094681

Sampling Report
On The
J.A.E 1-27 and T0M 1-2
Quartz Claims
Work Period May 20th to Aug 23rd, 2005

Located In
Dawson Mining District
On
NTS 115-O-15
63° 52' Latitude, 136° 57' Longitude

By
Bernie Kreft

For
J.A.E. Resources Inc.

December 30, 2005

YA89006-YA89019, YA89318-YA89322,
YA89719-YA89726 and YC17893-894

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ 11,600 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. 2000646

A/ Mining Recorder
Dawson City Mining District

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Location And Access

The J.A.E. and Tom claims are located in the Dawson Mining District, on NTS map sheet 115-O-15, covering much of the east and north flanks of King Solomon Dome. A well-developed network of roads and secondary trails provides excellent access to most of the property. The roads service numerous local placer gold mines and are usually passable between May 15th and September 30th. Total distance from Dawson City via the Hunker Creek road is approximately 45 kilometres (40 min).

Topography And Vegetation

The property lies within the un-glaciated Klondike Plateau, which is characterized by low rolling hills dissected by deeply incised stream valleys. This region experienced strong surface weathering during the early and mid-Tertiary, as a result, bedrock exposure is extremely limited with the effects of surface weathering extending to depths of as much as 80 metres or more. Regolithic material in the vicinity of the claims averages 1-3 metres in thickness, and necessitates the use of mechanized trenching to expose bedrock. Permafrost is widespread on north facing slopes, and sporadically occurs in other areas. The majority of the property is below tree line. Higher elevations are covered by mixed spruce and brush, with the amount of tree cover increasing at lower elevations and on south facing slopes.

History And Previous Work

First staked in August 1900 by A.Wildhaber. By 1912, numerous open-cuts and shallow pits along with an 84-foot deep shaft (Mitchell Shaft) and a 50-foot drift had been completed. Spectacular samples of free gold in quartz were reportedly found on surface in the early days. The property was re-staked several times between 1940 and 1980, with most groups completing limited trenching and sampling programs directed at the known veins. Several shipments of hand-cobbed ore from the Sheba Vein during this period totalled 5.0 tons, with grades up to 305 oz/ton Ag, 0.2 oz/ton Au, 26.3% Pb, 2.9% Cu and 0.7% Zn.

J.A.E. Resources Inc. acquired the property by staking in 1987, and over the next 9 years they trenched and sampled several of the known veins. During 1990-91 Arbor Resources Inc. optioned the ground and completed I.P. and E.M. surveys, as well as some sampling over portions of the property. Numerous geophysical anomalies were outlined, but no follow-up work was completed. Barramundi Gold Ltd. (CDNX) optioned the ground during the period 1996-1997. Their work consisted of soil and rock sampling programs along with some excavator trenching. Results were extremely encouraging, with 72 chip and grab samples grading greater than 0.1 g/t Au to a maximum of 32.0 g/t Au. This work also showed values of up to 3.72 g/t Au from wall-rock adjacent to quartz veins anomalous in gold. Anomalous gold values were also returned from a pyritic chlorite-muscovite schist horizon with an absence of quartz veins. Work on the nearby (14.0km east) Lone Star Property has outlined a significant zone of gold enrichment within a similar foliaform pyritic chlorite-muscovite schist horizon. Barramundi soil sampling consisted of a property wide grid with samples taken every 50 metres on lines 100 metre apart. A kilometric scale

+25 ppb gold and +100 ppm arsenic soil anomaly was found to occur roughly coincident with the Sheba and Mitchell workings. Numerous other areas with one to five anomalous points were located peripheral to the main anomaly. The successes of the Barramundi soil sampling program are very significant especially considering that the grid lines were 100 metres apart and their orientation was parallel to the strike of mineralization.

Barramundi returned the property to J.A.E. Resources in 1998. J.A.E has since conducted minor amounts of trenching and sampling. During the summer of 2004 (Kreft 2004) a small program of rock sampling was undertaken to test the potential for significant gold values in schist adjacent to veins and in areas with no significant veining. This work encountered highly anomalous gold values near the west end of the Sheba East Trench, in the Mitchell Shaft area and in the Hunker Dome Trench. The highest value (40.67 g/t Au over 0.7m) was returned from pyritic schist in the Hunker Dome Trench (Kreft, 2004, FFAC).

Principle Holders In Property

Name	Position	Interest
John Erickson	President	32.5%
Herman Liedtke	Exploration Manager	32.5%
Sikanni Construction	Investor	25%
Tom McGraw	Investor	10%

Reports and other historical data pertaining to the property are held by Herman Liedtke at his office in Whitehorse, Yukon

Claim Status Table

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date
JAE 1	YA 89006	2010/09/01
JAE 2	YA 89007	2011/09/01
JAE 3-10	YA 89008-015	2010/09/01
JAE 11-14	YA 89016-019	2009/09/01
JAE 15-19	YA 89318-322	2010/09/01
JAE 20-27	YA 89719-726	2009/09/01
TOM 1-2	YC 17893-894	2010/09/01

Expiry Date is the date applied for, pending acceptance of this report by the Dawson Mining Recorder

Geology

The property is situated on the southeast side of the Tintina Fault, within Yukon Tanana Terrane strata. The Y.T.T. has proven to be an under-explored, yet highly prospective belt of rocks, as

witnessed by the recent world-class discoveries at Wolverine, Kudz Ze Kayah and Pogo. The potential for Pogo type occurrences (along with other bulk-tonnage gold targets) has been recognized in the Yukon portion of the Y.T.T., with the area from Dawson, west to Alaska, receiving considerable attention during the last few years from numerous companies, including Newmont, Teck and Phelps Dodge.

Underlying the property is a mixed sequence of chlorite-muscovite, quartz-muscovite and chlorite schist. These variations occur on a scale of metres to tens of metres and are a product of differences in original rock-type and differences in alteration.

Two main types of quartz veins are common on the property: foliaform and discordant. Foliaform veins are discontinuous along strike, and range up to 2.0m in thickness. No gold values, visible sulphides or evidence of alteration have been noted in, or associated with, this type of veining. Discordant veins occur throughout the J.A.E. property. These are NNW trending and steeply east dipping veins (a few dip steeply west) that cut across the schistosity. They are typically 0.1 to 1.0 metre in width, laterally continuous and anomalous in gold. The most well developed vein is the Sheba, which can range up to 2.3 metres in width, and has a known strike extent of at least 300 metres. Veins are commonly limonitized and often contain pyrite and occasional minor amounts of galena, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, freibergite and chalcopyrite. Most occupy steeply dipping extensional structures, which form a north-south trending, left-stepping en echelon array. Silicified, pyritized, carbonatized and sericitized alteration zones adjacent to these quartz veins are also commonly anomalous in gold, with a sample of pyritic bleached schist adjacent to the Mitchell vein assaying 39.7 g/t Au (Yukon Minfile, 1991) and a 0.7 metre channel sample of pyritic and limonitic schist from the Hunker Dome Trench returning 40.67 g/t Au. Alteration is discernible for up to 3.0 metres from the margins of single veins, while in areas where several veins occur together, continuous alteration zones 10-15 metres wide have been noted. Extensive alteration similar to that adjacent to quartz veins was also noted in areas with no apparent quartz veining (i.e. east end of Sheba East Trench).

Three of the most productive placer gold creeks in the Klondike District: Hunker Creek, Gold Bottom Creek and Dominion Creek, can trace the upstream end of their "pay streaks" onto ground covered by quartz claims of the J.A.E. property. Gold from these placers is commonly angular, between 1mm and 4mm in diameter and often has quartz attached. Heavy minerals commonly associated with the placer gold include pyrite and galena.

