

**QUALIFYING REPORT  
ON THE TAD/TORO PROPERTY,  
DAWSON RANGES, YUKON**

**Quartz Mineral Claims  
Tad 5 to 8 (YC40974 to YC40977),  
Tad 17 (YC40978) and  
Tad 19 to 67 (YC26506 to YC26554)**

For property visit on November 20, 2005

Report By

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For

Bill Harris  
PO Box 5262, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 4Z2

Location: 62° 33' N, 137° 57' W  
NTS: 115I/12  
Mining District: Whitehorse, YT  
Date: May 25, 2006

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

Mr Bill Harris of Whitehorse, Yukon, contracted Scott Casselman of Aurora Geosciences Ltd to conduct a property visit on his Tad/Toro Property on November 24, 2005. The Property is located on the Hayes Creek, in the Dawson Range Mountains of central Yukon, 100 km northwest of Carmacks or 250 km northwest of Whitehorse on NTS map sheet 115I/12. It consists of 56 Quartz Claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District. The purpose of the visit was to examine and sample drill core stored on the property from diamond drill programs completed in 1969 and 1987 and to get an overview of the property with respect to where the drilling and historic trenching has been conducted. Three (3) samples were collected from the drill core and submitted for geochemical analysis.

This report documents the findings of the property visit and includes a review of historical exploration work conducted in the area by previous operators. The author has relied on data, interpretation, and information supplied by others as listed in the References.

The property has undergone a substantial amount to drill testing to date. The original focus of the drilling in 1969 was to search for porphyry copper-molybdenum targets and was not focused on gold. In 1987, Noranda drilled four additional holes and re-sampled the 1969 drill core analyzing for gold, silver and arsenic.

The alteration and oxidation observed in the old drill core and described by previous workers on the property is intense and is indicative of a strong hydrothermal system operating on the Tad Porphyry rocks. The historical work has interpreted the mineralization to be indicative of a supergene enrichment of gold in the lower portion of the altered and oxidized granitic rocks of the Tad Porphyry. Based on the results of the work to date the author is uncertain as to whether the gold intersections encountered are indicative of a supergene enrichment or a structurally controlled gold mineralization in veins in the intrusion that are associated zinc and possibly with arsenic.

Soil geochemical Au-Ag-As anomalies have been drill tested and the results from the drilling are marginal. It would appear that the area of focused exploration activity has been reasonably well tested.

Recommendations for future work on the property are to determine the controls on the gold mineralization. A program of systematic sampling of the remaining un-sampled core, or core that was sampled but not analyzed for gold is recommended for future work on the property. As well, an Induced polarization survey may help to determine the distribution of disseminated sulphide mineralization and obtain resistivity profiling of the oxidized layer at depth. This could be followed by an additional 2 to 3 drill holes to test any chargeable features. The estimated budget for this program is \$250,000.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

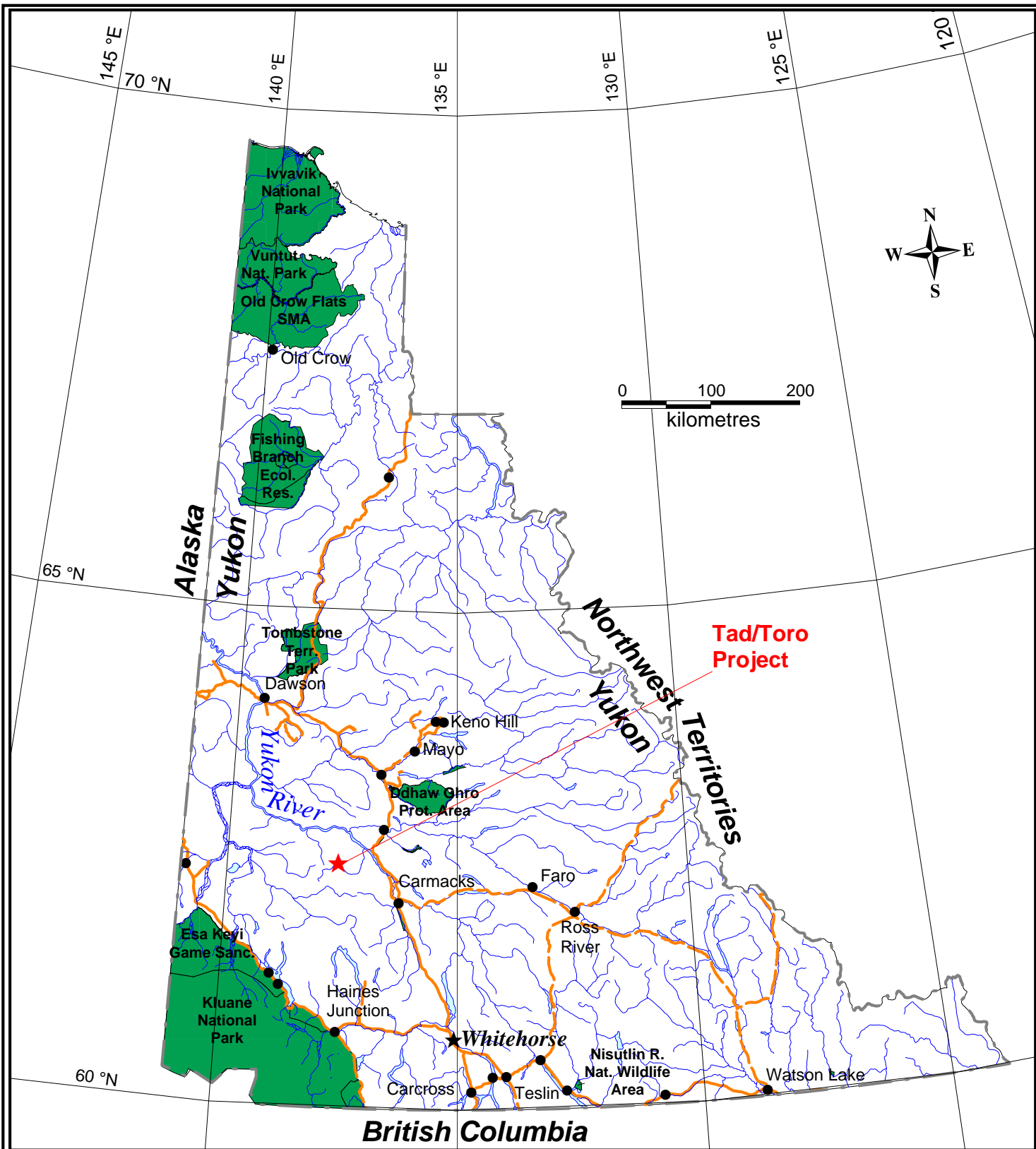
Mr Bill Harris of Whitehorse, Yukon, contracted Scott Casselman of Aurora Geosciences Ltd to conduct a property visit on his Tad/Toro Property on NTS map sheet 115I/12 in the Dawson Ranges in central Yukon Territory, on November 24, 2005. The purpose of the visit was to examine and sample drill core stored on the property from diamond drill programs completed in 1969 and 1987 and to get an overview of the property with respect to where the drilling and historic trenching has been conducted. Three (3) samples were collected from the drill core and submitted for geochemical analysis.

