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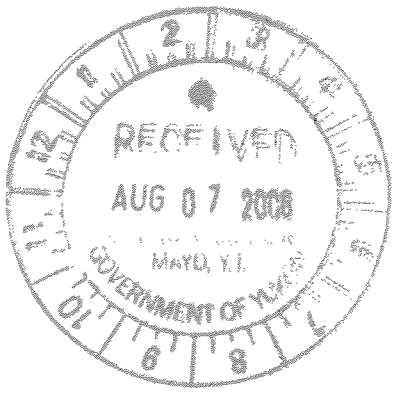


Assessment report

No name Fraction Quartz Claim

Grant #YC39585

Mayo Mining Division, Yukon Territory

Latitude 63.56° N Longitude 135.15° W

NTS Map Sheet 105M-14

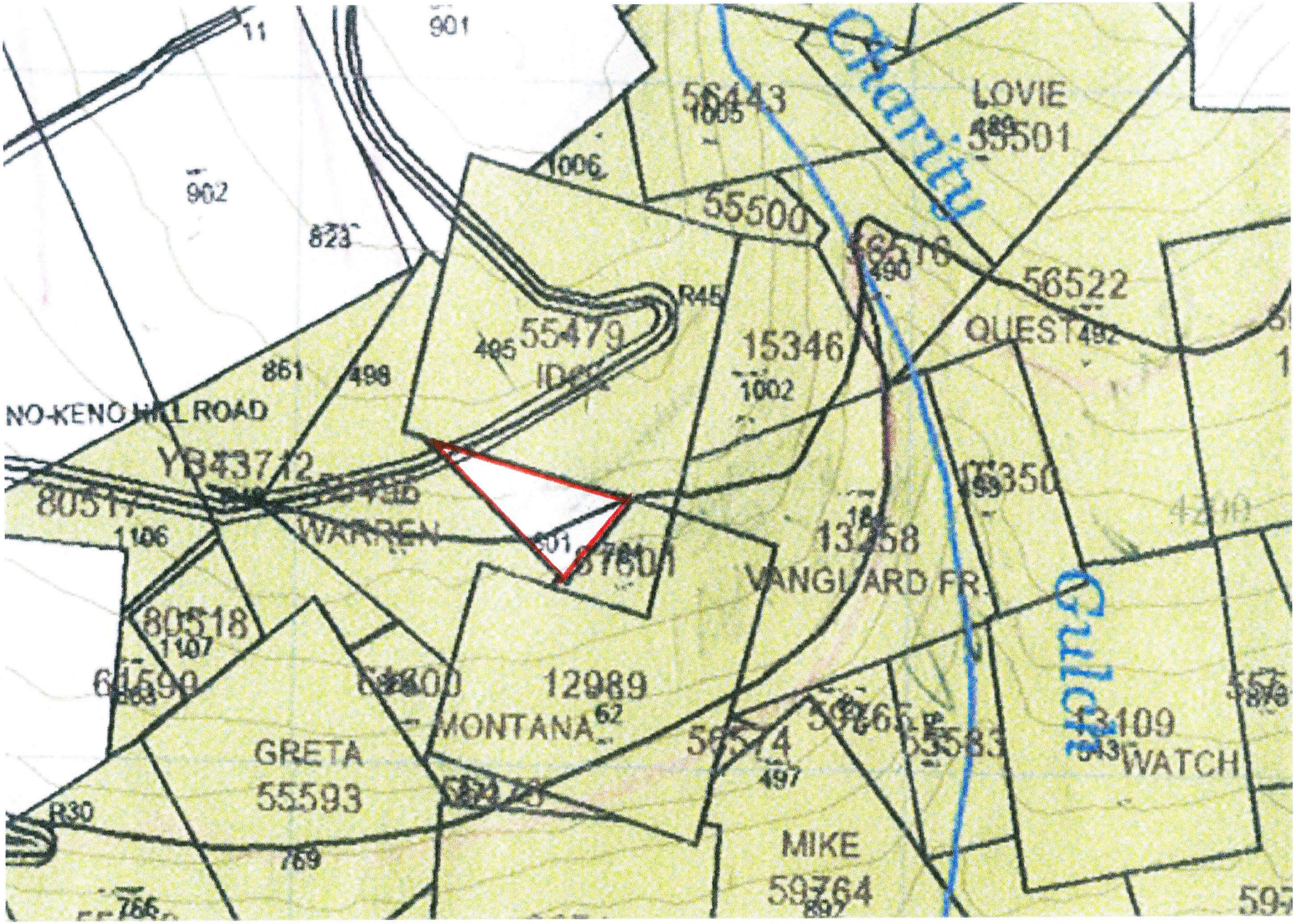
By

Dirk Moraal
Owner and operator

July 2006

Table of content


EXPLORATION PROJECTS 2005
Deposit Class
Volcanic associated
Sediment associated
Mafic/ultramafic associated
Vein/breccia associated
Skarn/replacement associated
Industrial minerals
Wernecke breccia
Porphyry/sheeted vein associated
Gemstones
Placer/paleoplacer
Commodity
Au
Ag
Cu
Zn-Pb
W
Mo
Ni/PGE
Coal
Uranium
Primary Map Features
Highway
Proposed Pipeline Route
Proposed 1942 US Army Engineers' Surveyed Railway Route
Other Map Features
Capital city
Communities
Parks - Withdrawn Areas
Electrical Power Infrastructure
Generating Station
Diesel
Hydroelectric
Transmission Line
138 kv
<138 kv
25 0 25 50 75 100
Kms
Yukon Albers Equal-Area Projection
December 2005
ALASKA
YUKON
C A N A D A
Old Crow
RUSTY SPRINGS
NOR
CURIE 1 TO 6
YUKON OLYMPIC
IRONMAN
IGOR
PIKE
SHELL CREEK
STEEL
LUMINA
BOND
HEIDI
ANTIMONY
TIN
MIKE LAKE
DUBLIN GULCH
BLENDE
Dawson City
MARG
TYPHOON
ICE
CLEAR CREEK
Keno
INDIAN RIVER
LUCKY JOE
CATHY
Mayo
WHITE RIVER
THISTLE/SHAMROCK
KALZAS
MACTUNG
KIRKMAN
PEDLAR
Pelly Crossing
SONORA GULCH
MINTO
DRAGON LAKE
HOWARDS PASS
Beaver Creek
CANALASK
CARMACKS COPPER
Carmacks
Faro
Ross River
TIDD
GREW CREEK
SPICE
HY
WELLGREEN
Burwash Landing
KETZA RIVER
WOLVERINE
BURWASH
THUNDER-STRUCK
MONEY
DIVISION MTN
STORMY MOUNTAIN
TSA DA GLIZSA
KLU
CUPRUM
RED MOUNTAIN MOLY
MOLY (105F-001)
ULTRA
FOUR CORNERS
HAT
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
ALLE
HYLAND GOLD
SKUKUM CREEK
CONVERT
PIGSKIN
Teslin
CMC SILVER (SILVER HART)
Watson Lake
Carcross
RAMS HORN
LOGTUNG
UTM ZONE 7
