

**2005 AUGER DRILLING
ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE McQUESTEN PROPERTY**

Comprising the Following Claims:

Hoito 1-8, Chiko 1-10

Located in the Mount Haldane - Keno Hill Area
Mayo Mining District
Yukon Territory, Canada

NTS 105 M-13

63° 53' N Latitude

135° 40' W Longitude

-prepared for-

ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.
Vancouver, British Columbia

-prepared by-

J. Fingler, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Dates Work Performed: August 15 to August 26, 2005
Date of Report: October 16, 2005

SUMMARY

The McQuesten Property is located in the Mayo-Keno Hill District of the central Yukon Territory, and is located approximately 56 kilometres northeast of the village of Mayo and 350 kilometres due north of the city of Whitehorse. The property occupies an area of approximately 744 hectares (1838 acres) comprising three blocks (McQuesten, Hoito, Chiko) of 55 non-contiguous quartz mining claims and fractional claims. The claims are currently registered in the name of joint venture partners 650399 BC Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Alexco and are all in good standing) and Eagle Plains Resources.

On February 1, 2005, Alexco Resource Corporation ("Alexco") acquired all the issued shares of the company 650399 BC Ltd., (Spectrumsub-a subsidiary of NovaGold) from NovaGold Canada Inc. Through this agreement, Alexco acquired the retained assets of Spectrumsub in British Columbia and the Yukon, including the McQuesten property, subject to underlying agreements. The company 650399 BC Ltd. holds a 70% interest in the McQuesten property, in a joint venture with Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. which holds the remaining 30% interest. This property agreement is subject to an underlying option agreement which includes a 2% net smelter royalty and an annual advance royalty payment of \$20,000 to the original owner, B.Kreft.

This report documents the results of the 2005 exploration program conducted on the McQuesten property by Alexco, over the period from August 15th-August 26th, 2005. The program consisted of grid-based auger drilling of overburden covered areas on the Chiko and Hoito claim blocks. A total of 42 drill sites were tested, with 31 sites on the Chiko block and 11 sites on the Hoito block. Bedrock rock was encountered in all holes drilled on the Chiko block, but in only two of the holes drilled on the Hoito block. A total of 33 bedrock and 43 overburden samples were collected from the drilled sites and were submitted to ALS Chemex for gold and multi-element ICP analysis.

The McQuesten Property is located within the western part of the Selwyn Basin, in central Yukon Territory. The stratigraphy of the area consists of deformed and metamorphosed strata of basinal sediments which accumulated at the edge of the Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic continental margin. During the Jurassic to Cretaceous (160 and 130 Ma.), the area was subjected to compressional fold and thrust tectonics which generated a series of stacked thrust panels and related folds. The property straddles the trace of the Robert Service Thrust, on the northern limb of the McQuesten Anticline. In the mid-Cretaceous, renewed tectonism resulted in widespread brittle deformation and the emplacement of the Tombstone Suite of plutons. Throughout the district these plutons are related to gold mineralization in several deposits, including the Scheelite Dome, Dublin Gulch and Brewery Creek deposits.

The McQuesten-Keno Hill District is an area of remarkable and diverse mineral endowment, which includes the Elsa-Keno Hill mining camp, a 23 km long x 6 km wide corridor of Ag-Pb-Zn+/- Au mineralization. Lower grade gold mineralization is associated with multiple horizons of pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn, within which, there are narrow intervals of higher grade gold associated with later stage quartz-pyrite+/- arsenopyrite+/- galena, sphalerite veins along NE to ENE trending structures and later galena-sphalerite-siderite+/-quartz veins, breccia zones along NW trending structures. The associated geochemical signatures include variants of Au-Bi+/-W+/-As+/-Te+/-Sb and Ag-Pb-Zn-Au+/-As, similar to several other gold deposits associated with the reduced plutons of the Tombstone suite.

The 2005 auger drilling program conducted on the McQuesten property was designed to attempt reconnaissance bedrock mapping in overburden covered areas within the Chiko and Hoito claim blocks. In addition, the program was conducted as a trial exploration method to test its limitations, advantages and overall viability for future programs. The procedure had mixed results, with all 31 sites drilled in the Chiko area encountering bedrock but only 2 of 11 sites drilled in the Hoito area encountering bedrock. This discrepancy appears to be due to the difference in overburden type in each area: the Chiko block is covered by colluvium and glaciofluvial deposits while the Hoito area is covered by glaciofluvial and alluvial gravels.

Auger drilling in the Chiko area encountered a diverse range of bedrock lithologies similar to those of the Yusezyu Formation in the McQuesten Block. Moderately strained to schistose phyllite, graphitic phyllite, sericite schist and their calcareous equivalents occur together with limestone horizons in a succession which thus appears to be laterally continuous between the McQuesten and Chiko Blocks. The noted lithological diversity and high levels of strain in the Chiko area suggests the area may be similarly prospective to host both skarn and vein type mineralization. Evidence for migration the hydrothermal fluids through the Chiko succession is noted as common centimeter to subcentimetre scale quartz lenses and veinlets +/- pyrite emplaced along cleavage planes. As well, one drill site in the northwest (NDR0942) encountered quartz veining with marginal arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena and minor sphalerite, stibnite, and is similar to vein-style mineralization on the McQuesten to the west. Within the Elsa Mine area, this part of the stratigraphy was historically considered to be in the hangingwall of the silver bearing vein system and has been largely overlooked for its gold potential.

The geochemical results for bedrock samples in the Chiko area clearly identify the mineralized sample NDR0942 and the overlying sample of glaciofluvial gravels as highly anomalous in several elements:

<u>NDR0942 Bedrock Sample Result</u> 0.07 ppm Au, 618 ppm Sb, 5790 ppm As, 8.3 ppm Ag, 1195 ppm Pb, 665 ppm Zn

<u>NDS2268 Overburden Sample Result</u> 238 ppm As, 3.2 ppm Ag, 90 ppm Pb, 206 ppm Zn
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The overall lack of and/or inconsistent anomalism of other samples suggests that mineralization in the area may occur as discrete veins such as encountered by drilling in the northwest and by historic trenching in the southeastern area. Within the drill grid of approximately 400 x 200 metres, there remains considerable room for veins within this area. In the Hoito area, there was very little success in reaching bedrock through a thick succession of glaciofluvial gravels. Only two sites encountered bedrock of phyllitic schists, similar to those mapped on the McQuesten claim block to the south. Little to weak geochemical anomalism was obtained from samples of the overburden; however a single site (NDS2285) on the western area of the claim block returned an elevated gold result of 0.11 ppm.

A follow-up program of detailed hand auger sampling (100 x 25 metre grid) is recommended in the western area of the Chiko Block to further test the potential of this area. An insitu geochemical signal of underlying mineralization may be preserved in the overlying colluvium and broken bedrock. Detailed ground geophysical surveys would be contingent on these results and/or conducted concurrently.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report presents the results of the 2005 auger drilling program conducted Chiko and Hoito claim blocks of the McQuesten Property. The author was engaged by Alexco Resource Corporation (“Alexco”), a Vancouver based private company, to execute the program during the period from August 15-August 25th, 2005. Program and logistical planning was led by M. Stammers, P.Geo., of Novagold Inc. The author, J. Fingler, has prepared this report at the request of Alexco, for assessment purposes. A summary of expenditures for the program is presented in Appendix 1 and a listing of personnel and contractors is presented in Appendix 2.

The McQuesten property comprises an area of approximately 744 hectares (1838 acres) consisting of three blocks of 55 non-contiguous quartz mining claims and fractional claims. The claims are currently registered in the name of 650399 B.C. Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Alexco and are all in good standing.

The report was prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is based on field observations made by the author and geochemical data obtained from samples submitted to an accredited laboratory. Background information is based on data and geological information gathered from public sources, assessment files and internal company reports and memorandum. Where relevant, excerpts from corporate reports provided by Alexco have been incorporated into this report.

The author would like to acknowledge the guidance of Novagold geologist Mike Stammers and the field assistance of Ed Sinnot, both who have prior knowledge of exploration activities on the property. Figures 1-5 for this report were prepared by K. and P. Kikegawa of Geodrafting Services Inc., using Autocad. Figures 6-11 were prepared by J. Fingler using Mapinfo.

Throughout the report, imperial units are presented for the drilling data, since the auger rods were in 5 foot intervals. Where relevant, the imperial units have been converted to metric units. The reference datum used is UTM NAD83 Zone 8, unless otherwise noted.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Adapted from Fingler, 2005

The McQuesten Property, formerly the “Wayne Property”, is located in the Mayo-Keno Hill District of the central Yukon Territory, and is located approximately 56 kilometres northeast of the village of Mayo and 350 kilometres due north of the city of Whitehorse (Figure 1). The property is centred at latitude 63 53’ North and longitude 135 40’ West, within the area covered by topographic sheet NTS 105 M/13.

Property Holdings

The property covers an approximate area of 744 hectares (1838 acres) and consists of 55 quartz mining claims and fractions in three blocks, referred to in this report as the McQuesten, Chiko and Hoito blocks (Figure 2). A single outlying claim, Twins 7 (3.7 ha), lies to the west of the McQuesten block. The McQuesten block is the largest, covering an area of 396 hectares and containing the contiguous Doug 1-9 claims, Mary 1-6 claims, Jarrett 1 and 2 claims, Lakehead 1-13 claims and the South F., North F., Mary A and B, and Wedge 1-3 fractional claims. The Hoito block (158 ha) to the north contains the Hoito 1-8 claims. The Chiko block (186 ha) to the east contains the Chiko 1-10 claims. The claims of the latter two blocks were added to the property in 2003. Tables 1a, 1b, 1c provide listings of the property holdings for each of three claim blocks.

All claims are currently in good standing, however, claims of the Twin 7, Hoito and Chiko blocks have expiry dates of December and October 2005, respectively. Assessment work from this program is being applied to the claims of the Chiko and Hoito blocks, to maintain these claims in good standing. Table 1a,b,c indicate the “good until date” for all claims after application of these assessment credit. The claims have been transferred to 70% 650399 BC Ltd. 30% Eagle Plains, to reflect the current ownership.

Property Agreement

On February 1, 2005, Alexco Resource Corporation acquired all the issued shares of the company 650399 BC Ltd., (Spectrumsub-a subsidiary of NovaGold) from NovaGold Canada Inc. Through this agreement, Alexco acquired the retained assets of Spectrumsub in British Columbia and the Yukon, including the McQuesten property, subject to underlying agreements. The company 650399 BC Ltd. holds a 70% interest in the McQuesten property, in a joint venture with Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. which holds the remaining 30% interest. This property agreement is subject to an underlying option agreement which includes a 2% net smelter royalty and an annual advance royalty payment of \$20,000 to the original owner, B.Kreft.

Land Use and Environmental

Activities on the property have been conducted under a current class III Quartz Mining Land Use Permit, approval number LQ00022. The effective and expiry dates of this permit are 30 Nov 1998 and 30 Nov 2008, respectively. All permit obligations to date have been fulfilled through extensive reclamation and decommissioning conducted on the property by NovaGold, in November 2003 and September 2004. All prior trenches, drill sites, and secondary access roads and trails were reclaimed and in 2004. During this 2005 program, the required reclamation for low impact auger drilling activities included cutting and bucking of leaning tree snags along routes travelled by the drill rig.

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McQuesten Project

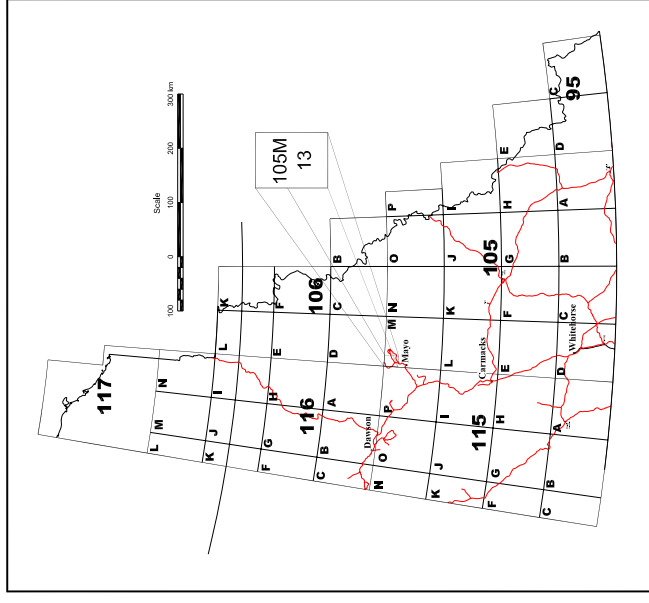
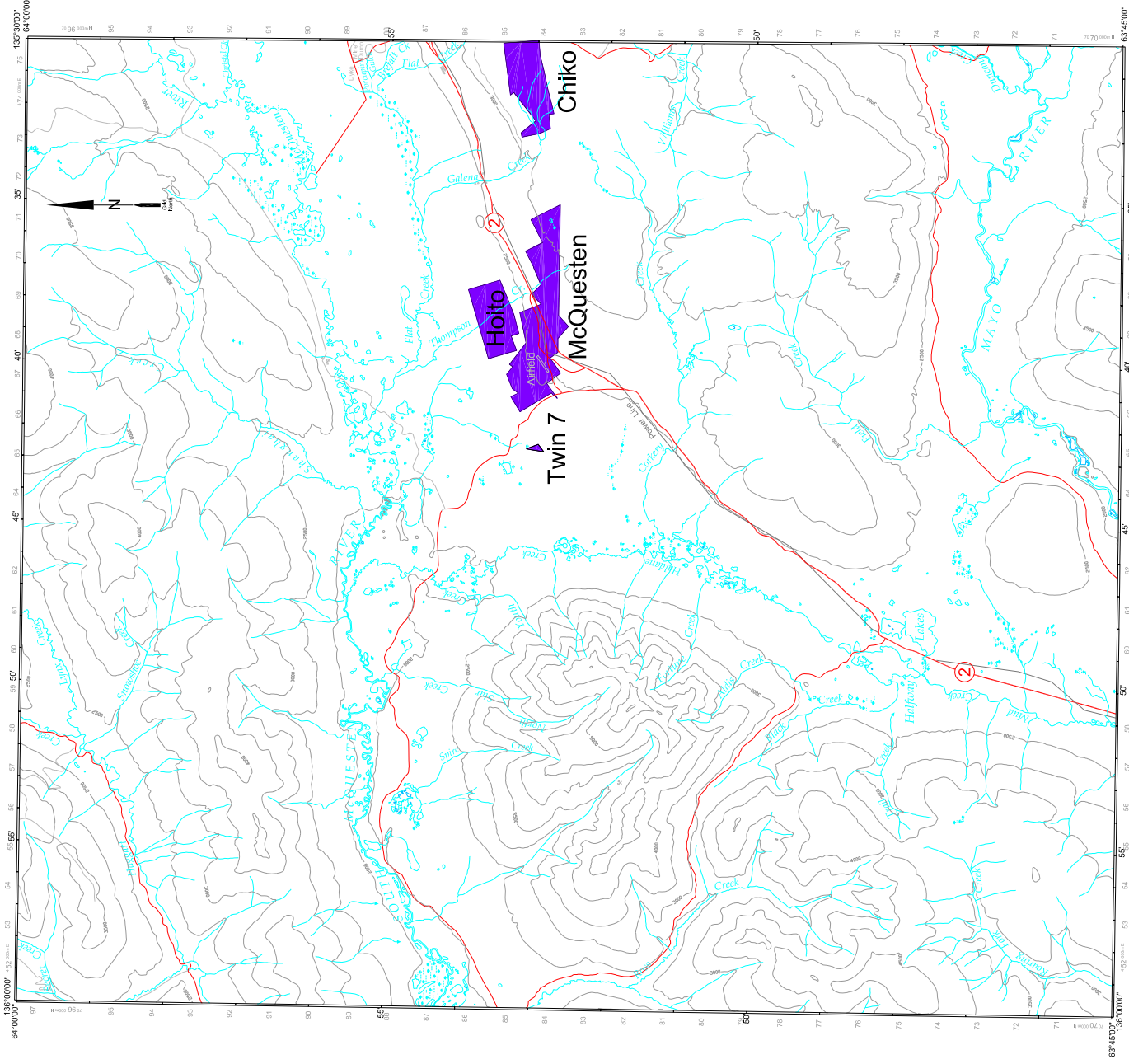
Figure 1
Property Location Map

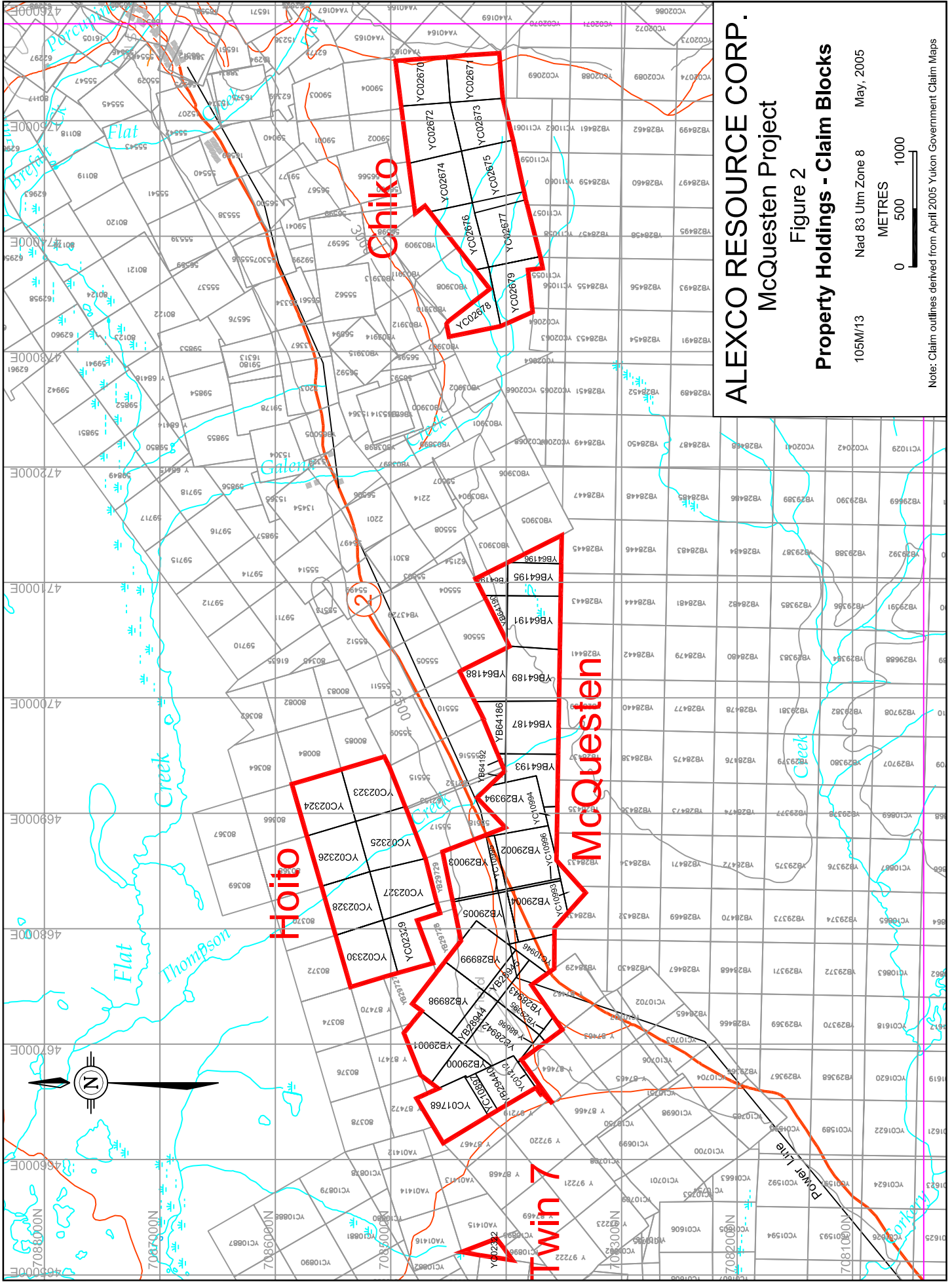
105M/13 May, 2005

0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometers

NAD 27, Zone 8

Note: Claim outlines derived from April 2005 Yukon Government Claim Maps





ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.
McQuesten Project

Figure 2

Property Holdings - Claim Blocks

105M/13 May 2005

Nad 83 Utm Zone 8

METRES
0 500 1000

Note: Claim outlines derived from April 2005 Yukon Government Claim Maps

Table 1a: Claims listing for McQuesten Property-McQuesten Block

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Expiry Prior to Filing	Requested Renewal (years)	Pending Expiry
Doug 1	YB28942	4-Mar-2017	0	4-Mar-2017
Doug 2	YB28943	4-Mar-2017	0	4-Mar-2017
Doug 3	YB28944	4-Mar-2017	0	4-Mar-2017
Doug 4	YB28945	4-Mar-2017	0	4-Mar-2017
Doug 5	YB28998	4-Mar-2017	0	4-Mar-2017
Doug 6	YB28999	4-Mar-2017	0	4-Mar-2017
Doug 7	YB29000	4-Mar-2017	0	4-Mar-2017
Doug 8	YB29001	4-Mar-2017	0	4-Mar-2017
Doug 9	YB29395	4-Mar-2017	0	4-Mar-2017
Mary 1	YB29002	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Mary 2	YB29003	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Mary 3	YB29004	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Mary 4	YB29005	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Mary 6	YB29394	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Jarret 1	YB29440	4-Mar-2017	0	4-Mar-2017
Lakehead 1	YB64184	4-Mar-2012	0	4-Mar-2012
Lakehead 2	YB64185	4-Mar-2012	0	4-Mar-2012
Lakehead 3	YB64192	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Lakehead 4	YB64193	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Lakehead 5	YB64186	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Lakehead 6	YB64187	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Lakehead 7	YB64188	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Lakehead 8	YB64189	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Lakehead 9	YB64190	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Lakehead 10	YB64191	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Lakehead 11	YB64194	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Lakehead 12	YB64195	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
Lakehead 13	YB64196	4-Mar-2016	0	4-Mar-2016
South Fraction	YC01212	4-Mar-2013	0	4-Mar-2013
Jarret 2	YC01768	30-Apr-2009	0	30-Apr-2009
North Fraction	YC10897	8-Aug-2008	0	8-Aug-2009
Wedge 1 Fraction	YC10946	9-Sep-2009	0	9-Sep-2009
Mary A Fraction	YC10995	2-Sep-2009	0	2-Sep-2009
Mary B Fraction	YC10996	2-Sep-2009	0	2-Sep-2009
Wedge 2 Fraction	YC10993	18-Sep-2009	0	18-Sep-2009
Wedge 3 Fraction	YC10994	18-Sep-2009	0	18-Sep-2009

Table 1b: Claims listing for McQuesten Property-Hoito Block and Twins 7

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Expiry Prior to Filing	Requested Renewal (years)	Pending Expiry
Twins 7	YC02322	29-Dec-2005	1	29-Dec-2006
Hoito 1	YC02323	29-Dec-2005	5	29-Dec-2010
Hoito 2	YC02324	29-Dec-2005	5	29-Dec-2010
Hoito 3	YC02325	29-Dec-2005	5	29-Dec-2010
Hoito 4	YC02326	29-Dec-2005	5	29-Dec-2010
Hoito 5	YC02327	29-Dec-2005	5	29-Dec-2010
Hoito 6	YC02328	29-Dec-2005	5	29-Dec-2010
Hoito 7	YC02329	29-Dec-2005	5	29-Dec-2010
Hoito 8	YC02330	29-Dec-2005	5	29-Dec-2010

*Pending expiry is after acceptance of value of assessment work from this program, for the Hoito 1-8 claims.

Table 1c: Claims listing for McQuesten Property-Chiko Block

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Expiry Prior to Filing	Requested Renewal (years)	Pending Expiry
Chiko 1	YC02670	27-Oct-2005	5	27-Oct-2010
Chiko 2	YC02671	27-Oct-2005	5	27-Oct-2010
Chiko 3	YC02672	27-Oct-2005	5	27-Oct-2010
Chiko 4	YC02673	27-Oct-2005	5	27-Oct-2010
Chiko 5	YC02674	27-Oct-2005	5	27-Oct-2010
Chiko 6	YC02675	27-Oct-2005	5	27-Oct-2010
Chiko 7	YC02676	27-Oct-2005	5	27-Oct-2010
Chiko 8	YC02677	27-Oct-2005	5	27-Oct-2010
Chiko 9	YC02678	27-Oct-2005	5	27-Oct-2010
Chiko 10	YC02679	27-Oct-2005	5	27-Oct-2010

* Pending expiry is after acceptance of value of assessment work from this program, for the Chiko 1-10 claims.

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Excerpt from Brownlee, 1998 and Fingler, 2005

“The McQuesten Project is located at 63° 53' North latitude, 135° 40' West longitude (NTS sheet 105M/13), roughly 40 kilometres northeast of Mayo, in the central Yukon (Figure 1). The McQuesten claim block is accessible along the all-weather gravel Silver Trail Highway. Direct vehicle access to the known mineralized zones on the eastern portion of the property is possible via an unserviced airstrip and old logging roads. There is no direct road access to the Hoito claim block; the drill rig continued north along pre-existing cut lines on the McQuesten claim block. The Chiko claim block is road accessible by following the Duncan Creek Road, for approximately 36 kilometres to the east of the Silver Trail Highway, and continuing north for approximately 7 kilometres along the Williams Creek Road. The latter road traverses the eastern end of the Chiko claim block. The drill rig walked between the Chiko and Hoito claim blocks, via the Galena Creek Road, to the north of the Chiko Block and the Silver Trail Highway. All routes except the Galena Creek Road are truck accessible.

Mayo is a full service community with an available workforce, and some contracting facilities. A power transmission line originating at the Wareham Dam 10 kilometres north of Mayo extends across the property. Generating capacity of this facility is roughly 5 Megawatts (Yukon Energy Corporation).

Topography of the McQuesten Project consists of the gently north sloping, subtly terraced south flank of the broad glaciated McQuesten River valley. Locally, terraces result in steep embankments up to 7 metres in height. Elevation ranges from 2300 to 3000 feet (700 to 900 metres). Thin to moderate glacial till with limited outcrop exposure overlies the west-central area; thicker till overlies the rest of the property. Outcrop exposure is poor, although slightly more abundant along terraced areas. Fairly thin black spruce forest, somewhat thicker along terraces cover the entire property. The disturbed areas along the airstrip and trenched areas are covered by thick scrub vegetation. Permafrost underlies much of the property, except where previous work has stripped the surface cover.”

4.0 HISTORY

4.1 Area History

Adapted from Fingler, 2005

“Excerpt from Brownlee and Stammers, 2003, as adapted from Brownlee, 1998”

“Records indicate the Mayo-McQuesten area was prospected as early as 1887. During the summer of 1898, many prospectors discovered gold placers on Duncan Creek, 23 kilometres southeast of the property and at Haggart and Lynx Creeks to the north. Recorded production of placer gold from various creeks in the district has continued intermittently since 1898. While there is no known placer gold production from Haldane Creek which borders the west side of the claim block, Corkery Creek which flows into Haldane Creek was successfully explored for placer as recently as 1992.

In addition to early placer mining, silver (Silver King vein) was discovered in 1906 on Galena Creek, located 1.6 kilometres north of the McQuesten claim boundary. With the activity at the Silver King mine, interest spread to the east towards Keno Hill where a discovery of galena carrying high-grade silver was made in 1919. Between 1919 and 1989 the Keno Hill-Galena Hill

lodes were explored and developed, becoming the richest silver deposits in Canada. The deposits up to 1989 produced more than 213 million ounces of silver, with millions of pounds of lead, zinc and cadmium. In addition about two million dollars of recorded gold has been won from the placers of the area.

The discovery of auriferous skarn and replacement gold mineralization within the McQuesten property in 1981, and gold to the south at the Aurex property in 1993 suggested that the area had potential for bulk tonnage gold mineralization. Within the confines of the property, the principal gold-tungsten-bismuth-arsenic mineralization occurs just north of and straddles the Silver Trail Highway.

Gold-arsenic-antimony-bismuth mineralization occurs on the adjacent property on Aurex Hill and silver-lead-zinc lodes occur to the east on Keno and Galena Hills. The Silver King mine lies one kilometre to the north and the Husky Southwest silver-lead-zinc mine lies 3.2 kilometres east-northeast from the McQuesten claim boundary. Smaller silver-lead-zinc deposits occur on Mount Haldane located 10 kilometres west of the McQuesten claim block.”

4.2 Property History

Excerpt from Fingler, 2005

“Excerpt from Brownlee and Stammers, 2003, with subsequent additions and adaptations”:

“Previous explorers have defined gold, tungsten, bismuth and arsenic mineralization and occurrences in the McQuesten-Keno Hill area (Figure 3) through soil sampling, trenching and drilling. A summary of the historical work was adapted from Brownlee (1998):

1955: the Wayne 2-6 and Don 2-8 claim were staked by G. Rich

1956: over staked by the Alberta and Yukon claims

1960: Mary E. 1 and 2 Fractions added.

1962: optioned to Rio Plata Silver Mines, bulldozer trenching and 76.2 metres of rotary drilling

1967: claims were optioned in 1967 by Fort George Mining and Exploration who conducted bulldozer trenching and drilled 61 metres. A shipment of 6.48 tons (dry weight) of ore grading 133.6 oz/ton Ag, 56% Pb, 4.4% Zn and 0.059 oz/ton gold was hand cobbled and shipped to the Trail smelter (Archer and Elliot, 1982)

1970: property was re-optioned by Silver Spring Mines Ltd. In 1970 who conducted geophysical surveying, trenching, and two drill holes in a joint venture with Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Ltd. Work focused on exploration for Keno Hill silver-lead-zinc veins

1978?: During the late 1970’s considerable trenching was done by Ron Holway on the Don claims to the east. This work exposed a small area of rhyolite breccia weakly mineralized with galena and sphalerite (Archer and Elliot, 1982).