This report documents the findings of the property visit and includes a review of historical exploration work conducted in the area by previous operators. The scope of this review was to examine and compile pertinent geological, geochemical and geophysical data collected in project area. Based on the findings of the data compilation and the fieldwork numerous recommendations for future work on the property are included.

This report is based on published geological, geochemical and geophysical studies in the public domain; on confidential reports prepared for Mr Harris; on government publications; and assessment reports prepared by others for work in the area. The author is a professional geologist that has worked in the Dawson Range region of Yukon on many occasions over the past 7 years and has worked one day on the Tad/Toro property. The author has relied on data, interpretation, and information supplied by others noted above and listed in the References. This database is internally consistent, and withstands repeated inquiry along various lines of reasoning.

## **3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

The data referenced in the preparation of this report was compiled by geologists and geophysicists that were employed directly and contractors hired by International Mines Services Ltd., Noranda Exploration Company Ltd., International Kodiak Resources Inc., and Pan Ocean Explorations Inc.. In most cases these individuals would be classified as "qualified persons" today, although that designation did not exist when some of the historic work was done. Although the author cannot personally speak to the quality of this historical record, in general the information reported is consistent with the observations of the authors and is believed to be reliable.



**BILL HARRIS  
TAD/TORO PROJECT  
Location Map**

Figure 1

April 28, 2006

#### 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Tad/Toro Property is located on Hayes Creek, in the Dawson Range Mountains of central Yukon, 100 km northwest of Carmacks or 250 km northwest of Whitehorse. The property is centred at latitude 62° 33' N and longitude 137° 57' W (Figure 1) on NTS map sheet 115I/12.

The Tad Property consists of 56 Quartz Claims staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act in the Whitehorse Mining District (Figure 2). The mineral claim boundaries have not yet been legally surveyed. Claim data is as follows:

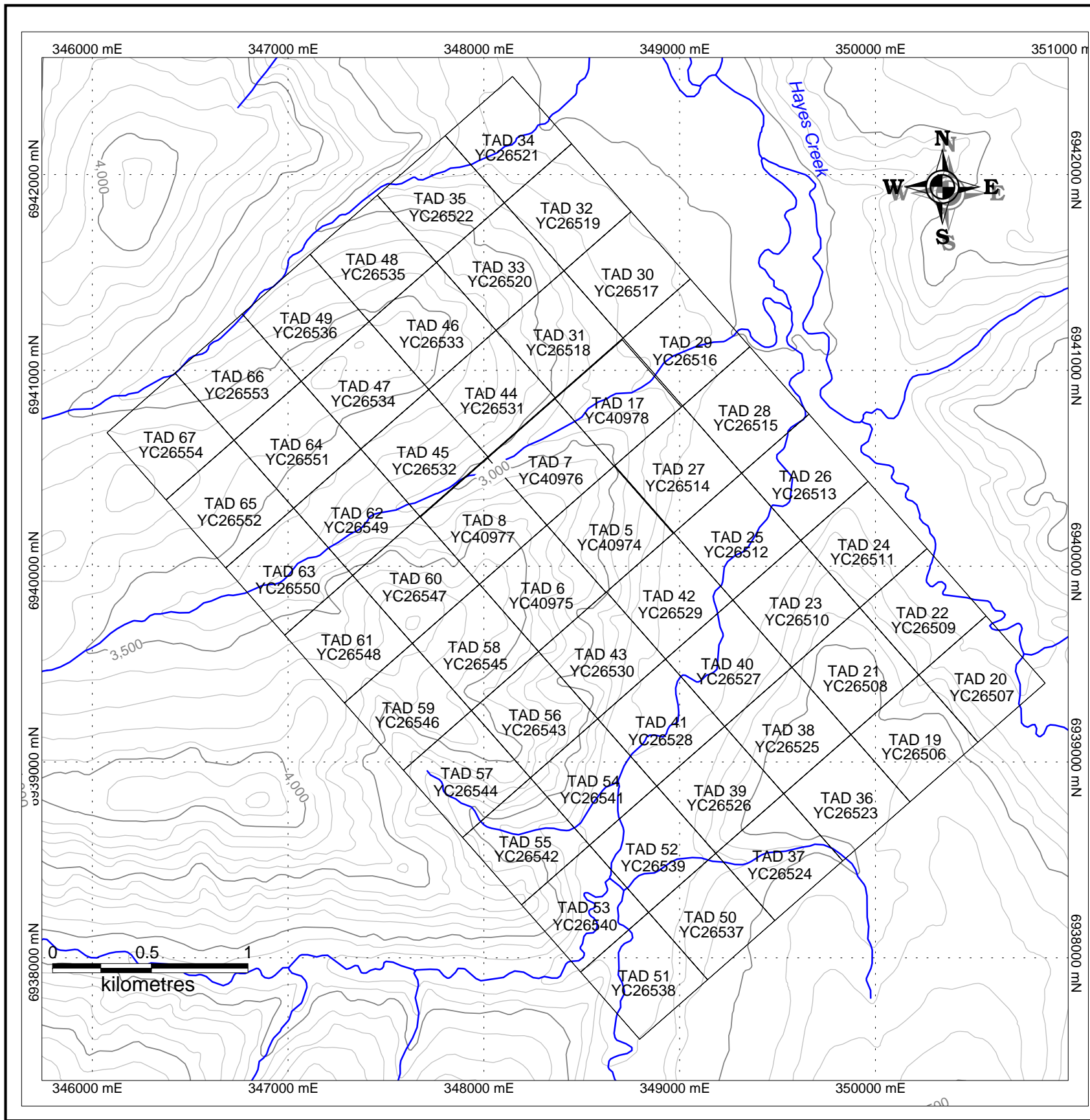
Table 1. Claim Information

Claims	Grant Number	Expiry Date
Tad 5 to 8 and 17	YC40974 – YC40978	November 25, 2006
Tad 19 to 67	YC26506 – YC26554	November 26, 2006

Title to the claims is held 100% in the name of Bill Harris. A mineral claim holder is required to perform certain types and amounts of assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent of \$100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per unit per year to the Yukon Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

Certain types of exploration activity require a Mining Land Use Permit, issued by the Yukon Government, prior to conducting the work on a mineral property. The current or future operations of Mr. Harris including exploration, development and commencement of production activities on this property require such permits. Other permits governed by laws and regulations pertaining to development, mining, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters, may be required as the project progresses.

