Report on a Geophysical Survey on the Mount Nansen Property and the Tawa Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory

Tawa 25-34, Tawa 47-79, Tawa 83-90, Dome 1-4, Dome 6-8, Dome 14, Dome 16-20, Dome 25-28, Dome 33-43, Dome 49-58, Dome 60-61, Dome 63-66, Dome 78-84, Dome 86, HIW 1-2, HIW 7, HIW 9-17, DD 1-2, DD 15-35, TBR 1-8, ICT 25-30,

ICT 32,ONT 34, ONT 36, ONT 38, ONT 40, ONT 42, EEK 1-18, ONT 44-51,

JOANNE 1-6, ROSE, GOLDEN EAGLE, WAR EAGLE, SHAMROCK,

SPOT, ARLEP, PHYLLIS, RUB, PUB, SUN DOG, CUB, JAM, PAM

62°05'N Latitude, 137°08'W Longitude

NTS 115I/3

Registered owner: 101073531 Saskatchewan Corp.

Author:

Robert S. Middleton, P.Eng (Geophysics)

June 26, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Summary

2 Introduction

3 List of Claims

4 Location, Access, Physiography and Climate

5 Exploration History

5.1 Exploration History of the Mount Nansen Property

5.2 Exploration History of the Tawa Property

6 Geology

6.1 Regional Geology

6.2 Geology of the Mount Nansen Property

6.3 Geology of the Tawa Property

7 Mineralization and Mineralized Zones

7.1 Mineralization

7.2 Mineralized Zones in the Mount Nansen Property

7.3 Mineralized Zones in the Tawa Property

8 Airborne Geophysical Survey

8.1 Description of Work

8.2 Interpretation of Geophysical Data

8.3 Recommendations

9 Statement of Cost

10 Certificate of Author

11 References

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 List of Claims in the Mount Nansen Property

Table 2 List of Claims in the Tawa Property

ENCLOSURES

Enclosure 1: Geotech Ltd. February 2009. 101073531 Sasksatchewan Corp. Mt. Nansen Property, Carmacks, Yukon. *Geotech VTEM System. VTEM dB/dt Profiles. Time Channels 0.234 – 9.245 ms* (geophysical map). Aurora,ON.

Enclosure 2: Geotech Ltd. February 2009. 101073531 Sasksatchewan Corp. Mt. Nansen Property, Carmacks, Yukon. *Geotech VTEM System. Total Magnetic Intensity* (geophysical map). Aurora, ON.

Enclosure 3: Geotech Ltd. February 2009. 101073531 Sasksatchewan Corp. Mt. Nansen Property, Carmacks, Yukon. *Geotech VTEM System. B-Field Channel 23. Time Gate 1.151* (geophysical map). Aurora, ON.

Enclosure 4: Geotech Ltd. February 2009. 101073531 Sasksatchewan Corp. Mt. Nansen Property, Carmacks, Yukon. *Geotech VTEM System. VTEM B-Field Profiles. Time Channels 0.234 – 9.245 ms over Total Magnetic Intensity* (geophysical map). Aurora, ON.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Location of the Mount Nansen and Tawa properties

Figure 2 Road access in the Mount Nansen Property

Figure 3 Mount Nansen property and Tawa property on Claim Blocks

Figure 4 Geology of the Mount Nansen area

1 Summary

An airborne VTEM-Magnetic geophysical survey was completed to both further delineate the known vein mineralization and examine the potential for possible extensions. The survey was also designed to test for the presence of any additional massive sulphide type deposits that would warrant further exploration. The VTEM geophysical survey outlined two conductors that warrant follow-up exploration to test for the occurrence of vein type mineralization. One of these conductors was located within a suspected sulphide zone and has a high potential for mineralization. The magnetic survey outlined a magnetic high that was associated with the known Mount Nansen porphyry. A large mass in the northeast part of the survey was also outlined by moderate magnetic highs and localized magnetic highs. Another series of northwest trending magnetic highs indicate a series of porphyry bodies parallel to a northwest major Fault. Both of these magnetic highs warrant further exploration.

2 Introduction

The general objective of this report is to present an evaluation of the results of the airborne geophysical survey conducted during to guide further exploration work on the Mount Nansen Property. This report also contains a review of the geological information and history of the deposit known to date.

3 List of Claims

The Mount Nansen property and the Tawa property are located in the Whitehorse Mining District on NTS map sheet 105I-03 (Figures 1 and 3). The complete claim group includes 203 full or fractional quartz mineral claims (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1 List of Claims in the Mount Nansen Property

Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Owner	Claim Expiry Date	Comments
ROSE	4241	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
GOLDEN EAGLE	4278	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
WAR EAGLE	4279	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
SHAMROCK	4354	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
SPOT	4361	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
ARLEP	4368	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
PHYLLIS	4369	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
RUB	55633	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
PUB	55663	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
SUN DOG	55665	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
CUB	55666	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
JAM	55890	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
PAM	55892	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	October 9, 2019	Lease
DOME 1	73537	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 2	73538	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 3	73539	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 4	73540	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 6	73542	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 7	73543	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 8	73694	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 14	73700	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 16	73702	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 17	73703	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 18	73704	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 19	73705	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 20	73706	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
JOANNE 1	74283	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
JOANNE 2	74284	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
JOANNE 3	74285	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
JOANNE 4	74286	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
JOANNE 5	74287	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
JOANNE 6	74288	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 25	77746	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 26	77747	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 27	77748	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 28	77749	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 33	77754	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 34	77755	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 35	77756	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 36	77757	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 37	77758	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 38	77759	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 39	77760	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 40	77761	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 41	77762	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 42	77763	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	

Table 1 List of Claims in the Mount Nansen Property (Continued)

DOME 43	77764	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 49	77770	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 50	77771	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 51	77772	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 52	77773	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 53	77774	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 54	77775	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 55	77776	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 56	77777	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 57	77778	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 58	77779	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 60	77781	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 61	77782	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 63	77784	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 64	77785	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 65	77786	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 66	77787	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 78	81842	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 79	81843	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 80	81844	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 81	81845	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 82	81846	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 83	81847	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 84	81848	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DOME 86	81850	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
HIW 9	YA23835	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
HIW 10	YA23836	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	Fractions
HIW 11	YA23837	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	Fractions
HIW 12	YA23838	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	Fractions
HIW 13	YA23839	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
HIW 14	YA23840	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
HIW 15	YA23841	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
HIW 16	YA23842	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
HIW 17	YA23843	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
HIW 1	YA24813	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	Fractions
HIW 2	YA24814	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	Fractions
HIW 7	YA24819	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	Fractions
DD 1	YA59596	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 2	YA59597	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 15	YA59610	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 16	YA59611	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 17	YA59612	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 18	YA59613	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 19	YA59614	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 20	YA59615	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 21	YA59616	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 22	YA59617	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	

Table 1 List of Claims in the Mount Nansen Property (Continued)

DD 23	YA59618	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 24	YA59619	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 25	YA59620	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 26	YA59621	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd	February 6, 2014	
DD 27	YA59622	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
DD 28	YA59623	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
TBR 1	YA86690	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
TBR 2	YA86691	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
TBR 3	YA86692	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
TBR 4	YA86693	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
TBR 5	YA86694	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
TBR 6	YA86695	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
TBR 7	YA86696	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
TBR 8	YA86697	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
ONT 38	YA87204	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
ONT 40	YA87206	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
ONT 42	YA87208	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 1	YA87210	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 2	YA87211	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 3	YA87212	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 4	YA87213	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 5	YA87214	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 6	YA87215	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 7	YA87216	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 8	YA87217	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 9	YA87218	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 14	YA87223	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 15	YA87224	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 16	YA87225	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 17	YA87226	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
EEK 18	YA87227	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
ONT 44	YA92655	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
ONT 45	YA92656	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
ONT 46	YA92657	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	
ONT 47	YA92658	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	February 6, 2014	

