DRILLING – GEOCHEMICAL- GEOLOGICAL REPORT

BLACK FOX 1- 52 CLAIMS
CATH 1-108 CLAIMS
CATHY 35-156 CLAIMS
CCC 1-4 CLAIMS
WHITE 1-367 CLAIMS
WS 1-133 CLAIMS

YC30519 - YC30528
YC35176 - YC35203
YC36525 – YC36538
YC30519 - YC30528
YC35176 - YC35203
YC36525 - YC36538
YC75825 - YC75932
YC30575 - YC30612
YC30629 - YC30660
YC30677 - YC30696
YC44997 - YC45000
YC23532 - YC23543
YC27120 - YC27135
YC27168 - YC27185
YC25657 - YC25716
YC60626 - YC60637
YC60719 - YC60799
YC75721 - YC75824
YC84213 - YC84285

NTS # 115 O \ 3 AND 4

LAT: 63° 10 N
LONG: 139° 25 W

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

AUTHOR OF REPORT HANNE-KRISTIN PAULSEN
REGISTRED OWNER OF CLAIMS 100% SHAWN RYAN

WORK PERFORMED JUNE 01, 2008 to FEBRUARY 28, 2009

DATE OF REPORT JULY 20, 2009

Table of content:

1. Technical Report in 43-101 standard
2. Strip logs of holes WD-021 and WD-004
3. Assay certificates of holes WD-021 and WD-004
4. Statement of qualifications

Qualifications:

I Hanne-Kristin Paulsen work as a professional geologist. I worked as the exploration manager for Underworld in 2008.

I have worked in the exploration business for the last 3 years. I have been a member of the Australian institute for geoscientists and Society of Economic Geologists for the last two years. I graduated with a master with distinction from the University of Otago.

I have overseen several exploration projects including drill projects, and have been trained as a geological mapper, core logger, and project manager.

I have overseen the entire White, Cath, Cathy, CCC, WS and Black Fox Projects.

Underworld have optioned the claims from Shawn Ryan, which own 100% of the projects stated above.

Dated this 20 of April 2009 in Dawson City, Yukon.

Respectfully submitted

Hanne-Kristin Paulsen

UTM Coordinates
574000mE, 7006000mN

Technical Report on The WHITE GOLD PROPERTY Yukon Territory CANADA

For

UNDERWORLD RESOURCES INC.

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Hanne-Kristin Paulsen
Elizabeth A. Holley
Adrian Fleming

February 28, 2009

Visible gold in core from Golden Saddle disovery hole,WD-004 19m, .

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1 Summary

The White Gold Property is located 95 kilometers south of Dawson City. Access can be made by boat or barge along the Yukon River during the summer season. There is an airstrip at Thistle Creek several kilometers south of the White Gold property. In addition, there is a road traversing south from Dawson City to the Stewart River, which is approximately 30 kilometers from the property. Small-scale placer gold mining operations have been ongoing in the area for over 100 years. Recorded placer gold production from Thistle Creek, immediately south of the White Gold property has been 50,000 ounces of gold since 1976. Despite this, limited hard rock exploration has been carried out in this area, and 2008 saw the first program of drilling. The gold mineralization is sediment and vein hosted and occurs in a package of folded and highly strained metamorphic rocks.

Work in the 2008 field season consisted of mapping, soil sampling, trenching, rock chip sampling, soil pits, and diamond core drilling. Two phases of drilling were undertaken on the White property in 2008, with 27 holes drilled for a total of 3,433m. Several targets were drilled this year, with significant discoveries made at the Golden Saddle and Arc zones. Both of these zones reach the surface, are bulk tonnage zones potentially amenable to open-pit mining methods, and are open to expansion.

The Golden Saddle zone dips northwest, with mineralization over a strike extent of 450 meters and to 170 meters down dip. The zone is open for expansion along strike and down dip. Mineralization is characterized by silicification and brecciation of quartz-mica schist, and sulphide-bearing quartz veins that crosscut the schist. The zone has an Au-Ag-Hg-Mo signature in soil samples and drill core.

The Arc Zone is a separate target one kilometer south east of Golden Saddle. The Arc is an Au-As-Sb-Hg soil geochemical anomaly which extends over a distance of two kilometers, with gold values exceeding 80 ppb Au. Major Au intercepts were drilled in two holes spaced 600m apart. The Arc zone is open in all directions and is characterized by sulphide-rich gold-bearing breccias and fine gold mineralization hosted in relatively unaltered, laminated quartzite.

Planning is underway for a significant drill program to be undertaken on the Yukon properties in the summer of 2009. Further geological mapping is planned prior to the start of drilling. The objectives of the 2009 core drill program will be to extend the mineralization at Golden Saddle, to further define the style and extent of the mineralization at the Arc Zone, and to test several other gold in soil anomalies, including the Donahue Prospect, Ulli's Ridge, and the Teachers Showing. Drilling should also be considered at the Black Fox Property.

2 Introduction

2.1 Technical Report

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Underworld Resources Inc. that is registered in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

The office of Underworld Resources Inc. is located at Suite 1500, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1T2, Canada.

2.2 Purpose

Underworld Resources Inc (UW-TSX:V) has secured an option to earn a 100% right, title and interest in the White gold Property in Yukon Territory, Canada. Relevant title details are presented for White (section 4.2).

Underworld Resources Inc. has rights to these claim blocks and any additional mineral titles subsequently obtained by it within a five kilometre buffer zone of the original agreement.

The Company can earn a 100% interest in the two properties from a Third-Party Yukon Resident by completing annual exploration programs totalling $3.5 million ($200,000 first year), paying $825,000 in cash ($150,000 first year) and issuing two million (500,000 first year) Underworld shares. Following the exercise of the option, and upon completion of a positive, Bankable Feasibility Study Underworld will issue an additional 500,000 common shares

This report was compiled at the end of the second season (2008) of field work. The report describes diamond core drilling undertaken on the property by Underworld Resources Inc, 95reviews the ownership of the property, the obligations and rights of the permit holder, the geology and mineralisation, the results of previous exploration and mining activities, and the programme of exploration proposed by Underworld Resources Inc.

2.3 Sources of Information

The technical data is sourced from the geological reports of previous exploration as held in the archives of the Yukon Government, Department of Energy Mines and Resources web site, Canada, and the published literature, as referenced in the list of references.

To this is data collected by Underworld Resources Inc. in the 2007 and 2008 seasons from core drilling, mapping, chip samples, soil samples, and an IP survey added.

2.4 Personal Inspection

The authors of this report carried out most of the 2008 work programs on the White property during the 2008 summer exploration programme. Other geologists who worked on the property and have contributed to this report were Doug Mackenzie, Adrian Fleming, Colin Brodie and Greg Corbett.

2.5 Units

Unless otherwise noted, the units used in this report include:
Currency –Canadian dollars
Dates – DD/MM/YYYY
Distance – Meters
Area – Hectares
Gold grades – metric (gram/tonne)
Projection – North American datum: Nad83 – zone 7

3 Reliance on Other Experts

Not all of the authors of reports describing the previous exploration work on the property would have met the current requirements of a "Qualified Person", but unless otherwise noted, the work would have been conducted using generally accepted industry practices at the time.

All 2008 samples have been analysed at Alaska Assay Laboratories Llc, 1896 Marika Rd, Fairbanks. All 2007 samples and 2008 check samples were analysed by Acme Analytical Laboratories, 852 Hastings street East, Vancouver.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The White property (574000mE, 7006000mN) is located in west-central Yukon Territory, within the Dawson Mining District, Canada, 95 kilometres south of Dawson City (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The

property consists of 376 fifty acre claim blocks for an aggregate 18,800 acres. The White property is approximately 12.5km long and 10km wide, see Figure 2. The north end of the property is directly opposite the mouth of the White River. The property's long, western border abuts the eastern edge of the Yukon River. The property covers two (1:50 000 scale) map sheets: 115O/3 and 115O/4. The Black Fox property consists of 52 fifty-acre claim blocks adding up to 2,600 acres.

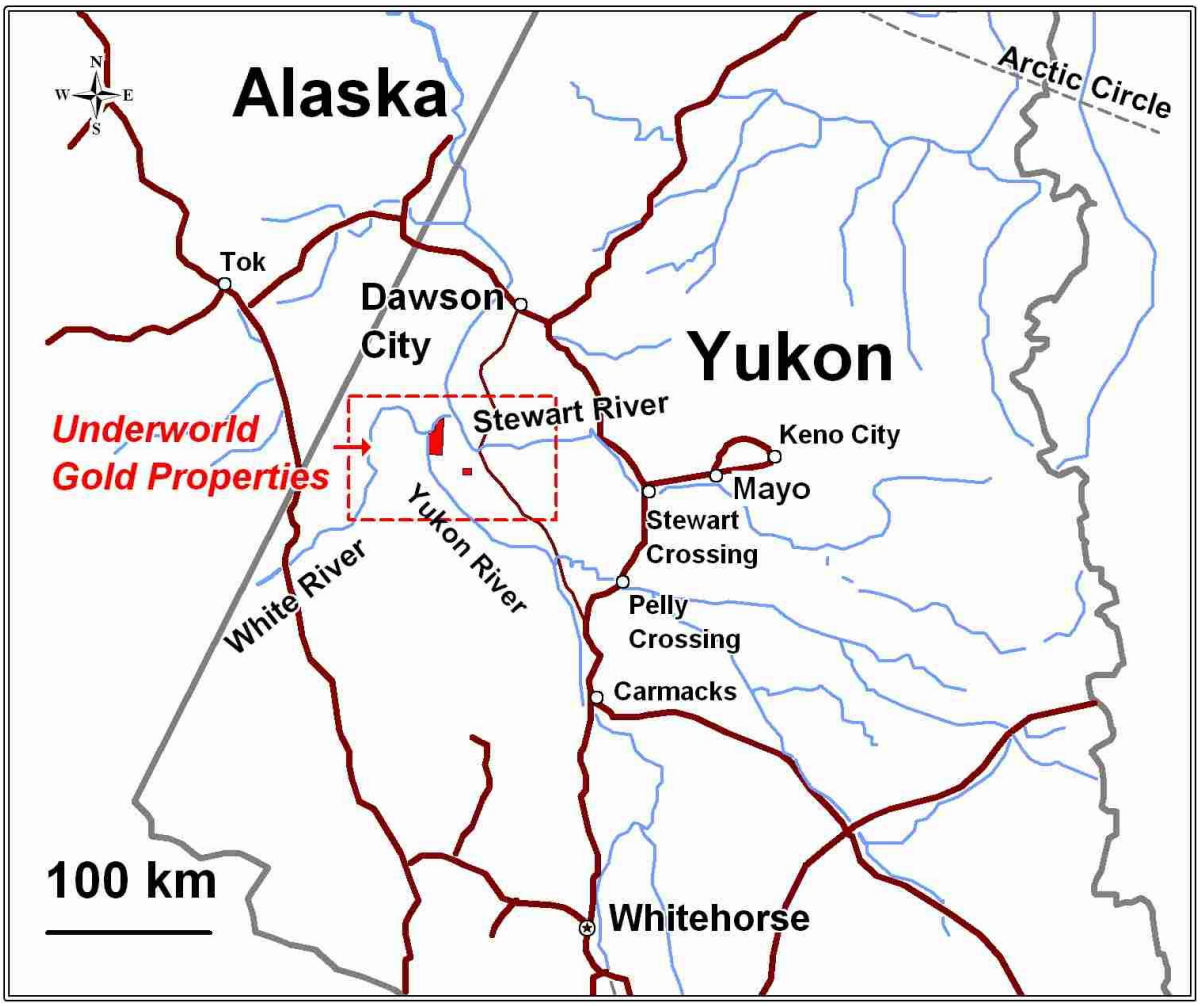


Figure 1 Location map of Underworld's Yukon Gold Properties.

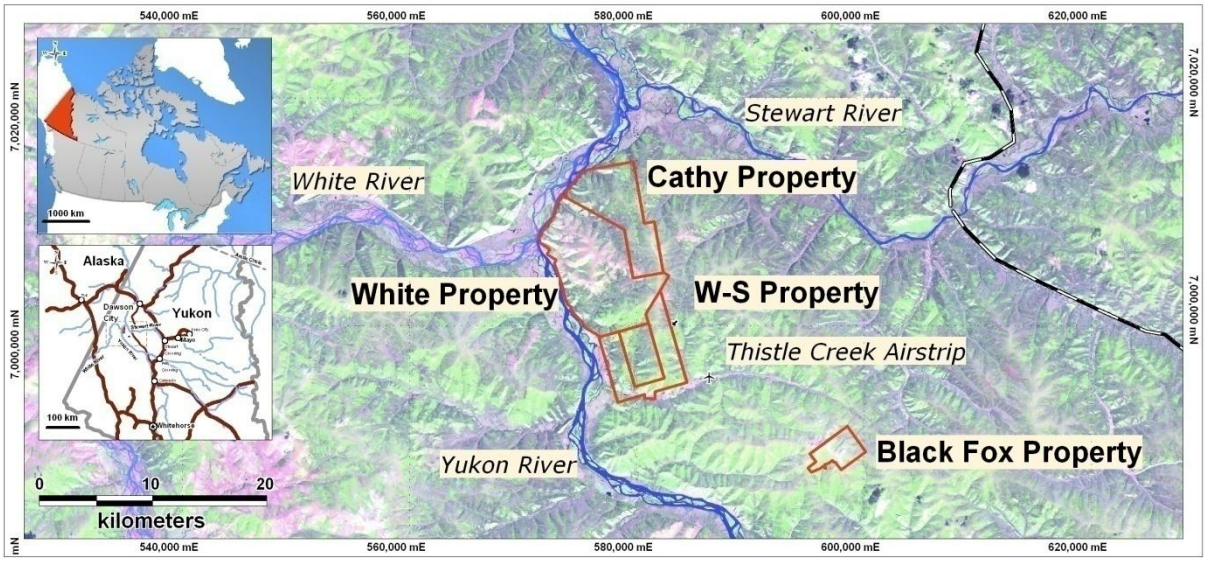


Figure 2 Yukon location map showing major roads and rivers

4.2 Mineral Tenure and Land Ownership

Underworld Resources Inc. has acquired the rights to the White and Black Fox properties from Shawn Ryan a Dawson City based prospector and co-owner of RyanWood Exploration. Shawn Ryan represents and warrants that he is the sole legal, recorded and beneficial holder of the Property and any permits/claims comprising the Property, that the Property and such permits/claims are in good standing and that no other person has any agreement, option, right or privilege capable of becoming an agreement for the purchase of the Property or such permits/claims or an interest therein.

Underworld Resources Inc. may acquire a 100% right, title and interest in and to the White/Black Fox property in the Yukon Territory (which includes the White and Black Fox claims) by fulfilling various conditions summarised in the Property Agreement section of this report.

Relevant title details are presented for White and Black Fox (Table 1) below.

Table 1 White and Black Fox Claims

Claim Name	Claim Numbers	Grant Number	Type	Recording Date	Expiry Date
Black Fox	1 -- 10	YC30519-YC30528	Quartz	4/21/04	3/6/18
Black Fox	11 -- 38	YC35176-YC35203	Quartz	10/6/04	3/6/18
Black Fox	39 -- 52	YC36525-YC36538	Quartz	10/12/05	3/6/15
Cath	1 -- 108	YC75825-YC75932	Quartz	7/25/08	7/25/09
Cathy	35 -- 156	YC30575-YC30696	Quartz	4/21/04	4/21/09
CCC	1 -- 4	YC44997-YC45000	Quartz	10/3/06	10/3/09
White	1 -- 12	YC23532-YC23543	Quartz	1/27/03	1/27/14
White	13 -- 28	YC27120-Y27135	Quartz	6/5/03	12/3/17
White	28 -- 46	YC27135-YC27185	Quartz	6/5/03	12/3/17
White	47 -- 106	YC25657-YC25716	Quartz	12/3/03	12/3/14
White	118	YC60637	Quartz	3/28/07	12/3/15
White	119 -- 199	YC60719-YC60799	Quartz	5/9/07	12/3/16
White	200 -- 303	YC75721-YC75824	Quartz	7/25/08	7/25/14
White	304 -- 376	YC84213-YC84285	Quartz	10/3/08	10/3/09
WS	1 -- 2	YC36053-YC36054	Quartz	6/2/05	6/2/11
WS	3 -- 28	YC36055-YC36080	Quartz	6/2/05	6/2/10

WS	29 -- 133	YC84108-YC84212	Quartz	10/3/08	10/3/09

Underworld Resources Inc. has rights to these claim blocks and any additional mineral titles subsequently obtained by it within a five kilometre buffer zone of the original White claim blocks (Claim number 1-118 in Table 1) when the Property agreement was signed.

4.3 Property Agreement

Shawn Ryan granted to Underworld the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire a 100% right, title and interest in and to the White and Black Fox Properties, free and clear of all liens, charges, encumbrances, claims, mineral rights or interests of any person, such option to be exercisable by Underworld completing the following conditions;

(a) paying to Ryan:
(i) $10,000 on the date of execution of letter agreement;
(ii) an additional $140,000 on the date that is five business days following the date of acceptance of the TSX Venture Exchange of the letter agreement;
(ii) an additional $100,000 on or before May 1, 2008;
(iii) an additional $150,000 on or before May 1, 2009;
(iv) an additional $175,000 on or before May 1, 2010; provided that Ryan may elect to receive such payment in common shares of Underworld at a deemed price per share equal to the average closing price of the common shares of Underworld on the TSX Venture Exchange (or the then primary stock exchange or quotation system on which the common shares of Underworld are listed or quoted) for the 20 trading/quotation days prior to the day of issuance of such common shares; and
(v) an additional $250,000 on or before May 1, 2011; provided that Ryan may elect to receive such payment in common shares of Underworld at a deemed price per share equal to the average closing price of the common shares of Underworld on the TSX Venture Exchange (or the then primary stock exchange or quotation system on which the common shares of Underworld are listed or quoted) for the 20 trading/quotation days prior to the day of issuance of such common shares;

(b) Underworld incurring Expenditures (as defined below) on the Property:
(i) in the amount of $200,000 on or before May 1, 2008;
(ii) in the additional amount of $600,000 on before May 1, 2009;
(iii) in the additional amount of $1,200,000 on or before May 1, 2010; and
(iv) in the additional amount of $1,500,000 on or before May 1, 2011; and

(c) issuing to Ryan:
(i) 500,000 common shares of Underworld on the date that is five business days following the date of acceptance of the TSX Venture Exchange of the letter agreement;
(ii) an additional 300,000 common shares of Underworld on or before May 1, 2008;
(iii) an additional 300,000 common shares of Underworld on or before May 1, 2009;
(iv) an additional 400,000 common shares of Underworld on or before May 1, 2010; and
(v) an additional 500,000 common shares of Underworld on or before May 1, 2011.