UTM ZONE 8
UTM ZONE 9
UTM ZONE 10
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources
Mineral Resources Branch


901
11
56443
LOVIE
55501
902
823
55500
56522
R45
55479
15346
QUEST
861
498
NO KENO HILL ROAD
YB43712
80517
WARREN
80518
12989
MONTANA
GRETA
55593
R30
MIKE
59764
13109
WATCH
Granite
Gully

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Guide to buried mineralization, with examples

Jackson, F. J. 2003, What is pH and how is it measured. Hach Company

Introduction

The Keno Hill mining area was active from the early 1900's to after 1988, when most activity creased due to metal prices, and other factors. An estimated 700 billion grams of silver was extracted from vein deposits on Galena, Sourdough and Keno Hills. Production was from very rich silver –lead veins of small extent. Ground around these past producers was solidly held until relatively recently. Some of this ground was re-staked as part of an exploration programme designed to locate silver-lead veins that may have been missed by previous operators.

Location Access and Topography

The No name Fraction consists of a small triangular wedge of ground of 2.74 hectares in size located on the south slope of Keno Hill, adjacent the old Vanguard mine, a past producer.

Access from Whitehorse is by a paved highway to Mayo, a distance of 405 Km., thence to Keno City, distant 60 km on a maintained all weather road. From Keno City, the visitor ascends Keno Hill on the seasonal Keno-Keno Hill road, locally referred to as the Signpost Road, about 5 km. The Vanguard Mine 4x4 road branches off to the right. The claim is found about 500 m along this road.

The claim, at an average altitude of about 1370 m, is mainly above tree line and the ground is entirely covered with dwarf birch. A few small Alpine fir dot the landscape. Elevations on the claim vary from 1345m to 1400 m.

