

## 2003 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE SIXTYMILE PROJECT

<u>Claim Name:</u>	<u>Grant No's</u>
Paul 1-10	YC27136-YC27145
Toni 1-8	YC27146-YC27153

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY  
NTS: 115N/15 & 116C/02

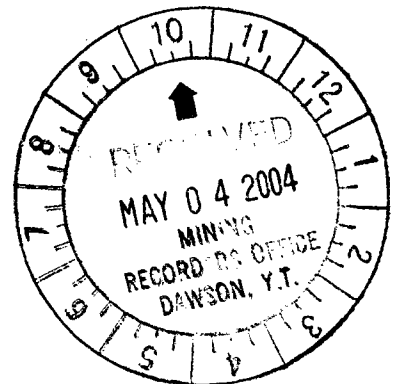
Latitude 64° 00'  
Longitude 134° 45'

094482

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April 22, 2004



Costs associated with this report have been  
approved in the amount of \$ 4,600  
for assessment credit under Certificate of  
work No. AD00488

K. Perry

Mining Recorder  
Dawson City Mining District

## SUMMARY

The Sixtymile project is located in west-central Yukon, covers an area of approximately 375 hectares and is comprised of 18 Yukon two-post Quartz claims that are held by North American Gold Inc. under an option agreement with Roger Hulstein. These claims are in two separate claim groups, less than a kilometer apart, in the Sixty Mile River valley. The area is an active placer gold mining district having produced in excess of 336,000 crude ounces since 1892. The bedrock source for the placer gold is mostly unknown. Access can be easily gained in the summer by two wheel drive vehicles.

The geological setting is suggestive of epithermal gold-silver bearing quartz vein-type mineralization hosted by argillic and propylitic altered Carmacks Group andesitic volcanics. The altered and variably mineralized volcanics, preserved in a graben or half graben structure in the Sixty Mile River valley, extend northeast from the mouth of Miller Creek to the mouth of Glacier Creek, a distance of approximately five kilometers.

The most significant exploration data obtained to date consist of anomalous diamond drill results obtained by Klondike Gold Mining Corporation in 1988. This diamond drilling tested a band of highly altered volcanics that trend approximately north. The intersection (from 3.0–7.5m in drill hole D4/88–02) yielded an average grade of 11.5 g/t gold over 4.5m including 42.1 g/t over 1.5m. No other drill holes tested this structure in 1988 or since then. The mineralization is a quartz sulphide vein of unknown orientation. The remainder of drill hole D4/88–02 and the other 1988 drill holes returned numerous anomalous gold (>10 to >1000 ppb) values, often accompanied, but not always, by anomalous silver, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc and mercury values. The widespread nature of this anomalous geochemistry is indicative of a large hydrothermal system.

The 1988 drill hole collars are noted on a map that does not have a locatable grid and as a result the exact drill hole collar locations are unknown. Preliminary prospecting and trenching in 2003 failed to locate the mineralized vein although a piece of argillic, pyritic andesite float cut by thin quartz veins grading 1457 ppb Au was found in the general area.

The proposed exploration plan for 2004 is to carry out a tight spaced gradient IP survey, oriented in two directions at 90 degrees to each other, over the suspected drill hole (D4/88–02) location. A ground magnetic survey is planned to cover a larger area. Using the available historic data and the newly acquired geophysical data, 1000 feet (305m) of diamond drilling, in a number of short 100 to 200 foot holes (30 to 60m) is proposed to locate and test the vein target. The estimated budget is \$100,000.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this report is to fulfill the assessment requirements of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. This report on the Sixtymile Project describes the location, access, history, geological setting, known mineralization and outlines a proposed exploration program to locate and test a gold-silver bearing epithermal vein type target.

### **1.1 Location and Access**

The Sixty Mile property is located in the Sixtymile placer district and covers a portion of the valley bottom occupied by the northeast flowing Sixty Mile River between the mouths of tributaries Miller and Glacier Creeks (Figure 1). The property is located on map sheets NTS 116C/02 and 115N/15.

The property is located approximately 75km due west of Dawson City, Yukon. Access to the project area is via the posted Sixtymile Road that turns south off the Top of the World Highway (Hwy 11) approximately at kilometer 87. This road leads to the valley bottom where the claims are located. Numerous roads built and maintained by the local placer miners access the claims. The roads are generally usable by 2WD truck from early June to late September. The Top of the World Highway is not maintained during winter months.

Daily plane and bus service can be gained in Dawson City to Whitehorse, where there is daily jet airplane service to Vancouver, British Columbia. Dawson City also has scheduled flights to Fairbanks, Alaska where jet service is available to the 'lower 48'.



0 100 200  
Kilometers

<p><b>ROGER HULSTEIN</b> Whitehorse, Yukon Territory</p>		
<p><b>SIXTYMILE PROJECT</b></p>		
<p><b>LOCATION</b></p>		
<p><b>YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA</b></p>		
Date: Feb. 26, 2004	Author: RH	Drawn By: P.L.XX
File: Sixtymile	Scale: 1:7,000,000	Figure: 1

## **1.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate**

Topography in the region of the Sixtymile Property is typical of an incised peneplain with steep hillsides and rounded crests. The area was beyond the limits of the last two continental glacial events and evidence of glaciation in the region is a result of localized alpine glaciers. Alluvium in the valleys is locally derived. Hill slopes are covered with a veneer of colluvium also locally derived. Elevation ranges from 2,100 feet (640 m) in the Sixty Mile valley to 4,711 feet (1435 m) atop the Poker Creek/Miller Creek divide. As the property is located in the previously mined valley bottom permafrost is not a consideration except near the well vegetated hillsides.

Rock outcrop in the area is restricted to ridges, small cliffs and creek bottoms along with road and trench cuts. No outcrop was located on the property in 2003. Outcropping bedrock has been exposed in the past by placer miners but since then has been covered over. Most of the property is covered by placer mining tailings although the southeast side of the Paul claim group is covered by vegetated overburden. Often bedrock type can be determined by angular boulders, of consistent type, piled (by placer miners) on top of the more typical rounded mixed lithologies of river gravel and boulders.

Vegetation in the valley bottoms consists of alder, dwarf birch, balsam fir, white and black spruce. Ground cover in areas of thin tree cover consists of alpine plants, 'buckbrush' (alder), dwarf willow and moss. Treeline is at approximately 4,000 feet. Vegetation is generally more abundant on east and south facing slopes.

Climate is characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. Winters are cold and temperatures of  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-45^{\circ}\text{C}$  are common. Summers are moderately cool with daily highs of  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Thunder showers are a common occurrence. Smoke from forest fires can be thick at certain times. The seasonal window for prospecting is from early June to mid September.

### **1.3 History**

The Sixty Mile district has been worked for placer gold since the discovery of gold on Miller Creek in 1892. Placer gold production exceeds the recorded figure of 335,715 ounces won from the creeks during the periods 1892-1917 and 1978-1997 (years for which records are available) (Cockfield, 1921; Placer Mining Section, 1991 and 1998). Total placer gold production for the Sixtymile area from discovery to 1990 is estimated at 570,000 crude ounces (Yukon Minfile, 2003). The bulk of the gold has come from Miller, Glacier, Bedrock and Little Gold Creeks, plus the Sixty Mile River. Minor gold production is attributed from to Poker Creek and Walker's Fork.

Along with the placer activity, lode prospecting of the district has occurred since the first hard rock claims were staked over the Miller galena occurrence in 1896 (Yukon Minfile, 2003).

Technical information on the geology and mineralization in the Sixty Mile area is contained in a 1984 Master's dissertation by Ulrich Glasmacher (Glasmacher, 1984). His report studies the paragenesis and characterization of mineralization found in the area. Ulrich Glasmacher was also responsible for other studies in the Sixty Mile River area (Glasmacher and Freidrich, 1992) including consulting work for Klondike Gold Mining Corporation in 1988. A portion of Glasmachers' report and a plan map from the 1988 drill program is presented in Appendix D.

The author of this report carried out exploration work in the Sixty Mile River area on behalf of Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. in 1998 and 1999.

The following is a summary from Yukon Minfile (2003), in chronological order, of significant work and events carried out in the district since 1892.

1892: Placer gold discovered in the Sixty Mile River area by C. Miller.

1896: Claims staked over the Miller galena occurrence located near the headwaters of Miller Creek.

Early 1900's: Placer miners found coal in Tertiary sediments located north of the current Sixtymile property

1915-1916: North American Trading and Transportation Co. dredged near the mouth of Miller Creek.

1920: (or prior), placer miners find galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite veining discovered in Sixty Mile valley (Per showing –Yukon Minfile occurrence).

1929-1941: The dredge was refurbished by the Holbrook Dredging Co. which mined in the Sixty Mile Valley.

- 1947-1959: A new dredge was constructed by Yukon Exploration and Yukon Placer Mining Co. which mined the lower reaches of Glacier and Big Gold Creeks and part of Sixty Mile River.
- 1953: First claims staked in WY Gulch to cover possible source of cinnabar veinlet fragments found in placer concentrates, hand trenching done.
- 1965: Per occurrence in Sixty Mile Valley, near mouth of Miller Creek, trenched and tested by 2 short drill holes. Northern Exploration Limited trenched by bulldozer in WY gulch area.
- 1970: Dawson Range Joint Venture staked and explored upper Poker Creek following the release of anomalous stream geochemical results by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.
- 1974: W. Yaremico staked first of Mary claims.
- 1975-1977: W. Yaremico trenched in WY Gulch.
- 1980: Jon Millhouse staked first of Vance claims.
- 1981: W. Yaremico staked WY claims. Fred Chudy (Chumar Placers Ltd., later Klondike Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd. and Klondike Underground Mining Ltd.) commenced underground placer operations on Miller Creek (upper adit). Lower adit completed later and U/G mining ended 1990.
- 1982: Territorial Gold Placers Limited trenched in WY Gulch. Homestake Mines Ltd. staked ridge (Glac claims) between Miller and Glacier Creeks. Claims staked by placer miners at head of Glacier Creek (Fluorite vein occurrence?).
- 1983: Homestake mapped and sampled Glac claims.
- 1984: Jon Millhouse trenched Vance claims. Noranda staked LGC claims, several small blocks covering portions of current property.
- 1985: Erwin Kreft restaked Per showing and area. Jon Millhouse trenched Vance claims. Noranda soil, stream sediment and rock sampled their claims.
- 1986: Erwin Kreft trenched Per showing and area, Esso Minerals Canada Limited tied onto Erwin Kreft ground in Sixty Mile Valley.
- 1987: Esso mapped and sampled, Erwin Kreft trenched.
- 1988: Erwin Kreft optioned ground (Per showing) to Klondike Gold Mining Corporation who drilled 7 holes (765m). Layfield Resources had the Rod and Ney claims staked north and south of Miller Creek, and then did mapping, trenching and sampling (Keyser, 1989). Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. staked Gla claims (west side of present property) and mapped and soil sampled in same year.
- 1989: Homestake Mineral Development Co. Ltd. acquired Esso's ground, then mapped and sampled it.
- 1990: Sixtymile Placers Ltd. (G. Hakonson) auger drilled 205 holes from mouth of Big Gold Creek to 1.2km below Five Mile Creek to test placer gravels.