Upon the commencement of Commercial Production (as defined below) with respect to the Property, Underworld will pay to Ryan a royalty (the "**Royalty**"), being equal to 4.0% of Net Smelter Returns (as defined below). Underworld will be entitled at any time and from time to time to purchase 1/4 of the Royalty (i.e., a Royalty equal to 1.0% of Net Smelter Returns) from Ryan for $2,000,000, to purchase an additional 1/4 of the Royalty (i.e., a Royalty equal to 1.0% of Net Smelter Returns) from Ryan for an additional $3,000,000 and to purchase an additional 1/4 of the Royalty (i.e., a Royalty equal to 1.0% of Net Smelter Returns) from Ryan for $5,000,000. "**Commercial Production**" means, and is deemed to have been achieved, when the concentrator processing ores, for other than testing purposes, has operated for a period of 30 consecutive production days at an average rate of not less than 60% of design capacity or, if a concentrator is not erected on the Property, when ores have been produced for a period of 30 consecutive production days at the rate of not less than 60% of the mining rate specified in a feasibility study recommending placing the Property in Commercial Production.

"**Net Smelter Returns**" means actual proceeds received from any mint, smelter, refinery or other purchaser from the sale of minerals, concentrates, metals (including bullion) or products from the Property and sold, after deducting from such proceeds the following charges levied by third parties to the extent that they are not deducted by the purchaser in computing payment:

(a) Assay costs and umpire assay costs charged by any mint, smelter, refinery or other purchaser;
(b) Smelting and refining charges, penalties, and the reasonable cost of transportation and handling of such minerals, concentrates, metals (including bullion) or products from the Property to any mint, smelter, refinery or other purchaser; and
(c) Related insurance on such minerals, concentrates, metals (including bullion) or products from the Property.

4.4 Location of Mineralised Zones

The generalised locations of mineralised zones in this report are shown in 3.

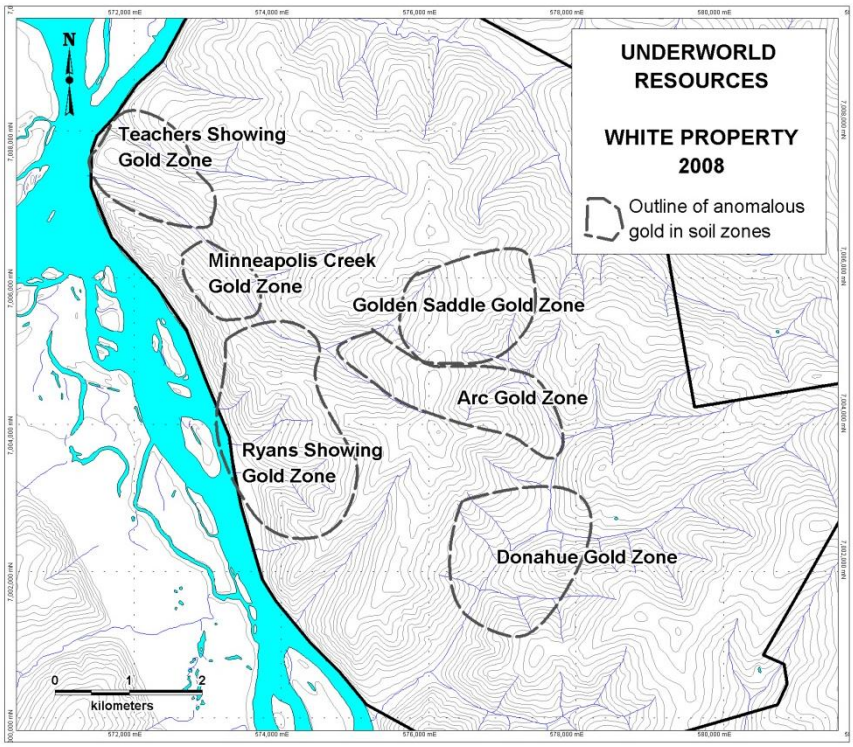


Figure 3 Location of mineralised zones at the White Property

4.5 Significant Sites

There are no significant sites on the White property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Topography

The White property is bisected by a creek, dividing the property into two north-west trending ridges joined by a main saddle at their south-eastwards end (Figure 4). The elevation at the Yukon River is 365m above sea level. The highest points on the property are over 1,000m on the main saddle and ridges.

Figure 4 Photo of the White property taken looking north-west down Minneapolis creek (≈ 400m), with Minneapolis ridge (1,000m) to the left and Middle ridge to the right. The White river is visible in the background.

The property was subject to a forest fire approximately a decade ago, leaving large areas covered in fallen trees. Areas of re-growth are densely populated with birch trees. The few un-burnt areas on the property are mature pine forests with thick moss cover on the ground. Exposure in these areas is limited, <5%. Cliffs along the edge of the property facing the Yukon River at the north-west end of the property provide good exposure.

5.2 Access

The White property currently has no roads or trails onto it, but a mining and land use permit for an exploration trail has been submitted (Figure 5). The proposed exploration trail will connect the Golden Saddle camp with the air strip and barge landing at Thistle Creek.

A road south from Dawson City to the Stewart River on the east side of the Yukon River provides vehicle access to within 30km of the property.

Several helicopter pads have been established at key access points around the property. Helicopters were used to carry out the 2008 drill program to move the drill and personnel around the property. Helicopter flight time between Dawson City and the White property is 35 minutes. The most cost effective helicopter available was the Bell 206 Jetranger from Trans North Helicopters based out of Dawson City.

River transport along the Yukon River is available during the summer period when the river is not frozen. A barge operated by Stuart Schmidt of Schmidt Mining is capable of carrying fuel in bulk and heavy equipment like bulldozers and trucks. Schmidt uses a barge landing site near the mouth of Thistle Creek south west of the White Gold Property. The barge during summer frequently makes a delivery run between Dawson City and the landing at Thistle creek.

An outboard powered flat bottomed boat owned by RyanWood Exploration was used to ferry goods between Dawson City and Thistle Creek landing area and to transport core from White to Dawson (approximately 120 km along the Yukon River).

Helicopter has to be used between the landing on the river near Thistle Creek and the project area including the Camp at Golden Saddle as well as between Thistle Creek airstrip and the Golden Saddle Camp.

A short airstrip is located on Thistle Creek near the old Schmidt Mining Camp. This airstrip should be extended for safety reasons and in order to take larger aircraft. Little use of fixed wing aircraft was made in 2008. However, various fixed wing planes are resident at the Dawson City airport and more use should me made of fixed wing in 2008 particularly for personnel and light cargo transport since fixed wing are cheaper per pound of cargo transported than rotary wing aircraft.

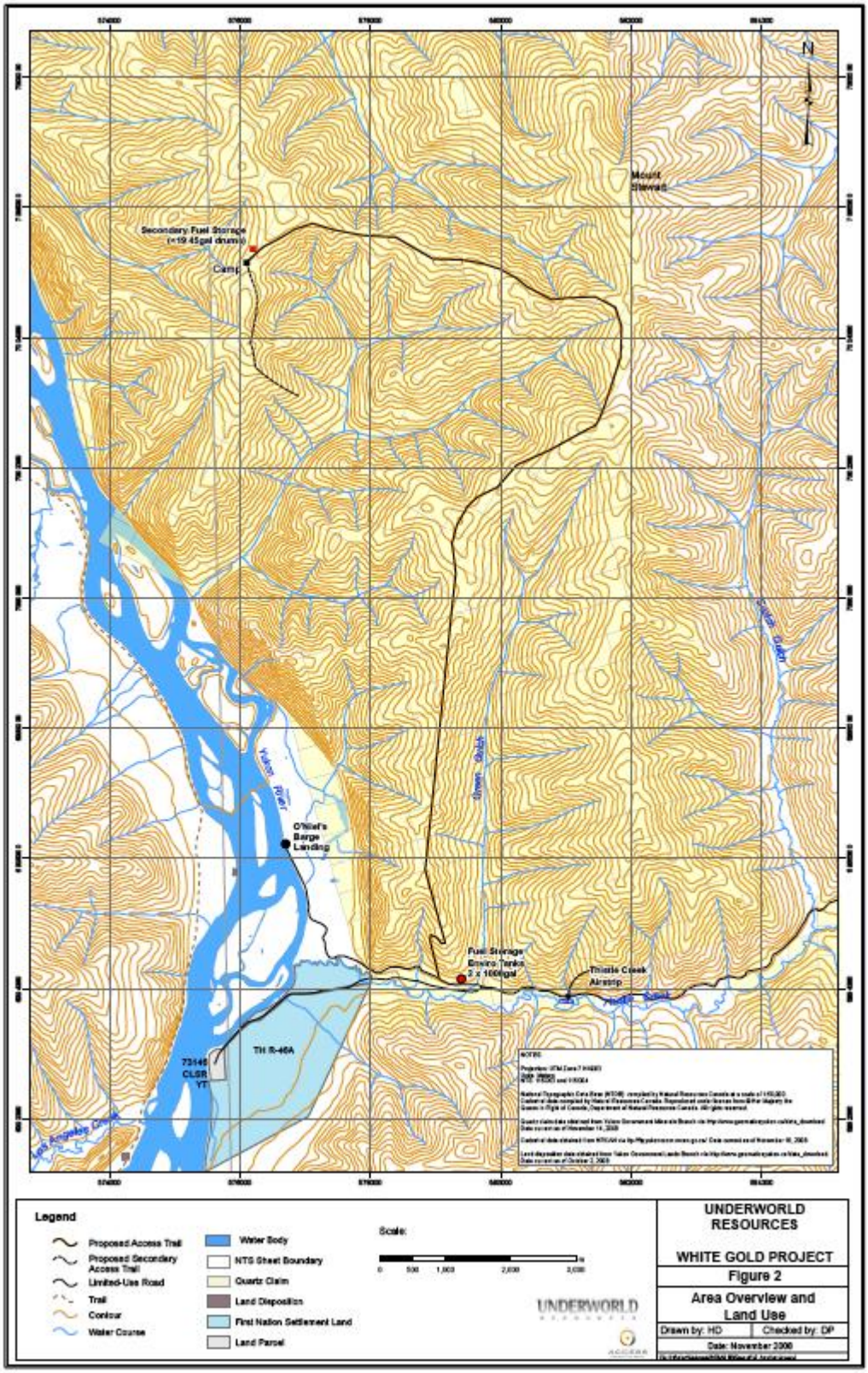


Figure 5 Route of proposed exploration trail to access the Golden Saddle camp from the airstrip and Barge Landing at Thistle Creek.

5.3 Climate

The Yukon has a sub-arctic continental climate with temperatures reaching as high as 36.1ºC in the summer and as low as minus 60ºC in the winter. Dawson City, the nearest access point, has an average of 90 frost-free days per year.

The field season for the White and Black Fox properties commences in late spring (May) and extends for at least five months. The first snows fall as early as mid September. Daylight hours are greatly extended at this northerly latitude in conjunction with the warmer summer months.

5.4 Infrastructure

There is currently no infrastructure on the White property. Access to the property is attained by boat, helicopter, or aircraft. A dirt airstrip and river landing are located on Thistle creek nearby. Permitting is in progress to connect the road along Thistle Creek, which accesses the barge landing and Thistle airstrip, with the Golden Saddle camp, see Section 5.2. During the 2008 drill program a 12 person tent camp was established at the Golden Saddle property.

6 History

6.1 Introduction

The first reports of gold around the property are documented as early as 1887 (Yukon Government, Minfile 115O 012, online, 2005):

> *"The reason for the early activity is probably a rumour of rich gold quartz specimens being found here some years prior to 1887, when Wm. Ogilvie heard the story on his trip down the river. According to the rumour, a specimen of gold bearing quartz, assaying $20,000 per ton was found high above the river opposite the mouth of White River. No mineralization has subsequently been found."*

In addition to this report of a significant quartz lode across from the mouth of the White river, there are four other documented Minfile occurrences in the White property area, two of these fall within the White claim group, two are just outside the property. The history of exploration up to 2000 has been succinctly summarised in a report for Madalena Ventures Inc. (Doherty, 2005):

> Descriptions given for the individual Minfile occurrence do not highlight isolated mineral occurrence, but provide a history of changing quartz claim ownership within the general area of the individual Minfile occurrence. These ground positions have often overlapped and may have covered one or more of the specified Minfile positions, as is currently the case.
>
> The mineral rights for portions of the current property have been owned by a variety of individuals as indicated by summaries of claim records. The earliest documented exploration activity on or within the property area coincides with the timing of the 'Klondike Gold Rush' with claims being staked by a number of individual interests between 1897 and 1907. Activity during this period occurred on the three riverside claims (115O 011 **Shamrock**, with staking in 1898 & 1900; 012 **NorthernLights,** staking in 1897, 1900, 1902 & 1907; and the 013 **Donahue** with staking in 1900, 1901). Records of work preformed during this early period are lacking. The Donahue (Minfile 115O 013) is the only occurrence for which turn of the century exploration activity is reported.
>
> Initially staked as Star City claims (4613) in September 1900 by N.J. Donahue and J.J. McKinnon, the property was explored with a 15-metre adit, 9 metre cross-cut and 4 metre shaft in the following year. Donahue & McKinnon reported the discovery of a sulphide-quartz zone up to 4.6 m wide bounded by porphyritic rock. They also claimed that the zone was mineralized with free gold plus silver and antimony values but that was never substantiated (Minfile 115O 013).
>
> Resurgence in exploration activity occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s with Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. conducting reconnaissance exploration in the area with follow up grid soil sampling and geological mapping.

In the early to mid 1990s there was again renewed staking activity over the earlier riverside claims (115O 011 Shamrock, 012 Northern Lights and 013 Donahue) but there is no reported exploration activity. It was during this period in 1992-3 that staking in the Frisco Creek area was first documented (Minfile 115O 155). Exploration reported for the Frisco includes bulldozer trenching, stripping and roadwork. There is no indication of any significant discoveries.

In late 1998 a similar, but somewhat smaller ground position to the current one was staked by Teck Corporation (now Teck-Cominco Ltd.) when prospecting the area identified the Teacher Showing. This is an intrusion-related style of mineralization with quartz sulphide chertbreccia containing galena, stibnite and pyrite mineralization returned assays as high as 5.84 g/t Au. They also discovered quartz float with chalcopyrite and galena near the headwaters of Minneapolis Creek, which returned assays of 6.46 g/t Au and 26.5 g/t Ag. In 1999 Teck conducted limited prospecting and geological mapping of the main slopes and drainages and collected random rock and stream silt assay samples, In addition, a small 1.35 line kilometre soil grid was established over the Teacher Showing. Soil sampling identified a strong anomaly 50 m southeast of the showing with values up to 365 ppb Au, 630 ppm As and 155 ppm Sb. In 2000, Teck focused most of their exploration efforts in and around the Teacher showing. They carried out hand-trenching, expanded soil sampling and further prospecting. Trenching over the soil anomaly identified in 1999 encountered silicified and brecciated metasedimentary float, which returned values ranging from nil to 12.15 g/t Au. The highest assay also returned 13.0 g/t Ag, 10 000 ppm As and 275 ppm Sb. Expanded soil sampling in 2000 returned several new multi-element anomalies, on trend with the Teacher showing. A reconnaissance soil line collected over the location of the gold bearing quartz float in Minneapolis Creek returned values up to 75 ppb Au, 1 445 ppm As, 20 ppmSb, 135 ppm Cu and 391 ppm Zn.

Madalena Ventures Inc. conducted geological mapping, established a cut grid (73 line kilometres) at 100m spacing and completed soil sampling at 50-meter intervals, with a total of 1429 samples being collected and analyzed for Au, As, Sb, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, U, Th, Sr, Cd, Bi, V, Ca, P, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, W, Hg, Sc, TI, S, Ga and Se at ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, BC. Preliminary evaluation of the soil data indicated a coincident Au-As-Sb anomaly forming a relatively continuous horseshoe-shaped belt over the extent of the sample area.

In addition, a poorly exposed quartz vein (Mike Vein) with visible gold, identified in 2003 on the ridge overlooking the Yukon River was trenched to establish vein thickness, continuity and host rock character. Three of five bulk samples (Metallic fire assay on ~ 500 gram samples) collected from this vein returned values of 4.43, 6.96 and 9.75 g/t Au. During this excavation work a second and thicker moderate to steeply SE dipping quartz vein also containing visible gold was identified (Shawn Vein). Two samples collected from this vein returned values of 3.67 and 5.52 g/t Au.

6.2 Historic Mining

No historic hard rock mining has occurred on the White property, but active placer claims are held at Donahue and Frisco creek, and expired placer claims at Minneapolis creek.

7 Geological Setting

7.1 Tectonic Setting

The White and Black Fox properties are located 95km south of Dawson City, Canada. The properties are situated within the Yukon-Tanana terrane, which spans part of the Yukon Territory and east-central Alaska. This terrane is bounded to the northeast and southwest by the right-lateral Tintina-Kaltagand Denali-Farewell fault systems (Figure 6).