Table 2 List of Claims in the Tawa Property

Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Owner	Claim Expiry Date	Comments
TAWA 25	YA95051	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	Fractions
TAWA 26	YA95052	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	Fractions
TAWA 27	YA95151	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 28	YA95152	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 29	YA95153	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 30	YA95154	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 31	YA95155	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 32	YA95156	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 33	YA95157	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 34	YA95158	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 47	YA95163	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 48	YA95164	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 49	YA95165	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 50	YA95166	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 51	YA95167	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 52	YA95168	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 53	YA95169	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 54	YA95170	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 55	YA95171	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 56	YA95172	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 57	YA95173	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 58	YA95174	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 59	YA95175	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 60	YA95176	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 61	YA95177	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 62	YA95178	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 63	YA95179	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 64	YA95301	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 65	YA95302	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 66	YA95303	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 67	YA95304	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 68	YA95305	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 69	YA95306	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 70	YA95307	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 71	YA95308	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 72	YB06963	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 73	YB06964	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 74	YB06965	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 75	YB06966	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 83	YB06971	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 84	YB06972	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 85	YB06973	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 86	YB06974	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 87	YB06975	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 88	YB06976	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 89	YB06977	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	
TAWA 90	YB06978	101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.	January 3, 2010	

4 Location, Access, Physiography and Climate

The Mount Nansen property and the Tawa property are located approximately 180 km northwest of Whitehorse and 60 km west of Carmacks in the Yukon Territory (Figures 1 and 2). These two properties are accessible from Whitehorse via the Klondike highway to the town of Carmacks and then via an all weather gravel road. Carmacks is 170 km north of Whitehorse. Whitehorse is connected to Vancouver, Edmonton, and Calgary by air service. The Mount Nansen property is facilitated with an extensive network of gravel and dirt roads.

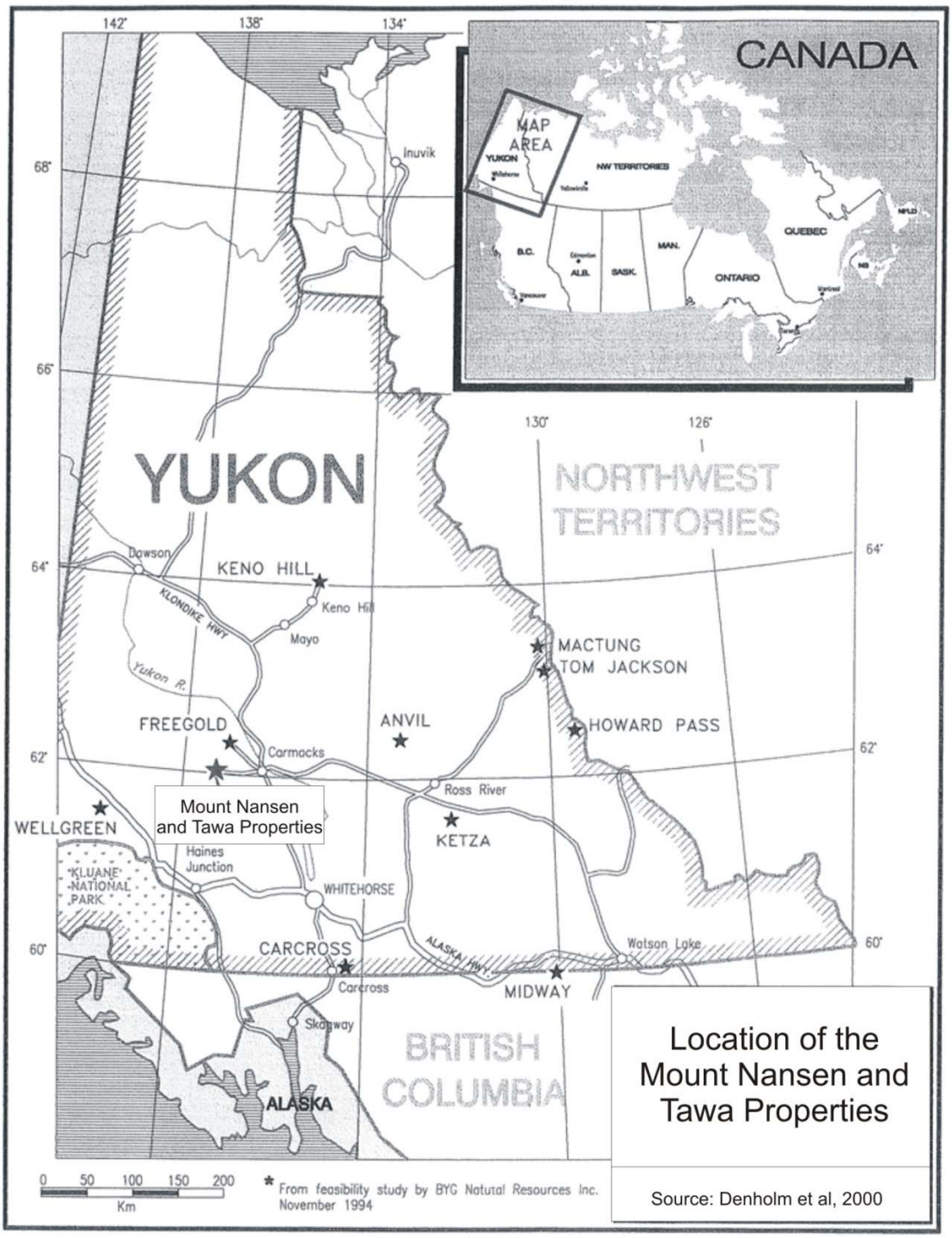
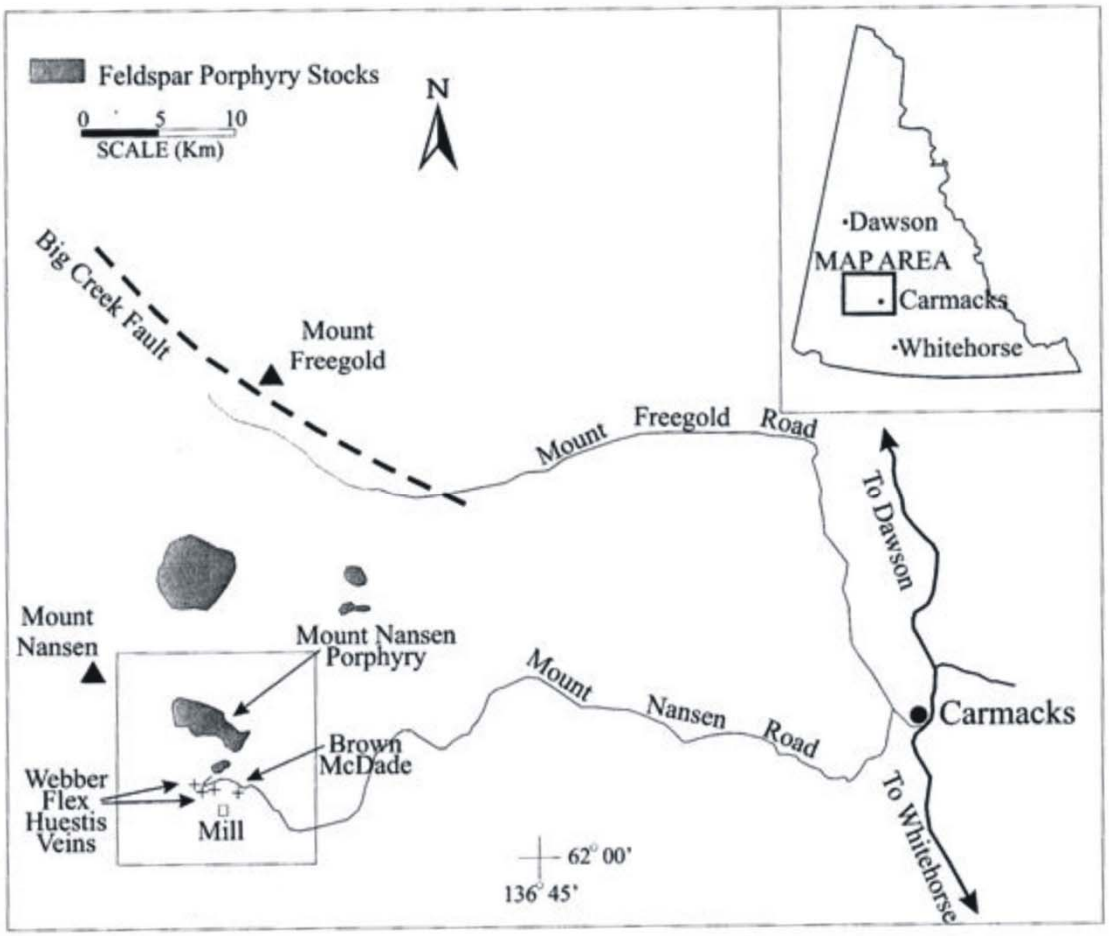