- 1991: Sixty Mile Enterprises Limited (W. Yaremico) trenched Mary claims in Miller Creek. Layfield Resources built access road, trenched and diamond drilled two holes (410.7m) on Rod 32 and 34 claims.
- 1998: Mike McDougall (K-1 Mining and Services) staked the Bud claims and Teck Corp. staked the Glacier claims.
- 1998: Madrona Mining Limited acquired the Cici, Uni and Creek claims from Yukon prospector Mr. John Peter Ross in 1996 (Marchand, 1997). Madrona contracted Aerodat Inc. to fly an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over their property in 1996. In 1997, they carried out a soil geochemical survey (1700 samples) over the property.
- 1998: Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked and optioned most of the ground between Miller and Glacier Creeks and Sixty Mile River. Kennecott carried out a property mapping, stream and soil geochemistry program, a gravity survey and a helicopter airborne magnetic survey. Trenching was carried out on the ridge southwest of Miller Creek and a few test pits in the Sixty Mile River valley.
- 2003: R. Hulstein stakes the current Sixtymile Property (Paul and Toni claims) and vends them to North American Gold Inc.

#### **1.4 2003 Work Program**

Personel employed on the property in 2003 consisted solely of R. Hulstein and personnel of F. & K. Hawker. A GPS survey of claim posts, significant topographic features, prospecting and sampling led to a small mechanized trenching program. Two of three trenches were focused on locating near surface mineralization intersected in drill hole D4/88-02 (intersected from 3.0-7.5m - an average grade of 11.5 g/t gold over 4.5m) (See Appendix D for the drill log and analytical results). Although the trenching did not locate mineralized veining, subsequent measurements and calculations using maps provided by Frank Hawker, a local placer miner and 2003 trenching contractor, revealed that the drill hole collar was likely 40 to 50m south of trench 03-01. The approximate drill hole locations are listed in Table 1.

Hand-held GPS receivers (Garmin 12XL's) were used to plot locations of samples and other features (approximate +/- 5m accuracy). Samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. for analysis.

**Table 1. 1988 Drill Hole Locations** (derived from an unpublished map by Glasmacher for Klondike Gold Mining Corporation, 1988).

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Datum	Azimuth <sup>0</sup>	Dip <sup>0</sup>	Length (m)
1988-01	511120	7095870	NAD 27, Z7	200	-80	192
1988-02	511117	7095967	NAD 27, Z7	298	-70	92.05
1988-03	511128	7095943	NAD 27, Z7	286	-80	110.34
1988-04	511118	7095920	NAD 27, Z7	340	-70	91.44
1988-05	511063	7095840	NAD 27, Z7	282	-70	94.5
1988-06	511031	7095801	NAD 27, Z7	250	-80	83.82
1988-07	510959	7095700	NAD 27, Z7	32	-70	101.19
						765.34

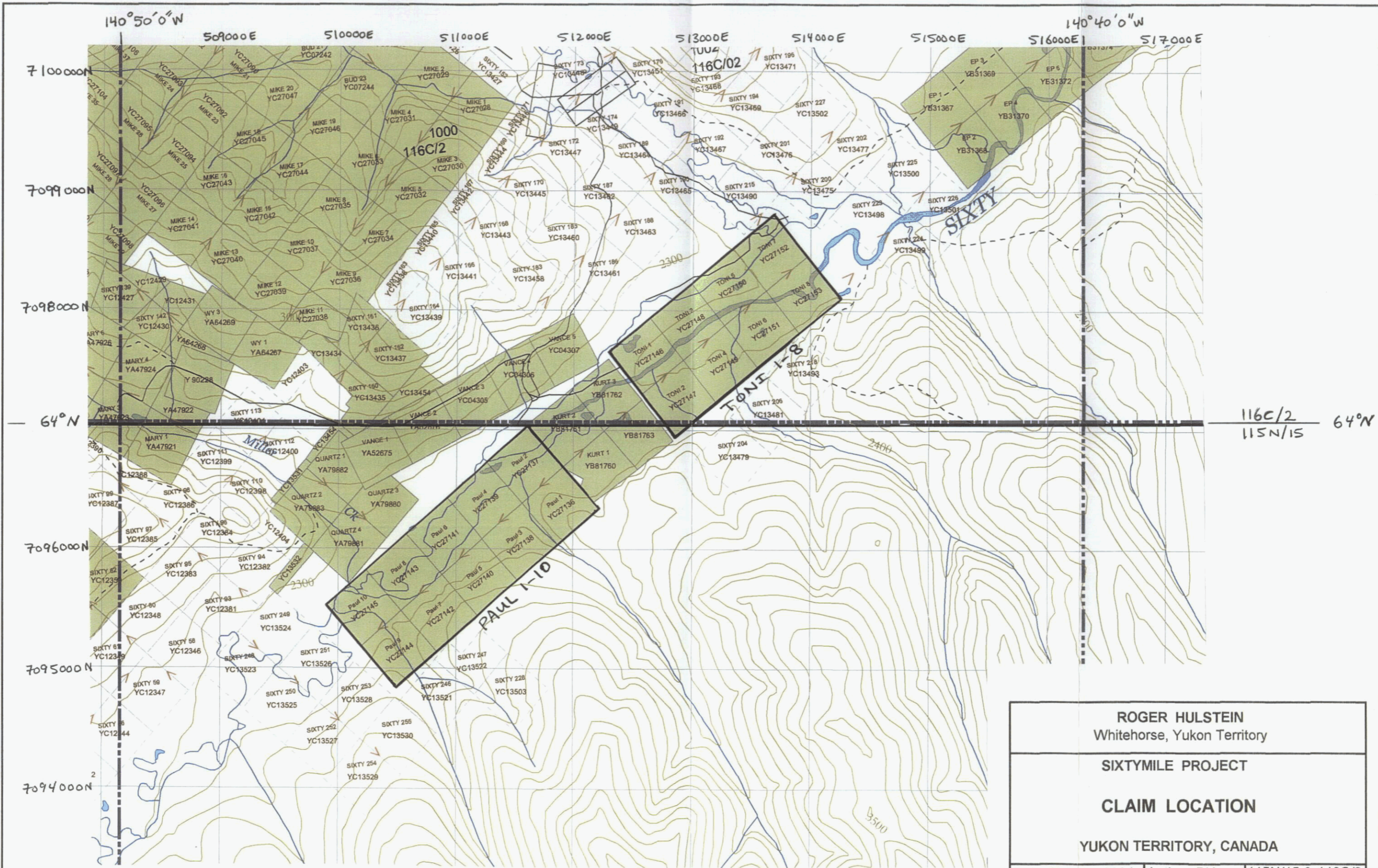
### 1.5 Claim Status

The Sixtymile project covers an area of approximately 255 hectares and consists of 18 unsurveyed, two-post Yukon 'Quartz' claims, in two separate claim blocks (Figure 2). The claims were staked according to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are located in the Dawson Mining District. They are shown on claim sheets 115N-15 and 116C-2 and are available for viewing at the Dawson Mining Recorders Office. The claims listed below (Table 2) are registered in the name of Roger Hulstein and are held by North American Gold Inc. under the terms of an option agreement.

**Table 2. List of Claims**

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Paul 1 - 10	YC27136-YC27145	June 06, 2005
Toni 1 - 8	YC27146-YC27153	June 06, 2005

\*Subject to this report being accepted as fulfilling assessment requirements.



Source of Map: Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources Minerals Management Branch

<b>ROGER HULSTEIN</b> Whitehorse, Yukon Territory		
<b>SIXTYMILE PROJECT</b>		
<b>CLAIM LOCATION</b>		
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA		
Date: Feb 26, 2004	Author: RH	115N/15 & 116C/2
File: sixty 2003	Scale: 1:30,000	Figure: 2

## 2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The first geological investigation of the Sixty Mile River area was by J. E Spurr in 1896-97 (Spurr and Goodrich, 1898), followed by Cockfield in 1917 (Cockfield, 1921). More recently the area was mapped at 1:250,000 scale by Tempelman-Kluit in 1970-1972 (Tempelman-Kluit, 1973) and Green in 1961 (Green, 1972), Mortenson (1988 and 1996).

The property lies between the Tintina and Denali Faults within the Omineca Belt (Wheeler, J.O. and McFeely, P., 1991). The area is underlain by two distinct lithotectonic (pre-accretion) assemblages: 1) medium to high grade, polydeformed metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT); and 2) deformed and metamorphosed rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane (SMT)(Mortenson, 1988, 1996). Both are mainly Paleozoic in age and were juxtaposed by regional scale thrust faults in early Mesozoic time, a period of terrane accretion that affected much of the northern Cordillera.

Locally, YTT consists of two main assemblages of supracrustal rocks, the Late Devonian (?) to mid-Mississippian Nasina assemblage and the mid-Permian Klondike Schist assemblage (Mortenson, 1996) and three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks. The Nasina consists of metamorphosed psammites, mainly quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist and quartzite, +/- carbonaceous material, interlayered mafic schist and amphibolite and volumetrically minor amounts of marble, conglomerate and felsic schist. The Klondike Schist assemblage is comprised mainly of a variety of felsic schists interlayered with non-carbonaceous fine grained micaceous quartzite and quartz-feldspar-muscovite-biotite (+/- chlorite) schist. Local layers of chlorite schist, metagabbro, rare bands of marble and carbonaceous quartz-muscovite schist are found within the felsic schists.

The Klondike placer camp near Dawson City (approximately 12,000,000 million ounces of placer gold produced) is underlain predominantly by units of the Klondike Schist assemblage.

According to Mortenson (1996) three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks found within the YTT are:

- 1) Devonian – Mississippian feldspar and quartz-feldspar augen schist interpreted to be meta-porphyry sills and/or transposed dykes
- 2) Early Mississippian granitic orthogneiss, e.g. the Fiftymile batholith.
- 3) mid-Permian quartz monzonite gneiss and quartz (+/-feldspar) augen schist (Sulphur Creek orthogneiss).

Rocks of the Paleozoic SMT include massive greenstone and a variety of altered ultramafic rocks. The ultramafic rocks commonly denote thrust (and normal?)

faults, are partially to wholly serpentinized and locally exhibit quartz-carbonate alteration. The mined out Clinton Creek asbestos deposit, located approximately 40km to the north of the property, is hosted by ultramafic units of SMT.

Jurassic quartz monzonite bodies intrude the YTT and Mortenson (1996) noted that field relationships indicate that they intruded prior to both Early (?) Jurassic regional thrust imbrication and Early Cretaceous normal faulting.

