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

ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

at the

ARN PROPERTY

Arn 1-8	YB06323-YB06330
9-14	YB27511-YB27516
15-18	YB38261-YB38264
19-28	YC19631-YC19640
29-68	YC25958-YC25997
69	YC30011

NTS 115F/15
Latitude 61°58'N; Longitude 140°41'W

in the

Whitehorse Mining District

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

NYAH RESOURCES INC.

and

ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

by

W.A. Wengzynowski, P. Eng
January 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS	1
PROPERTY HISTORY	2
GEOMORPHOLOGY	3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	3
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	5
ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION	7
PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY	18
PROPERTY GEOPHYSICS	20
2006 PROGRAM	21
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	22
REFERENCES	24

APPENDICES

I STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

II 2006 GEOPHYSICS REPORT

FIGURES

NO.	DESCRIPTION	FOLLOWING PAGE
1	Property Location	1
2	Claim Location	1
3	Historical Workings	2
4	Regional Geology	3
5	Property Geology	6
6	Mineral Settings	8
7	Skarn Characteristics	8
8	Geology Zones A-C & F-H	10
9	Geology Zones D & E	15
10	Geology Zones I	15
11	Geology Zones J-Q	15
12	Geology Zones J	15
13	Geology Zones K	16
14	Geology Zones L & N	16
15	Geology Zones M	16
16	Geology Zones Q	17
17	Trench Results Zone Q	17
18	Gold Geochemistry	18
19	Copper Geochemistry	18
20	Magnetic Survey	20
21	Geophysics Zones A-G	21

22	Arn East IP Grid	22
23	Arn West IP Grid	22

TABLES

NO.	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
I	Regional Rock Units	4
II	Property Geology Rock Units	5
III	Significant Drill Hole Results	10
IV	Coefficients of Correlation for Diamond Drill Samples	14
V	Significant Trench Results from Zone Q	17

INTRODUCTION

The Arn property is a mineral property located in southeastern Yukon Territory. It is owned by ATAC Resources Ltd. and optioned to Nyah Resources Inc. This report describes the 2006 program managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of Nyah. Work consisted of the establishment of three grids by a two person Archer Cathro crew followed by induced polarization surveys across two of the grids performed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. All of the work was done from tent camps located on the property. The grid layout took place between June 20 and July 10 while the geophysical surveys were performed between July 26 and August 15.

The author supervised the work and his Statement of Qualifications appears in Appendix I. This report includes descriptions of previous exploration managed by Archer Cathro at the Arn property. Those descriptions are largely transcribed from a comprehensive report by Becker (2005). A report by D. Hildes of Aurora Geosciences which describes the 2006 geophysical work appears in Appendix II.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

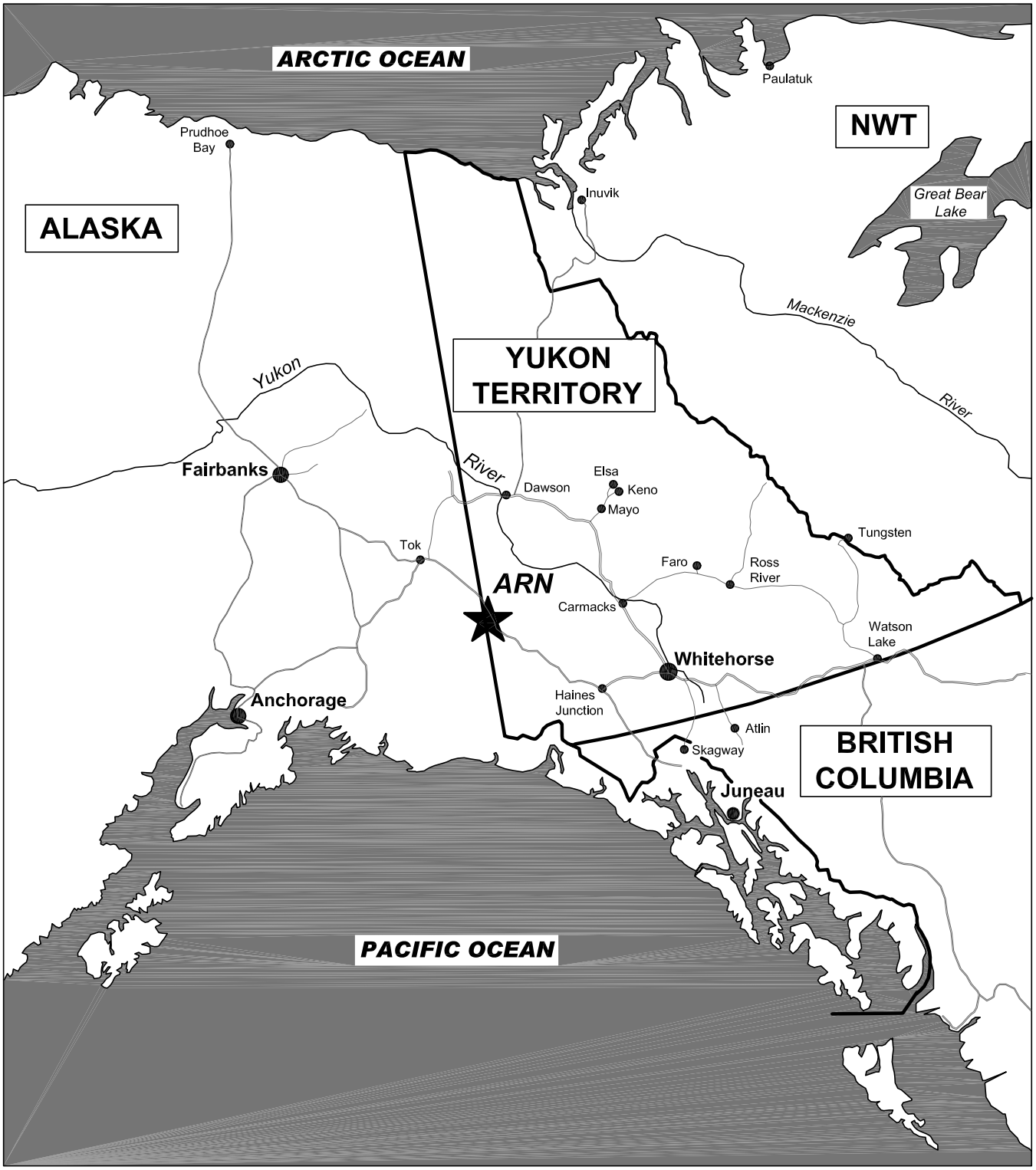
The Arn property consists of 69 contiguous mineral claims located in southwestern Yukon at latitude 61°58'N and longitude 140°41'W on NTS map sheet 115 F/15. The general property location is shown in Figure 1 and the location of individual mineral claims is illustrated on Figure 2. The claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder in the name of Archer Cathro which holds them in trust for ATAC. In aggregate, the claims cover an area of approximately 1350 hectares. Mineral claim tenure information is summarized below:

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Arn 1-8	YB06323-YB06330	March 31, 2017
9-14	YB27511-YB27516	March 31, 2017
15-18	YB38261-YB38264	March 31, 2017
19-28	YC19631-YC19640	March 31, 2017
29-68	YC25958-YC25997	March 31, 2013
69	YC30011	March 31, 2010

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

The south-central portion of the Arn property claim block is partially overlapped by Class A lands belonging to the White River First Nation. The mineral claims covered by this overlap were staked prior to the land withdrawal.

The Arn property lies about 6 km southwest of the Alaska Highway and 7 km southwest of the White River Lodge located on the highway near the bridge over the White River. An airstrip is the staging area for helicopter support and the closest year round helicopter base is located at Haines Junction, 216 km to the southeast. Helicopter support for the 2006 program was provided by a Bell 206B Jet Ranger operated by Trans North Helicopters from its base at Haines



NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 1

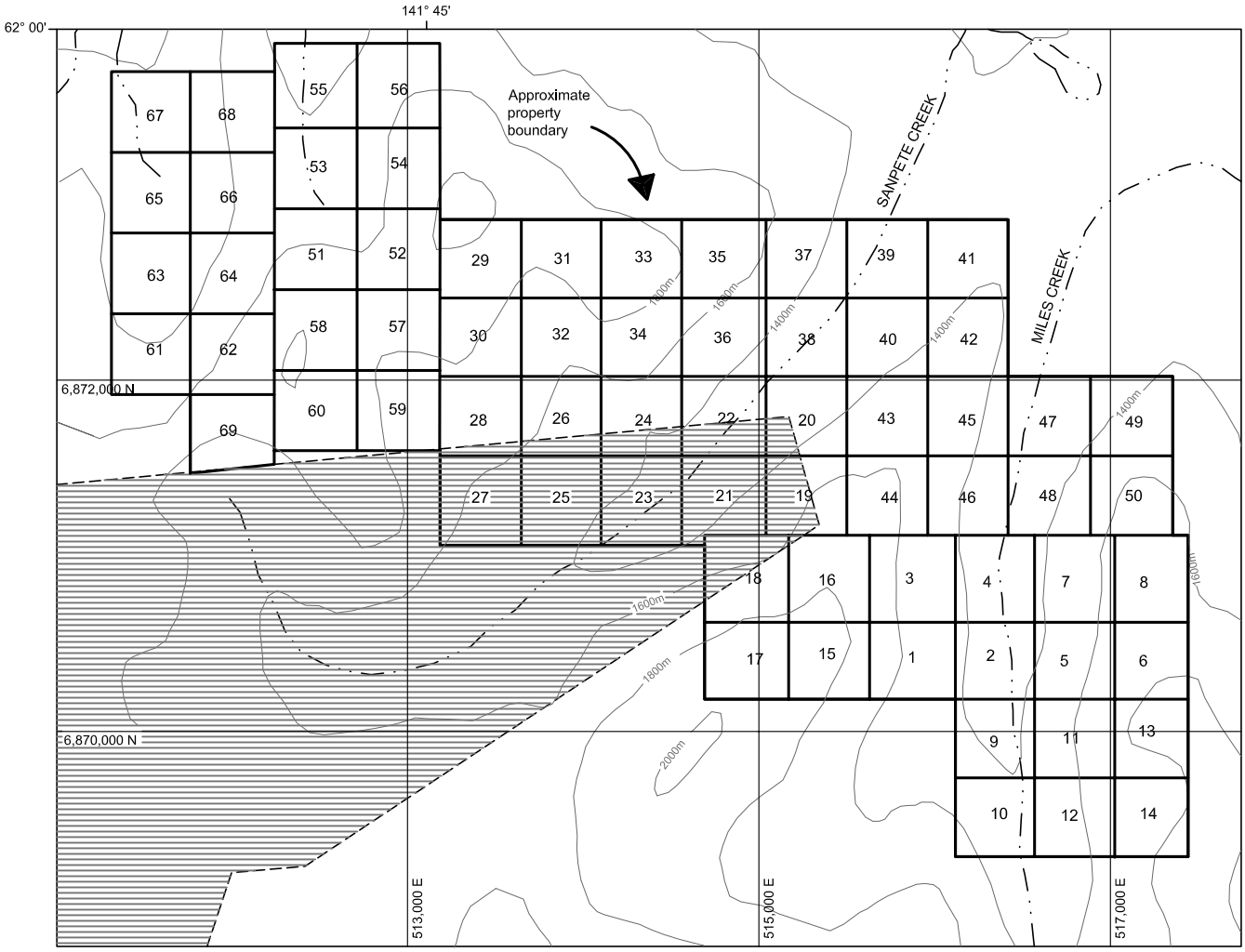
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

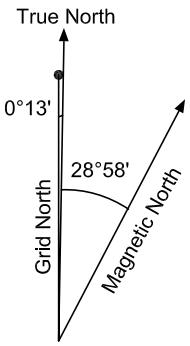
PROPERTY LOCATION

ARN PROPERTY

0 150 300 450 600 750 km

DRAWN\REVISED BY: WAW/RCC/TCB	
FILE: FIG 01 - LOCATION	DATE: JANUARY 2007





NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 100 m

Claim boundary
Creek
White River First Nation A Class Lands

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION
ARN PROPERTY

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m

DRAWN\REVISED BY: DJT/TCB	PROJECTION: NAD 27
FILE: FIG 02 - CLAIM LOCATION	DATE: JANUARY 2007

Junction. The Arn property is 375 km northwest of Whitehorse via the Alaska Highway and 80 km southeast of Beaver Creek, the closest community. A gravel road runs from the Alaska Highway, up Sanpete Creek to within 9 km of the property. An old bulldozer trail extends 6 km further, to within 3 km of the eastern end of the property. The terrain between the end of the road and the claims is relatively gentle and should not present a major obstacle to construction of an access trail, if warranted.

PROPERTY HISTORY

The exploration history of the Arn property dates back to the 1970s and is listed in the Yukon Minfile as entries 115 F 048 and 049 (Deklerk, 2004). The locations of pre 2006 exploration work on the property are shown in Figure 3.

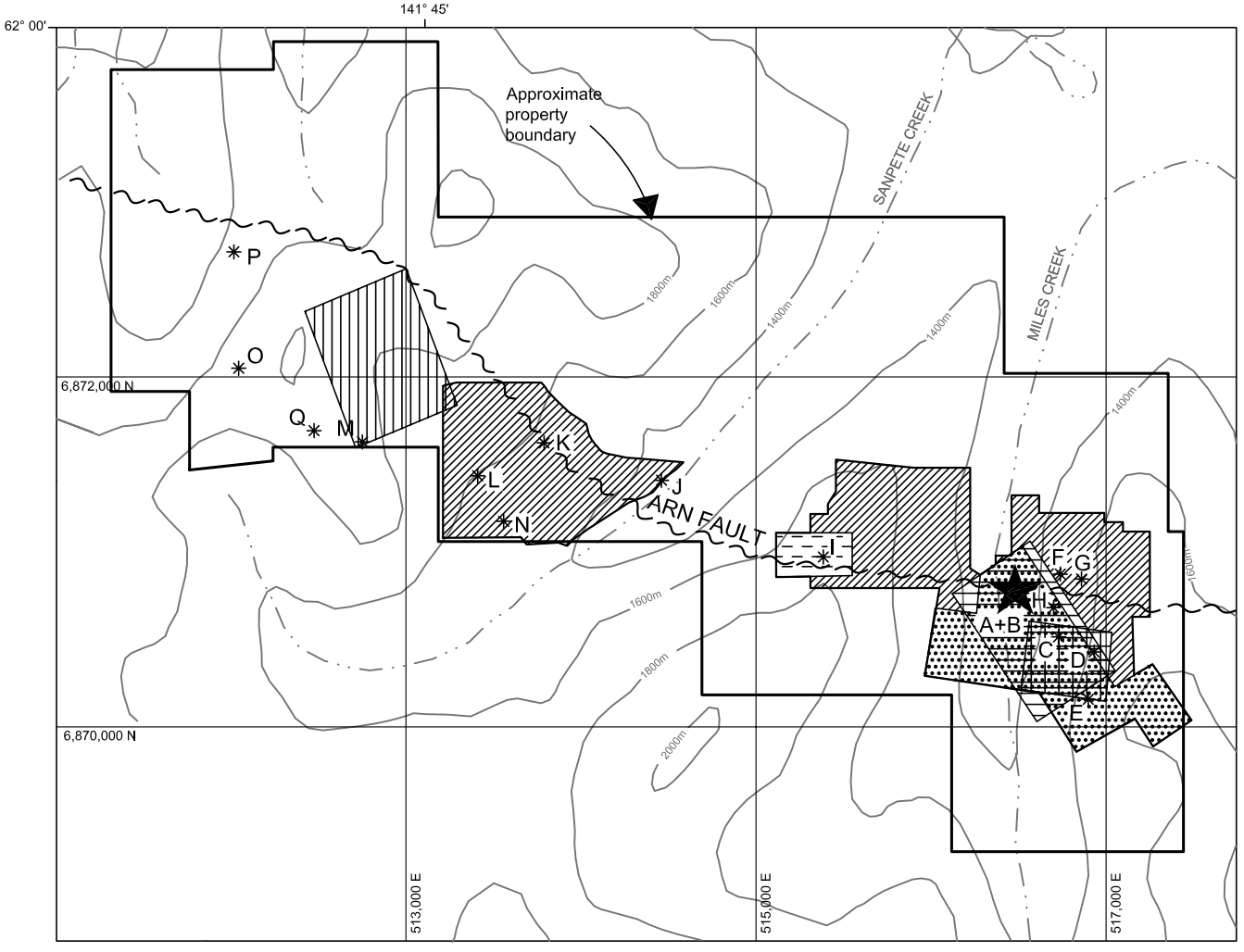
The area now covered by the Arn property was first staked as a copper prospect by a syndicate composed of Imperial Oil Ltd., Bow Valley Industries Ltd. and Canadian Industrial Gas and Oil Ltd. during the 1970s. There is no record of work performed at that time or results obtained.

The area was again explored but not staked by Nat Joint Venture (Chevron Canada Ltd. and Armco Mineral Exploration Co.) in 1980 on the basis of anomalous gold in stream sediments (Archer and Onasick, 1980). Although follow up prospecting in 1981 and 1982 yielded rock specimens that assayed between 1 and 7 g/t gold and numerous strongly anomalous soil and stream sediment values, no further exploration was undertaken (Archer and Onasick, 1981 and Eaton and Nelson, 1982).

The first eight claims comprising the Arn property were staked in 1987 by the Kluane Joint Venture (All-North Resources Ltd. and Chevron Minerals Ltd.). The joint venture conducted geological, geochemical, ground magnetic and very low frequency-electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys in 1988. Figure 3 shows the location of these surveys and all subsequent geochemical and geophysical grids. The 1988 work identified a 700 m long belt of anomalous gold and copper soil geochemical values and identified three mineralized skarn zones. The best chip sample from these zones assayed 23.3 g/t gold over 3 m (Main, 1989). Kluane Joint Venture sold its interest in the property to a private syndicate, Acne Joint Venture, in 1990.

In 1993, Mendocino Resources Ltd. optioned the property and explored with additional geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys plus hand trenching. The work expanded the gold and copper soil geochemical anomalies to encompass an area 1200 m long and up to 500 m wide. It also yielded encouraging assays from chip samples, the best of which returned 79.2 g/t gold and 0.18% copper over 3 m (Copeland et al., 1993). Despite the positive results, Mendocino subsequently dropped its option.

Nordac Resources Ltd. (now Strategic Metals Ltd.) purchased the property in 1996 and it performed prospecting, soil geochemistry and hand trenching in 1998. This program identified additional gold- and copper-bearing skarn showings and traced some of the better grade float to source. The highest grades reported from chip samples across bedrock exposed in hand trenches were 15.1 g/t gold with 0.20% copper across 2.5 m and 6.21% copper with 4.3 g/t gold across 1.5 m (Carne, 1999).



1988 geophysical grid

1993 geophysical grid

2004 geophysical grid

Pre 2002 soil grid

2002 soil grid

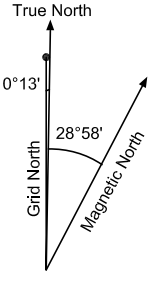
2003 soil grid

★ 2002 and 2004 drill area

✳ Zones of mineralization

Arn Fault

Claim boundary



NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 100 m

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

HISTORICAL WORKINGS

ARN PROPERTY

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m

DRAWN\REVISED BY: DJT/TCB	PROJECTION: NAD 27
FILE: FIG 03 - HISTORICAL WORKINGS	DATE: JANUARY 2007

ATAC optioned the Arn property from Strategic in February 2002 (SEDAR, 2002a) and completed a purchase of the property from Strategic in November 2002 (SEDAR, 2002b). During June 2002, ATAC drilled four diamond drill holes with a total length of 181.67 m, and conducted soil sampling and prospecting. This was followed by additional prospecting and claim staking in August (Eaton, 2003 and Power, 2003). In 2003, ATAC staked more claims and continued to explore by geological mapping, prospecting, grid and reconnaissance soil geochemistry, hand trenching and drill pad construction. In July 2004, Klondike Gold Corp. optioned the property, and later that summer it funded a program that consisted of 18 diamond drill holes totaling 1003.72 m plus limited geological mapping, prospecting, hand trenching and ground magnetic surveys.

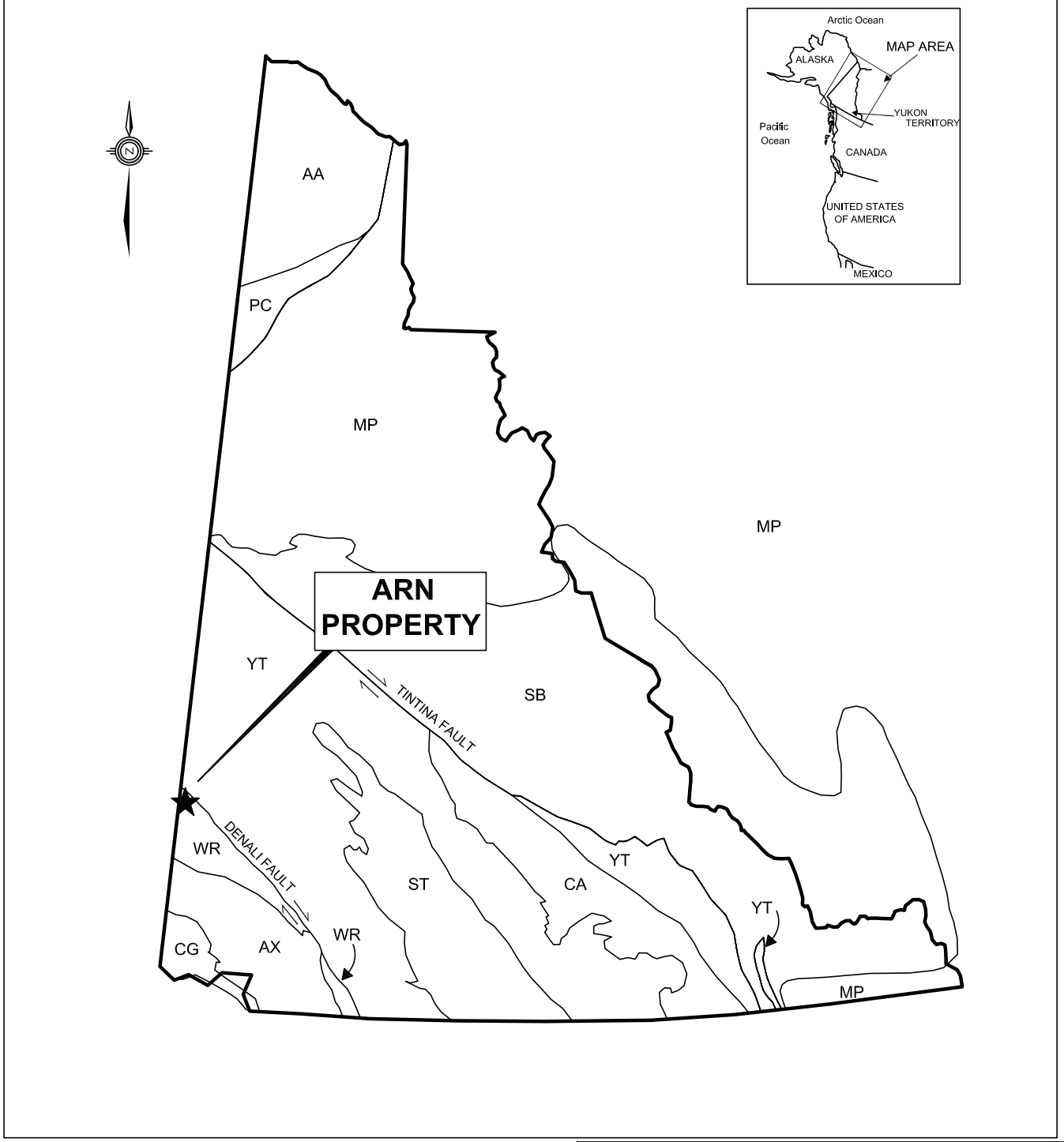
GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Arn property is located near the northeastern limit of the St. Elias Mountains about 6 km southwest of the Shakwak Valley. The claims are drained by Miles and Sanpete Creeks, both flowing into the White River which is part of the Yukon River watershed. They lie immediately northwest of Mount. Taylor, a local promontory peaking at 2190 m. Elevations on the claim block range from about 1300 m alongside the creeks to 1980 m. Topography in both creek valleys consists of meandering, actively eroding creek beds, flanked by moraine terraces that are partially overlain by broad talus fans. Ice fields occupy some north facing cirques upstream from the claims. Slopes are moderate to steep, typically varying between 20 and 45°.

Most of the property is above tree line. Vegetation ranges from widely scattered stunted spruce and mature willow thickets along the creek beds, rapidly giving way to scattered buckbrush and grass on the lower slopes, and ultimately to open talus slopes and cliffs at higher elevations.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the area containing the Arn property has been studied by Muller (1967) and Campbell and Dodds (1979). Gordey and Makepeace (1999) contains a compilation of the regional data collected to date. The Arn property lies within the Wrangellia tectonic element of the northern Cordillera (Figure 4). Wrangellia is an ancient island arc assemblage of basic to intermediate volcanics, fine grained pelitic clastics and minor carbonates intruded by post-accretionary intrusive rocks. The regional stratigraphy in the area of the Arn property as described by Gordey and Makepeace (1999) is summarized in Table I.



ANCESTRAL NORTH AMERICA

MP	Mackenzie Platform
SB	Selwyn Basin

TERRANES
Displaced Continental Margin

AA	Arctic Alaska
CA	Cassiar
PC	Porcupine

Pericratonic Terranes

YT	Yukon-Tanana / Slide Mountain

ACCRETED TERRANES

ST	Stikinia / Cache Creek
AX	Alexander
WR	Wrangellia
CG	Chugach

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
ARN PROPERTY

0 100 200 km

DRAWN\REVISED BY: TCB	
FILE: ...\FIG 04 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY	DATE: JANUARY 2007

Table I - Regional Rock Units*

Formation or unit	Age	Description
Overburden	(Quaternary to Holocene)	Overburden: unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; fluviatile silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits; talus at high elevations.
Kluane Ranges Plutonic Suite	(Lower Cretaceous)	Intrusive rocks: grey, medium to coarse grained, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz monzonite.
Dezadeash Formation	(Lower Cretaceous)	Clastics: interbedded light to dark buff grey lithic greywacke, sandstone, siltstone, thin dark grey shale, argillite, phyllite and conglomerate; rare tuff.
Chitistone Formation	(Upper Triassic)	Carbonates: thin interbedded light to dark grey argillaceous limestone and dark grey argillite; massive light grey limestone, limestone breccia and darker grey, well bedded limestone; white to creamy white gypsum and anhydrite (McCarthy, Chitistone and Nizina limestones). On a regional scale, this unit is best developed 5 km west of the Arn property where several 200 to 300 m thick sections are exposed over a strike length of about 4 km.
Nikolai Formation	(Upper Triassic)	Volcanics: amygdaloidal basaltic and andesitic flows, with local tuff, breccia, shale and thin bedded bioclastic limestone; volcanic breccia, pillow lava and conglomerate at base; locally includes dark grey phyllite and minor thin grey limestone of Middle Triassic (Nikolai Greenstone).
Skolai Group	(Pennsylvanian – Lower Permian)	Volcanic and sedimentary rocks: tuff, breccia, argillite, agglomerate, augite basaltic to andesitic flows (Station Creek Formation); succeeded by thin bedded argillite, siltstone, minor greywacke and conglomerate and local thin basaltic flows, breccia and tuff (Hasen Creek Formation)

* after Gordey and Makepeace (1999)

The regional structure in the area of the Arn property is dominated by the Shakwak-Denali Fault System (SDFS). The SDFS is a continental scale fault system extending from the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia through the Yukon and into western Alaska. The structure originally developed along a northeast dipping subduction zone but the sense of displacement changed from dominantly compressional to transpressional/right-lateral at the end of the Cretaceous (65 MA). Since then, 350 km of right lateral displacement has occurred along the

fault zone. The fault trace is centred approximately 7 km northeast of the Arn property, striking northwest into Alaska. In detail, the SDFS consists of anastomosing, steeply dipping faults in an overburden covered band approximately 2 km wide. South of the SDFS, in the tectonic block containing the Arn property, sedimentary and volcanic strata strike dominantly northwest and dip moderately (Campbell and Dodds, 1979).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Outcrops on the Arn property are abundant along ridge crests and on the upper slopes of mountains, particularly on the walls of cirques but are rare on lower slopes and along valley bottoms where outcrops are covered by moraine terraces and broad talus fans. The geology in the eastern part of the Arn property is described by Main (1989), Copeland et al. (1993), Carne (1999), Eaton (2003) and Becker (2005). Figure 4 shows geology for the entire property as compiled from earlier work and mapped by Archer Cathro in 2004. Lithologies identified on the Arn property are summarized in Table II.

Table II - Property Geology Rock Units

Formation or unit	Age	Description
Overburden	(Quaternary to Holocene)	Glacial deposits, talus and fluvial sediments.
Kluane Ranges Plutonic Suite	(Lower Cretaceous)	Andesite and felsite dykes cut by diorite stocks and dykes (KRPS/KRFD/KRDR)
Dezadeash Formation	(Lower Cretaceous)	Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone with minor interbedded andesite flows (DFMS)
Chitistone Formation	(Upper Triassic)	Limestone (CHLS).
Nikolai Formation	(Upper Triassic)	Basalt and andesite flows (NFVC)

Nikolai Formation (Nikolai) volcanic rocks are the oldest exposed unit and underlie about 80% of the property. The dominant rock type consists of dark green, amygdaloidal to massive basalt flows containing up to 40% amygdules, mainly filled with calcite and chlorite (NFVC). The base of this unit is covered and its thickness cannot be determined. Lesser volumes of light grey-green porphyritic andesite are also present. These rocks often contain 1 to 2 mm feldspar phenocrysts. Bedding has not been observed in either member.

Chitistone Formation (Chitistone) limestone usually forms lenses that discontinuously overlie the Nikolai volcanics. Locally limestone is completely surrounded by volcanics within the uppermost part of the Nikolai section. The limestone typically forms large blocks, several hundred metres long but usually less than 30 m thick. The largest block occurs in the southwestern corner of the property where it reaches a thickness of about 90 m. Where entrained in the uppermost Nikolai volcanic flows, the limestone blocks appear to be slump rotated olistoliths. Away from intrusive contacts, the limestone is very finely crystalline, light to medium grey and slightly recrystallized (CHLS). Bedding is locally well marked by alternating grey bands but the rocks are generally massive. Near intrusive contacts, the limestone is commonly altered forming massive, medium to coarse grained marble or skarn.

Dezadeash Formation (Dezadeash) rocks on the property consist mainly of thin bedded, siliceous mudstone to siltstone alternating with fine sandstone (DFMS). Colour varies widely between adjacent beds in shades of white, cream, pale green, dark green and black. Graded bedding is common and indicates the sequence is upright. In the northeastern corner of the property, the lower part of the formation includes thin, massive andesite to basalt flows or sills, interlayered with sedimentary rocks similar to those higher in the section. In terms of texture and mineralogy, the Dezadeash flows resemble Nikolai andesite flows and Kluane Ranges Plutonic Suite (KRPS) andesite dykes.

KRPS rocks on the property include dyke swarms of andesitic composition, related felsite dykes and volumetrically most important, apparently younger series of diorite stocks and dykes. Most of the dykes trend 120 to 160° and dip steeply to the southwest. Age relations are usually uncertain because dykes of similar mineralogy and texture crosscut each other. In a few places, diorite intrusions appear to truncate andesite dykes.

KRPS andesites are subdivided into three facies. The most distinctive are plagioclase-hornblende porphyry dykes (KRA1) containing up to 20% phenocrysts averaging 0.5 to 1.2 cm long. In some dykes, hornblende forms distinctive radiating twins of interlocking crystals. Elsewhere rocks of this facies contain 3 to 5% plagioclase phenocrysts (KRA2), mostly less than 2 mm in size. With decreasing phenocryst size and abundance, this unit grades into slightly porphyritic to non porphyritic andesite exhibiting a predominantly medium to dark green groundmass (KRA3). This facies resembles Nikolai andesite flows mapped near the main showings, and some of those Nikolai flows may be actually KRPS sills.

KRPS felsite dykes (KRFD) are pale cream to green and non porphyritic to slightly porphyritic. Phenocrysts consist predominantly of plagioclase. This unit is most commonly found intruding Chitistone limestone or Dezadeash clastic sediments.

KRPS diorite (KRDR) forms a large stock and dykes ranging from a few metres to several tens of metres thick. The diorite stock is often in fault contact with the stratified units and is mostly in the north half of the property. The larger diorite bodies are zoned with a finer crystalline border zone and a coarser crystalline core while most of the smaller bodies are finely crystalline throughout. An intrusive breccia, with fragments of KRPS andesite and Nikolai volcanics in a matrix of fine grained diorite, occurs east of Miles Creek. Contacts between Dezadeash strata and diorite stock are often complex with abundant dyking and roof pendants.

The youngest rocks on the property are thin (< 2 m wide), aphanitic to slightly porphyritic andesite dykes that cut the older units, including KRPS intrusions and skarn zones. Several of these dykes are intruded along minor faults. They are compositionally similar to dykes dated as Oligocene elsewhere in the Kluane Range.

Structure on the Arn property is dominated by the west-northwest striking, steeply dipping Arn, Sideshow and Sanpete Faults (Figure 5). These faults strike generally parallel to the SDFS. All three of the faults have been traced across the length of the property. While differing lithologies are sometimes juxtaposed by the faults, the magnitude and direction of displacement cannot be

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY
ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:20,000

0 200 400 600 800 1000m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: DJT/TCB	PROJ: UTM NAD 27
FILE: ..\FIG 5 - PROPERTY GEOLOGY	DATE: JANUARY 2007

Approximate property boundary

SANPETE FAULT

SIDESHOW FAULT

ARN FAULT

SANPETE CREEK

MILES CREEK

6,872,000 N

6,870,000 N

513,000 E

515,000 E

517,000 E

★ 2002 and 2004 drill area

✳ Zone of mineralization described in text

High angle fault

Cretaceous

KRPS Kluane Range Plutonic Suite

Kluane Range Plutonic Suite - dykes

DFSD Dezadeash Formation - clastic sediments

Upper Triassic

CHLS Chitistone Formation - limestone

NFVC Nikolai Formation - basalt

True North

0°13'

28°58'

Grid North

Magnetic North

NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927

determined from the available data. In the eastern portion of the property, the Arn Fault dips steeply to the north but it changes to a southwesterly dip in the central portion of the property.

In detail, the exact location of the Arn Fault is often problematic since there does not appear to be a single main structural break. Instead the fault forms a broad zone of increased brittle fracturing with numerous hairline to 30 cm wide veins that have been filled with white calcite, quartz and carbonate minerals. It is likely that during the weathering process the removal of the carbonate matrix results in broken loose rock, which is preferentially removed by mass wastage. The result is a prominent linear gully that can be traced across the property and is visible in air photos.

The Arn Fault bisects two distinct structural domains. North of the fault, strata are more deformed and show a wide range of strikes and dips. South of the fault, rocks usually strike northwest and dip shallowly to the northeast.

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

Exploration conducted on the Arn property since 1987 has resulted in the discovery of 17 zones scattered across the property. The zones consist of gold and copper mineralization found in skarn horizons or in structurally controlled veins related to faults. Most zones were found by prospecting or investigation of soil geochemical anomalies. Only two zones have been tested by diamond drilling and most of the others have received only minor hand trenching. All mineralization appears to be epigenetic and related to the emplacement of the KRPS. The following paragraphs describe the characteristics of the skarns, nature of mineralization and individual mineralized zones.

Alteration

Skarns and ***hornfels*** are associated with KRPS intrusions and are widespread on the Arn property. The term skarn refers to rocks that have undergone thermal metamorphism and metasomatism, a process which involves hydrothermal introduction of ions from an external source. The term hornfels refers to rocks produced by thermal metamorphism without metasomatism. On the property it was possible to: characterize the shape and stratigraphic location of skarn zones; identify several different skarn types based on their mineral assemblages; and, differentiate the degree of skarnification based on several physical attributes. Insufficient mapping and sampling have been done to completely characterize the hornfels, in part because it is not a common rock type on the property. Hornfels is generally identified by its bleached appearance, lack of parallel alignment of mineral grains, presence of relic fabrics, simple mineralogy and weak mineralization.

The shape of skarn zones is variable but most are tabular to sheet-like hydrothermal horizons ranging from less than a metre to a few tens of metres thick. They also occur as irregular lenses, veins and possibly as vertical pipe-like bodies along permeable structures. Favourable structural locations for development of skarn mineralization include: intersections between dykes/sills and chemically reactive horizons, contacts between dykes/sills and high angle faults and less commonly near tension zones, fold axes and permeable faults.

Stratigraphy exerts strong controls on skarn emplacement. Exoskarn zones are frequently found within the Chitistone limestone, less often within Nikolai basalt and rarely in the lower part of the Dezadeash. Well developed endoskarns are found within some KRPS intrusions. Figure 6 is a cartoon section showing idealized relationships between various mineral zones and the main geological features.

Skarnification is a gradational process that can range from trace through to pervasive based on the abundance of metasomatic minerals. Where skarn is used as a rock type, more than 50% of the rock must be metasomatic minerals. Skarn rocks can be subdivided based upon the relative abundance of the various metasomatic minerals and seven types have been identified on the property. Six of the seven skarn types are dominated by a specific indicator mineral while the seventh is a mixture of them. Most skarns are dominated by one of the following gradational assemblages: 1) pyrite, 2) pyrrhotite, 3) magnetite, 4) garnet, 5) mafic, 6) epidote and 7) mixed. The first three assemblages are usually oxidized near surface and weather recessively while the others are generally resistant weathering. Figure 7 illustrates the characteristics of the various skarn types. The following paragraphs describe each skarn type separately. These descriptions are arranged in approximate order of abundance, from most common to least common.

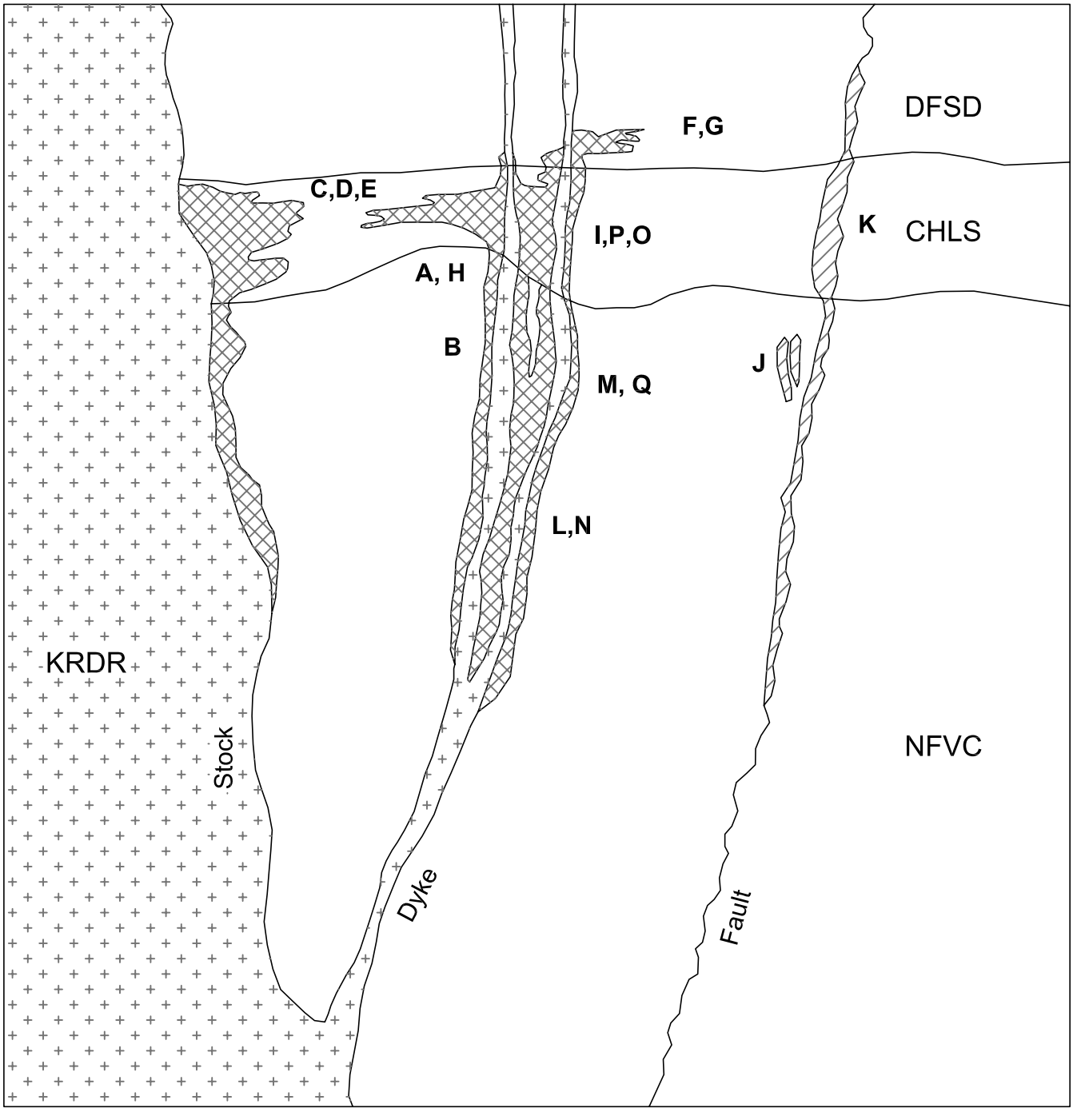
Garnet skarns (SKGA) contain 60 to 90% garnet, in places showing well developed euhedral crystals up to a few millimetres across. Most garnets are pale pink but pale brown to medium green specimens have been noted. The garnets appear to be zoned with a core of grossular and a rim of andradite indicating an increasing iron content of the mineralizing fluids over time (Miller, 2004). Interstitial minerals include calcite, epidote and lesser magnetite, clinopyroxene, hornblende, actinolite, tremolite and quartz. Some samples contain very minor pyrite and pyrrhotite. Garnet rich skarns are generally found in massive lenses but also occurs in interbanded garnet- and magnetite-rich lenses. Garnet skarns usually have low gold, iron and sulphur values.

Mixed skarns (SKRN) refer to rocks with more than 50% skarn minerals but where no particular skarn mineral dominates. They are usually a mixture of 1/3 garnet, 1/3 mafic minerals and 1/3 sulphides and/or magnetite, with minor interstitial calcite, quartz and epidote. Most copper- and gold-rich mineralization belongs to this skarn type.

Magnetite skarns (SKMG) usually contain over 70% magnetite with minor interstitial pyrite and chalcopyrite. The iron oxide composition of these rocks is confirmed by an average iron grade of 32.6% but only 2.28% sulphur. This compares to the iron sulphide dominated pyrite and pyrrhotite skarns which have similar iron grades but 3 to 4 times higher sulphur contents.

Pyrite skarns (SKPY) are rocks that contain over 50%, fine to coarse grained disseminated to semi massive pyrite, with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, garnet, mafic minerals and calc-silicates. Pyrite rich skarns are usually formed within porphyritic dykes. Some copper- and gold rich mineralization belongs to this skarn type.