GPS positions of the claim posts

Post 1 NAD 83 Zone 08 0488207mE 7088481mN
Post 2 NAD 83 Zone 08 0488481mE 7088267mN
NW corner cairn NAD 83 Zone 08 0488558mE 7088395mN

Ownership and status

The No name Fraction is wholly owned by Dirk Moraal, Box 75, Tagish, Yukon.

The claims are in good standing and have a recording date of September 1, 2005.

History and previous work

The No name Fraction has been inactive for a considerable time. The only physical evidence on the claims are a cleared area, possibly for a camp, and a shallow 30m long trench near the centre of the claim.

Work described in this report

Work on this claim consisted of surveying in the posts with a GPS receiver, a small grid of a cut baseline 100 m long, and 5 survey lines spaced 25 m apart, 50 soil samples, 470m of magnetometer survey, and 470m of VLF-EM electromagnetic survey. The ground was prospected and mapped,

Prospecting and Geology

There were no outcrops noted on the claim. The ground appears entirely covered by overburden, consisting of clay, and quartzite boulders. Trenches did not uncover bedrock. Bedrock uncovered at the Vanguard mine consist of grey phyllite and thin bedded quartzite.

While there is no evidence of a vein fault, the claim is on strike with the portal and discovery shaft of the old Vanguard property.

Map Legend

1 Pale blocky quartzite, minor graphitic schist
2 Quartz muscovite schist and quartz muscovite chlorite schist, grey phyllite
3 Graphitic phyllite
4 Grey to black flaggy quartzite, graphitic phyllite
5 Limestone
6 Undifferentiated, 1 to 5
7 Greenstone
8 Lamprophyre
9 Rhyolite and porphyritic Rhyolite

 Adit

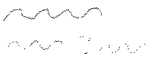
 Trench

 Bedding

 Foliation

 Area of float rock

 Area of outcrop

 Vein Fault, known
assumed

 Building

 Shaft

 Survey line

 Claim posts

Geophysical anomaly, soil anomaly

Geophysical work

The operator surveyed the grid with a Sabre Model 27 VLF EM receiver and a Sharpe MF-1 fluxgate Magnetometer. 100 stations were read

VLF Survey

VLF is a passive method, requiring only a receiver, and is flexible and independent from many of the operational headaches associated with more complex methods. As applies to exploration, the method detects resistivity contrasts, either from poor conductors such as horizontal beds, to solid metallic conductors such as sulphide veins.

The receivers are tuned to one of the powerful military transmitters used by submarine services of various countries. The horizontal ground wave from these transmitters becomes disturbed as it passes over a local feature which causes a secondary field to introduce a phase shift, and the field now becomes polarized. The receiver detects this secondary field as a change in the tilt angle of the the resultant field and these changes are displayed as dip angles in degrees. These data are recorded for later treatment and plotting.

Generally, the data can be plotted directly, but often, due to the nature of the terrain being surveyed, various factors such as surficial conduction, slope of ground, resistivity of the host medium, etc., can have an undesired effect on the dip angles, and it becomes necessary to remove these to more clearly define the anomaly..

It is normal to treat the data with a transform algorithm, such as Fraser's Filter. Essentially, the filter (x=[c+d] –[a+b]) enhances anomalies with widths equal to or less than 5 times the filtered data station interval, transforming "crossover" points into peaks. This facilitates the contouring of the data, which simplifies enormously picking out narrow conductors, or the edges of tabular bodies.

Magnetics

The Fluxgate Magnetometer measures the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field. The instrument is accurate to 10 gammas, but on a calm day, a good operator can interpolate to an accuracy of 5 gammas. Prior to a survey the instrument is set to a

convenient scale value, normally 500, regardless of the total magnetic field, so readings are relative.

Survey method

After observing the magnetic activity is calm enough for a series of readings within the range of values expected on the property, the instrument is carried by a single operator, and the relative magnetic intensity, and time is recorded, first along a base line in order to have fixed reference values to return to, then along survey lines. Normally readings begin and end at a station of known value, the series of readings is referred to as a "loop". After the survey, readings are corrected first for base shift, meaning the value to which all readings in a loop have varied from the base station reading, then, the amount of variation from start to end of the loop is apportioned to the reading along the loop. These corrected readings are then plotted in profile or as contour maps.

