

**ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.**  
**TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD SURVEY**  
**YT AND BC CLAIMS**  
**WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON**

Dave Hildes, P.Geo., Ph. D.  
Geneviève Hétu, B.Sc.

<b>Claim</b>	<b>Grant #</b>
BC 18	Y23043
BC 20	Y23045
BC 57	Y23078
BC 101 - 110	YC39387 – 96
YT 76 - 77	YC39353 – 4
YT 79	YC39356
YT 96 - 103	YC39373 – 80

Location: 60° 37'N, 134° 53' W  
NTS: 105 D/10  
Mining District: Whitehorse, YT.  
Date surveyed: October 25-31, 2007  
Date: March 25, 2008

## SUMMARY

A total magnetic field survey was performed on the YT and BC claims between October 25 and 31, 2007. The YT and BC claims consist of 24 Quartz Claims staked in the Whitehorse Mining District on NTS 105D10. It is situated west of the Alaska Highway between the junction of the Alaska Highway and the Carcross Turnoff and the Yukon River. The total magnetic field survey covered 41.7 line-km on a local uncut grid. The readings were taken on 100 m spaced lines at a 12.5 m station interval and used a synchronized base station reading at 5 s during field acquisition to correct for temporal geomagnetic variation. The magnetic field data was levelled to a previous survey conducted in 2006.

This report also provides a compilation of historical data. Data from IP / resistivity and ground magnetic field surveys conducted during 1967-1972, two holes drilled in 1969 east of the property boundary, from government aeromagnetic data and regional geological compilations by the YGS were incorporated in the interpretation. The compilation suggests that the total magnetic field survey should be extended to the west to cover and close off the magnetic field high and an IP survey should be conducted over the total magnetic field high to define drill targets within it.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. was retained by Arcturus Ventures Inc. to conduct a ground total magnetic field survey on the YT and BC claims, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory. A total of 41.7 line-km were surveyed between October 25 and 31, 2007 to better define an embayment in the limestone-Coast Intrusive contact and to locate metamorphic skarn deposits associated with magnetite.

This report considers the 2007 total magnetic field survey but also offers a compilation of the exploration done on the property over the years. After reviewing the available data, only data from two assessment reports was considered relevant for interpretation. The first assessment report (Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd., 1969) describes two drill holes east of the property boundary in the Golden Horn subdivision while the second (Baird, 1969) describes ground total magnetic field and IP / resistivity surveys conducted on a grid covering the western half of the YT claims. In addition, government aeromagnetic coverage and regional geological compilations by the YGS were incorporated into the interpretation.

## 2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

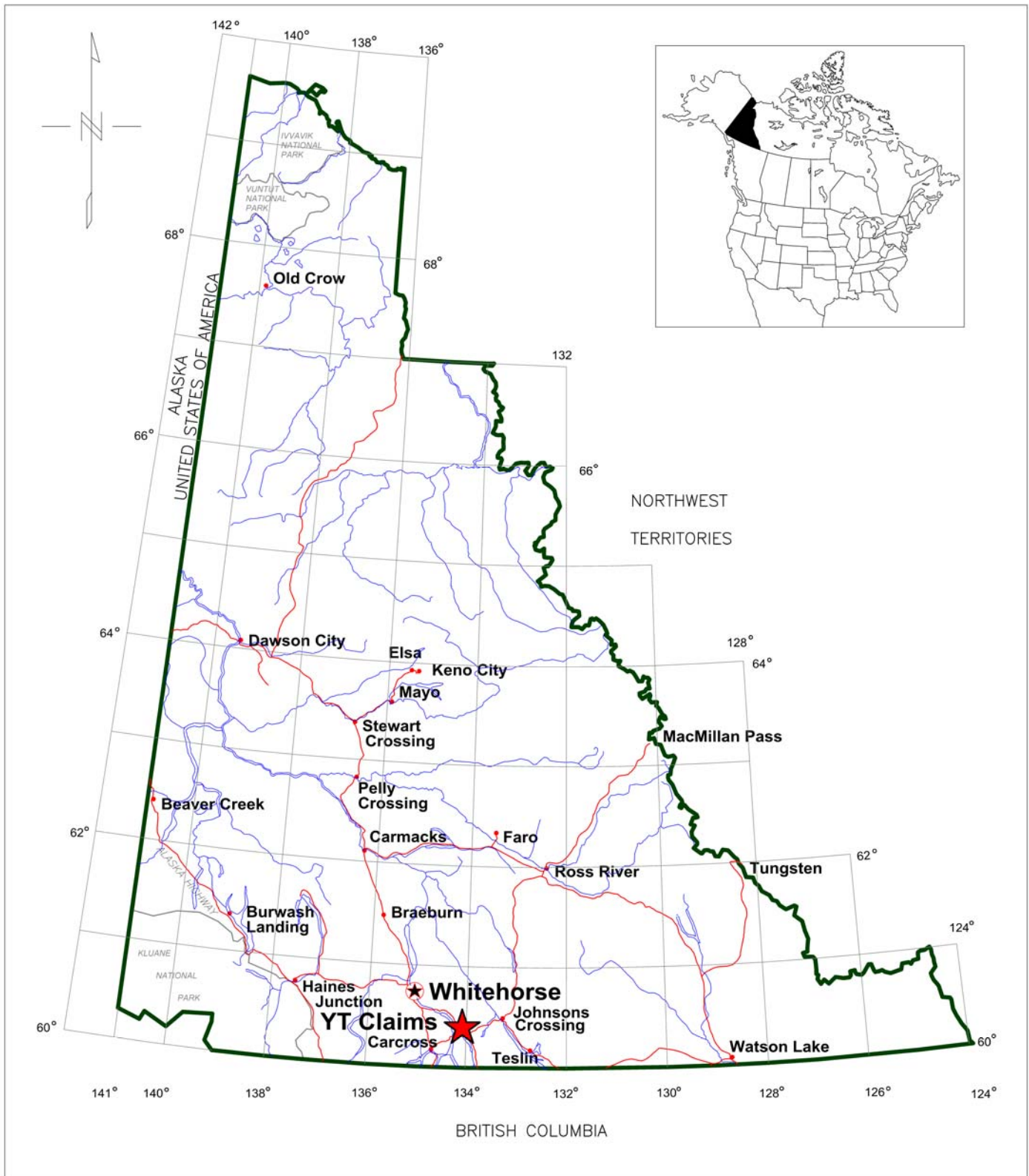
The YT and BC claims are centered at 60° 37'N, 134° 53' W, in the southern Yukon Territory. The property lies west of the Alaska Highway in the triangle formed between the Wolf Creek territorial campground, the junction of the Alaska Highway and the Carcross cut off and the Yukon River (Figure 1). It is accessible by the Alaska Highway.

## 3.0 PROPERTY

The YT and BC claims consist of 45 unsurveyed mineral claims staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act in the Whitehorse Mining District. Claim information is summarized below:

Claim	Grant #	Expiry date
BC 18	Y23043	2013-01-26
BC 20	Y23045	2013-01-26
BC 57	Y23078	2013-01-26
BC 101 - 110	YC39387 – YC39396	2013-05-24
YT 76 - 77	YC39353 – 4	2010-11-24
YT 79	YC39356	2010-11-24
YT 96 - 103	YC39373 – 80	2010-11-24

The YT claims are registered 100% to Arcturus Ventures Inc. The BC claims are recorded 100% to Mona L. Blusson. The operator of all the listed claims is Arcturus Ventures Inc.



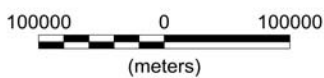
**ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.**

**YT CLAIMS**

**Figure 1 - Property Location Map**

NTS: 115 I/07  
 Datum: NAD83  
 Job: AZN-7554-YT

Mining District: Whitehorse  
 Projection: UTM Zone 8N  
 Date: 20 March 2008



**Aurora Geosciences Ltd.**

The claim locations and the 2007 survey grid are shown in Figure 2 in the back pocket of this report.