To the author’s knowledge, the Tad/Toro Property area is not subject to any environmental liability.



scale 1:25,000

**BILL HARRIS  
TAD/TORO PROPERTY  
Figure 2 - Claim Location Map**

NTS: 115I12      Mining District: Whitehorse  
Datum: NAD 83      Projection: UTM Zone 8  
Date: April 28, 2006      Job: MNM-05-02-YT

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## **5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The property is accessible by helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft from Whitehorse or Carmacks. A small gravel airstrip is located 4 km up stream of the property and is adequate for small fixed wing aircraft. The Casino "cat trail" runs along the eastern margin of the property. The Casino trail winds from the Freegold Road, 40 km south of the property to the Casino Deposit, 53 km north to the property. For the property visit access was gained by driving from Whitehorse to Minto Landing, then flying by helicopter to the property.

The project area is in the Dawson Range Mountains. The topography in the area is mountainous with gentle rounded hills and broad, generally swampy, river valleys. Elevations range from about 800 m above sea level in the Hayes Creek Valley to 1250 m on the property. The southern slopes on the property are moderately treed with poplar and spruce and covered by colluvium. The northern slopes are sparsely treed with alder and dwarf spruce and are covered by a veneer of frozen overburden.

The area receives little moisture year round. Snow generally begins accumulating in the alpine areas in early September and begins receding in late April to early May. The snow is generally melted back sufficiently by late May to allow for fieldwork at lower elevations. Summer temperatures range up to 30° Celsius and winter temperatures down to -50° Celsius.

The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and falls under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development.

Power is not available in the project area. Any mine development would have to supply its own power system or negotiate with the Yukon Territorial Government to have power supplied to a mine complex. Water resources are abundant in the project area, mainly from the Hayes Creek.

The nearest major city centre is Whitehorse. Whitehorse is a supply centre for this northern region and has an ample labour force. Due to historic mining activity in the Yukon, an experienced work force, including mining personnel are available.

The author did not see any topographic or physiographic impediments for a potential mine, mill, heap leach or waste disposal sites. Suitable lands occur throughout the project area that should allow development of such facilities. Environmental concerns and land claims issues with local First Nations are issues that will have to be addressed from time-to-time as the project advances.

## 6.0 HISTORY

Old placer workings including the remnants of several pits and cabins, reportedly dating back to 1898, are evident on the property.

Hard rock exploration in the Dawson Range dates back to the 1930's, when gold bearing quartz veins and skarn mineralization was discovered at Freegold Mountain. In the early 1960's the area became the focus of a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold rush following the discovery of the Casino Deposit, located 53 km northeast of the Tad/Toro property.

In 1969, International Mine Services discovered lead and zinc mineralization along Hayes creek and staked 267 TAD claims. They later established a grid on the property and conducted soil sampling, magnetic and induced polarization geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. They drilled 18 holes for a total of 2708 metres (Waugh, 1971). Core recovery was generally poor in the intensely altered and oxidized granitic rock. Not all the core was sampled, however it did return narrow intervals of anomalous gold. The best results was from hole T-2 which returned 4.11 grams/tonne gold and 50.06 grams/tonne silver over 1.06 metres.

In the 1980's G. Wilson placer mined on a small creek on the southern part of the property. There is no record on how much gold was produced.

In 1986, Noranda Exploration Company conducted a soil-sampling program on the property and re-sampled selected portions of the drill core from the 1969 program. The soil survey identified a large gold-in soil anomaly and the re-sampling of the core returned an intersection of 1.03 grams/tonne over 8.2 metres. In 1987, Noranda followed-up on the previous program by expanding the soil sample survey and conducting VLF-EM and magnetic surveying, trenching and drilling 372 metres in four holes. The 1987 soil geochemical survey expanded the gold-in-soil anomaly. No further work was done and the claims were later allowed to lapse.

Mssrs Bill Harris, Graham Davidson and D. Waugh later re-staked the property as the Tad and Toro claims and in 1996 optioned it to International Kodiak Resources Inc. International Kodiak contracted Nicholson & Associates Natural Resources Development Ltd. to re-establish a grid on the property and perform geological mapping, soil sampling and magnetic and VLF-EM surveys later that year (Davidson, 1997). The soil-sampling program re-produced the gold-in-soil anomaly with coincident arsenic, silver and zinc. No further work was done on the property until this property visit.