Soil Sampling

Soil samples were collected along the survey lines at 10 m interval. A hole was dug using a sturdy mattock, and about approximately 250 grams of material was placed in a Kraft soil bag as used by the mining industry. These samples were air dried, and sieved to -20 mesh size, to remove the rocks and roots. The samples were subsequently tested for pH.

Results

VLF-EM

Raw data is somewhat flat, likely due to the masking effect of clay in the overburden. Filtering the dip angle data with Fraser Filter to n=2 shows a NW trending linear, approximately 50 m east of the grid base line.

Magnetics

The magnetometer survey outlined a linear feature parallel to and about 60 m east of the base line. This feature is coincident with the VLF anomaly. Anomaly amplitude is small since the range of magnetic values is only 55 gammas. Corrected readings required the use of a simple 3 point average filter to smooth out the sawtooth effect caused by the instruments limitations. In this case, the range of values was only 5 times the instruments' sensitivity.

Soil sampling and pH testing

The operator is experimenting with the use of pH as a indirect and direct method of locating buried sulphide mineralization. The direct indicator would be a change in soil pH, while the indirect indicator would be a change in the concentration of pH sensitive cations such as Ca, Fe, and Mn.(Smee, 2005)

Like most methods employed in mineral exploration, however, pH will respond to other sub-surface features such as ground water and faults. Since ore on Keno Hill is normally associated with vein faults, it is hoped that this method will be effective there.

Smee (1983) suggests converting the results to Hydrogen + Mole to remove the log scale, before plotting. This is easily achieved by taking the anti log of the negative pH value.

Soil samples were tested using a modern microprocessor controlled pH meter, calibrated to industry standards.
Approximately a teaspoon of soil was mixed with 50 ml of distilled water for 2 minutes, before reading the pH. Roughly 50 to 60 soil samples can be tested per day by a single operator.

Mineralization is typically found below or very near a double peak response. On the grid, a double peak response occurs on lines 125 and 150, coincident with both the VLF and Magnetic linears.

Summary and recommendations

Results of exploration work on the No name Fraction indicate a coincident VLF-EM, Magnetic and soil anomaly on at least two adjacent survey lines spaced 25 m apart. Since ore veins on Keno hill are very small, averaging 15m long, it is possible that sulphide mineralization may be found on the No name Fraction.

It is recommended that the grid be extended, and that soil samples be analyzed for Ag and Pb. No other elements are necessary since pH has eliminated the need to analyse for indirect indicator minerals

Author's Qualifications

I Dirk Moraal of Tagish, Yukon Territory
Certify that:

I am a professional prospector and have been active in the mining sector since 1969