Current Work And Results

The 2005 work program consisted of prospecting followed by excavator trenching and chip/channel sampling. It was designed to follow up results of the Barramundi program and the Kreft 2004 program, specifically, to locate and sample areas with potential for significant gold mineralization within schist adjacent to veins, or in areas of schist with no apparent veining. A total of 14 sites were chosen for sampling, with a total of 10 excavator trenches cut, yielding an aggregate trench length of 185 metres with an average width of 1.6 metres and an average depth of 1.8 metres. All trenches were oriented east-west, so sample widths are at, or near, true width. A total of 89 channel samples were taken. Individual samples begin with a prefix corresponding to the trench from which they were taken. Trenches were sampled from east to west, with flagging containing sample number

information placed at the east end of each sample interval, and the subsequent chip/channel sample extending west from the flagging. Care was taken to sample quartz veins wider than 3.0 centimetres separately from adjacent schist samples. Results were encouraging, and have helped define 6 altered and mineralized areas with attendant gold values as outlined below.

Hunker Dome Trench – Sampling was conducted in trenches located to the north and south of the trench containing an interval of pyritic schist and an adjacent quartz vein grading 10.6 g/t gold over 3.4m (Kreft 2004).

Sampling in a small 1950's era bulldozer trench17 metres to the south, and along strike, of the Hunker Dome Trench exposed a 1.0 metre wide limonitic quartz vein with traces of galena and pyrite, along with at least 1.3 metres of pyritic schist in both the hanging wall and foot wall of the vein. The full width of the vein and alteration zone was not completely exposed. Results include 170 ppb Au and 14.1 ppm Ag across the 1.0 metre quartz vein. Schist adjacent to the vein was not anomalous. Samples with the KST1 prefix are from this area.

A trench 56 metres to the north, and along strike, of the Hunker Dome Trench encountered at least 15 parallel quartz veins, 13 of which were less than 1.0 centimetre in width, and two larger ones 0.5 metre and 0.6 metre wide. The quartz veins are limonitic and contain pyrite and traces of galena, with total sulphide content approaching 3%. Schist in the immediate vicinity of the veins is limonitic in part, and contains up to 3% pyrite occurring as disseminations that increase in frequency as quartz vein margins are approached. The anomalous zone within this trench returned a weighted average of 868 ppb Au and 5.9 ppm Ag over 5.1 metres. The highest individual gold values within this interval (2210 ppb Au over 0.7 metres and 2530 ppb Au over 0.7 metres) were returned from schist adjacent to the two large quartz veins. The two larger quartz veins returned 107 ppb Au, and 115 ppb Au. The mineralized interval within this trench remains open to the north and west. Samples with the KST2 prefix are from this trench.

Sheba East Zone – Trenches were cut north and south of the trench containing an interval of 0.86 g/t gold over approximately 8.0 metres of pyritized schist and several limonitic quartz pyrite galena veins (Kreft 2004).

The trench 45 metres to the south, and along strike, of the Sheba East Zone did not fully expose fresh bedrock along its length (excavator unable to penetrate frozen granular bedrock), but it still encountered similar amounts of veining and wall rock mineralization and alteration. The weighted average of the anomalous portion of this trench is 1622 ppb Au and 20.9 ppm Ag over 8.42 metres. Within this interval, the peak value from quartz sulphide veins is 60.8 ppm Au and 218 ppm Ag over 0.12 metres, while the peak value from pyritic schist is 2080 ppb Au and 31.7 ppm Ag over 1.7 metres. The mineralized interval within this trench remains open to the south and west. Samples with the KST3 prefix are from this trench.

Trenching 30 metres to the north, and along strike, of the Sheba East Zone encountered the zone at its estimated location, but vein widths and amounts of wall rock mineralization and alteration were noticeably reduced. Peak values include 256 ppb Au from a 0.05 metre wide quartz pyrite vein, and 131 ppb Au from a 1.3 metre chip sample across weakly pyritic schist cut by a 0.03 metre wide quartz vein. Samples with the KST8 prefix are from this trench.

Sheba Zone – A total of 6 samples were taken from various old hand trenches and bulldozer scrapings along a 300 metre strike length of the Sheba vein. Samples were taken to test for gold mineralization within pyritic wall rock to the vein. One sample was also taken to test the vein in an area where it contains galena and pyrite. Data collected to date suggests that although the Sheba vein contains high grade lenses, the vein and wall rock are not consistently anomalous and therefore potential for anything other than a high-grade direct-shipping mining target is limited. The best sample returned 348 ppb Au and 12.7 ppm Ag from a 1.0 metre chip sample across a 0.05cm vein and pyritic wall rock adjoining the west side of the Sheba vein. Samples with the KST4 and KST9 prefix are from this area.

King Solomon Zone – A total of 8 samples were taken across a 5.1m wide zone of 3 quartz veins with an aggregate width of 24 centimetres and adjacent schist wall rock that is highly silicified in part and contains coarse pyrite cubes as well as finely disseminated pyrite and possibly arsenopyrite. Sulphide content approaches 5% in spots, and appears to be associated with increasing levels of silicification. The full width of this zone was not exposed in the old bulldozer trench. Although the strength of alteration and mineralization appeared significant, results were only moderately anomalous with the best portion of the zone returning 349 ppb Au over 2.34 metres. The highest individual sample was 476 ppb Au over 1.2 metres of pyritic schist. The mineralized interval encountered within this trench remains open to the north and south. Samples with the KST7 prefix are from this area.

Menelik Zone – Mineralization was found exposed in a 1980's era bulldozer scraping about 25 metres east of the access road to the Mitchell shaft. At this site a 0.6 metre wide limonitic quartz vein with up to 2% pyrite and galena is bound by at least 0.9 metres of pyritic schist in the hanging wall and at least 1.3 metres of pyritic schist in the footwall (no attempt was made to expose the full width of this zone). Schist hosted mineralization consists of up to 5% pyrite (possibly arsenical) as coarse cubes. Although alteration and mineralization appeared significant, assay results returned a maximum of only 195 ppb Au over 1.5 metres of quartz vein and hanging wall schist. A grab sample of hanging wall schist returned between 955 ppb Au and 1530 ppb Au (duplicate splits from same sample). The mineralized interval encountered within this trench remains open to the south. Samples with the KST10 prefix are from this area.

A trench cut 50 metres north, and along strike, of this site encountered 3 closely spaced zones of pyritic schist and associated quartz veining. Although distinct similarities in mineralization and alteration occur between the 1980's era bulldozer scraping and this site, the state of decomposition is somewhat greater in this trench than in the 1980's era bulldozer scraping, and it is possible that the trench is not deep enough. Attempts to deepen this trench failed as the excavator was unable to penetrate the frozen bedrock at this site. The eastern-most zone graded 1567 ppb Au over 1.9 metres consisting of weakly pyritic schist cut by a 0.05 metre wide quartz vein. This zone is open to the east. The central zone graded 219 ppb Au over 2.8 metres consisting of a 0.5 metre quartz vein and 1.3 metres of pyritic hanging wall schist and 1.0 metre of pyritic footwall schist. The western-most zone graded 439 ppb Au over 4.6 metres consisting of weakly pyritic schist cut by 2 one-centimetre wide limonitic quartz vein/gouge zones. This zone is open to the west. All mineralized intervals within this trench remain open to the north. Samples with the KST11 prefix are from this trench.

Mitchell Shaft Zone – Three trenches were cut across the north trending Mitchell Shaft Zone over a 65 metre strike length. All three trenches encountered a similar sequence consisting of a 0.5 metre

to 0.6 metre quartz limonite pyrite galena vein or vein zone within a 3.0 to 4.0 metre envelope of pyritic schist cut by 2 or 3 1.0-centimetre wide limonitic quartz pyrite galena veins. Pyrite content in schist averages about 1% to 2% and appears to increase in volume as quartz vein margins are approached. The Mitchell Shaft Zone remains open to the north and south.

