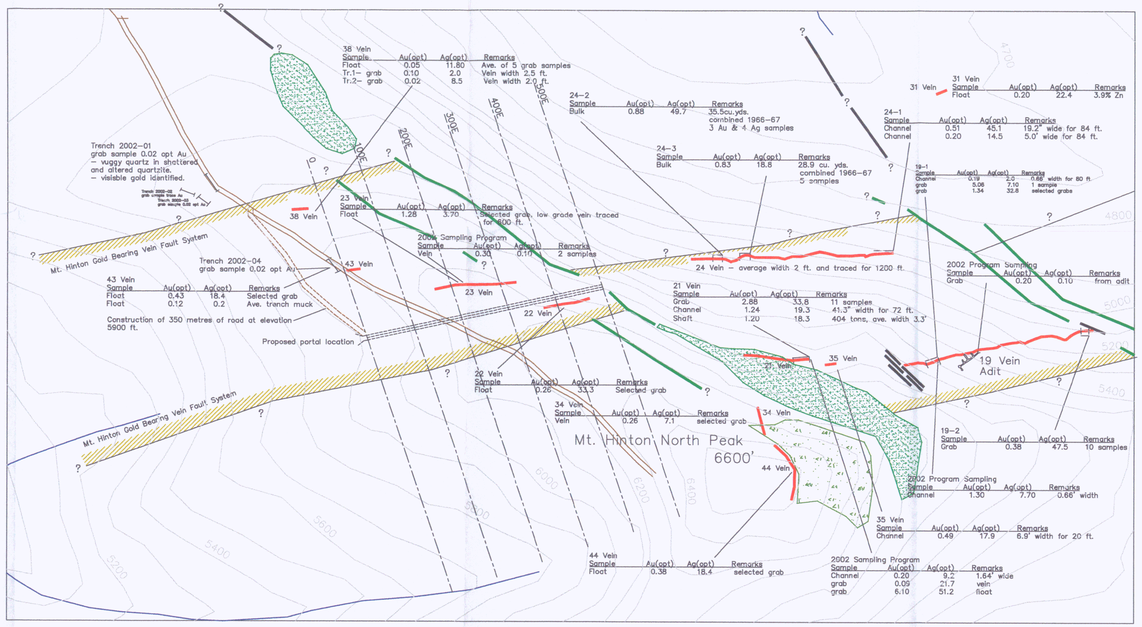
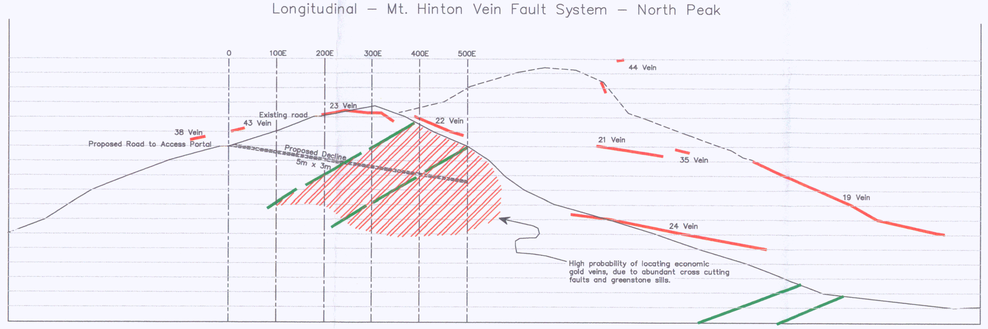


Plan – Mt. Hinton Vein Fault System – North Peak



Longitudinal – Mt. Hinton Vein Fault System – North Peak



Explantation

- Contours – elevations in feet
- Drainage
- Road
- Vein & Vein Name
- Trenching
- Adit Location
- Geological Contact
- Fault
- Vein Fault System Trend

Legend

Early to Mid–Paleozoic

- Greenstone Lenses and Sills

Proterzoic – Lower Cambrian

- Upper Schist – quartz–mica schist, quartzite, graphitic schist and minor limestone
- Central Quartzite – thick and thin bedded quartzite, graphitic phyllite and calcareous schist

Jurassic to Pre–Middle Triassic

- Lower Schist – graphitic schist, argillite, thin bedded quartzite, calcareous schist, phyllite, slate, sericite schist and minor thick–bedded quartzite.

Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory

Map Sheet 105 M/14

Mt. Hinton Gold Property

Typical Underground Exploration Program

Yukon Gold Corp.

metres 125 0 100 200 300 400 metres

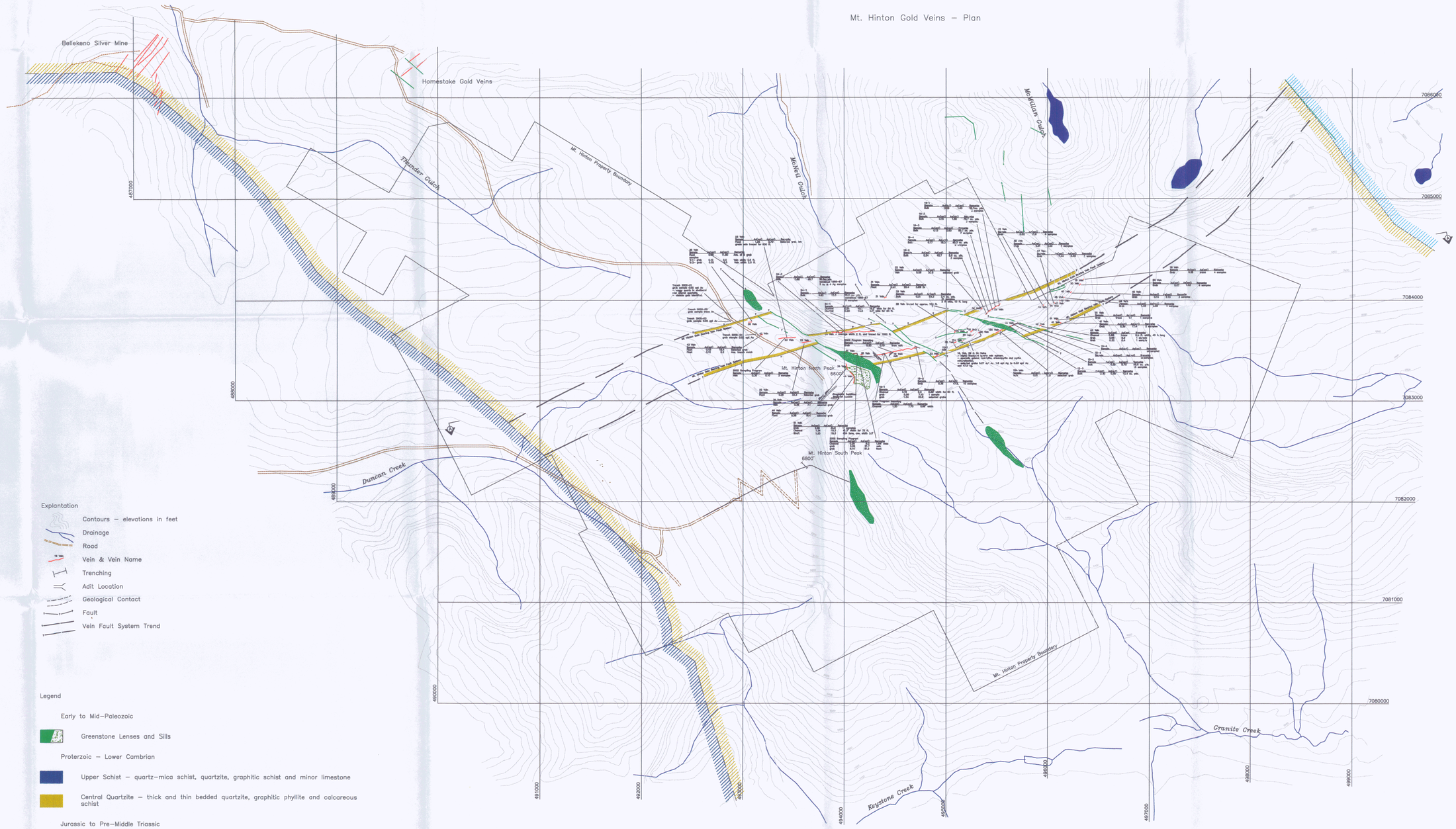
by

Junior Mine Services Ltd.

Feb. 06, 2003

Plate : 3

Mt. Hinton Gold Veins – Plan



Explantation

- Contours – elevations in feet
- Drainage
- Road
- Vein & Vein Name
- Trenching
- Adit Location
- Geological Contact
- Fault
- Vein Fault System Trend

Legend

Early to Mid–Paleozoic

- Greenstone Lenses and Sills

Proterzoic – Lower Cambrian

- Upper Schist – quartz–mica schist, quartzite, graphitic schist and minor limestone
- Central Quartzite – thick and thin bedded quartzite, graphitic phyllite and calcareous schist

Jurassic to Pre–Middle Triassic

- Lower Schist – graphitic schist, argillite, thin bedded quartzite, calcareous schist, phyllite, slate, sericite schist and minor thick–bedded quartzite.

Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory

Map Sheet 105 M/14

Mt. Hinton Gold Property
Compilation of Vein Fault System

Yukon Gold Corp.

