ASSESSMENT REPORT:

2005 STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY

AND 2006 FIELD INVESTIGATION REPORT

ON THE

CHAP PROPERTY

Claim Names	Claim Grant Number
CHAP 1 – 46	YC36384 – YC36429

CLAIM SHEETS 106 L03, 106 E14

UTM COORDINATES 7,321,000N 501,000E (NAD 83, ZONE 8)
NTS MAPS 106 L03, 106 E14

OWNER: INTERNATIONAL KRL RESOURCES CORP.

LOCATED IN THE DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

BY

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AND

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Work Period: Sept. 14, 2005 – August 30, 2006

Date of Report: March 2007

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1.1 SUMMARY

Reconnaissance style stream geochemical (silt) sampling was carried out on the Chap property last September 2005 and a follow-up field investigation was subsequently done last August 2006 for assessment purposes.

The 2005 stream geochemical (silt) sampling collected a total of eleven (11) samples from the generally southwest-flowing creeks crossing the north-northwest trending Chap claims. Of the 11 samples collected none returned with significant values.

The 2006 follow-up was carried out to verify the result of the 2005 silt samples, but the absence of outcrop in the property and the limited three (3) cobble-size float samples, which also returned without significant values, could not conclude that the property is not prospective.

Since the Chap claim was staked anticipating the possibility of a repeated structure and geological setting similar to the Nor property, located 25 kilometers to the north-northwest, future sub-surface work, such as geophysical survey may render information vital to the assessment of the property.

1.2 CONCLUSIONS

In September 2005, reconnaissance-style traverse was carried-out on the Chap claims for geological investigation. The lack of outcrop and limited cobble-size floats in the property shifted the geological investigation into geochemical sampling in order to maximize detection of mineral potential of the property during that time. However, even in the collection of geochemical samples, stream sediment or silt was hard to collect. No sieves were used to collect specific sediment size but a 300 to 400 gram sand-size sediments were collected.

The eleven silt samples collected returned with insignificant values of copper (2.5 to 37.9 ppm), gold (0.7 to 2.9 ppb), uranium (0.5 to 2.3 ppm), lead (6.2 to 15.3 ppm), zinc (49 to 104 ppm), silver (0.1 to 0.2 ppm), and arsenic (0.5 to 11.8 ppm).

Although very low stream geochemical values were obtained from the 2005 silt samples, ground follow-up works were still carried-out in August 2006 at creeks with slightly elevated copper-gold, zinc, and lead values. A total of three (3) float samples were collected from these creeks but the values also returned with insignificant copper (3 to 15 ppm), gold (<0.5 to 0.5 ppb), uranium (0.6 to 0.9 ppm), lead (1.1 to 4.5 ppm), zinc (12 to 36 ppm), silver (<0.1 to 0.1 ppm), and arsenic (0.9 to 6.1 ppm).

After these inconclusive surface works, sub-surface work, such as geophysical survey (aeromag, IP/resistivity) may be carried out in the future to fully assess the potential of the property.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Terry	Tim Nillos	Paul Kilkenny	Mike Hibbitts

Date: March 1, 2007

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Scope of Work

This report explains the optimistic works carried out on the Chap property in 2005 and 2006. It explains the scientific and systematic assessment works carried out on a hypothetical target. To begin with, the Chap property was staked by following the regional geological knowledge that the Nor property, located about 25 kilometers to the north-northwest, and following the same regional structure, recurs at the Chap area.

To confirm the recurrence, geological investigation was carried out around the end of August 2005 by simple reconnaissance style mapping, and outcrop sampling if possible. However, the overgrown bush and thick permafrost on the flat-lying to gently-rolling ground in the property rendered the geological mapping undoable because of the absence of outcrop and even float mapping highly unreliable. With this hindrance and a limited time, the geological investigation was shifted into stream geochemical sampling of creeks to assess the property's potential.

Result of the stream geochemical sampling was not encouraging. Values of copper (2.5 to 37.9 ppm), gold (0.7 to 2.9 ppb), uranium (0.5 to 2.3 ppm), lead (6.2 to 15.3 ppm), zinc (49 to 104 ppm), silver (0.1 to 0.2 ppm), and arsenic (0.5 to 11.8 ppm) do not indicate any anomaly but is not far low compared to the 2005 soil geochem values in Nor property.

Thus, semi-detailed follow-up work on the creeks with slightly elevated gold-copper, arsenic, and lead values was suggested and carried out around the end of August 2006.

2.2 Equipment and Procedures

In the 2005 stream geochemical sampling, no sieves were used to obtain specific sediment size. Sites to be collected of sample were pre-determined from the map with claim boundary and the sites coordinates are encoded to the GPS. Garmin 76 GPS was used in the field to get to the sampling site.

At the site, samples were collected by clearing a suitable area of the bush/roots with geological picks. Once the bush and its roots are cleared, a permafrost generally covers the creek bed and so

the geological pick is used again to expose the creek bed. Generally, a layer in the permafrost rich in sediments is assumed to be the creek bed and thus considered the sampling horizon. The sediment-rich layer varies in depth from 3 to 10 inches below the roots of the bushes.

At the camp, the samples collected from the field are taken out of the plastic sample bag and then placed near the camp-heater for an overnight drying. In the morning, the semi-dried samples are put again in the secured plastic bag, sent-out to Eagle Plains where a company expediter receives the package and delivers it to the Dawson City airport to be sent to the lab in Vancouver.

An MD-500 Fireweed helicopter stationed at Nor camp, during the Nor claims' 2005 works, was used simultaneously for the Chap claim 2005 investigation. The helicopter brings in and out the geologists and field assistants from the Nor camp to the drop-off and pick-up sites at the Chap claims. Fireweed helicopters is based in Whitehorse but also has a hangar/office in Dawson City.

In the 2006 follow-up, the geologist and field assistants are also based at the Nor camp and flown-in and out to and from the Chap claims via MD-500 Prism helicopter.

2.3 Method of Collection

Once the sediment-rich layer is exposed, samples are collected by chipping the permafrost and collecting the ice-sediment mixture into a plastic sample bags for thawing and further cleaning. The thawed ice (water) is then discarded out of the plastic bag and the sediment is then placed in a kraft (paper) bag to discard further water. Approximately 300 to 400 gram-sample of sediment is collected in a pre-labeled kraft bag and then placed again in a secured plastic sample bag. The type, grain size, angularity, and color of sediments are recorded in the field book.

In the 2006 follow-up work, the creeks with slightly elevated copper-gold, lead, and zinc were walked and suitable-size floats were sampled. Sampling was hard because floats are not only hidden beneath the thick bush but are also embedded in the permafrost. Once float is found, it is logged in the sample booklet and placed in the sample bag along with the sample booklet-tag. The sample booklet number is also re-written on the plastic sample bag, sealed with zap-strap and put in the pack.

It was made sure that the geologist and field assistants collecting the sample wears no jewelries to avoid contamination.

2.2 Location and Access

The Chap property is located on the eastern flanks of the Richardson Mountains in the northern region of the Yukon Territory, approximately 330 kilometers north-northeast from the community of Dawson City, less than 30 kilometers south of the Arctic Circle, figure 1. It is located at the south-western base of the Gukan Hill, crossing the creeks draining south-westward into Diikee creek, figure 2. Eagle Plains Lodge lies approximately 65 kilometers west-northwest from the Chap property. The claims are situated in the Dawson Mining District.

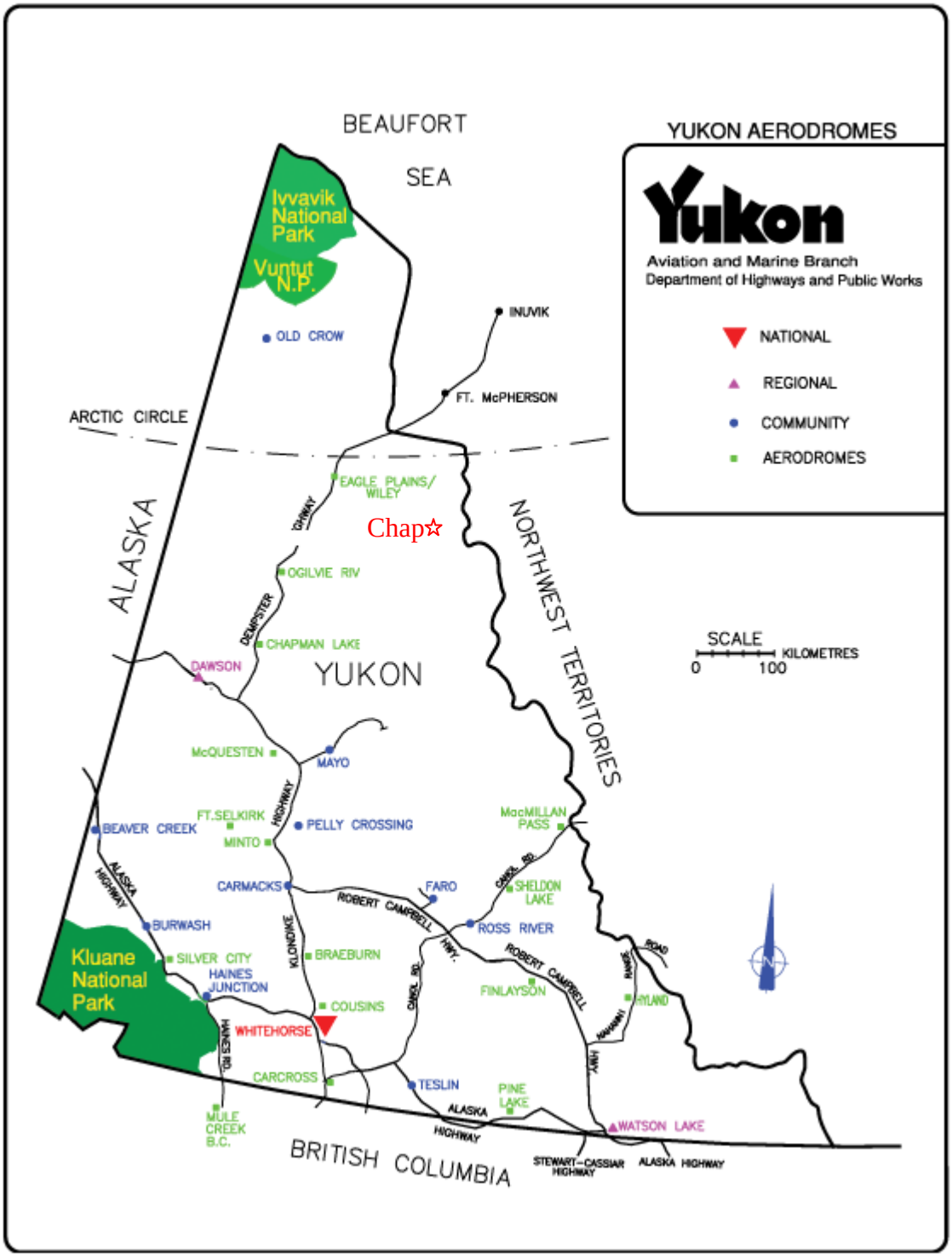


Figure 1. Location of Chap property

Access is through the Nor camp by a helicopter, located about 25 kilometers west-northwest of Chap property. The Nor camp is accessed via helicopter from the service post of Eagle Plains Lodge which is located on the Dempster Highway between Dawson City, Yukon and Inuvik, Northwest Territories. Eagle Plains has lodging, fuel (including Jet B), communication and

postal services. It also serves as a base for the Yukon Government Highways Maintenance Department. A well maintained airstrip is located just north of the lodge. The Dempster Highway is a well maintained all weather gravel highway. Lusk Lake, also referred to as Caribou Lake on some older maps, is located 7 kilometers north-northeast from the property and could serve as a float plane base.

2.3. Property History

The property was conceived through hypothetical assumption that the characteristic geological setting of Nor property recurs at the present Chap location. With this background, 46 claims were staked in early September 2005 and recorded in the Dawson City mining recorder on the 12th of September 2005.

Shawn Ryan, a well known and respected prospector from Dawson City provided the crew in the staking. A total of 46 claims were staked following the north-northwest trending regional structure, located at the gently-rolling to flattish southwestern base of the Gukan hill.

2.4. Claim Status

The Chap property is consist of 46 contiguous quartz mining claims located in the Dawson Mining District of the Yukon Territory. The property is found on the mineral claim sheets 106 L03 and 106 E14. All of the claims are owned 100% by International KRL Resources Corp. A summary of the claim information is listed in Table 2.1. The claim layout is presented in figure 2, along with the locations of the 2005 stream geochemical (silt) samples and the 2006 float samples.

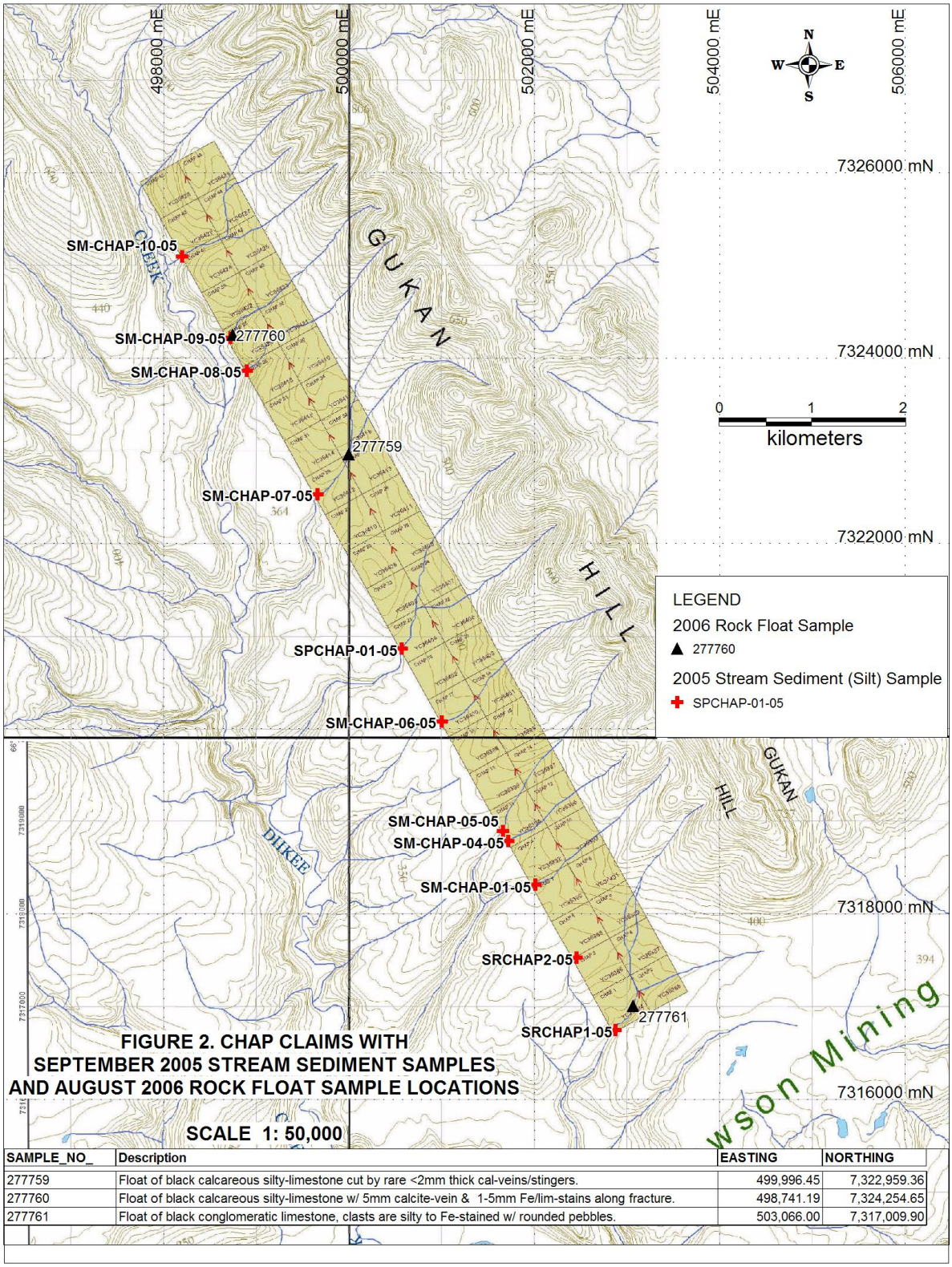
TABLE 2.1

CLAIM NAME	GRANT N0.	NO. OF CLAIMS	OWNER	EXPIRY DATE
CHAP 1 – 46	YC36384 – YC36429	46	Int. KRL Resources Corp.	12-09-2007

Figure 2 on the next page illustrates the Chap claim block and its geographical position in relation to the Diikee creek and the Gukan Hill. The figure is a reproduction of Yukon Government Mining Claim Sheets 106 L03 and 106 E14. The publishing date of the two map sheets was September 20, 2005.

As stated earlier in this report, the property plots on NTS Sheet 106 L (1:250,000 scale), UTM Zone 8. The central portion of the property is located at:

NTS coordinates 7321000 N 501000 E,
Latitude 66^0 01'N Longitude 134^0 58'W.



SAMPLE_NO_	Description	EASTING	NORTHING
277759	Float of black calcareous silty-limestone cut by rare <2mm thick cal-veins/stingers.	499,996.45	7,322,959.36
277760	Float of black calcareous silty-limestone w/ 5mm calcite-vein & 1-5mm Fe/lim-stains along fracture.	498,741.19	7,324,254.65
277761	Float of black conglomeratic limestone, clasts are silty to Fe-stained w/ rounded pebbles.	503,066.00	7,317,009.90

Fig.2. Map showing CHAP claim group and the 2005 stream sediment and 2006 rock float sample locations.

3. REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

3.1 Regional Geology

The Chap property lies in the northern region of the Yukon Territory or just 25 kilometer south-southeast of the Nor property. Because of its proximity to the Nor prospect, the discussion of the regional geology in this report has partly adopted that of the Nor property. The Chap claims are located near the transition zone between the tectonically active Southern Richardson Mountain Division of the Cordillera Region and the relatively undeformed (?) Peel Plain of the Interior Plains Region (Bostock, 1948; Mathews, 1986). See figure 3 and table 2.2 for reference.

The Nor property, some 25 kilometers to the north-northwest of Chap claims, is situated within a northerly plunging anticlinal structure known as the Richardson Anticlinorium. The anticline is bounded on the west by the Deception Fault and on the east by the Trevor Fault. The flanks of the anticlinorium are dominated by clastic and carbonate sequences of the Road River Formation. Near the central area of the anticlinorium, Proterozoic sediments of the Wernecke Supergroup (WSG) are exposed along the Nor ridge or at the central part of the whole Nor claims. It is referred to in the regional map as the Quartet Group member which overlies the Fairchild Lake Group.

This anticlinorium, as bounded by the Deception and Trevor faults to the west and east, respectively, continue to the south-southeast of Nor property. Thus the concept of possible repetition of the Wernecke breccia at the Chap claims.

The entire region is thought to be underlain by Proterozoic sediments of the WSG, however, these older sediments are visible only on the NOR property (Norris and Dyke, 1996). The area is dominated mainly by Upper Paleozoic carbonates and sediments.

The area immediately to the north of the Chap claims is dominated by predominantly carbonate rocks (limestone, dolostone, argillaceous limestone) of probable Cambrian age or older (Norris, 1987). This carbonate unit lies uncomformably over the Proterozoic Fairchild Lake sediments on the NOR property, and is seen to uncomformably (?) overlie the Road River Formation on the NOR property and in the areas south, west, and north of the property. Norris has referred to this assemblage as the Unnamed carbonate unit and may possibly be related to the Cambrian (or older?) Illtyd Group. A faulted angular unconformity between the Cambrian carbonates and the Early Proterozoic Fairchild Lake Group can be traced for several kilometers on the NOR property.

The area immediately east of the Chap claims making up the Gukan Hill is made up of gray & buff-weathering dolomite/limestone, minor platy black argillaceous limestone, black shale, and biogenic siliceous limestone belonging to the Bouvette formation, most probable source of 2006 float samples.

To the west of Chap claims is the Slats creek which is made up of rusty broken-weathering, turbiditic, quartz-sandstone with minor shale & siltstone, quartzite pebble & cobble conglomerate & limestone. Maroon with green argillite, minor quartzite and limestone.

The last eight to ten claim blocks to the south of Chap claims is believed to be underlain by the Bonnet Plume formation which is composed of sandstone, shale & coal, marine/non-marine deposited in foredeep of Cordilleran orogen.

3.2 Regional Structure

The overall trend of the major units as well as the major tectonic structures in the region is a north-northwest direction.

The area has undergone several major structural and/or deformational events, beginning with the Racklan Orogeny. The Racklan Orogeny is subdivided into two separate events. The first produced slaty cleavage and schistosity in the FLG. The second phase of the Racklan Orogeny produced kink banding within the WSG, and is clearly evident in the FLG on the NOR property.

The third structural event occurred during the emplacement of the Wernecke Breccia. This resulted in localized fracturing and faulting.

A later structural event, and perhaps the most prominent in the area, is the Richardson Fault Array. The fault array was the underlying structural control of the Richardson Anticlinorium, and evidence suggests that these faults were active from Late Proterozoic (after deposition and compaction of the Fairchild Lake Group) to Devonian (dextral strike-slip movement) and reactivated from Late Cretaceous to Mid Tertiary (dip-slip movement) (Norris and Yorath, 1981). The dip-slip component of the tectonic action resulted in the inversion of the Richardson Trough into the Richardson Anticlinorium.

Several major faults, namely the north-northwest trending Trevor, Caribou, Deception, and Knorr Faults are projected to pass near or through the NOR and CHAP properties. The fact that the main NOR ridge represents the lower portion of the Wernecke Super Group (Fairchild Lake Group) and that the younger members of the Super Group are not present suggests major block faulting and that some of these faults are deep seated crustal structures with significant displacements (Norris, 1985). The area is one of the most tectonically active regions in North America.

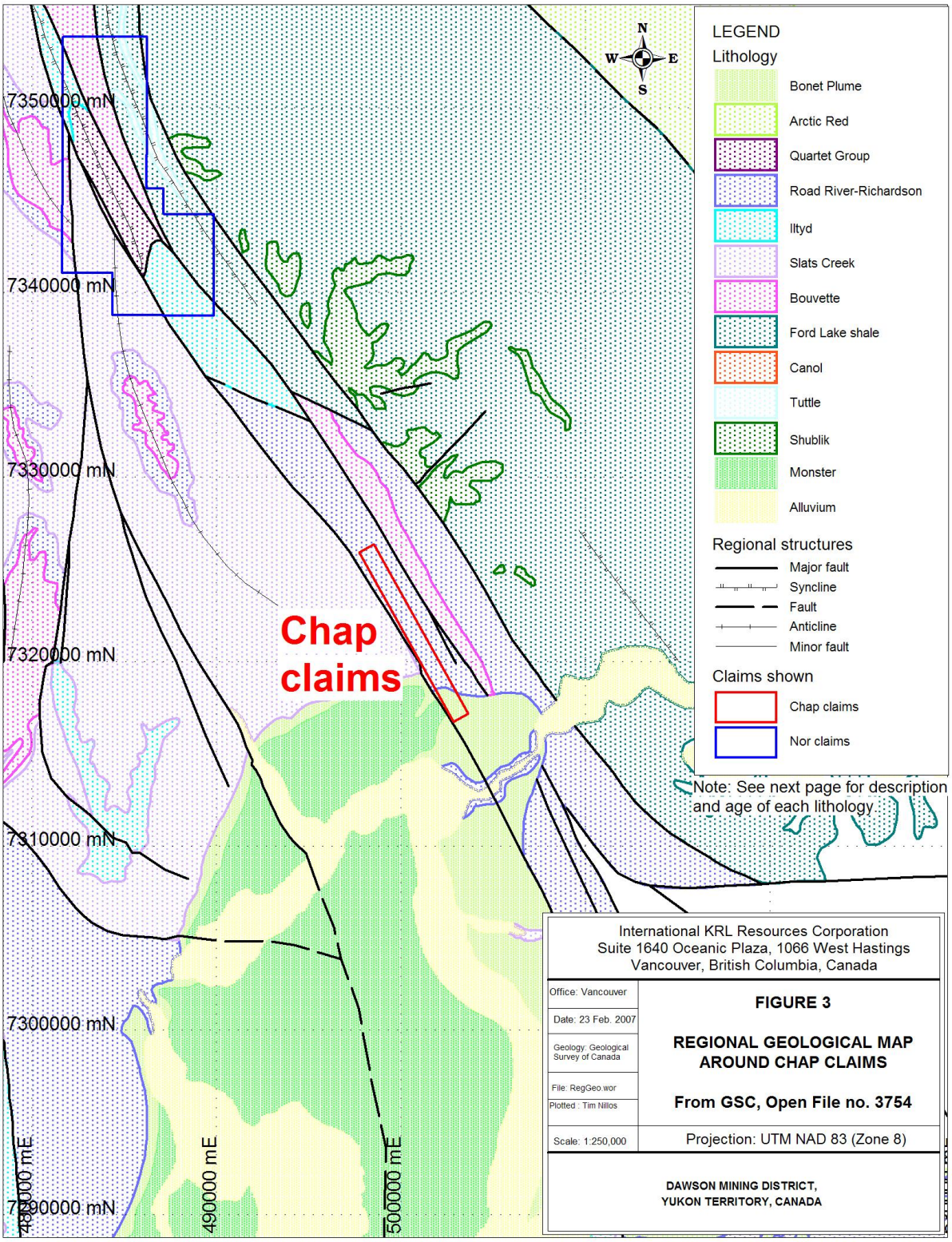


Figure 3. Regional geology and Chap claims.

Table 2. 2 Description and age of the regional geology in figure 3.

Lithology	Description	Age
Quartet Group	Black weathering shale, finely laminated dark-gray siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, minor interbeds of orange weathering dolostone in upper part. A member of the Wernecke Supergroup.	Lower Proterozoic
Road River-Richardson	Black graphitic shale, limestone & minor chert w/ black calcareous shale, pale-yellow to gray weathering thin-med bedded shaley limestone, interstratified argillite, black & gray chert.	Cambrian to Devonian
Slats Creek	Rusty broken-weathering, turbiditic, quartz-sandstone w/ minor shale & siltstone, quartzite pebble & cobble conglomerate & limestone. Maroon w/ green argillite, minor quartzite/limestone.	Lower and Middle Cambrian
Illtyd	Fine crystalline dark to light-gray or yellow-brown limestone to limy conglomerate-breccia, local chert/chalcedony replacements, secondary silicification, bedded dolostone, fossiliferous.	Lower & mid-Cambrian
Bouvette	Gray & buff weathering dolomite/limestone, minor platy black argillaceous limestone, black shale, biogenic siliceous limestone.	Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian
Ford Lake shale	Dark-gray to black, silty pyritic shale w/ subordinate sandstone.	Devonian to Permian
Canol	Dark-gray to black non-calcareous, soft to very hard shale w/ scattered orange-weathering carbonate nodules & minor chert.	Upper Devonian
Imperial	Rusty weathering dark-gray shale & siltstone in lower part, overlain by lithic graded beds of sandstone/siltstone	Upper Devonian
Tuttle	Chert granule to pebble conglomerate & conglomeratic sandstone w/ subordinate siltstone/shale, minor coal, light-gray sandstone, dark-gray shale.	Lower Carboniferous
Shublik	Commonly bioturbated calcareous shale, siltstone & sandstone, silty bioclastic limestone, local hummocky cross stratification	Triassic
Arctic Red	Thin bedded dark-gray to brown or black shale & interbeds of siltstone. Concretions & clay (bentonite?) beds, locally basal beds are silty to sandy to conglomeratic.	Lower Cretaceous
Bonnet Plume	Sandstone, shale & coal, marine/non-marine deposited in foredeep of Cordilleran orogen.	Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary

4. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

4.1 Geology

The Chap group of claims is located in a flattish to gently-rolling ground with very thick bush and undergrowth moss. Permafrost covers the ground and outcrop is totally absent even at the creeks. No prospect scale geology can be said about the Chap property apart from the three float samples collected last August 2006 and are described in the table below.

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	EASTING	NORTHING
277759	Float of black calcareous silty-limestone cut by rare <2mm thick cal-veins/stingers.	499,996.45	7,322,959.36
277760	Float of black calcareous silty-limestone w/ 5mm calcite-vein & 1-5mm Fe/lim-stains along fracture.	498,741.19	7,324,254.65
277761	Float of black conglomeratic limestone, clasts are silty to Fe-stained w/ rounded pebbles.	503,066.00	7,317,009.90

6. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL

ANALYSIS CERTIFICATES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

International KRL Resources Corp. PROJECT NOR File # A505829

570 - 789 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1H2 Submitted by: Mark Terry

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Au** ppb
G-1	.9	2.5	3.6	49	<.1	6.8	4.6	566	1.98	<.5	2.3	.7	4.0	57	<.1	<.1	.1	39	.47	.085	7	92.8	.68	220	.138	<1	1.05	.068	.54	.1	<.01	2.2	.4	<.05	5	<.5	<2
SP-Chap-01-05	.2	25.9	6.2	66	<.1	14.8	5.6	166	1.23	3.5	1.3	2.0	2.0	53	.3	.7	.1	47	1.24	.128	11	19.6	.41	170	.006	3	.92	.005	.07	.2	.06	2.4	.1	<.05	3	1.1	4
SR-Chap-01-05	.7	37.9	8.0	76	.2	20.5	6.8	266	1.70	5.2	1.2	2.9	1.2	88	.4	1.1	.1	65	2.16	.135	12	24.2	.61	206	.004	4	1.06	.004	.08	<.1	.07	2.4	.1	<.05	3	1.7	3
SR-Chap2-05	.8	37.8	7.7	78	.2	19.8	6.5	197	1.64	5.6	1.4	2.8	1.2	106	.4	.8	.1	76	3.11	.186	14	25.6	.95	156	.005	7	1.15	.006	.11	<.1	.07	2.6	.1	<.05	4	1.4	5
SM-Chap-01-05	1.1	18.8	15.3	92	<.1	27.6	10.4	213	2.98	10.5	1.3	1.3	5.4	41	.1	.8	.3	45	.26	.073	14	32.5	.45	480	.012	5	1.33	.005	.10	.1	.06	3.0	.1	<.05	4	.6	<2
RE SM-Chap-01-05	1.0	18.8	15.6	94	<.1	28.9	10.1	205	2.92	10.2	1.3	1.5	5.0	42	.1	.7	.3	45	.24	.068	14	31.1	.46	481	.011	2	1.35	.005	.10	.1	.06	3.0	.1	<.05	4	.7	<2
SM-Chap-04-05	.8	17.0	10.4	90	<.1	30.0	10.8	217	2.98	11.8	.8	1.2	3.4	45	.1	.5	.1	40	.34	.075	8	29.6	.46	1123	.011	3	1.18	.009	.09	<.1	.06	3.2	.1	<.05	3	.7	<2
SM-Chap-05-05	1.1	17.4	12.4	86	.1	20.6	10.8	394	2.23	6.9	.9	1.3	4.0	39	.3	.8	.2	29	.63	.054	12	17.4	.24	326	.004	1	.77	.003	.07	<.1	.06	2.7	.1	<.05	2	.6	2
SM-Chap-06-05	1.4	26.0	11.8	93	.1	27.5	11.3	430	2.17	7.0	1.2	1.0	4.3	42	.5	1.1	.2	21	.45	.072	11	13.7	.29	344	.004	2	.67	.004	.07	<.1	.07	2.4	.1	<.05	2	1.0	<2
SM-Chap-07-05	1.7	30.2	16.2	97	.1	33.0	13.8	510	2.76	8.9	1.3	1.0	4.7	62	.5	.7	.2	34	.98	.075	11	22.2	.37	450	.002	3	1.02	.005	.12	<.1	.07	3.8	.1	<.05	3	1.0	3
SM-Chap-08-05	1.8	17.6	11.4	92	<.1	22.5	10.7	371	2.26	8.0	1.1	1.2	3.8	55	.5	.9	.1	25	1.56	.079	12	14.9	.46	385	.003	1	.74	.005	.07	<.1	.04	2.2	.1	<.05	2	.8	<2
SM-Chap-09-05	2.7	25.8	13.5	104	.2	23.8	10.5	391	2.15	8.5	1.4	1.2	4.3	141	1.0	1.5	.2	34	5.93	.149	14	14.7	.75	240	.003	4	.80	.005	.10	<.1	.04	2.6	.2	<.05	2	1.4	<2
SM-Chap-10-05	.7	8.9	6.4	66	<.1	17.7	7.8	210	1.64	5.4	.5	.5	2.5	29	.1	.4	.1	20	.27	.046	8	13.4	.27	432	.003	<1	.58	.004	.06	<.1	.03	1.4	<.1	.08	2	<.5	<2
STANDARD DS6/OxF41	11.6	123.2	30.4	143	.3	22.0	10.8	667	2.83	19.1	6.7	48.1	3.2	40	6.1	3.6	5.1	56	.86	.076	14	189.8	.59	150	.082	14	1.92	.071	.14	3.4	.21	3.3	1.8	<.05	6	4.3	818

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT SS80 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data f FA

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 19 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct. 13/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

International KRL Resources Corp. PROJECT NOISY File # A606006

1640 - 1066 W. Hastings S, Vancouver BC V6E 3X1 Submitted by: Mark Terry

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	.2	2.6	3.2	42	<.1	13.0	4.6	528	1.87	2.4	3.3	<.5	4.7	85	<.1	<.1	.1	38	.60	.072	8	15	.62	218	.142	2	1.11	.135	.54	.1	.03	2.5	.4	<.05	6	<.5
277756	.2	7.0	5.8	17	<.1	24.4	3.2	18	1.07	10.0	.5	<.5	4.8	6	.1	.4	.3	2	.03	.018	23	23	.14	51	.002	4	.31	.004	.22	<.1	.03	.7	.1	<.05	1	.5
277757	.2	9.9	4.4	15	<.1	21.7	2.3	19	1.25	5.2	.4	<.5	4.0	4	.1	.2	.2	3	.02	.015	18	18	.13	44	.002	5	.27	.004	.20	.1	.03	.7	.1	<.05	1	<.5
277758	.2	7.3	3.5	10	<.1	9.3	1.2	18	1.00	6.5	.4	.7	3.1	5	<.1	.4	.2	4	.02	.012	19	14	.11	36	.001	4	.32	.004	.17	<.1	.02	.9	.1	<.05	1	<.5
277759	.1	3.0	1.1	12	<.1	3.8	.5	176	.05	.9	.6	<.5	.2	1056	.4	<.1	<.1	8	31.18	.146	2	3	.32	53	.001	2	.06	.008	.02	.1	.02	.4	.1	<.05	<1	<.5
277760	1.2	9.3	3.1	31	.1	5.3	1.5	177	.69	5.8	1.4	.5	.8	674	.7	1.3	<.1	26	25.91	.119	12	5	.28	112	.001	4	.18	.006	.06	<.1	.02	1.2	<.1	.12	<1	1.6
277761	1.0	15.0	4.5	36	.1	8.6	2.4	321	.77	6.1	1.9	<.5	1.7	475	.4	1.5	.1	12	27.93	.176	6	4	.53	41	.003	2	.37	.008	.07	<.1	.02	.9	.1	<.05	1	<.5
STANDARD DS7	20.3	109.3	70.0	415	.9	55.8	9.7	638	2.43	45.7	5.0	90.8	4.4	68	6.3	5.6	4.5	85	.94	.079	11	170	1.07	377	.122	40	.98	.080	.44	3.8	.21	2.6	4.3	.22	5	3.9

GROUP 1DX - 15.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150

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Data 1 FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: SEP 11 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – CO-AUTHOR

I, Mark Terry, of 1640-1066 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3X1, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, in 1986.

2. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1986.

3. I have been involved in the exploration for base metals, precious metals, and uranium, and have worked throughout Canada, the U.S.A., Mexico, Ecuador, Norway, and Indonesia.

4. I am the co-author of this assessment report titled "2005 STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY AND 2006 FIELD INVESTIGATION REPORT ON THE CHAP PROPERTY" for International KRL Resources Corp., dated March, 2007.

5. I was personally on the Chap claims during the 2005 stream sediment sampling work along with Paul Kilkenny and the 2006 follow-up work along with Tim Nillos.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – CO-AUTHOR

I, Timoteo Edgardo P. Nillos, of 1640-1066 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3X1, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the Mapua Institute of Technology, Manila, Philippines with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, 1990.

2. I have worked as a geologist for 15 years, with continuous experience mainly as an exploration geologist in precious metals, base metals, and uranium, and have worked throughout Philippines, Cyprus, Thailand, Myanmar, and part of Canada.

3. I am the co-author of this assessment report titled "2005 STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY AND 2006 FIELD INVESTIGATION REPORT ON THE CHAP PROPERTY" for International KRL Resources Corp., dated March, 2007.

4. I was personally on the Chap claims during the 2006 follow-up work along with Mark Terry.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – CO-AUTHOR

I, Paul Kilkenny, of 1640-1066 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3X1, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland with an Honors Bachelor of Science (2004) degree in geology.

2. I have worked as a geologist for 3 years, with continuous experience as a geologist in the mining industry.

3. I am the co-author of this assessment report titled "2005 STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY AND 2006 FIELD INVESTIGATION REPORT ON THE CHAP PROPERTY" for International KRL Resources Corp., dated March, 2007.

4. I was personally on the Chap claims during the 2005 stream sediment sampling along with Mark Terry.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – CO-AUTHOR/SUPERVISOR

I, Michael Hibbitts of 1640-1066 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3X1, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, in 1976.
I am a registered Professional Geologist in the province British Columbia

2. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1977.

3. I have been involved in the exploration for base metals, precious metals, and uranium, and have worked throughout Canada, the U.S.A.

4. I am the co-author of this assessment report titled "2005 STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY AND 2006 FIELD INVESTIGATION REPORT ON THE CHAP PROPERTY" for International KRL Resources Corp., dated March, 2007.

5. I was personally in communication with the field crew during the 2006 follow-up work of Mark Terry and Tim Nillos.

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Program: Geochemical sampling
Company Name: International KRL Resources Corp.
Work Dates: September 14 - 16, 2005 (3 days)

Claim Name: Chap
Claim Number: Chap 1- 46
Claim Location: Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory

Item	Details	Amount/Rate	Daily Rate/ Unit Rate	Total Costs
Labor	Geologists (2 geologists)	Mark Terry- $350 per day	3 days	$1,050.00
		Paul Kilkenny- $250 per day	2 days	$500.00
	Total Wages for Geologists			**$1,550.00**
	Support Field Staff (1 man)	Approx. $200 per day	2 days	$400.00
	Total			**$400.00**
Camp Costs	Accommodation and Meals	Approx. $88.89 per man	6 men on camp for 3 days	$1,600.00
	Total			**$1,600.00**
Transportation	Van Rental	$150 per day	4 days	$600.00
Total Transportation	**Total**			**$600.00**
Helicopter	Model 500D, 1 hour total	$1,250.00 per flight hour with Fuel.	20 min/day for 3 days	**$1,250.00**
Assaying (+ freight)	Acme Analytical Labs	11 samples	$25 per sample	**$275.00**
Travel/fuel	Dawson to Eagle Plains	$87.50 per day	2 days	**$125.00**
TOTAL				**$5,800.00**