#### **4.0 GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION**

Previous assessment report (Macdonald, 2007) refers to: (A) Memoir 312 of the Geological Survey of Canada, Whitehorse Map Area, Yukon Territory, 105D, by J.O. Wheeler, and (B) Paper 63-44 of the Geological Survey of Canada, "Copper and Iron Resources, Whitehorse Copper Belt, Yukon Territory" by E.D. Kindle to describe the geology of the property. It reads as follows:

**Geological Environment.** The original rocks of the Whitehorse Copper Belt were the Lewes River Group, Upper Triassic in age and consisting for the most of quartzites, arkoses, greywackes, argillites, limestones and dolomites. These, in parts of the Copper Belt, are overlain by the Labarge group of Lower Jurassic age. The limestones and dolomites were the most predominant rock types before being intruded and consequently metamorphosed by the large Coastal Intrusive Batholith of Cretaceous age. In very recent times the aforementioned rocks have been covered in parts by the Miles Canyon Basalt.

**Economic Geology.** The deposits of the Whitehorse Copper Belt lie at or near the contact of granitic rock with limestones of the Lewes River Group. These deposits are mostly contact metamorphic skarn deposits associated with magnetite, but occurrences of "Porphyry Type" deposits such as the Keewenaw ore body do occur. Bornite and chalcophyrie are the principal economic copper minerals but chalcocite, copper carbonates and chrysocolla do occur.

#### **5.0 2007 TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD DATA COLLECTION**

**Survey Grid.** The 2007 mag survey was conducted along a virtual grid of 18 lines varying from 400 to 3000 meters in length, spaced 100 meter apart and marked with flagging and Tyvek tags at the line ends and every 500 meter.

**Personnel.** The survey was conducted by the following personnel:

Geneviève Héту  
Terry Creamer  
Shawn Scott

Crew chief  
Tech. Operator  
Tech. Operator

**Equipment.** The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

<u>Mag</u>	2 - GSM-19 SN 706694 and 902894
	2 - GSM-19T SN 712784 and 2011132
	1 - GSM-19W SN 510496
<u>Other:</u>	1 - Pentium 4 lap top computer
	1 - Repair tools
	3 - Handheld radios
	3 - Garmin Handheld GPS Units
	1 - 1 ton truck
<u>Software:</u>	Geosoft Oasis 6.4
	GemLink
	GPSU 4.3
	Microsoft Excel

**Survey Specification.** The total magnetic field survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

<u>Station spacing:</u>	12.5 m
<u>Base station magnetometer:</u>	Installed near the grid at 503904, 6719445 NAD83 UTM 8N and cycled at 5 s throughout the survey. The base station magnetometer and field magnetometers times were synchronized daily prior to surveying.
<u>Corrections</u>	Temporal geomagnetic variation was removed by linear interpolation of drift from the base station magnetometer. Readings were rejected in the base magnetometer if there was a magnetic variation of 5nT or greater in under 5 seconds.
<u>Levelling</u>	Two levelling lines of 10 points each surveyed daily in both directions; one line perpendicular and the other parallel to the grid.

## 6.0 2007 TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Digital data is appended to this report on CDROM. The magnetic field data is in the following format:

Line Station UTME\_NAD83\_Z8N UTMN\_NAD83\_Z8N Rawmag FinalMag

where FinalMag is the corrected magnetic field.

The following plot at 1:10000 is appended to this report in the back pocket: Figure 3. YT and BC claims 2007 Contoured Magnetic Field map. Figure 4 (back pocket) provides the 2007 total magnetic field compiled with historical data.

The main feature of the 2007 total magnetic field data consists of a SE trending high of 850 nT, width of 200 m and open to the NW, centred at 505500, 6719860 NAD83 UTM 08N. In the south east and south west portion of the grid, three strong short spatial frequency magnetic field highs were also located by the survey. The first is situated south west from the main feature at 504719, 6719368 NAD83 UTM 08N and is 850 nT above background. The two others are at 504525, 6719479 and 504256, 6718472 NAD83 UTM 08N and respectively 940 and 850 nT above background.

## 6.0 HISTORICAL COMPILATION

**Data Registration.** Government claim and topographic maps were used as a base for the compilation of historical references. All data was registered to NAD83 UTM Zone 8N (metric) coordinates. The government aeromagnetic and geological compilations required rotation, scaling and distortion to fit the base map. Registration was performed by matching the topographic contours on the aeromagnetic and geological map underlays to the base map. The match is best in the eastern portion of the map where the 1968 ground geophysical data was collected. The older total magnetic field and IP/resistivity data was collected over a local grid and crudely registered to surrounding topographic features. All three surveys were conducted over the same ground grid (Grid 4 in Baird, 1969). The sketched topography on the eastern and northern portion of the older data plots places the grid several hundred metres north of its registered location. The data was eventually registered by correlating the old ground fluxgate vertical component total magnetic field survey with the recently conducted ground total magnetic field survey. The latter was conducted using GPS gridding techniques and was registered to UTM coordinates at the time of collection. The legacy fluxgate data produces a vertical field anomaly very similar to the total magnetic field anomaly and the old grid was eventually registered to the compilation base by rotating and scaling the grid data until the older magnetic field data overlaid the 2007 total magnetic field data.

**IP Survey Limitations.** The IP survey was conducted with a three electrode array (ie. an n=1 single separation survey). The dipole spacing for the grid 4 survey is not

specified but the station spacing is 50 feet. This suggests that a 50 foot dipole separation was used to collect the data shown in Plates 9 and 10 (Baird, 1969). The effective depth of investigation of this survey would be in the order of 15 m for a steeply dipping target. The depth of overburden is unknown in the immediate area of the grid. If the drill holes located southwest of Grid 4 are any guide, the depth to bedrock is between 7 to 15 m. Consequently, it is possible that the survey failed to map bedrock chargeability and the observed anomalies may be within overburden.

## 8.0 DISCUSSION

Figure 5 (back pocket) shows the interpreted features with respect to geographic coordinates and Figure 6 (back pocket) shows the geophysical interpretation on a claim and topographic base map. Two vertical drill holes are described in assessment report 091117 (Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd, 1969). The holes are approximately situated in the perimeter define by 506740, 6719300 and 507000, 6719750 NAD83 UTM 08N 1.370 km north of the Carcross cutoff. Hole DDH-3 intersected 60 m of inter-layered granodiorite and metasediments overlying 80 m of garnet-epidote-tremolite skarn. DDH-4 intersected inter-layered metasediments and andesite. From the very limited information provided by these two drill logs it appears that both upper and lower members of the Aksala Formation are present and that the strata may be affected by tight overturned folding placing the limestone below the metasediments and volcanics. The property is covered by glacial till and associated sediments of unknown thickness. The regional mapping infers that the claim area is underlain by lower Aksala metasediments and volcanics but the drilling suggests that the strata are likely tightly folded with outliers of limestone present. The inferred geological contacts are indicated by dashed lines in the plots.

The property lies on the northern flank of a NW-SE trending aeromagnetic high (Figure 7 back pocket). This is indicated by a dashed olive green line in the plots. There is a prominent re-entrant in the aeromagnetic trend centred on claims BG 112 and YT 101. The aeromagnetic high is roughly coincident with the Whitehorse Group granodiorite and the re-entrant could indicate the location of an embayment or roof pendant in the intrusion.

The 1968 ground vertical magnetic field survey (Crosby, 1968) located an arcuate multi-lobed high coincident with the re-entrant in the aeromagnetic trend (Figure 8 back pocket) coincident with the 2007 result (shown as a dashed red line in the plots). Given the close association of magnetite with copper mineralization in iron-rich skarn, this magnetic field high is of economic interest. The total magnetic field high swings to the south and may be part of a single larger feature terminating near YT 79.

The IP and resistivity surveys may not have measured bedrock chargeability and resistivity in the area of Grid 4 if the depth to bedrock is comparable to that encountered in DDH-3 and DDH-4. The apparent resistivity response shown in Figure

9 (back pocket) is dominated by a weak break separating low resistivity to the northwest from high resistivity to the south west. The break, shown as brown dashed-dot line in the figures, follows the south side of a small creek and appears to indicate a topographic scarp. If the apparent resistivity on either side of this break represents bedrock resistivity, the resistivity break may indicate the presence of a fault. The Pueblo deposit and the Poplar and Black Cub South showings are peripheral to faults.

The chargeability data shown in Figure 8 (back pocket) is of very low relief suggesting that the response at the short separation used is dominated by overburden effects. Nonetheless, there are several chargeability highs located within the vertical and total magnetic field highs and the highest chargeability responses recorded are located in the historical vertical magnetic high. These are indicated by dashed blue lines in the figures. Regions with coincident magnetic field and chargeability highs are of economic interest.