Pyrrhotite skarns (SKPO) are not common and generally form small lenses. They are usually over 80% pyrrhotite with intergrown magnetite and actinolite plus minor garnet, epidote and chalcopyrite. The pyrrhotite is usually moderately magnetic. These skarns weather readily to



Skarn

SKRN — Skarn

Quartz-carbonate vein or replacement

J — Approximate position of mineralized zone described in text

Kluane Range Plutonic Suite

KRDR — Diorite and porphyry dykes

Dezadeash Formation

DFSD — Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone with lesser andesite to basalt flows, sills

Chitistone Formation

CHLS — Limestone and marble

Nikolai Formation

NFVC — Amygdaloidal basalt

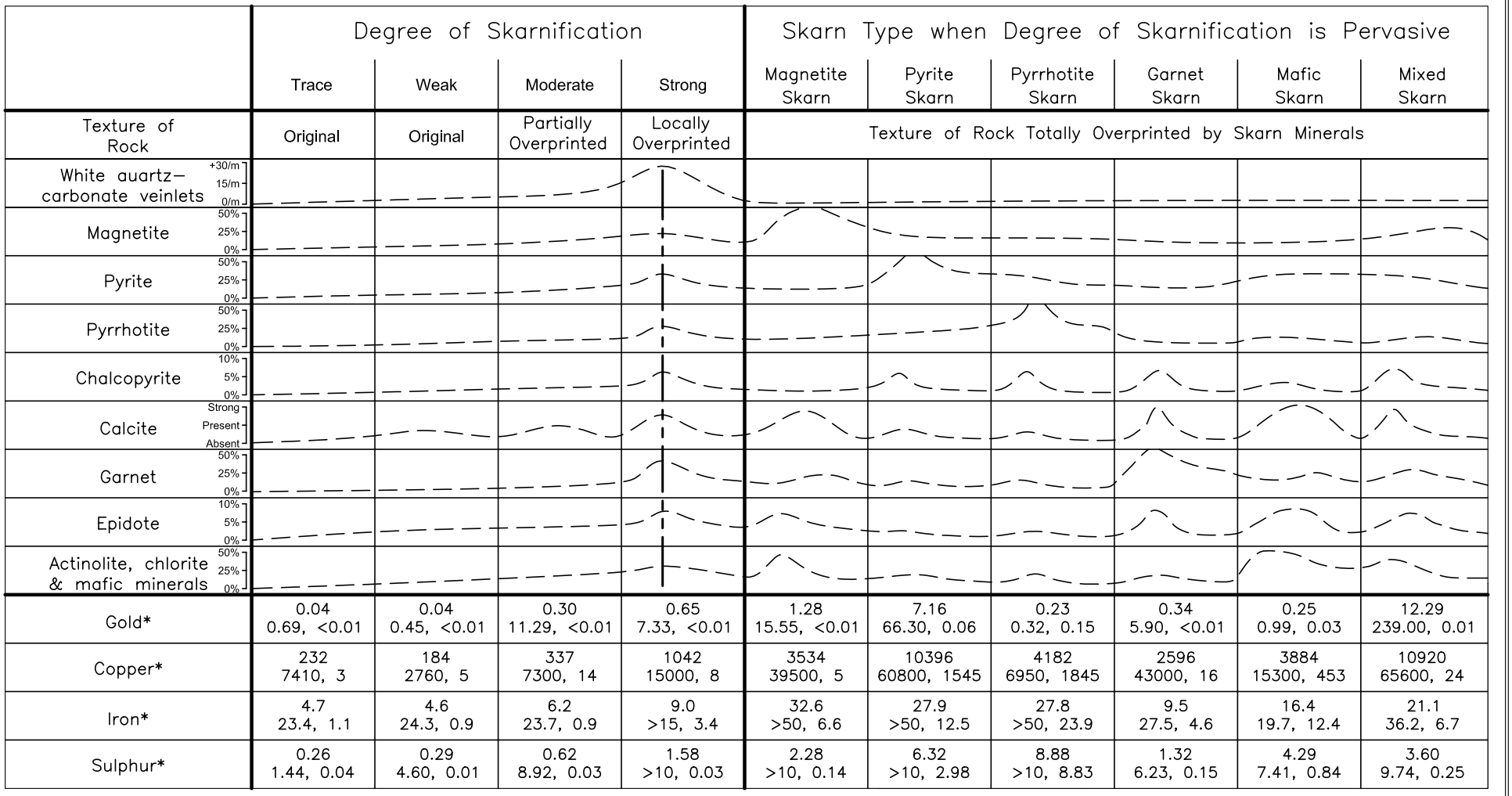
NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

MINERAL SETTINGS
ARN PROPERTY

DRAWN\REVISED BY: DJT/TCB	
FILE: ...\FIG 06 - MINERAL SETTING	DATE: JANUARY 2007



	Trace	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Magnetite Skarn	Pyrite Skarn	Pyrrhotite Skarn	Garnet Skarn	Mafic Skarn	Mixed Skarn
Gold*	0.04 0.69, <0.01	0.04 0.45, <0.01	0.30 11.29, <0.01	0.65 7.33, <0.01	1.28 15.55, <0.01	7.16 66.30, 0.06	0.23 0.32, 0.15	0.34 5.90, <0.01	0.25 0.99, 0.03	12.29 239.00, 0.01
Copper*	232 7410, 3	184 2760, 5	337 7300, 14	1042 15000, 8	3534 39500, 5	10396 60800, 1545	4182 6950, 1845	2596 43000, 16	3884 15300, 453	10920 65600, 24
Iron*	4.7 23.4, 1.1	4.6 24.3, 0.9	6.2 23.7, 0.9	9.0 >15, 3.4	32.6 >50, 6.6	27.9 >50, 12.5	27.8 >50, 23.9	9.5 27.5, 4.6	16.4 19.7, 12.4	21.1 36.2, 6.7
Sulphur*	0.26 1.44, 0.04	0.29 4.60, 0.01	0.62 8.92, 0.03	1.58 >10, 0.03	2.28 >10, 0.14	6.32 >10, 2.98	8.88 >10, 8.83	1.32 6.23, 0.15	4.29 7.41, 0.84	3.60 9.74, 0.25

Degree of Skarnification	No. of Intervals
Trace	70
Weak	166
Moderate	75
Strong	27

Skarn Type	Code	No. of Intervals
Garnet Skarn	SKGA	26
Mixed Skarn	SKRN	23
Magnetite Skarn	SKMG	20
Pyrite Skarn	SKPY	10
Mafic Skarn	SKMF	5
Pyrrhotite Skarn	SKPO	3

1.30
0.10–239.00 Average value over maximum and minimum value

Mineralization associated with skarn veins

* Averages do not include values exceeding upper detection limit or below lower detection limit

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SKARN CHARACTERISTICS

ARN PROPERTY

DRAWN\REVISED BY: TCB

FILE: ...\FIG 07 - SKARN CHARACTERISTICS

DATE: JANUARY 2007

limonite and are generally recessive; consequently their abundance could be greater than mapping suggests.

Mafic skarns (SKMF) refers to rocks that are predominantly amphiboles (mainly hornblende and actinolite) with lesser fine grained unidentified green minerals, possibly chlorite. Mafic rich skarns are commonly banded and contain calcite or quartz-rich patches and lenses parallel to compositional layering. These skarns often contain minor interstitial pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite.

Epidote skarns (SKEP) are found in the Chitistone limestone and contain abundant recrystallized, medium to coarse grained accessory calcite and locally abundant quartz and actinolite. Epidote skarns often grade into fresh limestone or marble. Miller (2004) recognized epidote alteration overprinting all rocks which suggests this skarn type should be viewed as late alteration. Epidote skarn type was not observed in diamond drilling and is not included in Figure 7.

Six degrees of skarnification have been identified on the property. They are differentiated based on the following physical characteristics: changes to original rock texture and type, abundance of veinlets/hairline fractures, percentage of skarn minerals and changes in colour. *Pervasive* implies complete destruction of original rock texture, inability to recognize original rock type, lack of veinlets, well over 50% of the rock composed of skarn minerals, skarn minerals evenly distributed over the entire interval and the rock colour provided by skarn minerals. *Strong* skarnification refers to rocks where the original texture is partially observable, it is possible to identify the original rock type, veinlets are present but not abundant, over 50% of the original rock is skarn minerals but the skarn minerals occur in bands and may not be evenly distributed, and host rocks are almost completely bleached with the dominant colour provided by skarn minerals. Most areas of strong skarnification are associated with skarn veinlets. *Moderate* intensity is used when the host rock type and textures are still observable, veinlets are common, the amount of skarn minerals is less than 50%, and the host rocks are partially bleached with some original colours and some colour provided by skarn minerals. *Weak* skarnification means that some skarn minerals are present either near veinlets or in patches within the rock but in low quantities, and the host rocks usually appear fresh except for some bleaching. *Trace* refers to only a few visible patches or grains of skarn minerals and very limited bleaching of host rock. *Absent* means that the rock is fresh and contains no skarn minerals. There appears to be a gradational transition from hornfels to skarn and some weakly skarnified rocks may be hornfels.

Mineralized zones on the property are described by Copeland et al (1993), Carne (1999), Eaton (2003), Power (2003), Wengzynowski (2003) and Becker (2005). Seventeen zones of mineralization (A to Q) have been identified to date (Figure 5). Most contain only skarn related mineralization. Two zones (J and K) consist of quartz-carbonate vein or replacement mineralization without accompanying skarnification while two others (A and H) exhibit skarn and vein mineralization. Zones A and B are the most advanced targets and the only ones that have been diamond drilled. Most of the other zones have not been mapped in detail nor systematically sampled.

Zones A and B are located immediately east of Miles Creek and south of the Arn Fault. They are the only zones on the property that have been diamond drilled. Table IV lists the significant drill intersections.

Table III - Significant Drill Hole Results*

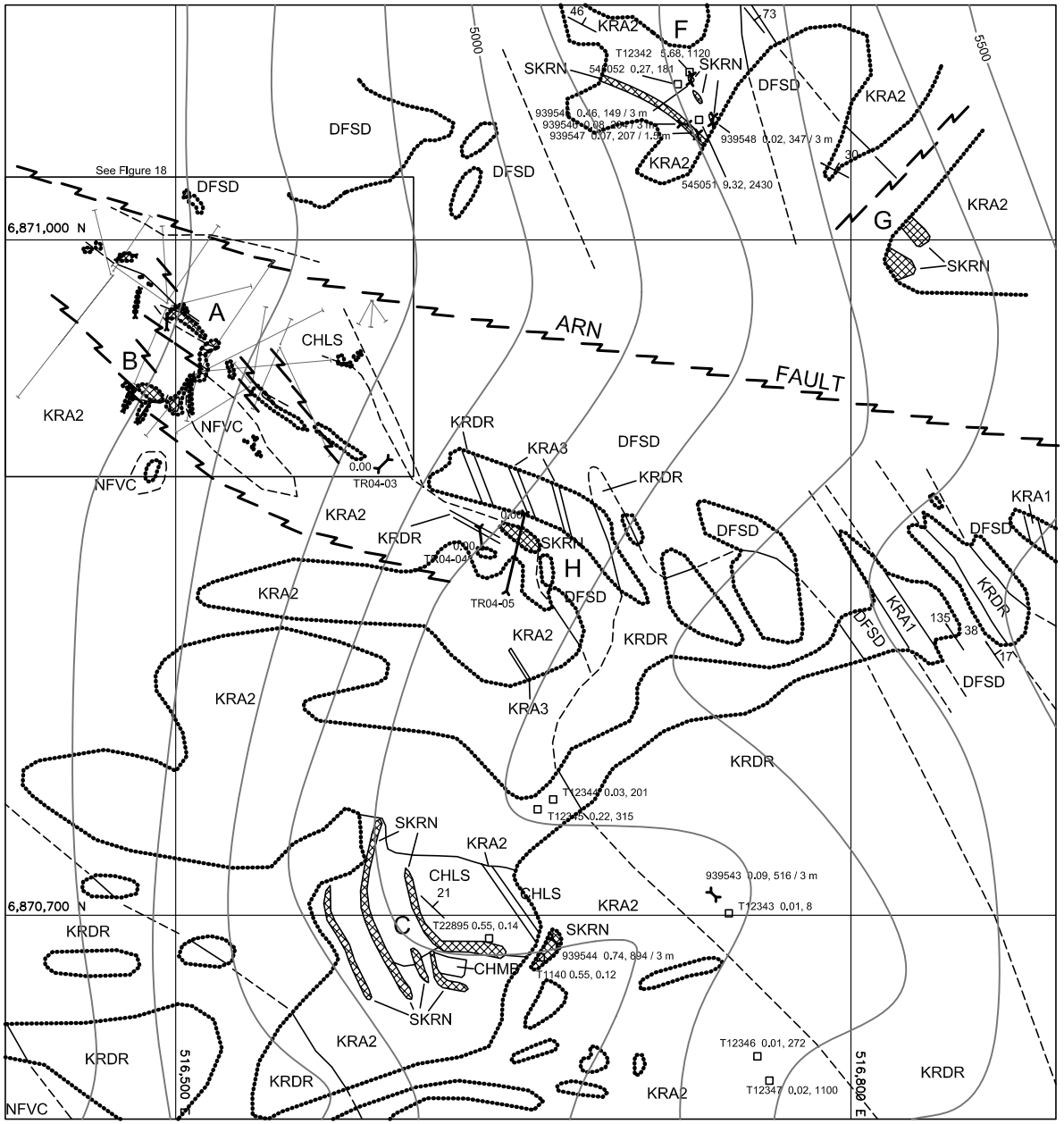
Hole	From	To	Length(m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Skarn Band
ARN-03	5.70	6.71	1.01	11.29	0.02	2
ARN-03	10.67	12.05	1.38	2.45	0.01	2
ARN-04	8.38	21.05	12.67	11.92	0.21	2
including	8.38	10.36	1.98	63.87	1.16	2
and	14.94	17.60	2.66	7.33	0.13	2
ARN-04	40.70	46.65	5.95	1.01	0.43	
ARN-05	72.07	86.45	14.38	1.96	1.39	1
including	72.07	72.87	0.80	3.09	6.08	1
including	77.22	77.35	0.13	56.50	4.56	1
including	81.26	83.85	2.59	5.90	4.30	1
ARN-09	6.49	7.48	0.99	15.55	0.49	2
ARN-10	4.57	6.89	2.32	18.10	0.01	2
ARN-10	23.36	26.41	3.05	2.49	3.18	1
ARN-11	17.96	19.81	1.85	1.58	0.04	2
ARN-11	34.96	36.30	1.34	1.98	3.95	2
ARN-12	21.60	22.98	1.38	5.45	3.24	
ARN-12	32.34	32.85	0.51	4.15	6.56	1
ARN-12	38.21	40.93	2.72	1.24	1.43	1
ARN-14	2.13	2.73	0.60	1.72	0.63	2
ARN-16	10.86	12.40	1.54	34.29	0.49	2
ARN-20	15.32	17.15	1.83	3.63	0.09	2

*Sample intervals with greater than 1.0 g/t gold

All of the diamond drill holes are located in a 170 by 110 m area immediately east of Miles Creek. The area is mostly grass and talus covered and lies within or on the southern flank of a prominent gully that marks the trace of the Arn Fault. (Figure 8).

Zones A and B consists of gold- and-copper-bearing skarn bands in a west-northwest trending area over 120 m long and 50 to 75 m wide. Host units consist of Chitistone limestone and Nikolai basalts that are intruded by narrow KRPS porphyritic andesite and diorite dykes. The northern boundary of this mineralized area is partially defined by the Arn Fault. North of the fault outcrops consist of Dezadeash sediments. To the south of the mineralized area outcrops are limited but the dominant rock type appears to be KRPS dykes.

The oldest and least abundant rocks in the mineralized area are Nikolai basalts. These basalts appear to be the uppermost part of the Nikolai section and contain blocks of Chitistone limestone and massive, medium to coarse grained marble. These limy blocks are up to 12 m thick but



2004 TRENCH VALUES

Trench No.	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Ca (%)
TR04-03	0.00	2.20	2.20	M012268	0.20	578	5.6	2.32
	2.20	4.50	2.30	M012269	0.31	480	4.9	2.07
	4.50	6.20	1.70	M012270	0.11	396	4.5	2.47
	6.20	7.70	1.50	M012271	0.90	843	8.1	2.07
TR04-04	0.00	1.30	1.30	M012272	0.05	671	2.4	2.34
	1.30	4.30	3.00	M012273	0.04	721	7.0	3.34
	4.30	6.40	2.10	M012274	0.05	593	8.3	3.30
	6.40	8.50	2.10	M012275	0.06	745	4.9	2.06
TR04-05	0.00	3.00	3.00	M012276	0.05	144	2.6	4.63
	3.00	9.00	6.00	M012277	0.02	60	1.9	2.77
	9.00	12.00	3.00	M012278	0.05	521	6.0	4.37
	12.00	15.00	3.00	M012279	0.03	274	6.1	4.84
	15.00	18.00	3.00	M012280	0.06	512	6.9	5.68
	18.00	21.00	3.00	M012281	0.08	361	6.4	3.83
	21.00	24.00	3.00	M012282	0.07	387	5.5	2.86
	24.00	27.00	3.00	M012283	0.36	451	4.5	2.11
	27.00	30.00	3.00	M012284	0.09	274	4.5	1.97
	30.00	33.00	3.00	M012285	0.10	344	3.9	1.90
	33.00	36.00	3.00	M012286	0.30	255	7.9	4.58
	36.00	39.00	3.00	M012287	0.18	502	10.8	2.91

T12342 5.68, 1120 — Pre-2004 rock sample location with sample number, gold in g/t and copper in ppm

939543 0.09, 516 / 3 m — Pre-2004 chip sample location with sample number, gold in g/t, copper in ppm and width in metres

2002 and 2004 drill holes

H — Mineralized zone described in text

High angle fault

Outcrop

Lithological contact, known and inferred

0.00 TR04-07 — 2004 hand trench

Skarn

SKRN — Skarn

Kluane Range Plutonic Suite

KRDR — Diorite

KRA1 — Porphyry dykes with > 20 % phenocrysts

KRA2 — Porphyry dykes with > 3 but < 20% phenocrysts

KRA3 — Porphyry dykes with < 3 % phenocrysts to aphanitic

Dezadeash Formation

DFSD — Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone

DFVC — Andesite to basalt flows, sills

Chitistone Formation

CHLS — Limestone

CHMB — Marble

Nikolai Formation

NFVC — Amygdaloidal basalt

NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing Is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 100 feet

True North
0°13'
28°58'
Grid North
Magnetic North

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY ZONES A-C & F-H
ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:2000

0 20 40 60 80 100m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: TCB	PROJ: UTM NAD 27
FILE: ...\FIG 08 - GEOLOGY ZONES A-C & F-H	DATE: JANUARY 2007

usually are less than 5 m. Adjacent to dykes, the limestone and basalt are commonly skarnified and variably mineralized. Most dykes are less than 5 m wide, with sharp, sometimes chilled margins. They show multiple stages of intrusion and have variable compositions. Fragments of Nikolai basalt, Chitistone limestone, marble and skarn are found within porphyritic andesite dykes. Mineralization within them is weak and restricted to partial to complete assimilation of wallrock fragments prior to cooling. The youngest rocks are unmineralized KRPS diorite dykes. These dykes can sometimes be traced for up to 50 m with widths up to 8 m.

Two styles of faulting have been identified in the mineralized area: brittle extensional fracturing and narrow shears. A single main structural break has not been recognized to mark the Arn Fault in the vicinity of Zones A and B; instead the fault appears to be a zone of brittle fracturing containing abundant hairline fractures to 30 cm wide veins. The brittle fractures have been filled with white calcite, quartz and iron carbonate minerals. Movement along the fault likely postdates the main mineralizing event. However, some late gold-, arsenic- and zinc-bearing fluids may have used it as a conduit (Miller 2004). It appears that bedding near the Arn Fault has been dragged so that strikes and dips in stratified rocks and dykes are rotated to approximately parallel the fault (Eaton, 2003).

Several narrow shear zones have been identified south of the Arn Fault in outcrop and drill holes. These shears are usually less than 1 m wide and most have only been traced for few tens of metres along strike. The exception is the most southerly shear, which is the strongest structure. It has been traced for over 200 m and may mark the southern limit of mineralization. The shear zones range from clay gouge to small angular rock fragments in a matrix of quartz, calcite and tan carbonate minerals. Sulphide minerals were present but deep weathering has destroyed them leaving limonite stains and boxwork textures. Angles to core axis indicate near vertical dips. Most of the shear zones returned only slightly anomalous to background values for gold and copper.

Sedimentary bedding dips near vertical and strikes easterly to southeasterly within the drill area. However, in areas of strong to pervasive skarnification it was not possible to find reliable sedimentary layering and most bedding measurements were made peripheral to the areas of mineralization.

Skarn mineralization is associated with three distinct bands which are described in detail in the following paragraphs as observed in outcrop, trenches and drill holes in the vicinity of Zones A & B.

Band 1 is the furthest north and is located just south of the projected trace of the Arn Fault. It has been delineated for a length of about 120 m with widths ranging from 4 to 25 m. It is open to extension along strike at both ends and downdip. At its eastern end the band is exposed in outcrop as fresh to weakly epidote skarnified Chitistone limestone. In float, this limestone/skarn horizon has been traced further to the southeast, uphill toward Zone H. Northwest of the limestone outcrop the band is not exposed at surface. Mineralization related to this band was intersected in eight diamond drill holes.

In drill holes, Band 1 is composed of pervasively skarnified wallrocks and narrow less intensely skarnified porphyry dykes. In the easterly holes, the dominant skarn types are garnet and pyrite, which gradually trend to magnetite followed by mixed skarn further to the west. The band is widest and best mineralized in its eastern part where ARN-05 returned 1.96 g/t gold and 1.39% copper over 14.38 m. Further to the west ARN-12 returned 4.15 g/t gold and 6.56% copper over 0.51 m and ARN-10 returned 2.49 g/t gold and 3.18% copper over 3.05 m.

Band 2 lies 10 to 25 m south of Band 1 and corresponds with Zone A at surface. This band has been traced for over 100 m along strike, with widths ranging from 8 to 22 m. The eastern end of this band is not exposed at surface due to talus cover but at depth it appears to be composed of several narrow discontinuous skarn horizons. To the west these horizons coalesce into two or three wider intervals that are stronger and still open to extension. Band 2 is partially resistant to weathering forming a small linear ridge just south of the gully that marks the southern edge of the Arn Fault. Post drill geological modeling showed that most holes were collared very near or within this band; thus core was not often recovered from it.

Mineralization within Band 2 is very erratic and it is difficult to make correlations between adjacent intervals. For example, showing A4 was exposed in a hand trench 8 m northeast of ARN-14, where it consisted of over 30% pyrrhotite and pyrite with abundant chalcopyrite in a gangue of calcite, garnet and epidote. A bedrock chip sample taken in 2002 from this trench returned 4.3 g/t gold and 6.21% copper over 1.5 m. In 2004 the trench was deepened and chip sampled again (TR04-06). This time it returned 3.30 g/t gold and 2.11% copper over 5.4 m. However, ARN-14, which was drilled immediately beneath the trench, encountered unmineralized KRPS porphyry dykes. Another example of the lack of continuity is ARN-09 where a broad interval of skarnified limestone includes a 0.99 m interval of magnetite skarn that graded 15.55 g/t gold and 0.49% copper. Only 3 m away ARN-05 intersected the same skarnified limestone but returned only background values while ARN-06 about 5 m away intersected unmineralized KRPS porphyry dykes. A final illustration of this band's erratic behavior was the inability of 2004 holes to produce an intersection comparable to the 63.87 g/t gold and 1.16% copper over 1.98 m cut in ARN-04.

At surface Band 2 forms either a low ridge of garnet and magnetite skarn outcrops, which have low sulphide content, or shallow depressions underlain by strongly weathered sulphide rich skarn, which is often weathered to medium to pale brown limonite. Chip samples taken in 1993 from the garnet and magnetite skarn outcrops returned gold values ranging from nil to 1.54 g/t and consistently low copper values (<200 ppm). The highest assay from a surface sample derived from Band 2 came from pyrrhotite- and pyrite-rich, chlorite altered skarn talus collected up dip from the intersection in ARN-04. A 3 m long chip sample of this mineralized skarn talus returned 79.2 g/t gold and 0.18% copper. Six metres northwest of the mineralized talus, a chip sample taken across a highly fractured, limonite rich skarn outcrop returned 15.1 g/t gold and 0.20% copper over 2.5 m.

Band 3 is the furthest south of the three skarn bands and corresponds to Zone B. It is approximately 30 m long by 10 m wide. The eastern end of this band does not extend to surface but at depth it consists of unmineralized marble. To the west it forms as a prominent skarn outcrop with limestone, marble and narrow pervasive skarn intervals at depth. The band pinches

to the west and appears to truncate against a shear zone. Outcrop and hand trenches were chip sampled in 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2004. Five diamond drill holes tested this target.

The core of this band is a 20 by 10 m outcrop centred on a strongly weathered KRPS dyke. Most of the outcrop is mixed skarn but it includes subrounded magnetite rich lenses up to 5 by 2 m (Eaton, 2003). Chip sampling of magnetite rich material in 1993 returned weakly anomalous values (0.12 g/t gold and 0.08% copper over 3.0 m). The surrounding altered rocks also yielded weakly anomalous values (0.07 g/t gold and 0.21% copper over 3.0 m). The main outcrop is bordered along its south and west sides by iron oxide cemented overburden (ferricrete). Chip samples of ferricrete produced slightly above background to highly anomalous values (7.4 g/t gold and >1.00% copper over 1.1 m and 4.5 g/t gold and 0.32% copper over 3.0 m). In 1998 a section of the ferricrete was removed to reveal pyrrhotite and magnetite rich skarn, a chip sample across which assayed 2.2 g/t gold and 0.33% copper. In 2004 two trenches were completed to the south of the outcrop and exposed a porphyry dyke below the ferricrete. Chip samples across the dyke yielded weakly anomalous gold and copper values (Figure 18).

Hand trenches dug in 1993 and 1998 immediately east of the main outcrop uncovered a 7.5 m by 5.0 m area of skarnified, sulphide rich KRPS dyke. Two lines of continuous chip samples taken in 1998 formed an X pattern across the centre of this exposure and averaged 2.0 g/t gold and 4.48% copper over 4.8 m and 4.4 g/t gold and 4.91% copper over 6.6 m. Silver values are much higher than usual on the property, ranging from 41.0 to 47.4 g/t (Eaton, 2003). This skarn is cut by a post mineralization diorite dyke. Mapping in 2002 suggests that the mineralization is bounded by stratigraphic contacts on its southeastern and northwestern sides, is cut off or offset by a fault on its southwestern side and continues at least 3 m further to the northeast under talus and soil (Eaton, 2003).

Five diamond drill holes were designed to test Band 3 at depth. ARN-16 was projected to intersect the band 45 m northwest of the main outcrop. It intersected narrow weakly mineralized pervasive skarn intervals that might be the extension of Band 3 but then entered a shear zone. The remainder of that hole encountered unmineralized KRPS dykes. ARN-11 was designed to intersect the band just west of the main outcrop. No skarn mineralization was encountered prior to the hole being abandoned in the shear zone. The other three holes encountered limestone and marble intervals up to 7.5 m wide and narrower pervasive skarn intervals but all returned disappointing assays.

Copper minerals have a strong positive correlation with degree of skarnification and total sulphide content in the rock. This observation is supported by statistical review of results which shows that copper has a moderate to strong positive correlation with silver, bismuth, iron, sulphur and zinc (Table VI). Gold has a moderate positive correlation with silver, bismuth, copper and sulphur (Becker 2005)

Table IV - Coefficients Of Correlation For Diamond Drill Samples*

	Ag	As	Au	Bi	Ca	Cu	Fe	Mo	Pb	S	Sb	Zn
Ag		0.30	0.34	0.73	-0.09	0.97	0.30	-0.06	0.13	0.46	0.12	0.86
As	0.30		0.12	0.09	0.04	0.39	0.38	-0.03	0.41	0.48	0.09	0.36
Au	0.34	0.12		0.26	-0.03	0.35	0.19	0.11	0.16	0.26	0.08	0.17
Bi	0.73	0.09	0.26		-0.13	0.71	0.33	0.00	0.06	0.31	0.24	0.66
Ca	-0.09	0.04	-0.03	-0.13		-0.02	0.18	-0.05	0.11	0.20	0.08	-0.06
Cu	0.97	0.39	0.35	0.71	-0.02		0.38	-0.05	0.15	0.51	0.12	0.87
Fe	0.30	0.38	0.19	0.33	0.18	0.38		-0.06	0.37	0.57	0.16	0.33
Mo	-0.06	-0.03	0.11	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06		-0.05	-0.08	0.15	-0.04
Pb	0.13	0.41	0.16	0.06	0.11	0.15	0.37	-0.05		0.21	0.18	0.18
S	0.46	0.48	0.26	0.31	0.20	0.51	0.57	-0.08	0.21		0.31	0.48
Sb	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.24	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.31		0.10
Zn	0.86	0.36	0.17	0.66	-0.06	0.87	0.33	-0.04	0.18	0.48	0.10	

Sum	4.06	2.61	2.01	3.24	0.21	4.39	3.12	-0.14	1.91	3.72	1.62	3.90
Count**	186	420	421	70	503	510	498	365	349	491	175	512
	Ag	As	Au	Bi	Ca	Cu	Fe	Mo	Pb	S	Sb	Zn
	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(%)	(ppm)	(%)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(%)	(ppm)	(ppm)
Average***	2	15	1.20	7	4.87	1,214	7.46	2.4	6	0.76	3	73

Strong positive coefficient of correlation (> 0.50)

Moderate positive coefficient of correlation (> 0.25 < 0.50)

Weak coefficient of correlation (< 0.25)

* The coefficient of correlation is a number describing how closely the points in a two variable frequency distribution fit the straight line of best fit. If all the points fall on the line, the correlation is + or – 1: a perfect correlation, if all the points do not fall on the line, the correlation coefficient will approach zero. Samples represented in Table VI include diamond drill samples from both 2002 and 2004.

** The count and coefficient of correlation do not include any values less than detection limit or exceeding upper detection limit.

*** Averages do not include any values less than detection limit or exceeding upper detection limit and should only be used as a rough estimate for exploration planning purposes.

Zone C consists of a series of small skarns within and adjacent to a large block of Chitistone limestone intruded by KRPS dykes. The limestone is metamorphosed to marble near dykes. The showings are intensely silicified and limonitic, containing fine grained pyrrhotite and small patches of malachite and azurite. Within the skarnified limestone, pods of coarse crystalline calcite and magnetite are locally developed. Assay results from this zone averaged only 0.16 g/t gold and 0.05% copper (Carne, 1999).

Zones D and E are 500 m southeast and 640 m south-southeast of Zone A, respectively. These zones occur in a largely talus covered area and consist of several small skarn outcrops developed in Chitistone limestone (Figure 9). The skarn zones exhibit intense fracturing, silicification, chloritization and argillic alteration. Fine grained pyrrhotite and minor malachite occur as disseminations and semi massive pods within the skarns. In general, assays were disappointing with most returning less than 0.13 g/t gold and 0.06% copper. The best value came from a 3 m chip sample at Zone D, which assayed 3.29 g/t gold and trace copper (Carne, 1999).

Zone F is located 250 m northeast of Zone A (Figure 8). Skarn related mineralization is present in Dezadeash sediments and KRPS dykes, north of the Arn Fault. A poorly exposed horizon, approximately 10 m thick, varies from magnetite skarn at the base to pyritic skarn at the top of the exposed interval. Specimen samples from this horizon have returned assays up to 9.3 g/t gold and 0.24% copper (Carne, 1999 and Eaton, 2003). Chip sampling in 2003 returned low values to a maximum of 1.17 g/t gold with 0.05% copper across 3.9 m.

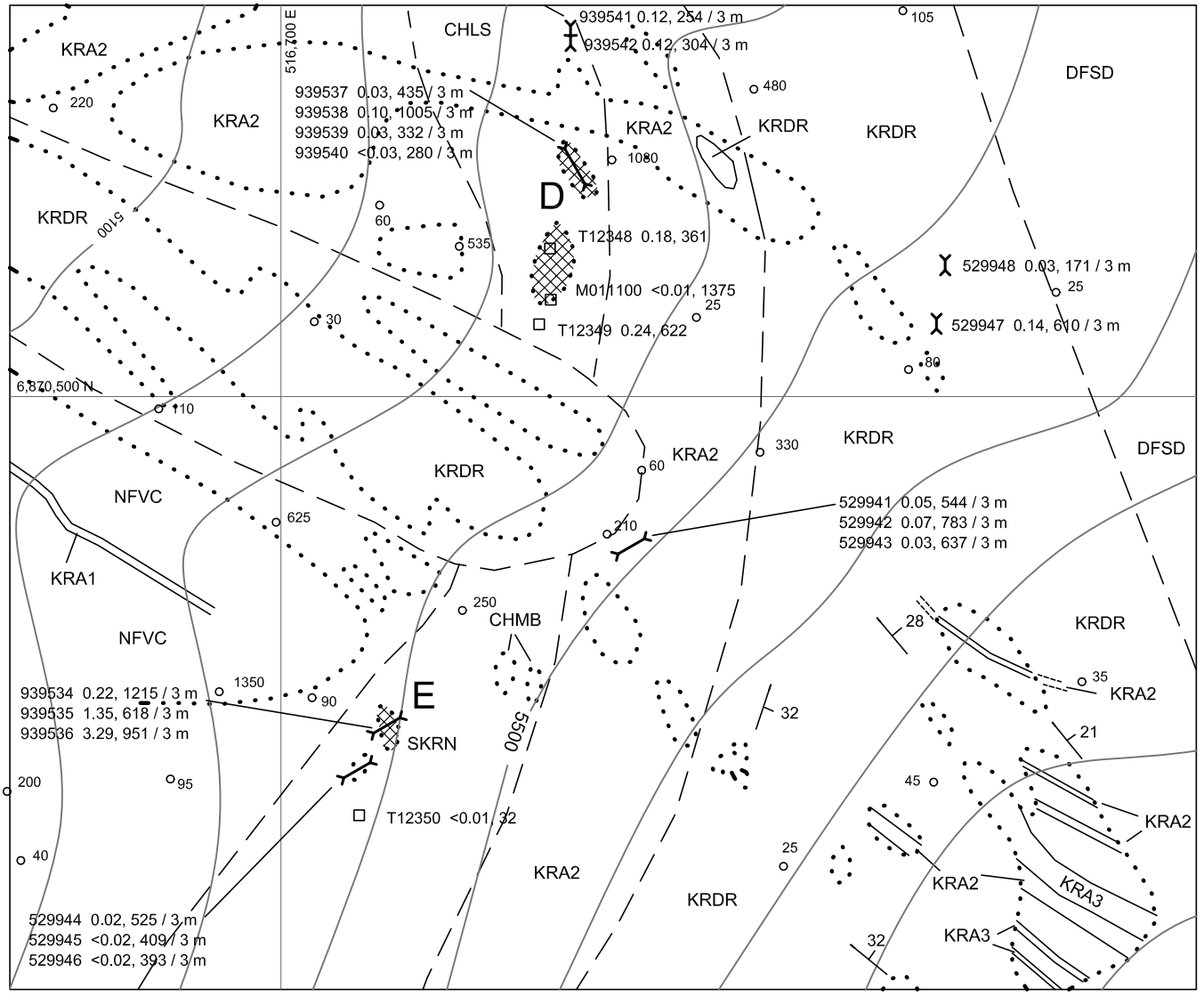
Zone G lies about 350 m east of Zone A in a small splay off the Arn Fault (Figure 8). Mineralization consists of pyrite bearing skarn developed in Dezadeash sediments and KRPS dykes or sills. Specimens of skarn returned up to 1.2 g/t gold and 0.02% copper (Carne, 1999). Chip sampling in 2003 returned uniformly low assays.

Zone H is located 210 m southeast of Zone A (Figure 8). It consists of a few small outcrops of pyrrhotite skarn hosted by altered Dezadeash andesites, Dezadeash sediments and KRPS dykes. Bedrock chip samples collected prior to 2004 returned 0.7 g/t gold and 0.16% copper over 2.0 m, and 0.1 g/t gold and 0.84% copper over 0.4 m. Sulphide bearing float specimens taken from a gully approximately 150 m northwest (downslope) assayed 4.2 g/t gold and up to 0.84% copper. In 2004 two trenches were completed across this zone but returned disappointing results. A third trench, roughly halfway between Zones A and H returned up to 0.90 g/t gold and 843 ppm copper from a skarnified KRPS dyke.

Zone I straddles the ridge separating Miles Creek from Sanpete Creek, approximately 1200 m west-northwest of Zone A. Sulphide bearing skarn talus returned assays of 0.77 g/t gold and 0.18% copper from the best of 10 specimens sampled (Figure 10). Chip samples from two hand trenches dug in 2003 did not expose any sulphide rich skarn and returned low values.

Zone J is located 2100 m west-northwest of Zone A on the west bank of Sanpete Creek. The mineralization lies on the south side of the Sideshow Fault and consists of narrow, lensy quartz-carbonate veins containing disseminated to semi massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite in varying proportions (Figure 11 and 12). The veins cut sheared and locally serpentinized Nikolai basalt. Three specimens collected in 2002 from up to 10 cm wide lenses returned assays ranging from 3.15 to 7.37 g/t gold, 0.17% to 1.64% copper, and 5.7 to 16.5 g/t silver (Eaton, 2003). A 23 m long hand trench dug in 2003 across the Sideshow Fault exposed quartz-carbonate veins up to 4 m wide. Although the veins exhibit fine stringers and disseminations of pyrite, chip samples returned low assays.

Zone K is 2900 m west northwest of Zone A and straddles the Arn Fault. A yellow-brown gossan, approximately 15 m wide, is exposed in a deeply incised gully cutting through glacial



Skarn

SKRN — Skarn

Kluane Range Plutonic Suite

KRDR — Diorite

KRA1 — Porphyry dykes with > 20% phenocrysts

KRA2 — Porphyry dykes with > 3 but < 20% phenocrysts

KRA3 — Porphyry dykes with < 3% phenocrysts to aphanitic

Dezadeash Formation

DFSD — Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone

DFVC — Andesite to basalt flows, sills

Chitistone Formation

CHLS — Limestone

CHMB — Marble

Nikolai Formation

NFVC — Amygdaloidal basalt

M011536 4.59, 16100 — Pre-2004 rock sample location with sample number, gold in g/t and copper in ppm

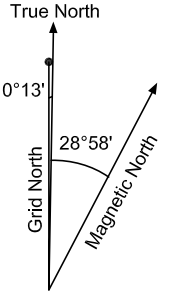
480 — Pre-2004 soil sample location with gold in ppb

939536 3.29, 951 / 3 m — Pre-2004 chip sample location with sample number, gold in g/t and copper in ppm

Outcrop

Lithological contact, known and inferred

NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 100 feet



NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY ZONES D & E
ARN PROPERTY

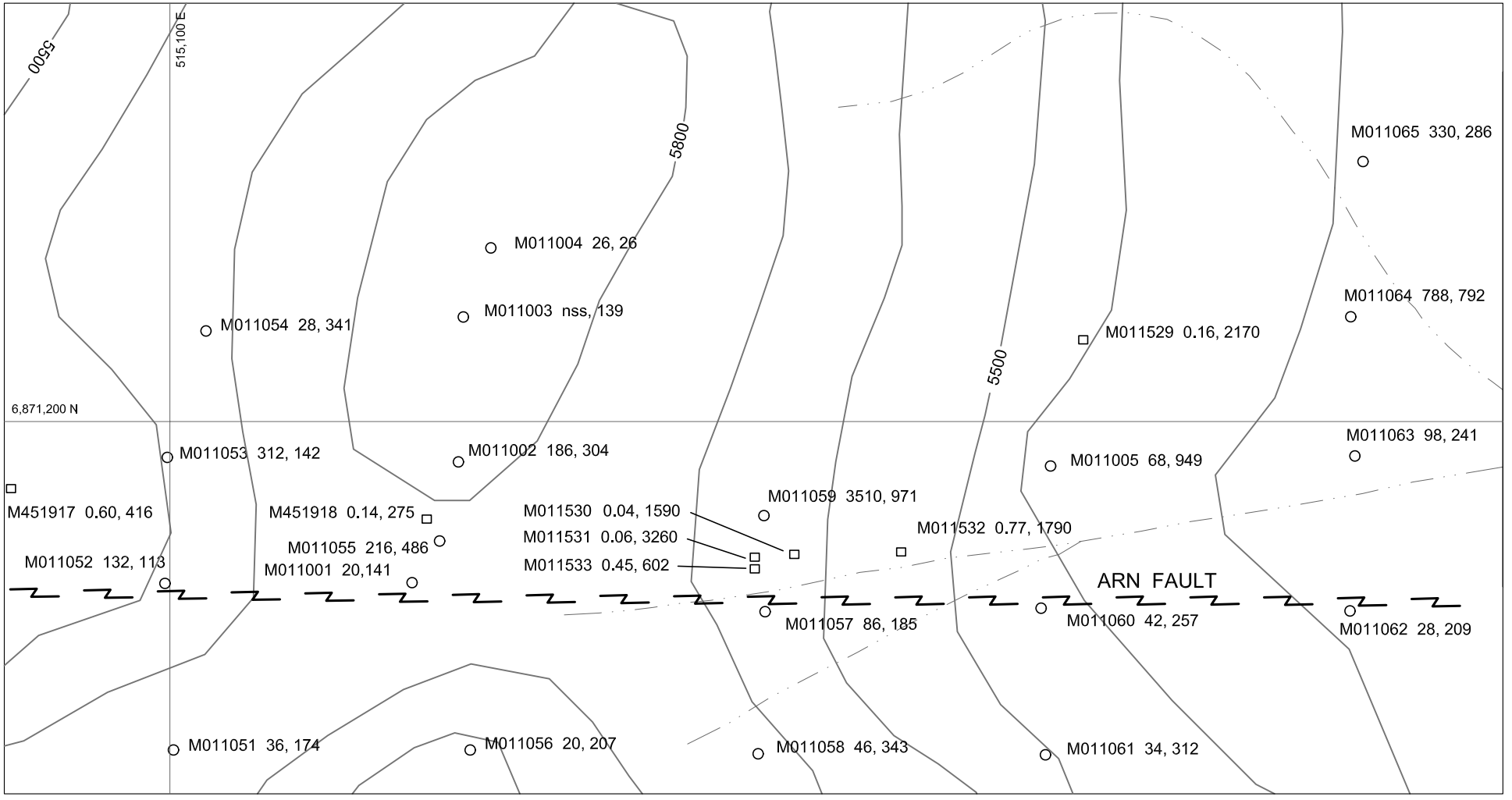
SCALE 1:2,000

0 20 40 60 80 100m

DRAWN\REVISED BY: TCB

FILE: ...\FIG 09 - GEOLOGY ZONES D & E

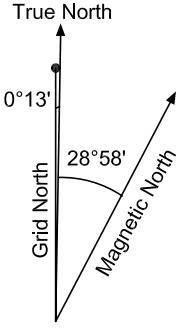
DATE: JANUARY 2007



M011536 4.59, 16100 — Pre-2004 rock sample location with sample number, gold in g/t and copper in ppm

BB28372 0.01, 123 — Pre-2004 soil sample location with sample number, gold in ppb and copper in ppm

NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 100 feet



NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

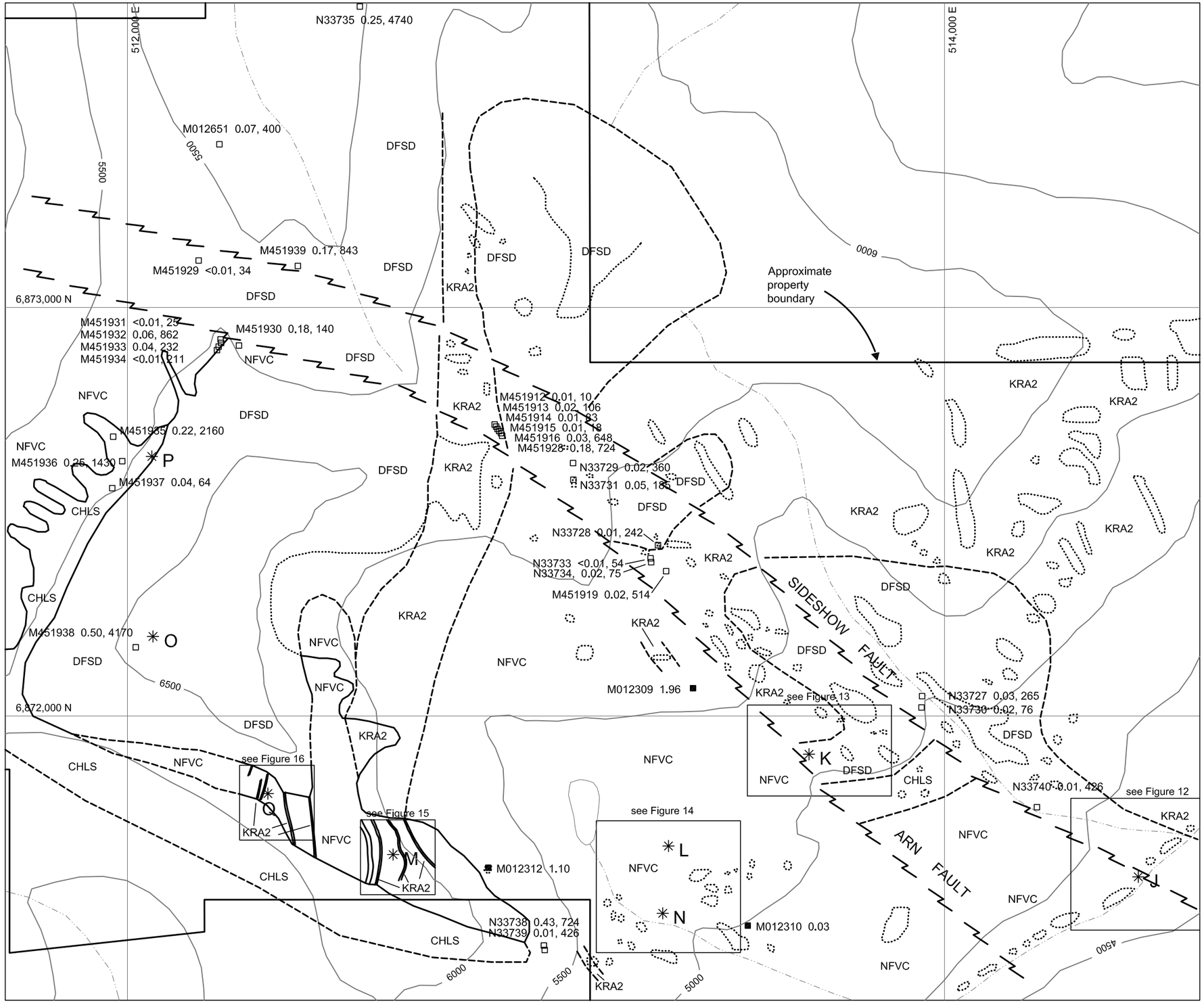
GEOLOGY ZONE I
ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:2,000
0 20 40 60 80 100m

