094759

REPORT ON THE 2006 GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL WORK ON THE ROD PROPERTY

Claim Names:	Grant No's
Rod 1-8	YC36191-YC36198

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS: 116C/02 & 115N/15

Latitude 64° 00' N
Longitude 140° 52' W

Work conducted:
June 24 & 25, 2006

Owner:
Roger Hulstein
106 Wilson Dr.
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 5R2

Prepared by:
Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., P.Geo.

November 10, 2006

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ 2,000 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. 2D00744

K. Berry

Mining Recorder
Dawson City Mining District

SUMMARY

The Rod property located in west-central Yukon covers an area of approximately 160 hectares and is comprised of 8 Yukon two-post Quartz claims held by Roger Hulstein. They are located in the Sixtymile River area, approximately 75 km west of Dawson City, Yukon. The area is an active placer gold mining district having produced in excess of 336,000 crude ounces since 1892. The bedrock source for most of the placer gold is largely unknown. Access can easily be gained in the summer by four wheel drive vehicles.

The purpose of the 2006 program was to fulfill 2006 assessment requirements and to define and follow up on mineralization exposed in Trench 99-6. Work in 2006 consisted of soil sampling and limited geological mapping using GPS locations for control. Trench 99-6 is located on the east side of a >40 ppb Au in soil anomaly identified by Kennecott Exploration in 1999 that covers an area of approximately 1 km X 0.5 km (Miller Creek soil anomaly). The property is underlain by Paleozoic siliciclastic schists and quartzites commonly striking northeast and dipping southeast. A northeast thrust fault bisects the property and numerous other northeast trending faults are suspected to underlie creek beds and lineaments.

Mineralization in Trench 99-6 is confined to narrow arsenopyrite bearing siliceous bands conformable to foliation and in cross cutting fractures, within a quartzite unit below the contact with an overlying micaceous schist unit. Previous rock sampling over this mineralized quartzite in the trench averaged 1.6 g/t gold over 13 m. A float sample collected in 2006 from the spoil pile of the now backfilled trench returned 2.17 ppm Au. Soil samples collected in the vicinity of the trench defined an anomalous trend (>100 ppb Au) trending northeast over a minimum distance of 200 m. Additional auriferous source areas are indicated as anomalous (>40 ppb gold) soil samples were found to the north and northwest of Trench 99-6 within the Miller Creek soil anomaly.

Based on the anomalous geochemical results from the 2006 work program and previous work, the presence of a significant gold bearing mineralized system is indicated, therefore additional work is warranted and recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to fulfill the work assessments of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. It summarizes the geological and geochemical work carried out on Rod property in 2006 located in the Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory. It also describes the location, access, history, geological setting, known mineralization and outlines a proposed exploration program to locate and test a gold bearing vein type target. The Rod property consist of eight two post mineral, Yukon 'Quartz', claims staked in 2005 by Roger Hulstein, the author of this report.

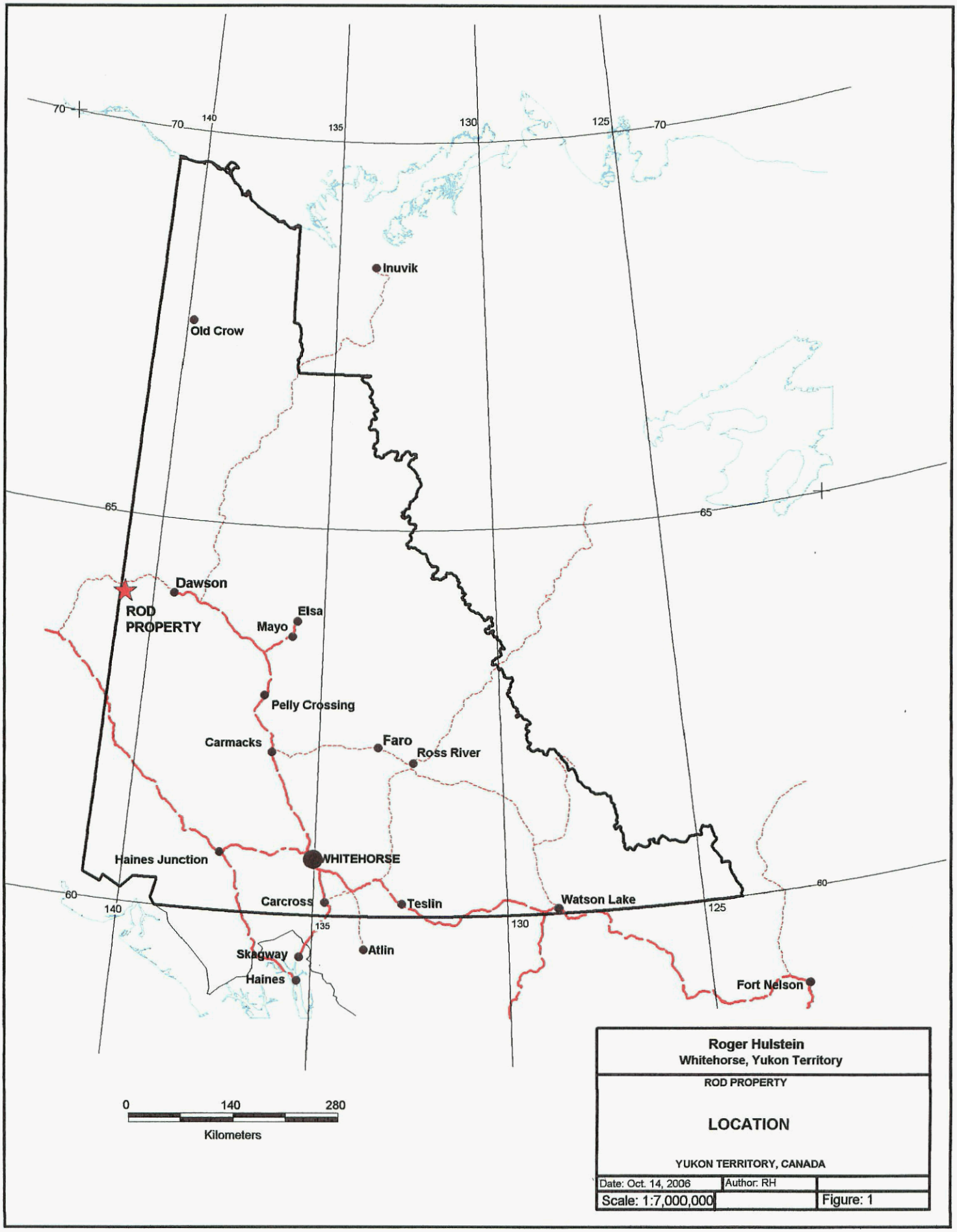
The purpose of the 2006 program was to examine and test using soil geochemisty the area surrounding Tench 99-6. Trench 99-6 returned highly anomalous gold values averaging 1.6 g/t over 13 m in 1999 (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). This trench is within a larger anomalous gold in soil anomaly (Miller Creek soil anomaly) that requires confirmation and additional soil samples in order to determine possible mineralized zones and controls.

1.1 Location and Access

The Rod property is located in the Sixtymile placer district and cover a portion of the ridge between Miller and Bedrock Creeks west of the northeast flowing Sixtymile River. The property is located on map sheets NTS 115N/15 and 116C/02 (Figure 1).

The property is located approximately 75km due west of Dawson. Access to the project area is via the posted Sixtymile Road that turns south off the Top of the World Highway (Hwy 11) at approximately kilometer 87. This road leads to the valley bottom and by keeping to the main road going southwesterly just past Miller Creek a small side road going west leads to the ridge top and beyond to Bedrock creek. The property can be accessed by ATV or by foot following an ATV trail going northwest on the ridge top for approximately a kilometer. In the Sixtymile River valley and its main tributaries placer miners build, maintain and change, as needed, the access roads. The roads are generally usable by 2WD truck from early June to late September. The Top of the World Highway is not maintained during winter months.

Daily plane service can be gained in Dawson City to Whitehorse, where there is daily jet airplane service to Vancouver, British Columbia.



Roger Hulstein **Whitehorse, Yukon Territory**		
ROD PROPERTY **LOCATION** YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA		
Date: Oct. 14, 2006	Author: RH	
Scale: 1:7,000,000		Figure: 1

1.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

Topography in the region is typical of an incised peneplain with steep hillsides and rounded crests. The area was beyond the limits of the last two continental glacial events and evidence of glaciation in the region is a result of localized alpine glaciers. Alluvium in the valleys is locally derived. Hill slopes are covered with a veneer of colluvium also locally derived. Elevation ranges from 2,100 feet in the Sixtymile valley to approximately 4,000 feet on nearby ridges. As the property is located on a northeast facing hillside permafrost is a consideration and locally a problem for sampling, trenching, etc.

Rock outcrop in the area is restricted to ridges, small cliffs and creek bottoms along with road and trench cuts. Outcrop on the property is found on the ridge top on the southwest side of the property, on ridge spurs, and in incised creeks. No outcrops were found in the area soil sampled in the 2006 work program. Bedrock geology can often be determined by examining rock float or felsenmeer although significant movement downhill is common. Solifluction is common in permafrost areas.

Vegetation in the valley bottoms consists of alder, dwarf birch, balsam fir, white and black spruce. Ground cover in areas of thin tree cover consists of alpine plants, 'buckbrush' (alder), dwarf willow and moss. Treeline is at approximately 4,000 feet. Vegetation is generally more abundant on east and south facing slopes. Grizzly and black bears as well as moose frequent the area but are most common in valley bottoms where they are attracted by young vegetation on the placer tailings.

Climate is characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. Winters are cold and temperatures of –30°C to –45°C are common. Summers are moderately cool with daily highs of 10°C to 25°C. Thunders showers are a common occurrence. Smoke from forest fires can be thick at certain times. The seasonal window for prospecting is from June to mid September.

1.3 History

The Sixtymile district has been worked for placer gold since the discovery of gold on Miller Creek in 1892. Placer gold production exceeds the recorded figure of 335,715 ounces won from the creeks during the periods 1892-1917 and 1978-1997 (years for which records are available) (Cockfield, 1921; Placer Mining Section 1991, Placer Mining Section 1998). Total placer gold production for the Sixtymile area from discovery to 1990 is estimated at 570,000 crude ounces (Yukon Minfile, 2003). The bulk of the gold has come from Miller, Glacier, Bedrock and Little Gold Creeks, plus the Sixtymile River. Minor gold production is attributed to Walker's Fork and upper Poker Creek.

Along with the placer activity, lode prospecting of the district has occurred since the first hard rock claims were staked over the Miller galena occurrence in 1896 (Yukon Minfile, 2003).

The author of this report carried out exploration work in the Miller Creek and Sixtymile River area on behalf of Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. in 1998 and 1999.

The following is a summary from Yukon Minfile (2003), in chronological order, of significant work and events carried out in Sixtymile valley and nearby area since 1892.

1892: Placer gold discovered in the Sixtymile River area by C. Miller.

1896: Claims staked over the Miller galena occurrence located near the headwaters of Miller Creek.

Early 1900's: Placer miners found coal in Tertiary sediments located north of the property

1915-1916: North American Trading and Transportation Co. dredged near the mouth of Miller Creek.

1920: (or prior), placer miners find galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite veining discovered in Sixtymile valley (Per showing –Yukon Minfile occurrence).

1929-1941: The dredge was refurbished by the Holbrook Dredging Co. which mined in the Sixtymile Valley.

1947-1959: A new dredge was constructed by Yukon Exploration and Yukon Placer Mining Co. which mined the lower reaches of Glacier and Big Gold Creeks and part of Sixtymile River.

1953: First claims staked in WY Gulch to cover possible source of cinnibar veinlet fragments found in placer concentrates, hand trenching done.

1965: Per occurrence in Sixty Mile Valley, near mouth of Miller Creek, trenched and tested by 2 short drill holes. Northern Exploration Limited trenched by bulldozer in WY gulch area.

1970: Dawson range Joint Venture staked and explored upper Poker Creek following the release of anomalous stream geochemical results by the Alaska Department on Natural Resources.

1974: W. Yaremico staked first of Mary claims.

1975-1977: W. Yaremico trenched in WY Gulch.

1981: W. Yaremico staked WY claims. Fred Chudy (Chumar Placers Ltd., later Klondike Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd. and Klondike Underground Mining Ltd.) commenced underground placer operations on Miller Creek (upper adit). Lower adit completed later and U/G mining ended 1990.

1982: Territorial Gold Placers Limited trenched in WY Gulch. Homestake Mines Ltd. staked ridge (Glac claims) between Miller and Glacier Creeks. Claims staked by placer miners at head of Glacier Creek (Fluorite vein occurrence?).

1984: The Glasmacher showing (Minfile No. 116C 153) was staked by Noranda.

1985: Erwin Kreft restaked Per showing and area. Jon Millhouse trenched Vance claims. Noranda soil, stream sediment and rock sampled their claims.

1986: Erwin Kreft trenched Per showing and near the Garea, Esso Minerals Canada Limited tied onto Erwin Kreft ground in Sixtymile Valley.

1987: Esso mapped and sampled, Erwin Kreft trenched.

1988: Erwin Kreft optioned ground (Per showing) to Klondike Gold Mining Corp. Jon Bergvinson had the Rod and Ney claims staked north and south of Miller Creek, then did mapping, trenching and sampling. Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. staked Gla claims (west side of present property) and mapped and soil sampled in same year.

1989: Klondike Gold drilled 4 holes (192.0m) testing Per showing area. Homestake Mineral Development Co. Ltd. optioned Esso's ground, then mapped and sampled it.

1996: Madrona Mining Limited acquired the Cici, Uni and Creek claims from Yukon prospector Mr. John Peter and contracted Aerodat Inc. to fly an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over their property searching for massive sulphide deposits.

1997: Madrona carried out a soil geochemical survey (1700 samples) over their property.

1998: Mike McDougall (K-1 Mining and Services) staked the Bud claims and Teck Corp. staked the Glacier claims (between Miller and Glacier Creeks.

1998: Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked and optioned most of the ground between Miller and Glacier Creeks and Sixtymile River (including

Madrona property). Reconnaissance stream and soil sampling was carried out.

1999: A program of mapping, property stream and soil geochemisty program, a gravity survey and a helicopter airborne magnetic survey was carried out. Six excavator trenches totalling 661 linear meters were dug on the ridge southwest of Miller Creek, now covered by the Rod property.

2005: Kennecott allowed the claims covering the 'Miller Creek soil anomaly' (trenched in 1999) to lapse. The anomaly was restaked by the Rod 1-8 claims.

The Rod claims were staked to cover the bulk of the 1999 Miller Creek soil anomaly (approximately 1.0 km X 0.5 km with >40ppb Au) that includes six trenches excavated the same year (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Trench 1999-6 contained a 13m interval averaging 1.6 g/t Au.

1.4 2003 Work Program

The 2006 exploration program was carried out by R. Hulstein, P.Geo. on June 24–25, 2006. Work consisted of a GPS survey of claim posts and other significant features, prospecting and detailed soil sampling (19 samples) in the area of Trench 1999-6. The purpose the detailed soil sampling was to reexamine the area, confirm the values obtained by Kennecott and infill the soil 'grid' used by Kennecott, a series of ridge and spur traverses augmented by contour soil lines.

A hand-held GPS receiver (Garmin GPSmap 60cs) was used to plot locations of samples and other features (approximate +/-5m accuracy). All samples were shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, B.C for gold analysis plus 34 other elements.

1.5 Claim Status

The Rod property covers an area of approximately 130 hectares and consists of 8 unsurveyed contiguous two-post Yukon 'Quartz' claims (Figure 2). The claims were staked according to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are located in the Dawson Mining District. They are shown on claim sheets 115N-15 and 116C-2 and are available for viewing at the Dawson Mining Recorders Office. The claims listed below (Table 1) are registered in the name of Roger Hulstein.

Table 1. List of Claims

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Rod 1- 4	YC36191-YC36194	July 11, 2009
Rod 5- 8	YC36195-YC36198	July 11, 2008

*Subject to this report being accepted as fulfilling assessment requirements.

As can be seen on Figure 2 there is apparently open ground between the Rod property and adjacent Mary claims to the north and the Key claims to the south. In actuality at least some of the Key claims are located further to the north so that the Rod property is thought to overlap some of the Key claims. The Mary claims have not been located in they field.

Source of map: Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources
Minerals Management Branch

Roger Hulstein Whitehorse, Yukon Territory		
ROD PROPERTY **CLAIM MAP** YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA		
Date: Oct. 14, 2006	Author: RH	
Scale: 1:30,000		Figure: 2

UTM Zone 7, NAD83

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The first geological investigation of the Sixtymile River area was by J. E Spurr in 1896-97 (Spurr and Goodrich, 1898), followed by Cockfield in 1917 (Cockfield, 1921). More recently the area was mapped at 1:250,000 scale by Tempelman-Kluit in 1970-1972 (Tempelman-Kluit, 1973), Green in 1961 (Green, 1972) and Mortenson (1988, 1996).

The property lies between the Tintina and Denali Faults within the Ominica Belt (Wheeler, J.O. and McFeely, P., 1991). The area is underlain by two distinct lithotectonic (pre-accretion) assemblages: 1) a medium to high grade, polydeformed metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT); and 2), deformed and metamorphosed rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane (Mortenson, 1988, 1996). Both are Paleozoic in age and were juxtaposed by regional scale thrust faults in early Mesozoic time, a period of terrane accretion that affected much of the northern Cordillera.

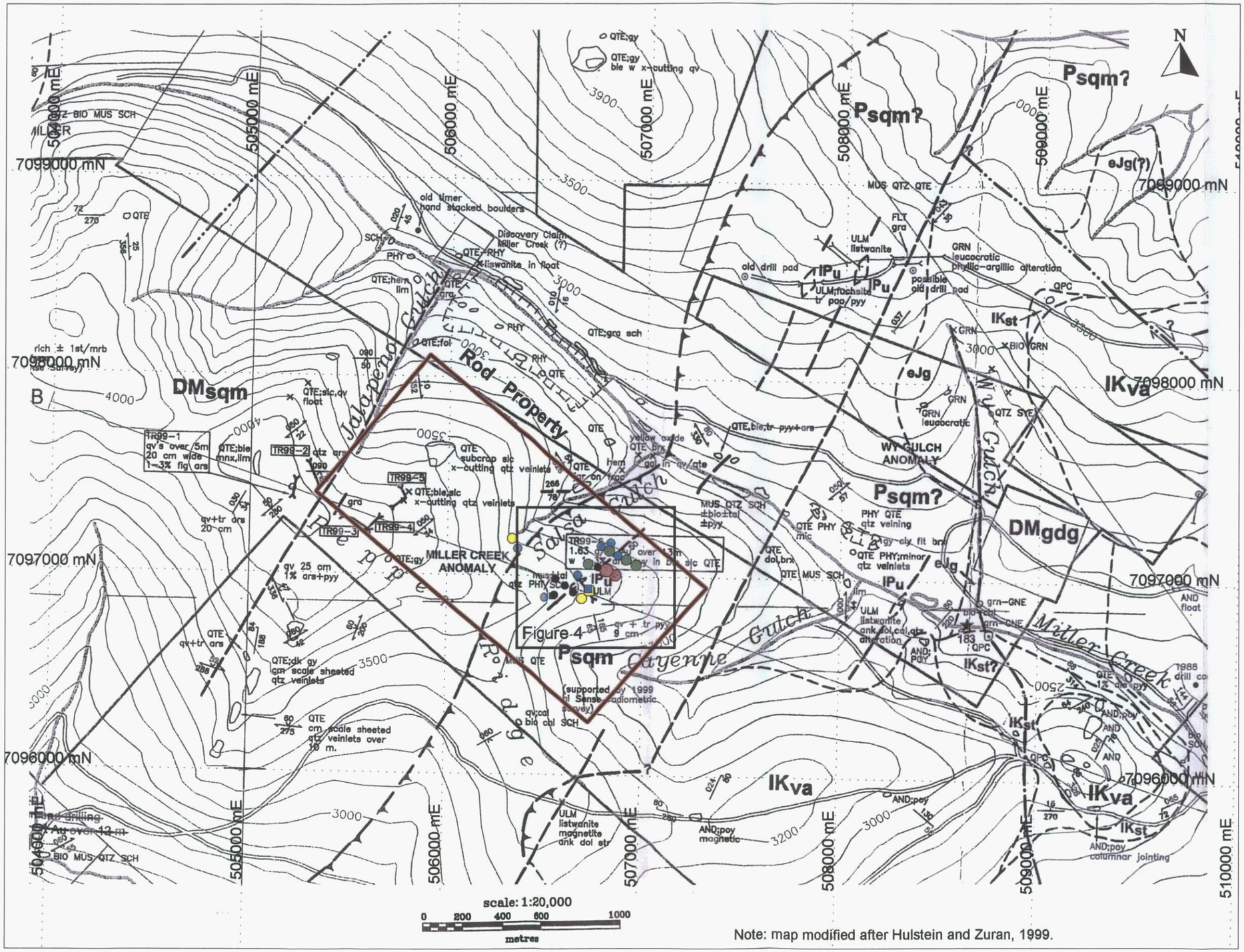
Locally (Figure 3), the YTT consists of two main assemblages of supracrustal rocks, the Late Devonian (?) to mid-Mississippian Nasina assemblage (DMsqm and DMgdg) and the mid-Permian Klondike Schist assemblage (Psqm) (Mortenson, 1996) and three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks. The Nasina consists of metamorphosed psammites, mainly quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist and quartzite, +/- carbonaceous material, interlayered mafic schist and amphibolite and volumetrically minor amounts of marble, conglomerate and felsic schist. The Klondike Schist assemblage is comprised of a variety of felsic schists interlayered with non-carbonaceous fine grained micaceous quartzite and quartz-feldspar-muscovite-biotite (+/- chlorite) schist. Local layers of chlorite schist, metagabbro, rare bands of marble and carbonaceous quartz-muscovite schist are found within the felsic schists.

The Klondike placer camp (approximately 12,000,000 million ounces of placer gold produced) is underlain predominantly by units of the Klondike Schist assemblage.

According to Mortenson (1996) three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks found within the YTT are:

1) Devonian – Mississippian feldspar and quartz-feldspar augen schist interpreted to be meta-porphyry sills and/or transposed dykes
2) Early Mississippian granitic orthogneiss, e.g. the Fiftymile batholith.
3) mid-Permian quartz monzonite gneiss and quartz (+/-feldspar) augen schist (Sulphur Creek orthogneiss).

Rocks of the Paleozoic Slide Mountain Terrane (lPu) include massive greenstone and a variety of altered ultramafic rocks. The ultramafic rocks commonly denote



Note: map modified after Hulstein and Zuran, 1999.

SYMBOL LEGEND

- K.C.E.I. TRENCH - 1999, OTHER
- PIT
- ADIT
- EXTENT OF OUTCROP
- FLOAT
- FOSSILS
- DRILL HOLE
- VEIN (INCLINED)
- JOINT (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- BEDDING (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- FOLIATION (INCLINED, VERTICAL)

Legend continued on next 2 following pages.

2006 Soil Samples
Percentiles for: Au ppm

0.0025	=< 0.008 [<30%]	(5)
0.008	=< 0.071 [30<60%]	(6)
0.071	=< 0.185 [60<80%]	(4)
0.185	=< 0.601 [80<90%]	(2)
0.601	=< 0.892 [90<95%]	(1)
0.892	=< 0.892 [95<98%]	(1)

2006 Rock Samples
Percentiles for: Au

0.0025	=< 0.0025 [<30%]	(0)
0.0025	=< 0.0025 [30<60%]	(5)
0.0025	=< 0.085 [60<80%]	(1)
0.085	=< 2.17 [80<90%]	(1)
2.17	=< 2.17 [90<95%]	(0)
2.17	=< 2.17 [95<98%]	(1)

Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

ROD PROPERTY

GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Date: Oct. 14, 2006	File: 60mile-Rod	Author: RH
Scale: 1:20,000	UTM, NAD27	Figure: 3

Figure 3 continued

LITHOLOGY LEGEND

* Kennecott rock codes in brackets.

CARMACKS GROUP
LATE CRETACEOUS

lKva — Grey to brownish rusty and purplish grey porphyritic andesite and rare dacite (?); (AND, DAC). Medium to coarse grained phenocrysts of plagioclase with lesser hornblende/augite and rare quartz.

lKst — White to light grey, subrounded to rounded, quartz pebble conglomerate.

EARLY JURASSIC

eJg — Off white, fine to coarse grained, leucocratic, metamorphosed, locally foliated, quartz monzonite to granite (GRN) with minor biotite and muscovite. Includes abundant aplite and pegmatitic phases. Also named "alaskite" (ALK).

DAWSON / CLINTON CK. ASSEMBLAGE (SLIDE MTN. TERRANE)
MIDDLE OR UPPER PALEOZOIC

lPu - Tan and light rusty weathering carbonatized ultramafic rock (ULM) and talc muscovite phyllites and schists (TAL MUS PHY/SCH). Local fuchsite noted.

KLONDIKE SCHIST ASSEMBLAGE
MIDDLE TO LATE PERMIAN

Psqm — Grey to rusty weathering quartz muscovite schist (QTZ MUS SCH) and phyllite (PHY).

NASINA ASSEMBAGE
LATE (?) DEVONIAN TO EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN

DMsqm — Grey, pale green, to locally rusty weathering, fine grained, predominantly non-graphitic, muscovite (+/- chlorite) quartzite (MUS CHL QTE), quartz muscovite schist (QTZ MUS SCH) and phyllite (PHY).

DMgdg — Pinkish tan, medium grained, massive to strongly foliated, local augen textured dioritic to granodioritic gneiss (GNE).

SYMBOL LEGEND Con't

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (APPROXIMATE)
- AIR PHOTO LINEAR (FAULT?)
- GEOPHYSICS LINEAR (FAULT?) (Interpreted from 1999 Hi Sense Magnetics, Radiometrics Airborne Survey)
- THRUST FAULT (INTERPRETED, APPROXIMATE)
- FAULT (APPROXIMATE)
- CLAIM BOUNDARY K.C.E.I.
- CLAIM BOUNDARY (OTHER)
- CREEK
- 4X4 ROAD, TRAIL

Figure 3 continued

ABBREVIATIONS

AND	andesite	ank	ankerite
BAS	basalt	bio	biotite
DAC	dacite	cal	calcite
GRD	granodiorite	cdy	chalcedony
GRN	granite	chl	chlorite
LAT	latite	dol	dolomite
MRB	marble	fel	feldspar
PHY	phyllite	flu	fluorite
QTE or QZT	quartzite	gra	graphite
SLS	siltstone	hem	hematite
SYE	syenite	jar	jarosite
TUF	tuff	lim	limonite
SCH	schist	mdl	molybdenite
ULM	ultramafic	mic	mica
AP	axial plane	mus	muscovite
FA	fold axis	qtz	quartz
TR	trench	ser	sericite
		tal	talc
arg	argillic alteration	ars	arsenopyrite
ble	bleached	gal	galena
cly	clay	poo	pyrrhotite
mnx	manganese oxide	pyy	pyrite
oxi	oxidized	sph	sphalerite
sic	silicified		
stn	stained		
abx	auto-breccia	gn	green
alt	altered	gy	grey
brx or bxa	breccia	wt	white
cog	coarse grained	yw	yellow
def	deformed		
dis	disseminated		
flt	fault	dk	dark
fol	foliated	lt	light
mas	massive		
poy	porphyritic		
pyr	pyroclastic	w	with
str	stringers	tr	trace
swk	stockwork	qv	quartz vein
ven	vein		

thrust (and normal?) faults, are partially to wholly serpentinized and locally exhibit quartz-carbonate alteration. The worked out Clinton Creek asbestos deposit, located approximately 40km to the north of the property, is hosted by units of Slide Mountain Terrane.

Jurassic quartz monzonite bodies (eJg) intrude the YTT and Mortenson (1996) noted that field relationships indicate that they intruded prior to both Early (?) Jurassic regional thrust imbrication and Early Cretaceous normal faulting.

Post accretion units uncomformably overly rocks of the YTT and Slide Mountain terrane. These units consist of a sequence of unmetamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of middle (?) and Late Cretaceous age (Mortenson, 1996). The lower part of the unit typically consists of sandstone and pebble to cobble conglomerate (lKst) that is overlain by massive andestic flows and breccias (lKva) that are correlated with the (68-76Ma) Carmacks Group.

Locally, bodies of Late Cretaceous fine to medium grained, equigranular biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite are thought to be comagmatic with the Carmacks group volcanics.

Volumetrically minor amounts of Miocene aged quartz pebble conglomerate, sandstone, shale minor tuffs and olivine basalt are preserved in the Sixtymile lineament – graben.

Units of the Nasina and Klondike Schist Assemblage and the three associated orthogneiss units show the effects of penetrative ductile deformation and metamorphism at middle greenschist to lower amphibolite facies (Mortenson, 1996). Rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane generally only display evidence of brittle shearing and open folding. Units of the Slide Mountain and Yukon Tanana terranes are juxtaposed along mainly shallowly to moderately dipping fault zones that are interpreted as thrust faults (Mortenson, 1996). One such fault zone mapped to the south of the Rod property by Mortenson (1996) is projected north and bisects the Rod property following Salsa Gulch. On the property and to the north northeast dismembered slices of Slide Mountain mafic and ultramafic rocks indicate possible fault zones. To the east, low angle normal faults are also interpreted between the Fiftymile Batholith and overlying rocks.

Middle and Late Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks are generally undeformed although they have been at least locally folded (Mortenson, 1996). The Tintina and Denali faults found to the northeast and southwest of the property respectfully, trend northwest and are major crustal-scale transcurrent dextral faults of Tertiary (?) age.

The Sixtymile Lineament, a major northeast trending fault structure that extends to Tok, Alaska, underlies the east side of the Sixtymile River valley. In the Sixtymile placer district, the valley follows a graben structure that downdrops Cretaceous Carmacks Group rocks against Nasina and Klondike Schist

Assemblage rocks. Other north to northeast trending fault structures are suspected to underlie prominent lineaments.

Mineralization located in the area, in the Sixtymile River valley, includes the Per galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite-pyrite vein occurrence hosted by altered Carmacks Group andesite. Additional epithermal mineralization hosted by altered andesites is indicated by rare epithermal quartz-carbonate veining found elsewhere in the valley.

Other significant mineralization found near the property includes silver-gold-quartz bearing veins found on the Mos property 7km to the southeast of the Rod property. These veins and others located even further east (~20km ESE of the Rod property), along with magnetite skarns and weak porphyry copper style mineralization are related to Cretaceous (?) Carmacks (?) age granodiorite intrusions aligned in an approximate E-W direction.

Madrona Mining Limited acquired its ground in the Sixtymile area at the head of Glacier Creek for potential volcanic massive sulphide deposits similar to those found in the Yukon Tanana Terrane in the Finlayson Lake area (Marchand, 1997). To date only minor showings of sphalerite and galena have been found within rocks of the Nasina assemblage in the Sixtymile area.

2.1 Surficial Geology

The Sixtymile placer district lies within the Klondike Plateau (Duk-Rodkin, 1996). Dendritic 'V' shaped valleys dissect the plateau reflecting its largely unglaciated state. An exception is the Sixtymile River valley which has been glaciated as shown by the presence of lateral moraines.

The surficial geology is best summarized by Hughes, et al, (1986) as follows.

> Quaternary deposits of the Sixtymile river drainage basin include valley bottom alluvial plains and terraces, gulch alluvium, colluvial veneers and blankets, and scattered debris flows. The youngest Quaternary deposits include active colluvium, valley bottom gulch alluvium and the broad alluvial plain in the Sixtymile River valley. Older alluvial deposits include the higher terrace levels in the upper reaches of Miller and Glacier Creeks, the second terrace in the lower reaches of Miller Creek, and the broad terrace found on the north side of the Sixtymile River valley, both upstream and downstream from Miller Creek.

Colluvium veneer is the most common cover on the hillsides, averages 1-2m thick while colluvium blanket material, averages >3m thick. Colluvium conforms to bedrock topography and is composed of diamicton, rubble, and organic-rich silt and sand derived from bedrock sources by a variety of slope processes. Solifluction is common on the north east facing slopes above Miller Creek

Valleys are filled with alluvium and locally form terraces up to 20m thick. The alluvium plain in the Sixtymile Valley averages only <5m – 8m thick and forms a

uniform sheet filling the valley. The gravels in the Sixtymile River valley above and below its confluence with Miller Creek for a considerable distance have been processed by placer miners.

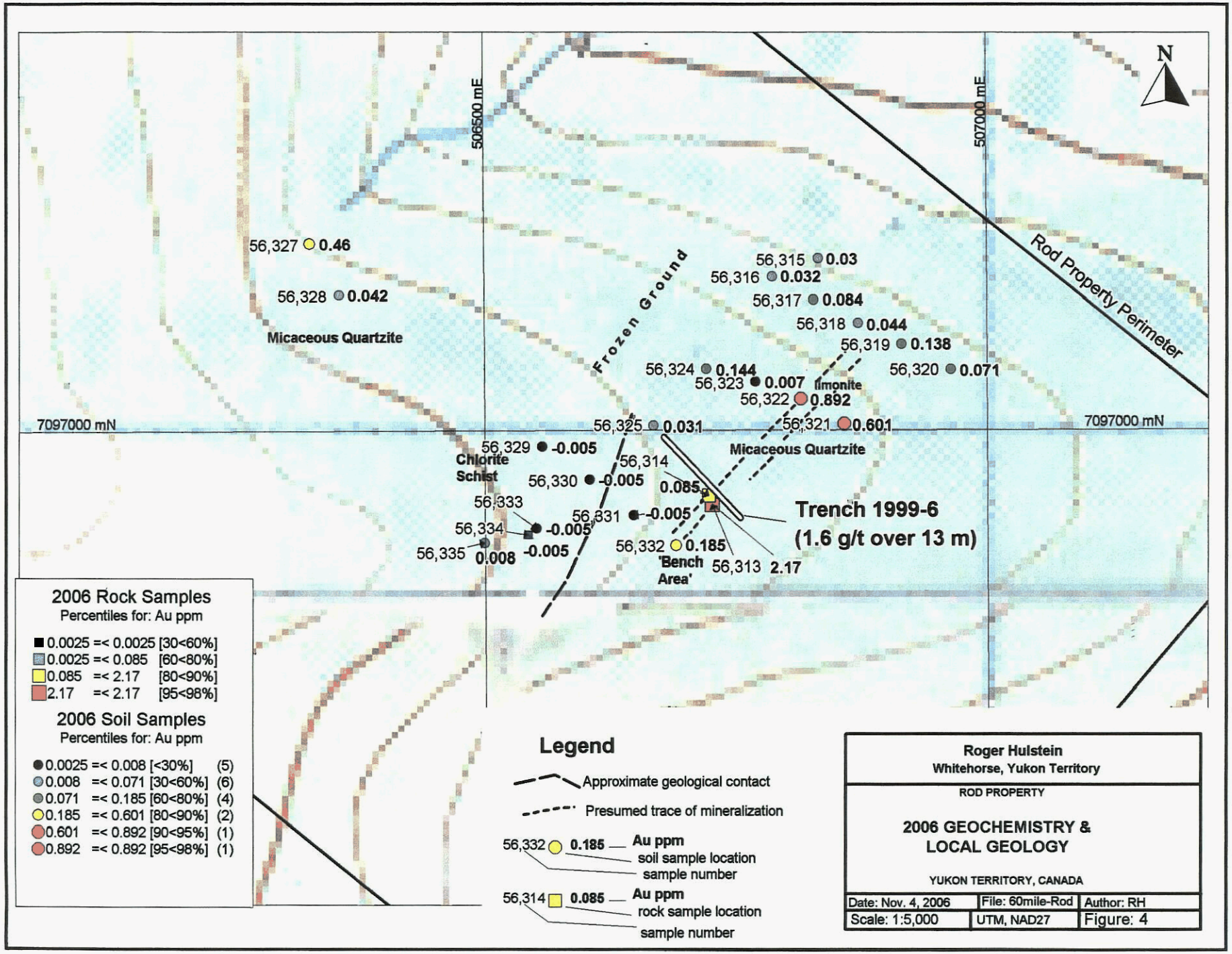
3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Rod property is underlain by siliclastic units of the Nasina Assemblage (DMSqm) and siliclastic units of the Klondike Schist (Psqm) (Figure 3). A north-westerly directed thrust fault with the Klondike Schist in the upper plate is believed to lie in Salsa Gulch. Evidence of a rock unit change is borne out by geological mapping although outcrops are sparse. More definitive evidence is d differing radiometric signatures between the two units noted in the 1999 airborne survey (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Minor slivers of altered untramafic rocks, trending northeast and dipping steeply, were noted in Trench 99-6 indicating additional fault zones.

The west side of the Rod property, underlain by Nasina Assemblage rocks, is dominated by outcroppings, felsenmeer and float of quartzite with micaceous partings. This competent and reisistant unit hosts numerous arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins. Trenches 99-1 to 99-5 were excavated over these veins, suspected veins and As +/- Au soil anomalies. Values obtained included 0.765 g/t Au and 492 ppm As across 3.5 m of graphitic phyllite in Trench 99-05 (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). This graphitic phyllite unit along with other less resistant units such as more micaceous shists are not exposed outside of the trenches. Rock samples from Trenches 99-1, designed to test suspected fault structures in Jalapeno Gulch, contains minor gold (up to 140 ppm) and highly anomalous arsenic (up to 7150 ppm) over its entire 140 m length (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). There was also abundant evidence of faulting, quartz veining and recessive phyllite units that are aligned parallel with Jalapeno Gulch.

Downslope of the area tested by Trenches 99-1 to 5 the placer miners in Miller Creek mined the colluvium for approximately 100m upslope of the creek (Figure 3).

The east side of the Rod property is underlain by schists of the Klondike Schist Assemblage. Micaceous schists are the dominant lithology in the area of Trench 99-6 (Figure 4) based primarily on mapping rock float. Bedrock mapping in Trench 99-6 (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999) showed the 118 m long exposure to be dominated by muscovite schist and quartzite with micaceous partings. Both rock types strike northeast and dip moderately to steeply east. A narrow, <0.5 m wide, sliver of listwanite ultramafic rock was found near the middle of the trench in a northeast trending steeply dipping fault zone. The east portion of the trench exposes quartzite with micaeous partings. The contact and between the schist and quartzite appears to be gradational although a number of northeast fault zones were also noted in the contact area. A 13 m section of the quartzite at this contact contained 1.6 g/t Au, up to 2380 ppm As and up to 164 ppm Pb. A nine


N
506500 mE
507000 mE
7097000 mN
7097000 mN
Rod Property Perimeter
Frozen Ground
56,327 0.46
56,328 0.042
Micaceous Quartzite
56,315 0.03
56,316 0.032
56,317 0.084
56,318 0.044
56,319 0.138
56,320 0.071
56,324 0.144
56,323 0.007
limonite
56,322 0.892
56,325 0.031
56,321 0.601
Micaceous Quartzite
56,329 -0.005
Chlorite Schist
56,314
56,330 -0.005
0.085
56,333
56,331 -0.005
Trench 1999-6
(1.6 g/t over 13 m)
56,334 -0.005
56,335 0.008
-0.005
56,332 0.185
'Bench Area'
56,313 2.17
2006 Rock Samples
Percentiles for: Au ppm
0.0025 =< 0.0025 [30<60%]
0.0025 =< 0.085 [60<80%]
0.085 =< 2.17 [80<90%]
2.17 =< 2.17 [95<98%]
2006 Soil Samples
Percentiles for: Au ppm
0.0025 =< 0.008 [<30%] (5)
0.008 =< 0.071 [30<60%] (6)
0.071 =< 0.185 [60<80%] (4)
0.185 =< 0.601 [80<90%] (2)
0.601 =< 0.892 [90<95%] (1)
0.892 =< 0.892 [95<98%] (1)
Legend
Approximate geological contact
Presumed trace of mineralization
56,332 0.185 Au ppm
soil sample location
sample number
56,314 0.085 Au ppm
rock sample location
sample number
Roger Hulstein
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
ROD PROPERTY
2006 GEOCHEMISTRY & LOCAL GEOLOGY
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Date: Nov. 4, 2006
File: 60mile-Rod
Author: RH
Scale: 1:5,000
UTM, NAD27
Figure: 4

centimetre wide massive light grey quartz vein striking NNW and dipping steeply east, cuts the foliated quartzite and contained 340 ppm Au. Mineralization within this interval consisted of trace to locally 3% euhedral bipyramidal pseudo – orthorhombic arsenopyrite crystals disseminated within more siliceous bands within the quartzite. It is thought that the schist – quartzite contact is a major structural control on mineralization.

In 2006 lithologies noted during soil sampling from the 'C' horizon indicate a chlorite schist trending NNE less than 100m upslope of Trench 99-6. This unit was not exposed in Trench 99-6.

4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Geochemical sample analysis in 2006 was carried out by ALS Chemex of North Vancouver, B.C. All rock samples were analyzed for gold by having a 50 gram pulverized sub samples fire assayed and gold determination made by atomic absorption. An additional 34 elements were analyzed by aqua regia ICP-AES. Mercury was analyzed by cold vapor and atomic absorption spectrometry. Analytical certificates are presented in Appendix B and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix C. Rock sample locations are shown on Figure 4.

A total of 3 rock samples from the Rod Property were collected for geochemical analysis. All are float samples collected near Trench 99-6. Samples were collected where the presence of alteration, veining or mineralization was observed.

The highest gold value returned in 2006 from the property was 2.17 ppm Au from float (sample 56313) collected adjacent to the mineralized section in Trench 99-6 (now backfilled and reclaimed). This sample also contained 3450 ppm As. It consisted of arsenopyrite in narrow (<5mm) siliceous bands parallel to foliation. A grab sample (56314) of white quartz veining with trace disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite contained 85 ppm Au and 87 ppm As. Both of these samples confirm the type and grade of mineralization previously reported from Trench 99-6.

A sample (56334) of quartz-chlorite-muscovite schist collected approximated 170 SW of the previously described rock samples contained 41 ppm Au, 5.4 ppm Ag, 9 ppm As, 0.190 ppm Hg and 128 ppm Pb.

A total of 19 soil samples were collected in 2006 with the purpose to try and define the extent and trend of mineralization reported in Trench 99-6. Analytical certificates are presented in Appendix B and sample descriptions and analytical results in Appendix D. Soil sample locations are shown on Figure 4.

Previous workers excavated Trench 99-6 on a soil sample (Kennecott sample VA83138A) that contained 52 ppb Au and 249 ppm As (Hulstein and Zuran,

1999). Soil sampling during this program was wide spaced and consisted of ridge, spur and contour lines with a nominal spacing of 100 m or 200 m sample spacing. This 1999 trenched anomaly is found in the southeast side of the Miller Creek soil anomaly (approximately 1.0 km X 0.5 km with >40ppb Au) bounded approximately by Jalapeno Gulch, Cayenne Gulch, Miller Creek and the ridgetop west of the creek.

Results from the 2006 soil sampling returned a number of obviously anomalous gold values (>0.100 ppm) that define an approximate NE trend over 200 m. The area underlain by the chlorite schist returned low gold values. Frozen ground prevented sampling between the westernmost samples (56327 and 56328) and the area of Trench 99-6. The westernmost anomalous samples and sample 56324 (144 ppb Au) indicate possible additional zones as they are not down slope of known mineralization in Trench 99-6.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mineralization in Trench 99-6 is confined to narrow arsenopyrite bearing siliceous bands conformable to foliation and in cross cutting fractures, within a quartzite unit, below the contact with an overlying micaceous schist unit. Previous rock sampling over this mineralized quartzite in Trench 99-6 averaged 1.6 g/t gold over 13 m. A float sample collected in 2006 from the spoil pile of the now backfilled trench returned 2.17 ppm Au. Soil samples collected in the vicinity of the trench defined an anomalous trend (>100 ppb Au) trending northeast over a minimum distance of 200 m. Additional auriferous source areas are indicated as anomalous (>40 ppb gold) soil samples were found to the north and northwest of Trench 99-6 (not down slope of Trench 99-6).

Based on the anomalous geochemical results from the 2006 work program and previous work, the presence of a significant gold bearing mineralized system is indicated, therefore additional work is warranted and recommended.

Additional soil sampling, rock sampling and detailed geological mapping is required within the Miller Creek soil anomaly. Special attention should be given to northeast trending structural controls and the area surrounding Trench 99-6. Due to permafrost on northerly facing slopes, soil sampling should be carried out late in the summer season. Mechanical trenching by a tracked excavator is required to test possible strike extensions of mineralization previously located in Trench 99-6 and indicated by anomalous soil samples.

Geophysical methods (magnetics, VLF, EM) are recommended over suspected mineralized structures to see if they can be traced in overburden or permafrost areas. If geophysical, geochemical anomalies and trenching results are encouraging a drill program would be warranted to test indicated mineralized structures.

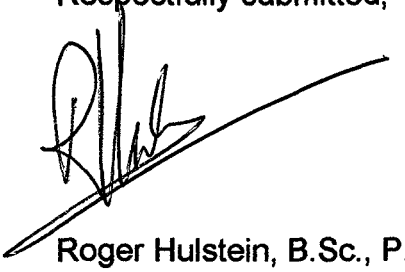
7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs (Table 2) were incurred on the Rod property in 2006.

Table 2. Assessment expenditures on the Rod property.

Geochemistry				
	No.	$/Sample	$Subtotal	
Rock samples	3	37.88	113.64	
Soil samples	19	32.30	613.70	
Total Geochemical Costs				**$727.34**
Personnel (2006)				
	Days	Daily Rate	Subtotal	
R.Hulstein, B.Sc,P.Geo. (geologist)				
Portions of June 22-25	2	400.00	800	
Total Labour Costs				**$800.00**
Field Expenses				
		Item Cost		
Freight		50.69		
Meals and Accomadation		56.00		
Vehicles (rental and fuel)		200.00		
Communications		30.00		
Total Field Costs				**$336.69**
Report and Project Management				
Person	days	$/day	Subtotal	
R. Hulstein	1	400	400	
Drafting&reproduction			25	
Total Report Costs				**$425.00**
Total Project Cost				**$2,289.03**

Respectfully submitted,



November 10, 2006

Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., P.Geo.

8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Roger W. Hulstein, of:

106 Wilson Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 5R2,

do hereby certify that:

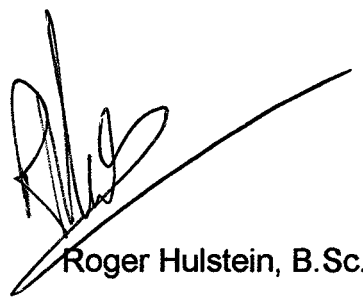
1. I am a mineral exploration geologist with over 25 years of experience working in the Yukon.

2. I am a graduate of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1981) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 1978.

3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F3572).

4. I am registered as a professional geoscientist (No. 19127) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

5. I am the author of this report on the Rod property in the Dawson Mining District, Yukon. The report is based on personal examination of the ground on various dates, with the last work carried out on June 24th and 25th, 2006 and on referenced sources.



Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., FGAC, P.Geo.

November 10, 2006

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Appendix A

Photographs

Looking NW from access road to Trench 99-6, in clearing, middle distan

Looking East to Mount Nolan from area of Trench 99-05

Looking East form near Trench 99-06, Sixtymile in distanc.

Reclaimed trenches 99-01 and 02, looking SW.

Quartzite with quartz veining near Trench 99-05

Float of veined quartzite near Trench 99-04

Backfilled Trench 99-02

Quartzite veined float near
Trench 99-04

Quartzite veined float near
Trench 99-04

Quartzite veined float near Trench 99-04

Soil auger and vegetated hillside at sample 56317

Soil sample 56317 in soil auger

Spoil pile from Trench 99-06

Rock float with quartz veining and disseminated arsenopyrite

Quartz vein float, sample 56314

Rock sample 56334, chlorite schist

Appendix B

Analytical Certificates

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: HULSTEIN, ROGER
106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006
This copy reported on 10-AUG-2006
Account: HULROG

CERTIFICATE VA06064063

Project: 60 mile

P.O. No.:

This report is for 8 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 10-JUL-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROGER HULSTEIN

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Hg-CV41	Trace Hg - cold vapor/AAS	FIMS

To: **HULSTEIN, ROGER**
106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory

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HULSTEIN, ROGER
106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06064063

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10
56310M	-	1.04	1.7	0.53	7	<10	970	0.6	<2	0.13	11.4	3	11	122	0.61	<10
56311M	-	1.50	3.8	0.42	9	<10	1050	<0.5	<2	0.09	<0.5	2	10	71	0.64	<10
56312M	-	2.50	<0.2	0.77	3	<10	400	<0.5	<2	0.17	<0.5	2	23	4	0.56	<10
56313M	Rod	2.14	0.7	0.32	3450	<10	160	0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	6	6	0.74	<10
56314M	Rod	2.06	0.2	0.09	87	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	24	3	0.33	<10
56326M		1.14	<0.2	0.32	7	<10	30	0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	1	4	2	0.27	<10
56334M	Rod	1.40	<0.2	1.10	106	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.17	<0.5	8	68	23	2.22	10
56336M	-	1.28	5.4	1.00	9	<10	480	1.0	2	0.29	<0.5	1	21	22	2.25	<10

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106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06064063

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	Hg-CV41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01
56310M		0.26	0.12	10	0.02	56	4	<0.01	3	440	583	0.16	19	3	33	<0.01
56311M		0.88	0.11	10	0.02	160	15	<0.01	2	300	774	0.09	74	2	17	0.01
56312M		<0.01	0.05	10	0.01	24	<1	<0.01	7	680	37	0.06	2	3	42	0.01
56313M		0.02	0.25	30	0.01	26	<1	0.02	<1	40	27	0.30	2	1	6	<0.01
56314M		0.01	0.03	10	<0.01	70	<1	0.02	<1	20	31	0.02	2	<1	3	<0.01
56326M		<0.01	0.01	10	0.15	2060	<1	0.01	<1	110	5	0.05	<2	1	416	<0.01
56334M		0.01	0.06	20	1.01	270	<1	0.03	31	440	4	0.03	3	6	8	<0.01
56336M		0.19	0.21	20	0.06	61	1	0.02	12	930	128	0.34	4	4	225	0.01

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Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06064063

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005
56310M		<10	<10	24	<10	565	<0.005
56311M		<10	<10	17	<10	75	<0.005
56312M		<10	<10	25	<10	89	<0.005
56313M		<10	<10	<1	<10	18	2.17
56314M		<10	<10	1	<10	21	0.085
56326M		<10	<10	8	<10	5	<0.005
56334M		<10	<10	74	<10	40	<0.005
56336M		<10	<10	24	<10	15	0.041

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106 WILSON DR.
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Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006
This copy reported on 10-AUG-2006
Account: HULROG

CERTIFICATE VA06064064

Project: 60 Mile

P.O. No.:

This report is for 19 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 10-JUL-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROGER HULSTEIN		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

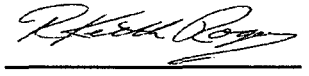
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41d	Screen to -100um, save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Hg-CV41	Trace Hg - cold vapor/AAS	FIMS
Au-AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **HULSTEIN, ROGER**
106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: 

Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory

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106 WILSON DR.
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5R2

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06064064

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
56315M		1.08	0.030	0.4	1.37	46	<10	560	0.6	<2	0.41	<0.5	7	25	18	2.47
56316M		1.06	0.032	0.4	1.29	61	<10	400	0.6	2	0.37	<0.5	7	34	25	3.12
56317M		0.86	0.084	0.2	0.82	75	<10	330	0.5	<2	0.12	<0.5	3	14	11	2.10
56318M		0.92	0.044	<0.2	0.94	236	<10	360	0.5	2	0.11	<0.5	3	10	10	2.97
56319M		0.92	0.138	0.8	0.90	495	<10	270	0.6	2	0.15	1.5	7	16	24	3.08
56320M		0.98	0.071	0.2	1.38	287	<10	420	0.6	<2	0.30	<0.5	6	24	20	2.61
56321M		0.84	0.601	<0.2	1.46	568	<10	180	0.6	2	0.09	<0.5	6	18	17	2.85
56322M		0.78	0.892	0.5	0.87	1250	<10	160	0.7	2	0.07	1.2	4	10	14	2.62
56323M		1.00	0.007	<0.2	0.56	80	<10	220	0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	2	6	8	1.78
56324M		0.90	0.144	0.2	0.87	76	<10	230	0.6	<2	0.17	<0.5	6	26	18	2.64
56325M		0.98	0.031	0.3	1.37	10	<10	300	0.5	<2	0.32	<0.5	7	37	26	2.94
56327M		0.80	0.460	0.6	0.73	1205	<10	440	0.5	<2	0.35	0.6	5	9	20	2.62
56328M		0.96	0.042	0.8	1.11	152	<10	270	0.5	<2	0.36	0.9	10	20	28	3.14
56329M		0.78	<0.005	0.6	2.62	46	<10	300	0.8	<2	0.71	<0.5	26	239	63	4.09
56330M		0.74	<0.005	0.4	2.44	27	<10	290	0.9	<2	0.77	<0.5	33	234	73	5.00
56331M		0.88	<0.005	0.2	0.59	8	<10	130	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	2	5	6	2.02
56332M		0.82	0.185	0.3	1.69	308	<10	300	0.6	<2	0.15	<0.5	7	26	21	2.71
56333M		0.88	<0.005	0.2	2.78	28	<10	300	1.1	<2	0.67	<0.5	29	269	82	5.32
56335M		0.70	0.008	<0.2	3.37	191	<10	510	1.2	<2	0.83	<0.5	30	303	51	5.36

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Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 8-AUG-2006
Account: HULROG

Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06064064

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10	Hg-CV41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1
56315M		<10	0.05	0.07	50	0.31	438	1	0.01	18	360	31	0.03	2	5	41
56316M		<10	0.06	0.11	60	0.57	487	1	0.01	18	400	31	0.03	3	7	37
56317M		<10	0.03	0.07	60	0.18	290	<1	<0.01	11	170	29	0.02	<2	4	19
56318M		<10	0.02	0.07	40	0.22	517	<1	<0.01	5	180	53	0.02	2	5	17
56319M		<10	0.03	0.10	50	0.22	447	<1	<0.01	20	330	125	0.01	2	4	23
56320M		<10	0.03	0.07	30	0.39	337	<1	0.01	20	360	22	0.02	<2	4	26
56321M		<10	0.02	0.09	30	0.23	446	1	0.01	14	250	45	0.02	3	4	16
56322M		<10	0.03	0.13	50	0.15	555	<1	<0.01	5	350	144	0.04	3	2	19
56323M		<10	0.02	0.09	40	0.08	467	<1	<0.01	5	150	29	0.01	2	3	18
56324M		<10	0.04	0.06	40	0.21	331	1	<0.01	15	210	26	0.01	2	5	22
56325M		<10	0.04	0.09	50	0.49	343	<1	0.01	25	330	20	0.02	2	6	30
56327M		<10	0.06	0.10	40	0.17	659	2	0.01	7	540	77	0.08	4	3	39
56328M		<10	0.07	0.10	40	0.41	1070	1	0.01	14	670	104	0.05	3	4	30
56329M		10	0.02	0.62	20	2.40	659	<1	0.01	102	1980	22	0.02	2	10	33
56330M		10	0.03	0.49	30	2.18	965	<1	0.01	118	2200	68	0.02	2	19	39
56331M		<10	0.01	0.12	20	0.07	394	<1	<0.01	<1	160	16	0.01	2	3	6
56332M		<10	0.06	0.08	50	0.40	449	<1	0.01	18	290	32	0.04	4	4	17
56333M		10	0.02	0.49	20	2.19	755	1	<0.01	112	2150	16	0.02	3	17	27
56335M		10	0.02	0.94	40	3.13	1215	<1	<0.01	114	2440	100	0.01	3	22	44

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Project: 60 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06064064

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2
56315M		0.03	<10	<10	32	<10	75
56316M		0.03	<10	<10	33	<10	112
56317M		0.02	<10	<10	18	<10	94
56318M		0.02	<10	<10	17	<10	100
56319M		0.03	<10	<10	26	<10	226
56320M		0.05	<10	<10	42	<10	72
56321M		0.04	<10	<10	35	<10	112
56322M		0.02	<10	<10	19	<10	202
56323M		0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	58
56324M		0.02	<10	<10	22	<10	78
56325M		0.05	<10	<10	40	<10	60
56327M		0.01	<10	<10	17	370	102
56328M		0.04	<10	<10	30	20	164
56329M		0.13	<10	<10	96	<10	71
56330M		0.11	<10	<10	97	<10	115
56331M		0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	56
56332M		0.05	<10	<10	40	<10	79
56333M		0.11	<10	<10	114	<10	93
56335M		0.16	<10	<10	139	<10	136

Appendix C

Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

Rod property - Sixtymile River Area
Rock Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results
Rock Samples Collected by: R. Hulstein

Number	Type	Date	Grid	Datum	Easting	Northing	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm
56313	Rock Float	24-Jun-06	UTM Zone 7	NAD 27	506726	7096927	Grab of float from spoil of backfilled trench TR99-06. Several pieces of foliated quartzite with muscovite partings. Weathers light rusty brown and tan, fresh surface is medium grey - green. Foliation croscut by joints -fractures +/- limonite +/- rusty oxides and thin +/- rarer stubby arsenopyrite crystals, arsenopyrite also found in thin mm qtz veinlets and in siliceous layers parrallel to foliation. </=1% arsenopyrite overall. Photos of sample and sit	2.17	0.7	0.32	3450	-10	160	0.5
56314	Rock Float	24-Jun-06	UTM Zone 7	NAD 27	506723	7096936	Grab of float from spoil of backfilled trench TR99-06. Several (2-4"thick X 6") pieces of milky white, locally crudely ribbon banded quatz veining cutting (at mod to steep angle) foliated quartzite with muscovite partings. Rare (<0.1%) disseminated pyrite, 1 speck arsenopyrite. Quartz veining is crosscut by fractures +/- limonite and MnOx. No selvege in quartzite on vein contact. Photos of sample and site.	0.085	0.2	0.09	87	-10	50	-0.5
56334	Rock Float	25-Jun-06	UTM Zone 7	NAD 27	506543	7096898	Float of quartz chlorite muscovite quartzite-shist. Some pieces very contorted. Crosscut by fractures with vuggy limonite coatings. Photo.	0.041	5.4	1	9	-10	480	1

Number	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
56313	-2	0.01	-0.5	-1	6	6	0.74	-10	0.02	0.25	30	0.01	26	-1	0.02	-1	40	27	0.3	2	1	6	-0.01	-10	-10	-1	-10	18
56314	-2	0.01	-0.5	-1	24	3	0.33	-10	0.01	0.03	10	-0.01	70	-1	0.02	-1	20	31	0.02	2	-1	3	-0.01	-10	-10	1	-10	21
56334	2	0.29	-0.5	1	21	22	2.25	-10	0.19	0.21	20	0.06	61	1	0.02	12	930	128	0.34	4	4	225	0.01	-10	-10	24	-10	15

Appendix D

Soil Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results

Rod property - Sixtymile River Area
Soil Sample Descriptions and Analytical Results
Soil Samples Collected by: R. Hulstein

Name	Date	Time	NAD	East	North	Elev	M	Type	Depth	Quality	Note	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %
56315	24-Jun-06	2:01:53PM	7W	506833	7097170	955	m	soil	0.5	mod	Brown-tan soil, minor loess, abundant mic qte frags.	0.03	0.4	1.37
56316	24-Jun-06	2:29:30PM	7W	506787	7097152	972	m	soil	0.7	good	Brown-tan soil, some rusty brown minor loess, abundant mic qte frags (- some 'c' horizon?), minor qtz, .	0.032	0.4	1.29
56317	24-Jun-06	2:53:58PM	7W	506828	7097129	968	m	soil	0.5	good	tan-brown 'c' horizon, abundant mic qte frags	0.084	0.2	0.82
56318	24-Jun-06	3:15:13PM	7W	506872	7097106	972	m	soil	0.5	good	float of fine grained felsic rock (meta aplite?) with *minor dis py & lim on fracture.* 1 piece qtz veining.	0.044	-0.2	0.94
56319	24-Jun-06	3:29:38PM	7W	506915	7097085	972	m	soil	0.5	good	tan-brown 'c' horizon, abundant mic qte frags	0.138	0.8	0.9
56320	24-Jun-06	3:49:13PM	7W	506964	7097060	964	m	soil	0.5	mod	brown - muddy sample with qtz mic shist pebbles. Not 'c' horizon.	0.071	0.2	1.38
56321	24-Jun-06	3:59:41PM	7W	506858	7097006	994	m	soil	0.4	good	brown - tan rocky - pebble sample, mic quartzite, 'c' horizon.	0.601	-0.2	1.46
56322	24-Jun-06	4:34:01PM	7W	506815	7097031	997	m	soil	0.4	good	brown-tan-limonitic rocky-pebble sample. Limonite musc-qtz schist, qtz and qtzite pebbles.	0.892	0.5	0.87
56323	24-Jun-06	4:49:00PM	7W	506770	7097048	996	m	soil	0.8	good	tan-light grey 'c' of qtz-mic schist (no lim or vning). similar to 56317-319.	0.007	-0.2	0.56
56324	24-Jun-06	5:06:07PM	7W	506721	7097061	1000	m	soil	0.5	good	light brown - near 'c' if not 'c' horizon. qtz-mic schist. minor limonite, piece of qtz vein noted.	0.144	0.2	0.87
56325	24-Jun-06	5:33:31PM	7W	506668	7097005	1016	m	soil		good	brown- muddy (ground to west is frozen), float pebbles of same musc qtzite schist as at north end of TR99-06.	0.031	0.3	1.37
56327	25-Jun-06	1:45:45PM	7W	506327	7097186	1015	m	soil	0.8	good	in gully, abundant float of musc -quartzite schist, rich in musc. Extreme solifluction.	0.46	0.6	0.73
56328	25-Jun-06	1:54:05PM	7W	506356	7097135	1017	m	soil	0.5	good	muddy sample, similar to 56327, with same float except some x/c by white qtz veins <2cm wide (<5% qtz overall). extreme solifluction.	0.042	0.8	1.11
56329	25-Jun-06	2:20:17PM	7W	506557	7096985	1042	m	soil	0.5	good	Grey-green chlorite shist frags (first appearance).	-0.005	0.6	2.62
56330	25-Jun-06	2:32:46PM	7W	506604	7096952	1031	m	soil	0.7	good	c' horizon of grey gren chl schist (as 56329).	-0.005	0.4	2.44
56331	25-Jun-06	2:43:30PM	7W	506648	7096917	1026	m	soil	0.6	good	b'-'c' horizon sample of same fissile tan - brn musc-qtzite schist as at west end of TR99-06.	-0.005	0.2	0.59
56332	25-Jun-06	2:56:48PM	7W	506690	7096887	1018	m	soil		mod	musc-quartzite - similar to east end TR99-06. Blocks of white qtz veining in area.	0.185	0.3	1.69
56333	25-Jun-06	3:11:35PM	7W	506551	7096904	1043	m	soil		good	b'-'c' horizon sample of musc schist, some grey - green shist but mostly brown.	-0.005	0.2	2.78
56335	25-Jun-06	3:35:56PM	7W	506499	7096890	1059	m	soil		good	sandy 'b'-'c' horizon sample of grey - green chlorite musc schist, very fissile frags. minor lim specks.	0.008	-0.2	3.37

Name	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg ppm	Mn ppm
56315	46	-10	560	0.6	-2	0.41	-0.5	7	25	18	2.47	-10	0.05	0.07	50	0.31	438
56316	61	-10	400	0.6	2	0.37	-0.5	7	34	25	3.12	-10	0.06	0.11	60	0.57	487
56317	75	-10	330	0.5	-2	0.12	-0.5	3	14	11	2.1	-10	0.03	0.07	60	0.18	290
56318	236	-10	360	0.5	2	0.11	-0.5	3	10	10	2.97	-10	0.02	0.07	40	0.22	517
56319	495	-10	270	0.6	2	0.15	1.5	7	16	24	3.08	-10	0.03	0.1	50	0.22	447
56320	287	-10	420	0.6	-2	0.3	-0.5	6	24	20	2.61	-10	0.03	0.07	30	0.39	337
56321	568	-10	180	0.6	2	0.09	-0.5	6	18	17	2.85	-10	0.02	0.09	30	0.23	446
56322	1250	-10	160	0.7	2	0.07	1.2	4	10	14	2.62	-10	0.03	0.13	50	0.15	555
56323	80	-10	220	0.5	-2	0.05	-0.5	2	6	8	1.78	-10	0.02	0.09	40	0.08	467
56324	76	-10	230	0.6	-2	0.17	-0.5	6	26	18	2.64	-10	0.04	0.06	40	0.21	331
56325	10	-10	300	0.5	-2	0.32	-0.5	7	37	26	2.94	-10	0.04	0.09	50	0.49	343
56327	1205	-10	440	0.5	-2	0.35	0.6	5	9	20	2.62	-10	0.06	0.1	40	0.17	659
56328	152	-10	270	0.5	-2	0.36	0.9	10	20	28	3.14	-10	0.07	0.1	40	0.41	1070
56329	46	-10	300	0.8	-2	0.71	-0.5	26	239	63	4.09	10	0.02	0.62	20	2.4	659
56330	27	-10	290	0.9	-2	0.77	-0.5	33	234	73	5	10	0.03	0.49	30	2.18	965
56331	8	-10	130	-0.5	-2	0.03	-0.5	2	5	6	2.02	-10	0.01	0.12	20	0.07	394
56332	308	-10	300	0.6	-2	0.15	-0.5	7	26	21	2.71	-10	0.06	0.08	50	0.4	449
56333	28	-10	300	1.1	-2	0.67	-0.5	29	269	82	5.32	10	0.02	0.49	20	2.19	755
56335	191	-10	510	1.2	-2	0.83	-0.5	30	303	51	5.36	10	0.02	0.94	40	3.13	1215

Name	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
56315	1	0.01	18	360	31	0.03	2	5	41	0.03	-10	-10	32	-10	75
56316	1	0.01	18	400	31	0.03	3	7	37	0.03	-10	-10	33	-10	112
56317	-1	-0.01	11	170	29	0.02	-2	4	19	0.02	-10	-10	18	-10	94
56318	-1	-0.01	5	180	53	0.02	2	5	17	0.02	-10	-10	17	-10	100
56319	-1	-0.01	20	330	125	0.01	2	4	23	0.03	-10	-10	26	-10	226
56320	-1	0.01	20	360	22	0.02	-2	4	26	0.05	-10	-10	42	-10	72
56321	1	0.01	14	250	45	0.02	3	4	16	0.04	-10	-10	35	-10	112
56322	-1	-0.01	5	350	144	0.04	3	2	19	0.02	-10	-10	19	-10	202
56323	-1	-0.01	5	150	29	0.01	2	3	18	0.01	-10	-10	9	-10	58
56324	1	-0.01	15	210	26	0.01	2	5	22	0.02	-10	-10	22	-10	78
56325	-1	0.01	25	330	20	0.02	2	6	30	0.05	-10	-10	40	-10	60
56327	2	0.01	7	540	77	0.08	4	3	39	0.01	-10	-10	17	370	102
56328	1	0.01	14	670	104	0.05	3	4	30	0.04	-10	-10	30	20	164
56329	-1	0.01	102	1980	22	0.02	2	10	33	0.13	-10	-10	96	-10	71
56330	-1	0.01	118	2200	68	0.02	2	19	39	0.11	-10	-10	97	-10	115
56331	-1	-0.01	-1	160	16	0.01	2	3	6	0.01	-10	-10	10	-10	56
56332	-1	0.01	18	290	32	0.04	4	4	17	0.05	-10	-10	40	-10	79
56333	1	-0.01	112	2150	16	0.02	3	17	27	0.11	-10	-10	114	-10	93
56335	-1	-0.01	114	2440	100	0.01	3	22	44	0.16	-10	-10	139	-10	136