I am the owner and operator of the No Name Fraction Quartz claim

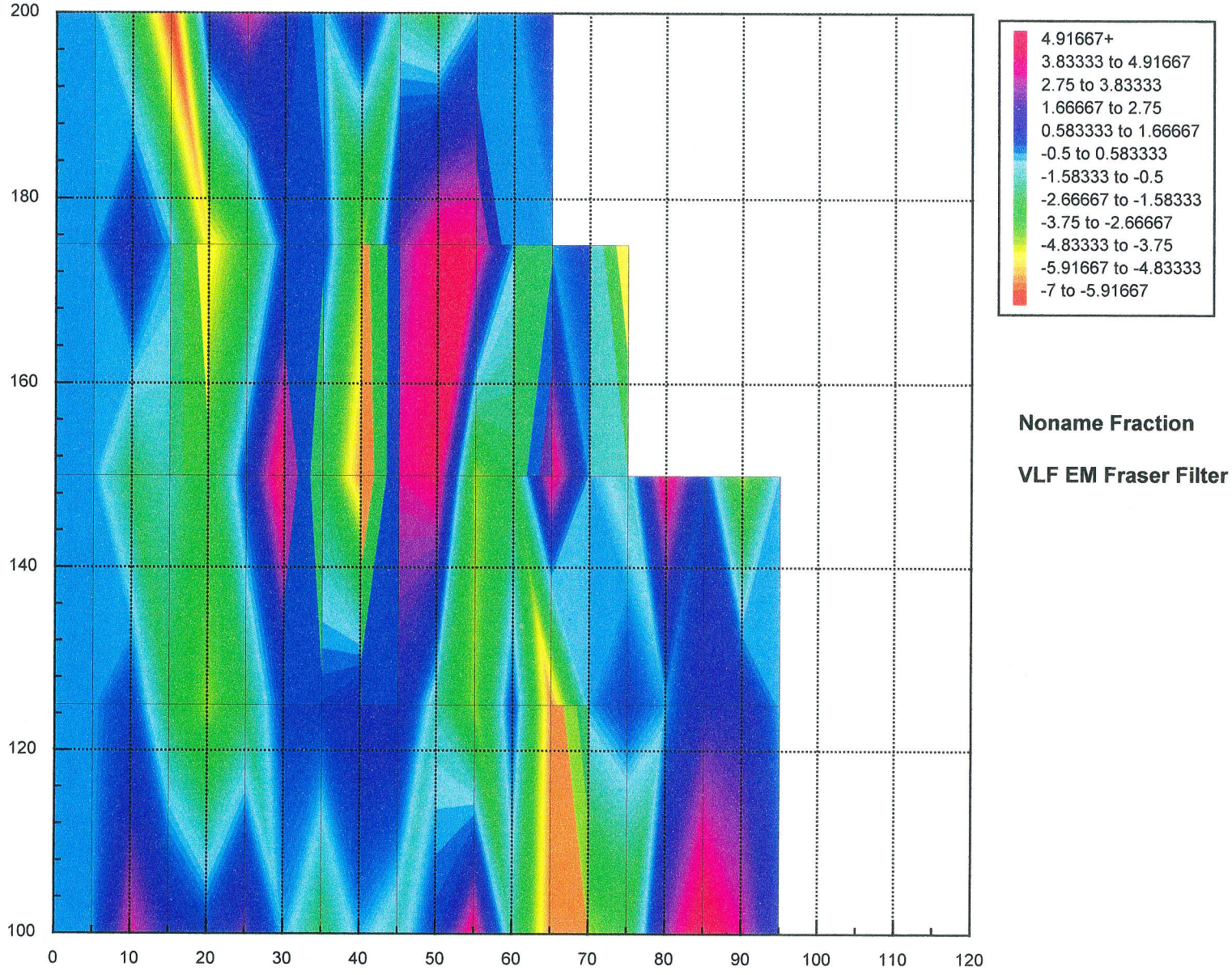
This report is based on data gathered by myself on June 21 and June 22, 2006

I am the author of this report which reflects the work performed, my understanding of the area and the methods used during the surveys

Dirk Moraal

List of Costs

Dirk Moraal, prospector	2 field days @ $275.00/day	$550.00
Report writing	1 day @ $275.00/day	$275.00
Field expenses	$ 150.00	$150.00
Field supplies from stock	$ 25.00	$25.00
		$1000.00