1980: property was optioned to Island Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. (IME)

1981: IME drilled 14 diamond drill holes across a silver-lead-zinc vein (Wayne showing); several zones of significant auriferous skarn mineralization were intersected, changing the focus from silver to gold exploration

1983: IME drilled 7 holes in 600 metres to the east; cut similar grades, mineralogical associations

1992: property was re-staked by Bernard Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon who mined 17 tons of limonite, pyrrhotite skarn material grading 1.29 oz/ton at a gold recovery rate of 98.3%

1995: Hemlo Gold optioned the property and added the LAKEHEAD 1 – 13 claims and performed an airborne geophysical survey and geologic, soil geochemical, ground magnetometer and HLEM electromagnetic surveys before returning the property in 1996

1997: 50% of the property was sold to Eagle Plains Resources (EPR) and 50% was sold to Miner River Resources (MRR) who drilled six RC drill holes returning up to 21 metres of 3.21 g/t Au

1997: an option agreement was signed allowing Viceroy International Exploration (VIE) a 70% interest in the property by incurring exploration expenditures of \$1,000,000 over four years, and payments of \$35,000 to both EPL and MRR. Mr. Kreft retains a 2% Net Smelter Return

1997: VIE cut nine trenches in October 1997 and conducted three bottle roll tests on samples collected from the 1997 RC drill samples

1998: VIE transferred its interest in the property to Viceroy Exploration (Canada) Inc. (VEC)

1998: VEC sampled all previously un-sampled drill core from the 1981 drill programs, with 348 samples being collected and assayed; a total of 26 trenches were excavated for a total of 3279 metres; a total of 4.8 line kilometres of IP survey was conducted over the West and East zones; a total of 5.15 line kilometres of magnetic survey was completed using a Sharpe MF1 flux gate magnetometer, to fill in gaps in previous surveys along the south.

1998:Results: Trenches TR98-22, TR98-23 and TR98-26 indicate that the favourable stratigraphy, alteration and gold mineralization extends for 1.5 kilometres along strike from the East zone.”

1999: Viceroy Resource Corp., VIE and VEC entered into an asset purchase agreement with NovaGold Resource Corp., which included the holdings of the McQuesten Property.”

1999: NovaGold Resource Corp. conducted geochemical surveys on the property.

2000: NovaGold Resource Corp. entered into an option agreement with Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. (“Newmont”) relating its interest in the McQuesten Property. **2000:** Newmont completed geophysical, geological and geochemical surveys during the period May 17th to September 22nd, 2000. Work included airborne electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical surveys; geological mapping; trenching with mapping and rock sampling; auger drilling with bedrock chip logging and sampling; hand held GPS surveys; diamond drilling and trench site reclamation. One trench, totalling 51 linear metres was cut to an average depth of 1.8 metres. Major Drilling Ltd. of Smithers, BC, conducted diamond drilling in September. A total of 883.3 metres was completed in five NQ2 diamond drill core holes with 432 samples collected.” The option on the property was subsequently dropped.”

2003: NovaGold Resource Corp. entered into an asset purchase agreement to sell its interest in the McQuesten Property into 650399 BC Ltd. (“Spectrumsub”), a company which is wholly owned by NovaGold. The registered owners of the McQuesten Property were then 70% 650399 BC Ltd. and 30% Eagle Plains (the merged entity of EPR and MRR).

2003: SpectrumGold Inc., through Spectrumsub (650399 BC Ltd.) completed an 18 hole, 3,071.8 metre program of diamond drilling on the McQuesten Property during the period from August 4th to October 23rd, 2003. The property boundary with the adjoining Snowdrift and Aurex claims was also delineated by locating and surveying of the relevant claim posts.

2003: Upon fulfillment of all assigned obligations of the Option Agreement, Spectrumsub became vested in the property to 70%. Spectrumsub then entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Eagle Plains on December 1, 2003. This agreement was not observed by the author.

2005: Alexco Resource Corp entered into a sale and assignment agreement with NovaGold Canada Inc., to acquire all the shares of Spectrumsub (650399 BC Ltd.). Through this agreement, Alexco acquired an interest in the retained assets for Spectrumsub in British Columbia and Yukon Territory, including the McQuesten property, subject to underlying agreements.

5.0 2005 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

5.1 Drilling Methodology

A Bombardier track mounted power screw auger drill was used to collect samples for rock chip logging and geochemical analyses in areas of thick overburden cover. Sylvain Fleurant of Dawson City was contracted to complete this work during the period August 16th – August 25th. The crew stayed at the Bedrock Motel in the town of Mayo and commuted daily by 4x4 truck to the property. A statement of expenditures and a listing of contractors are presented in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively.

Field reviews of both the Chiko and Hoito claim block areas were completed in advance of drilling, to locate claim posts, to assess options for drill rig access and to review the proposed drilling plan. These field reviews were facilitated by Novagold senior geologist, M. Stammers, and field assistant E. Sinnot, both of whom have an intimate knowledge of the property from involvement in previous exploration programs. M. Stammers managed this program and related logistics.

A total of 42 drill sites were tested, with 31 sites on the Chiko block and 11 sites on the Hoito block. One site in each area was a redrill (within 5 metres) of a previous drillhole. The drill sites in each area were originally planned at 200 metre intervals along approximate 400 metre spaced north-south lines. Modification to this ideal pattern and density were made in the field, based on terrain observations. Some additional “infill” sites were locally drilled to test areas of interest in the Chiko area. The location of all drill sites and drill rig tracks were all recorded with a handheld GPS unit, using a datum of UTM NAD83 zone 8. Drilling logs for each hole were completed by S. Fleurent and are presented in Appendix 3. A summary of all drillhole locations and corresponding samples is presented in Appendix 4.

Drilling in the Chiko block successfully reached bedrock in all drill sites; however in the Hoito area, all but two of the drill sites failed to reach bedrock. The drill rig used a hydraulic method of drilling, with the 6” rotating auger advancing over 5 foot intervals. A custom made tungsten carbide bit was used and the regular occurrence of shavings in the fines of the rock and sediment samples indicates that some contamination from this source is to be expected. The drill method pulverizes and grinds the bedrock into a rock flour with fine rock chips which are distributed over the over the interval sampled.

Each drillhole site was marked with a picket which was marked with orange and blue flagging and a metal tag labeled with sample numbers. The Bombardier mounted drill rig is a low ground pressure vehicle which results in minimal terrain damage. Reclamation was conducted concurrently with the drilling program and consisted of the bucking of fallen or leaning timber from affected areas. Photographs of several drill sites and access routes used by the drill rig were taken in each of the areas. A complete digital archive is held by both Alexco Resource Corp. and J. Fingler.

5.2 Sampling Methodology

The sampling method used during the program was that which was designed by O. Lavin, Chief geochemist of Newmont and used during the 2000 auger drilling program conducted on the property. Details regarding the bedrock sampling procedure are presented in Appendix 5a. In addition to the collection of bedrock samples (NDR series), a sample of glacial debris (NDS series) was collected either above the bedrock interval or, in the case of failure to reach bedrock,

near the base of the drilled interval. Hence, a sediment sample was collected at each site, with additional rock samples collected where bedrock was encountered.

During drilling, logging of the general overburden types and relative drilling hardness was logged by the driller and are presented in Appendix 3. The geologist observed the drilling procedure and periodically washed some of the glacial debris to verify if bedrock was encountered. A small sediment sample of the glacial debris/colluvium was collected within 3-5 feet of bedrock and was placed in a labeled Kraft bag. Notes were collected regarding the site location, sediment colour, clast characteristics (proportion, size, shape, types) and matrix characteristics (proportion, type), and their reaction to dilute hydrochloric acid.

When observations suggested the bedrock was encountered, drilling continued approximately 5 feet into bedrock to obtain a sufficiently large sample. A large or smaller interval was sometimes samples, where drilling was limited by hole conditions and/or contamination by wallrock scaping was a concern. The sample material was collected off auger into a broad basin, and photographs were taken of drilled overburden debris. A few handfuls of this material were washed through a coarse (5mm) and finer (2mm) screen to review lithology of the bedrock chips. The coarser fraction was kept as a witness sample for future reference. Where quartz or other resistant material was dominant in the coarse fraction, differential grinding of quartz/resistive rock and softer wallrock during drilling could result in a hardness bias between the fractions. A regular review of fine fractions determined these situations, and fine material was also kept for such witness samples.

The remaining bedrock sample material (2-5 kg) was collected into a 3 ml poly bag, labeled NDR---, with a sample tag within, and secured with a plastic zap straps. Both the sediment and the rock samples were stored in 5 gallon plastic pails on the rig throughout each day. All sieves and the sampling basin were washed after each sample, to prevent contamination. Samples were transported daily by the geologist back to the motel, where they were securely stored in a private garage on-site. Three standard pulps were intersected into sample stream-two for the rock sample series and one for the sediment sample series. All samples were secured and sealed in rice bags by the geologist and securely stored until the end of the program, when they were transported directly to Northwest Transport, Whitehorse, YK for shipping to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, BC, for analysis.

5.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Sediment samples (NDS series) were subjected to a preparation (SCR-41) of drying and hammering to disaggregate any clumps. The samples were then sieved to -80 mesh (180 microns) and two splits of 30 grams and 0.5 grams each were taken from the resulting pulp, for analysis. Bedrock samples (NDR series) were subjected to a preparation of crushing (CRU-31), splitting (Chemex 234) and pulverizing (PUL-31). The samples were passed through a primary crusher until 70% of the material passed 2mm. The crushed sample was then passed through a riffle splitter to generate a 250 gram split. This subsample was ground with a ring mill pulverizer to 85% of the material passing 75 microns. From the resulting pulp, two splits of 30 grams and 0.5 grams each were taken from the resulting pulp, for analysis.

The pulps of both sediments and rocks were analyzed for gold and a multi-element ICP scan. Details of preparation and analytical procedures are presented in Appendix 5b. The 30g pulp splits were digested using a fire assay fusion process and then analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy for gold. The 0.5g pulp was digested in 75% aqua regia, diluted to 12.5 mL and analyzed for 34 elements by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Excerpt from Fingler, 2005

“The McQuesten Property is located within the western part of the Selwyn Basin, in northern Yukon Territory. The generalized geology of the central Yukon is shown in Figure 3 below. The stratigraphy of the area consists of deformed and metamorphosed strata of basinal sediments which accumulated at the edge of the Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic continental margin.

During the Jurassic to Cretaceous (160 and 130 Ma.), the area was subjected to compressional orogenesis related to large scale plate convergence. During this time, the strata of the Selwyn Basin underwent widespread polyphase deformation and metamorphism, as part of fold and thrust belt development. This shortening episode also caused ductile north-south directed thrusting which generated three main ductile thrust panels containing highly strained to transposed basin strata. Displacement of the thrusts generated tight to isoclinal recumbent folds, two generations of strong regional foliations and local thrust splays. In the area of the McQuesten Property, the trace of the Robert Service Thrust is evident and the underlying Tombstone Thrust is expressed as an EW corridor of intense strain developed in hangingwall sediments.

Between 90-95 Ma, a tectonic change from convergence-oblique subduction-dextral strike slip movement resulted in an episode of magmatism and the emplacement of the Tombstone series of intermediate to felsic plutons. Later renewed compressional tectonism forming the McKenzie Mountains induced another magmatic event at 65 Ma, and the emplacement of the McQuesten series of plutons. Several gold deposits in the region, such as Dublin Gulch, Scheelite Dome, Clear Creek and Brewery Creek, are related to the Tombstone plutons.”

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Excerpt from Stammers, 2003

“The regional geology of the Mayo Lake District was described recently by Murphy (1997) and in the past by McTaggart (1960), Kindle (1962) and Boyle (1965). Collectively, they described the local geology as being comprised of three main units. These are, from structurally higher to lower position: the Upper Schist formation, the Keno Hill Quartzite formation, and the Lower Schist formation.

The consolidated rocks underlying the McQuesten property and surrounding area are mainly sedimentary and include various types of schists, phyllites, argillites, limestone (marble) and quartzites of early Paleozoic age (Yukon Group). Conformable gabbro-diorite lenses and sills of slightly later age occur throughout some of the sedimentary strata, and a few narrow quartz-biotite granodiorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry sills, of suggested Cretaceous age, are present locally. Granitic plutons crosscut the sedimentary rocks and gabbro sills at several locations; east of Mayo Lake, northwest of Hanson Lake and south and east of Dublin Gulch. The Roop Lake Pluton is of granodiorite, granite porphyry composition and is located 30 kilometres east of the McQuesten property.”

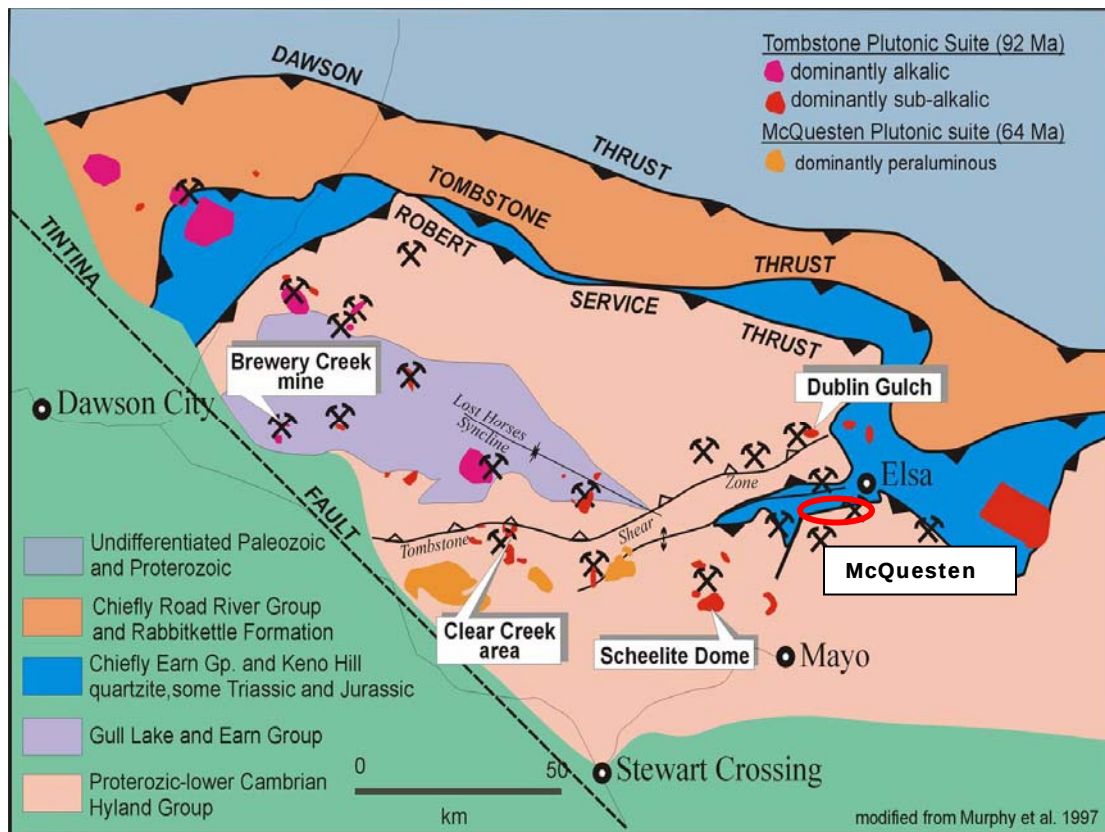


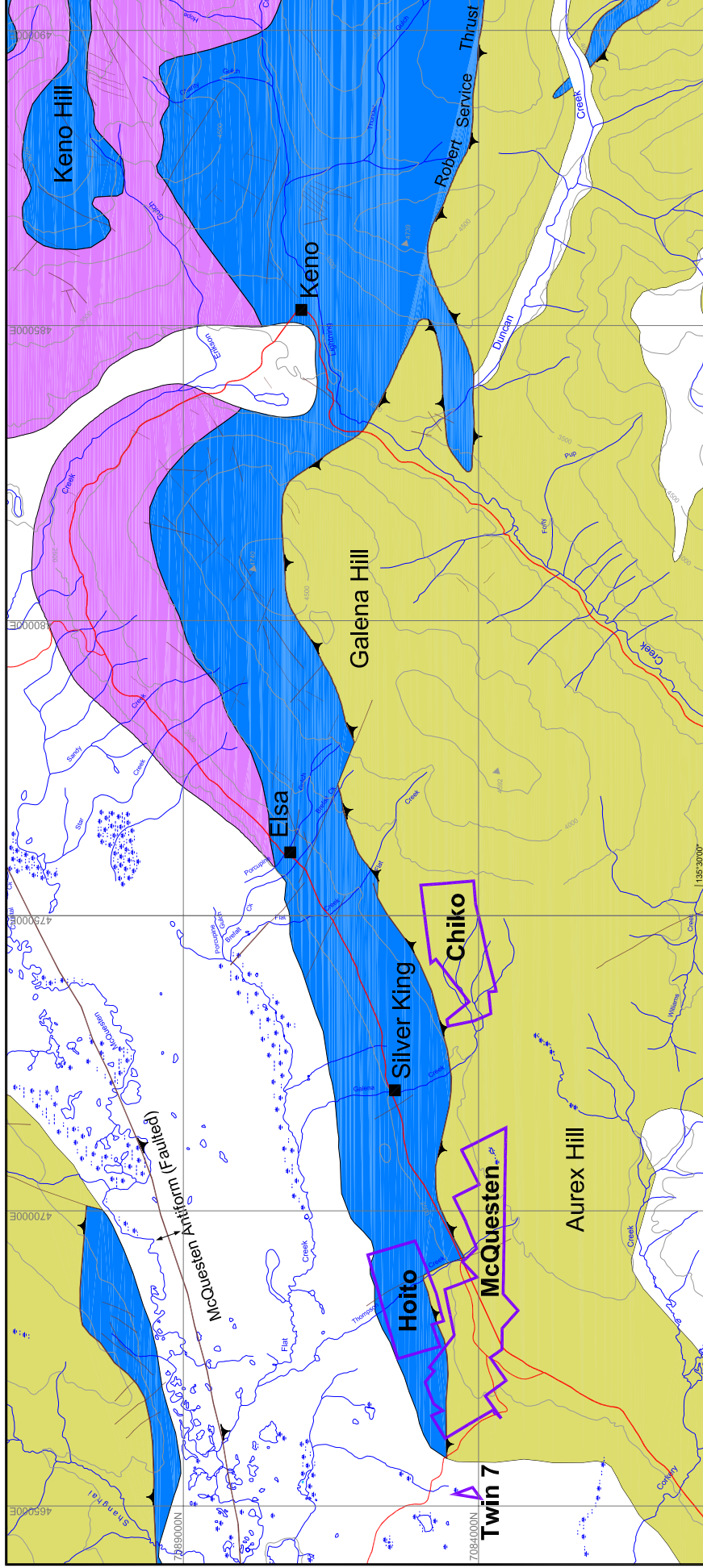
Figure 3: Generalized Geological Map of Part of the Selwyn Basin

6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology summary is taken directly from Stammers (2001) and is generalized in the local geology map shown as Figure 4 :

“In the McQuesten property area the sedimentary rocks dip gently south and are cut by early and late brittle fault zones. Most of the early faults strike northeast, dip steeply southeast, and contain lead-zinc-silver lodes at Keno and Galena Hill, high grade silver at the Silver King Mine, and gold-arsenic-antimony-bismuth mineralization at Aurex Hill, to the south of the McQuesten map area. Most of the late faults strike northwest, dip southwest, and offset the early faults. The age of these faults is uncertain, but as they are cut by the quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills, and are probably Cretaceous or younger. The last recorded movement on these faults is likely post-Cretaceous.

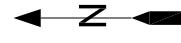
Table 2 is a comprehensive list of rock units mapped on the McQuesten and adjoining claims. Most of the sediments fall into the low-grade, greenschist or quartz-sericite-muscovite facies of metamorphism. Next to granite intrusions, calc-silicate skarn and hornfels occurs. The Robert Service Thrust zone has created an additional extensive, shear - induced metamorphism where low angle shear planes have facilitated diffusion of hydrothermal fluids.



LEGEND

- Quaternary
 - gravel, sands and clays
- Mississippian
 - KENO HILL QUARTZITE
- Devono-Mississippian
 - EARN GROUP
- Upper Proterozoic
 - HYLAND GROUP
 - Yusezyu Formation

- Fault
- Thrust Fault
- Antiform
- Main Road gravel



ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.

McQuesten Project

Figure 5

Local Geology

105M/13, 14 Nad 83 Utm Zone 8 May, 2005

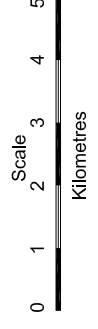


Table 2: List of Formations (excerpt from Stammers, 2001)

Mesozoic

Quartz-feldspar porphyry dacite (hypabyssal equivalents of Unit 8-Cretaceous)
Quartz-biotite granodiorite (Cretaceous)
7 Diorite, gabbro (Triassic?)

UPPER SCHIST FORMATION (5,6) is the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group is thrust over the Mississippian Central Quartzite Formation by the Robert Service Thrust fault

Graphitic schist, graphitic phyllite, thin-bedded quartzite, argillite, quartz-mica schist, limestone (marble)

- | | |
|----|-----------------------|
| 6a | Graphitic schist |
| 6b | Graphitic phyllite |
| 6c | Thin-bedded quartzite |
| 6d | Argillite |
| 6e | Quartz-mica schist |
| 6f | Limestone (marble) |

Quartz-sericite schist, quartz-eye siliceous-muscovite schist, marble, silver phyllite

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 5a | Quartz-sericite schist |
| 5b | Quartz-eye siliceous-muscovite schist |
| 5c | Marble |
| 5d | Silver phyllite |
-

ROBERT SERVICE THRUST FAULT

CENTRAL QUARTZITE FORMATION (3,4) Mississippian

Thick-bedded quartzite, thin-bedded quartzite, graphitic phyllite, graphitic schist, argillite

- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| 4a | Thick-bedded quartzite |
| 4b | Thin-bedded quartzite |
| 4c | Graphitic phyllite |
| 4d | Graphitic schist |
| 4e | Argillite |

White to pale grey, thick-bedded cherty quartzite

ROBERT SERVICE THRUST FAULT (exploited by felsic intrusions and hornblende porphyry)

LOWER SCHIST FORMATION (0,1,2) of Late Proterozoic age (?) has locally been thrust over the Mississippian Central Quartzite Formation and the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group

Quartz-sericite schist

Graphitic schist, graphitic phyllite, thin-bedded quartzite, argillite, calcareous schist (includes pelite schists)

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1a | graphitic schist |
| 1b | graphitic phyllite |
| 1c | thin-bedded quartzite |
| 1d | argillite |
| 1e | calcareous schist (pelitic schist) |

Thick-bedded quartzite, thin-bedded quartzite, phyllite, graphitic schist, meta-siltstones

- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| 0a | Thick-bedded quartzite |
| 0b | Thin-bedded quartzite |
| 0c | Phyllite |
| 0d | Graphitic schist |
| 0e | Meta-siltstone |

The McQuesten property hosts a series of pyrrhotite-gold calc-silicate skarn lenses, where intense regional shear foliation and proximity to granite and gabbro intrusions clearly controls auriferous pyrrhotite mineralization.”

There are at least two types of faults that occur within the map area: those that contain major concentrations of ore minerals, called ‘vein faults’; and those with small amounts of ore minerals, generally of supergene origin, called cross-faults, bedding faults or other. Field mapping and magnetic-electromagnetic map interpretations by J. Wright, Geophysicist of Newmont Exploration of Canada indicate that there are at least three ages of faulting present. From oldest to youngest these are:

1. Early low angle easterly-trending bedding faults.
2. Northeasterly-trending vein faults. These show more than one period of movement. These faults are expressed at McQuesten where felsic intrusions exploit them, at Silver King where high-grade silver occurs, and at Aurex Hill where gold-arsenic-antimony-bismuth occurs. These faults are offset and disrupted along strike by later cross-faults.
3. Late northwesterly cross-faults, that cut and offset the earlier low angle faults and bedding faults; can host silver-lead-zinc grades (e.g. Wayne showing) and can have both right lateral and left lateral offsets.

6.3 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The McQuesten Property and surrounding area have been subjected to multiple phases of glaciation, referred to as the pre-Reid (oldest), the Reid (intermediate) and the McConnell (youngest) glaciations. The glacial history of the region has been well documented by Bond, 1997 and 1998, who conducted reconstructions of glacial history and geomorphic mapping in the McQuesten River, Dublin Gulch and Keno Hill areas. The Middle Pleistocene Reid glaciation ended at least 200,000 years ago and the Late Pleistocene (Wisconsinian) McConnell glaciation occurred from 29,000 to 11,300 years ago (Bond, 1997).

Bond (1977) noted that pre-Reid deposits are sporadically preserved as erratics on plateaus located at higher elevation than the Reid glacial limit. Regional mapping of glacial limits also determined that ice flow patterns were similar for both the Reid and McConnell episodes, from the northeast and east directions. Valleys parallel to ice flow are broad, U-shaped and infilled with thick deposits of glacial debris. Valleys aligned transverse to the ice flow are narrow and V-shaped.

In the Keno Hill area, Bond indicates that the Reid ice completely surrounded the Gustavus Range, Galena Hill and Keno Hill and advanced westerly along the South McQuesten River and southwesterly along Duncan Creek. The McConnell ice also flowed westerly along the South McQuesten River, as well as along the Mayo Lake-Mayo River and Stewart River drainages. Glacial landforms related to the McConnell episode are most well preserved throughout the area, as depositional landforms on valley bottoms and sides, erosional landforms as moraines and local meltwater deposits which were deposited as the glacier retreated.

Mapping by Bond (1998) at a scale of 1:50,000 documents the surficial geology and glacial deposits in the area of the McQuesten property. The Chiko claim block is located on the southern slope of the South McQuesten River valley, at the headwaters of Galena Creek.

The surficial geology of the block has been mapped as a broad area of Pleistocene colluvium, shattered bedrock, and a thin veneer of Reid glacial till. To the north, a west-southwest trending moraine is flanked by glaciofluvial deposits to both the south and downslope, to the north. The mapped boundary between the colluvium to the south and the till moraine and glaciofluvial deposits to the north define the ice limit of the McConnell glaciation.

The Hoito claim block is located to the west-northwest of the Chiko block, further downslope along the southern slope of the South McQuestern River valley. The claim block straddles the northwest trending Thompson Creek. Mapping indicates that the southern part of the block, is covered by a series of terraces of thick successions of glaciofluvial deposits and channels which downslope to the north, mantle a broad till blanket which dominates much of the south slope of the river. Coarse gravels and sand lenses flanking the Thompson Creek form an alluvial fan which broaden downslope to the north-northwest.

The overburden types in the area of the McQuesten property are: (1) residual soils and colluvium, (2) muck and peat, (3) glacial till, (4) glaciofluvial debris. Over much of the area the soils and glacial deposits are permanently frozen below the top few inches. The residual soils are limited and were developed from the bedrock on which they lie and in part are remnants of decomposed glacial till. The muck and peat are best developed on the north slopes and on low-lying poorly drained ground. The glacial deposits mostly fill the main valleys and form benches on the lower slopes of the flanking hills. They range in thickness from one metre to in excess of fifteen metres and consist mainly of colluvium, till, glaciofluvial deposits, glaciolacustrine gravel, sand, silt and layers of peat.

7.0 2005 EXPLORATION RESULTS

7.1 RESULTS-CHIKO BLOCK

The Chiko claim block is an approximate 2 x 1 kilometre area which covers a relatively flat plateau of open spruce at the headwaters of Galena Creek. A series of bifurcating creeks merge to the west, into the main Galena Creek. There is good truck access onto the eastern part of the property, via the Williams Creek road extend north from the Duncan Creek Road. The Galena Creek road, approximately 400 metres to the north, was also used for drill rig access only.

Auger drilling in the Chiko Block tested 31 sites, all of which encountered bedrock at depths ranging from 4-25 feet (1.2-7.6 metres). The bedrock (BR) is commonly overlain by an interval of colluvium of broken bedrock (BBR) which is 1-8 feet thick (0.3-2.4 metres) and/or glaciofluvial (GF) debris consisting of well sorted gravels and muck which is 6-25 feet thick (1.8-7.6 metres). Thicker sections of glaciofluvial gravels and overlying peat and muck are most common in the western part of the block, at sites near the drainages of Galena Creek.

Bedrock Lithology

The bedrock lithologies encountered in the area are diverse and are similar to those mapped as the Yusezyu Formation on the McQuesten Block (Figure 5). They include limestone (LS), phyllite (P), phyllitic schist (P#), calcareous phyllite (PC), calcareous phyllitic schist (PC#), calcareous graphitic schist (PCG#), graphitic phyllitic schist (PG#) and sericite schist (S#). A brief description of each lithology type is presented below. The area drilled appears to be dominated by horizons of limestone and calcareous phyllites/schist with local intervals of graphitic schist and sericite schist. A moderate to strong cleavage is developed in most of the bedrock encountered; however, some lithologies also display no to weak cleavage development.

Limestone: Medium hard to hard, medium to dark grey colour, massive to mottled texture; weak to moderate cleavage. Calcium values commonly >10%.

Phyllite: Medium hard, medium grey colour, massive to finely laminated; weak to no cleavage.

Phyllitic Schist: Medium hard, variable from medium grey to grey-green to pale yellow-brown, massive to finely laminated; moderate to strong cleavage forming sericite-chlorite+/-quartz-carbonate schists with pearly cleavage surfaces.

Calcareous Phyllite: Medium hard, medium grey colour, massive; calcium values >2%.

Calcareous Phyllitic Schist: Medium hard, medium grey to pale yellow-grey; massive to finely laminated; moderate to strong cleavage forming sericite-chlorite+/-quartz-carbonate schists with pearly cleavage surfaces; calcium values commonly 2-5%, up to 17%.

Calcareous Graphitic Schist: Medium hard to hard, medium-dark grey; moderately to strong cleavage; moderately graphitic; calcium values commonly 5-10%.

Graphitic Phyllitic Schist: Medium hard, dark grey, massive; moderate to strong cleavage.

Sericite Schist: Soft, pale yellow-green; strong cleavage; pearly textured.

Mineralization observed within the bedrock samples consists of local white quartz veinlets and stringers (mm to cm scale) parallel to cleavage, within all lithologies. Trace fine grained pyrite was recognized as platings along cleavages planes and as grains marginal to quartz veinlets. Fine to medium grained arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite and possible stibnite were observed in a single sample (NDR0942), as concentrations in the wallrock margins to white quartz veinlets within calcareous graphitic schist.

Bedrock Geochemistry

The geochemical analysis of bedrock samples from the Chiko area indicated relatively high to moderate anomalism in calcium, gold, antimony, arsenic, silver, lead, zinc and moderate to weak anomalism in manganese. Little geochemical relief was displayed in the other elements analyzed. Summaries of the geochemical results are presented in Appendix 6 (bedrock samples), Appendix 7 (overburden samples), and Appendix 8 (Laboratory certificates). Sample locations and numbers are shown in Figures 6a-b and bedrock geochemical results for the above anomalous elements are shown in Figures 7a-f.

As noted in the above descriptions of lithologies, % calcium was useful to define more calcareous horizons such as limestone, calcareous phyllite and calcareous graphitic phyllite. Calcium values ranged from <1 to >25% and tend to define lithologies within ranges of 0-2%, 2-10% and 10-25%.