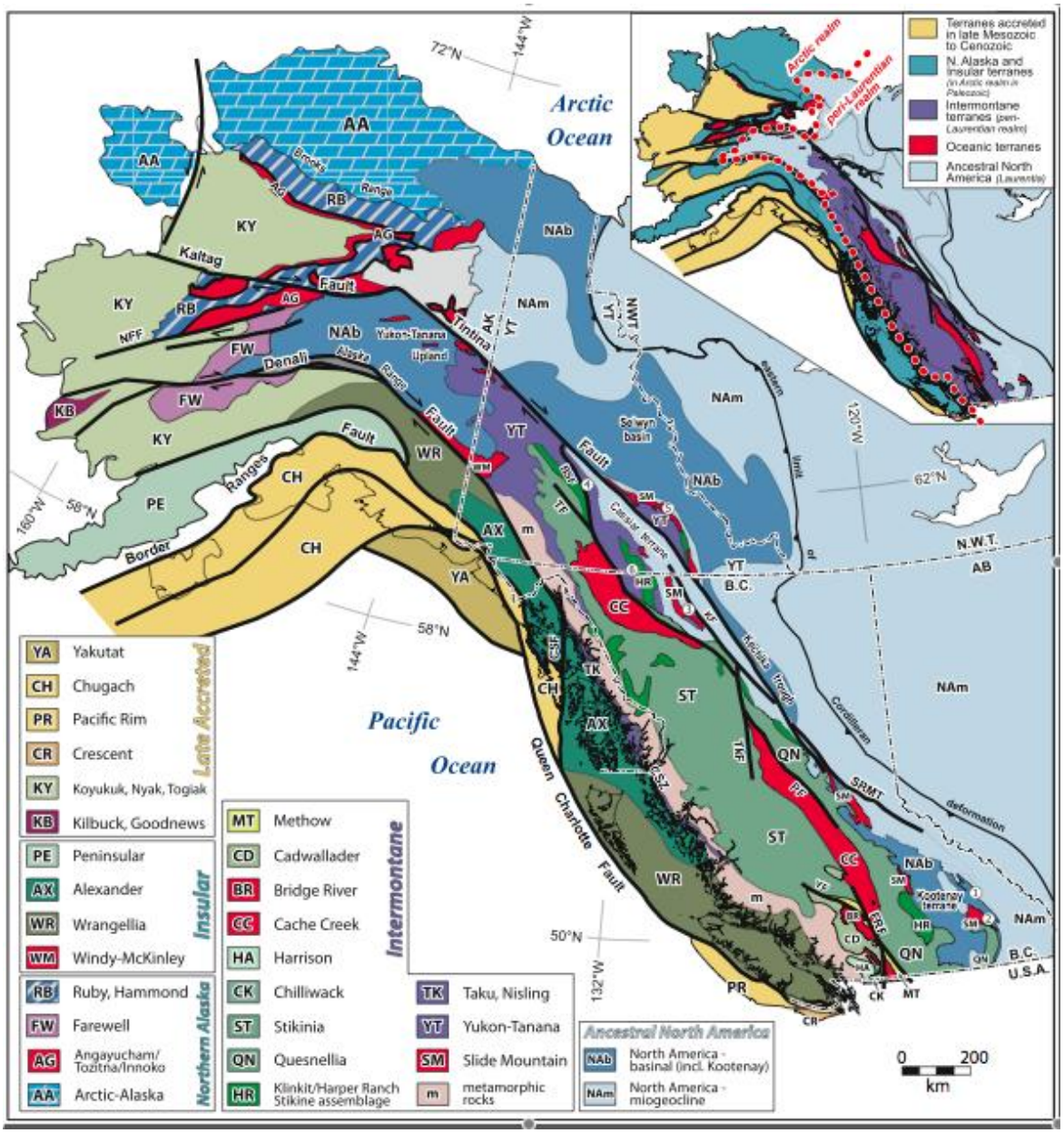


Figure 6 The White and Black Fox properties are located in the Yukon-Tanana terrane, one of several terranes accreted to the North American craton that make up the northern Cordillera of north-western North America. The Yukon-Tanana is bounded to the northeast by the Tintina Fault and to the southwest by the Denali Fault. Figure from Colpron et al., 2007.

The Yukon-Tanana terrane consists of multiply-deformed meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary rocks (Figure 5; Ryan et al, 2003). It is one of the intermontaneterranes that comprise the Cordillera of north-western North America (Colpron et al., 2007). In the mid-Paleozoic, the Yukon-Tanana terrane rifted away from the north-west margin of Laurentia, southward and westward, in conjunction with the opening of the Slide Mountain ocean (Nelson, 2006; Colpron et al., 2007). Quartz-rich schists and gneisses are the result of continental margin-type deposition of sediments during this period. Palaeozoic to Proterozoic granitoids and felsic volcanics are the main protoliths (Dusel-Bacon, 2006).

Reversal of subduction and closure of the Slide Mountain ocean began in the mid-Permian, with resuturing of the Yukon-Tanana terrane occuring near its point of origin in the early Mesozoic (Colpron et al., 2007). Slide mountain ocean – Yukon Tanana terrane geodynamics are comparable to a Japanese arc – Sea of Japan convergent margin typesetting. The Laurentian margin and the Yukon-

Tanana terrane both host late Devonian to early Mississippian igneous rocks. Carboniferous to Permian magmatic activity is limited to the Yukon-Tanana terrane.

The White property also lies within the Tintina Gold Province. This arcuate zone of temporally related mineral deposits and significant occurrences stretches across Alaska and western Canada (Figure 7). The Tintina Au belt has produced approximately 30 M oz of alluvial gold to date and contains at least an estimated 37 M oz of hard rock gold resources (Hart et al., 2000).

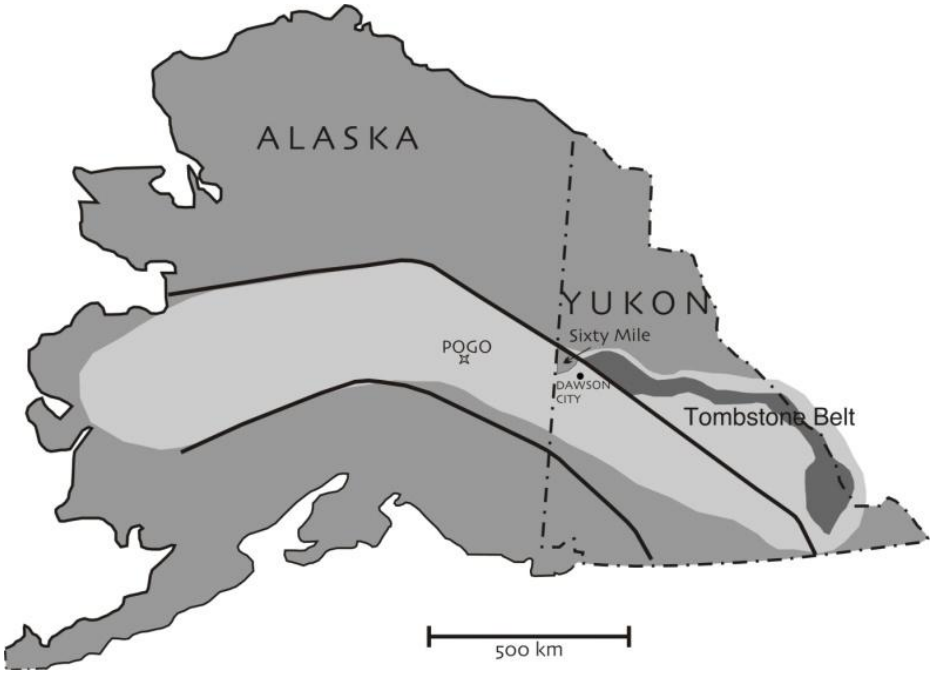


Figure 7 Tintina Gold Province (light grey tone) through Yukon and Alaska. Adapted from Hart et al. (2000). Faults marked by thick black line; Upper fault is the Tintina fault, lower fault is Denali fault.

7.2 Regional Geology

Geological mapping in the Stewart River area, which encompasses the White property, has been undertaken in the last decade by the Geological Survey of Canada (Figure 8). This provides the most recent, regional scale mapping effort around property. A summary of descriptive regional rock-type classifications is presented in Table 2, and a more detailed account can be found in Ryan and Gordey 2001, Ryan et al. 2003, and references therein. Rock types correspond well with those mapped in more detail on the White Property by Underworld Resources (see Section 7.4 Geology of the Permit Area), although property-scale units have not been exactly corellated with the regional nomenclature presented in Table 2 below.

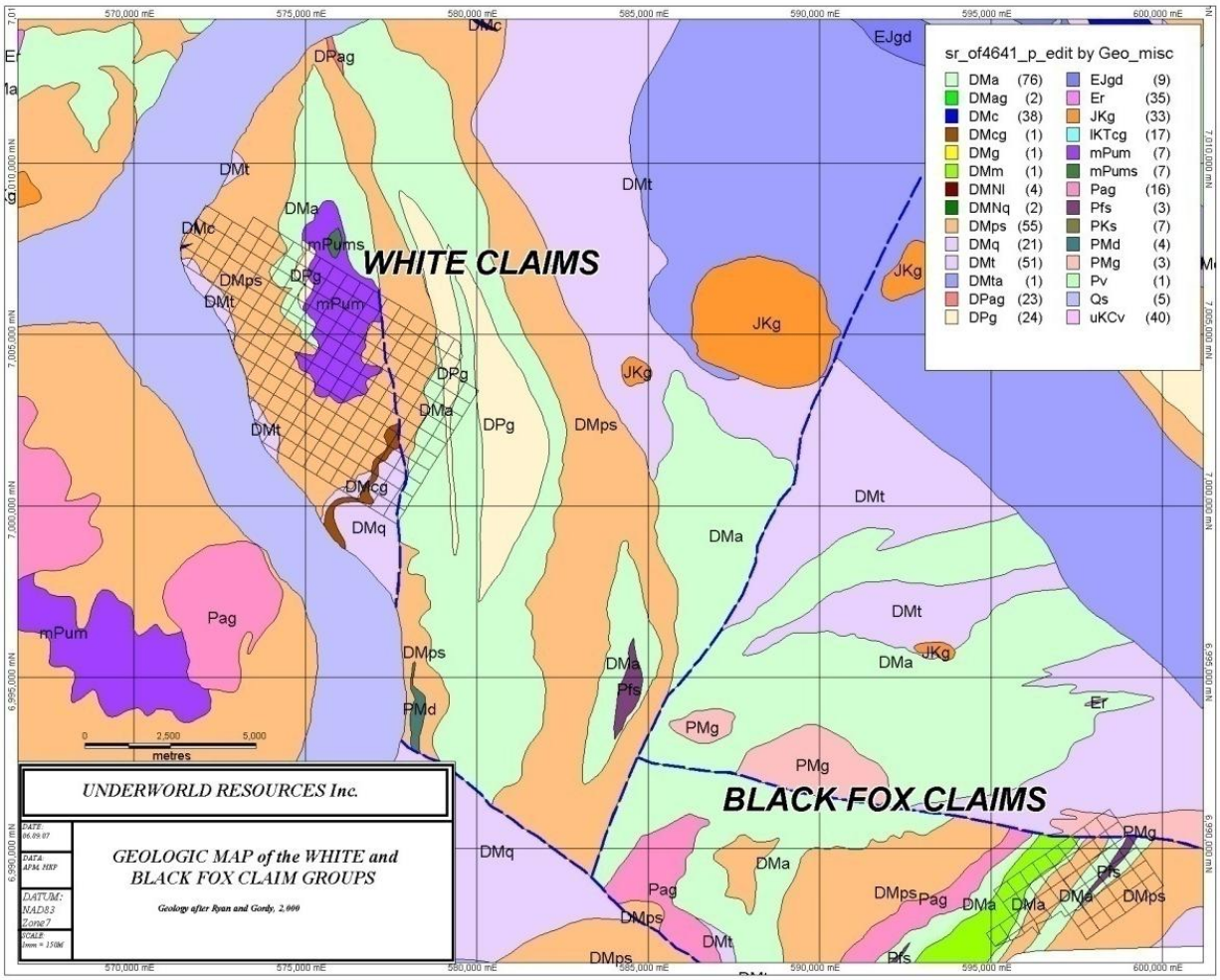


Figure 8 Regional geological map of the Stewart River map area. Note the locations of the White and Black Fox properties. This has been adapted from Ryan &Gordey (2001).

Table 2 Regional geological units

Unit Title	Unit #	Description
Metasedimentary Rocks	1 – 5	Banded quartzite (1); meta-conglomerate (2); mica-quartz schist (3); quartz-mica schist (4); Metacarbonate – marble and lesser calc-silicate schist (5)
Metavolcanic and Volcaniclastic Rocks	6 – 8	Amphibolite(6); quartz-sericite schist (meta-felsite) (7); biotite-hornblende schist (8)
Orthogneissic rocks	9 – 11	Grey coloured tonalite to diorite sheets and veinlets (9); pink to orange weathering granite to granodiorite sheets and veinlets (10); Potassic feldspar augen granitic orthogneiss (11)
Mafic and Ultramafic Rocks	12	Dominated by highly deformed amphibolites facies metagabbro with lesser associated metapyroxenite and rare serpentinite and talc-siderite schist (12)
Younger Plutonic Rocks	13 – 16	Monzogranite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite (13) and locally gabbro (14) are less strongly deformed than the orthogneissic rocks (9 – 11). Biotitegranodiorite, monzogranite, quartz monzanite, and monzodiorite with little or no tectonic fabric (15); syenogranite to monzograniteplutons and dykes which are massive and unmetamorphosed (16)
Cretaceous – Eocene Rocks	17 – 18	Clast-supported conglomerate (17); rhyodacite, dacite, rhyolite, with lesser andesite and basalt of the Carmacks volcanic group (18);

The Stewart River area is unglaciated. Basement geology consists of at least five stacked thrust sheets of lower to middle-amphibolite facies Yukon-Tanana schist and gneiss (MacKenzie, 2008). Metasedimentary rocks are predominately siliciclastic, consisting of quartzite, quartz-mica schist and paragneiss, and meta-conglomerate; minor carbonate units also exist (Ryan and Gordey, 2001). Mafic amphibolite is likely basaltic in origin. Some quartz-sericite schists or felsites exist, probably felsic volcanic or hypabyssal volcanic in origin. Orthogneisses are of unknown age, and range in composition from felsic to mafic, it has been suggested that the mafic orthgneisses may comprise a subvolcanic intrusive complex, and the potassic augen gneisses may correlate with a suite of Devonian to Mississippian granitic intrusions (Ryan and Gordey, 2001). There were several episodes of magmatism, and the Paleozoic package is intruded by Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Eocene plutonic rocks, and Cretaceous volcanic rocks (Ryan et al., 2003),

Permian metamorphic fabrics have been overprinted during Jurassic thrusting, with subsequent deformation associated with late Cretaceous normal faulting. Mineralization occurred prior to, or during this period of regional extension, and may be related to post-metamorphic orogenesis, or deeper buried (Tombstone Suite?) plutonism.

7.3 Regional mineralisation

7.3.1 Placer Gold

The Yukon is renowned for its placer gold deposits. The first placer discovery was reported on the Fortymile River in 1850, near the Alaska-Yukon border. The infamous Klondike gold rush began in 1896 with the discovery of gold in Rabbit Creek (renamed Bonanza Creek), in present-day Dawson City. Over 20 million ounces of gold have been produced in the Klondike alone, with additional placer mining in the Mayo-McQuesten, Dawson Range, and Whitehorse areas (Government of Yukon, 2007).

There are over 100 operative placer mines throughout the Yukon, and modern placer operations are producing 100,000 ounces annually (YDEMR, 2008). Placer mining has historically been most successful in unglaciated parts of the Yukon. Active placer claims are held near the White Property in tributaries of the lower Stewart River, and Thistle and Kirkman creeks.

7.3.2 Placer Gold Sources: Mesothermal and Intrusion-Related Mineralization

There has been extensive exploration for the lode sources of Klondike placer gold. Although no deposit has been located as a major source, this district is arguably the best studied of all mineral occurrences in the Yukon. Hard rock mineralization is likely hosted in mesothermal (orogenic) quartz veins in the Klondike Schist. The mineralized zones occur as scattered swarms comprised of many small veins. Emplacement appears to be structurally controlled, with veins hosted in extensional structures that formed syn- or post-formation of compressional fault-fold zones (MacKenzie et al., 2008). There is also notable disseminated mineralization in auriferous sulphide-bearing schist, similar to New Zealand's Otago schist that hosts the 6 Moz Macraes mine (MacKenzie et al., 2007).

Compositional studies of placer Au grains have linked several placer deposits to nearby hard rock occurrences (Dumula and Mortensen, 2002). Between the Klondike district and the Stewart River, placer gold from the Black Hills and Eureka Creek is compositionally suggestive of an epithermal vein source, which has not yet been identified. To the west of the White River, placer gold in the Moosehorn Range bears characteristics similar to the local "Longline" type mesothermal gold-bearing quartz veins. Immediately south of the White Property in the vicinity of Underworld Resources' Black Fox Property, placer gold exhibits high fineness, low Hg, and occasional high Cu content. Similar to Moosehorn Range gold, this is suggestive of intrusion-related mineralization (Dumula and Mortensen, 2002).

7.3.3 Intrusion-Related Gold Mineralization

There are multiple instances of intrusion-related mineralization in the Yukon-Tanana terrane associated with the Cretaceous Selwyn magmatic event (Hart et al., 2000). Major deposits include LMS, Brewery Creek, Fort Knox, Donlin Creek, and Pogo, all located along the Tintina fault system in Alaska and the Yukon.