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

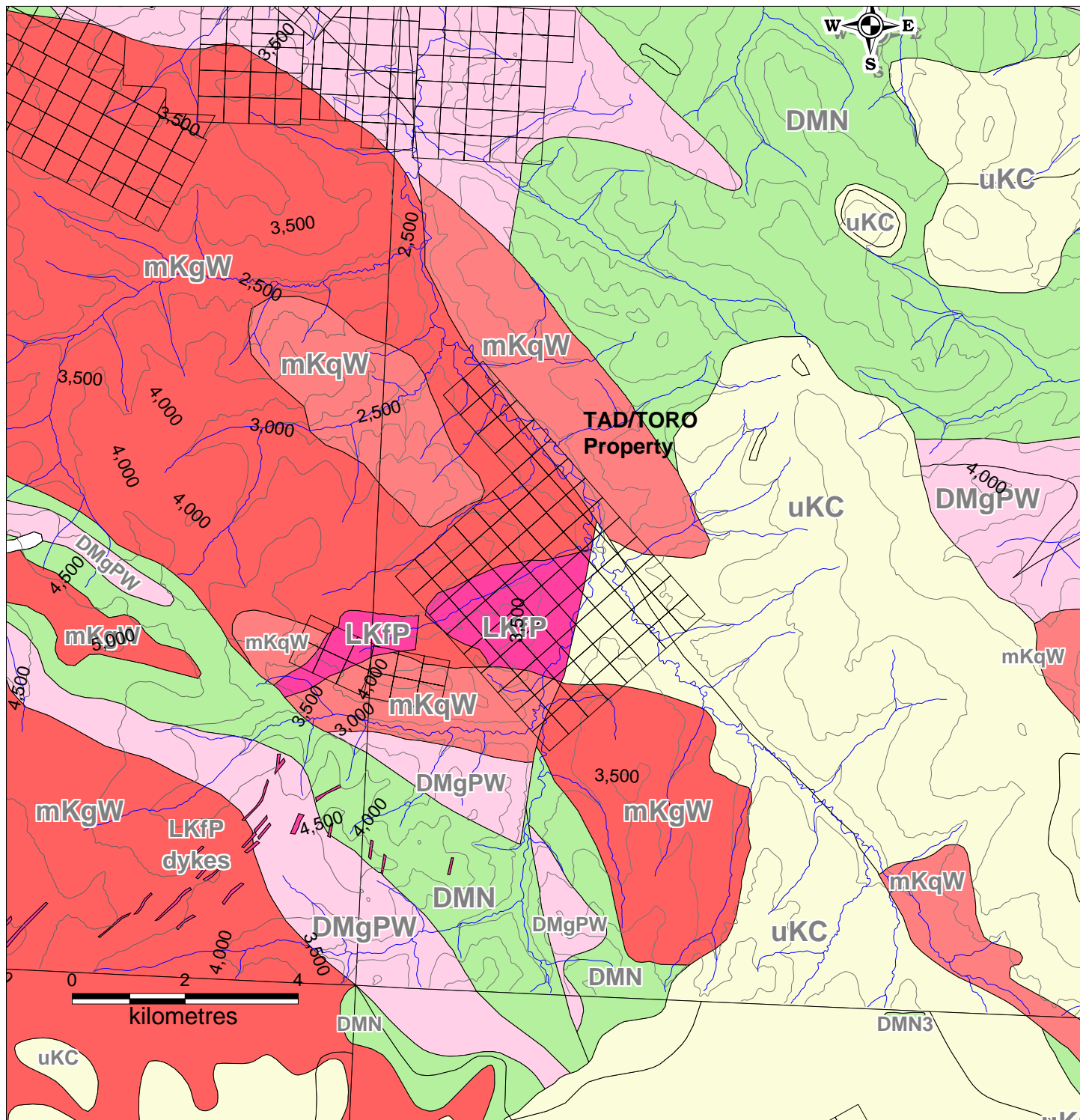
### 7.1 Regional Geological Setting

The regional geological setting is taken from Gordey and Makepeace (2003). The Tad/Toro Property is located within the Dawson Range in Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The belt extends from Whitehorse northwest to the Yukon / Alaska border and has been untouched by recent glaciation. The table below shows the regional geological units in the area of the Tad/Toro Property and the regional geology is illustrated on Figure 3.

Table 2. Regional Geological Units

UNIT	AGE	DESCRIPTION
uKC - Carmacks	Upper Cretaceous	a volcanic succession dominated by basic volcanic strata, but including felsic volcanic rocks dominantly (?) at the base of the succession and locally, basal clastic strata
mKqW - Whitehorse Suite	mid-Cretaceous	biotite quartz-monzonite, biotite granite and leucogranite, pink granophyric quartz monzonite, porphyritic biotite leucogranite, locally porphyritic (K-feldspar) hornblende monzonite to syenite, and locally porphyritic leucocratic quartz monzonite (Mt. McIntyre Suite, Whitehorse Suite, Casino Intrusions, Mt. Ward Granite, Coffee Creek Granite)
mKgW - Whitehorse Suite	mid-Cretaceous	biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite; leucocratic, biotite hornblende granodiorite locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts (Whitehorse Suite, Casino granodiorite, McClintock granodiorite, Nisling Range granodiorite)
LKfP - Prospector Mountain Suite	Late Cretaceous to Tertiary	quartz-feldspar porphyry
DMgPW - Pelly Gneiss Suite	Devonian to Mississippian	foliated medium grained, homogeneous biotite granite gneiss to biotite or hornblende granodiorite gneiss; massive to strongly foliated dioritic to granodioritic gneiss; includes interfoliated amphibolite, quartz-mica schist and phyllites
DMN – Nasina Assemblage	Devonian, Mississippian and(?) older	graphitic quartzite and muscovite quartz-rich schist, and with interspersed marble and probable correlative successions

The Dawson Range is a northwest-southeast package that is characterized by metamorphosed basement rocks intruded by numerous and voluminous Jurassic to Cretaceous Intrusions. It lies between the northwest-southeast striking Tintina Fault, to the north and the Denali Fault to the south. Locally the area is faulted by the Hayes Creek fault and the Big Creek fault, both of which also trend north-westerly.



**LEGEND**

- uKC** Upper Cretaceous
- uKC** Carmacks Group volcanics
- mKgW** mid-Cretaceous - Whitehorse Suite biotite quartz-monzonite
- mKgW** biotite-hornblende granodiorite
- LKfP** Late Cretaceous to Tertiary - Prospector Mtn Suite quartz-feldspar porphyry
- DMgPW** Devonian to Mississippian - Pelly Gneiss Suite biotite granite gneiss
- DMN** Nasina Assemblage quartzite

scale 1:100,000

**BILL HARRIS**  
**TAD/TORO PROPERTY**  
**Figure 3 - Regional Geology**

NTS: 115112      Mining District: Whitehorse  
 Datum: NAD 83      Projection: UTM Zone 8  
 Date: April 28, 2006      Job: MNM-05-02-YT

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## 7.2 Property Geology

The property geology is taken from Davidson (2000) and is plotted on Figure 4. The property is underlain by meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary schist and gneiss of the Wolverine Creek Metamorphic Complex. These rocks consist of quartz biotite schist, hornblende schist, gneissic equivalents, quartzite and minor limestone. The primary foliation trends northwest southeast. These rocks are intruded by quartz-hornblende-biotite granitic rocks of the Mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith and granite to monzonite stocks and dykes of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite. The Tad Porphyry is of the Prospector Mountain Suite and is a quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry with clear quartz and feldspar phenocrysts and lesser biotite. Quartz monzonite porphyry and biotite granite porphyry are two sub-units of the Tad Porphyry that have been previously identified by geological mapping on the property. Typically fresh specimens of quartz monzonite are pale gray with abundant muscovite. Argillic and propylitic alteration, brecciation and iron oxide staining of these rocks is extensive in the 1969 drill core.



**Photo 1. Intensely oxidized Tad Porphyry intrusion**

The metamorphic and igneous rocks are intruded by younger mafic dykes and are overlain by basalt flows of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group on the north side of

Hayes Creek. These weather brown to reddish-brown and vary from olivine-rich to feldspathic.

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Dawson Range area hosts numerous mineral occurrences along the length of the belt. The belt has been recognized for the potential to host porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits such as the Casino porphyry deposit located 55 km northwest of Tad/Toro. A 43-101 compliant reserve calculation prepared by the property owner, Lumina Resources Corp., for Casino estimates 964 million tonnes grading 0.24 g/t gold, 0.22 % copper and 0.028 % molybdenum (Lumina Resources Corp website, April 2006).