The southern trench encountered a zone grading 802 ppb Au over 5.2 metres. Samples with the KST12 prefix are from this trench. The central trench was located at the site of the now reclaimed collar of the Mitchell Shaft. It returned 3733 ppb Au over 3.0 metres. This zone is open to the west. Samples with the prefix KST13 are from this trench. The northern trench returned 1510 ppb Au over 4.0 metres. Samples with the prefix KST14 are from this trench.

Reproducibility

Past exploration has documented the presence of visible gold, occasionally as 1 millimetre in diameter or larger chunks, within the vein and alteration zones of the JAE property. Although reproducibility of assay results has been an issue since at least 1987 (Liedtke pers. comm.), little systematic work has ever been completed to document the extent and attendant variability of this coarse gold "problem". Samples collected during the 2004 field season were assayed using an industry standard 30 gram fire assay technique. Several significant variations were encountered, and are highlighted by work at the Hunker Dome Trench, where an interval of 40.67 g/t Au over 0.7 metres was re-sampled and returned 660 ppb Au over the same 0.7 metre interval. A standard gold pan of decomposed rock was collected from the surface exposure of this interval. Panning of this material yielded 20-30 specks of gold, several of which were easily visible to the naked eye. Similar problems were noted in samples taken from the Sheba East Trench, where Barramundi had identified a quartz vein grading 32 g/t Au, but a subsequent sample of the same vein (Kreft 2004) returned 280 ppb Au.

Samples collected during 2005 were processed using a standard 30 gram fire assay technique. A total of 13 samples, from a total of 89 collected during the course of the program, were subjected to a duplicate split and were subsequently analysed using the same 30 gram fire assay technique. Samples were selected at the time of sample submittal, and were chosen on the basis of having enough visible alteration and mineralization to be potentially gold-bearing.

Name	Gold ppb	Split ppb	Width	Lithology	Zone
KST2-03	143	191	0.7m	Pyritic schist with quartz stringers	Hunker Dome (N. trench)
KST2-05	2210	1820	0.7m	As above	Hunker Dome (N. trench)
KST7-01	19	25	1.6m	Hard pyritic schist	King Solomon Zone
KST7-08	36	38	0.7m	As above	King Solomon Zone
KST8-04	66	50	1.0m	Schist with quartz stringers	Sheba East (N. trench)
KST10-02	191	153	0.6m	Limonitic quartz-galena vein	Menelik
KST10-04	955	1530	grab	Pyritic Schist	Menelik
KST11-05	1475	174	0.5m	Vuggy limonitic quartz vein	Menelik (N. trench)
KST11-06	120	138	1.0m	Pyritic schist	Menelik (N. trench)
KST11-07	367	2630	1.2m	Pyritic schist	Menelik (N. trench)
KST12-02	497	245	1.8m	Pyritic schist	Mitchell (S. trench)
KST13-03	4090	4160	1.3m	Pyritic schist with quartz stringers	Mitchell (C. trench)
KST14-03	3990	3260	0.9m	Pyritic schist with narrow qtz vn	Mitchell (N. trench)

Work to date suggests that reproducibility of assays is an issue of significance that extends across all lithologies and is readily apparent in most zones. With resulting grade variations of as much as 100 times, regular assay results will always be suspect. If an outcrop is altered and mineralized, and upon assay contains anomalous gold values (+100 ppb) it will likely need to be subjected to some form of bulk assay technique to determine a grade that can be viewed with confidence. Standard fire assay techniques may also have the tendency to screen out (remove) large gold pieces from a sample prior to analysis.

Other Areas

Trenches KST5 and KST6 were designed to test the strong Au-As soil anomalies occurring at the divide between Dominion Creek and Gold Bottom Gulch. Surface prospecting in the area failed to encounter bedrock, but had identified the presence of abundant quartz-pyrite-galena vein material in the overburden. Subsequent trenching exposed 2 quartz veins at the up-hill end of trench KST5, immediately adjacent to the main access road. It appears that this vein, and potentially more occurring uphill, is the likely source of the quartz vein float and gold-arsenic soil geochemical anomalies found down slope. Peak values include 633 ppb Au from a 0.04 centimetre wide quartz vein, and 134 ppb Au from a 1.4 metre wide chip sample of pyritic schist wall rock to the vein. This zone remains open to the north, south and to the east.

Trench T2000-2 was excavated by Liedtke in 2000, and sampled by Kreft in 2004. Results show two anomalous intervals; the eastern one grading 482 ppb Au from a 2.45 metre chip sample across a 0.1 and 0.35 metre wide quartz vein and 2.0 metres of wall rock, and the western one grading 390 ppb Au from a 2.75 metre chip sample across sheared schist with six 1.5 centimetre wide quartz veins. These zones remain open in all surface directions.

Sample site DT-15 is a 0.5 metre chip sample grading 5890 ppb Au and was taken across two 4.0 centimetre wide veins and intervening schist wall rock. This site is open in all surface directions.

Jay 30-34 is a 4.3 metre chip sample grading 172 ppb Au, and was taken across a 0.6 metre quartz vein and 3.7 metres of wall rock. This zone remains open to the south.

2005 Zone And Excavator Trench Location

Name	Coordinates NAD 27	Size L,W,D m	Target
KST1	601638E/7084541N	Hand work only	Hunker Dome Trench South Extension
KST2	601628E/7084610N	5.5 x 1.8 x 0.9	Hunker Dome Trench North Extension
KST3	601208E/7084819N	18 x 1.6 x 1.8	Sheba East Zone South Extension
KST4	601119E/7084714N	2.5 x 1.5 x 0.8	Sheba Zone South Extension
KST5	600995E/7084621N	16 x 1.6 x 1.8	Dominion to Gold Bottom Au-As soils
KST6	600988E/7084501N	45 x 1.6 x 1.8	Dominion to Gold Bottom Au-As soils
KST7	601023E/7084842N	Hand work only	King Solomon Zone
KST8	601214E/7084894N	16 x 1.6 x 1.8	Sheba East Zone North Extension
KST9	601010E/7085016N	Hand work only	Sheba Zone North Extension
KST10	600985E/7085398N	Hand work only	Menelik Zone

KST11	600985E/7085449N	20 x 1.6 x 1.8	Menelik Zone North Extension
KST12	600930E/7085583N	18 x 1.8 x 1.3	Mitchell Shaft Zone South Extension
KST13	600928E/7085617N	6 x 2.5 x 1.6	Mitchell Shaft Zone Central
KST14	600921E/7085646N	18 x 1.8 x 1.3	Mitchell Shaft Zone North Extension

Conclusions

Anomalous to ore grade gold values are commonly found within discordant quartz veins and associated wall-rock alteration haloes. Erratically distributed gold, occasionally greater than +1 mm in size, appears to be a common element in most mineralized zones. It occurs within veins as well as schist and can cause grade variations of as much as 100 times at the same sample location. Three of the top producing placer creeks in the Klondike Goldfields can trace their "paystreaks" onto ground covered by claims of the JAE property; gold from these placers is commonly angular, between 1 and 4 mm in diameter and often has quartz attached. Soil sampling (Barramundi 1996) is an effective tool, although in the area of trenches KST5 and KST6, downslope dispersion resulted in anomaly "movement" of at least 40 metres. Downslope dispersion and soil movement may also have the tendency to mask anomalous zones on steeper slopes. Barramundi soil grid orientation was parallel to the trend of known mineralization, a new grid designed to cross-cut mineralization will provide enhanced definition of known zones, and will likely delineate new areas of mineralization. All zones sampled during 2005 are open in at least one strike direction and none have been tested at depth. Excavator trenching is an excellent method to quickly trace zones on surface. Some trouble with trenching occurs in areas of frozen bedrock, especially where it is decomposed a/o granular (Sheba East Zone south extension). Abundant old trenches exist across the property; these were likely not sampled systematically, or for the presence of gold within schist. The true economic potential of this property cannot be judged until the effect of coarse gold on assaying is fully understood. The effect of coarse gold on assaying cannot be fully understood until some form of bulk sampling has been completed.

