094737

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT on the

STU PROPERTY

(Stu 1-72: YC37770-95, YC40249-76, YC 40201-18)

NTS: 115I/7

Latitude 62°25'N Longitude 136°50'W

Whitehorse Mining District

Work performed July 29, 2006
and between September 15 and 18, 2006

For :

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Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ 11,700.00 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. QUC 7960-961

Mining Recorder
Whitehorse Mining District

SUMMARY:

The 1500 hectare Stu property, NTS map sheet 115I/7, lies within the Carmacks Copper Belt and is located approximately 60 km by road northwest of Carmacks, which is 177 km by road from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is situated in the Whitehorse Mining District with a latitude and longitude of 62°25'N, 136°50'W. Mr. Bill Harris of Whitehorse, Yukon is the owner and funded the current program.

The Carmacks Copper Belt includes the Carmacks Copper deposit (Williams Creek) of Western Silver Corporation, containing 15.5 million tonnes of copper oxide ore grading 1.01% copper, and 0.5 g/t gold, and the Minto deposit of Sherwood Mining Corporation, with 8.3 million tonnes of sulphide ore grading 1.83% copper, 0.5 g/t gold and 7.5 g/t silver.

The 2006 program consisted of magnetic susceptibility testing of drill core samples, GPS surveying of the old trenches and drill sites and an evaluation of the showings within a property wide and regional context, with concurrent geochemical sampling.

The Stu property is primarily underlain by Early Jurassic intrusive rocks of the Granite Mountain Batholith intruding the Paleozoic metamorphic basement rocks of the Yukon Tanana Terrane and overlain by younger volcanic and sedimentary rock units of the Late Cretaceous Tantalus Formation and Carmacks Group.

Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite and bornite with minor pyrite and locally abundant magnetite as disseminations, irregular grains and aggregates, associated with more foliated sections trending 130° with magnetite-silica and biotite alteration. The highest gold and silver values are associated with bornite-rich sections. The deposit model is consistent with the metamorphosed copper-gold porphyry model proposed for the Minto and Williams Creek deposits.

Previous results from the Stu property include 3.51% Cu, 2.5 g/t Au and 18.4 g/t Ag across 13.5m from DDH 80-14, with three of the 1980 diamond drill holes returning intersections exceeding 2.5% Cu. The rotary drill program returned maximum results of 0.71% Cu over 1.5m in hole SB-6.

In 2006 mineralization was found to have a direct relationship with the presence of secondary biotite, the presence of magnetite and the development of a foliation to gneissic texture, which trends 130° (with 70°NE dips in Zone B). Secondary copper minerals such as malachite and azurite are relatively uncommon and sulphide minerals predominate within the mineralized zones.

Results from the 1980 United Keno Hill Mines Limited drill program are not in the public record but the core is stored on the property and the collar locations have now been located and surveyed by GPS. The core racks on the Stu property should be labelled, unstacked and systematically sampled so that results can then be correlated and interpreted. Magnetic susceptibility measurements over the entire core can be collected at this time and additional unsplit mineralized intervals assayed. Overall, the 2006 magnetic susceptibility survey suggests that a magnetic survey over the property should pick up the alteration zones associated with mineralization as a magnetic low.

A multi-parameter airborne geophysical survey (magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric) would be useful over the property followed by diamond drilling to systematically test continuity and grade and shallow rotary air blast drilling to test lower priority areas of deeper overburden where soil geochemical sampling is ineffective. This latter type of drilling is relatively fast and inexpensive and can be used to determine the strike and dip of structures and mineralized zones prior to diamond drilling.

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1.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figure 1)

The Stu property, NTS map sheets 115I/7, lies just north of Hoochekoo Creek approximately 60 km by road, northwest of Carmacks, approximately 200 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory *(Figure 1)*. The property is centered at a latitude of 62°25'N and a longitude of 136°50'W.

The property is accessible from Carmacks via the Freegold Road, a year round government maintained gravel road, which is followed for 35 km. At this point, the access road to the Carmacks Copper property (Williams Creek Copper) of Western Silver Corporation is followed. The road continues past Carmacks Copper. The last few km to the property are by ATV along a rough road. Several cat trails on the claims, variably overgrown, provide access to trenches and drill sites. The claims can also be accessed by helicopter from Carmacks.

The former United Keno Hill Mines Limited camp, with a suitable trailer for accommodation for 2-4 people, was utilized in the 2006 program and is situated at UTM coordinates 6921238m N, 0405011m E, Nad 83, Zone 8.

Carmacks is the closest town, with a population of approximately 450. Facilities include a grocery store, nursing station, two service stations, a restaurant and a café. Complete services are available in Whitehorse, less than two hours by road from Carmacks.