by

Junior Mine Services Ltd.

Feb. 06, 2003

Plate : 1

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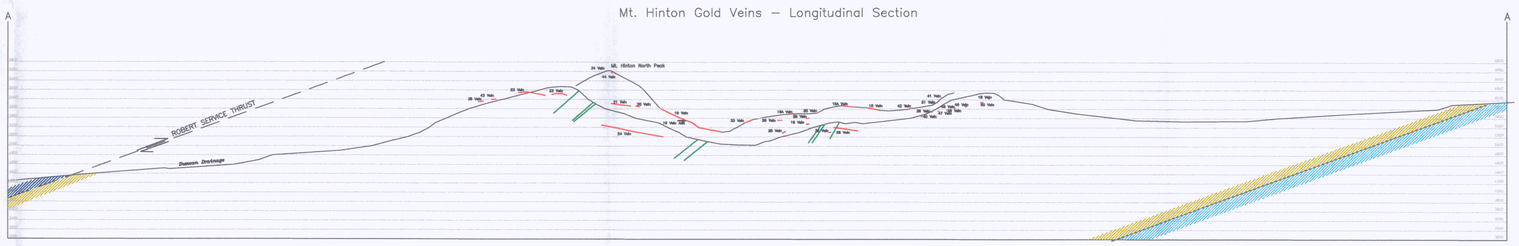
Mt. Hinton Gold Veins – Longitudinal Section



Bellekeno Silver Mine

Homestake Gold Veins

Explantation

- Contours – elevations in feet
- Drainage
- Road
- Vein & Vein Name
- Trenching
- Adit Location
- Geological Contact
- Fault
- Vein Fault System Trend

Legend

Early to Mid–Paleozoic

Greenstone Lenses and Sills

Proterzoic – Lower Cambrian

Upper Schist – quartz–mica schist, quartzite, graphitic schist and minor limestone

Central Quartzite – thick and thin bedded quartzite, graphitic phyllite and calcareous schist

Jurassic to Pre–Middle Triassic

Lower Schist – graphitic schist, argillite, thin bedded quartzite, calcareous schist, phyllite, slate, sericite schist and minor thick–bedded quartzite.

Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory

Map Sheet 105 M/14

Mt. Hinton Gold Property
Claim Map

Yukon Gold Corp.

by

Junior Mine Services Ltd.

Feb. 06, 2003

Plate: 2

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