## **10.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The results of this compilation suggest the following conclusions:

- A.** Drill results suggest that the YT claims may be underlain by folded Aksala limestone and metasediments intruded by Whitehorse Suite granodiorite. This environment is permissive for the development of copper-gold skarn mineralization.
- B.** The magnetic field high on Grid 4 has not been closed off by either the 1968 vertical field or by the 2007 total magnetic field surveys.
- C.** The total magnetic field high occurs at a major inflection in the flank of a magnetic field high coincident with Whitehorse Suite granodiorite. The aeromagnetic response may be caused by an embayment or roof pendant in the intrusion.
- D.** The IP and resistivity surveys appear to have been conducted at very short dipole spacings. The subdued to flat resistivity and chargeability responses may be caused by the overburden blanket masking underlying bedrock responses. Despite these limitations, subtle elevated chargeability responses were recorded within the magnetic field high. These anomalies remain open to the south and northwest at the edge of the 1968 grid.

## 11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made based on the conclusions of this work:

**A.** The total magnetic field survey should be extended to cover and close off the magnetic field high. This would require covering an area of approximately 2500 (E-W) by 2000 m (N-S). The recommended coverage should extend beyond the area of interest indicated in the figures by several hundred of meters.

**B.** An IP survey employing either a dipole-dipole or pole-dipole array, employing an electrode separation of 25 m and reading to the 6<sup>th</sup> separation should be conducted over the total magnetic field high to define drill targets within it. Line spacing should not exceed 100 m. Total coverage would involve about 52 line-km of surveys but this might be pared down to perhaps half this quantum by concentrating the survey solely in the areas of peak magnetic response within the high.

Respectfully submitted,  
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

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

## REFERENCES CITED

Baird, J.G., 1969. Report on Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Surveys, Whitehorse area, Yukon. Unpublished assessment report # 060689, 35 pp.

Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd, 1969. Unpublished Drill hole Log. Report # 091117, 20 pp.

Crosby, R.O., 1968. Report on Aeromagnetic Survey, Whitehorse Area, Yukon Territory. Unpublished assessment report # 018883 submitted to the Geological Evaluation Unit, YT, 11pp.

Kindle, E.D., 1964. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 63-41 Copper and Iron Resources, Whitehorse Copper Belt, Yukon Territory. Ottawa, Department of Mines and Resources, 46 pp.

Macdonald, Blake, 2007. GPS and Magnetometer Survey. Unpublished assessment report # 094807 submitted to the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, YT, 20 pp.

Wheeler, J.O., 1961. Whitehorse Map-Area, Yukon Territory, 105D. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 312, 156 pp.

APPENDIX A. CERTIFICATE

I, David Henry Degast Hildes, Ph. D., P. Geo. with residence address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory do hereby certify that:

1. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British-Columbia, license #29887.
2. I am a graduate of the Queens University of Ontario with a B. Sc. (Honors) degree in Chemical Physics obtained in 1991 and a graduate of the University of British-Columbia with a Ph. D. in Geophysics obtained in 2001.
3. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration since 1999 and am now employed as a geophysicist with Aurora Geosciences Ltd..

Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of March 2008 in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

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

## APPENDIX B. SURVEY LOG

ARCTURUS MAG 2007 – AZN-7554-YT					
Crew chief	Geneviève Héту				
Tech. Op.	Terry Creamer				
Tech. Op.	Shawn Scott				
Date	Line	Station	Daily prod. (m/day)	Total prod. (km)	Comments
Oct 25	0E	1720S-575N	2295	6.395	Initial safety meeting. Set the base station and the levelling grid. Creek crossing. Slippery side hills.
	100E	1725S-337.5N	2062.5		
	300E	1587.5S-450N	2037.5		
Oct 26	200E	1650S-700S	950	9.675	Sent back one of the mag unit that stopped working properly. Operator back to the grid at 14:32 with working instrument.
	500E	1475S-612.5N	2087.5		
	700E	712.5N-1712.5N	2425		
	400E	1525S-487.5N	2012.5		
	600E	650N-1550S	2200		
Oct 27					The crew is taking the week-end off
Oct 28					Day off

Oct 29					The base station did not record the data. Problem from the instrument? Error from the operator? Neighbourhood sabotage? No Mag data. Slippery side hills. Lots of fallen logs on the north slopes.
Oct 30	200E	700S-400N	1100	15.2625	Redid Oct 29's lines. Slippery side hills. Fallen logs on the north slopes. Poor to bad satellite reception on some areas of the grid.
	800E	1887.5S-762.5N	2650		
	900E	750N-2025S	2775		
	1000E	812.5N-2125S	2937.5		
	1100E	825N-2175S	3000		
	1200E	2125S-675N	2800		
Oct 31	1300E	2050S-500N	2550	10.3625	One of the Mag units is not receiving clear signal from the sensor. Operator resolves the problem by pointing the sensor to the North. Lines 1800E and 1900E cross several private lots. Stopped the survey when a land owner asks us to leave her property. Part of line 1800E was done. Line 1900E is left uncompleted. Poor to bad satellite reception on some areas of the grid.
	1400E	350N-1962.5S	2312.5		
	1500E	1950S-150N	2100		
	1600E	25N-1800S	1825		
	1700E	1312.5S-150S	1162.5		
	1800E	1275S-862.5S	412.5		
<b>TOTAL MAG</b>		<b>41.695 km</b>			

## APPENDIX C. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

**Statement of Work and Costs  
BC and YT Claims 105D10  
Whitehorse Mining District**

**Period Work Performed**

October And November 2007, Blake Macdonald 2 days and  
Aurora Geosciences Ltd. per attached.

**Cost allocations**

Blake Macdonald 2 days @ 500.00/day	1,000.00
Aurora Geosciences	9,643.35
Travel meals and accommodations	<u>500.00</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,143.35</b>

**Allocated as to:**

Group 1:	1,600.00
Group 2:	1,600.00
Group 3:	<u>7,800.00</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000.00</b>

**Detail Aurora Geosciences Cost allocations**

Project management	202.50
Grid layout	225.00
Work days for three man mag crew (Oct 25,26,29-31)	6,670.00
Crew, instrument & equipment preparation	500.00
Field report	1,500.00
<b>GST</b>	<b>546.35</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,643.35</b>

## APPENDIX D. INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

GSM-19 Instruction Manual

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## INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

## MAGNETOMETER / GRADIOMETER

Resolution:	0.01nT (gamma), magnetic field and gradient.
Accuracy:	0.2nT over operating range.
Range:	20,000 to 120,000nT.
Gradient Tolerance:	Over 10, 000nT/m
Operating Interval:	3 seconds minimum, faster optional. Readings initiated from keyboard, external trigger, or carriage return via RS-232C.
Input / Output:	6 pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and (optional) analog output.
Power Requirements:	12V, 200mA peak (during polarization), 30mA standby. 300mA peak in gradiometer mode.
Power Source:	Internal 12V, 2.6Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, others optional. An External 12V power source can also be used.
Battery Charger:	<b>Input:</b> 110 VAC, 60Hz. Optional 110 / 220 VAC, 50 / 60Hz. <b>Output:</b> dual level charging.
Operating Ranges:	Temperature: - 40°C to +60°C. Battery Voltage: 10.0V <b>minimum</b> to 15V <b>maximum</b> . Humidity: <b>up to 90% relative, non condensing</b> .
Storage Temperature:	-50°C to +65°C.
Display:	LCD: 240 X 64 pixels, OR 8 X 30 characters. Built in heater for operation below -20°C.
Dimensions:	<b>Console:</b> 223 x 69 x 240mm. <b>Sensor Staff:</b> 4 x 450mm sections. <b>Sensor:</b> 170 x 71mm dia. <b>Weight:</b> console 2.1kg, Staff 0.9kg, Sensors 1.1kg each.
VLF	
Frequency Range:	15 - 30.0 kHz plus 57.9 kHz (Alaskan station)
Parameters Measured:	Vertical in-phase and out-of-phase components as percentage of total field. 2 relative components of horizontal field. Absolute amplitude of total field.
Resolution:	0.1%.
Number of Stations:	Up to 3 at a time.
Storage:	Automatic with: time, coordinates, magnetic field / gradient, slope, EM field, frequency, in- and out-of-phase vertical, and both horizontal components for each selected station.
Terrain Slope Range:	0° - 90° (entered manually).
Sensor Dimensions:	140 x 150 x 90 mm. (5.5 x 6 x 3 inches).
Sensor Weight:	1.0 kg (2.2 lb).