DRAWN\REVISED BY: RCC/TCB

FILE: ...\FIG 10 - GEOLOGY ZONE I

DATE: JANUARY 2007



Skarn

SKRN — Skarn

Ferricrete

Kluane Range Plutonic Suite

KRDR — Diorite

KRA1 — Porphyry dykes with > 20% phenocrysts

KRA2 — Porphyry dykes with > 3 but < 20% phenocrysts

KRA3 — Porphyry dykes with < 3% phenocrysts to aphanitic

Dezadeash Formation

DFSD — Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone

DFVC — Andesite to basalt flows and sills

Chitistone Formation

CHLS — Limestone

CHMB — Marble

Nikolai Formation

NFVC — Amygdaloidal basalt

N33736, 14.15, 4561 — Pre-2004 rock sample with sample number, gold in g/t and copper in ppm

M012313, 0.15 — 2004 rock sample with sample number and gold in g/t

Outcrop

High angle fault

Lithological contact, known and inferred

✳P — Zone of mineralization

NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 500 feet

True North
0°13'
28°58'
Grid North
Magnetic North

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 11

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY ZONES J-Q
ARN PROPERTY

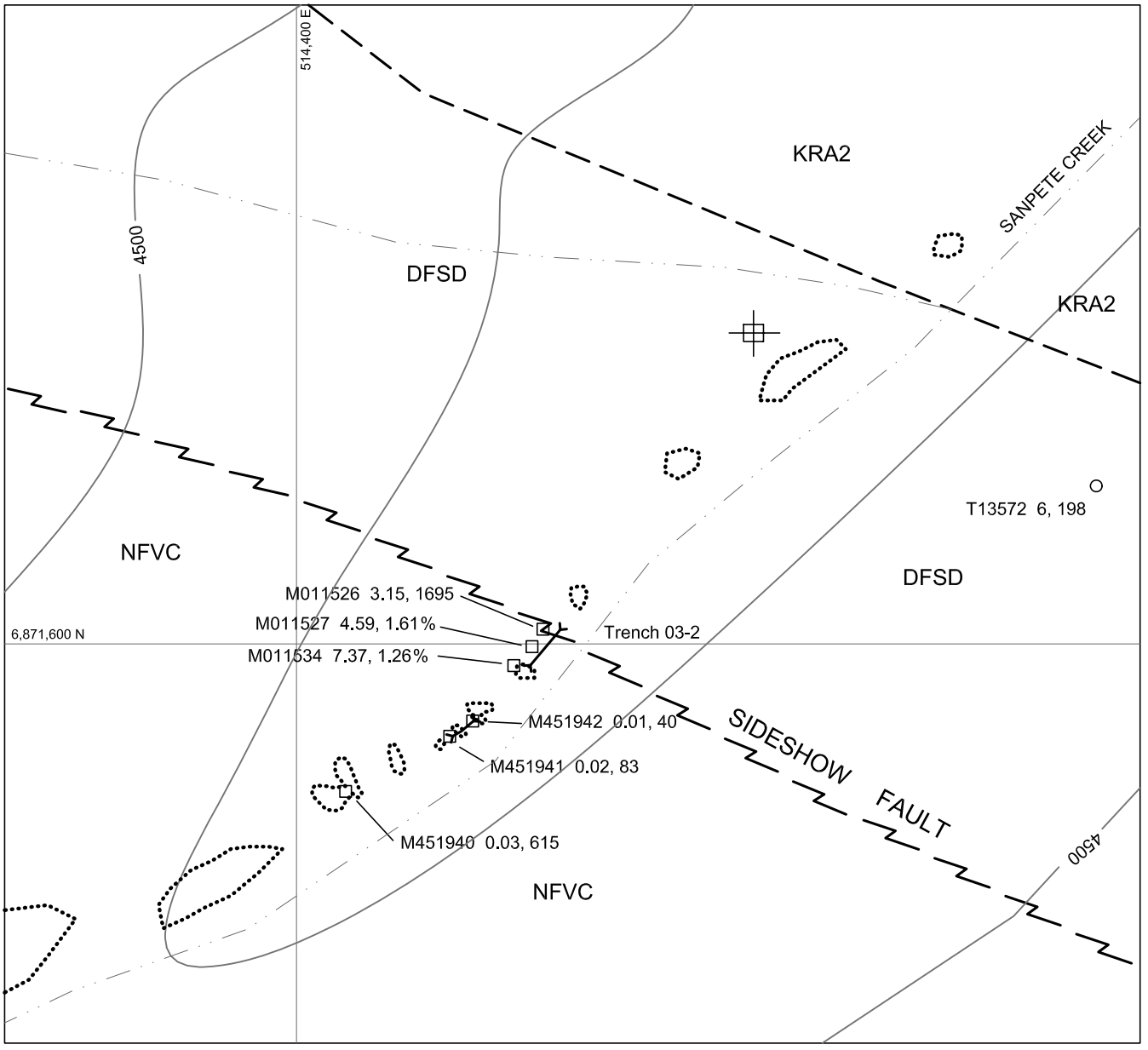
SCALE 1:1000

0 100 200 300 400 500m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: TCB

FILE: ...\FIG 11 - GEOLOGY ZONES J-Q

DATE: JANUARY 2007



Skarn

SKRN Skarn

Ferricrete

Kluane Range Plutonic Suite

KRDR Diorite

KRA1 Porphyry dykes with > 20% phenocrysts

KRA2 Porphyry dykes with > 3 but < 20% phenocrysts

KRA3 Porphyry dykes with < 3% phenocrysts to aphanitic

Dezadeash Formation

DFSD Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone

DFVC Andesite to basalt flows and sills

Chitistone Formation

CHLS Limestone

CHMB Marble

Nikolai Formation

NFVC Amygdaloidal basalt

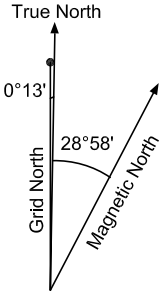
M011536 4.59, 16100 Pre-2004 rock sample location with sample number, gold in g/t and copper in ppm

BB28372 0.01, 145 Pre-2004 soil sample location with sample number, gold in g/t and copper in ppm

Hand trench

Outcrop

Claim post location



NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 100 feet

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 12

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY ZONE J

ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:2,000

0 20 40 60 80 100m

DRAWN\REVISED BY: TCB

FILE: ...\FIG 12 - GEOLOGY ZONE J

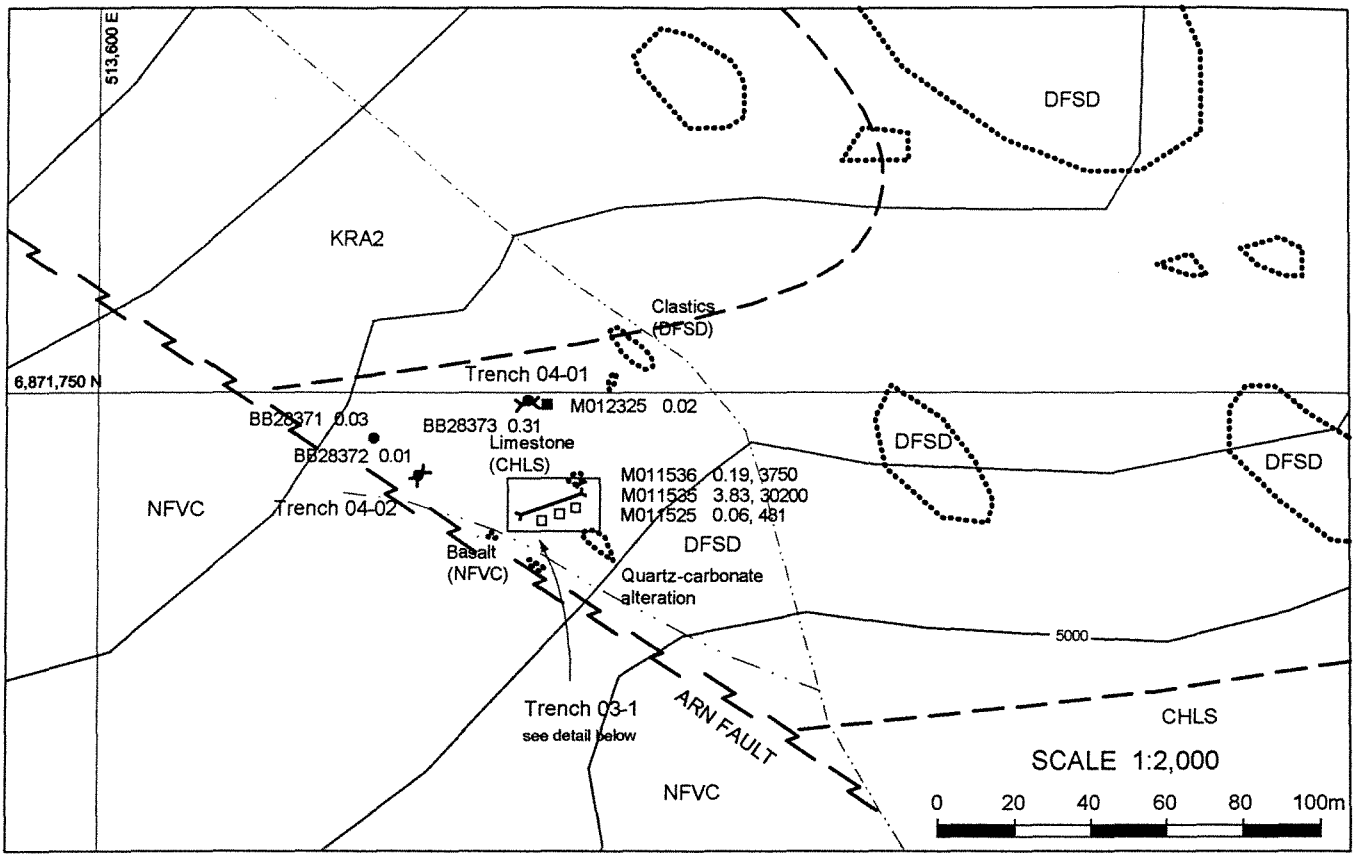
DATE: JANUARY 2007

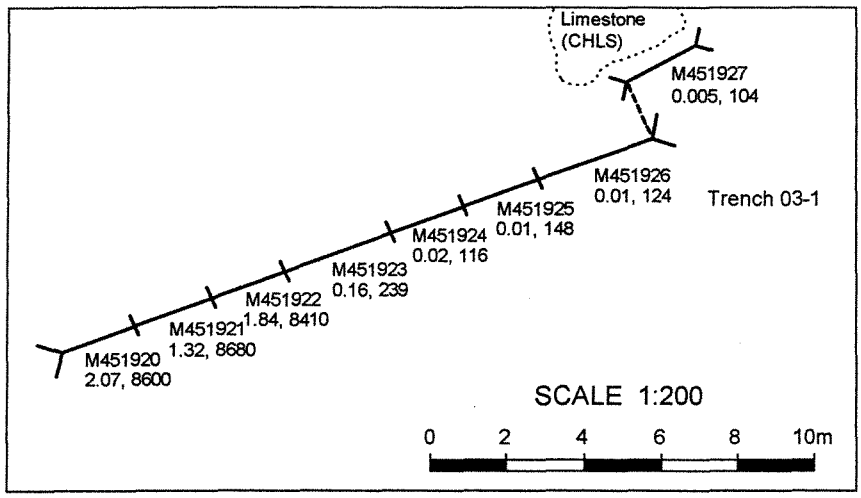
deposits and talus. The fault juxtaposes Nikolai basalt to the south against flat lying Chitistone limestone and Dezadeash clastics to the north (Figure 13). In 2003, an 18 m long trench dug most of the way across the zone exposed ankerite- and quartz-replaced limestone containing disseminated and fracture filling chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite. Deep, unstable talus stopped the trench about 3 m short of a contact between the replacement mineralization and fractured basalt. Continuous chip samples taken across the southern third of the trench returned a weighted average of 1.74 g/t gold and 1.13% copper across 6.6 m, including 2.07 g/t gold and 1.86% copper from the 1.8 m closest to the contact. In 2004 three hand pits were dug upslope from the 2003 trench. Bedrock was not exposed in the bottom of the trenches and soil samples collected from them returned only weakly anomalous values. A magnetometer survey done in 2004 across the zone produced nearby anomalies that are not explained (Becker, 2005).

Zone L is located 3200 m west northwest of Zone A in the south-central part of the property. Abundant mineralized float is found in an east-west trending zone extending for 250 m along a grass covered ridge (Figure 14). In fall 2002, six samples of this material were collected and analyzed. Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite occurring as disseminations, fracture filling and centimetre scale breccia zones in skarn and hornfels. Two hornfels specimens were essentially barren but four skarn samples returned from 1.78 to 14.70 g/t gold, 0.07 to 0.63% copper and nil to 9.1 g/t silver (Eaton, 2003). In 2003, the zone was prospected and mapped. There is little outcrop in the area and none of it is mineralized. The float may be glacial and could have come from a cirque further to the west (see Zone M). However, deflection of compasses was noted in 2003 during soil sampling at Zone L and magnetic surveys conducted in 2004 identified linear magnetic highs in this area (Becker 2005). These magnetic anomalies may indicate buried mineralization (magnetite- or pyrrhotite-rich). If so, the mineralization could be related to dykes cutting Nikolai basalt similar to those at Zone N to the south.

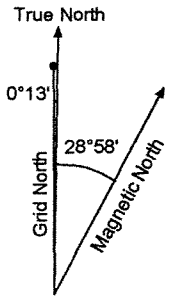
Zone M lies 800 m west of Zone L on the cliff walls of a cirque. Skarn zones are developed in Nikolai basalt alongside 1 to 10 m wide KRPS dykes (Figure 15).These dykes strike south-southeasterly and dip steeply to the west. The width of the skarn zones is usually directly proportioned to the width of the dykes. At least four dykes can be traced intermittently for a length of more than 1000 m. Where they project into limestone south of the property they form epidote-pyrite skarns that yielded low gold values (Eaton and Nelson, 1982). To the north, where the dykes cut Dezadeash clastic sediments, there is little skarnification around them. Within the Nikolai basalts, the skarns are mostly garnet with varying amounts of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite. In 2003 one specimen sample was collected and returned 14.15 g/t gold and 0.90% copper. In 2004 eight specimens were collected in this zone and they returned an average of 1.92 g/t gold with a peak value of 7.73 g/t gold. Two chip samples were taken across small outcrops that were extended by short trenches into thick talus. One exposure (TR04-06) returned 0.51 g/t gold and 0.07% copper over 5 m and the other (TR04-07) yielded 1.26 g/t gold and 0.31% copper over 2.2 m. Magnetometer surveys were conducted in 2004 along strike to the north of Zone M and identified moderate to strong positive anomalies that likely represent buried skarn zones (Becker 2005).

Zone N lies about 300 m south of Zone L along the southern property boundary. It encompasses an approximately 500 m diameter area of strongly gossanous fractured, brecciated and locally





NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 100 feet



Hand trench

Outcrop

M451921 1.32, 8680 — Chip sample location with sample number, gold in g/t and copper in ppm

M011536 4.59, 16100 — Pre-2004 rock sample location with sample number, gold in g/t and copper in ppm

M011536 4.75 — 2004 rock sample location with sample number and gold in g/t

BB28372 0.01 — 2004 soil sample location with sample number and gold in g/t

Skarn
- SKRN — Skarn
- Ferricrete

Kluane Range Plutonic Suite
- KRDR — Diorite
- KRA1 — Porphyry dykes with > 20% phenocrysts
- KRA2 — Porphyry dykes with > 3 but < 20% phenocrysts
- KRA3 — Porphyry dykes with < 3% phenocrysts to aphanitic

Dezadeash Formation
- DFSD — Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone
- DFVC — Andesite to basalt flows and sills

Chitistone Formation
- CHLS — Limestone
- CHMB — Marble

Nikolai Formation
- NFVC — Amygdaloidal basalt

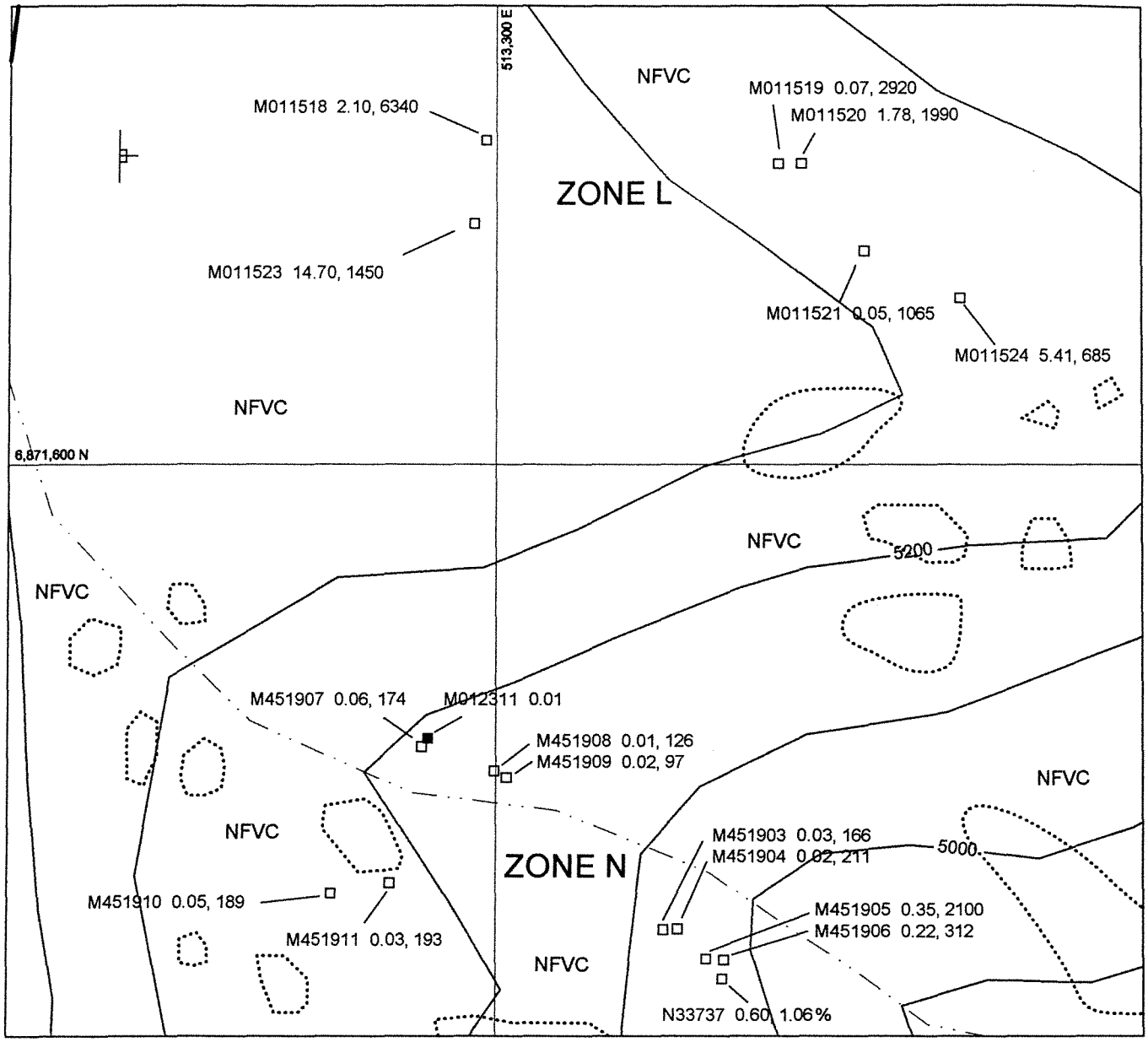
NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 13

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY ZONE K
ARN PROPERTY

DRAWN\REVISED BY: DJT/TCB	
FILE: ...\FIG 13 - GEOLOGY ZONE K	DATE: JANUARY 2007



Skarn

SKRN — Skarn

Ferricrete

Kluane Range Plutonic Suite

KRDR — Diorite

KRA1 — Porphyry dykes with > 20 % phenocrysts

KRA2 — Porphyry dykes with > 3 but < 20% phenocrysts

KRA3 — Porphyry dykes with < 3 % phenocrysts to aphanitic

Dezadeash Formation

DFSD — Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone

DFVC — Andesite to basalt flows and sills

Chitistone Formation

CHLS — Limestone

CHMB — Marble

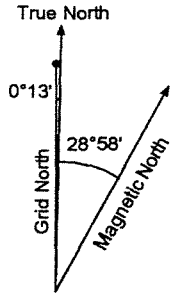
Nikolai Formation

NFVC — Amygdaloidal basalt

M011536 4.59, 16100 — Pre-2004 rock sample location with sample number, gold in g/t and copper in ppm

M012311 1.25 — 2004 rock sample location with sample number and gold in g/t

Claim post location



NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 100 feet

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 14

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY ZONES L & N

ARN PROPERTY

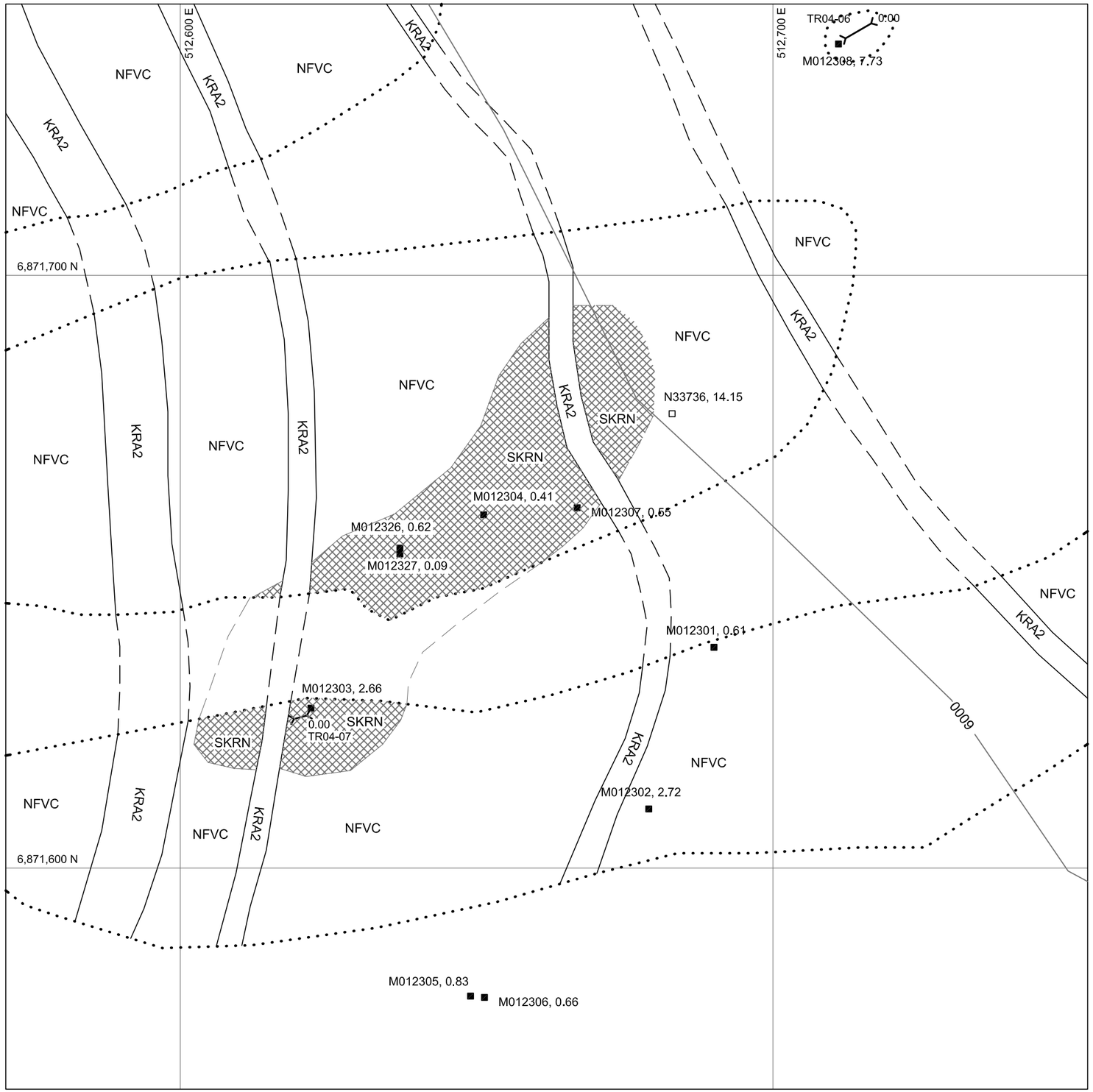
SCALE 1:2,000

0 20 40 60 80 100m

DRAWN\REVISED BY: TCB

FILE: ...\FIG 14 - GEOLOGY ZONE L & N

DATE: JANUARY 2007



2004 TRENCH ASSAYS

Trench No.	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Ca (%)
TR04-06	0.00	5.00	5.00	M011841	0.52	664	4.5	1.86
TR04-07	0.00	2.20	2.20	M011842	1.26	3110	8.8	3.03

Skarn

SKRN — Skarn

Ferricrete

Kluane Range Plutonic Suite

KRDR — Diorite

KRA1 — Porphyry dykes with > 20% phenocrysts

KRA2 — Porphyry dykes with > 3 but < 20% phenocrysts

KRA3 — Porphyry dykes with < 3% phenocrysts to aphanitic

Dezadeash Formation

DFSD — Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone

DFVC — Andesite to basalt flows, sills

Chitistone Formation

CHLS — Limestone

CHMB — Marble

Nikolai Formation

NFVC — Amygdaloidal basalt

N33736, 14.15 — Pre-2004 rock sample with sample number and gold in g/t

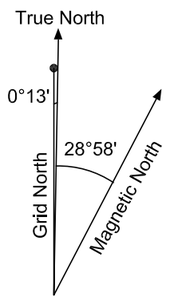
M012313, 0.15 — 2004 rock sample with sample number and gold in g/t

Outcrop

Extent of sulphide skarn, known and inferred

Lithological contact, known and inferred

0.00 / TR04-07 — 2004 hand trench



NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 15
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY ZONE M
ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:750

0 10 20 30 40 50m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: TCB	PROJ: UTM NAD 27
FILE: ...\FIG 15 - GEOLOGY ZONE M	DATE: JANUARY 2007

skarnified Nikolai basalt, that is cut by numerous narrow diorite dykes (Figure 14). The fractures and breccia matrix are filled with limonite boxwork surrounding residual pyrrhotite and pyrite. Disseminated sulphides also occur within the skarnified volcanics. Lenses of massive pyrrhotite up to 4 m long and 1.5 m wide are locally developed within the zone. Several chip samples taken from various exposures all returned low values with maximums of 0.347 g/t gold and 0.21% copper.

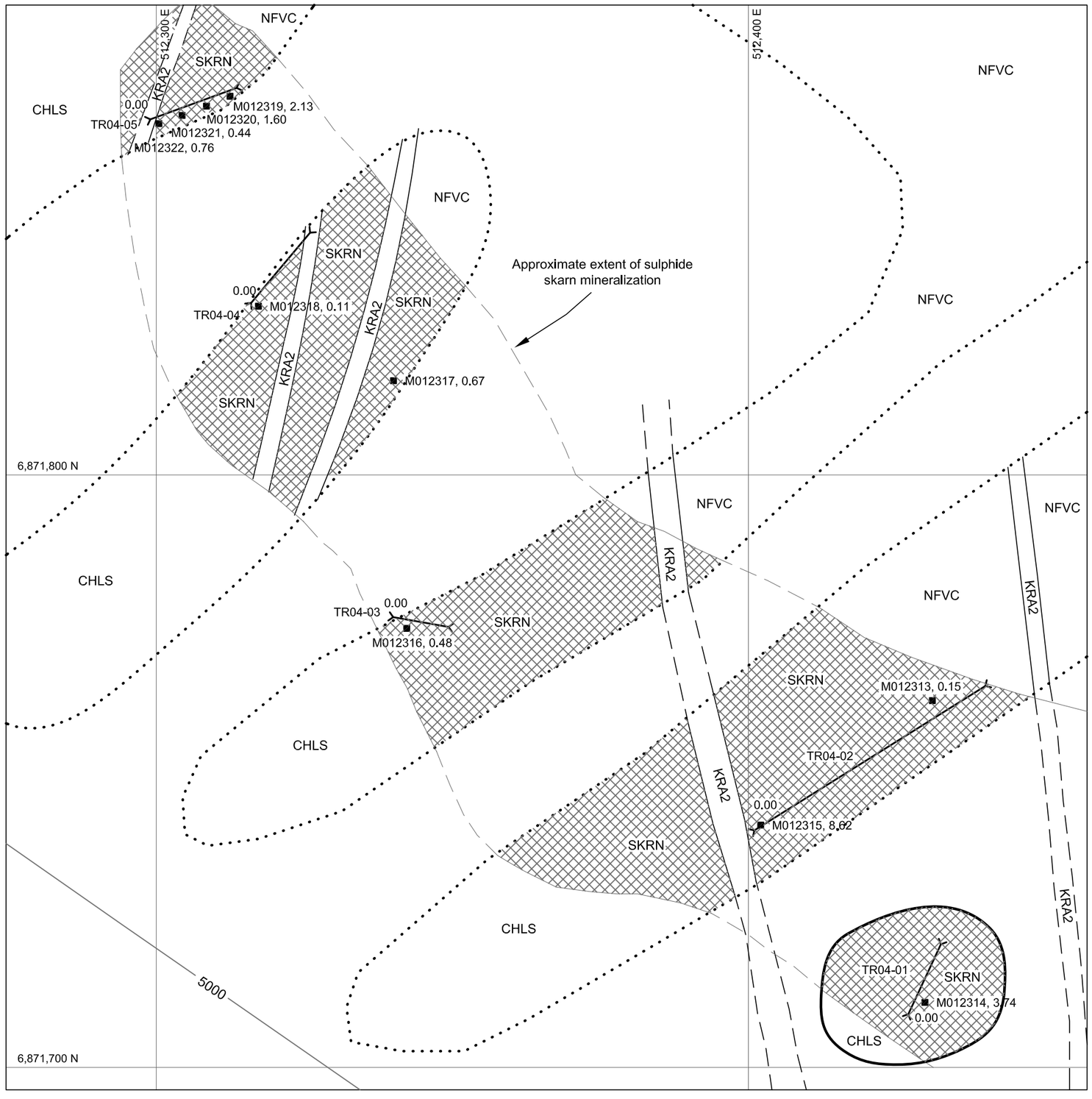
Zone O lies about 800 m northwest of Zone M and covers a series of skarns developed around narrow dykes cutting Chitistone limestone (Figure 11). The skarns are generally garnet- or magnetite-rich. Only one specimen was collected and it returned 0.504 g/t gold with 0.42% copper.

Zone P is in the western part of the claim block, about 4800 m west-northwest of Zone A and 800 m north of Zone O (Figure 11). Here, several narrow andesite or diorite dykes cut through a thick section of Chitistone limestone forming prominent skarn zones. Although the dominant skarn assemblages are garnet and epidote, minor pyrite, magnetite and actinolite-calcite-chlorite lenses are also present. Disseminated chalcopyrite is locally abundant but pyrrhotite is rare. A few specimens sampled in 2003 returned low gold and copper values (up to 0.252 g/t and 0.22%, respectively). Previous sampling in this area returned similar values (Eaton and Nelson, 1982). Most skarns in this zone are 1 to 2 m thick but some range up to 10 m thick. The thickness of the skarns appears to be directly proportional to the thickness of the associated dykes.

Zone Q was discovered in 2004 and lies 350 m west of Zone M on the south side of the same ridge. It consists of skarn zones developed along the contact between a large body of Chitistone limestone and Nikolai basalt, both of which are cut by at least five KRPS porphyry dykes (Figures 16 and 17). The dominant skarn assemblage is garnet-epidote with minor calcite, magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Most exposures are strongly weathered and contain boxwork limonite. Some marble and silicified rocks were noted during mapping. Sampling was done across five exposures within an area 200 m long and up to 65 m wide. In June, ten rock specimens or short chip samples were collected from this area and returned an average grade of 1.87 g/t gold with a peak of 8.62 g/t gold. In August, a series of hand trenches were dug to connect outcrops and the resulting continuous exposures were chip sampled over lengths ranging from 9.5 to 46 m. Individual chip samples were between 0.8 and 4.0 m long. Nearly all skarn samples returned elevated gold and copper values. The lowest values came from TR04-03 which is almost perpendicular to the other trenches and slightly off the mineralized trend (Becker, 2005).

Table V - Significant Trench Results From Zone Q

Trench #	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
TR04-01	12.0	0.34	0.23
TR04-02	28.0	1.20	0.08
including	8.0	3.03	0.19
TR04-04	13.5	0.96	0.11
TR05-05	15.5	1.62	0.11



Skarn

- SKRN — Skarn
- Ferricrete

Kluane Range Plutonic Suite

- KRDR — Diorite
- KRA1 — Porphyry dykes with > 20% phenocrysts
- KRA2 — Porphyry dykes with > 3 but < 20% phenocrysts
- KRA3 — Porphyry dykes with < 3% phenocrysts to aphanitic

Dezadeash Formation

- DFSD — Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone
- DFVC — Andesite to basalt flows, sills

Chitistone Formation

- CHLS — Limestone
- CHMB — Marble

Nikolai Formation

- NFVC — Amygdaloidal basalt

M012313, 0.15 — Rock sample with sample number and gold in g/t

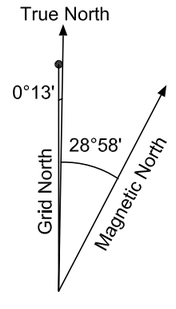
Outcrop

Extent of sulphide skarn, known and inferred

Lithological contact, known and inferred

0.00 / TR04-07 — 2004 hand trench

For trench results see Figure 17



NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 16
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY ZONE Q
ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:750

0 10 20 30 40 50m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: TCB	PROJ: UTM NAD 27
FILE: ...\FIG 16 - GEOLOGY ZONE Q	DATE: JANUARY 2007

2004 TRENCH RESULTS

Trench No.	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Ca (%)
TR04-01	0.00	4.00	4.00	M011812	0.40	2460	7.9	9.26
	4.00	8.00	4.00	M011813	0.18	3240	12.2	5.14
	8.00	12.00	4.00	M011814	0.45	1325	15.0	1.26
	12.00	13.00	1.00	M011815	0.04	860	9.3	10.15
TR04-02	0.00	4.00	4.00	M011816	3.23	2220	4.93	1.92
	4.00	8.00	4.00	M011817	2.83	1515	22.0	12.40
	8.00	12.00	4.00	M011818	0.49	320	6.2	4.09
	12.00	16.00	4.00	M011819	0.54	654	4.2	2.23
	16.00	20.00	4.00	M011820	0.44	370	5.8	4.06
	20.00	24.00	4.00	M011821	0.46	245	5.0	3.24
	24.00	28.00	4.00	M011822	0.45	320	11.6	6.85
	28.00	32.00	4.00	M011823	0.16	169	8.0	4.83
	32.00	36.00	4.00	M011824	0.28	305	11.2	5.65
	36.00	40.00	4.00	M011825	0.36	415	6.9	3.40
	40.00	44.00	4.00	M011826	0.11	509	7.0	7.01
	44.00	46.00	2.00	M011827	0.20	152	4.2	4.68
TR04-03	0.00	4.00	4.00	M011828	0.11	502	12.2	1.74
	4.00	8.00	4.00	M011829	0.27	678	12.1	2.15
	8.00	9.50	1.50	M011830	0.08	172	5.2	5.80
TR04-04	0.00	1.50	1.50	M011831	0.02	1160	7.6	>25.00
	1.50	5.50	4.00	M011832	0.61	2550	40.3	2.77
	5.50	9.50	4.00	M011833	1.47	461	9.8	3.08
	9.50	13.50	4.00	M011834	0.61	356	10.8	5.53
	13.50	15.50	2.00	M011835	1.46	894	23.4	3.52
TR04-05	0.00	0.80	0.80	M011836	2.46	1150	18.8	1.46
	0.80	4.80	4.00	M011837	2.22	412	8.7	1.76
	4.80	8.80	4.00	M011838	0.42	159	6.4	6.23
	8.80	12.80	4.00	M011839	1.47	2980	30.2	2.63
	12.80	15.50	2.70	M011840	2.46	965	35.9	1.21

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 17

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TRENCH RESULTS ZONE Q
ARN PROPERTY

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB

FILE: ..\FIG 17 - TRENCH RESULTS ZONE Q

DATE: JANUARY 2007

Mapping suggests that the gold bearing, sulphide rich skarn bands are about two to three times wider than the accompanying dykes. A shell of garnet-epidote skarn surrounds the sulphide rich skarn.

In summary, surface showings identified to date on the Arn property consist of gold and/or copper skarn and vein mineralization. The most advanced targets are Zones A and B where trenching and diamond drilling have been conducted. The remaining occurrences have not been systematically explored.

PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY

Geochemical soil and stream sediment surveys were conducted on the Arn property in 1988 by Kluane Joint Venture, in 1993 by Mendocino Resources Ltd., in 1998 by Nordac Resources Ltd., and in 2002 and 2003 by ATAC Resources Ltd. No soil sampling was done in 2004. Grid soil sampling focussed on the areas east of Miles Creek and west of Sanpete Creek, and only reconnaissance soil geochemical sampling has been done over the remainder of the property (Figure 3).

The soil geochemical signature associated with gold mineralization at the Arn property is atypical in that many pathfinder elements for gold (arsenic, antimony, mercury etc.) are absent or only sporadically anomalous. Silver and bismuth correlate moderately with gold but are present in low concentrations. Copper and iron weakly correlate with gold. Gold and copper soil geochemical results are shown on Figures 18 and 19, respectively. Gold values are considered to be moderately anomalous if they exceed 50 ppb and strongly anomalous if they are greater than 100 ppb. The thresholds for moderately and strongly anomalous copper values are considered to be 200 and 500 ppm, respectively. Geochemical response in the vicinity of the known zones of bedrock mineralization is described in the following paragraphs and illustrated on Figures 18 and 19.

Soil samples taken near **Zone A** returned only moderately anomalous values for copper and gold. This relatively subdued response may be due to burial of mineralized material by talus and soil derived from unmineralized units located further up the gully.

Soil sample values for copper and gold in the area of **Zone B** are stronger than those at Zone A. The best soil geochemical response was from a sample taken about 50 m directly downslope of the mineralized trenches, which returned 1000 ppb gold and 2650 ppm copper. It is uncertain whether this reflects downhill dispersion or an extension of the mineralization to the west.

Zone C is coincident with an area of moderate soil geochemical response. The best analyses (1000 ppb gold and 837 ppm copper) were obtained from samples directly downslope from one of the mineralized outcrops. The soil geochemical response appears to correlate directly with the known bedrock occurrences.

Zones D and E are associated with large areas of strongly anomalous soil geochemical response. Peak values reach 1080 ppb gold and 852 ppm copper (Zone D) and 1350 ppb gold and 5780 ppm copper (Zone E). A bedrock source which could account for these values has not been

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 18
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY
ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:20,000
0 200 400 600 800 1000m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: DJT/TCB	
FILE: ...\FIG 18 - GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY	DATE: JANUARY 2007

Approximate property boundary

SANPETE CREEK

MILES CREEK

P

O

Q

M

L

K

J

N

I

F

G

A+B

H

C

D

E

6,872,000 N

6,870,000 N

513,000 E

515,000 E

517,000 E

★ 2002 and 2004 drill area

✳ Zone of mineralization

Creek

Claim boundary

Limit of soil geochemical grid

Reconnaissance soil line

Contoured Grid Geochemistry

≥ 200 ppb Au

≥ 100 < 200 ppb Au

≥ 50 < 100 ppb Au

Reconnaisance Soil Geochemistry

≥ 200 ppb Au

≥ 100 < 200 ppb Au

≥ 50 < 100 ppb Au

True North

0°13'

28°58'

Grid North

Magnetic North

NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 19

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY
ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:20,000

0 200 400 600 800 1000m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: DJT/TCB	
FILE: ...\FIG 19 - COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY	DATE: JANUARY 2007

Approximate property boundary

SANPETE CREEK

MILES CREEK

P

O

Q

M

K

L

J

N

I

A+B

F

G

H

D

C

E

6,872,000 N

6,870,000 N

513,000 E

515,000 E

517,000 E

★ 2002 and 2004 drill area

✳ Zone of mineralization

Creek

Claim boundary

Limit of soil geochemical grid

Reconnaissance soil line

Contoured Grid Geochemistry

≥ 1000 ppm Cu

≥ 500 < 1000 ppm Cu

≥ 200 < 500 ppm Cu

Reconnaisance Soil Geochemistry

≥ 1000 ppm Cu

≥ 500 < 1000 ppm Cu

≥ 200 < 500 ppm Cu

True North

0°13'

28°58'

Grid North

Magnetic North

NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927

located to date.

The highest soil geochemical values at **Zone F** are located downslope from the mineralized bedrock exposures. Peak values are 1145 ppb gold and 416 ppm copper.

Zone G produced moderately anomalous gold and copper soil geochemical values, the best of which are located directly downhill from known mineralization.

At **Zone H**, soil sampling outlined a 200 m long by 100 m wide gold and copper anomaly encompassing the exposed mineralization. The anomaly is located in a gully striking subparallel with the Arn Fault. Known faults on the property are recessive features and this gully may be the surface trace of a splay from the Arn Fault. The soil geochemical anomaly at Zone H is the strongest on the property and is open to the east, trending uphill and off the soil grid. The peak value of 8370 ppb gold was returned from a sample taken uphill from the exposed skarn mineralization, in an area covered by large blocky diorite talus. The highest copper value of 4420 ppm was located further downhill.

Zone I lies within a 500 m long by 50 to 150 m wide gold soil geochemical anomaly. Copper results are sporadic. Peak values in this area are 3510 ppb gold and 971 ppm copper. The anomalous values are mostly north of the Arn Fault and exhibit considerable downslope dispersion.

Zone J is not marked by a soil geochemical anomaly. This may be due to sample quality because the surrounding area is mostly covered by glacial till or creek gravels.

Zone K also lacks an anomalous soil geochemical signature. The showing is isolated within a creek bed, thus soil samples taken on adjacent hillsides would not have included material derived from the mineralized exposure. Till cover probably accounts for the lack of geochemical response downhill from the zone.

Zone L lies within a patchy cluster of moderate to strong gold and copper values. This type of discontinuous geochemical response is consistent with glacial transportation of mineralized float. Peak values are 181 ppb gold and 643 ppm copper.

Zone M was not covered by the grid sampling. Reconnaissance soil samples taken downhill from this showing and further north along the west side of the cirque produced a series of moderately to strongly anomalous gold and copper values. The highest values come from areas where the mineralized skarns and their associated dykes are mostly covered by unmineralized talus eroding from Dezadeash clastic sediments on cliffs near the ridge top.

Zone N partially coincides with an area of anomalous copper and gold values. Peak values are relatively low (113 ppb gold and 259 ppm copper) and do not suggest there are significant areas of well mineralized rock within this well exposed creek basin.

Zones O and P were not covered by grid sampling but reconnaissance soil geochemical sampling yielded two moderately anomalous gold values. Copper values were moderately to strongly anomalous but are explained by the known mineralization.

Zone Q was not covered by grid sampling and no reconnaissance soil samples were collected downhill from this area.