Recommendations

Further work is definitely warranted on the property. First phase should consist of soil sampling at 25 metre intervals on east-west trending lines spaced 50 metres apart, along with the location and subsequent prospecting and sampling of all trenches excavated prior to 1995. The soil work can take the form of a property wide grid, or numerous smaller grids centred on areas with anomalous soil values and no distinct bedrock source. Particular emphasis should be placed on defining anomalous zones located in the vicinity of the south end of claim JAE 26, through to the height of land between Dominion Creek and Hunker/Gold Bottom Creeks. Locating, prospecting and sampling of pre-1995 trenches should be done on a property wide basis, with an emphasis on the slope between Hunker Creek and the main JAE ridge. Given a total of 331 soil samples collected from a series of mini-grids predominantly in the Dominion Creek drainage and 200 rock samples from prospecting, the estimated budget for first phase, including reporting, will be about $25,000.

Second phase should consist of trenching and sampling of targets outlined during first phase. Trenching and sampling to extend existing zones will also be required. Bulk sampling should be conducted on all zones that definitely exhibit a coarse gold effect. This work should consist of the

extraction of numerous 100 kilogram samples which would then be processed by grinding and gravity concentration. Proposed budget for second phase is $42,000 all-in for the trenching and sampling portion and approximately $14,000 for the bulk sample excavation and processing. Diamond drilling is to be contingent on positive results from the first and second phase.

Statement Of Qualifications

I, Bernie Kreft, conducted the exploration work described herein.

I have over 20 years prospecting experience in the Yukon.

This report is based on fieldwork conducted or witnessed by myself, and includes information from two Barramundi Gold exploration reports, as well as a 2004 by Kreft filed for assessment credit.

This report is based on fieldwork completed during the 2005 field season.

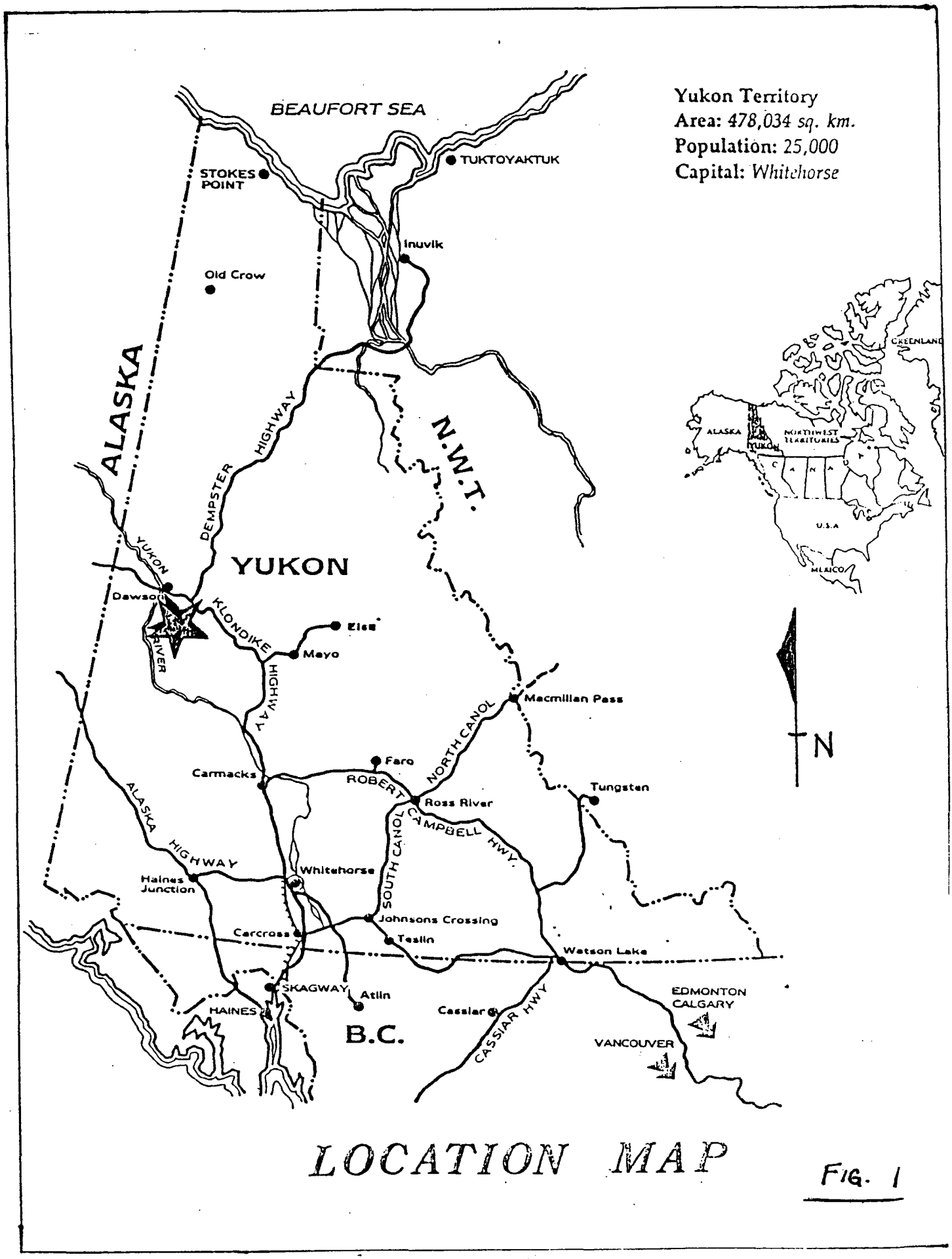
This report is based on fieldwork completed on the J.A.E. 1-27 and TOM 1-2 quartz claims.