The 5.6 Moz Pogo gold mine is located in the Goodpaster mining district of Alaska, in the Yukon-Tanana terrane. Pogo and other nearby gold prospects are spatially related to an arcute series of calc-alkaline, early Cretaceous intrusions that predate the well-known Tombstone Plutonic Suite (Dilworth et al., 2002). Mineralization at Pogo is likely related to the emplacement of these rocks at ~104 Ma. However, a proximal, causative intrusive body has not yet been located (Rhys et al., 2003). Au-As-Bi-Te mineralization occurs in shallowly dipping, sub-parallel extensional and shear-hosted quartz veins in Yukon-Tanana gneisses and schists (Rombach et al., 2002). Vein style and sericite-carbonate alteration at Pogo bear some similarity to mesothermal type deposits, and there is some debate that despite the extensional tectonic setting, mineralization may be orogenic (Rhys et al., 2003).

Intrusions of the mid-Cretaceous (92 Ma.) Tombstone Plutonic Suite is implicated in numerous instances of mineralization in the Yukon-Tanana terrane. The Tombstone intrusions vary in composition, although granodiorites and granites are the most abundant (Lindsay et al., 2000). A range of mineralization styles is associated with Tombstone Suite emplacement. Quartz-sulphide veins, stock works, and sheeted veins are common. Disseminated mineralization has also been identified in metasedimentary country rock and within felsic Tombstone intrusive rocks (Lindsay et al., 2000).

The 600,000 oz Brewery Creek mine, located 50 km east of Dawson City, is characterized by a west-northwest trend of faulting and Tombstone monzonite intrusions (Lindsay et al., 2000). The predominant Au-As-Sb-Hg mineralization is monzonite sill-hosted, wherein sill emplacement and orientation are likely structurally controlled. Several other mineralization styles exist, including mineralization of non-carbonate metasedimentary rocks (also structurally controlled), and decarbonization, brecciation, and silicification of carbonate metasedimentary rocks.

7.3.4 Major Basemetal Deposits

Over 200 Moz of silver have been produced in the Keno Hill district southeast of Dawson City (Government of Yukon, 2006). Mineralization is characterized as polymetallic (Ag-Pb-Zn; +/- Cu, +/- Cd) quartz-carbonate breccias and veins, hosted in Mississippian quartzites. Mineralization is temporally correlated with emplacement of nearby mid-Cretaceous granites.

The Faro sedimentary-exhalative Pb-Zn mine is located in the Anvil district, 200 km north of Whitehorse. Faro and four other deposits (Vangorda, Grum, Dy, and Swim) host a combined total of 120 Mt at 3.7% Pb, 5.6% Zn, and 45-50 g/t Ag (Yukon Geological Survey, 2003). Mineralization occurs as stratiform pyritic lenses in metasedimentary rocks, along the Cretaceous Anvil batholith (Yukon Geological Survey, 2003).

The Mintobasemetal mine is located near Pelly Crossing on the Yukon River. The Minto deposit contains 9 Mt at 1.9% Cu, in addition to 2 Moz Ag and 200,000 oz Au (Silverstone Resources press release, 07 November 2008). The deposit is hosted in variably deformed early Jurassic granodiorites, and sulphide mineralization appears to have been generally synchronous with emplacement of the plutons (Mortensen and Tafti, 2003). Chalcopyrite, bornite, and pyrite occur as disseminated sulphides and stringers, and have been deformed with the host rocks (Mortensen and Tafti, 2003).

7.3.5 New Prospects

In 2008, there were exploration programs operating on twenty-five gold prospects in the Yukon (see map). There were over 50 advanced stage exploration programs on base metal, molybdenum,

tungsten, silver, and platinum group element prospects (Figure 9). Over 100 million dollars were spent on exploration in the Yukon this year (YDEMR, 2008).

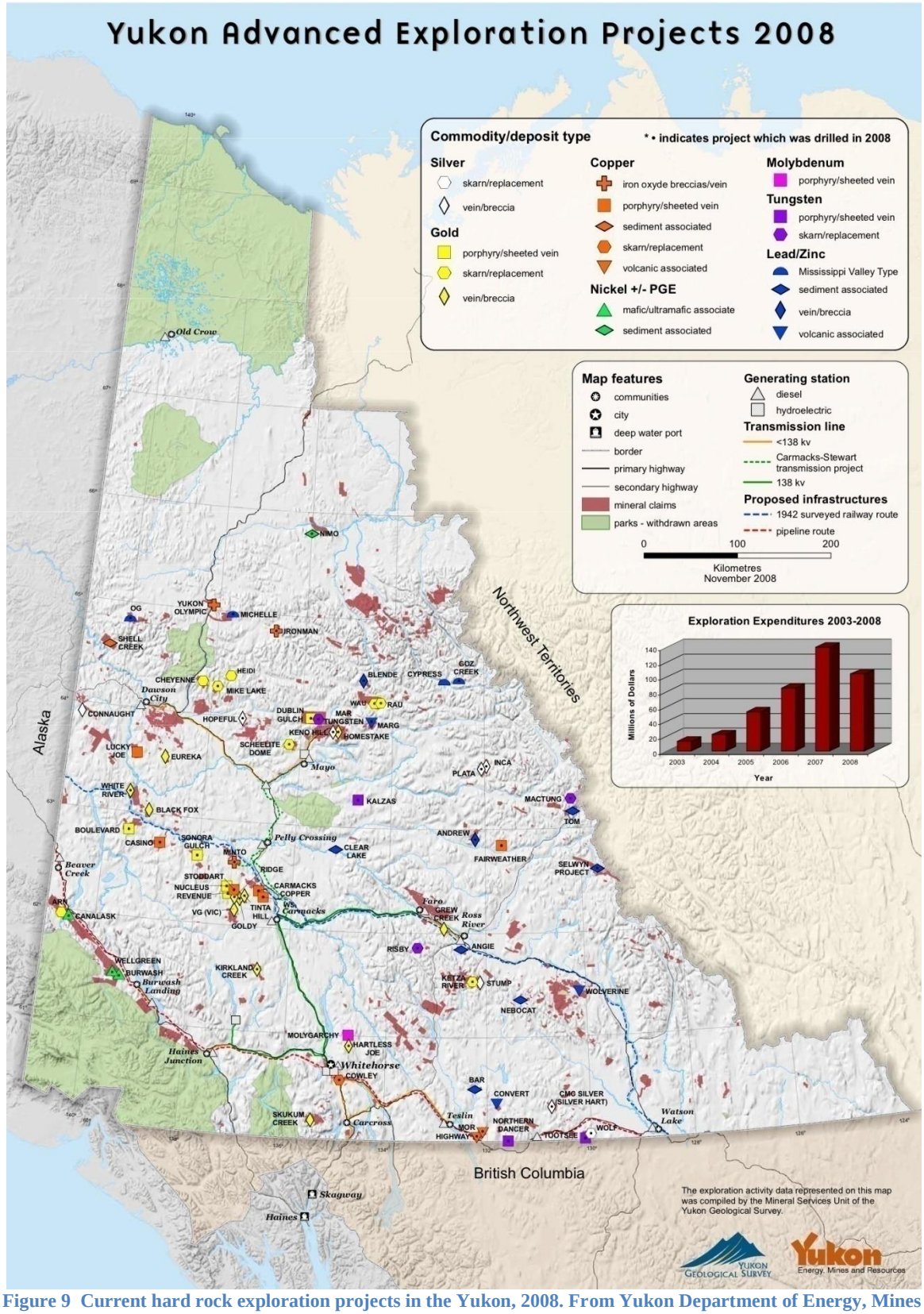


Figure 9 Current hard rock exploration projects in the Yukon, 2008. From Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Yukon Geological Survey.

7.4 Geology of the Permit Area

This section is based on report by Dr Doug MacKenzie after his field work and mapping of the White property, September 2008.

7.4.1 Introduction

The property consists of a series of stacked thrust slices that were emplaced in Early Jurassic. Each of the thrust slices is bounded by km-scale thrust faults that are marked intermittently along strike by thin (m-scale), discontinuous lenses of variably magnetic ultramafic rocks. Permian metamorphic fabrics in the foliated basement rocks were deformed during thrust emplacement by semi-ductile folding and thrust-related shearing near thrust contacts. The ultramafic slices were deformed during thrusting and overprinted by a shallow–dipping phacoidal cleavage. These thrust-related structures have been overprinted locally by high angle, late metamorphic, semibrittle, compressional, kink folds and fractures. Some of these metamorphic structures have been overprinted and/or reactivated by Late Cretaceous normal faulting. Mesothermal gold mineralization occurred in the latter stages of this evolutionary history, bracketed between late-compressional brittle deformation and Cretaceous normal faulting. The thrust-related faulting and folding and the late-compressional brittle deformation provided structural preparation for hydrothermal fluid flow and produced some of the structures that now host gold-bearing veins. Some other local extensional sites have opened along pre-existing structures and host gold-bearing veins locally, including metamorphic foliation. More extreme structural preparation occurred where there has been superimposition of structures from more than one generation. The Golden Saddle stands out as the most complex structural zone, as it involves superimposition of thrust-related structures and extensional structures related to either reactivated late compressional brittle deformation or Late Cretaceous normal faulting.

Figure 10 gives an updated geological map of the White property, as mapped by Doug MacKenzie in the 2008 season.

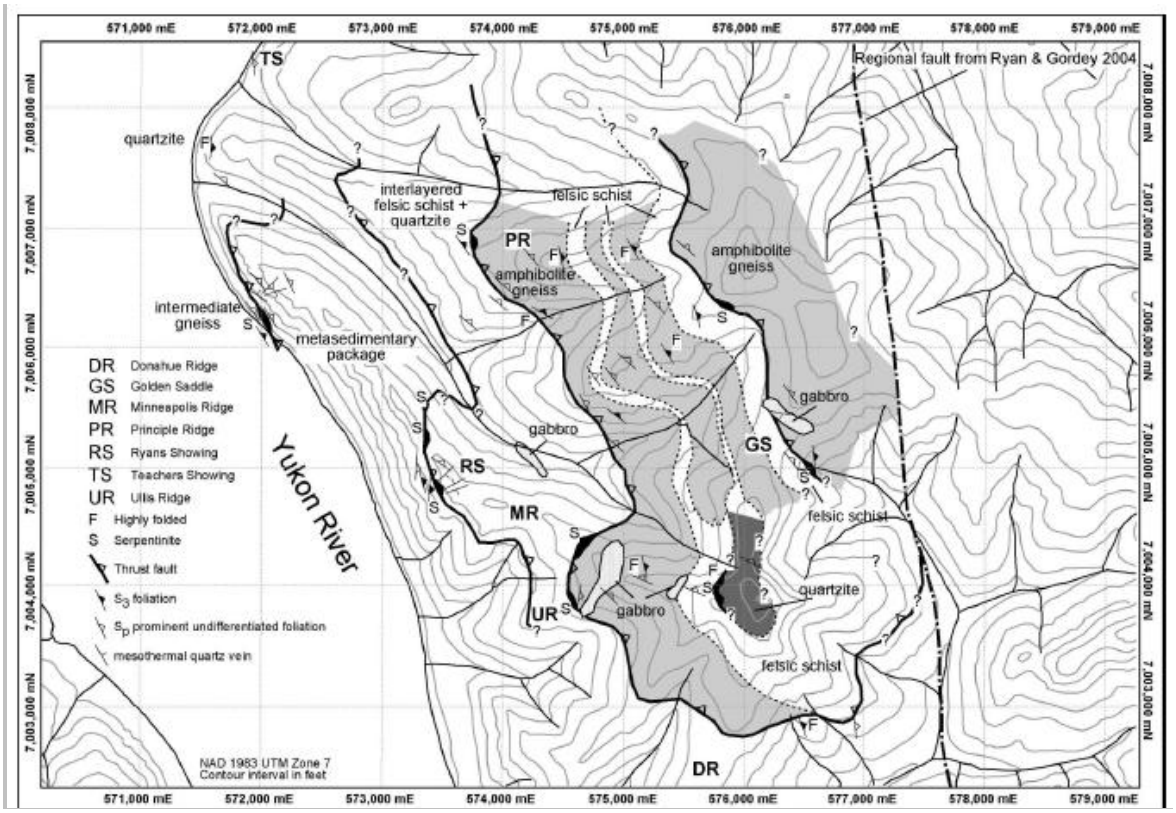


Figure 10 White property geological map by Doug MacKenzie (2008).

7.4.2 Lithology

The nomenclature of the rocks on the White property has been updated in 2008 as more mapping has been carried out and drill core has provided unoxidised rock. The map utilises a nomenclature derived from lithologies observed in field mapping and drill core. The detailed description of each geological unit is given below, and is further summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Lithologies on the White Property

Name	Abr. name	Description	Type locality	Regional equivalent
Banded Biotite Gneiss	BBG	Biotite+quartz, fine grained, alternating dark (biotite) and light (quartz) bands ranging in thickness of 1mm to ~2cm, well foliated, may have preferential oxidation along biotite-rich bands.		
Quartz Sericite Schist	QSS	(Felsic Schist) – well foliated, fine to medium grained sericite, typically oxidized along sericite foliations.	Golden Saddle	
Quartz-Feldspar-Biotite Gneiss	QFBG	(Felsic Gneiss) – good gneissic texture, medium grained, sometimes coarse grained (orthogneiss), may have quartz and k-spar veins parallel to foliation (metamorphic origin)	Ryan showing	
Augen Gneiss	AGN	Biotite+quartz+/-feldspar, feldspar augens anywhere from 2-6mm and range in abundance from 5-45%, fine grained, well foliated		
Biotite+/-Quartz+/-Chlorite Schist	BS	Biotite-rich schist sometimes with quartz, may be chlorite-rich, gray to black colour, well foliated, fine to medium grained biotite, sometimes has disseminated fresh pyrite along foliations (diagenetic?), may have garnets in more folded and crenulated zones.		
Banded Quartzite	BQTZ	Quartzite,– white-gray quartzite with graphite bands typically 0.5-1cm thick, may have <1mm sericite bands following relic bedding?, must be careful not to confuse with banded biotite	Arc	
Amphibolite Schist	AMPH	Hnbl+chl+/-biotite+/-plagioclase, well foliated, medium grained, green-black colour, may have garnets, may have a more gneissic texture where more plagioclase	100m north of Arc	
Serpentinite	SPT	Very fine grained, deep blue-green colour, very smooth, soft (H=4-5), light green veinlets throughout (chlorite or talc), magnesite? present in quartz and calcite veins		
Marble	MBL	Off-white, felsic rock which is grain supported (packstone) with grains of calcium carbonate (≤60%) + quartz (≤35%) + mica (≤5%).	At a 4m thick bed in the top of the Cliffside exposure on the Yukon riverside	
Post metamorphic igneous rocks				
Gabbro (unfoliated)	GBRO	Pyroxene+hbl+plag+chl, pyroxene and hb. phenocrysts 2-8mm, phenos>>groundmass, dark green colour, may be magnetic. The gabbro is massive, not foliated and contains inclusions of amphibolite gneiss country rock along the contacts. Small cm-scale amphibole-bearing veins and dykes associated with the gabbrointrude the host schist and gneiss and infill fractures with normal displacement.	Several irregular bodies of amphibole-rich gabbro intrude the schistose and gneissic rocks along Minneapolis Ridge and the dome north of Golden Saddle	These gabbro bodies are either plutonic equivalents of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group or Early Jurassic mafic intrusions, correlatives of Pyroxene Mountain, western Yukon.
Aphanitic Felsic Dike	FDK,	Several light-coloured felsic dykes and sills crosscut the metasedimentary cliff section along the Yukon River (e.g. Fig. 16). These dykes are massive, unfoliated and generally aphanitic with mm-scale feldspar laths and biotite flakes that are commonly aligned parallel to vein margins where they define a weak flow banding.	At the riverside, cliff exposures on the east bank of the Yukon river, opposite the mouth of the White river	These dykes are correlated with a set of the Early Cretaceous equigranular quartz monzonite and granodiorites that contain biotite, rare hornblende, and rare garnet and have very low susceptibilities.
Aphanitic Andesitic	IDK,	A set of brown weathering, dark grey aphanitic dykes with fine-grained mm-scale feldspar laths and black hornblende±biotite crystals intrudes the foliated	Trench A	They are most reasonably correlated with the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group

Dike		metamorphic rocks. These dykes are massive, unfoliated and occur as boulders and float typically near some of the thrusts in the White Property.		of volcanics that occurs throughout the western Yukon. These rocks are typically andesitic or basaltic in composition, have a high magnetic susceptibility, locally display strong hydrothermal alteration and pyritisation, and are associated with a set of high angle normal faults in the Klondike Schist (Table 2; MacKenzie et al. 2007).
Mafic Dike	MDK	Fine grained dark grey mafic dike with <1mm feldspar laths in an aphanitic groundmass. Magnetic.	Ryans Showing	
Feldspar Porphyry Dike	FPD	Coarse grained feldspar phenocrysts 4-10mm, some of the phenocrysts are zoned, felsic groundmass At least one white to pink porphyritic feldspar dyke cuts the property and is observed in float and boulders near the thrust fault at Ryans Showing These rocks are granodiorite in composition and contain cm-scale white to pink zoned feldspars.	Ryans Showing	This dyke is correlated with a suite of Early Jurassic intrusions (Table 2) seen elsewhere in the western Yukon. Rocks of this type may be weakly boudinaged and folded but are not generally foliated.