A distinctive site of multi-element anomalism in the other elements (gold, antimony, arsenic, silver, lead, zinc, manganese) occurs in the northwest area of the claim block, at sample site NDR0942/NDS2268. This site is unique in displaying strong anomalism in all these elements. In the southeastern area of the claim block, a site was drilled within a large 20x4 metre CAT excavated trench on the western side of the road. The sample from this site (NDR0954/NDS2280) also displays some weak local anomalism in selected elements As, Ag, Pb, Zn. In the southwestern area of the property, between two small drainages of Galena Creek, a cluster of samples display moderate but inconsistent anomalism in several elements, over a broad 600x300 metre area.

The most significant sample result (NDR0942) in the northwest area was obtained from a bedrock sample of calcareous graphitic schist with pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and possible stibnite noted along margins of quartz veinlets hosted by the schist. This sample returned highly anomalous results of an order of magnitude higher than those obtained from all other samples in the area:

<u>NDR0942 Bedrock Sample Result</u> 0.07 ppm Au, 618 ppm Sb, 5790 ppm As, 8.3 ppm Ag, 1195 ppm Pb, 665 ppm Zn

Gold values from bedrock samples were generally low, ranging from 0.01-0.03 ppm, to a high of 0.07 ppm. Antimony results were similarly low, ranging from 1-12 ppm, to a distinctive high of 618 ppm.. These elevated results correspond with the mineralized site in the northwestern area.

Arsenic values showed a broader range, mostly from 4-88 ppm, to a high of 5790 ppm at the northwest site. Three other samples returned greater than 100 ppm, adjacent to the northwest high and within the area of broad anomalism in the southwest. Similar to gold and antimony, silver values were generally low, ranging from .01-.05 ppm, to a distinctive high of 8.3 ppm in the northwest. The trench sample returned a weakly elevated value of 0.03 ppm.

Lead values were also low, ranging from 7-46 ppm, to the high of 1195 in the northwest. Samples in the southwest area display a weak but broad anomalism of up to 2x background (values of 33-46 ppm). Zinc values ranged from 44 to 231 ppm, with anomalous samples greater than 2x background (>200 ppm) in the northwest. Manganese values ranged from 213 to 2510 ppm, with the higher results above 2x background (>2000 ppm) occurring in the northwest and southwest areas.

Overburden Geochemistry

An overburden sample in the Chiko area consisted of the material overlying competent bedrock and included colluvial, broken bedrock material (BBR) and glaciofluvial gravels (GF). The samples were collected close to the bedrock surface, to test for possible dispersion versus in-situ patterns. A total of 15 sites sampled broken bedrock and 16 sites sampled gravels.

Similar to the bedrock samples, geochemical analysis of overburden samples from the Chiko area indicated relatively high to moderate anomalism in calcium, arsenic, silver, lead, zinc and moderate to weak anomalism in manganese. Little geochemical relief was displayed in the other elements analyzed. Summaries of the geochemical results are presented in Appendix 7 (overburden samples), and Appendix 8 (Laboratory certificates). Sample locations and numbers are shown in Figures 6b and overburden geochemical results for the above anomalous elements are shown in Figures 8a-f.

As noted in the bedrock samples, anomalism in % calcium in overburden samples also appears to generally correlate with the distribution of calcareous lithologies. Calcium values ranged from <1 to 6.17% , with two local highs greater than 10% Ca.

Also similar to the bedrock samples, a distinctive site with multi-element anomalism in the other elements (gold, antimony, arsenic, silver, lead, zinc, manganese) is located in the northwest area of the claim block, at sample site NDR0942/NDS2268. This site is unique in displaying strong anomalism most of these elements. In the southeastern area of the claim block, a site was drilled within a large 20x4 metre CAT excavated trench on the western side of the road. The samples from this site (NDR0954/NDS2280) also display some moderate anomalism in selected elements (As, Ag, Pb). In the southwestern area of the property, between two small drainages of Galena Creek, a cluster of samples display moderate but inconsistent anomalism in several elements (As, Ag, Pb, Zn) over a broad 600x300 metre area.

The most significant overburden sample result (NDS2268) in the northwest area corresponds with the site of mineralized bedrock of bedrock sample NDR0942. The glaciofluvial gravels samples above the bedrock also resulted anomalous results in several elements (As, Ag, Pb, Zn) in the order of 3-10x background:

<u>NDS2268 Overburden Sample Result</u> 238 ppm As, 3.2 ppm Ag, 90 ppm Pb, 206 ppm Zn
--

Gold values from overburden samples were generally low, ranging from 0.01-0.03 ppm, to a high of 0.08 ppm from sample NDS2265 in the central grid area. While this result is higher than that obtained from bedrock samples, it appears to be less significant as there is no anomalism in other elements associated with the site. Antimony results were similarly low, ranging from 3-21 ppm, to a high of 68 ppm. This elevated result corresponds with the trench site in the southeastern area.

Similar to the bedrock samples, arsenic values showed a broader range mostly from 11-87 ppm, with several highs >150 ppm (2-5x background) at the northwest site, at the trench site and at several sites defining broad anomalism between drainages in the southwest. The arsenic geochemical results for overburden samples are notably higher than those for bedrock. The overburden results may reflect dispersion from multiple sources in the area while the bedrock results reflect only an insitu source.

Similar to gold and antimony, silver values were generally low, ranging from .01-1.6 ppm, with highs from 4.5-17.1 ppm (>10x background) at the northwest site, at the trench site and at a site between drainages in the southwest. The silver geochemical results for overburden samples are also notable higher than those for bedrock and may reflect multiple sources in the area.

Lead values were also low, mostly ranging from 61-46 ppm, with highs from 61-253 ppm (2-7x background) at the northwest site, at the trench site (253 ppm) and at three sites between drainages in the southwest. The lead geochemical results for overburden samples are either close to or slightly higher than those for bedrock and may limited dispersion from multiple sources in the area. Zinc values ranged mostly from 17 to 84 ppm, with anomalous samples greater than 2x background (>100 ppm) clustered in the northwest, and a single sample between the southwest drainages. Manganese values ranged from 453 to 2260 ppm. The results are notably higher than those from bedrock samples, possibly due to dispersion and colloidal processes.

7.2 RESULTS-HOITO BLOCK

The Hoito claim block is an approximate 2 x 1 kilometre area which covers part of the south facing slope of the valley of the South McQuesten River, to the north of the McQuesten claim block. The area consists of a series of broad north stepping terraces which straddle Thompson Creek. Mature spruce is common to upslope areas; however, downslope to the north, the area is covered by a “drunken” forest of immature spruce, moss and low shrubs. The area was accessed from roads on the McQuesten block, to the southwestern part of the Hoito claim block along cut lines used for previous soil and auger sampling.

Auger drilling in the Hoito Block tested 11 sites (one redrilled) in the area to the west of Thompson Creek. The distribution of drillholes and associated sample numbers are shown in Figure 10.

The holes were drilled to depths ranging from 14-36 feet (4.3-11 metres). Bedrock was encountered in only two sites at depths of 23 feet (7 metres). The bedrock (BR) at these sites (NDR0958-59) is moderately hard, medium grey, phyllite to pearly chlorite-sericite schist. Overlying the bedrock is a thick succession of muck and glaciofluvial debris comprised of moderately well sorted, subrounded cobbles of diorite, gabbro +/- quartzite up to 5 cm in size. This material resulted in challenging drilling conditions which required termination of drilling due to excessive auger wear and lack of drilling progress.

Bedrock samples were collected at two sites and overburden samples were collected either above the bedrock or at the base of the drilled section. Compared with the Chiko bedrock samples, the Hoito bedrock samples did not display any notable levels of geochemical anomalism.

Overburden Geochemistry

In the Hoito area, a total of 11 overburden samples of glaciofluvial gravels (GF) were collected from drilled sites. The overall geochemical results were lower than those obtained in the Chiko area; however, several of these samples were also collected in different media.

Geochemical results for gold, calcium, arsenic, silver, lead, zinc and manganese are presented for comparison with those in the Chiko area. In general, there is little to weak anomalism present for these elements, in the order of 1.5-2x background, for a limited sample set. Summaries of the geochemical results are presented in Appendix 7 (overburden samples), and Appendix 8 (Laboratory certificates). Sample locations and numbers are shown in Figures 10 and overburden geochemical results for the above anomalous elements are shown in Figures 11a-f.

The most significant result for the area is a value of **0.11 ppm gold** was returned from sample NDS2285, near the western limit of the claim block. The sample was not anomalous in other elements. The sample was collected at a depth of 23 feet (7 metres) from grey-green glaciofluvial gravels and silt. The coarse fraction consisted of moderately sorted 0.2-3cm subrounded clasts of mostly gabbro and diorite composition. Both the silt and some of the clasts had a weak reaction to dilute HCL.

A single sample (NDS2293) in the southeastern area near Thompson Creek, also returned weakly anomalous results of 119 ppm arsenic, 2 ppm silver, 30 ppm lead, 318 ppm zinc, and 859 ppm manganese.

Calcium values for the overburden are relatively low, from 0.76-2.62 %. Arsenic values displayed a broader range from mostly 36-85 ppm, with a high of 119 ppm (2x background) for sample NDS2285 in the southeast. Silver values were generally low, ranging from 0.2-0.8 ppm, with a high of 2 ppm associated with the southeast anomaly. Lead values were also low, mostly ranging from 9-24 ppm, with a high of 30 ppm (2x background) associated with the southeast anomaly. Zinc values were higher than those obtained from samples in the Chiko area, and ranged mostly from 82-179 ppm, with a high of 318 ppm associated with the southeast anomaly. Manganese values were moderately high, ranging from 268-562 ppm, with two spot highs (1.5-3x background) of 859 ppm associated with the southeast anomaly and 1015 ppm associated with sample NDS2291.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2005 auger drilling program conducted on the McQuesten property was designed to attempt reconnaissance bedrock mapping in overburden covered areas within the Chiko and Hoito claim blocks. In addition, the program was conducted as a trial exploration method to test its limitations, advantages and overall viability for future programs.

The drilling procedure had mixed results, with all 31 sites drilled in the Chiko area encountering bedrock but only 2 of 11 sites drilled in the Hoito area encountering bedrock. Regional surficial mapping of the district indicates that the Chiko area is covered by colluvial deposits and the Hoito area is covered by glaciofluvial and alluvial gravels. The variability was confirmed during this program and it was noted that the rig encountered difficulties in the Hoito area due to the presence of numerous hard, large cobbles and boulders within the drilled section. The colluvium thus appears to be the optimum media for drilling success in reaching bedrock, while glaciofluvial gravels are poor. Till sheets have also been mapped throughout the area but were not tested during this program. The 2000 auger drilling program conducted on the McQuesten claim block by Newmont had mixed success in reaching bedrock, but possibly better than in areas of glaciofluvial gravels.

Auger drilling in the Chiko area encountered a diverse range of bedrock lithologies similar to those of the Yusezyu Formation in the McQuesten Block. Moderately strained to schistose phyllite, graphitic phyllite, sericite schist and their calcareous equivalents occur together with limestone horizons in a succession which thus appears to be laterally continuous between the McQuesten and Chiko Blocks. The noted lithological diversity and high levels of strain in the Chiko area suggests the area may be similarly prospective to host both skarn and vein type mineralization.

Evidence for migration the hydrothermal fluids through the Chiko succession is noted as common centimeter to subcentimetre scale quartz lenses and veinlets +/- pyrite emplaced along cleavage planes. As well, one drill site in the northwest (NDR0942) encountered quartz veining with marginal arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena and minor sphalerite, stibnite. This vein-style mineralization is similar to that exposed in trenches and intersected in drilling of the West and East Zones of the McQuesten Block. Similar mineralizing systems thus have been active in this area as well, and has not been previously documented. Within the Elsa Mine area, this part of the stratigraphy was historically considered to be in the hangingwall of the silver bearing vein system and has been largely overlooked for its gold potential.

The geochemical results for bedrock samples in the Chiko area clearly identify the mineralized sample NDR0942 as highly anomalous in several elements:

<u>NDR0942 Bedrock Sample Result</u> 0.07 ppm Au, 618 ppm Sb, 5790 ppm As, 8.3 ppm Ag, 1195 ppm Pb, 665 ppm Zn

The overall lack of and/or inconsistent anomalism of other samples suggests that mineralization in the area may occur as discrete veins such as encountered by drilling in the northwest and by historic trenching in the southeastern area. Within the drill grid of approximately 400 x 200 metres, there remains considerable room for veins within this area.

The overburden samples collected in the Chiko area were of either insitu (broken bedrock) or transported material (glaciofluvial gravels) and may thus reflect either a proximal or distal source and/or multiple sources. Possible dispersion is difficult to resolve with the limited number samples of each media; however, the glaciofluvial gravels sampled (NDS2268) above the mineralized bedrock in the northwest displayed similarly distinctive geochemical anomalism:

<u>NDS2268 Overburden Sample Result</u> 238 ppm As, 3.2 ppm Ag, 90 ppm Pb, 206 ppm Zn
--

These results indicate that transported media in the vicinity of a mineralized bedrock source may have an associated geochemical signature; however, sampling of a broad area of similar overburden and/or tighter sampling may be required to detect a dispersal trend. Such patterns would be difficult to define in an area such as the Chiko Block, where sampling of colluvium (broken bedrock) only reflects the immediate area drilled by the auger.

In the Hoito area, there was very little success in reaching bedrock through a thick succession of glaciofluvial gravels. Only two sites encountered bedrock of phyllitic schists, similar to those mapped on the McQuesten claim block to the south. Little to weak geochemical anomalism was obtained from samples of the overburden; however a single site (NDS2285) on the western area of the claim block returned an elevated gold result of 0.11 ppm. Given the lack of knowledge of the underlying bedrock lithology and the depth to depth, no inferences can be made from this result.

RECOMMENDATIONS

General

It is recommended that, in future, the auger drilling method be continued to be used as a reconnaissance mapping tool, to map bedrock in areas covered by colluvium and/or till. Drilling in these areas could also be conducted as tighter profile lines to characterize geophysical responses of underlying bedrock (i.e. airborne magnetics), thus assisting with further geophysical targeting.

It is not recommended that auger drilling be used to detail specific areas covered by colluvium, as in-situ geochemical responses along 50 or 25 metre sample spacings may be more cost effectively sampled with a hand auger. Areas for such detailed hand sampling could be selected from the results of reconnaissance geophysical methods and are recommended to be conducted in advance of diamond drilling. Drilling of prospective geophysical responses in areas of geochemical anomalism could then be conducted.

Chiko

As the gold potential of this area has been largely overlooked, it is recommended that data in the public domain be reviewed and/or acquired to consider evidence for skarn and vein hosted mineralization. Airborne geophysical data in the public/private domains should be reviewed and/or obtained. Given the fertility of the trend between the McQuesten and Chiko Blocks, additional ground acquisitions should be considered.

A detailed hand auger sampling program in the western area of the Chiko block is recommended along 100 or 50 metre spaced north-south lines with 25 metre stations. Ground geophysical surveying and/or diamond drilling would be dependent on the results.

Hoito

No further work is recommended on the Hoito Block at this time, as the thick overburden cover would be challenging for geochemical sampling, trenching and even diamond drilling. It is recommended that data in the public domain be reviewed and/or acquired for ground flanking these holdings. Airborne geophysical data in the public/private domains should be reviewed and/or obtained. A compelling geophysical target with evidence of mineralization elsewhere in a similar setting, would be required for diamond drilling in this area.

Respectfully Submitted,

J. Fingler, M.Sc., P.Geo.

9.0 REFERENCES

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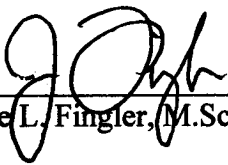
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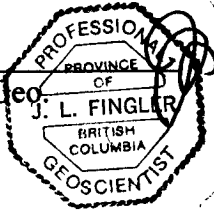
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Janice L. Fingler, of 204-2352 West Broadway Avenue in the city of Vancouver and of business address of 1409-675 West Hastings Street in the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist providing exploration services to the mineral exploration community.
2. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (21566).
3. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Geology in 1985 and a Master of Science in Geology in 1991.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1985 and have been involved in projects and evaluations exploring for gold and base metals in Canada, Mexico, South and Central America and Russia
5. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.
6. I am independent of Alexco Resource Corporation. I do not, indirectly or directly, hold any shares in Alexco Resource Corporation.
7. I was in the field from August 14th-August 26th, 2005 and during this time, provided on-site supervision of the auger drilling program on the McQuesten property. I reviewed the results from the program and have compiled this report based on these results and field observations.

Dated at Vancouver, BC, this 16th day of October, 2005


Janice L. Fingler, M.Sc., P. Geo.



Appendix 1

Statement of Expenditures

McQUESTEN PROJECT:

CLIENT:

PROGRAM:

TODAY'S DATE:

TOTAL CAD\$

PRORATED COST PER HOLE:

CALCULATED 2005 FIELD EXPENDITURES

ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.

TRACK MOUNTED AUGER DRILLING

10-Oct-05**\$34,918.59****\$831.40****WAGES**

	Number		Rate		TOTAL
Sr. Geologist - Stammers	8	\$	450.00	\$	3,600.00
Sr. Geologist - Fingler	15	\$	500.00	\$	7,500.00
Sr Field Assistant - Sinnott	10.5	\$	250.00	\$	2,625.00
					<u>\$13,725.00</u>

CONTRACT AUGER DRILLING

Footage Rate - Sylvain Fleurant	788	\$	10.00	\$	7,880.00
Travel Time for Rig	23	\$	100.00	\$	2,300.00
Trucking from Dawson	14	\$	100.00	\$	1,400.00
Truck Rental	3	\$	50.00	\$	150.00
					<u>\$11,730.00</u>

ANALYTICAL

Auger Rock Samples	33	\$	24.75	\$	816.75
Auger Soil Samples	43	\$	20.47	\$	880.21
QA-QC Samples	3	\$	19.75	\$	59.25
Batch Fees	2	\$	30.00	\$	60.00
Freight				\$	178.64
					<u>\$ 1,994.85</u>

PROJECT SUPPORT

Bedrock Motel, Mayo	\$	2,224.00
M. Stammers Yukon Travel Expenses	\$	913.71
J. Fingler Yukon Travel Expenses	\$	3,662.54
Mayo Petroleum	\$	668.49
		<u>\$ 7,468.74</u>

GRAND TOTAL**\$34,918.59**

Appendix 2

Personnel and Contractors

2005 McQUESTEN AUGER DRILLING PROGRAM

PERSONNEL and CONTRACTORS

Mike Stammers-Project Manager
NovaGold Resources Inc.
2300-200 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1S4
Ph: (604) 669-6227

Janice Fingler-Geologist
J. Fingler Geological
1409-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6B 1N2
Ph: (604) 605-8814

Ed Sinnott-Field Assistant
PO Box 277
Mayo, YT Y0B 1M0
Ph: (867) 996-2545

Sylvain Fleurant-Auger Drilling Contractor
Box 404 Dawson City, YT Y0B 1G0
Ph: (867) 993-5488

SERVICES

Norcan Truck Rental
Town and Mountain Motel
Northwest Transport Ltd.
Bedrock Motel
Mayo Chinese Restaurant
ALS Chemex Labs

Whitehorse, YK
Whitehorse, YK
Whitehorse, YK
Mayo, YK
Mayo, YK
N. Vancouver, BC

Appendix 3
Drilling Logs

PLACER DRILL LOG

Date: 16-Aug-05		Time:	Driller: Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill: auger		Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch		
Location:		Lease or Grant Numbers:		
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)	Remarks: samples/results	
ndr 0925	13ft	6ft broken bedrock 2ft soft bedrock1ft bedrockhard 1ft bedrock medium hard 2ft bedrock hard		
ndr 0926	10ft	4ft bolder 2ft broken bedrock 2ft bedrock medium hard 2ft bedrock hard		
ndr 0927	23ft	8ft gravel muck mix 5ft broken bedrock soft 3ft bedrock medium hard4ft soft bedrock 3ft bedrock medium hard		
ndr 0928	11ft	6ft bolder 2ft broken bedrock 1ft bedrock hard 1ft bedrock soft 1ft bedrock hard		
ndr 0929	13ft	9ft soft gravel 1ft broken bedrock soft 3ft bedrock medium hard		
total	70ft	Date: 16-Aug-05	Signed (Driller or Representative)	

PLACER DRILL LOG

Date: 17-Aug-05	Time:	Driller: Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill: auger	Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch		
Location:		Lease or Grant Numbers:	
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)	Remarks: samples/results
ndr 0930	13ft	4ft frozen muck 5ft gravel 1ft broken bedrock 2ft bedrock medium hard 1ft bedrock hard	
ndr 0931	18ft	3ft thawed muck 5ft soft broken bedrock shell 2ft broken bedrock 5ft bedrock soft3ft bedrock hard	
ndr 0932	18ft	3ft thawed gravel 6ft frozen gravel 2ft broken bedrock 2ft soft bedrock 3ft bedrock medium hard 2ft bedrock hard	
ndr 0933	19ft	2ft muck 12ft gravel thawed 3ft bedrock medium hard water pull out 2ft bedrock hard water	
ndr 0934	18ft	5ft frozen muck 2ft gravel bolder 7ft creek gravel 1ft broken bedrock 3ft bedrock medium hard	
ndr 0935	28ft	5ft frozen muck 14ft frozen gravel 4ft bolder gravel hard 5ft bedrock hard	
total	114ft	Date: 17-Aug-05	Signed (Driller or Representative)

PLACER DRILL LOG

Date: 18-Aug-05		Time:		Driller: Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill: auger		Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch			
Location:		Lease or Grant Numbers:			
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)		Remarks: samples/results	
ndr-0937	13ft	4ft frozen gravel 9ft soft bedrock			
ndr-0938	23ft	5ft frozen muck 3ft gravel 6ft frozen muck 2ft gravel 2ft soft bedrock grafitite 5ft soft bedrock			
ndr-0939	18ft	6ft frozen muck 8ft gravel 4ft soft bedrock			
ndr-0940	13ft	4ft frozen muck 4ft gravel muck mix 1ft bedrock soft 1ft bedrock hard 3ft bedrock medium hard			
ndr-0941	18ft	5ft frozen muck 3ft gravel bolder 2ft broken bedrock 8ft bedrock medium hard			
total	85ft	Date: 18-Aug-05	Signed (Driller or Representative)		

PLACER DRILL LOG

Date: 19-Aug-05		Time:		Driller: Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill: auger		Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch			
Location:		Lease or Grant Numbers:			
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)		Remarks: samples/results	
ndr-0942	16ft	2ft thawed muck 6ft bolder muck mix 5ft broken bedrock 3ft bedrock hard			
ndr-0943	18ft	3ft gravel thawed 5ft frozen gravel muck mix 3ft gravel 2ft broken bedrock 3ft soft bedrock 2ft bedrock medium hard			
ndr-0944	20ft	5ft frozen muck 11ft gravel 2ft bedrock medium hard 1ft bedrock hard 1ft soft bedrock			
total	54ft	Date: 19-Aug-05	Signed (Driller or Representative)		

PLACER DRILL LOG

Date:	20-Aug-05	Time:	Driller:	Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill:	auger	Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch			
Location:		Lease or Grant Numbers:			
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)	Remarks: samples/results		
ndr 0945	13ft	4ft frozen muck 2ft gravel 2ft broken bedrock 2f bedrock soft 3ft bedrock medium hard			
ndr 0946	18ft	5ft frozen muck 8ft gravel 3ft soft bedrock 2ft bedrock medium hard			
ndr 0947	23ft	9ft frozen muck 6ft gravel 1ft bedrock hard 4ft soft bedrock 3ft bedrock medium hard			
ndr 0948	23ft	8ft frozen muck 4ft muck litle gravel2ft soft bedrock 2ft bedrock medium hard 7ft soft bedrock			
ndr 0949	13ft	3ft broken bedrock 5ft bedrock soft 1ft bedrock hard 2ft bedrockmedium hard 2ft bedrock hard			
total	90ft	Date: 20-Aug-05	Signed (Driller or Representative)		

PLACER DRILL LOG

Date:	21-Aug-05	Time:		Driller:	Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:	
Type of Drill:	auger	Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch					
Location:		Lease or Grant Numbers:					
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)			Remarks: samples/results		
ndr 0950	18ft	3ft frozen muck 5ft muck gravel mix 3ft gravel 1ft bedrock medium hard 1ft bedrock hard 5ft bedrock medium hard					
ndr 0951	15ft	8ft frozen gravel bolder 3ft broken bedrock 4ft bedrock medium hard					
ndr 0952	18ft	3ft frozen gravel bolder 8ft gravel 7ft bedrock medium hard					
ndr 0953	13ft	6ft frozen gravel 1ft broken bedrock 6ft bedrock medium hard					
ndr 0954	8ft	3ft bedrock soft 5ft bedrock medium hard					
total	72ft	Date:	21-Aug-05	Signed (Driller or Representative)			

PLACER DRILL LOG

Date: 22-Aug-05		Time:	Driller: Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill: auger		Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch		
Location:		Lease or Grant Numbers:		
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)	Remarks: samples/results	
ndr-0955	23ft	5ft frozen muck 4ft gravel 2ft muck 2ft bolder gravel 5ft broken bedrock 5ft bedrock soft		
ndr 0956	18ft	3ft frozen muck 5ft gravel 1ft muck 1ft gravel 3ft soft bedrock 5ft bedrock medium hard		
total	41ft		Date: 22-Aug-05	Signed (Driller or Representative)

PLACER DRILL LOG

Date: 23-Aug-05		Time:	Driller: Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill: auger		Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch		
Location:		Lease or Grant Numbers:		
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)	Remarks: samples/results	
ndr-0958	31ft	8ft frozen muck 5ft bolder gravel 5ft gravel 2ft bolder gravel 3ft gravel 2ft bedrock soft 6ft bedrock medium hard		
nds-2284	14ft	5ft frozen muck 3ft gravel 1ft muck 4ft bolder hard 1ft bolder very hard hole cave in cancel		
nds-2285	33ft	3ft frozen muck 30ft gravel bolder mix hole cave in cancel		
ndr 2286	25ft	5ft frozen muck 13ft gravel 7ft frozen muck 2inch bolder very hard hole cancel		
total	103ft	Date: 23-Aug-05	Signed (Driller or Representative)	

PLACER DRILL LOG

Date: 24-Aug-05		Time:		Driller: Sylvain Fleurant		Helper:	
Type of Drill: auger				Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch			
Location:				Lease or Grant Numbers:			
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)		Remarks: samples/results			
nds-2287	36ft	12ft frozen muck 2ft gravel 2ft nuck 4ft gravel 3ft muck silt 10ft gravel 2t gravel hard 1ft gravel very hard cancel					
nds-2288	17ft	5ft frozen muck 10ft gravel 2ft gravel very hard cancel					
nds-2289	21ft	5ft frozen muck 8ft gravel 5ft gravel hard bolder 3ft gravel very hard cancel					
total	74ft			Signed (Driller or Representative)			

PLACER DRILL LOG

Date: 25-Aug-05		Time:	Driller: Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill: auger		Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch		
Location:		Lease or Grant Numbers:		
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown IN Feet (of materials encountered)	Remarks: samples/results	
ndr-0959	28ft	6ft frozen muck 7ft gravel 2ft silt gravel 3ft gravel 10ft soft bedrock		
nds-2291	14ft	4ft frozen muck 4ft gravel 6ft very hard gravel cancel		
nds-2292	18ft	3ft frozen muck 11ft gravel hard 4ftsoft bedrock maybe cave in cancel		
nds-2293	16ft	13ft hard gravel 3ft very hard gravel cancel		
total	76ft	Date: 25-Aug-05	Signed (Driller or Representative)	

Appendix 4

Drillhole and Sample Listing

Site	Block	Claim	Rock Sample	Overburden Sample	UTM83z8E	UTM83z8N	Date	Depth (ft)	BR start (ft)	BBR start (ft)	BR sample Interval (ft)	OB sample Depth (ft)	OB sample Type
CA1	Chiko	CHIKO 2	NDR0925	NDS2251	475466	7084149	16/08/2005	13	9	0	10-13	8	BBR
CA2	Chiko	CHIKO 2	NDR0926	NDS2252	475485	7084351	16/08/2005	10	8	4	6-10	8	BBR
CA3	Chiko	CHIKO 2	NDR0927	NDS2253	475513	7084569	16/08/2005	22	16	8	18-23	13	BBR
CA4	Chiko	CHIKO 1	NDR0928	NDS2254	475478	7084761	16/08/2005	11	8	5	8-11	7	BBR
CA5	Chiko	CHIKO 1	NDR0929	NDS2255	475470	7084856	16/08/2005	13	8	5	8-13	8	GF
CB5	Chiko	CHIKO 3	NDR0930	NDS2256	475074	7084872	17/08/2005	13	10	9	10-13	8	GF
CB4	Chiko	CHIKO 3	NDR0931	NDS2257	475064	7084686	17/08/2005	18	10	0	15-18	9	BBR
CB3	Chiko	CHIKO 3	NDR0932	NDS2258	475105	7084494	17/08/2005	18	11	9	13-18	11	BBR
CB2	Chiko	CHIKO 4	NDR0933	NDS2259	475104	7084369	17/08/2005	19	14	14	14-19	12	GF
CB1	Chiko	CHIKO 4	NDR0934	NDS2260	475098	7084236	17/08/2005	18	15	15	15-18	14	GF
CB0	Chiko	CHIKO 4	NDR0935	NDS2261	475096	7084107	17/08/2005	28	25	25	25-28	23	GF
CC5	Chiko	CHIKO 3	NDR0937	NDS2263	474673	7084794	18/08/2005	13	4	4	8-13	4	GF
CC4	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0938	NDS2264	474675	7084601	18/08/2005	23	16	16	18-23	14	GF
CC3	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0939	NDS2265	474669	7084403	18/08/2005	18	14	14	14-18	14	GF
CC2	Chiko	CHIKO 6	NDR0940	NDS2266	474676	7084191	18/08/2005	13	8	4	8-13	8	BBR
CC1	Chiko	CHIKO 6	NDR0941	NDS2267	474670	7084023	18/08/2005	18	10	8	13-18	9	BBR
CD4	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0942	NDS2268	474291	7084647	19/08/2005	16	8	8	11-16	8	GF
CD3	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0943	NDS2269	474282	7084383	19/08/2005	18	13	11	13-18	10	GF
CE4	Chiko	CHIKO 7	NDR0944	NDS2270	474110	7084474	19/08/2005	20	18	15	16-20	16	BBR
CE2	Chiko	CHIKO 8	NDR0945	NDS2271	474099	7084032	20/08/2005	13	8	6	8-13	6	GF
CF2	Chiko	CHIKO 10	NDR0946	NDS2272	473873	7084207	20/08/2005	18	13	13	13-18	13	GF
CE3	Chiko	CHIKO 8	NDR0947	NDS2273	474091	7084255	20/08/2005	23	15	15	18-23	13	GF
CD2	Chiko	CHIKO 6	NDR0948	NDS2274a/b	474407	7084156	20/08/2005	23	12	12	18-23	12.16	BBR
CA1r	Chiko	CHIKO 2	NDR0949	NDS2275	475465	7084150	20/08/2005	13	8	0	8-13	4	BBR
CF1	Chiko	CHIKO 10	NDR0950	NDS2276	473710	7084002	21/08/2005	18	11	11	13-18	11	GF
CF0	Chiko	CHIKO 10	NDR0951	NDS2277	473851	7083852	21/08/2005	15	11	8	11-15	10	BBR
CE1	Chiko	CHIKO 8	NDR0952	NDS2278	474096	7083853	21/08/2005	18	13	11	13-18	11	GF
CD1	Chiko	CHIKO 6	NDR0953	NDS2279	474432	7083927	21/08/2005	13	7	6	8-13	6	BBR
TR	Chiko	CHIKO 2	NDR0954	NDS2280	475424	7084129	21/08/2005	8	0	0	5-8	1	BBR?
CD5	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0955	NDS2281	474290	7084564	22/08/2005	23	18	13	18-23	18	BBR
CC6	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0956	NDS2282	474360	7084682	22/08/2005	18	10	10	13-18	10	GR
HB1	Hoito	HOITO 7	NDR0958	NDS2283	467941	7084800	23/08/2005	31	23	23	23-31	23	GF
HA1	Hoito	HOITO 7		NDS2284	467661	7084852	23/08/2005	14				14	GF
HA2	Hoito	HOITO 8		NDS2285	467649	7085002	23/08/2005	33				23	GF
HB2	Hoito	HOITO 5		NDS2286	467958	7084997	23/08/2005	25				23	GF
HC3	Hoito	HOITO 6		NDS2287	468191	7085133	24/08/2005	36				33	GF/TILL?
HB3	Hoito	HOITO 6		NDS2288	467888	7085209	24/08/2005	17				15	GF
HB3r	Hoito	HOITO 6		NDS2289	467885	7085208	24/08/2005	21				21	GF
HC0	Hoito	HOITO 5	NDR0959	NDS2290	468198	7084647	25/08/2005	28	23	23	21-28	18	GF
HC1	Hoito	HOITO 5		NDS2291	468251	7084841	25/08/2005	14				12	GF
HD0	Hoito	HOITO 5		NDS2292	468386	7084773	25/08/2005	18				14-18	BBR/GF?
HE1	Hoito	HOITO 3		NDS2293	468639	7084802	25/08/2005	16				16	GF