Post accretion units unconformably overly rocks of the YTT and Slide Mountain terrane. These units consist of a sequence of unmetamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of middle (?) and Late Cretaceous age (Mortenson, 1996). The lower part of the unit typically consists of sandstone and pebble to cobble conglomerate that is overlain by massive andesitic flows and breccias that are correlated with the (68-76Ma) Carmacks Group.

In the Sixty Mile River area bodies of Late Cretaceous fine to medium grained, equigranular biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite are thought to be comagmatic with the Carmacks group volcanics. Elsewhere in west-central Yukon, Carmacks Group rocks, coeval intrusive rocks and temporally related epithermal and porphyry type mineralization are found at the Mount Nansen, Mount Freegold mining camps and in the Dawson Range mineral belt. The Dawson Range mineral belt includes the 70 Ma Casino porphyry deposit (Yukon Minfile, 2003).

Volumetrically minor amounts of Miocene aged quartz pebble conglomerate, sandstone, shale minor tuffs and olivine basalt are preserved in the Sixty Mile lineament – graben.

Units of the Nasina and Klondike Schist assemblage and the three associated orthogneiss units show the effects of penetrative ductile deformation and metamorphism at middle greenschist to lower amphibolite facies (Mortenson, 1996). Rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane generally only display evidence of brittle shearing and open folding. Units of the Slide Mountain and Yukon Tanana terranes are juxtaposed along mainly shallowly to moderately dipping fault zones that are interpreted as thrust faults. Low angle normal faults are also interpreted between the Fiftymile Batholith and overlying rocks.

Middle and Late Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks are generally undeformed although they have been at least locally folded (Mortenson, 1996). The Tintina and Denali faults, found to the northeast and southwest of the property respectively, trend northwest and are major crustal-scale transcurrent dextral faults of Tertiary (?) age.

The Sixty Mile Lineament, a major northeast trending fault structure that extends to Tok, Alaska, underlies the Sixty Mile River valley and approximates the eastern property boundary. In the Sixty Mile placer district, the valley follows a graben structure that downdrops Cretaceous Carmacks Group rocks against

Nasina and Klondike Schist Assemblage rocks. Other north to northeast trending fault structures are suspected to underlie prominent lineaments and form the contacts of the Carmacks Group volcanic rocks.

Claims adjacent to the Sixtymile Property, namely the Kurt and Vance, partially cover the Per galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite-pyrite vein occurrence and weak, or distal, porphyry style alteration and mineralization, mostly pyrite-carbonate altered andesites.

Significant mineralization can be found regionally near the property. Silver-gold-quartz bearing veins are found on the Mos property 5km to the southeast of the Sixty Mile property. These veins and others located even further east (~20km ESE of the property), along with gold bearing magnetite skarns and weak porphyry copper style mineralization are related to Cretaceous (?) Carmacks (?) age granodiorite intrusions aligned in an approximate E-W direction.

Madrona Mining Limited acquired its ground in the Sixty Mile area for their potential to host volcanic massive sulphide deposits similar to those found in the Yukon Tanana Terrane in the Finlayson Lake area (Marchand, 1997). Only minor showings of sphalerite and galena have been found within the Nasina assemblage in the Sixty Mile area.

## 2.1 Surficial Geology

The Sixty Mile placer district lies within the Klondike Plateau (Duk-Rodkin, 1996). Dendritic 'V' shaped valleys dissect the plateau reflecting its largely unglaciated state. An exception is the Sixty Mile River valley which has been glaciated as shown by the presence of lateral moraines.

The surficial geology is best summarized by Hughes, et al, (1986) as follows.

Quaternary deposits of the Sixtymile river drainage basin include valley bottom alluvial plains and terraces, gulch alluvium, colluvial veneers and blankets, and scattered debris flows. The youngest Quaternary deposits include active colluvium, valley bottom gulch alluvium and the broad alluvial plain in the Sixtymile River valley. Older alluvial deposits include the higher terrace levels in the upper reaches of Miller and Glacier Creeks, the second terrace in the lower reaches of Miller Creek, and the broad terrace found on the north side of the Sixtymile River valley, both upstream and downstream from Miller Creek.

Colluvium veneer is the most common cover on the property averages 1-2m thick while colluvium blanket material averages >3m thick. Colluvium conforms to bedrock topography and is composed of diamicton, rubble, and organic-rich silt and sand derived from bedrock sources by a variety of slope processes.

Valleys are filled with alluvium and locally form terraces up to 20m thick. The alluvial plain in the Sixty Mile Valley averages only <5m – 8m thick and forms a uniform sheet across the valley.

### **3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

Where it can be determined various units of the Carmacks Group volcanics, predominantly of andesite composition, underlie the property (Figure 3). The southeast side of the Paul claims is interpreted to be underlain by siliciclastic rocks of the Nasina Assemblage.

Where exposed on the hillsides to the north of the Paul and Toni claims the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanic rocks are comprised of: blocky to sub-blocky, grey, rusty brown and purplish weathering porphyritic andesite and rare dacite (?); massive irregular, rusty brown weathering, pyroclastic monolithic block flow porphyritic andesite; and irregular grey brown weathering andesitic crystal tuff (?). Mineralogy consists of medium to coarse-grained phenocrysts of plagioclase, lesser hornblende, in a fine-grained groundmass. Andesite blocks within the pyroclastic andesites are sub-angular and average 20cm across in size. The andesitic crystal tuff is very magnetic.

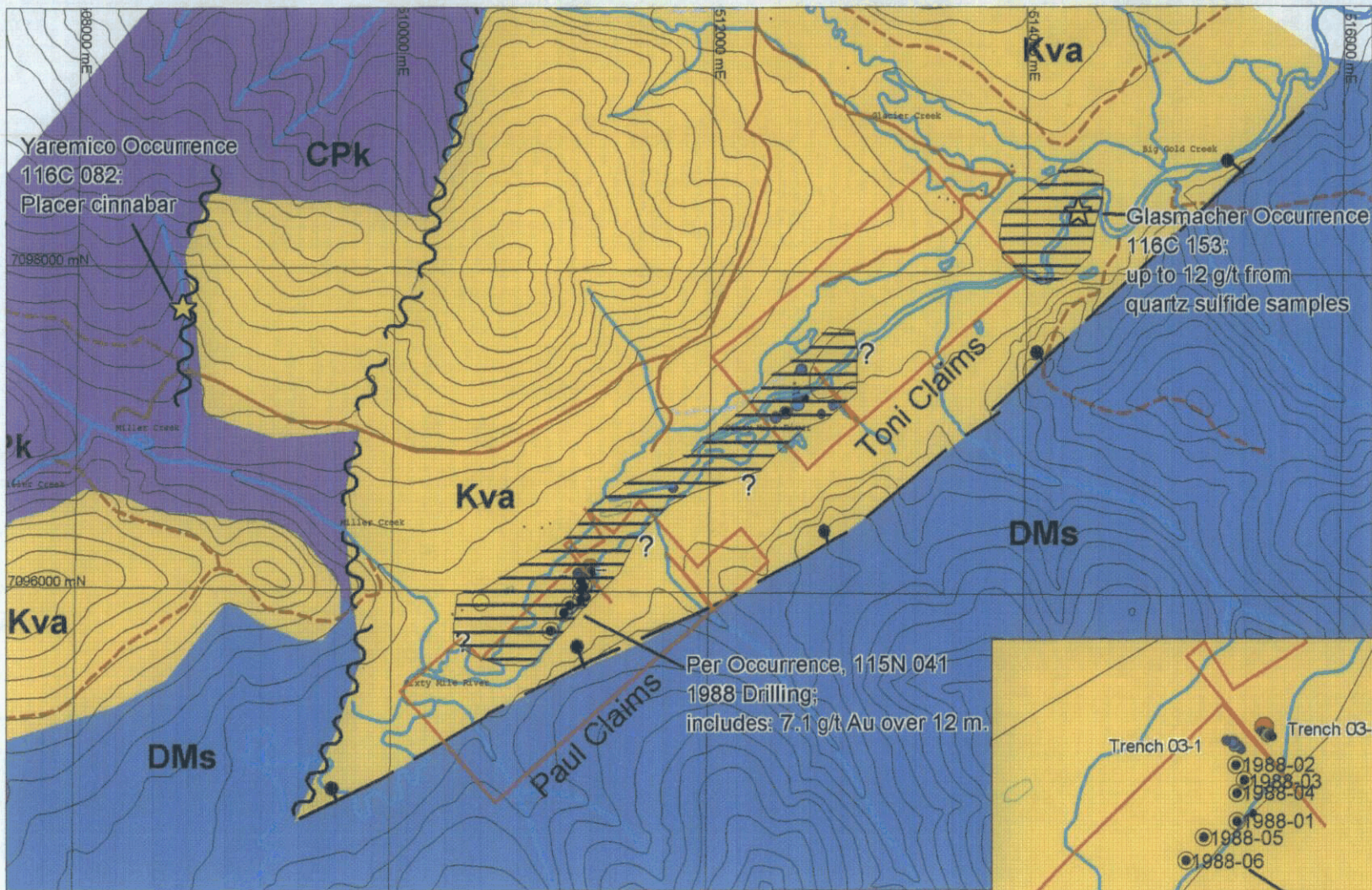
Altered and faulted volcanic flow andesites and rare breccias were sporadically noted within active placer pits in the Sixty Mile River valley. Geological contacts with other units have not been observed in outcrop; nevertheless, the Carmacks volcanic rocks are interpreted as resting non-conformably over fluvial quartz-pebble conglomerate, Nasina and/or Klondike Assemblages.

Subcropping non-foliated granodiorite has been noted in placer test pits in the Sixty Mile River valley near the mouth of Miller Creek.

### **3.1 Alteration and Mineralization**

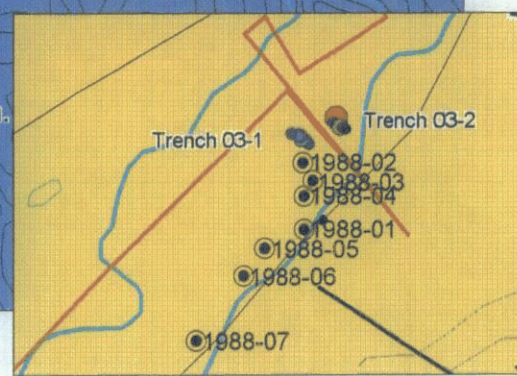
Alteration and mineralization in the Sixty Mile River valley is poorly understood due to alluvial cover, now consisting mostly of placer tailings (see photographs in Appendix A).

Alteration of the Carmacks Group volcanics, predominantly of andesitic composition, associated with hydrothermal activity is assumed to have taken place during the Cretaceous. Hydrothermal alteration is comprised of two styles: silicification (includes both the quartz-carbonate-kaolinite and quartz-phengite-adularia zones of Glasmacher and Freidrich, 1992) and carbonate-altered (propylitic zone) rocks. Mineralogy of silification is commonly manifested by clay minerals, sericite, bleaching, and silica flooding (quartz). Alteration appears to be more intense where the andesites have been brecciated, although it hasn't been determined at present if brecciation is due to hydrothermal or volcanic processes or both. Angular bleached clasts of psammites – quartzites have been noted within silicified vein-breccia material.