The metamorphic rocks that make up the basement of the White Property form the upper part of a series of stacked thrust slices, and the structure of these rocks is in part directly linked to the structure of this thrust pile. The basement rocks of the area comprise at least five separate thrust slices, with distinctly different types of schist and gneiss occurring above and below the thrust boundaries (Table 4). The bounding faults are generally poorly exposed and form irregular surfaces deformed by folding and a later phacoidal cleavage (described below). Discontinuous ultramafic horizons of serpentinite and/or talc-carbonate schist mark these thrust faults (cf. Mortensen, 1996; MacKenzie et al 2008). The regional extent of these bounding thrust faults is based on the author's mapping which was limited by the time available and generally poor exposure (Figure 10). Each of the thrust slices has a similar metamorphic grade that ranges from lower to middle amphibolite facies, with the structurally highest thrust slice (top of Principal Ridge) having the greatest degree of textural reconstitution and possibly highest grade. The metamorphic structures in all the upper slices are similar also and were imposed on the rocks prior to thrust stacking (Table 4). The thrust stacking involved crustal thickening and this collisional orogenesis may have been important for generating fluids that ultimately yielded the mesothermal gold veins under local extensional conditions

Table 4 Summary comparison of thrust slices (in relative structural order) in the White Property (based on field observations)

Thrust slice	Rocks	Metamorphic grade	Main locality	Metamorphic structures	Late metamorphic folds
amphibolite gneiss	amphibolite gneiss, mafic biotite gneiss	middle amphibolite facies	top of Principle Ridge and Main Ridge	pervasive gneissic banding, strong metamorphic segregation and alignment of amphibole minerals	ductile folds in drill core with axial surfaces oblique to metamorphic foliation
interlayered amphibolite gneiss + felsic* schist (may include 2-3 slices)	intermediate and mafic amphibolite gneiss, qz + fp augen gneiss, quartz mica schists, banded quartzite	lower to middle amphibolite facies	NW from Donahue Ridge through mid-upper Principle Ridge	pervasive schistosity & gneissic banding, stretching lineation, local gt augen in mafic units, qz-fp augen in felsic units	cm to m-scale ductile folds, spaced cleavage and mylonitic shears locally developed near thrust boundaries
interlayered felsic* schist + banded quartzite	quartz–mica schist and gneiss, banded quartzite	lower to middle amphibolite facies	Ryans Showing to lower Principle Ridge	pervasive schistosity, stretching lineation	cm to m-scale ductile folds in quartzite
metasedimentary package (may include 1-2 slices)	quartzofeldspathic schists, mafic schists, minor intercalated marble, quartzite?	lower to middle amphibolite facies	cliff section above the Yukon River	pervasive coarse mica foliation, strong metamorphic segregation	ductile folds with axial surfaces oblique to pervasive metamorphic foliation
intermediate gneiss	grey gt-biot-qz-fp gneiss blocky, finely laminated	lower to middle amphibolite facies	along Yukon River at river level (571855 7006397)	pervasive coarse mica foliation and gneissic banding, stretching lineation	none observed

biot = biotite, fp = feldspar, gt = garnet, qz = quartz.
*felsic schist is a field term to describe strongly foliated light brown weathered quartz-mica schist. In fresh samples (i.e. drill core) this is a darker biot-qz schist /gneiss.

7.4.3 Structural events

Structural events that have occurred to make up what are now the basement rocks of the White Property are summarised in Table 5 (oldest at the bottom, youngest at the top). No single outcrop contains evidence of all these structural features. This list has been compiled from observations in a wide range of exposures and outcrops, with correlation of common elements and observations of structural overprinting. (The Figures referred to in Table 5 can be found in the Appendix which contains a full copy of MacKenzie's report)

Table 5 Summary of principal structural events relevant to the structure of hydrothermal gold deposit rocks (shown from oldest at bottom to youngest at top) that affect the amphibolite facies rocks of the White Property as compiled in this study.

Deformation Stage	Structural Designation	Main Feature	Orientation	Mineralisation	Deformation	Age * (associated intrusive rocks)	Example in this report
normal faults	normal faults	poorly exposed	steep NE to N + ENE strike	pyrite, silicification & andesitic/felsic dykes	regional extension	Late Cretaceous? (Carmacks Group)	Figs. 11, 14
mesothermal veins	Au veins	massive discordant quartz veins	variable strike, commonly NE-SW, and NW	Au, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, other minor sulphides	local extensional sites	Middle or Late Jurassic?	cover, Figs. 8, 16
kink folds, faults, shears	D_4	angular kink folds, crenulations and fractures	variable strike, commonly NE - SW	?	compression	Early or Middle Jurassic?	Fig. 8,
thrust stacking	D_3	phacoidal cleavage^	shallow NE dip	nil	compression	Early Jurassic? (e.g.Walhalla Creek dykes weakly boudinaged or folded)	Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7
		serpentine emplacement	shallow NE dip	nil	regional high strain zones		
		recumbent folds, local spaced cleavage (S_3)	variable mainly shallow NE dip NW trend	nil			
pervasive foliation	S_2 (S_T of Ryan & Gordey 2004)	foliation, isoclinal folds	variable,	nil	compression	Mid Permian (e.g. Sulphur Ck augen gneiss)	Fig. 2, 8
first foliation	S_1	foliation, segregations	variable, transposed to S_2	nil	compression	Late Devonian-Early Mississippian	Fig. 2
deposition	S_0	bedding etc	not seen	sulphide minerals in some lithologies		Devonian- Early Mississippian	

*Age of events is deduced from regional considerations, Ryan and Gordey 2004 and Berman et al. 2007.
^Phacoidal cleavage is a shear fabric that anastomoses around more competent rock pods and lenses on the 10 to 100 cm-scale.

7.4.4 Description of structures relevant to gold mineralization

The pervasive foliation is the most prominent structural feature in the basement rocks of the White Property. This is a composite feature, being made up of an early metamorphic foliation (S1) that was folded and reactivated by a second phase of ductile deformation (F2) during peak metamorphism. F2 folds, observed locally, are generally intrafolial and isoclinal, with their axial surfaces parallel to the S2 foliation. The composite foliation development was accompanied by metamorphic segregation (mm- to cm-scale), so that the rocks are finely laminated. In addition, some lithologies contain foliation-parallel (concordant) metamorphic quartz veins that are reputedly barren of gold. The composite foliation is generally shallowly NE-dipping over most of the property but later deformation and folding has locally caused steepening near specific structures (Figure 11a).

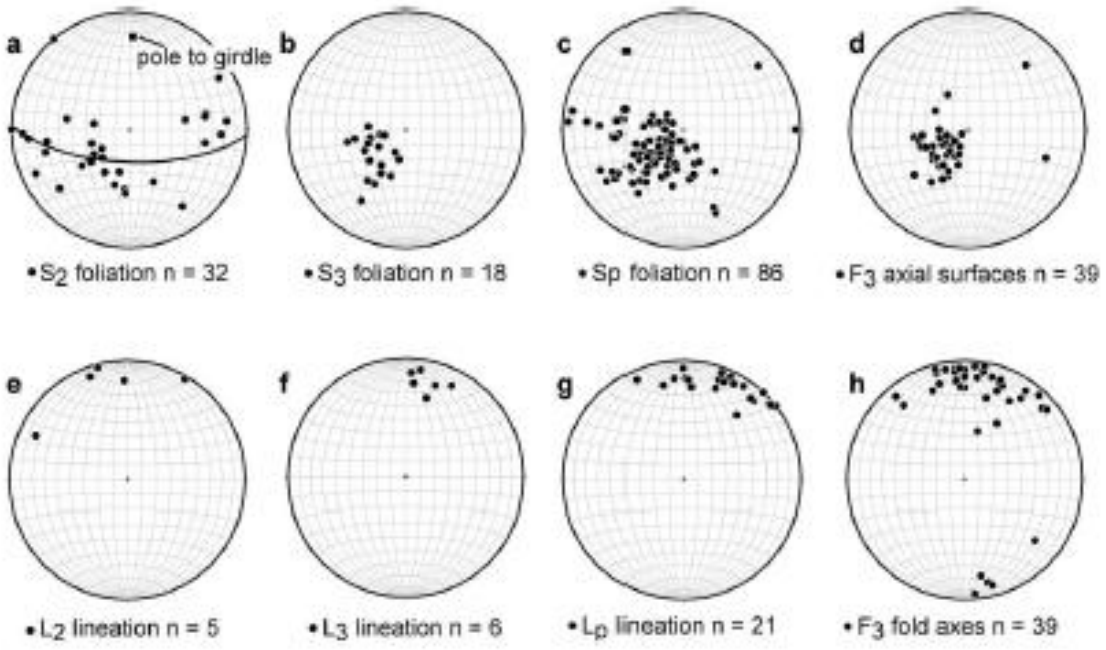


Figure 11 Lower hemisphere equal-area stereonets. a) poles to S2 metamorphic foliation. The S2 poles define a rough girdle (great circle) that is folded about a north trending axis (pole to girdle) that is parallel to F3 fold axes. b) poles to S3 foliation and crenulation cleavage. c) poles to Sp prominent undifferentiated foliation. d) poles to F3 fold axial surfaces. e) L2 stretching lineations. f) L3 crenulation and intersection lineations. g) Lp prominent undifferentiated lineations. h) F3 folds axes.

The most prominent folds (F3) seen in several locations in the White Property are late metamorphic in origin (Table 4). These deform the foliation, and overprint and largely obscure the F1 and F2 structures (Figure 11d). The axial surfaces of these folds are oblique to the pervasive S2 metamorphic foliation. The late metamorphic folds seen at outcrop are most probably minor structures on larger scale recumbent folds that are difficult to recognize in the poorly exposed White Property area. Where these folds are well developed, near thrust boundaries, they can have a characteristic spaced cleavage (S3), that in some lithologic layers almost completely obscures (and is indistinguishable from) the S2 foliation (Figure 11b,c). A prominent lineation (L3) defined by the intersection of S3 with the foliation, and a crenulation lineation plunge gently north to northeast (Figure 11f).

The most enigmatic structural event in the White Property is the thrust stack emplacement (D3; (Table 4). There is very little outcrop evidence for this event, apart from the interleaved ultramafic rocks. A distinct shear fabric that reactivated foliation surfaces and shearing along the limbs of F3 folds near to the thrusts may be the only outcrop evidence for this deformation. Serpentinite outcrops are also locally overprinted by a strong phacoidal cleavage. Cleavage surfaces are locally polished, marked by slickensides and anastomose through the rock locally truncating and reactivating foliation surfaces. The metamorphic rocks in the White Property are locally deformed by small-scale compressional kink folds (F4) and shear bands. These structures are variably developed through the property with locally

intense zones in some outcrops separated by large areas with no evidence of this phase of deformation. The folds are generally upright, at high angle to the metamorphic foliation and relatively angular in form (Figure 12a). The F4 kinks occur in outcrops scattered throughout the property and are associated with axial surface fractures. The F4 folds deform F3 fold structures but due to the poor exposure it is unclear whether they cut across the F3 thrust faults.

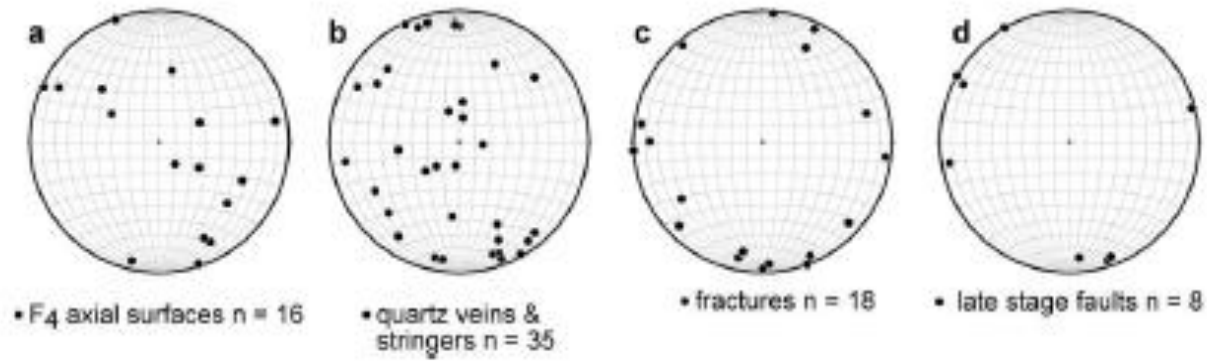


Figure 12 Lower hemisphere equal-area stereonets. a) poles of F4 kink axial surfaces. b) poles to mm- to cm- scale quartz veins throughout the White property. c) poles to late stage fractures. d) poles to late stage normal faults

The youngest deformation event is a set of normal faults and fractures that cut across all earlier structural features (Table 5). These are poorly exposed in the White Property but are inferred by various NE gullies that cut the cliff section above the Yukon River and by cm-scale fractures in outcrop that show polished surfaces with normal offset (Figure 12c,d). Limited exposure prevents a good description of these faults (at this stage in the project) but preliminary results suggest there is a set of N and NE striking normal faults and fractures that cut across rocks in the property. Some of these faults and fractures cut across unfoliated intrusive rocks (discussed below) like those at the Teachers Showing. A set of NE and ENE faults cut mineralised quartz veins at Ryans Showing and show evidence for primarily dip-slip although one fault records it latest movement as strike-slip.

8 Deposit types

Exploration at the White Property is not sufficiently advanced to assign deposit types to the mineralization seen in drill core, trenches and outcrop. Models have been postulated based on the geological setting and styles of mineralization. These are essentially working hypotheses that have been used to guide exploration activity, and they will continue to be refined and updated as drilling and fieldwork progress.

Gold mineralization on the White Property may be related to post-metemorphic orogenesis, or Tombstone Suite plutonism. The Golden Saddle silica-flooded gold-bearing structures are hosted in quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss and K-feldspar augen gneiss, similar to the Pogo deposit Liese Zone.

White Property mineralization exhibits some geochemical and mineralogical characteristics of peripheral/wall-rock type Tombstone-age deposits: the LMS prospect in the Goodpaster district, Alaska, and the Brewery Creek mine 60km east of Dawson City, Yukon. One of the several mineralization styles at Brewery Creek is structurally-controlled disseminated gold, hosted in metasedimentary rocks. Similar to the Arc zone on the White property, Brewery Creek disseminated gold occurs in the vicinity of sulphide-rich breccias hosting sporadic gold mineralization. The Arc zone mineralisation is similar to the LMS prospect where gold is hosted in a graphitic quartzite, and characterized by substantial silicification and brecciation.

Mineralization at the White property is thought to be generally contemporaneous with the Cretaceous magmatism that produced the Tombstone deposits as well as the Mayo and Tungsten plutonic suites. Mineralization also bears some similarities to orogenic Au deposits, particularly in the alteration types and metamorphic-hosted structures on the White Property. It is also possible that White mineralisation represents a combination of these genetic styles, as older orogenic structures can be reactivated with an influx of hydrothermal fluids from nearby plutonism.

Quartzite-hosted mineralization in the White Property Arc Anomaly has been likened to a Carlin-type deposit, although the host rocks lack major carbonate content. There may have been an early fine Au-As-Sb-Hg event at the Arc with some structural similarities to Carlin-type mineralization, and a later coarse Au (+ Mo? +Ba?) event at the Golden Saddle. Further study of relative timing would help refine this idea, and better characterize the geochemical signatures in the various White Property zones.

9 Mineralisation

Several styles of mineralization have been documented at the White Property thus far, and characterization of the various zones is ongoing.

At Golden Saddle, gold mineralization predominately occurs in a moderately northwest dipping brittle structure that strikes N70E. Drilling has successfully tested the mineralization over a strike length of 450 meters, and to 170 meters down dip, and the zone is open for expansion along strike and down dip. Gold occurs in pyrite-rich stockwork quartz veins and silicified wallrock zones with major brecciation. Breccias have varying sulphide content, and are often oxidized even when overlying host rocks show little oxidation. There appear to have been multiple episodes of silicification: early mesothermal quartz veins are cross-cut by mineralized sulphide-rich quartz veins, and these in turn have been brecciated and silicified. Sulphides vary from disseminated cubic pyrite to fine black sulphide stringers and veinlets.

Vein and breccia-type Au mineralization are typically accompanied by a strong alteration halo consisting of silica + sericite +/- albite, with significant gold in the alteration halo itself. Preliminary petrological work indicates that in oxidized zones, the Au exists as irregular blebs within limonitised pyrite. Above the base of oxidation, the alteration halo also contains major manganese oxides.

Golden Saddle mineralization is preferentially hosted in quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, quartz-rich biotite schist, and augen gneiss. In the zone haloes, host rocks are significantly altered to the extent that they may appear to be different units. Sericite and quartz are much more dominant in altered rocks than in the unaltered biotitic schists and gneisses. Mineralization also occurs in mafic schist and amphibolite, to a lesser extent. This may be related to the brittle nature of the felsic lithologies, preferentially accommodating the structures that host mineralization.

At Ryan's Showing, bonanza-style Au mineralization occurs in milky quartz veins that crosscut foliation. Gold is associated with coarse pyrite, galena, and sphalerite. The current interpretation is that Ryan's Showing mineralization is hosted in lensoid, discontinuous quartz veins. These occur along en-echelon type dilational normal faults. These faults are likely related to property-wide east-west trending structural features. The Ryan's Showing structures may elsewhere intersect units that are more favourable for economic quantities of mineralization.

The Arc Anomaly is located over a kilometre from Golden Saddle and is a separate target. Arc mineralization is characterized by disseminated fine gold in stratabound graphitic quartzite. Disseminated gold often occurs in silicified zones, spatially associated with silicified, sulphide-rich breccias hosting sporadic gold. Gold occurs in association with As, Sb, and Hg, and scorodite is visible in some oxidized zones. Preliminary drilling at Arc indicates that mineralization occurs in a

northwest-striking zone that dips shallowly to the northeast. The soil geochemical anomaly extends over a distance of two kilometers and is characterized by gold values exceeding 80 ppb Au.

Structure is particularly important for mineralization at the White Property, as mineralisation appears to be localised in zones of extension and weakness. Mineralization post-dates the regional early to mid Jurassic compressional event (labelled D4 in White Property mapping; associated with kink folds and faults). Gold-bearing fluids were likely introduced during or shortly after the regional late Cretaceous extensional event. On the White Property, this extension manifests as steep NE and ENE striking brittle fault zones. Given the strikingly different geochemistry in the various zones at the White Property, mineralization may be related to multiple fluid pulses or events.