Respectfully Submitted,

Bernie Kreft

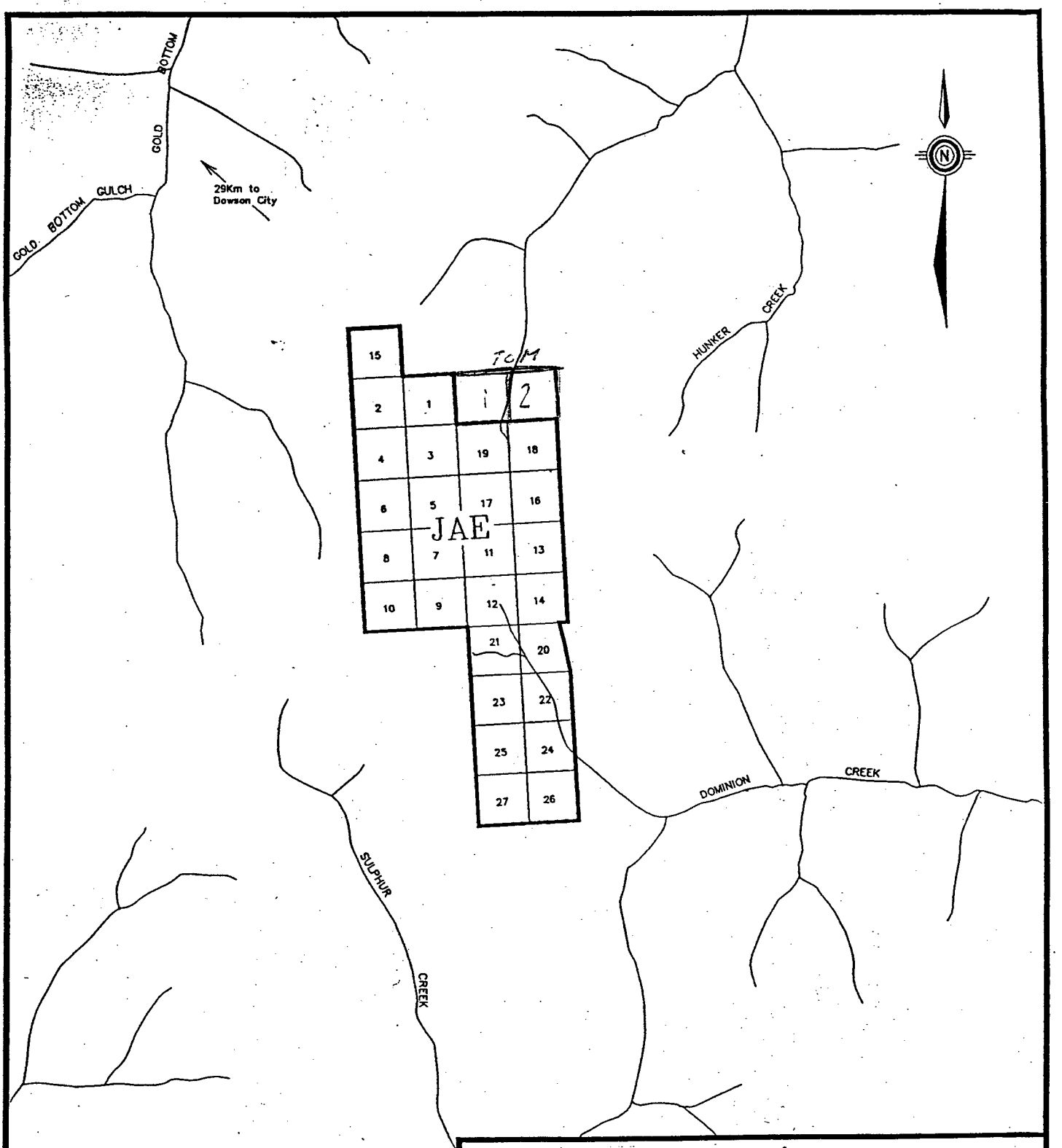
Statement Of Costs

Truck Costs For Two Round-Trips, Whitehorse-Dawson (2048km x $0.50km)	=	$1024.00
Truck Costs For Daily Round-Trips, Dawson-Property (900km x $0.50/km)	=	$450.00
Trucking Excavator To And From JAE Property	=	$1098.89
Excavator Costs Trenching JD892E (CAT 235 Equiv) (60 hours x $120/hour)	=	$7200.00
Room, Board And Camp Supplies (16 man-days x $80/day)	=	$1280.00
Sample Analysis on 89 Samples and 13 duplicates (30g Au-Ag fire assay)	=	$2510.47
Wages Bernie Kreft (10 days x $300/day)	=	$3000.00
Wages Herman Liedtke (6 days x $200/day)	=	$1200.00
Report Preparation And Duplication	=	$2000.00
TOTAL	=	$19763.36



LOCATION MAP

FIG. 1



N.T.S MAP 115-O-15

JAE CLAIM GROUP

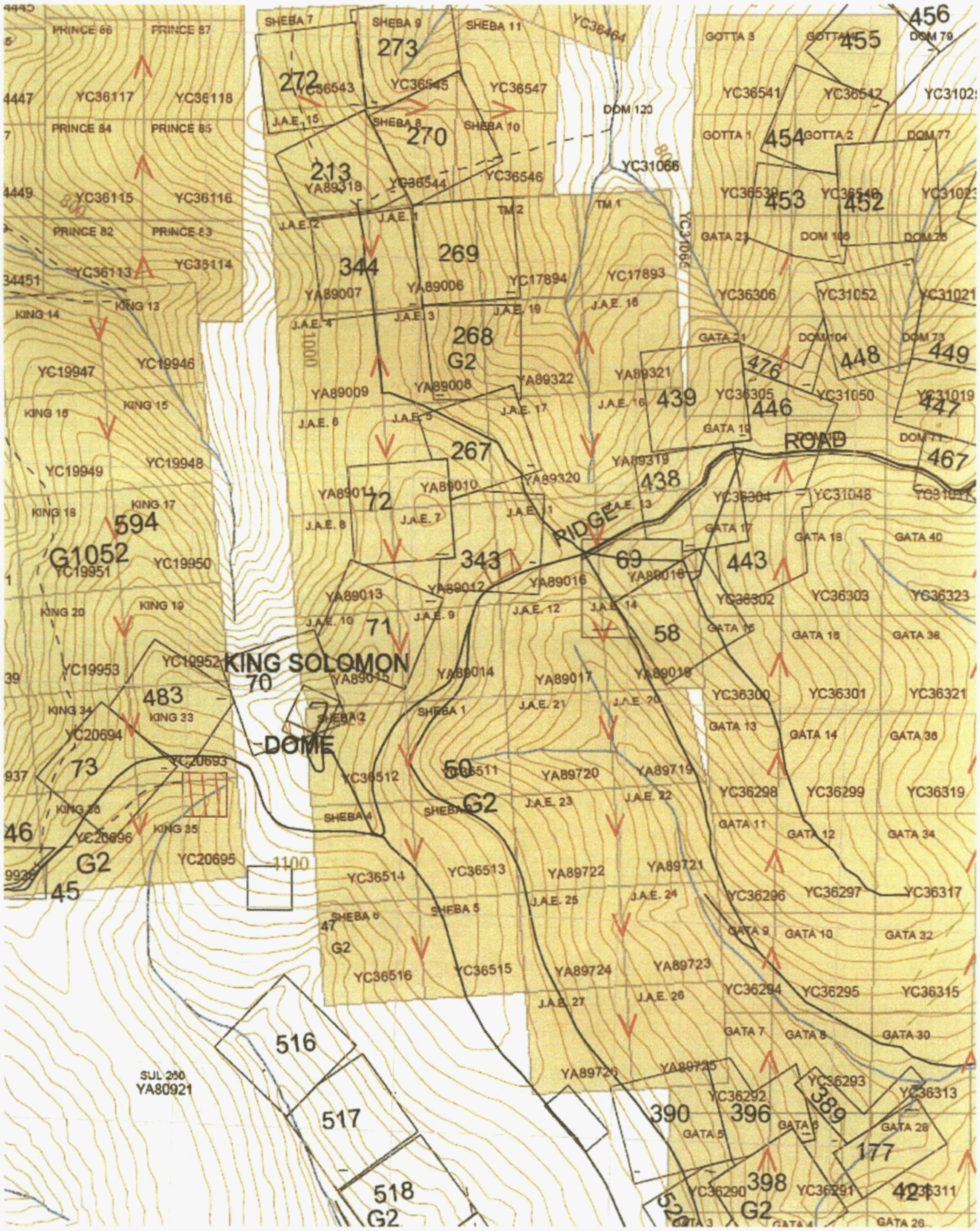
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