Site	Block	Claim	Rock Sample	Overburden Sample	BR Ca%	BR Code	BR Hardness	BR Color	BR Description	BR Mineralization
CA1	Chiko	CHIKO 2	NDR0925	NDS2251	17.70	LS	m hard	m-dk grey	massive, grey limestone, moderate cleavage	
CA2	Chiko	CHIKO 2	NDR0926	NDS2252	16.90	LS	hard	m grey	mottled limestone/marble	
CA3	Chiko	CHIKO 2	NDR0927	NDS2253	5.22	PC#	m hard	m grey-brown	chlorite-carbonate-sericite schist (calcareous phyllite), pearly	minor quartz veinlets
CA4	Chiko	CHIKO 1	NDR0928	NDS2254	25.00	LS	hard	m grey	mottled limestone/marble, as for NDR0926	
CA5	Chiko	CHIKO 1	NDR0929	NDS2255	20.90	LS	hard	m grey	mottled limestone/marble, as for NDR0926	
CB5	Chiko	CHIKO 3	NDR0930	NDS2256	3.78	PC#	m hard	pale yellow-grey	sericite-chlorite-quartz schist (calcareous phyllite), similar to NDR0956	minor quartz veinlets
CB4	Chiko	CHIKO 3	NDR0931	NDS2257	1.88	PC#	m hard	med grey	chlorite-sericite-quartz schist (phyllite)	minor quartz veinlets
CB3	Chiko	CHIKO 3	NDR0932	NDS2258	25.00	LS	v hard	med grey	limestone	minor quartz veinlets
CB2	Chiko	CHIKO 4	NDR0933	NDS2259	16.50	LS	v hard	med grey	poor sample, limestone	minor quartz veinlets
CB1	Chiko	CHIKO 4	NDR0934	NDS2260	1.07	P#	m hard	med-pale grey-green	sericite-quartz-chlorite # (phyllite)	trace quartz veinlets, trace py
CC5	Chiko	CHIKO 3	NDR0935	NDS2261	25.00	LS	v hard	med grey	limestone	trace quartz veinlets
CC4	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0938	NDS2264	5.98	PC	m hard	med grey	pearly sericite schist	
CC3	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0939	NDS2265	1.62	S#	v soft	pale yellow-grey	calcareous phyllite, weak cleavage	
CC2	Chiko	CHIKO 6	NDR0940	NDS2266	1.29	S#	hard-soft	grey-yellow	pearly sericite schist	
CC1	Chiko	CHIKO 6	NDR0941	NDS2267	14.20	LS	m hard	med grey	sericite schist	quartz veinlets
CD4	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0942	NDS2268	10.75	PCG#	m hard	med-dk grey	limestone/marble	
CD3	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0943	NDS2269	5.41	PCG#	m hard	med-dk grey	calcareous, graphitic phyllite/schist; well mineralized near quartz veinlets	common quartz veinlets, w/ aspy, py, sp, ga, st
CE4	Chiko	CHIKO 7	NDR0944	NDS2270	0.43	PG#	m hard	dk grey	calcareous, graphitic phyllite/schist; well mineralized near quartz veinlets	quartz veinlets, trace py
CE2	Chiko	CHIKO 8	NDR0945	NDS2271	0.67	P#	m hard	med grey-green	graphitic phyllite/schist	rare quartz veinlets, rare py
CE3	Chiko	CHIKO 10	NDR0946	NDS2272	3.83	PC#	m hard	med grey	sericite-quartz-chlorite schist	trace py
CE2	Chiko	CHIKO 8	NDR0947	NDS2273	1.06	S#	soft	pale yellow-brown	calcareous phyllite	minor quartz veinlets, trace py
CD2	Chiko	CHIKO 6	NDR0948	NDS2274a/b	7.94	PCG#	hard	med-dk grey	sericite-carbonate schist	
CA1r	Chiko	CHIKO 2	NDR0949	NDS2275	17.10	PC#	hard	med grey	calcareous, graphitic phyllite, weak cleavage	minor quartz veinlets
CF1	Chiko	CHIKO 10	NDR0950	NDS2276	13.85	LS	hard	dull med-dk grey	strongly calcareous phyllite, moderate pearly cleavage	trace py
CF0	Chiko	CHIKO 10	NDR0951	NDS2277	0.70	P#	m hard	pale med-grey	limestone, v. weak cleavage	
CE1	Chiko	CHIKO 8	NDR0952	NDS2278	0.64	P#	hard	pale yellow-brown	pearly sericite-chlorite-quartz schist	minor quartz veinlets, trace py
CD1	Chiko	CHIKO 6	NDR0953	NDS2279	5.41	S#	v hard	pale wt-yellow	sericite-carbonate schist	trace pyrite, marginal to minor quartz veinlets
TR	Chiko	CHIKO 2	NDR0954	NDS2280	2.82	PC#	m hard	med grey	mostly white quartz vein material flanked by soft yellow sericite schist	
CD5	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0955	NDS2281	0.35	P	m hard	dk grey	pearly, wky calcareous chlorite-sericite-carb schist (calcareous phyllite)	
CC6	Chiko	CHIKO 5	NDR0956	NDS2282	1.26	S#	soft	pale yellow-green	phyllite, weak cleavage	minor quartz veinlets
HB1	Hoito	HOITO 7	NDR0958	NDS2283	0.66	P	hard	med grey	sericite-quartz +/- chlorite schist	quartz veinlets
HA1	Hoito	HOITO 7		NDS2284					phyllite, weak cleavage	
HA2	Hoito	HOITO 8		NDS2285						
HB2	Hoito	HOITO 5		NDS2286						
HC3	Hoito	HOITO 6		NDS2287						
HB3	Hoito	HOITO 6		NDS2288						
HB3r	Hoito	HOITO 6		NDS2289						
HC0	Hoito	HOITO 5	NDR0959	NDS2290	0.09	P#	m hard	med-pale grey	pearly, chlorite-sericite schist/phyllite	minor quartz veinlets
HC1	Hoito	HOITO 5		NDS2291						
HD0	Hoito	HOITO 5		NDS2292						
HE1	Hoito	HOITO 3		NDS2293						

Appendix 5a
Sampling Methods

Auger Sample Collection

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to introduce general principles and provide guidelines for collecting top-of-bedrock samples using a track-mounted power auger. It is recognized that, in detail, there are an infinite number of situations where geological materials can be sampled. Not all of these conditions can be anticipated or covered in this document. Instead, general guidelines are provided with the proviso that local conditions may require modifications to the recommended procedures. When this happens, it is necessary to consider the objectives and theory of sampling, as well as adjust interpretations accordingly.

The following treatment deals with the act of sampling, beginning when the drill starts turning and ending when the sample is shipped to a laboratory. Excluded from this discussion are: justification for a survey, sample density, logistical considerations, elements to be determined etc.

General Objectives

1. To identify general areas of mineralization that has been buried by overburden that masks a geochemical response at surface.
2. In order to achieve objective 1, we must obtain a representative sample, at specified grid intervals, from the top of bedrock with a minimum of contaminating material from the overlying overburden or other sources.

Drilling

1. Locate the intended sample site. This may be on a cut grid line, on a compass and hip chain line, or at a location defined by GPS coordinates.
2. Position the drill as near to the designated grid location as is practical; however, do not sacrifice the efficiency of drilling just to locate the sample at the precise point. Take advantage of the local topography and access to obtain an optimum sample site. If possible, do not offset the drill site from the intended site by more than 20 m; however, in some cases even larger offsets can be tolerated and the sites adjusted accordingly.
3. It can be useful to survey in the next drill site while the drill is operating; however it is important that the sampling not be compromised by inattention while surveying. With only one person on the drill, besides the driller, it may be necessary to give full attention to the drilling and sampling, and only begin surveying the next site once the sampling is completed.
4. As the drill advances, monitor the material being drilled. This can be done by:

Washing a sample

The drill pulverizes bedrock. This rock powder, combined with fine-grained overburden and water creates a slurry that is difficult to examine. Washing and examining the coarser grains can prove very useful for identifying the type of sample material.

First, place a few handfuls of sample material on a classifying sieve (black, gold pan-shaped with a mesh bottom (normally 40 mesh)). Agitate this material, partially submerged, in water. This is normally done in a 45 gallon barrel, half full of water, that is on the drill rig for this purpose. Examine the fragments that are on the screen.

a) Asking the driller – he can often generally identify material by drilling characteristics.

b) Examine the cuttings that rise to the surface; but, remember that what rises to the surface may be different from the material currently at the drill bit.

c) Wash some drill material to examine coarse fragments.

5. Once you believe that you are in bedrock, attempt to continue to a total depth of five feet of bedrock drilled.
6. Raise the drill to expose the last flight of auger, with the bit.
7. If the interval is clearly bedrock, sample that material (see item 9).
8. If you are uncertain, wash some sample material. Use the following criteria, plus any other you can think of, to determine if the material is bedrock.

Bedrock Material	Overburden Material
- only one or two different lithologies	- multiple lithologies
- angular fragments (created by drill)	- rounded fragments
- - While you may be drilling in bedrock, rounded or exotic lithologies can fall into the hole, or be caught in the sample as the drill rods are raised. In fact, some contamination from overlying overburden is probably unavoidable. - - Some angular faces do not necessarily indicate bedrock. Larger well rounded (transported) fragments can be broken up by the drill and these will be angular. Look for a few faces that are rounded to identify transported material.	

Sampling

1. When you are ready to sample, place a large plastic container under the raised drill bit.
2. Lower the bit to near the bottom of the container (without piercing it).
3. The driller will slowly turn the auger and, with his gloved hands, wipe sample material into the container.
4. Once all of the material from the auger flight is removed, the driller will clean the bit into the container. This typically is done first with a hammer, then with a brush, if necessary.
5. Remove the container from below the drill.

An entire five foot flight, full of sample, would contain approximately 20 kg of material, which would represent too much material for a single sample. When the flights are more than half full of material, some material must be discarded before sampling begins. Have the driller clean/remove material from the top of the flight until no more than 6-8 kg of material remains on the flight.

6. Remove a representative subset (~10 percent) of the sample and place it on the washing sieve. Take small portions from various locations in the sample (top, bottom, sides).
7. Wash this sample and examine it.
8. If you are still in overburden, discard the sample and continue drilling.
9. If you are in bedrock, set the sieve aside, without discarding the coarse fragments.
10. Place all of the remaining material from the sampling container into a numbered sample bag that contains the appropriate sample tag. See field data cards section.
11. It is important that all of the sample material be transferred from the sampling container to the sample bag.
12. If a collected sample is too large to fit into a sample bag, split the sample between two bags, number the bags with the same sample number (1 of 2 and 2 of 2) and tie the bags together.
13. To insure that all of the sample is transferred to the sample bag, wash out the remaining material from the container, and from any tools that are used, into the sample bag.
14. At the present time, plastic sample bags are being used. Plastic bags are good in that no fine-grained material can leak out; however, the samples will not dry in a plastic bag. Cloth bags allow the samples to drain and dry before shipping. Cloth, or synthetic, bags may be used in the future, provided they do not lose too many fines.
15. Regardless of the type of bag, the bags should be as large as possible to handle over-sized samples, to have a wide mouth for ease of filling, and to allow an excess of wash water into the bag, without overflow.
16. Filled sample bags should be securely fastened, either with plastic locking straps (for plastic bags) or tie strings for cloth or synthetic bags. Make sure the neck of the bag is completely closed off to leakage.

A particular problem is introduced if more material is collected than can fit into the sample bag. In this situation, it is extremely dangerous to simply fill the bag until it is full, and discard the remainder. While the pile of sample material is handled to fill the bag, different grain sizes will segregate in the pile. The coarsest fragments will tend to go into the bag and the finer fragments will settle to the bottom of the sample pile and eventually will be discarded. This could impart a significant bias to the sample in the bag.

Character Sample

1. The coarse material on the washing sieve should be saved as a character sample.
2. Place the coarse material into a paper soil sample bag. Number this bag with the same number as the sample, but add "character sample". Also insert the second sample number tag into this bag.
3. The character sample is later examined to complete the sample lithology and alteration sections of the field data card (see below).

Mark the site

1. Tie a combination of pink and blue flagging onto a live tree/bush near the drill hole.
2. Attach, near the flagging, a metal tag with the sample number inscribed.

Field Data Cards

1. Use “ROCK SAMPLE” field date cards for auger samples.
2. Each field data card has a pre-assigned unique sample number, provided the sample number prefix is used. Use this sample number (including the prefix) to reference the samples.
3. Complete the cards as follows:
Project name
Sampler
Date
State (Province)
UTME, UTMN, and UTM Zone. These should be GPS coordinates of the actual drill hole. Write “GPS” in the margin to insure clarity as to what coordinates these are. If there are also local grid coordinate or other locational information, record these in the “description” section of the card. Be sure to include *what grid* for local grid coordinates.
DESCRIPTION. Record locational information, drilling information, and comments on the type of material sample and the confidence level in that call (bedrock, contamination, how much). The driller records a drill log for each hole (for the mining recorder). This information, perhaps as a graphic log, could be recorded here. Be sure to include the interval sampled (from-to) in this section.
ALTERATION/MINERALIZATION PRODUCTS. Based on examination of the character samples, record the major lithologies encountered. Provide estimated percentages when multiple lithologies are encountered. Also record the degree of rounding, by lithology/percentage in this section.
Record any alteration observed: type, intensity, percentage, and parent litholgy.
STRUCTURE is not normally determined in auger samples; however, any structural information observed along the sample line should be recorded here.

Sample Care

1. Transport the samples back to base at the earliest opportunity.
2. Dry the samples. Find a place outdoor, preferably in the sun, but under eaves so they will not become wet with rain.
3. If the sample is in a plastic bag, open the bag top to allow separation and evaporation. When clear water is standing on top of the sample material, the clear water can be gently decanted. Mix the material every few days to accelerate drying.
4. If the sample is in a cloth or synthetic bag, suspend the bag to allow drainage and drying.

Sample Shipping

1. Just prior to shipping, place 4-8 consecutively numbered samples in a rice sample bag (do not exceed a total weight of 60 pounds).
2. Tie the rice bag close to the top of sample to minimize shifting of the samples in the rice bag.

3. Label the rice bag
 - a) To: Chemex (address)
 - b) Sample type (auger samples)
 - c) Sample number sequence.
 - d) Bag x of y, where x is the sequential bag number in the shipment and y is the total number of bags in the shipment.

4. Complete a sample submittal form with the following
 - a) geologist
 - b) project
 - c) telephone and fax for reporting of results.
 - d) Billing location
 - e) Specify samples are to be prepared as rocks
 - crush entire sample to < 10 mesh
 - - spit off 250 g (riffle splitter)
 - - pulverize the 250 g split.
 - f) Gold analysis to be by Chemex (30 g FA/AA).
 - g) Multi-element ICP-MES analysis
 - h) Ship the samples

Appendix 5b
Analytical Methods

Sample Digestion Methods

FA- FUSION

The fire assay procedure is used to separate precious metals from gangue minerals using a crucible fusion process. The metals determined are those that emerge from the fusion in the metallic state.

Molten lead is quite effective in collecting the precious metals. The lead is removed by cupellation, leaving a bead containing most of the precious metals.

The fire assay – lead collection procedure is used to collect and concentrate gold, silver, platinum and palladium from ores and concentrates. These elements can then be determined by flame AAS, ICPAES or ICPMS after being brought into solution.

Aqua Regia Digestion

The samples are weighed into polypropylene test tubes and digested in 75% aqua regia using a digestion block operating at 115°C. After dilution and mixing, the solutions are analysed using the appropriate instrumentation.



Fire Assay Procedure – Au-AA25 and Au-AA26

Fire Assay Fusion, AAS Finish

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUS03 & FA-FUS04)
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 10 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

Method Code	Element	Symbol	Units	Sample Weight (g)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Au-AA25	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.03	100	Au-GRA21
Au-AA26	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.03	100	Au-GRA22



Geochemical Procedure - ME-ICP41
Trace Level Methods Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis

Sample Decomposition: Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)
Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic
Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia for 45 minutes in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 mL with demineralised water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.2	100	Ag-AA46
Aluminum*	Al	%	0.01	25	
Arsenic	As	ppm	2	10000	
Boron*	B	ppm	10	10000	
Barium*	Ba	ppm	10	10000	
Beryllium*	Be	ppm	0.5	100	
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	2	10000	
Calcium*	Ca	%	0.01	25	
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.5	500	
Cobalt	Co	ppm	1	10000	
Chromium*	Cr	ppm	1	10000	
Copper	Cu	ppm	1	10000	Cu-AA46
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	50	
Gallium*	Ga	ppm	10	10000	
Mercury	Hg	ppm	1	10000	



Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Potassium*	K	%	0.01	10	
Lanthanum*	La	ppm	10	10000	
Magnesium*	Mg	%	0.01	25	
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	50000	
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	1	10000	Mo-AA46
Sodium*	Na	%	0.01	10	
Nickel	Ni	ppm	1	10000	
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10000	
Lead	Pb	ppm	2	10000	Pb-AA46
Sulfur	S	%	0.01	10	
Antimony	Sb	ppm	2	10000	
Scandium*	Sc	ppm	1	10000	
Strontium*	Sr	ppm	1	10000	
Titanium*	Ti	%	0.01	10	
Thallium*	Tl	ppm	10	10000	
Uranium	U	ppm	10	10000	
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10000	
Tungsten*	W	ppm	10	10000	
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10000	Zn-AA46

* Digestion will be incomplete for most sample matrices

Elements listed below are available upon request

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Cerium*	Ce	ppm	10	10000	
Hafnium*	Hf	ppm	10	10000	



Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Indium*	In	ppm	10	10000	
Lithium*	Li	ppm	10	10000	
Niobium*	Nb	ppm	10	10000	
Rubidium*	Rb	ppm	10	10000	
Selenium	Se	ppm	10	10000	
Silicon*	Si	ppm	10	10000	
Tin*	Sn	ppm	10	10000	
Tantalum*	Ta	ppm	10	10000	
Tellurium*	Te	ppm	10	10000	
Thorium*	Th	ppm	20	10000	
Yttrium*	Y	ppm	10	10000	
Zirconium*	Zr	ppm	5	10000	

* Digestion will be incomplete for most sample matrices

Appendix 6
Bedrock Sample
Geochemical Results

2005 McQuesten Auger Drilling

Bedrock Geochemical Results

ROCK SAMPLE	CLAIM BLOCK	SITE	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm
NDR0925	Chiko	CA1	0.01	0.01	0.29	5	<10	40	<0.5	<2	17.70	<0.5	7	3	31	2.26	<10	<1	0.14	<10
NDR0926	Chiko	CA2	0.01	0.01	0.29	4	<10	50	<0.5	<2	16.90	<0.5	6	3	16	1.25	<10	<1	0.12	10
NDR0927	Chiko	CA3	0.01	0.01	0.28	22	<10	100	<0.5	<2	5.22	<0.5	6	4	27	1.89	<10	<1	0.15	10
NDR0928	Chiko	CA4	0.03	0.01	0.22	72	<10	40	<0.5	<2	25.00	<0.5	4	2	13	1.01	<10	<1	0.11	10
NDR0929	Chiko	CA5	0.01	0.01	0.31	7	<10	40	<0.5	<2	20.90	<0.5	5	3	11	1.47	<10	<1	0.09	10
NDR0930	Chiko	CB5	0.01	0.01	0.38	15	<10	40	<0.5	<2	3.78	<0.5	8	4	13	1.62	<10	<1	0.14	10
NDR0931	Chiko	CB4	0.01	0.01	0.87	8	<10	70	<0.5	<2	1.88	<0.5	17	10	52	4.07	<10	<1	0.17	10
NDR0932	Chiko	CB3	0.01	0.01	0.23	24	<10	30	<0.5	<2	25.00	<0.5	2	2	10	0.6	<10	<1	0.06	<10
NDR0933	Chiko	CB2	0.01	0.01	0.48	31	<10	90	<0.5	<2	16.50	<0.5	10	6	34	2.32	<10	<1	0.14	10
NDR0934	Chiko	CB1	0.01	0.01	0.54	8	<10	80	<0.5	<2	1.07	<0.5	9	9	23	2.66	<10	<1	0.13	10
NDR0935	Chiko	CB0	0.01	0.01	0.33	25	<10	70	<0.5	<2	25.00	<0.5	5	5	12	1.31	<10	1	0.07	<10
NDR0936		STANDARD	0.42	0.01	0.4	360	10	1690	<0.5	<2	0.32	1.5	5	46	97	1.41	<10	<1	0.09	20
NDR0937	Chiko	CC5	0.01	0.01	0.71	88	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.42	<0.5	8	8	17	2.5	<10	<1	0.26	20
NDR0938	Chiko	CC4	0.01	0.01	0.39	64	<10	80	<0.5	<2	5.98	<0.5	11	6	34	3.6	<10	<1	0.16	<10
NDR0939	Chiko	CC3	0.01	0.01	1.51	22	<10	70	<0.5	<2	1.62	<0.5	12	14	26	3.74	<10	<1	0.22	30
NDR0940	Chiko	CC2	0.01	0.01	0.27	6	<10	40	<0.5	<2	1.29	<0.5	6	3	7	1.46	<10	<1	0.16	10
NDR0941	Chiko	CC1	0.01	0.01	0.37	90	<10	110	<0.5	<2	14.20	<0.5	8	5	18	2.52	<10	<1	0.12	10
NDR0942	Chiko	CD4	0.07	8.30	0.48	5790	<10	100	<0.5	<2	10.75	15	13	7	50	3.58	<10	<1	0.18	<10
NDR0943	Chiko	CD3	0.01	0.01	0.86	50	<10	90	<0.5	<2	5.41	<0.5	16	10	62	5.04	<10	1	0.2	10
NDR0944	Chiko	CE4	0.02	0.50	1.54	30	<10	280	<0.5	<2	0.43	1.8	14	23	42	3.13	<10	<1	0.12	10
NDR0945	Chiko	CE2	0.01	0.20	2.02	530	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.67	<0.5	16	17	45	5.59	10	1	0.2	20
NDR0946	Chiko	CF2	0.01	0.30	0.58	35	<10	80	<0.5	<2	3.83	<0.5	14	8	38	2.98	<10	<1	0.17	20
NDR0947	Chiko	CE3	0.03	0.01	1.08	58	<10	60	<0.5	<2	1.06	<0.5	12	12	54	3.9	<10	1	0.16	10
NDR0948	Chiko	CD2	0.01	0.60	1.31	46	<10	90	0.6	<2	7.94	<0.5	10	16	29	2.98	<10	<1	0.13	10
NDR0949	Chiko	CA1r	0.01	0.01	0.32	8	<10	60	<0.5	<2	17.10	<0.5	7	3	20	2.23	<10	<1	0.13	<10
NDR0950	Chiko	CF1	0.01	0.30	0.56	38	<10	110	<0.5	<2	13.85	<0.5	10	6	42	3.94	<10	<1	0.16	<10
NDR0951	Chiko	CF0	0.01	0.01	1.17	9	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.70	<0.5	12	11	39	3.92	<10	<1	0.18	20
NDR0952	Chiko	CE1	0.03	0.20	0.8	168	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.64	<0.5	12	12	32	3.84	<10	<1	0.19	10
NDR0953	Chiko	CD1	0.01	0.30	0.37	64	<10	80	<0.5	<2	5.41	<0.5	12	7	21	1.7	<10	<1	0.15	10
NDR0954	Chiko	Trench	0.01	0.30	0.62	50	<10	60	<0.5	<2	2.82	<0.5	10	8	26	3.2	<10	<1	0.15	20
NDR0955	Chiko	CD5	0.02	0.40	0.94	26	<10	250	<0.5	<2	0.35	0.6	7	15	49	2.67	<10	<1	0.13	10
NDR0956	Chiko	CC6	0.02	0.01	1.67	156	<10	350	<0.5	<2	1.26	<0.5	16	15	64	3.92	<10	<1	0.26	10
NDR0957		STANDARD	0.02	0.30	2.59	6	20	630	0.9	<2	1.12	<0.5	8	18	24	2.37	10	1	0.48	20
NDR0958	Hoito	HB1	0.02	0.30	0.75	68	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.66	<0.5	3	20	48	2.1	<10	<1	0.11	10
NDR0959	Hoito	HB3r	0.02	0.01	0.6	14	<10	240	<0.5	<2	0.09	<0.5	3	16	73	1.98	<10	<1	0.08	<10

2005 McQuesten Auger Drilling

Bedrock Geochemical Results

ROCK SAMPLE	CLAIM BLOCK	SITE	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
NDR0925	Chiko	CA1	1.16	825	1	0.03	12	410	15	0.005	1	4	576	<0.01	<10	<10	8	10	52
NDR0926	Chiko	CA2	0.44	842	1	0.02	9	230	9	0.005	1	2	283	<0.01	<10	<10	3	20	21
NDR0927	Chiko	CA3	0.14	495	1	0.01	15	310	15	0.09	1	1	139	<0.01	<10	<10	3	5	36
NDR0928	Chiko	CA4	0.45	1025	0.05	0.02	5	330	11	0.005	6	1	293	<0.01	<10	<10	3	5	17
NDR0929	Chiko	CA5	0.49	940	1	0.02	11	260	12	0.005	4	2	467	<0.01	<10	<10	3	5	32
NDR0930	Chiko	CB5	0.11	421	1	0.01	11	160	15	0.17	1	1	129	<0.01	<10	<10	3	30	24
NDR0931	Chiko	CB4	0.63	1180	2	0.02	42	570	23	0.33	1	2	37	<0.01	<10	<10	7	5	84
NDR0932	Chiko	CB3	0.19	656	1	0.02	7	460	7	0.005	2	1	1310	<0.01	<10	<10	3	5	20
NDR0933	Chiko	CB2	0.36	1500	1	0.03	22	440	19	0.2	6	2	666	<0.01	<10	<10	6	5	50
NDR0934	Chiko	CB1	0.29	555	1	0.01	17	250	23	0.02	1	1	41	0.01	<10	<10	7	5	47
NDR0935	Chiko	CB0	0.35	619	0.05	0.02	9	340	11	0.005	5	2	834	0.01	<10	<10	7	10	68
NDR0936		STANDARD	0.02	16	119	0.01	50	1820	214	0.09	268	8	134	0.01	<10	30	258	20	50
NDR0937	Chiko	CC5	0.19	632	1	0.01	16	230	18	0.02	1	1	27	<0.01	<10	<10	5	5	48
NDR0938	Chiko	CC4	1.71	999	1	0.02	24	430	18	1.34	9	2	162	<0.01	<10	<10	6	5	70
NDR0939	Chiko	CC3	0.66	404	1	0.02	27	440	16	0.05	1	1	68	<0.01	<10	<10	9	5	81
NDR0940	Chiko	CC2	0.18	213	0.05	0.02	6	100	17	0.07	1	1	69	<0.01	<10	<10	2	30	19
NDR0941	Chiko	CC1	0.98	680	1	0.02	18	290	46	0.12	8	2	652	<0.01	<10	<10	4	10	76
NDR0942	Chiko	CD4	1.23	2190	1	0.02	29	430	1195	1.99	618	2	310	<0.01	<10	<10	7	10	665
NDR0943	Chiko	CD3	2.06	1305	1	0.03	42	810	29	1.78	4	3	182	<0.01	<10	<10	7	5	108
NDR0944	Chiko	CE4	0.42	263	2	0.03	49	730	16	0.5	3	2	44	<0.01	<10	<10	30	30	201
NDR0945	Chiko	CE2	0.79	1370	1	0.01	40	520	38	0.04	5	2	33	<0.01	<10	<10	15	5	107
NDR0946	Chiko	CF2	1.02	966	1	0.02	29	390	33	0.59	9	2	70	<0.01	<10	<10	7	5	68
NDR0947	Chiko	CE3	0.59	542	1	0.01	31	440	28	0.35	10	2	47	<0.01	<10	<10	8	5	72
NDR0948	Chiko	CD2	0.78	701	1	0.02	22	400	23	0.5	12	3	220	<0.01	<10	<10	18	5	63
NDR0949	Chiko	CA1r	0.75	659	1	0.03	14	420	17	0.005	1	4	527	<0.01	<10	<10	4	5	62
NDR0950	Chiko	CF1	2.08	2510	1	0.03	27	610	38	1.10	2	3	415	<0.01	<10	<10	8	5	70
NDR0951	Chiko	CF0	0.62	777	0.05	0.02	28	390	18	0.09	3	2	35	<0.01	<10	<10	8	5	79
NDR0952	Chiko	CE1	0.4	948	1	0.01	26	430	17	0.51	6	2	39	<0.01	<10	<10	10	10	70
NDR0953	Chiko	CD1	0.21	705	0.05	0.02	19	330	37	0.06	3	2	144	<0.01	<10	<10	3	30	23
NDR0954	Chiko	Trench	0.24	643	0.05	0.04	23	320	22	0.04	7	2	30	<0.01	<10	<10	5	5	65
NDR0955	Chiko	CD5	0.26	260	4	0.01	37	1000	14	0.17	7	2	31	0.01	<10	<10	22	5	132
NDR0956	Chiko	CC6	0.89	1465	0.05	0.01	39	240	20	0.16	5	2	80	<0.01	<10	<10	13	5	81
NDR0957		STANDARD	0.6	558	0.05	0.12	20	560	13	0.02	1	5	87	0.1	<10	<10	55	5	77
NDR0958	Hoito	HB1	0.35	201	1	0.01	12	360	7	0.03	2	2	33	0.02	<10	<10	24	5	39
NDR0959	Hoito	HB3r	0.32	205	1	<0.01	13	140	5	0.07	2	1	9	0.01	<10	<10	16	5	35