Figure 1: Location of the Mount Nansen property and the Tawa property.



* Map source: Stroshein, 2007a

Figure 2: Road access in the Mount Nansen property.

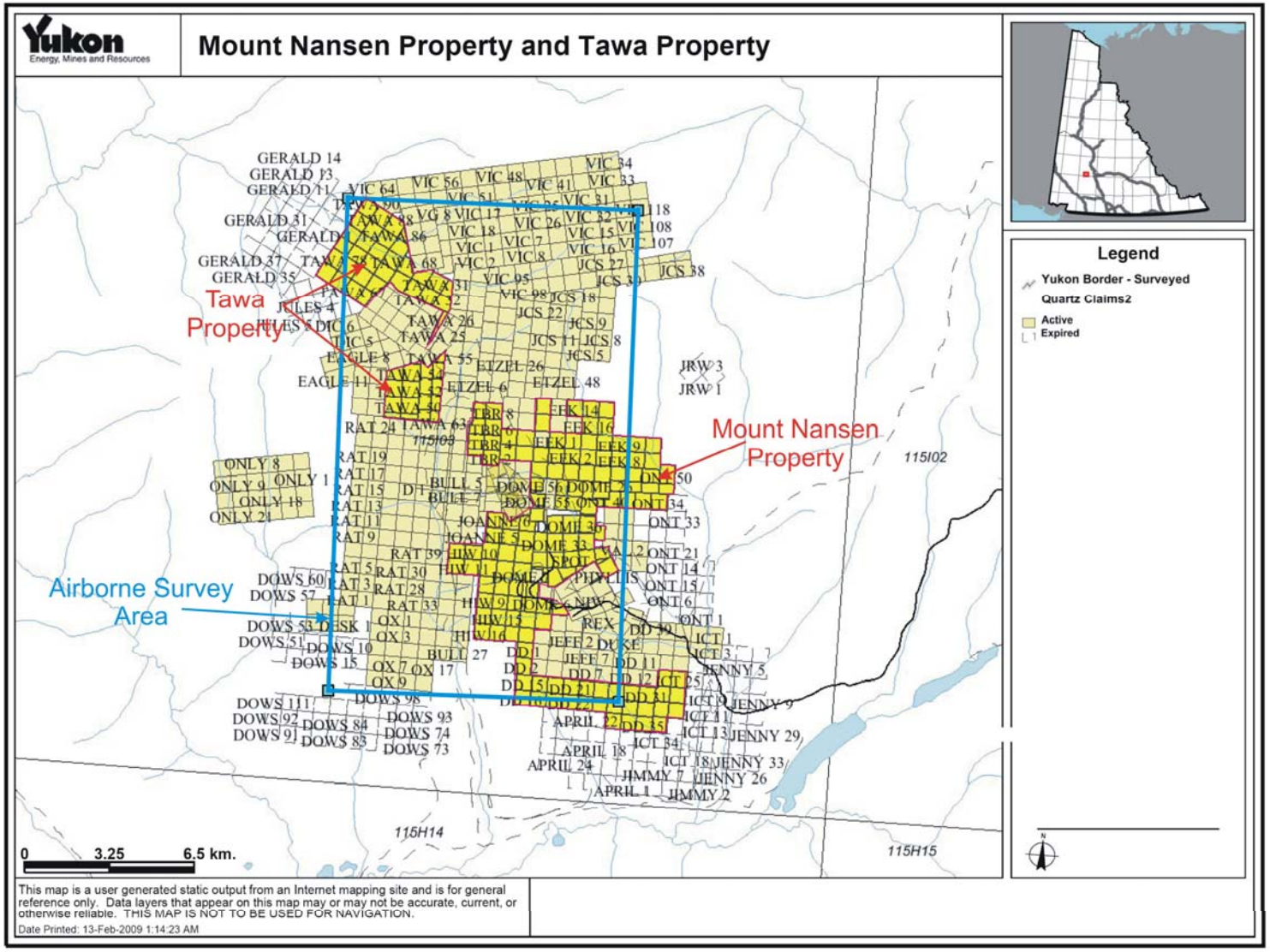


Figure 3: Mount Nansen property and Tawa property on Claim Blocks. Red lines represent claim boundaries. Cyan square represents the boundary of the geophysical survey area.

The Mount Nansen and Tawa properties lie northwest of the maximum advance of the Wisconsin ice sheet, and, consequently, are not affected by the Pleistocene continental glaciations (Eaton and Archer, 1989). This resulted in deep weathering in the properties reaching to depths of over 70 m from the topographic surface (Denholm et al, 2000; Roder, 1996). In mineralized zones, sulphides are commonly altered into limonite and other oxides (Denholm et al, 2000; Melling, 1995; Roder, 1996). The topography in the two properties is hilly with rounded ridges and shallow valleys. Local elevation ranges from 1030 m to 1560 m (Melling, 1995; Rodger, 1996).

Permafrost is widespread in the area and varies according to the amount of vegetation and slope facing direction (Stroshein, 2007b). In the north-facing slopes, permafrost is frozen all year around and in the south-facing slopes permafrost thaw to a depth of 1-2 m in the summer (Eaton and Archer, 1989; Roder, 1996).

The average precipitation in the Mount Nansen property is ~ 25 cm, most of which falls as rain in the summer months (Stroshein, 2007b). Snow fall is normally 30-40 cm deep in late winter. The range of average monthly temperature is from -25^{o}C in January to 15^{o}C in July (Stroshein, 2007b).

The Mount Nansen property is situated in the traditional Territory of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation (Stroshein, 2007b). Labor force is available in Carmacks and Whitehorse (Stroshein, 2007b).

5 Exploration History

5.1 Exploration History of the Mount Nansen Property

Placer gold was discovered in Nansen Creek by Captain Henry Seymour Back in 1899 (Lecuyer, 1997). In 1943, the first lode deposit discovery was made by prospectors A Brown and G McDade and subsequently, Brown-McDade Mines Ltd was formed and the company undertook underground development and drilling on Brown-McDade deposit (Figure 4) in 1946. During the same period, the Webber and Huestis deposit (Figure 4) to the west of the Brown-McDade deposit was identified. After this initial activity, only sporadic exploration was conducted until 1963.