9 V 1997

GEM System Inc.

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**APPENDIX G**  
**GSM-19T MAGNETOMETER/GRADIOMETER**

**THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION****Introduction**

The GSM-19T is a portable standard proton magnetometer/gradiometer designed for handheld or base station use for geophysical, geotechnical, or archaeological exploration, long term magnetic field monitoring at Magnetic Observatories, volcanological and seismic research, etc. The GSM-19T is a secondary standard for measurement of the Earth's magnetic field, having 0.2nT resolution, and 1nT absolute accuracy over its full temperature range.

The GSM-19T is a microprocessor based instrument with storing capabilities. Large memory storage is available (up to 2Mbytes). Synchronized operation between hand held and base station units is possible, and the corrections for diurnal variations of magnetic field are done automatically. The results of measurement are made available in serial form (RS-232-C interface) for collection by data acquisition systems, terminals or computers. Both on-line and post-operation transfer are possible.

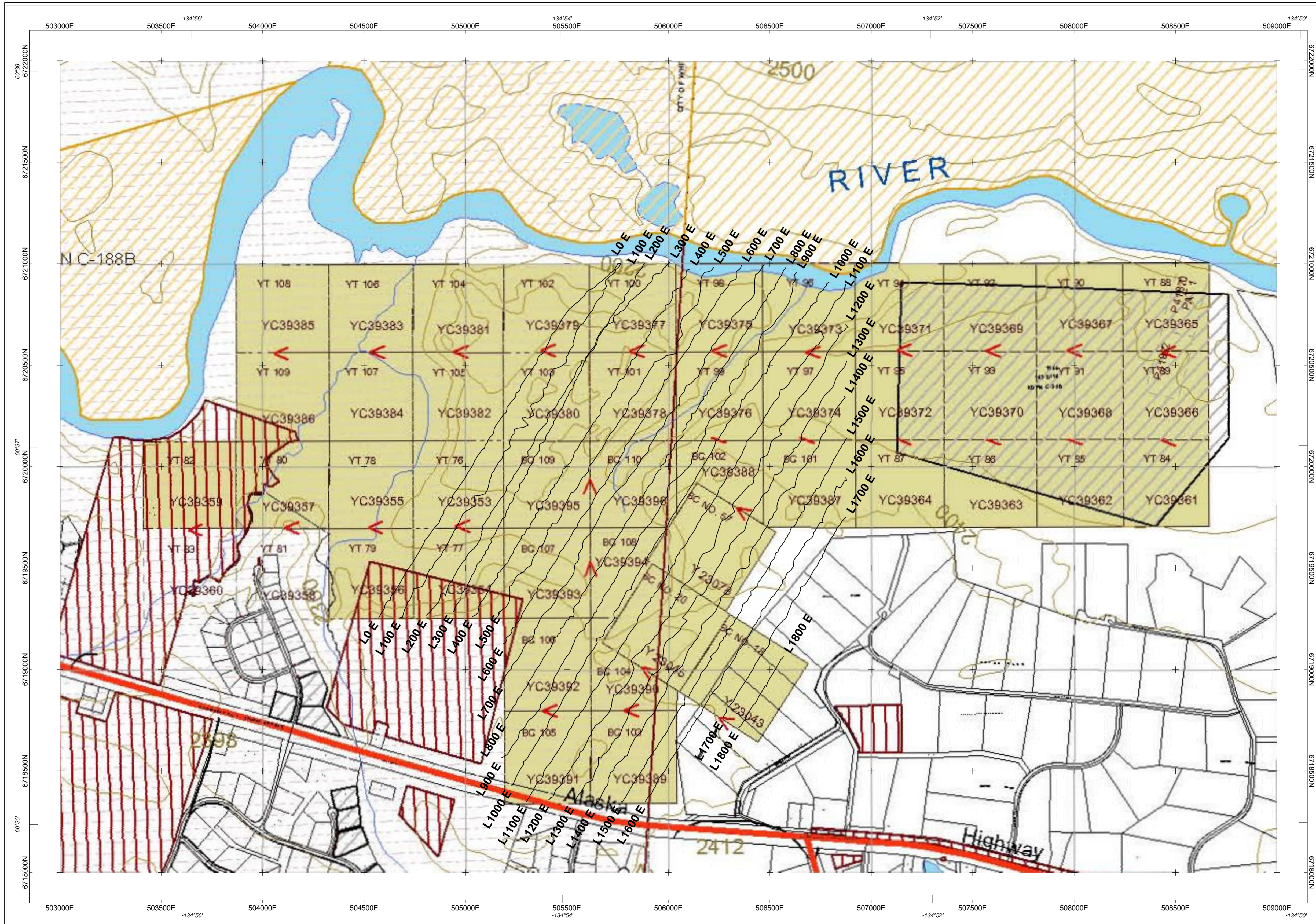
The measurement of two magnetic fields for determination of gradient is done concurrently with strict control of measuring intervals. The result is a high quality gradient reading, independent of diurnal variations of magnetic field.

Optionally the addition of a VLF sensor for combined magnetometer / gradiometer-VLF measurement is available.

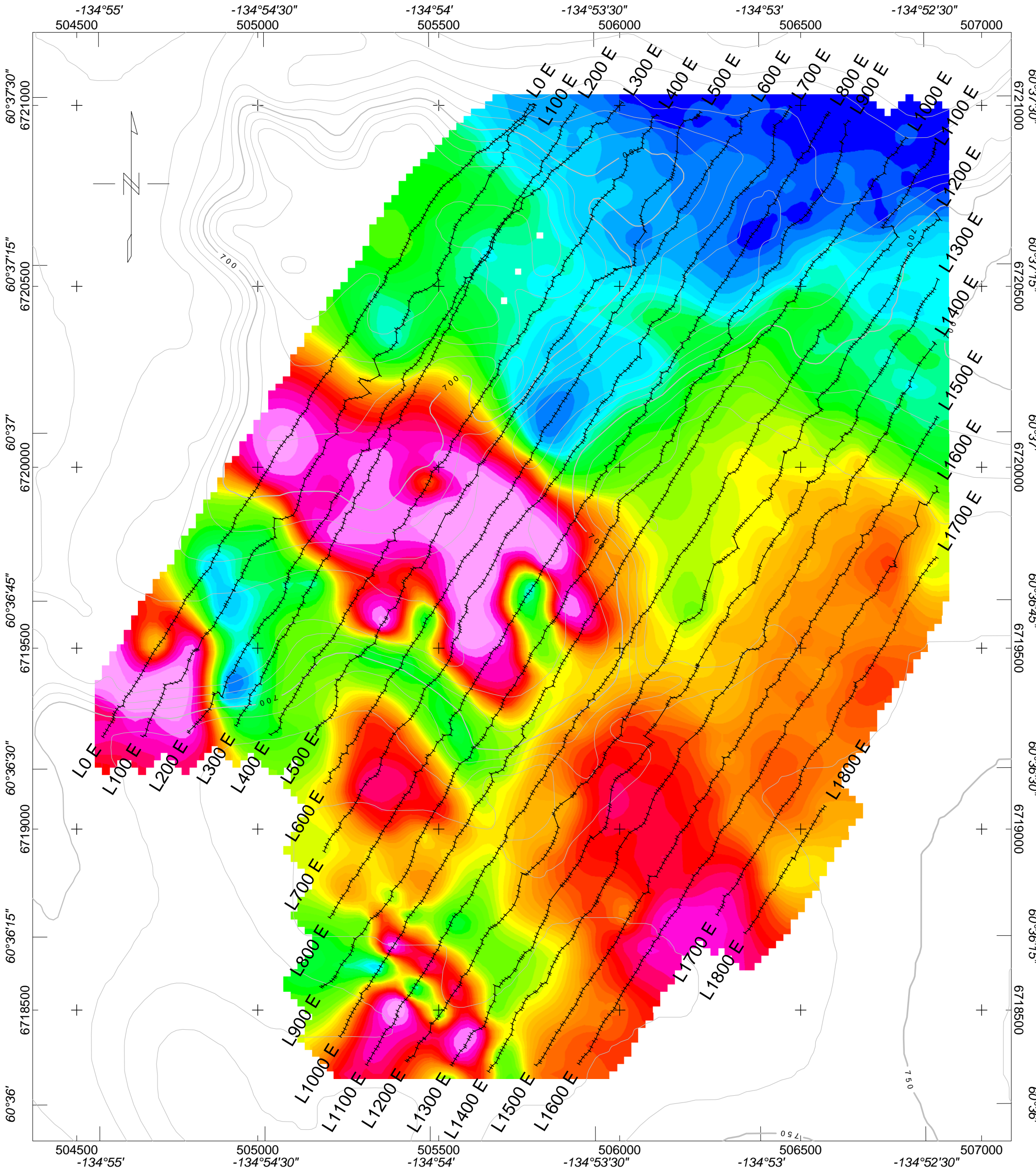
**Magnetic Field Measurement**

The magnetic field measuring process consist of the following steps:

- a) Polarization: A strong DC current is passed through the sensor creating polarization of a proton-rich fluid in the sensor.
- b) Pause: The pause allows the electrical transients to die off, leaving a slowly decaying proton precession signal above the noise level.
- c) Counting: The proton precession frequency is measured and converted into magnetic field units.
- d) Storage: The results are stored in memory together with date, time and coordinates of measurement. In base station mode, only the time and total field are stored.



ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.  
 YT and BC CLAIMS  
 Figure 2. Total Magnetic Field 2007 Survey Grid  
 NTS: 105D10  
 Datum: NAD83  
 Job: AZN-7554-YT  
 Mining District: Whitehorse  
 Projection: UTM Zone 8N  
 Date: 26 March 08  
 AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



# LEGEND

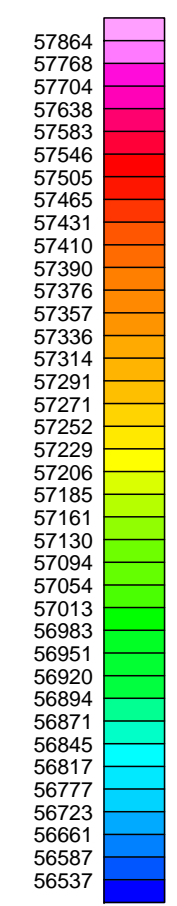
## TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

INSTRUMENT : GEM MAG  
 GRIDDING METHOD: Minimum Curvature  
 CELL Size: 20  
 OPERATOR : GH, SS, TC  
 STATION SEPARATION : 12.5 m  
 LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 41.695 km  
 DATES SURVEYED: October 25-31

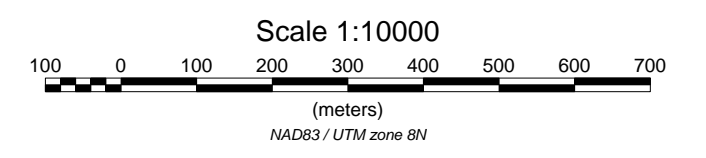
## ELEVATION CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVALS (m)

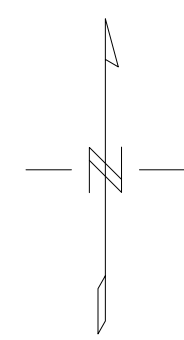
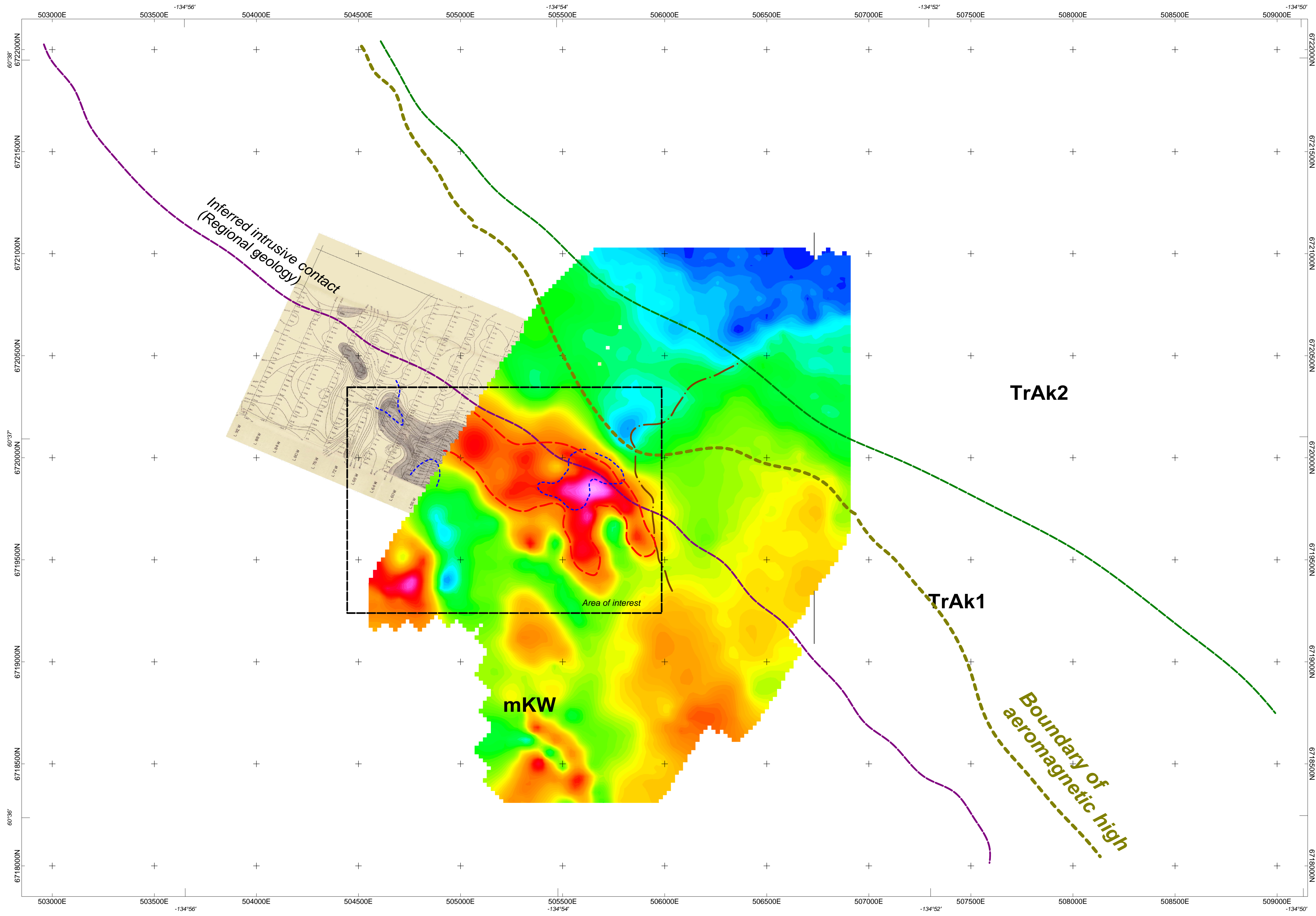
10
50
250







**Total Magnetic Field (nT)**

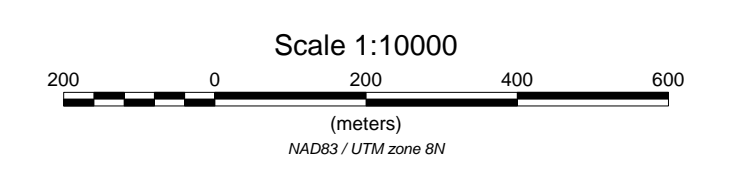


<b>ARCTURUS VENTURES INC</b>	
<b>Figure 3</b>	
<b>Total Magnetic Field 2007 Survey</b>	
<b>Colour Contour Total Magnetic Field</b>	
<b>with Elevation Contours</b>	
NTS: 105 D/10	Job: AZN-7554-YT
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 8N
Drawn by: Genevieve Hetu	Date: November 30, 2007
<b>AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD</b>	

