2006 GEOLOGICAL

REPORT ON THE HENRY CLAIMS

NORTHEAST KLONDIKE, YUKON

(Henry 1-6)

NTS: 116B/03

Latitude: 64° 01' 9.8"N Longitude: 139° 06' 40.1"W

Dawson Mining District

Work performed August 10 to 13, 2005

Owner & Operator: John Alton
Henry Gulch Explorations
15321 Main St NE Ste 103 # 152
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

Chris H. Ash, P.Geo
August 2006

TABLE of CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Photos

List of Appendices

INTRODUCTION

Geological mapping of the Henry Claim Group and surrounding area was conducted over a 4 day period in August, 2005 by the author at the request of John Alton, owner of the Henry Claims. The Henry Property is located 15 kms east-southeast of Dawson City in west-central Yukon roughly 2.0 kms up stream from the confluence of Hunker Creek with the Klondike River.

The property is situated in the historic Klondike placer gold camp where in 1896 discovery of placer gold ignited the Klondike gold rush. Over 100 years later the region is still being actively placer mined, having produced in excess of 13 million ounces of gold since its discovery. To date, by conservative estimates, over 2 million ounces of placer gold have been recovered from Hunker Creek and its immediate tributaries. In spite of this no local lode source has been identified.

Detailed systematic mapping of the property area combined with broader regional mapping by the author over the past two field seasons has established a revised tectono-stratigraphic framework for the Klondike area. Remnants of a well defined, flat-lying, hydrothermally-altered and tectonized, terrane-bounding fault zone can be traced across the Klondike map area and appears to have been the locus for gold-quartz vein mineralization. This fault zone separates hanging wall late Paleozoic ophiolitic rocks from footwall Middle and Late Palezoic, polydeformed and recrystallized basement metamorphic, quartz mica schists and their overlying Triassic (?) clastic sedimentary unit.

The Henry property area is roughly divided into two main rock units. The northern portion is dominated by clastic sediments, mainly black shales and the southern half is underlain by basement metamorphic schists. Close proximity to the terrane boundary suture zone is well demonstrated in the immediate Henry property area. Features of cataclastic deformation, hydrothermal alteration and related quartz veining characteristic of the immediate footwall of the terrane bounding suture are clearly defined in both these units on the immediate Henry property.

No significant mineralization was identified during the course of mapping on the Henry Property or its immediate surrounding area. A steeply-dipping, unmineralized quartz vein was identified within the immediate footwall hosted by the black shale matrix mélange unit.

Based on the geology and a lack of preserved hanging-wall ophiolitic rocks in this area reduces the potential for identifying individual veins of minable gold grades. The potential for bulk-tonnage styles of gold-quartz vein and veinlet mineralization associated with carbonate-sericite-pyrite altered Klondike schist similar to that in the immediate footwall rocks at the Lone Star property cannot be ruled out due to the extensive overburden masking the bulk of the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Henry property is located 15 kms east southeast of Dawson City in west-central Yukon Territory (Figure 1). It is a roughly square area of 6 unsurveyed Quartz Mining claims straddling the Hunker Creek Valley and its eastern slopes, roughly 2.0 kms up stream from the confluence of Hunker Creek with the Klondike River (Figure 1). It is situated in the southeast corner of the 1:50 000 scale, NTS 106B/03 Dawson map sheet and is roughly centered on Latitude: 64^{o} 01' 9.8"N by Longitude: 139^{o} 06' 40.1"W (UTM Zone 7W 592315E by 7100534 N NAD83).

Dawson can be reached from Whitehorse via the Klondike Highway, a distance of 535 kms, or by regularly scheduled airline flights. From Dawson City, the property is readily accessed along the Klondike Highway 14 kms east from Dawson City and then 2 kms south along the Hunker Creek valley road.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The Henry Claim group consists of 6 unsurveyed continuous claims (Figure 2) covering an area of approximately 1.3 square kms within the Dawson Mining District. The property is owned by John Alton of Whitehorse, Yukon.

The following table illustrates the pertinent status of the Henry claims with information obtained from the Yukon Government, Department of Energy Mines and Resources web site on September 15, 2006.

TABLE 1. HENRY PROPERTY CLAIM STATUS

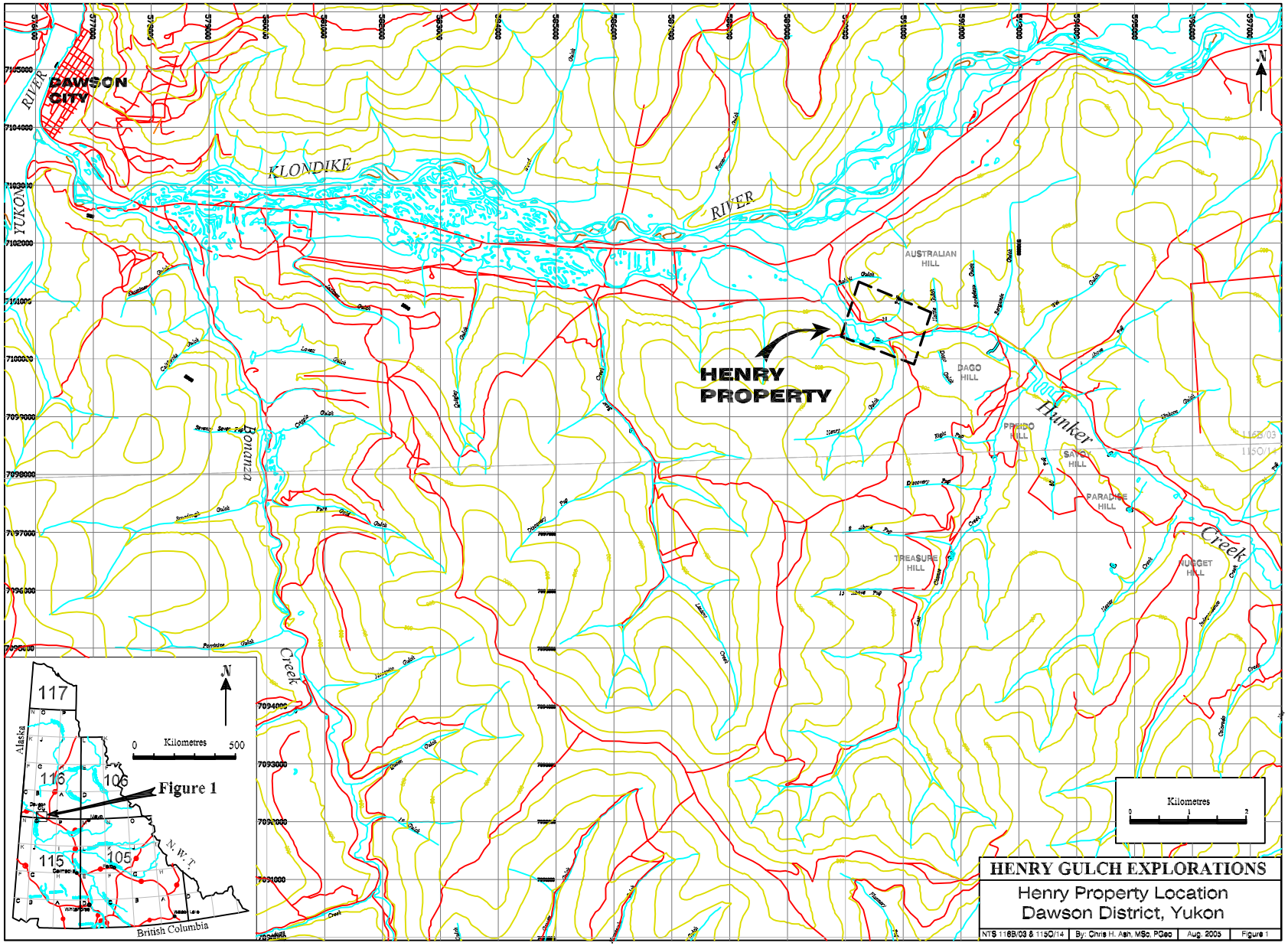
Claim Name	Claim Numbers	Grant/Record Number.	Operation Recording Date	Claim Expiry Date
Henry	1-6	YC13413 – YC13418	1999-04-12	2008-04-12