In 1963-1967, Mt. Nansen Exploration Syndicate carried out exploration on the Brown-McDade, Heustis and Webber zones and this work led to the construction of a small flotation mill by Pesco Silver Minerals Ltd in 1967 that treated approximately 16,350 tonnes of material from the Huestis deposit and produced 85,130 grams of gold, 2,624,000 grams of silver and 42,900 pounds of lead during 1968 and 1969 (Stroshein, 2007b). However, the operation was closed due to low recoveries (65% of the original grade estimate of the ore, Stroshein, 2007b). During 1975-1976, operations were attempted to resume, but poor gold recovery in the sulfide flotation circuit was encountered again and operation was closed again with the realization that a cyanide leaching circuit was required to recover the free gold in the ore (Denholm et al, 2000). In 1975, 5,500 tonnes of ore was processed in Huestis deposit and the ore produced 60,200 grams of gold and 143,000 grams of silver at similar recovery rate (Stroshein, 2007b).

In 1969, the porphyry copper showing was discovered in the area. The Cyprus Group conducted detailed field work between 1971 and 1973 and confirmed the existence of porphyry type copper/molybdenum mineralization in the northern part of the Mount Nansen Property (Figure 4, Sawyer and Dickinson, 1975). Detailed exploration included ground geochemical and geophysical surveys and 3,480 m of diamond drilling and 950 m of percussion drilling.

In 1985-1987, Chevron Minerals in a joint venture with BYG Natural Resources Inc (BYG) conducted a further substantial exploration program, which included surface mapping, trenching, diamond drilling, and reverse circulation drilling (Denholm et al, 2000, Stroshein, 2007b). In 1988, BYG continued mineral exploration on Mount Nansen Property by focusing on the Brown-McDade deposit and particularly the

oxidize mineralization portion which would be susceptible to cyanide leaching treatment with much better gold recoveries than had experienced with the flotation of a sulphide concentrate (Denholm et al, 2000). Subsequently, a feasibility study was carried out in 1994 and production commenced from the Brown-McDade oxide open pit in November 1996. Production, however, was limited by higher clay contents than had been expected in the ore and continued through November 1997. There was a resumption of production from March 1998 to February 1999. About 269,000 tonnes of material was processed with an average gold grade of 6.2 g/t and an average gold recovery rate of 67% during the combined operating period (Denholm et al, 2000). Total gold and silver production during the whole period was 37,500 ounces and 143,000 ounces respectively (Denholm et al, 2000; Stroshein, 2007b).

On the porphyry complex (Figure 4), BYG also undertook some geophysical survey, surface geological mapping, soil and silt geochemical survey, and diamond drilling. No copper/molybdenum values significant enough to be of economic importance were encountered.

In 1999, BYG was ordered to terminate operations because they were not able to meet the Water Board's requirements for an environmental liability bond. BYG went into bankruptcy shortly after the closure and a receiver of the property was appointed. The receiver abandoned the project in the same year. The Mount Nansen Property was reverted to the department of Indian affairs and northern development (DIAND).

In 2004, DIAND appointed PriceWaterhouse Cooper (PWC) as the receiver of the property. DIAND and PWC divided the property into the Peripheral claim and the Core claim (Figure 4). The Core claim was withdrawn due to the high cost of environmental remediation and the extended duration needed for the remediation work (Unknown author, 2008). The Peripheral claim was acquired by 101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd (Saskco) in 2007. Saskco entered into a 75-25% joint venture agreement with Brooklyn Ventures Ltd (Brooklyn) and Saskco and Brooklyn have been organizing another joint venture to ensure the first phase of the exploration program will be fully funded (Unknown author, 2008).

5.2 Exploration History on the Tawa Property

In 1937, silver-lead mineralization was discovered in the Tawa area. Mineral claims were staked and subsequently dropped.

In 1947, a number of claims were staked in the Tawa area by G Dickson and optioned to Conwest Exploration. Conwest Exploration conducted minor trenching work on the property in 1948.

In 1967, J Smith and Associates staked claims May 1-8. Anomalous silver and lead values were discovered by reconnaissance soil sampling. One dozer trench failed to expose any mineralization.

In 1968-1969, Esanee Exploration Ltd built a road connecting the Mount Nansen mine to the property and carried out geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys and some trenching.

In 1980, BRX Mining and Petroleum Corp (BRX) re-staked 24 claims on the property and conducted an exploration program including a soil geochemical survey, some trenching and 447.3 m of diamond drilling in seven holes in the zone now referred as the BRX zone. In 1986, Chevron Minerals acquired an option on the Tawa property from BRX. Over the next two years, three mineralized zones (BRX, Klaza and BYG), as well as subsidiary systems, were identified (Rodger, 1996).

BYG obtained Chevron Minerals' option on the Tawa property in 1988, but BYG's work was mostly on the Mount Nansen Property (Figure 4). Tawa property was purchased by Sascko in 2007.

6 Geology

6.1 Regional Geology

The Mount Nansen District is situated in the Dawson Range of the Yukon Tanana Terrane, which lies between the Coast Plutonic complex to the southwest and the Yukon Cataclastic Terrane to the northeast (Denholm et al, 2000).

The property is underlain by Early Mississippian metamorphic rocks, which are the oldest rocks in the area (Denholm et al, 2000), and were intruded by several plutonic suites (Stroshein, 2007a and b). The metamorphic rocks are divided into meta-sedimentary suite and meta-igneous suite. The meta-sedimentary rock suite is composed of miceous quartz-feldspar gneiss, schist, and quartzite (Stroshein, 2007a and b). In the Brown-McDade open pit, metamorphosed carbonate rocks are exposed (Stroshein, 2007a and b). The meta-igneous suite consists of biotite-hornblende feldspar gneiss and coarse-grained granodiorite orthogneiss with lesser amphibolites (Stroshein, 2007a and b).

The metamorphic assemblage was cut by foliated Upper Triassic and weakly foliated Jurassic plutonic rocks consisting of diorite, granodiorite and syenite (Stroshein, 2007a and b). The igneous and metamorphic rocks were in turn intruded by younger Mid-Cretaceous felsic Coffee Creek Plutonic Suite and capped by Mount Nansen Volcanic Suite which is a suite of mafic to intermediate volcanic lavas, tuffs and tuff breccias (Stroshein, 2007a and b). All rock types were intruded by sub-volcanic feldspar porphyry dikes and plugs that are genetically related to the Coffee Creek Suite and Mount Nansen Suite (Stroshein, 2007a and b).

The Late Cretaceous Carmacks Volcanic Suite, which is the youngest rock (75 million years old) in the region and is magmatically related to the Prospector Mountain Plutonic Suite, is lacking in the immediate Mount Nansen area, but it is voluminous in the region where relatively flat lying pyroclastic tuffs and flow units from prominent ridges capping the basement rocks (Stroshein, 2007a and b).