The soil geochemical survey results are consistent with those expected for gold skarn mineralization in the geomorphological setting on the Arn property. In most areas, the results appear to be a reliable indicator of bedrock mineralization.

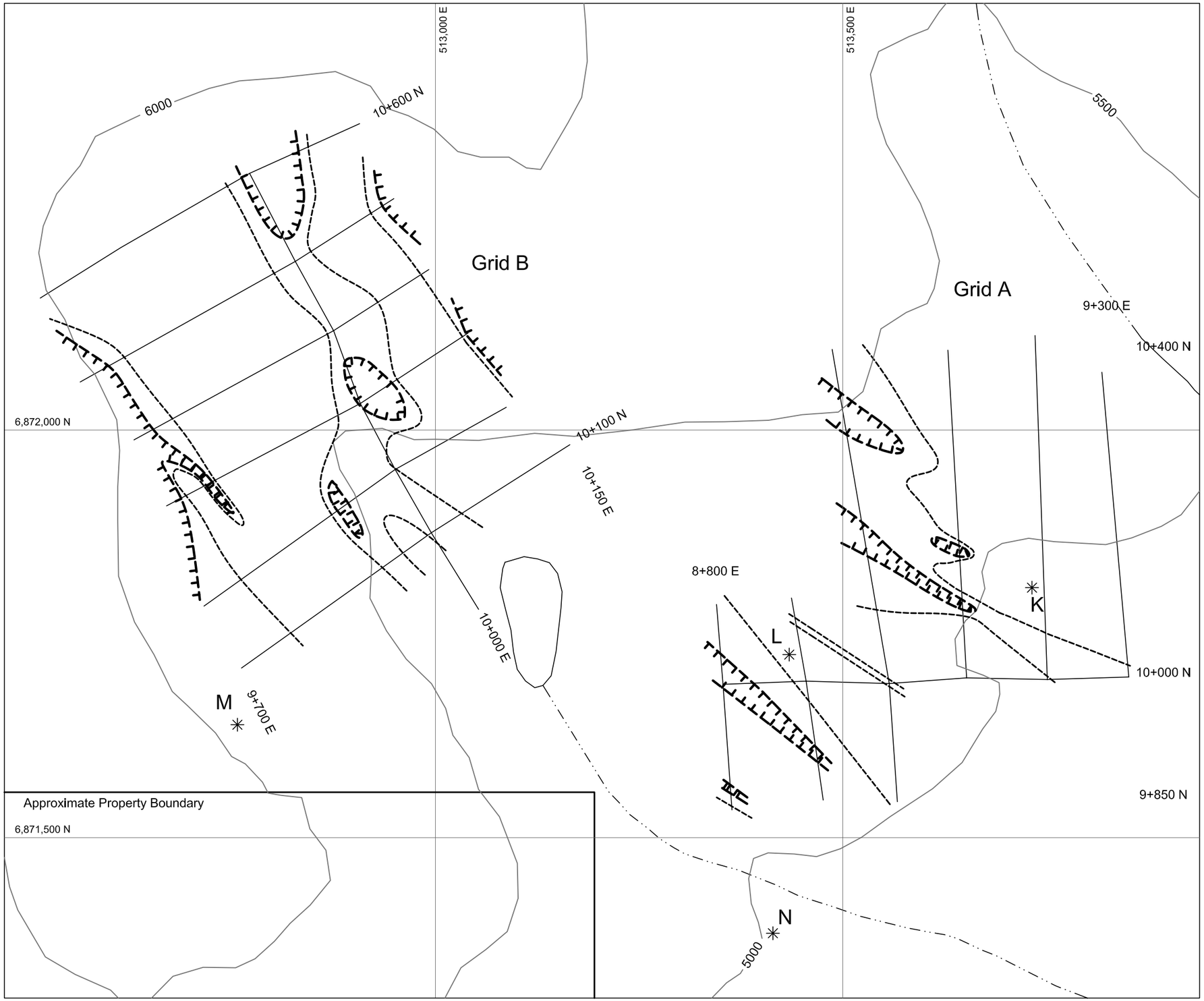
PROPERTY GEOPHYSICS

In 2004 ground fluxgate magnetometer surveys were conducted on grids in the western part of the Arn property (Figure 20). The eastern part of the property had been previously tested with VLF-EM and total magnetic field surveys (Figures 21).

The 2004 geophysical surveys were conducted with a fluxgate magnetometer by the geological crew. Survey control was provided by handheld Garmin ETrex GPS units with accuracy of ±10 m. The surveys were conducted with base stations established at the intersection of the baseline and each grid line. Grid lines were spaced 100 m apart and readings were taken at a spacing of 12.5 m. Each grid line was surveyed by recording the magnetometer reading and time of that reading at the base station, followed by recording of similar data at each station on that grid line and lastly a second reading at the original base station. Station readings were later corrected for geomagnetic variation by comparing the base station readings and spreading the difference progressively across the grid line readings. Magnetic relief is 2200 gamma over the surveyed area. Values in excess 500 gamma are contoured as moderate highs and in excess of 1000 gamma as strong highs.

The surveys were conducted on two grids. Grid A covers Zones K and L and encompasses an area approximately 500 by 500 m with grid lines orientated at 360°. Grid B is located in a cirque directly north of Zone M. It covers a 500 by 450 m area with grid lines orientated at 065°. Due to steep cliffs near Zone M and at the head of the cirque, this magnetometer grid lies slightly east of the Zone M trend. It was designed to explore for parallel, pyrrhotite- and/or magnetite-bearing skarn zones that might be buried under talus or glacial debris and could be the source of mineralized float at Zone L.

The magnetometer survey on Grid A identified three northwest trending anomalies. The anomalies are subparallel to the projected trace of Zone K, but no anomalous readings were obtained directly above the mineralized trench. The survey on Grid B outlined three north-northwest trending anomalies. It is believed that the positive anomalies represent magnetite or pyrrhotite skarn zones developed alongside or within dykes. Prospecting in the area of Grid B failed to identify any mineralized float, possibly due to excessive scree coming down from cliffs uphill from the anomalies. These anomalies are located within the probable source area for the magnetite- and pyrrhotite-rich float comprising Zone L.

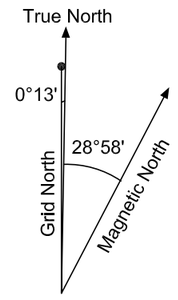


Geophysical grid lines

Strong positive magnetic response

Moderate positive magnetic response

K Mineralized showing



NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927
Contour Interval 500 feet

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 20

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

MAGNETIC SURVEY
ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 150 200 250m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: TCB	
FILE: ...\FIG 20 - 2004 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	DATE: JANUARY 2007

Geophysical surveys were conducted in the eastern part of the Arn property in 1988 by Delta Geoscience Ltd. of Delta B.C. and in 1993 by Amerok Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Y.T. (Power, 2003). These surveys consisted of VLF-EM and total magnetic field surveys. The surveys were conducted with base station magnetometers located onsite and all total field data were corrected for temporal geomagnetic variation. The 1988 survey was conducted on grid lines trending 212° and at a station spacing of 20 m. The 1993 survey was conducted on grid lines trending 240° and at a station spacing of 10 m. Both surveys used the VLF-EM transmitter at Jim Creek, Washington (24.8 KHz) as the primary station. The apparent azimuth of the primary station was 175°. The in-phase and quadrature data are accurate to approximately ± 2% of the primary field and the data are of good quality.

The total magnetic field surveys in the area of Zones A to G were useful in defining general geological trends but were not of much use in detecting or tracing out mineralization. The VLF-EM surveys were useful in defining the general location of structures which appear to partially control bedrock mineralization. Figure 21 illustrates the location of significant VLF-EM conductors relative to the known occurrences. Mineralization at Zones A, B, C, D, E and H are in the vicinity of VLF-EM conductors but the surveys did not accurately pinpoint the zones themselves. It appears that the mineralization is related to structures but forms in permissible horizons or zones adjacent to the structures themselves (Power, 2003).

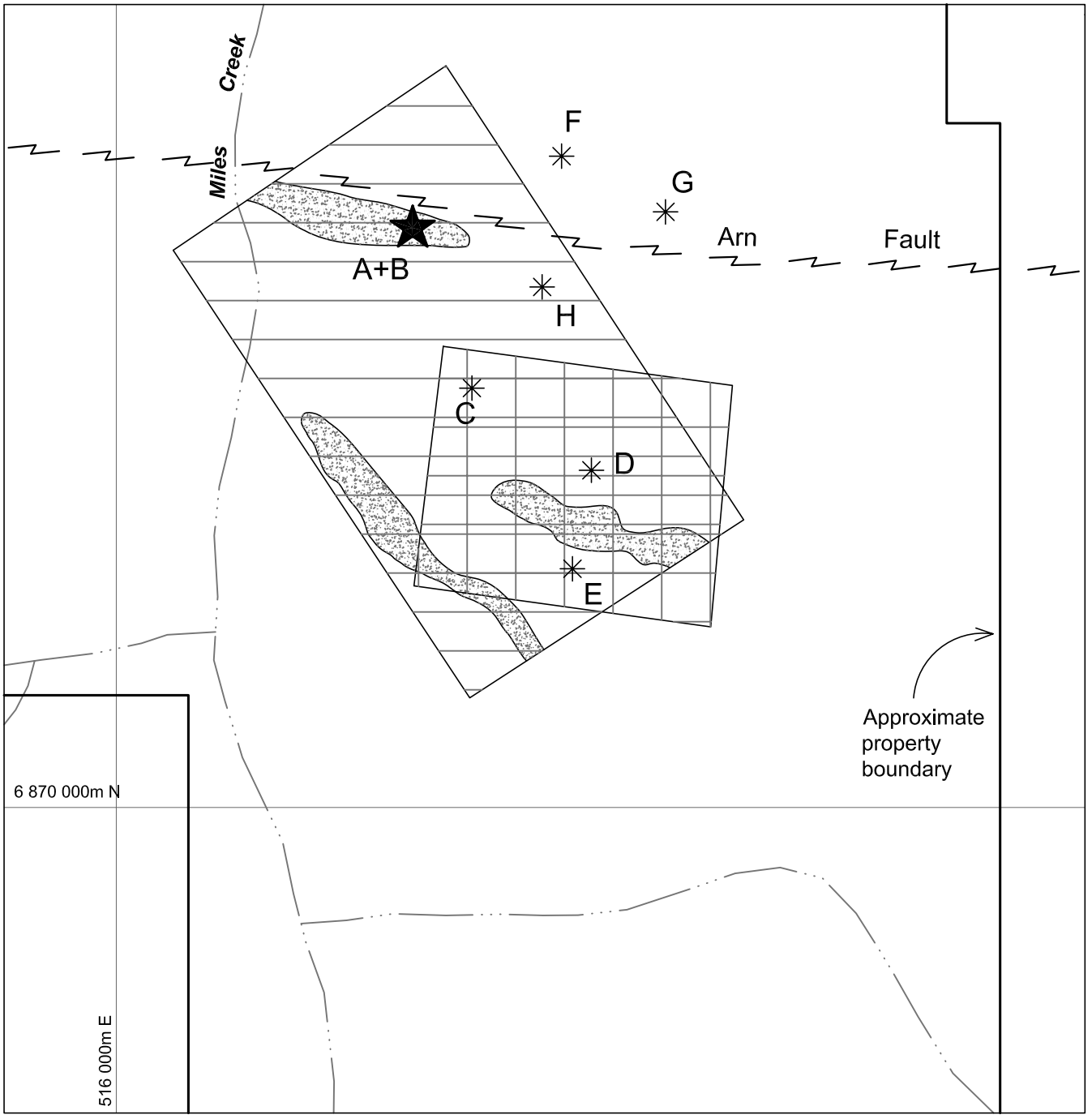
2006 PROGRAM

Between July 26 and August 15, 2006, Aurora Geosciences Ltd. performed an IP survey across two grids in the eastern and western parts of the property. The survey was done along lines established earlier in the summer by an Archer Cathro crew. The surveys were performed with a GDD TX-11 3.6 KW s/n Tx267 IP transmitter and an Iris Elrec Pro s/n 2315-2762498451-166 IP receiver. A dipole-dipole array was used along the survey lines and readings were collected in two sets at both 12.5 and 25 m intervals along lines spaced 100 and/or 50 m apart. Data were downloaded nightly from the receiver and imported into the Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package. Interpretation of the data is discussed below.

ARN EAST

Three and a half kilometers of an IP survey was conducted along seven lines across a 500 by 300 m grid. The survey was designed to test the western (downhill) extension of the Arn Fault zone and the presence of associated near surface sulphide concentrations similar to those previously encountered in hand trenches and diamond drill holes. The survey was conducted in two stages where readings were taken 25 m intervals along grid lines followed by 12.5 m intervals for enhanced resolution and better definition of smaller near surface sources.

The trace of the Arn Fault zone is defined by a consistent resistivity low approximately 100 m wide (Figure 22). Three of the seven lines tested a 100 m section across the eastern portion of the Arn Fault zone which contains all previous diamond drilling. The strongest and most consistent chargeability response occurs along the northern boundary of the fault zone in an area that has not been tested by diamond drilling. The anomalies are interpreted to represent very chargeable bodies and appear to be strongest at depth. The largest and most intense anomaly



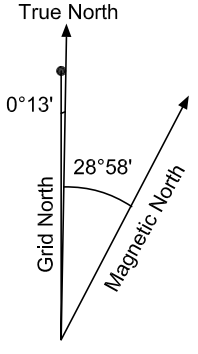
Zones of mineralization

2002 drill area

Fraser Filter VLF-EM >3%

1988 geophysical grid

1993 geophysical grid



NTS 115 F/15
The 1985 Magnetic Bearing is 28°58'
Annual Change Decreasing 4.4'
UTM Zone 7
North American Datum 1927

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 21

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOPHYSICS ZONES A-G
ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:1000

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

DRAWN\REVISED BY: DJT/TCB

FILE: FIG 21 GEOPHYSICS ZONES A-G

DATE: JANUARY 2007

occurs along the easternmost line of the survey grid. This trend of anomalous response has not been delineated to the east.

Additional chargeability anomalies of varying intensity are defined both within and immediately adjacent to the Arn Fault zone with the remaining western portion of the grid which extends down to Miles Creek. Again these anomalies appear to be strongest at depth but in general are less intense than those identified at higher elevation. This feature is likely a function of thicker till and talus cover.

ARN WEST

Roughly four line kilometers of an IP survey was conducted across the Arn West grid in similar fashion to the survey of the Arn East grid (Figure 23). The survey was designed to test the response across and along strike of the Zone K copper-gold bearing carbonate replacement zone.

As observed within the eastern grid, the Arn Fault zone appears to be associated with a 50 to 100 m wide linear corridor of low resistivity values. Chargeability response occurs intermittently along the trace of the fault zone and is significantly elevated at seven locales near the depth of investigation between 40 and 50 m. One of the anomalies is directly coincident with the location of the Zone K outcrop.

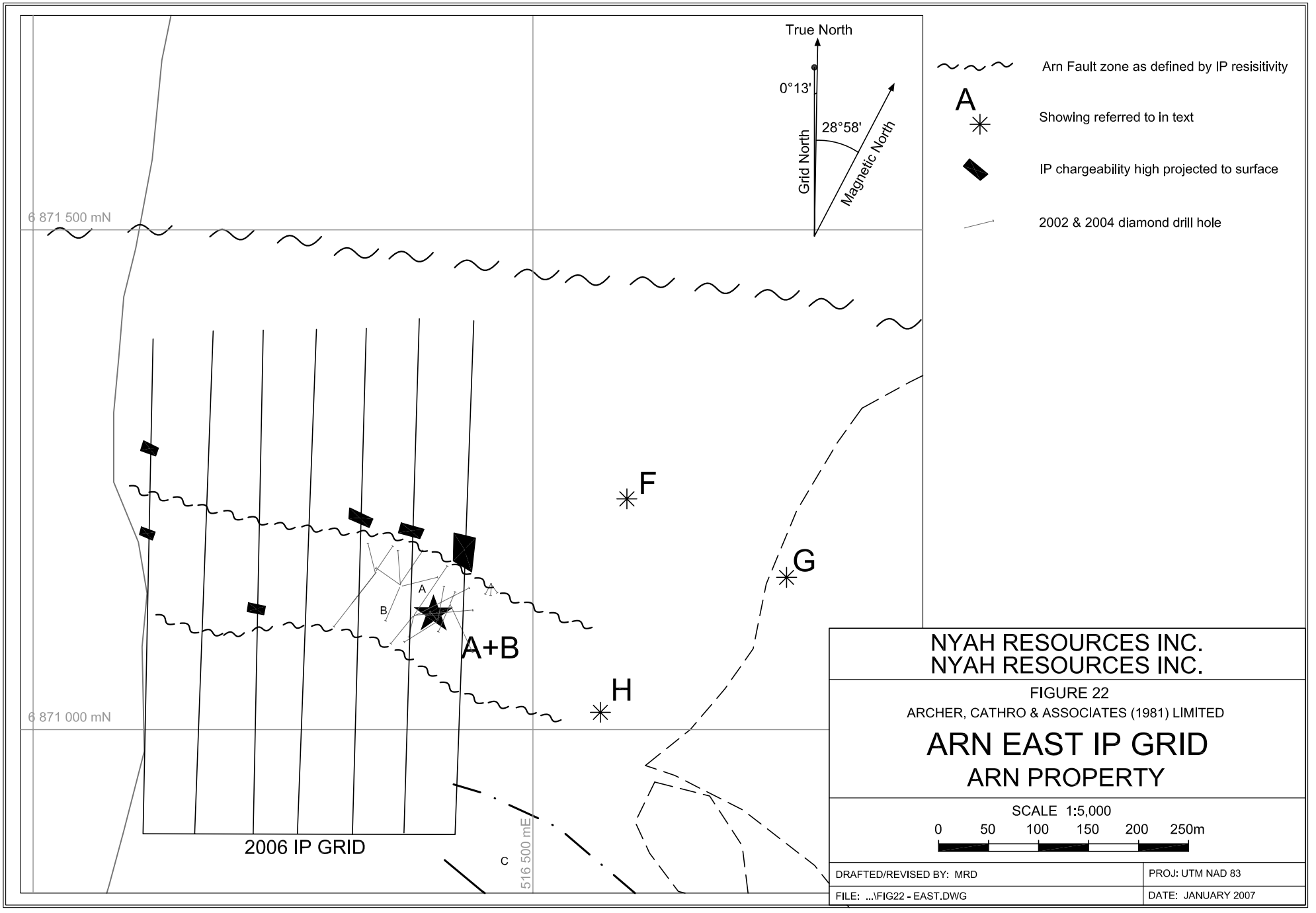
The geometric interpretation of the chargeability anomalies from both target area is pending.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Arn property has potential to host significant gold-copper skarn mineralization within carbonate and mafic volcanic rocks that are intruded by intermediate dykes and sills. In the area that has been drill tested (Zones A and B), the mineralized skarns and dykes are intruded by barren post mineralization dykes and dismembered by post mineralization faults. Thus, the continuity of mineralized skarn bands is disrupted. Other zones, located further from the Arn Fault, are less likely to suffer from these structural complexities and therefore could exhibit better continuity.

The highest gold and copper values on the property are associated with pervasively skarnified limestone and basalt but significant mineralization is also found in intrusive rocks which have partially or wholly assimilated blocks of calcareous material prior to cooling. Regardless of the host rock, gold grades are generally highest in sulphide bearing material. Therefore, the presence of sulphides (chalcopyrite, pyrite and/or pyrrhotite) appears to be the key to finding gold on the property. Magnetite rich material sometimes hosts gold.

Gold has a moderate positive correlation with copper, silver, bismuth and sulphur but no single pathfinder element can be used to geochemically locate gold on the property. The highest grade gold occurrences usually accompany copper mineralization but there are many locations where samples returned copper grades in excess of 1% with low gold values. Similarly, there are some areas where rocks returned gold grades in excess of 10 g/t and copper values less than 1%,



NYAH RESOURCES INC.
NYAH RESOURCES INC.

FIGURE 22

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

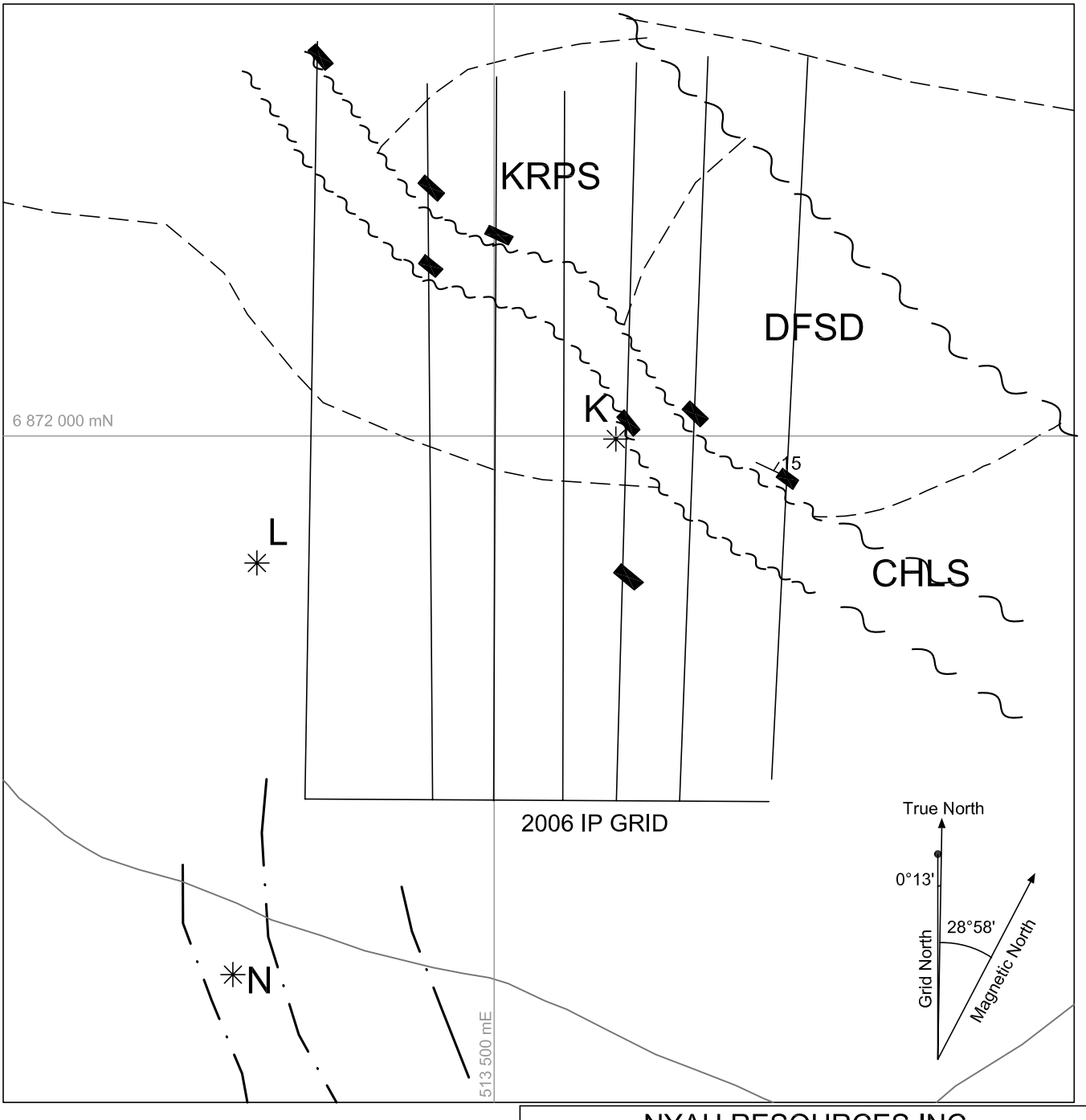
ARN EAST IP GRID

ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:5,000

0 50 100 150 200 250m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: MRD	PROJ: UTM NAD 83
FILE: ...\FIG22 - EAST.DWG	DATE: JANUARY 2007



Arn Fault zone as defined by IP resisitivity

K Showing referred to in text

IP chargeability high projected to surface

NYAH RESOURCES INC.
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 23

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ARN WEST IP GRID

ARN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:5,000

0 50 100 150 200 250m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: MRD	PROJ: UTM NAD 83
FILE: ...\FIG 23 - WEST.DWG	DATE: JANUARY 2007

notably at Zones A, J, L and M. Consequently, copper serves as a marginally useful pathfinder to locate gold mineralization.

The 2004 drill program at Zones A and B tested a relatively small area. Although the work showed a lack of continuity due to structural complications, it successfully confirmed the grade potential. The drill results also provided a much better understanding of the relationship between gold and various mineral and alteration assemblages. The mineralized skarn bands are partially open to extension along strike and downdip. A close spaced IP survey traced the western extension of the Arn Fault zone 300 m downhill to Miles Creek and identified a series of significant chargeability anomalies on the north side of the fault zone which have not yet been drill tested.

Previous work in the western part of the property identified promising showings (Zones K, L, M and Q) where mineralized outcrops are partially outlined by a series of magnetic anomalies which could indicate magnetite- or pyrrhotite- bearing skarn zones that are buried under talus. A close spaced IP survey conducted in the vicinity of Zone K outlined a linear resistivity low feature associated with the trace of the Arn Fault zone and seven chargeability anomalies developed along its edges.

Most of the chargeability anomalies generated from the geophysical surveys are classified as very high gradient and are not conducive to inversion with the software normally used for this process. Therefore geometric interpretation is unavailable at this time. The general signature of the anomaly is consistent with thin sheets (widths unknown) or pods, which have high sulphide contents and which appear to be open to depth and along strike.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

B. Wengzynowski

William A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.

REFERENCES

Archer, A.R. and Onasick, E.P.
1980 Final Report, Nat Joint Venture, pp. 50-56.

1981 Final Report, Nat Joint Venture, pp. 76-78.

Becker, T.C.
2005 Prospecting, Geological Mapping, Hand Trenching and Diamond Drilling on the ARN Property Assessment Report for Klondike Gold Corp and ATAC Resources Ltd, p 34

Campbell, R.B. and Dodds, C.J.
1979 Operation St. Elias, Yukon Territory, Open File 829 (NTS 115 G and F (East ½).

Carne, R.C.
1999 Prospecting and Geochemical Surveys, Arn Claims, prepared for Nordac Resources Ltd., p. 20.

Copeland, H., Carne, R. and Payne, J.
1993 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report, Arn property, prepared for Mendocino Resources Ltd., p. 15.

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

Eaton, W.D.
2003 Assessment Report, Arn 1-28 Claims, p. 19.

Eaton, W.D. and Nelson, J.
1982 Final Report, Nat Joint Venture, pp. 73-82.

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (compilers)
1999 Yukon Digital Geology, Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1999-1(D).

Main, C.A.
1989 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report, Arn Property, prepared for Kluane Joint Venture, p. 7.

Miller, J. L. P
2004 U-Pb Age and Petrology of the ARN Skarn Occurrence in Southwestern Yukon and Nature of Contained gold, p. 7.

Muller, J.E.
1967 Kluane Lake map-area, Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 340, p. 137.

Power, M.A.
2003 Report on Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Exploration at the Arn property, Southwestern Yukon Territory, Technical Report for Strategic Metals Ltd., p. 34.

SEDAR
2002a Gold Property Optioned Out. Strategic Metals Ltd. Press Release filed with SEDAR February 5, 2002.

2002b Arn Property Sold. Strategic Metals Ltd. Press Release filed with SEDAR November 13, 2002.

Wengzynowski, W. A.
2003 Report on Geology, Mineralization, Geochemistry, Geophysics and Diamond Drilling at the Arn Property, Southwestern Yukon Territory, Technical Report for ATAC Resources Ltd., p. 28.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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



William A. Wengzynowski, B.A.Sc., P. Eng.

APPENDIX II

2006 GEOPHYSICS REPORT

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

www.aurorageosciences.com
aurora@klondiker.com

MEMORANDUM

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

Date: 01 Dec 06

From: Dave Hildes
dave-aurora@klondiker.com

Re: Arn Property 2006 geophysical surveys – preliminary report

---

This memorandum is a preliminary report describing induced polarization / resistivity (IP), and total magnetic field surveys conducted at the Arn Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon. A total of 3.525 line-km were IP surveyed with both 25 metre and 12.5 metre dipoles on the Arn East grid between July 26 and August 06, 2006. A total of 4.375 line-km were IP surveyed with 25 metre dipoles and 2.3375 line-km with 12.5 metre dipoles on the Arn West grid between August 06 and August 15, 2006. A total of 2.450 line-km were surveyed with total magnetic field on Arn West grid 2 between August 06 and August 15. Survey logs are attached to the digital version of this report.

a. Crew and equipment.

The surveys were conducted by the following personnel:

IP

Andre Lebel	Crew chief
Gabriel Fortin	Technician
Kieran Fox	Helper
Curtis Murray	Helper

Total Magnetic Field

Gabriel Fortin	Crew chief

The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

IP receiver	1	Iris Elrec Pro s/n 2315-2762498451-166
IP transmitter	1	GDD TxII 3.6 kW s/n Tx267
	1	Honda 5kW generator
IP equipment	1	Repair tools & spare IP parts
	6 km	18 gauge wire
		25 m IP cables
	4	VHF handheld radios
	1	VHF base radio
		Georeels & spools, Speedy winders and spools, stainless steel electrodes
Magnetometers	2	GEM GSM 19 proton precession magnetometer s/n 2011132; GEM overhauser magnetometer s/n 902894.
Line survey	3	Non-differential GPS receivers
Other	1	Laptop with Geosoft IP package
	1	4 man summer camp
	1	GlobalStar satellite phone with data package

b. Survey specifications.

The IP survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Array	Dipole-dipole
Dipole spacing	12.5 m and 25 m.
Tx	Time domain, 50% duty cycle, reversing polarity, 0.125 Hz.
Separations read	N=1 to 6.
Rx sampling	20 channels, semi-logarithmic channel widths. Stacked minimum 15 times per reading.

Rx error	5 mV/V or less, otherwise repeated several times
Grid registration	Handheld GPS points at line-ends averaged until estimated accuracy < 10 m (minimum 30 seconds). All coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 7N.

The total magnetic field survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Base station	Installed at 513064E, 6871781N and cycled at 5 s throughout the survey period.
Diurnal correction	Base and rover magnetometers were synchronized to GPS time prior to each survey day. Temporal geomagnetic variation was removed by linear interpolation using the base station data. Data collected during periods in which geomagnetic variation exceeds 5 nT / 5s were not included in the final data set; no data was rejected as being above this noise threshold.
Levelling	Each operator surveyed 15 stations in 4 directions on 2 orthogonal lines daily.
Station spacing	12.5 m

c. Data processing.

IP

Data were downloaded nightly from the receiver and imported into the Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package. Every reading was inspected and readings with high error or which did not repeat were rejected from the dataset. Repeat readings that were not rejected were then averaged using a weighted average based on the number of stacks and the standard deviation. A small number of negative primary voltages (10 to 20 in the survey) were assumed be a polarity error and the signs were flipped. GPS points were dumped from the handheld units and coordinates for the stations determined by linear interpolation between GPS points. Apparent resistivity was calculated from the electrode positions. Topographic data were extracted from a digital elevation model.

Pseudosections of apparent resistivity, apparent chargeability and the standard deviation of the apparent chargeability were then produced, draped over the topographic data and presented in stacked pseudosections with a common colour scale for each grid. For the resistivity stacked sections, a log-linear colour scheme from 150-40000 Ohm-m was used for Arn East, 25 m dipoles; log-linear from 125-80000 for Arn East, 12.5 m dipoles; log-linear from 150-15000 Ohm-m for Arn West, 25 m dipoles; log-linear from 150-15000 Ohm-m for Arn West, 12.5 m dipoles. All apparent chargeability stacked pseudosections are presented with a linear colour scale from -5 to

30 mV/V. Stacked pseudosections of apparent chargeability error are also presented with linear colour scales.

Data were formatted for entry into the UBC 2D DCIP package and inversions were run. Errors of 5%+0.001 were added to the resistivity data (voltage normalized by the current) for the resisitivity inversions. Chargeability inversions were not run as the style of chargeability response is not modelled well with the UBC code. The following table details parameters of the inversions.

Resistivity inversion parameters

Line	Chi Factor	Dipole	Grid
L300	1	25 m	Arn West
L400	1.8	25 m	Arn West
L400	1	12.5 m	Arn West
L450	1	25 m	Arn West
L450	2.55	12.5 m	Arn West
L500	1	25 m	Arn West
L500	1	12.5 m	Arn West
L550	2.9	25 m	Arn West
L550	1	12.5 m	Arn West
L600	7	25 m	Arn West
L700	5.7	25 m	Arn West
L700	1	25 m	Arn East
L700	1.2	12.5 m	Arn East
L750	1	25 m	Arn East
L750	1	12.5 m	Arn East
L800	1	25 m	Arn East
L800	1	12.5 m	Arn East
L850	1	25 m	Arn East
L850	3.5	12.5 m	Arn East
L900	1	25 m	Arn East
L900	12	12.5 m	Arn East
L950	1	25 m	Arn East
L950	4	12.5 m	Arn East
L1000	11	25 m	Arn East
L1000	2	12.5 m	Arn East

Jpgs of recovered models with convergence curves and jpgs of predicted and observed

data are appended to the digital version of this report.

Total Magnetic Field

The total magnetic field data was registered to UTM coordinates by matching or interpolating between known GPS points. The data were then corrected for diurnal corrections by linear interpolation using the base station magnetometer using a reference field of 57000 nT. Data were levelled daily to a common datum using the 60 common points surveyed in four orthogonal directions. A despiking filter with a filter width of 1 and a threshold of 50 nT was applied to the data. The resulting data were gridded using a minimum curvature algorithm with a grid cell size of 12.5 m and then plotted as a 1:2500 plan map using a linear colour scale between 56700 and 58000 nT. along with total magnetic field contours.

d. Products.

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

Data\ArnE IP 12 dipoles.xyz & gdb Data\ArnE IP 25 dipoles.xyz & gdb Data\ArnW IP 12 dipoles.xyz & gdb Data\ArnW IP 25 dipoles.xyz & gdb Data\ArnW Grid 2 Mag.xyz & gdb	Final data in Geosoft database (gdb) and ASCII (xyz) format.
Data\ArnW GPS.txt Data\ArnE GPS.txt Data\ArnW grid 2 GPS.txt	Non-differential GPS locations with estimated accuracy < 10 m. NAD83, UTM Zone 7N.
Figures\Arn East IP 12m dipoles.pdf & jpg Figures\Arn East IP 25m dipoles.pdf & jpg Figures\Arn West IP 12m dipoles.pdf & jpg Figures\Arn West IP 25m dipoles.pdf & jpg ---------- Figures\Arn East Res 12m dipoles.pdf & jpg … Figures\Arn West Res 25m dipoles.pdf & jpg ---------- Figures\Arn East IP Err 12m dipoles.pdf & jpg … Figures\Arn West IP Err 25m dipoles.pdf & jpg	Stacked pseudosections of apparent chargeability, apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability error in PDF and JPEG formats. Scale = 1: 2500.
Figures\Arn West Grid 2 Mag.pdf & jpg	Plan map of gridded total magnetic field in PDF and

	JPEG formats. Scale = 1 : 2500.
Figures\Inversion Images\ArnE\L700 12m DC model.jpg Figures\Inversion Images\ArnE\L700 12m DC obs.jpg … Figures\Inversion Images\ArnE\L1000 25m DC model.jpg Figures\Inversion Images\ArnE\L1000 25m DC obs.jpg Similarly for ArnW	JPEG images of recovered models with convergence curves (* model.jpg). Each line has a unique colour scheme to highlight features within that line. JPEG images of observed and predicted data from recovered model (* obs.jpg). Each line has a unique colour scheme to highlight features within that line.
Raw	A folder with all the raw instrument dump files.
Arn 2006 Geophysics Preliminary Report.pdf	A PDF of this report.
IP Log ACA-06-04-YT – Arn.pdf Mag Log ACA-06-04-YT – Arn.pdf	Survey logs

e. Preliminary results

Arn West Grid 2

Only total magnetic field was surveyed on this grid. The survey was only partially completed because rockfall severely damaged one of the magnetometers. A further 2.2 line-km of total magnetic field data were collected with no base station as it was still felt that it may be a useful tool for guiding the IP survey. This non-temporal corrected data is not shown on the plan map of the total magnetic field on Arn West grid 2. From the limited amount of data available, a 1000 nT magnetic basin is suggested in the central part of the grid.

Arn West

There is a linear conductive feature, approximately 100-300 Ohm-m, that runs ESE-WNW through the Arn West grid, generally broader at depth than at surface. It runs from station 410 on L700 (with a narrower extension to surface at station 380); station 450 on L600; station 535 on L550; station 600 on L500; station 650 on L450 (with a narrower extension towards surface at station 610); station 660 on L400 (with a narrower extension towards surface at station 590); station 650 on L300 (narrowing towards surface at station 620). The width of this linear feature is approximately 100 m.

The topographic rise running E-W at station 325 is an electrically resistive feature with narrow linear conductivity anomalies running on the north base of the rise and suggested to the south of the rise at the edge of the survey. The E-W conductive feature to the north of the rise is approximately 20 metres wide and coalesces with the ESE-WNW feature at L600.

Lastly there is a conductive anomaly on the north part of the grid at station 800 on L700 and L600. There are also anomalies at station 785 on L400 and station 720 on L450 which may be related. These anomalies are present, but subtle, in the pseudosections and are more easily seen in the inverted model sections.

The chargeability responses on Arn West are typically very high gradient, single slash anomalies. This type of response is consistent with pods or thin sheets of very chargeable material. The strongest responses are on lines 400, 550, 600 and 700. The chargeability anomalies appear to not generally be coincident with conductive zones but rather immediately adjacent. In addition to the single slash anomalies, there are broader elevated chargeabilities deep in the 25 m dipole pseudosections on lines 600 and 700

Arn East

Three conductive zones are recovered on lines 1000E and 950E. The southern anomaly is at station 450 on L1000E and station 420 on L950E; the middle anomaly at station 530 on L1000 and station 525 on L950; and a northern anomaly at station 695 on L1000E and station 740 on L950E. There is a deep, very chargeable area, only seen with the 25 m dipoles centred at station 575 on L1000. There is a deep single slash anomaly at station 600 on L950.

On line 900 the northern-most conductive feature has faded and there remains a conductive zones centred at stations 440 and 550. The chargeability on L900E indicates thin or pod-like, very chargeable features in the southern part of the line.

On lines 850E, the two conductive anomalies seen on L900E coalesce into a single zone, 10 – 40 m wide at surface to over 100 metres wide at depth on the 25 metre dipole survey through lines 800E and 750E. Aside from a single high chargeability slash adjacent to the conductive feature on L800 imaged only with the 12.5 metre dipole survey, the chargeability through these three lines is weak.

Line 700 is in general more conductive than the rest of the grid, with the most conductive are centred at station 600. Some chargeability signatures of thin or pod-like chargeable structures are seen at station 500 and some deeper chargeability at stations 675 and 725.

f. Conclusions

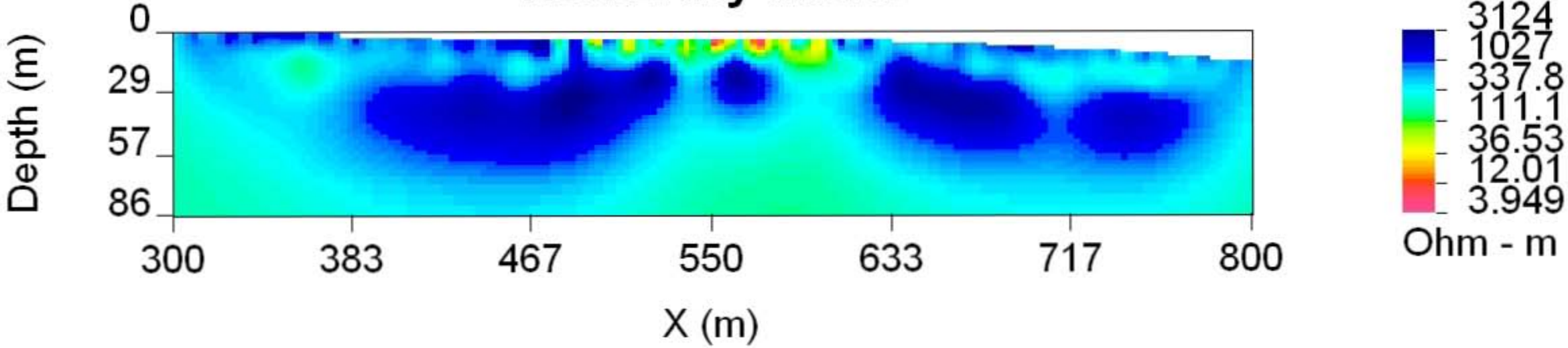
The linear conductive features as imaged by the resistivity survey are consistent with a fault system running though the two grids. The general chargeability signature is

consistent with thin sheets or pods and therefore suggest skarn mineralization. This type of chargeability is challenging to model successfully, but some further information regarding the spatial relations of the conductive and chargeable bodies may be tractable with further work.