Appendix 7

Overburden Samples Geochemical Results

2005 McQuesten Auger Drilling

Overburden Geochemical Results

OVERBURDEN	CLAIM		Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
SAMPLE	BLOCK	SITE	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
NDS2251	Chiko	CA1	0.02	0.3	0.15	62	<10	40	<0.5	<2	4.79	<0.5	30	2	125	5.12	<10	<1	0.03	10
NDS2252	Chiko	CA2	0.01	<0.2	0.27	28	<10	50	<0.5	<2	12.65	<0.5	10	4	24	1.38	<10	<1	0.05	10
NDS2253	Chiko	CA3	0.03	0.2	0.33	74	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.59	<0.5	16	6	42	3.74	<10	<1	0.04	30
NDS2254	Chiko	CA4	0.01	<0.2	0.69	75	<10	90	<0.5	<2	6.8	<0.5	17	9	35	2.43	<10	<1	0.05	20
NDS2255	Chiko	CA5	0.02	<0.2	0.74	19	<10	120	<0.5	<2	2.07	<0.5	13	10	34	2.25	<10	<1	0.04	20
NDS2256	Chiko	CB5	0.02	1.4	1.08	89	<10	220	<0.5	<2	0.94	1	14	20	62	3.14	<10	<1	0.1	10
NDS2257	Chiko	CB4	0.01	<0.2	0.89	11	<10	50	<0.5	<2	1.39	<0.5	23	10	80	5.12	<10	1	0.03	10
NDS2258	Chiko	CB3	0.02	0.2	1.22	49	<10	220	<0.5	<2	0.75	<0.5	15	18	46	3.37	<10	1	0.04	20
NDS2259	Chiko	CB2	0.03	<0.2	0.67	31	<10	140	<0.5	<2	2.56	<0.5	18	10	67	3.89	<10	<1	0.05	10
NDS2260	Chiko	CB1	0.02	0.5	0.78	62	<10	180	<0.5	<2	2.63	<0.5	18	14	47	3.23	<10	1	0.06	10
NDS2261	Chiko	CB0	0.01	0.6	0.55	64	<10	100	<0.5	<2	19.1	<0.5	9	8	28	2.13	<10	1	0.07	10
NDS2262	STANDARD	STD	0.44	<0.2	0.41	361	<10	1740	<0.5	<2	0.32	1.3	5	47	100	1.39	<10	<1	0.1	20
NDS2263	Chiko	CC5	0.02	1.1	1.24	50	<10	270	<0.5	<2	0.47	<0.5	13	21	52	2.96	<10	<1	0.1	20
NDS2264	Chiko	CC4	0.02	0.4	1.16	41	<10	350	<0.5	<2	1.82	<0.5	11	21	42	2.71	<10	1	0.09	10
NDS2265	Chiko	CC3	0.08	0.6	0.81	81	<10	170	<0.5	<2	2.87	<0.5	18	13	62	4.12	<10	1	0.07	20
NDS2266	Chiko	CC2	0.02	<0.2	0.29	17	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.91	<0.5	11	4	30	2.65	<10	<1	0.06	20
NDS2267	Chiko	CC1	0.02	0.9	0.42	254	<10	110	<0.5	<2	6.17	<0.5	10	8	41	3.13	<10	<1	0.06	10
NDS2268	Chiko	CD4	0.02	3.2	1.1	238	<10	270	<0.5	<2	1.78	1.1	16	18	64	3.17	<10	<1	0.11	10
NDS2269	Chiko	CD3	0.02	0.2	0.39	87	<10	60	<0.5	<2	4.82	<0.5	18	5	76	4.76	<10	<1	0.06	10
NDS2270	Chiko	CE4	0.01	1.6	1.28	81	<10	310	<0.5	<2	1.45	1.4	18	24	61	3.16	<10	1	0.12	10
NDS2271	Chiko	CE2	0.02	0.7	1.23	71	<10	180	<0.5	<2	1.92	<0.5	13	22	56	3.03	<10	<1	0.13	10
NDS2272	Chiko	CF2	0.02	1.4	1.05	76	<10	260	<0.5	<2	1.52	0.6	11	21	54	2.58	<10	<1	0.1	10
NDS2273	Chiko	CE3	0.03	<0.2	1.08	35	<10	140	<0.5	<2	1.02	<0.5	15	14	40	3.3	<10	<1	0.04	10
NDS2274 A	Chiko	CD2	0.02	1.2	1.55	76	<10	220	<0.5	<2	2.44	0.9	12	26	58	3.07	<10	1	0.18	10
NDS2274 B	Chiko	CD2	0.03	5.3	1.31	61	<10	150	<0.5	<2	2.42	0.7	16	22	53	2.93	<10	1	0.14	10
NDS2275	Chiko	CA1r	0.01	0.8	0.13	142	<10	30	<0.5	<2	5.28	<0.5	26	2	88	4.25	<10	<1	0.04	10
NDS2276	Chiko	CD1	0.02	0.5	0.85	146	<10	130	<0.5	<2	2.03	<0.5	20	13	69	3.6	<10	<1	0.09	10
NDS2277	Chiko	CE1	0.01	0.8	1.17	190	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.48	<0.5	14	19	50	3.15	<10	<1	0.07	10
NDS2278	Chiko	CF0	0.02	0.6	1.06	65	<10	180	<0.5	<2	1.85	0.7	13	20	56	2.74	<10	<1	0.11	10
NDS2279	Chiko	CF1	0.02	1.3	0.76	260	<10	170	<0.5	<2	3.57	0.8	19	16	56	3.52	<10	<1	0.05	10
NDS2280	Chiko	Trench	0.02	4.5	0.41	311	<10	40	<0.5	<2	3.32	<0.5	13	5	43	3.1	<10	<1	0.03	20
NDS2281	Chiko	CD5	0.02	1.5	1.16	71	<10	210	<0.5	<2	1.03	1.5	14	20	65	3.23	<10	1	0.08	10
NDS2282	Chiko	CC6	0.02	17.1	0.93	182	<10	240	<0.5	<2	1.25	<0.5	11	18	50	3	<10	<1	0.07	10
NDS2283	Hoito	HB1	0.02	0.3	0.76	49	<10	240	<0.5	<2	2.27	<0.5	10	19	45	2.13	<10	<1	0.06	10
NDS2284	Hoito	HA1	0.01	0.3	1.13	68	<10	200	<0.5	<2	1.76	<0.5	13	85	69	2.64	<10	1	0.06	10

2005 McQuesten Auger Drilling

Overburden Geochemical Results

OVERBURDEN	CLAIM		Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
SAMPLE	BLOCK	SITE	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
NDS2251	Chiko	CA1	0.74	1095	3	0.01	59	1090	41	0.07	16	3	46	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	147
NDS2252	Chiko	CA2	0.27	877	<1	0.01	17	430	16	0.01	5	2	213	<0.01	<10	<10	4	10	44
NDS2253	Chiko	CA3	0.09	660	1	<0.01	36	580	32	0.01	2	2	20	0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	88
NDS2254	Chiko	CA4	0.62	646	<1	0.01	32	610	12	<0.01	12	3	92	0.02	<10	<10	12	<10	51
NDS2255	Chiko	CA5	0.38	543	<1	0.01	30	480	16	0.01	5	2	42	0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	75
NDS2256	Chiko	CB5	0.47	801	2	0.01	38	1080	63	0.01	7	3	31	0.02	<10	<10	25	<10	164
NDS2257	Chiko	CB4	0.42	2260	<1	<0.01	62	490	25	0.08	3	3	18	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	124
NDS2258	Chiko	CB3	0.5	1085	<1	0.01	36	520	25	0.01	3	3	32	0.02	<10	<10	24	10	80
NDS2259	Chiko	CB2	0.32	1420	<1	0.01	52	650	24	0.16	8	2	81	0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	99
NDS2260	Chiko	CB1	0.38	695	1	0.01	30	660	34	0.01	4	2	93	0.02	<10	<10	19	<10	91
NDS2261	Chiko	CB0	0.38	883	<1	0.01	27	670	22	<0.01	6	2	701	0.01	<10	<10	12	10	75
NDS2262	STANDARD	STD	0.02	11	119	<0.01	50	1870	222	0.09	265	8	142	0.01	<10	30	263	20	50
NDS2263	Chiko	CC5	0.44	693	1	0.01	37	920	37	0.01	4	3	25	0.03	<10	<10	31	<10	113
NDS2264	Chiko	CC4	0.56	453	1	0.01	32	820	20	0.06	3	3	67	0.04	<10	<10	35	<10	98
NDS2265	Chiko	CC3	0.42	854	2	0.01	47	870	37	0.08	8	3	101	0.02	<10	<10	19	<10	130
NDS2266	Chiko	CC2	0.1	541	<1	<0.01	24	530	20	0.03	3	1	35	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	54
NDS2267	Chiko	CC1	0.55	587	1	0.01	27	500	74	0.13	7	2	195	0.01	<10	<10	10	10	111
NDS2268	Chiko	CD4	0.61	762	2	<0.01	44	900	90	0.1	18	3	60	0.02	<10	<10	24	<10	150
NDS2269	Chiko	CD3	0.93	918	1	0.01	47	990	36	0.28	7	2	191	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	100
NDS2270	Chiko	CE4	0.67	555	2	0.01	60	1040	46	0.14	5	3	55	0.03	<10	<10	33	<10	231
NDS2271	Chiko	CE2	0.51	679	1	0.01	36	980	34	0.02	2	3	48	0.03	<10	<10	28	<10	116
NDS2272	Chiko	CF2	0.54	609	1	0.01	33	1000	41	0.02	4	3	47	0.03	<10	<10	28	<10	115
NDS2273	Chiko	CE3	0.61	405	<1	0.01	34	710	19	0.03	4	3	36	0.02	<10	<10	17	<10	100
NDS2274 A	Chiko	CD2	0.98	720	3	0.01	40	1340	42	0.26	3	3	75	0.02	<10	<10	32	<10	160
NDS2274 B	Chiko	CD2	0.92	653	2	0.01	37	1040	61	0.47	11	3	71	0.02	<10	<10	27	<10	134
NDS2275	Chiko	CA1r	0.73	1120	2	0.01	51	910	37	0.04	21	3	58	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	129
NDS2276	Chiko	CD1	0.44	1210	2	<0.01	43	830	42	0.18	9	3	49	0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	109
NDS2277	Chiko	CE1	0.42	809	1	0.01	31	730	36	0.02	5	3	24	0.02	<10	<10	27	10	101
NDS2278	Chiko	CF0	0.58	611	2	<0.01	36	950	32	0.07	5	3	55	0.02	<10	<10	25	<10	121
NDS2279	Chiko	CF1	0.42	1190	1	0.01	36	630	66	0.03	6	3	112	0.02	<10	<10	19	20	134
NDS2280	Chiko	Trench	0.18	645	<1	0.01	31	370	253	0.04	68	2	21	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	99
NDS2281	Chiko	CD5	0.49	659	5	0.01	48	1990	39	0.03	6	3	47	0.03	<10	<10	28	10	206
NDS2282	Chiko	CC6	0.55	490	1	0.01	31	920	66	0.03	9	3	52	0.04	<10	<10	27	<10	96
NDS2283	Hoito	HB1	0.93	476	<1	0.01	23	740	15	0.04	<2	2	55	0.05	<10	<10	28	10	82
NDS2284	Hoito	HA1	0.95	587	6	0.04	32	710	14	0.04	<2	3	40	0.07	<10	<10	37	20	94

2005 McQuesten Auger Drilling

Overburden Geochemical Results

OVERBURDEN	CLAIM		Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
SAMPLE	BLOCK	SITE	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
NDS2285	Hoito	HA2	0.11	0.4	0.8	41	<10	180	<0.5	<2	2.14	1	8	23	43	2.02	<10	<1	0.07	10
NDS2286	Hoito	HB2	0.01	0.8	0.83	69	<10	200	<0.5	<2	1.22	2.5	13	19	48	2.36	<10	<1	0.06	10
NDS2287	Hoito	HC3	0.01	0.4	0.75	63	<10	200	<0.5	<2	2.62	0.7	9	20	40	2.11	<10	<1	0.06	10
NDS2288	Hoito	HB3	0.01	0.3	0.83	49	<10	170	<0.5	<2	2.1	0.5	17	19	51	2.22	<10	<1	0.11	10
NDS2289	Hoito	HB3r	0.01	0.4	1	54	<10	200	<0.5	<2	1.95	1.4	16	30	72	2.5	<10	<1	0.07	10
NDS2290	Hoito	HC0	0.01	0.2	0.65	36	<10	130	<0.5	<2	0.76	0.5	5	18	54	2.39	<10	1	0.04	10
NDS2291	Hoito	HC1	0.02	0.4	1.11	85	<10	180	<0.5	<2	2.26	0.6	13	41	72	2.84	<10	1	0.06	<10
NDS2292	Hoito	HD0	0.01	0.4	0.74	59	<10	190	<0.5	<2	1.5	1.5	8	17	35	2.01	<10	<1	0.06	10
NDS2293	Hoito	HE1	0.01	2	1.06	119	<10	190	<0.5	<2	2.36	2.9	16	26	75	2.87	<10	<1	0.05	10

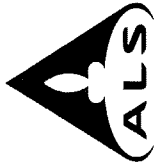
2005 McQuesten Auger Drilling

Overburden Geochemical Results

OVERBURDEN	CLAIM		Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
SAMPLE	BLOCK	SITE	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
NDS2285	Hoito	HA2	0.9	440	1	0.01	25	660	13	0.02	3	3	44	0.05	<10	<10	31	<10	123
NDS2286	Hoito	HB2	0.65	562	<1	0.01	40	880	24	0.03	<2	3	31	0.04	<10	<10	28	10	373
NDS2287	Hoito	HC3	1.04	395	<1	0.01	25	800	22	0.11	2	2	58	0.04	<10	<10	27	10	122
NDS2288	Hoito	HB3	0.97	478	<1	0.02	24	770	16	0.02	<2	3	45	0.06	<10	<10	28	60	124
NDS2289	Hoito	HB3r	1.02	480	1	0.02	35	730	16	0.03	2	3	40	0.07	<10	<10	40	10	175
NDS2290	Hoito	HC0	0.49	268	1	<0.01	22	470	9	0.1	2	2	21	0.04	<10	<10	23	<10	105
NDS2291	Hoito	HC1	1.05	1015	1	0.02	32	600	18	0.07	2	3	54	0.08	<10	<10	43	30	103
NDS2292	Hoito	HD0	0.64	404	1	0.01	24	650	17	0.03	<2	2	37	0.03	<10	<10	25	<10	159
NDS2293	Hoito	HE1	1.11	859	1	0.01	32	690	30	0.08	<2	4	49	0.06	<10	<10	49	20	318

Appendix 8

ALS Chemex Analytical Certificates



ALS Chemex
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900-570 GRANVILLE ST
VANCOUVER BC V6C 3P1

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 19-SEP-2005
Account: ALERES

CERTIFICATE VA05075880

Project: MCQUESTEN

P.O. No.:

This report is for 44 Stream Sediment samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 6-SEP-2005.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JANICE FINGLER

MIKE STAMMERS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode

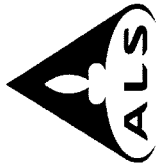
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS

To: ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.
ATTN: MIKE STAMMERS
2300-200 GRANVILLE ST
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1S4

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

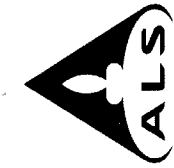
Signature:



Project: MCQUESTEN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05075880

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Revid Wt. kg	Au-AA25 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %
NDS2251		0.28	0.02	0.3	0.15	62	<10	40	<0.5	<2	4.79	<0.5	30	2	125	5.12
NDS2252		0.64	0.01	<0.2	0.27	28	<10	50	<0.5	<2	12.65	<0.5	10	4	24	1.38
NDS2253		0.42	0.03	0.2	0.33	74	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.59	<0.5	16	6	42	3.74
NDS2254		0.46	0.01	<0.2	0.69	75	<10	90	<0.5	<2	6.80	<0.5	17	9	35	2.43
NDS2255		0.42	0.02	<0.2	0.74	19	<10	120	<0.5	<2	2.07	<0.5	13	10	34	2.25
NDS2256		0.42	0.02	1.4	1.08	89	<10	220	<0.5	<2	0.94	1.0	14	20	62	3.14
NDS2257		0.36	0.01	<0.2	0.89	11	<10	50	<0.5	<2	1.39	<0.5	23	10	80	5.12
NDS2258		0.28	0.02	0.2	1.22	49	<10	220	<0.5	<2	0.75	<0.5	15	18	46	3.37
NDS2259		0.40	0.03	<0.2	0.67	31	<10	140	<0.5	<2	2.56	<0.5	18	10	67	3.89
NDS2260		0.42	0.02	0.5	0.78	62	<10	180	<0.5	<2	2.63	<0.5	18	14	47	3.23
NDS2261		0.42	0.01	0.6	0.55	64	<10	100	<0.5	<2	19.1	<0.5	9	8	28	2.13
NDS2262		0.08	0.44	<0.2	0.41	361	<10	1740	<0.5	<2	0.32	1.3	5	47	100	1.39
NDS2263		0.20	0.02	1.1	1.24	50	<10	270	<0.5	<2	0.47	<0.5	13	21	52	2.96
NDS2264		0.40	0.02	0.4	1.16	41	<10	350	<0.5	<2	1.82	<0.5	11	21	42	2.71
NDS2265		0.36	0.08	0.6	0.81	81	<10	170	<0.5	<2	2.87	<0.5	18	13	62	4.12
NDS2266		0.18	0.02	<0.2	0.29	17	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.91	<0.5	11	4	30	2.65
NDS2267		0.44	0.02	0.9	0.42	254	<10	110	<0.5	<2	6.17	<0.5	10	8	41	3.13
NDS2268		0.44	0.02	3.2	1.10	238	<10	270	<0.5	<2	1.78	1.1	16	18	64	3.17
NDS2269		0.26	0.02	0.2	0.39	87	<10	60	<0.5	<2	4.82	<0.5	18	5	76	4.76
NDS2270		0.48	0.01	1.6	1.28	81	<10	310	<0.5	<2	1.45	1.4	18	24	61	3.16
NDS2271		0.30	0.02	0.7	1.23	71	<10	180	<0.5	<2	1.92	<0.5	13	22	56	3.03
NDS2272		0.34	0.02	1.4	1.05	76	<10	260	<0.5	<2	1.52	0.6	11	21	54	2.58
NDS2273		0.24	0.03	<0.2	1.08	35	<10	140	<0.5	<2	1.02	<0.5	15	14	40	3.30
NDS2274 A		0.28	0.02	1.2	1.55	76	<10	220	<0.5	<2	2.44	0.9	12	26	58	3.07
NDS2274 B		0.34	0.03	5.3	1.31	61	<10	150	<0.5	<2	2.42	0.7	16	22	53	2.93
NDS2275		0.40	0.01	0.8	0.13	142	<10	30	<0.5	<2	5.28	<0.5	26	2	88	4.25
NDS2276		0.30	0.02	0.5	0.85	146	<10	130	<0.5	<2	2.03	<0.5	20	13	69	3.60
NDS2277		0.36	0.01	0.8	1.17	190	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.48	<0.5	14	19	50	3.15
NDS2278		0.32	0.02	0.6	1.06	65	<10	180	<0.5	<2	1.85	0.7	13	20	56	2.74
NDS2279		0.34	0.02	1.3	0.76	260	<10	170	<0.5	<2	3.57	0.8	19	16	56	3.52
NDS2280		0.44	0.02	4.5	0.41	311	<10	40	<0.5	<2	3.32	<0.5	13	5	43	3.10
NDS2281		0.42	0.02	1.5	1.16	71	<10	210	<0.5	<2	1.03	1.5	14	20	65	3.23
NDS2282		0.30	0.02	17.1	0.93	182	<10	240	<0.5	<2	1.25	<0.5	11	18	50	3.00
NDS2283		1.04	0.02	0.3	0.76	49	<10	240	<0.5	<2	2.27	<0.5	10	19	45	2.13
NDS2284		2.00	0.01	0.3	1.13	68	<10	200	<0.5	<2	1.76	<0.5	13	85	69	2.64
NDS2285		0.46	0.11	0.4	0.80	41	<10	180	<0.5	<2	2.14	1.0	8	23	43	2.02
NDS2286		0.36	0.01	0.8	0.83	69	<10	200	<0.5	<2	1.22	2.5	13	19	48	2.36
NDS2287		1.28	0.01	0.4	0.75	63	<10	200	<0.5	<2	2.62	0.7	9	20	40	2.11
NDS2288		1.54	0.01	0.3	0.83	49	<10	170	<0.5	<2	2.10	0.5	17	19	51	2.22
NDS2289		1.88	0.01	0.4	1.00	54	<10	200	<0.5	<2	1.95	1.4	16	30	72	2.50



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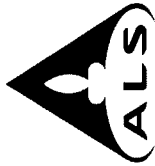
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Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 19-SEP-2005
Account: ALERES

Project: MCQUESTEN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05075880

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1
NDS2251		<10	<1	0.03	10	0.74	1095	3	0.01	59	1090	41	0.07	16	3	46
NDS2252		<10	<1	0.05	10	0.27	877	<1	0.01	17	430	16	0.01	5	2	213
NDS2253		<10	<1	0.04	30	0.09	660	<1	<0.01	36	580	32	0.01	2	2	20
NDS2254		<10	<1	0.05	20	0.62	646	<1	0.01	32	610	12	<0.01	12	3	92
NDS2255		<10	<1	0.04	20	0.38	543	<1	0.01	30	480	16	0.01	5	2	42
NDS2256		<10	<1	0.10	10	0.47	801	2	0.01	38	1080	63	0.01	7	3	31
NDS2257		<10	1	0.03	10	0.42	2260	<1	<0.01	62	490	25	0.08	3	3	18
NDS2258		<10	1	0.04	20	0.50	1085	<1	0.01	36	520	25	0.01	3	3	32
NDS2259		<10	<1	0.05	10	0.32	1420	<1	0.01	52	650	24	0.16	8	2	81
NDS2260		<10	1	0.06	10	0.38	695	1	0.01	30	660	34	0.01	4	2	93
NDS2261		<10	1	0.07	10	0.38	883	<1	0.01	27	670	22	<0.01	6	2	701
NDS2262		<10	<1	0.10	20	0.02	11	119	<0.01	50	1870	222	0.09	265	8	142
NDS2263		<10	<1	0.10	20	0.44	693	1	0.01	37	920	37	0.01	4	3	25
NDS2264		<10	1	0.09	10	0.56	453	1	0.01	32	820	20	0.06	3	3	67
NDS2265		<10	1	0.07	20	0.42	854	2	0.01	47	870	37	0.08	8	3	101
NDS2266		<10	<1	0.06	20	0.10	541	<1	<0.01	24	530	20	0.03	3	1	35
NDS2267		<10	<1	0.05	10	0.55	587	1	0.01	27	500	74	0.13	7	2	195
NDS2268		<10	<1	0.11	10	0.61	762	2	<0.01	44	900	90	0.10	18	3	60
NDS2269		<10	<1	0.06	10	0.93	918	1	0.01	47	990	36	0.28	7	2	191
NDS2270		<10	1	0.12	10	0.67	555	2	0.01	60	1040	46	0.14	5	3	55
NDS2271		<10	<1	0.13	10	0.51	679	1	0.01	36	980	34	0.02	2	3	48
NDS2272		<10	<1	0.10	10	0.54	609	1	0.01	33	1000	41	0.02	4	3	47
NDS2273		<10	<1	0.04	10	0.61	405	<1	0.01	34	710	19	0.03	4	3	36
NDS2274 A		<10	1	0.18	10	0.98	720	3	0.01	40	1340	42	0.26	3	3	75
NDS2274 B		<10	1	0.14	10	0.92	653	2	0.01	37	1040	61	0.47	11	3	71
NDS2275		<10	<1	0.04	10	0.73	1120	2	0.01	51	910	37	0.04	21	3	58
NDS2276		<10	<1	0.09	10	0.44	1210	2	<0.01	43	830	42	0.18	9	3	49
NDS2277		<10	<1	0.07	10	0.42	809	1	0.01	31	730	36	0.02	5	3	24
NDS2278		<10	<1	0.11	10	0.58	611	2	<0.01	36	950	32	0.07	5	3	55
NDS2279		<10	<1	0.05	10	0.42	1190	1	0.01	36	630	66	0.03	6	3	112
NDS2280		<10	<1	0.03	20	0.18	645	<1	0.01	31	370	253	0.04	68	2	21
NDS2281		<10	1	0.08	10	0.49	659	5	0.01	48	1990	39	0.03	6	3	47
NDS2282		<10	<1	0.07	10	0.55	490	1	0.01	31	920	66	0.03	9	3	52
NDS2283		<10	<1	0.06	10	0.93	476	<1	0.01	23	740	15	0.04	<2	2	55
NDS2284		<10	1	0.06	10	0.95	587	6	0.04	32	710	14	0.04	<2	3	40
NDS2285		<10	<1	0.07	10	0.90	440	1	0.01	25	660	13	0.02	3	3	44
NDS2286		<10	<1	0.06	10	0.65	562	<1	0.01	40	880	24	0.03	<2	3	31
NDS2287		<10	<1	0.06	10	1.04	395	<1	0.01	25	800	22	0.11	2	2	58
NDS2288		<10	<1	0.11	10	0.97	478	<1	0.02	24	770	16	0.02	<2	3	45
NDS2289		<10	<1	0.07	10	1.02	480	1	0.02	35	730	16	0.03	2	3	40



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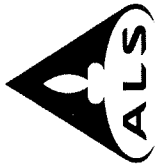
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Page: 2 - C
Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 19-SEP-2005
Account: ALERES

Project: MCQUESTEN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05075880

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti %	ME-ICP41 Ti ppm	ME-ICP41 U ppm	ME-ICP41 V ppm	ME-ICP41 W ppm	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm
NDS2251		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	147
NDS2252		<0.01	<10	<10	4	10	44
NDS2253		0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	88
NDS2254		0.02	<10	<10	12	<10	51
NDS2255		0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	75
NDS2256		0.02	<10	<10	25	<10	164
NDS2257		<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	124
NDS2258		0.02	<10	<10	24	10	80
NDS2259		0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	99
NDS2260		0.02	<10	<10	19	<10	91
NDS2261		0.01	<10	<10	12	10	75
NDS2262		0.01	<10	30	263	20	50
NDS2263		0.03	<10	<10	31	<10	113
NDS2264		0.04	<10	<10	35	<10	98
NDS2265		0.02	<10	<10	19	<10	130
NDS2266		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	54
NDS2267		0.01	<10	<10	10	10	111
NDS2268		0.02	<10	<10	24	<10	150
NDS2269		<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	100
NDS2270		0.03	<10	<10	33	<10	231
NDS2271		0.03	<10	<10	28	<10	116
NDS2272		0.03	<10	<10	28	<10	115
NDS2273		0.02	<10	<10	17	<10	100
NDS2274 A		0.02	<10	<10	32	<10	160
NDS2274 B		0.02	<10	<10	27	<10	134
NDS2275		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	129
NDS2276		0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	109
NDS2277		0.02	<10	<10	27	10	101
NDS2278		0.02	<10	<10	25	<10	121
NDS2279		0.02	<10	<10	19	20	134
NDS2280		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	99
NDS2281		0.03	<10	<10	28	10	206
NDS2282		0.04	<10	<10	27	<10	96
NDS2283		0.05	<10	<10	28	10	82
NDS2284		0.07	<10	<10	37	20	94
NDS2285		0.05	<10	<10	31	<10	123
NDS2286		0.04	<10	<10	28	10	373
NDS2287		0.04	<10	<10	27	10	122
NDS2288		0.06	<10	<10	28	60	124
NDS2289		0.07	<10	<10	40	10	175



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Project: MCQUESTEN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05075880

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA25 Au ppm 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
NDS2290		0.48	0.01	0.2	0.65	36	<10	130	<0.5	<2	0.76	0.5	5	18	54	2.39
NDS2291		1.28	0.02	0.4	1.11	85	<10	180	<0.5	<2	2.26	0.6	13	41	72	2.84
NDS2292		1.68	0.01	0.4	0.74	59	<10	190	<0.5	<2	1.50	1.5	8	17	35	2.01
NDS2293		1.62	0.01	2.0	1.06	119	<10	190	<0.5	<2	2.36	2.9	16	26	75	2.87



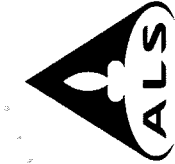
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **VA05075880**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Ga ppm 10	Hg ppm 1	K % 0.01	La ppm 10	Mg % 0.01	Mn ppm 5	Mo ppm 1	Na % 0.01	Ni ppm 1	P ppm 10	Pb ppm 2	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 2	Sc ppm 1	Sr ppm 1
NDS2290		<10	1	0.04	10	0.49	268	1	<0.01	22	470	9	0.10	2	2	21
NDS2291		<10	1	0.06	<10	1.05	1015	1	0.02	32	600	18	0.07	2	3	54
NDS2292		<10	<1	0.06	10	0.64	404	1	0.01	24	650	17	0.03	<2	2	37
NDS2293		<10	<1	0.05	10	1.11	859	1	0.01	32	690	30	0.08	<2	4	49



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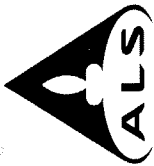
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Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
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Project: MCQUESTEN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05075880