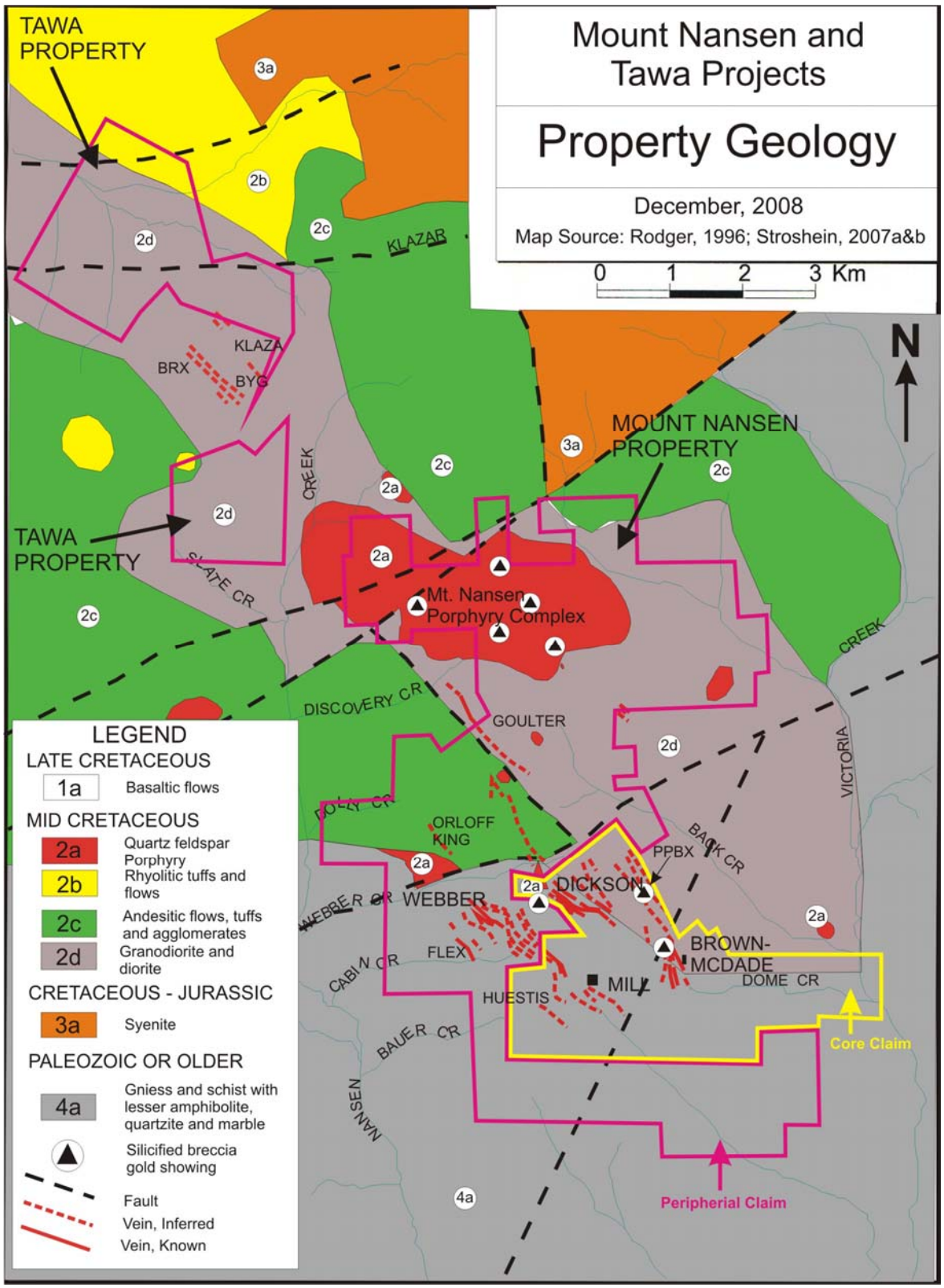


Figure 4: Geology of the Mount Nansen area. Yellow lines represent the rough location of the core claim, which was withdrawn by DIAND.

6.2 Geology of the Mount Nansen Property

The lower third of the Mount Nansen property is covered by the deformed and medium to high grade metamorphic rocks consisting of inter-layered quartz feldspar-chlorite gneiss, quartzite, amphibole and augen gneiss (Denholm et al, 2000; Melling, 1995). These rocks are the host of the main mineralized zones (the Webber zone, the Huestis zone and the Flex zone). Strong foliation within these rocks strikes northeast and dips steeply to the northwest (Denholm et al, 2000; Lecuyer, 1997; Melling, 1995). The northeastern portion of the Mount Nansen property is composed of locally foliated mid-cretaceous granodiorite, quartz-dorite and quartz monzonite. These rocks host the other main mineralized zone, the Brown-McDade deposit, which lies in the core claim (Figure 4, Denholm et al, 2000). Coeval pegmatite and aplite dykes also commonly exist in the property (Melling, 1995).

The metamorphic and intrusive suites are uncomfortably overlain by extrusive andesitic flow and tuff units and are cut by the quartz-feldspar porphyry in forms of stocks and dykes (Melling, 1995). In the north-central part of the property, the largest quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusive complex occurs (Denholm et al, 2000; Melling, 1995). This intrusive complex hosts the porphyry style mineralization as evidenced by an alteration pattern that resembles that of a classical porphyry system (Sawyer and Dickinson, 1975) and a copper, molybdenum and bismuth geochemical signature (Denholm et al, 2000). Small silicified breccias pipe zones associated with local gold values exist in this intrusive complex (Figure 4, Denholm et al, 2000; Sawyer and Dickinson, 1975).

Five facies of hydrothermal alteration have been noted during the exploration work: propylitic alteration, argillic alteration, phyllic alteration, silicic alteration, and potassic alteration (Stroshein, 2007b). Porpylitic alteration is widespread in the property and it consists of eipdote, calcite, pyrite and magnetite replacement of hornblende (Denholm et al, 2000). Argillic alteration of host rocks occuring along vein contacts near surface resulted in the accumulation of clay that caused severe handling problems when mining the upper levels of the Brown-McDade deposit (Denholm et al, 2000).

Faulting is the main structural feature in the property and two sets of faults have been encountered (Denholm et al, 2000; Lecuyer, 1997; Melling, 1995). These two sets are described as follows:

Set 1: This set strikes north-northwest and dips at 50^{o}-70^{o} to the southwest (Denholm et al, 2000; Melling, 1995). This set parallels the main vein direction and is locally mineralized (Denholm et al, 2000; Melling, 1995). It consists of gouge-filled shear zones up to 15 m in width (Lecuyer, 1997).

Set 2: This set strikes northeast and dips subvertical. These faults locally cut some of the mineralized zones (Denholm et al, 2000). The displacement is up to 30 m but generally less than 5 m (Lecuyer, 1997). The major faults in this set are ~150 m apart and minor faults occur in group at 1-2 m interval (Lecuyer, 1997). These faults form part of the Mount Nansen Trend which is a larger regional structural corridor (Denholm et al, 2000).

6.3 Geology of the Tawa Property

The following description of the geology of the Tawa property is from Rodger (1996).

The Tawa property is covered by a massive, coarse-grained, unfoliated granodiorite stock. Hornblende crystals (up to 35%) and biotite are a common feature of the granodiorite.

Feldspar porphyry dykes, which generally trend in northwest direction, cut the ganodiorite stock on the property. The dykes are strongly fractured, and contain orthoclase phenocrysts with minor biotite and quartz in a buff coloured aphantic groundmass.

On the periphery of the property, there are volcanic rocks, including andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks and occasional buff to tan rhyolitic tuffs.

Similar to the faulting system in the Mount Nansen property, two sets of faults have been encountered on the Tawa property. The most important set of faults strike northwest. These faults appear to control the dykes, and in some cases, the mineralized veins. The second sets of faults strikes northeast. These faults cut the northwest faults and the mineralized zones, with displacements up to 50 m. For the most part, the displacements are less than 5 m. There are only a few major faults in this set, but they are prominent topographic features.

7 Mineralization and Mineralized Zones

7.1 Mineralization

Two types of mineralization have been found on the Mount Nansen Property and the Tawa property: precious metal quartz sulfide vein zones and disseminated copper-molybdenum mineralization (Eaton and Archer, 1989; Unknown author, 2008).

The precious metal quartz sulfide vein zones occur as fault-shear-vein alteration zones and cut across all rock types (Eaton and Archer, 1989; Melling, 1995). This suggests that the mineralized structures are younger than the enclosing host rocks (Denholm et al, 2000; Lecuyer, 1997; Melling, 1995). Some quartz sulfide veins are brecciated and the precious metal vein zones can be divided into two subsystems: vein systems and breccias zones.