10 Exploration

2007 saw the first season of field work conducted by Underworld Resources Inc., this included mapping, trenching, chip sampling, soil sampling, and an IP survey on the White property.

2007

- Geological mapping — approximately 70 man days
- Soil Sampling — 1,400 additional soil samples. 100m line spacing, 50m spacing
- Shallow trenching — 128 samples over 700m of trenching in 5 trenches
- Grab samples — 138 samples
- IP survey — 20 line kilometres in two localities (approximately 10 line kilometres at each locality) 100m line spacing, 50m station spacing.

2008

- Geological mapping — 40 man days
- Drilling
  - Phase 1 — 1,247.39 m over 13 drill holes
  - Phase 2 — 2,187.74 m over 14 drill holes
- Soil Sampling — 1,220 additional samples. 100m line spacing, 50 spacing
- Shallow trenching — 61 samples over 362m of trenching in 6 trenches
- Grab samples — 244 samples

10.1 Trenching

10 trenches have been dug in total on the White property. Four were completed in 2007, covering 715m (trench A, B, C, and D). Six trenches were dug in 2008 covering 352m (trench F, H, I, J, K, and M). The locations are shown in Figure 13 and Figure 14.

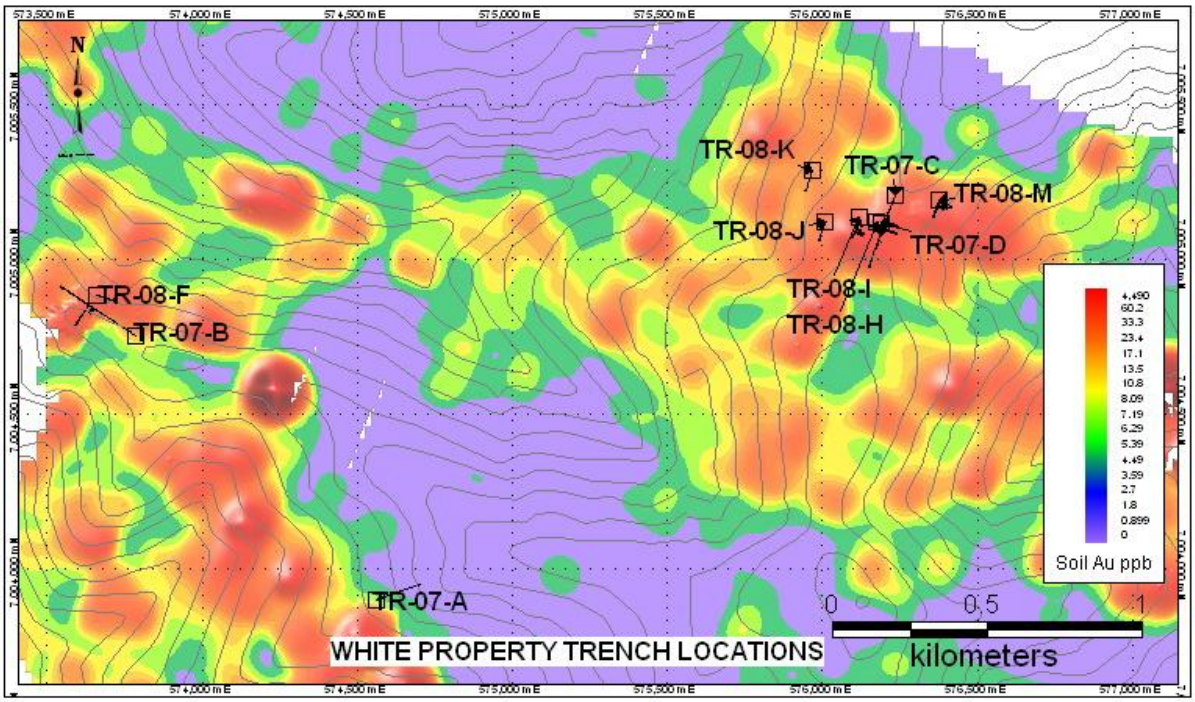


Figure 13 Trench locations on the White Property; 2007 and 2008.

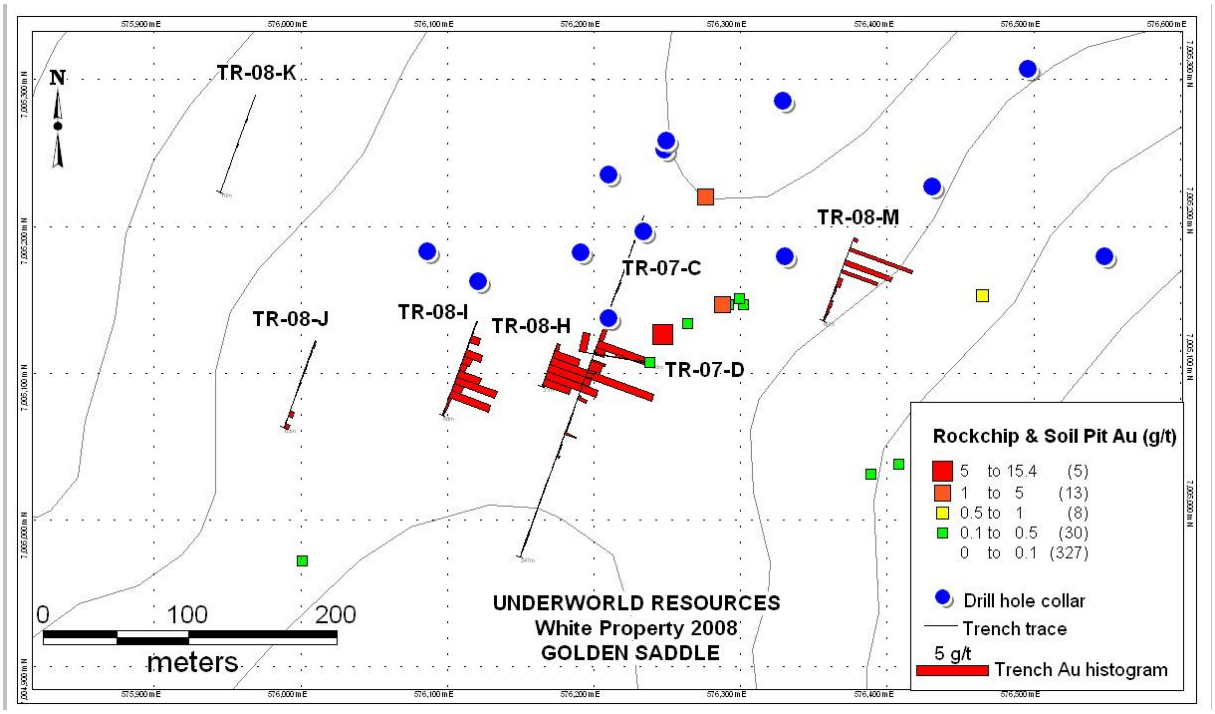


Figure 14 Trench locations at Golden Saddle; 2007 and 2008.

The trenches were excavated by a small backhoe, Figure 15. Trenching depth was generally between 30 cm and 1.5 m. Most rock exposed was determined to be frost-shattered, in-situ subcrop. Trench depth was determined by the digging capabilities of the machine, with greater depths possible in areas without permafrost. Lithologic, mineralisation, quartz vein, and alteration data were collected from these trenches. Very little structural information was gathered from these trenches as depth of excavation was generally insufficient to expose bedrock. The style of trenching is illustrated in Figure

15. Discreet character samples and continuous chip samples were taken from intervals ranging from 10m to 40cm.

Trench A was dug on "Ulli's Ridge" (same location where WD-007 and 008 was drilled) to examine the structure causing the soil anomaly in the area. No significant assays were returned from this trench, which was dug mostly in sericite altered biotite gneiss grading into quartz sericite schist.

Trenches B and F were dug at the Ryan's showing to examine the strike length of the mineralised quartz veins. Trench B was dug out 5m to the north and perpendicular to the strike of the three existing quartz veins at Ryan's Showing revealing a fourth quartz vein (named the South vein) ~1.0m wide, parallel with the existing three. Grab samples from the south vein assayed 1.3g/t Au. Continuous chip sampling was conducted across the four veins (sample WT31 to WT38), with each sample 5m long. The trench Au grade averaged 2.11g/t Au over 27m, with a maximum grade of 9.8 g/t Au over 5m and a minimum grade of 0.02 g/t Au over 5m. Trench F targeted quartz float and was also dug approximately 60m to the northeast perpendicular to the strike of the quartz veins. Only one 5m interval returned significant grade (0.89g/t Au). On basis on the results from these trenches and also drill holes (see Section 11), it appears that the quartz veins at Ryan showing are not continuous in depth or along strike.

Trench C and D are the discovery trenches on the Golden Saddle. They were dug to examine the soil anomaly in the area. Assays from trench C returned0.95g/t over 43m. **Trenches H, I, J, K, and M** were dug to examine the extent of the zone found in trench C (see
). The results from these trenches were used to more accurately plan drill holes in the area.

Significant trench results over 0.5g/t Au are given in Table 6.

Table 6 Significant trench assays at a 0.5g/t cut-off value

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Weighted avg Au (g/t)	Length (m)
TR-07-A	0	105	received *	
TR-07-B	0	155	received *	
TR-07-B	155	182	**2.11**	**27.00**
Including	155	165	**1.69**	**10.00**
TR-07-B	182	288	received *	
TR-07-C	0	90	received *	
TR-07-C	90	133	**0.95**	**43.00**
Including	90	118	**1.37**	**28.00**
Including	90	113	**1.61**	**23.00**
Including	90	100	**2.82**	**10.00**
TR-07-C	133	157	received *	
TR-07-C	157	158	**1.02**	**1.00**
TR-07-C	158	247	received *	
TR-07-D	0	5	**1.63**	**5.00**
TR-07-D	5	45	received *	
TR-08-F	0	55	received *	
TR-08-F	55	60	**0.89**	**5.00**
TR-08-H	0	5	received *	
TR-08-H	5	30	**4.46**	**25.00**
Including	10	25	**5.87**	**15.00**

TR-08-H	30	31	received *	
TR-08-I	0	10	received *	
TR-08-I	10	55	**1.52**	**45.00**
Including	35	55	**2.51**	**20.00**
Including	35	45	**2.83**	**10.00**
TR-08-I	55	68	received *	
TR-08-J	0	73	received *	
TR-08-K	0	70	received *	
TR-08-M	0	7	received *	
TR-08-M	7	25	**1.71**	**18.00**
Including	7	19	**2.01**	**12.00**
TR-08-M	25	60	received *	
* no significant assays; 0.5 g/t cut-off				

Figure 15 Heli-portable mechanical excavator working at Ryan's Showing

Figure 16 Discovery Trench C at Golden Saddle property (location in 14). Photo is taken looking south.

10.2 Soil Sampling

Approximately 1,400 additional soil samples were collected on the White property during the 2007 field season, and another 1,220 samples in 2008. The 2008 program was designed to close off open Au in soil anomalies from previous soil sampling campaigns. Total samples acquired to date are 5,321.

All soil samples were taken with one meter soil probes and sometime with a prospector pick. Soil samples were gathered from an average depth of 70 centimeters. Soil sample locations are marked in the field with pink flagging and aluminium tags. The sample number is inscribed on the aluminium tag and tied to a tree or shrub at shoulder height above sample site. The sample number is recorded in Garmin Map76 GPS in UTM NAD 83. Sample description such as colour, depth, slope, sample quality, ground vegetation, tree cover and GPS coordinates (backup) are recorded to Palm PDA data recorder. A total of 400-500 grams of soil is collected and place in pre marked craft soil bags.

Soil sampling has proved very successful to help target the exploration, as the majority of the White property is covered by thick re-growth, with minimal bedrock exposure. A threshold for anomalous gold in this area has been calculated by Shawn Ryan (pers. comm.) to be 12.5 ppb Au.

The soil survey revealed an extensive Au anomaly 8.7km by 4.9km, with 295 of 5,321 samples exceeding 50 ppb Au. The average of the samples exceeding 50 ppb was 193 ppb.
There are six distinct gold soil anomalies (Figure 17).

The Teachers Showing, Minneapolis Creek, Ryan's showing, and the Arc Gold Zones are all characterised by elevated Au, As, Sb, Hg, Mo and Ag. Golden Saddle and Donahue show a different geochemical signature, with anomalous Au, Ag, Hg and Ag. Arsenic and antimony are not elevated at the Golden Saddle or Donahue (Figure 18).

Several of the soil anomalies were not closed off by the 2008 soil sampling program. **Further soil sampling is recommended in 2009 to close of the northern end of the Teachers Showing and Golden Saddle anomalies, in addition to the southeast end of the Donahue anomaly.**

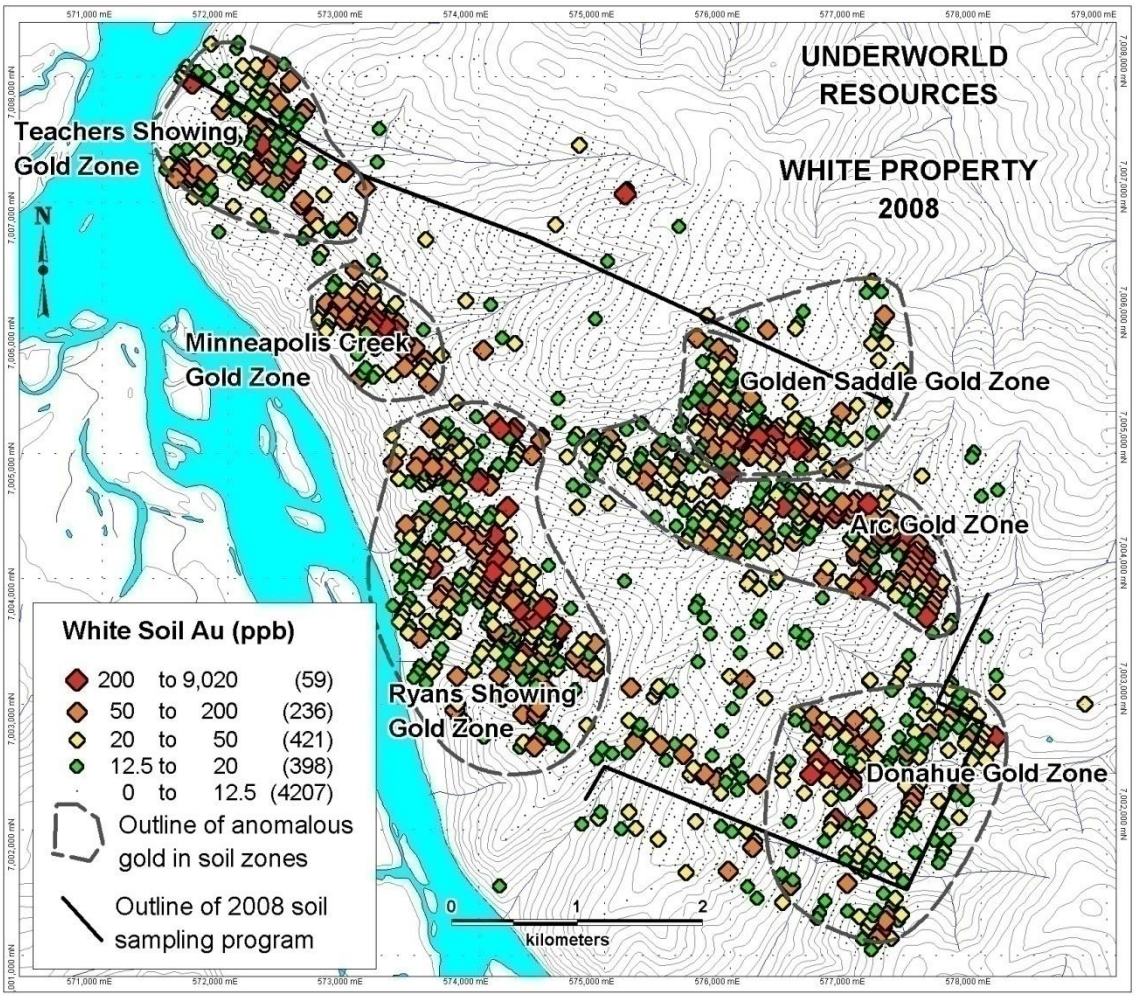


Figure 17 Anomalous gold-in-soil zones on the White Property. The 12.5 ppb Au threshold to identify anomalies has been suggested by Shawn Ryan (pers.comm.)