PHYSIOGRAPHY

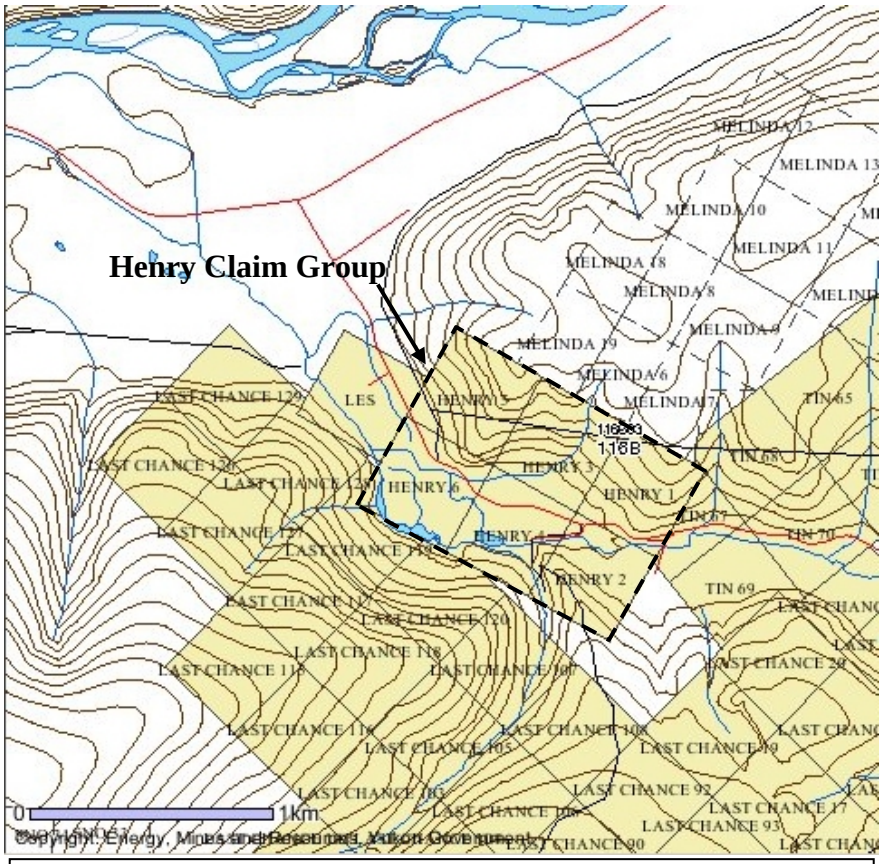
The Henry property is situated within the Klondike Plateau physiographic subdivision. It encompasses the valley bottom and west facing slope of Hunker Creek where relief is on the order of 540 meters with elevations ranging from 420 to 950 meters.

The southern, north facing slopes of the Hunker Creek Valley are covered by sparse black spruce with intervening willows and alders above a carpet of moss underlain by year round permafrost, a feature which is typical of north facing slopes in this region of the Yukon. White spruce and aspen blanket south facing slopes.

In this unglaciated region of the Yukon, bedrock exposures are in large part restricted to areas affected by mechanical disturbance through placer mining and related road building activity. Natural exposures are typically confined to steep bluffs. By Klondike standards, with levels of bedrock exposure averaging less than one percent, portions of the Henry property are relatively well exposed. Branch roads off the Hunker Creek Valley Road too


DAWSON CITY
YUKON RIVER
KLONDIKE RIVER
HENRY PROPERTY
AUSTRALIAN HILL
DAGO HILL
PRADO HILL
SAVOY HILL
PARADISE HILL
TREASURE HILL
NUGGET HILL
Bonanza Creek
Hunker Creek
N
Kilometres
0 500
Figure 1
117
116
106
115
105
Alaska
N.W.T.
British Columbia
HENRY GULCH EXPLORATIONS
Henry Property Location
Dawson District, Yukon
NTS 116B/03 & 115O/14 | By: Chris H. Ash, MSc. PGeo | Aug. 2005 | Figure 1

access higher placer bearing benches along the base of the White Channel Gravels has enhanced the level of bedrock exposure in this area. Above the 450 to 480 meter elevation bedrock geology is masked by thick sections of White Channel Gravels (Photos 1 & 2). The Valley bottom is filled with black clay which is an erosional product of the black shale unit which underlies the northern portion of the property area.



HENRY GULCH EXPLORATIONS			
Henry Property Claim Map			
NTS: 116B/03 & 115O/14	By: Chris Ash, MSc, P Geo	Sept. 2006	Figure 2

Figure 2. Henry Property claim location map. Map extracted from the Yukon Mining Recorder web site.

2005 WORK

Geological Mapping

For 4 days in August 2005 (August 10 to 13) the Henry Property was systematically mapped at a 1:20,000 scale. Individual outcrops and stations where located by GPS and plotted digitally in NAD83 UTM (Zone 7) topographic space.

