ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016- 510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8
Telephone: 604-688-2568 Fax: 604-688-2578

ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

LINECUTTING AND INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEYS

at the

KLAZA PROPERTY

Klaza 1-2F	YC37984-YC37985
3-10	YC37986-YC37993
11-14F	YC37994-YC37997
15-17	YC37998-YC38000
18-22	YC39051-YC39055
23-24	YC39056-YC39057

NTS 115I/3
Latitude 62°07'N; Longitude 137°17'W

in the

Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LIMITED
and
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

by

W.A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.
December 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

APPENDICES

FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

The Klaza property hosts gold-silver mineralization associated with a series of subparallel vein and dyke zones. The property is owned by ATAC Resources Ltd. and is under option to Bannockburn Resources Limited, which provided funding for the 2006 work program.

This report describes linecutting and induced polarization surveys that were conducted between July 26 and August 25, 2006. The linecutting was done by personnel from Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and Coureur des Bois Ltd. while the induced polarization survey was performed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. All of the work was done from a tent camp on the edge of the property. Archer Cathro managed the program under the author's supervision. Appendix I contains the Author's Statement of Qualifications.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The property is located in southeastern Yukon at latitude 62°07'N; longitude 137°17'W on NTS 115I/3 (Figure 1). It consists of 24 contiguous mineral claims registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder in the name of Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for ATAC. Claim registration data are listed below while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

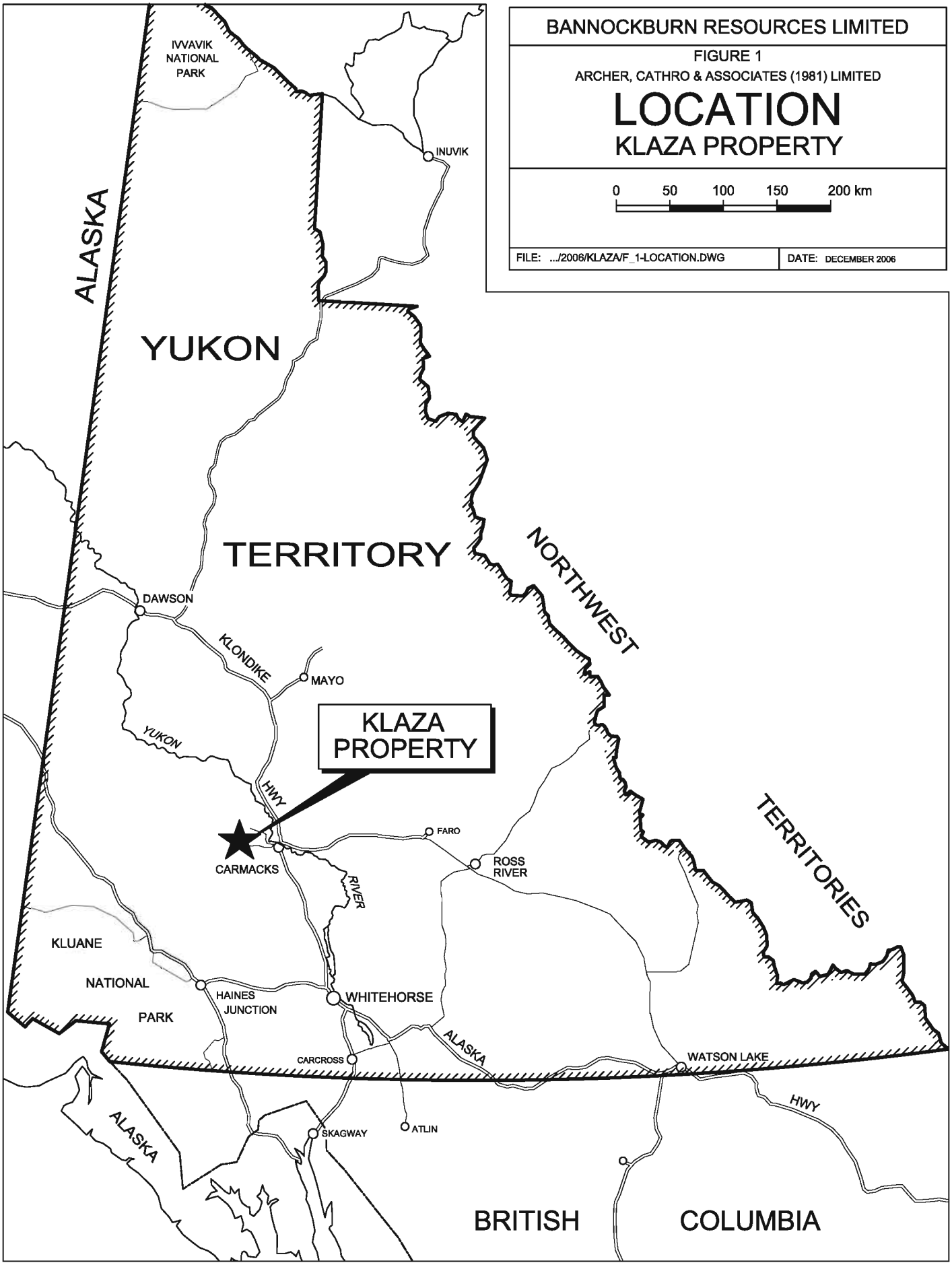
Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Klaza 1-2F	YC37984-YC37985	January 11, 2007
3-10	YC37986-YC37993	January 11, 2007
11-14F	YC37994-YC37997	January 11, 2007
15-17	YC37998-YC38000	January 11, 2007
18-22	YC39051-YC39055	January 11, 2007
23-24	YC39056-YC39057	January 11, 2007

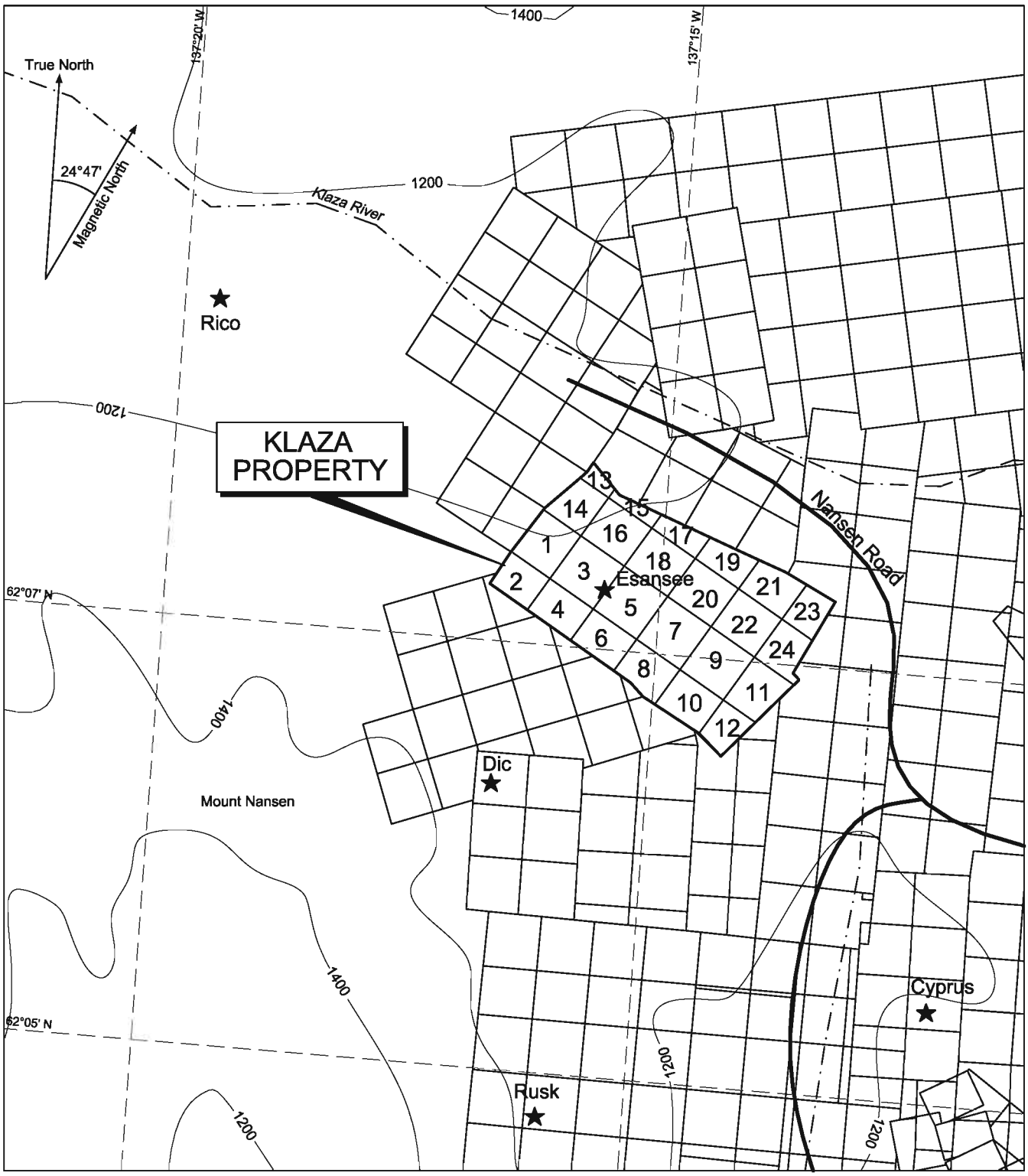
* Expiry dates do not include 2006 work which has not yet been filed for assessment credit.

The Klaza property is located 50 km due west of Carmacks and can be reached from Whitehorse by driving 180 km north on Highway #2 (the Klondike Highway) to Carmacks, then 60 km west on the two-wheel drive Nansen Road to the Mount Nansen mine site. The Nansen Road is a narrow gravel road maintained by the Yukon Territorial Government. From the mine site, the road deteriorates in quality but continues approximately 11 km north to the Klaza River valley, passing within 0.5 km of the property. The main area of exploration interest can be reached by a 1.7 km long four-wheel drive road that connects to the Nansen Road. This point is 195 km northwest of Whitehorse and 300 km north-northwest of the year-round tidewater port at Skagway, Alaska.

HISTORY

The Klaza property covers the Esansee showing which is recorded as Yukon Minfile occurrence 115I-067 (Deklerk, 2004). In 1937, K. Paulson was rumoured to have discovered high grade silver-lead float on what is now the Klaza property. The first claims (Klaza 1-21) were staked in October 1947 by G. Dickson. He immediately optioned them to Conwest Exploration Limited


BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LIMITED
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
LOCATION
KLAZA PROPERTY
0 50 100 150 200 km
FILE: .../2006/KLAZA/F_1-LOCATION.DWG
DATE: DECEMBER 2006
IVVAVIK NATIONAL PARK
INUVIK
ALASKA
YUKON
TERRITORY
NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES
DAWSON
KLONDIKE
MAYO
KLAZA PROPERTY
YUKON
HWY
FARO
CARMACKS
ROSS RIVER
RIVER
KLUANE
NATIONAL
PARK
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
ALASKA
CARCROSS
WATSON LAKE
HWY
ALASKA
SKAGWAY
ATLIN
BRITISH
COLUMBIA



3 — Klaza claim group with claim number

Quartz claim owned by others

Dic ★ — Yukon Minfile occurence

NTS 115 I/3
The 2005 Magnetic Bearing is 24°47'
Annual Change Decreasing ~4'
Datum: NAD83
Projection: Albers
Contour Interval 200 m

BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LIMITED

FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION

KLAZA PROPERTY

SCALE 1:50,000

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

FILE: .../2006/KLAZA/F_2-CLAIM LOCATION.DWG

DATE: DECEMBER 2006

which performed minor bulldozer trenching later that year. Dickson restaked the target as West claims in1960 but these claims were allowed to lapse without reported work.