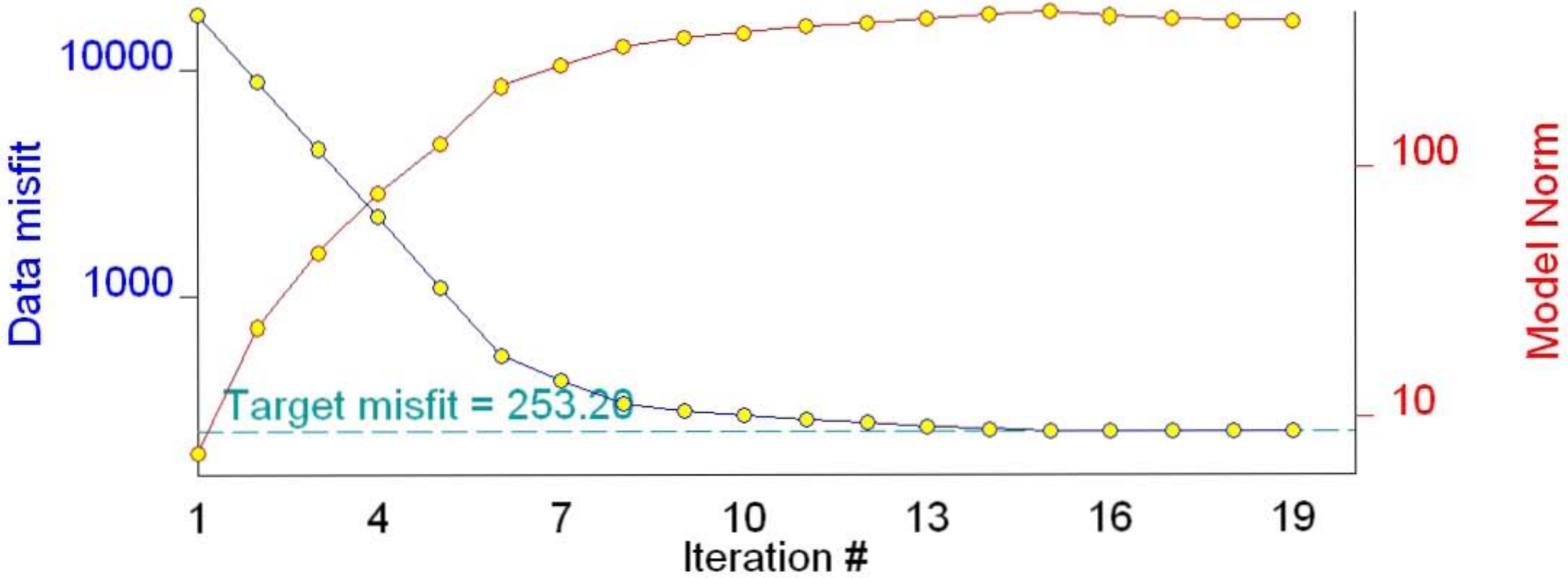
Respectfully submitted,
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

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

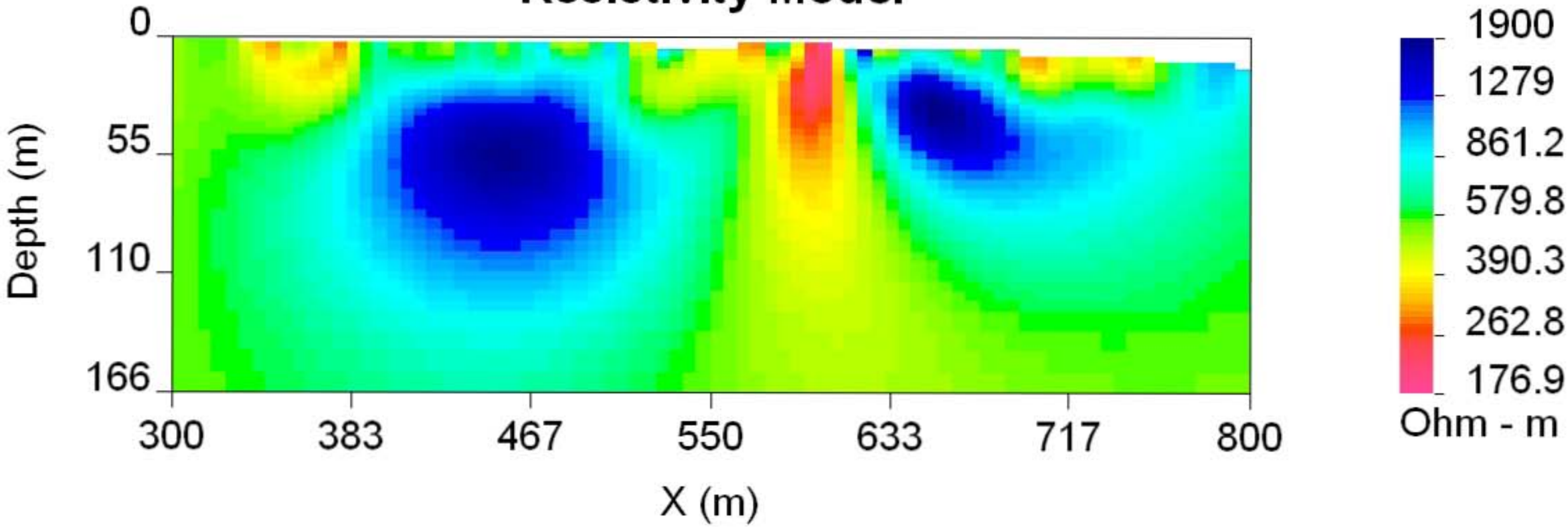
Resistivity Model



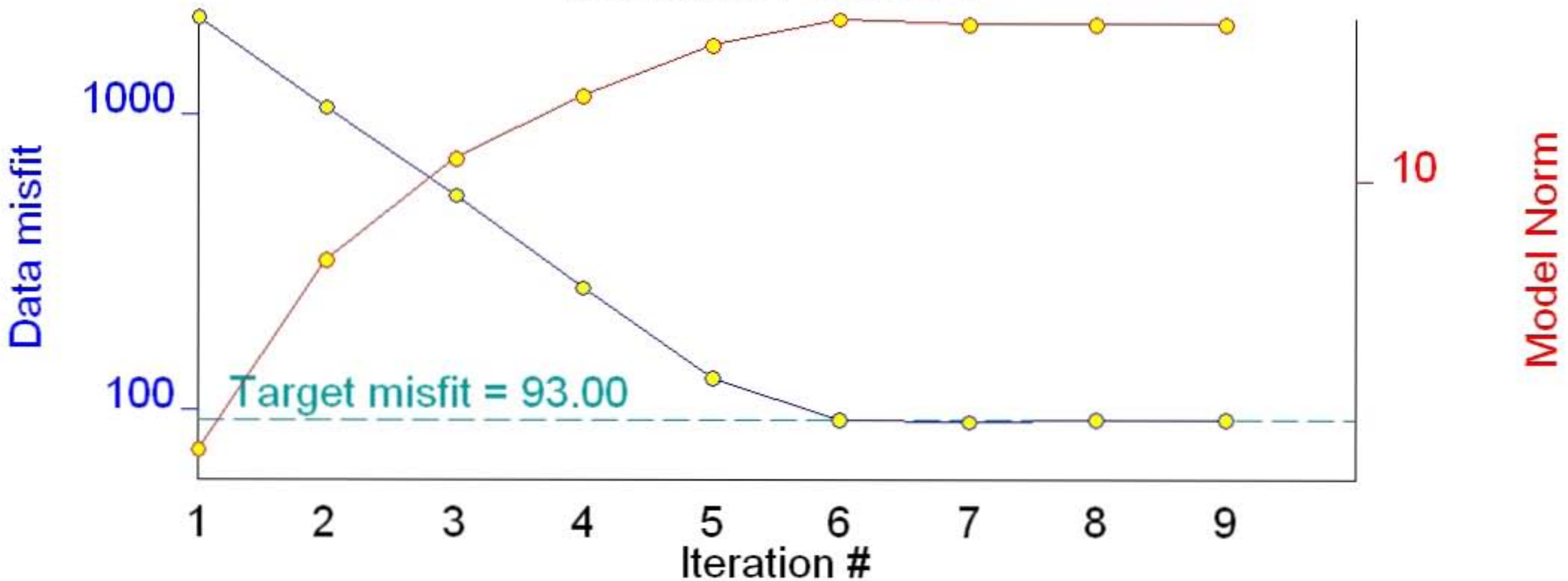
Iterations done: 19



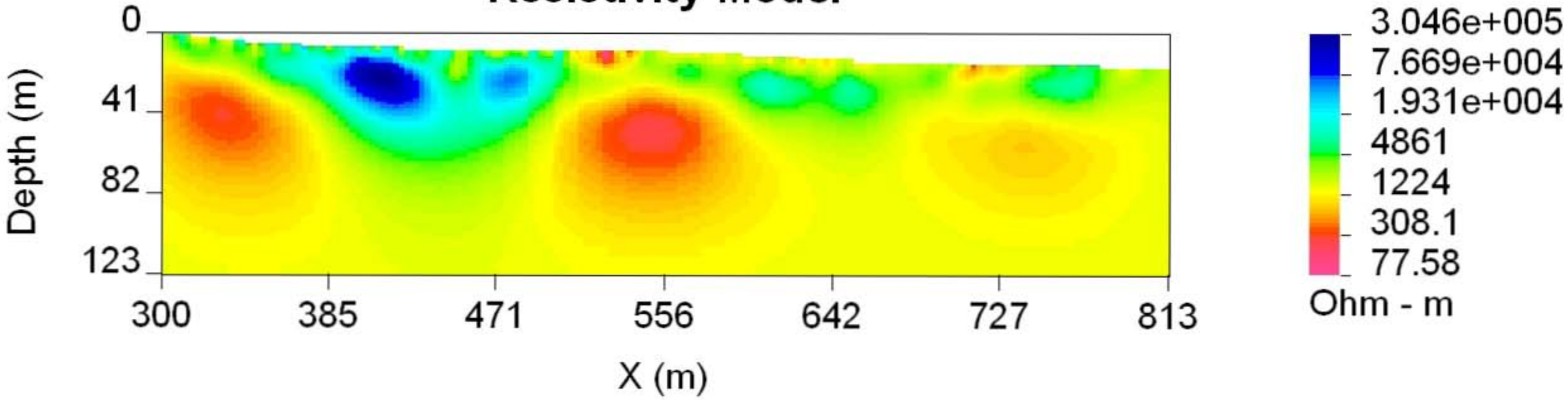
Resistivity Model



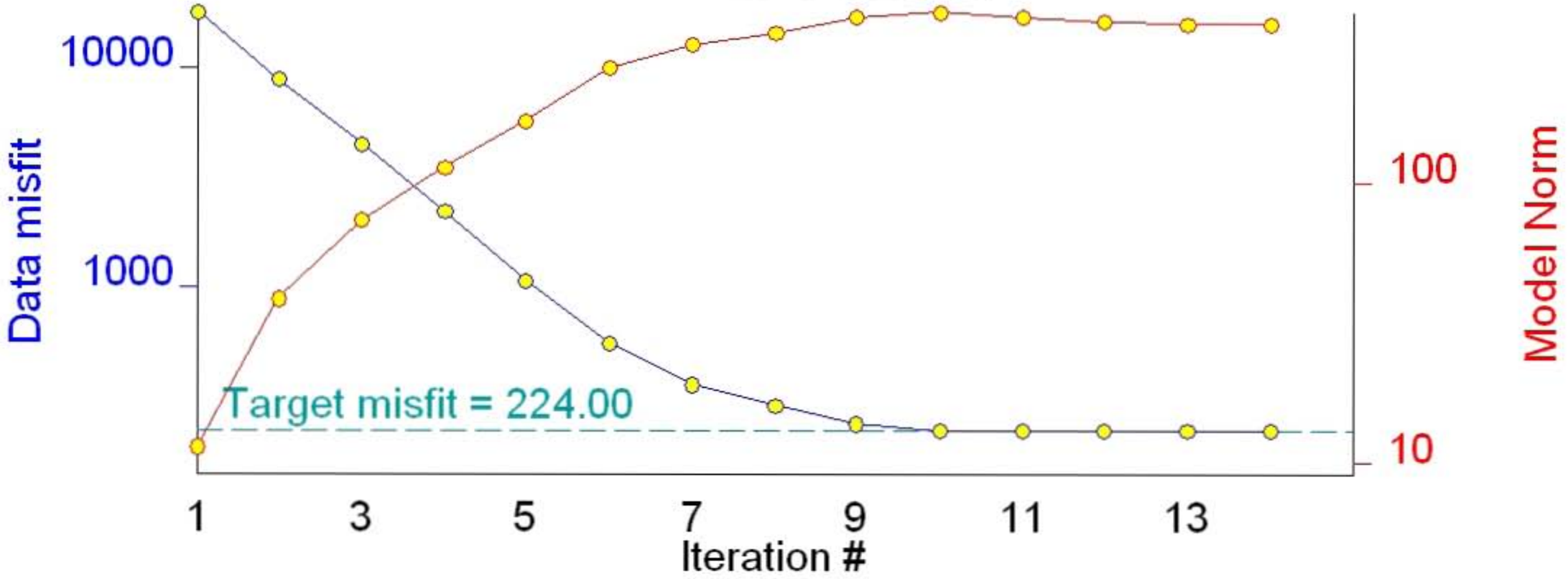
Iterations done: 9



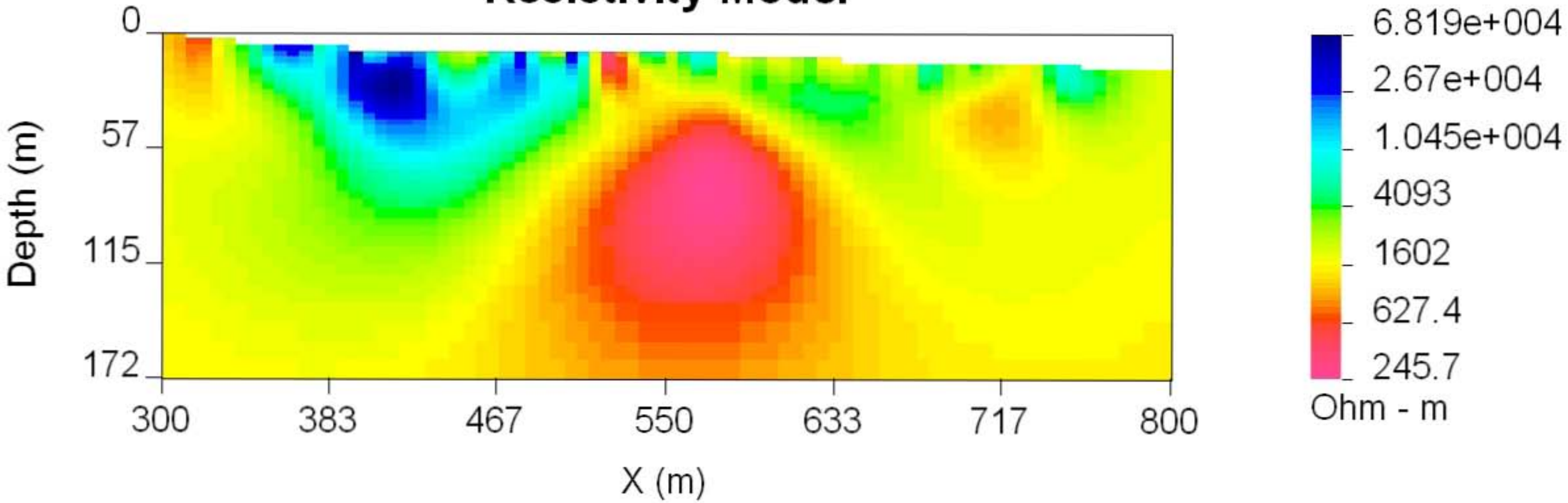
Resistivity Model



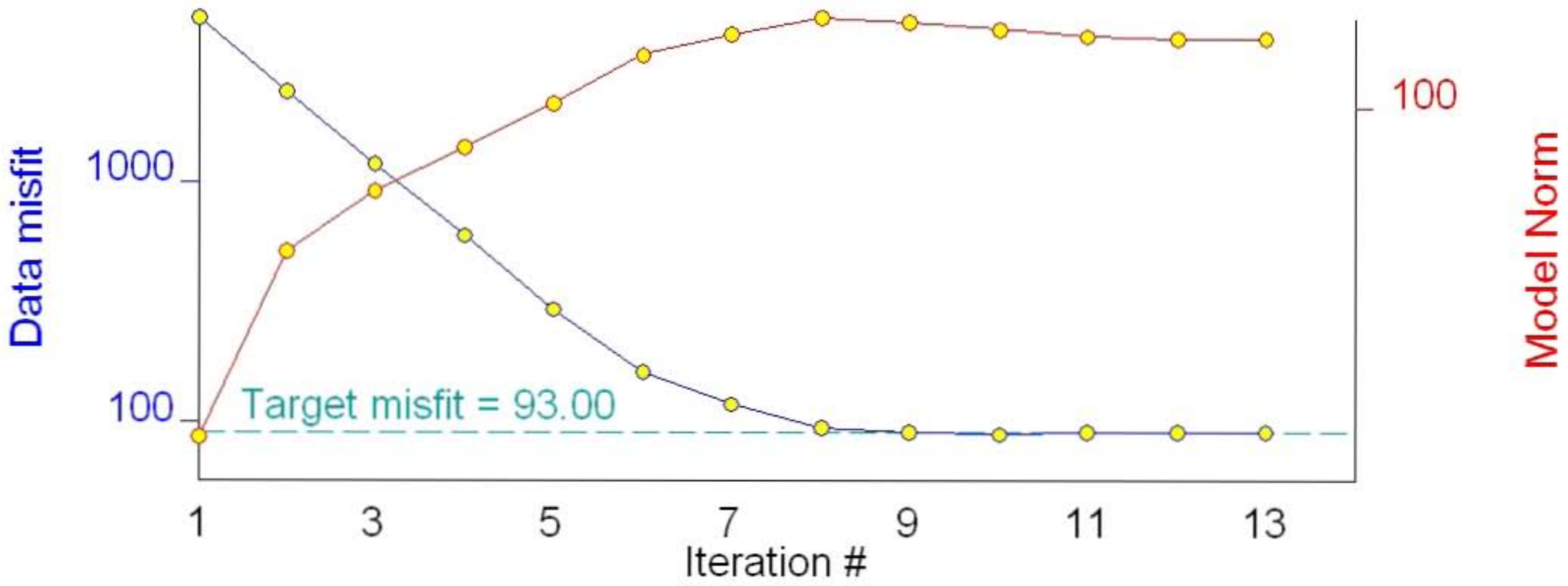
Iterations done: 14



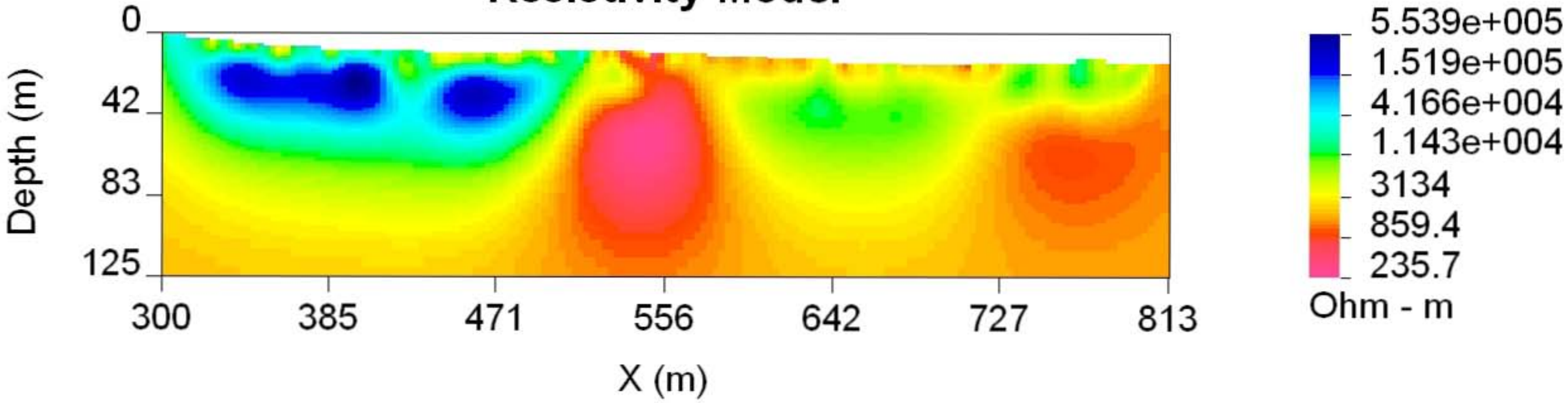
Resistivity Model



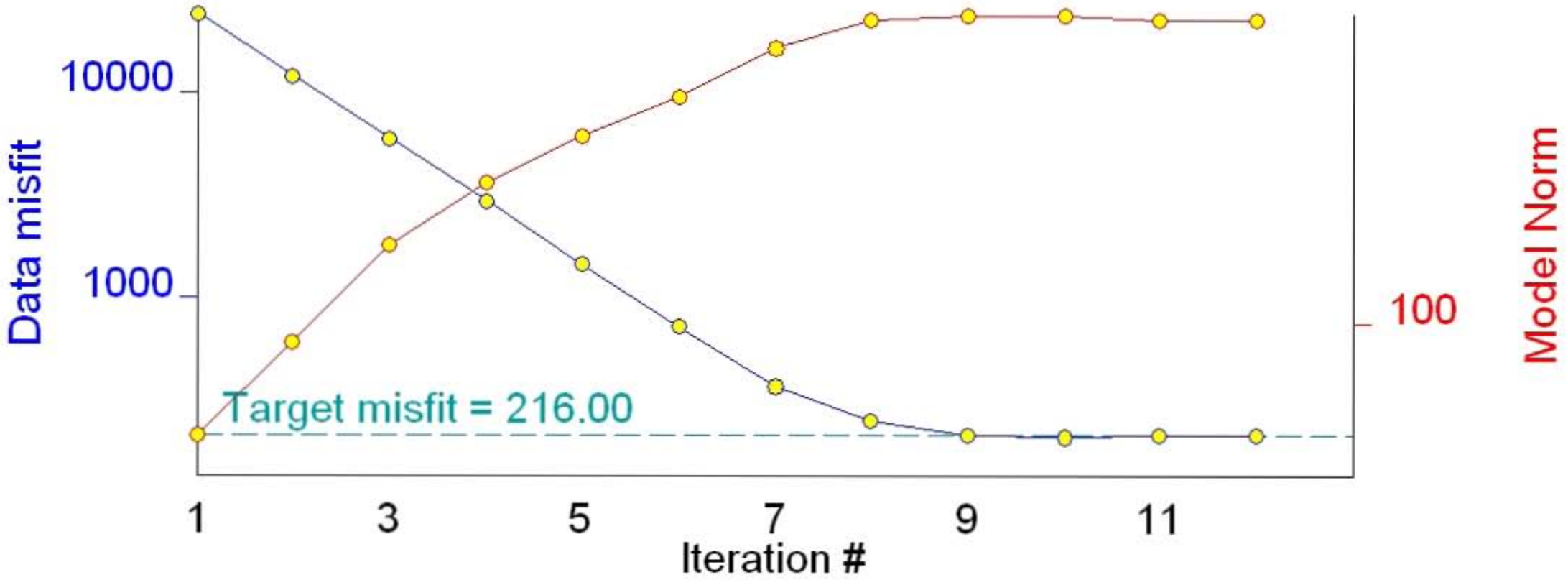
Iterations done: 13



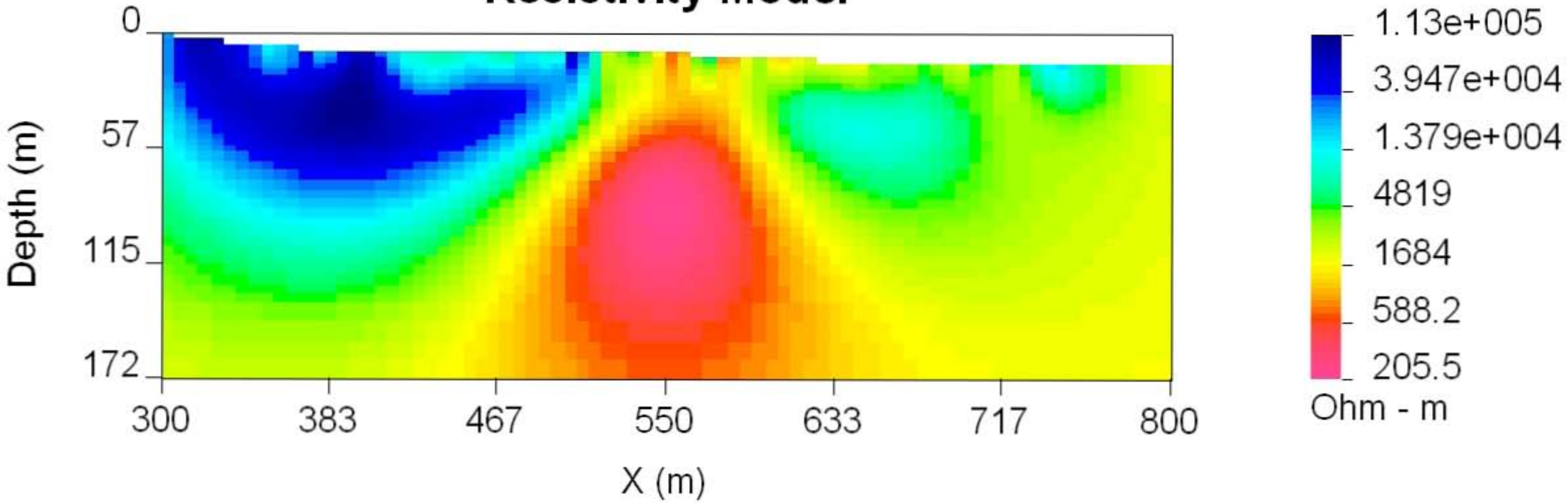
Resistivity Model



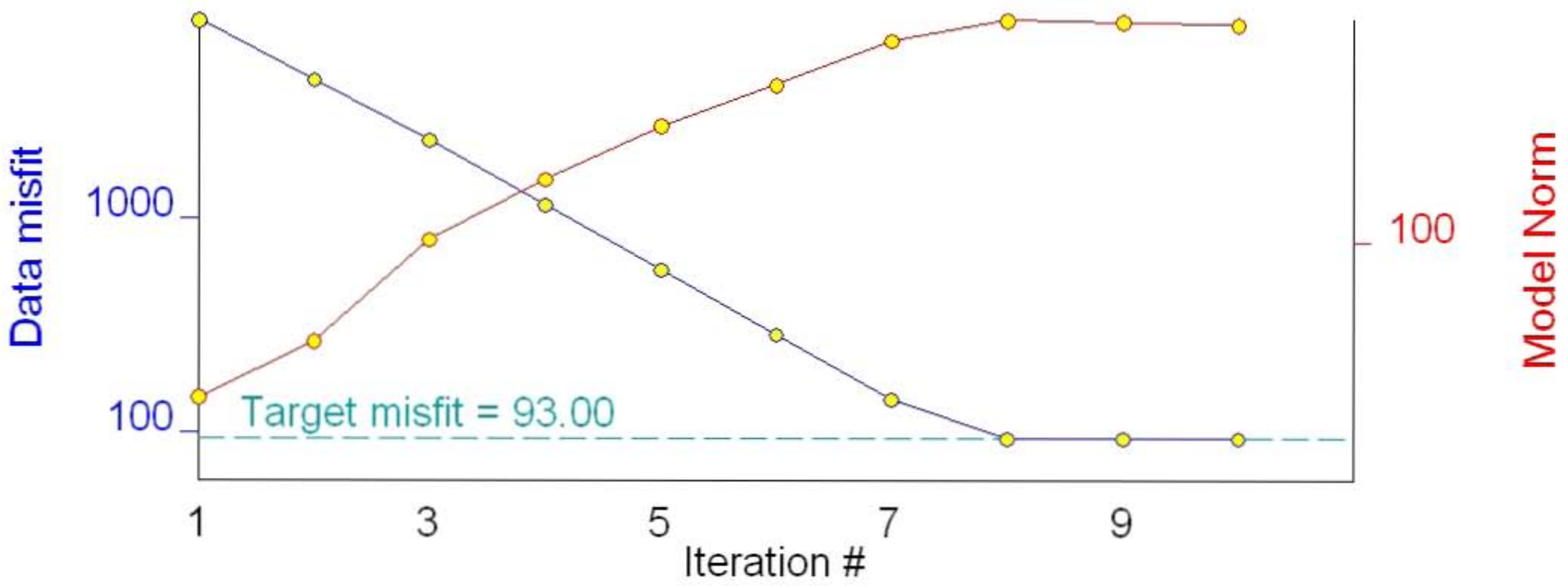
Iterations done: 12



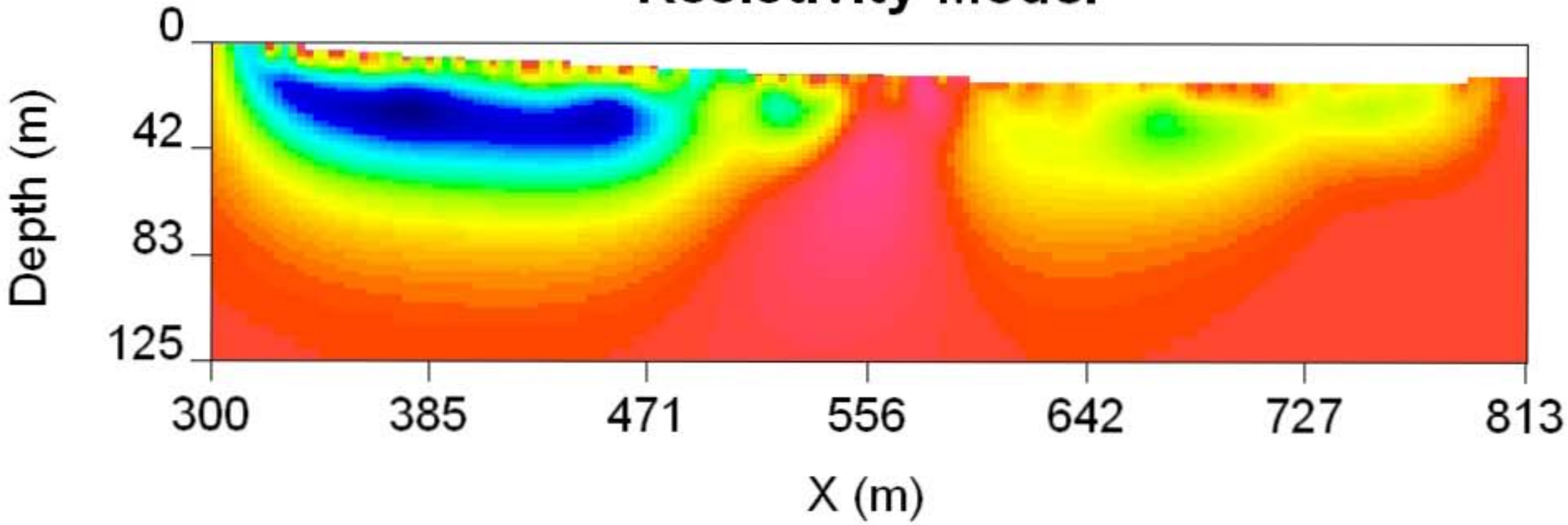
Resistivity Model

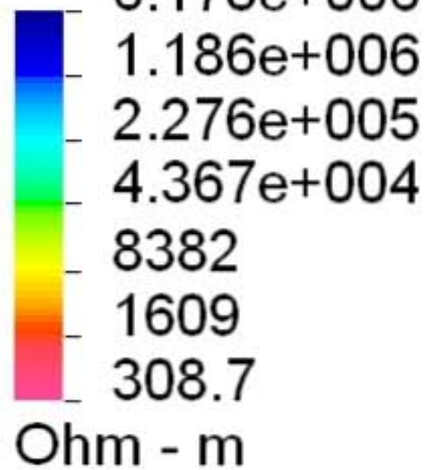


Iterations done: 10

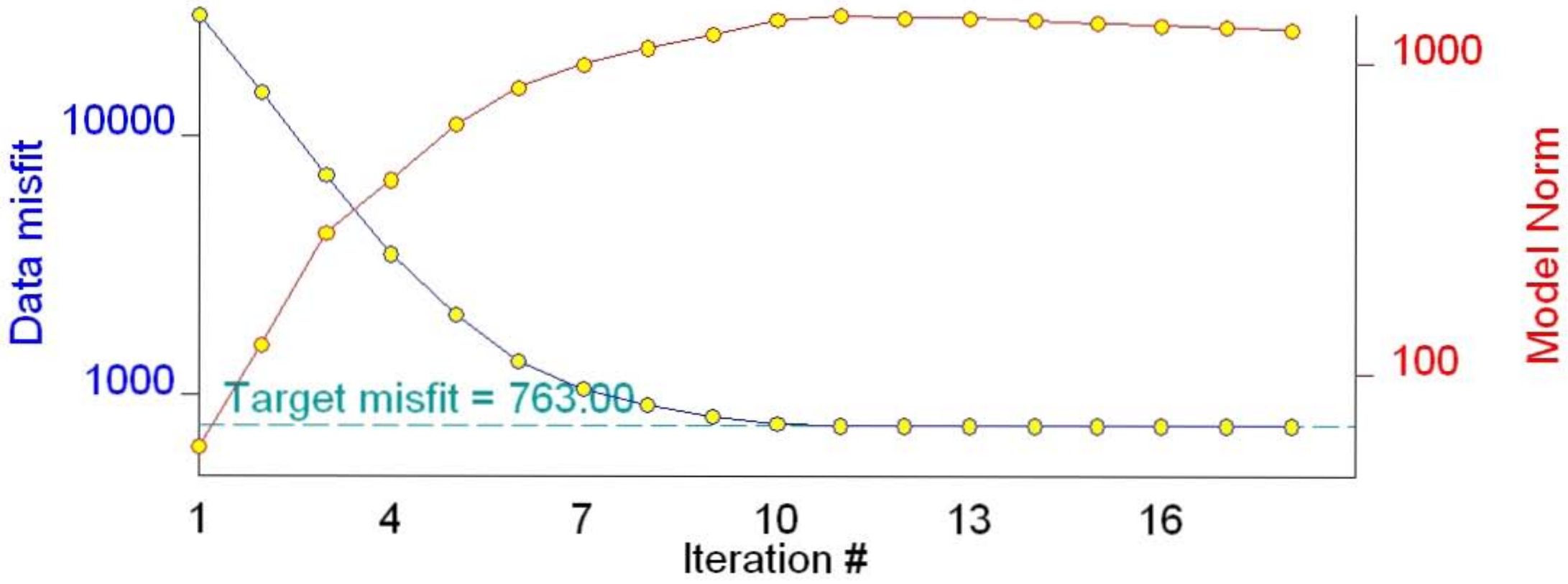


Resistivity Model

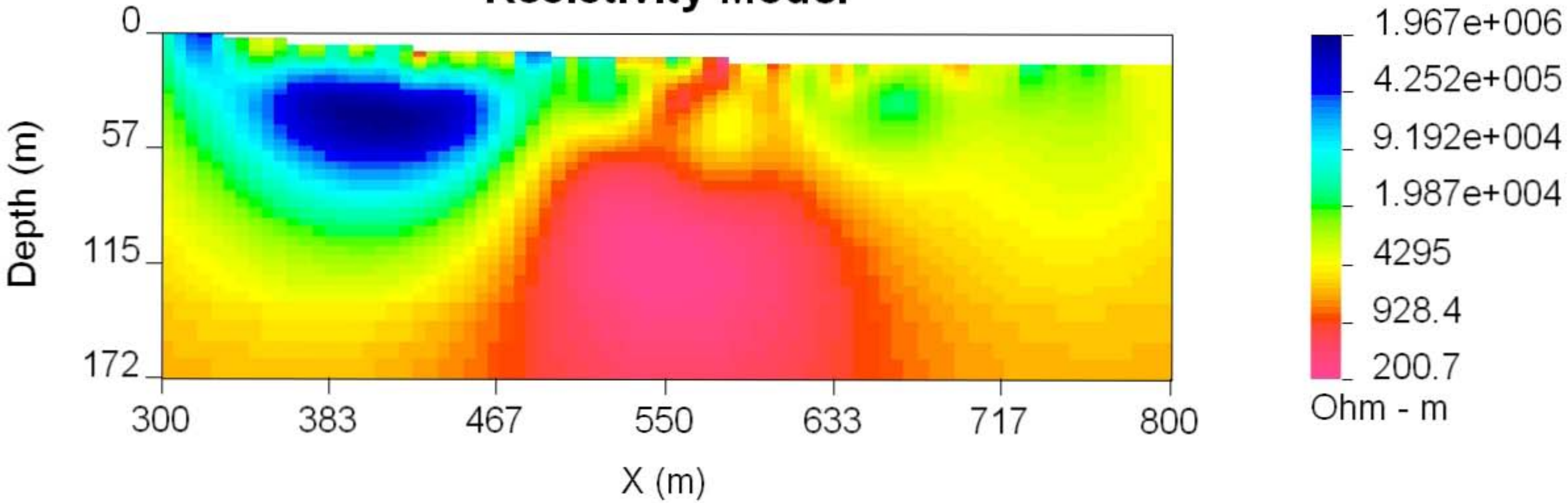




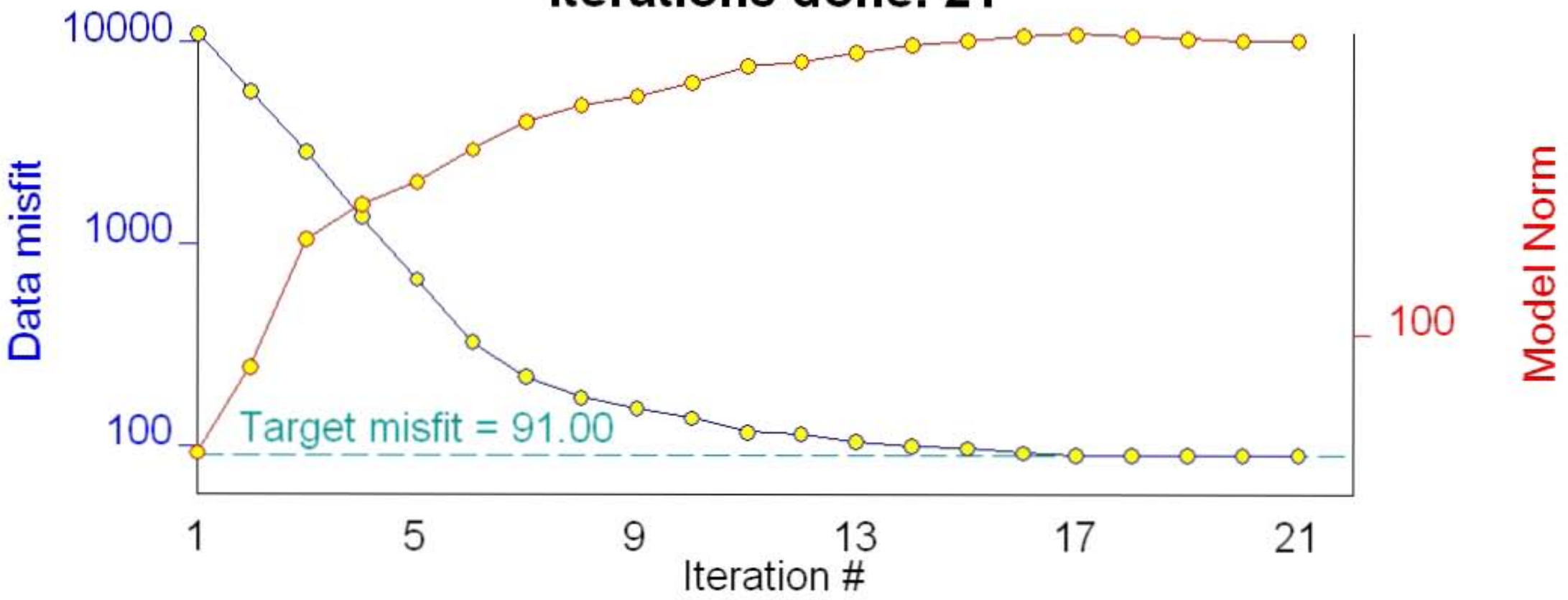
Iterations done: 18

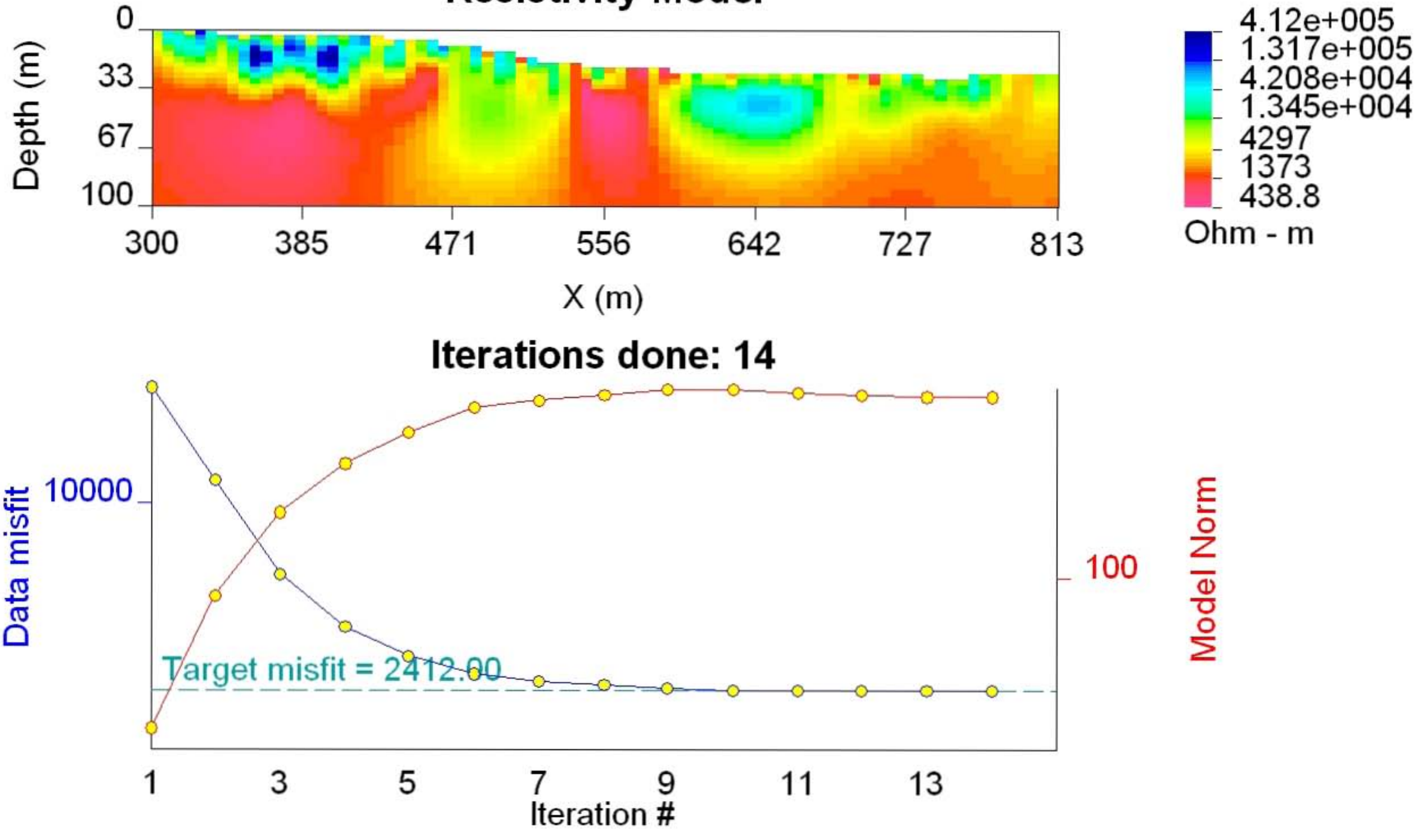


Resistivity Model

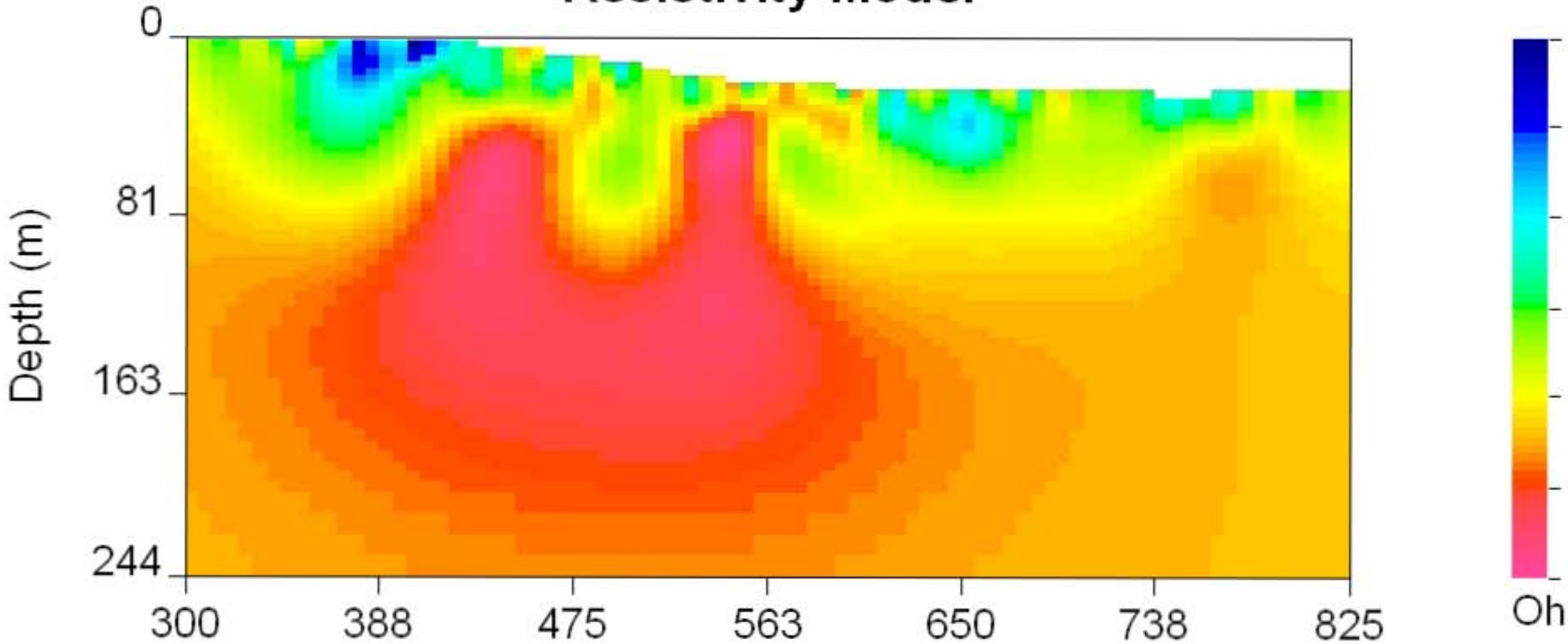


Iterations done: 21

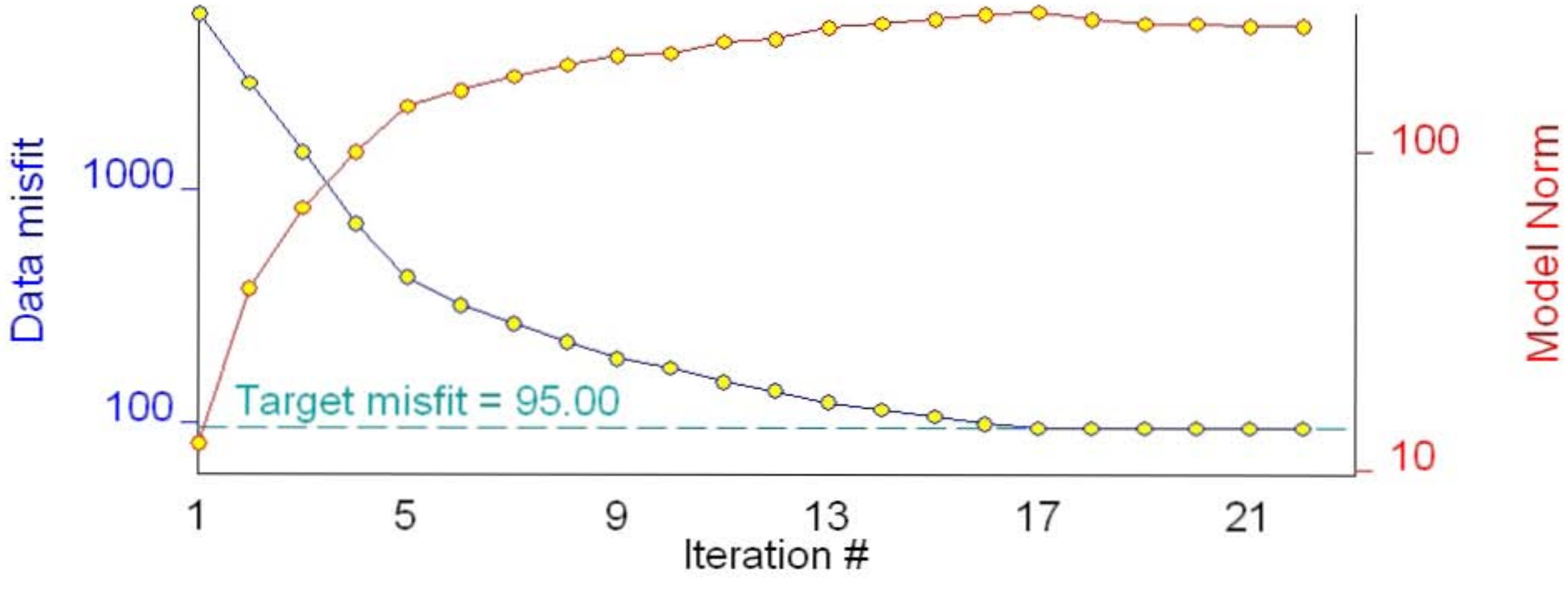



Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
33
67
100
300
385
471
556
642
727
813
X (m)
4.12e+005
1.317e+005
4.208e+004
1.345e+004
4297
1373
438.8
Ohm - m
Iterations done: 14
Data misfit
10000
Target misfit = 2412.00
100
Model Norm
1
3
5
7
9
11
13
Iteration #