- Legend**
- Cretaceous**
- Carmacks Group; Predominantly andesite
- Carboniferous and Permian**
- Klondike Schist; metamorphosed pelitic and volcanic rocks
- Devonian - Mississippian**
- Nasina Assemblage; predominantly graphitic quartzite and muscovite rich schists

- Symbols**
- Fault, steep, approximate, ball on down dropped side
  - Fault, approximate
  - Argillic and propylitic altered zones
  - Drillhole collar
  - Claim boundary
  - Road, trail



<b>ROGER HULSTEIN</b> Whitehorse, Yukon		
SIXTYMILE PROJECT		
<b>COMPILATION</b>		
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA		
Date: Nov. 15, 2003	Author: RH	
File: Sixty2003	Scale: 1:40,000	Figure: 3

The andesites locally contain Ca-Mg-Fe carbonate minerals (calcite, ankerite, dolomite) +/- quartz and up to 5% coarse grained pyrite. Propylitic alteration (increased chlorite, rare epidote) is often coincident with iron carbonate alteration.

Argillic-altered andesite is found locally in the Sixty Mile River valley and local placer miners have noted 'extensive' clay rich bedrock areas that hindered placer mining (Frank Hawker and Mike McDougall, pers. comm., 2003).

Disseminated and thin veinlet type mineralization in propylitic and argillic altered andesite includes up to 5% disseminated pyrite cubes associated with chalcedony, ankerite, dolomite, calcite veinlets +/- trace galena, sphalerite and molybdenite. Pyrite has also been found as veinlets and disseminations in subcropping granodiorite in placer test pits, near the mouth of Miller Creek in the Sixty Mile River valley. This mineralization and alteration may suggest a porphyry system with associated epithermal and mesothermal vein systems.

Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) note that bedrock mineralization drilled by Klondike Gold Corporation (Per occurrence, Yukon Minfile no. 115N 041) and mineralization located just north of the Toni claims (Glasmacher occurrence, Yukon Minfile no. 116C 153), were formed in the upper parts of the same fossil geothermal system, likely associated with Late Cretaceous magmatism. They also postulated that the differences between the two occurrences (Per has more sulfides) is due to two fluid types, a near surface low temperature (150°C) fluid and a high temperature (260°C) fluid. Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) noted four stages of mineral enrichment due, in part, to the mixing of the two fluid types and and/or boiling of the fluids. Glasmacher and Freidrich (1992) classify both occurrences as gold-bearing epithermal volcanic-hosted occurrences of the quartz-adularia type, typical of areas with calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of andesitic to dacitic composition.

The Per (Yukon Minfile, 2003) occurrence describes a northeast trending, 8cm to 60cm wide, galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite vein with a strike length of 61m. Drilling on the Per, as noted above, intersected mineralized quartz veining that contained 11.5 g/t gold over 4.5m (including 42.1 g/t over 1.5m) within a larger interval of 7.1g/t over 12m.

Placer gold, with an estimated production of 336,000 crude ounces, has been mined extensively in the Sixty Mile River valley, Miller, Glacier, Poker (US side), Little Gold and Bedrock creeks in the vicinity of the Sixtymile Project (Placer Mining Section, 1991 and 1998).

### **3.2 Structure**

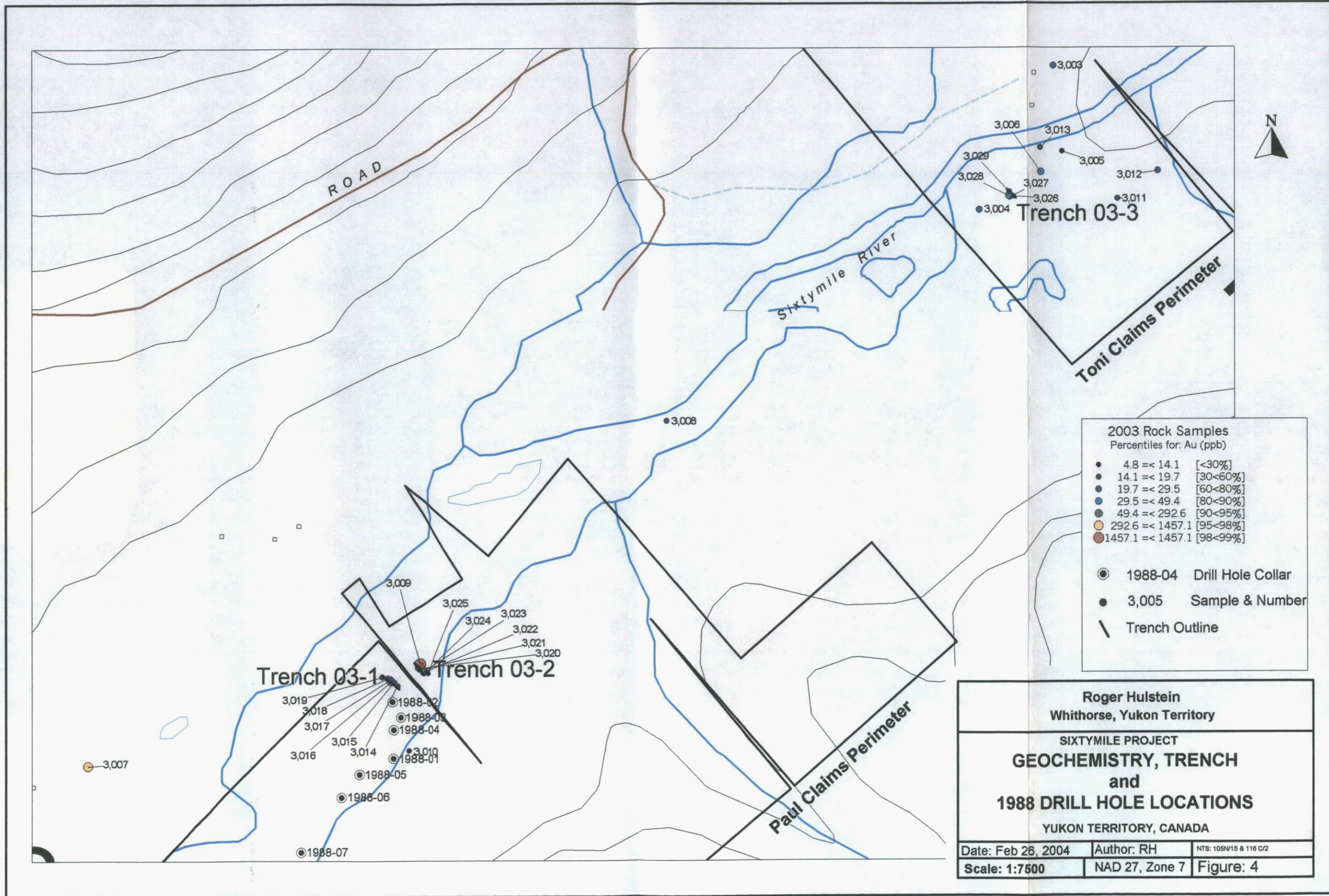
Structure at the Sixtymile project is dominated by the northeast trending Sixty Mile Lineament in the Sixty Mile River (Figure 3), likely reflecting a Cretaceous or younger normal to transcurrent fault zone. Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanics are preserved in what is interpreted to be a half (or full) graben paralleling the Sixty Mile River valley. Additional parallel structures to the northwest of the Sixty Mile Lineament are interpreted to be a series of normal faults. These normal faults in turn have been displaced by Tintina related (?) northwest trending faults and associated Reidel (?) faults. The disjointed 'Miller Structural Corridor', along Miller Creek, may be a more prominent Tintina related structure cutting through relatively more brittle siliceous metasedimentary rocks.

### **4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY**

Geochemical sample analysis in 2003 was performed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. All rock samples were analyzed for gold by first being ignited (30 gram sample), acid leached and analyzed by ICP-MS. An additional 35 elements were analyzed by ICP-MS using a 0.5 gram sample. A more complete description of the analytical procedures is attached as Appendix B. Sample descriptions and analytical results are presented in Appendix C. Sample locations, trench locations and 1988 drill hole locations are shown on Figure 4.

A total of 27 rock samples, including 16 samples collected from the trenches, were collected for geochemical analysis. All rock samples can best be described as float as bedrock was not observed. Bedrock sampling from the trenches was obscured by copious quantities of water that immediately filled them. Samples were collected from near-bedrock material collected during the excavation process where the presence of alteration, veining or mineralization was observed or suspected, as was the case with most samples collected from the trenches.

The highest gold value returned in 2003 from the property (1457 ppb Au, 1929 ppm Cu, 4.3 ppm Ag; sample 3009) was from a sample of weakly silicified and quartz-pyrite veined bleached argillic altered andesite located near trench 03-02. Other samples returned up to 292 ppb gold, 290 ppm Cu, 847 ppm Pb and 676 ppm Zn; all from variably altered and pyritic andesite specimens, commonly cut by quartz-chalcedony veinlets.



**2003 Rock Samples**  
Percentiles for: Au (ppb)

- 4.8 =< 14.1 [**<30%**]
- 14.1 =< 19.7 [**30<60%**]
- 19.7 =< 29.5 [**60<80%**]
- 29.5 =< 49.4 [**80<90%**]
- 49.4 =< 292.6 [**90<95%**]
- 292.6 =< 1457.1 [**95<98%**]
- 1457.1 =< 1457.1 [**98<99%**]

- 1988-04 Drill Hole Collar
- 3,005 Sample & Number
- ▭ Trench Outline

**Roger Hulstein**  
Whithorse, Yukon Territory

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SIXTYMILE PROJECT  
**GEOCHEMISTRY, TRENCH**  
and  
**1988 DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS**  
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Date: Feb 26, 2004	Author: RH	NTS: 105N/15 & 116 C/2
Scale: 1:7500	NAD 27, Zone 7	Figure: 4

## **5.0 2003 TRENCHING RESULTS**

In 2003 three trenches were excavated by Hitachi excavator, contracted from local placer miner Mr. Frank Hawker. All three encountered bedrock at depths of 3 more less. Bedrock was not exposed due to significant ground water flows that rapidly filled the trenches and caused the unconsolidated trench walls to collapse. Samples were collected from either the excavator bucket or a separate spoil pile representing the last bucket from the trench bottom. Bedrock fragments could easily be identified as they were angular, grey in color, usually with a significant clay component and unoxidized. Overlying overburden is easily distinguished from bedrock as it is composed of variably oxidized rounded river boulders, gravels, silt and sand.

Trenches 2003-01 and 2003-02 were excavated near the suspected location of drillhole D4/88-02 (average grade of 11.5g/t gold 4.5m from 3.0-7.5m). Trench 2003-02 was also adjacent to float of pyritic andesite that subsequently yielded a high value of 1457 ppb Au (sample 3009). Trench 2003-03 was excavated in an area where abundant float of pyritic andesite was observed.