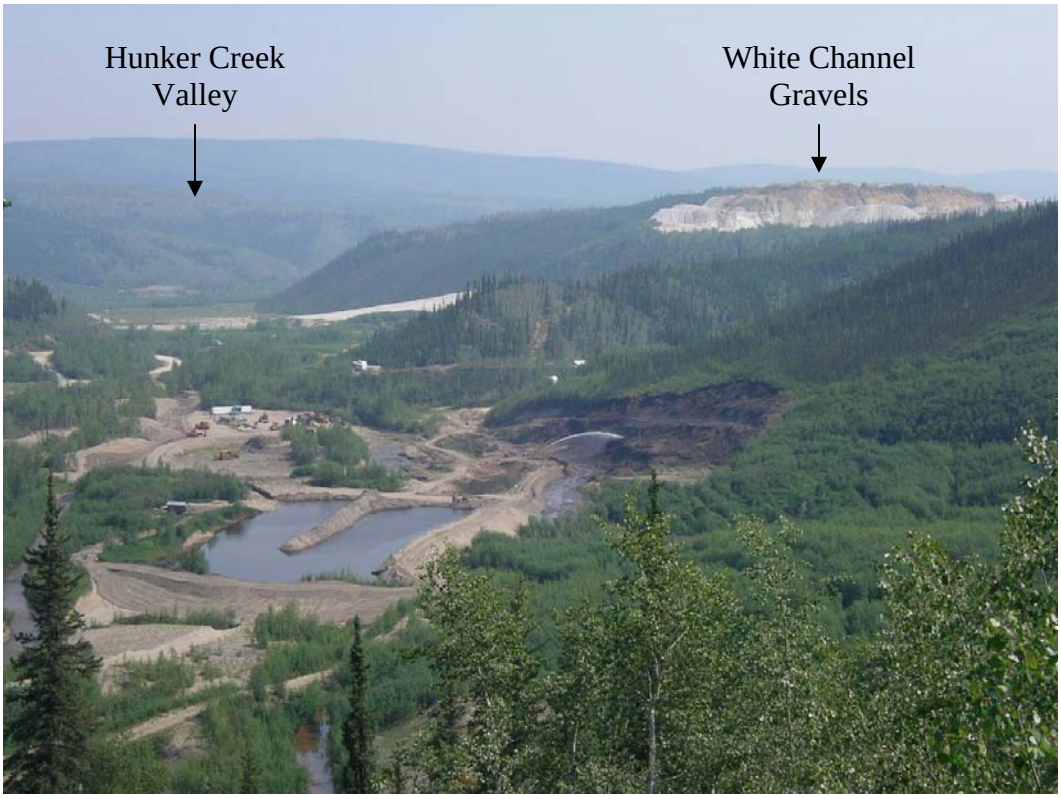


Photo 1. Looking east along the Hunker Creek Valley over the Henry property area (in foreground).

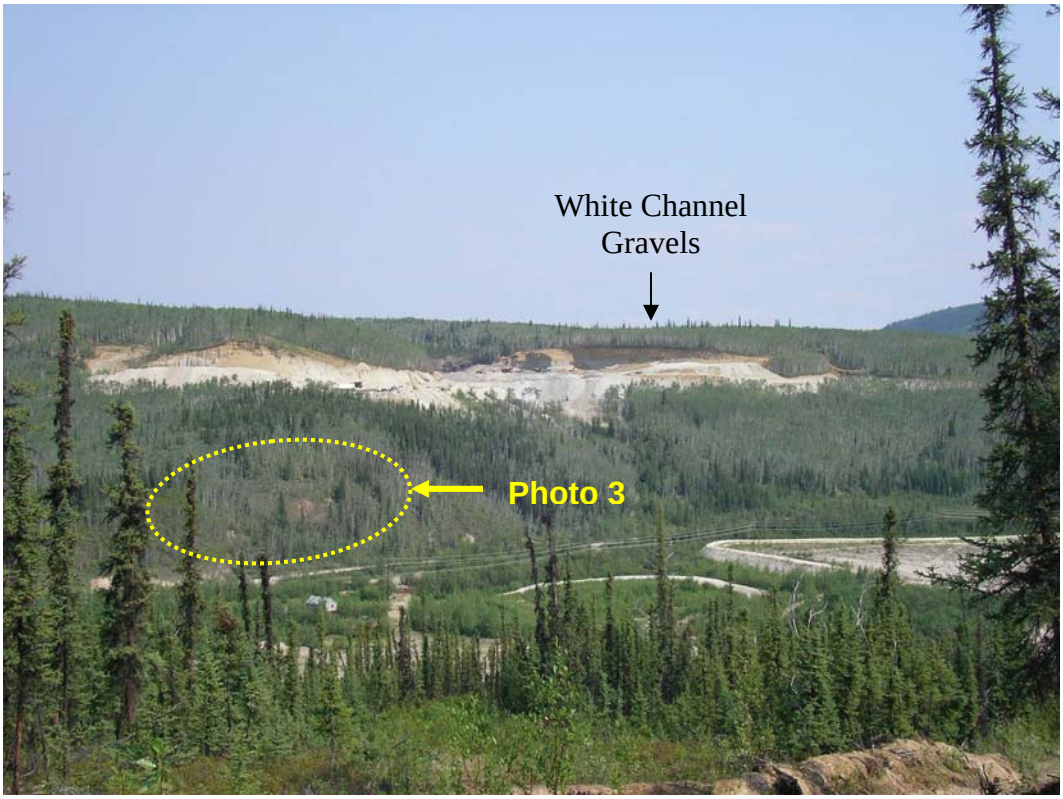


Photo 2. View to the northeast looking across the Henry property area.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Within this newly established geologic framework, and of particular significance to constraining likely controls for both gold-quartz veins and their derived placers, three distinctive litho-tectonic elements are recognized in the Klondike. These include: (1) Klondike metamorphic basement schists, (2) black shale and interbedded clastic unit, and (3) Dawson Assemblage ophiolitic rocks. The relative tectono-stratigraphic position of these individual units across the Klondike region between Bonanza and Hunker Creek is schematically illustrated in Figures 3a and 3b.

This broad threefold subdivision follows in general terms that recognized by previous mappers (Bostock, 1942; Green, 1972; Debicki, 1985, Mortensen, 1988a and b, 1990, 1996). However, the section does involve a reinterpretation for the litho-tectonic position of the individual elements which differ from currently held views for the setting of these rocks (Mortensen, 1988b, 1990, 1996). The black shale and interbedded clastic unit, at least in the area examined, is considered younger (most likely Triassic?) than previously interpreted (Devono-Mississippian). Additionally, it can also be demonstrated that Dawson Assemblage ophiolitic rocks occupy the highest structural position and tectonically overlie all components included in the Klondike schist assemblage, as was initially advocated by MetCalfe (1981).