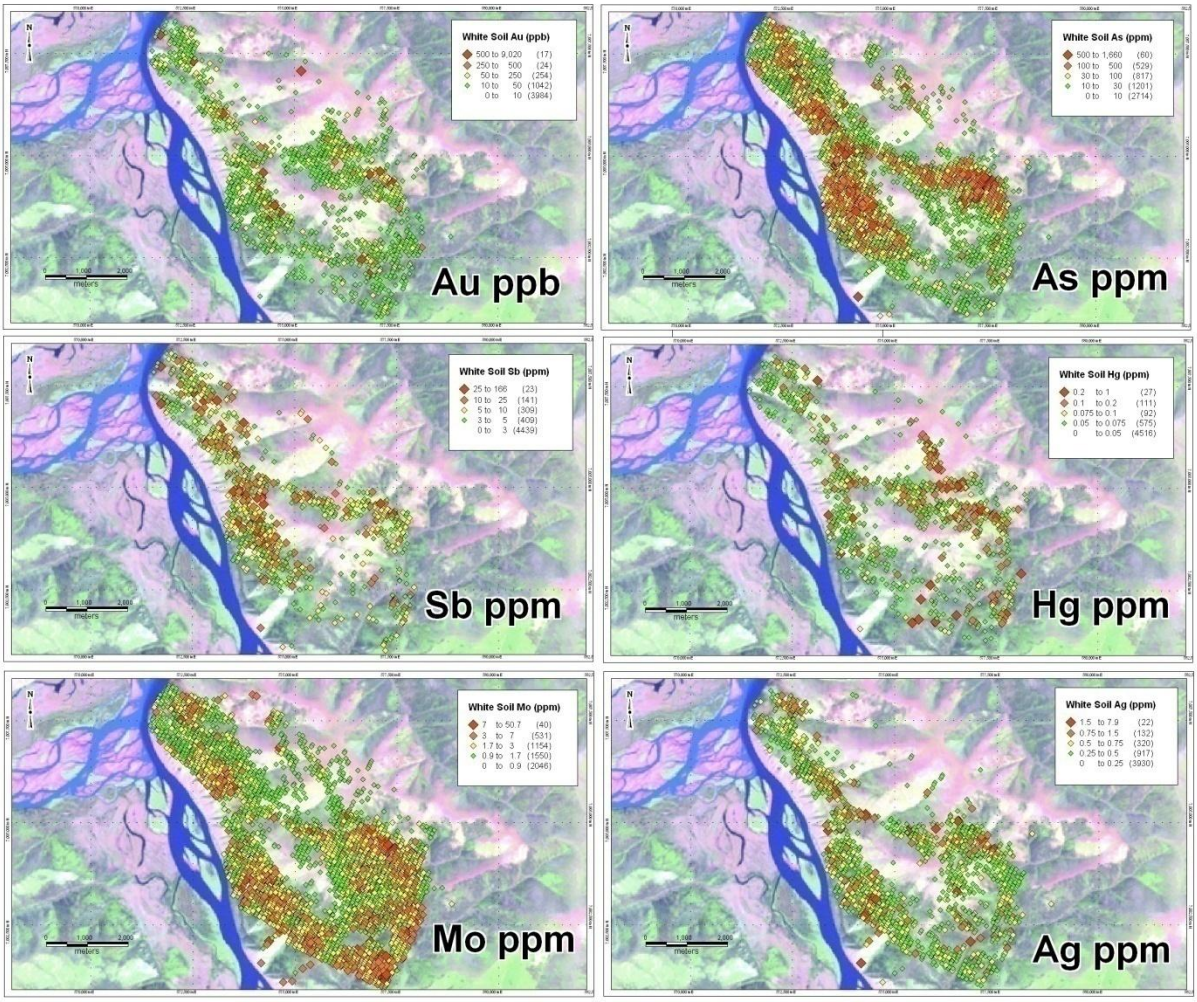


Figure 18 White property soil sampling grid, showing Au, As, S, Hg, Mo and Ag soil assay data. The data are plotted on a Landsat image.

10.3 Geological Mapping and Grab Sampling

An updated geological map has been produced for the White property by Doug MacKenzie, from the Geology Department, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand. This map incorporates new observations made as a result of mapping by MacKenzie in 2008. The map is presented in Figure 10.

A total of 382 grab samples have been collected. These were character samples collected in conjunction with field work, as well as the selective rock chips sampling program at Arc, as described in Section 10.3.1. The locality of each sample is shown in Figure 17. Assays of grab samples returning grades above 0.2g/t are listed in Table 7. The complete summary of geochemical analysis is given in Appendix A.

Grab samples returning grade from Golden Saddle were mostly from the vein breccia mineralised zones which has been defined by drilling in the 2008 season. These samples were collected to grow the Golden Saddle mineralised zone and to plan drill holes.

Some of the highest grade assays are from quartz veins at or in the vicinity of Ryan's showing. Grab samples of the Mike vein assayed 14.7 and 2.7g/t Au. The Shawn vein assayed 0.38 and 1.39g/t, and the South vein assayed 1.33g/t. There were no significant assays from the North vein above the 0.2 g/t Au cut-off. A new vein was discovered in 2008 and grab samples of this vein assayed 1.9 and 1.2 g/t Au.

Along strike 150m to the north-east of Ryan's Showing, a 1.5m wide vein was exposed. The vein contains the same mineralogy and sulphides as those observed in Mike vein. This exposure is presumed to be the extension of Ryan Showing. It comprises 2-8 % galena and chalcopyrite. Assays of grab samples returned grades of 15.4 and 0.7g/t Au.

In the vicinity of Trench C, there are also some low grade gold values in other quartz veins (1010; 0.17 g/t Au, and 1106; 0.17 g/t Au) which can be linked to the previously described silicified auriferous area in Trench C. Out of several samples of the sulphide-silica flooded rock, only two samples (1063 and 1100) returned grade over 0.1g/t.

The Teacher Showing returned three gold values over 0.1g/t: 0.47, 0.71, and 0.91g/t Au. This target was not prioritized because of its small size, but further field work is planned to determine whether additional mineralization might be present and whether drilling is warranted.

Two samples returned grade from the gold-in-soil anomalies on Principle Ridge (904909; 0.31 g/t Au) and Minneapolis Ridge (904904; 0.21 g/t Au). The Principle Ridge sample showed signs of small scale brittle deformation and graphite flooding. The sample from Minneapolis Ridge was a silicified graphite rich schist.

At Donahue, two samples (904920, 904921) returned encouraging gold grades. Material was collected by digging down into the ground where a soil sample assaying 9ppm Au was located. A concern was previously raised that this particular soil anomaly was too close to the Donahue Creek, with the potential to have picked up placer gold. These two grab samples were collected at least 10m above stream level confirming the presence of gold above stream level. One sample of quartz vein or intensely silicified rock returned 1.27g/t Au, while the other was a silicified graphite rich rock returning 0.62g/t Au.

Sample No	Location	Location Description	UTM East	UTM North	Description	Au (g/t) Fireassay	As ppm	Sb ppm	Ba ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm
904765	Ryan Showing	Trench F	573662	7004885	Grab character sample of quartz vein	8.606	36	3	630	6	74	57
904913	Ryan Showing	Easternmost vein discovered 2008	573668	7004824	New easternmost vein, grey quartz with <1% sulphides	1.886	43	3	423	60	18	802
904912	Ryan Showing	Easternmost vein discovered 2008	573668	7004824	"Best looking" grab sample. Pale grey quartz with<1% sulphides.	1.200	159	13	315	2	47	11
904920	Donahue	At 9ppm soil anomaly next to Donahue creek	576850	7002090	Chips of quartz vein or intensely silicified rock.	1.269	5	2	716	19	24	197
904921	Donahue	At 9ppm soil anomaly next to Donahue creek	576850	7002090	Dark grey silicified sulphide/graphite flooded.	0.617	5	2	172	2	8	43
904915	Arc	North western side	576363	7004596	Dark grey quartz breccias with lighter patches. No sulphides visible, but FeO staining on fractures common	1.131	346	6	52	2	11	7
904909	Principle Ridge	Westernmost soil anomaly	572561	7007324	Graphite flooded schist with small scale quartz veining (2mm)	0.309	476	7	1145	5	19	29
904904	Minneapolis Ridge	"Minneapolis Gold-in-soil Zone"	573226	7005978	Sooty dark grey graphite rich silicified quartz sericite schist.	0.206	44	5	516	2	31	9
904914	Golden Saddle	Near start of trench C	576276	7005220	Albite altered intrusion with <5% box-work after pyrite.	1.131	7	2	1388	10	28	181
904872	Golden Saddle	Eastern side	576465	7005153	Quartz vein breccia with <1% pyrite	0.857	5	2	336	3	26	20
904941	Golden Saddle	Eastern side	576247	7005126	Albite altered quartz sericite schist with <2% pyrite and quartz veining	9.497	5	2	242	2	2	45
904945	Golden Saddle	Eastern side	576288	7005147	FeO stained quartz sericite schist with <1% pyrite	1.303	5	2	1641	3	42	53
904943	Golden Saddle	Eastern side	576238	7005107	Strongly foliated quartz sericite schist and quartz vein with <1% cubic pyrite	0.446	5	2	1055	2	25	6
904940	Golden Saddle	Eastern side	576264	7005134	Strongly foliated quartz sericite schist and quartz vein with <1% cubic pyrite	0.343	8	2	56	2	50	7
904928	Golden Saddle	Eastern side	576302	7005147	FeO stained quartz sericite schist	0.206	18	2	1031	4	14	83
1105	Ryan Showing	Mike vein	573642	7004815	Galena rich part of Mike vein. Sample also to be submitted to Jim Mortenson for Lead data?	14.74	64.2	8.6	92	88	0.6	631
1086	Ryan Showing	Mike vein	573642	7004815	Quartz vein grab sample	2.69	20.8	3.6	3103	17.9	0.3	91.6
1084	Ryan Showing	Shawn vein	573642	7004815	Quartz vein grab sample	0.38	23.6	2.6	265	1.5	0.3	40
1085	Ryan Showing	Shawn vein	573642	7004815	Quartz vein grab sample	1.39	41.1	2.8	331	9.1	0.8	61
1088	Ryan Showing	South vein	573654	7004820	Quartz vein grab sample, limonite staining, pale grey quartz, dark patches	1.33	43	3.5	88	3.9	0.4	209

1133	Minneapolis Ridge	150 to the north of Ryan showing.	573705	7004946	quartz vein 1m thick with coarse sulphides <3%, <3mm. Brass coloured sulphide+galena. Malachite bloom.	15.39	23.8	38.7	104	88.2	0.5	3383
1134	Minneapolis Ridge	150 to the north of Ryan showing.	573705	7004946	Quartz vein with <2% sulphides and some limonite staining	0.66	34.4	1.2	1177	3.2	0.2	58.6
1100	Trench on Ulli's Ridge	trench A	574422	7003846	Typical mineralisation sample with fine grained arsenopyrite and expected barren crosscutting qveins	1.66	1549	54.9	1162	5.4	0.3	0.7
1089	Principal Ridge	Western tip, on riverside	571418	7007585	Brittle fault material with cubic pyrite, quartz, fsp. limonite and sulphate staining	1.42	6641	56.7	34	0.5	0.6	5.1
1063	Ulli's Ridge	On top of ridge, where Shawn have trenched	574422	7003846	Medium grey quartzite, strongly banded (mm to cm scale). Pure quartz bend in it is probably a folded quartz vein.	1.29	338.3	50.8	2698	1.2	5.2	7.3
1033	Principal Ridge	Teachers Showing, 15 meter up from riverside	571680	7008098	7/10 measured section of a sheared part of the felsic intrusion with pieces of quartz veining	0.71	712.9	2.3	239	1.6	0.2	4.1
1034	Principal Ridge	Teachers Showing, 15 meter up from riverside	571680	7008098	8/10 measured section of a felsic intrusion	0.91	482.4	2.2	198	1.1	0.3	6.3
1035	Principal Ridge	Teachers Showing, 15 meter up from riverside	571680	7008098	9/10 measured section of a felsic intrusion with pieces of quartz veining	0.47	526	1.9	90	0.5	0.3	7.6
1040	Principal Ridge	Western tip, along riverside	571431	7007523	Quartz vein, abundant sulphides	0.25	1.6	0.1	884	0.7	4.9	15.6
2019	Arc	Rock chip sampling	577460	7004181	Banded Quartzite breccia	5.657						
2016	Arc	Rock chip sampling	577508	7004174	Banded Quartzite breccia	2.057						
2122	Arc	Rock chip sampling	576117	7004258	Feldspar porphyry	0.720						
2003	Arc	Rock chip sampling	577492	7004020	Banded Quartzite breccia	0.514						
2040	Arc	Rock chip sampling	577311	7004342	Banded Quartzite breccia	0.514						
2168	Arc	Rock chip sampling	576001	7004972	Banded Quartzite breccia	0.480						
2041	Arc	Rock chip sampling	577321	7004368	Banded quartzite	0.411						
2105	Arc	Rock chip sampling	576382	7004355	Banded quartzite	0.377						
2111	Arc	Rock chip sampling	576485	7004583	Banded Quartzite breccia	0.377						
2140	Arc	Rock chip sampling	577155	7004612	Banded Quartzite breccia	0.343						
2053	Arc	Rock chip sampling	577404	7004219	Banded quartzite	0.309						
2014	Arc	Rock chip sampling	577473	7004099	Banded Quartzite breccia	0.240						
2042	Arc	Rock chip sampling	577342	7004415	Banded Quartzite breccia	0.206						

Table 7 Selected grab samples over 0.2g/t Au of the White Property. Sample numbers in bold and Black are grab samples from fieldwork in the 2008 season, bold sample numbers in blue are from the Rock chip sampling program at the Arc, also in the 2008 season. Non-bold black sample numbers are from the 2007 season.

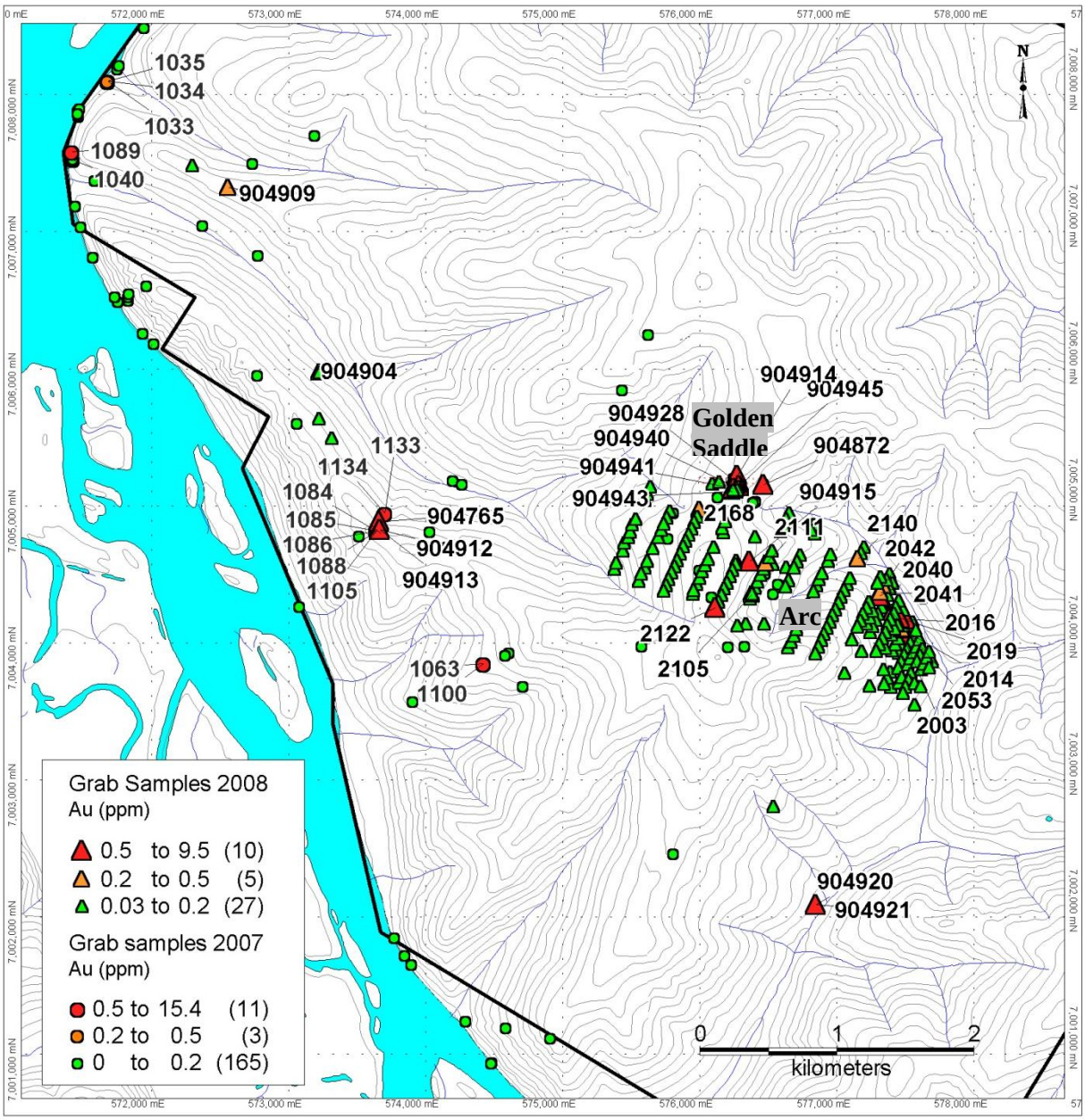


Figure 19 White property grab sample locations. Au grade (g/t) is also shown. Triangles indicate samples from the 2008 season, circles from the 2007 season. Note that samples from Golden Saddle are also shown in Figure 14 and samples from Arc are shown in more detail in Figure 20 .

10.3.1 Arc Grab samples

Rockchip sampling was conducted over the Arc soil anomaly in September 2008, with 208 samples collected, with logged duplicates kept for reference.

Rock sampling was selective, rather than statistically representative. Samplers (who were Technicians employed by RyanWood Exploration) were instructed to search for quartz-rich, brecciated material at each sample location. Less interesting samples were collected in the absence of mineralized rocks. Locations and sample type (outcrop, subcrop, float) were recorded by the sampler, with lithologies, sulphides, and alteration logged by the geologist, see Figure 20 .

Rocks on the periphery of the Arc soil anomaly were primarily amphibolite, biotite gneiss, and biotite schist, with little silica alteration or sulphides. Most samples collected within the soil anomaly were banded quartzite, and quartz-sericite schist, with variable degrees of secondary silicification and recrystallization.

There appears to be a continuum between quartz-sericite schist and banded quartzite. End members obviously represent differences in original composition. However, it is difficult to distinguish between silica altered quartz-sericite schist, and weakly micaceous/sericitic quartzite. Intense alteration of weakly micaceous material appears to result first in replacement of micas with sericite, and second, loss of sericite and development of quartz-rich rocks with weak relic foliation. The quartz-sericite schist and the banded quartzite may not be distinct lithological units in the Arc area, but probably reflect variable terrigenous content in the original sediments. Further mapping in this area should attempt to identify whether there are distinct contacts between these units, or whether gradational changes in original silica content account for the favourable Arc quartzite unit. This would help the understanding of mineralization in the metasedimentary units on the property, and assist in refining targets for further exploration.