Intrusive-hosted gold mineralization is also prominent in the Dawson Range rocks. In the Mount Freegold area, 60 kilometres south of the Tad/Toro property, is the Laforma gold deposit belonging to FM Resources Corp. In 1999 FM Resources reported a drill-indicated resource (not 43-101 compliant) for the deposit of 602,000 tonnes, grading 4.31 grams/tonne gold (Yukon Minfile, 2002). There are a number of other intrusive-hosted gold and occurrences in the Mount Freegold including the Nucleus, Antoniak and Tinta Hill occurrences.

**The reserve information listed above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Tad/Toro Property that is the subject of this report.**

## 9.0 MINERALIZATION

The mineralization observed in the old drill core was extremely oxidized. A supergene enrichment zone occurs at the top of many of the drill holes in the centre of the mineralized zone. The drill core is deep red, iron and manganese oxide stained. Most sulphide minerals have been oxidized, although up to 3 to 5% disseminated pyrite was observed in the occasional interval. Davidson (2000) reported that the sulphide minerals are oxidized to a depth of 80 metres and that the gold-bearing oxide zone lies in brecciated and intensely altered quartz monzonite porphyry. Below this is a hypogene zone that contains up to 10% disseminated pyrite in porphyritic granite with lesser alteration. Narrow quartz-sulphide veins in brecciated and structurally disturbed rocks along shear zones are also seen to contain sphalerite, galena and arsenopyrite.

Porphyry copper and molybdenum mineralization has also been observed on the property. The initial exploration of the property was for porphyry deposits and in 1969, International Mine Services had drill intercepts containing up to 0.6% copper and 0.01% MoS<sub>2</sub> in potassically altered porphyritic monzonite.

## **10.0 2005 EXPLORATION PROGRAM**

The 2005 exploration program on the Tad/Toro Property involved driving from Whitehorse to Minto Landing on the morning of November 24th, where the crew met a Helidynamics helicopter. From there the crew flew to the property. The helicopter then flew to meet a crew working on an adjacent property and one of that crew then flew to the truck at Minto Landing and returned it to Whitehorse.

Mathias Bindig proceeded to stake 5 mineral claims in the centre of the claim package (Tad 5 to 8 and 17). Scott Casselman and Bill Harris examined the drill core performing a quick log of the 1987 holes T-87-1 to T-87-4 and photographing the core. They also examined some of the core from the 1969 drilling, however much of hole and interval markings were not legible due to the age and weathering of the core boxes. Many of the core boxes and one core rack were destroyed or disintegrating. The author collected 3 samples of intensely oxidized, iron-stained and weathered granitic rock from the top of three of the 1969 holes, however it is uncertain which hole they belong to. The samples were collected to get an indication of gold content of the material.

The crew then flew back to Whitehorse by helicopter, arriving back in Whitehorse at 5:00 PM.

## **11.0 DRILLING**

In 1969, International Mine Services drilled 18 holes on the property for a total of 2,708 metres and in 1987, Noranda Exploration Company drilled four holes for a total of 372 metres and re-sampled drill core from 11 of the holes drilled in 1969. International Mines Services did not analyze all the drill core from the program. The results of the International Mine Services program include the following drill results:

Table 3. International Mine Services Drill Results (1969)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
T-1	No significant intercepts				
T-2	56.39	57.45	1.06	4.114	50.06
and	66.9	68.28	1.38	2.057	21.26
T-3	No significant intercepts				
T-4	No significant intercepts				
T-5	No significant intercepts				
T-6	No significant intercepts				
T-7	No significant intercepts				
T-8	No significant intercepts				
T-9	19.51	20.42	0.91	1.371	30.17
T-10	No significant intercepts				
T-11	No significant intercepts				
T-12	70.41	70.71	0.3	0.000	116.57
T-13	No significant intercepts				
T-14	No significant intercepts				
T-15	No significant intercepts				
T-16	No significant intercepts				
T-17	No significant intercepts				
T-18	No significant intercepts				

The intercept in hole T-2 at 56.39 to 57.45 m is described as strongly brecciated, intensely altered feldspar-quartz porphyry. It is hematite stained with up to 10% pyrite, 5% sphalerite and 1 to 2% galena. The intercept in hole T-2 at 66.90 to 68.28 m is described a fault zone with 5% pyrite and 2% sphalerite. Based on these observations it appears that in the drill holes the gold is associated with higher pyrite concentrations and with sphalerite.

The author could not identify these particular intersections in the drill core because of the degradation of the core box labels and footage marker blocks. The photo below illustrates the current state of the core boxes.



**Photo 2. 1969 drill core (note box numbers and footage block not legible).**

The results from the Noranda drill program for the holes they drilled in 1987 are as follows:

Table 4. Noranda Exploration Company Drill Results (1987)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
T-87-1	No significant intercepts				
T-87-2	81.50	83.00	1.50	0.780	4.30
T-87-3	No significant intercepts				
T-87-4	No significant intercepts				

The intercept in hole T-87-2 is described as a sheared interval in quartz monzonite porphyry with some carbonate veining and traces of molybdenum along fractures. The drill core, core boxes and footage blocks from the 1987 drilling was in much better

shape than the 1969 core. However the core box containing intercept from hole T-87-2 was not in the core rack.



**Photo 3. 1987 drill core from hole T-87-4**

The results for the re-sampling that Noranda completed on the 1969 drill core is as follows:

Table 5. Noranda Exploration results from re-sampling of 1969 drill core

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
T-1	no significant intercepts				
T-2	49.68	57.91	8.23	1.03	12.3
T-3	no significant intercepts				
T-4	no significant intercepts				
T-5	no significant intercepts				
T-6	no significant intercepts				
T-8	no significant intercepts				
T-9	no significant intercepts				
T-10	no significant intercepts				
T-12	43.59	49.38	5.79	1.25	7.5
T-14	24.38	26.21	1.83	2.09	14.1

It is difficult to compare the re-sampling results of Noranda with those from the original program by International Mine Services because International Mines Services sampled only selective portions of the core and did very little sampling. The re-sampling by Noranda included more of the core and focused on the oxidized portion of the granitic rocks. However Noranda sample intervals were different than those of International Mine Services. The gold-bearing interval in hole T-2 identified by Noranda (in 1986) is a lower grade interval (1.03 g/t Au) over a wider width (8.23 m) and compared to that identified International Mine Services in 1969, being 4.111 g/t Au over 1.06 m. It would appear that the larger sample interval collected by Noranda has diluted the gold concentration over a large interval. Hart (1986) reported that the gold appears to be concentrating in the oxidized zone in the lower 25<sup>th</sup> percent of the zone. As well, Hart reported a strong correlation of gold with arsenic.

The drill section shows that significant gold concentration occur over widths up to 8.23 m in two of 5 holes on the section. Holes T-3, T-4 and T-10 did not return any significant gold values. The other holes re-sampled in the area, holes T-1, T-5 and T-8 also failed to return significant gold values.