Although rock samples from the trenches returned numerous anomalous gold values (>20 ppb Au) the highest value was 49 ppb gold (results are tabled in Appendix C). Silver values were low, <0.6 ppm, while other high values range up to 10.9 ppm Mo, 237 ppm Cu, 111 ppm Pb, 334 ppm Zn, 3537 ppm Mn, 5.78% Fe, 40.9 ppm As, 4.9 ppm Sb and 2.2 ppm Bi.

## **5.0 GEOPHYSICS**

Aeromagnetics flown by the Geological Survey of Canada (1/2 mile line spacing) show the approximate distribution of Carmacks Group volcanics including the presumed graben fault contact on the southeast side of the Sixty Mile River valley. Variations in magnetic intensity, including some large lows, could be due to lithology or hydrothermal alteration. The aeromagnetic survey results are too coarse to help with trenching, drill hole targeting, or detailed geological interpretation.

## **6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Geological setting on the Sixtymile property is interpreted as suitable for hosting epithermal mineralization. The primary target is a quartz-carbonate gold-silver bearing vein. In addition the geological environment may be suitable for hosting porphyry copper-gold type mineralization. The bedrock geology consisting of Cretaceous Carmacks Group andesites, preserved in the northeast trending graben or half graben structure(?) in the Sixty Mile River valley, are extensively propylitically and argillically altered, variably pyritized and cut by quartz +/-carbonate and carbonate veinlets. This variable alteration and mineralization extends northeast for at least five kilometers between the Per and Glasmacher gold bearing vein occurrences. Structural controls and extent of the mineralization are to be determined.

Based on previous work including and most importantly, diamond drilling carried out by Klondike Gold Mining Corporation, additional work is warranted and recommended. At the Per occurrence, priority should be given to locating, verifying and drill testing the possible strike and dip extent of the 11.5 g/t gold over 4.5m intersection in drill hole D4/88-02. Of secondary importance is acquiring the entire Glasmacher occurrence and exploring it and the approximately 5km of variably altered and mineralized andesitic volcanics between the two occurrences.

A two fold exploration program is proposed at the Per occurrence to locate and explore the 1988 (drill hole D4/88-02) intersection; an initial program of geophysics followed by diamond drill testing. The geophysics should consist of a close spaced gradient IP survey, oriented in two directions at 90 degrees, over the suspected location of the drill hole. Concurrently, a ground magnetic survey can be carried out over a larger area to help determine the distribution of lithology and alteration patterns. Drill testing of any targets generated in the approximate area of the 1988 drill hole should be tested by a number of short diamond drill holes.

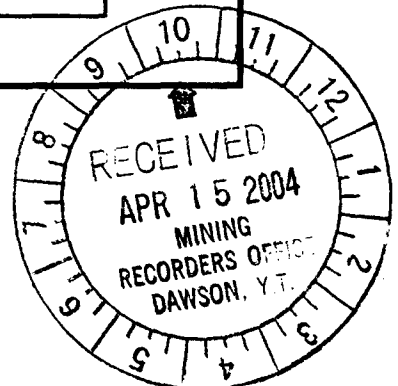
Additional exploration on the remainder of the ground, including any new claims, should be determined following additional research (including Glasmachers' (1984) thesis) on the property area.

QD00488

**2003 Statement of Costs  
Sixtymile Project  
North American Gold Inc.**

**Assessment Work Valuation**

<b>Geological and Geochemical</b>		
<b>Fieldwork</b>		
R. Hulstein, B.Sc.		
Period Sept.8-12, 2004; total 4.25 days at \$300.00/day:		\$1,275.00
<b>Geochemical Analysis</b>		
Acme Analytical; 29 rock samples:		\$796.26
<b>Field Supplies</b>		
Maps, photos, gasoline, Sat. phone, copies:		\$427.24
<b>Truck Rental</b>		
Ford Explorer:		\$363.80
<b>Accomodation and Food</b>		
Period Sept.8-12, 2004:		\$172.07
<b>Report Preparation</b>		
R. Hulstein B.Sc.		
Period Feb. 26 - March; total 2 days @ \$300/day:		\$642.00
Reprographics:		\$33.74
<b>Trenching</b>		
Hitachi Excavator and CAT:		\$1,364.25
<b>TOTAL COST</b>		<b>\$5,074.36</b>
<b>Cost Distribution*</b>		
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>
Trench 2003-1	\$1,691.45	Paul 6
Trench 2003-2	\$1,691.45	Paul 4
Trench 2003-4	\$1,691.45	Toni 2
Total	\$5,074.36	
*All costs are apportioned to the focus of the work area - trenches.		



## 7.0 PROPOSED EXPLORATION BUDGET FOR 2004

The following budget to explore and drill test the Per occurrence is proposed.

LABOUR (geologist and assistant):	\$15,000
CAMP AND SUPPORT COSTS	4,600
GEOCHEMISTRY (200 drill core samples)	4,400
GRID ESTABLISHMENT:	2,000
GEOPHYSICS (Gradient IP and Magnetics):	17,000
EXCAVATOR/BULLDOZER (inc. reclamation):	5,400
DIAMOND DRILLING (1000 feet):	36,600
REPORT:	5,000
CONTINGENCY:	<u>10,000</u>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>

Respectfully submitted,



Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., P.Geo.

April 22, 2004

## 8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Roger W. Hulstein, of:

281 Alsek Road.  
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory  
Y1A 4T1,

do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral exploration geologist with over 20 years of experience working in the Yukon.
2. I am a graduate of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1981) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 1978.
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F3572).
4. I am registered as a professional geoscientist (No. 19127) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
5. I am the author of this report on the Sixtymile Project located in the Dawson Mining District, Yukon. The report is based on personal examination of the ground on various dates, with the last work carried out in September 9-11, 2003, and on referenced sources.



Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., FGAC, P.Geo.

April 22, 2004

## 9.0 REFERENCES

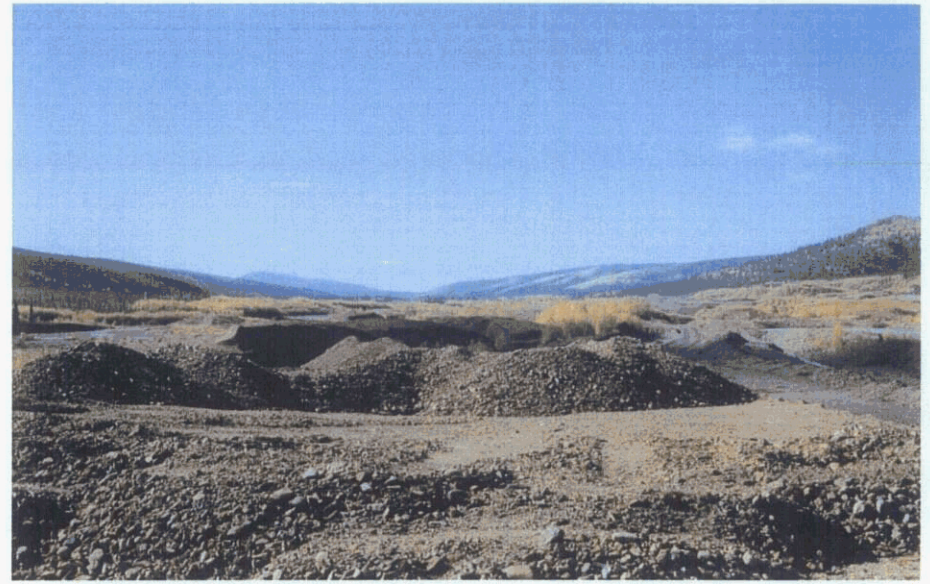
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**Appendix A**  
**Photographs**



Trench 03-2. Looking approx. East. Sample 3009 (1.4 g/t) located in foreground



Sixtymile Valley, looking approx. south, upstream, river on the left.



Sixtymile Valley, looking approx. north, downstream from near Trench 03-3.



Trench 03-3. Looking approx. north, downstream, from area of Trench 03-3.



2003 sample 3007 (292 ppb Au, 2 ppm Ag, 847 ppm Pb, 676 ppm Zn, 242 ppm As)



2003 sample 3009 (1457 ppb Au, 4.3 ppm Ag, 1929 ppm Cu, 188 ppm Pb, 191 ppm Zn, 148 ppm As, 6.7 ppm Bi)



2003 sample 3012 (21 ppb Au, 290 ppm Cu, 409 ppm Pb, 118 ppm Zn, 103 ppm As)



2003 sample 3014 (14 ppb Au, 10 ppm Cu, 107 ppm Pb, 2.1 ppm As)

**Appendix B**  
**Analytical Procedures and Results**

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

North American Gold Inc. PROJECT 60 MILE File # A304437
830 - 355 Burrard St., Vancouver BC V6C 2G8 Submitted by: Roger Hulstein



Table with columns: SAMPLE#, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Au\*. Rows include samples 3001-3029 and STANDARD DS5/AU-R.

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU\* IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 19 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 10/2003 SIGNED BY: [Signature] D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

**Appendix C**

**Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results**

Summary of Rock Sample Results from 2003 Trenches.

Sample Number	Sample Description	Au ppb	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm
<b>TRENCH 2003-01</b>												
3014	Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Approx 10ft deep. Grey pyritic (~5% disseminated and veinlets) phyllic altered andesite.	14.3	2.9	10.4	107.3	195	0.5	851	2.43	2.1	0.3	1.4
3015	As 3014, pyritic phyllic altered andesite, minor silicification and quartz veining-breccia filling.	22	3	59.7	46.4	145	0.6	952	3.32	8.3	0.7	2.2
3016	Light grey gougy-clay rich brecciated phyllic altered pyritic (1-5% disseminated, blebs) andesite.	29.5	10.9	50.3	58.7	134	0.5	1530	3.17	11.7	4.9	1.4
3017	Light grey gougy-clay rich brecciated phyllic altered pyritic (1-5% disseminated, blebs) andesite, minor qtz/silicification of some breccia clasts.	22.4	6.2	56.5	111.7	334	0.4	2159	3.73	5.6	1	1.2
3018	Phyllic altered pyritic andesite.	22.4	3.7	36.7	48.8	95	0.5	1638	2.94	3.3	0.8	0.9
3019	Phyllic altered pyritic andesite. Weak silicification.	18.2	2.3	21.7	83.5	151	0.6	1805	2.91	5.2	0.7	2.1
<b>TRENCH 2003-02</b>												
3020	Light-medium grey gougy (and brecciated?) pyritic phyllic altered andesite. Approx 25% clay, ~<2% wisps and streaks of dark grey fine grained sulfides?	18.6	3.1	39.2	32.6	207	0.3	3537	5.78	7	1.1	1.1
3021	As 3020.	9	3.4	37.7	19.5	162	0.2	2303	4.42	9	0.9	0.8
3022	As 3020 and 3021 but more abundant dark grey pyritic veinlets cutting highly altered clay rich andesite. Very rare bright pyrite. Pyrite is sooty and fine grained.	13.5	3.7	20.6	13.1	266	0.2	1799	4.62	11	0.5	1.3
3023	Possible outcrop sample(?) from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Siliceous-pyritic andesite, bright pyrite crystals surrounded by grey sooty pyrite.	49.4	1.3	64.8	58.3	88	0.3	346	3.14	6.4	0.3	1.3
3024	Oxidized, limonite grey gougy clay rich andesite.	17.4	3.9	61.3	36	200	0.3	295	2.65	40.9	2.8	0.9
3025	Grey and minor brown 'sandy' decomposed andesite. Rare pyrite, minor clay. Might be old settling pond material in part.	12.1	4.1	66.4	26.2	327	0.3	2245	4.28	7.7	0.7	0.7
<b>TRENCH 2003-03</b>												
3026	Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Grey siliceous pyritic andesite, 3% disseminated bright pyrite.	10.3	8.2	183.7	13.9	62	0.2	573	4.07	6.5	1.8	0.9
3027	Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Phyllic altered pyritic andesite.	16.1	8.7	237.4	70.2	92	0.3	176	5.25	3.8	2.2	0.8
3028	Siliceous pyritic andesite breccia, similar to 3013, light green gouge with bleached andesite clasts with minor, <1%, pyrite.	36.1	4.2	143.9	67.9	74	0.4	37	3.69	4.6	4.2	1
3029	Weakly siliceous phyllic altered pyritic andesite with green, chlorite?, clots.	13.4	4.8	98.1	19	51	0.2	36	3.46	7.5	3.3	0.6