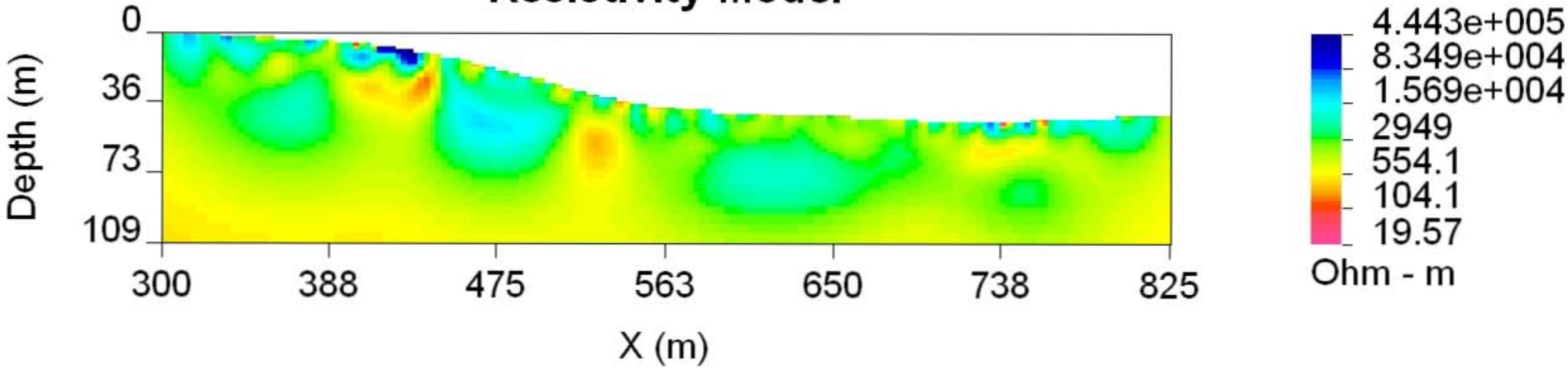
Resistivity Model



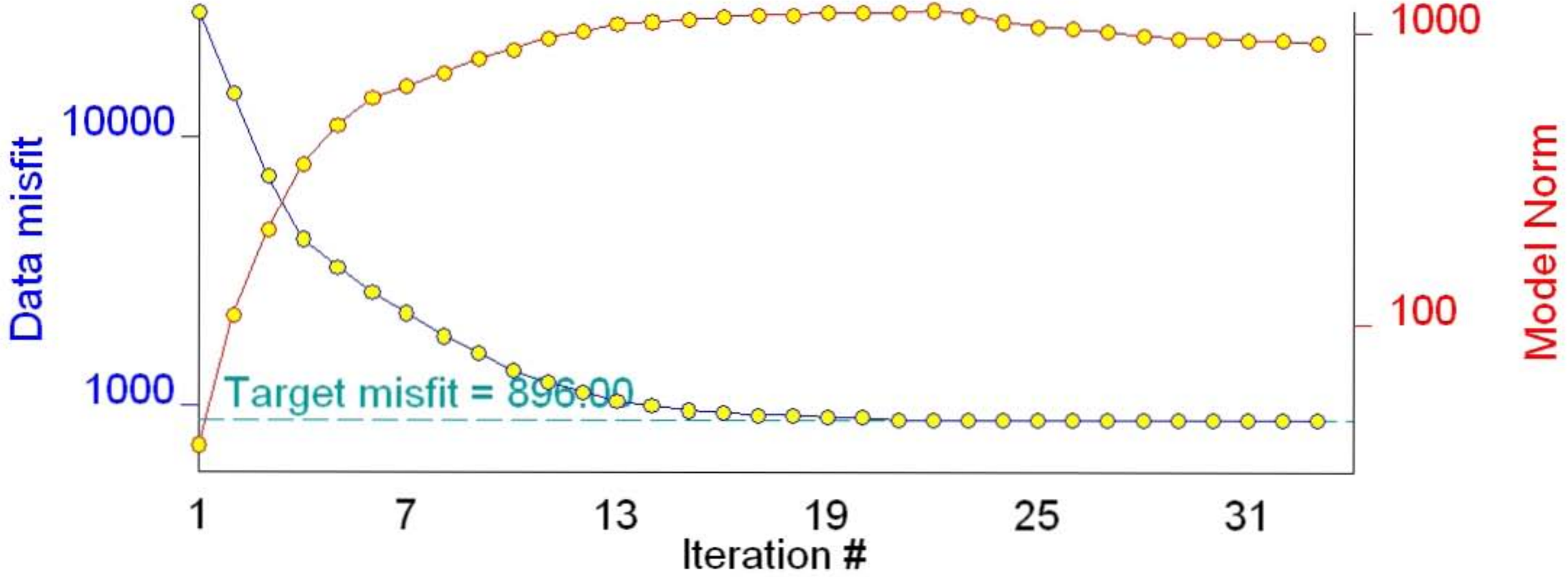
Iterations done: 22



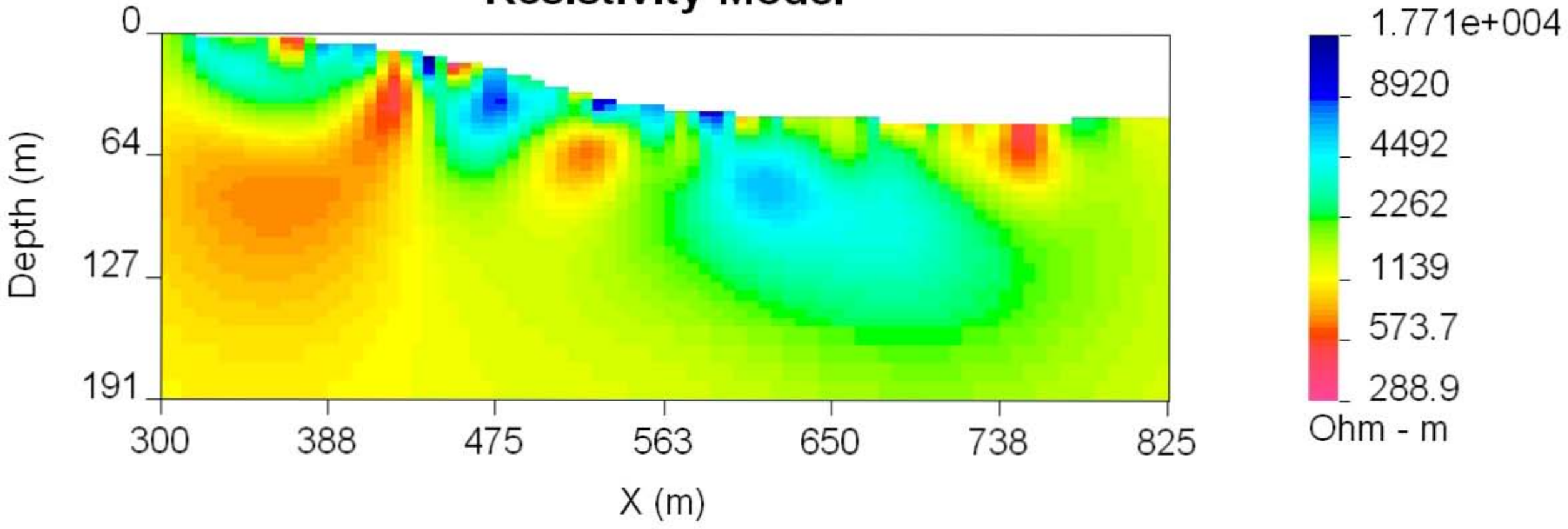
Resistivity Model



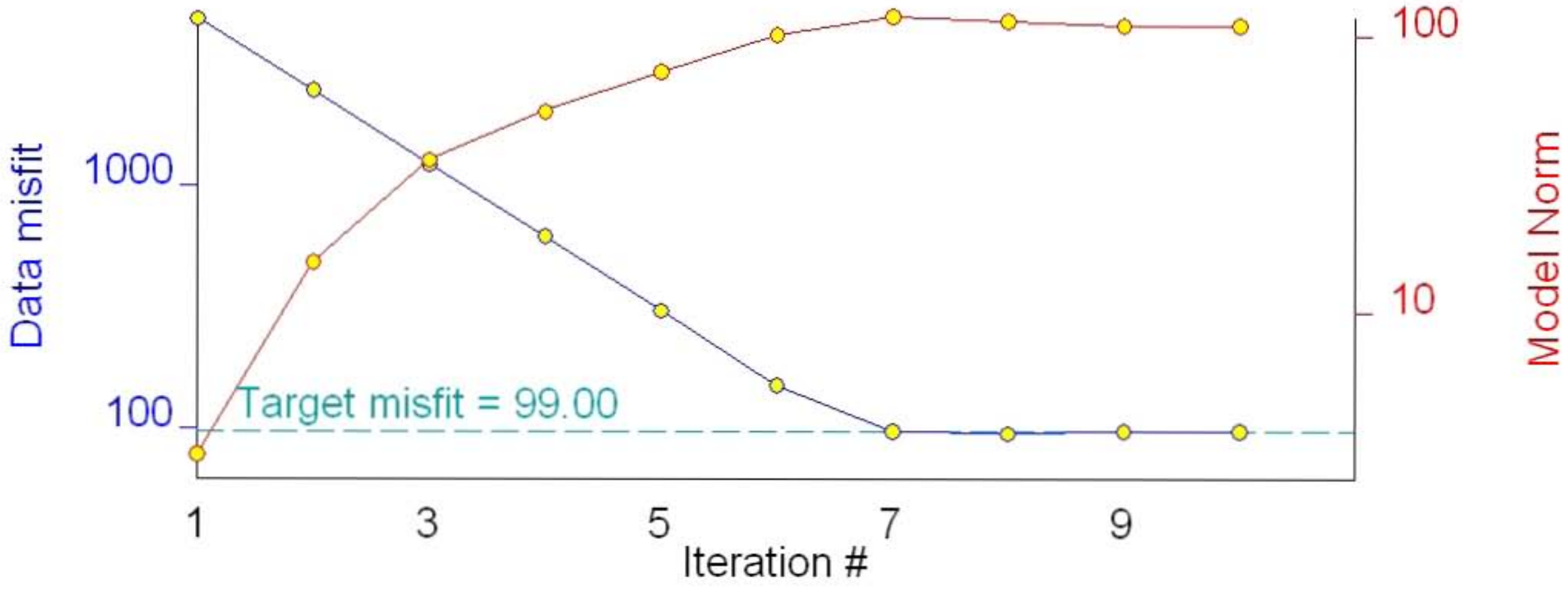
Iterations done: 33



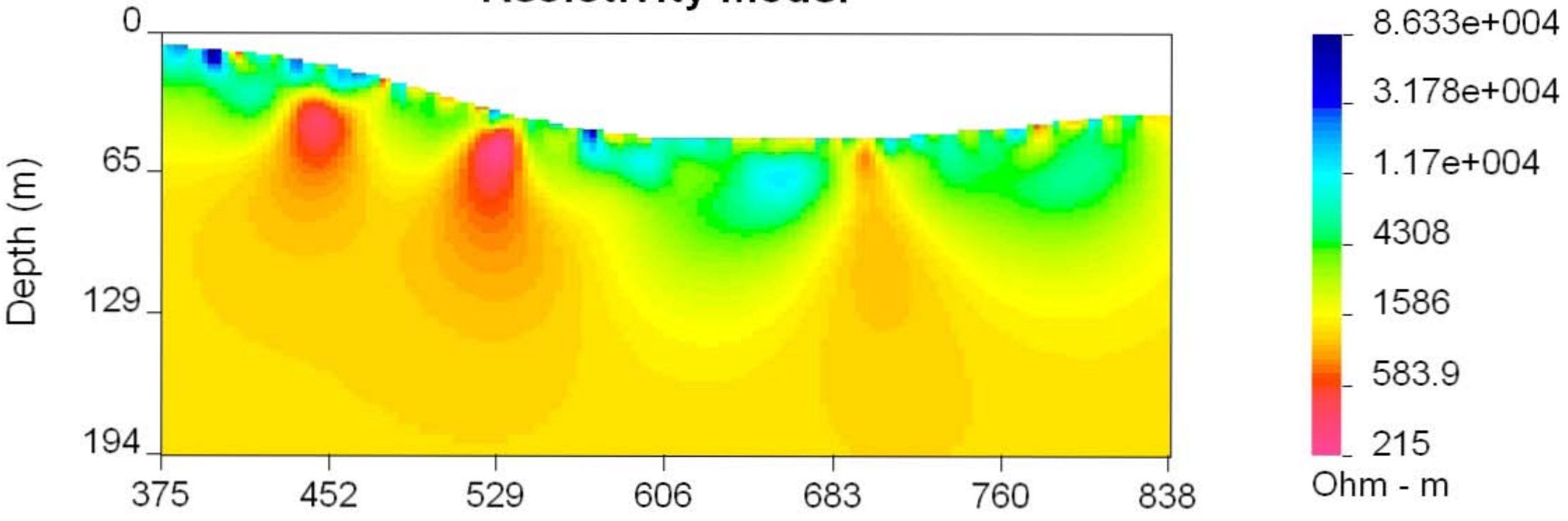
Resistivity Model



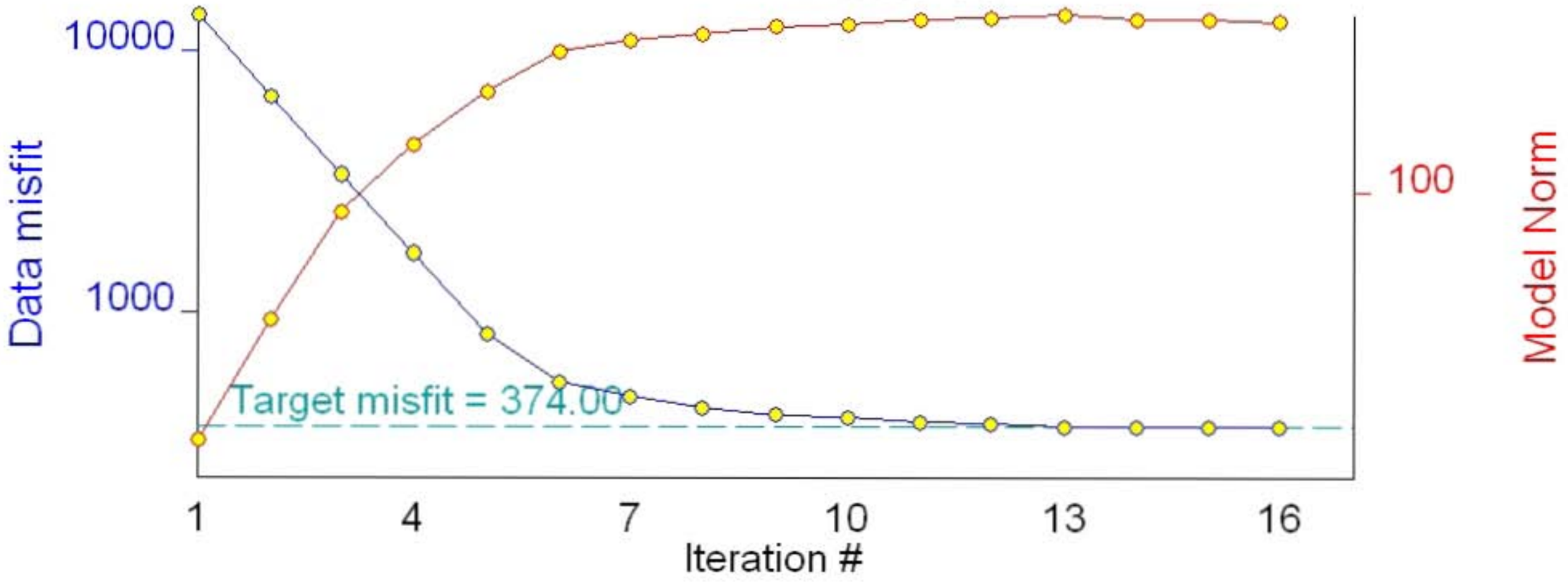
Iterations done: 10



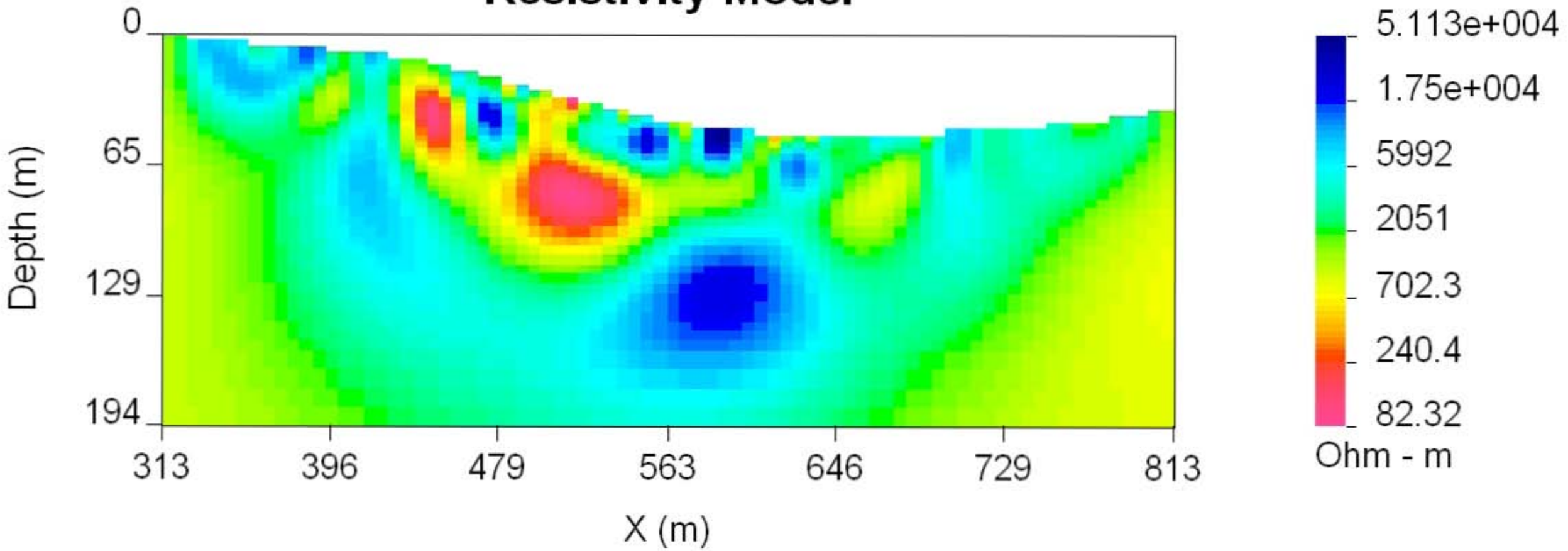
Resistivity Model



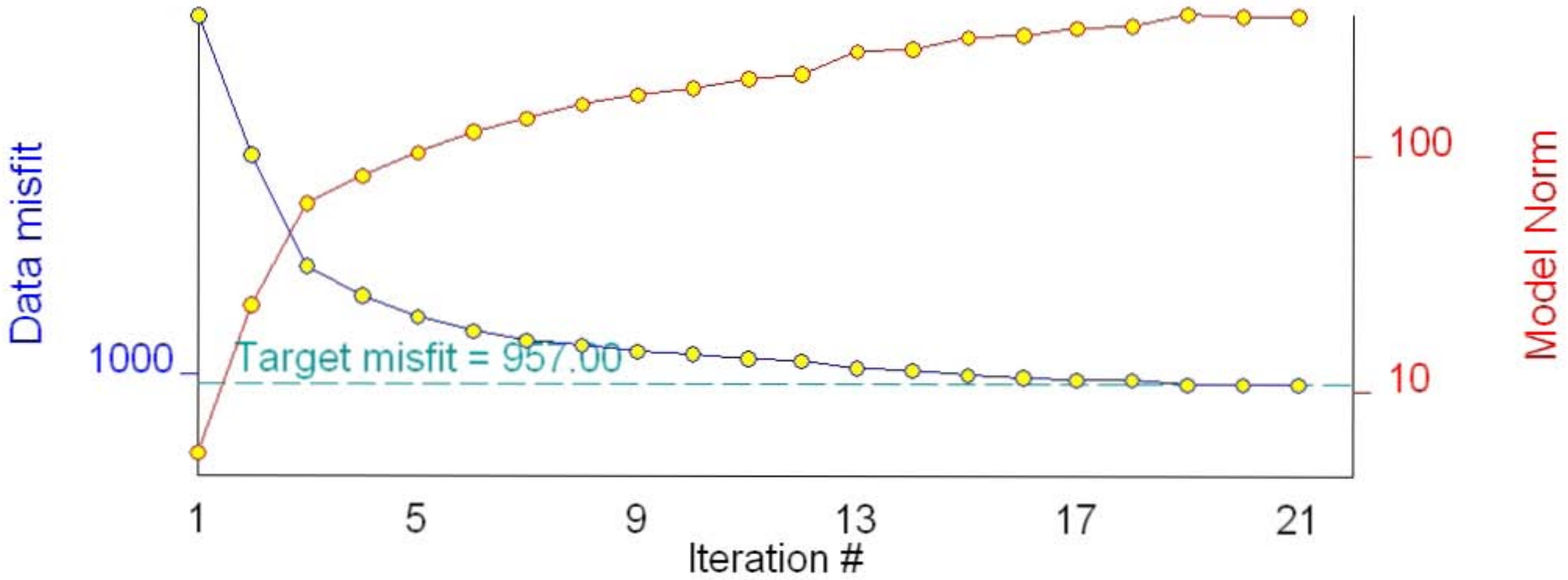
Iterations done: 16



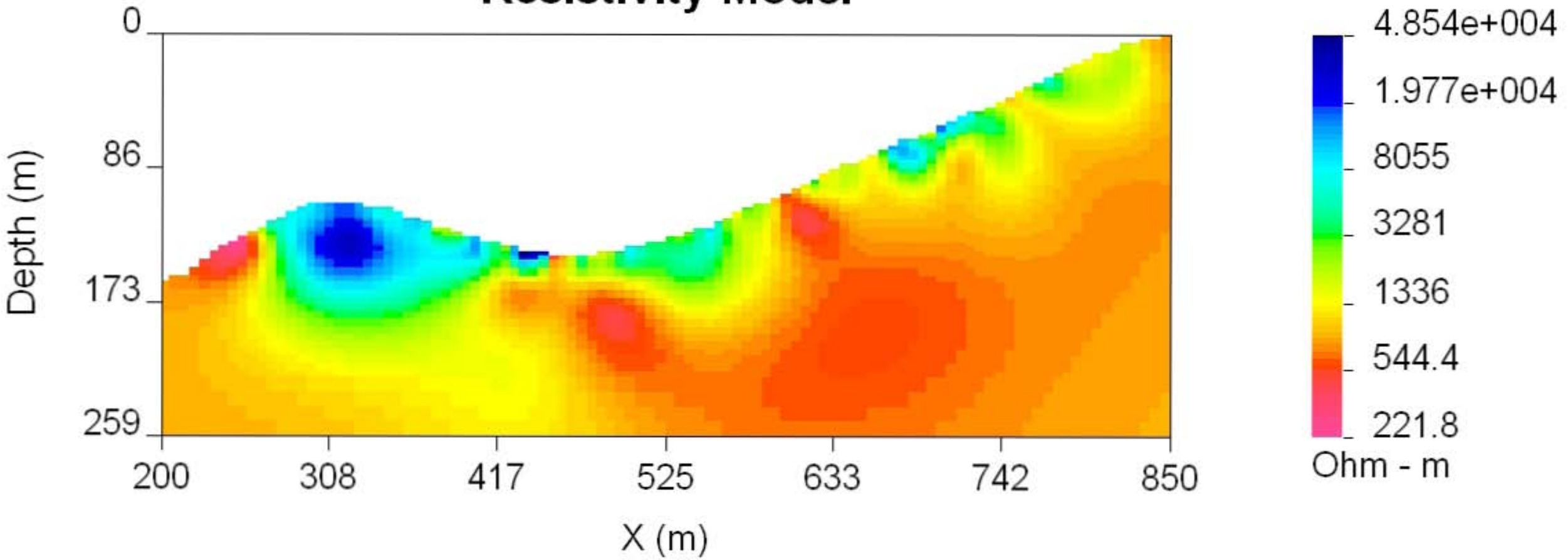
Resistivity Model



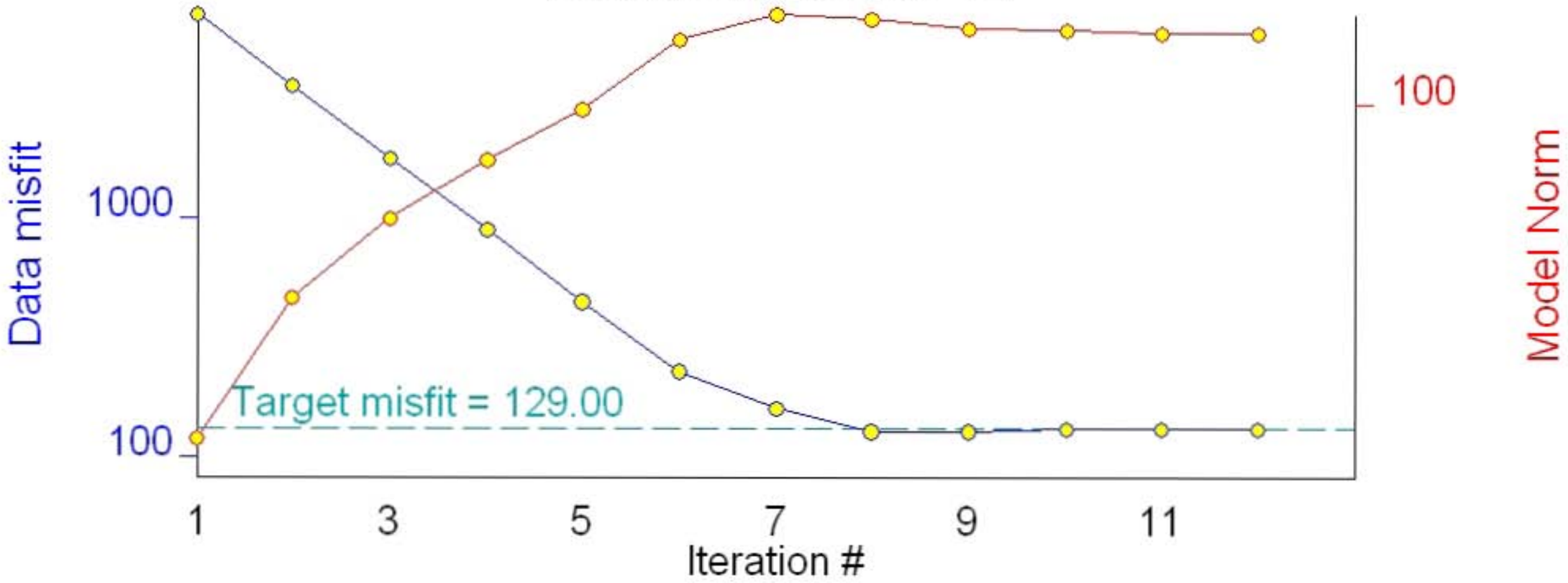
Iterations done: 21



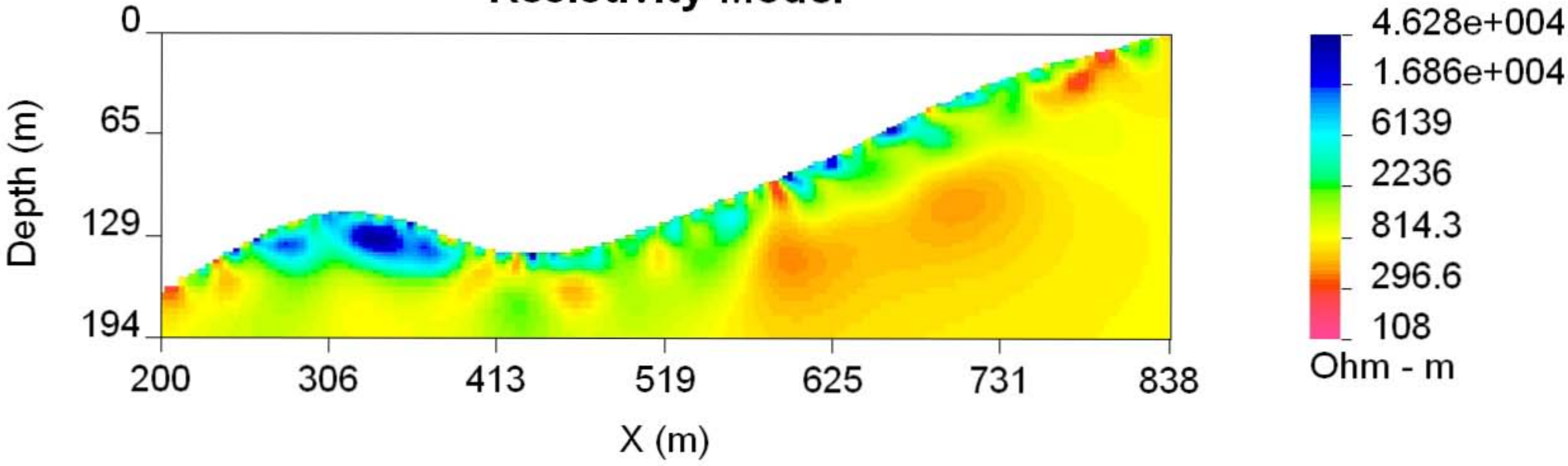
Resistivity Model



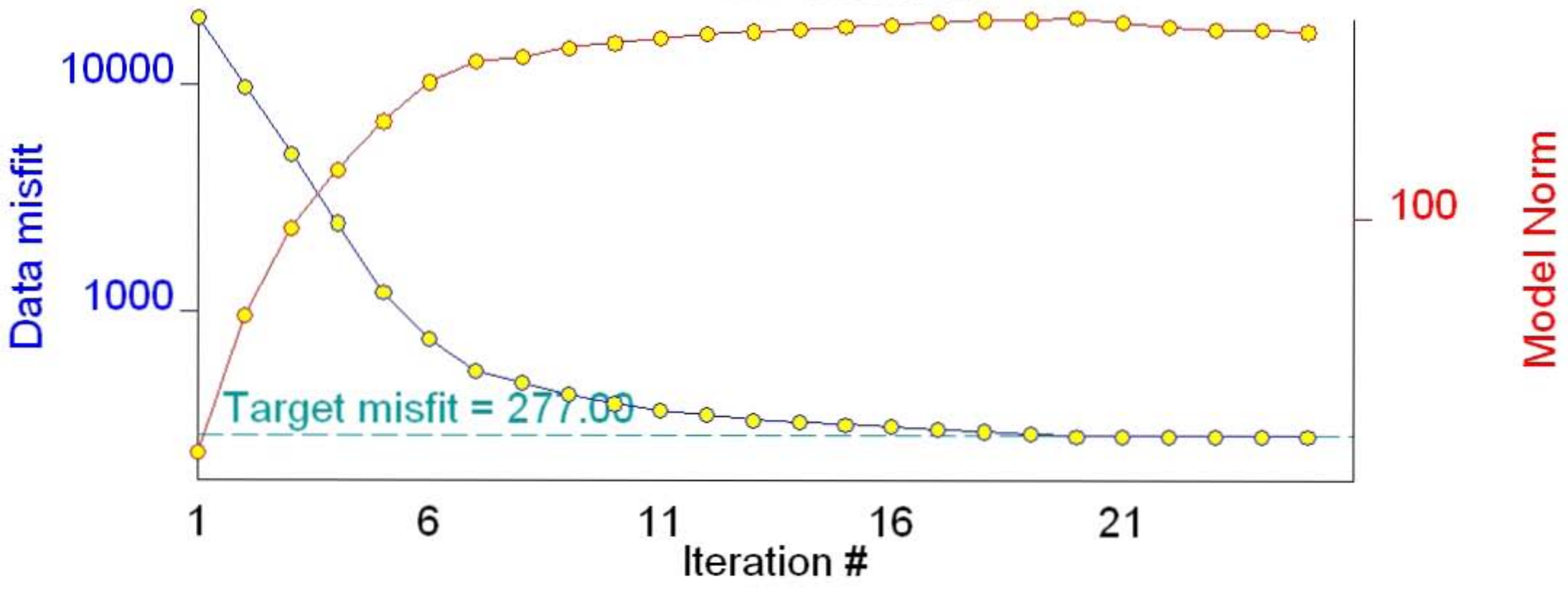
Iterations done: 12



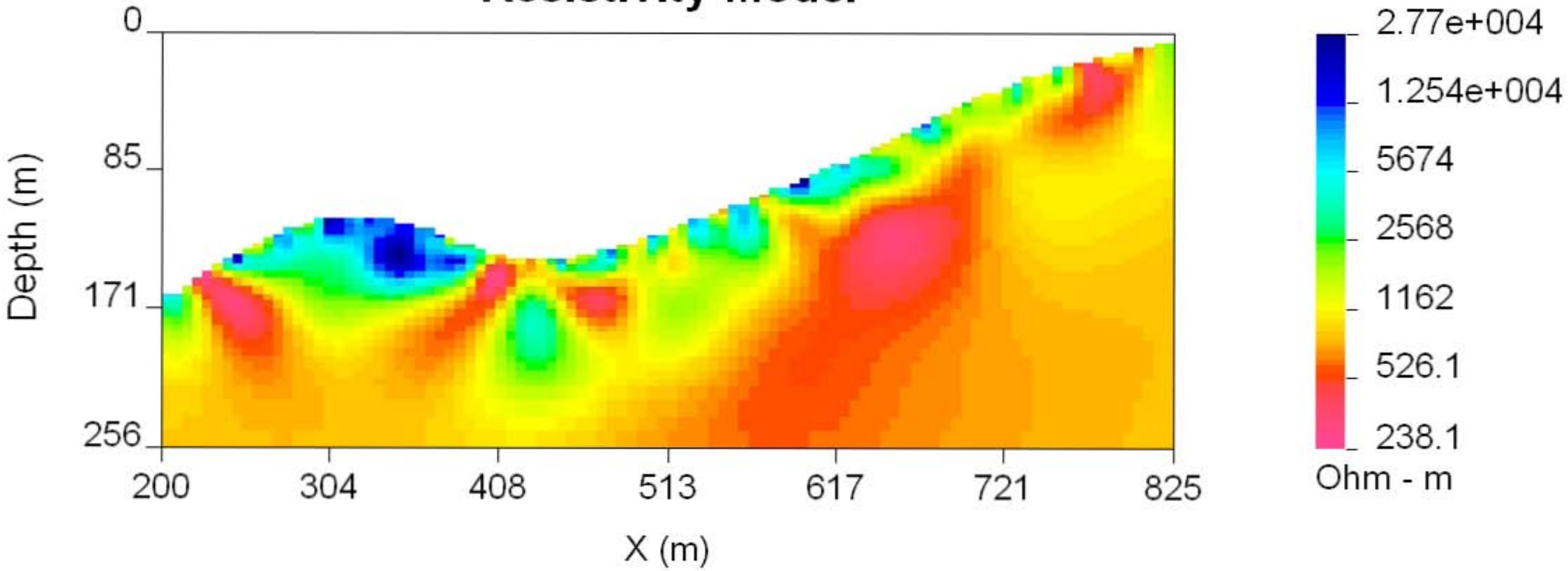
Resistivity Model



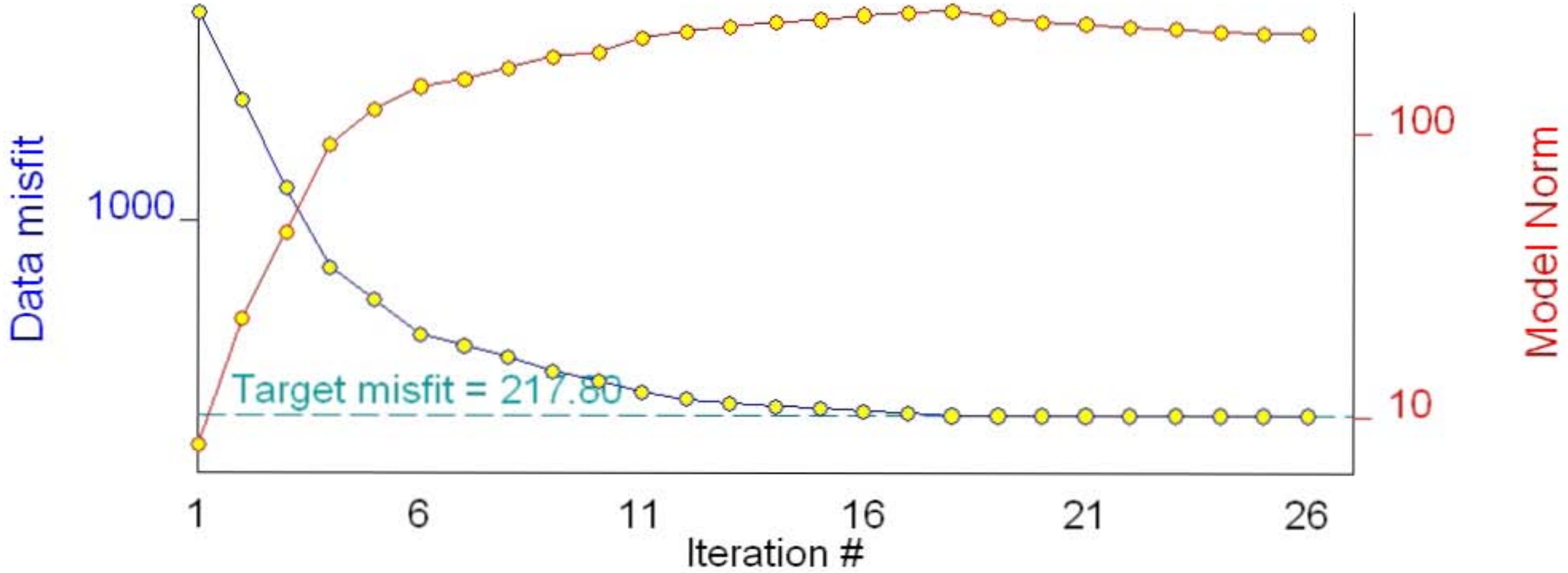
Iterations done: 25



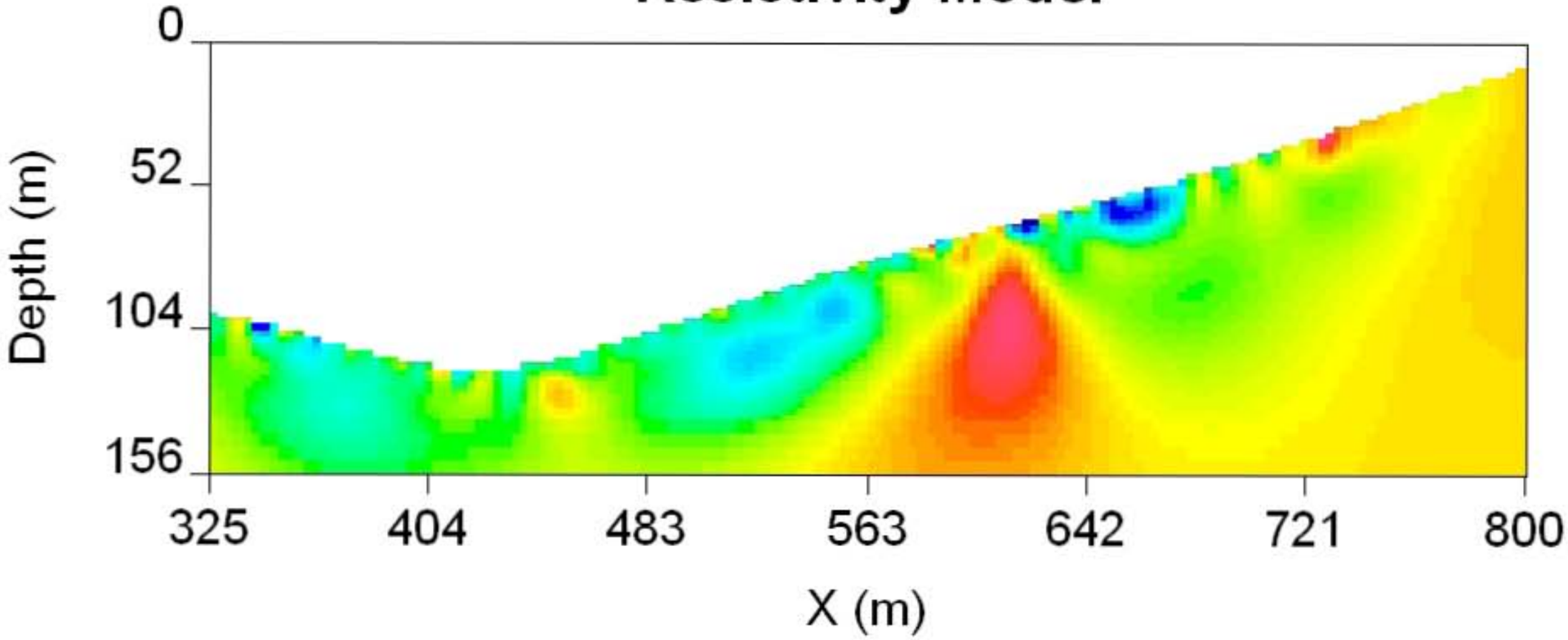
Resistivity Model

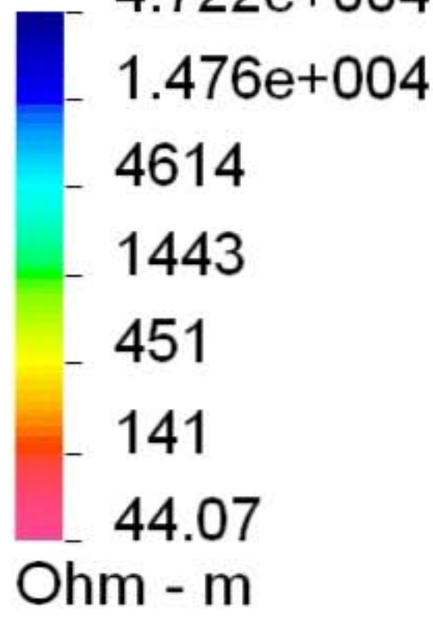


Iterations done: 26

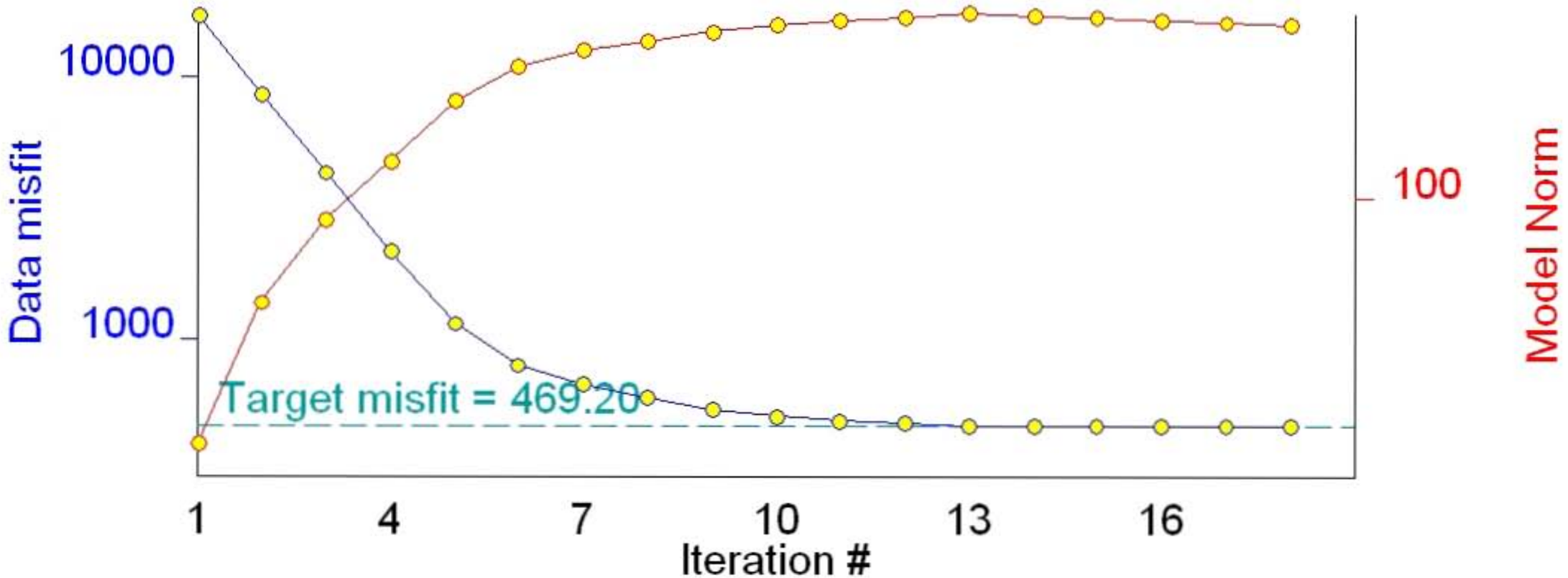


Resistivity Model

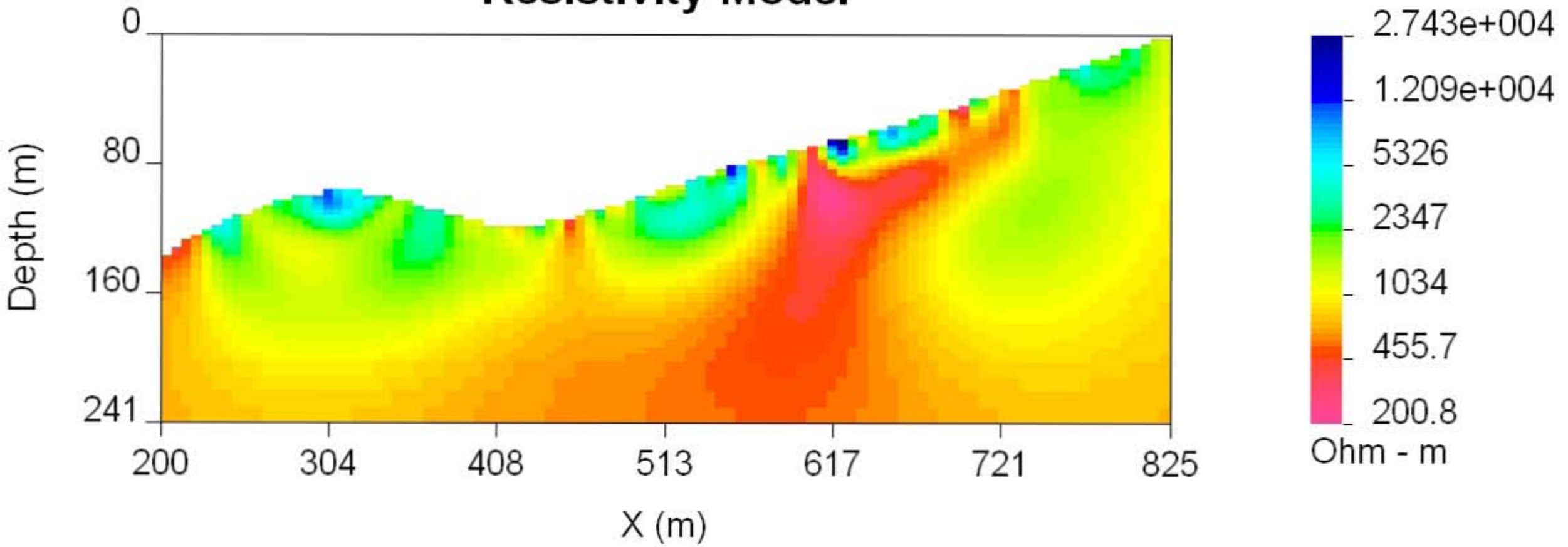




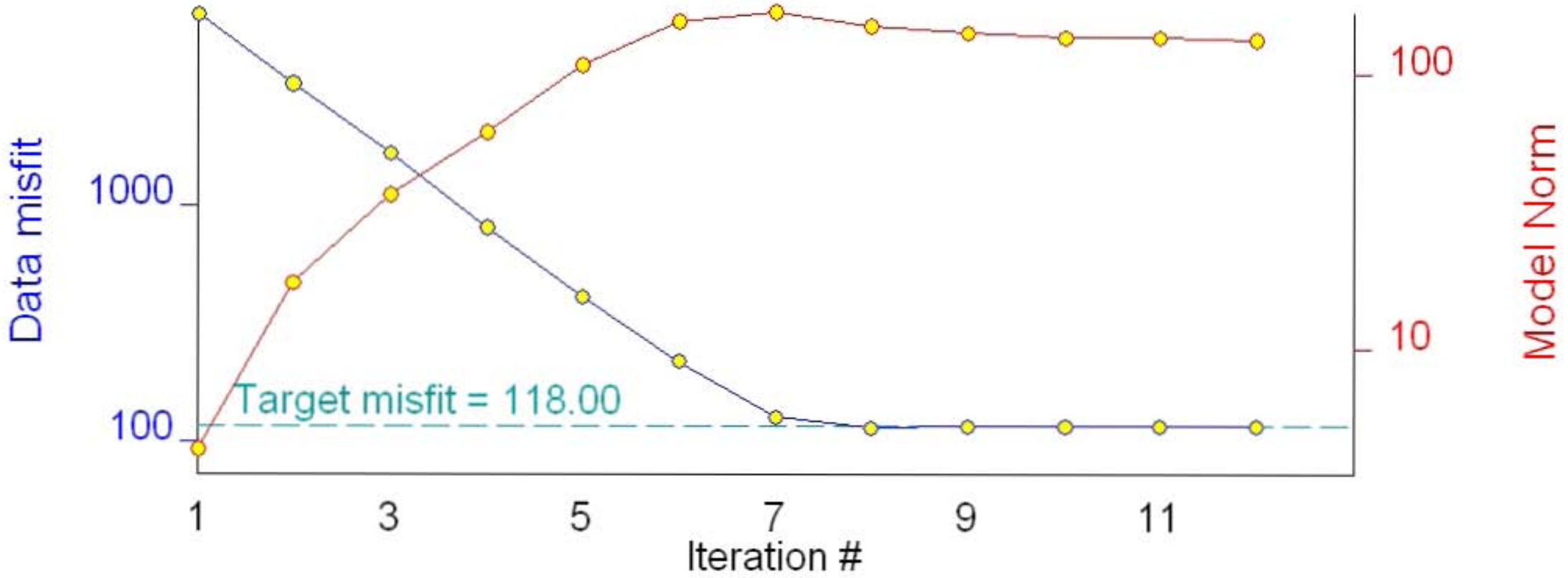
Iterations done: 18



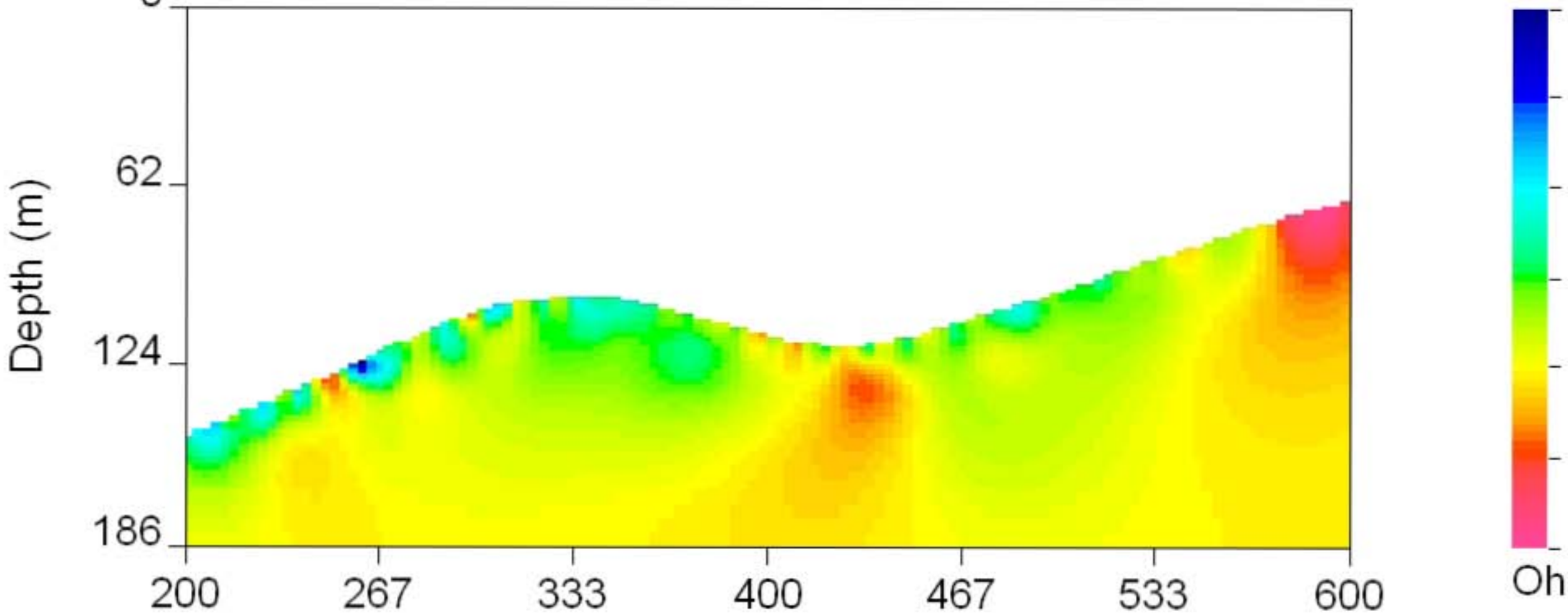
Resistivity Model



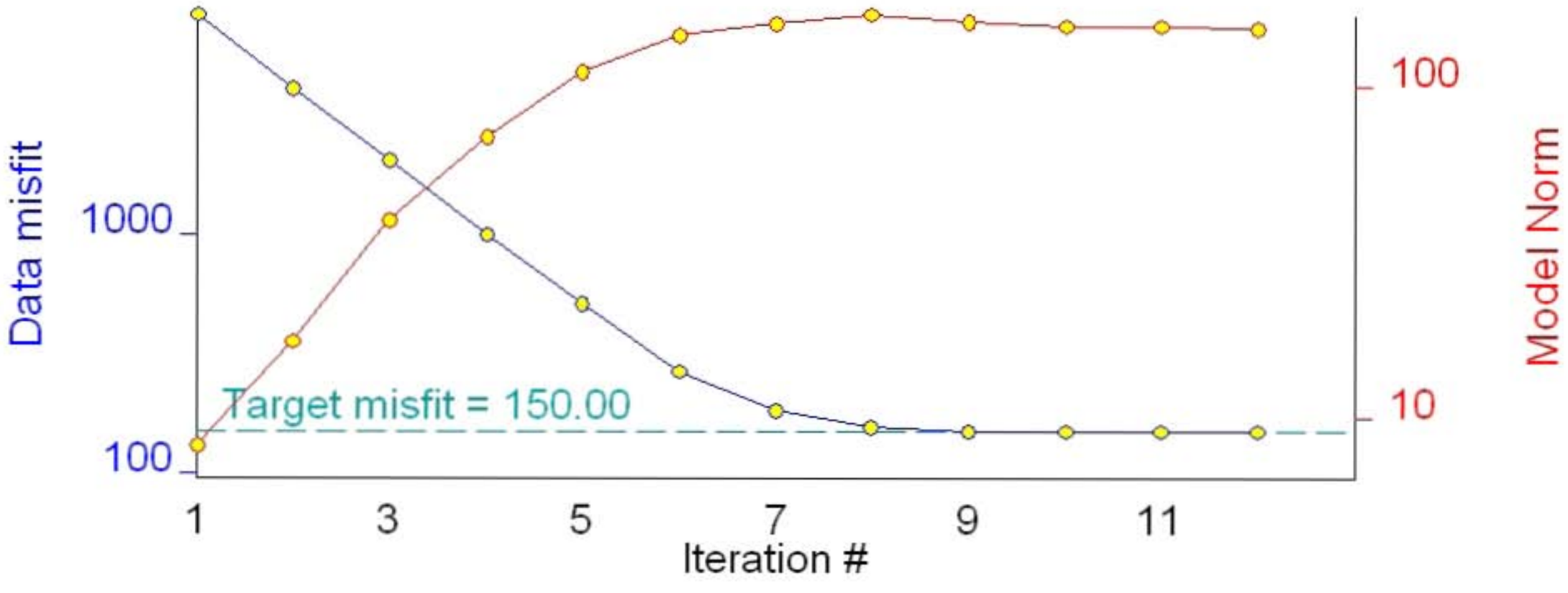
Iterations done: 12



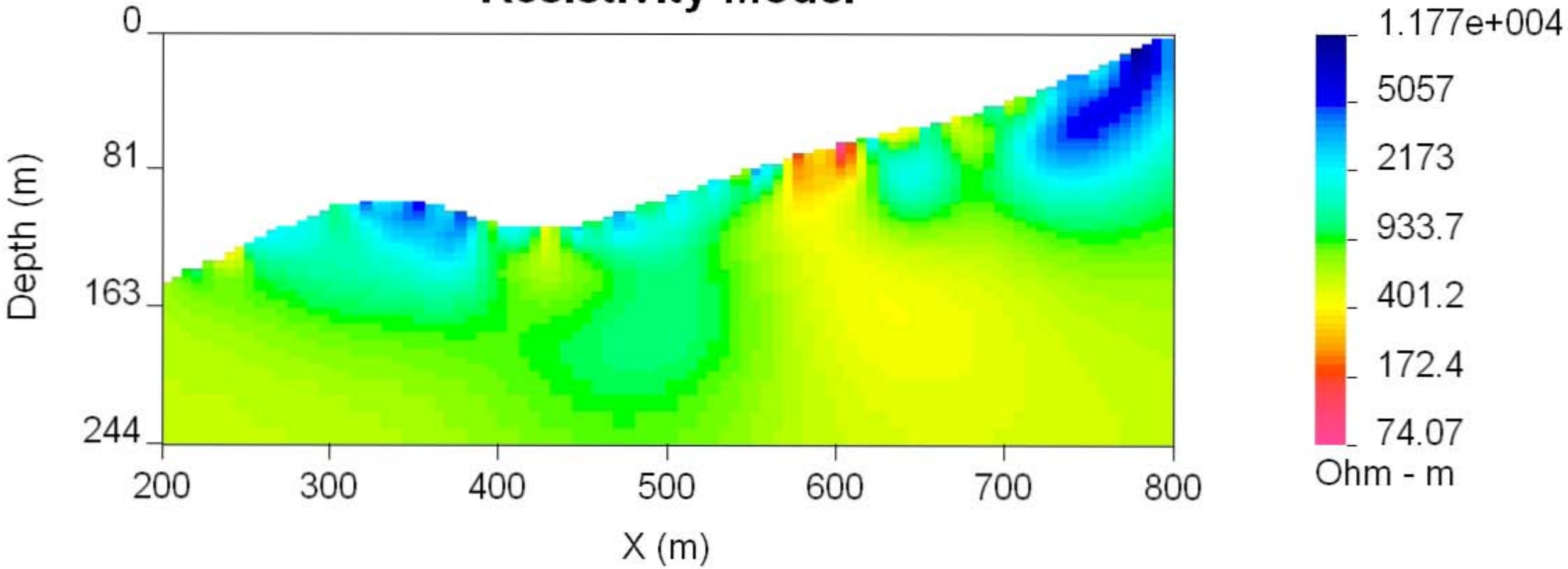
Resistivity Model



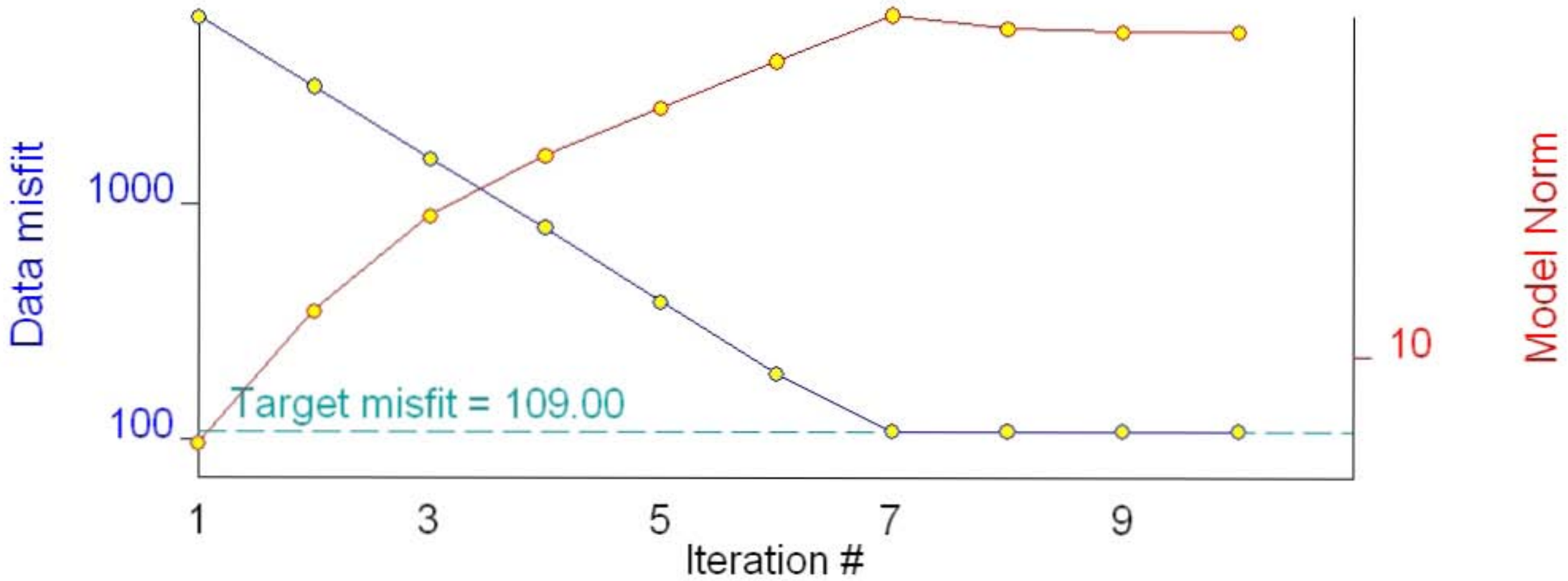
Iterations done: 12



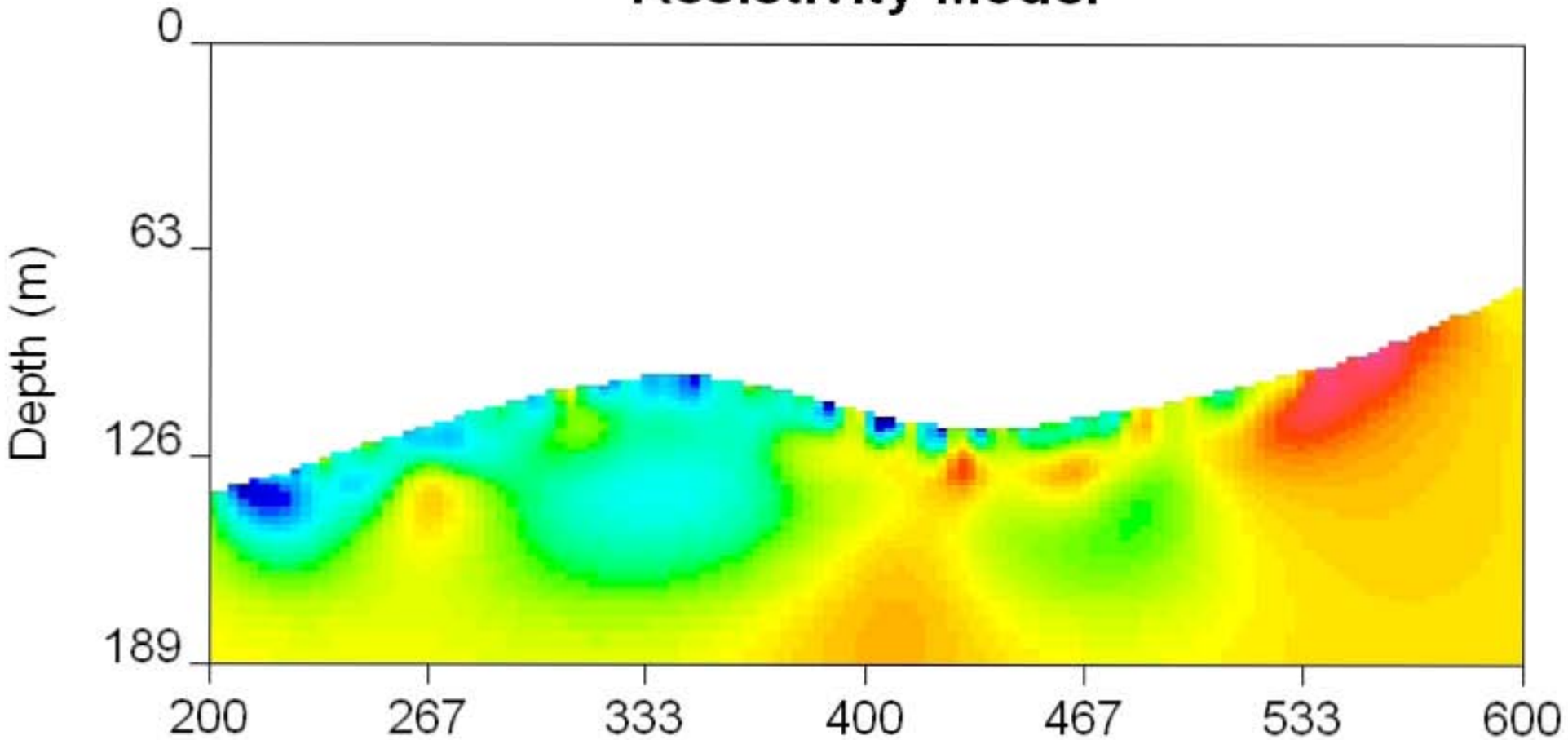
Resistivity Model



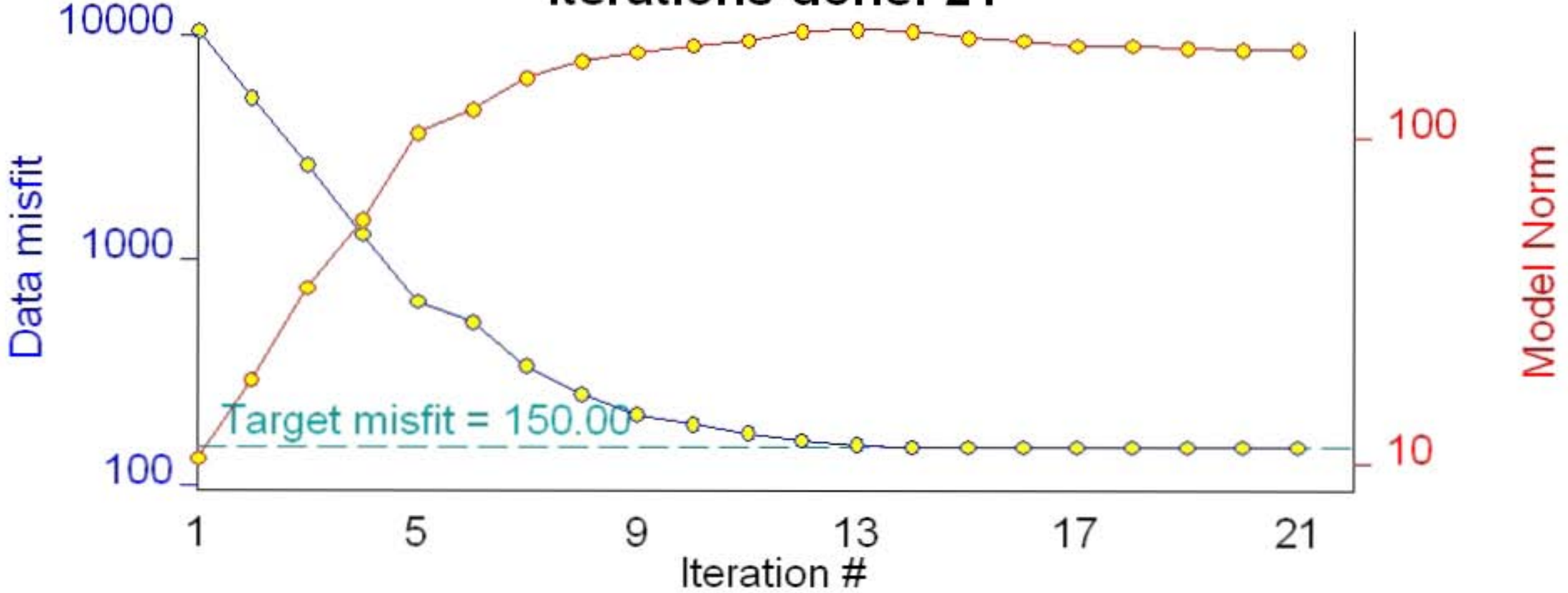
Iterations done: 10



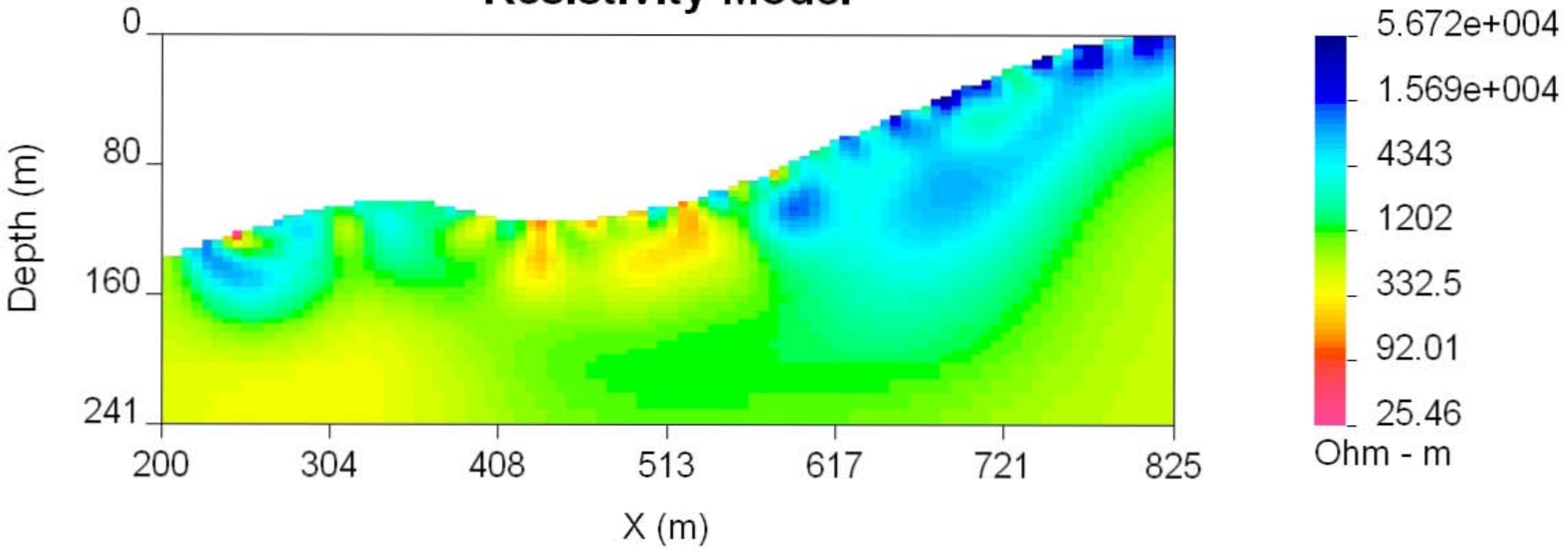
Resistivity Model



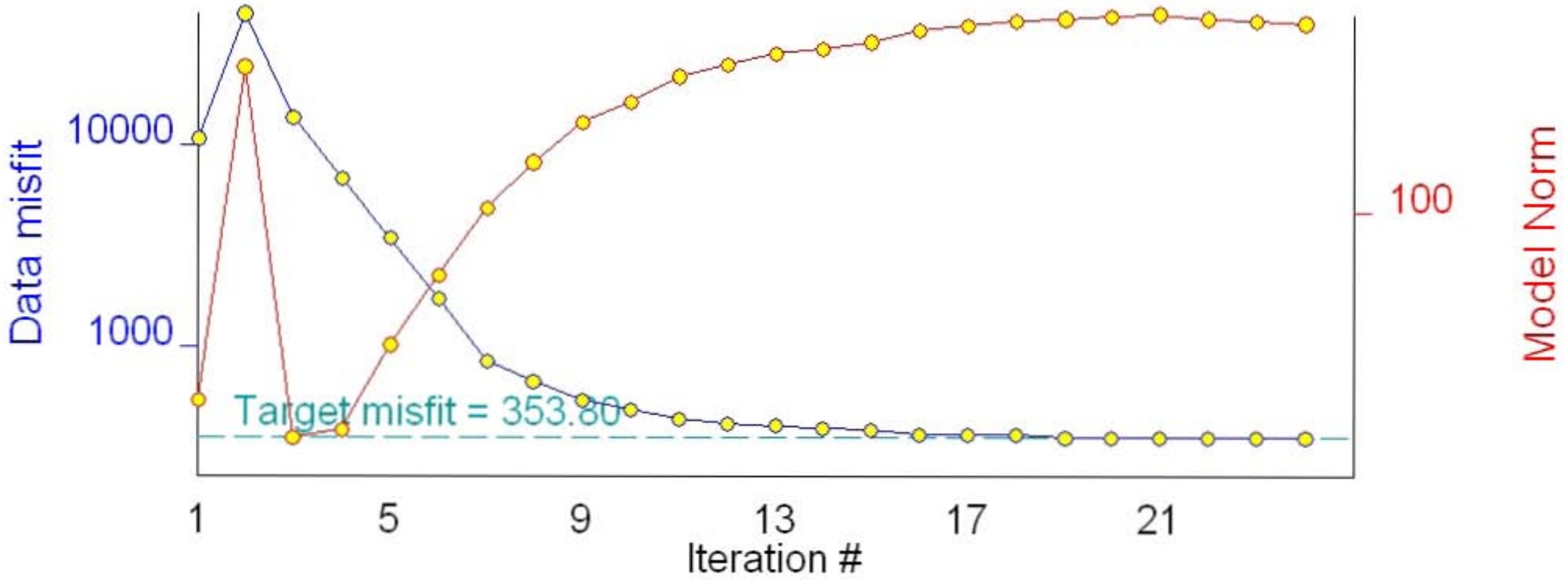
Iterations done: 21



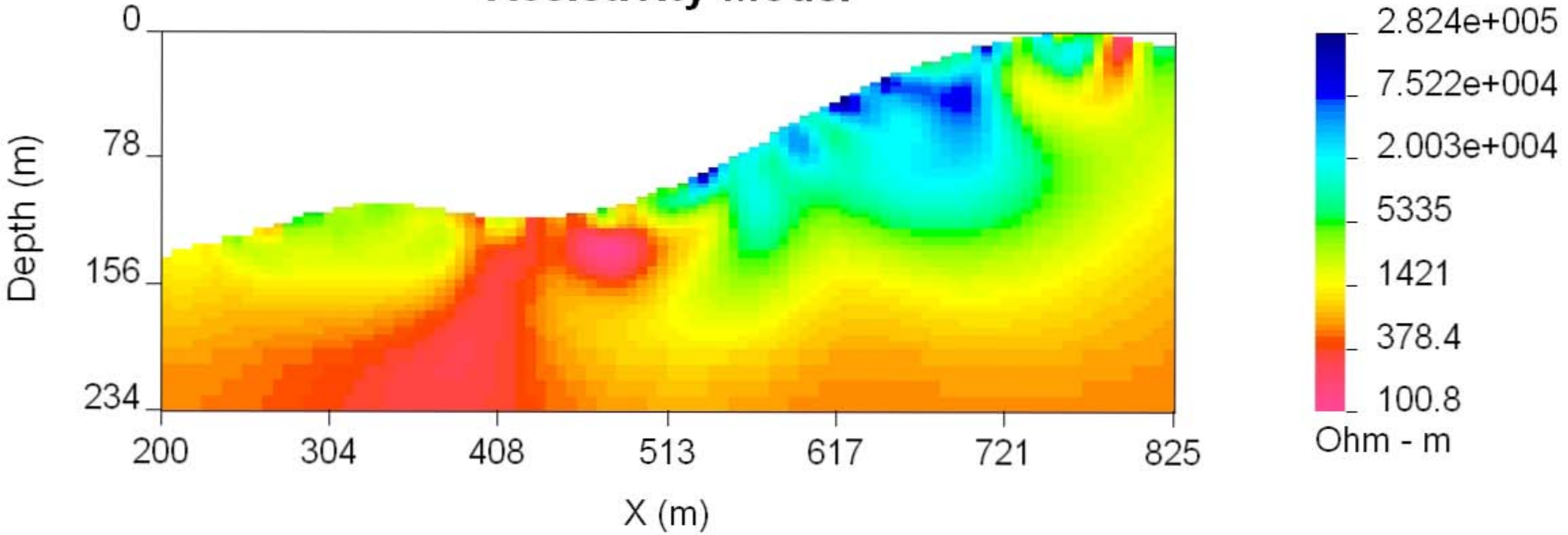
Resistivity Model



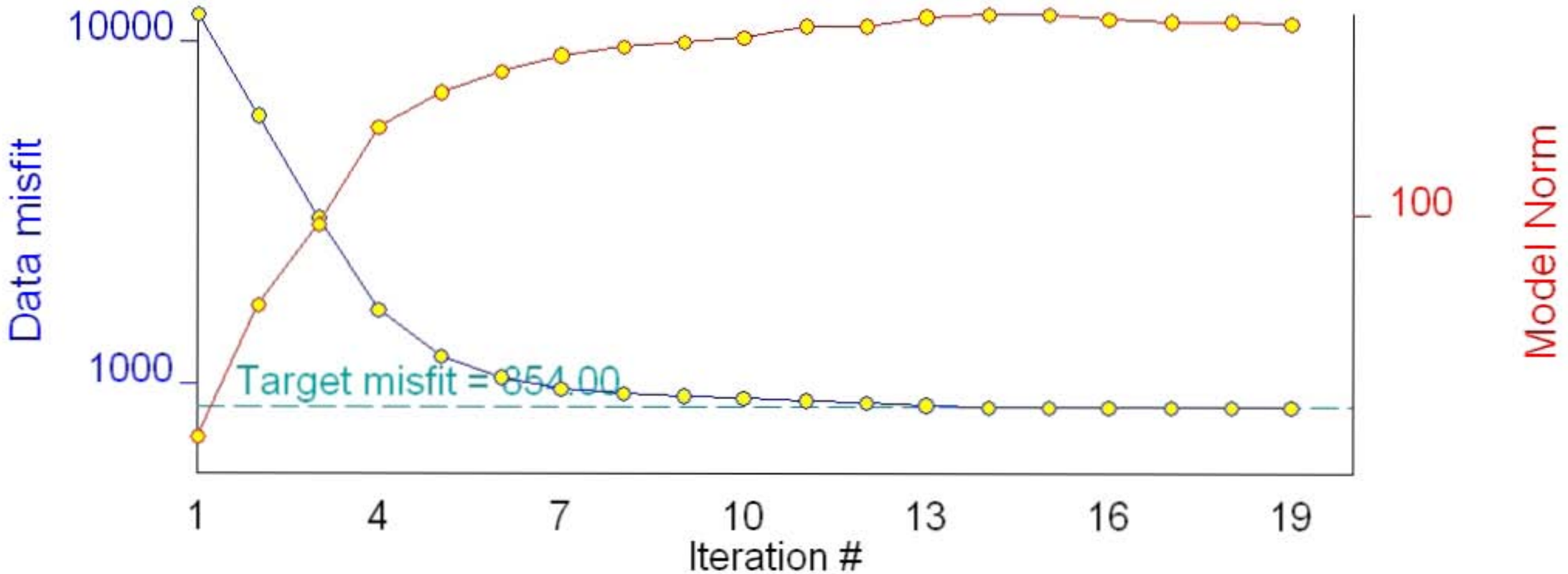
Iterations done: 24



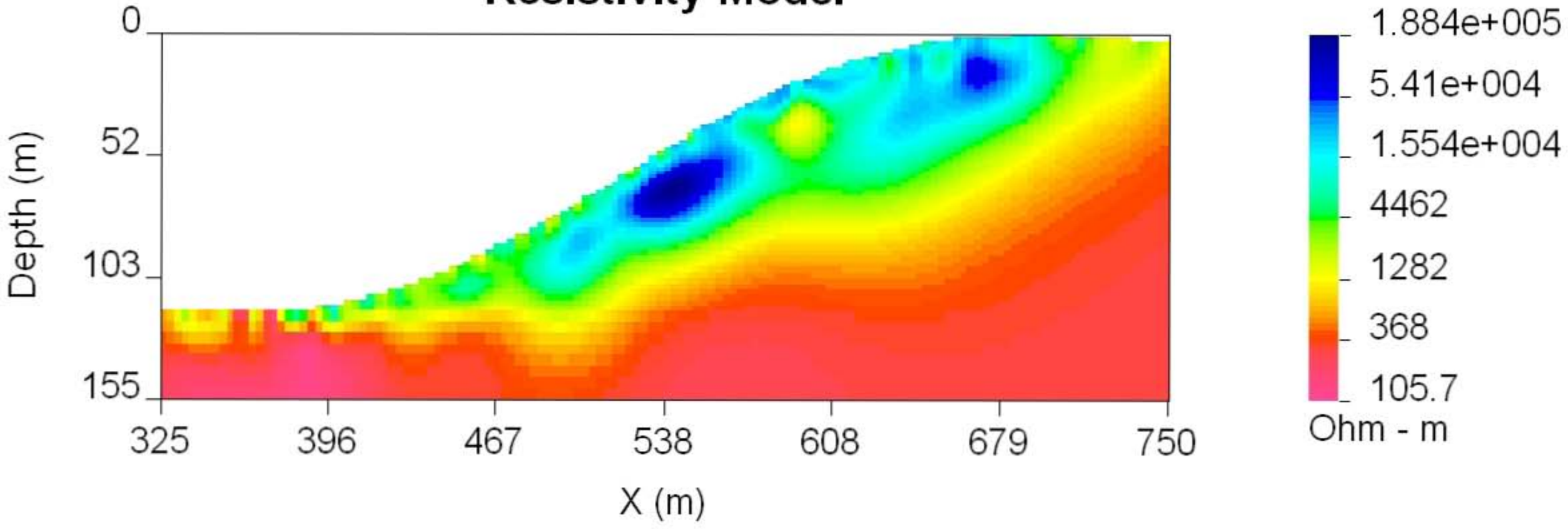
Resistivity Model



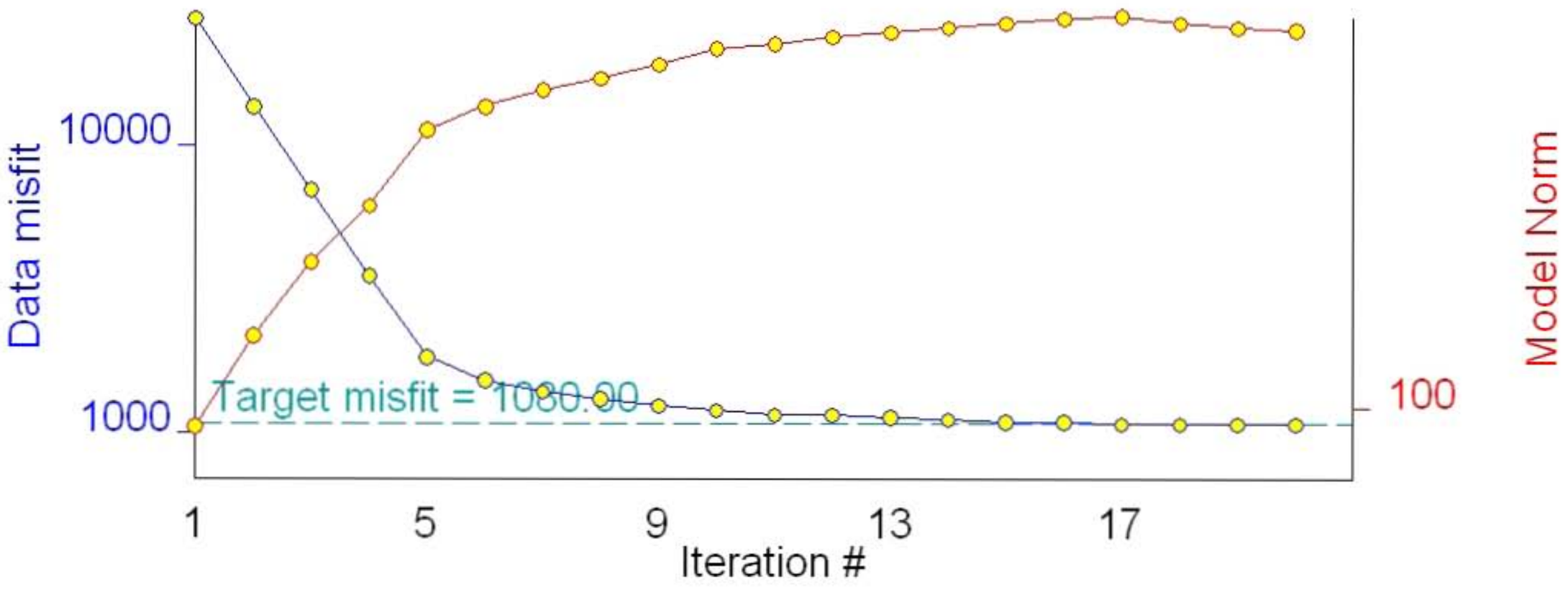
Iterations done: 19



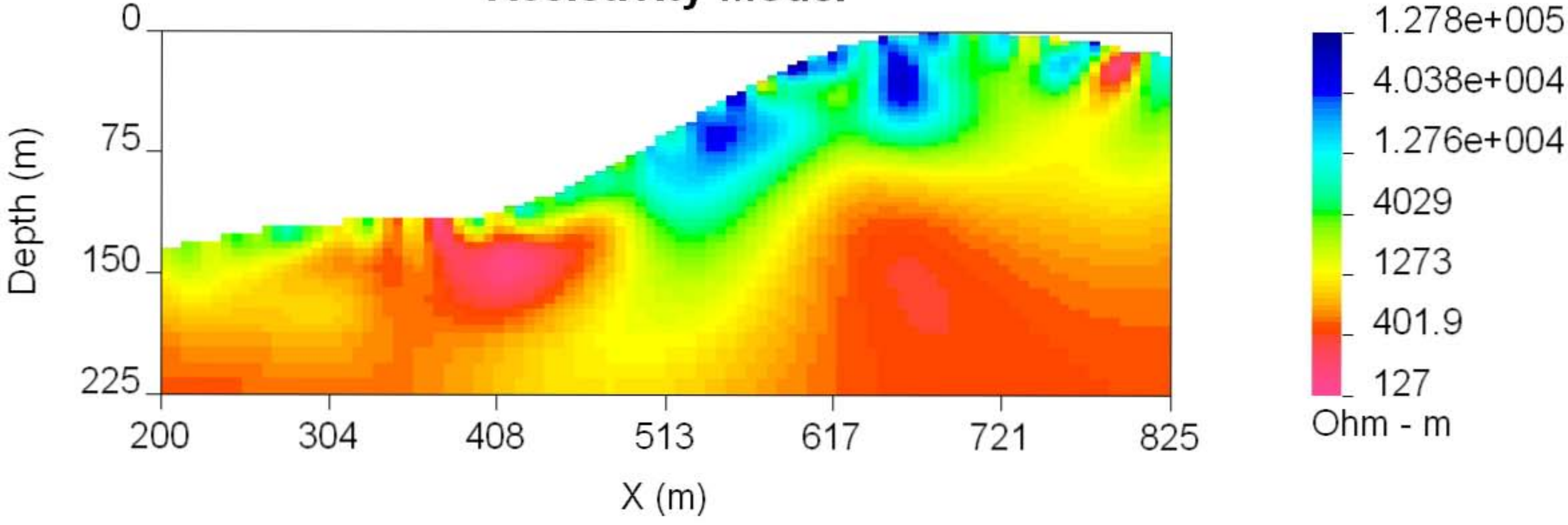
Resistivity Model



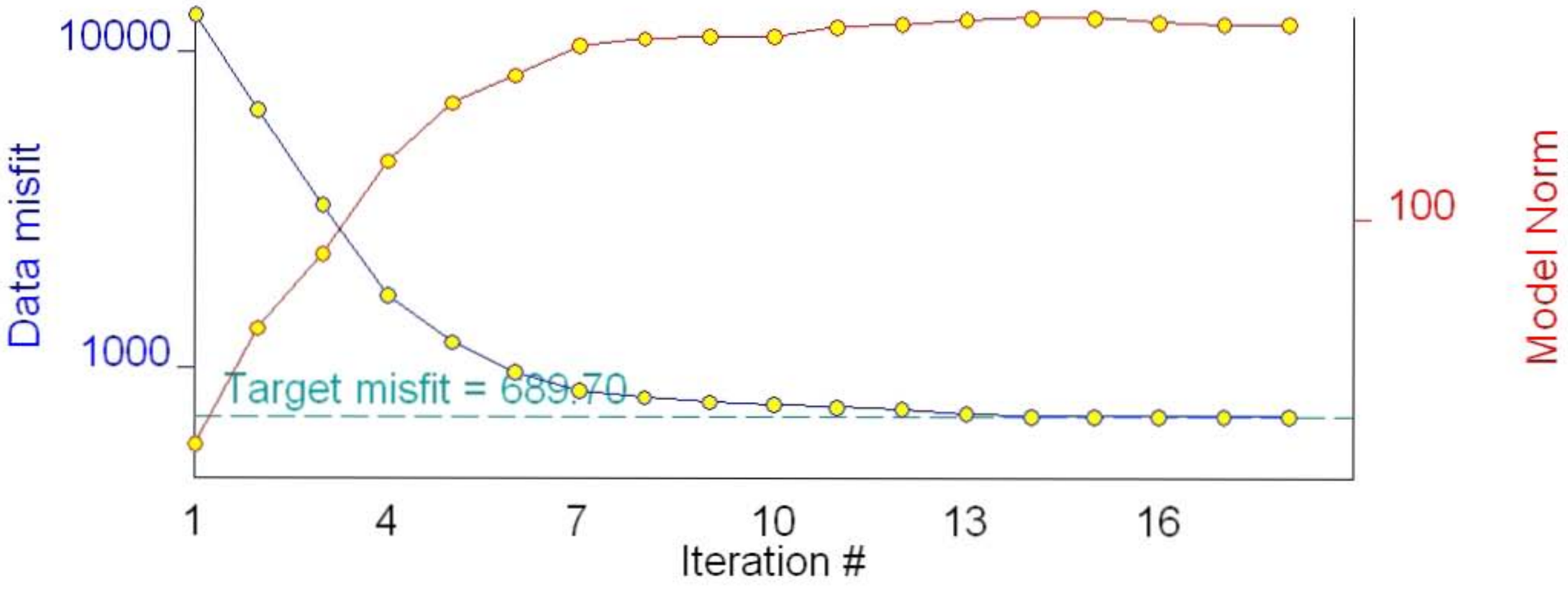
Iterations done: 20



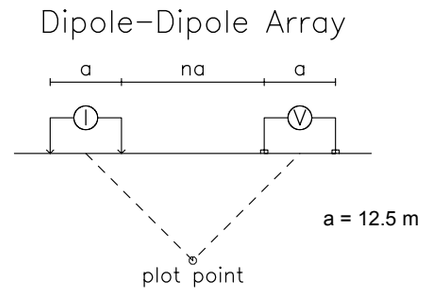
Resistivity Model



Iterations done: 18



STACKED PSEUDOSECTIONS MAP
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

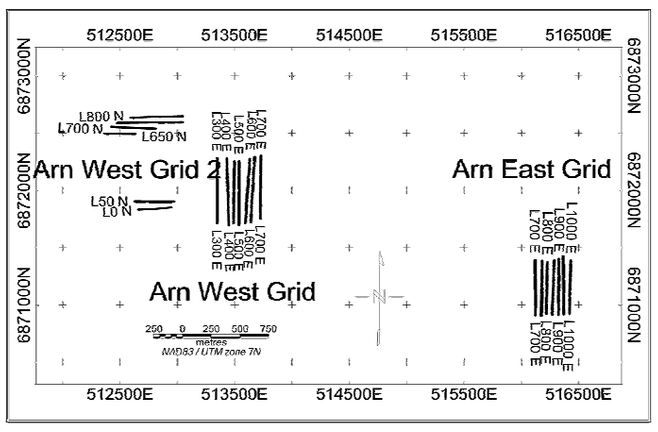


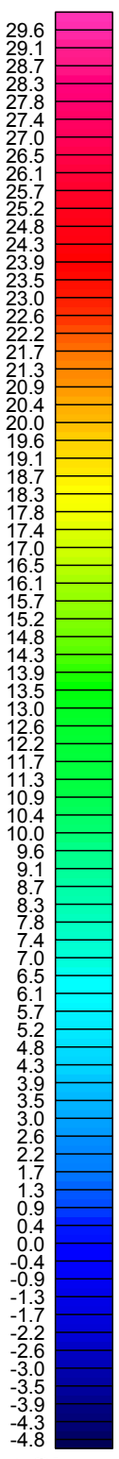
Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Arn East IP 12m.gdb

Line-km surveyed this sheet: 3525 m





Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

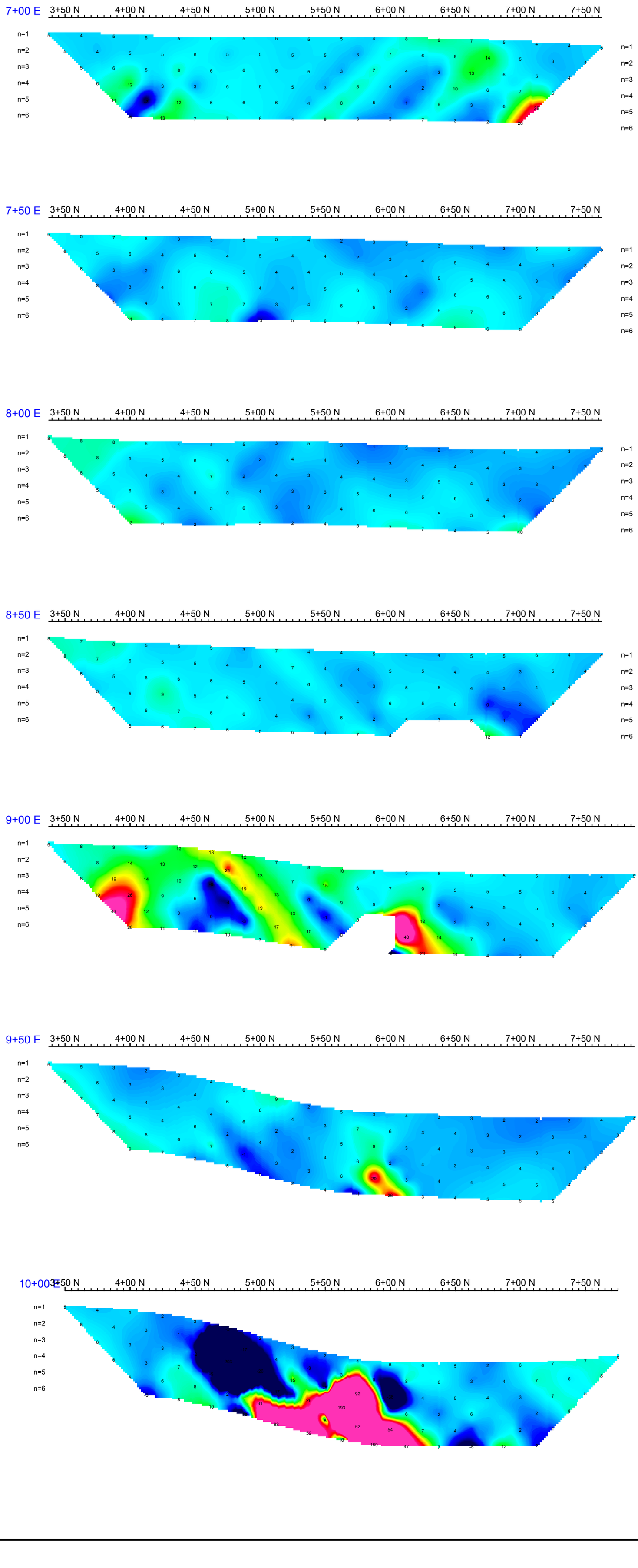
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.

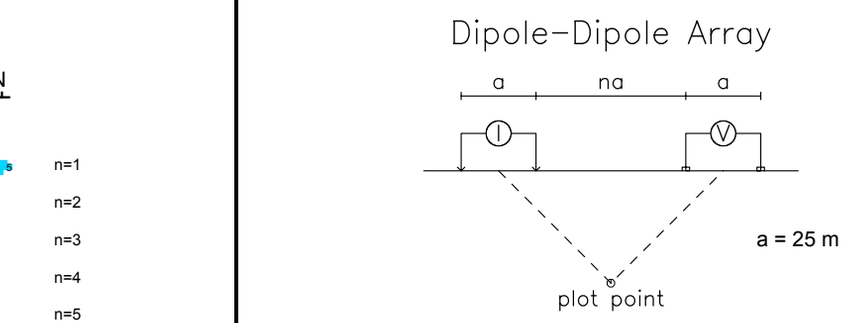
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ARN PROPERTY, ARN EAST GRID
STACKED APP. CHARGEABILITY

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada — NTS: 115F/15
Grid: Local — Date: Nov 30, 2006
Job: ACA-06-04-YT — Drawn by; Dave Hildes

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

STACKED PSEUDOSECTIONS MAP
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY



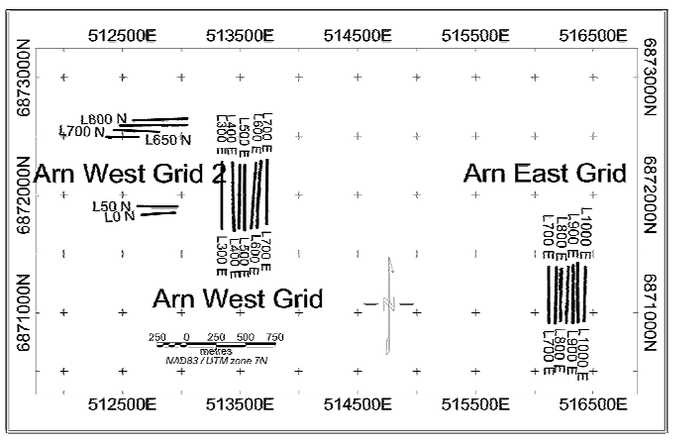


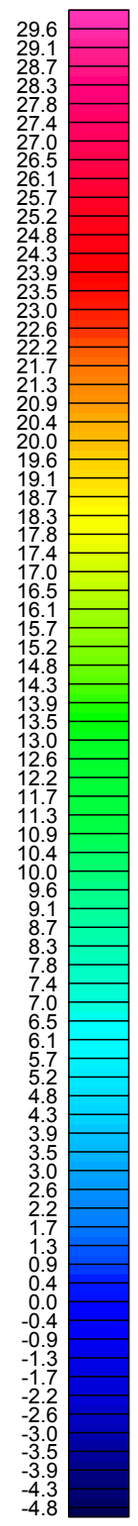
Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Arn East IP 25m.gdb

Line-km surveyed this sheet: 3525 m





Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

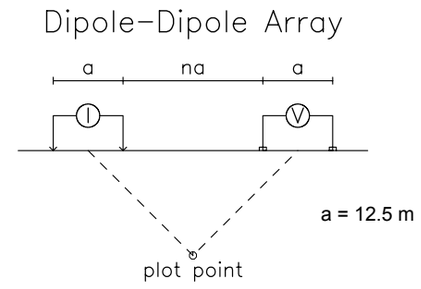
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ARN PROPERTY, ARN EAST GRID
STACKED APP. CHARGEABILITY

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada — NTS: 115F/15
Grid: Local — Date: Nov 30, 2006
Job: ACA-06-04-YT — Drawn by: Dave Hildes

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

STACKED PSEUDOSECTIONS MAP
APPARENT RESISTIVITY

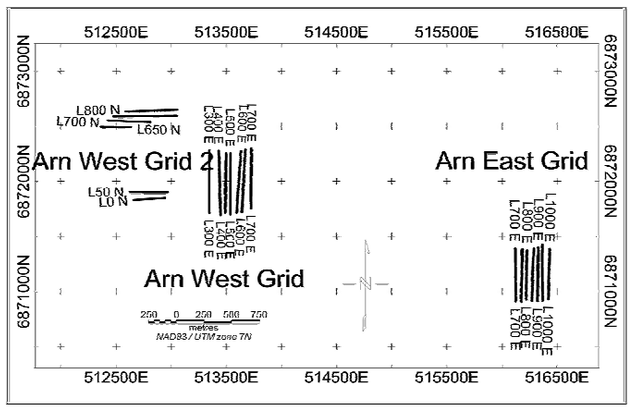


Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Arn East IP 12m.gdb

Line-km surveyed this sheet: 3525 m





Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.

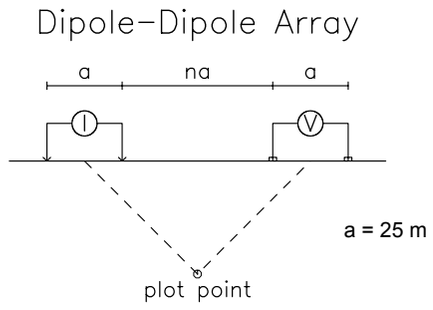
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ARN PROPERTY, ARN EAST GRID
STACKED APP. RESISTIVITY

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada
Grid: Local
Job: ACA-06-04-YT

NTS: 115F/15
Date: Nov 30, 2006
Drawn by; Dave Hildes

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

STACKED PSEUDOSECTIONS MAP
APPARENT RESISTIVITY

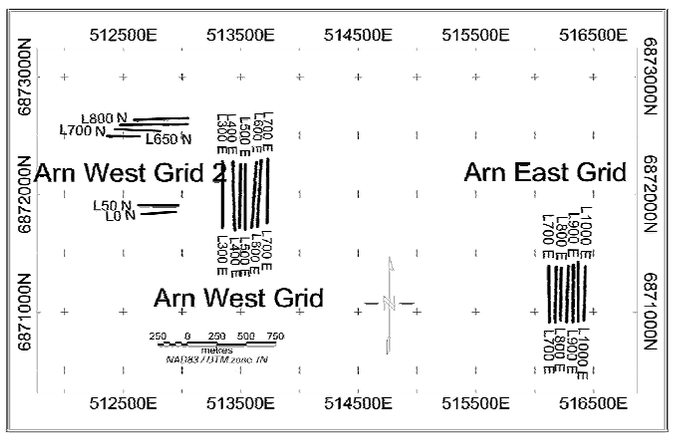


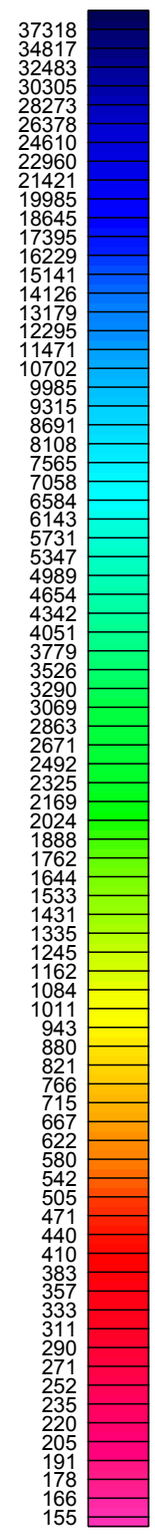
Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Arn East IP 25m.gdb

Line-km surveyed this sheet: 3525 m





Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

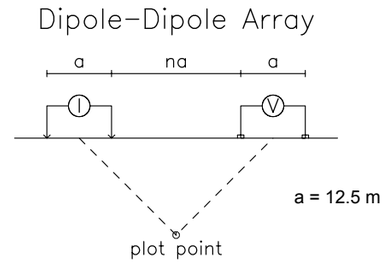
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.

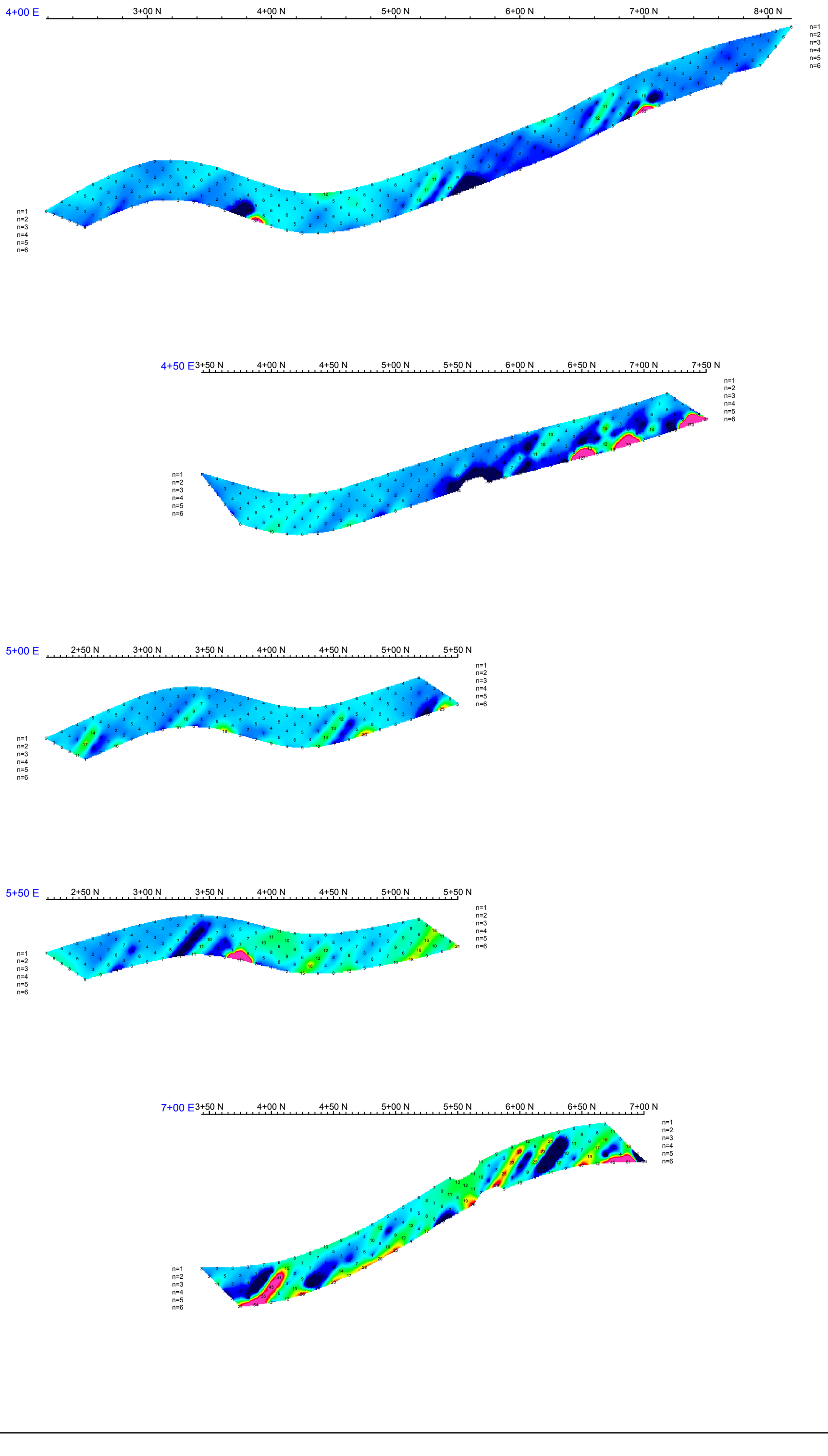
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ARN PROPERTY, ARN EAST GRID
STACKED APP. RESISTIVITY

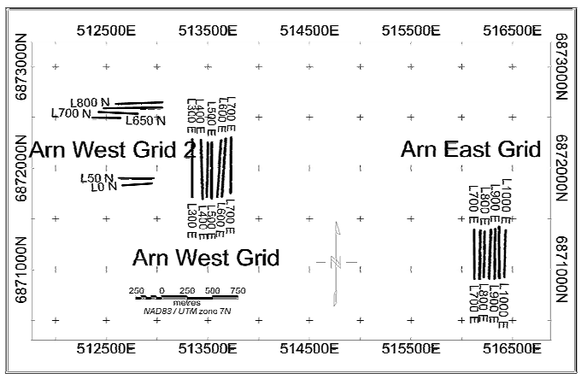
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada — NTS: 115F/15
Grid: Local — Date: Nov 30, 2006
Job: ACA-06-04-YT — Drawn by; Dave Hildes

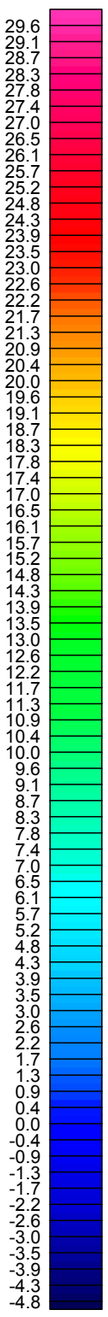
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

STACKED PSEUDOSECTIONS MAP
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY









Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)

Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Arn West IP 12m.gdb

Line-km surveyed this sheet: 2337.5 m

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.

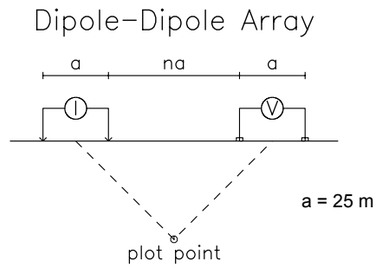
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ARN PROPERTY, ARN WEST GRID
STACKED APP. CHARGEABILITY

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada
Grid: Local
Job: ACA-06-04-YT

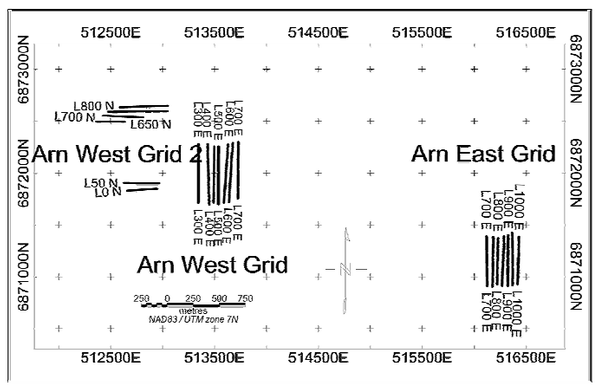
NTS: 115F/15
Date: Nov 30, 2006
Drawn by; Dave Hildes

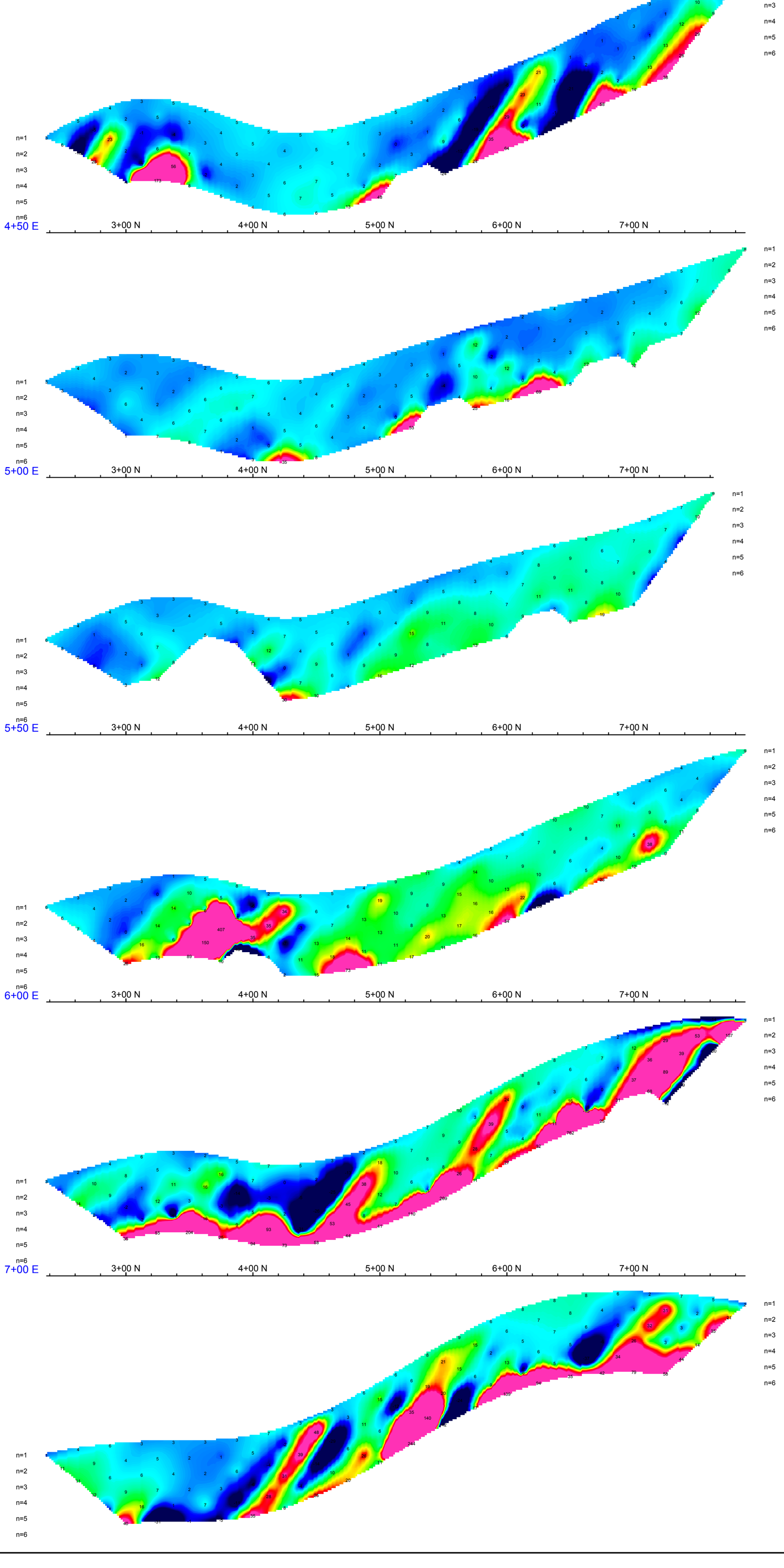
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

STACKED PSEUDOSECTIONS MAP
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY



Receiver: Iris ElrecPro
Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW
Data File: Arn West IP 25m.gdb
Line-km surveyed this sheet: 4375 m







Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150
metres

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.

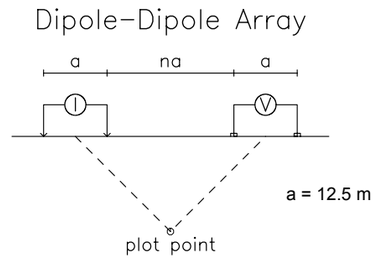
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ARN PROPERTY, ARN WEST GRID
STACKED APP. CHARGEABILITY

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada
Grid: Local
Job: ACA-06-04-YT

NTS: 115F/15
Date: Nov 30, 2006
Drawn by: Dave Hildes

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

STACKED PSEUDOSECTIONS MAP
APPARENT RESISTIVITY

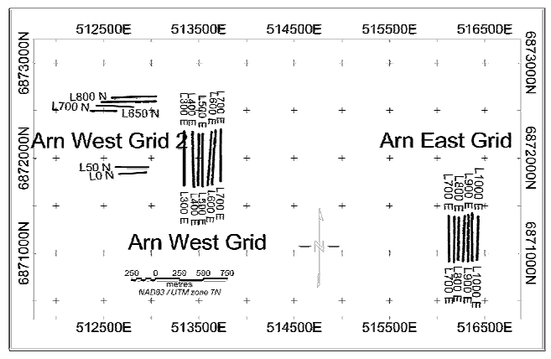


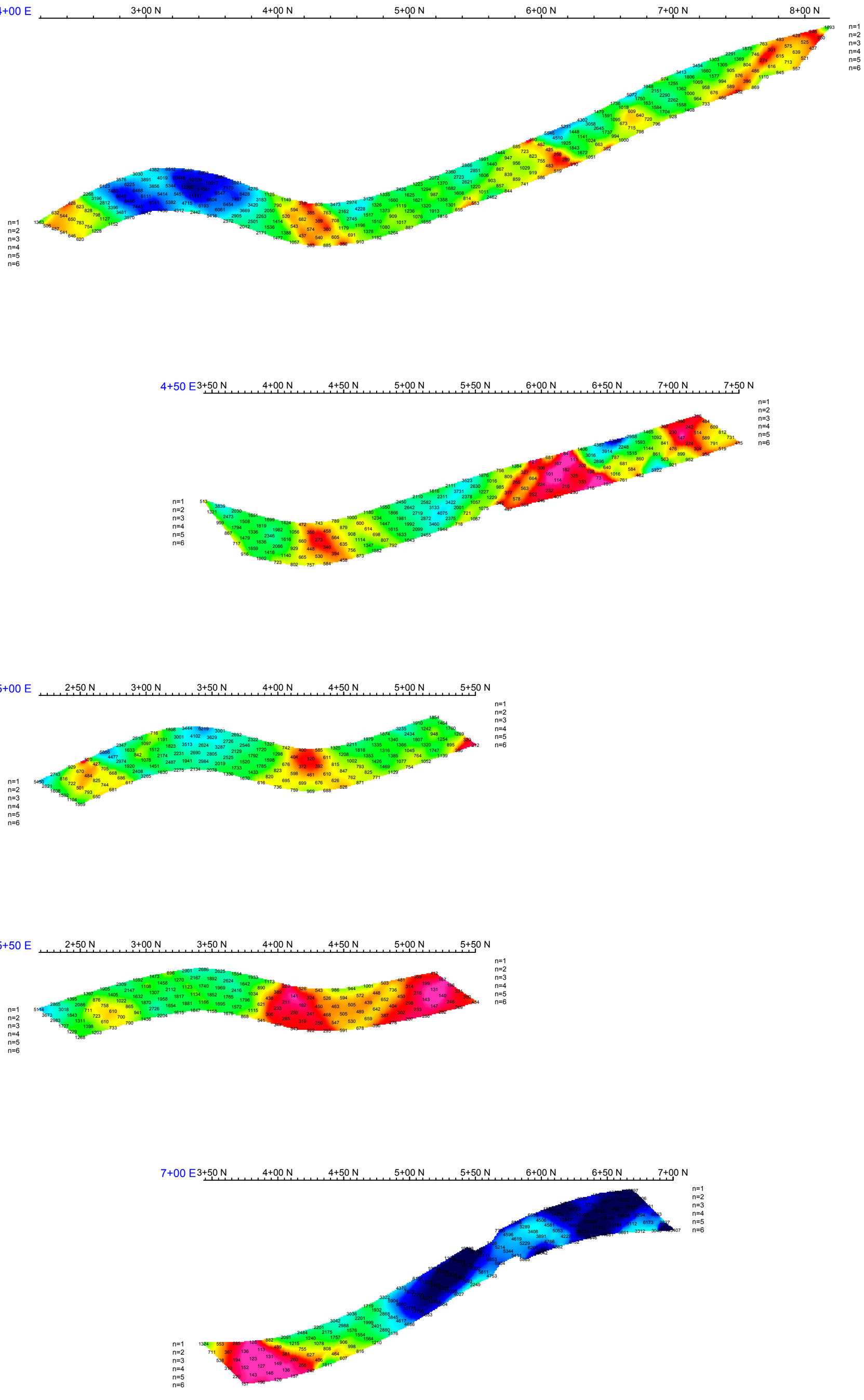
Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

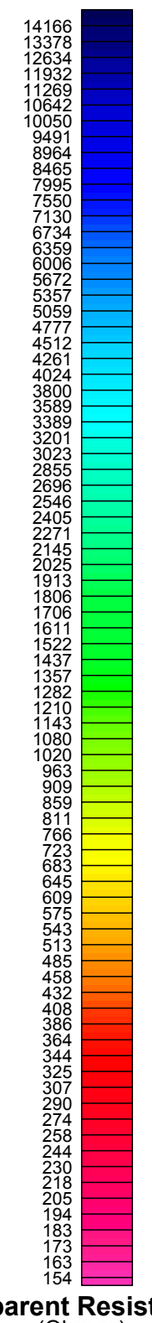
Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Arn West IP 12m.gdb

Line-km surveyed this sheet: 2337.5 m







Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

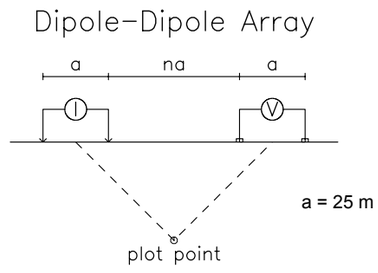
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ARN PROPERTY, ARN WEST GRID
STACKED APP. RESISTIVITY

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada — NTS: 115F/15
Grid: Local — Date: Nov 30, 2006
Job: ACA-06-04-YT — Drawn by; Dave Hildes

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

STACKED PSEUDOSECTIONS MAP
APPARENT RESISTIVITY

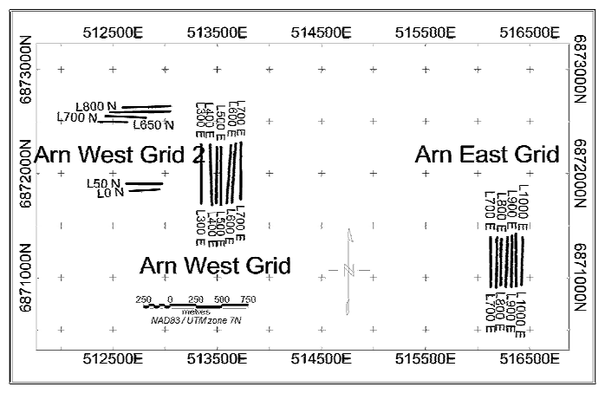


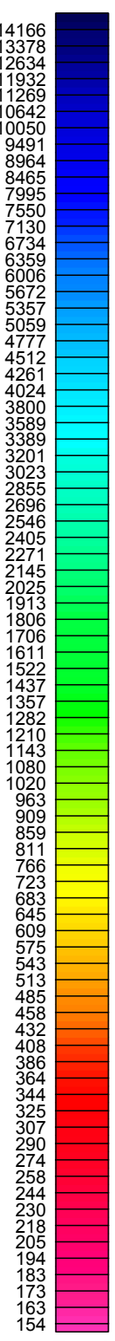
Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Arn West IP 25m.gdb

Line-km surveyed this sheet: 4375 m





Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
ARN PROPERTY, ARN WEST GRID
STACKED APP. RESISTIVITY

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada
Grid: Local
Job: ACA-06-04-YT

NTS: 115F/15
Date: Nov 30, 2006
Drawn by: Dave Hildes

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

QW 28042

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

RECEIVED
APR 1 6 2007
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

AFFIDAVIT

094809

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

That to the best of my knowledge the attached Statement of Expenditures for exploration work on Arn 1-69 mineral claims on Claim Sheet 115F/15 is accurate.

Joan Mariacher

Sworn before me at Vancouver, B.C.

this 15th day of April 2007.

Notary Public, Yukon Territory

Statement of Expenditures
Arn 1-69 Mineral Claims
April 15, 2007

Contract Geophysical Surveys

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	$79,568.20

Survey took 21 days = $3,788.96/day.

July 26 to August 8 survey took place on Arn 4 and 6 (2/3 of work) and 46 and 48) 1/3 of work. Total cost for Arn East is $53,045.44 with $17,681.81 on each of Arn 4 and 6 and $8,840.91 on each of Arn 46 and 48.

August 9 to August 15 survey took place on Arn 26, 28, 30 and 32 mineral claims. Total cost for Arn West is $$26,522.72.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

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

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
15/08/2006	6281

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

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

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount
Arn Property - Geophysical Surveys July 26 - August 15, 2006 / Service log attached				
Operations				
IP crew & instruments - preparation & checks	1	Fixed cost	525.00	525.00T
Mag crew & instruments - preparation & checks	1	Fixed cost	200.00	200.00T
Camp & initial food order - preparation, checks & expediting	1	Fixed cost	350.00	350.00T
IP survey crew - Travel / standby	4	Days	1,705.00	6,820.00T
IP survey crew - Survey	17	Days	1,985.00	33,745.00T
Magnetic field survey crew - Standby (standby for single magnetometer)	9	Days	40.00	360.00T
Magnetic field survey crew - survey (2 magnetometers / differential rate for 1 operator)	3	Days	260.00	780.00T
Truck & Driver for mobe / demobe	2	Days	450.00	900.00T
Camp Rental	21	Days	120.00	2,520.00T
Exploration support services				
Expediting - Warren Kapaniuk -Time to August 10, 2006	6.5	Hours	65.00	422.50T
Client advance applied			-15,000.00	-15,000.00
Business Number: 886365816				

Subtotal	$31,622.50
GST	$2,797.35
Balance Due	$34,419.85

JF ARN

46 622.50
2 797.35
49 419.85
less 15 000.
34 419.85

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

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

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
8/15/2006	6315

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