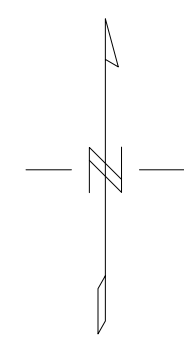
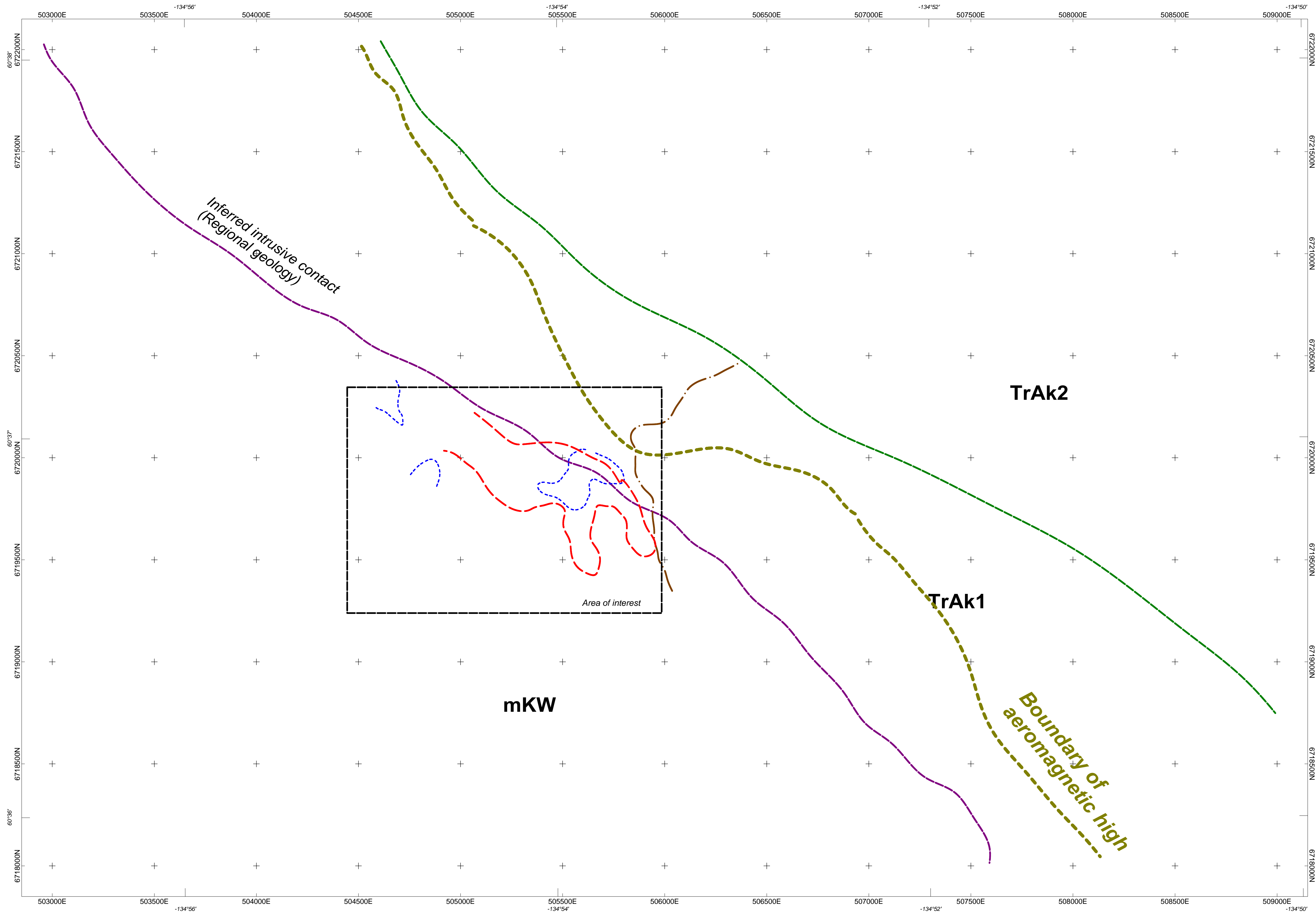


**LEGEND**





- mKW** Whitehorse Group - Granite & granodiorite
- TrAk2** Aksala Group - limestone & dolomite
- TrAk1** Aksala Group - volcanics
-  Inferred geological contact from regional mapping
-  Elevated chargeability within or near ground magnetic field high
-  Ground magnetic field anomaly
-  Resistivity break

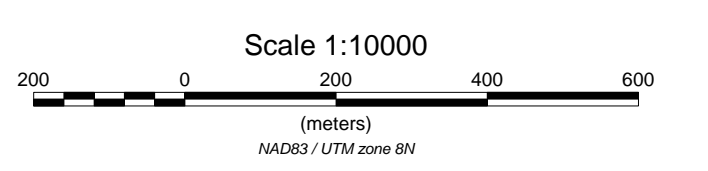


<b>ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.</b>	
<b>YT AND BC CLAIMS</b>	
<b>Geophysical Compilation</b>	
<b>Figure 4. Compilation on 2007 magnetics</b>	
NTS: 105D10	Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 8N
Job: AZN-7554-YT	Date: 19Feb08
<b>AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.</b>	



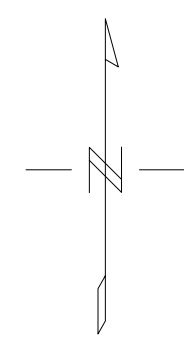
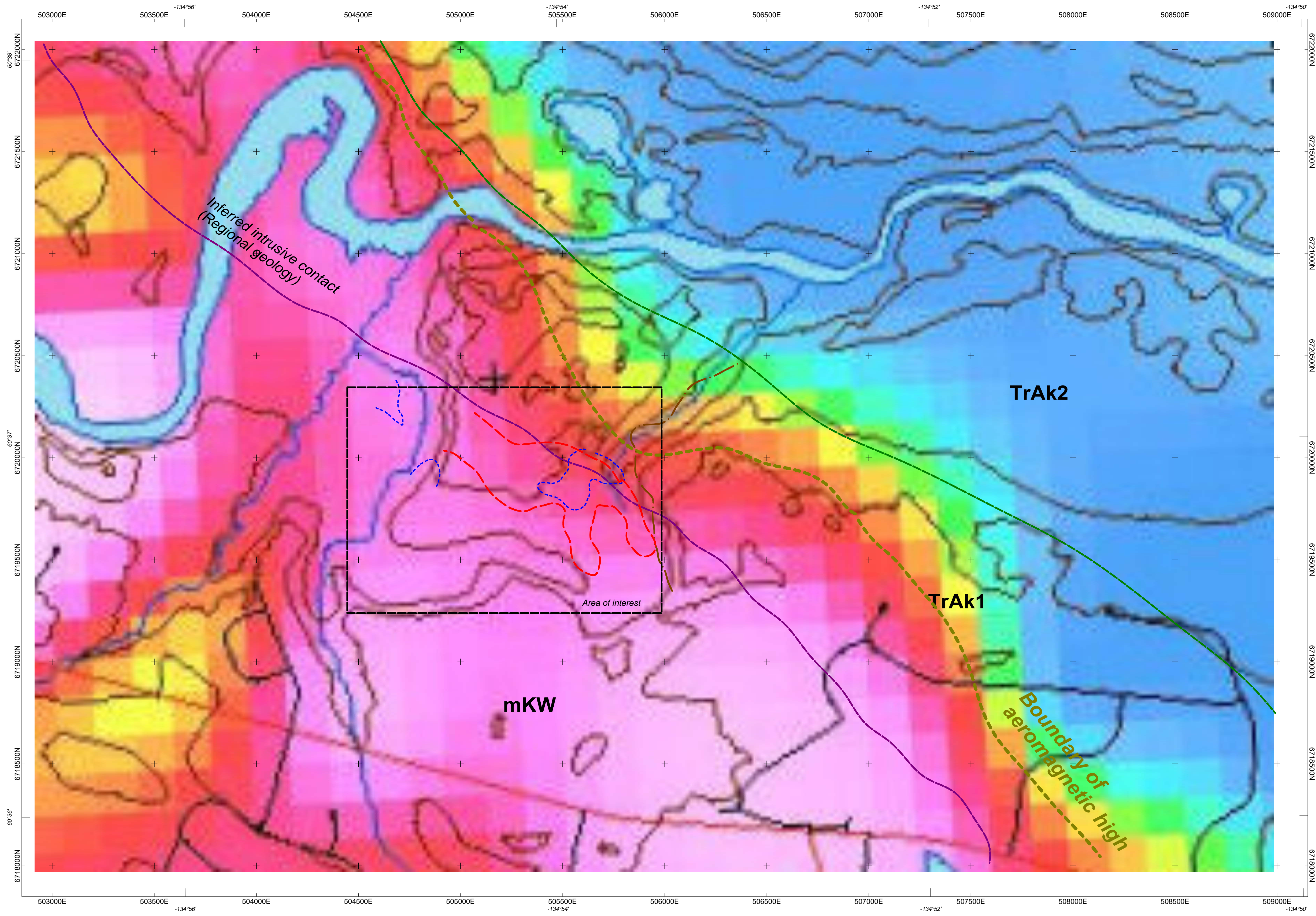
**LEGEND**