The vein systems are more common and are mostly found within planar structures (Denholm et al, 2000). These vein systems consist of quartz, carbonate, and some sulfide (Denholm et al, 2000). The vein systems range from simple quartz veins as exampled by the Huestis and Webber zones to a complex anastomosing series of veins and veinlets as exampled by the Brown-McDade zone (Melling, 1995). The vein systems strike northwest and dip steeply toward east or west (Melling, 1995). Individual vein system has a length of up to 600 m and a width of 2-8 m and is open to depth (Denholm et al, 2000). These vein systems form steeply plunging shoots and the high grade zones are usually found where the veins split, bend, or are cut by northeast trending cross fault (Melling, 1995) which created more open space for mineralizing fluids (Eaton and Archer, 1989).

The breccias zones are mostly siliceous and pipe-like, and are steeply plunging. These zones are up to 150 m wide and are composed of a series of sub-parallel faults separated by fractured and altered wallrocks (Eaton and Archer, 1989). The mineralization is best developed at places of faults cutting igneous rocks (Eaton and Archer, 1989). At least eight pipe-like breccias bodies have been found on the property (e.g. within the quartz feldspar porphyry complex and north end of the Brown-McDade open pit and PPBX showing, Figure 4). The breccias zones are believed to be associated with the late stage volatile-enriched silica flooding of fractured zone (Sawyer and Dickson, 1975).

Sulfides in the precious metals vein zones consist of pyrite and arsenopyrite with lesser amounts of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and stibnite (Denholm et al, 2000). The gold mineralization occurs as fine-grained (5-40 micron) inclusion in sulfides or in the interstices (Denholm et al, 2000; Lecuyer, 1997). The silver mineralization occurs mostly as inclusion in galena and sphalerite (Denholm et al, 2000). The silver to gold ratio is about 7:1 in the planar vein mineralization and about 3:1 in the breccia pipe mineralization (Denholm et al, 2000). It was considered that this difference was caused solely by the difference in base metal values between the two types (Denholm et al, 2000). Other elements associated with the gold and silver in the property include aresenic, cadium, zinc, copper, antimony and lead (Melling, 1995).

The disseminated copper-molybdenum mineralization is associated with a quartz feldspar porphyry complex. It represents a deeper and hotter part of the hydrothermal system compared to the quartz sulfide veins (Eaton and Archer, 1989). Wallrock alteration in the quartz feldspar porphyry complex includes localized silicic and potassic cores surrounded by advanced argillic and phyllic halos giving way to weak argillic and propylitic margins (Sawyer and Dickson, 1975).

Both hypogene and supergene copper mineralization exist in the property and copper grades appear to be at least doubled by supergene enrichment (Sawyer and Dickson, 1975). Copper mineralization is weak (average grade of less than 0.1% Cu) but extensive, covering a 4.5 km^2 area (Eaton and Archer, 1989). Highest copper grade (0.5-0.6%) is discovered in fracture zones where supergene chalcocite is relatively well developed (Sawyer and Dickson, 1975). Molybdenum mineralization is usually associated with late stage silica flooding and veining (Sawyer and Dickson, 1975) which formed localized porphyry breccias. Highest molybdenum value (~0.06%) is found at the siliceous fractured zone, but this molybdenum mineralization may not be regarded as the true "porphyry" mineralization (Sawyer and Dickson, 1975). Average molybdenum value in the property is probably <0.01% (Sawyer and Dickson, 1975). Beside molybdenum, the late stage fluids also carry elements iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold (Sawyer and Dickson, 1975).

7.2 Mineralized Zones in the Mount Nansen Property

The Mount Nansen Property hosts four distinct gold and silver mineralized zones (the Brown-McDade zone, the Webber zone, the Huestis zone, and the Flex zone). Significant exploration and development work has been conducted in these zones.

The Brown-McDade zone consists of two types of mineralization: the more prevalent anastomosing veins and veinlets of quartz with minor carbonate and varying amounts of sulphides and the less prevalent sulfide-rich siliceous breccias. The anastomosing veins occur in structurally controlled fractures which cut the coarse-grained granodiorite and the veins are spatially associated with a series of quartz porphyry dykes injected along a strong fault known as Footwall fault (Denholm et al, 2000; Melling, 1995). The Footwall fault strikes 160^o and dips 50^o-60^o to the southwest (Melling, 1995). The second type of mineralization, sulfide-rich breccias, exists in the north end of the zone and are strongly cut by faulting (Denholm et al, 2000).

In the Webber zone, a west-northwest striking quartz-vein network dipping 70^o-80^o to the west is the host of the mineralization (Melling, 1995). The veins occur as fracture-filling veins in the metamorphic rocks, vary from 0.3 m to 2.0 m in width, and have been significantly explored over 500 m strike length (Denholm et al, 2000).

The Huestis deposit consists of a north-northwest striking quartz-vein network which dips 65-75^o to the east (Melling, 1995). The veins, similar to those in the Webber deposit, have been defined over 500 m along strike (Denholm et al, 2000). The continuation of the mineralized structure to a vertical depth of ~400 m below has been confirmed by a deep hole (Denholm et al, 2000)

The Flex zone lies between the Webber zone and the Huestis zone (Figure 4). There is a complex series of anastomosing narrow quartz veins filling fractures in the metamorphic rocks along the strike in the Flex zone (Denholm et al, 2000). The zone dips at 50^o-60^o to the southwest (Melling, 1995). The zone has been defined over an area of 550 m by 6 m and is open to depth (Denholm et al, 2000; Melling, 1995). In the top 15-40 m, sulfide minerals within the veins are mostly converted to limonite or other oxides (Denholm et al, 2000; Melling, 1995). Structural control on the individual vein is significant (Denholm et al, 2000).

In addition to the above mineralization zones, there exist a few more exploration targets on the property. The Orloff King Zone (Figure 4) has the potential to host low-grade near-surface open pitable oxide

material (Denholm et al, 2000). The PPBX showing (Figure 4) is a sulphide-poor quartz-tourmaline breccias zone (Denholm et al, 2000). Over the Mount Nansen Porphyry, large copper, molybdenum and bismuth soil geochemical anomalies occur and placer gold is being mined in creeks draining the porphyry (Denholm et al, 2000).

7.3 Mineralized Zones in the Tawa Property

The following description of the mineralization and mineralized zones of the Tawa property is from Rodger (1996).

Three mineralized zones have been defined on the Tawa property. These three zones are BRX, Klaza and BYG (Figure 4). These zones, which are similar to the veins on the Mount Nansen Property, occur within the northwest striking fault zones. The fault zones commonly consist of one to 10 m of gouge, containing pitted, light green quartz bands up to three meters wide. Locally, there are sulphides, massive pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite, within or adjacent to the quartz.

The alteration within the gouge zones grades from quartz, sericite and kaolinite in the center to montmorillonite with yellow limonite on the edges. The montmorillonite alteration extends into the wall rocks, which are highly fractured and manganese stained close to the fault zones.

Oxidation within the mineralized zones is evident, with alteration of the host rocks and remobilization of the gold. The sulphides are, generally, altered to limonite and other oxides.

BRX zone outlined comprises a number of veins with numerous small splays. The alteration and mineralization is most intense at junctions of the splays. The zone is coincident with a geophysical anomaly. The gold and silver values are erratic.

Klaza zone, 1000 m north of BRX zone, is on a separate fault zone, has a known strike length of 250 m. This zone coincides with anomalous gold values outlined during the soil geochemical survey.

BYG zone, located to the northeast of the BRX zone, also appears to be on a separate fault zone. This zone also coincides with anomalous gold values outlined during the soil geochemical survey.

8 Airborne Geophysical Survey

8.1 Description of Work

Geotech Ltd. based in Aurora, ON was contracted to perform a Helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic geophysical survey with VTEM system. The survey was flown for 638 line km.