BY: D.M./p.s.
DATE: APRIL, 1991

FIGURE: J2

Sept 1/2mg1/2m4 ~~330~~ May2/08 Kins 1-32 ~~Feb 1st~~



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PRINCE 82
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YC36113
YC36114
KING 13
KING 14
YC19947
YC19946
KING 16
KING 15
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YC19948
KING 18
KING 17
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270
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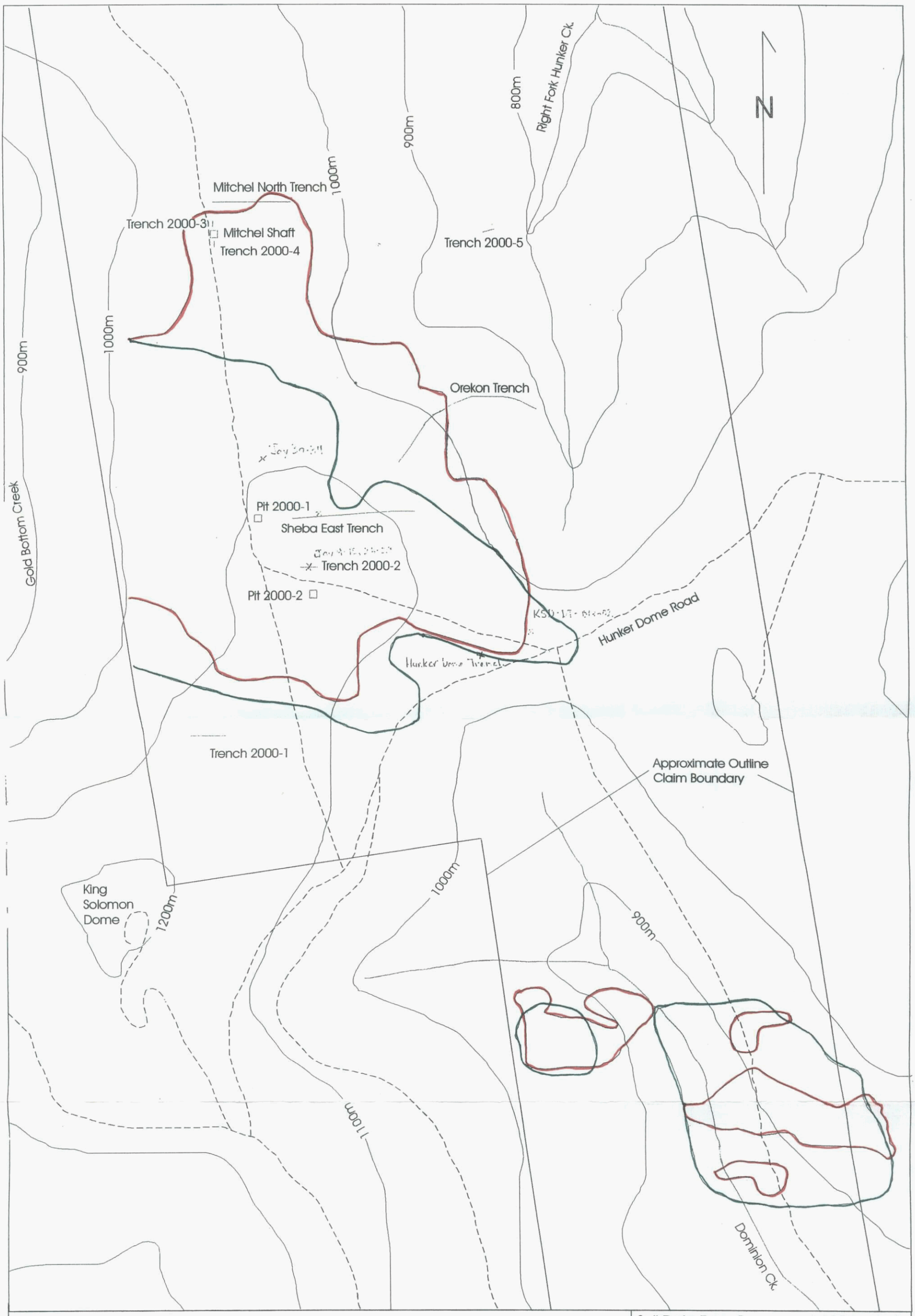
YA89319
J.A.E. 8
J.A.E. 7
J.A.E. 11
RIDGE
ROAD
343
69
YA89013
71
YA89012
YA89016
YA89018
J.A.E. 10
J.A.E. 9
J.A.E. 12
J.A.E. 14
58
KING SOLOMON
70
DOME
YA89015
YA89014
YA89017
YA89019
SHEBA 1
J.A.E. 21
J.A.E. 20
YC36512
50
G2
YA89720
YA89719
J.A.E. 23
J.A.E. 22
SHEBA 4
YC36514
YC36513
YA89722
YA89721
J.A.E. 25
J.A.E. 24
SHEBA 6
SHEBA 5
47
G2
YC36516
YC36515
YA89724
YA89723
J.A.E. 27
J.A.E. 26
YA89726
YA89725
1100
516
517
518
G2
SUL 260
YA80921
DOM 120
YC31066
456
DOM 79
GOTTA 3
455
YC36541
YC36542
GOTTA 1
454
GOTTA 2
DOM 77
YC36539
453
452
GATA 23
DOM 106
YC36306
YC31052
GATA 21
DOM 104
476
448
DOM 73
449
439
YC36305
446
YC31050
YC31019
447
GATA 19
DOM 71
467
438
YC36304
YC31048
GATA 17
GATA 18
GATA 40
443
YC36302
YC36303
YC36323
GATA 15
GATA 16
GATA 38
YC36300
YC36301
YC36321
GATA 13
GATA 14
GATA 36
YC36298
YC36299
YC36319
GATA 11
GATA 12
GATA 34
YC36296
YC36297
YC36317
GATA 9
GATA 10
GATA 32
YC36294
YC36295
YC36315
GATA 7
GATA 8
GATA 30
YC36293
389
YC36313
YC36292
390
396
GATA 5
GATA 6
GATA 28
177
YC36290
398
G2
YC36291
421
YC36311
GATA 26