North American Gold Inc. Sixtymile Project								Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM		
Paul and Toni Claims			Rock Samples		AU* IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS. (30 gm)					
September 8-11, 2003			Fieldwork by R. Hulstein							
Sample Number	2003 Date	Map Grid	Map Datum	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Person	Sample Type	Sample Description	Au* ppb	Mo ppm
3002	Sep-08	UTM NAD27	07W	578804	7104373	RH	grab	Collected on Midnight Dome, Dawson City. Grab over 0.4m wide shear zone cutting chlorite altered fine grained intermediate volcanic-sedimentary rocks. Cross cut by thin, 1cm, qtz-carb veinlets, hematite stained. Shear 050/35N.	4.8	0.2
3003	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512567	7097387	RH	float	Placer tailings, rock float of mixed lithologies - varieties of bleached pyritic andesite and andesite breccia with rounded quartz clasts.	19.7	74.4
3004	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512415	7097087	RH	float	Placer tailings, leached bleached, phyllic altered, pyritic andesite, ~5% disseminated bright pyrite crystals, rare pyrite and quartz veinlets.	27.5	3.3
3005	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512587	7097210	RH	float	Weathered, leached bleached, phyllic altered, pyritic andesite, ~5% disseminated bright pyrite crystals. No veinlets.	9.8	4.6
3006	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512543	7097167	RH	float	Weathered, leached bleached, phyllic altered, pyritic andesite, ~5% disseminated bright pyrite crystals. Weakly silicified, rare pyrite veinlets.	36.2	6
3007	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	510561	7095923	RH	float	Quartz veining and silicified andesite and andesite breccia, 1-3% disseminated fine grained disseminated bright pyrite, rare pyrite veinlets. Looks like last bucket from drainage ditch.	292.6	2.4
3008	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511766	7096646	RH	float	grab from bullshit pile next to bridge on airstrip. Pyritic (~10% disseminated) andesite with siliceous zones - diffuse veins.	14.5	1.5
3009	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511253	7096140	RH	float	In area of DDH88-27 Silicified and pyritic andesite float. 5-10% mostly disseminated bright pyrite but also some thin veinlets.	1457.1	8.2
3010	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511232	7095961	RH	float	Subcrop of light grey decomposed pyritic andesite with limonite and clay. Minor disseminated fine grained pyrite.	6.6	4.6
3011	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	512705	7097113	RH	float	grab from top of tailings pile. Limonite weathering phyllic altered pyritic andesite. 1-5% fine-medium grained bright pyrite. Rare pyrite veinlets. 1-5% chalcedonic veinlets.	14.1	31.6
3012	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	512789	7097171	RH	float	grab from top of tailings pile. Similar to 3011, slightly less phyllic altered. Limonite weathering pyritic andesite. 1-5% fine grained bright pyrite. Rare pyrite veinlets. 1-5% chalcedonic veinlets. Pyrite replacing hornblende crystals.	21.9	29.2
3013	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	512541	7097217	RH	float	Phyllic altered pyritic andesite.	16	16.4
3014	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511206	7096094	RH	grab	Trench 1. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Approx 10ft deep. Grey pyritic (~5% disseminated and veinlets) phyllic altered andesite.	14.3	2.9
3015	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511198	7096101	RH	grab	Trench 1. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. As 3014, pyritic phyllic altered andesite, minor silicification and quartz veining-breccia filling.	22	3
3016	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511192	7096102	RH	grab	Trench 1. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Light grey gougy-clay rich brecciated phyllic altered pyritic (1-5% disseminated, blebs) andesite.	29.5	10.9

Sample Number	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Tl %
3002	179.9	1.4	65	0.1	20.7	36.8	1251	5.45	28	0.1	0.5	0.1	48	0.1	0.2	0.1	146	4.88	0.073	2	48.1	2.46	89	0.177
3003	142.9	26.9	19	0.2	7.8	9	42	2.28	14.4	0.5	11.5	3	13	0.1	6.9	0.5	12	0.12	0.051	14	13.8	0.13	74	0.006
3004	215	29.6	51	0.3	3.3	10.9	125	5.18	4.6	1.7	27.6	3.9	8	0.3	2.2	1.3	7	0.36	0.059	5	5.2	0.2	33	0.003
3005	214.3	21.9	60	0.6	2	8.2	122	3.77	39.9	1.7	7.6	4.4	12	0.4	16.6	0.6	6	0.45	0.052	6	3.4	0.17	27	0.002
3006	136	33.7	23	0.2	12.5	13.3	38	4.07	11.6	0.7	22.4	2.6	7	0.2	3.6	0.9	5	0.2	0.033	7	4.5	0.14	39	0.004
3007	26.4	847.5	676	2	3.5	7.1	1138	3.16	242.1	0.3	251.2	1.6	9	8.4	1.7	1.5	5	0.22	0.039	7	6.8	0.12	45	0.001
3008	54.5	26.5	43	0.1	4.2	7.4	55	3.14	11.5	0.6	4	2.4	9	0.4	1.6	0.7	9	0.29	0.093	12	4.6	0.2	44	0.004
3009	1929.1	188.1	191	4.3	5.2	10.1	231	6.81	148.1	0.4	594.5	2.7	5	1.3	1	6.7	5	0.21	0.09	10	8.8	0.16	12	0.008
3010	47.1	29	67	0.3	4.9	11.3	201	3.7	2.9	1.4	10.3	2.7	79	0.1	0.2	1.1	51	0.31	0.145	29	20.6	0.62	44	0.003
3011	96.4	30.1	199	0.7	3.1	6.6	506	3.03	13.5	1.5	6.5	5.8	21	1.6	4.1	0.6	12	0.48	0.056	18	8.4	0.21	34	0.001
3012	290.3	409.7	118	1.3	2.1	10.7	89	2.71	103.7	1.5	24	5.9	15	1.4	19.8	0.4	8	0.14	0.058	18	4.6	0.05	52	0.002
3013	35.3	42	40	0.3	5.9	12.2	40	5.09	9.1	1.1	13.3	3.9	18	0.3	4.1	1.4	5	0.17	0.056	7	5	0.15	25	0.004
3014	10.4	107.3	195	0.5	1.6	5	851	2.43	2.1	0.6	7	3.6	15	1.3	0.3	1.4	11	1.52	0.11	14	3.5	0.61	87	0.005
3015	59.7	46.4	145	0.6	4.4	9.3	952	3.32	8.3	0.8	18.1	3.1	18	0.7	0.7	2.2	16	1.01	0.104	12	5	0.47	39	0.004
3016	50.3	58.7	134	0.5	6	7.1	1530	3.17	11.7	1.9	76.1	5	15	0.3	4.9	1.4	17	0.3	0.078	24	7.1	0.18	92	0.007

Sample Number	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Certificate Number
3002	1	2.95	0.019	0.01	0.2	0.01	12.2	0.1	0.05	7	0.5	AcmeA304437
3003	1	0.69	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.02	1.6	0.2	2.55	2	2.5	AcmeA304437
3004	2	0.67	0.01	0.29	0.4	0.01	0.9	0.2	6.05	2	2.4	AcmeA304437
3005	1	0.49	0.007	0.21	0.2	0.05	0.8	0.1	4.12	1	2.5	AcmeA304437
3006	1	0.56	0.009	0.29	0.3	0.02	0.6	0.1	4.66	1	2.6	AcmeA304437
3007	1	0.27	0.004	0.19	0.3	0.13	1	0.3	3.13	1	0.5	AcmeA304437
3008	1	0.85	0.01	0.37	0.3	0.01	1.5	0.2	3.52	2	1.5	AcmeA304437
3009	1	0.86	0.01	0.46	0.1	0.03	0.8	0.3	7.53	2	2.8	AcmeA304437
3010	1	1.32	0.101	0.15	0.2	0.02	5.9	0.1	2.64	6	1.8	AcmeA304437
3011	1	0.68	0.015	0.29	0.1	0.01	1.4	0.1	3.01	2	2.1	AcmeA304437
3012	1	0.48	0.004	0.2	0.5	0.16	0.9	0.5	2.93	1	2	AcmeA304437
3013	1	0.66	0.01	0.39	0.2	0.01	0.7	0.2	5.99	2	2.6	AcmeA304437
3014	1	0.68	0.009	0.37	0.3	0.02	1.7	0.2	2	2	1	AcmeA304437
3015	1	0.64	0.007	0.35	0.3	0.03	2	0.2	2.9	2	1.7	AcmeA304437
3016	1	0.64	0.006	0.34	0.9	0.2	2.6	0.6	2.02	2	1.3	AcmeA304437