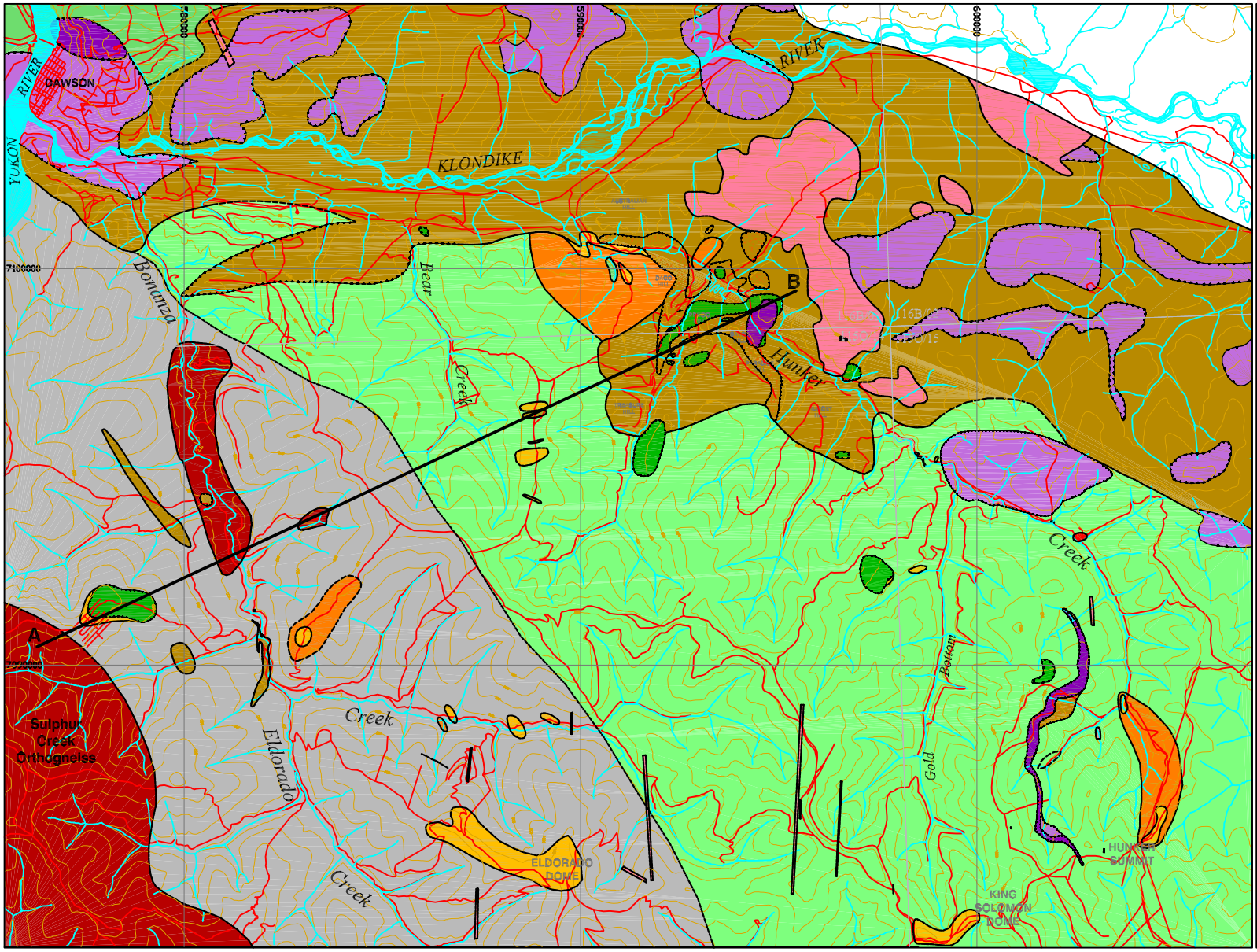
Klondike Metamorphic Basement Rocks

The term basement metamorphic rocks includes both Devono-Mississippian and mid-Permian polydeformed and metamorphosed quartz-chlorite-mica schists, which forms the basement to most of the Klondike map area east of Hunker Creek and south of the Klondike River (Debicki, 1984; Mortensen, 1988a and b, 1990, 1996).

The persistence of relict igneous textures preserved within the metamorphic basement schists that dominate the southwestern half of the Klondike map area suggests that they are variably metamorphosed and hydrothermally altered variants of the Sulphur Creek orthogneiss. This is a mid-Permian, northwest-trending quartz monzonite body that underlies the southwest corner of the area (Mortenson, 1990, 1996).

Devono-Mississippian quartz-chlorite mica schists are more common along the western and northern limits of the metamorphic basement rocks. These display a more varied range of schistose rock types that reflects the primary lithological variability of its volcanic arc and sedimentary protoliths.

There is compositional heterogeneity within these metamorphic basement rocks that result from primary lithological differences in part. Footwall basement metamorphic rocks also show progressive mineralogical and textural changes that reflect increasing intensity of deformation, hydrothermal alteration, and related quartz veining; these changes occur structurally up-section, towards the trace of the flat-lying, terrain-bounding suture. A progressive increase in the schistosity is accompanied by an increased volume of quartz veins and veinlets. Mineralogical changes are highlighted by distinctive changes in the color of the schists due to variation in the type and intensity of secondary alteration assemblages. The general dull, medium to dark grey-green weathering color of the schist



KLONDIKE GEOLOGY

LATE PALEOZOIC (?)

DAWSON OPHIOLITIC ASSEMBLAGE

All units variably sheared and carbonate altered.

- Mafic volcanic
- Mafic igneous and ultramafic rocks undivided
- Ultramafic rocks

LATE TRIASSIC - MIDDLE JURASSIC (?)

- Black shale matrix ophiolitic melange

TRIASSIC (?)

- Black shale & interbedded clastic unit

MIDDLE JURASSIC

- Carbonate-sericite-pyrite altered quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist
- Sericite-pyrite altered quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist

PERMIAN

- Metaplutonic quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist
- Quartz monzonite orthogneiss/schist

DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN

- Metavolcanic & metasedimentary quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist

POST-COLLISIONAL INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE

- Quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic granite/rhyolite

CRETACEOUS

- Granodiorite

SYMBOLS

Contact (defined, approximate, inferred).....

Contact (defined, approximate, inferred).....

0 1 2 3 4 5

KILOMETRES

After Ash (2006)

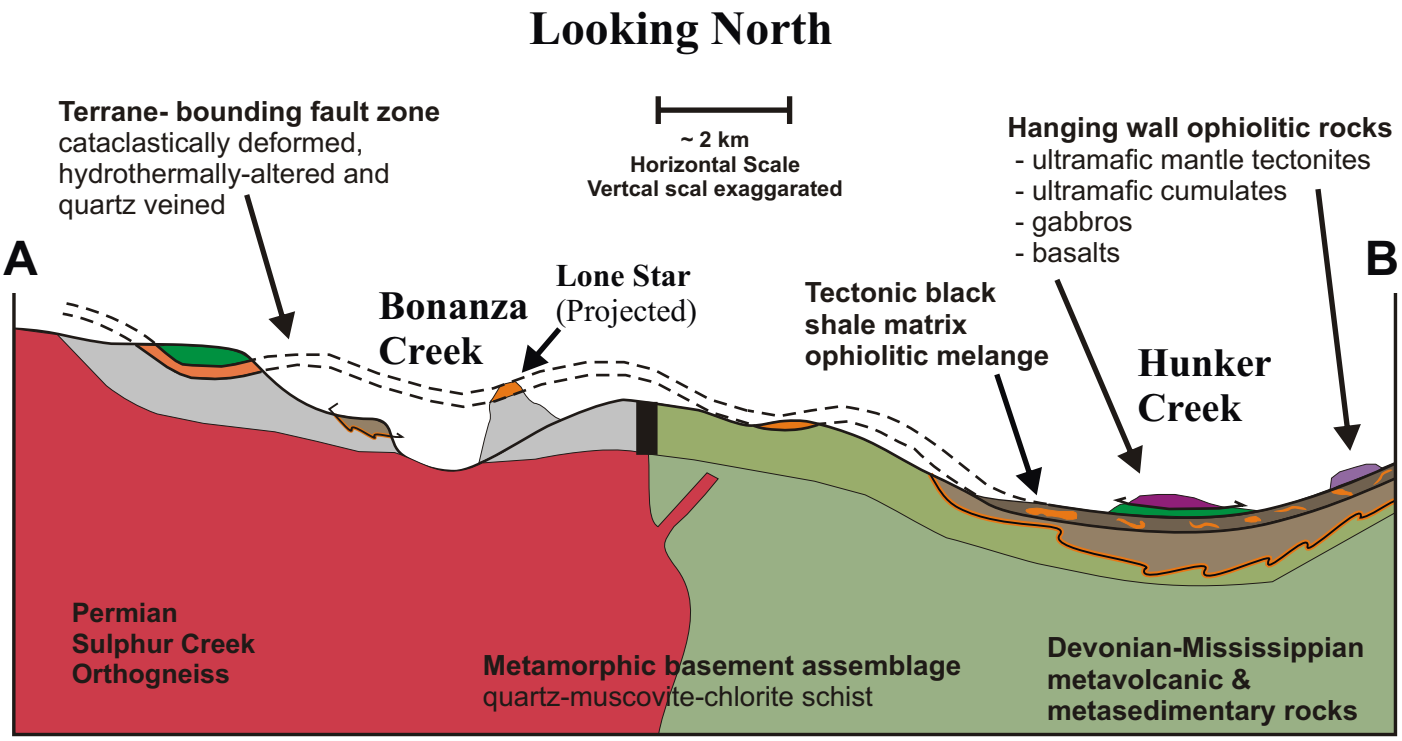


Figure 3b. Schematic geological cross-section of the Klondike. Location of section in Figure 3a.

is initially transformed to shiny, silver-grey schist associated with the addition of secondary sericite.