Survey Specifications:

Aircraft: Astar 350 B3 helicopter, Registration C-GWGK

Flight line Spacing: 200m

Nominal Terrain clearance: 75m

EM Loop is 40m under helicopter

Magnetic sensor is 15m under helicopter

Instruments:

Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM) with concentric Rx/Tx geometry

Transmitter Loop Diameter 26m Base Frequency 30 Hz

Dipole Movement 548,000 NIA

Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 4.2ms

Geometrics Optically-pumped, high Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer

Mag Resolution 0.2nT at 10 smaple/sec

8.2 Interpretation of Geophysical Data

The 638 helicopter-borne VTEM – Magnetic Survey was flown at 200m line spacing in an east–west direction with 5 north–south tie lines at 1.8km spacing. One conductor was detected on line 1401.9 at coordinate 385400E, 6884900N, WGS84, Zone8N (NAD 83). This conductor has a late time response suggesting it is a moderate to good conductor, although the response is low. It is interpreted that this conductor is a sulphide zone, perhaps in a vein, with a short strike length since this is a one line response. A second very week response was noted on line 1280.3 at coordinate 384600E, 6887260N (NAD83) WGS 84, Zone 8N. Both of these targets should be checked.

Broad early time responses correspond to conducting overburden in valleys and possible weathering of felsic intrusions which produces clay products.

The Mount Nansen porphyry (Fig.4) is associated with a magnetic high and other extensions are possibly associated with other satellite magnetic anomalies. A large syenite mass occupies the northeast part of the survey which is outlined by a moderate magnetic high and localized magnetic highs.

Another series of northwest trending magnetic highs near the Orloff King Vein indicate a series of porphyry bodies trending northwest and southeast through the Brown McDade mine areas. These parallel a Northwest major Fault.

8.3 Recommendations

- Complete on enlarged geological map as an overlay to the magnetic data to assist in a detailed interpretation.
- An airborne magnetic survey with a VLF-EM system may have assisted in mapping the veins and fault structures on the property. The VTEM system is an excellent tool for locating massive sulphides, but vein systems are the economic target in this case and associated porphyries with copper-molybdenum potential. Ground IP-resistivity surveys could cover the porphyry and VLF-EM, resistivity could map the veins.

9 Statement of Costs

The contract cost paid by 101073531 Saskatchewan Corp. for Geotech Ltd. totaled $135,965.59.

The costs were broken down as follows:

638 line km Vtem Survey @ $145/km	$92,510.00

Mob/Demob Charges	$9,000
4 Daily Ferry Charge (~50km) @ $1,800.00/trip	$7,200
Contract Minimum Survey Charge	$108,710.00
Additional Costs	
2 Standby Days @ $6,500/day	$13,000
21 Fuel Drums	$11,359.63
Freight and Delivery of Drums	$1,600
10% Handling fee	$1,295.96
Total Survey Charge	$135,965.59

10 Statement of Qualifications

I, Robert S. Middleton, am a graduate of the Provincial Institute of Mining (Haileybury, Ontario) (1965) – Mining Diploma; Michigan Technological University 1968, B.S. Applied Geophysics, 1969 M.S. Applied Geophysics.

Attended University of Toronto 1970 – Ph.D Geological program.

1. I am a Professional Engineer of APEO (Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario) #31595010 and have been a member since 1969.
2. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I am and have been a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy since 1970.
4. I am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
5. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association.
6. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
7. I was employed as the first geophysicist for the Province of Ontario 1968-1971 at Queens Park and in that capacity reviewed all exploration work reports done in Ontario and amended and reviewed the Mining Act.
8. I was Manager of ground and airborne geophysics for Barringer Research Ltd. 1971-1974.
9. I was geophysicist, V.P. and Director of Rosario Resources Corp. 1974-1980.
10. I was Exploration Manager for Newmont Exploration Canada (Eastern) 1981-1983.
11. I was consulting for junior and major companies world wide 1983-2009.
12. I do not own any shares of 101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.
13. I have reviewed the airborne survey and made the recommendations in this report.

R.S. Middleton, P.Eng.

R. Middleton P.Eng. Ontario
#1 31595010

11 References

Denholm E, Dumka D and Farquharson G, 2000. A Review of the Mt. Nansen Property, Yukon Territory. Unpublished report for Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Eaton WD and Archer AR, 1989. Report on the Geology and Mineral Inventory of the Mt. Nansen and Tawa Properties, Yukon Territory with Assessment of the Economical Potential for Open Pit Mining of Oxidized Mineralization in the Brown-McDade Zone. Report for BYG Natural Resources Inc and Chevron Minerals Ltd.

Melling DR, 1995. Summary Report: 1995 Exploration Program on Mt. Nansen Gold Project, Carmacks, Yukon Territory, Canada. Report for BYG Natural Resources Inc.

Lecuyer NL, 1997. Mt. Nansen Property Heustis & Webber Zones Feasibility Study. Reort for BYG Natural Resources Inc.

Rodger RJ, 1996. Property Evaluation Report on Tawa Mineral Property and Arctic Mineral Property. Report for Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc (a subsidiary of BYG Natural Resources Inc).

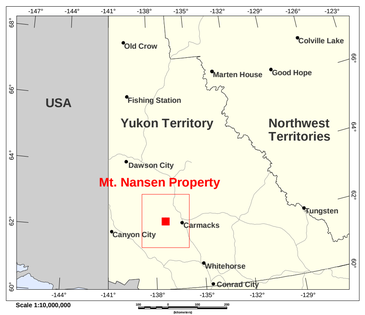
Sawyer JBP and Dickinson RA, 1975. Porphyry Mineralization at Mount Nansen.

Stroshein RW, 2007a. Geological Exploration Summary Mount Nansen Project Brown McDade Deposit (Core Claims), Yukon Territory. Report for Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Assessment and Abandoned Mines Branch and Pricewatershousecoopers Inc.

Stroshein RW, 2007b. Geological Exploration Summary Mount Nansen Project Brown McDade Deposit (Peripheral Claims), Yukon Territory. Report for Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Assessment and Abandoned Mines Branch and Pricewatershousecoopers Inc.

Unknown author, 2008. An Exploration Report for the Mt. Nansen Property, Yukon, Canada. Report for 101073531 Saskatchewan Ltd.

GEOTECH LTD.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

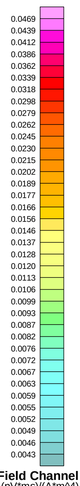
- Survey Date: September 26th to October 7th, 2008
- Survey Base: Carmacks, Yukon
- Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star B3 (C-GWGK)
- Nominal Survey Line Spacing: 200 Meters
- Nominal Survey Line Direction: N 90° E
- Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1950 Meters
- Nominal Tie Line Direction: N 0° E
- Nominal Terrain Clearance: 89 Meters
- EM Loop: Towed at a mean distance of 35 meters below the Helicopter
- Magnetic Sensor: Towed at a mean distance of 13 meters below the Helicopter

INSTRUMENTS

- Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
- Concentric Rx/Tx Geometry
- Transmitter Loop: Diameter 26 Meters,Base Frequency 30 Hz
- Dipole Moment: 556,132 nIA
- Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 4.6 ms.
- Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
- Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION

- Datum: NAD 83
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 135°W (Zone 8)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
- Major Axis: 6378137.000
- Eccentricity: 0.081819191
- NTS: 115I03



B-Field Channel 23
(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:

- Trails
- Roads
- Contours
- Rivers & Streams / Lake Outlines
- Wetlands
- Mining Claims

Scale 1:20000
250 0 250 500 750 1000
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data
Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database
Mineral Claims are derived from Yukon Government, Minerals Management and EMR.
(www.geocomm.com)(www.geogratis.ca)(http://geomaticsyukon.ca/data_download.html)