## **12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH**

The three drill core samples collected in the 2005 program were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for processing. Acme is an ISO 9002 accredited facility. The samples were collected by scooping approximately 50% of the broken, rubbly material into a plastic sample bag. The bag was labelled with a unique sample number and sealed for shipment to the lab.

Each sample was prepared by drying the sample then crushing to -10-mesh. A 250 gm split was taken from the -10-mesh material and pulverized to -150-mesh. A 1.0 gm sample of the -150-mesh material was then digested in aqua-regia solution and diluted to 100 ml with distilled water. This solution was then analyzed for 22 elements by Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrometry (ICP-ES). Gold and silver analysis was also performed by fire assay on a 1 assay-ton with ICP-MS finish. Geochemical Analytical Certificates for the program are included in Appendix III.

## **13.0 DATA VERIFICATION**

Samples collected in previous years are included in compilation map and in the drill intercept tables in this report. The collection procedures by previous workers were managed by experienced professionals and they appear to have been handled in an acceptable manner. The samples were processed and analyzed at reputable laboratories and there is no indication from the analytical determinations that any spurious results were produced from sampling procedure, sample handling or analyses.

## 14.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the knowledge of the author, no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted on materials from the Tad/Toro Property described in this report.

## 15.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

To the knowledge of the author, no mineral resource or reserve estimate has been calculated for any material on the Tad/Toro Property described in this report.

## 16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

It is the author's opinion that there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

## 17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Three samples from selected portions of oxidized material from the tops of drill holes were collected in the 2005 site visit. These samples did not return significant concentrations of gold, silver or base metals. However, re-sampling of 1969 drill core by Noranda Exploration Company in 1987 returned three significant intercepts according to the following table:

Table 6. Significant gold intercepts from Noranda re-sampling of core

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
T-2	49.68	57.91	8.23	1.03
T-12	43.59	49.38	5.79	1.25
T-14	24.38	26.21	1.83	2.09

These results have been interpreted by others to be indicative of a supergene enrichment of gold in the lower portion of the altered and oxidized granitic rocks of the Tad Porphyry. Core sampling of many other holes in the area, however, has failed to return significant concentrations of gold in the intensely altered and oxidized intrusive rocks. This may, in part, be a result of the sporadic and incomplete sampling programs in 1969, 1986 and 1987, however the re-sampling program by Noranda in 1986 was fairly complete for the holes in the main area of drilling. When Noranda conducted this re-sampling, however the core had been allowed to sit for 20 years and it is unknown what state the core was in at this time.

The alteration and oxidation observed in the old drill core and described by previous workers on the property is intense and is indicative of a strong hydrothermal system operating on the Tad Porphyry rocks.

The property has undergone a substantial amount to drill testing to date. The original focus of the drilling in 1969 was to search for porphyry copper-molybdenum targets and was not focused on gold. In 1987, Noranda re-sampling of the 1969 drill core was fairly complete. The known soil geochemical Au-Ag-AS anomalies have been drill tested and the results from the drilling are marginal. It would appear that the area of focused exploration activity has been reasonably well tested. Based on the results of the work to date the author is uncertain as to whether the gold intersections encountered are indicative of a supergene enrichment of intrusive-hosted gold or a structurally controlled mineralization in veins in the intrusion that are associated zinc and possibly with arsenic.

The intensely altered and oxidized intrusive rocks have obviously been subject to intense hydrothermal alteration, but the controls on the gold mineralization are not well understood. If the controls were supergene enrichment of intrusive-hosted gold one would expect to have gold concentrations more readily distributed at roughly equivalent depths throughout the oxidized horizon. This is not the case based on the sampling results to date.

## **18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommendations for future work on the property are to determine the controls on the gold mineralization. To this end the author recommends a program of additional, systematic sampling of the old drill core to determine the gold distribution. As well, an Induced polarization survey is recommended to determine the distribution of disseminated sulphide mineralization and obtain resistivity profiling of the oxidized layer. This could be followed by drilling 2 to 3 holes in the most chargeable areas. The drilling should be done with a large core size, HQ if possible, for best core recovery and to obtain the largest sample possible. The estimated budget for this program is \$250,000.

Respectfully Submitted,

Scott Casselman, B.Sc., P.Geo  
Geologist

## 19.0 REFERENCES

- Carlson, G. C., Hilker, R. G., 1970. Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Aex 1-40 (Y49679-Y49718), Apex 41-72 (Y52957-Y52988), Pat 1-24 (Y40407-Y40430), Hooch 101-164 (Y38873-Y38936) and Hooch 165-172 (Y52991-Y52998) Mineral Claims, Dawson Range Area, Yukon Territory. Yukon Territorial Government Assessment Report # 60212.
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- Davidson, G. S., 2000. Summary Report on the Toro Property. Yukon Government Assessment Report # 94126.
- DIAND, 2002. Yukon Minfile, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.
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- Hart, C. J. R., 1986. Geological and Geochemical Report on the Toro 1 to 46 Claims. Yukon Territorial Government Assessment Report # 91906.
- Lumina Resources Corp. 2006. Website [www.luminaresources.com](http://www.luminaresources.com).
- Starr, A. M., 1987. Geochemical and Drilling Report on the Toro Claims. Yukon Government Assessment Report # 91967.
- Waugh, D. H., 1971. A Property Report on the TAD Claim Group, International Mines Services Ltd. Yukon Government Assessment Report # 91343.

**APPENDIX I**

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**

Scott Casselman	- 1 day @ \$642.00	642.00
Bill Harris	- 1 day @	321.00
Helicopter Charter	- 2.0 hrs @ \$ 1,200.00	2,400.00
Sample Analysis	- 3 rock samples @ \$35.38	106.14
Sample Shipment costs		45.00
Truck rental	- 1 day @ \$107.00	107.00
Aurora Geosciences Administration charges		22.67
Data compilation, Report Writing and copying		4,100.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$7,743.81</u></b>

**APPENDIX II**

**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

## Statement of Qualifications

I, Scott Casselman, B.Sc., P. Geo., certify that:

- 1) I am a geologist employed as a geologist by: Aurora Geosciences Ltd.  
108 Gold Road  
Whitehorse, Yukon  
Y1A 2W3
- 2) I graduated from Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology in 1985.
- 3) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration No. 20032.
- 4) I have worked as a geologist for 21 years, since my graduation.
- 5) I have read the definition of a “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report entitled “Qualifying Report on the Tad/Toro Property, Dawson Ranges, Yukon”, dated of May 25, 2006 relating to the Tad/Toro Property.
- 7) I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- 8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which make this Technical Report misleading.
- 9) I do not have any interest in the Tad/Toro Property.
- 10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11) I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this \_\_\_<sup>th</sup> day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2006, at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Scott G. Casselman, BSc., P.Geo.