Sample Number	2003 Date	Map Grid	Map Datum	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Person	Sample Type	Sample Description	Au* ppb	Mo ppm
3017	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511191	7096107	RH	grab	Trench 1. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Light grey gougy-clay rich brecciated phyllic altered pyritic (1-5% disseminated, blebs) andesite, minor qtz/silicification of some breccia clasts.	22.4	6.2
3018	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511186	7096109	RH	grab	Trench 1. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Phyllic altered pyritic andesite.	22.4	3.7
3019	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511174	7096112	RH	grab	Trench 1. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Phyllic altered pyritic andesite. Weak silicification.	18.2	2.3
3020	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511249	7096131	RH	grab	Trench 2. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Light-medium grey gougy (and brecciated?) pyritic phyllic altered andesite. Approx 25% clay, ~<2% wisps and streaks of dark grey fine grained sulfides?	18.6	3.1
3021	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511252	7096128	RH	grab	Trench 2. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. As 3020.	9	3.4
3022	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511260	7096123	RH	grab	Trench 2. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. As 3020 and 3021 but more abundant dark grey pyritic veinlets cutting highly altered clay rich andesite. Very rare bright pyrite. Pyrite is sooty and fine grained.	13.5	3.7
3023	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511260	7096124	RH	grab	Trench 2. Possible outcrop sample(?) from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Siliceous-pyritic andesite, bright pyrite crystals surrounded by grey sooty pyrite.	49.4	1.3
3024	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511266	7096123	RH	grab	Trench 2. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Oxidized, limonite grey gougy clay rich andesite.	17.4	3.9
3025	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511270	7096121	RH	grab	Trench 2. Possible outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Grey and minor brown 'sandy' decomposed andesite. Rare pyrite, minor clay. Might be old settling pond material in part.	12.1	4.1
3026	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	512486	7097116	RH	grab	Trench 3. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Grey siliceous pyritic andesite, 3% disseminated bright pyrite.	10.3	8.2
3027	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	512478	7097114	RH	grab	Trench 3. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Phyllic altered pyritic andesite.	16.1	8.7
3028	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	512476	7097117	RH	grab	Trench 3. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Siliceous pyritic andesite breccia, similar to 3013, light green gouge with bleached andesite clasts with minor, <1%, pyrite.	36.1	4.2
3029	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	512477	7097125	RH	grab	Trench 3. Outcrop sample from bottom of water filled trench collected by excavator. Weakly siliceous phyllic altered pyritic andesite with green, chlorite?, clots.	13.4	4.8

Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM

AU\* IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS. (30 gm)

Sample Number	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Tl %
3017	56.5	111.7	334	0.4	4.9	11.9	2159	3.73	5.6	1.5	14	3.5	17	1	1	1.2	29	0.8	0.139	14	7.1	0.34	70	0.004
3018	36.7	48.8	95	0.5	2.6	8	1638	2.94	3.3	0.9	927.8	3.1	17	0.2	0.8	0.9	12	1.64	0.117	13	3.8	0.51	73	0.004
3019	21.7	83.5	151	0.6	4	7.6	1805	2.91	5.2	1.1	19.6	3.1	15	0.8	0.7	2.1	13	1.01	0.108	13	4.1	0.32	44	0.003
3020	39.2	32.6	207	0.3	10.8	17.7	3537	5.78	7	1.2	8.2	3.5	35	0.2	1.1	1.1	78	2.01	0.165	19	16.4	1.05	34	0.005
3021	37.7	19.5	162	0.2	10.9	17.3	2303	4.42	9	1.7	27	3.9	19	0.3	0.9	0.8	68	0.65	0.192	31	17	0.51	24	0.005
3022	20.6	13.1	266	0.2	13.5	23.1	1799	4.62	11	2	7.7	3.8	19	0.2	0.5	1.3	90	0.62	0.186	25	27.2	1.02	66	0.006
3023	64.8	58.3	88	0.3	4.3	9	346	3.14	6.4	0.8	12.6	2.8	7	0.6	0.3	1.3	17	0.26	0.118	16	5.4	0.24	44	0.013
3024	61.3	36	200	0.3	8.4	13.7	295	2.65	40.9	1.8	13.3	2.8	16	0.5	2.8	0.9	70	0.33	0.151	12	18.7	0.07	43	0.005
3025	66.4	26.2	327	0.3	11.4	18.6	2245	4.28	7.7	2.4	5.6	3.8	20	0.4	0.7	0.7	96	0.55	0.194	30	24.7	0.55	92	0.011
3026	183.7	13.9	62	0.2	5.5	9	573	4.07	6.5	2.4	12.4	4.6	17	0.2	1.8	0.9	16	1.21	0.082	11	8.9	0.54	20	0.004
3027	237.4	70.2	92	0.3	5.5	7.8	176	5.25	3.8	2.3	15.7	5	11	0.5	2.2	0.8	10	0.34	0.063	11	4.6	0.17	15	0.005
3028	143.9	67.9	74	0.4	2.9	5	37	3.69	4.6	1.1	28	3	15	0.6	4.2	1	4	0.11	0.038	9	4.9	0.11	28	0.008
3029	98.1	19	51	0.2	3	7.2	36	3.46	7.5	1.3	10.4	3.5	16	0.7	3.3	0.6	5	0.08	0.036	9	3.1	0.14	28	0.005

Sample Number	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Certificate Number
3017	1	0.53	0.004	0.23	0.9	0.05	4.1	0.2	1.84	1	0.9	AcmeA304437
3018	1	0.57	0.006	0.33	0.7	0.02	1.9	0.2	2.28	1	0.8	AcmeA304437
3019	1	0.46	0.003	0.19	0.3	0.05	2	0.2	2.09	1	1.7	AcmeA304437
3020	1	0.66	0.003	0.1	1.1	0.12	12.9	0.2	1.46	2	0.7	AcmeA304437
3021	2	0.69	0.002	0.1	2	0.25	12.8	0.2	0.91	2	0.5	AcmeA304437
3022	1	1.52	0.005	0.13	2.1	0.04	13.2	0.2	1.85	7	1.1	AcmeA304437
3023	1	1.06	0.011	0.57	0.4	0.01	2	0.4	3.23	3	2.4	AcmeA304437
3024	1	0.67	0.002	0.09	1.4	0.36	10.4	1.8	0.6	2	0.8	AcmeA304437
3025	1	1.51	0.011	0.19	0.7	0.05	13.2	0.3	0.33	5	0.7	AcmeA304437
3026	2	0.86	0.012	0.36	0.3	0.01	1.6	0.2	4.04	2	2.2	AcmeA304437
3027	2	0.68	0.008	0.3	0.3	0.01	1.2	0.1	5.63	1	4	AcmeA304437
3028	2	0.55	0.007	0.28	0.3	0.03	0.5	0.2	3.5	1	2.2	AcmeA304437
3029	1	0.62	0.008	0.33	0.5	0.02	0.9	0.2	3.43	2	1.5	AcmeA304437

**Appendix D**  
**2003 GPS Survey Data**

Sixtymile Project								
Paul and Toni Claims			Claim Post Locations					
September 8-11, 2003			Fieldwork by R. Hulstein					
Station	Date 2003	Grid	Datum	Easting	Northing	Person	Claim Posts	Complete Description
84007	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512598	7097328	RH	unknown	old sample location, next to 2 upright blank claim posts. Float of extremely bleached, porous, vuggy-leached pyritic andesite.
RH3-04	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512665	7097406	RH	P1 Toni 3	Claim posts, P1 Toni 3&4, mixed float including pyritic andesite.
RH3-05	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512303	7097106	RH	P1 Toni 1	Claim posts, P1 Toni 1&2, mixed float including rare pyritic bleached andesite.
RH3-06	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512262	7097162	RH	unknown	2 blank upright claim posts - old B. Kreft posts -F.Hawker.
RH3-09	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	513006	7097708	RH	P1 Toni 5	Claim post, P1 Toni 5&6, Mixed float, <5% bleached pyritic andesite.
RH3-10	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	510681	7096024	RH	P1 Vance 2	Claim posts, replacement tag YA52675, P2 Vance 1; replacement tag, YA52676, P1 Vance 2.
RH3-12	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	510167	7096352	RH	P1 Quartz 3	Claim posts, QTZ, P1 YA79880 & 881 and P2 YA79882 & 883.
RH3-13	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	511622	7096497	RH	P1 Kurt 1	Claim posts, Kurt P1 YB81760 & 761.
RH3-14	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	511737	7096236	RH	P1 Paul 3	Claim posts, P2 Paul 1&2, P1 Paul 3&4.
RH3-15	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512074	7096535	RH	P1 Paul 1	Claim posts, P1 Paul 1&2.
RH3-18	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	511385	7095937	RH	P1 Paul 5	Claim posts, P2 Paul 3&4 and P1 Paul 5&6.
RH3-19	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	511042	7095626	RH	P1 Paul 7	Claim posts, P2 Paul 5&6 and P1 Paul 7&8, 25m east of 60mile river on old road.
RH3-20	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	510706	7095328	RH	P1 Paul 9	Claim posts, P2 Paul 7&8 and P1 Paul 9&10
RH3-22	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	511965	7096803	RH	P1 Kurt 3	Claim posts, P1 Kurt 3&4 and P2 Kurt 1&2.
RH3-25	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	510373	7095710	RH	unknown	Claim post. Single post cut from tree, no writing, no tags.
RH3-26	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	510404	7095728	RH	P1 Vance 1	Claim post, Vance 1, P1, YA52675, replacement tag.
Vance 3		UTM NAD27	07W	511065	7096410		P1 Vance 3	From Lamerton: P2 Vance2; P1 Vance 3
Vance 4		UTM NAD27	07W	511219	7096508		P1 Vance 4	From Lamerton: P2 Vance3; P1 Vance 4
Vance 5		UTM NAD27	07W	511262	7096561		P1 Vance 5	From Lamerton: P2 Vance4; P1 Vance 5

Sixtymile Project							
Paul and Toni Claims Field Stations							
September 8-11, 2003 Fieldwork by R. Hulstein							
Station	Date 2003	Grid	Datum	Easting	Northing	Person	Description
80193	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512486	7097108	RH	old sample
84007	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512598	7097328	RH	old sample location, next to 2 upright blank claim posts. Float of extremely bleached, porous, vuggy-leached pyritic andesite.
PONDSE	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	510883	7095547	RH	topo location
RH3-03	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512744	7097720	RH	Edge of mag low on Toni 1 claim. Placer mined, ~10% limonite weathered pyritic andesite float. H.S.
RH3-07	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512416	7097086	RH	large tailings pile with abundant limonite weathering, bleached, leached-porous pyritic andesite.
RH3-08	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	512579	7097248	RH	Rock float of pyritic bleached-phyllitic altered andesite X-cut by 0.75cm qtz vein with bright disseminated pyrite and dusting of disseminated galena and/or sulfosalts (MoS <sub>2</sub> ?). Sample needs to be cut and portion sent for analysis.
RH3-16	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	511728	7096426	RH	Float of limonite weathering andesite with disseminated pyrite.
RH3-17	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	511504	7096320	RH	Mn weathering and bleached andesite agglomerate, <1% disseminated pyrite
RH3-21	Sep-09	UTM NAD27	07W	510873	7095447	RH	Placer tailings from test pit. Large angular pieces of propylitically altered andesite breccia and agglomerate.
RH3-23	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511743	7096572	RH	G. Lamerton survey pin on airstrip.
RH3-24	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511066	7096153	RH	G. Lamerton survey pin at Hawker camp. Pit immediately east of pin had exceptionally high grade placer gold content.
RH3-27	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	510983	7095970	RH	old grid picket, BL 10000N/10000E, on or near old Delia claim line?
RH3-28	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	510761	7095463	RH	Approx center of Croesus camp, Aurum '88 camp.
RH3-29	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	510709	7095671	RH	grid flag, BL 10000N/96+00E
RH3-30	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511596	7096936	RH	Hawker camp 2 on road.
RH3-31	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511307	7096245	RH	Abundant pyritic andesite on dyke road, +/- silicified and qtz veined, pyrite veined
RH3-33	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511059	7096178	RH	Approx. center of Hawker (old Granges) camp.