In 1967, J. Smith and associates of Whitehorse restaked part of the area as the May claims and collected reconnaissance soil samples that yielded anomalous lead and silver values. This group also dug one bulldozer trench but no mineralization was intersected. In 1968, Esansee Explorations Ltd. optioned the adjoining Sue claims that had been staked in September 1967 by J. Wheeler. Esansee performed geochemical surveys in 1967 and 1968, an EM survey in 1968 and bulldozer trenching from 1967 to 1970. In 1968 and 1969 it also built a 14 km tote road from the Mount Nansen mine site to the edge of the property. The option on the Sue group was dropped in 1970.

The showing was restaked as the Tawa claims in 1979 by BRX Mining & Petroleum Ltd., which explored in 1980 with soil geochemical surveys, three short bulldozer trenches (two of which deepened 1968 trenches) and seven diamond drill holes totalling 447.30 m. In 1981 BRX conducted magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys.

In 1982 the property was restaked again as the Tawa claims by T. Hanlon, who transferred the claims back to BRX. Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1986 and explored with soil sampling, mapping, EM-16 surveys and excavator trenching that year, and road building and bulldozer and excavator trenching in 1987.

BYG Natural Resources Inc. sub-optioned the property from Chevron and explored it with excavator trenching and six diamond drill holes (373.98) in 1988 and three excavator trenches in 1989. In 1996 BYG carried out a large geophysical program which covered most of the Klaza claims. The company followed with several lines of soil sampling over the southeast corner of the claim block and drilled three holes (307.64 m) in 1998.

ATAC staked the property in January 2005 and optioned it to Bannockburn in October 2005.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The property covers a broad rounded ridge that lies between the northeastern flank of Mount Nansen and the Klaza River. Creeks draining the property flow either north to the Klaza River or southeast to a tributary of Victoria Creek, both of which are part of the Yukon River watershed. Local elevations range from 1200 to 1500 m above sea level. The area escaped Pleistocene continental glaciation but experienced some local Pleistocene to Holocene valley and alpine glaciation, which has incised broad U-shaped valleys. Across most of the property outcrop is nonexistent and overburden consists of a few centimetres of organics, 0 to 5 cm of volcanic ash and up to 200 cm of immature soil mixed with locally derived rock fragments over deeply weathered bedrock. At lower elevations, thick glaciofluvial outwash and till blanket the valley floors. Permafrost is extensive, particularly on the north- and west-facing slopes.

The area has a continental climate with low levels of precipitation and a wide temperature range. Summers are normally pleasant with extended daylight hours whereas winters are long and cold. Tree line in the property area is at 1200 m on north facing slopes and about 1400 m on south

facing slopes. Typical vegetation consists of willow, alder and black spruce at lower elevations giving way to dwarf birch, alder and stunted spruce, and finally to grass and lichen on the ridge top.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The area containing the Klaza property was visited by J.B. Tyrrell and D.D. Cairnes for the Geological Survey of Canada in 1898 and 1914, respectively and mapped by H.S. Bostock (1936), D.J. Tempelman-Kluit (1974 and 1984) and G. G. Carlson (1987). The geology was revised in a compilation by Gordey and Makepeace (2000). The following discussion is based on maps prepared by Gordey and Makepeace. Local geology in the area of the Klaza property is shown on Figure 3.

The property is situated within the eastern part of the Yukon Crystalline Terrane, which lies between the Coast Plutonic Complex to the southwest, and the Yukon Cataclastic Terrane to the northwest. The Yukon Crystalline Terrane consist of Paleozoic or older metamorphic basement rocks which have been intruded and overlain by a variety of igneous rocks.

Regional stratigraphy in the area of the Klaza property is summarized in Table 1. The basement rocks near the property are mainly schists and gneisses which include both autochthonous gneisses (Pelly Gneiss), allochthonous metasedimentary rocks (Nisling) and enigmatic units (amphibolite). Basement rocks are cut by foliated plutonic rocks (Long Lake Suite) which with the schists and gneisses were metamorphosed and uplifted in the Jurassic. The youngest rocks in the area are represented by four plutonic/volcanic events that occurred between the Lower Cretaceous and Tertiary (Whitehorse Suite, Mount Nansen, Prospector Mountain Suite and Carmacks).

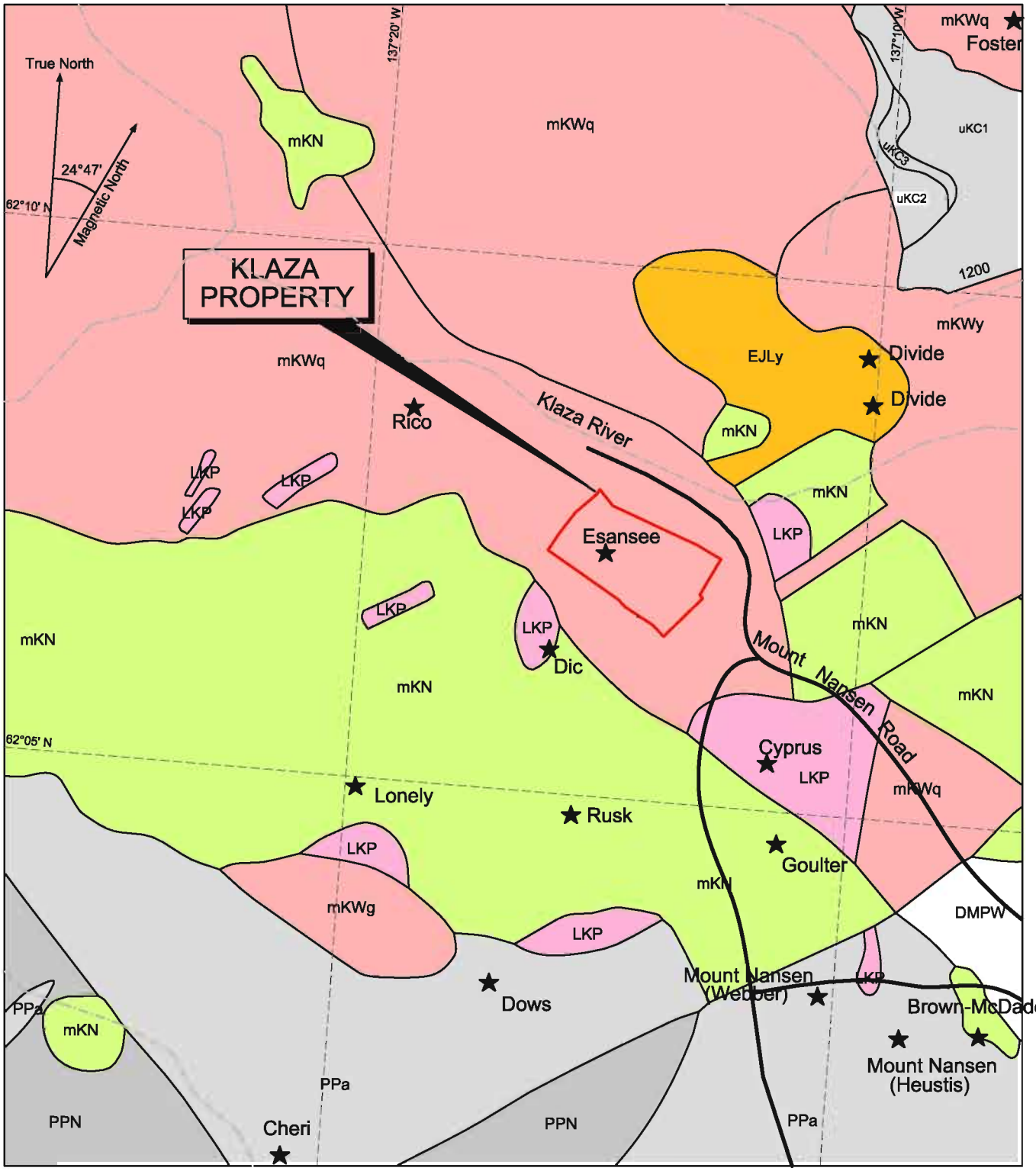
TABLE I
REGIONAL LITHOLOGY

UPPER CRETACEOUS

uKC

uKC: CARMACKS
a volcanic succession dominated by basic volcanic strata (1), but including felsic volcanic rocks dominantly (?) at the base of the succession (2) and locally, basal clastic strata (3) (70 ma approx):

1. augite olivine basalt and breccia; hornblende feldspar porphyry andesite and dacite flows; vesicular, augite phyric andesite and trachyte; minor sandy tuff, granite boulder conglomerate, agglomerate and associated epiclastic rocks **(Carmacks Gp., Little Ridge Volcanics, Casino Volcanics)**
2. acid vitric crystal tuff, lapilli tuff and welded tuff including feeder



uKC	Carmacks	★	Minfile Occurrence
LKP	Prospector Mountain Suite		
mKN	Mount Nansen		
mKW	Whitehorse Suite		
EJL	Long Lake Suite		
PPa	Amphibolite		
DMPW	Pelly Gneiss Suite		
PPN	Nisling		

NTS 115 I/3
The 2005 Magnetic Bearing is 24°47'
Annual Change Decreasing ~4'
Datum: NAD83
Projection: Albers
Contour Interval 200 m

BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LIMITED

FIGURE 3
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LOCAL GEOLOGY
KLAZA PROPERTY

SCALE 1:100,000
0 1 2 3 4 5 km

FILE: .../2006/KLAZA/F_3-GEOLOGY.DWG | DATE: DECEMBER 2006

plugs and necks; felsic volcanic flow rocks and quartz feldspar porphyries; green and purple massive tuff-breccia with feldspar phyric fragments **(Carmacks Gp., Donjek Volcanics, some rocks formerly mapped as Mount Nansen Gp.; the felsic part of the Carmacks Gp. is difficult to distinguish from similar Tertiary and Mid-Cretaceous (Mount Nansen) felsic volcanic strata)**

3. medium bedded, poorly sorted, coarse to fine grained sandstone, pebble conglomerate, shale, tuff, and coal; massive to thick bedded locally derived granite or quartzite pebble to boulder conglomerate **(Carmacks Gp.)**

LATE CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY

LKP: PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE
grey, fine to coarse grained, massive, granitic rocks of felsic (q), intermediate (g) and rarely mafic (d) composition plus related felsic dykes (f):

q. quartz monzonite, biotite quartz rich granite; porphyritic alaskite and granite with plagioclase and quartz-eye phenocrysts; biotite and hornblende quartz monzodiorite, granite, and leucocratic granodiorite with local alkali feldspar phenocrysts **(Prospector Mountain Suite, Carcross Pluton)**

g. hornblende-biotite granodiorite, hornblende diorite, quartz diorite **(Wheaton Valley Granodiorite)**

d. coarsely crystalline gabbro and diorite

f. quartz-feldspar porphyry

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKN: MOUNT NANSEN
massive aphyric or feldspar-phyric andesite to dacite flows, breccia and tuff; massive, heterolithic, quartz- and feldspar-phyric, felsic lapilli tuff; flow-banded quartz-phyric rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs, dykes, sills and breccia **(Mount Nansen Gp., Byng Creek Volcanics, Hutshi Gp.)**

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKW

mKW: WHITEHORSE SUITE
grey, medium to coarse grained, generally equigranular granitic rocks of felsic (q), intermediate (g), locally mafic (d) and rarely syenitic (y) composition:

q. biotite quartz-monzonite, biotite granite and leucogranite, pink granophyric quartz monzonite, porphyritic biotite leucogranite, locally porphyritic (K-feldspar) hornblende monzonite to syenite, and locally porphyritic leucocratic quartz monzonite **(Mount McIntyre Suite, Whitehorse Suite, Casino Intrusions, Mount Ward Granite, Coffee Creek Granite)**

g. biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite; leucocratic, biotite hornblende granodiorite locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts **(Whitehorse Suite, Casino Granodiorite, McClintock Granodiorite, Nisling Range Granodiorite)**

d. hornblende diorite, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite and mesocratic, often strongly magnetic, hypersthene-hornblende diorite, quartz diorite and gabbro **(Whitehorse Suite, Coast Intrusions)**

y. hornblende syenite, grading to granite or granodiorite **(Whitehorse Suite)**

EARLY JURASSIC

EJL

EJL: LONG LAKE SUITE
mostly felsic granitic rocks (q) but locally grading to syenitic (y):

q. massive to weakly foliated, fine to coarse grained biotite, biotite-muscovite and biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite to granite, including abundant pegmatite and aplite phases; commonly K-feldspar megacrystic **(Long Lake Suite)**

y. resistant, dark weathering, massive, coarse to very coarse grained and porphyritic, mesocratic hornblende syenite; locally sheared, commonly fractured and saussuritized; locally has well developed layering of aligned pink K-feldspar tablets **(Big Creek Syenite)**

PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC

PPa

PPa: AMPHIBOLITE
metamorphosed mafic rocks including amphibolite (1) and ultramafic rocks (2) of unknown association; i.e. may belong in part or entirely to Nisling, Nasina, and Slide Mountain assemblages and (3), mafic-ultramafic

intrusions within Nasina assemblage

LATE DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN

DMPW

DMPW: PELLY GNEISS SUITE
variably deformed granitic rocks of predominantly felsic (q) to intermediate composition (g) southwest of Tintina Fault:

q. foliated equigranular medium grained muscovite quartz monzonite; moderately to strongly foliated K-feldspar augen bearing quartz monzonitic to granitic gneiss **(S. Fiftymile Batholith, Mount Burnham Orthogneiss)**

g. foliated medium grained, homogeneous biotite granite gneiss to biotite or hornblende granodiorite gneiss; massive to strongly foliated dioritic to granodioritic gneiss; includes interfoliated amphibolite, quartz-mica schist and phyllite **(Selwyn gneiss, Pelly Gneiss, N. Fiftymile Batholith, Moose Creek Orthogneiss)**

LATE PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC

PPN

PPN: NISLING
assemblage characterized by mica quartz feldspar schist (1) and abundant locally thick limestone (2) members; includes possibly equivalent strata northeast of Tintina Fault(3):

1. dark grey to brown, biotite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar schist, quartzite and micaceous quartzite, garnetiferous; felsic chlorite-biotite orthogneiss; rare amphibolite; minor (?) two-mica gneiss and hornblende diorite gneiss; may include Nasina assem. **(Nisling assem.)**
2. bleached white weathering, white to grey, coarsely crystalline, flow banded, fetid marble; graphite, chert, metabasite and calcsilicate lamina are common **(Nisling assemblage)**
3. calcareous quartz psammite, marble, calcareous chlorite-biotite schist and calcsilicate; calcareous garnet-biotite-muscovite schist, rare amphibolite; biotite-quartz-muscovite schist and lesser quartz-feldspar-muscovite augen schist **(assignment uncertain, could belong to DMN (Nasina))**

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

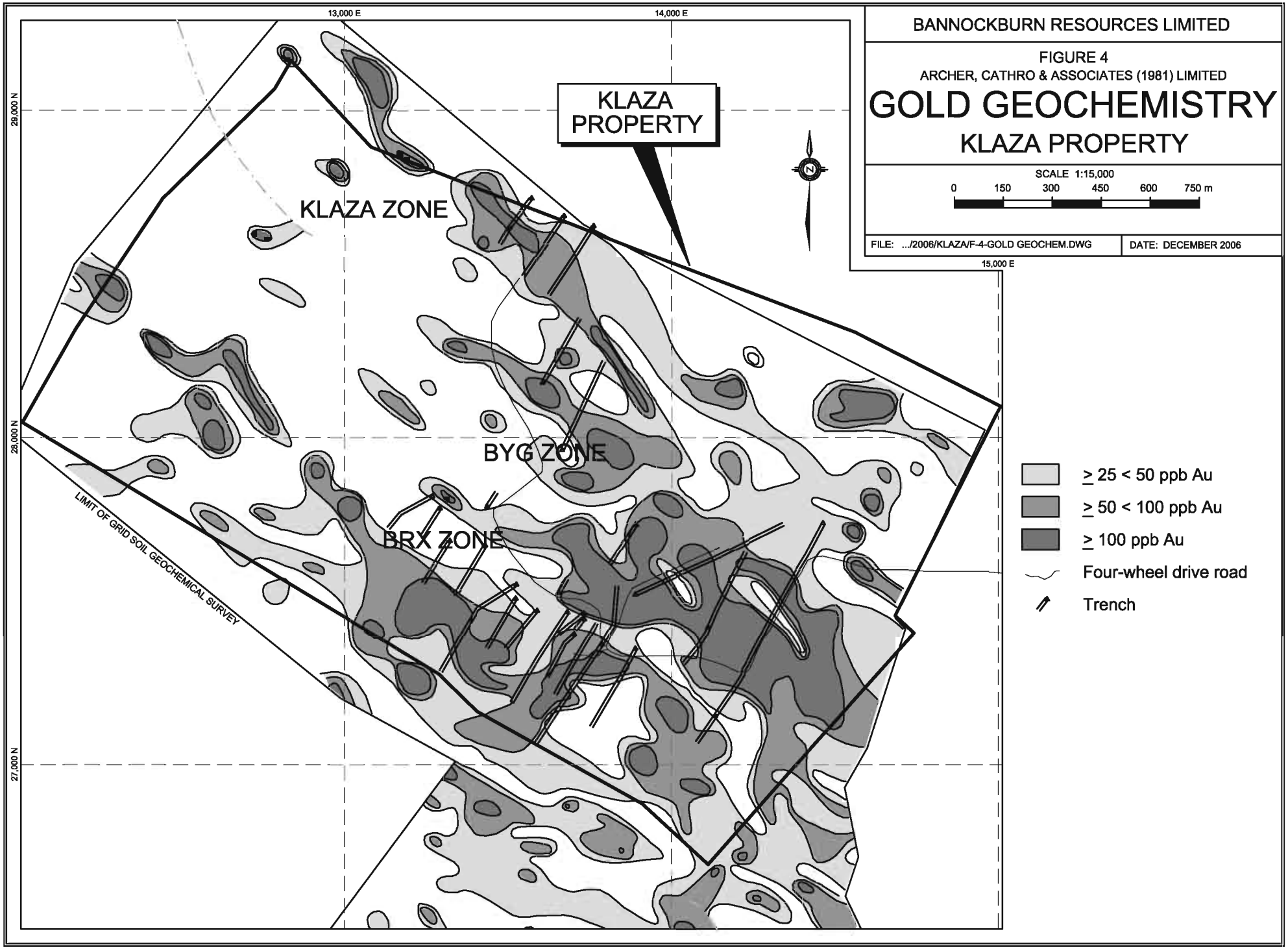
On the Klaza property the Paleozoic or older metamorphic basement rocks are not exposed and the igneous suite is limited to a biotite-hornblende granodiorite stock with lesser porphyritic dykes and volcanic rocks, all of which are believed to be of Mid-Cretaceous age and belong to the Whitehorse Suite. The granodiorite contains up to 30% hornblende and biotite, is coarse grained and is non-foliated. Northwest trending porphyry dykes (up to 30 m wide) cut the granodiorite in the main area of interest. The dykes contain up to 15%, 1 to 2 mm orthoclase phenocrysts plus rare biotite and quartz phenocrysts in a buff aphanitic groundmass. Commonly the dykes are strongly fractured and associated with both fault and vein zones. Volcanic rocks are found on the periphery of the property and include medium green-grey andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks with occasional buff to tan rhyolitic tuff.

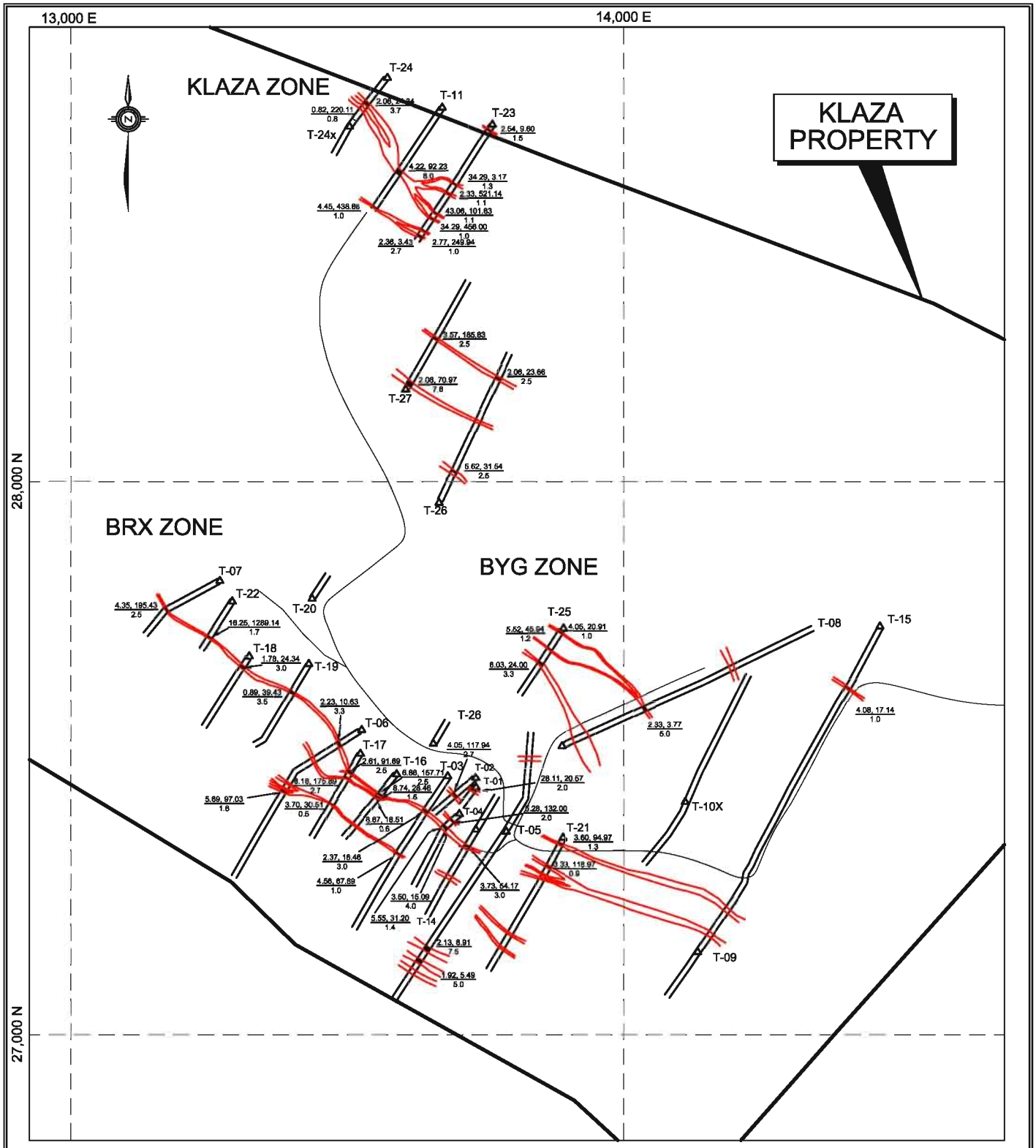
Two main fault trends (NW and NE) are present on the property. The first set strikes north-northwest and dips between 50 and 70° to the southwest. These faults lack strong topographic expression but are parallel to the veins, are locally mineralized and appear to control the distribution of porphyry dykes. The second set of faults strikes northeast and dips subvertically. They form prominent topographic linears and cut the mineralized zones. These faults vary in their sense and magnitude of displacement.

MINERALIZATION

Three gold bearing vein zones have been discovered on the property: the BRX, Klaza and BYG Zones. All three zones are of a similar type. They are hosted by fault zones and/or porphyry dykes that cut granodiorite wallrock and show a close affiliation with the character of mineralization at the nearby Mount Nansen property.

The veins consist of 1 to 10 m wide gouge zones containing light green quartz bands up to 3 m wide. Adjacent to or within the quartz bands are 2 to 30 cm wide lenses of relatively massive pyrite, often accompanied by arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and stibnite. The percentage of pyrite varies from less than 1% to more than 20%. Depth of total oxidation ranges from 0 to 100 m depending on the type of mineralization and orientation of the vein. Figure 4 is a compilation of several gold-in-soil geochemical surveys, which shows the locations of the zones in relation to anomalous gold values. Figures 5 and 6 are enlargements showing trench and drill hole locations, while Tables II and III show significant trench and drill hole results, respectively.


BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LIMITED
FIGURE 4
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY
KLAZA PROPERTY
SCALE 1:15,000
0 150 300 450 600 750 m
FILE: .../2006/KLAZA/F-4-GOLD GEOCHEM.DWG
DATE: DECEMBER 2006
13,000 E
14,000 E
15,000 E
29,000 N
28,000 N
27,000 N
KLAZA PROPERTY
KLAZA ZONE
BYG ZONE
BRX ZONE
LIMIT OF GRID SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
≥ 25 < 50 ppb Au
≥ 50 < 100 ppb Au
≥ 100 ppb Au
Four-wheel drive road
Trench



T-01 Trench with starting point

28.11, 20.57 / 2.5 Trench sample location with gold and silver in g/t over interval in metres

Vein zone

Four-wheel drive road

BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LIMITED

FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

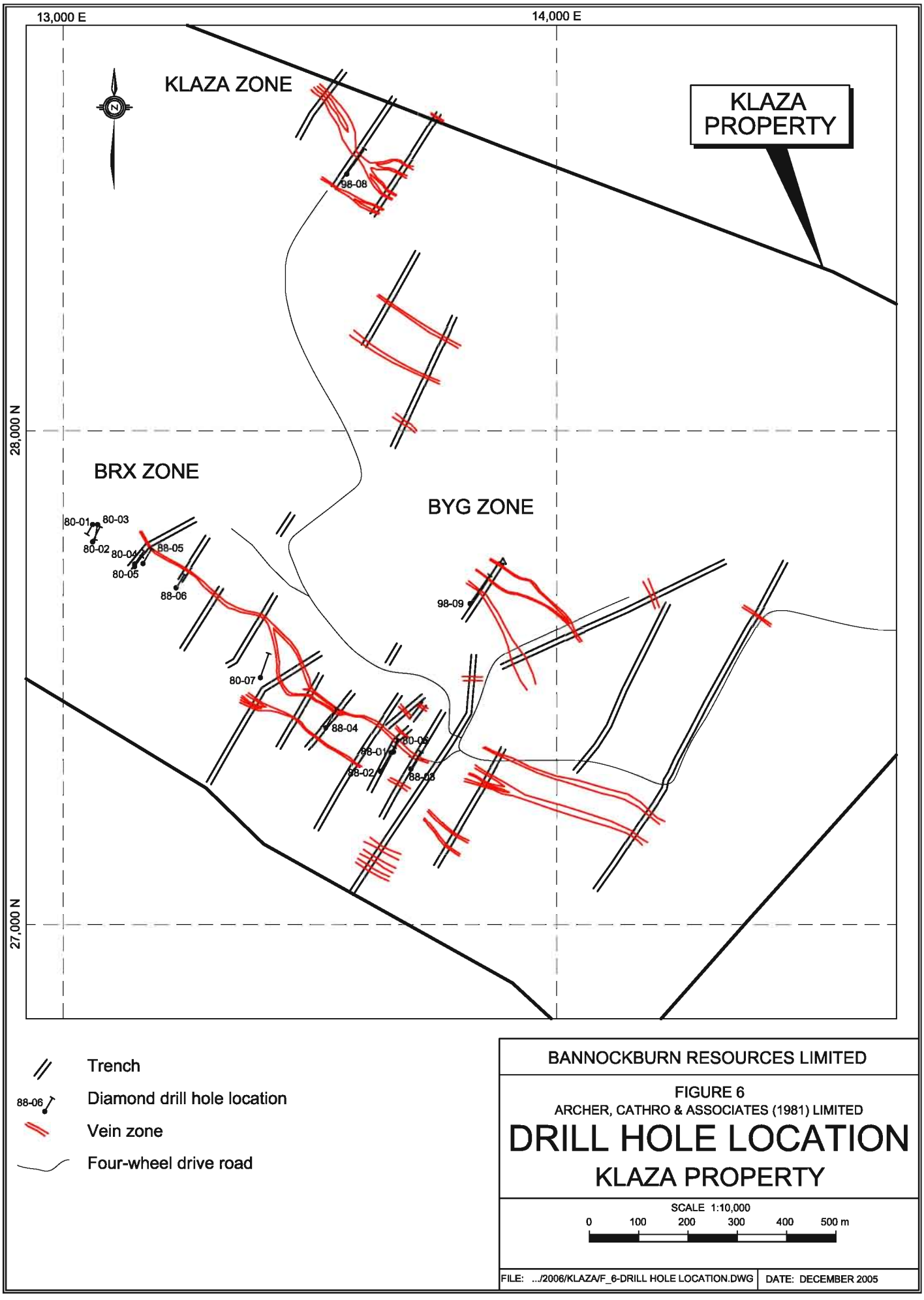
TRENCH LOCATION

KLAZA PROPERTY

SCALE 1:10,000

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

FILE: .../2006/KLAZA/F_5-TRENCH LOCATION.DWG | DATE: DECEMBER 2006



BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LIMITED

FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DRILL HOLE LOCATION

KLAZA PROPERTY

SCALE 1:10,000

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

FILE: .../2006/KLAZA/F_6-DRILL HOLE LOCATION.DWG | DATE: DECEMBER 2005

TABLE II
SIGNIFICANT TRENCH RESULTS

Trench No.	Zone	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
T-01	BRX	2.0	28.11	20.57
T-02	BRX	2.7	4.05	117.94
T-03	BRX	3.0	2.37	16.46
	BRX	1.0	4.56	67.89
T-04	BRX	2.0	5.28	132.00
	BRX	4.0	3.50	15.09
	BRX	1.4	5.55	31.20
T-05	BRX	7.5	2.13	8.91
	BRX	5.0	1.92	5.49
T-06	BRX	3.3	2.23	10.63
	BRX	1.8	5.69	97.03
T-07	BRX	2.5	4.35	195.43
T-08	BYG	5.0	2.33	3.77
T-11	KLAZA	8.0	4.22	92.23
	KLAZA	1.0	4.45	438.86
T-14	BRX	3.0	3.73	54.17
T-15	BYG	1.0	4.08	17.14
T-16	BRX	2.5	6.86	157.71
	BRX	1.5	8.74	28.46
	BRX	0.6	8.67	18.51
T-17	BRX	2.5	2.61	91.89
	BRX	2.7	8.16	175.89
	BRX	0.5	3.70	30.51
T-18	BRX	3.0	1.78	24.34
T-19	BRX	3.5	0.89	39.43
T-21	BRX	1.3	3.60	94.97
	BRX	0.9	3.33	118.97
T-22	BRX	1.7	16.25	1,289.14
T-23	KLAZA	1.5	2.54	9.60
	KLAZA	1.3	34.29	3.17
	KLAZA	1.1	2.33	521.14
	KLAZA	1.1	43.06	101.83
	KLAZA	1.0	34.29	456.00
	KLAZA	1.0	2.77	249.94
	KLAZA	2.7	2.36	3.43
T-24	KLAZA	3.7	2.06	24.34
	KLAZA	0.8	0.82	220.11
T-25	BYG	1.0	4.05	20.91
	BYG	1.2	5.52	45.94
	BYG	3.3	6.03	24.00
T-26	KLAZA	2.5	5.62	31.54
	KLAZA	2.5	2.06	23.66
T-27	KLAZA	7.6	2.06	70.97
	KLAZA	2.5	3.57	185.83

TABLE III
SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE RESULTS

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Remarks
80-02	12.20	12.50	0.30	1.89	32.02	Fault, possible sulphides
80-05	36.90	37.30	0.40	0.93	65.07	Quartz vein with pyrite and sulphides
80-06	8.20	17.10	8.90	6.27	18.94	Vein-fault zone
Incl.	12.20	13.70	1.50	24.51	50.06	Quartz vein with galena and sphalerite
	33.80	34.10	0.30	9.02	2.40	Altered granodiorite with quartz and pyrite
80-07	45.70	46.00	0.30	4.22	60.07	Altered granodiorite with sulphides
88-01	13.30	14.02	0.72	5.45	43.89	Vein zone with quartz, pyrite & hematite
	28.35	28.95	0.60	5.14	230.06	12 cm wide vein with quartz, galena, pyrite and hematite in granodiorite
	35.08	36.88	1.80	1.06	19.54	2 cm vein with 60 cm alteration envelope cutting granodiorite
88-02	47.30	49.02	1.72	1.06	8.91	Vein at contact of 1.65 m porphyry dyke
	60.96	62.48	1.52	1.30	12.00	4 cm vein cutting granodiorite
	68.88	70.41	1.53	1.06	12.00	3.5 cm vein cutting granodiorite
	78.20	79.05	0.85	3.12	12.34	6 & 7 cm veins cutting granodiorite
88-03	30.18	30.33	0.15	2.67	74.40	Vein zone with clay gouge in granodiorite
	39.92	41.45	1.53	0.75	1.37	Veinlets in a feldspar porphyry dyke
88-04	50.29	51.05	0.76	0.96	36.34	Vein zone on edge of porphyry dyke
	55.90	56.90	1.00	1.61	259.89	Vein within a porphyry dyke
	60.96	62.48	1.52	0.72	32.57	Vein zone on edge of porphyry dyke
88-05	31.50	32.05	0.55	4.05	401.14	Vein zone on edge of porphyry dyke
	37.96	40.15	2.19	1.03	44.57	Vein zone on edge of porphyry dyke
	49.07	51.04	1.97	1.06	9.94	Granodiorite with numerous veinlets
88-06	35.14	35.69	0.55	1.37	113.14	Vein zone on edge of porphyry dyke
	36.88	37.27	0.39	16.25	49.03	Vein within a porphyry dyke
	41.61	42.97	1.36	6.03	129.94	Vein zone on edge of porphyry dyke
98-08	8.84	9.90	1.06	0.93	16.00	Altered granodiorite
	40.50	45.55	5.05	3.82	84.70	Strongly brecciated and clay altered porphyry with quartz stringers
Incl.	40.50	41.50	1.00	1.04	254.70	Quartz vein stockwork and brecciated contact with granodiorite
Incl.	44.50	45.55	1.05	17.10	159.20	45 cm brecciated quartz vein with sulphides at contact with granodiorite
	84.00	85.00	1.00	1.06	26.60	Fault zone with clay matrix and clasts of altered granodiorite and quartz vein
98-09	16.75	18.00	1.25	1.10	3.00	Altered granodiorite with trace pyrite
	37.50	38.50	1.00	4.80	23.70	1 and 7 cm veins cutting granodiorite
	50.00	51.00	1.00	2.23	2.90	15 cm quartz vein cutting granodiorite
	54.10	55.00	0.90	2.40	6.70	0.5 to 1 cm veins cutting granodiorite

The BRX Zone is a coincident geochemical and geophysical anomaly that has been traced in close spaced excavator trenches and diamond drill holes for a 750 m strike length. Wider spaced trenching and weaker soil geochemical anomalies indicate that the zone may continue for another 250 m to the southeast. Excavator trenching has returned peak values of 28.11 g/t Au over 2.0 m and 1,289.14 g/t Ag across 1.70 m. Most exposures grade between 3 and 6 g/t Au with 20 to 200 g/t Ag across 1 to 2 m widths. Selected specimens of galena rich mineralization collected in 1988 returned 1.65 to 58.35 g/t Au, 2403.43 to 4985.83 g/t Ag with 50 to 55% Pb.

This zone has been tested with 13 diamond drill holes. The best intersection came from hole 80-06 which returned 6.27 g/t Au with 18.94 g/t Ag over 8.90 m, including 1.50 m grading 24.51 g/t Au and 50.06 g/t Ag. Other holes returned disappointing results.

The Klaza Zone is located 1000 m north of the BRX Zone and was discovered using soil geochemistry. Three trenches have exposed the zone over a 250 m strike length but the soil geochemical anomalies can trace this zone for over 700 m along strike in both directions. The widest excavator trench exposure returned 4.22 g/t Au and 92.23 g/t Ag over 8.00 m, while the highest grade interval assayed 43.06 g/t Au and 101.83 g/t Ag over 1.10 m. Only one diamond drill hole has tested this zone. It was drilled beneath the widest trench exposure and returned 3.82 g/t Au and 84.70 g/t Ag over a 5.05 m interval of strongly brecciated and clay altered porphyry dyke containing quartz stringers.

The BYG Zone is a coincident geochemical and geophysical anomaly that lies approximately midway between the other zones. It has been explored with two trenches located 180 m apart and one diamond drill hole. It is at the western (uphill) edge of the largest and strongest soil geochemical anomaly on the property. Surprisingly, trenches along strike to the east, which cut directly across strongly anomalous gold-in-soil values, failed to intersect significant mineralization. The highest trench assay was 6.03 g/t Au and 24.00 g/t Ag over 3.30 m. A diamond drill hole beneath this trench intersected several quartz±sulphide veins cutting granodiorite. The highest value was 4.80 g/t Au and 23.70 g/t Ag from a 1 m interval containing two narrow quartz veins.

2006 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Between August 11 and 25, 2006, Aurora Geosciences Ltd. conducted a gradient array induced polarization survey across an 1800 by 1450 m area in the centre of the property. The survey was done using baselines and cross lines that were established earlier in the summer by an Archer Cathro crew. It was performed with a GDD Tx11 3.6KW s/n Tx242 transmitter and an Iris Elrec Pro s/n 2315-276249845-166 receiver. Readings were collected at 25 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart. Data were downloaded nightly from the receiver and imported into a Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package.

The survey identified two main anomalies within the area of interest, both of which consist of chargeability highs with coincident resistivity lows. The most prominent anomaly (Anomaly A) is located in the southeastern corner of the grid. It is only partially defined and currently comprises a 1000 m diameter, semi circular area of moderate chargeability. This anomaly coincides with an area of weak to strong gold-in-soil geochemistry (25 to 100 ppm) and most of the BRX Zone mineralization defined to date. It is bisected by a narrow northwest trending band of low chargeability values that may mark a crosscutting unmineralized fault.

Anomaly B consists of three northwest trending linear chargeability features of weak to moderate intensity that approximately coincide with the northwestern extension of the BRX Zone and the core of the BYG Zone. These chargeability features are 710 to 1200 m long. Their axes are generally offset 30 to 190 m to the south, from the axes of parallel resistivity lows. In four areas within Anomaly B, smaller chargeability highs are directly coincident with resistivity

lows. These areas lie along the northwesterly projection of the BRX Zone and have interpreted depths of 75 to 112 m below surface. None of the anomalous areas in Anomaly B has received any mechanized trending or drilling.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The recently completed geophysical surveys produced positive results over areas of known mineralization in the BRX and BYG zones. More importantly, they also identified untested targets beneath and along strike from those zones.

The survey did not extend far enough north to cover the Klaza Zone, which is located near the property boundary. This zone is poorly exposed but has produced some very favourable results from trenching and drilling. It is open to extension both along strike and downdip.

The next stage of exploration should consist of 600 m of diamond drilling in four holes. Three of the holes are proposed to test high grade vein and low grade stockwork mineralization in the Klaza Zone. The fourth hole should evaluate the chargeability high that underlies the BRX Zone in Anomaly A.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

William A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng

REFERENCES

Bostock, H.S.
1936 Carmacks District, Yukon, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 189.

Carlson, G.G.
1987 Geology of Mount Nansen (115I/3) and Stoddart Creek (115I/6) map areas, Dawson Range, central Yukon. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1987-2.

Deklerk, R. (compiler)
2004 Yukon MINFILE 2004, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Yukon Region: CD-ROM.

Gordey, S.P., Makepeace, A.J.
2000 Yukon Digital Geology; 2 CD-ROM set. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File D3826 for Exploration and Geological Services Division (EGSD), Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (DIAND) EGSD Open File 1999-1(D).

Tempelman-Kluit, D.J.
1974 Geology of the Carmacks map-area, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 578.

1984 Geology of Laberge (105E) and Carmacks (115I), Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1101.

APPENDIX I

AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William A. Wengzynowski, geological engineer, with business addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and residential address at 301 Fairway Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7G 1L4 do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1993 with a B.A.Sc in Geological Engineering, Option l, mineral and fuel exploration.

3. I registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia on December 12, 1998 (Licence Number 24119).

4. From 1983 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, northern British Columbia and Mexico.

5. I have personally participated in and supervised the fieldwork reported herein.

William A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.

APPENDIX II

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD. REPORT

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

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

www.aurorageosciences.com
aurora@klondiker.com

MEMORANDUM

To: Doug Eaton, Bill Wengzyowski
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.

Date: 20 Nov 06

From: Dave Hildes
dave-aurora@klondiker.com

Re: Klaza 2006 IP survey – final report

This memorandum describes an induced polarization / resistivity (IP) survey conducted at the Klaza Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory between August 19 and August 31, 2006. A total of 24 line-km were surveyed. A full survey log is attached to the digital version of this report.

a. Crew and equipment.

The surveys were conducted by the following personnel:

Jacob Moeller	Crew chief	Aug 19 - Aug 31
Kieran Fox	Technician	Aug 19 - Aug 30
Curtis Murray	Helper	Aug 19 - Aug 27
Christien Ducharme	Helper	Aug 19 - Aug 31
Jordan Soprovich	Helper	Aug 19 - Aug 24
Terry Creamer	Replacement for CM	Aug 27 - Aug 31

The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

IP receiver	1	Iris Elrec Pro s/n 2315-2762498451-166
IP transmitter	1	GDD TxII 3.6 kW s/n Tx242
	1	Honda 5kW generator

IP equipment	1	Repair tools & spare IP parts
	6 km	18 gauge wire
	2	10 conductor 25 m gradient cables
	5	VHF handheld radios
	1	VHF base radio
		Georeels & spools, Speedy winders and spools, stainless steel electrodes
Other	1	Laptop with Geosoft IP package
	1	5 man summer camp
	1	Truck and trailer
	1	GlobalStar satellite phone with data package

b. IP survey specifications.

The IP survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Array	Gradient		
Dipole spacing	25 m		
Tx	Time domain, 50% duty cycle, reversing polarity, 0.125 Hz.		
Stacks	Minimum 15		
Rx error	5 mV/V or less, otherwise repeated several times		
Grid registration	Handheld GPS points every 250 m and line-ends averaged 30 s or until estimated accuracy < 10 m, whichever was longer. All coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 8N.		
Current electrode locations	Grid1 South Electrode	381227	6888629
	Grid1 North Electrode	382714	6890884
	Grid2 South Electrode	382290	6887946
	Grid2 North Electrode	383535	6890371
	Grid3 South Electrode	381572	6889150
	Grid3 North Electrode	383054	6891410
	Grid4 South Electrode	382427	6888682
	Grid4 North Electrode	383911	6890941

c. Data processing.

Data were downloaded nightly from the receiver and imported into the Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package. Every reading was inspected and readings with high error or which did not repeat were rejected from the dataset. The remaining readings were averaged using a weighted mean based on the number of stacks and the standard deviation of the chargeability. GPS points were dumped from the handheld units and coordinates for the stations determined by linear interpolation between GPS points. The four grids as defined by current electrode placements were levelled using a common spread (L900E, station 500 to 750) to determine an appropriate datum shift for each grid. Grids 2, 3, and 4 were levelled with datum shifts of -3.1 mV/V, -45.6 Ohm-m; 0 mV/V, 51.7 Ohm-m and -6.4 mV/V, 204.3 Ohm-m respectively. These levelling corrections are the mean difference between the common spreads measured with the four different current locations.

The apparent chargeability, apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability error were gridded with a minimum curvature algorithm with a cell size of 25 m. Two passes with a 3X3 Hanning filter were made and the results plotted using a log-linear colour scale for the apparent resistivity and a linear colour scale for the apparent chargeability and the error.

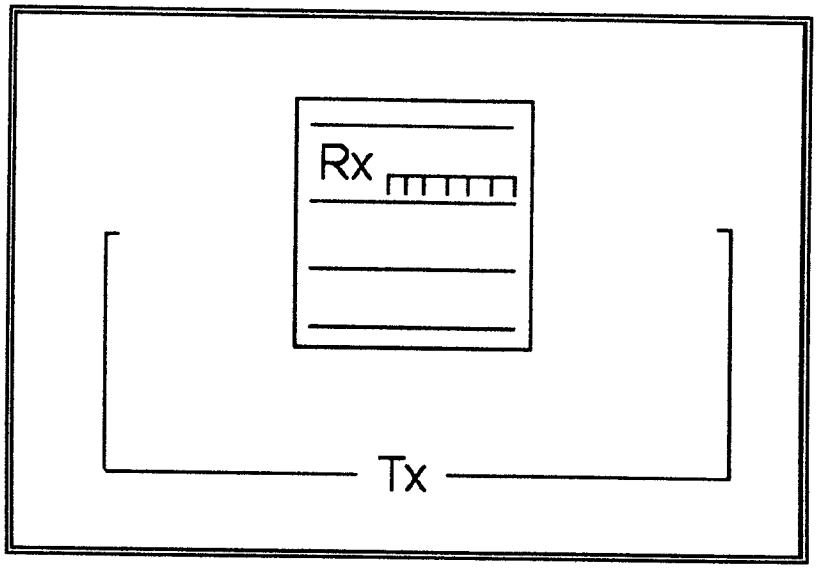
d. Products.

The following data files are appended to the digital version of this report:

Klaza_Final.xyz	Final data in Geosoft ASCII xyz format.
GPSPoints.txt	Non-differential GPS locations with estimated accuracy < 10 m. NAD83, UTM Zone 8N.
Klaza Chargeability.pdf Klaza Resisitivity.pdf	Plan maps of apparent chargeability, apparent resistivity and chargeability error (scale = 1:5000).
Klaza Chargeability Error.pdf Klaza Grid Map.pdf	A grid map showing the surveyed lines and current electrode locations relative to topography and claim boundaries.
Raw	A folder with all the raw instrument dump files.
Klaza Gradient IP Report.pdf	A PDF of this report.
Klaza Gradient IP Survey Log.pdf	A survey log.

e. Gradient IP Method.

An IP / resistivity survey using a gradient array (also known as a modified Schlumberger array) has a source field generated by a grounded current dipole with a very large spacing compared to the potential dipoles. The potentials are surveyed within a smaller area centred at the mid-point between the two transmitting electrodes. The survey geometry is sketched below:



The receiver array (10 dipoles) moves along the survey lines in 10-dipole steps (for example 250 m each move for a survey using 25 m dipoles). The survey lines are confined the area of a survey "box" centred on the mid-point between the transmitting electrodes so that the electric field (and therefore the current) is approximately uniform and horizontal throughout the survey area. As the transmitting electrodes are both stationary, the survey typically proceeds faster than moving source IP surveys.

The dimensions of the survey area at the Klaza Property were 1800 m X 1450 m. To ensure an approximately uniform field throughout the survey area, the survey area was limited to 1/3 of the transmitter electrode separation. However as transmitter electrode separation increases, the voltages read on the potential electrodes decreases and in conductive ground, the signal to noise ratio can diminish to the extent that no signal can be read. For this reason, the survey was spilt into four contiguous grids, each with a minimum dimension of 900 metres, with a transmitter electrode separation of 2700 metres, centred on each grid. An overlap spread (10 stations), which is read with each current electrode configuration is used to level the apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability data. This is needed because the current geometry in inhomogeneous ground is not constant for different current electrode locations.

The uniform source field of a gradient array differs fundamentally from a dipole-dipole or pole-dipole IP survey where the proximity of the potential electrodes to the current source results in a varying source field which can be exploited to extract depth information about the target. The data are typically plotted in pseudosections with distal

potentials plotted below proximal potentials to indicate their greater depth sampling. In a gradient survey, all potential stations are equivalent as the source field is uniform within the survey area and pseudosections cannot be made. This is a disadvantage of the gradient method: very little target depth information can be derived.

Because the source field is horizontal, gradient array surveys are relatively insensitive to thin vertical conductors striking aligned normal to the direction of the primary electric field and are most sensitive to horizontal or flat-lying conductors. Conversely, the gradient array is more sensitive to steeply dipping resistive features than horizontal resistive features (Furness, 1993). Similarly, the gradient array is more sensitive to vertical chargeable bodies than horizontal ones. Despite the gradient array insensitivity to vertical conductors, the array is more sensitive to dip than dipole-dipole and pole-dipole surveys and has better horizontal resolution (Coggon, 1973).

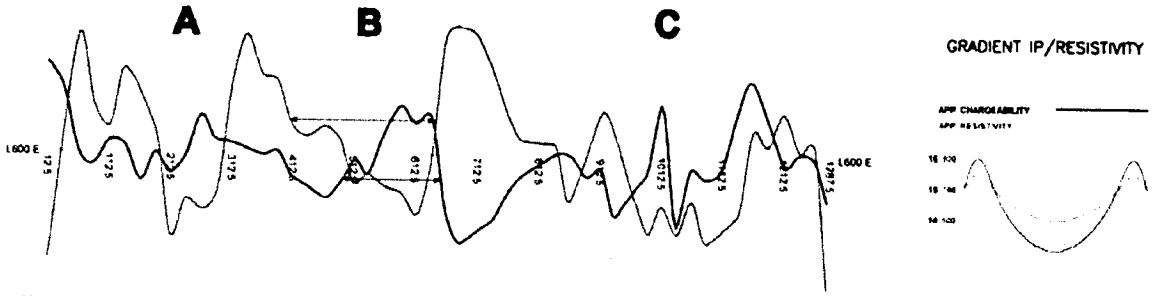
Although depth resolution is poor for a gradient array, the depth of investigation, defined as the depth at which a thin horizontal conductor contributes the maximum amount to the total measured signal at the ground surface, is relatively deep. For the Klaza survey, the maximum response at the centre of the transmitting electrodes is 340 metres in an isotropic half-space (Bhattacharya and Dutta, 1982). The depth of investigation for vertical bodies is typically on the order of ½ that of horizontal bodies.

The situation of a contant source field is analogous to that of a magnetic body in the Earth's magnetic field and therefore basic potential theory can be applied. *Quick* (1974) has shown through laboratory experiments that standard potential field depth estimates based on anomaly half-width can be used for gradient array chargeability anomalies.

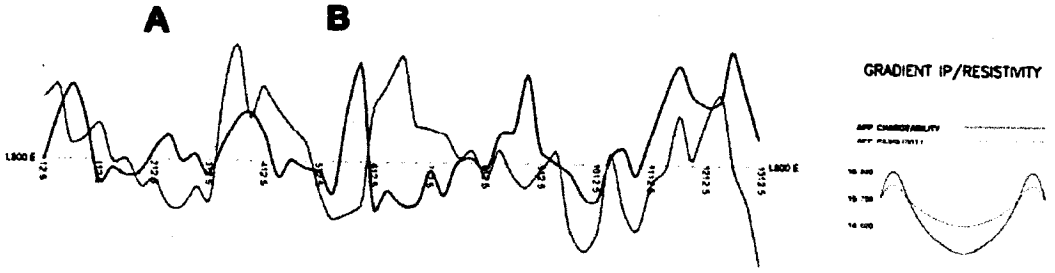
f. Results and Interpretation.

There is a broad area with the highest chargeabilities in the southwest portion of the survey area which is also generally relatively conductive. This area is broadly coincident with elevated gold geochemical levels in the soils. The source of this geophysical anomaly likely a flat-lying, conductive body (to which gradient array surveys are particularly sensitive) which is also chargeable. As described above, a depth estimate to this sheet is impossible. The survey is most sensitive to horizontal layers at a depth of 340 metres but the response could equally be produced by a horizontal layer with three times the contrast at 70 m (Bhattacharya and Dutta, 1982).

Several linear resisitivity features are apparent in the southeastern part of the grid striking across the survey lines at 125/305, with resistivity troughs correlated with slightly elevated chargeability. These features correlate well with the traces of known faults. Profiles of lines 600E and 800E are shown below.



On line 600E, there are three resistivity lows / chargeability highs. Feature B has a resistivity half-width of 225 metres and a chargeability half-width of 150 metres suggesting a depth to the top of the feature of 75 to 112.5 metres for a thin prism (Quick, 1974). If the body is not thin relative to the depth of burial, the depth to the top would be less than 75 to112.5 metres. Feature B dips to the south, and feature A also suggests a south dip.



On line 800E, only two of the resistivity lows / chargeability highs are present. Both resistivity profiles support of southward dip.

Respectfully submitted,
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Dave Hildes

Digitally signed by Dave Hildes
DN: CN = Dave Hildes, C = CA, O = Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
Reason: I am the author of this document
Date: 2006.11.20 14:05:19 -08'00'

Dave Hildes, Ph.D., P. Geo.,
Geophysicist

g. References

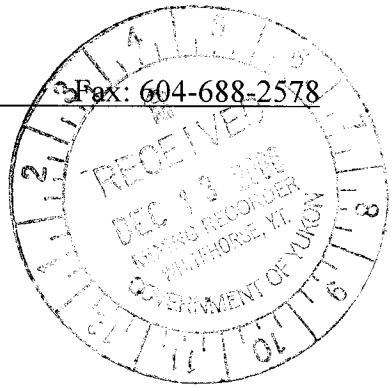
Bhattacharya, B.B. & I. Dutta, 1982. Depth of investigation studies for gradient arrays over homogeneous isotropic half-space. *Geophysics* **47**, 1198-1203.

Coggon, J.H. 1973. A Comparison of IP Electrode Arrays. *Geophysics* **38**, 737-761.

Furness, P. 1993. Gradient Array Profiles over Thin Resistive Veins. *Geophysical Prospecting* **43**, 113-130.

Quick, D.H. 1974. The Interpretation of Gradient Array Chargeability Anomalies. *Geophysical Prospecting* **22**, 736-746.

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016 – 510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8
Telephone: 604-688-2568 Fax: 604-688-2578



AFFIDAVIT

I, Joan Mariacher, of Vancouver, B.C. make oath and say:

That to the best of my knowledge the attached Statement of Expenditures for exploration work on the Klaza 1-24 mineral claims on Claim Sheet 115I/3 is accurate.

Joan Mariacher

Sworn before me at Vancouver, B.C.

this 11th day of December 2006.

Notary, Yukon Territory

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
Whitehorse Office
108 Gold Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2W3
Phone: (867) 668-7672
Fax: (867) 393-3577

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
8/26/2006	6355

Bill To
Archer Cathro & Associates Ltd. Suite 1016-510 West Hastings Street Vancouver, BC V6B 1L8

Terms	File:
Net 15 days. 2% per month	ACA-06-04-YT Sum...

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount
KLAZA PROPERTY - GRADIENT IP SURVEY Service Invoice - Log attached August 11-25, 2006				
Operations				
IP crew, instrument & equipment preparation			525.00	525.00T
Camp preparation			350.00	350.00T
IP Surveys - 5 man crew - Travel	1	Days	2,055.00	2,055.00T
IP Surveys - 5 man crew - Survey	5	Days	2,405.00	12,025.00T
IP Surveys - 4 man crew - Survey	6	Days	2,085.00	12,510.00T
IP Surveys - 3 man crew - Survey	1	Days	1,765.00	1,765.00T
4 man IP crew camp	13	Days	120.00	1,560.00T
ATV	13	Days	100.00	1,300.00T
Client advance applied			-10,000.00	-10,000.00
Business Number: 886365816				

Subtotal	$22,090.00
GST	$1,925.40
Balance Due	$24,015.40

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
GEOLOGY / GEOPHYSICS

Whitehorse Office
108 Gold Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2W3
Phone: (867) 668-7672
Fax: (867) 393-3577

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
6/5/2006	6119

Bill To
Archer Cathro & Associates Ltd. Suite 1016-510 West Hastings Street Vancouver, BC V6B 1L8

FAXED addeldo

Terms	File:
Net 15 days. 2% per month	ACA-06-04-YT Sum...

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount
Advance for Summer IP Surveys (As Per Contract) VARIOUS YUKON PROPERTIES (Tidd, Klaza, Revenue and Steel Properties)			40,000.00	40,000.00
To replace invoice w607147				
	4	Arn -	15000.	
	4	Klaza -	10000.	
	4	Tidd -	15000.	

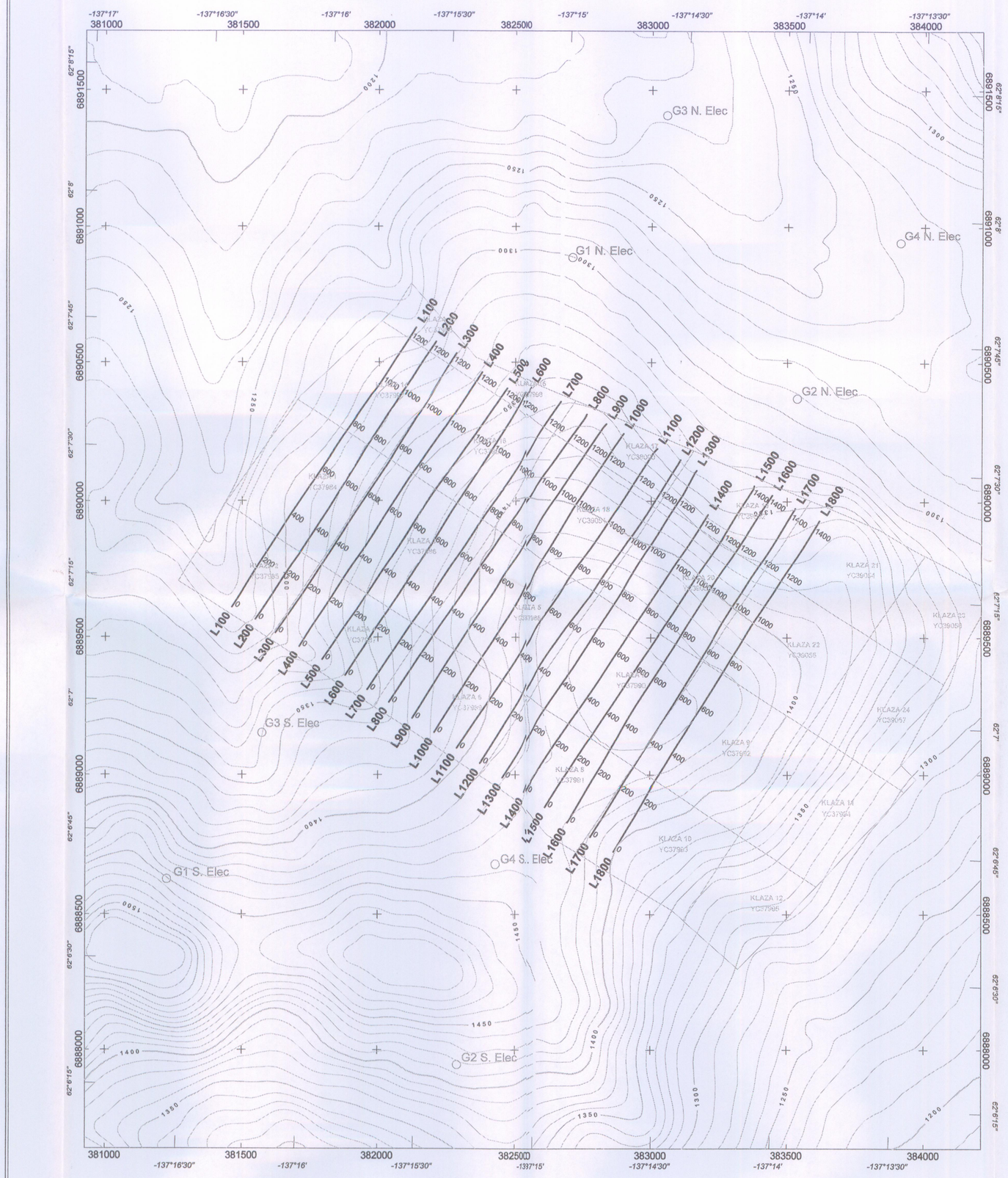
Subtotal	$40,000.00
GST	$0.00
Balance Due	$40,000.00

Statement of Expenditures
Klaza 1-24 Mineral Claims
December 9, 2005

Contract Gradient IP Survey

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	$34,015.40

Performed over 20 claims = $1700.44/claim.



CONTOUR INTERVALS (m)

10

50

200

N

Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600

metres

NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

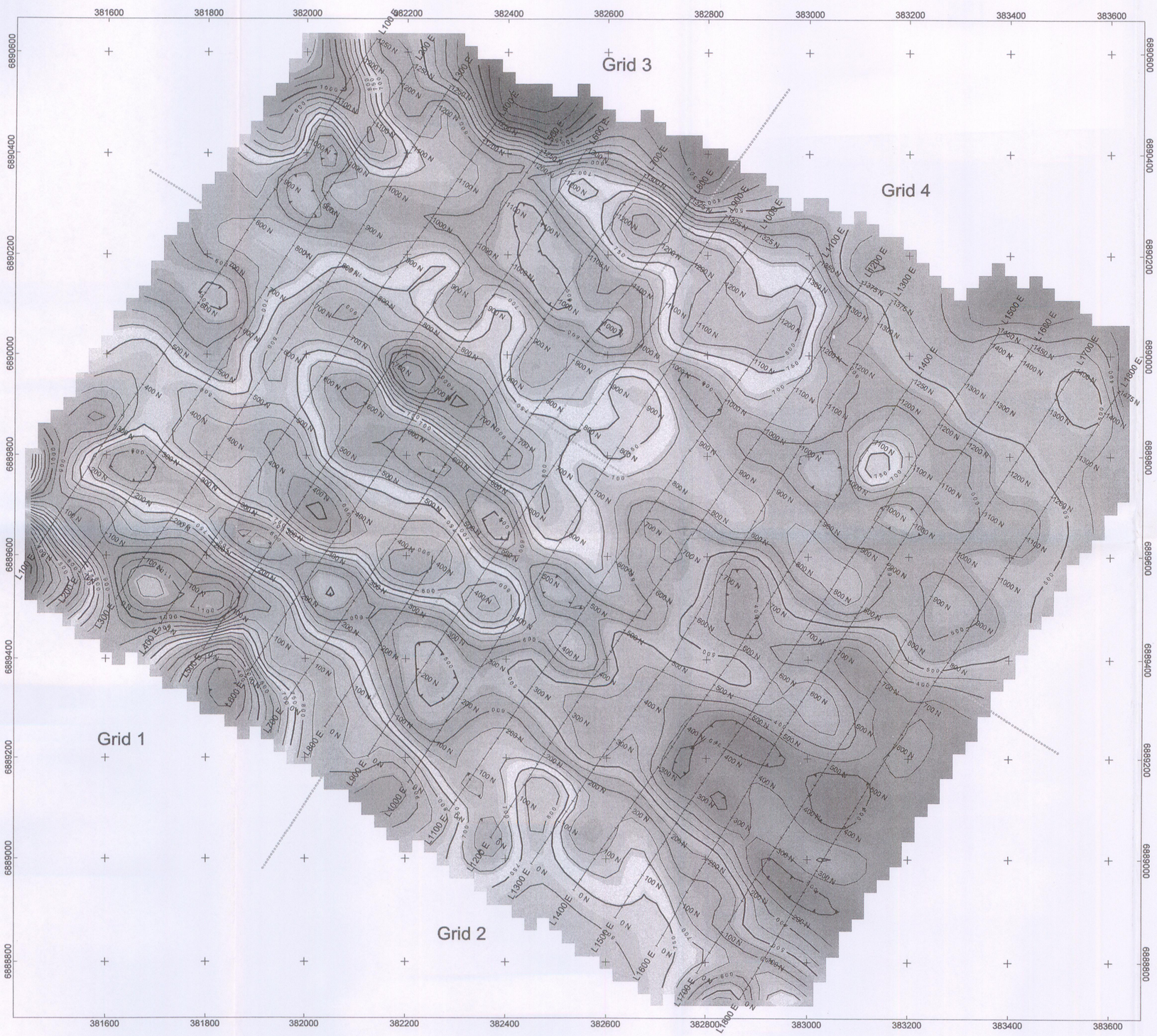
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.

KLAZA PROPERTY
2006 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
GRID MAP

Whitehorse Mining District
NTS Sheet: 115I03
Proj: UTM Zone 8N
Date: Nov 21, 2006

Date Surveyed: Aug. 19 - 31, 2006
Job: ACA-06-04-YT Klaza
Datum: NAD83
Drawn by: JM

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



LEGEND

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVALS (Ohm-m)

50

100

250

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PRO
GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE
GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m
DATA FILE : Klaza_Final.gdb
OPERATOR : JACOB MOELLER
STATION SEPARATION : 25.0 m
LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 24 km
CURRENT ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION BORDER

1193
1138
1086
1036
988
943
900
858
819
781
745
711
679
647
618
589
562
537
512
488
468
445
424
405
388
368
351
335
320
305
291
278
265
253
241
230
220
210

Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

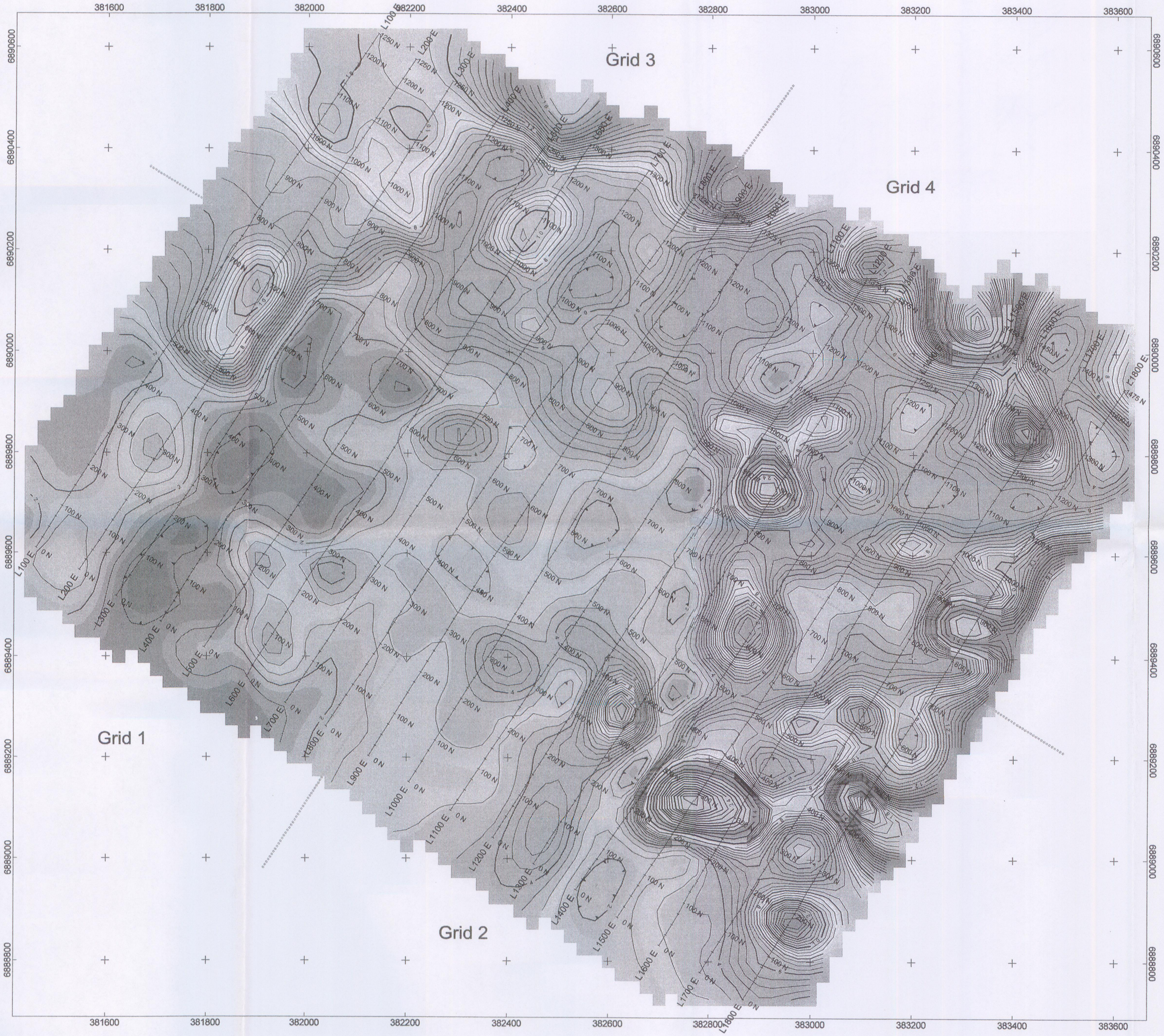
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

KLAZA PROPERTY
GRADIENT INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
APPARENT RESISTIVITY COLOUR CONTOURED MAP

Loc: Yukon Territory
NTS Sheet: 115I03
Proj: UTM ZONE 8N
Job: ACA-06-04-YT

Date Surveyed: Aug 2006
Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD83
Drawn by: Jacob Moeller, Nov 21, 2006

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



LEGEND

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY ERROR

CONTOUR INTERVALS (mV/V)

0.5

2

10

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PRO

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

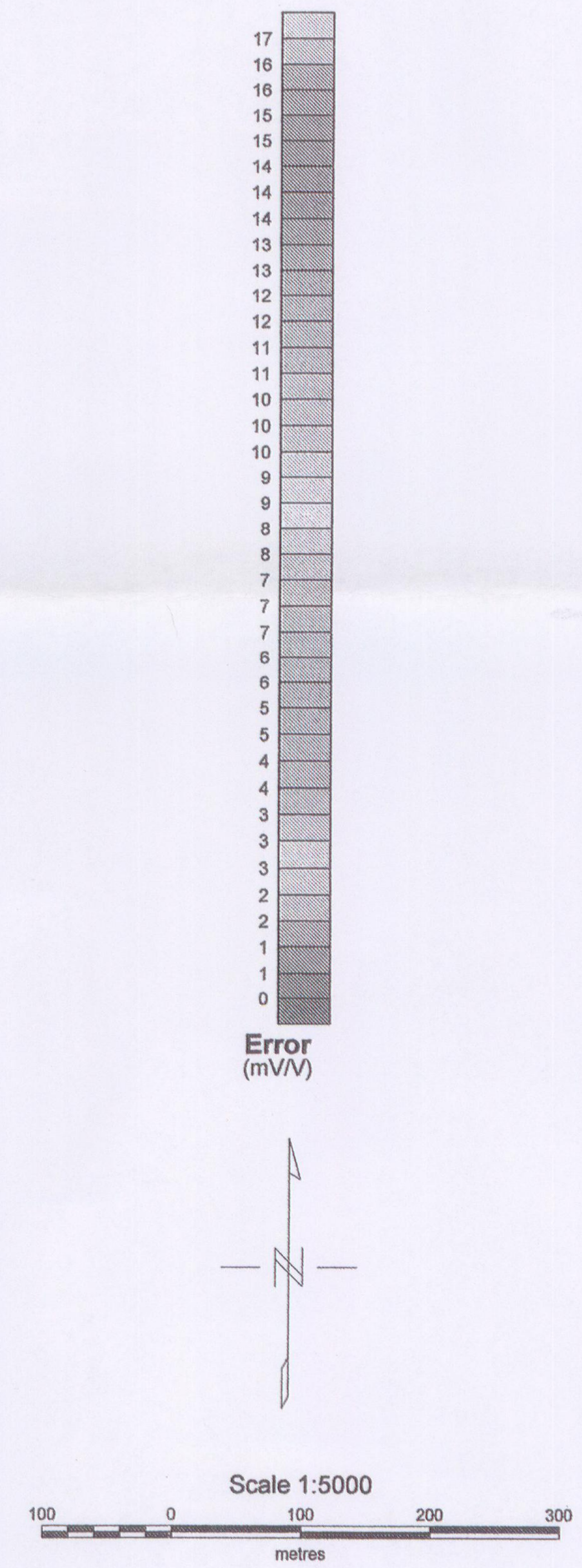
DATA FILE : Klaza_Final.gdb

OPERATOR : JACOB MOELLER

STATION SEPARATION : 25.0 m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 24 km

CURRENT ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION BORDER

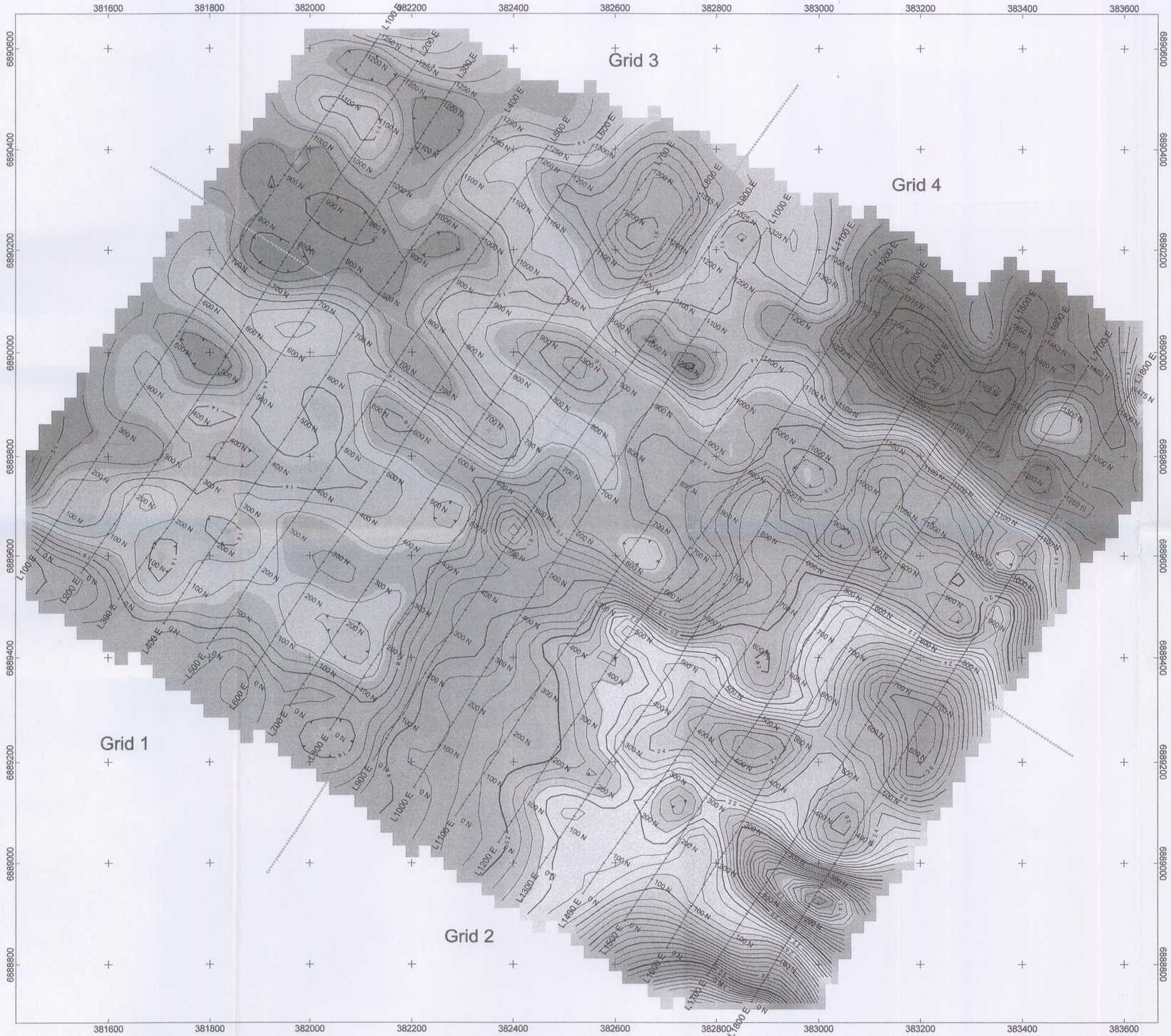


ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

KLAZA PROPERTY
GRADIENT INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ERROR COLOUR CONTOURED MAP

Loc: Yukon Territory	Date Surveyed: Aug 2006
NTS Sheet: 115I03	Mining District: Whitehorse
Proj: UTM ZONE 8N	Datum: NAD83
Job: ACA-06-04-YT	Drawn by: Jacob Moeller, Nov 21, 2006

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



LEGEND

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVALS (mV/V)

0.5

2

10

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PRO
GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE
GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m
DATA FILE : Klaza_Final.gdb
OPERATOR : JACOB MOELLER
STATION SEPARATION : 25.0 m
LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 24 km
CURRENT ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION BORDER

34.4
33.7
33.1
32.4
31.8
31.2
30.5
29.9
29.2
28.6
27.9
27.3
26.7
26.0
25.4
24.7
24.1
23.5
22.8
22.2
21.5
20.9
20.3
19.6
19.0
18.3
17.7
17.1
16.4
15.8
15.1
14.5
13.8
13.2
12.6
11.9
11.3
10.6

Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

KLAZA PROPERTY
GRADIENT INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY COLOUR CONTOURED MAP

Loc: Yukon Territory
NTS Sheet: 115I03
Proj: UTM ZONE 8N
Job: ACA-06-04-YT

Date Surveyed: Aug 2006
Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD83
Drawn by: Jacob Moeller, Nov 21, 2006

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.