Compilation Map J.A.E. Property

0m 200m 600m

Scale 1:10,000

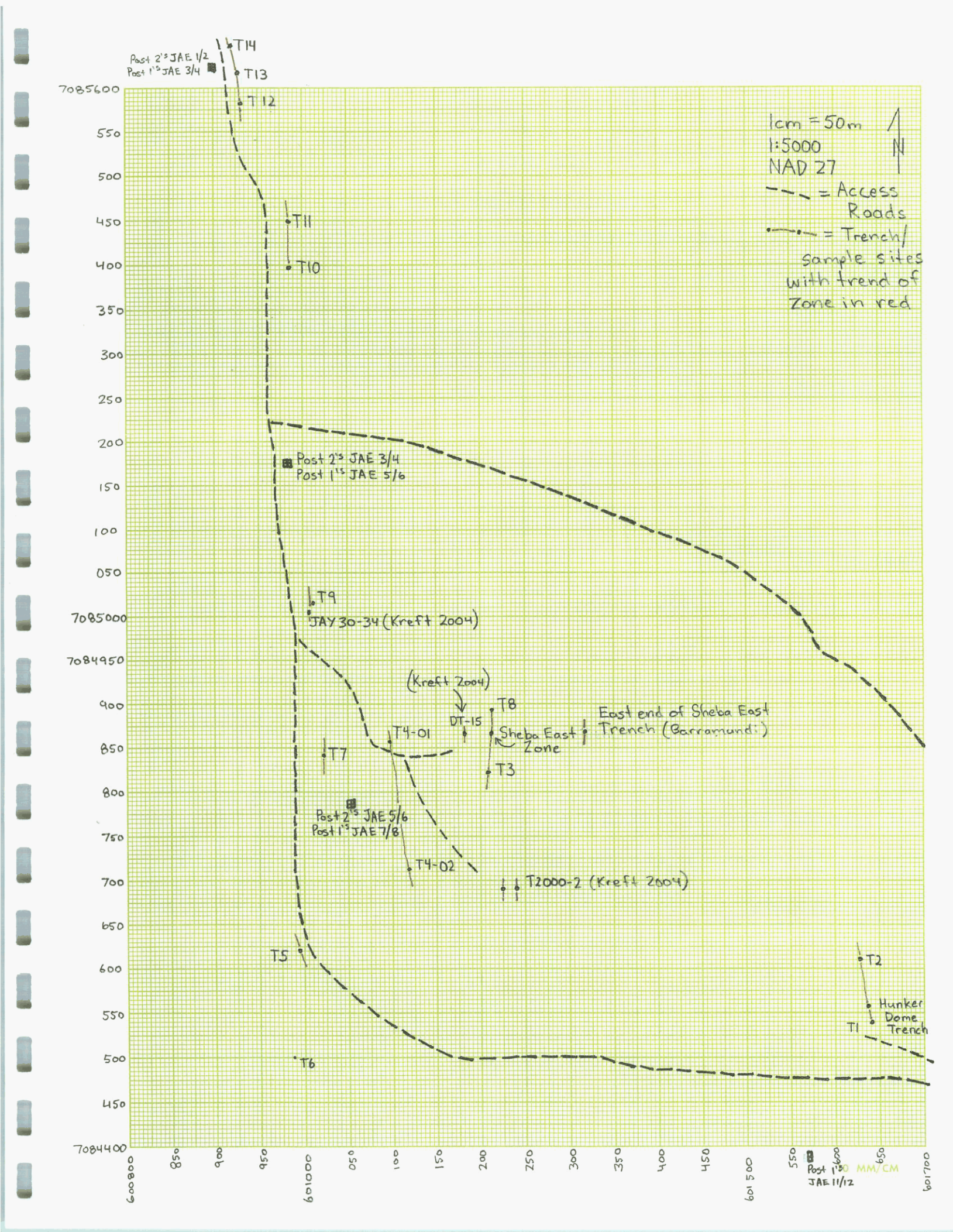
Roads

Gold Soil Anomaly

Arsenic Soil Anomaly

Trenches

Soil Data From Barramundi 1997 report.
Gold Soil Anomalies Are +25 ppb
Arsenic Soil Anomalies Are +100 ppm
Numerous Secondary Roads And Trails Are Not Marked On The Map.
Numerous Historic Trenches Are Not Marked On The Map..


1cm = 50m
1:5000
NAD 27
N
= Access Roads
= Trench/ Sample sites with trend of Zone in red
T14
T13
T12
T11
T10
Post 2's JAE 1/2
Post 1's JAE 3/4
Post 2's JAE 3/4
Post 1's JAE 5/6
T9
JAY30-34 (Kreft 2004)
(Kreft 2004)
DT-15
T8
T4-01
T7
Sheba East Zone
East end of Sheba East Trench (Barramundi)
T3
Post 2's JAE 5/6
Post 1's JAE 7/8
T4-02
T2000-2 (Kreft 2004)
T5
T6
T2
Hunker Dome Trench
T1
Post 1's JAE 11/12
7085600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
050
7085000
7084950
900
850
800
750
700
650
600
550
500
450
7084400
600800
850
900
950
601000
050
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
601500
550
600
650
601700

Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample	Width	Description	Au-PPM
KST1-01	0.66m	schist with trace diss pyrite	0.013
KST1-02	0.66m	schist hanging-wall to vein limonitic with 0.25% diss pyrite	0.024
KST1-03	0.4m	quartz vein with minor galena and trace pyrite	0.217
KST1-04	0.6m	quartz vein with minor pyrite and trace galena	0.122
KST1-05	0.66m	schist foot-wall to vein limonitic with 2% diss pyrite	0.037
KST1-06	1.0m	schist with 1% diss pyrite	0.028
KST2-01	0.8m	schist with trace diss pyrite	0.022
KST2-02	0.8m	schist weak limonite with 0.25% diss pyrite cut by one 0.5cm qtz vein	0.282
KST2-03	0.66m	schist limonitic with 2% diss pyrite cut by six 0.5cm qtz veins	0.143/0.191
KST2-04	0.6m	quartz vein limonitic with 0.25% diss pyrite trace galena	0.115
KST2-05	0.7m	schist limonitic with pyrite to 3% cut by two 0.5cm quartz veins	2.210/1.820
KST2-06	0.5m	quartz vein limonitic with trace pyrite and galena	0.107
KST2-07	0.7m	schist limonitic with 1% diss pyrite cut by two 0.5cm qtz –py-gal veins	2.530
KST2-08	1.1m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite cut by two 0.5cm quartz veins	0.606
KST3-01	6.0m	schist with trace diss pyrite	0.024
KST3-02	1.0m	schist with trace pyrite cut by two 0.5cm qtz veins	0.014
KST3-03	0.08m	quartz vein with trace limonite	0.021
KST3-04	0.4m	schist with trace pyrite	0.020
KST3-05	0.04m	quartz vein limonitic with trace galena and pyrite	0.462
KST3-06	0.60m	schist with trace pyrite	0.024
KST3-07	0.04m	quartz vein with galena and pyrite to 10%	1.605
KST3-08	1.10m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite	0.311
KST3-09	0.08m	quartz vein limonitic galena and pyrite to 5%	25.600
KST3-10	1.70m	schist with 0.2% diss pyrite	2.080
KST3-11	1.80m	schist with 0.8% diss pyrite cut by one 2cm qtz vein	0.291
KST3-12	0.08m	qtz vein 4cm wide weakly limonitic plus 2cm of wallrock on either side	0.134
KST3-13	0.50m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite	0.569
KST3-14	0.08m	qtz vein 4cm wide limonite galena pyrite plus 2cm of wallrock on either side	60.800
KST3-15	1.80m	schist with 0.6% diss pyrite	0.466
KST3-16	0.60m	quartz vein with trace limonite galena and pyrite	0.642
KST3-17	0.60m	schist with 1% diss pyrite	0.983
KST4-01	1.00m	schist with 2% diss pyrite cut by 5cm qtz vein	0.348
KST4-02	1.00m	quartz vein with limonite and 2% galena	0.076
KST5-01	0.70m	schist with 0.1% diss pyrite	0.058
KST5-02	0.04m	quartz vein with galena	0.633
KST5-03	1.40m	schist with 0.4% diss pyrite	0.134
KST5-04	0.15m	quartz vein with limonite	0.022
KST5-05	0.70m	schist with 0.3% diss pyrite	0.011
KST5-06	2.00m	schist with 0.4% diss pyrite	0.013
KST6-01	5.00m	schist with 0.2% diss pyrite	0.008
KST6-02	0.10m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite cut by 0.5cm qtz limonite vein	0.012
KST6-03	3.50m	schist with 0.2% diss pyrite, also pyrite on bedding planes	0.010
KST6-04	1.20m	schist with 0.3% diss pyrite, cut by two 0.5cm qtz veins	0.021
KST7-01	1.60m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite, very hard in part	0.019/0.025
KST7-02	0.40m	as above, not as hard	0.022
KST7-03	0.10m	quartz foliaform pod with 0.5% pyrite	0.022
KST7-04	1.00m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite	0.198
KST7-05	0.10m	quartz vein with limonite	0.356
KST7-06	1.20m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite	0.476
KST7-07	0.04m	quartz vein a/o yellow altered schist zone	0.289
KST7-08	0.70m	schist very hard with 3.5% diss pyrite possible trace diss aspy	0.036/0.038
KST8-01	2.00m	schist with trace diss pyrite cut by two 1mm quartz lined fractures	<0.005