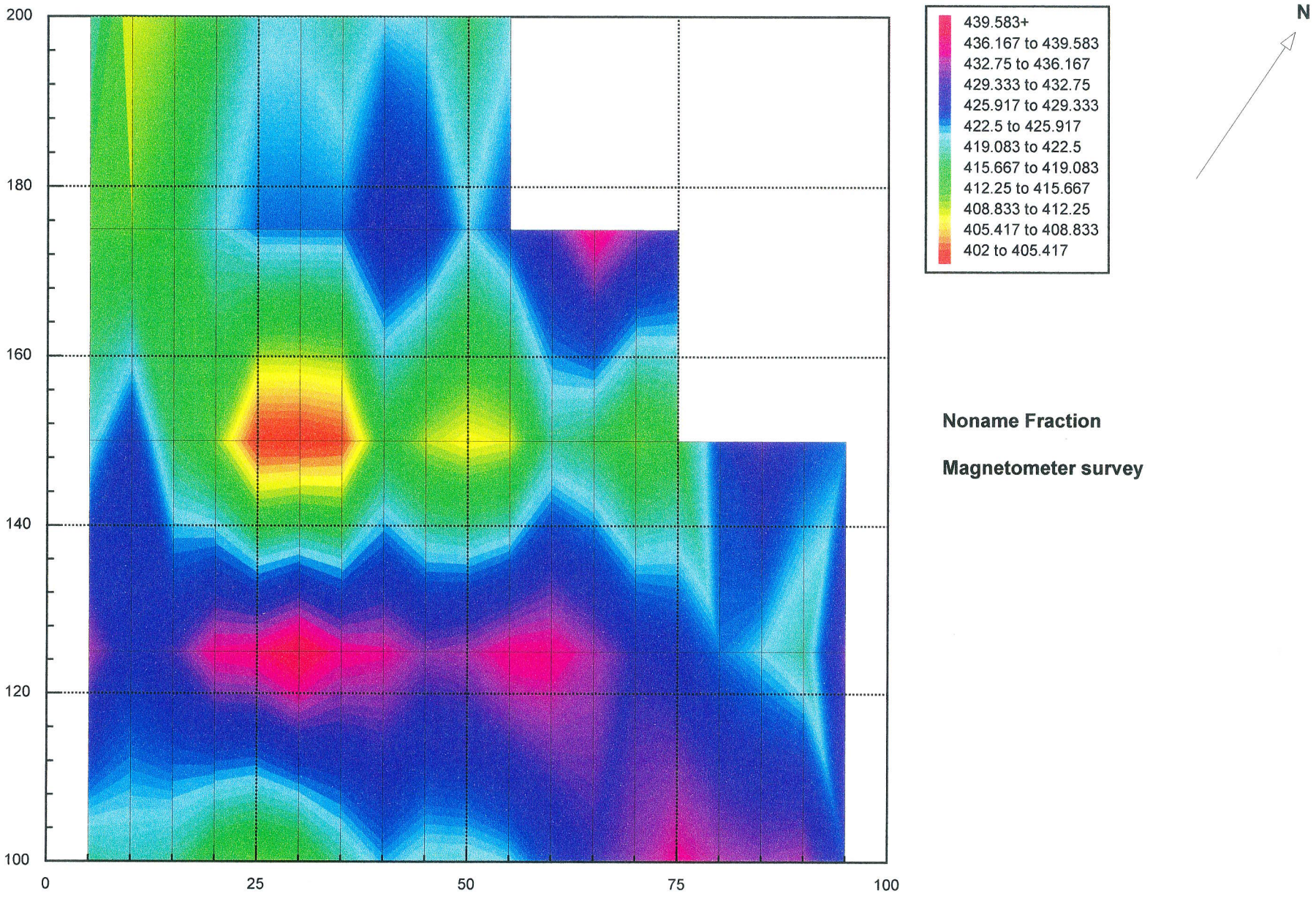


Noname Fraction

VLF EM Fraser Filter

Raw VLF dip angles

	L100	L125	L150	L175	L200
0	-8	-10	-11	-11	-8
5	-9	-11	-9	-11	-13
10	-9	-11	-9	-11	-10
15	-12	-11	-9	-13	-9
20	-9	-9	-8	-9	-7
25	-13	-9	-7	-10	-10
30	-11	-9	-11	-9	-10
35	-11	-10	-10	-11	-9
40	-11	-9	-6	-9	-11
45	-11	-12	-9	-7	-10
50	-10	-9	-11	-10	-9
55	-13	-11	-9	-11	-10
60	-13	-14	-7	-11	-9
65	-9	-7	-11	-10	-10
70	-11	-12	-10	-12	-10
75	-7	-9	-8	-10	
80	-10	-11	-12	-7	
85	-11	-10	-11		
90	-12	-12	-10		
95	-13	-11	-9		
100	-11	-11	-12		
105	-9				
110	-10				