**APPENDIX III**

**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES**

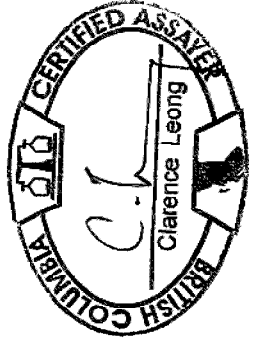


ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. File # A508010  
 108 Gold Road, Whitehorse YT Y1A 2W3 Submitted by: Scott Casselman

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag** gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Au** gm/mt
G-1	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	.001	.001	.06	2.05	<.01	.009	<.001	<.001	<.01	.67	.082	.007	.64	1.22	.14	.60	<.001	<.001	<.01
TAD05-01	<.001	<.001	<.01	.01	<2	.001	<.001	.01	2.64	<.01	.009	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.33	.066	<.001	.07	.69	.12	.51	<.001	<.001	.04
TAD05-02	<.001	.002	.04	.06	7	.001	<.001	.02	2.01	.01	.009	<.001	<.001	<.01	.84	.057	<.001	.06	.63	.03	.34	<.001	<.001	.03
TAD05-03	.006	<.001	<.01	.01	2	.001	<.001	.08	1.49	<.01	.004	<.001	<.001	<.01	.93	.051	.001	.33	.72	.05	.13	<.001	<.001	<.01
STANDARD R-2a/0xL34	.047	.560	1.48	4.23	156	.365	.044	.21	22.47	.23	.177	.030	.132	<.01	2.31	.084	.069	1.72	1.46	.20	.52	.070	.179	5.74

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.  
 AG\*\* & AU\*\* BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core R150



Date FA Dec 23/05

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 12 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: .....

**APPENDIX IV**

**CREW LOG**

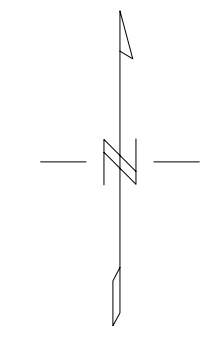
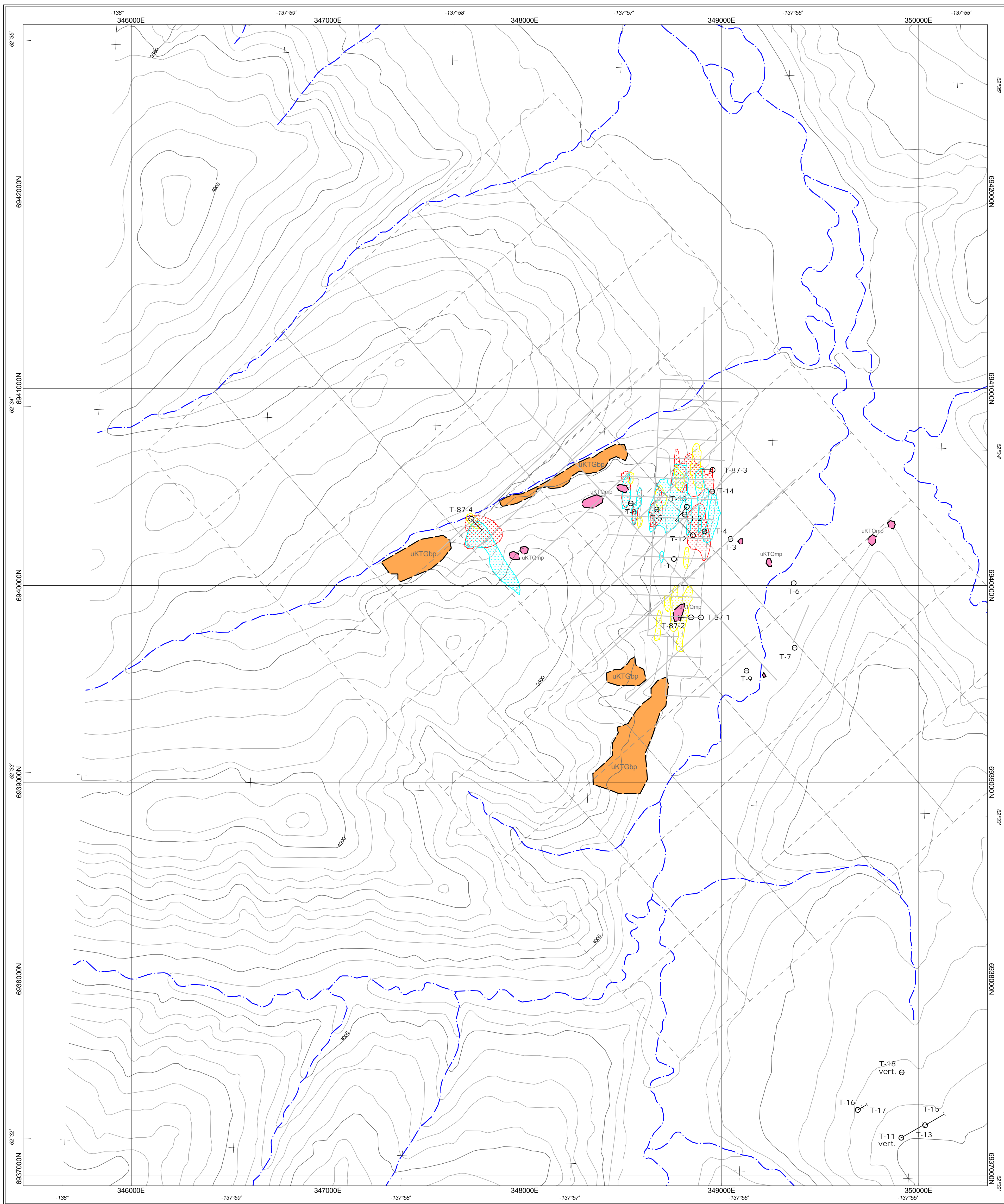


**CREW LOG**  
**BILL HARRIS**  
**TAD/TORO PROPERTY – November 24, 2005**  
**PROPERTY EXAM**

**Crew: Scott Casselman (Geologist, P.Geo.)**

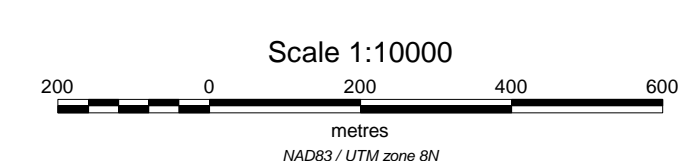
Thu, Nov 24 Clear, sunny, moderately warm and windy. Scott Casselman, Matthias Bindig and Bill Harris drive from Whitehorse to Minto Landing, meet Carl Ziehe of Helidynamics at 10:00 and fly to Tad/Toro Property. Carl then goes to adjoining property to do some flying for another company. Matthias stakes the Tad 5 to 8 and 17 claims to fill gap in center of claim block. Scott and Bill look at old core, take photos and perform a quick log. Collect 3 samples to send for assay. Bill shows Scott the lay of the land and locations of trenches and some of the drill holes. Cannot look at bedrock due to snow cover. Carl Ziehe returns to camp/core area around 1:30 PM and Matthias returns to around 3:00PM. Crew packs up to fly back to Whitehorse around 4:00 PM.