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41							
		Ti %	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm		
NDS2290		0.04	<10	<10	23	<10	105		
NDS2291		0.08	<10	<10	43	30	103		
NDS2292		0.03	<10	<10	25	<10	159		
NDS2293		0.06	<10	<10	49	20	318		



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CERTIFICATE VA05075559

Project: McQuesten

P.O. No.:

This report is for 35 Other samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 6-SEP-2005.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JANICE FINGLER

MIKE STAMMERS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode

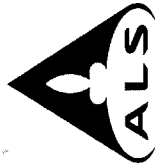
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS

To: ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.
ATTN: MIKE STAMMERS
2300-200 GRANVILLE ST
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1S4

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

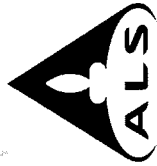
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Project: McQuesten

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05075559

Method Analyte Units LOR	Sample Description	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-AA25 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %
	NDR0925	0.46	0.01	<0.2	0.29	5	<10	40	<0.5	<2	17.7	<0.5	7	3	31	2.26
	NDR0926	5.32	0.01	<0.2	0.29	4	<10	50	<0.5	<2	16.9	<0.5	6	3	16	1.25
	NDR0927	3.06	0.01	<0.2	0.28	22	<10	100	<0.5	<2	5.22	<0.5	6	4	27	1.89
	NDR0928	5.72	0.03	<0.2	0.22	72	<10	40	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	4	2	13	1.01
	NDR0929	5.42	0.01	<0.2	0.31	7	<10	40	<0.5	<2	20.9	<0.5	5	3	11	1.47
	NDR0930	3.44	0.01	<0.2	0.38	15	<10	40	<0.5	<2	3.78	<0.5	8	4	13	1.62
	NDR0931	5.52	0.01	<0.2	0.87	8	<10	70	<0.5	<2	1.88	<0.5	17	10	52	4.07
	NDR0932	3.44	0.01	<0.2	0.23	24	<10	30	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	2	2	10	0.60
	NDR0933	9.72	0.01	<0.2	0.48	31	<10	90	<0.5	<2	16.5	<0.5	10	6	34	2.32
	NDR0934	5.44	0.01	0.3	0.54	8	<10	80	<0.5	<2	1.07	<0.5	9	9	23	2.66
	NDR0935	3.92	0.01	<0.2	0.33	25	<10	70	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	5	5	12	1.31
	NDR0936	0.10	0.42	<0.2	0.40	360	10	1690	<0.5	<2	0.32	1.5	5	46	97	1.41
	NDR0937	5.56	0.01	<0.2	0.71	88	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.42	<0.5	8	8	17	2.50
	NDR0938	4.28	0.01	<0.2	0.39	64	<10	80	<0.5	<2	5.98	<0.5	11	6	34	3.60
	NDR0939	4.78	0.01	<0.2	1.51	22	<10	70	<0.5	<2	1.62	<0.5	12	14	26	3.74
	NDR0940	3.62	0.01	<0.2	0.27	6	<10	40	<0.5	<2	1.29	<0.5	6	3	7	1.46
	NDR0941	3.30	0.01	<0.2	0.37	90	<10	110	<0.5	<2	14.2	<0.5	8	5	18	2.52
	NDR0942	3.22	0.07	8.3	0.48	5790	<10	100	<0.5	<2	10.75	15.0	13	7	50	3.58
	NDR0943	4.50	0.01	<0.2	0.86	50	<10	90	<0.5	<2	5.41	<0.5	16	10	62	5.04
	NDR0944	2.56	0.02	0.5	1.54	30	<10	280	<0.5	<2	0.43	1.8	14	23	42	3.13
	NDR0945	4.20	0.01	0.2	2.02	530	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.67	<0.5	16	17	45	5.59
	NDR0946	4.56	0.01	0.3	0.58	35	<10	80	<0.5	<2	3.83	<0.5	14	8	38	2.98
	NDR0947	2.70	0.03	<0.2	1.08	58	<10	60	<0.5	<2	1.06	<0.5	12	12	54	3.90
	NDR0948	3.04	0.01	0.6	1.31	46	<10	90	0.6	<2	7.94	<0.5	10	16	29	2.98
	NDR0949	2.26	0.01	<0.2	0.32	8	<10	60	<0.5	<2	17.1	<0.5	7	3	20	2.23
	NDR0950	2.90	0.01	0.3	0.56	38	<10	110	<0.5	<2	13.85	<0.5	10	6	42	3.94
	NDR0951	2.28	0.01	<0.2	1.17	9	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.70	<0.5	12	11	39	3.92
	NDR0952	3.48	0.03	0.2	0.80	168	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.64	<0.5	12	12	32	3.84
	NDR0953	3.72	0.01	0.3	0.37	64	<10	80	<0.5	<2	5.41	<0.5	12	7	21	1.70
	NDR0954	3.10	0.01	0.3	0.62	50	<10	60	<0.5	<2	2.82	<0.5	10	8	26	3.20
	NDR0955	3.12	0.02	0.4	0.94	26	<10	250	<0.5	<2	0.35	0.6	7	15	49	2.67
	NDR0956	5.20	0.02	<0.2	1.67	156	<10	350	<0.5	<2	1.26	<0.5	16	15	64	3.92
	NDR0957	0.12	0.02	0.3	2.59	6	20	630	0.9	<2	1.12	<0.5	8	18	24	2.37
	NDR0958	2.52	0.02	0.3	0.75	68	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.66	<0.5	3	20	48	2.10
	NDR0959	2.00	0.02	<0.2	0.60	14	<10	240	<0.5	<2	0.09	<0.5	3	16	73	1.98



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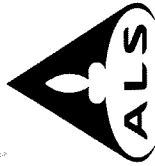
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05075559

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1
NDR0925		<10	<1	0.14	<10	1.16	825	1	0.03	12	410	15	<0.01	<2	4	576
NDR0926		<10	<1	0.12	10	0.44	842	1	0.02	9	230	9	<0.01	<2	2	283
NDR0927		<10	<1	0.15	10	0.14	495	1	0.01	15	310	15	0.09	<2	1	139
NDR0928		<10	<1	0.11	10	0.45	1025	<1	0.02	5	330	11	<0.01	6	1	293
NDR0929		<10	<1	0.09	10	0.49	940	1	0.02	11	260	12	<0.01	4	2	467
NDR0930		<10	<1	0.14	10	0.11	421	1	0.01	11	160	15	0.17	<2	1	129
NDR0931		<10	<1	0.17	10	0.63	1180	2	0.02	42	570	23	0.33	<2	2	37
NDR0932		<10	<1	0.06	<10	0.19	656	1	0.02	7	460	7	<0.01	2	1	1310
NDR0933		<10	<1	0.14	10	0.36	1500	1	0.03	22	440	19	0.20	6	2	666
NDR0934		<10	<1	0.13	10	0.29	555	1	0.01	17	250	23	0.02	<2	1	41
NDR0935		<10	1	0.07	<10	0.35	619	<1	0.02	9	340	11	<0.01	5	2	834
NDR0936		<10	<1	0.09	20	0.02	16	119	0.01	50	1820	214	0.09	268	8	134
NDR0937		<10	<1	0.26	20	0.19	632	1	0.01	16	230	18	0.02	<2	1	27
NDR0938		<10	<1	0.16	<10	1.71	999	1	0.02	24	430	18	1.34	9	2	162
NDR0939		<10	<1	0.22	30	0.66	404	1	0.02	27	440	16	0.05	<2	1	68
NDR0940		<10	<1	0.16	10	0.18	213	<1	0.02	6	100	17	0.07	<2	1	69
NDR0941		<10	<1	0.12	10	0.98	680	1	0.02	18	290	46	0.12	8	2	652
NDR0942		<10	<1	0.18	<10	1.23	2190	1	0.02	29	430	1195	1.99	618	2	310
NDR0943		<10	1	0.20	10	2.06	1305	1	0.03	42	810	29	1.78	4	3	182
NDR0944		<10	<1	0.12	10	0.42	263	2	0.03	49	730	16	0.50	3	2	44
NDR0945		10	1	0.20	20	0.79	1370	1	0.01	40	520	38	0.04	5	2	33
NDR0946		<10	<1	0.17	20	1.02	966	1	0.02	29	390	33	0.59	9	2	70
NDR0947		<10	1	0.16	10	0.59	542	1	0.01	31	440	28	0.35	10	2	47
NDR0948		<10	<1	0.13	10	0.78	701	1	0.02	22	400	23	0.50	12	3	220
NDR0949		<10	<1	0.13	<10	0.75	659	1	0.03	14	420	17	<0.01	<2	4	527
NDR0950		<10	<1	0.16	<10	2.08	2510	1	0.03	27	610	38	1.10	2	3	415
NDR0951		<10	<1	0.18	20	0.62	777	<1	0.02	28	390	18	0.09	3	2	35
NDR0952		<10	<1	0.19	10	0.40	948	1	0.01	26	430	17	0.51	6	2	39
NDR0953		<10	<1	0.15	10	0.21	705	<1	0.02	19	330	37	0.06	3	2	144
NDR0954		<10	<1	0.15	20	0.24	643	<1	0.04	23	320	22	0.04	7	2	30
NDR0955		<10	<1	0.13	10	0.26	260	4	0.01	37	1000	14	0.17	7	2	31
NDR0956		<10	<1	0.26	10	0.89	1465	<1	0.01	39	240	20	0.16	5	2	80
NDR0957		10	1	0.48	20	0.60	558	<1	0.12	20	560	13	0.02	<2	5	87
NDR0958		<10	<1	0.11	10	0.35	201	1	0.01	12	360	7	0.03	2	2	33
NDR0959		<10	<1	0.08	<10	0.32	205	1	<0.01	13	140	5	0.07	2	1	9



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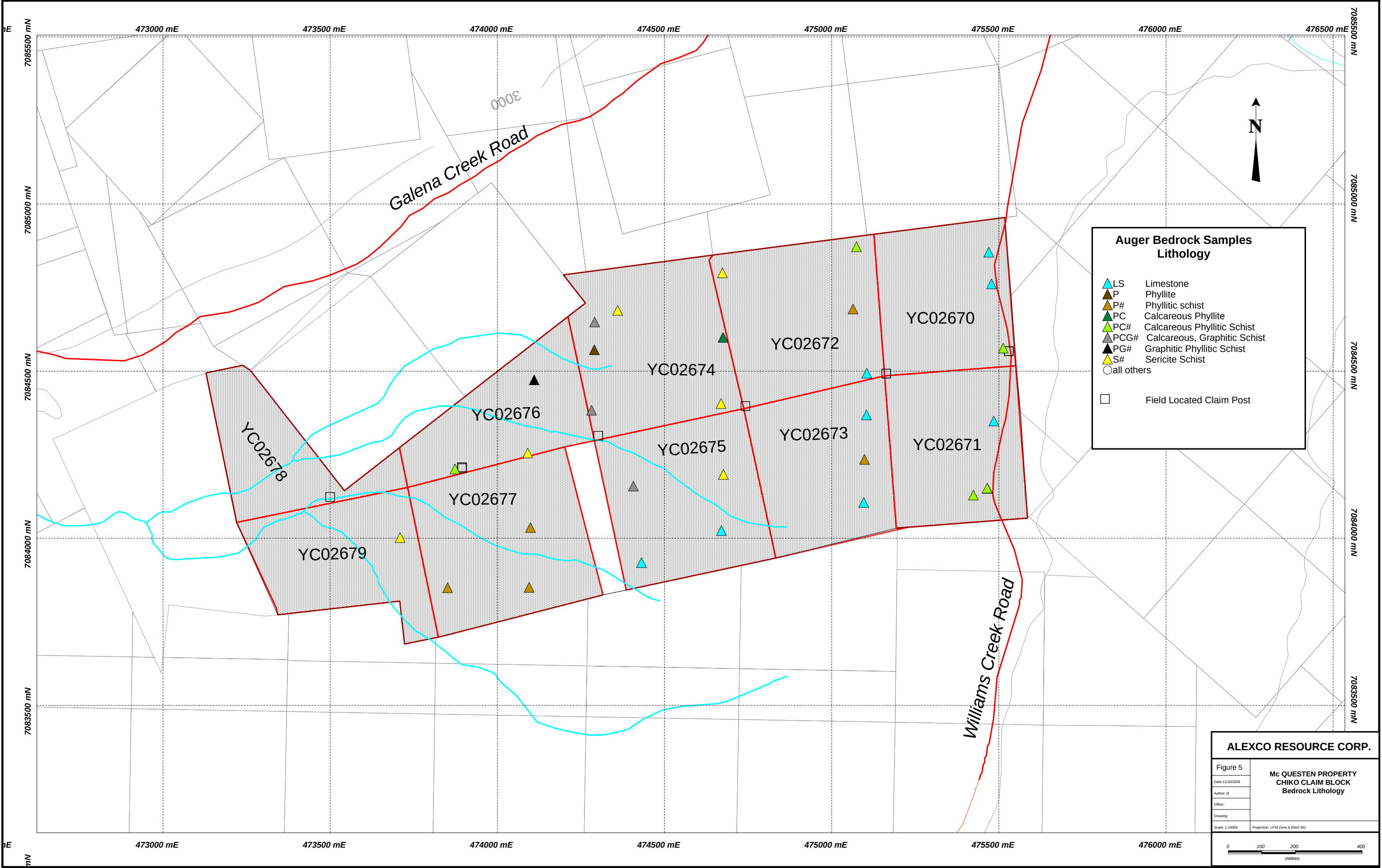
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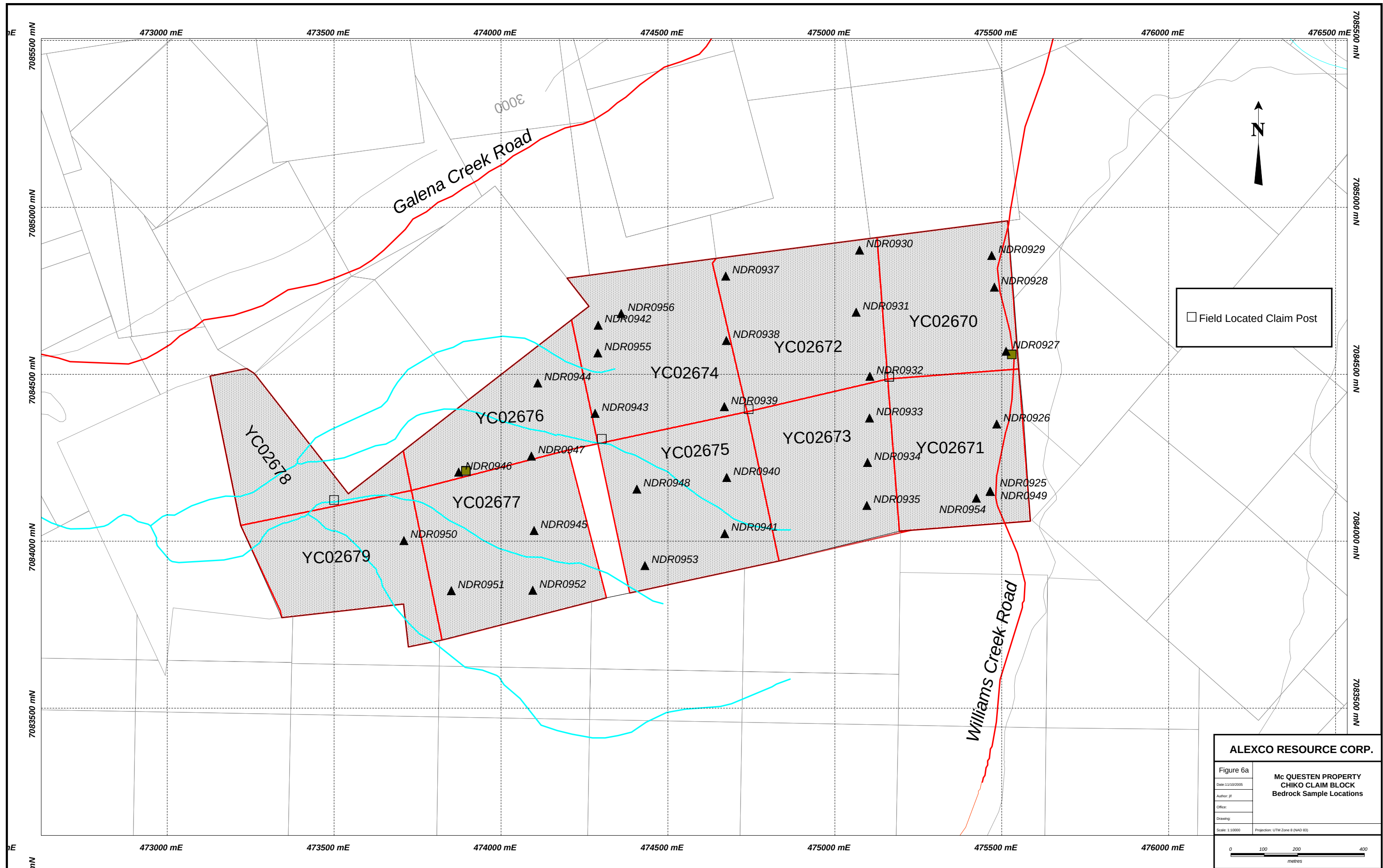
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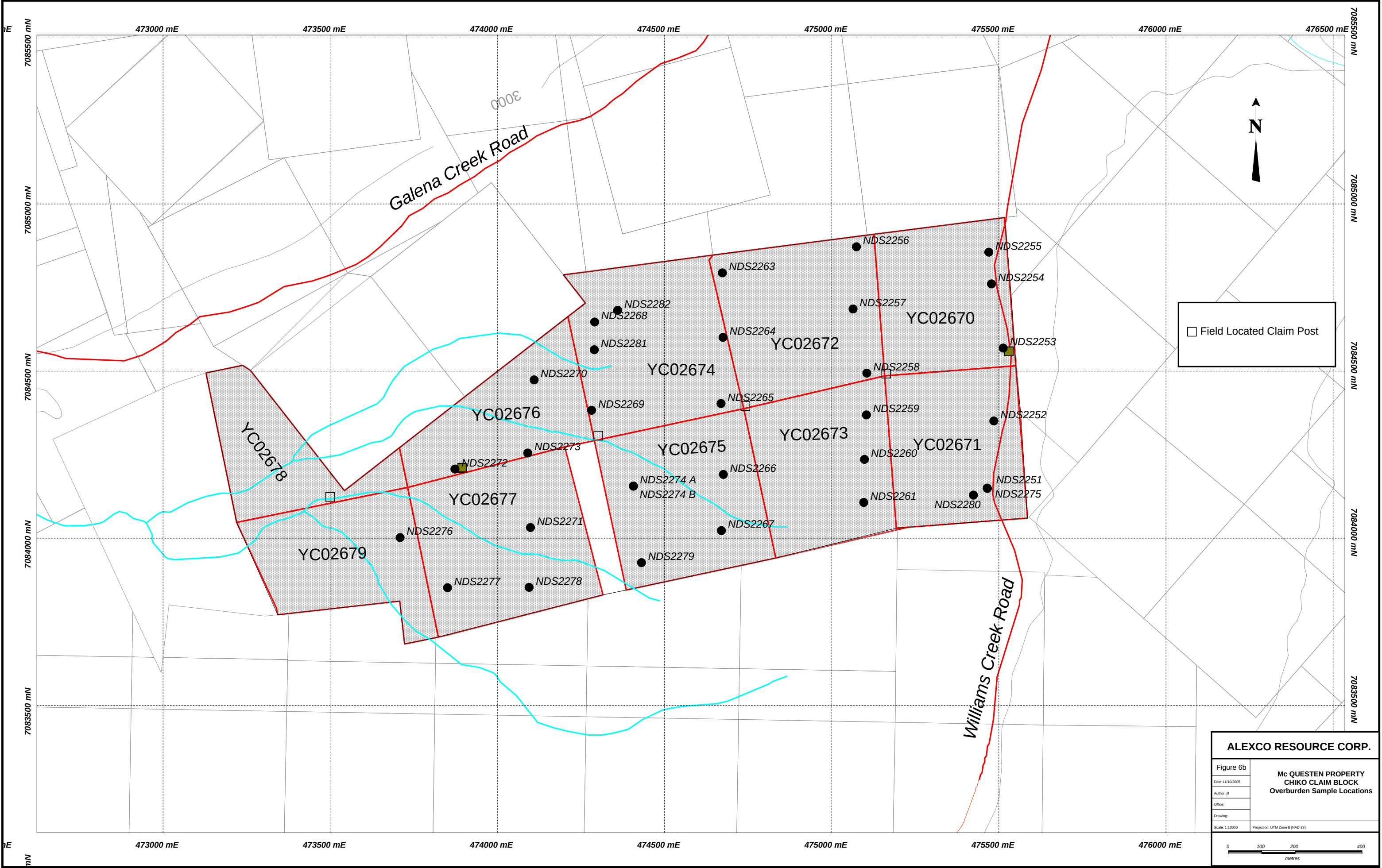
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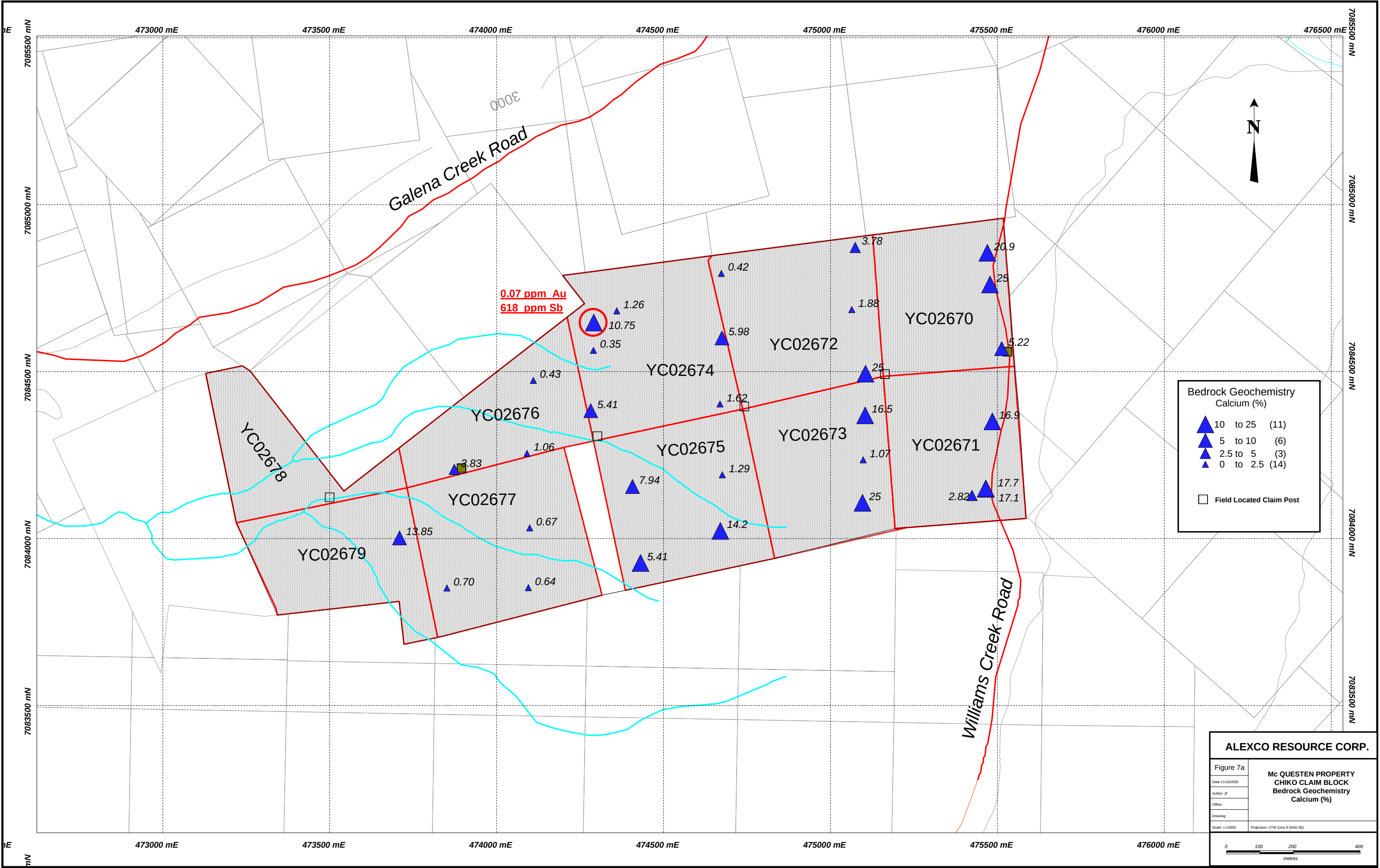
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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41									
		Ti %	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm				
NDR0925		<0.01	<10	<10	8	10	52				
NDR0926		<0.01	<10	<10	3	20	21				
NDR0927		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	36				
NDR0928		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	17				
NDR0929		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	32				
NDR0930		<0.01	<10	<10	3	30	24				
NDR0931		<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	84				
NDR0932		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	20				
NDR0933		<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	50				
NDR0934		0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	47				
NDR0935		0.01	<10	<10	7	10	68				
NDR0936		0.01	<10	30	258	20	50				
NDR0937		<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	48				
NDR0938		<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	70				
NDR0939		<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	81				
NDR0940		<0.01	<10	<10	2	30	19				
NDR0941		<0.01	<10	<10	4	10	76				
NDR0942		<0.01	<10	<10	7	10	665				
NDR0943		<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	108				
NDR0944		<0.01	<10	<10	30	30	201				
NDR0945		<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	107				
NDR0946		<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	68				
NDR0947		<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	72				
NDR0948		<0.01	<10	<10	18	<10	63				
NDR0949		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	62				
NDR0950		<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	70				
NDR0951		<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	79				
NDR0952		<0.01	<10	<10	10	10	70				
NDR0953		<0.01	<10	<10	3	30	23				
NDR0954		<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	65				
NDR0955		0.01	<10	<10	22	<10	132				
NDR0956		<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	81				
NDR0957		0.10	<10	<10	55	<10	77				
NDR0958		0.02	<10	<10	24	<10	39				
NDR0959		0.01	<10	<10	16	<10	35				







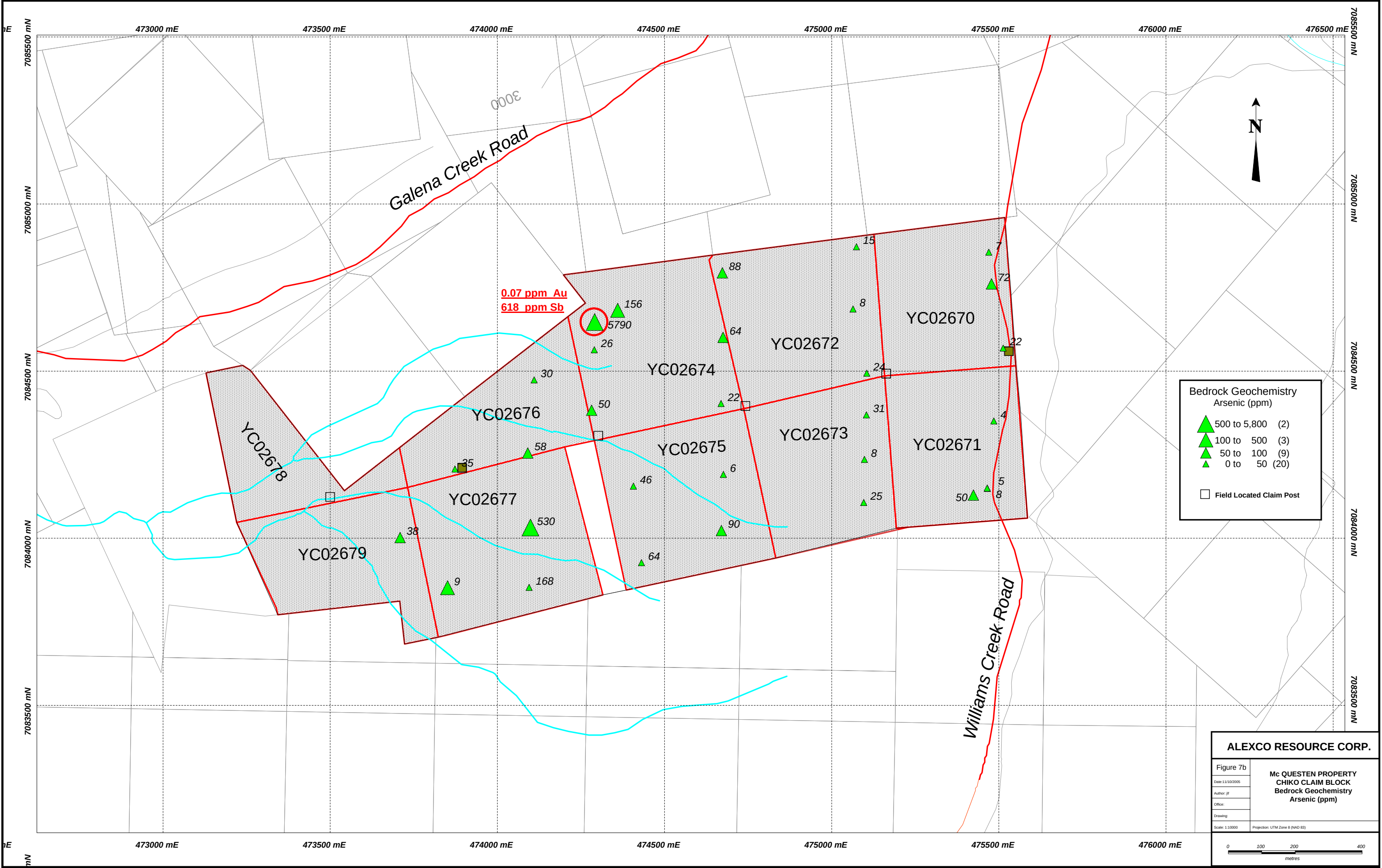


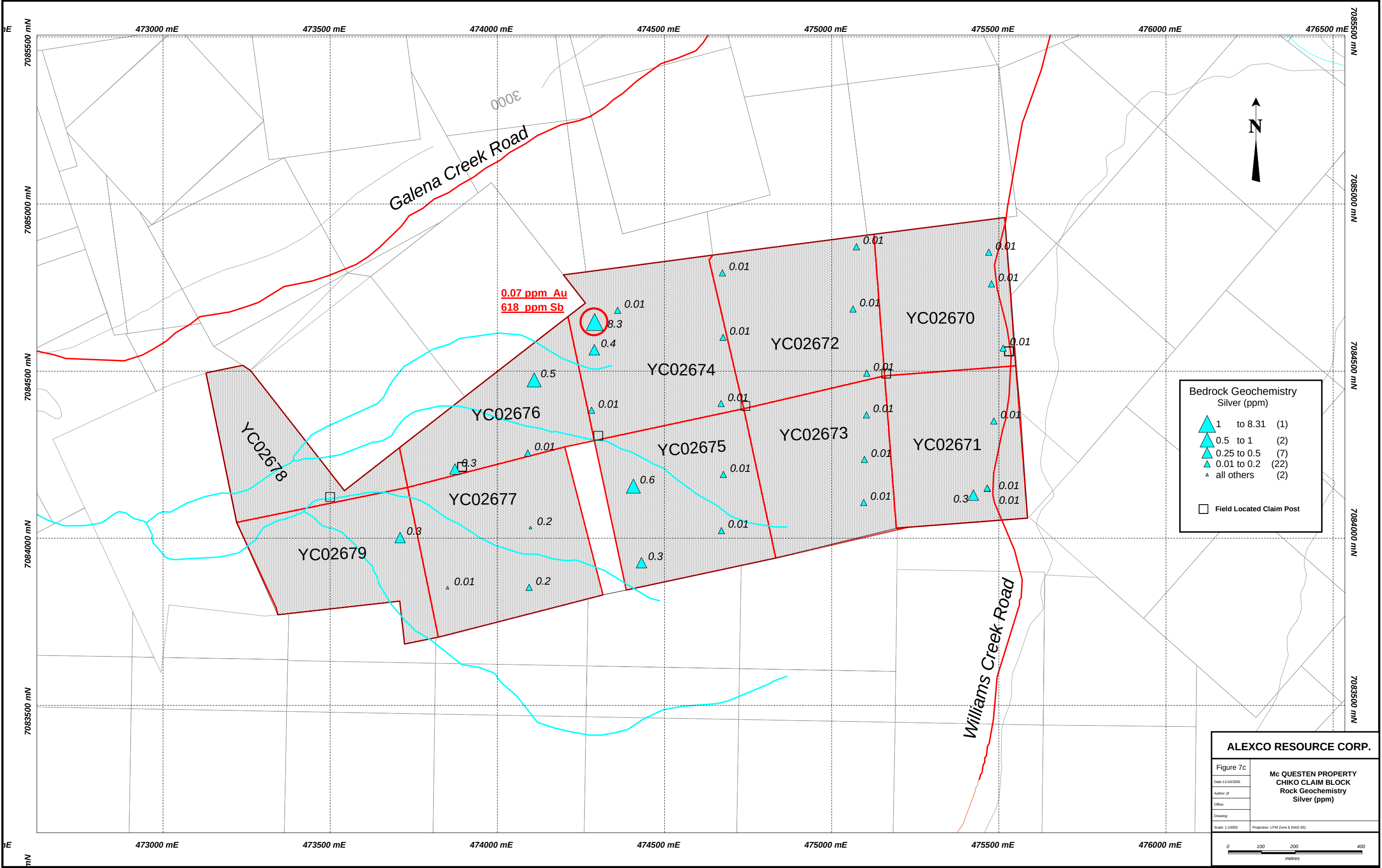
ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.