RH3-34	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511193	7096102	RH	outcrop from bottom of trench of fresh, nonpyritic dark green-grey diabase (mafic) dyke(?), appears to cut altered andesite.
TR1	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511200	7096099	RH	Possible collar of DDH88-2
TR1-E	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511208	7096092	RH	Trench end point, trench taped at 32.5m long, 3m wide and ~2.5m deep.
TR1-W	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511182	7096107	RH	Trench end point
TR2	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	512485	7097108	RH	Possible collar of DDH88-2
TR2-E	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511278	7096122	RH	Trench end point
TR2-W	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	511247	7096129	RH	Trench end point
TR3	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	512595	7097248	RH	
TR3-E	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	512492	7097114	RH	Trench end point
TR3-W	Sep-11	UTM NAD27	07W	512476	7097129	RH	Trench end point
Y--RD	Sep-10	UTM NAD27	07W	511136	7095870	RH	Y in road - topo location

**Appendix E**

**1988**

**Klondike Gold Mining Corporation**

**Data**

PROPERTY: 'DELIA - WENDY' (SMB)

HOLE NO.: DA/88 - 02

PAGE 1 OF 5

OWNER: KLONDIKE GOLD MINING CORPORATION

COORDINATES: LAT. 69° 59' 30" N; LONG. 140° 46' 30" W

Elevation: 680 m

Hole started: 28. 07. 1988

Completed: 30. 07. 1988

Azimuth/Dip: 298° / 70°

Total depth: 92.05 m

Total samples: 92

Core size: NQ

Depth (m)	Lithology	Alteration	Vein a. Alteration Min.							Sample No.	Assay Interval (m)	Assay Results (ppm; Au, Ag = ppb)											
			Py	Cp	Ap	Gn	Sp	Cl	Qt			Cc	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	Zn	Hg		
2																							
4	grey, porphyritic andesite	diss. pyrite; strong silicification; open cavities (filled by pyrite) and narrow pyrite-carbonate-quartz fissures between 5.8 m - 6.4 m and at 7.0 m									2001	1.5	845	1.6	152	12	6	70	<5	568	240		
6											2002	1.5	123	4.3	152	27	9	70	<5	6166	1000	42.17	5/ε
8											2003	1.5	1228	1.3	88	16	5	50	<5	252	60		5/85
8											2004	1.5	85	0.7	87	7	4	26	<5	193	60		
10											2005	1.5	157	<0.5	57	7	2	14	<5	49	80		
2		diss. pyrite, strong silicification, pyrite fissures with minor carbonates and quartz between 8.2 m - 8.5 m, 9.8 m - 10.4 m, 12.5 m - 12.8 m and 13.1 m - 13.4 m									2006	1.5	62	<0.5	39	16	<1	13	8	49	60		
4		13.4 m - 22.7 m strong argillie alteration with pyrite-quartz-carbonate veinlets									2007	1.5	8412	3.1	318	20	<1	66	<5	148	60	1.833	10.5n
4		17.7 m - 19.8 m highly silicified with pyrite-carbonate-quartz fissures and open cavities									2008	1.5	100	<0.5	46	4	<1	14	<5	38	25		
6											2009	1.3	79	<0.5	41	4	1	10	7	45	25		
8											2010	1.3	37	<0.5	25	9	2	17	<5	45	40		
8											2011	0.7	31	2.3	130	14	5	944	7	193	100		
20											2012	1.5	14	<0.5	29	14	1	285	<5	161	75		

PROPERTY: 'DELIA - WENDY' (SMB)  
 OWNER: KLONDIKE GOLD MINING CORPORATION

HOLE NO.: D4/88 - 02  
 COORDINATES: LAT. 68° 59'30"N; LONG. 140° 46'30"W

PAGE 2 OF 5

Elevation: 680 m

Hole started: 28. 07. 1988

completed: 30. 07. 1988

Azimuth/Dip: 298° /70°

Total depth: 92.06 m

Total samples: 62

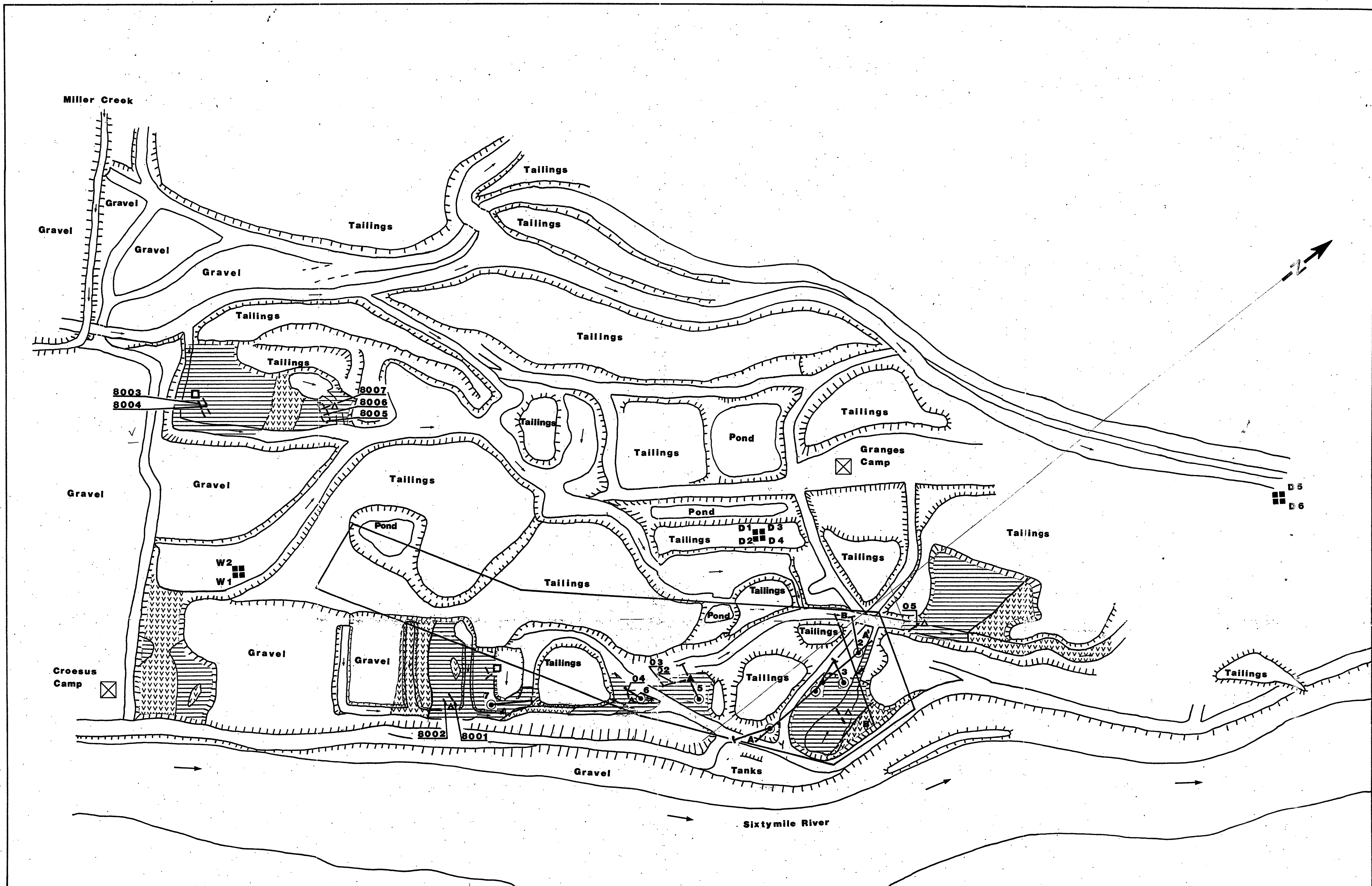
Core size: NQ

Depth (m)	Lithology	Alteration	Vein a. Alteration Min.								Sample No.	Assay Interval m	Assay Results (ppm; Au, Ag = ppb)									
			Py	Cp	Ap	Gn	Sp	Cl	Qt	Cc			Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	Zn	Hg	
												2013	1.8	50	1.5	60	10	1	191	<5	192	60
2												2014	1.5	25	<0.5	25	17	<1	54	<5	129	40
4		20.4 m - 20.7 m pyrite-quartz fissure (< 2 mm)										2015	1.5	16	<0.5	11	8	1	50	<5	111	110
6		22.7 m - 30.8 m more argillic alteration with some pyrite-carbonate-quartz fissures										2016	1.5	17	<0.5	14	16	2	43	<5	97	45
8		28.3 m - 29.0 m pyrite-quartz fissure (< 2 mm)										2017	1.5	19	<0.5	22	9	<1	40	<5	135	55
30		at 33.4 m carbonate veinlet with pyrite										2018	1.5	24	0.6	29	8	<1	70	<5	79	40
												2019	1.5	29	0.9	24	24	1	59	<5	114	40
2												2020	1.5	25	0.6	32	43	1	50	<5	144	55
4												2021	1.5	25	<0.5	18	28	<1	54	<5	110	40
6	dark grey to black, medium to coarse grained pyroclastic unit with metamorphic, andesitic and granitic clasts; clast supported; clasts partly rounded; clast size < 6 cm, grading downwards to a black, medium grained matrix supported pyroclastic unit (clasts are the same as above, clast size < 3 cm)	highly silicified with diss. pyrite										2022	1.5	1284	<0.5	44	107	4	52	7	136	35
8	at 35.50 m grey, porphyritic andesite dyke (10 cm wide)											2023	1.5	89	<0.5	34	86	3	19	<5	103	45
	light yellow green, porphyritic andesite											2024	1.5	71	0.7	31	193	4	22	8	100	35
40												2025	1.1	111	0.6	66	261	7	28	<5	90	25
												2026	0.9	41	<0.5	22	8	<1	13	<5	29	10









Map Units:

	Topographic High		Claimpost		Propylitic Zone
	Topographic Low		Delia 1		Highly Altered Volcanic Rocks
	Waterflow		Wendy 1		Pyrite-Arsenopyrite Gold-Veinlet
	Road		Drillhole 1		Pyrite-Chalcedony Veinlet
	Ford		Camp		Galena-Sphalerite Pyrite-Silver Veinlet

	8001	Sample number
		Drilling Direction
		Geological Map Fig. (1986)

0 50 100m

Fig. : Geological Map of DELIA 1 - 6 Claims with Drillhole Location

Property: GOLD - SILVER PROPERTY 'DELIA - WENDY' SIXTYMILE RIVER AREA (lat. 63 59'30"N; long. 140 46'30"W)

KLONDIKE GOLD MINING CORPORATION

August 26, 1988 Dipl. Geol. U. Glasmachner