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

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount
ARN PROPERTY - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS June 1 - August 15, 2006 Expense Invoice - Summary & Backup attached				
Fuel		Per attached summary	1,544.71	1,544.71T
Groceries			2,290.26	2,290.26T
Administration on expenses (15%)			575.25	575.25T
Business Number: 886365816 Total PST				108.13

Subtotal	$4,410.22
GST	$171.93
Balance Due	$4,690.28

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

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

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
30/09/2006	6523

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

FAXED Nov. 14 06 mp

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

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount
ARN IP SURVEY Time for August & September, 2006				
Geophysical data processing, project management - Dave Hildes	5.5	Hours	90.00	495.00T
Geophysical data processing - Andre Lebel	7	Hours	65.00	455.00T
Business Number: 886365816				

Subtotal	$950.00
GST	$57.00
Balance Due	$1,007.00

PAID DEC 8, 2006
8414
TOTAL $ 27523.43

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

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

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
30/09/2006	6546

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

FAXED Nov. 14/06 MR

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

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount
SUMMER IP SURVEYS				
Room & Board			727.74	727.74T
Food, non-taxable			3,323.23	3,323.23
Food			1,109.07	1,109.07T
Fuel			2,678.80	2,678.80T
Equipment rent			190.00	190.00T
Administration fee, 15%			1,204.33	1,204.33T
Helicopter			9,671.67	9,671.67T
Administration fee on helicopter, 10%			967.17	967.17T
Business Number: 886365816				
SEE ATT BREAKDOWN				

992.93
ARN - 13553.33 14366.53 INCL GST
KLAZA - 2370.66
PANORAMA - 3338.06
TISS - 609.96

Subtotal	$19,872.01
GST	$992.93
Balance Due	$20,864.94

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

108 Gold Road
Whitehorse Yukon
Y1A 2W3

Credit Memo

Date	Credit No.
01/10/2006	6729

FAXED 07/01/19 MR

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

P.O. No.	Project
	ACA-06-04-YT Sum...

Description	Qty	Rate	Amount
ARN PROPERTY			
Credit for 10% Administration Fee Charged on Trans North Helicopters ($6,487.17) on Invoice #6546		648.72	-648.72T
Total GST Business Number: 886365816			-38.92

DH

Total	-$687.64
Invoices	$0.00
Balance Credit	-$687.64

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

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

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
29/12/2006	6737

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

FAXED 07/02/09 HS

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

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount
ARN IP & MAG SERVICE INVOICE (October - December 2006)				
Data Processing (2D inversions & report writing)	40	Hours	90.00	3,600.00T
Figure Generation	17.75	Hours	65.00	1,153.75T
Business Number: 886365816				

Approved By: DH

Subtotal	$4,753.75
GST	$285.23
Balance Due	$5,038.98

REMIT PAYMENT TO:

TRANS NORTH HELICOPTERS

TRANS NORTH TURBO AIR LTD.
P.O. Box 8, 115 Range Rd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Canada Y1A 5X9
Tel: (867) 668-2177 - Fax: (867) 668-3420

CHA / BILL
Archer, Cathro & Associates
1016-510 W Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1L8

HRO

ACCOUNT NUMBER	ARCHCAC
INVOICE NUMBER	38511
INVOICE DATE	31 / 07 / 06
AREA	B.C. ✓ YUKON NWT ALTA
A/C TYPE	206B
AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION C	GMYO
FLIGHT DATE	DAY 26 MONTH 07 YEAR 06
PURCHASE ORDER NO.	

FUEL TNTA ✓	OIL-X CUST	TNTA FUEL USED	HRS./LITRES	FROM
			273.6L - DAWSON BULK	
			250.8L - WHT RVR DRUM	

HOOK INSURANCE — DECLINED ☐ INT _____ — ACCEPTED ☐ — VALUE _____

TNTA'S TARIFF LIMITS THAT TNTA'S LIABILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE TO GOODS CARRIED IS 50¢ PER LB.

FROM	TO	UP	DOWN	HOURS	REMARKS NO. OF PASS
DAWSON	WHITE RIVER				- MOB IN CAMP + 4 PAX
ARN PROPERTY X 3					- RTS DAWSON
DAWSON				4.6	

SUB	G.L.	AMOUNT
1808	502	4255.00
1800	131	451.44
1500	131	702.24
0000	323	324.52

D.G. TRANSPORTED ☐	4.6	@ 925.00	4255	00
		@		
HOLDING TIME:		@ / HR.		
FUEL	273.6	@ 1.65 / LITRE	451	44
FUEL	250.8	@ 2.80 / LITRE	702	24
MEALS & LODGINGS				
OTHER				
OTHER				
SUB TOTAL			5408	68
GOODS & SERVICES TAX REGISTRATION NO. R121483135			324	52
TOTAL			$ 5733	20

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT OF INVOICE.
2% INTEREST PER MONTH (24% PER ANNUM) WILL BE CHARGED ON ALL OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OVER 30 DAYS. IF INTEREST IS NOT PAID, FUTURE FLIGHTS WILL BE ON A CASH BASIS.

X _____ CHARTERER'S SIGNATURE

WARREN - AURORA GEOSCIENCES CHARTERER'S NAME (PRINTED)

INITIALS DPH — PILOT'S SIGNATURE

NE/DS — ENGINEER'S NAME ESTRADA / SHIPMAN

SHIPPING NAME & QTY.	CLASS	UN #	PACKING GR.

CARRIAGE SUBJECT TO TERMS OF PUBLISHED TARIFF.
TARIFF AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC VIEW AT TRANS NORTH OFFICE.

THIS IS YOUR ONLY INVOICE – PAY UPON RECEIPT