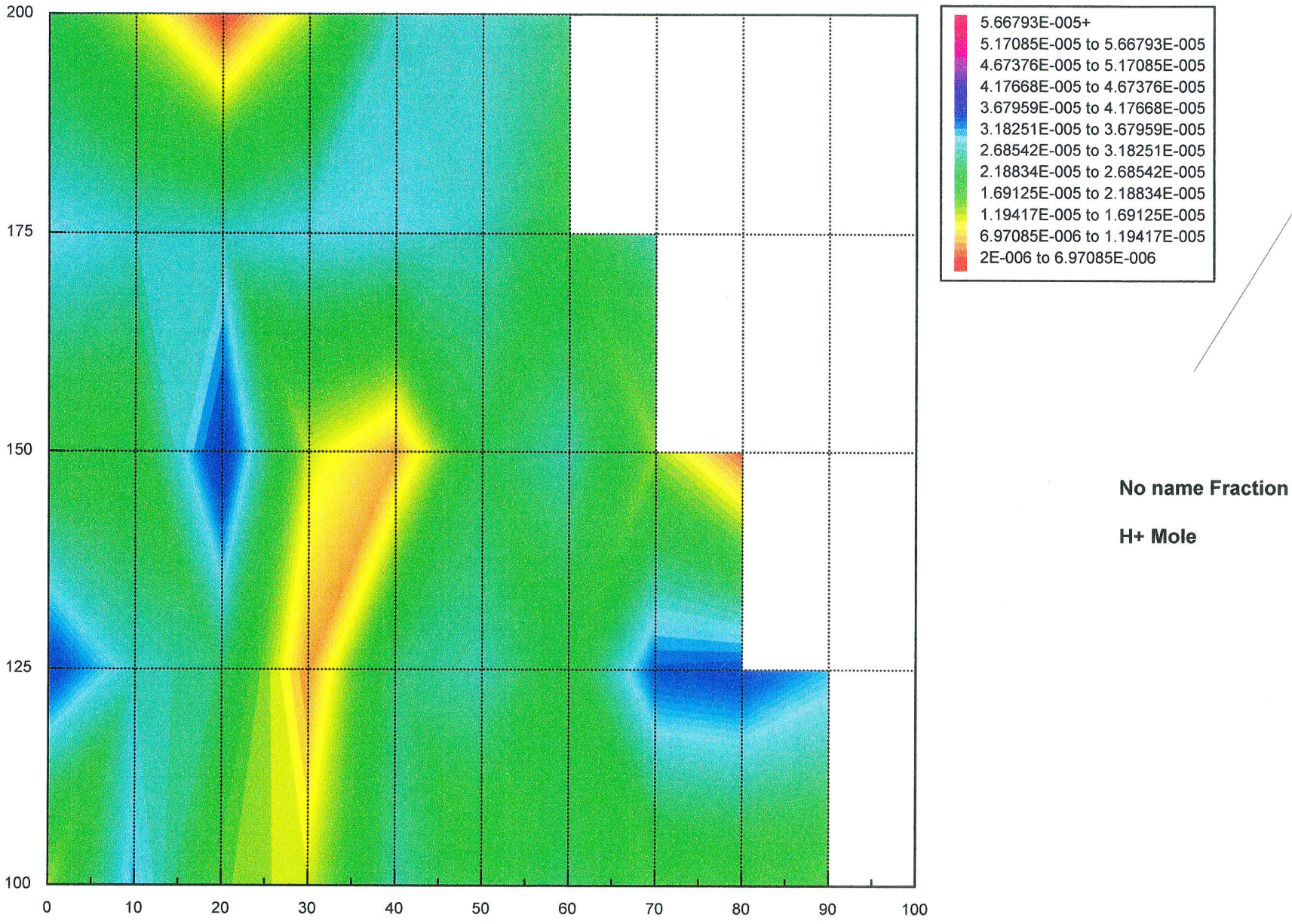


Noname Fraction

Magnetometer survey

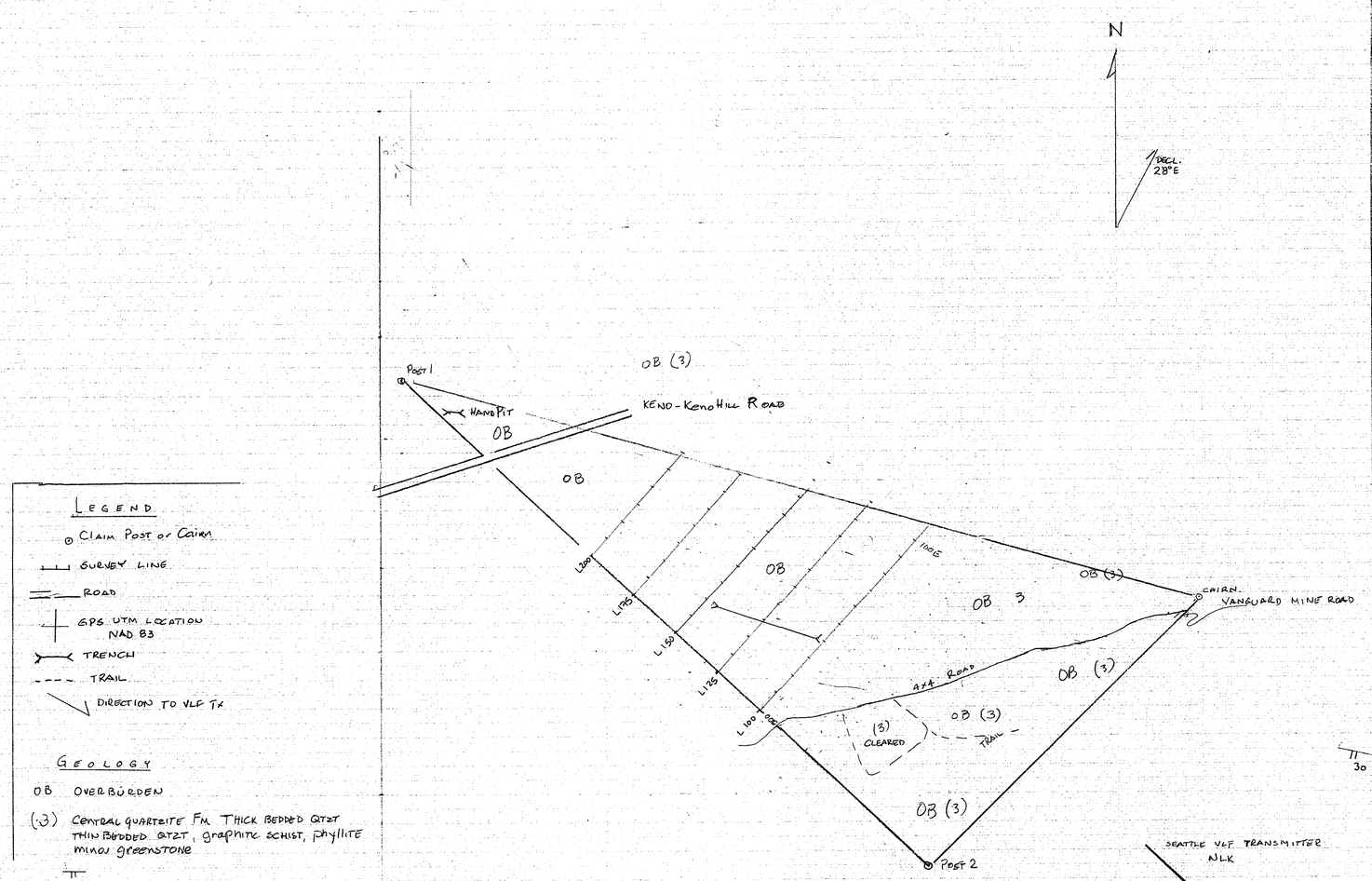
Raw magnetometer readings No name Fraction