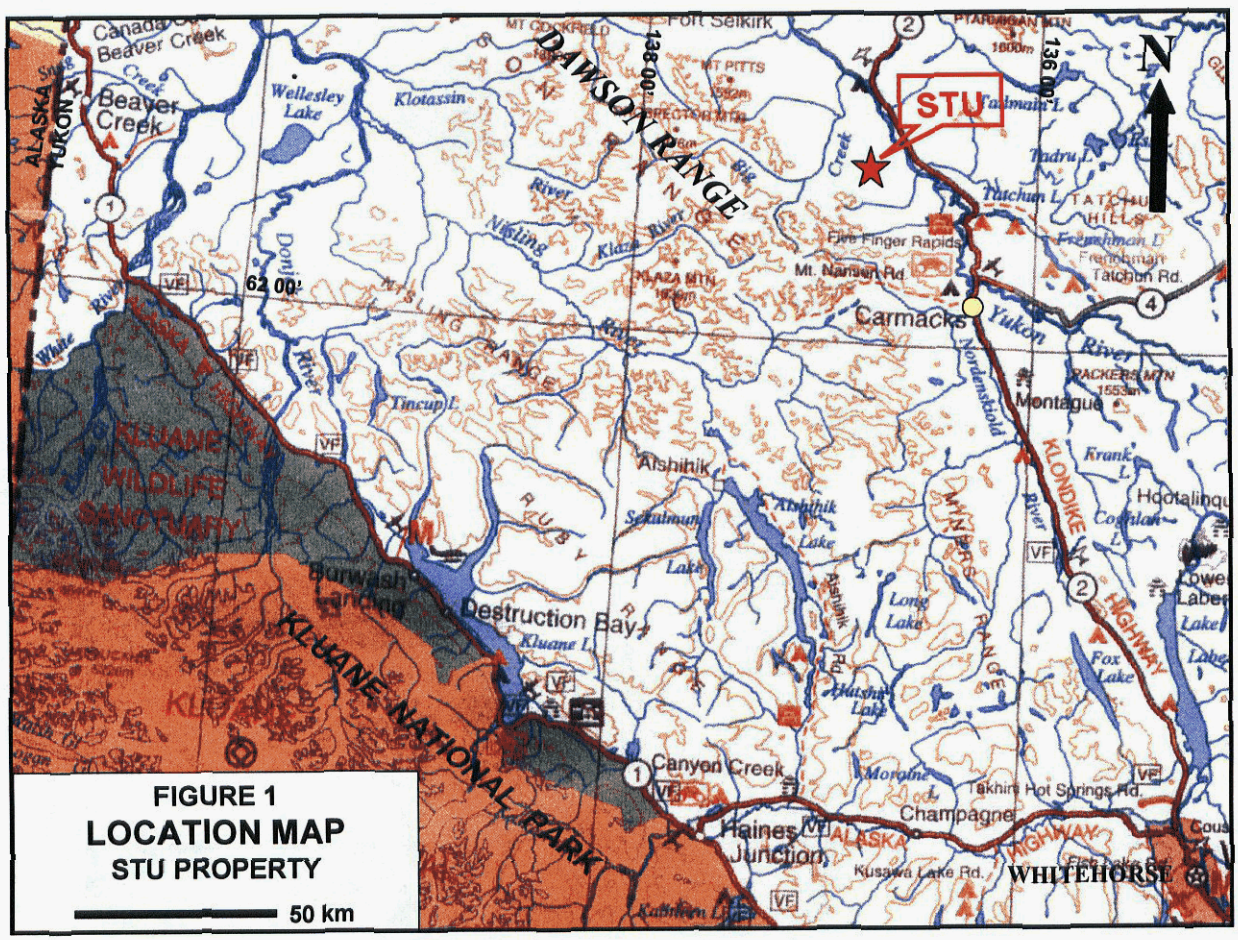


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
STU PROPERTY

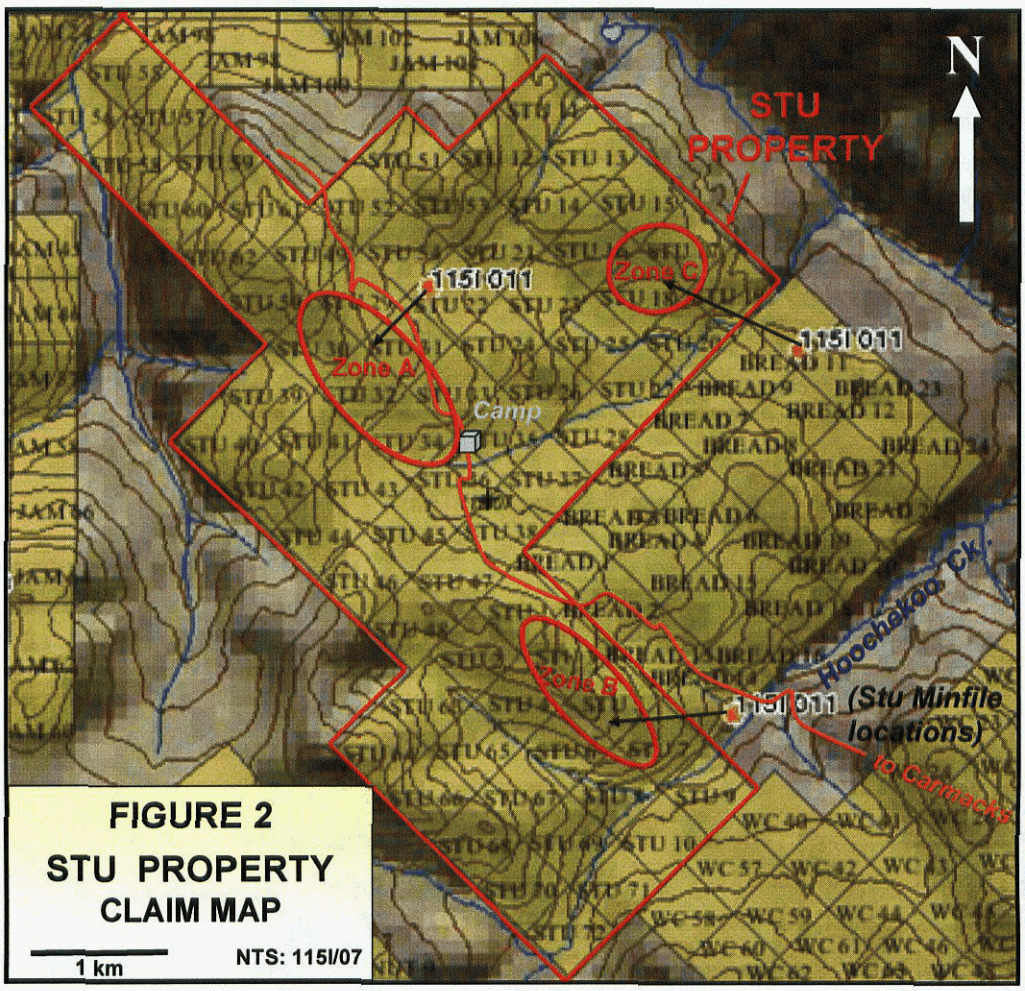
2.0 LEGAL DESCRIPTION (Figure 2)

The Stu property consists of 72 contiguous claims covering an area of approximately 1500 hectares in the Whitehorse Mining District. The property is owned and the current program operated by Mr. Bill Harris of Whitehorse, Yukon. Some of the claims are still registered in the name of the stakers and will be transferred to Mr. Bill Harris. Work was completed July 29, 2006 and between September 15-18, 2006 and this report covers the Septe 12 and 25, 2006 assessment filings. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows:

TABLE 1: Claim data

Claim Name	Grant No.	No. of Claims	Registered Owner	Expiry Date	New Expiry Date
Stu 1-6 †	YC37770-75	6	Ron Stack	2010-12-13	2010-12-13
Stu 7-10 ‡	YC37776-79	4	Calvin Delwisch	2010-12-13	2010-12-13
Stu 11-20	YC40249-58	10	Bill Harris	2006-09-19	2009-09-19*
Stu 21-38 ₸	YC37788-95	8	Andrew Robinson	2010-12-21	2010-12-21
Stu 29-30	YC40259-60	2	Bill Harris	2006-09-19	2010-09-19*
Stu 31-38 ŧ	YC37780-87	8	Mike Power	2010-12-13	2010-12-13
Stu 39-54	YC40261-76	16	Bill Harris	2006-09-19	2010-09-19*
Stu 55-62	YC40201-08	8	Bill Harris	2006-08-29	2010-08-29*
Stu 63-72	YC40209-18	10	Bill Harris	2011-08-29	2011-08-29
TOTAL		**72**			

* new expiry date based on acceptance of this report



First Nations have settled their land claims in the area with First Nations surveyed lands occurring 3 km south of the Stu property and 15 km to the north *(see Figure 3)*.

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 and 2)

The property covers the area north of Hoochekoo Creek *(Figure 2)* within the northeastern edge of the unglaciated Dawson Range *(Figure 1)* of the Yukon Plateau.

Elevations range from a low of 670m in the eastern property area up to 1035m in the western portion of the claim block, a maximum relief of 365m. Most slopes are gentle except along the north bank of Hoochekoo Creek. North-facing slopes are heavily timbered with black spruce and generally have a thick moss cover. Some north facing slopes and low lying wet areas are covered by dense alder and willow. South facing slopes are better drained and have a cover of poplar or pine. Areas in the northwest portion of the claim block, including part of Zone A were burned in the 2004 and 1995 seasons. Several small streams are present on the property that occupy broad swampy valleys between 400 and 800m wide and drain to the northeast and southeast.

Outcrop exposure on the property is <1% with float covering approximately 8%. Large areas of the property are covered by thick overburden and all of the known showings occur on hill tops or along ridge slopes where the overburden is thin or absent *(Ouellette, 1990)*.

The Carmacks area has a northern interior climate with warm summers (+20° C), long cold winters and moderate precipitation (25 cm), most of which is snow. The exploration season lasts from May until October.

4.0 HISTORY (Figure 3)

The Stu property covers the Stu Minfile occurrence, a drilled prospect, as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, and Traynor, 2005)*. A summary of the work completed by various operators is tabulated below:

1971-74 Program of grid soil sampling, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys in 1971 and an induced polarization survey in 1974, outlining four northwest trending anomalies, two with a strong EM response coincident with a weak IP and geochemical expression, by Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Company Ltd.

1976-89 Programs of prospecting (1976), mapping, deep (0.9m average) soil sampling, magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys (1977), an induced polarization survey (1978), bulldozer trenching (1979), 1504m of diamond drilling in 28 holes and soil sampling (1980), mapping and geochemical surveys and an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey (1981),

bulldozer trenching (1982) and 1823m in 30 rotary air blast drill holes, primarily in Zone B (1989) by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

The programs outlined three zones (A-C) up to 914m long and 91m wide with patchy malachite staining in foliated granodiorite, from which selected grab samples assayed up to 0.58% Cu. Three of the 1980 drill holes returned intersections exceeding 2.5% Cu, including 3.51% Cu, 2.5 g/t Au and 18.4 g/t Ag across 13.5m in DDH 80-14. The rotary drill program returned a maximum of 0.71% Cu over 1.5m in hole SB-6.

2005 Prospecting, reconnaissance rock and soil sampling, examination and select rock sampling of most trenches *(Robertson, 2005)*.

5.0 CURRENT WORK PROGRAM

Drill core samples, collected from the Stu core rack in 2005, were described and tested for magnetic susceptibility July 29, 2006 to determine a relationship between the magnetite content and mineralization. A total of 12 man-days were spent on the Stu property, between September 15 and 18, 2006. The 2006 work program consisted of an evaluation of the showings within a property wide and regional context, with concurrent geochemical sampling. The old trenches and drill sites were located and surveyed in by GPS. Control was provided by property scale topographic maps, hipchain, compass and GPS.

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Regional (Figure 3)

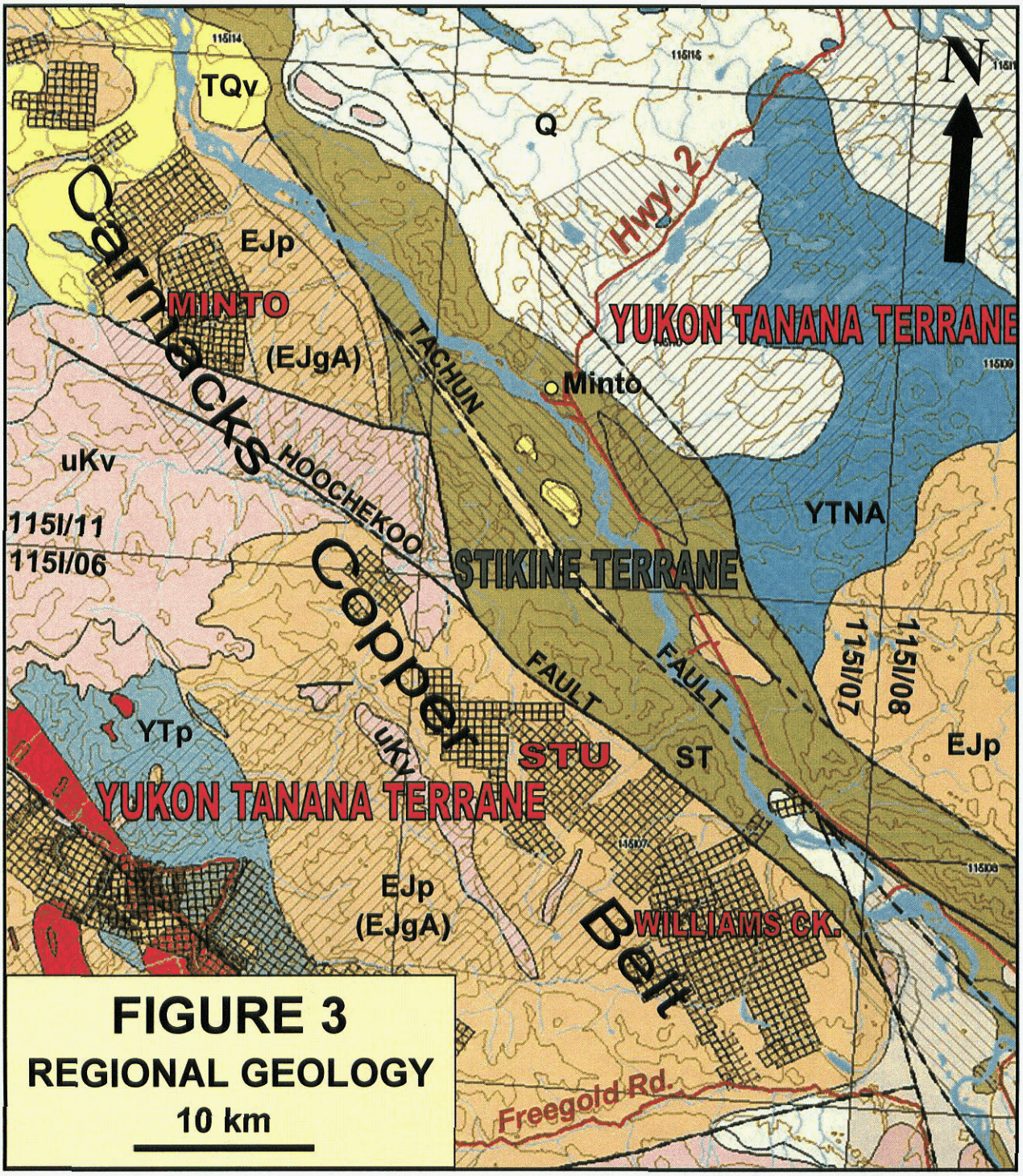
Regional geology of the area is summarized from Gordey and Makepeace (2000), Mortensen and Tafti (2003) and Robertson (2005).