Up section, increasing pyrite, up to several percent, produces a transition from patchy, rusty-brown and silver-grey weathering schist to a more dominant rusty-brown weathered appearance. Within the immediate footwall there is a change to distinctive orange rusty-brown weathering schist, due to the addition of Fe-carbonate and a build up of coarse sericite and increased quartz veining.

This altered and tectonized phase of the schist represents the most intense style of hydrothermal alteration affecting the metamorphic basement schists and occurs tectono-stratigraphically within the immediate footwall zone of the terrane-bounding suture.

The terrane-bounding suture is a relatively flat-lying undulating structure. The orientation of the structural zone is defined by both its local and regional distribution combined with a widely distributed and often well developed crenulation cleavage typically best developed within the immediate footwall remnants of the metamorphic basement rocks.

Most of the metamorphic basement rocks underlying the Henry Property area appear to be either within or in close proximity to this contact footwall zone. Identifying the change in style and distribution of these secondary features in the metamorphic basement schists and has been the focus of the mapping of these rocks on the Henry property.

Black shale and bedded clastic unit

This black shale is variably deformed, hydrothermally altered and veined, with intervals of well-bedded coarser clastic rocks. It is most prevalent along the north and western portion of the Klondike map area but also occurs discontinuously as isolated patches and belts overlying the main outcrop area of metamorphic basement rocks. Bedded intervals within the broader shale succession comprise cm to 10 cm thick interbeds of light-grey, limey, fine to medium-grained clastic rocks with local limestone beds and lesser pebble conglomerates.

The unit varies from being virtually undeformed to intensely deformed, with the intensity of deformation and associated hydrothermal alteration increasing towards its upper and lower contact margins. The complete range of undeformed to intensely deformed sedimentary rocks are particularly well represented along lower Last Chance Creek, where a relatively thick and laterally extensive section is preserved (Figures 3a and 3b).

The basal contact is interpreted as an angular unconformity that was subsequently deformed and metamorphosed during emplacement of the ophiolitic rocks and formation of the terrane-bounding suture. The underlying schists are pervasively metamorphosed and polydeformed, whereas the black shale and interbedded clastic unit is not.

Black shale matrix ophiolitic mélange unit

A very distinctive and tectonically significant ophiolitic mélange unit with black shale matrix occurs on the eastern side of the Klondike map area. Debicki (1984) identified several belts of the tectonic mélange along the Hunker Creek valley. Detailed mapping in the region of the lower Hunker and Last Chance Creeks, in areas of more recently exposed bedrock indicates that the tectonic mélange is much more extensive than originally recognized and forms a flat-lying structural unit that marks the tectonic contact zone between footwall black shales and hanging wall ophiolitic rocks.

The contact relationship between the black shale unit and the overlying tectonic mélange is transitional. It is characterized by increased tectonic disruption, hydrothermal alteration, and related quartz ± carbonate veining structurally up section, so that the unit passes from one of a relatively homoclinal, though mildly deformed sediment, through a transitional zone of broken formation, and into the overlying tectonic mélange zone.

The tectonic mélange zone is easily distinguished by the appearance of blocks and lenses of orange, rusty-brown weathering, pervasively Fe-carbonate altered mafic and ultramafic rocks within a highly fragmental shale matrix. Tectonic blocks, or knockers, range from several meters to tens of meters in size and commonly form highly attenuated and complexly folded masses. The tectonized shale matrix of the mélange is typically highly carbonaceous and a distinctive, darker coal black color is enhanced where the black shales are in contact with blocks and lenses of the carbonate-altered ultramafic rocks.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Rocks underlying the Henry Property and surrounding area are roughly equally divided into to main units (Figure 3). The black shale and associated mélange unit dominates in the northern half of the map area, while variably altered and deformed Klondike metamorphic basements schists underlie its southern portion.

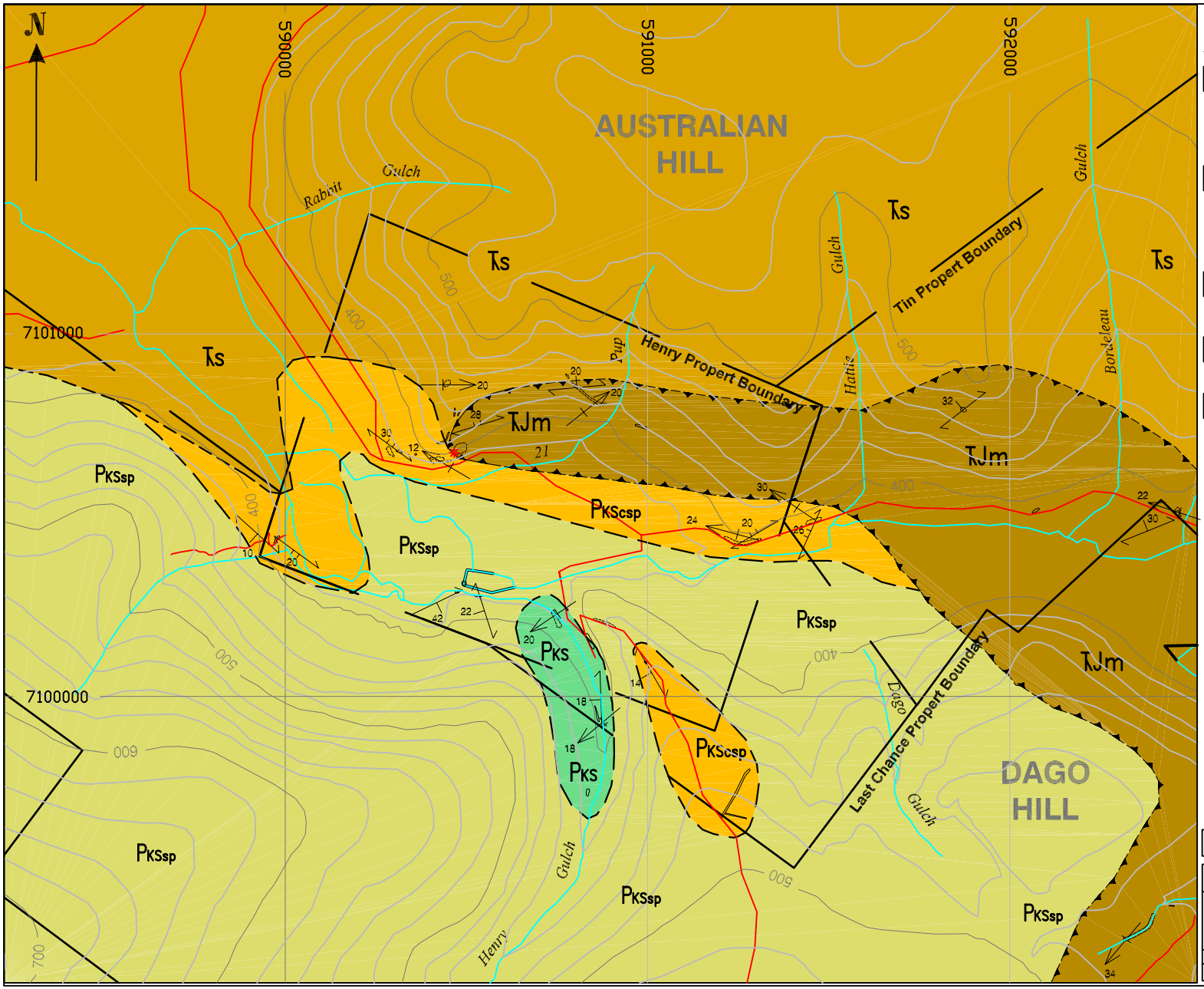
The geology underlying the immediate Henry Property is somewhat unique for this relatively small area in that both these units show characteristic features of immediate footwall alteration and deformation near their contact where bedrock exposures are the most abundant on the property (Photos 3 & 4).

No igneous intrusive rocks were identified during the course of mapping; however the extensive level of overburden does not preclude their existence. Intrusive bodies, mainly dikes and small plugs of both Cretaceous granodiorite and Eocene granite are present elsewhere throughout the Klondike. Eocene(?) mafic dikes are particularly common on the eastern Klondike in the Bonanza Creek area.

Klondike Metamorphic Basement Rocks

As indicated previously, mapping of the Klondike quartz-mica schists focused on subdivision of the unit based on the relative type and intensity of secondary alteration assemblages. On this basis Klondike schists in the Henry property area are differentiated into three distinct mapable units. All units consist of laminations of quartz from 1 to several millimetres wide separated by micaceous partings of varying amounts of sericite and/or chlorite. The presence or absence and relative abundance of secondary sericite, pyrite and carbonate are used to generate this subdivision. Contact relationship between these individual units is everywhere transitional.

Unit **PKS** is the least altered variant of the Klondike schist. It weathers a distinctive dull grey to grey-green depending on the relative proportion of sericite and chlorite. It is identified at the structurally lowest level of the property and is distinguished due to a distinctive lack of secondary sericite and pyrite.



LEGEND

LATE TRIASSIC - MIDDLE JURASSIC (?)

TJm **Tectonic Melange:** incoherent, black shale matrix ophiolitic melange with angular to lensoid to highly contorted bodies of carbonate-altered mafic and ultramafic rocks (i.e. listwanite).

TRIASSIC (?)

Ts **Black shale:** light-grey, fine to medium-grained; interbedded on the metre to centimetre scale with dark grey siltstone/mudstone. Minor pebble conglomerate and limestone interbeds.

MIDDLE & LATE PALEOZOIC

KLONDIKE SCHIST ASSEMBLAGE

PKScsp **Carbonate-sericite-pyrite altered quartz-sericite-chlorite schist:** rusty orange-brown weathering, typically crenulated and quartz-carbonate veined.

PKSsp **Variably sericite-pyrite altered quartz-sericite-chlorite schist:** light to medium grey-green, fine to medium-grained, variably carbonate-sericite-pyrite altered.

PKS **Quartz-sericite-chlorite schist:** light to medium grey-green, fine to medium-grained.

SYMBOLS

- Contact (defined, approximate, inferred)
- Fault (defined, approximate, inferred)
- Contact (defined, approximate, inferred)
- S2 cenulation cleavage
- S1 cenulation cleavage
- Orientation of fold axis and dip direction
- Quartz vein (location)
- Quartz vein (location)
- Quartz vein (orientation)
- Outcrop
- Roads

0 km 0.5

CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

North American Datum 1983, UTM Zone 7; Transverse Mercator Projection.
Contour interval in meters.

Henry Gulch Explorations

Henry Property Geology
Dawson District, Yukon

NTS 116B/03	September 25, 2006	Figure 4
By: Chris H. Ash, MSc, PGeo		

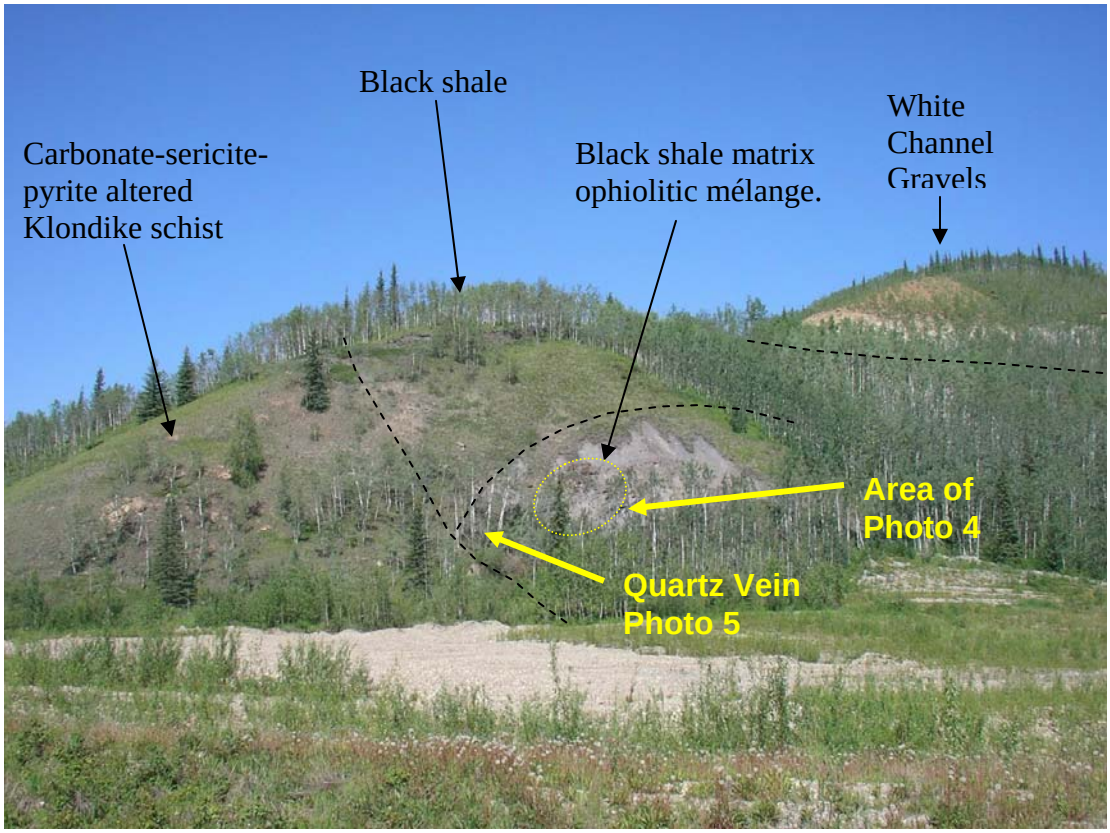


Photo 3. Contact relationships on roadside outcrop east-central Henry property. View to the NNW.

Photo 4. Listwanite (magnesite-mariposite) altered ultramafic rock in black shale matrix mélange. Mariposite in listwanite (top right inset). Bedding in black shale (bottom inset).

Unit **PKSsp** is interpreted to be the dominant type of Klondike schist present in the Henry property area. It is fine to medium-grained, light to medium silver grey-green and is patchy dark to silver-grey and rusty-brown on weathered surface. Locally and typically up section increased contents of secondary coarse-grained sericite and pyrite to several percent changes the weathering appearance of the unit to a more pervasive rusty brown.

Unit **PKScsp** consists of quartz-carbonate-sericite-pyrite altered quartz mica schist cut by quartz±carbonate veins and veinlets. It is distinguished from the previous unit by the addition of Fe-carbonate which is typified by its distinctive orange-brown weathering. It represents the most intense style of alteration and deformation and occurs tectono-stratigraphically within the immediate footwall of the terrane-bounding suture. The intensity of carbonate alteration, the abundance of quartz veins as well as cataclastic disruption of the unit all increase progressively upward towards the structural contact zone. On the Henry property the unit is well exposed in a series of outcrops along the north side of the Hunker Creek road in the east central part of the Henry property. Throughout this series of outcrops a flat-lying crenulation cleavage is locally well developed.The unit is also well exposed in the far eastern corner of the property due to recent road building to facilitate active placer mining and exploration activity.

Black shale and bedded clastic unit (TrS)

Figure 4 indicates that the northern half of the map area is underlain mainly by black shale. This is largely inferred because of the extensive masking of the bedrock geology in this area due to the expanse of White Channel Gravels. As a result and in particular based on the flat-lying nature of the terrane-bounding suture, the extent of the tectonized black shale containing blocks and lenses of listwanite-altered ophiolite rocks may be much more extensive than indicated.

This unit is dominated by dark-grey to black shale with occasional interbedded intervals of fine to medium-grained limy wackies and gritty grey limestone. Considerable variability is present in these fine-grained clastic sediments due to the range in intensity of hydrothermal alteration and associated deformation affecting them. Bedding in the unit is often best preserved where farthest removed from the upper and lower, altered and tectonized contact margins of the unit.

At the lower contact zone where the sediments overlie the Klondike schist the black shale unit are considerably enriched in sericite which develops along cleavage planes and the rock is converted into a light to dark schist, often accompanied by the addition of trace to several percent pyrite generating rusty-brown weathered surfaces. These sedimentary schistose rocks are often infolded with the Klondike schists at their contacts and a flat-lying crenulation cleavage is typically well developed.

Increased cataclastic deformation associated with tectonic disruption and mixing and pervasive hydrothermal alteration characterize the upper contact margins of the black shale unit.

Unit **TJm** is a variant of the black shale unit and is distinguished from it by the incoherent and tectonized nature of the shale and the addition of blocks and lenses of listwanite (carbonate-mariposite±pyrite) altered ultramafic rocks. The unit is particularly well exposed in a steep south-facing slope north of the Hunker Creek Valley road near the east central portion of the Henry property (Figure 3, Photo 4 inset). The altered

ultramafic rocks range from several tens of centimetres to several 10 of metres in size and consist of Fe-magnesite and weathers a dull to bright rusty orange-brown with patchy development of several percent bright-green mariposite (Cr-bearing mica). In addition to the effects of cataclastic deformation reflected in the crushed nature of the shale, the effects of hydrothermal alteration are also visually apparent. The dark grey to black shale becomes much more carbonaceous and the lighter fine to medium grained limy bed often show partial to complete replacement by Fe-carbonate and weather a distinctive orange rusty brown.

The mélange unit occupies the immediate footwall contact zone of the terrane-bounding suture. The transition from black shale, up section into the tectonic mélange is well demonstrated where it can be seen immediately below remnants of hanging wall ophiolitic ultramafic and mafic volcanic rocks roughly 6 kilometres to the southeast in the Hunker Creek Valley (Figure 3a). The mélange is interpreted to have formed due to tectonic entrainment of fragments of the hanging wall ophiolitic rocks during their emplacement above the black shale unit.

MINERALIZATION

In excess of 2 Million ounces of recorded placer gold has been recovered from the Hunker Creek valley. In spite of this, no significant lode mineralization has been identified or is known to be reported for the Henry property or its immediate area.

A steeply dipping, bull-white quartz vein was identified in the relatively steep south facing slope just off the Hunker Creek Valley road in the east-central portion of the property (Figure 3; Photo 5). It is hosted by black shale within the black shale matrix ophiolitic mélange unit near its contact with carbonate-sericite-pyrite altered quartz-mica schist. The vein roughly 40 cm wide and consists of bull white quartz with minor Fe-carbonate. The exposed portion of the vein is broken and disrupted, making an accurate determination of its orientation difficult. No sulphides were identified within the vein material examined, nor was any of the vein material assayed.

Quartz-carbonate±pyrite veins hosted by either the black shale or black shale matrix ophiolitic mélange unit have been identified in adjacent properties to the east of the Henry Property. Thirty samples of quartz-carbonate±pyrite vein material were collected for assay during detailed mapping on both the Tin and Last Chance claim groups. Samples of these shale hosted quartz veins showed no elevated base or precious metal contents. A lack of elevated gold concentrations in the black shale hosted quartz veins (although limited to 30 samples) sampled may suggest that the black shale is not an appropriate host for the development of gold-bearing veins. A general lack of placer gold in areas of the Klondike underlain primarily by the black shale unit adds additional support to this possibility.

SUMMARY

Bedrock mapping of the Henry property area in 2005 places the geology of this local area within the newly established tectono-stratigraphic framework for the Klondike. The Henry property map area can be roughly divided into black shale and related mélange

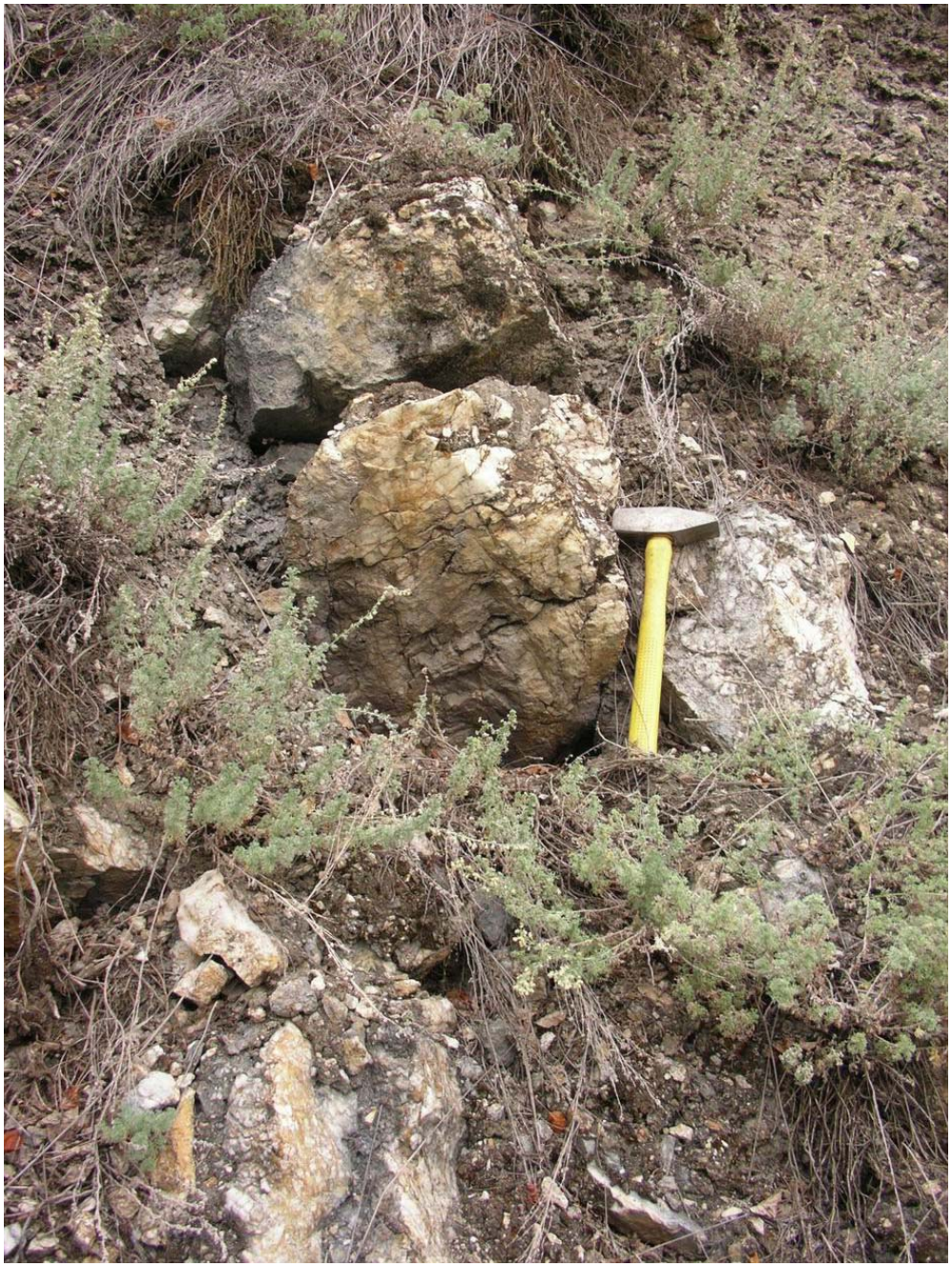


Photo 5. Steeply dipping, disrupted, barren, bull-white quartz vein hosted in black shale within the black shale matrix ophiolitic mélange unit.

which dominates the northern portion and variably deformed, and hydrothermally altered Klondike schists which underlie the southern half. The transitional styles of ductile to brittle catclastic deformation and associated styles of hydrothermal alteration in both units suggest that these rocks are close to the immediate footwall of the remnant terrane-bounding suture.

In light of the tectono-stratigraphic position of the Henry property area, i.e. being below the terrane bounding suture and lacking remnant hanging wall ophiolitic rocks; it is felt that the potential to find productive gold lodes is unlikely. Zones of potential low-grade, bulk tonnage gold developed in footwall altered and veined Klondike schist similar to that found at the Lone Star property roughly 15 kms to the SSW cannot be ruled out, but is problematical. Additionally the economic potential for such styles of bulk tonnage gold (e.g. Lone Star) remains to be established. No additional work is recommended on the Henry property at this time.

APPENDIX I

Selected References

Ash, C.H. (2006): Setting of the gold-quartz vein lode source for placers within the Klondike goldfields, west-central Yukon, Canada; *Society of Economic Geologists 2006 Conference*, Wealth Creation in the Minerals Industry, Keystone, Colorado, USA, pages 109-114.

Ash, C.H., 2001, Relationship between ophiolites and gold quartz veins in the North American Cordillera: British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Bulletin 108, 140 p.

Bostock, H.S., 1942, Oligvie map sheet: Geological Survey of Canada, Map 711A.

Debicki, R.L., 1985, Bedrock geology and mineralization of the Klondike area (west), 115/9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 116B/2&3: Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Open File Map with marginal notes (1:50,000 scale).

Green, L.H., 1972, Geology of Nash Creek, Larsen Creek and Dawson map areas, Yukon Territory: Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 364, 157 p.

MetCalfe, P., 1981, Petrogenesis of the Klondike Formation, Yukon Territory: Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 103 p.

Mortensen, J.K., 1988a, Geology of the southwestern Dawson map area, Yukon Territory: Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 88-1E, p. 73-78.

Mortensen, J.K., 1988b, Geology of the southwestern Dawson map area (NTS 116 B&C): Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1927 (1:250,000 scale map).

Mortensen, J.K., 1990, Geology and U-Pb geochronology of the Klondike District, west-central Yukon Territory: Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 27, p. 903-914.

Mortensen, J.K., 1996, Geological compilation maps of the Northern Stewart River map area Klondike and Sixtymile districts (115N/15,16; 115O/13,14 and parts of 115O/15,16): Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Yukon Region, Open File 1996-1(G), Report, 43 p., 1:50,000 scale maps (6).

Mortensen, J.K., Nesbitt, B.E., Rushton, R., 1992, Preliminary Observations on the Geology and Geochemistry of quartz veins in the Klondike District, west-central Yukon, *in* Yukon Geology v. 3, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 260-270.

Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1979, Transported cataclasite, ophiolite and granodiorite in Yukon: Evidence of arc-continent collision: Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-14, 27 p.

APPENDIX II

Statement of Expenditures
For 2005 Henry Property Mapping

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Wages
Geologist - 4 days @ $500.00/day .....$ 2,000.00

Accommodation and Meals ..... $ 600.00

Truck Rental 4 days @ $100/day (Fuel, Mileage, Insurance) ..... $ 400.00

Geological compilation, drafting, report writing
20 hours @ $60.00/hr .....$ 1,200.00

TOTAL $ 4,200.00

Chris Ash MSc, PGeo

CASH Geological Consulting
405-1350 Stanley Ave. Victoria BC, V8S 3S7
(250) 598-9084; chrisash@shaw.ca

APPENDIX III

Statement of Qualifications

I Chris H. Ash, do hereby certify that:

(1) I am a geologist with more than twenty years of field experience.

(2) I graduated from Memorial University of Newfoundland with an Honours BSc Degree in geology in 1985.

(3) I graduated from Memorial University of Newfoundland with a MSc Degree in geology in 1990.

(4) As a Project Geologist, I conducted geological mapping and mineral deposits research for the British Columbia Geological Survey throughout the province of British Columbia for 13 years from 1989 to 2002.

(5) I am a Professional Geoscientist (PGeo) registered in the province of British Columbia (Registration No. 20015).

(6) I am a member in good standing with the Society of Economic Geologists.

(7) I conducted an 4 days of bedrock mapping of the Henry Claims and the immediate area in August 2005

_____

Chris H. Ash, MSc, PGeo
CASH Geological Consulting