	L100	L125	L150	L175	L200
0	425	430	405	440	425
5	425	410	435	450	430
10	415	410	425	445	410
15	425	415	420	445	395
20	420	420	410	460	430
25	410	430	410	460	425
30	415	420	390	455	410
35	425	425	410	460	430
40	425	415	415	470	420
45	425	420	430	460	420
50	405	430	439	455	425
55	425	420	410	460	410
60	425	430	435	470	430
65	425	430	425	470	410
70	435	410	405	470	415
75	435	420	420	455	
80	430	425	435	460	
85	430	400	440		
90	430	415	435		
95	430	420	420		
100	405	430	435		
105					
110					


200
175
150
125
100
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
5.66793E-005+
5.17085E-005 to 5.66793E-005
4.67376E-005 to 5.17085E-005
4.17668E-005 to 4.67376E-005
3.67959E-005 to 4.17668E-005
3.18251E-005 to 3.67959E-005
2.68542E-005 to 3.18251E-005
2.18834E-005 to 2.68542E-005
1.69125E-005 to 2.18834E-005
1.19417E-005 to 1.69125E-005
6.97085E-006 to 1.19417E-005
2E-006 to 6.97085E-006
N
No name Fraction
H+ Mole

Soil pH No name Fraction

	L100	L125	L150	L175	L200
00E	4.81	4.41	4.67	4.49	4.65
10E	4.47	4.52	4.67	4.52	4.83
20E	4.73	4.57	4.39	4.52	5.48
30E	4.86	4.16	4.86	4.5	4.82
40E	4.55	4.57	5.12	4.5	4.52
50E	4.68	4.54	4.61	4.53	4.52
60E	4.6	4.66	4.54	4.67	4.58
70E	4.72	4.43	4.79	4.23	4.52
80E	4.7	4.42	5.32	4.45	
990E	4.71	4.47	5.17		
100E	4.14	4.43	4.78		



LEGEND

- ⊙ Claim Post or Cairn
- SURVEY LINE
- ROAD
- GPS UTM LOCATION NAD 83
- TRENCH
- TRAIL
- DIRECTION TO VLF TX

GEOLOGY

OB OVERBURDEN

(3) CENTRAL QUARTZITE FM. THICK BEDDED QTZT THIN BEDDED QTZT, graphitic schist, phyllite minor greenstone

44 soils
84 readings rock, mag + VLF

NO NAME FR. MAYO MINING DIV.	
BASE MAP	
	1:1250