The Stu property occurs within the Carmacks Copper Belt between the Carmacks Copper deposit (Williams Creek Copper) of Western Silver Corporation, containing 15.5 million tonnes of copper oxide ore grading 1.01% copper, and 0.5 g/t gold, and the Minto deposit of Sherwood Mining Corporation, with 8.3 million tonnes of sulphide ore grading 1.83% copper, 0.5 g/t gold and 7.5 g/t silver. The Minto deposit is under construction with production scheduled for mid 2007; the Carmacks Copper deposit is currently in the permitting process.

The regional area of the Carmacks Copper Belt is underlain by Early Jurassic age intermediate to felsic intrusive and meta-intrusive rocks (**EJp**) of the Granite Mountain Batholith (**EJgA**) intruding the Paleozoic metamorphic basement rocks of the Yukon Tanana Terrane (**YTp**), near the boundary with upper Triassic and/or older mafic volcanic rocks of the Stikine Terrane (**ST**) to the east. The Granite Mountain Batholith is

overlain by younger volcanic and sedimentary rock units of the Late Cretaceous Tantalus Formation and the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKv**).

The northwest trending Hoochekoo Fault, which lies just to the northeast of the Stu and Williams Creek properties, transects the Carmacks Copper Belt separating the Minto deposit from the Williams Creek deposit and the Stu property.

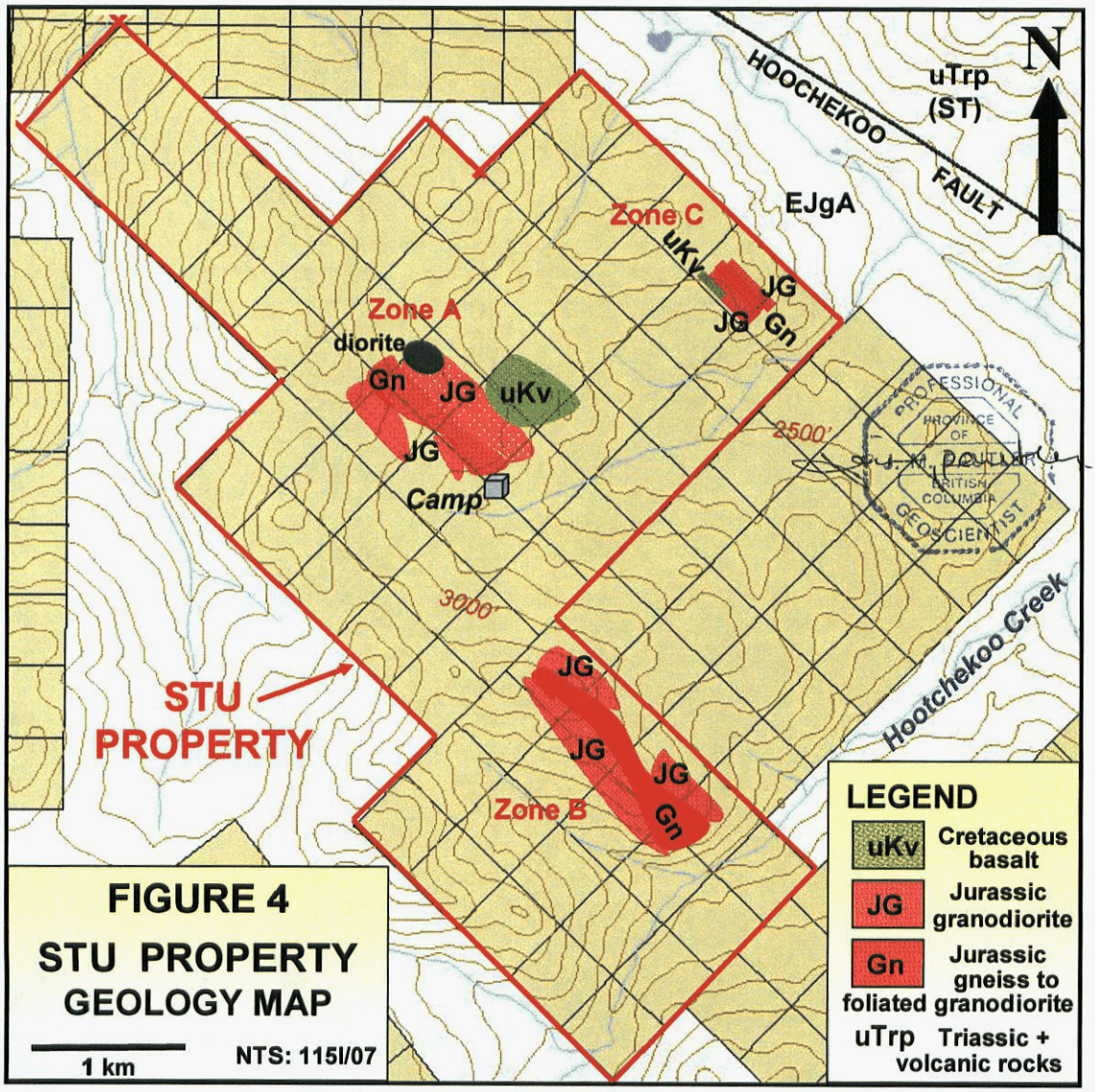


6.2 Property (Figure 4)

The Stu property is primarily underlain by Early Jurassic intrusive rocks of the Granite Mountain Batholith (**EJgA**). The intrusive rocks consist of several different phases that include potassium feldspar megacrystic granodiorite that grades to foliated biotite granodiorite, biotite gneiss and locally biotite schist, quartz-phyric granodiorite to quartz monzonite, and minor diorite to quartz diorite. Foliation of the granodiorite varies from weak to moderate to locally strong and trends northwest, dipping steeply.

The intrusive rocks are cut by locally numerous aplite and pegmatite dykes of variable widths and overlain and cut by mafic flow and tuff breccia rocks and related dykes of the Camacks Group (**uKv**).

The northwest trending Hoochekoo Fault lies just to the northeast of the Stu property and 130° trending, steeply dipping fractures and structural zones are evident across the property that appear to have a relationship to mineralization.



6.3 Mineralization and Alteration

The property covers the Stu Minfile drilled prospect as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey as Minfile Number 115I 011 *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*.

Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite and bornite with minor pyrite and locally abundant magnetite. It occurs as disseminations, irregular grains and aggregates hosted by weak to well foliated biotite granodiorite to gneiss. Chalcocite and digenite often rim bornite grains and tenorite occurs in fractures. Minor malachite and azurite occur in fractures and occasionally rim chalcocite.

Mineralization is associated with more foliated sections trending 130° with magnetite-silica alteration (observed as silicification with fine disseminated magnetite) and biotite (potassic) alteration. Small veinlets sometimes cut the mineralization. Alteration minerals include quartz, mica, carbonate, epidote and chlorite. The highest gold and silver values are associated with bornite-rich sections.

A crude vertical zonation has been previously noted, from pyrite at the bottom of the zone to bornite and chalcocite at the top.

7.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

Mineralization on the Stu property, located between the Minto and Williams Creek deposits within the Carmacks Copper Belt, appears to fit the metamorphosed copper-gold porphyry deposit model proposed by Tafti and Mortensen (2004) for the two deposits.

The Stu property has strong similarities to both deposits, especially the Minto deposit, hosted by the same rock units with similar alteration (secondary biotite, magnetite-silica) and mineralization (gold-bornite association) features. The Minto and Williams Creek deposits are hosted by variably deformed plutonic rocks that occur as pendants and schlieren within slightly younger less deformed intermediate intrusive rocks of the Granite Mountain Batholith *(Tafti and Mortensen, 2004)*. Petrographic and field studies of the more gneissic host rocks show that they represent strongly deformed and metamorphosed intrusive rocks (orthogneiss), with the excess amount of biotite representing secondary (hydrothermal) biotite associated with strong hypogene potassic alteration *(Tafti and Mortensen, 2004)*.

Hornblende geochemical studies of plutonic and meta-plutonic host rocks at Minto and Williams Creek indicate that they formed in a continental magmatic arc setting *(Tafti and Mortensen, 2004)*. The setting, timing of mineralization and petrographic and field observations of the host rocks, mineralization and alteration led Tafti and Mortensen (2004) to conclude that the two deposits represent variations on typical copper (-gold) porphyry deposits.

8.0 GEOCHEMISTRY (Figures 5 and 6)

8.1 Procedure

A total of 19 rock and four soil samples were collected from the property during the 2006 program for geochemical analysis. An attempt was made to locate and verify some of the 2005 higher grade gold samples collected on the property to determine the relationship of gold and copper. The samples were sent to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd., Kamloops, British Columbia and analyzed for Al, Sb, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Ag, Sr, Ti, Sn, W, U, V, Y and Zn using a 28 element ICP package which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Due to high values, two assays were completed for gold by fire assay and three for copper by acid digestion.