**Equipment rental:** Truck @ \$100/day

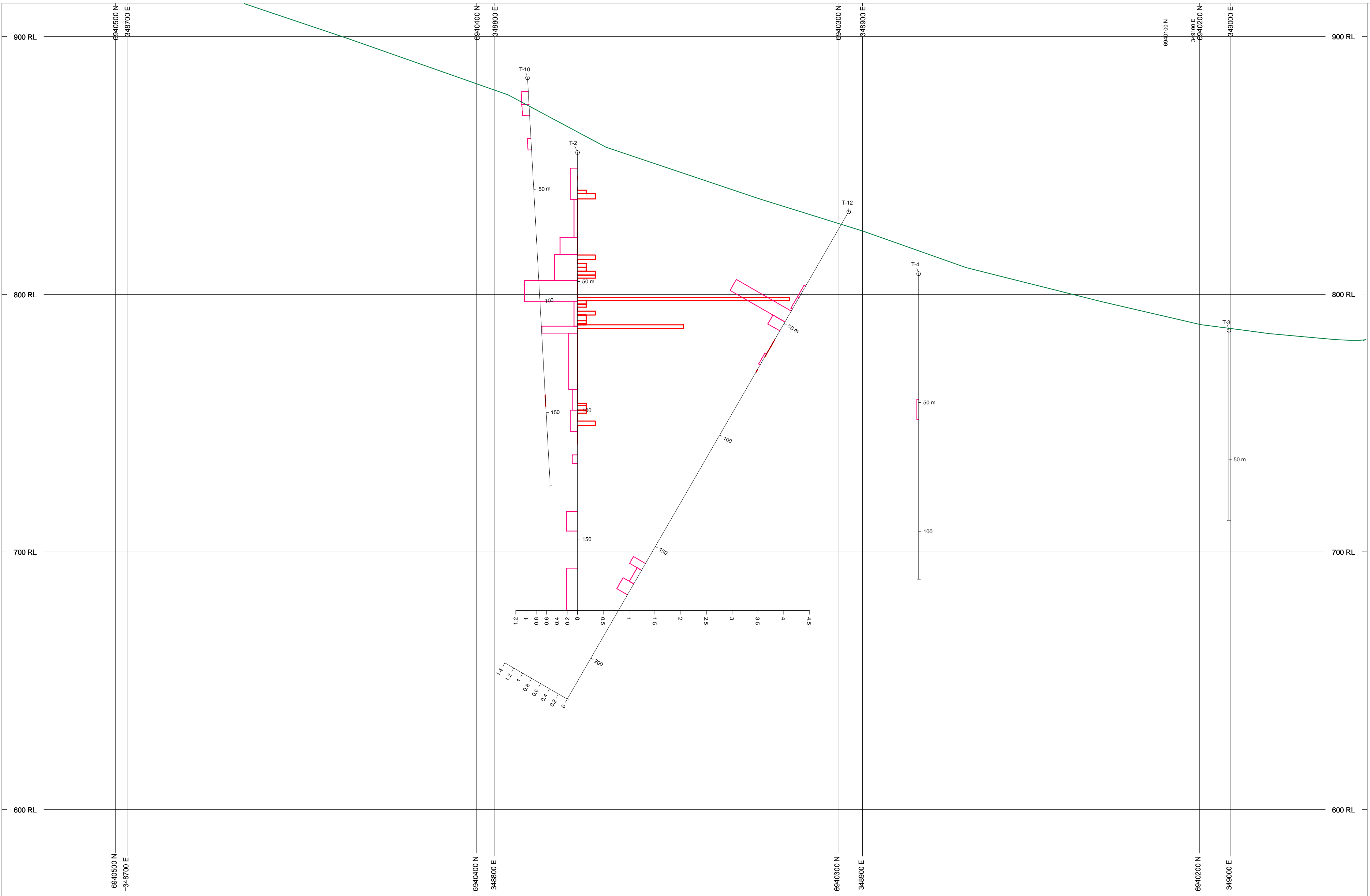


- LEGEND**
- upper Cretaceous
  - Quartz monzonite porphyry
  - Granite porphyry
- Soil geochemical anomalies**
- Gold > 100 ppb
  - Silver > 5.0 ppm
  - Arsenic > 1.50 ppm
- T-7 Drill hole location

geological mapping data from Davidson, 2000  
 soil geochemical survey data from Hart, 1986  
 drill hole data from Starr, 1987



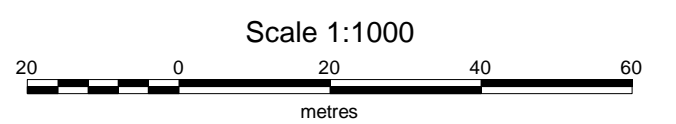
<b>BILL HARRIS</b>	
<b>TAD/TORO PROPERTY</b>	
<b>Figure 4. Compilation Map</b>	
NTS: 115112	Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 8N
Date: May 24, 2006	Job: MNM-06-02-YT
<b>AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD</b>	



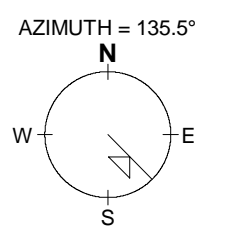
**HOLES PLOTTED**

TOTAL 5  
 T-10 T-12 T-2 T-3 T-4

Drill Hole Assay Comparison  
 Gold Assay bar graph  
 1 cm = 0.50 g/t  
 1969 assay result (Au g/t)  
 1987 check assay result (Au g/t)



**SECTION SPECS:**  
 REF. PT. E, N 348913 m 6940280 m  
 EXTENTS 705 m 512.3 m  
 SECTION TOP, BOT 913 m 400.7 m  
 TOLERANCE +/- 76.5 m



**BILL HARRIS**  
**TAD/TORO PROPERTY**  
**Figure 5. Drill Holes T-2, T-3, T-4, T-10 and T-12 Section**  
 NTS: 115112 Mining District: Whitehorse  
 Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM Zone 8N  
 Date: May 24, 2006 Job: MNM-06-02-YT  
**AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD**