09476

PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

KETZA PROJECT

RIVER CLAIMS 1–29   YC24888-915

NTS MAP SHEET 105 F/9

LATITUDE 61° 32' 40" N   LONGITUDE 132° 10' 30" W

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

For work performed between:

September 12 – 15, 2005

Prepared by Claim Owner:

Ron S. Berdahl
Box 11250
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6N4

August 28, 2006

PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

KETZA PROJECT

RIVER CLAIMS 1–28 YC24888-915

NTS MAP SHEET 105 F/9

LATITUDE 61° 32' 40" N LONGITUDE 132° 10' 30" W

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

For work performed between:

September 12 – 15, 2005

Prepared by Claim Owner:

Ron S. Berdahl
Box 11250
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6N4

August 28, 2006

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ 5700.00 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. QL25911

Mining Recorder
Watson Lake Mining District

SUMMARY

The Ketza area is well known for widespread gold and silver mineralization. Peripherally to the Ketza gold mine, lead silver veins are common. Interspersed with these showings are gold/arsenic showings and abundant zinc.

The 2005 work program consisted of prospecting and running four soil lines of 3.2 kilometers.

The area north of Cache Creek is more anomalous in base metals while the two lines south of Cache Creek were anomalous in precious metals.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary ii
Location, Access and Physiography 1
Property 1
Exploration and Production History of the Ketza River Area 1
Regional Geology 2
Property Geology 3
Structural Geology 4
Mineralization 6
STAR Claims 8
RIVER Claims 14
Work Program 16
Results 16
Conclusions and Recommendations 17
References 19

FIGURES

Figure 1 Area Location Map
Figure 2 Geology Map
Figure 3 Table of Formation
Figure 4 RIVER Claim Showings

APPENDICES

Appendix A Geochemical Sheets
Appendix B Sample Descriptions
Appendix B Project Personnel
Appendix C Statement of Costs
Appendix D Sample Location Maps
Appendix E Statement of Qualifications

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The former Ketza River Mine and other nearby polymetallic showings and prospects are located in the Pelly Mountains, approximately 40 km south of the settlement of Ross River, Yukon (Figure 1). The site is located at approximately 61°30′N and 132°15′W. The area is accessible via the all-weather, 45-km Ketza Mine Road that intersects the Campbell Highway, 30 km southeast of the settlement of Ross River. Four-wheel drive roads that branch off the Ketza Mine Road provide access to most areas of the property.

Alpine to sub-alpine conditions dominate the area. Outcrop is abundant above tree line. Most outcrop below tree line is encountered in creeks. In general, the upper elevations are clear of snow from July to mid-September.

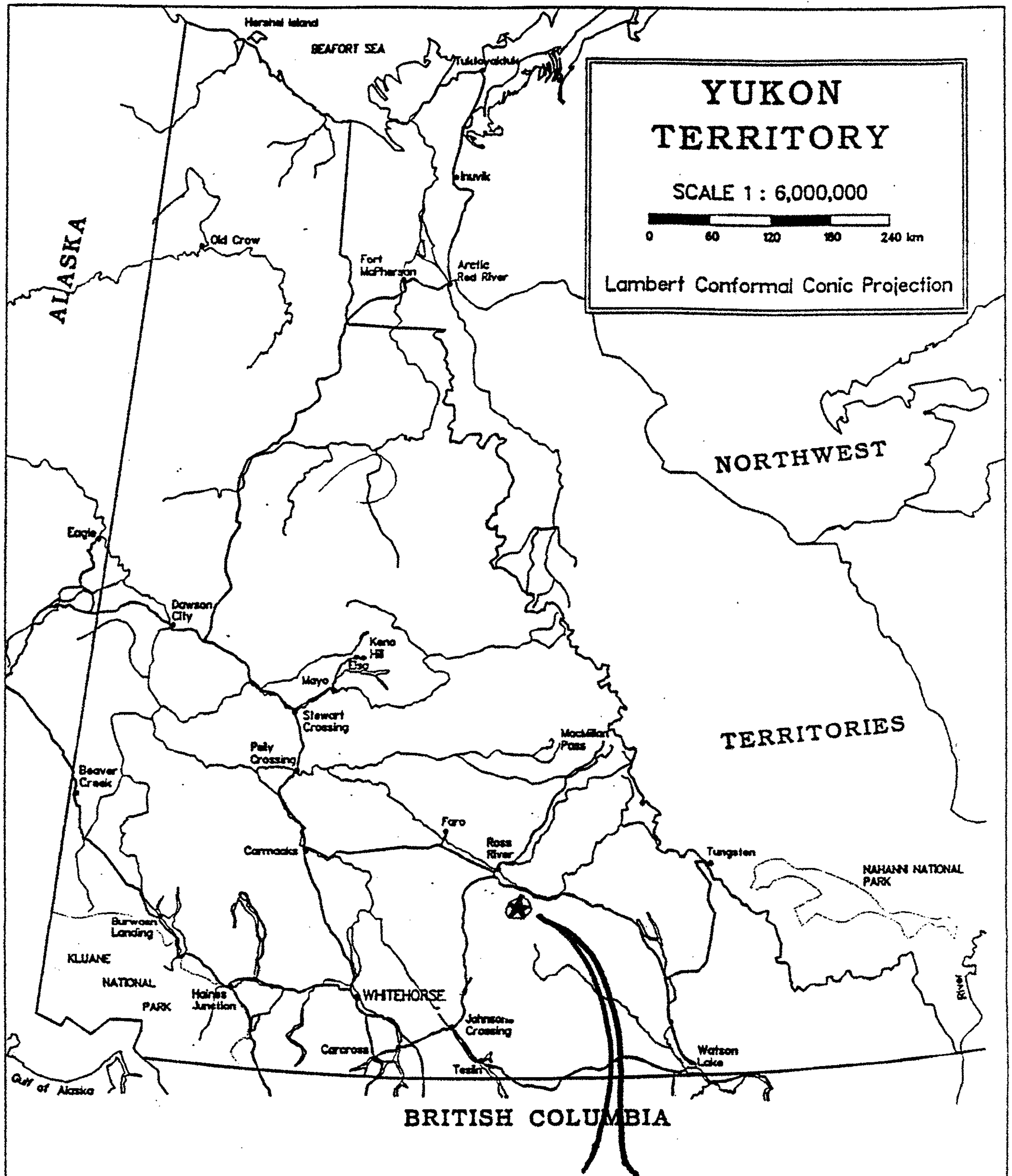
PROPERTY

Table 1: Claims Schedule

Claim Name	Claim Number	Grant Number	Record Date	Expiry Date
STAR	1–8	YB59270–59277	April 3, 1995	April 3, 2008
RIVER	1–28	YC24888–24915	March 9, 2004	March 9, 2008

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION HISTORY OF THE KETZA RIVER AREA

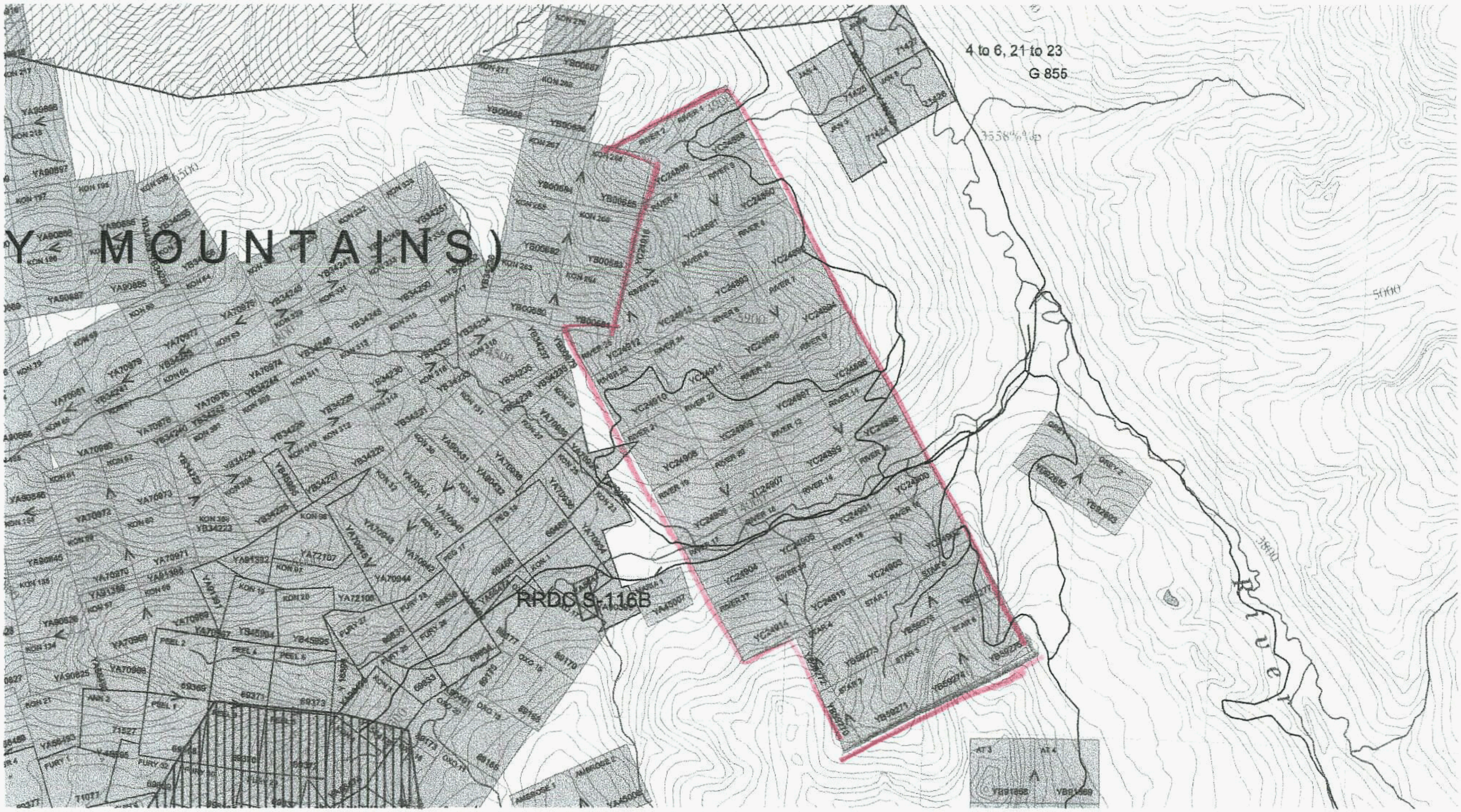
In 1947, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting first discovered silver-lead veins in the Ketza River area. These veins have been intermittently explored by drilling, trenching and short adits by various companies with limited success. The best-explored and largest vein is the "Stump A1 Vein" discovered in 1966. It has probable reserves of 49,800 tonnes grading 20.0% lead and 719.9 g/t silver (Orssich et al., 1985).



LOCATION MAP

KETZA PROJECT

FIGURE 1



RIVER/STAR

Conwest Exploration Company Ltd. discovered gold in 1954-55 in the Ketza River area. Exploration from 1955 to 1960 defined sulphide reserves of 68,000 tonnes with an average grade of 12 g/t Au. Exploration ceased in 1960 due to economic pressures.

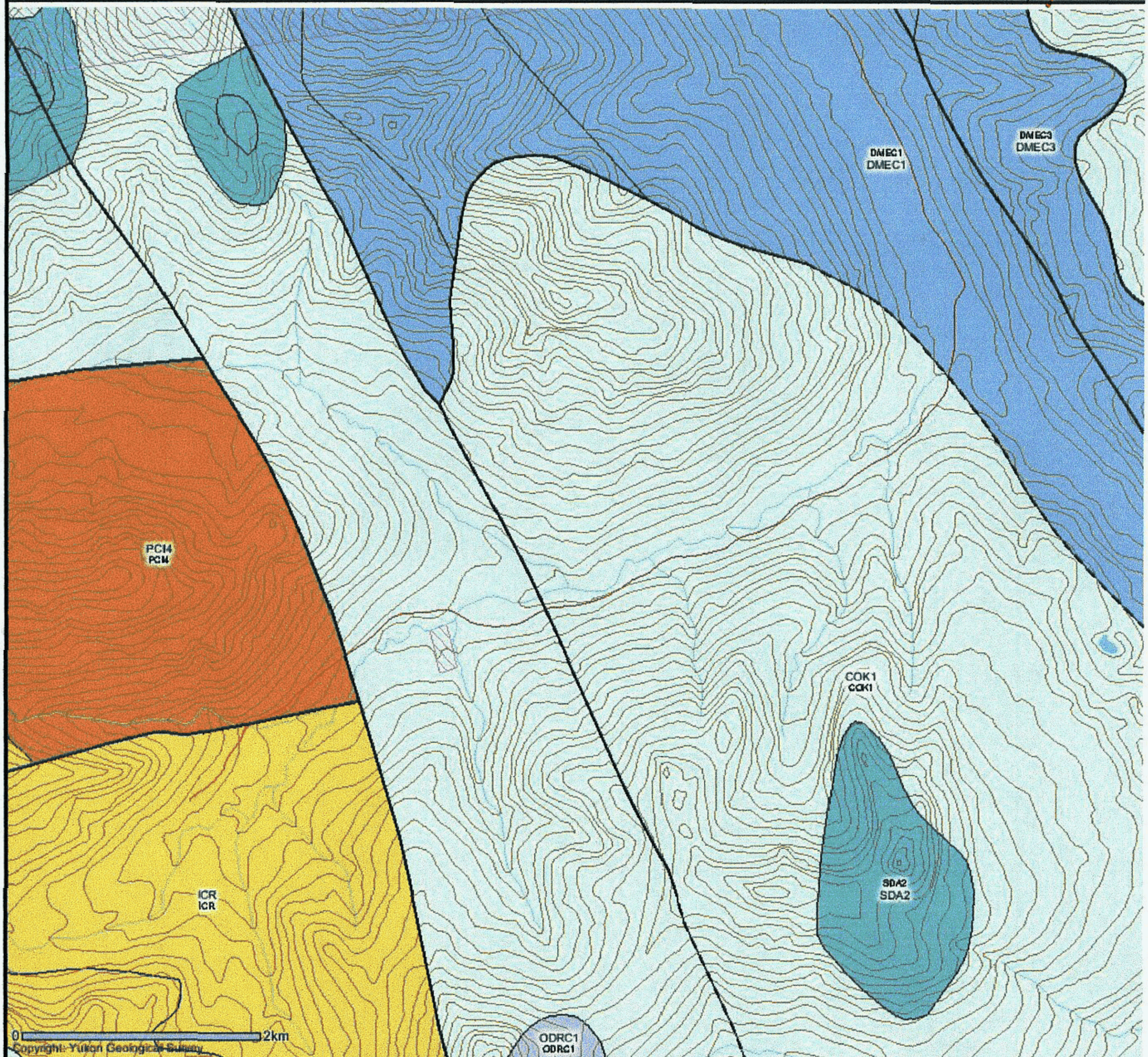
In 1984, Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Ltd. optioned the property from Canamax Resources. Over three years, they defined oxide reserves of 495,000 tonnes grading 18 g/t Au and a sulphide reserve of similar size grading 9 g/t Au. Mining began in 1988 and continued until 1990 when a drop in gold price and apparent exhaustion of oxide ore caused mining to be suspended. Remaining proven, probable and possible oxide reserves are 16,400 tonnes grading 9.7 g/t gold. Remaining proven, probable and possible sulphide reserves are 175,000 tonnes grading 11.3 g/t gold (Yukon Exploration, 1990, p. 6).

The RIVER Claims were explored as part of the Canamax program. Two small oxide Au deposits were drilled on the adjacent STAR Claims.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Ketza River deposits and prospects are hosted by Lower Paleozoic carbonate and clastic sedimentary rocks of the Cassiar Terrane (also called the Cassiar Platform). The Cassiar Terrane is part of the Proterozoic and Paleozoic continental miogeocline of ancient North America that has been displaced to the northwest by strike-slip motion along the Cretaceous to Tertiary Tintina Fault Zone. The Tintina Fault Zone lies less than 30 km to the east of the Ketza River Mine. (Plint, 1998)

Ketza Geology: River Claims fig 2



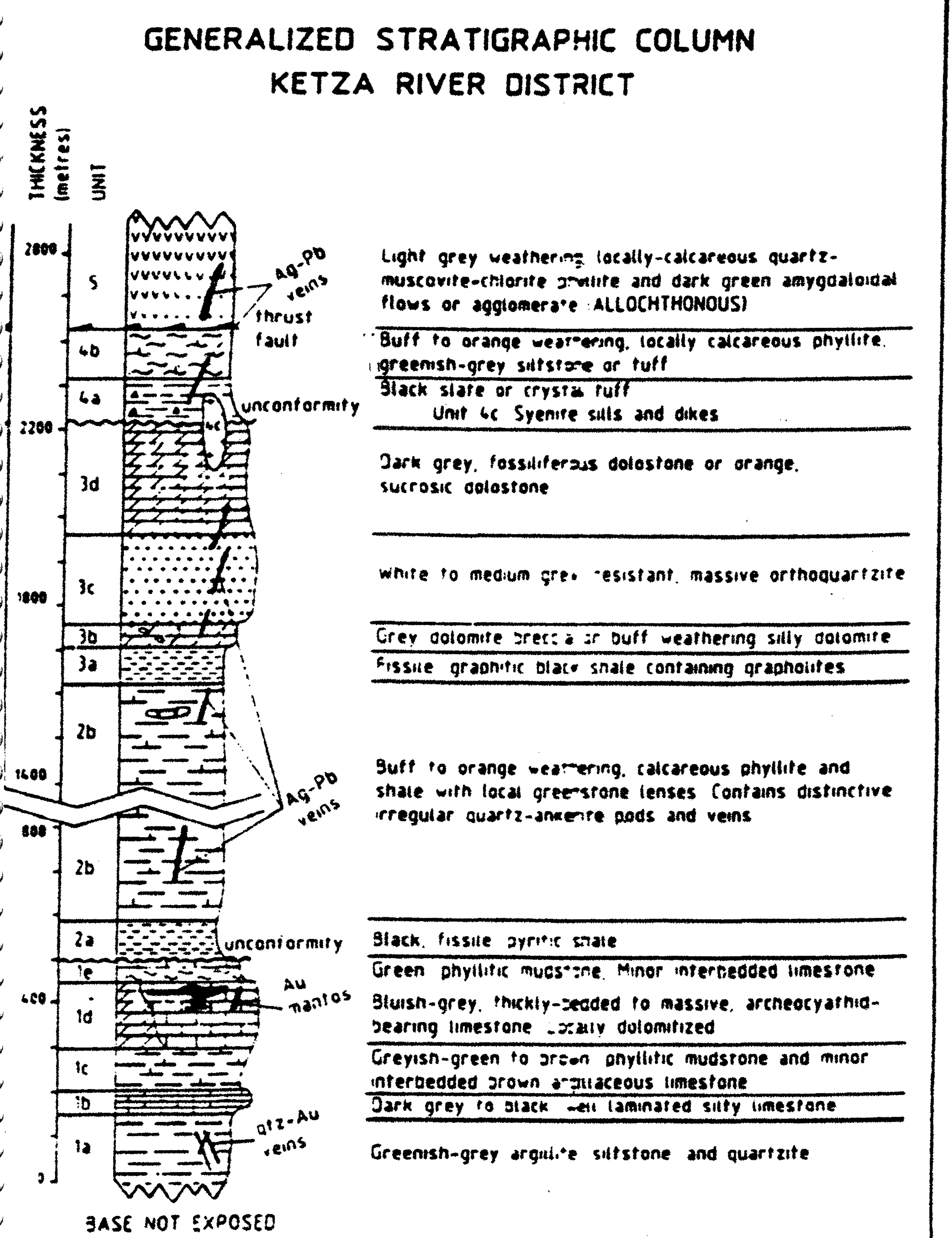


fig 3

ure 2. Generalized stratigraphic column for the Ketza River

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Stratigraphy and Intrusive Rocks

Miogeoclinal deposition along the ancient North American continental margin began in the late Proterozoic and continued into the Devonian. The oldest rocks exposed in the Ketza River area are shales and shaley quartzites of the Late Paleozoic Windermere Supergroup. These are overlain by Lower Cambrian limestone, calcareous argillite and dolostone. Cathro (1988) presents detailed stratigraphic divisions for the Lower Cambrian stratigraphy. Bluish-grey, thickly bedded to massive, archeocyathid-bearing limestone (unit 1d of Cathro, 1988) is the host to the Ketza River Mine.

A major depositional hiatus occurred in the Middle Cambrian. Unconformably overlying the Lower Cambrian strata is the Kechika Group. The Kechika Group comprises Upper Cambrian, chlorite-muscovite-quartz phyllite with minor lenses of chloritic phyllite conformably overlain by Early to Late Ordovician, recessive weathering, black graptolitic slate. Conformably overlying the Kechika Group is orthoquartzite and dolomitic siltstone of the Sandpile Group.

A second depositional hiatus occurred in the Devonian and is recorded by a disconformity or angular unconformity in the region. Upper Devonian and Mississippian slate, calcareous phyllite, siltstone and minor tuff of the Earn Group overly the unconformity.

Two klippen of volcanic rocks occur near the junction of Cache Creek and the Ketza River. These klippen are part of the Porcupine-Seagull Thrust Sheet (see below) and consist mainly of upper Cambrian to Ordovician quartz-muscovite-chlorite phyllite and green, moderately foliated, amygdaloidal volcanic rocks, minor chert and diorite (Cathro, 1988). These rocks are part of the Kechika Group (Mortensen, 1997, pers. comm.).

Strata of the Ketza River area are intruded by rare Mississippian syenitic sills and dykes. Approximately 20 km south of the mine site, the strata are intruded by Cretaceous-aged granitic plutons of the Cassiar suite (e.g. Abbott, 1986). Fleming (1988) reports minor diorite of uncertain age although further details are not given. Hall (1988) reported minor northeast-striking feldspar-phyric mafic dykes. He interpreted the dykes as Cretaceous-aged based on field relations that suggest the dykes cross-cut all structures and mineralization. (Plint, 1998)

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Multiple phases of faulting and folding are present in the strata of the Ketza River area. Four large thrust faults that strike northwest and dip gently southwest in the area are termed (from southwest to northeast): the McConnell, Porcupine-Seagull, Cloutier and St. Cyr. The Ketza area is also deformed by the Ketza-Seagull Arch (or "Ketza Uplift"), a northwest-trending, elongate window through the Porcupine-Seagull Thrust. This arch is interpreted to reflect doming over an unexposed Cretaceous intrusion (Abbott, 1986).

The structural history of the Ketza River Mine and surrounding area has been deciphered by Anna Fonseca (pers. comm. 1997) as part of an M.Sc. thesis. The following description and terminology (used throughout this report) is taken mainly from her work. Five phases of deformation are recognized:

Deformation Phases 1 and 2 (D_1 and D_2)

Two phases of ductile deformation are observed in the Ketza River area. D_1 resulted in large-scale E-W trending, upright folds (F_1) with a well-developed axial planar foliation (S_1). D_2 produced large-scale F_2 folds, coaxial to F_1 folds, with moderately NNE dipping axial planes and an associated axial planar foliation (S_2). Locally, small-scale F_2 folds fold S_1.

Deformation Phases 3 (D3)

D_3 produced gently south-southwest-dipping, top-to-the-northeast thrust faults. Based on regional data, these faults are interpreted to be late Triassic to early Cretaceous aged as they involve Triassic-aged strata and are cut by mid-Cretaceous granitic plutons (J. Mortensen, pers. comm., 1996).

Deformation Phases 4 (D4)

D_4 was an extensional block faulting event that may represent the brittle response to emplacement of a pluton. There is no regional expression of D_4 deformation. The most prominent D_4 fault is the east-west-striking, south-dipping Peel fault. This normal fault divides the area into two stratigraphic domains: a northern domain composed of mainly Lower Cambrian argillites (unit 1a) and a southern domain composed of mainly Lower Cambrian limestone (unit 1d). Subsequent NNW-trending listric normal faults have broken the domains into four structural domains referred to as the (1) western half-graben, (2) central horst, (3) eastern graben, and (4) eastern planar high-angle fault blocks (A. Fonseca, pers. comm., 1997).

Joints related to drag folds formed by D_4 listric faulting are closely associated with mineralized limestone. Several orebodies extend from the listric faults into mineralized limestone. Therefore, mineralization and D_4 faulting were contemporaneous.

Deformation Phases 5 (D5)

At the Ketza Mine site, a late, high-angle, east-striking, reverse fault concealed most of the Peel Fault. D_5 was a local, post-mineralization event that caused only minor disruption of the orebodies. (Plint, 1998)

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization in the Ketza River area has been divided into four types (Cathro, 1988; A. Fonseca, pers. comm., 1997):

1. auriferous quartz-arsenopyrite ± pyrite veins cutting Lower Cambrian argillite/quartzite (unit 1a of Cathro, 1988);
2. sulphide-rich and oxidized mantos and chimneys mineralization;
3. limestone-hosted quartz-sulphide vein mineralization (generally barren); and
4. silver-bearing galena-siderite quartz veins.

Recent work by YGC Resources Ltd. has identified a fifth type of mineralization in the Ketza Mine area. This is a disseminated gold prospect, known as the "Shamrock Zone" hosted by Late Proterozoic to Early Cambrian argillites of unit 1a. A soil geochemistry anomaly of Au>1.0 g/t that extends for over 1.9 km on surface in its longest dimension overlies this zone. Numerous thin (millimetre scale) quartz ± pyrite lenses and stringers are present in the argillites and may contain the gold (Fonseca, pers. comm., 1997). (Plint, 1998)

Zinc mineralization as coarse-grained sphalerite is found in narrow veins and extensively as float east of the thrust fault east of the Ketza mine.

The source for mineralizing fluids in the Ketza River Mine area is a controversial subject. The presence of skarn mineralization (A. Fonseca, pers. comm., 1997) and δ18O depletion halos around the mineralization (Staveley, 1992) suggest that a hydrothermal system driven by heat from buried plutons is a likely model for mineralization in the Ketza River area (Figure 4). However, the mineralization shows no spatial relationship to Mississippian volcanic and intrusive rocks. Most geologists who have studied the region consider mid-Cretaceous granitoid intrusions the most probable source for the mineralization (e.g. Fonseca, 1997; Staveley, 1992; Cathro, 1988; Abbott, 1986). (Plint, 1998)

Type 1

The auriferous quartz-arsenopyrite ± pyrite veins occur in Lower Cambrian argillite and quartzite near the centre of the Ketza Uplift, where the argillites are strongly hornfelsed. The veins are moderately to steeply dipping with north to northeast strikes, and consist mainly of coarse quartz and arsenopyrite locally with pyrrhotite and pyrite(?). Locally the veins are oxidized resulting in replacement of sulphides by scorodite and limonite and clay minerals. Oxidized veins have the highest gold grades, locally as high as 1000 g/t (Cathro, 1988). The veins are not extensive and account for only a small part of the gold tonnage in the Ketza River Mine. The orientation of the veins suggests that they may be related to D_4 normal faults (Cathro, 1988; Abbott, 1986).

Type 2

Type 2 mineralization is an epigenetic replacement mineralization developed in Lower Cambrian limestone. The shape of the orebodies is irregular. Where mineralization is nearly stratabound, it is referred to as "manto" (Spanish for "blanket"). Where it is strongly discordant to bedding, the mineralization is referred to as "chimneys" (Figure 4a). Type 2 mineralization was the main focus of mining activity at Ketza. The sulphide-rich mineralization consists mainly of semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite with varying amounts of arsenopyrite, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and locally siderite. Quartz and calcite are the major gangue phases. Calcite, quartz and siderite veins related to the replacement process are common at manto margins (Staveley, 1992).

The oxide mineralization consists of limonite, hematite, other unidentified hydrous iron oxide minerals, clay minerals and quartz (Cathro, 1988; Staveley, 1992). The oxide-rich mineralization formed by in situ supergene replacement of the sulphide-mineralization. Oxidation is associated with an increase in gold grade and a decrease in environmental and milling problems. D_3 faults acted as barriers to meteoric water flow, preventing oxidation and preserving sulphide-rich mineralization. Where D_3 faults have been eroded away, oxide orebodies are developed (A. Fonseca, 1997).

Type 3

Type 3 mineralization veins are hosted by Lower Cambrian limestone. Its mineralogy is similar to limestone-hosted mantos: quartz, limonite, iron hydrous oxides, pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, scorodite and minor calcite. The quartz to sulphide ratio is highly variable. Locally the veins are oxidized. This mineralization is thought to be transitional to sulphide and oxide mantos (Staveley, 1992).

Type 4

The galena-siderite quartz-carbonate veins occur mainly east, north and south of the Ketza Uplift and cut Upper Cambrian to Mississippian strata (Cathro, 1988). The veins generally strike north or northwesterly and occur in or near NNW-trending faults (D_4 of Fonseca, 1997). The veins range from a few centimetres to over 5 metres wide and consist of variable proportions of galena, tetrahedrite, pyrite and lesser sphalerite, pyrrhotite and siderite. The veins are younger than the thrust faulting because they show no change in mineralogy or orientation across the thrust faults (Cathro, 1988). The largest of these veins is the Stump Mine A-1 Vein. It contains reserves of 50,000 tons of 17 oz./T Ag, 12% lead (Morin and Downing, 1984; referenced in Hall, 1988). (Plint, 1998)

STAR CLAIMS

Four showings on the STAR Claims were examined during the 1997 property visit. The F2 Vein, F2 Manto, Saddle Vein ("Trench 10"), and Saddle Showing ("Trench 12") were examined. Previous exploration results and results from the 1997 property examination are given below for each showing.

F2 Vein

Previous Work and 1997 Property Visit

The F2 Vein is part of the Type 4 mineralization, originally discovered in 1949. An adit was put into the vein in the late 1960s after drilling intersected 3.35 metres of 21.6 g/t (0.63 oz./T) gold beneath the surface showing. Orssich and Harris (1986) describe the F2 vein as a "steeply dipping, north-trending vein fault with massive galena veins and lenses, siderite lenses and breccia zones".

From our 1997 examination of the area around the F2 Vein adit, the fault zone consists of several sub-parallel, north-northeast-striking, nearly vertical to steeply east-dipping faults that cut white, medium-grained quartzite. Slickensides on the fault planes are nearly vertical or pitch 60° or more to the north. Quartz and pyrite stringers trend parallel to or cut the bedding at the mouth of the adit and are truncated by the faults. Orssich and Harris (1986) reported brecciated quartzite cemented by quartz, disseminated pyrite, rare galena clots and cut by minor galena veinlets exposed in the adit.

Samples from 10 to 20 cm thick galena veins in the F2 adit assayed 925.7 g/t (27.0 oz./T) silver and 38.8% lead. Massive galena float found up to 300 metres from the adit returned values of 1172.6 to 2002.3 g/t (34.2 to 58.4 oz./T) silver and 51.6 to 80.4% lead. Siderite lenses in the fault zone range from 3.7 to 384.0 g/t (0.108 to 11.2 oz./T) silver, 2.22 to 19.7% lead, 20 ppb to 9.92 g/t (0.26 oz./T) gold and 172 ppm to 5.6% arsenic (Orssich and Harris, 1986). Sampling in 1987 (Abercrombie et al., 1987) returned assays of 12.55 g/t (0.366 oz./T) gold and 6.86 g/t (0.20 oz./T) gold.

Two holes were drilled in the vicinity of the adit in 1986 (IS-86-11 and IS-86-12). Hole IS-86-11 was a vertical hole drilled into the dolostone that stratigraphically underlies the quartzite.

Quartz vein stockworks with minor pyrite and galena was cored in the quartzite and assayed 1691 ppm lead, 3.9 ppm silver and 65 ppb gold over 65 metres. No mineralization was encountered in the dolostone. Hole IS-86-12 intersected the F2 faults in quartzite and encountered 3.6 metres (true width) vein of ankerite, quartz, pyrite, calcite and sphalerite averaging 0.754 g/t (0.022 oz./T) gold. Quartz vein stockwork correlative with that encountered in hole IS-86-11 was intersected in hole IS-86-12 and averaged 108 ppb gold over 18 metres. Hole IS-86-13 tested the F2 fault ~ 135 metres south of the adit. In drill core, the fault is marked by 0.9 metres of intense quartz veining with minor pyrite and galena up to 3.6 metres in the footwall that assayed 34 ppm silver and 420 ppb gold.

In 1987, one hole was drilled to test the fault at depth (IS-87-26). It was collared in black shale and apparently followed the bedding plane. No mineralization was intersected.

F2 Manto

Previous Work

A soil geochemistry survey completed by Canamax in 1985 defined a broad intense Au-As-Ag-Pb anomaly that extended south from the F2 adit. Limonite, siderite and galena veins that assayed up to 8.8 g/t Au and a massive arsenopyrite boulder that assayed 17.21 g/t gold were discovered 200 metres south of the adit. Subsequent mapping, soil survey, trenching and drilling by Canamax in 1987 revealed the north-trending, moderately east-dipping F2 Manto, exposed at surface over a 4 by 46 metre area. The F2 Manto lies at a thrust faulted contact between dolostone and quartzite and is composed of brown to orange limonite, green scorodaceous clay, altered dolostone and galena veins up to 10 cm wide. Length-weighted assays averaged 6.51 g/t gold, 46.29 g/t silver and 1.76% lead (Abercrombie et al., 1987).

Some drilling by Canamax in 1987 was completed before the F2 Manto was located and, thus, hole IS-87-27 apparently collared in the manto. Holes IS-87-28 and IS-87-29 were drilled to intersect the manto. Hole IS-87-28 was drilled 25 metres north of the trenched F2 Manto. It encountered oxidized quartzite below a fault contact with siltstone but no manto. Hole IS-87-38 intersected the F2 Manto that assayed 6.86 g/t Au over 3.5 metres (Abercrombie et al., 1987).

In 1988 an extensive drilling program of the F2 Manto was carried out to delineate the extent of mineralization. Fourteen holes with an aggregate length of 1506.33 metres tested a 125 by 250-metre area. Ten of the holes intersected dolostone beneath the quartzite but only four of those ten holes intersected gold-bearing sulphides. Drilling and trenching data indicate that the F2 Manto is developed in dolostone and is capped by a thrust fault. It dips moderately (40°) to the east and is bounded to the north and south by east-west-striking, steeply dipping reverse faults, to the west by the erosion surface and pinches out to lower grade to the east (Fleming, 1988: his Figures 5a and 5b). Marginal to the F2 Manto, coarse-grained ankerite, locally with massive galena and minor pyrite was encountered in drill core. Locally, this mineralization is gold-bearing. Assays for this mineralization are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Mineralized Intersections from 1988 Drilling of the F2 Manto

Drill Hole	**Metres**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb %**
IS-88-44	2.4		222.52	7.21
IS-88-43		3.09	30.17	
IS-88-42	1.5		276.34	13.10
	0.6	1.71	84.34	4.42

Canamax considered that the extent of the F2 Manto was fully defined by drilling and a reserve of 9000 tonnes at a grade of ~6.86 g/t gold was estimated (Fleming, 1988). Outside the area of the F2 Manto, dolostone was encountered beneath quartzite in only two drill holes. This was attributed to structural complications due to thrusting (Fleming, 1988).

Saddle Vein and Manto

Previous Work

In 1985, soil sampling and subsequent prospecting located siderite and oxide boulders in talus that returned values up to 1.66 g/t Au approximately 570 metres west of the F2 Manto. In 1986, three hand trenches failed to reach bedrock but oxide pebbles from the trenches assayed up to 45.0 g/t Au. Bulldozer trenching in 1986 indicated that the oxide material occurs in a zone oriented 165°/73°/W. Siderite and oxide veins in dolostone were reported.

In 1986, three holes (IS-86-14, 15, 16) were drilled to intersect the northern inferred extension of the veins and two holes (IS-86-17 and 18) were drilled into the showing (called the "Saddle Vein" by 1987). Hole IS-86-14 to 16 encountered minor thin oxide veins with no anomalous precious or base metal values. Holes IS-86-17 and 18 encountered the oxide veins at depth and obtained the following gold assays:

Drill Hole	Width (m)	True Width (m)	Au (oz./T)	Au (ppm)
IS-86-17	1.7	1.18	0.094	3.22
	1.5		0.017	0.58
	0.8		0.015	0.51
	0.4		0.062	2.13
IS-86-18	3.1	1.26	0.138	4.73
including	0.6	0.24	0.350	12.00

Structural interpretation of the drill hole data by Orssich and Harris (1986) indicates an open fold with a steeply west-dipping axial surface. However, folds of this orientation are unknown in outcrop and the interpretation does not account for a dolomitic argillite unit intersected in hole IS-86-14. Also this fold was not intersected in drill holes at the Saddle Vein outcrop, a mere 100 metres to the south. These observations suggest that the area is structurally more complicated than initial interpretations indicate.

Trenching approximately 225 metres to the south of the Saddle Vein revealed some yellow oxide and siderite material that assayed 2.12 g/t Au, 18 g/t Ag and 1.6 g/t Pb. This area was termed Trench 12 in 1986 and the Saddle Showing in 1987.

In 1987, exploration continued in the Saddle area. Grab samples from the "Saddle Vein" of siderite and oxide material returned gold assays of 6.24 g/t (0.182 oz./T). More trenching in the Saddle Showing exposed an oxide manto over a surface area of 34 by 4 metres and a depth of approximately 2 metres. Abercrombie et al. (1987) described the manto as orange clay, limonite oxide, oxidized limestone and green (?scorodaceous) clay with minor 2 cm wide galena veins. Channel samples across the Saddle Showing were taken every 2 metres over the 34-metre length. They averaged 1.44 g/t (0.042 oz./T) gold, 8.7 g/t silver, 5425 ppm arsenic, 1219 ppm lead, 221 ppm zinc and 307 ppm copper. One sample of earthy limonite with 5% green clay assayed 6.07 g/t (0.177 oz./T) gold.

More trenching revealed several small oxide zones to the northwest of the Saddle Showing. These oxide zones (Trench #13, 14, 15) were inferred to lie along the same black shale-dolostone fault contact as the Saddle Showing. Anomalous gold values were obtained for all samples but values from Trench 15 were the best: 14.4 g/t Au, 6.86 g/t Ag and >1% lead from grab samples. A sample out of Trench #16 ran 13.85 g/t Au, 5.14 g/t silver and >1% arsenic. This trench is located 7 metres south of the 1986 sample site of oxide cobbles collected in a hand-dug trench that assayed 45.0 g/t Au.

A total of 9 holes with an aggregate length of 792.5 metres were drilled in the Saddle area in 1987. Holes IS-87-32 and 33 were drilled to intersect the southern extension of the Saddle Vein but encountered no mineralization. One hole (IS-87-37) was drilled to test a trenched area approximately 100 metres north of the Saddle Vein where high-grade float was originally found in 1985. No mineralization was encountered.

Three drill holes (IS-87-29, 30, 31) were drilled in the Saddle Showing ("Trench 12"). Hole IS-87-29 intersected a fault contact between black shale and dolostone but no mineralization. Hole IS-87-30 intersected red limonite oxide with manganese staining that assayed 0.788 g/t Au over 0.4 metres. Hole IS-87-31 intersected oxidized dolomite with 10% siderite and oxide veins that assayed 0.48 g/t gold over 0.3 metres.

Three drill holes (IS-87-33, 34, 35) were drilled to intersect oxide mineralization exposed in Trenches 13 and 14, approximately 40 to 80 metres northwest of the Saddle Showing. Only hole IS-87-34 intersected mineralized oxidized material that assayed 0.58 g/t (0.017 oz./T) gold over 4.5 metres.

RIVER CLAIMS

The RIVER Claims cover approximately 50 mineralized showings from gold/arsenic, silver/lead, sphalerite, in veins, float, and undetermined occurrence types (see map).

RIVER Work History

The Silver Ridge showing was discovered in August 1954 by G. Fairclough and E. Erickson, who staked it as the Key 3 cl (69103) in August and optioned it until 1957 to Conwest, which drove three short adits (about 23.5 m total) and hand trenched in 1955.

The property was optioned in 1958 by R. R. Kirwan, H. Regehr and E. Erickson, who drove a 10.7 m adit and drilled 7 X-ray holes (64 m) in 1959, and built a 56 km road, shipped 13.2 tonnes of cobbed ore to the Trail Smelter, and transferred the claims to a new company, Ketzakey Silver ML in 1960.

Following a legal dispute, the property was optioned from 1964 to 1972 by Silver Key ML, which performed only limited bulldozer trenching.

It was restaked as B cl (Y64472) in July 1972 by Regehr, Erickson and A. M. Riba, who hand cobbed about 46.7 tonnes from the old adits, formed a new company, Iona Silver ML, in 1976 to develop the property, and explored with bulldozer trenching in 1977 and 1979.

Iona optioned its claims to Canamax Resources Inc. in 1985 and changed its name to Aigner Holdings L in 1981. The author consolidated the claims in 2004.

RIVER Geology

The adits were driven on cross-veinlets that join a main vein striking about 010° and dipping 38° west. The showing consists of a fairly massive lens of galena with minor sphalerite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and jamesonite about 7.3 m long, which averaged 1028.5 g/t Ag and 18% Pb across an average width of 0.9 m. Discontinuous mineralization was traced for a length of 82 m in siderite gangue.

The vein cuts a sequence of argillite, slate and cherty quartzite at the base of a Mississippian felsic volcanic unit. Selected galena specimens reportedly assayed as high as 17 142.4 g/t Ag but most assays contained much less silver. Woodcock reported that No. 2 adit assayed 1110.83 g/t Ag and 17.8% Pb across a 3 m width for a length of 7.4 m, and that two bulk samples from No. 1 adit gave an arithmetic average of 1114.3 g/t Ag, 4.8% Pb and 0.35% Cu.

Sampling by A. E. Aho in 1963 indicated that four zones are present that assay from 685.7 to 1817 g/t Ag, and 6.4 to 23% Pb across widths of 0.7 to 1.0 m for lengths of 4.6 to 9.1 m. At least three other weaker showings occur within 610 m to the east and southeast. (Yukon Minfile, 1986)

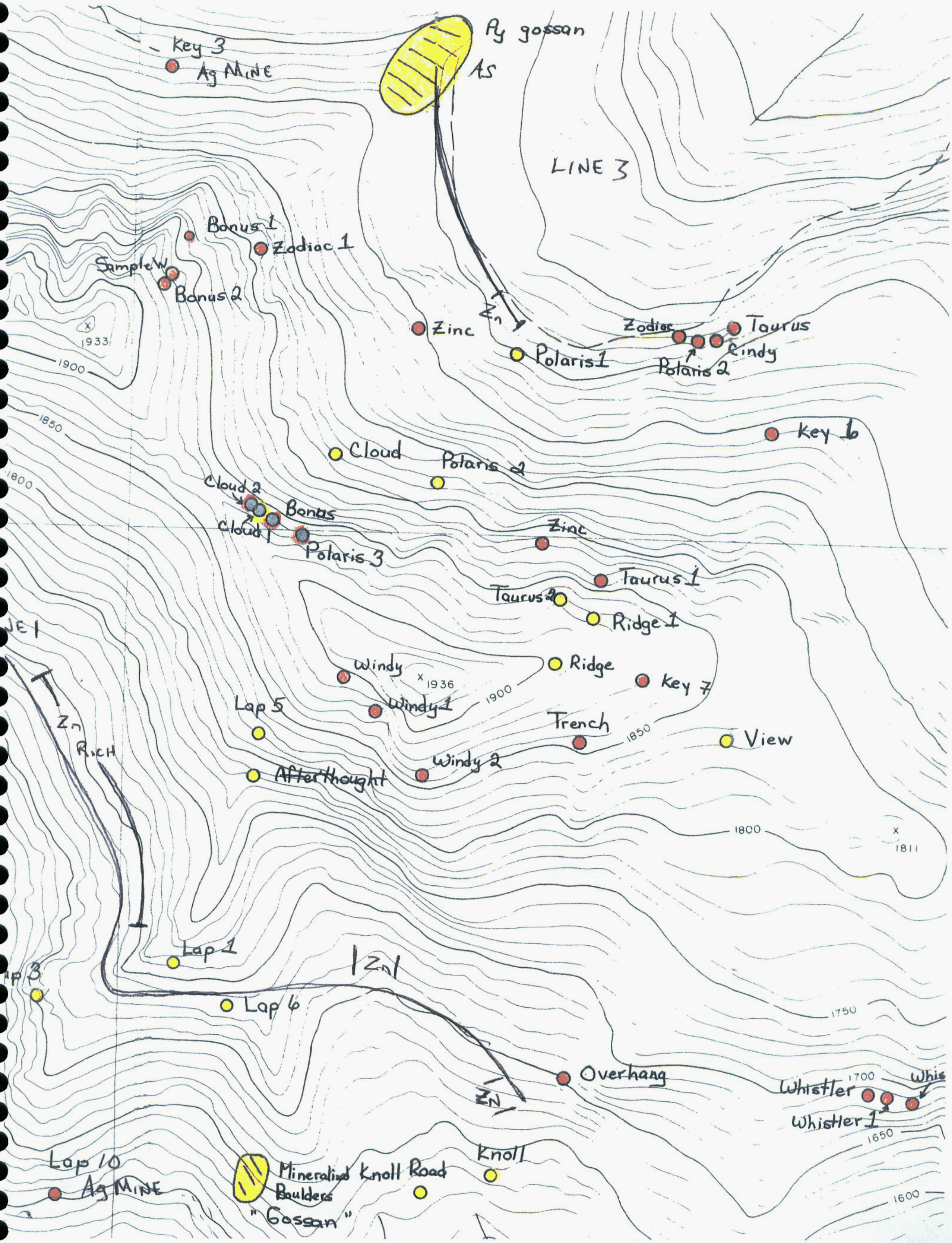


fig 4

River Claim Showings

Sept 12-15/05

WORK PROGRAM

The 2005 program consisted of soil sampling and prospecting. Sixty-three soil samples were taken in four different lines. Samples were taken at 50 on intervals using GPS, roughly following contours. Several rock samples were also taken; five are included here.

Line placement was selected to help pinpoint known Au and Pb Zn Ag float showings, or in the case of Line 1, to determine if showings might exist.

Samples were sent to ACME Labs in Vancouver. ACME leached 15 g samples with HC1 and HNO_3 and employed ICP-MS.

RESULTS

Using the gold and zinc maps as a reference, the simple results are that the south of the area is precious metal rich, while the north area is base metal rich.

Within that broad context, a more complicated pattern emerges. Neither the simple results nor the more complex pattern can be explained using the geology as mapped (see Fig. 2). The area is mapped as Kechika pelitic sediments. An important area thrust fault strikes north/south, as do other mapped faults in the area.

The Ketza area is thought to be an uplift caused by a buried, Cretaceous intrusion. This intrusion is one explanation for the known mineralization in the area. I am proposing that the Kechika group rocks in this area have, in addition to the pelitic sediment, an important volcanic and mafic intrusive component present. A VMS system is a possible mineralizing event associated with the base metals in the claim area east of the north/south thrust fault. The precious metals and veining may be a result of the buried intrusion reworking of metals present in the sediments, a complex overprint of the original VMS mineralization.

Whatever the cause, mineralization in float is pervasive. Above Line 1, rock 5F9R-3 ran >10,000 in Pb and Zn, and 2 opt. Ag. The soil line below R-3 ran 503 ppm Zn, 229 ppm Pb and 1 ppm Ag. This is part of a stronger 300 m long contour anomaly with value to 1,699 Zn, 933 Pb, and 5.2 Ag. Zn mineralization was reported in float all along the 300 m of talus. The only gold anomaly was at the end of Line 1, at 93 ppb. This may reflect the extension of a known Au/As showing a claim length to the northwest.

Likewise sphalerite was widespread along Line 3 though peak values were only to 439 ppm Zn. A number of showings (cloud, bonus, polaris3) of zinc are known just south and upslope of the south end of Line 3 (see Fig. 4).

Lines 4 and 5 were run to attempt to locate extensions of known oxide gold deposits to the south on the STAR Claims. Two northwest trending zones of gold anomalies are apparent. The most westerly crosscuts a gulley which drains the saddle gold showing. Values range to 185 ppb Au. The second is one claim length to the east with gold values in the 40 ppb range.

Zinc values are very low. Pb and Ag correlations on all four lines are good. As values correlate well with Au on the southerly lines (4 and 5) and with zinc on Line 1. As is also high on the gossan at 3K0 at the start of Line 3. Zn and Cd values show a good correlation, as in the Finlayson VMS camp.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Base metal and precious metal values are widespread on the RIVER Claims. Many of the anomalies reflect known float showings, but not bedrock sources. The geology is more complex than mapped with a significant "greenstone" component on the RIVER Claims north of Cache Creek. These "greenstones" and volcanics may be indicative of a VMS source for the widespread base metal mineralization. Note that Cu and to a lesser extent Ba are associated with the base metals, not gold.

The Cretaceous buried intrusive thought to underlie the area, and probably responsible for gold mineralization, may have altered pre-existing VMS-style mineralization already present in the Kechika sediments and volcanics.

Mapping, especially of "greenstone" units, needs to be done over the area covering the STAR and RIVER Claims.

In addition, the area needs a blanket soils program at 50 m spacings. Prospecting should follow up any soil anomalies. Concurrent with the soils program, an appropriate geophysical program should be conducted.

All past data needs to be compiled with the new findings. This old data set is quite large and covers four decades of exploration.

REFERENCES

Plint, Heather, 1998. Report on Field Examination of the Star and Riba Claims, Ketza River Area, Yukon

Yukon Minfile, 1986. Yukon Territorial Government.

APPENDIX A

GEOCHEMICAL SHEETS

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Berdahl, Ron File # A507883 Page 1

Box 11250, Whitehorse YT Y1A 6N4 Submitted by: Ron Berdahl

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
G-1	1	2	51	75	<.3	3	4	474	1.67	2	<8	<2	4	44	.6	<3	<3	34	.42	.070	6	9	.56	177	.10	3	.86	.04	.43	<2	<.5
16E 2	<1	181	<3	1380	4.6	40	28	665	>40	<2	14	<2	5	2	<.5	<3	4	8	.02	.013	15	16	<.01	36	<.01	<3	.89	<.01	.01	<2	4.[illegible]
16E 6B	17	200	9	323	.4	125	18	161	7.83	2	11	<2	3	10	1.2	<3	<3	44	.10	.108	12	76	1.31	492	.01	<3	1.76	<.01	.23	<2	8.[illegible]
19E 0	4	15	40	109	.5	5	11	186	4.18	117	8	<2	5	4	<.5	5	<3	59	.09	.062	22	30	.63	90	<.01	<3	1.11	.01	.14	<2	.[illegible]
19E 1	1	137	135	70	1.6	22	17	592	25.04	116	<8	<2	3	19	<.5	8	<3	17	1.46	.018	6	15	.77	22	<.01	3	1.02	.02	.08	<2	10.[illegible]
19E 2	1	96	47	38	4.1	<1	4	20	17.90	115	<8	<2	2	1	<.5	8	<3	8	.01	.003	3	5	<.01	9	<.01	<3	.23	.01	.13	<2	32.[illegible]
19E 3	1	31	79	72	1.1	28	6	393	5.19	44	8	<2	4	10	<.5	4	<3	25	.22	.106	6	15	.87	65	<.01	<3	1.40	<.01	.13	<2	29.[illegible]
19E 4	2	772	4	37	<.3	9	3	204	1.78	4	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	<3	4	12	.01	.004	4	10	.14	17	<.01	<3	.36	<.01	.03	<2	.[illegible]
19E 5	1	611	127	52	9.7	<1	24	161	24.54	44	<8	<2	4	2	<.5	3	11	10	<.01	.004	6	7	<.01	10	<.01	<3	.21	.01	.07	<2	34.[illegible]
19E 6	1	62	<3	111	<.3	28	3	38	3.47	2	<8	<2	2	2	<.5	<3	<3	6	.02	.031	7	7	.01	128	<.01	<3	.20	<.01	.06	<2	3.[illegible]
5RK16-1	3	87	15	38	.6	20	8	113	3.92	27	10	<2	7	263	<.5	<3	<3	57	2.77	.089	8	40	1.23	241	.10	5	4.32	.33	.97	<2	3.[illegible]
5RK16-2	<1	17	62	80	.5	10	3	185	1.69	2746	<8	<2	6	7	<.5	<3	4	6	.02	.016	12	10	.22	82	<.01	4	.50	.02	.08	<2	70.[illegible]
5RK16-3	1	49	7	24	<.3	10	4	124	.77	18	<8	<2	<2	9	<.5	<3	<3	5	.07	.029	2	13	.09	23	<.01	<3	.20	<.01	.04	<2	4.[illegible]
RE 5RK16-3	1	50	7	23	<.3	11	4	125	.77	13	<8	<2	<2	9	<.5	<3	3	4	.07	.030	2	7	.09	23	<.01	<3	.20	<.01	.04	<2	1.[illegible]
5RK16-4	1	18	19	12	<.3	3	1	44	.53	51	<8	<2	<2	6	<.5	<3	4	2	.03	.011	2	11	.06	20	<.01	<3	.15	.01	.01	<2	5.[illegible]
5RK16-5	6	97	96	507	1.1	66	5	42	5.32	278	<8	<2	3	59	.6	18	<3	70	.44	.326	12	18	.02	243	<.01	10	.71	<.01	.14	<2	13.[illegible]
5RK16-6	<1	19	13	64	<.3	21	6	210	3.93	20	<8	<2	2	6	<.5	<3	<3	28	.05	.040	7	21	.69	28	<.01	<3	1.47	.01	.04	<2	2.[illegible]
5RK16-7	2	97	80	91	<.3	14	15	2362	2.16	5	<8	<2	8	11	<.5	<3	9	10	.05	.032	18	10	.34	75	<.01	<3	1.09	.03	.18	<2	<.5
5RG1-1	1	20	105	11	1.8	3	1	26	3.24	43	10	<2	<2	1	<.5	5	<3	5	<.01	.004	4	6	<.01	42	<.01	<3	.12	<.01	.07	<2	24.[illegible]
5RG1-2	1	14	31	97	.4	4	4	133	2.91	39	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5	3	<3	11	.02	.017	6	9	.35	88	<.01	<3	.72	.02	.14	<2	10.[illegible]
5RG1-3	2	284	5935	9137	8.9	47	18	2687	1.07	18	<8	<2	<2	52	62.8	<3	12	26	4.56	.144	6	34	.36	228	.17	<3	.49	<.01	.01	<2	7.[illegible]
5F9R-1	<1	14	50	96	.3	10	8	3567	38.53	37	<8	<2	7	10	<.5	4	9	37	.22	.023	8	34	.61	15	.01	<3	3.10	<.01	.01	<2	4.[illegible]
5F9R-2	<1	4	5	38	<.3	9	4	9930	22.41	2	<8	<2	4	63	<.5	<3	27	18	5.15	.012	7	10	.68	20	<.01	<3	.82	<.01	.06	<2	<.5
5F9R-3	2	198	>10000	>10000	66.3	63	16	>50000	21.90	7423	<8	<2	<2	205	336.8	62	19	27	1.49	.017	18	9	.32	50	<.01	<3	.38	.01	.17	<2	31.[illegible]
5F9R-4	1	106	>10000	864	>100	35	6	25599	8.26	174	<8	<2	<2	35	5.7	196	42	21	.05	.008	6	3	.03	136	<.01	<3	.17	<.01	.08	<2	13.[illegible]
5F9R-5	<1	4	365	180	<.3	39	4	>50000	16.30	596	<8	<2	5	138	<.5	9	50	34	.18	.017	13	2	.15	672	<.01	<3	.15	<.01	.11	<2	1.[illegible]
5F9R-8	<1	106	427	30	1.1	59	26	3640	24.46	10	<8	<2	<2	94	<.5	4	12	92	2.05	.086	8	67	.97	63	.13	5	1.59	.09	.68	<2	<.5
5F9R-9	4	19	218	84	<.3	8	22	416	15.94	41	<8	<2	<2	322	<.5	4	<3	33	7.78	1.417	179	16	.61	38	.01	14	1.21	.03	.29	<2	<.5
5F9R-10	<1	14	896	133	.6	6	4	12400	8.61	12	<8	<2	5	36	<.5	4	27	22	.10	.105	18	4	.20	638	<.01	5	.60	.01	.18	<2	<.5
5F9R-11	<1	124	141	19	12.0	<1	<1	386	17.99	>10000	<8	5	<2	88	<.5	111	125	8	1.12	.010	6	6	.03	24	<.01	<3	.09	<.01	.03	6	3197.[illegible]
5F9R-12	<1	9600	>10000	387	>100	14	2	1626	8.25	791	<8	<2	<2	16	13.0	>2000	<3	9	.01	.006	3	4	.01	34	<.01	<3	.11	<.01	.06	<2	140.[illegible]
5F9R-13	<1	473	>10000	2044	>100	28	8	2855	29.88	4280	<8	<2	<2	7	22.6	218	3	17	.07	.004	4	8	<.01	636	<.01	<3	.12	<.01	.05	<2	978.[illegible]
5F9R-14	45	72	5430	1680	10.7	<1	2	647	18.05	162	8	<2	<2	520	42.0	35	<3	7	14.28	.036	37	5	.08	47	.01	<3	.12	.01	.06	<2	3.[illegible]
R5F14-1	<1	108	110	46	.7	10	8	2374	6.53	336	<8	<2	3	172	.8	<3	12	10	16.49	.030	5	13	4.75	6	.01	<3	.91	<.01	.02	<2	11.[illegible]
R5F14-2	<1	952	205	79	.8	22	10	1373	4.58	33	<8	<2	7	102	1.1	5	4	49	7.50	.046	15	50	2.47	70	.17	<3	6.04	.33	2.03	<2	5.[illegible]
STANDARD DS6/AU-R	10	120	28	143	.3	22	9	701	2.85	23	9	<2	3	41	5.9	4	5	53	.85	.076	13	166	.58	157	.08	14	1.96	.08	.15	3	460.[illegible]

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
AU* GROUP 3A - IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYZED BY ICP-MS. (15.00 GM)
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: DEC 7 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec 23/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER — Clarence Leong

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm
G-1	.2	2.1	2.9	43	<.1	3.8	4.4	565	2.06	<.5	2.4	<.5	4.1	81	<.1	<.1	.1
12E 11	15.8	16.2	9.1	13	.6	6.9	.2	28	.95	<.5	.6	8.6	7.5	10	.1	.7	1.8
12E 14	11.2	140.2	22.0	191	.5	107.5	14.4	466	2.93	172.3	2.3	1.8	.2	23	3.2	16.3	2.2
12E 15	24.4	65.8	9.2	97	.5	24.4	3.2	84	4.06	2.9	1.8	16.5	7.6	32	.3	.5	2.2
17E 0	1.9	22.8	52.4	39	.3	2.0	1.2	55	4.67	103.5	1.9	12.6	10.8	4	.1	1.9	.4
17E 1	1.1	40.2	19.6	83	.1	9.0	14.0	915	4.27	20.6	1.4	.9	10.4	27	.2	.7	.3
17E 2	2.5	31.6	17.3	99	.2	16.4	11.7	612	3.67	13.5	2.6	.6	4.7	18	.3	.8	.4
17E 3	2.5	33.0	28.6	76	.3	11.9	10.4	812	4.98	17.8	1.3	2.4	6.0	17	.2	.8	.5
17E 4	1.7	43.8	64.1	192	.3	16.1	17.6	1131	2.03	22.2	8.2	3.2	1.2	17	.8	.7	.3
17E 5	2.0	32.5	56.1	92	.2	15.8	9.4	559	3.82	25.3	1.0	4.5	3.0	19	.3	1.1	.8
RE 17E 5	2.1	31.2	56.0	88	.2	16.2	9.2	552	3.75	26.4	1.1	3.4	2.9	19	.3	1.2	.9
17E 6	2.3	26.9	43.0	100	.3	16.0	6.8	486	3.67	26.5	1.0	3.1	.7	14	.2	1.1	.8
1K 0	1.4	34.6	26.8	78	<.1	36.4	25.4	502	3.82	8.9	.5	1.2	7.7	25	.1	1.0	.4
1K 1	1.3	55.7	33.5	104	.1	53.1	40.1	1283	4.71	13.1	.6	<.5	9.4	32	.1	1.5	.3
1K 2	4.8	40.2	103.3	233	.6	47.8	33.6	1915	4.45	32.5	.6	.8	10.0	41	.9	3.8	.2
1K 3	2.3	45.4	74.0	190	.5	53.6	30.1	1575	4.53	25.4	.5	<.5	8.3	36	.6	2.6	.3
1K 4	3.0	39.0	159.3	436	1.3	38.7	31.5	1486	4.19	150.4	.6	1.0	10.3	27	2.0	6.5	.3
1K 5	1.4	49.5	933.7	1699	5.2	81.1	33.3	2324	4.73	189.4	.3	2.2	6.2	87	7.9	8.7	.2
1K 6	2.8	63.2	229.1	503	1.0	76.2	47.8	2428	5.45	43.5	.5	2.2	7.7	39	2.2	2.9	.3
1K 7	1.7	51.4	717.0	1038	3.8	55.9	33.3	2565	5.16	59.0	.6	.9	4.3	45	5.1	3.9	.5
1K 8	1.8	55.8	565.9	1207	3.4	76.2	28.7	1931	5.46	144.1	.4	2.7	3.1	38	6.0	4.0	.5
1K 9	1.2	37.1	504.1	1362	1.8	38.1	31.1	2762	4.33	58.5	.6	1.4	10.7	37	6.1	3.2	.3
1K 10	4.7	89.3	92.0	454	.5	81.1	37.2	1585	4.55	19.5	.8	1.1	10.4	34	1.3	2.9	.5
1K 11	2.1	32.3	36.3	192	.2	43.4	23.4	767	4.21	12.2	.5	.6	7.3	38	.5	1.2	.3
1K 12	.7	26.5	69.7	211	.4	32.2	20.5	592	3.28	14.3	.4	.7	4.0	58	.6	1.0	.3
1K 13	1.6	36.2	86.6	187	.4	50.1	27.2	706	3.65	27.2	.4	1.5	7.5	77	.7	1.2	.3
1K 14	2.5	76.3	78.8	422	.3	105.1	44.7	1294	6.90	20.3	.3	<.5	6.2	67	2.0	.8	.2
1K 15	1.3	52.3	66.0	150	.4	53.1	40.1	1728	4.69	20.8	.3	.8	5.8	33	.4	2.1	.3
1K 16	1.3	64.7	3442.9	3658	13.4	59.5	29.3	2480	5.33	347.8	.4	7.4	7.6	36	16.2	12.9	.2
1K 17	1.0	122.8	234.1	580	.9	169.0	50.0	1995	7.59	41.2	.3	2.7	3.2	75	2.3	.9	.1
1K 18	.6	71.1	80.4	315	.4	208.1	44.2	945	6.01	19.6	.3	2.6	5.1	75	.9	.8	.2
1K 19	.8	38.1	155.3	469	.8	59.6	25.5	761	3.85	71.9	.5	1.8	9.1	84	2.7	3.1	.2
1K 20	1.5	62.7	1085.3	2080	5.5	41.4	39.8	5292	5.69	950.1	.4	93.7	4.4	138	13.3	6.9	.3
3K 0	4.2	.7	1200.3	7	4.5	.7	.3	31	4.43	14.4	<.1	<.5	.9	144	<.1	3.0	<.1
3K 1	191.6	13.1	306.4	99	.6	3.9	1.9	224	13.08	138.6	1.4	6.1	24.7	55	.3	3.5	.3
STANDARD DS6	11.4	122.8	29.0	139	.3	24.0	10.6	698	2.79	20.7	6.5	46.7	3.0	40	6.0	3.4	5.0

SAMPLE#	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	39	.63	.079	8	7.9	.61	239	.137	1	1.11	.117	.49	.1	<.01	2.4	.3	<.05	5	<.5
12E 11	18	.01	.038	60	4.7	.12	289	.003	1	.26	.006	.07	.1	<.01	.5	<.1	.16	2	3.7
12E 14	56	.08	.115	22	18.5	.03	355	.005	2	.44	.006	.06	.3	.03	.7	.1	.07	2	3.5
12E 15	42	.03	.123	32	17.3	.23	203	.006	1	.61	.013	.21	.3	.03	2.0	.1	.64	3	14.7
17E 0	2	.04	.076	31	1.1	.01	32	.001	1	.18	.002	.04	<.1	.06	1.1	.2	<.05	1	.7
17E 1	68	.28	.054	19	18.9	1.02	134	.028	2	2.57	.006	.05	.4	.02	5.0	.1	<.05	7	<.5
17E 2	53	.16	.064	19	23.0	.72	84	.026	1	2.28	.006	.07	.6	.03	3.2	.1	<.05	6	.5
17E 3	78	.13	.066	15	23.5	.70	221	.029	1	2.68	.006	.05	.8	.04	3.4	.1	<.05	7	.5
17E 4	23	.32	.099	33	9.9	.26	110	.011	1	1.50	.020	.05	.3	.05	1.3	.1	.07	3	1.2
17E 5	52	.12	.050	17	24.4	.55	102	.030	1	1.82	.006	.06	.4	.09	2.1	.1	.07	6	.8
RE 17E 5	53	.14	.052	18	24.8	.55	106	.031	1	1.81	.006	.06	.4	.03	2.3	.1	.07	6	.9
17E 6	57	.06	.073	15	23.0	.33	106	.020	1	1.41	.005	.06	.2	.03	1.1	.1	.07	6	1.2
1K 0	16	.51	.117	26	27.5	.96	68	.019	2	1.52	.005	.05	.1	.01	4.1	<.1	.06	4	<.5
1K 1	52	.79	.106	27	64.8	1.67	79	.179	3	2.14	.004	.07	.1	.02	4.4	.1	<.05	7	<.5
1K 2	23	1.18	.113	50	46.7	1.16	64	.008	2	1.55	.003	.08	<.1	.03	3.2	.1	<.05	5	<.5
1K 3	33	.71	.119	53	73.3	1.38	59	.006	2	1.74	.003	.08	<.1	.02	3.9	.1	<.05	5	<.5
1K 4	13	.45	.096	65	27.6	1.02	62	.003	2	1.50	.004	.07	<.1	.03	2.1	.1	<.05	4	<.5
1K 5	43	3.68	.111	21	107.3	2.07	38	.091	3	2.01	.002	.06	<.1	.03	4.9	.1	.08	6	<.5
1K 6	50	.79	.113	42	107.7	1.82	77	.018	2	2.01	.004	.07	<.1	.02	6.1	.1	<.05	6	<.5
1K 7	44	.81	.102	35	72.4	1.45	92	.015	3	1.95	.004	.08	<.1	.04	6.2	.1	<.05	6	<.5
1K 8	62	.69	.105	27	114.6	1.82	94	.038	2	2.09	.004	.07	.1	.04	7.3	.1	.06	7	<.5
1K 9	12	1.58	.128	26	18.4	.73	101	.004	1	1.19	.004	.06	<.1	.05	3.9	.1	<.05	3	<.5
1K 10	15	.44	.096	39	14.4	.56	161	.002	2	1.11	.014	.07	<.1	.02	5.9	.1	.10	3	<.5
1K 11	18	1.56	.089	30	20.8	.79	138	.002	2	1.37	.002	.06	<.1	.01	4.7	.1	<.05	4	<.5
1K 12	15	2.02	.104	19	22.4	1.02	67	.004	2	1.61	.006	.06	<.1	.03	3.2	<.1	<.05	5	<.5
1K 13	43	3.01	.111	22	66.0	1.45	82	.028	2	1.66	.006	.06	.1	.02	4.0	<.1	<.05	5	<.5
1K 14	127	2.44	.158	33	217.7	3.30	93	.003	2	3.49	.004	.08	<.1	.01	9.7	.1	<.05	12	<.5
1K 15	40	.57	.112	30	71.2	1.28	59	.008	2	1.73	.011	.06	<.1	.04	6.9	.1	<.05	6	<.5
1K 16	41	1.49	.093	26	86.7	1.59	41	.006	2	1.65	.003	.07	<.1	.19	6.0	.1	.10	5	<.5
1K 17	118	2.07	.125	15	256.2	3.85	188	.293	2	3.38	.005	.12	.1	.02	8.2	.1	<.05	16	<.5
1K 18	90	2.50	.096	15	399.7	3.84	82	.221	2	3.10	.003	.08	<.1	<.01	6.0	.1	<.05	12	<.5
1K 19	21	3.79	.068	25	53.5	1.40	43	.011	1	1.50	.003	.05	<.1	.01	3.8	<.1	<.05	5	<.5
1K 20	34	4.37	.087	19	34.1	1.20	191	.017	3	1.45	.005	.10	<.1	.08	5.7	.1	<.05	6	<.5
3K 0	2	7.91	.024	23	<1	.04	7	.004	3	.07	.019	.95	.2	.07	.3	.7	>10	<1	1.3
3K 1	14	.26	.125	55	3.1	.09	65	.005	2	.24	.114	.32	4.0	.03	.7	.5	1.40	6	1.0
STANDARD DS6	55	.84	.078	12	183.7	.59	163	.080	18	1.88	.072	.15	3.6	.23	3.2	1.8	<.05	6	4.2

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA ____

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	.1	2.2	2.7	46	<.1	4.2	4.4	595	2.14	<.5	2.2	<.5	4.1	84	<.1	<.1	.1	43	.68	.079	9	8.1	.60	251	.153	1	1.12	.116	.54	.1	<.01	2.5	.4	<.05	6	<.5
3K 2	4.0	64.4	124.0	356	1.2	55.8	27.9	1123	3.98	37.7	1.9	1.5	6.6	76	2.3	6.2	.3	37	.79	.145	79	37.5	.69	446	.083	4	.93	.010	.11	.1	.08	3.9	.3	.18	3	1.4
3K 3	5.3	68.7	159.9	370	1.7	90.4	32.3	1280	4.60	56.7	.9	1.5	5.4	84	.9	11.6	.2	66	1.86	.142	21	67.6	1.43	265	.171	4	1.36	.003	.08	.1	.06	5.7	.1	.07	6	2.6
3K 4	3.9	70.5	295.0	348	1.6	65.9	34.9	1690	5.11	35.7	.6	.8	6.6	50	1.2	7.3	.2	80	1.40	.126	25	70.0	1.61	245	.181	2	1.80	.005	.11	.1	.02	7.1	.1	<.05	7	.8
3K 5	2.4	43.4	70.4	150	.5	52.6	29.4	1112	4.71	20.1	.4	<.5	6.6	28	.4	4.3	.2	47	.50	.100	42	79.5	1.71	70	.016	2	2.07	.004	.05	<.1	.01	4.5	.1	<.05	7	<.5
3K 6	3.2	66.1	210.6	439	1.3	62.8	32.0	1163	4.80	21.7	.6	.6	6.9	25	1.8	3.7	.2	49	.49	.106	27	93.1	1.92	110	.018	2	2.01	.005	.06	<.1	.04	5.2	.1	<.05	6	<.5
4K 0	12.9	25.4	118.0	95	.8	54.1	12.3	2046	3.58	216.5	2.9	9.4	4.4	150	.4	27.0	.2	29	10.64	.138	3	6.8	3.28	80	.001	1	.21	.004	.03	<.1	.09	3.6	.3	.18	1	1.4
4K 1	1.7	32.0	413.5	498	1.3	24.0	9.0	5474	3.65	445.9	1.3	164.1	1.9	78	1.7	110.9	.4	14	9.54	.054	5	6.1	5.02	89	.002	2	.28	.009	.03	.1	.06	3.2	.1	.13	1	<.5
4K 2	1.2	22.2	321.9	174	.7	17.9	7.0	1327	2.06	130.9	.7	28.7	3.1	27	.7	61.5	.4	10	1.06	.046	4	5.4	.41	86	.002	1	.21	.007	.04	<.1	.03	2.0	.1	.13	1	<.5
4K 4	13.8	40.6	886.3	315	2.8	22.6	7.8	13191	5.09	668.3	1.9	185.8	1.0	86	.7	168.6	.4	14	8.05	.082	4	6.3	4.02	471	.003	3	.33	.012	.04	.2	.15	4.4	.5	.25	1	.5
4K 5	13.6	8.1	245.9	52	4.1	10.5	4.0	629	1.67	41.0	1.4	13.2	2.7	18	.1	8.2	.5	12	.43	.035	4	6.8	.17	81	.002	2	.27	.003	.03	.1	.20	1.7	.6	.06	1	<.5
4K 6	6.0	20.8	126.9	121	.9	22.5	8.3	902	2.78	62.2	1.1	20.7	3.2	32	.3	9.8	.3	17	.62	.056	7	9.9	.16	116	.003	1	.53	.013	.03	.1	.11	4.3	.2	.06	2	<.5
4K 7	5.3	20.2	86.3	103	.5	25.5	12.8	1507	4.04	61.4	.8	10.1	5.4	36	.3	8.6	.3	19	.84	.088	8	12.3	.32	102	.004	1	.51	.005	.03	.1	.07	4.5	.1	<.05	2	<.5
4K 8	3.3	15.8	79.3	108	.4	19.7	12.8	1635	4.45	47.7	1.0	8.0	4.0	30	.4	5.5	.4	16	.87	.063	9	11.8	.28	74	.003	<1	.65	.004	.03	.1	.11	4.5	.1	<.05	2	.5
4K 9	1.0	8.7	43.6	79	.2	10.7	7.4	1318	3.97	24.2	.5	4.5	3.1	26	.2	2.4	.2	12	.65	.065	7	8.0	.15	59	.005	1	.61	.012	.02	.1	.07	3.5	<.1	<.05	2	<.5
4K 10	7.1	17.4	163.5	97	.8	21.2	7.7	1561	2.56	100.2	.7	13.1	4.9	96	.3	13.1	.2	17	4.40	.058	5	8.1	.93	73	.002	1	.33	.004	.04	.1	.16	3.1	.2	<.05	1	<.5
4K 11	1.1	16.9	89.6	221	.3	21.7	13.3	2096	5.84	39.2	.5	4.7	5.4	32	.5	4.0	.3	12	1.06	.069	9	9.9	.29	56	.003	1	.48	.003	.03	.1	.11	5.1	<.1	<.05	2	<.5
4K 12	1.0	15.3	66.2	169	.3	18.7	10.7	1779	4.73	43.4	.5	6.7	3.4	28	.3	3.8	.3	13	.73	.056	8	9.5	.19	70	.003	1	.55	.008	.03	<.1	.07	4.2	<.1	.06	2	.5
4K 13	2.3	27.0	139.3	135	.8	25.6	10.8	1347	4.22	206.0	.9	45.0	3.7	26	.4	14.5	.4	20	.74	.069	10	12.9	.28	78	.004	1	.63	.004	.03	.1	.14	4.2	.1	<.05	2	.5
RE 4K 13	2.3	29.3	145.6	138	.9	26.1	10.9	1391	4.29	214.9	.9	45.1	3.9	27	.3	15.7	.3	21	.76	.070	10	12.6	.29	80	.004	<1	.65	.004	.03	.1	.15	4.6	.1	<.05	2	<.5
4K 14	2.2	28.8	294.3	131	1.0	27.9	11.9	2169	4.11	285.8	.6	50.3	5.5	18	.4	23.2	.3	19	.32	.063	7	10.0	.15	105	.003	1	.45	.003	.04	.1	.09	4.9	.1	<.05	1	<.5
4K 15	2.2	22.8	247.2	132	1.0	23.5	10.4	1631	3.90	245.9	.7	42.1	4.1	30	.4	23.1	.3	20	.93	.070	7	11.1	.29	97	.005	1	.51	.005	.03	.1	.07	4.2	.1	<.05	2	.5
4K 16	2.1	26.4	140.8	75	.8	29.8	19.8	1860	3.19	83.2	.6	13.6	2.7	69	.1	37.7	.1	16	5.65	.093	4	7.8	2.84	101	.001	1	.27	.006	.03	.1	.06	4.7	.1	.12	1	.5
5K 0	1.5	14.9	53.0	53	.4	23.9	18.1	4244	9.52	886.2	.9	62.9	3.9	66	.2	7.5	.9	11	3.96	.049	4	8.0	.49	329	.003	2	.47	.008	.03	<.1	.06	2.8	.1	.20	1	.5
5K 1	1.9	15.8	29.6	79	.4	20.5	11.6	613	3.04	26.5	.9	1.5	7.1	190	.2.	2.8	.3	9	7.94	.057	4	5.5	.31	73	.001	1	.27	.003	.03	<.1	.13	3.8	<.1	.06	1	<.5
5K 2	14.4	36.7	123.5	132	1.3	58.1	10.7	908	3.27	56.7	1.7	2.2	4.2	42	.3	14.3	.3	56	.51	.081	5	13.0	.18	210	.001	1	.45	.004	.03	<.1	.47	3.7	.2	<.05	1	1.6
5K 3	16.2	50.0	112.3	78	2.1	73.5	13.1	681	4.96	52.6	4.1	16.3	3.6	87	.2	8.7	.2	87	1.42	.091	3	26.1	.25	107	.003	1	.46	.012	.03	<.1	.60	6.0	.3	.07	2	2.9
5K 4	20.9	42.8	93.6	113	1.8	76.1	12.2	588	3.35	82.5	2.0	33.5	4.8	180	.1	8.4	.3	86	4.74	.075	2	15.9	.35	192	.001	1	.30	.004	.03	<.1	.75	4.6	.4	.10	1	2.7
5K 5	2.9	24.4	102.0	182	.7	24.4	10.6	1008	3.52	101.7	1.0	19.6	6.0	160	.6	6.7	.3	18	7.12	.082	8	12.3	.65	98	.003	1	.57	.005	.05	.1	.26	4.2	.1	<.05	2	.5
5K 6	3.9	22.6	82.1	211	.4	26.1	9.9	1061	3.18	93.7	1.6	4.2	5.0	212	.7	5.5	.3	14	12.10	.062	5	7.2	1.06	50	.001	<1	.30	.003	.04	<.1	.24	3.9	.1	.08	1	.5
5K 7	5.4	35.8	486.8	65	1.5	31.6	12.5	2309	5.09	196.0	3.6	49.1	3.8	60	.3	17.0	.7	16	.50	.080	7	10.2	.16	91	.002	1	.56	.006	.05	.1	.26	4.2	.4	.11	2	<.5
5K 8	6.8	34.2	120.3	140	1.0	53.7	13.2	1197	4.34	120.1	1.8	17.6	4.5	51	.4	8.0	.4	30	2.70	.074	6	11.6	1.43	76	.002	2	.46	.006	.05	<.1	.36	4.0	.2	<.05	2	.6
5K 9	2.0	22.3	106.0	64	.6	32.2	10.6	3411	4.28	306.2	1.7	44.0	2.4	101	.2	7.5	.4	16	8.65	.061	4	7.6	4.68	194	.002	2	.38	.007	.03	<.1	.10	4.1	.1	.09	1	.5
5K 10	2.9	19.9	85.7	60	.6	24.6	9.9	808	3.10	80.1	.7	14.3	4.4	37	.1	5.3	.4	15	1.88	.054	7	9.2	1.10	95	.002	1	.45	.004	.04	.1	.09	3.8	.2	<.05	1	<.5
5K 11	3.4	23.2	80.2	56	.6	26.7	9.6	859	3.06	69.0	1.7	6.7	2.8	36	.1	7.6	.3	14	1.81	.048	5	9.5	.92	115	.002	1	.58	.013	.04	.1	.12	3.4	.2	<.05	1	<.5
STANDARD DS6	11.4	122.8	29.4	142	.3	25.0	10.8	714	2.82	20.9	6.5	57.6	3.0	40	6.1	3.6	5.0	56	.85	.078	13	187.4	.58	164	.078	17	1.90	.072	.15	3.5	.23	3.2	2.0	.07	6	4.3

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA ____

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	.3	1.6	2.8	46	<.1	4.0	4.7	608	2.12	<.5	2.4	<.5	4.3	84	<.1	<.1	.1	43	.67	.082	9	8.5	.62	245	.141	1	1.11	.115	.49	<.1	<.01	2.5	.3	<.05	6	<.5
5K 12	3.8	18.7	106.4	65	.6	22.0	8.0	899	2.82	80.1	1.3	18.9	2.7	25	.1	9.3	.4	13	.66	.050	5	8.8	.23	90	.003	2	.57	.010	.03	.1	.11	2.7	.1	.06	2	<.5
5K 13	4.0	15.2	71.5	34	.4	24.1	7.8	1160	2.37	56.9	1.1	7.0	2.2	63	.1	6.4	.2	11	6.76	.042	3	8.6	3.77	76	.001	1	.22	.005	.02	<.1	.09	2.6	.1	.10	1	<.5
5K 14	2.1	14.3	63.6	49	.4	22.5	8.0	943	2.70	60.1	.8	12.3	2.4	54	.4	7.9	.3	12	5.20	.049	4	8.7	2.81	83	.002	2	.31	.006	.03	<.1	.09	3.2	.1	.09	1	.5
5K 15	3.0	15.9	155.9	35	.7	27.7	9.9	1294	3.28	75.0	1.2	18.3	1.8	121	.1	23.4	.2	11	11.60	.048	4	7.0	6.27	57	.001	2	.20	.006	.02	.1	.12	4.9	.3	.13	1	.6
5K 16	2.5	17.9	127.9	58	.6	23.0	8.9	1098	2.92	56.1	.9	9.5	2.9	95	.2	16.2	.3	12	7.17	.054	4	6.6	3.47	58	.002	1	.24	.004	.02	.1	.10	3.1	.1	.14	1	<.5
5K 17	2.8	23.0	134.6	83	.6	30.7	10.2	1448	3.19	158.6	.9	39.8	3.8	13	.1	14.3	.4	12	.24	.047	7	10.7	.14	56	.001	<1	.33	.002	.02	.2	.10	3.0	.1	.08	1	.5
5K 18	1.9	21.8	333.6	148	1.5	19.6	8.0	637	3.46	169.1	.6	31.2	3.9	26	.6	21.1	.4	16	.68	.053	6	10.3	.22	62	.003	2	.61	.008	.04	.1	.10	3.4	.1	.08	2	.7
5K 19	1.7	20.7	127.4	79	.6	29.3	12.9	1027	3.41	45.8	.9	7.2	5.3	31	.3	9.5	.3	14	1.11	.076	6	9.8	.47	62	.003	1	.43	.005	.03	.1	.08	3.9	.1	.08	1	<.5
5K 20	4.1	38.5	840.9	88	3.3	47.2	18.1	589	2.99	46.4	1.0	10.1	5.0	57	.3	11.0	.3	19	2.81	.057	4	7.7	.99	57	.002	1	.31	.004	.03	.1	.18	3.3	.1	.06	1	<.5
RE 5K 20	3.7	41.1	851.6	91	3.4	45.5	17.7	604	3.08	49.1	1.1	12.6	5.1	56	.4	10.6	.3	19	2.90	.060	4	7.7	1.01	49	.001	1	.32	.004	.03	.1	.18	3.2	.1	.08	1	<.5
6K 1	1.4	49.4	46.1	125	.4	33.8	20.2	687	3.51	54.3	6.9	2.3	5.2	64	.3	6.8	.6	30	.41	.096	22	16.6	.63	88	.012	1	1.86	.017	.10	.1	.02	3.0	.1	.10	6	.9
6K 2	1.3	39.6	41.0	111	.3	31.6	21.1	803	3.15	45.6	5.5	1.8	3.8	69	.6	6.1	.5	27	.58	.111	20	15.1	.60	78	.013	2	1.65	.014	.13	.1	.03	2.6	.1	.14	5	1.3
S5F14 4	1.4	35.9	40.5	197	.2	57.0	46.7	1641	3.96	9.2	31.5	1.9	6.3	43	1.2	1.1	1.2	44	.36	.068	35	34.0	.60	86	.094	2	2.39	.022	.24	.8	.03	5.0	.3	.09	8	.7
S5F14 8	1.5	12.5	8.9	66	<.1	11.8	7.0	412	2.04	4.4	9.6	<.5	12.6	87	.3	.3	2.4	44	.51	.095	26	23.9	.56	83	.114	1	1.23	.017	.18	2.0	<.01	2.8	.3	<.05	5	<.5
S5F14 13	.9	31.7	13.3	74	<.1	46.0	20.8	386	4.01	8.0	1.2	.6	8.4	303	.2	.2	.3	47	6.66	.079	25	50.1	1.74	223	.083	1	3.84	.092	.43	.1	<.01	6.3	.4	<.05	11	.7
S5F14 14	5.5	28.7	17.5	102	<.1	32.4	33.6	2032	17.23	46.0	8.5	1.6	7.1	58	.5	3.0	1.0	40	.52	.064	23	32.9	.57	130	.063	2	1.76	.013	.19	1.2	<.01	5.1	.4	.07	6	1.4
S5F14 20	.5	16.7	10.2	71	<.1	23.2	12.7	613	3.59	14.4	3.0	.6	6.6	105	.2	.6	.4	42	.77	.072	22	36.1	.69	75	.090	2	2.08	.048	.27	.9	.01	4.3	.2	<.05	7	.8
STANDARD DS6	11.5	122.9	29.4	142	.3	24.9	10.8	709	2.84	21.2	6.6	45.6	3.0	41	5.9	3.4	5.1	57	.86	.079	13	186.9	.59	165	.082	17	1.93	.073	.15	4.3	.23	3.3	1.9	.06	6	4.6

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

5F9	R–1	Float, limonitic to rusty twisted black metaseds with pyrite cubes <<1 mm
5F9	R–2	Black metased with limonite and silvery fine-grain sulfides
5F9	R–3	Manganese-stained, fist-size float with minor black sphalerite in phylite and volcanic talus
5F9	R–4	Manganese-stained float, quartz breccia
5F9	R–5	Manganese-stained, light-coloured metased with trace vein/splinters of manganese-stained sphalerite

APPENDIX C

PROJECT PERSONNEL

APPENDIX C

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Personnel	Address	Task
Ron Berdahl	Whitehorse, Yukon	Prospector/Soil Sampler
Kiyoko Nakano	Kamloops, B.C.	Geologist/Soil Sampler

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF COSTS

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Date of Field Work: September 12 – 15, 2005

Crew: Ron Berdahl, Kiyoko Nakano

Truck:	1000 km @ $0.48/km	$ 480.00
Labour:	2 men (prospector, geologist) @ $300.00/day x 4 days (8 man days)	2,400.00
Assayer: ACME Lab w/shipping	63 samples @ $18.00/sample	1,134.00
Per Diem:	8 man days @ $50.00/day	400.00
Gear rental, camp, GPS, auger, consumables		350.00
Report Preparation		1,000.00
TOTAL:		**$ 5,764.00**

Applying for 2 years on 28 RIVER Claims	@ $100.00/claim/year	**$ 5,600.00**

APPENDIX E

SAMPLE LOCATION MAPS

APPENDIX F

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

APPENDIX F

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ron Berdahl, declare I am an independent prospector who has worked on the Ketza Project area for the 2005 field season.

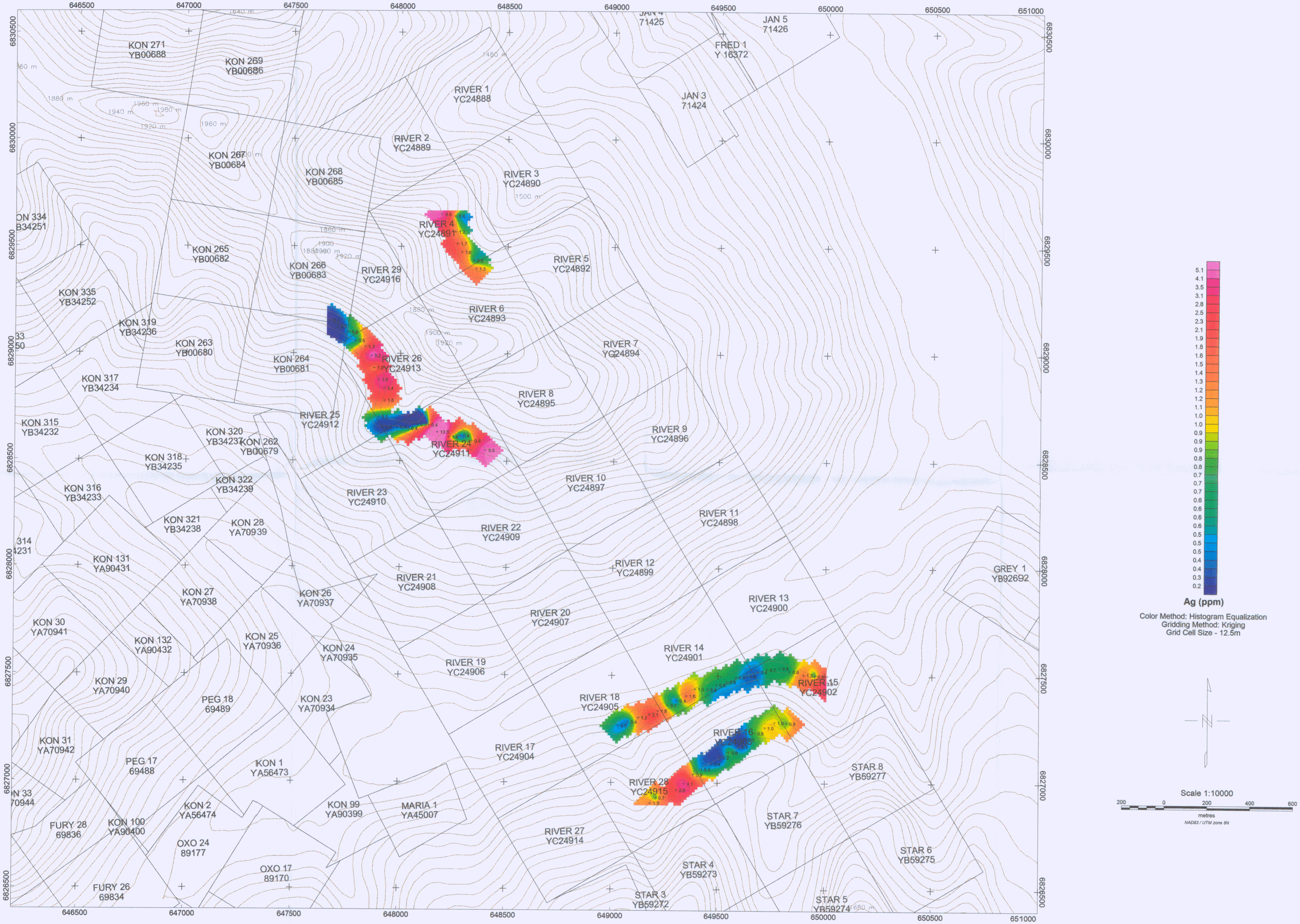
I have taken several courses related to prospecting and make the bulk of my living directly from prospecting.

The data contained herein is true and correct to the best of my memory.

Ron S. Berdahl

Sept 01, 06

Date

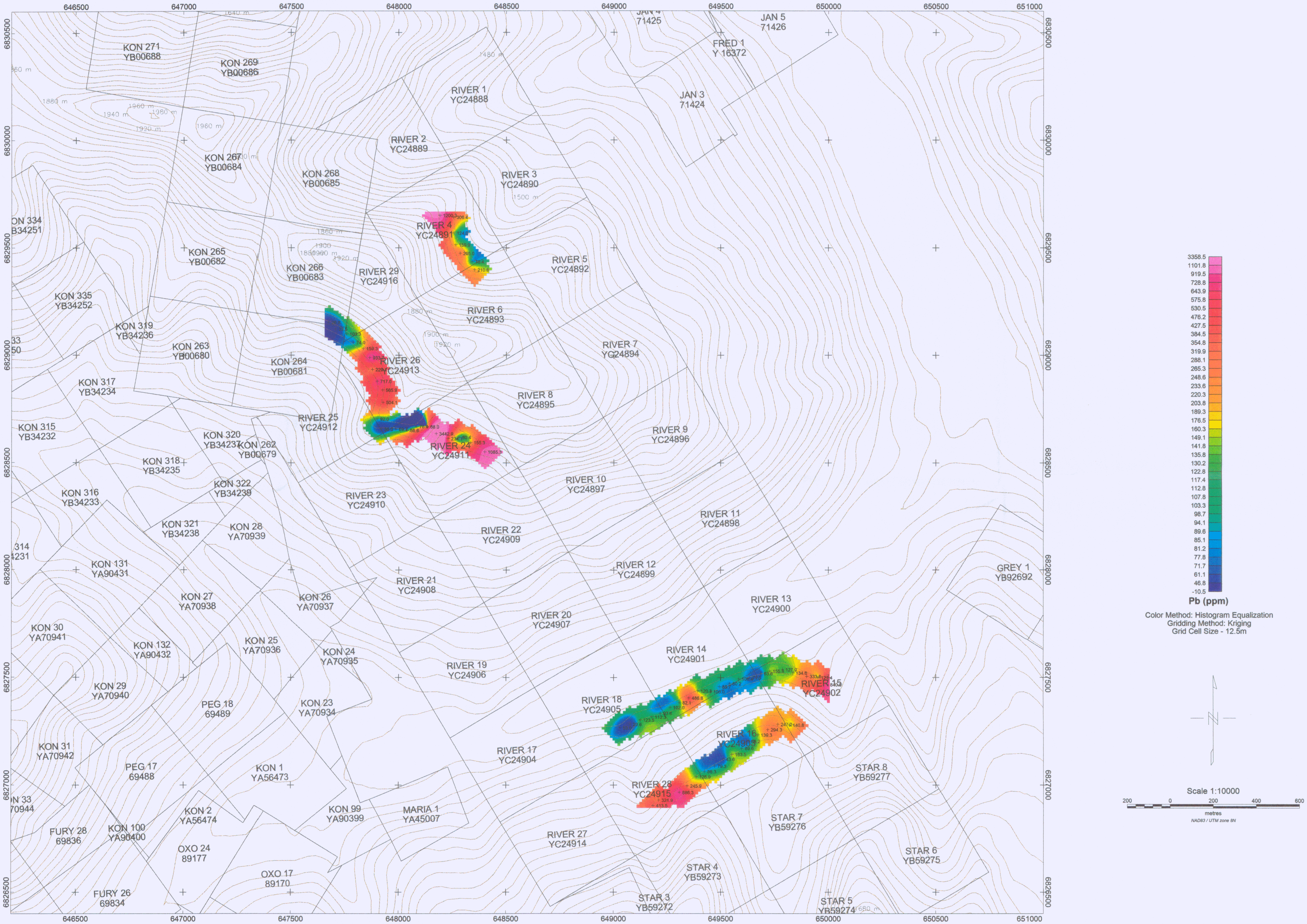


Ron Berdahl

KETZA Project
Soil Geochemistry - Ag (ppm)

NTS: 105 F/09 March 15, 2006

Map by Stewart Basin Exploration

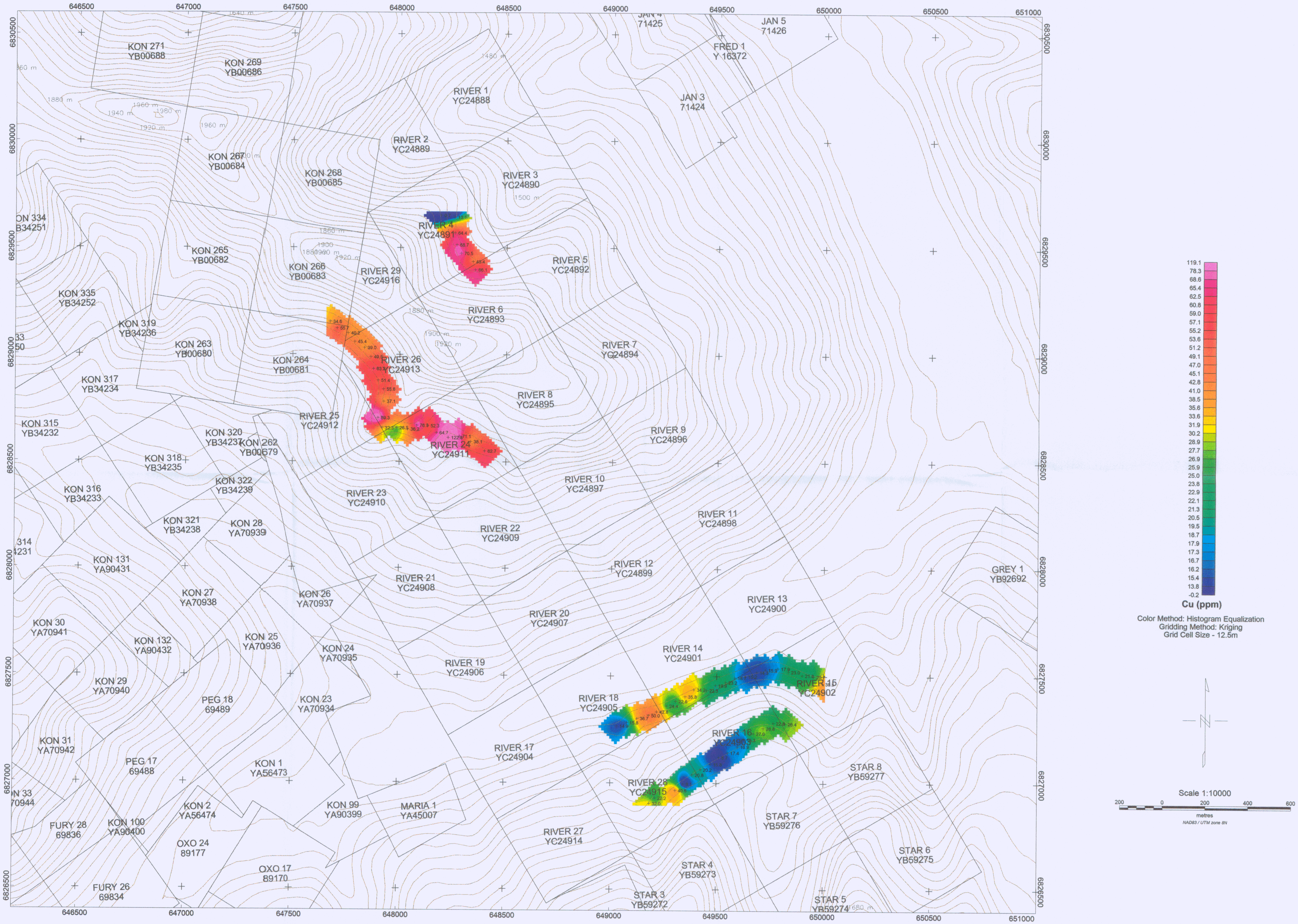


Ron Berdahl

KETZA Project
Soil Geochemistry - Pb (ppm)

NTS: 105 F/09 March 15, 2006

Map by Stewart Basin Exploration



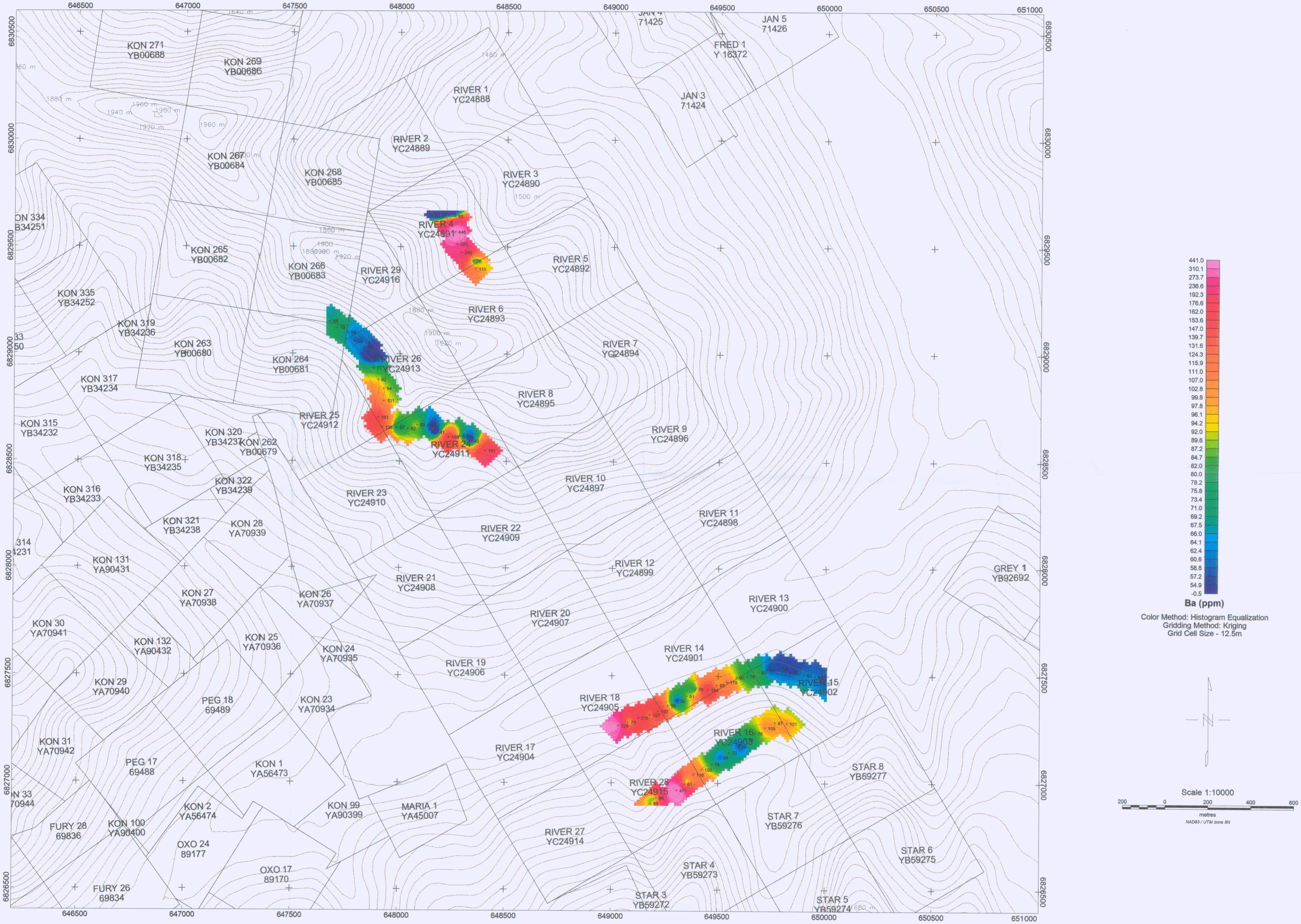
Ron Berdahl

KETZA Project

Soil Geochemistry - Cu (ppm)

NTS: 105 F/09 March 15, 2006

Map by Stewart Basin Exploration

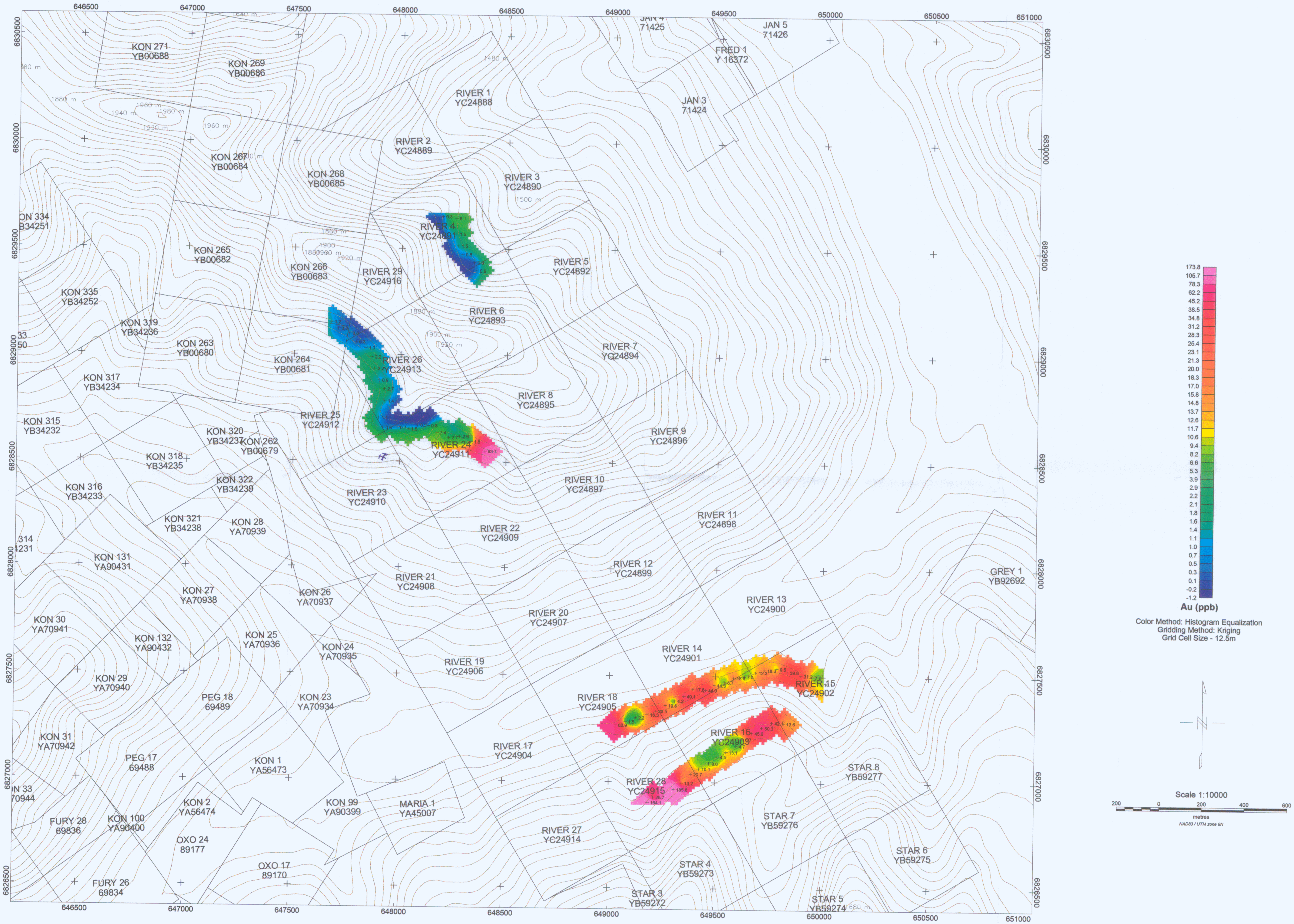


Ron Berdahl

KETZA Project
Soil Geochemistry - Ba (ppm)

NTS: 105 F/09 March 15, 2006

Map by Stewart Basin Exploration

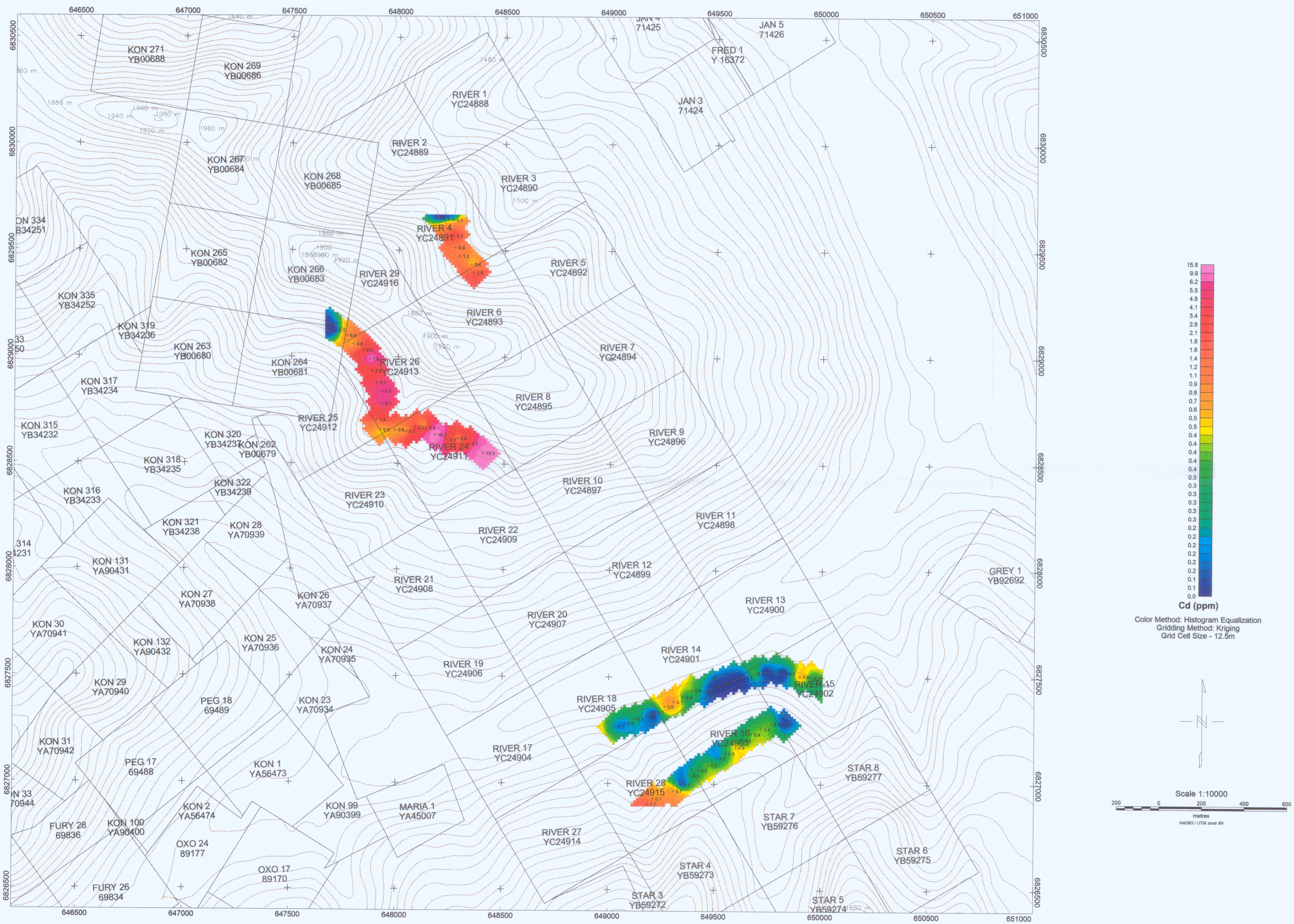


Ron Berdahl

KETZA Project
Soil Geochemistry - Au (ppb)

NTS: 105 F/09 March 15, 2006

Map by Stewart Basin Exploration

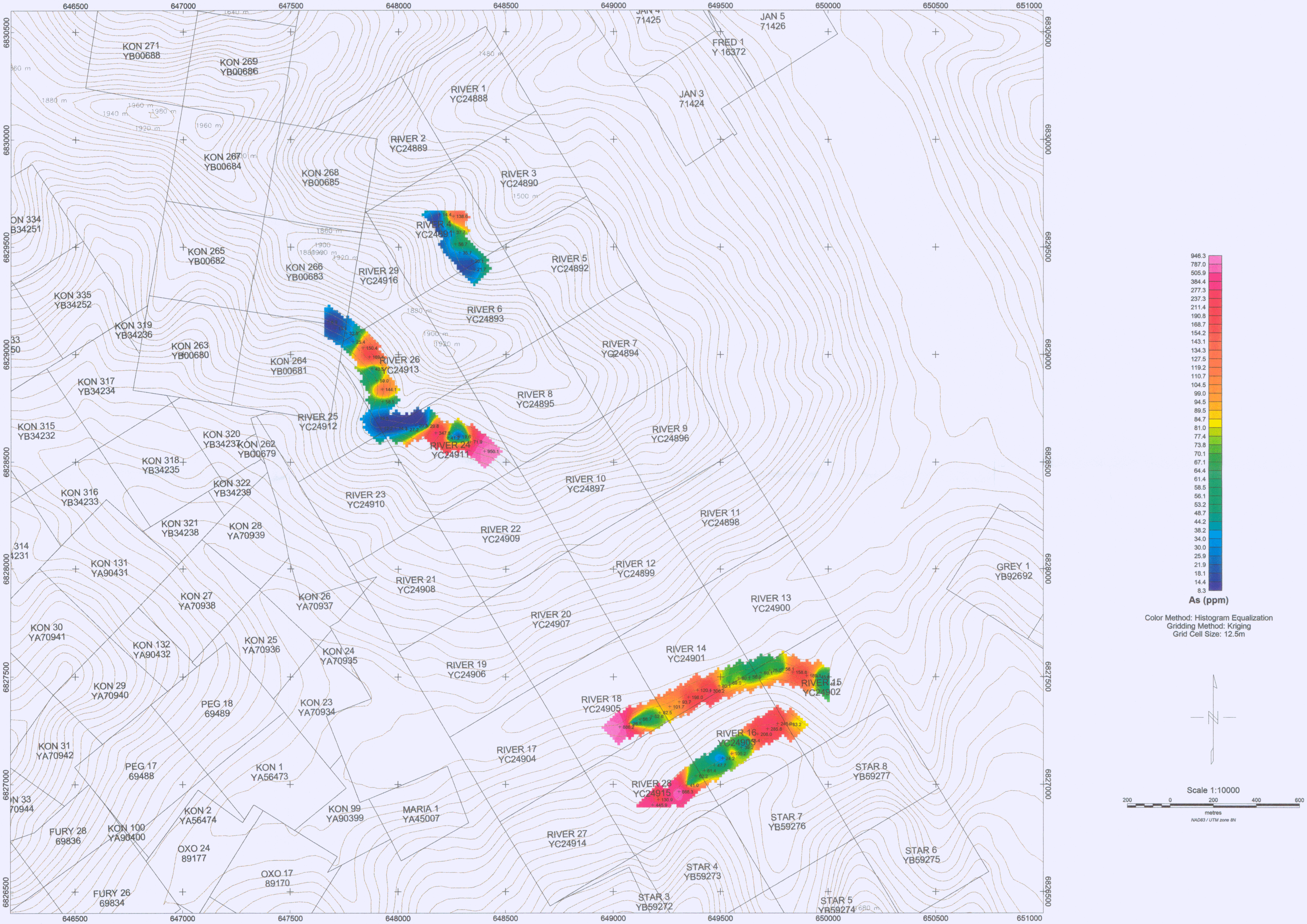


Ron Berdahl

KETZA Project
Soil Geochemistry - Cd (ppm)

NTS: 105 F/09 March 15, 2006

Map by Stewart Basin Exploration

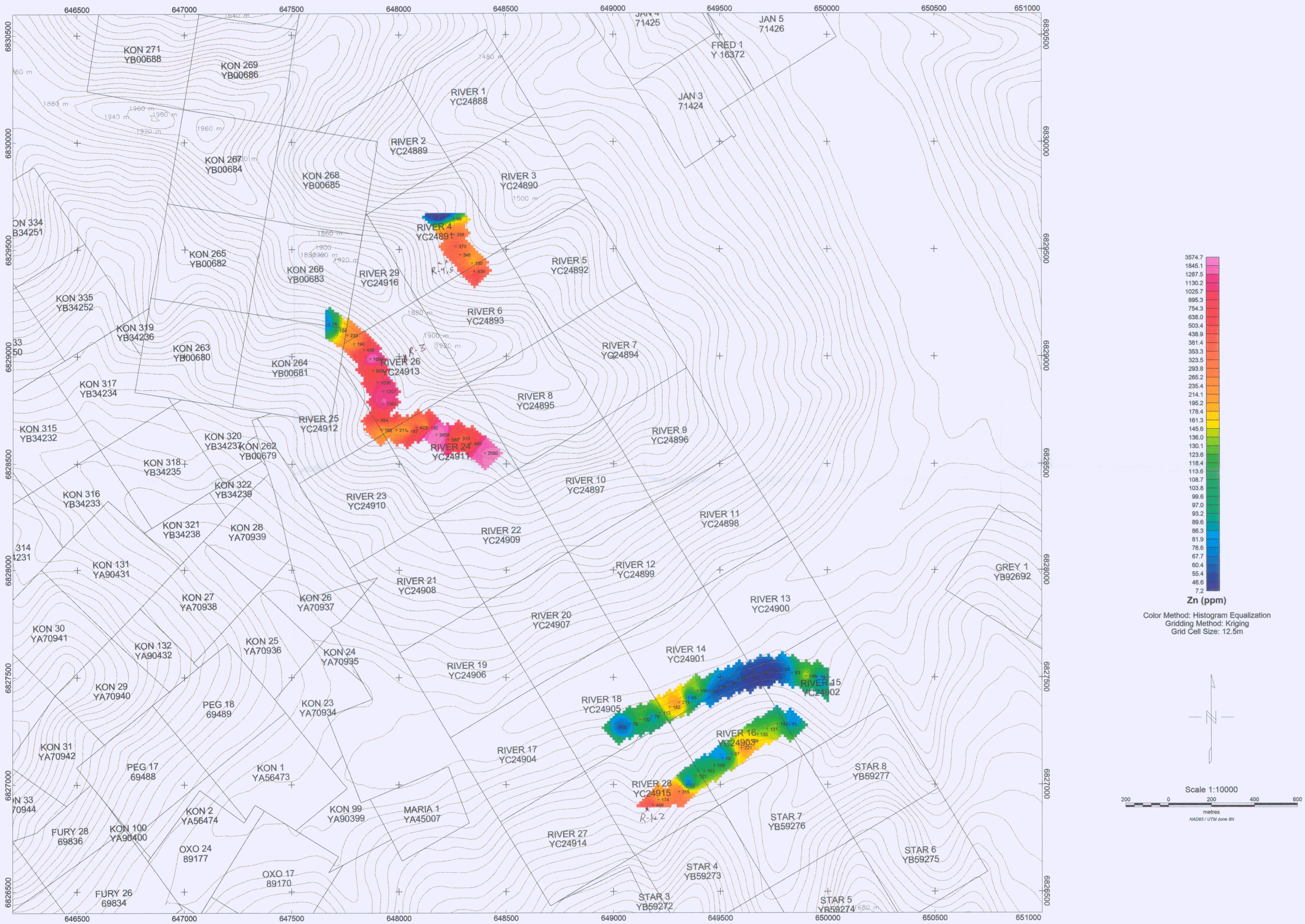


Ron Berdahl

KETZA Project
Soil Geochemistry - As (ppm)

NTS: 105 F/09 August 31, 2006

Map by Stewart Basin Exploration



Ron Berdahl

KETZA Project
Soil Geochemistry - Zn (ppm)

NTS: 105 F/09 — March 15, 2006

Map by Stewart Basin Exploration