The rock samples across the property primarily consisted of chip and grab samples of mineralized and altered zones, exposed as float, subcrop and outcrop. The samples were located and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection, placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured in the field. Sample descriptions, locations and select results (Cu, Au and Ag) are documented in Appendix III and locations are plotted on Figures 5 and 6. Complete results are outlined in Appendix IV.

8.2 Results and Interpretation

An attempt was made to locate and verify some of the 2005 higher grade gold samples collected on the property to determine the relationship of gold and copper. A resample of 82529 collected in 2005 from Trench B3, which returned 2.86% Cu and 2.56 g/t Au, returned similar values in 2006 with 1.57% Cu and 1.86 g/t Au (Sample 22329). The high grades were due to the presence of fine grained chalcocite and chalcopyrite replacing biotite in weakly foliated biotite granodiorite. Limonitic fractures, with silicified envelopes and minor chalcocite, sampled nearby returned 0.25% Cu with 7.0 ppm Ag (Sample 22330).

Sample 82530 collected in 2005 from Trench B1 returned 2.78% Cu, 1.07 g/t Au, 444 g/t Ag and was similar to 82529 except for the presence of bornite. Mineralization here is associated with fractures trending 130°/70°NE. A chip sample collected nearby returned 0.56% Cu, 110 ppb Au and 5.8 ppm Ag across 1m (Sample 22334). The hanging wall with malachite stained 010°/85W fractures was not significantly anomalous (Sample 22335). Other samples from the trench consisting of limonitic fractures, some brecciated, hosted by the unfoliated granodiorite were not anomalous (Samples 22331-33).

Samples of limonitic fractures, some brecciated, and propyllitically altered granodiorite from Trench B0 were similarly not anomalous (Samples 22336-37). Trench B0 appears to be Trench 74+00E from where rotary hole SB-6 was drilled which returned 0.71% Cu over 5 feet, the best hole from the rotary drill program.

Biotite rich granodiorite with malachite and chalcocite associated with 130° trending fractures in Trench B6 (76+00E) carried 0.72% Cu, 320 ppb Au and 4.3 ppm Ag (Sample 22338). Biotite rich zones trending 130° in Trenches B8 (Sample 22339) and B9 (Sample 22340) were only enhanced in copper but 0.15% Zn was obtained from the Trench B9 sample.

In general the area between Trench B3 to B6 area returned the best copper-gold-silver results within the B zone, based on limited exposure. The mineralization, alteration, degree of fracturing and development of foliation suggest a distal signature to this zone and may indicate potential for mineralization at depth or further along strike. In general mineralization, often with high grade, and alteration occurs over narrow widths and fracture density and degree of foliation is low.

There is very little exposure in Zone C. Four trenches were previously excavated, exposing a 25-30m wide zone of mineralized biotite gneiss trending 130° in Trench 14+00E. A composite sample across this zone yielded 1.59% Cu, 165 ppb Au and 7.5 ppm Ag (Sample 22347). DDH 80-1 appears to have targeted this zone but results are unknown and the zone remains open along strike.

Zone A constitutes the Main Zone on the Stu property and was the focus of the 1980 diamond drill program. Results from this program are not in the public record. There is extremely poor exposure even in the trenches here but a few subcrop samples were collected from the trenches. All of the samples collected from the area of drilling returned anomalous results.

Samples collected from the vicinity of the best drill intersection on the property (3.51% Cu, 2.5 g/t Au and 18.4 g/t Ag over 13.5m) returned 0.67% Cu, 265 ppb Au with 0.26% Zn (Sample 22342) and 0.40% Cu, 285 ppb Au (Sample 22343). The 2005 samples from the general area did not return better values. Further south unmineralized foliated magnetic biotite granodiorite from Trench 6+00W returned 0.32% Cu, 55 ppb Au (Sample 22341). Fresh biotite granodiorite with trace malachite from Trench 4+00W contains 0.12% Cu, 30 ppb Au (Sample 22344). A rusty zone in Trench 0+00W trending 165°/80°E returned 0.17% Cu, 40 ppb Au.

Soil samples collected from rusty zones on the property (Samples S22325-28) yielded anomalous results of 78 ppm Cu from Trench B5 (Sample S22328) and 41 ppm Cu from Trench B11 (Sample S22325).

Mineralization has a direct relationship with the presence of secondary biotite, the presence of magnetite and the development of a foliation to gneissic texture, which trends 130° (with 70°NE dips in Zone B). Secondary copper minerals such as malachite and azurite are relatively uncommon and sulphide minerals predominate within the mineralized zones.

9.0 GPS SURVEY (Figures 5 and 6)

Diamond drill hole collars, trenches and significant reference locations were surveyed by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection. The data is plotted in Figures 5 and 6 and drill hole collars are documented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Diamond drill hole locations

Drill Hole	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting	Elevation (m)
80-01	6922365.921	406541.015	785.144
80-04	6921753.16	404474.297	909.176
80-06	6921846.072	404392.073	912.891
80-07	6921878.822	404447.686	912.34
80-09	6921967.651	404356.099	915.353
80-10	6921921.256	404267.452	921.995
80-11	6921997.104	404410.764	910.648
80-13	6922003.209	404285.099	918.304
80-14	6921939.428	404369.969	914.801
80-15	6921921.048	404432.934	910.502
80-16	6921965.953	404418.051	910.27
80-17	6921965.953	404418.051	910.27
80-18	6922091.469	404329.235	911.475
80-19	6922091.469	404329.235	911.475
80-20	6922059.415	404266.536	917.87
80-21	6922028.637	404212.854	924.374
80-23	6922208.599	404290.905	911.298
80-24	6922172.78	404223.412	918.483
80-25	6922409.49	404101.31	921.875
80-26	6921515.716	404662.036	884.614
80-27	6922513.116	406093.277	792.134
80-28	6922363.293	406338.785	793.875

The results of the 1980 drill program are not in the public record except for three holes (DDH 80-17, -27 to -28) filed for assessment *(see Fisher and Watson, 1981)*. It is also reported that the program returned significant results with three of the 1980 drill holes returning intersections exceeding 2.5% Cu, including 3.51% Cu, 2.5 g/t Au and 18.4 g/t Ag across 13.5m in DDH 80-14 *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*.

The core, however, is stored on site. The condition of the core is described by Robertson (2005) as follows:

> "Two racks hold core from the 1980 diamond drilling program; both racks are in poor condition. One rack, holding approximately 6100 feet of BQ core from holes DDH 80-17 to DDH 80-28, is leaning badly. Only a few boxes are missing although many boxes are deteriorating. The second rack, holding approximately 8400 feet of core from holes DDH 80-01 to DDH 80-17, is largely collapsed with many overturned boxes and much missing core."

From observations made in 2006, it appears that the core in both core racks can be salvaged with some care and the core contains significant unsampled mineralized intervals, particularly tenorite bearing sections, that have not been sampled.

The rotary drill sites from 1989 were identified by the presence of a mound of drill cuttings and a metal tag on the ground. Only a few of the tags could be read. The approximate hole collars were recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection.

Table 3: Rotary drill hole locations

Drill Hole	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting
A	6920049	405494
B	6919561	405803
C	6919505	405895
D	6919507	405871
E	6919469	405980
F	6919463	405976
G	6919395	406050
H	6919386	406051
I	6919205	406334
J	6919125	406246
SB-7	6919314	406127
SB-10	6919332	406142
SC-1	6919202	406363
SC-2	6919251	406242

10.0 GEOPHYSICS

A magnetic survey was planned for 2006, but abandoned at the grid implementation stage due to strong magnetic deflection of the grid lines which was found to be due to the presence of a cover of Carmacks basaltic rocks through this area. It was determined that the survey would not penetrate the magnetic cover rocks through this region and that this was the cause of the high magnetic signature in the government airborne survey.

A suite of 25 samples of drill core collected from holes DDH 80-17 to DDH 80-28 from the Stu core rack in 2005 were described and tested for magnetic susceptibility in 2006 to determine a relationship between the magnetite content and mineralization and to aid in the interpretation of magnetic surveys. The magnetic susceptibility procedure and data along with sample descriptions of the specimens analyzed are recorded in Appendix V.

There appears to be an association of mineralization, related alteration and brecciation, and the development of a foliation to low magnetic susceptibility readings of <0.35. Mineralized specimens were generally less than 0.15. The fresh granodiorite returned values >1.0, commonly > 2.0. Two samples of foliated granodiorite with malachite on fractures returned high magnetic susceptibility readings of 2.83 and 10.44.

At Western Copper mineralization is associated with magnetic lows and this would appear to be the case here. The alteration would be magnetite destructive so that a magnetic low would be associated with the alteration zones within the generally magnetic granodiorite host. However, visually there is an increase in magnetite locally around mineralized fractures and an increase in biotite content and foliation. This would appear to be local in extent and can be observed on the core logging and outcrop scales but not on a larger grid scale for magnetic surveys.

Detailed magnetic susceptibility measurements over the existing core would be useful to obtain a complete and more accurate interpretation, especially if correlated with assay results. Overall, it would appear that a magnetic survey over the property should pick up the alteration zones associated with mineralization as a magnetic low.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is excellent exploration potential on the Stu property to host copper-gold mineralization similar to that of the Minto and Williams Creek deposits, all located within the Carmacks Copper Belt. The host rocks, structures, mineralization and alteration at STU are similar to the Minto and Williams Creek deposits, which have been described as metamorphosed porphyry copper-gold deposits.

Exploration on the Stu property has been hampered by lack of exposure, thick overburden cover, variable but generally poor soil profiles, local cover by magnetic Carmacks basaltic rocks and unavailability of results from previous programs.

Mineralization was found to have a direct relationship with the presence of secondary biotite, the presence of magnetite and the development of a foliation to gneissic texture, which trends 130° (with 70°NE dips in Zone B). Secondary copper minerals such as malachite and azurite are relatively uncommon and sulphide minerals predominate within the mineralized zones.

Zone A appears to be the main zone of interest on the property with results of >0.1 % Cu to 0.67% Cu obtained from samples over a large area and does not appear to have been completely delineated. The results from the 1980 diamond drill program are critical in the evaluation of this area.

Mineralization in Zone B is often high grade over narrow widths suggesting a distal signature. Potential exists at depth in the area between Trench B3 to B6 area, which returned the best copper-gold-silver results (maximum 2.86% Cu and 2.56 g/t Au), and along strike to the northwest (northeast of the trenches to the north) and to the southeast, where little work has been completed. Diamond drilling may be necessary to trace the mineralization if it lies at depth. Rotary air blast drilling may be useful in tracing mineralization along strike in previously untested areas.

Similar mineralization to Zones A and B is exposed in Zone C with 130° trending mineralized fractures and significant results of 1.59% Cu. Little work has been done in this area but results from DDH80-1 would be beneficial in the evaluation of this zone. Rotary air blast drilling may be useful in tracing mineralization in Trench 14+00 E along strike.

Overall, the 2006 magnetic susceptibility survey suggests that a magnetic survey over the property should pick up the alteration zones associated with mineralization as a magnetic low.

If results from the 1980 diamond drill program cannot be obtained from United Keno Hill Mines Limited, the core racks on the Stu property should be labelled, unstacked and systematically sampled. Magnetic susceptibility measurements over the entire core can be collected at this time. Even if assay results are obtained the existing core should be salvaged and the magnetic susceptibility readings can be collected and additional unsplit mineralized intervals assayed. The collar locations are known and results can then be correlated and interpreted. It is only known that the 1980 program returned significant results with three of the 1980 diamond drill holes returning intersections exceeding 2.5% Cu, including 3.51% Cu, 2.5 g/t Au and 18.4 g/t Ag across 13.5m in DDH 80-14.

A multi-parameter airborne geophysical survey (magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric) would be useful over the property followed by diamond drilling to systematically test continuity and grade and shallow rotary air blast drilling to test lower priority areas of deeper overburden where soil geochemical sampling is ineffective. This latter type of drilling is relatively fast and inexpensive and can be used to determine the strike and dip of structures and mineralized zones prior to diamond drilling.

APPENDIX I
Selected References

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Appendix II: Statement of Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	Nbr	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date
YC40201	STU	55	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2010-08-29
YC40202	STU	56	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2010-08-29
YC40203	STU	57	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2010-08-29
YC40204	STU	58	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2010-08-29
YC40205	STU	59	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2010-08-29
YC40206	STU	60	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2010-08-29
YC40207	STU	61	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2010-08-29
YC40208	STU	62	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2010-08-29
YC40209	STU	63	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2011-08-29
YC40210	STU	64	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2011-08-29
YC40211	STU	65	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2011-08-29
YC40212	STU	66	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2011-08-29
YC40213	STU	67	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2011-08-29
YC40214	STU	68	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2011-08-29
YC40215	STU	69	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2011-08-29
YC40216	STU	70	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2011-08-29
YC40217	STU	71	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2011-08-29
YC40218	STU	72	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-08-29	2011-08-29
YC40249	STU	11	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40250	STU	12	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40251	STU	13	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40252	STU	14	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40253	STU	15	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40254	STU	16	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40255	STU	17	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40256	STU	18	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40257	STU	19	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40258	STU	20	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40259	STU	29	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2010-09-19
YC40260	STU	30	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2010-09-19
YC40261	STU	39	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2010-09-19
YC40262	STU	40	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2010-09-19
YC40263	STU	41	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2010-09-19
YC40264	STU	42	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2010-09-19
YC40265	STU	43	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2010-09-19

Grant	Claim	Nbr	Claim Owner	Record date	Expiry date
YC40266	STU	44	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2010-09-19
YC40267	STU	45	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2010-09-19
YC40268	STU	46	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40269	STU	47	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40270	STU	48	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40271	STU	49	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40272	STU	50	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40273	STU	51	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40274	STU	52	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40275	STU	53	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC40276	STU	54	Bill Harris - 100%.	2005-09-19	2009-09-19
YC37770	STU	1	Ron Stack - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37771	STU	2	Ron Stack - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37772	STU	3	Ron Stack - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37773	STU	4	Ron Stack - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37774	STU	5	Ron Stack - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37775	STU	6	Ron Stack - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37776	STU	7	Calvin Delwisch - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37777	STU	8	Calvin Delwisch - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37778	STU	9	Calvin Delwisch - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37779	STU	10	Calvin Delwisch - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37780	STU	31	Mike Power - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37781	STU	32	Mike Power - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37782	STU	33	Mike Power - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37783	STU	34	Mike Power - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37784	STU	35	Mike Power - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37785	STU	36	Mike Power - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37786	STU	37	Mike Power - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37787	STU	38	Mike Power - 100%.	2004-12-13	2010-12-13
YC37788	STU	21	Andrew Robinson - 100%.	2004-12-21	2010-12-21
YC37789	STU	22	Andrew Robinson - 100%.	2004-12-21	2010-12-21
YC37790	STU	23	Andrew Robinson - 100%.	2004-12-21	2010-12-21
YC37791	STU	24	Andrew Robinson - 100%.	2004-12-21	2010-12-21
YC37792	STU	25	Andrew Robinson - 100%.	2004-12-21	2010-12-21
YC37793	STU	26	Andrew Robinson - 100%.	2004-12-21	2010-12-21
YC37794	STU	27	Andrew Robinson - 100%.	2004-12-21	2010-12-21
YC37795	STU	28	Andrew Robinson - 100%.	2004-12-21	2010-12-21

APPENDIX III

Sample Descriptions

STU PROJECT, Yukon Territory
2006 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

Au in red in g/t
Cu, Pb, Zn in red in %
Anomalous results in blue

SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 8 NORTHING	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm
S22325	B Zone	405680	6920277	soil	red-brown C, above rusty fractures in Ksp megacrystic biotite granodiorite outcrop in Trench B-11	41	5	<0.2
S22326	B Zone	405685	6920286	soil	red-brown C, above rusty fractures in Ksp megacrystic biotite granodiorite outcrop in Trench	18	5	<0.2
S22327	B Zone	405462	6919889	soil	rusty B, above rusty outcrop of Ksp megacrystic biotite granodiorite with dykes up to 40 cm of finer granodiorite trending 123-130/steep W	27	5	<0.2
S22328	B Zone	405743	6919484	soil	rusty B, above outcrop of Ksp megacrystic biotite granodiorite local pegmatite phases; Trench B-5	78	25	<0.2
22329	B Zone, TR B-3	405966	6919445	grab	fine grained biotite rich biotite granodiorite, weakly foliated, malachite with very fine specks of chalcopyrite and aggregates of chalcocite, replacing biotite Trench B-3; resample of 82529	1.57%	1.86g/t	9.8
82529	B Zone, TR B-3	405966	6919445	grab	2005 sample	2.86%	2.56 g/t	
22330	B Zone, TR B-3	405966	6919445	grab	strong limonite, moderate clay altered medium grained biotite granodiorite, rusty fractures with limonite, Mn, strong silicified envelopes, minor chalcocite? near start Trench B-3	2518	15	7.0
22331	B Zone, TR B-1	406085	6919268	grab	rusty medium grained biotite granodiorite, rusty fractures with limonite, near W end Trench B-1	62	5	0.3
22332	B Zone, TR B-2	406088	6919270	grab	medium grained biotite granodiorite, fractures with limonite, malachite, variably brecciated, fracture trend 130/, near 22331	117	15	2.1
22333	B Zone, TR B-3	406105	6919290	grab	moderate limonitic, weak clay-sericite altered medium grained biotite granodiorite, trace fine malachite staining	161	10	<0.2
22334	B Zone, @ SB-7	406121	6919312	1.0m chip	medium grained biotite granodiorite, with chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite in fractures and in weakly foliated magnetic biotite rich envelopes; fractures trend 130/70NE, malachite on fractures trending 010/85W	5561	110	5.8
22335	B Zone, TR B-1	406121	6919312	1.0m chip	hanging wall of 22334 with 010/85W fractures, trace malachite	168	5	0.3
22336	B Zone, TR B-0	406164	6919228	grab	limonitic subcropwith limonitic fractures, some with Mn, some brecciated across rusty 10m zone in centre of trench	57	5	<0.2
22337	B Zone, TR B-0	406164	6919228	grab	chlorite-epidote altered fractures in biotite coarse grained granodiorite; fractures at 010/85W and 130/70NE	41	5	<0.2
22338	B Zone, TR B-6	406232	6919191	grab	strong malachite stained biotite rich zone with chalcocite in biotite granodiorite with 130 fractures	7247	320	4.3
22339	B Zone, TR B-8	406314	6919111	grab	pegmatitic phase with trace malachite associated with more biotite rich zones associated with 130 fractures	411	15	0.2
22340	B Zone, TR B-9	405944	6919894	grab	foliated magnetic coarse grained-medium grained biotite granodiorite; foliation at 130: 1471 Zn	245	5	<0.2
22341	A Zone, TR 600W	404310	6921692	grab	foliated magnetic medium grained biotite granodiorite; with aplite veinlet; MR	3183	55	0.7
22342	A Zone, TR 1150W	404286	6921913	grab	weak-moderate clay altered, weak Mn coated medium grained biotite granodiorite-granodiorite, heavy with moderate malachite, moderate chalcocite, from E end of Trench; 2645 Zn	6722	265	5.5
22343	A Zone, TR 1150W	404265	6921906	grab	medium grained biotite granodiorite with weak malachite, trace disseminated chalcopyrite, Trench floor	4016	285	1.9
22344	A Zone, TR 400W	404458	6921754	grab	fresh looking medium grained biotite granodiorite-granodiorite, minor malachite	1243	30	0.3
22345	A Zone, TR 000W	404593	6921690	1.0m chip	5 cm rusty sheared zone in centre of decomposed biotite granodiorite, trending 165/80E, East of 82534	1715	40	1.3
22346	A Zone, TR 1200W	404912	6921426	grab	malachite stained medium grained biotite granodiorite, wth malachite in fractures and some limonite	237	10	<0.2
22347	C Zone, TR 1400E	406545	6922400	grab	moderate malachite stained weak-moderately foliated medium grained biotite granodiorite, wth malachite in fractures and some limonite, secondary biotite, magnetite JB	1.59%	165	7.5

APPENDIX IV

Geochemical Procedure and Results

Analytical Procedure

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 10/15/30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

GOLD ASSAY

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram subsample is achieved. The subsample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% -140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

A 1/2 or 1.0 A.T. sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

METALLIC GOLD ASSAY

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are two stage crushed to minus 10 mesh, then split to achieve a 250 gram (approximate) sub sample. The sample is pulverized to 95% -140 mesh. The sample is weighed, then rolled and homogenized and screened at 140 mesh.

The –140 mesh fraction is homogenized and 2 samples are fire assayed for Au. The +140 mesh material is assayed entirely. The resultant fire assay bead is digested with acid and after parting is analyzed on a Perkin Elmer atomic absorption machine using air-acetylene flame to .03 grams/t detection limit.

The entire set of samples is redone if the quality control standard is outside 2 standard deviations or if the blank is greater than .015 g/t.

The values are calculated back to the original sample weight providing a net gold value as well as 2-140 values and a single +140 mesh value.

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate -80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with aqua regia which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram subsample.The subsample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

K:Methods/methicp K:methods/methauas

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2006-1761

Bill Harris
P.O. Box 31293
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5P7

17-Oct-06

No. of samples received:
19
Sample Type: Rock
Project: STU
Shipment #: 1
Samples submitted by: J. Pautler

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Cu (%)
1	22329	1.86	0.054	1.57
19	22347			1.59

QC DATA:

Repeat:				
1	22329	1.79	0.052	1.57
Standard:				
Pb106				0.62

JJ/kk

XLS/06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified
Assayer

17-Nov-06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1761

Bushmaster Exploration Services Ltd.
P.O. Box 31293
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5P7

No. of samples received: 19
Sample Type: Rock
Project: STU
Shipment #: 1
Samples submitted by: J. Pautler

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	22329	>1000	9.8	1.13	20	240	<5	0.28	1	30	53	>10000	4.10	20	0.64	1092	17	0.05	5	<10	16	<5	<20	21	0.16	<10	100	<10	16	160
2	22330	15	7.0	0.29	105	1055	<5	4.36	5	8	66	2518	3.57	60	0.07	2113	20	<0.01	8	<10	72	<5	<20	20	<0.01	<10	42	<10	75	217
3	22331	5	0.3	0.37	10	440	25	8.87	4	16	66	62	4.24	30	0.16	2108	9	0.01	10	510	66	<5	<20	68	<0.01	<10	56	<10	53	374
4	22332	15	2.1	0.33	10	1070	15	5.11	3	7	75	117	3.25	20	0.11	1549	7	0.02	10	510	50	<5	<20	51	<0.01	<10	35	<10	35	287
5	22333	10	<0.2	0.41	15	80	<5	2.01	<1	3	98	161	1.03	10	0.07	763	2	0.01	<1	320	24	<5	<20	37	<0.01	<10	25	<10	20	18
6	22334	110	5.8	0.82	15	755	<5	0.35	<1	14	63	5561	2.90	20	0.53	842	17	0.06	4	450	26	<5	<20	35	0.12	<10	70	<10	20	136
7	22335	5	0.3	0.96	15	190	15	0.51	<1	11	89	168	2.18	20	0.59	585	2	0.04	3	1090	38	<5	<20	77	0.05	<10	45	<10	23	55
8	22336	5	<0.2	0.55	10	1465	20	3.23	3	4	70	57	2.69	20	0.16	1232	10	0.01	7	710	34	10	<20	82	<0.01	<10	45	<10	24	126
9	22337	5	<0.2	1.03	15	70	10	0.73	<1	11	86	41	1.87	20	0.57	585	<1	0.05	1	1060	38	<5	<20	146	0.08	<10	43	<10	14	116
10	22338	320	4.3	1.20	10	195	<5	0.38	1	24	73	7247	3.82	20	0.82	759	1	0.08	3	620	28	<5	<20	19	0.18	<10	85	<10	14	121
11	22339	15	0.2	0.26	15	60	<5	0.04	1	3	84	411	0.65	<10	0.08	113	2	0.04	1	30	14	<5	<20	10	<0.01	<10	11	<10	5	14
12	22340	5	<0.2	1.16	10	315	25	0.33	<1	19	72	245	4.35	10	0.67	1624	<1	0.06	5	1170	44	<5	<20	44	0.19	<10	110	<10	20	1471
13	22341	55	0.7	1.00	5	295	<5	0.29	<1	10	76	3183	2.09	20	0.75	350	<1	0.07	4	800	30	5	<20	24	0.15	<10	78	<10	15	63
14	22342	265	5.5	2.54	10	1505	<5	0.65	5	15	32	6722	6.10	30	1.16	1960	6	0.05	4	870	92	<5	<20	75	0.23	<10	168	<10	20	2645
15	22343	285	1.9	1.09	15	950	<5	0.95	<1	6	60	4016	2.66	20	0.82	486	<1	0.11	2	1430	24	<5	<20	27	0.14	<10	84	<10	11	71
16	22344	30	0.3	1.24	10	290	<5	0.40	2	14	89	1243	2.61	20	0.84	366	<1	0.10	6	1170	40	5	<20	54	0.16	<10	91	<10	26	62
17	22345	40	1.3	0.64	10	215	<5	0.56	1	8	100	1715	1.80	20	0.40	336	<1	0.10	<1	750	20	<5	<20	32	0.09	<10	52	<10	17	31
18	22346	10	<0.2	1.59	15	390	<5	0.58	<1	17	76	237	3.28	20	0.88	762	<1	0.07	4	1470	40	<5	<20	26	0.25	<10	86	<10	11	137
19	22347	165	7.5	1.05	15	670	<5	0.39	<1	24	76	>10000	3.69	20	0.62	815	2	0.04	6	<10	24	<5	<20	52	0.14	<10	80	<10	12	148
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	22329	>1000	10.0	1.16	15	210	<5	0.29	<1	27	51	>10000	4.14	20	0.65	1005	18	0.05	6	<10	18	<5	<20	20	0.17	<10	101	<10	14	159
10	22338	280	4.2	1.18	10	230	<5	0.38	2	28	76	7105	3.75	30	0.86	750	1	0.08	4	610	28	5	<20	23	0.16	<10	86	<10	17	120
14	22342	295																												
15	22343	300																												
Resplit:																														
1	22329	>1000	10.1	1.12	10	205	<5	0.27	<1	29	49	>10000	4.37	20	0.62	1037	16	0.05	5	<10	12	<5	<20	20	0.17	<10	105	<10	15	166
Standard:																														
PB106			>30	0.55	275	60	<5	1.69	24	4	42	6292	1.64	10	0.11	567	34	<0.01	7	270	5270	60	<20	134	<0.01	<10	13	<10	<1	8376
OxE42		610																												

JJ/kc/kk
df/1823
XLS/06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

21-Nov-06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006-1762

Bill Harris
P.O. Box 31293
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5P7

No. of samples received: 4
Sample Type: Soil
Project: STU
Shipment #: 1
Submitted by: J. Pautler

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	S22325	5	<0.2	3.39	15	355	10	0.83	<1	16	10	41	5.69	50	1.26	677	<1	0.03	3	2080	92	<5	<20	57	0.07	<10	137	<10	12	119
2	S22326	5	<0.2	1.38	10	145	<5	0.14	<1	8	14	18	2.27	<10	0.44	283	<1	0.02	7	250	38	<5	<20	6	0.10	<10	59	<10	<1	68
3	S22327	5	<0.2	2.00	20	100	10	0.36	<1	12	8	27	4.23	30	0.90	668	2	0.02	6	1060	58	<5	<20	10	0.04	<10	83	<10	16	80
4	S22328	25	<0.2	3.08	20	305	20	0.54	<1	15	9	78	5.80	20	0.95	535	2	0.02	5	1530	82	<5	<20	37	0.06	<10	144	<10	6	120
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	S22325	15	<0.2	3.06	15	335	15	0.63	<1	15	11	80	5.96	20	0.89	618	4	0.02	6	1990	90	<5	<20	50	0.05	<10	146	<10	11	123
2	S22326	5																												
3	S22327	20																												
4	S22328	40																												
Standard:																														
Pb106			>30	0.53	270	95	<5	1.63	24	2	33	6238	1.49	<10	0.28	564	31	0.02	7	280	5218	65	<20	145	<0.01	<10	14	10	<1	8384
OxE42		610																												

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/kc
df/5360x
XLS/06

APPENDIX V

Magnetic Susceptibility Data

Measurements and Sample Descriptions

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD. GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

Whitehorse Office
108 Gold Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3W2
Phone (867) 668-7672
Fax: (867) 393-3577

www.auroageosciences.com
aurora@klondiker.com

MEMORANDUM

To: Ron Robertson **Date:** 29 July 06

From: Mike Power

Re: Magnetic susceptibility measurements - STU Property

This memorandum summarizes analyses of magnetic susceptibility of 23 core samples from the STU Property.

a. Procedure. The following procedures were used to analyse the samples:

1. Samples dimensions were measured in centimetres.

2. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were made with an Exploranium KT-9 magnetic susceptibility meter. Each sample was analysed a minimum of 20 times with measurements taken at points surrounding the core and across each of the lithologic bands visible in the core. The KT-9 was set to core mode, a nominal diameter of 4.0 cm was used for geometric correction and the trigger pin was removed. This latter step increases the accuracy of the measurement but makes the instrument more vulnerable to geometric irregularities in the surface facing the instrument.

3. Means and standard deviations were calculated for each measurement.

4. A bulk volume correction factor of 2.0 was applied to results from all split core samples to correct the measured susceptibilities for absent mass.

b. Results. Raw data and calculations are appended an Excel spread sheet (digital copy of report) and the following table summarizes the results

STU Property - Magnetic Susceptibility Measurements

Sample	Type	Dimensions	Raw Average	Raw SD	Correction	Average	Standard Deviation
STU DDH80-17 @ 807'	Core	3.6 x 3.6 x 6	4.97	0.55	1.0	4.97	0.55
STU DDH80-18 @ 305'	Split core	3.6 x 1.8 x 8.5	0.07	0.01	2.0	0.15	0.03
STU DDH80-17 @ 794'	Split core	3.6 x 1.8 x 8.5	0.04	0.01	2.0	0.07	0.02
STU DDH 80-19 @ 131'	Core	3.6 X 3.6 x 8.5	0.09	0.01	1.0	0.09	0.01
STU DDH80-17 @ 643'	Core	3.6 X 3.6 x 8.5	2.86	0.45	1.0	2.86	0.45
STU DDH 80-17 @ 677.5'	Core	3.6 x 3.6 x 10.0	2.13	0.40	1.0	2.13	0.40
STU DDH80-22 @ 566'	Split core	3.6 X 1.8 x 9.0	0.06	0.01	2.0	0.12	0.01
STU DDH8--22 @ 118'	Core	3.6 x 3.6 x 7.5	0.13	0.01	1.0	0.13	0.01
STU DDH80-17 @ 749.1'	Split core	3.6 x 1.8 x 8.0	0.25	0.03	2.0	0.50	0.06
STU DDH80-19 @ 100.5'	Core	3.6 x 3.6 x 12	0.08	0.01	1.0	0.08	0.01
STU DDH80-23 @ 511'	Split core	3.6 x 1.8 x 8.5	0.22	0.02	2.0	0.45	0.03
STU DDH80-25 @ 138.5'	Core	3.6x3.6x13	0.34	0.09	1.0	0.34	0.09
STU DDH80-23 @ 195.5'	Core	3.6x3.6x7.5	3.83	2.01	1.0	3.83	2.01
STU DDH 80-27 @ 586'	Core	3.6 x 3.6 x 7.5	0.29	0.14	1.0	0.29	0.14
STU DDH80-28 @ 593'	Core	3.6x3.6x10	5.70	0.67	1.0	5.70	0.67
STU DH80-20 @ 378'	Core	3.6x3.6x9.5	1.21	0.23	1.0	1.21	0.23
STU DDH 80-28 @ 567'	Core - partial split	3.6 x 2.5 x 7.0	7.68	0.89	1.0	7.68	0.89
STU DDH 80-27 @ 116'	Core	3.6 x 3.6 x 8.0	3.16	0.11	1.0	3.16	0.11
STUm DDH 80-24 @ 375'	Split core	3.6 x 1.8 x 8.5	5.22	0.54	2.0	10.44	1.09
STU DDH 80-23 @ 535'	Split core	3.6 x 1.8 x 9.0	1.41	0.18	2.0	2.83	0.36
STU DDH 80-26 @ 282'	Core	3.6 x 3.6 x 8	0.16	0.04	1.0	0.16	0.04
STU DDH 80-24 @ 380'	Split core	3.6 x 1.8 x 8	0.05	0.01	2.0	0.11	0.02
STU DDH 80-24 @ 382'	Split core	3.6 x 1.8 x 8	0.02	0.01	2.0	0.04	0.01

STU Project

Diamond Drill Core Samples for Magnetic Susceptibility Measurement

Hole No.	Foot-age	Sample	Response to Pencil Magnet	Description
80-17	643	whole core	locally strong over mafic mineral clusters	Dark grey, fresh, weakly foliated, porphyritic granodiorite (gdi). Large white feldspar phenos to 2 cm, but usually 0.5 to 1 cm, 5% Qz, 10% mafics (biotite and hornblende), partial alteration to chlorite and trace epidote. Foliation @ 65° to CA; a few healed fractures @ 20° to CA
80-17	677.5	whole core	locally strong over mafic mineral clusters	Pale grey, fresh, weakly foliated, porphyritic granodiorite (gdi); very similar to 80-17-643. Occasional large white to very pale pink feldspar phenos to 5 cm with mafics clustered around margins. Abundant white feldspar grains (0.3 to 0.7 cm), 3 to 5 % Qz, approx. 10% mafics (bi and hbl), bi partially alt to chlor. Weak foliation @ 60° to CA. Fracture surfaces @ 50° and 55° to CA (conjugate set) and 15° to CA. Very minor hem stain on fracture faces.
80-17	749.1	½ core	very weak and local response	Medium grey, well-foliated, porphyritic gdi. Pale feldspar phenos to 1.5 cm stretched parallel to foliation @ 50° to CA. 3% Qz, 15% mafic minerals (bi and hbl); biotite largely altered to chlorite. Trace diss. py as tiny cubes. Thin (0.5 mm) hem veinlet @ 40° to CA; fracture surface parallel to CA.
80-17	794	½ core	no response	Bright pink and green, well-foliated, almost gneissic gdi-quartz monzonite, becoming compositionally banded. Foliation @ 25° to CA. 5% Qz, abundant pink feldspar, <10% mafics (bi and hbl), mostly alt to chlorite with minor epidote and trace sericite (?). Approx. 5% brown garnet.
80-17	807	whole core	generally strong response	Medium grey, fine grained, largely non- porphyritic gdi. Very weak foliation parallel to CA. Few small white feldspar phenos (to 3 mm), 5% Qz, 80% feldspar (plag and kspar?), 15% mafics (mostly biotite with weak alt to chlorite). Calcite and trace gypsum (?) on fracture surfaces @ 60° to CA; feldspars turn pink along selvedges of these fractures.
80-18	276	½ core	no response	No magnetic susceptibility determination: sample badly fractured and broken. Very pale, clay-altered gdi-qz mon., originally a well-foliated, weakly porphyritic qz-fsp-bi-hbl rock. Foliation near parallel to CA. Strong alteration to sericite, clays, calcite, minor chlorite.
80-18	305	½ core	no response	Similar to 80-18-276 but more competent (feldspars less altered) . Pale, strongly altered, foliated and fractured (healed fractures) @ 30-35° to CA. Formerly med-grained, weakly porphyritic gdi-qz mon. with qz-fsp-bi-hbl, now altered to sericite, clays, trace hem.
80-19	100.5	whole core	no response except over a few tiny black grains	Medium brown strongly altered porphyritic intrusive rock, probably qz mon. Fractured and starting to brecciate. Abundant limonite in matrix and veinlets (@ 40° to CA. Remnants of strongly altered feldspar (kspar ?) phenos (to 2.5 cm) and small (0.3 to 0.5 cm) pale grey qz phenos (15-20%). Abundant small plag phenos in the limonitic matrix with a few remnants of altered biotite.
80-19	131	whole core	no response	Pale pink-brown, fractured, altered qz mon. (less altered than 80-19-100.5). Very few pale k-feldspar (?) phenos to 2 cm, 10-15% small qz phenos (to 0.5 cm) in pink feldpsathic matrix (plag + kspar?), low mafic content (3-5%), mostly altered to chlor and hem. Many fine limonitic fractures in several orientations. Thin (< 1mm) dark hem veinlet @ 40° to CA. Abundant fine lim and hem in matrix. Thin (1mm) white feldspar veinlet @ 60° to CA. Trace matrix and veinlet calcite.
80-20	378	whole core	no response except over a few small mafic clusters	Medium grey, porphyritic to medium grained gdi. Folaition weak to absent. Occasional large pale pink feldspar phenos (kspar ?) to 2 cm. Abundant plag phenos (0.3 to 0.6 cm) - quite fresh. Qz < 3%, 15% mafics, mostly biotite altering to chlor and hem.
80-22	118	whole core	local response over small patches of mafic minerals	Similar to 80-20-378. Pale grey-brown, medium grained weakly porphyritic gdi. Poor foliation approx. 65° to CA. A few pale pink (k-feldspar?) phenos approx. 0.8 to 1.5 cm. Abundant smaller plag phenos and 5 to 10% qz. 10-15% mafics with bi >> hbl, partially altered to chlor and lim.
80-22	566	½ core - irregular	no response	Dark grey, well-foliated to gneissic gdi, developing compositional banding @ 35° to CA. 15-20% mafics with bi > hbl, and 5-10% qz. The rest is white feldspar in patches and bands; original phenos stretched along foliation. Tiny specks of malachite, a few very small grains of cpy and one grain of bornite (?)

STU Project

Diamond Drill Core Samples for Magnetic Susceptibility Measurement

Hole No.	Foot-age	Sample	Response to Pencil Magnet	Description
80-23	195.5	whole core	strong response over patches of mafic minerals	Similar to 80-20-378 and 80-22-118. Grey to grey-brown, medium grained, locally porphyritic gdi with weak foliation @ 40° to CA. Occasional large feldspar phenos to 2.5 cm. 12-15% mafic minerals (bi >> hbl), strongly chloritised. 3-5% qz, abundant white feldspar grains as small phenos and matrix. Trace hem staining. Fractures @ 50° to CA.
80-23	511	½ core - irregular	very weak and local response	Dark grey very fine grained diorite (?). Weak foliation sub-parallel to CA shown largely by bands of different grain size. One small patch of medium grained, equigranular gdi (lense or band or xenolith?). Main rock is largely fine grained plag and mafics (hbl > bi?), with minor qz (<1%). Fractures at 55° and 60° to CA (conjugate set); 1-2 mm calcite veinlet @ 15° to CA with minor epidote.
80-23	535	½ core - irregular	locally strong over mafic mineral clusters	Similar to 80-20-378/80-22-118/80-23-195.5. Grey-brown, medium grained to weakly porphyritic, foliated gdi . White feldspar phenos (0.3 to 0.8 cm) stretched along foliation @ 30° to CA. 10-15% mafic minerals (bi = hbl) with some bi altering to chlorite. Qz < 5%. Thin veinlets of pink feldspar (1-2 mm). Dark red hem staining on fracture faces parallel to CA and 50° to CA with a few specks of malachite.
80-24	375	½ core - irregular	strong response over patches of mafic minerals	Grey, medium to coarser grained gneissic gdi. Strong foliation, starting to develop compositional banding. Originally porphyritic (white feldspar grains 0.5 to 1.5 cm, now stretched along foliation @ 45° to CA). Qz < 3%. 10% mafic minerals (bi = hbl); biotite partly chloritised. Occasional specks of malachite on fractures parallel to foliation and parallel to CA..
80-24	380	½ core - irregular	very weak and local response	Pale grey, strongly foliated gneissic gdi. White and pale pink feldspar phenos now stretched along foliation @ 50° to CA. Compositional banding becoming well-developed. 3-5% mafic minerals, mostly bi with weak chlor alteration. 3-5% qz. Minor malachite staining on fractures @ 10° to CA and a few tiny specks apparently along foliation planes, close to biotite grains.
80-24	382	½ core - irregular	no response	Medium grey and pink strongly foliated gneissic gdi. White and pink feldspar phenos stretched along foliation @ 75° to CA. Compositional banding developing. Qz 3-5%, mafics 3-5% (mostly bi, minor chlor alt.). A few tiny grains of cpy and py.
80-25	138.5	whole core	local weak response over patches of mafic minerals	Bright pink poorly foliated qz monzonite. Texture is partly brecciated. Large patches of pink feldspathic material (kspar and qz ?) separated by areas of similar finer grained material with biotite (largely alt to chlor); hem staining in matrix and along fractures . Trace epidote and calcite in fractures and areas of altered matrix.
80-26	282	whole core - irregular	locally strong over areas of mafic minerals	Distinctive med grained, weakly foliated, mafic gdi. Foliation @ 45° to CA. One finer grained mafic band @ 25° to CA. Rock consists of white feldspar and 20% very dark, fresh, mafics, mostly hbl, with occasional hbl phenos to 1.5 cm. Minor bi is fresh. Qz less than 2%. Fractures @25° to CA.
80-27	116	whole core	all of sample is moderately responsive	Dark grey-brown, fine grained, porphyritic dyke rock; unfoliated, probably Carmacks Group. Small phenos of plag, bi, hbl in very fine grained pale brown matrix. Fractures @ 50° to CA.
80-27	586	whole core	moderate response over volc. clasts; local weak response over areas of mafic minerals in gdi	Medium grey, brecciated gdi with large dark angular fine grained clasts (volc ?) to 2 cm. Gdi also appears partly as clasts and partly as finer grained matrix. Most gdi clasts are pale grey, similar to many other samples in this suite; mostly pale feldspar, with 5-10% mafics (bi and hbl, partly chloritised) and 2 - 3% qz. Other areas are gdi-qz mon with abundant pink feldspar, qz and minor mafics, mostly biotite.
80-28	567	whole core - irregular	generally strong response	Porphyritic gdi-qz mon with weak foliation @ 50° to CA. Occasional large pale pink feldspar phenos (to 2.5 cm) with smaller white feldspar grains, 10-15% mafics (bi > hbl) with weak chlorite alteration of biotite, minor epidote, 3-5% qz.
80-28	593	whole core	generally strong response	Similar to 80-28-567. Pink feldspar phenos are smaller (most are 1 cm) and paler. Abundant smaller white feldspar grains, 3-5 % qz, 10-15% mafic minerals (bi > hbl). Very little chlor or epidote. Narrow pale band (0.5 cm) parallel to CA is probably a healed fracture.

APPENDIX VI
Statement of Expenditures

Wages:	J. Pautler	4 days @ 500.00/day	$ 2,000.00	
	Ron Robertson	1 day @ 500.00/day	500.00	
	Mark Roden	4 days @ 400.00/day	1,600.00	
	Joel Black	4 days @ 400.00/day	1,600.00	
		Total: 13 man-days		**$ 5,700.00**
Geochemistry:	19 rock samples @ 23ea.	Au, ICP	437.00	
	4 soil samples @ 20 ea.	Au, ICP	80.00	
	3 rock assays @ 10/ea.	Au, Cu	30.00	
	Shipping		65.00	
		Total:		**547.00**
Magnetic Susceptibility Survey:	Aurora Geoscience Ltd. Whitehorse, YT			**300.00**
Equipment Rental:	Truck:	4 days @ 100./day	400.00	
	ATV:	2x4 days @ 75./day	600.00	
	ATV trailer:	4 days @ 40./day	80.00	
	Magnetometers:	2x5 days @ 80/day	800.00	
	GeoXT DGPS units:	2x4 days @ 65/day	520.00	
	Base Station unit:	4 days @ 120/day	480.00	
	Radios:	3x4 days @ 10/day	70.00	
	Satellite Phone:	4 days @ 20/day	80.00	
		Total:		**3,130.00**
Fuel:				**300.00**
Camp cost:	(propane, supplies, satellite phone) 12 man-days @ 10./md			**120.00**
Groceries:	12 man-days @ 35./md			**420.00**
Field Supplies:	(flagging tape, thread, sample bags) 12 man-days @ 15./md			**144.00**
Copying:				**50.00**
Report & Drafting:				**2,400.00**
GRAND TOTAL:				**$ 13,111.00**

APPENDIX VII
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Jean Marie Pautler, do hereby certify that:

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist and authored this report.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980).

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration Number 19804.

4) I am a geologist with more than twenty-five years of experience in the Canadian Cordillera.

5) I participated in the 2006 program on the Stu property between September 15 and 18, 2006 and reviewed the magnetic susceptibility survey.

6) I have no direct or indirect interest in the Stu property, which is the subject of this report.

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 6C4

406,000mE

6,918,000mN

6,919,000mN

STU 1

STU 3

STU 4

STU 5

STU 6

STU 7

STU 8

STU 67

BREAD 2

BREAD 13

To Camp

To Carmacks

Old cat trail

S51127

TR-B11

S22326

S22325

51115

TR-B12

S51116

51101

1978 Cat trench

A

S22327

TR-B9

22340

TR-B10

TR-B5

B

S22328

TR-B4

C

D

TR-B3

E

22330

F

22329

TR-B2

G

82530

TR-B1

SB-10

22334,35

SB-7

22333

22332

22331

22337

TR-B0

TR-74+00E

22336

SRABDH

SC-2

22338

TR-B6

TR-76+00E

TR-80+00E

TR-B7

SC-1

I

TR-B8

J

22339

N

LEGEND

- Trench
- Drill hole location
- Soil Sample
- Rock sample
- Secondary Road
- Cat trail

Scale 1:4,000

0 50 100 200

BILL HARRIS

STU PROPERTY

"B" Zone Compilation

Mining District: Whitehorse	Datum:: UTM NAD 83, ZONE 8
NTS: 115 I/07	Job: BIL-7503-YT
DATE: 22 Jan 07	FIGURE : 6

405,000mE

404,000mE

6,922,000mN

6,921,000mN

STU 54

STU 21

STU 16

STU 17

STU 22

STU 23

STU 18

STU 29

STU 31

STU 24

STU 25

STU 20

STU 32

STU 33

STU 26

STU 27

STU 34

STU 35

STU 28

STU 36

STU 37

STU 43

BREAD 1

BREAD 5

BREA

N

DDH 80-25 casing

Cat Trail very overgrown

DDH 80-23 casing

DDH 80-24

Secondary Road

2 collars
DDH 80-18/19

DDH 80-20

DDH 80-21

DDH 80-13 no casing

DDH 80-11 no casing

DDH 80-9 no casing

DDH 80-16/17

DDH 80-14 no casing

DDH 80-10 assumed

DDH 80-15

TR-8+00W

22342

TR-11+50E

22343

DDH 80-7

DDH 80-6

TR-6+00W

TR-4+00W

22341

DDH 80-5

22344

DDH 80-4 casing

22345

TR-0+00W

Cat Trail overgrown

DDH 80-26

TR-12+00E

DDH 80-3 approx.

TR-14+00E

22346

Camp

2006 Mag Grid

Cat Trail overgrown

DDH 80-27

TR-9+50E

TR-11+50E

TR-14+50E

22347

DDH 80-28

DDH 80-01

TR-20+50E

2500

LEGEND

- Trench
- Drill hole location
- Soil Sample
- Rock sample
- 2006 Mag Grid
- Secondary Road
- Cat trail

Scale 1:4,000

0 50 100 200

BILL HARRIS

STU PROPERTY

"A" & "C" Zone Compilation

Mining District: Whitehorse	Datum:: UTM NAD 83, ZONE 8
NTS: 115 I/07	Job: BIL-7503-YT
DATE: 22 Jan 07	FIGURE : 5

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.