101073531 Saskatchewan Corp.
Mt. Nansen Property
Carmacks, Yukon

Geotech VTEM System

B-Field Channel 23

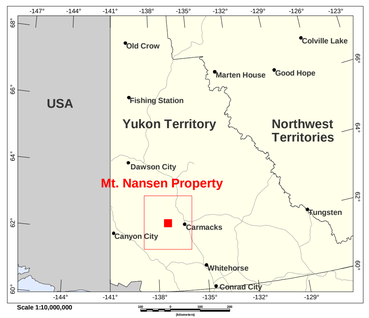
Time Gate 1.151

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

February 2009

Geotech Project # 8224

GEOTECH LTD.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

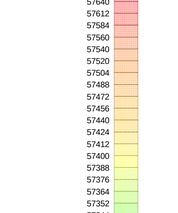
- Survey Date: September 26th to October 7th, 2008
- Survey Base: Carmacks, Yukon
- Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star B3 (C-GWGK)
- Nominal Survey Line Spacing: 200 Meters
- Nominal Survey Line Direction: N 90° E
- Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1950 Meters
- Nominal Tie Line Direction: N 0° E
- Nominal Terrain Clearance: 89 Meters
- EM Loop: Towed at a mean distance of 35 meters below the Helicopter
- Magnetic Sensor: Towed at a mean distance of 13 meters below the Helicopter

INSTRUMENTS

- Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
- Concentric Rx/Tx Geometry
- Transmitter Loop: Diameter 26 Meters,Base Frequency 30 Hz
- Dipole Moment: 556,132 nIA
- Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 4.6 ms.
- Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
- Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION

- Datum: NAD 83
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 135°W (Zone 8)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
- Major Axis: 6378137.000
- Eccentricity: 0.081819191
- NTS: 115I03



Profiles scale 1 mm = 0.015 (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)

(Linear between +/- 0.3 (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
logarithmic above 0.3 (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)

- 0.234 ms (B-field)
- 0.281 ms (B-field)
- 0.339 ms (B-field)
- 0.406 ms (B-field)
- 0.484 ms (B-field)
- 0.573 ms (B-field)
- 0.682 ms (B-field)
- 0.818 ms (B-field)
- 0.974 ms (B-field)
- 1.151 ms (B-field)
- 1.370 ms (B-field)
- 1.641 ms (B-field)
- 1.953 ms (B-field)
- 2.307 ms (B-field)
- 2.745 ms (B-field)
- 3.286 ms (B-field)
- 3.911 ms (B-field)
- 4.620 ms (B-field)
- 5.495 ms (B-field)
- 6.578 ms (B-field)
- 7.828 ms (B-field)
- 9.245 ms (B-field)

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:

- Trails
- Roads
- Contours
- Rivers & Streams / Lake Outlines
- Wetlands
- Mining Claims

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data
Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database
Mineral Claims are derived from Yukon Government, Minerals Management and EMR.
(www.geocomm.com/(www.geogratis.ca)(http://geomaticsyukon.ca/data_download.html)

101073531 Saskatchewan Corp.
Mt. Nansen Property
Carmacks, Yukon

Geotech VTEM System

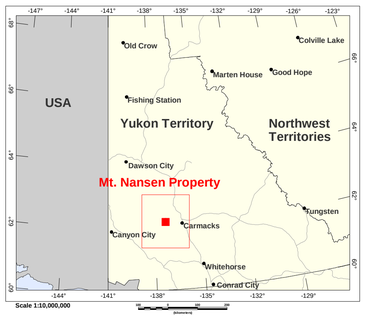
VTEM B-Field Profiles
Time Channels 0.234 - 9.245 ms
over Total Magnetic Intensity

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

February 2009

Geotech Project # 8224

GEOTECH LTD.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

- Survey Date: September 26th to October 7th, 2008
- Survey Base: Carmacks, Yukon
- Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star B3 (C-GWGK)
- Nominal Survey Line Spacing: 200 Meters
- Nominal Survey Line Direction: N 90° E
- Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1950 Meters
- Nominal Tie Line Direction: N 0° E
- Nominal Terrain Clearance: 89 Meters
- EM Loop: Towed at a mean distance of 35 meters below the Helicopter
- Magnetic Sensor: Towed at a mean distance of 13 meters below the Helicopter

INSTRUMENTS

- Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
- Concentric Rx/Tx Geometry
- Transmitter Loop: Diameter 26 Meters,Base Frequency 30 Hz
- Dipole Moment: 556,132 nIA
- Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 4.6 ms.
- Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
- Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION

- Datum: NAD 83
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 135°W (Zone 8)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
- Major Axis: 6378137.000
- Eccentricity: 0.081819191
- NTS: 115I03

Profiles scale 1 mm = 0.03 pV/(A*m^4)

Linear between +/- 0.3 pV/(A*m^4)
logarithmic above 0.3 pV/(A*m^4)

- 0.234 ms
- 0.281 ms
- 0.339 ms
- 0.406 ms
- 0.484 ms
- 0.573 ms
- 0.682 ms
- 0.818 ms
- 0.974 ms
- 1.151 ms
- 1.370 ms
- 1.641 ms
- 1.953 ms
- 2.307 ms
- 2.745 ms
- 3.286 ms
- 3.911 ms
- 4.620 ms
- 5.495 ms
- 6.578 ms
- 7.828 ms
- 9.245 ms

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:

- Trails
- Roads
- Contours
- Rivers & Streams / Lake Outlines
- Wetlands
- Mining Claims

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data
Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database
Mineral Claims are derived from Yukon Government, Minerals Management and EMR.
(www.geocomm.com/|www.geogratis.ca|http://geomaticsyukon.ca/data_download.html)

101073531 Saskatchewan Corp.
Mt. Nansen Property
Carmacks, Yukon

Geotech VTEM System

VTEM dB/dt Profiles

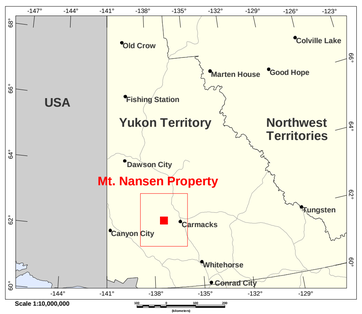
Time Channels 0.234 - 9.245 ms

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

February 2009

Geotech Project # 8224

GEOTECH LTD.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
- Survey Date: September 26th to October 7th, 2008
- Survey Base: Carmacks, Yukon
- Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star B3 (C-GWGK)
- Nominal Survey Line Spacing: 200 Meters
- Nominal Survey Line Direction: N 90° E
- Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1950 Meters
- Nominal Tie Line Direction: N 0° E
- Nominal Terrain Clearance: 89 Meters
- EM Loop: Towed at a mean distance of 35 meters below the Helicopter
- Magnetic Sensor: Towed at a mean distance of 13 meters below the Helicopter

INSTRUMENTS
- Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
- Concentric Rx/Tx Geometry
- Transmitter Loop: Diameter 26 Meters,Base Frequency 30 Hz
- Dipole Moment: 556,132 nIA
- Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 4.6 ms.
- Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
- Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION
- Datum: NAD 83
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 135°W (Zone 8)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
- Major Axis: 6378137.000
- Eccentricity: 0.081819191
- NTS: 115I03

57916
57812
57756
57712
57672
57640
57612
57584
57560
57540
57520
57504
57488
57472
57456
57440
57424
57412
57400
57388
57376
57364
57352
57344
57332
57324
57316
57308
57300
57292
57284
57276
57268
57260
57252
57240
57228
57204

TMI
(nT)

Contour Intervals (nT):
4
80
120

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:
- Trails
- Roads
- Contours
- Rivers & Streams / Lake Outlines
- Wetlands
- Mining Claims

Scale 1:20000
250 0 250 500 750 1000
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data
Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database
Mineral Claims are derived from Yukon Government, Minerals Management and EMR.
(www.geocomm.com)(www.geogratis.ca)(http://geomaticsyukon.ca/data_download.html)

101073531 Saskatchewan Corp.
Mt. Nansen Property
Carmacks, Yukon

Geotech VTEM System

Total Magnetic Intensity

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

February 2009

Geotech Project # 8224