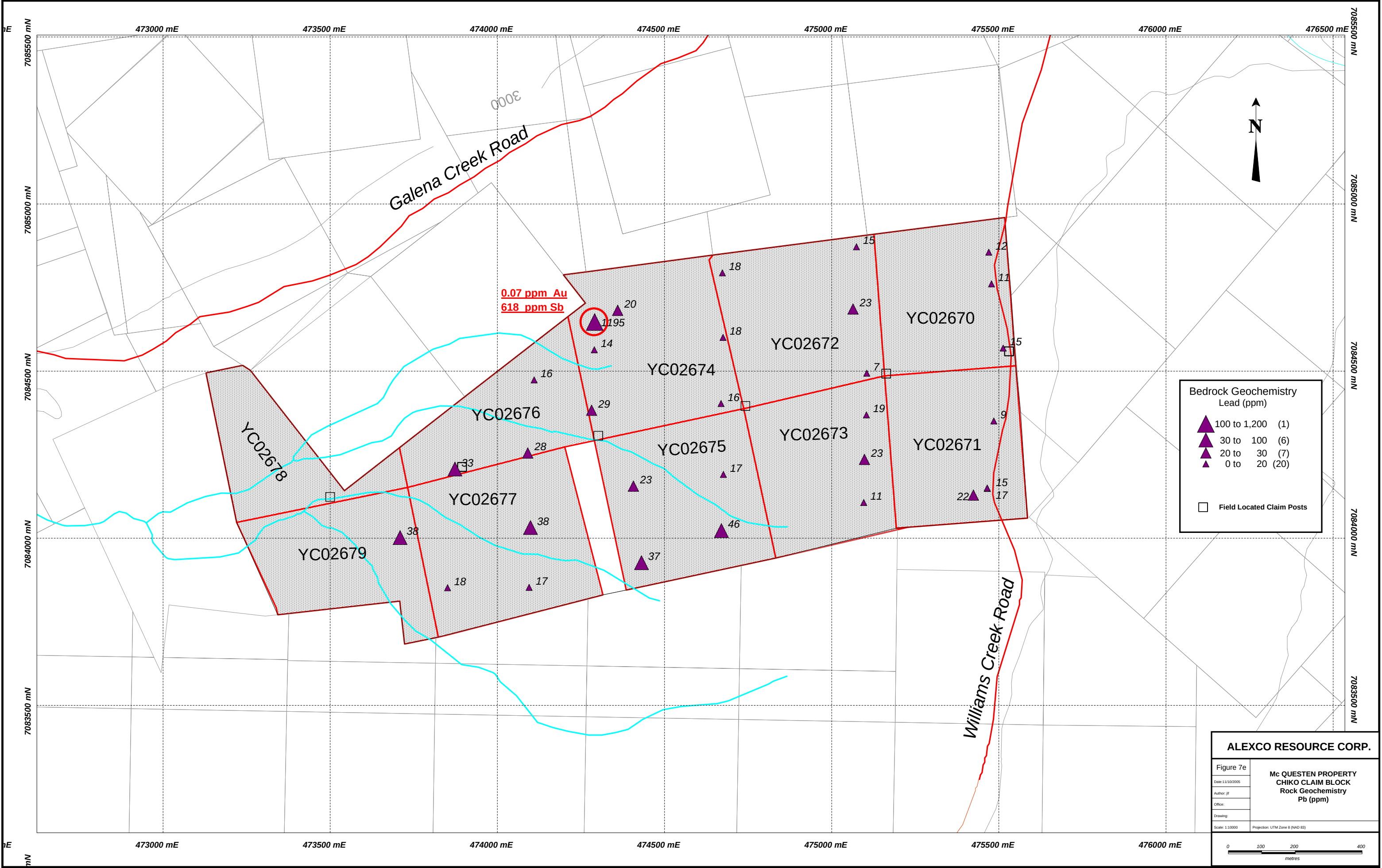
Figure 7a	Mc QUESTEN PROPERTY CHIKO CLAIM BLOCK Bedrock Geochemistry Calcium (%)
Date: 11/19/2005	
Author: JF	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

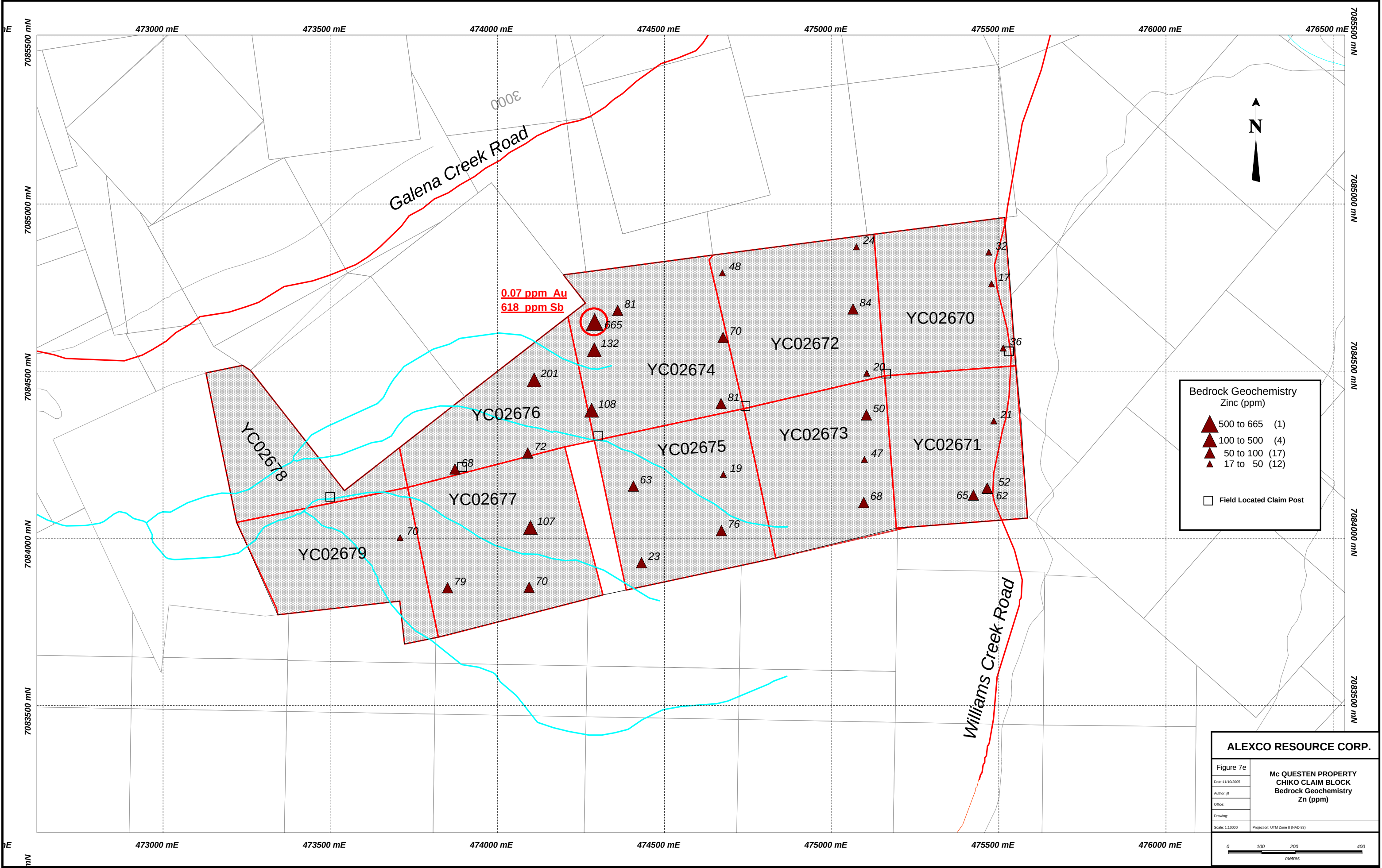
0100200400

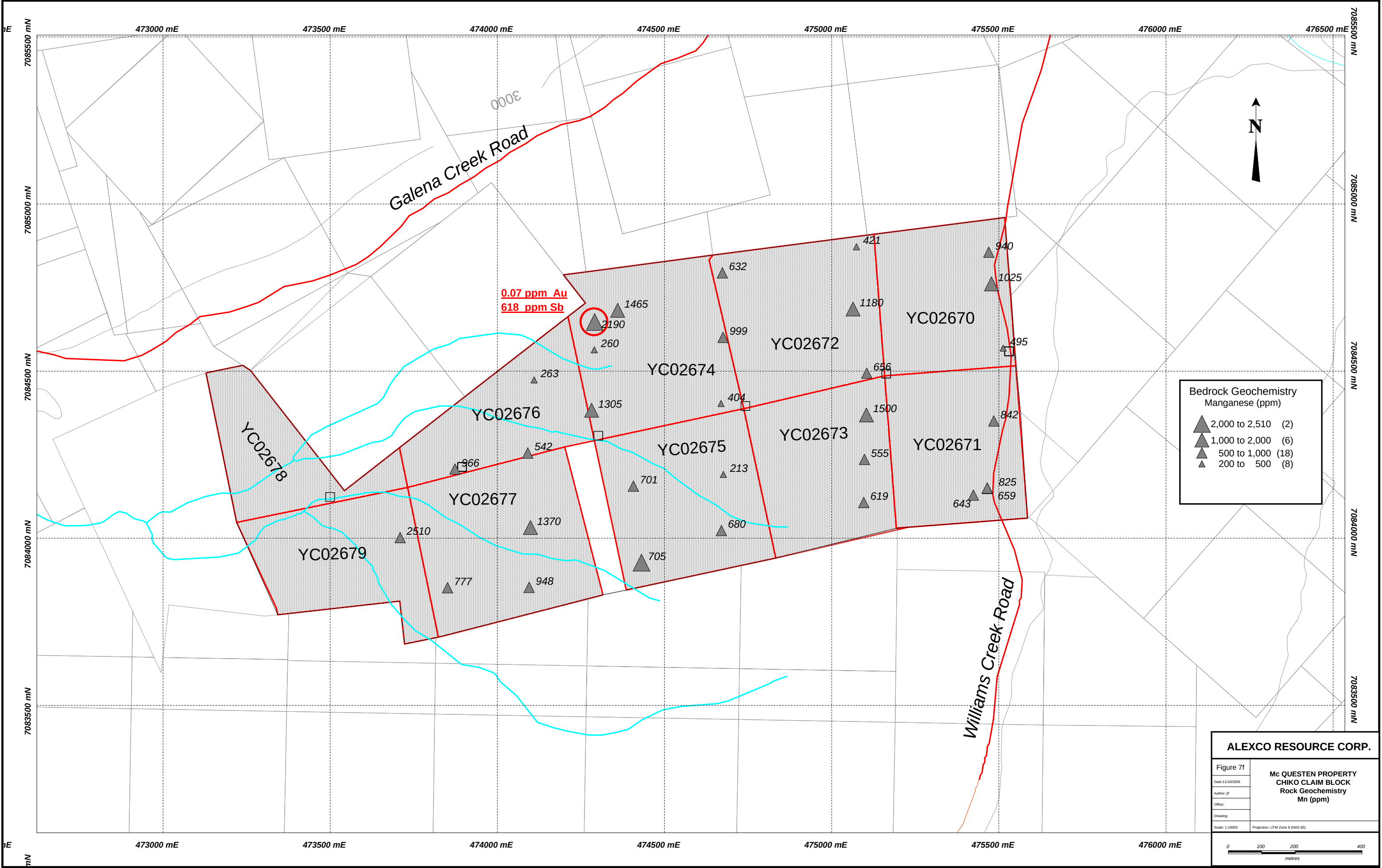
metres

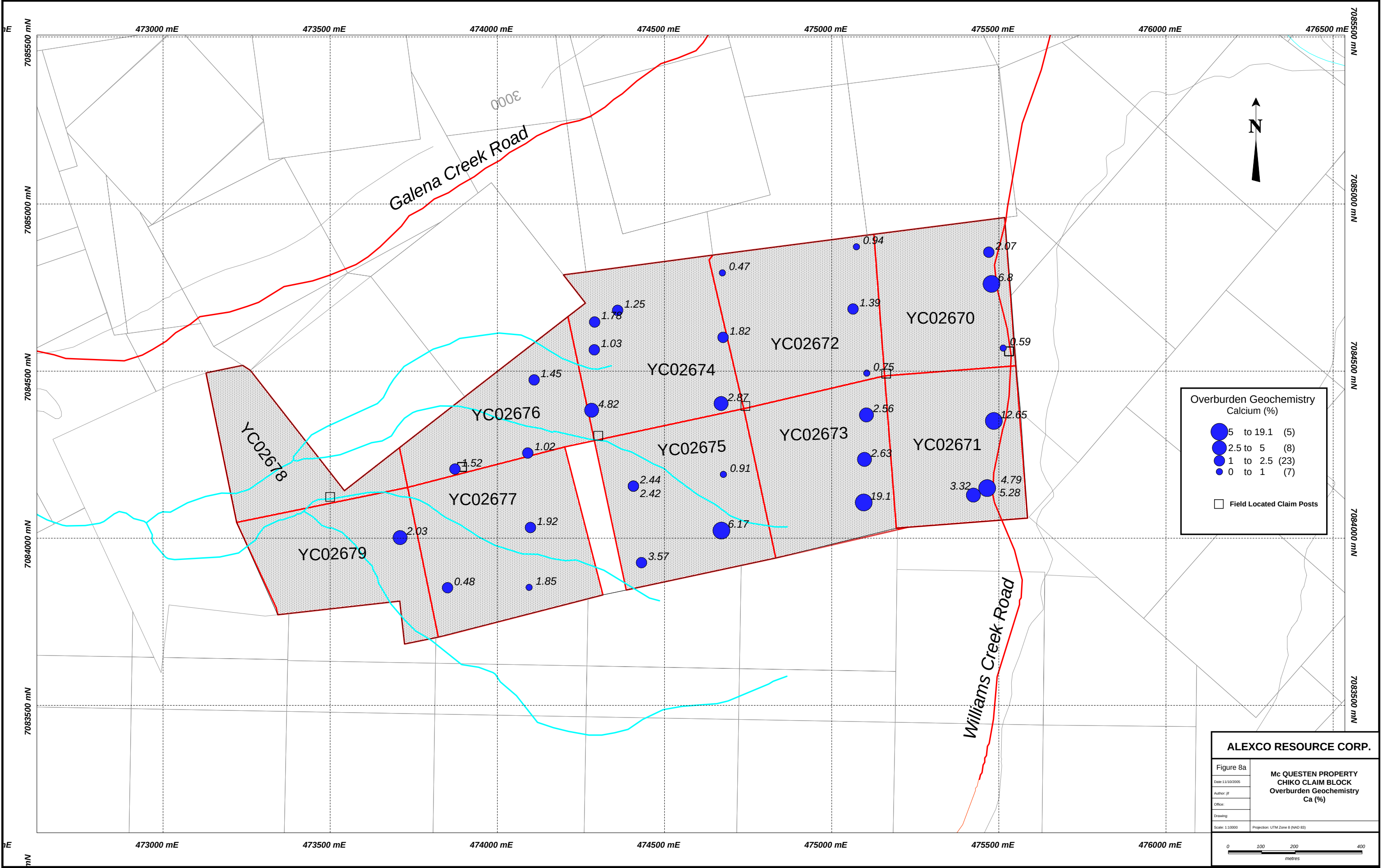


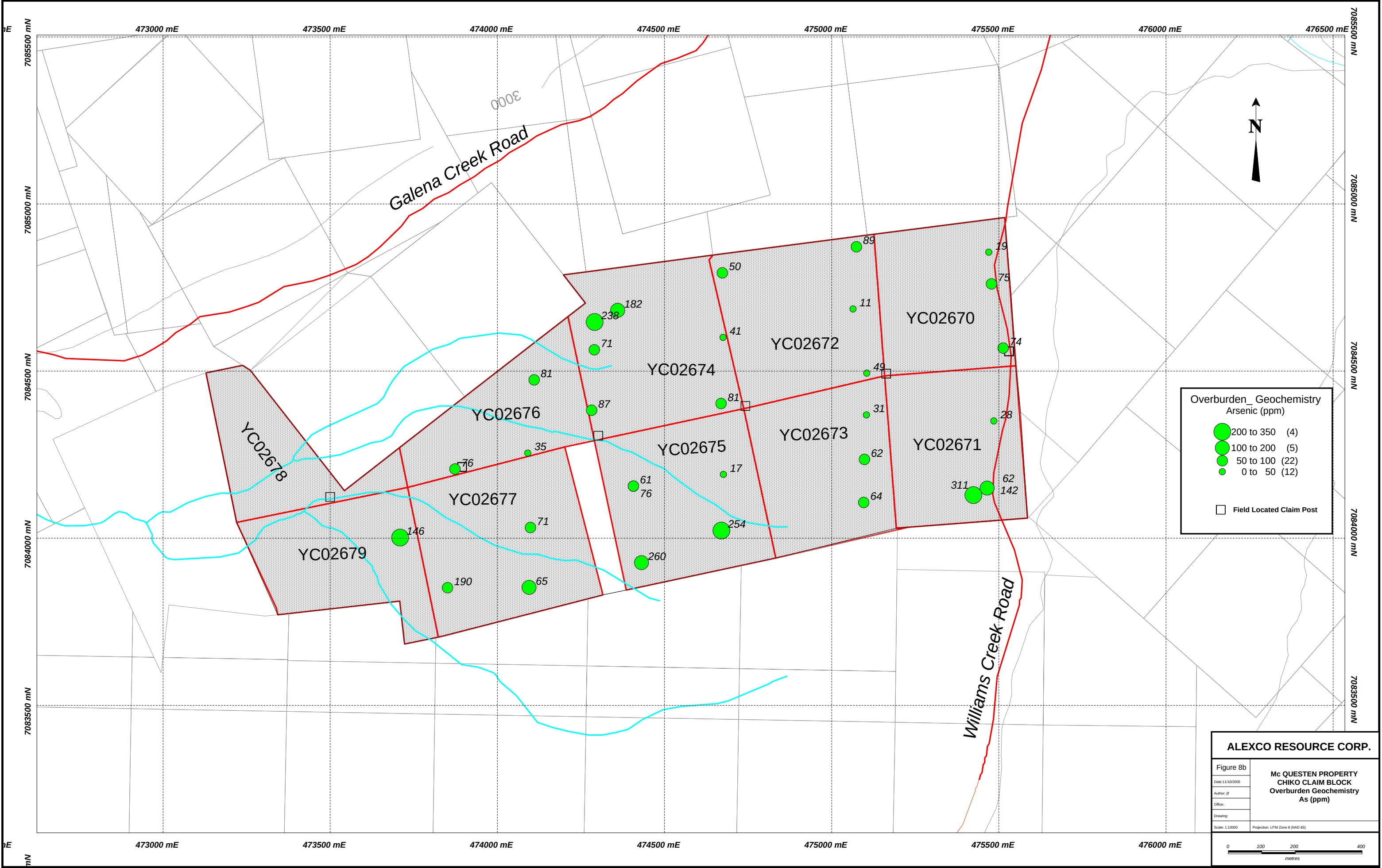


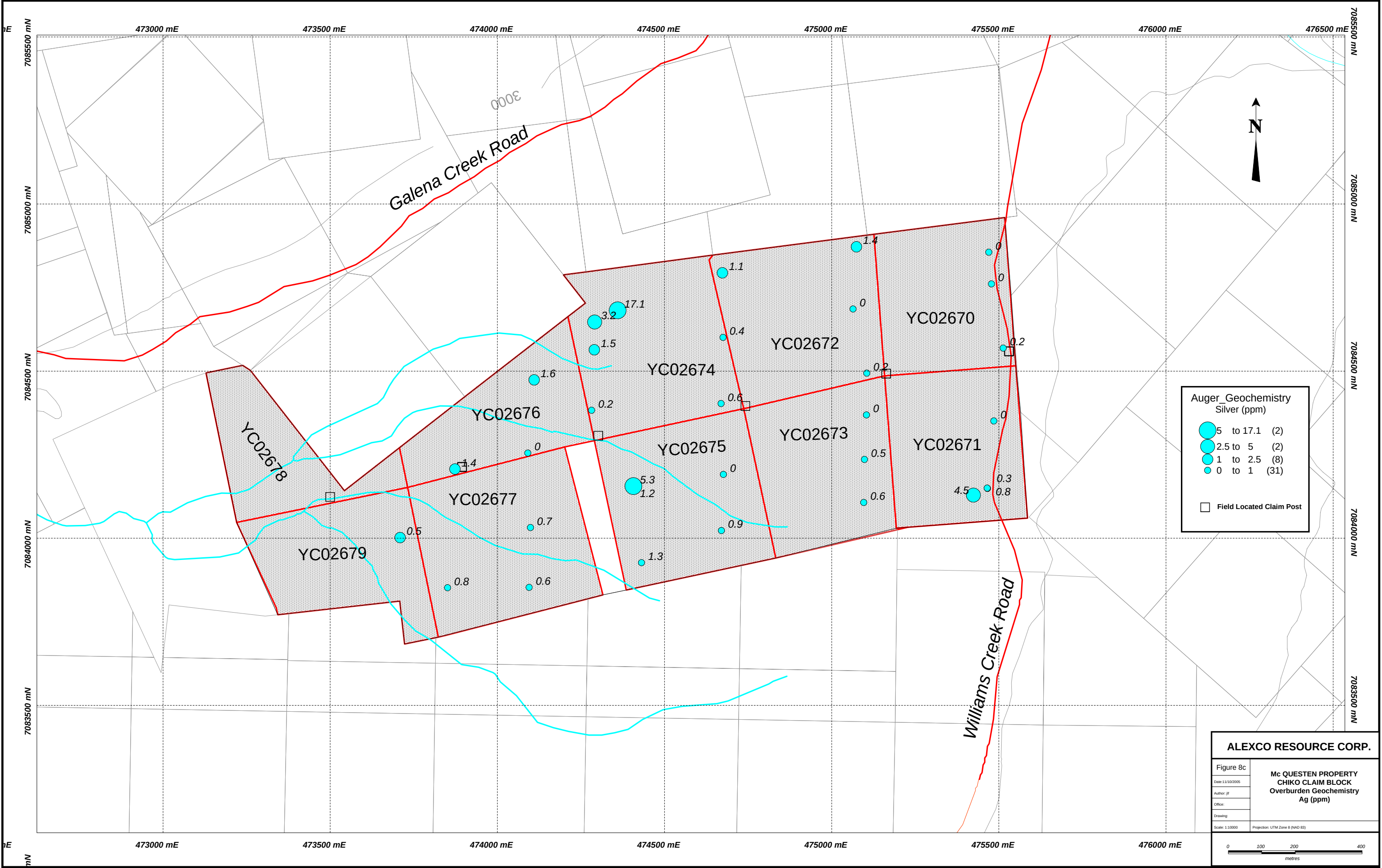


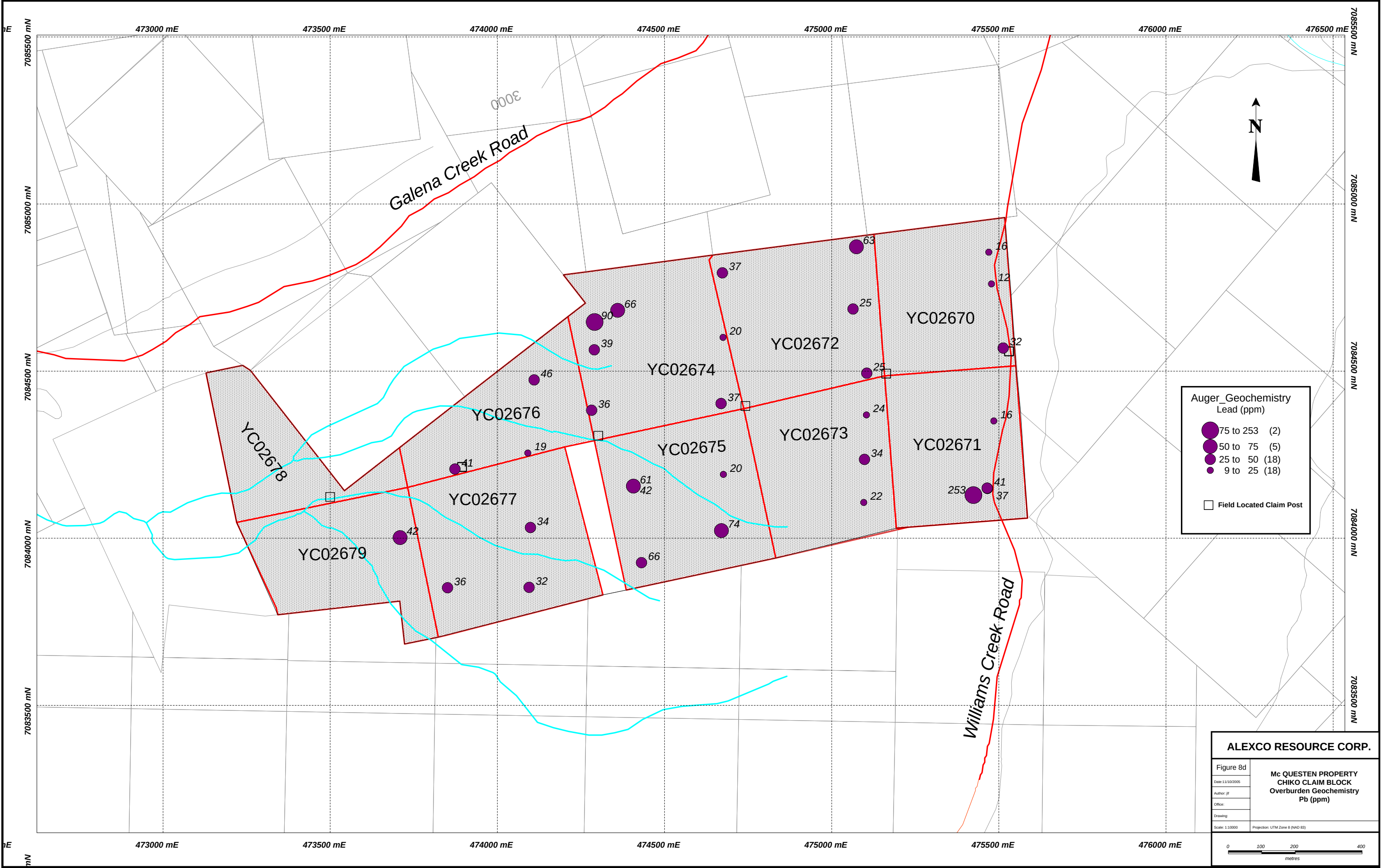












ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.