KST8-02	0.05m	quartz vein with limonite, trace pyrite and galena	0.256
KST8-03	1.00m	schist with trace diss pyrite cut by two quartz lined fractures	0.010
KST8-04	1.00m	schist with trace diss pyrite cut by 4, 2cm wide qtz limonite pyrite veins	0.066/0.050
KST8-05	1.40m	schist as per 8-01	0.011
KST8-06	1.30m	schist with 0.2% diss pyrite cut by 3cm wide gouge/qtz vein	0.131
KST8-07	2.00m	schist as per 8-01	0.009
KST8-08	0.80m	schist, weakly sheared, 0.2% diss pyrite cut by 1cm wide qtz vein	0.027
KST8-09	0.03m	quartz vein with trace limonite and pyrite	0.055
KST8-10	1.50m	schist with 0.2% diss pyrite cut by three 0.5cm wide qtz veins with trace py	0.019
KST9-01	0.50m	schist with 2.5% diss pyrite	0.027
KST9-02	0.30m	schist with 4% diss pyrite (py as large cubes)	0.358
KST9-03	0.50m	schist limonitic with 4% diss pyrite	0.087
KST9-04	0.70m	schist with 2.5% diss pyrite	0.015
KST10-01	0.90m	schist with 3% diss pyrite	0.199
KST10-02	0.60m	quartz vein limonitic with 2% galena and trace diss pyrite	0.191/0.153
KST10-03	1.30m	schist with 3% diss pyrite	0.038
KST10-04	grab	grab schist with 5% diss pyrite at sample site 10-01	0.971/1.295
KST11-01	1.30m	schist with 0.1% diss pyrite	1.095
KST11-02	0.60m	schist with 0.8% diss pyrite cut by 5cm qtz vein with minor limonite	2.040
KST11-03	1.80m	schist with 0.1% diss pyrite	0.051
KST11-04	1.30m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite	0.126
KST11-05	0.50m	quartz vein limonitic and vuggy no obvious sulphides	1.106/0.213
KST11-06	1.00m	schist with 0.8% diss pyrite	0.120/0.138
KST11-07	1.20m	schist with 0.8% diss pyrite hard	0.371/1.873
KST11-08	1.80m	schist as above 0.4% diss pyrite	0.009
KST11-09	1.60m	schist as above cut by two 2cm limonitic qtz vein/bleached zones	0.410
KST12-01	2.00m	schist with 0.3% diss pyrite cut by four 3cm qtz limonite veins	1.025
KST12-02	1.80m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite	0.479/0.260
KST12-03	0.60m	Mitchell zone vein and schist altered	1.060
KST12-04	2.00m	schist with 1% diss pyrite	0.049
KST13-01	1.10m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite	0.779
KST13-02	0.60m	Mitchell zone qtz vein and bleached limonitic schist 0.3% diss py	8.310
KST13-03	1.30m	schist with 0.8% diss pyrite cut by two 2cm qtz limonite veins	4.090/4.160
KST14-01	0.90m	schist with 0.3% diss pyrite cut by one 1.5cm qtz limonite vein	0.783
KST14-02	0.90m	schist with 0.4% diss pyrite cut by four 2cm qtz limonite veins	2.120
KST14-03	0.90m	schist with 0.5% diss pyrite cut by one 1.5cm qtz limonite vein	3.990/3.260
KST14-04	1.30m	schist with 0.2% diss pyrite	0.126

VA05073283 - Finalized
CLIENT : KREBER - Kreft, Bernie
# of Samples : 102
DATE RECEIVED : 2005-08-29 DATE FINALIZED : 2005-09-16
PROJECT :
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS :
PO NUMBER :

SAMPLE DESCRIPT	Au-AA23 Au ppm	Au-AA23 Au Check ppm	Au-AA23 Au Check2 ppm	Au-GRA21 Au ppm	Ag-AA45 Ag ppm	Ag-AA46 Ag ppm
KST1-01	0.013				0.3	
KST1-02	0.024				1	
KST1-03	0.217				13.8	
KST1-04	0.122				14.4	
KST1-05	0.037				1.7	
KST1-06	0.028				0.9	
KST2-01	0.022				0.2	
KST2-02	0.282				1	
KST2-03	0.143				4.1	
KST2-03D	0.191					
KST2-04	0.115				22.1	
KST2-05	2.21				2.5	
KST2-05D	1.82					
KST2-06	0.107				8.4	
KST2-07	2.53				4.3	
KST2-08	0.606				0.3	
KST3-01	0.024				0.4	
KST3-02	0.014				0.3	
KST3-03	0.021				0.7	
KST3-04	0.02				0.6	
KST3-05	0.462				21	
KST3-06	0.024				1.3	
KST3-07	1.605				>100	110
KST3-08	0.311				14.7	
KST3-09	>10.0			25.6	>100	531
KST3-10	2.08				31.7	
KST3-11	0.291				4.6	
KST3-12	0.134				1.5	
KST3-13	0.569				4	
KST3-14	>10.0			60.8	>100	218
KST3-15	0.466				3.2	
KST3-16	0.642				29.8	
KST3-17	0.983				3.7	
KST4-01	0.348				12.7	
KST4-02	0.076				50.2	
KST5-01	0.058				0.8	
KST5-02	0.633				72	
KST5-03	0.134				3.3	
KST5-04	0.022				1	
KST5-05	0.011				<0.2	
KST5-06	0.013				<0.2	
KST6-01	0.008				<0.2	

KST6-02	0.012			
KST6-03	0.01			<0.2
KST6-04	0.021			<0.2
KST7-01	0.019			<0.2
KST7-01D	0.025			
KST7-02	0.022			2.3
KST7-03	0.022			0.4
KST7-04	0.198			0.9
KST7-05	0.356			0.6
KST7-06	0.476			0.7
KST7-07	0.289			<0.2
KST7-08	0.036			0.6
KST7-08D	0.038			
KST8-01	<0.005			<0.2
KST8-02	0.256			2.2
KST8-03	0.01			0.9
KST8-04	0.066			14.2
KST8-04D	0.05			
KST8-05	0.011			1.5
KST8-06	0.131			4.7
KST8-07	0.009			1.1
KST8-08	0.027			1.8
KST8-09	0.055			0.9
KST8-10	0.019			0.2
KST9-01	0.027			1.5
KST9-02	0.358			1.9
KST9-03	0.087			
KST9-04	0.015			0.7
KST10-01	0.199			0.4
KST10-02	0.191			62.5
KST10-02[	0.153			
KST10-03	0.038			0.6
KST10-04	0.988	0.955		1
KST10-04[	1.53	1.06		
KST11-01	1.095			0.8
KST11-02	2.04			6.3
KST11-03	0.051			0.6
KST11-04	0.126			1.1
KST11-05	1.475	0.765	1.08	5.6
KST11-05[	0.238	0.228	0.174	
KST11-06	0.12			3.9
KST11-06[	0.138			4.2
KST11-07	0.367	0.375	0.371	0.6
KST11-07[	1.98	1.01	2.63	
KST11-08	0.009			<0.2
KST11-09	0.41			0.6
KST12-01	1.025			1.4
KST12-02	0.46	0.497		0.4
KST12-02[	0.245	0.274		
KST12-03	1.06			0.7
KST12-04	0.049			0.3
KST13-01	0.779			0.4

KST13-02	8.31	1.6
KST13-03	4.09	0.9
KST13-03[	4.16	
KST14-01	0.783	0.8
KST14-02	2.12	0.5
KST14-03	3.99	0.8
KST14-03[	3.26	
KST14-04	0.126	0.3