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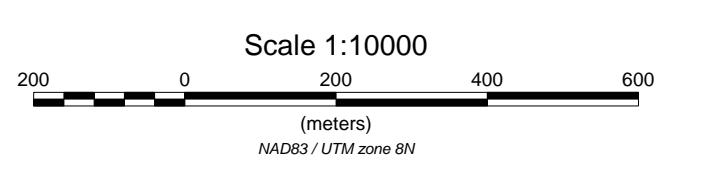
<b>ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.</b>	
<b>YT AND BC CLAIMS Geophysical Compilation Figure 5. Anomaly map</b>	
NTS: 105D10 Datum: NAD83 Job: AZN-7554-YT	Mining District: Whitehorse Projection: UTM Zone 8N Date: 19Feb08
<b>AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.</b>	





**LEGEND**

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-  Ground magnetic field anomaly
-  Resistivity break

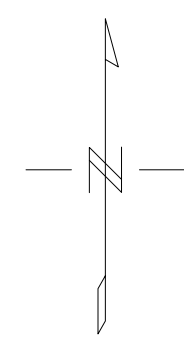
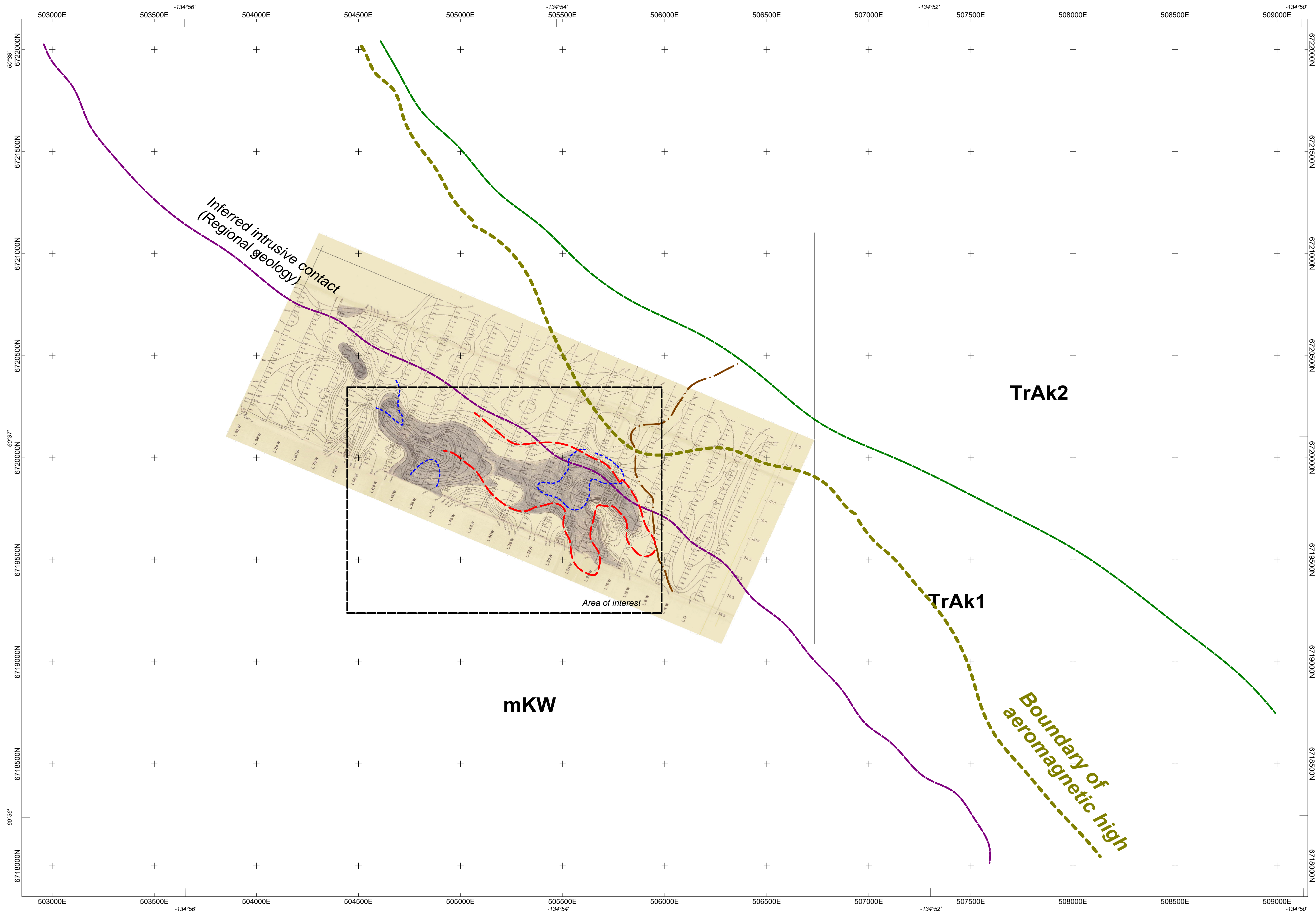


**ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.**





**YT AND BC CLAIMS**  
**Geophysical Compilation**  
**Figure 7. Compilation on regional aeromagnetics**

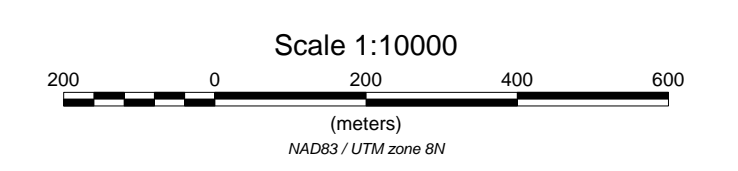
NTS: 105D10 Mining District: Whitehorse  
 Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM Zone 8N  
 Job: AZN-7554-YT Date: 19Feb08

**AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.**



**LEGEND**

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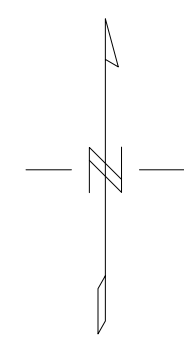
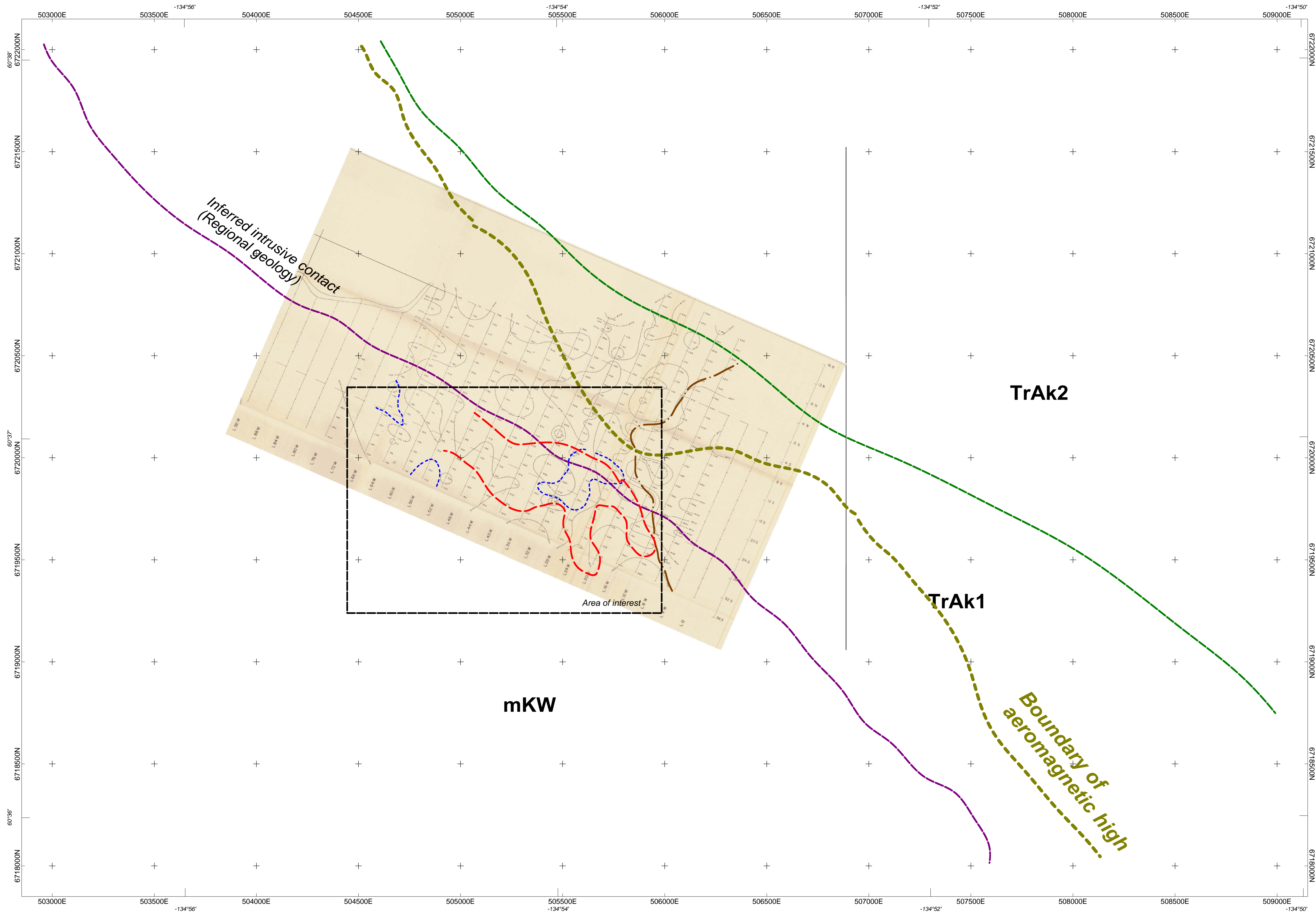


**ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.**





**YT AND BC CLAIMS**  
**Geophysical Compilation**  
**Figure 8. Compilation on 1968 Grid 4 vertical magnetics**

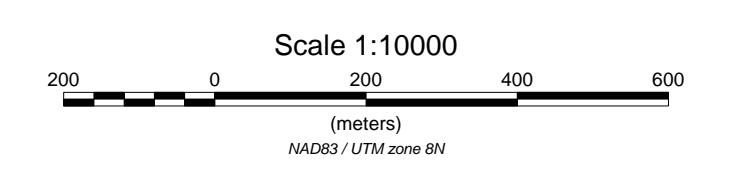
NTS: 105D10	Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 8N
Job: AZN-7554-YT	Date: 19Feb08

**AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.**

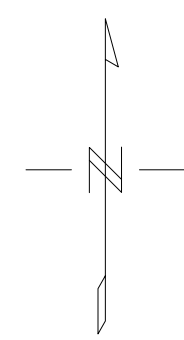
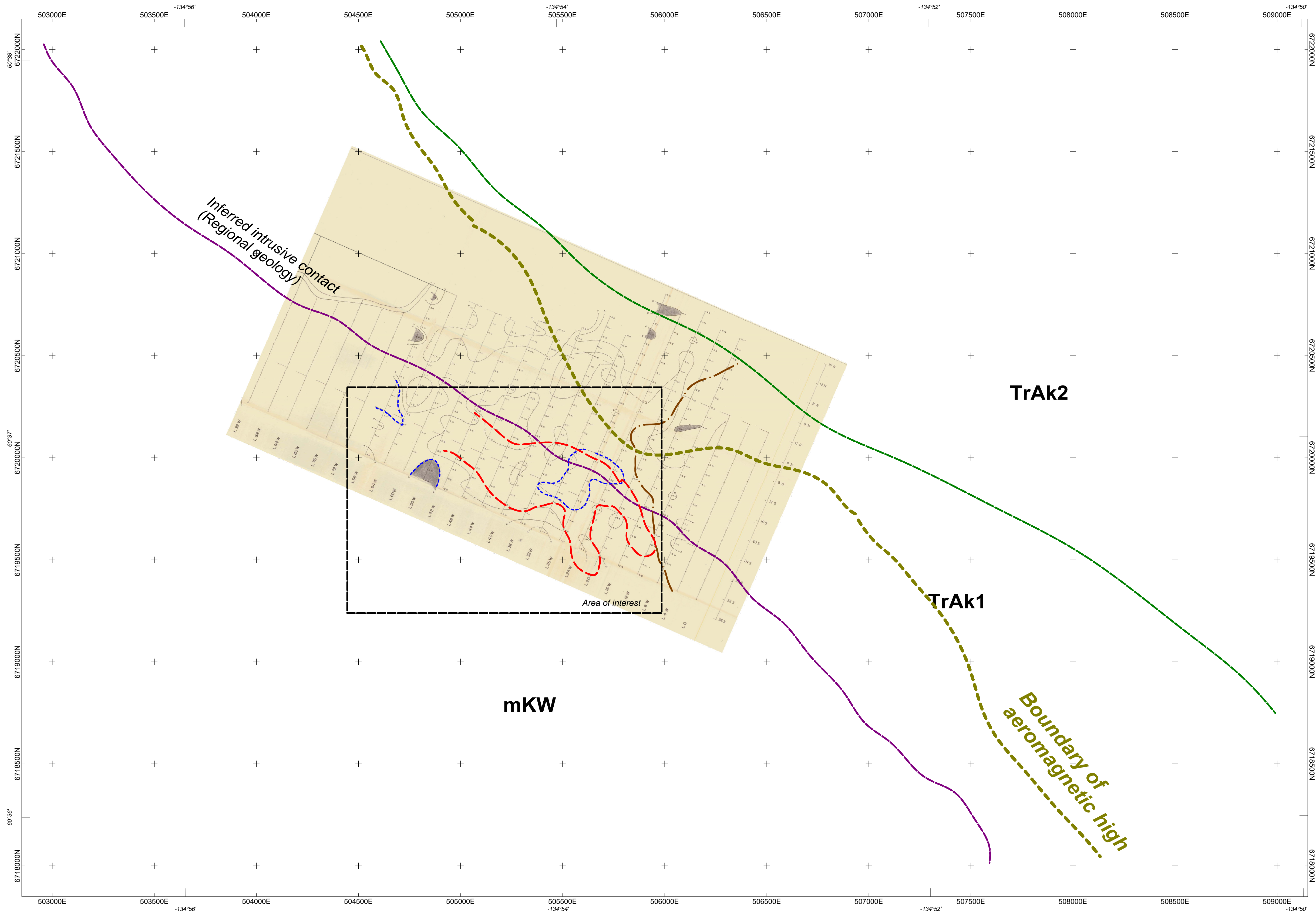


**LEGEND**





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- TrAk1** Aksala Group - volcanics
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-  Ground magnetic field anomaly
-  Resistivity break

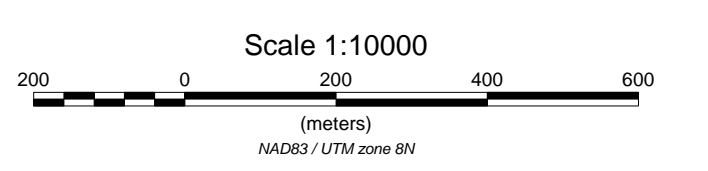


<b>ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.</b>	
<b>YT AND BC CLAIMS</b>	
<b>Geophysical Compilation</b>	
<b>Figure 9. Compilation on 1968 Grid 4 resistivity</b>	
NTS: 105D10	Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 8N
Job: AZN-7554-YT	Date: 19Feb08
<b>AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.</b>	



**LEGEND**

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-  Ground magnetic field anomaly
-  Resistivity break



<b>ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.</b>	
<b>YT AND BC CLAIMS</b>	
<b>Geophysical Compilation</b>	
<b>Figure 10. Compilation on 1968 Grid 4 chargeability</b>	
NTS: 105D10	Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD83	Projection: UTM Zone 8N
Job: AZN-7554-YT	Date: 19Feb08
<b>AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.</b>	