Figure 8d	Mc QUESTEN PROPERTY CHIKO CLAIM BLOCK Overburden Geochemistry Pb (ppm)
Date: 11/19/2005	
Author: JF	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

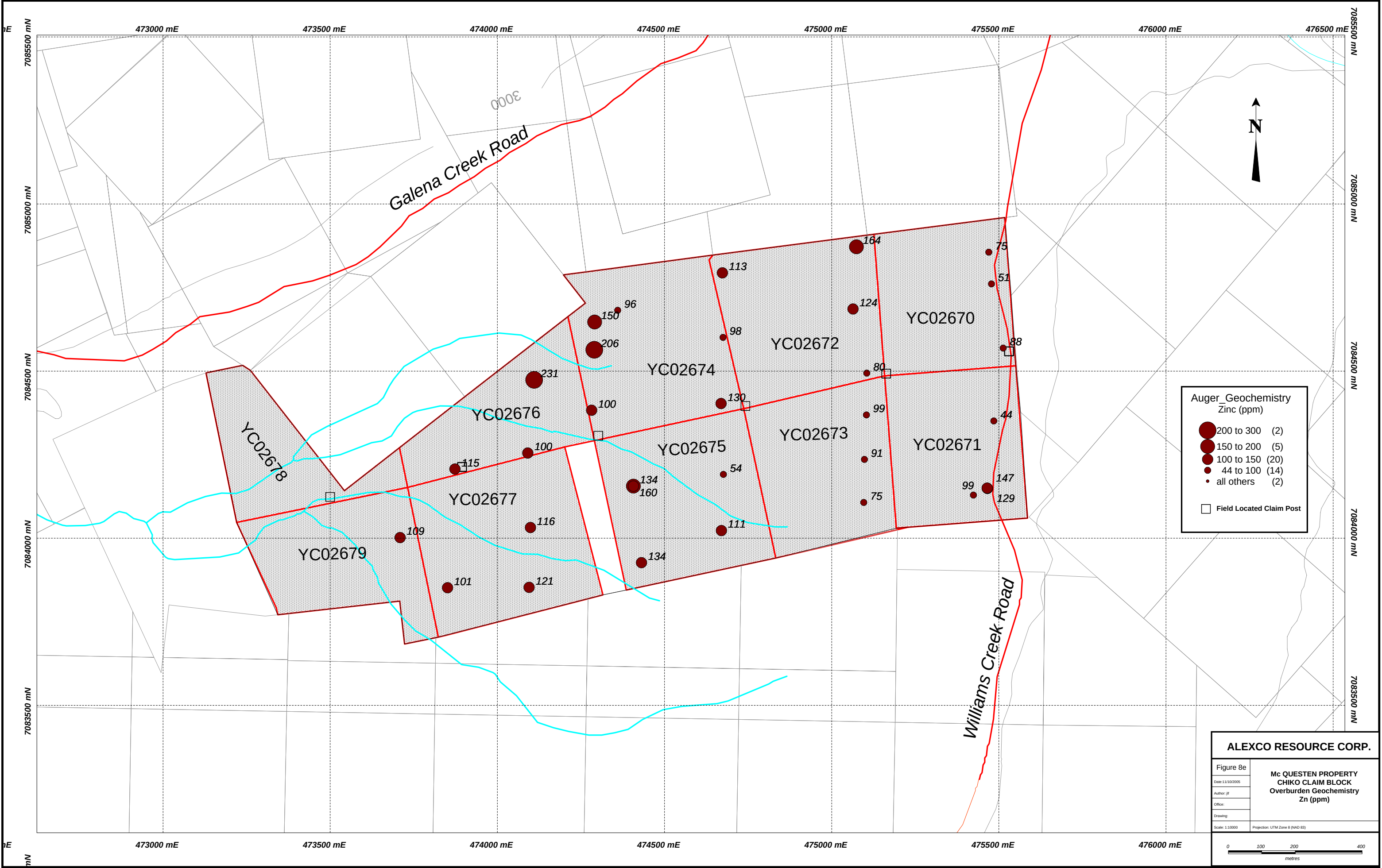
0

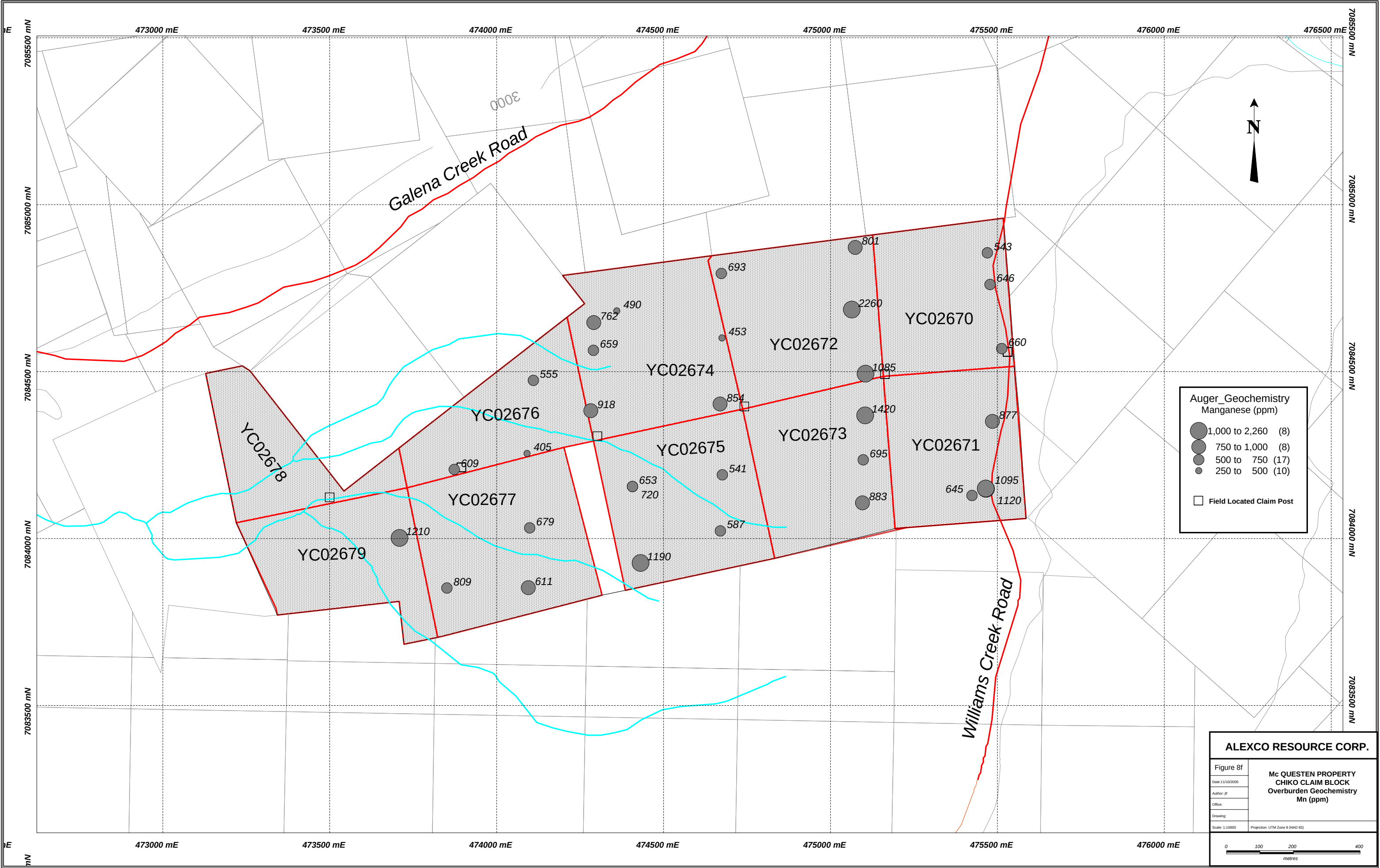
100

200

400

metres





ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.

Figure 8f

Date: 11/19/2005

Author: JF

Office:

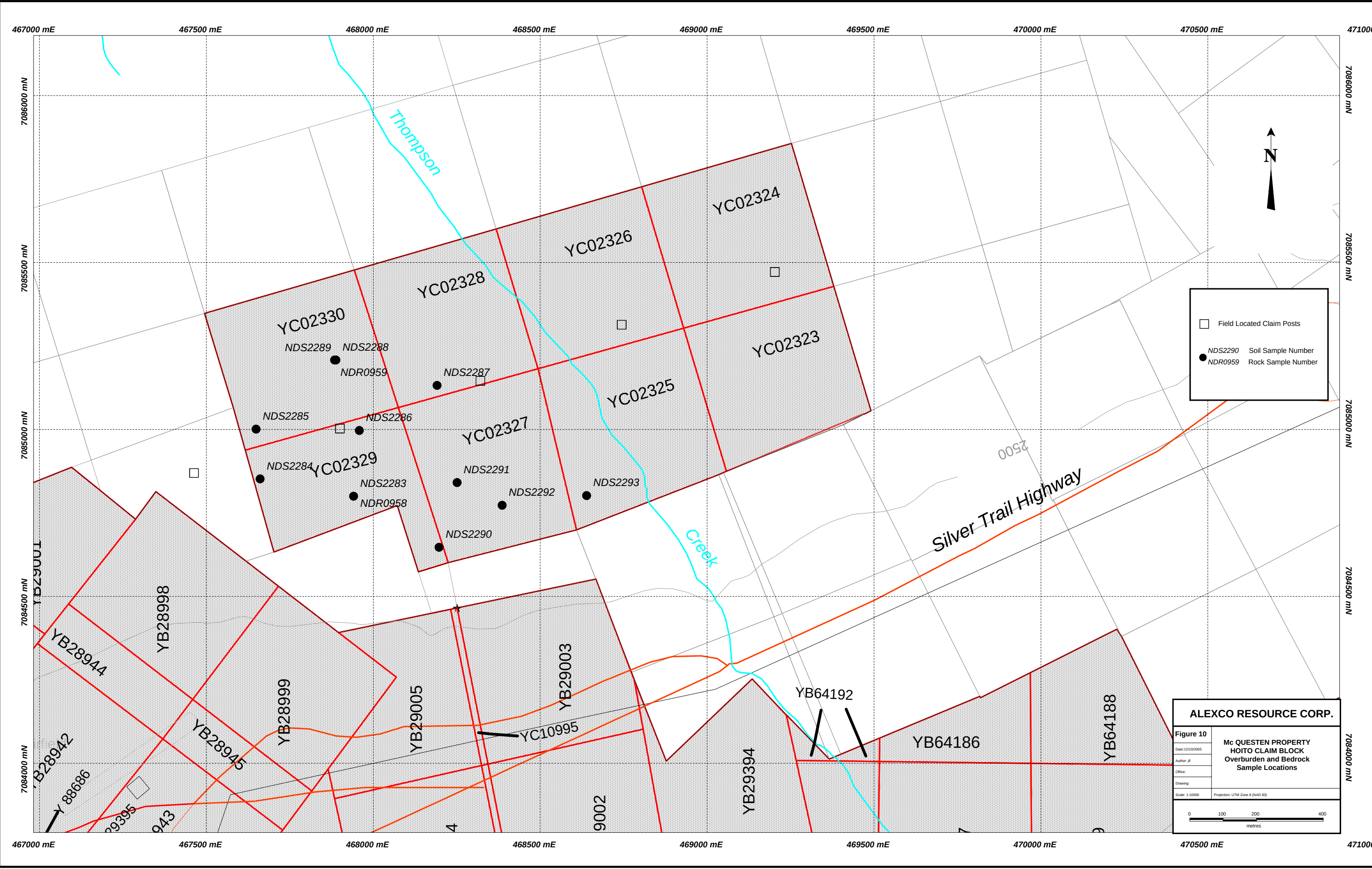
Drawing:

Scale: 1:10000

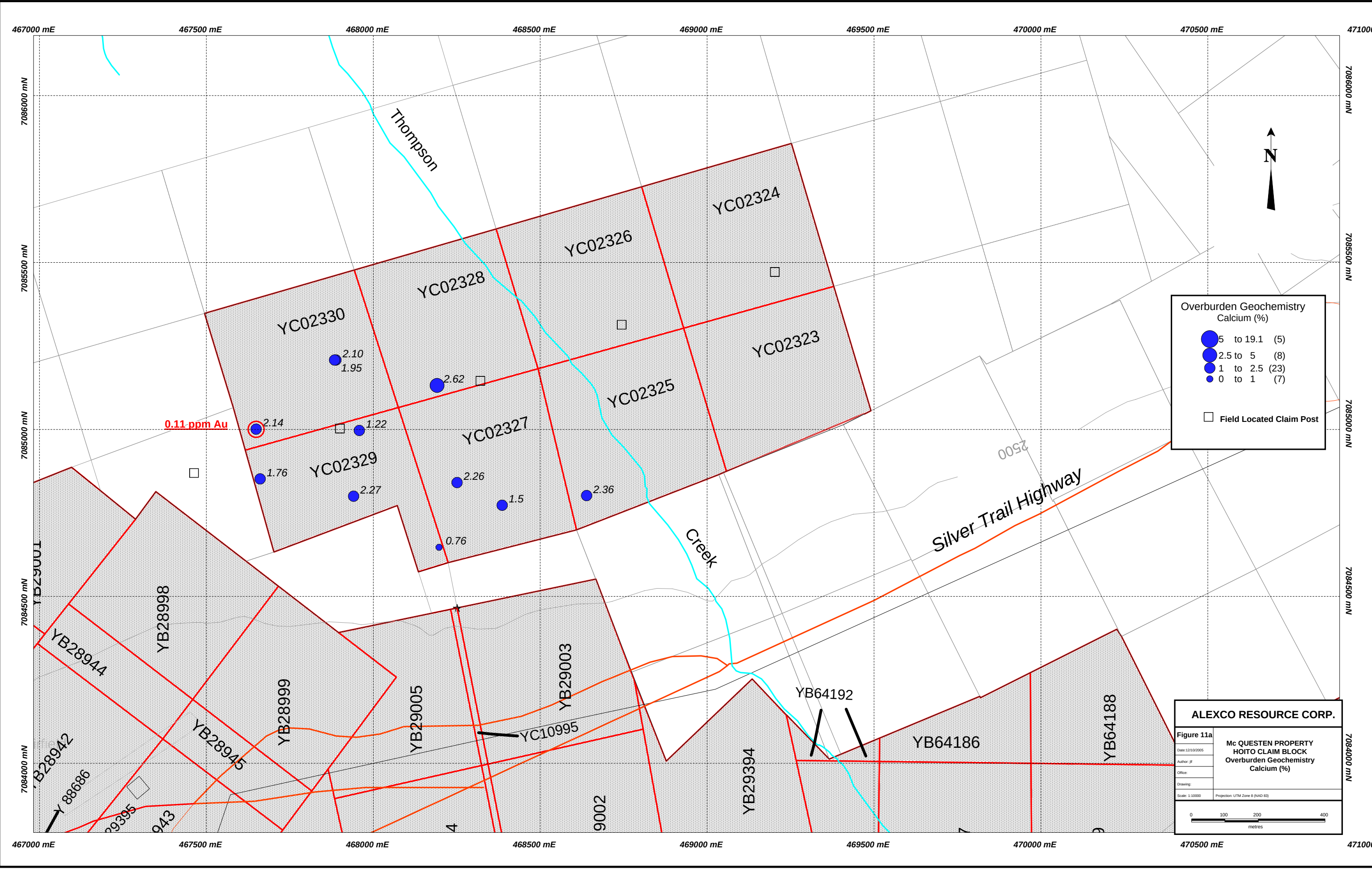
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

Mc QUESTEN PROPERTY
CHIKO CLAIM BLOCK
Overburden Geochemistry
Mn (ppm)

0 100 200 400
metres



ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.	
Figure 10	Mc QUESTEN PROPERTY HOITO CLAIM BLOCK Overburden and Bedrock Sample Locations
Date: 12/10/2005	
Author: JF	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)



Overburden Geochemistry Calcium (%)

- 5 to 19.1 (5)
- 2.5 to 5 (8)
- 1 to 2.5 (23)
- 0 to 1 (7)

Field Located Claim Post

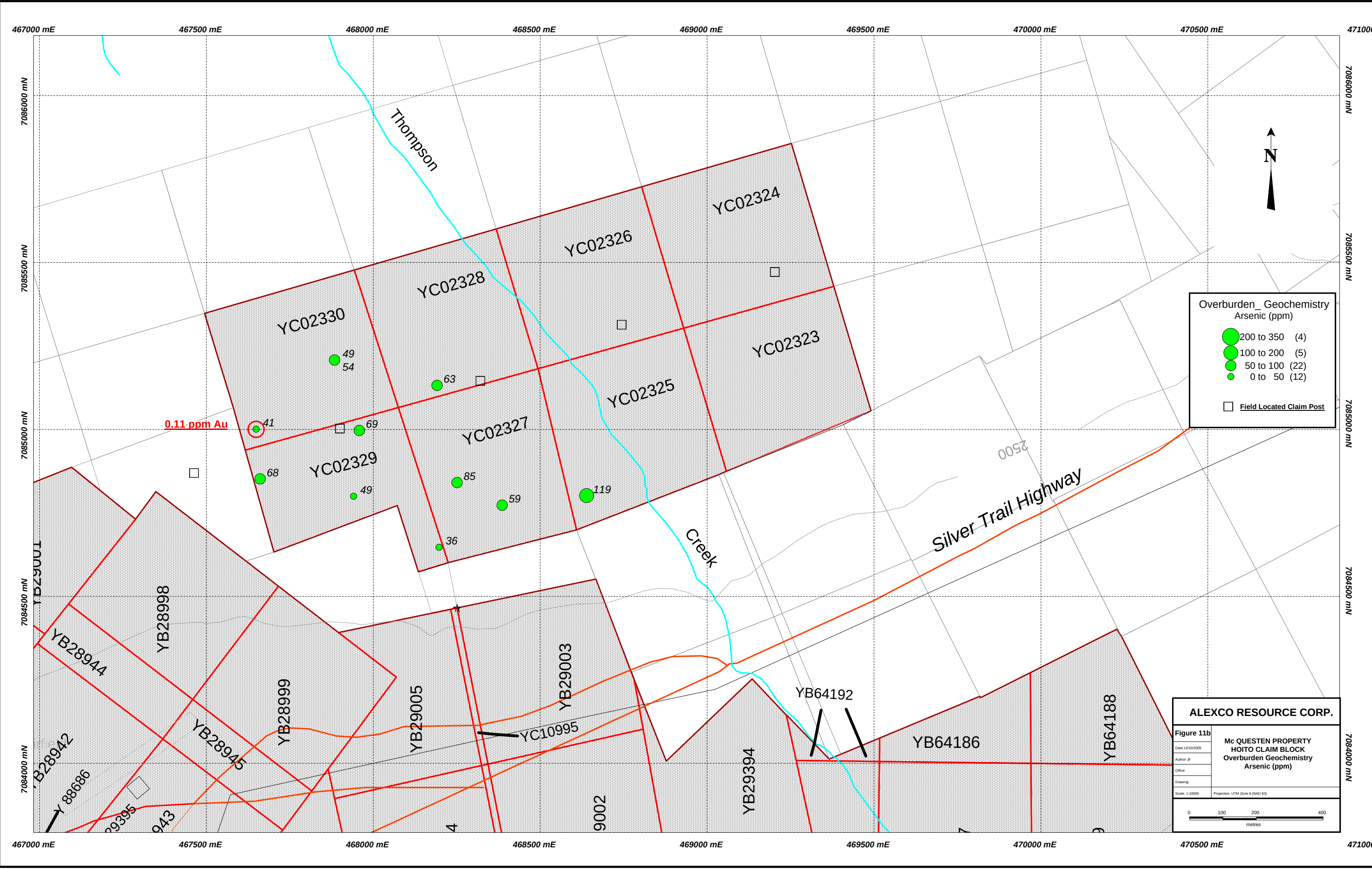
ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.

Figure 11a

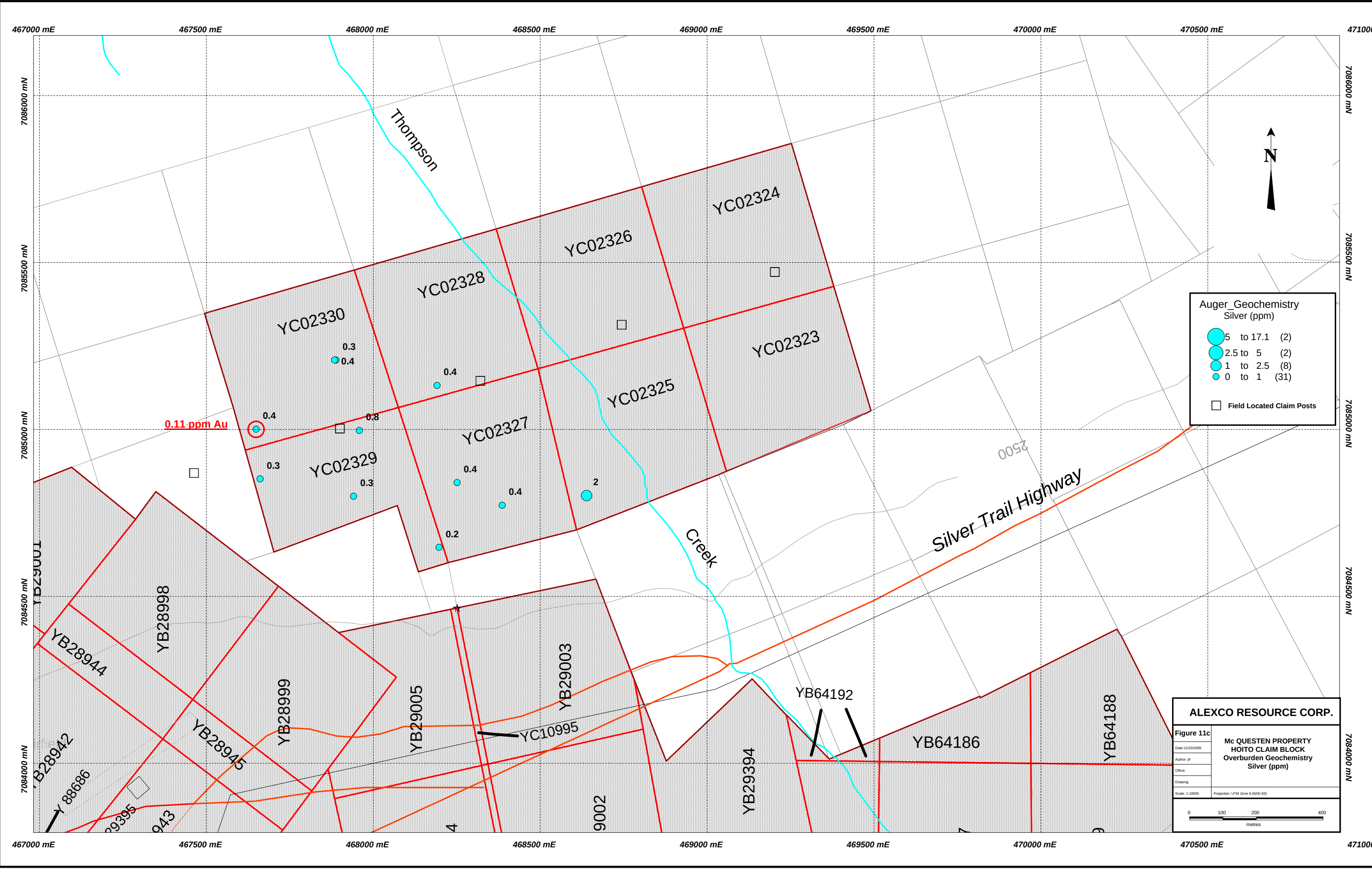
Mc QUESTEN PROPERTY
HOITO CLAIM BLOCK
Overburden Geochemistry
Calcium (%)

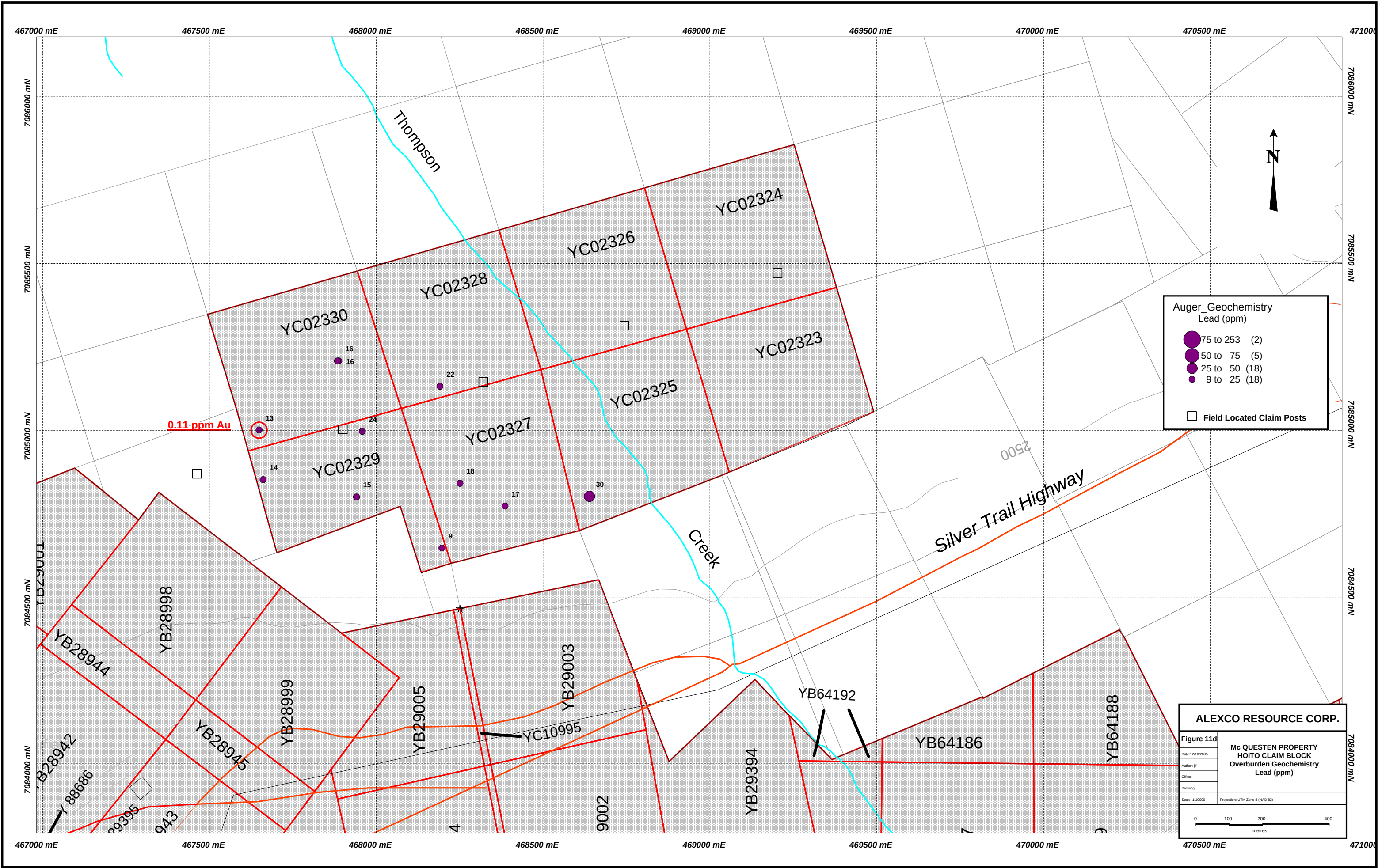
Date: 12/10/2005
Author: JH
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:10000
Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)

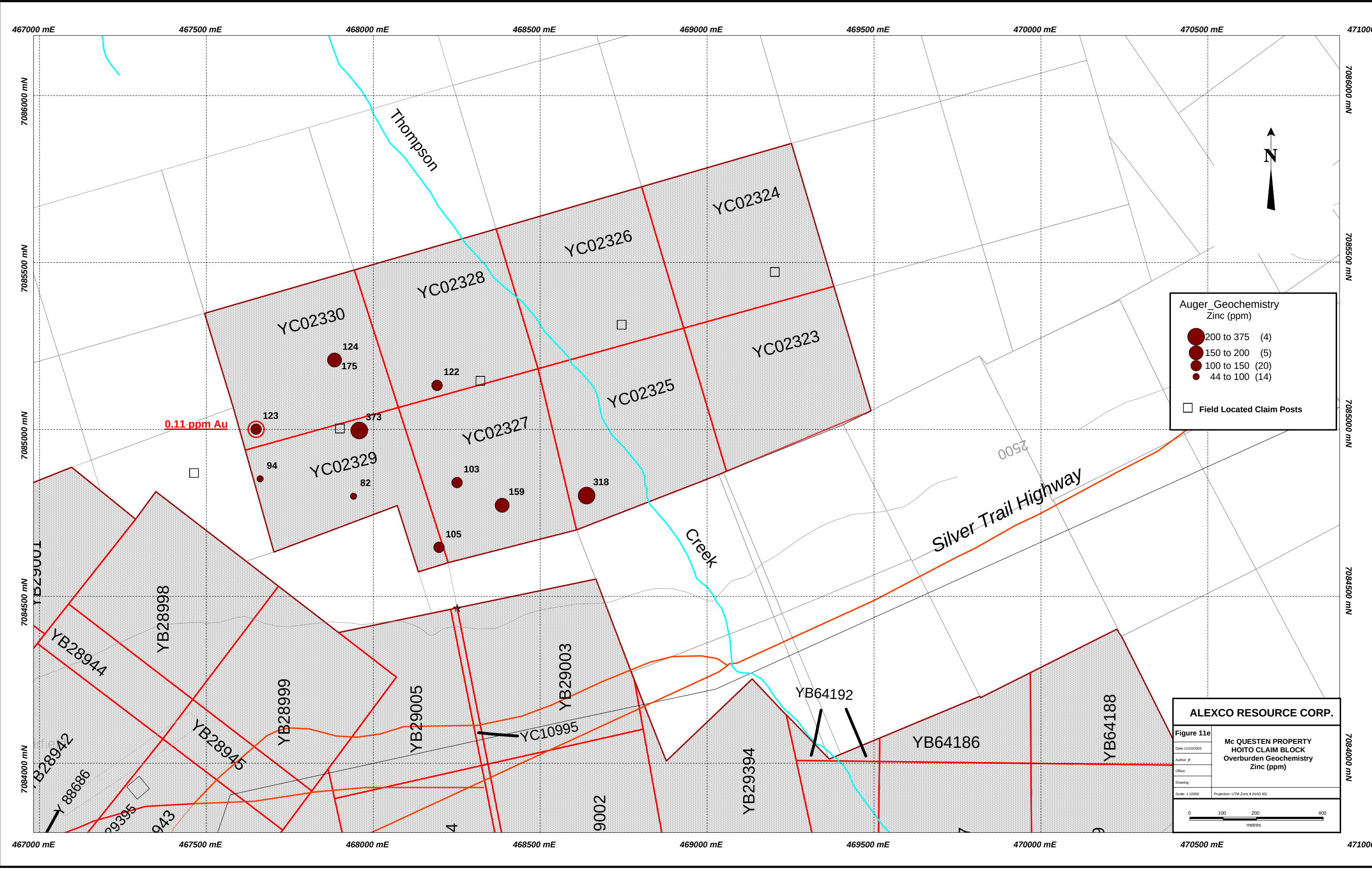
0 100 200 400 metres



ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.	
Figure 11b	Mc QUESTEN PROPERTY HOITO CLAIM BLOCK Overburden Geochemistry Arsenic (ppm)
Date: 12/10/2005	
Author: jf	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)
0100200400 metres	







Auger_Geochemistry
Zinc (ppm)

- 200 to 375 (4)
- 150 to 200 (5)
- 100 to 150 (20)
- 44 to 100 (14)

Field Located Claim Posts

ALEXCO RESOURCE CORP.

Figure 11e

Date: 12/19/2005
Author: JF
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:10000
Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)

**Mc QUESTEN PROPERTY
HOITO CLAIM BLOCK
Overburden Geochemistry
Zinc (ppm)**

0 100 200 400
metres