Banded quartzite samples typically contain minor foliation-parallel graphite. Some of the more silicified samples contain sulphides (or oxides after sulphides) in foliation-parallel or crosscutting veinlets. Brecciated banded quartzite samples were strongly silicified, with fine black matrices of sulphides and graphite. Breccia textures range from crackle to milled, with folding of the quartzite around the breccia zone evident in some of the larger specimens. Sulphides and oxides after sulphides typically occur in the breccia matrix, and in veinlets both parallel to and crosscutting the breccia and/or the original quartzite foliation.

A felsic, porphyritic dike was identified in drill hole WD-017 at the northern edge of the Arc anomaly. Similar material has been found in float along an east-west trend near WD-017 (L. Leatherman). Two occurrences of this rock type were noted along an east-west trend at the southern margin of the Arc soil anomaly during rock chip sampling (see figures below). These dikes are currently interpreted as following east-west structures delineating the northern and southern boundaries of the Arc mineralization.

Assays show that mineralisation mainly occurs in brecciated banded quartzite, but also in banded quartzite that is not brecciated (Table 7). One sample of the feldspar porphyry also returned grade. The fact that mineralisation mainly occurs in breccias emphasises that there is a structural component to Arc mineralisation. Both Golden Saddle and Arc mineralization have structural and lithological controls.

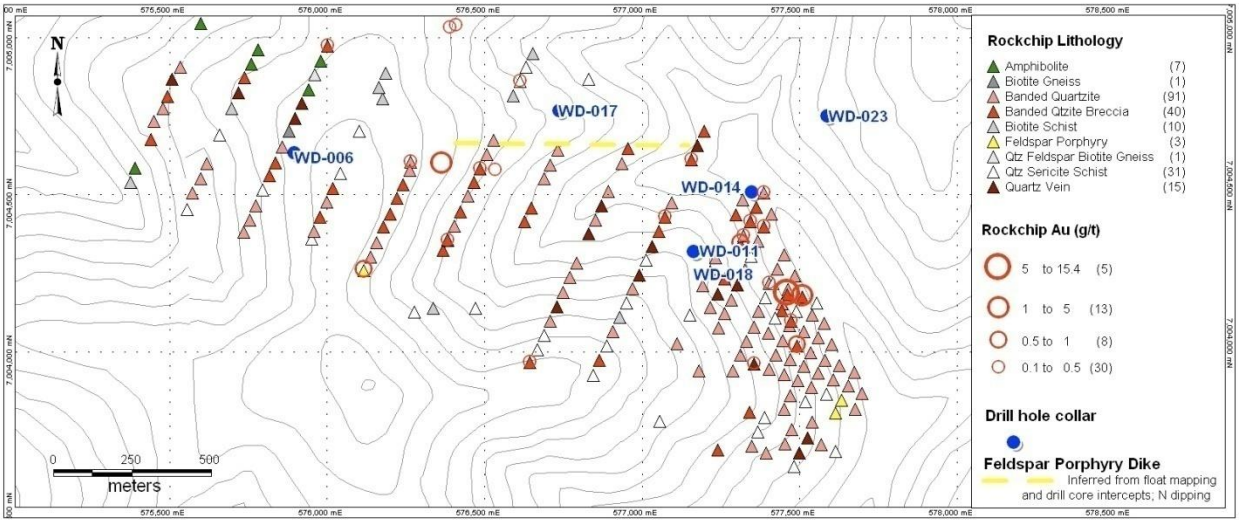


Figure 20 Arc rock chip samples showing lithology and Au (g/t). Drill hole collars also shown for reference

11 Drilling

11.1 Overview

Two phases of diamond core drilling were undertaken on the White property in 2008, with 27 holes drilled for a total of 3,435 meters. Some details of the drilling program are provided in Table 8. Phase 1 was conducted from June to July 2008, using Peak Drilling Company out of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. In Phase 1, holes WD-001 to WD-013 were drilled with BTW coring equipment(core diameter 42mm) for a total of 1,247m. Phase 2 was conducted from August to September 2008, using Kluane Drilling Ltd. out of Whitehorse, Yukon. In Phase 2, holes WD-014 to WD-027 were drilled with NTW coring equipment (core diameter 56mm), for a total of 2,188m. There had been no previous drilling on the White Property. Both drill companies used lightweight heli-portable drill rigs and drilled two twelve hour back to back shifts.

The performance of Peak Drilling was unsatisfactory. The drillers were inexperienced, and in hindsight the choice of BTW equipment proved to be too small. Holes 7 & 8 were abandoned before reaching target depth due to rods being jammed in the hole. Hole 10 was lost before reaching target depth due to the bit being burnt into the hole. Hole 11 only recovered about 5m of core over a 21.4m interval from 7.6 to 29 m, an interval which may have been mineralized material.

Table 8 2008 Drilling Statistics

Table Drill Company	Start Date	End Date	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled	Meters per day
Peak	June 16	July 26	14	1,247	30
Kluane	Aug 16	Sep 30	13	2,188	47

The performance by Kluane was much better as can be seen in the table above and as reflected by the daily meterage achieved. The larger diameter of core returned by the Kluane machine is part of the reason for their better production, but, the drillers provided by Kluane were significantly more experienced than the Peak drillers. Core recovery by Kluane was good in contrast to the less than satisfactory recovery by Peak.

Figure 21 Kluane drill rig at Golden Saddle

The lightweight hydraulic drill used by Kluane proved to be a suitable machine for the 2008 program (Figure 21). The entire 2008 program was helicopter supported, and the Kluane drill's modular design proved efficient for helicopter moves. No component of the Kluane equipment weighs more than 500kg so it is within the capability of the Bell Longranger helicopter contracted by Trans North of Whitehorse. The deepest hole drilled by Kluane was WD-023, a vertical hole which reached a depth of 304.8 meters. This hole was well within the machine's capacity, and further holes of this depth should not be a problem in fairly competent rock.

11.2 Procedure

Several targets were drilled this year, with best gold assays from the Arc and the Golden Saddle zones. Drill hole locations were based on 2007 and 2008 soil and trench sampling results, in addition to field mapping.

All drill core was logged two times, with data collected on a full spectrum of geological and geotechnical parameters. Most drill core was split by cutting with a diamond saw and sampled. All samples were assayed for gold by Alaska Assay Laboratories in Fairbanks (using either fire assay, or metallic screen fire assay if coarse gold was seen or predicted). Samples were also analyzed for 32 elements by ICP. Sampling, geotechnical, assay, and QAQC procedures are presented separately below.

11.3 Drill Hole Summary

Table 9 below provides details of holes drilled in 2008 while Figure 22 and Figure 23 show hole locations.

Table 9 White Property 2008 drilling.

Hole-ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Total depth (m)	Target Name
WD-001	573659	7004809	767	310	45	108.5	Ryan's Showing
WD-002	573604	7004851	767	135	45	66.45	Ryan's Showing
WD-003	573604	7004851	767	112	45	90.53	Ryan's Showing
WD-004	576211	7005137	946	211	45	96.62	Golden Saddle
WD-005	576211	7005137	946	211	65	69.57	Golden Saddle
WD-006	575897	7004632	970	205	78	99.2	West Arc
WD-007	574390	7003830	750	0	90	66.5	Ulli's Ridge
WD-008	574390	7003831	750	0	90	18.9	Ulli's Ridge
WD-009	576235	7005196	955	0	90	88.7	Golden Saddle
WD-010	576249	7005252	956	0	90	121.92	Golden Saddle
WD-011	577167	7004319	764	0	90	141.73	Arc
WD-012	576211	7005235	957	0	90	142.0	Golden Saddle
WD-013	576192	7005182	956	0	90	132.58	Golden Saddle
WD-014	577350	7004507	642	0	90	160.0	Arc
WD-015	576690	7002710	670	0	90	167.0	Donahue
WD-016	576250	7005258	956	0	90	160.0	Golden Saddle
WD-017	576739	7004766	838	0	90	211.0	Arc
WD-018	577165	7004319	765	240	60	89.83	Arc
WD-019	576087	7005183	942	180	70	146.34	Golden Saddle
WD-020	576331	7005179	952	180	70	170.73	Golden Saddle
WD-021	576330	7005285	961	180	70	184.4	Golden Saddle
WD-022	577591	7004749	738	0	90	39.81	East Arc
WD-023	577591	7004749	738	0	90	304.8	East Arc
WD-024	576432	7005227	935	180	70	115.82	Golden Saddle
WD-025	576122	7005162	954	180	70	182.93	Golden Saddle
WD-026	576549	7005179	885	180	60	149.35	Golden Saddle
WD-027	576497	7005307	935	180	70	107.59	Golden Saddle

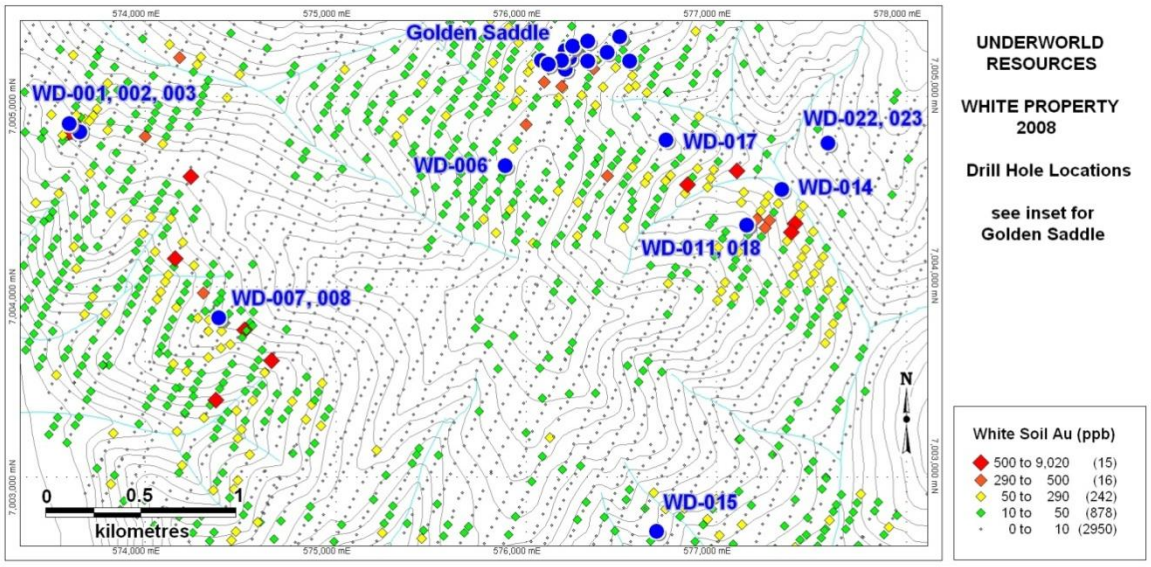


Figure 22 White Property drill hole locations

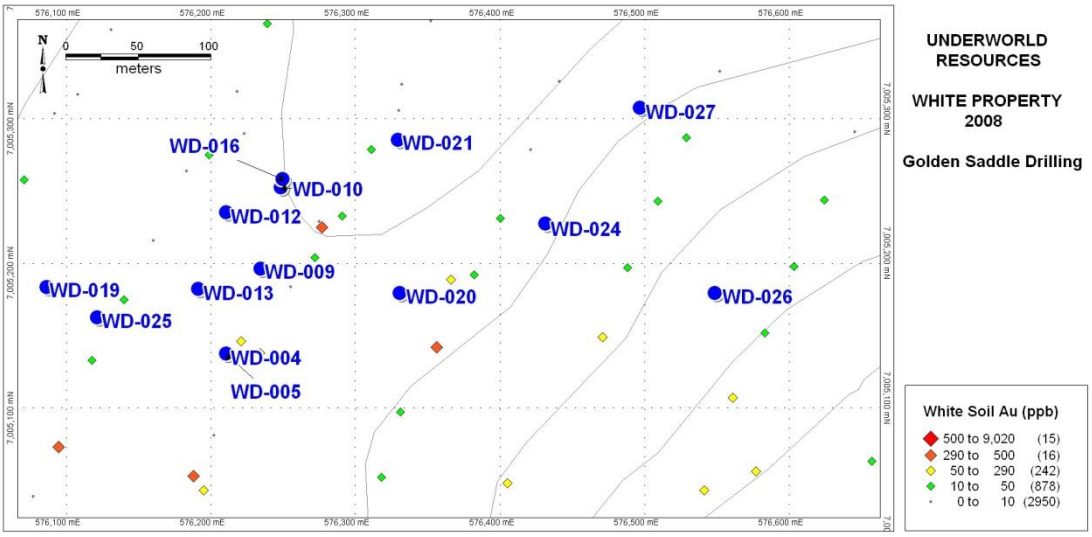


Figure 23 Golden Saddle drill hole locations.

11.4 Assay Summary

Gold assay highlights and weighted average intervals are presented in Table 10, using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off.

Table 10 White 2008 drill program assay highlights.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Weighted avg Au (g/t)	Length (m)
WD-001	4.88	108.5 EOH	received *	
WD-002	4.23	44.26	received *	
WD-002	44.26	47.57	1.27	3.31
WD-002	47.57	66.45 EOH	received *	
WD-003	3.20	90.53 EOH	received *	
WD-004	5.49	14.49	received *	
WD-004	14.49	32.57	4.35	18.08
Including	14.49	21.75	7.74	7.26
Including	17.25	20.75	13.76	3.50
Including	17.25	19.25	17.71	2.00
Including	17.25	18.25	21.33	1.00
WD-004	32.57	37.07	received *	
WD-004	37.07	38.57	1.54	1.50
WD-004	38.57	96.62 EOH	received *	
WD-005	2.74	13.24	received *	
WD-005	13.24	30.90	4.38	17.66
Including	14.74	22.87	8.01	8.13
Including	17.22	21.37	13.72	4.15
Including	17.22	19.87	19.14	2.65
Including	17.22	18.74	26.49	1.52
Including	17.74	18.74	33.25	1.00
WD-005	30.90	37.35	received *	
	37.35	38.85	0.65	1.50
	38.85	47.85	received *	
	47.85	49.35	0.51	1.50
	49.35	69.57 EOH	received *	
WD-006	2.74	99.2 EOH	received *	
WD-007	0.00	51.50	received *	
WD-007	51.50	53.00	0.55	1.50
WD-007	53.00	66.5 EOH	received *	
WD-008	0.00	18.9 EOH	Redrill; not sampled	
WD-009	0.00	62.00	received *	
WD-009	62.00	78.03	4.20	16.03
Including	66.50	74.79	7.50	8.29
Including	69.50	73.74	12.01	4.24
Including	69.50	72.50	14.78	3.00
Including	71.00	72.50	22.02	1.50
WD-009	78.03	88.7 EOH	received *	
WD-010	0.00	121.92 EOH	received *	
WD-011	0.00	141.73 EOH	received *	
WD-012	0.00	22.50	received *	
WD-012	22.50	24.00	1.82	1.50
WD-012	24.00	37.30	received *	
WD-012	37.30	38.40	0.65	1.10
WD-012	38.40	116.51	received *	
WD-012	116.51	132.50	4.16	15.99
Including	118.51	129.50	5.21	10.99
Including	120.40	125.08	7.44	4.68
Including	121.40	123.40	8.54	2.00
WD-012	132.50	142.03 EOH	received *	
WD-013	0.00	66.70	received *	
WD-013	66.70	88.28	5.60	21.58
Including	67.70	81.98	7.66	14.28
Including	77.20	81.98	9.63	4.78
Including	78.98	81.98	11.68	3.00
Including	67.70	68.70	35.96	1.00
WD-013	88.28	129.54 EOH	received *	
WD-014	3.00	6.00	received *	3.00
WD-014	6.00	34.50	1.18	28.50
Including	6.00	25.50	1.66	19.50
Including	18.00	25.50	3.36	7.50
Including	21.79	25.50	5.52	3.71

WD-014	34.50	94.20	received *	
WD-014	94.20	95.80	**2.71**	**1.60**
WD-014	95.80	160.02 EOH	received *	
WD-015	0.00	114.50	received *	
WD-015	114.50	115.50	**1.30**	**1.00**
WD-015	115.50	167.68 EOH	received *	
WD-016	0.00	118.33	received *	
WD-016	118.33	132.50	**3.38**	**14.17**
Including	118.33	125.00	**5.97**	6.67
Including	118.33	120.00	**11.73**	1.67
WD-016	132.50	135.50	assays pending	
WD-016	135.50	147.50	received *	
WD-016	147.50	149.00	**0.69**	**1.50**
WD-016	149.00	155.00	received *	
WD-016	155.00	156.00	**0.58**	**1.00**
WD-016	156.00	157 EOH	received *	
WD-017	0.00	86.00	received *	
WD-017	86.00	87.00	0.89	**1.00**
WD-017	87.00	100.00	received *	
WD-017	100.00	129.00	**1.47**	**29.00**
Including	100.00	110.50	**1.72**	10.50
Including	103.00	108.00	**1.98**	5.00
Including	123.38	129.00	**3.98**	5.62
WD-017	129.00	138.00	received *	
WD-017	138.00	139.00	**0.86**	**1.00**
WD-017	139.00	201.00	received *	
WD-017	201.00	202.50	**1.78**	**1.50**
WD-017	202.50	204.00	**1.23**	**1.50**
WD-017	139.00	211.89 EOH	received *	
WD-018	0.00	20.50	received *	
WD-018	20.50	21.65	**1.06**	**1.15**
WD-018	21.65	34.83	received *	
WD-018	34.83	35.50	**1.58**	**0.67**
WD-018	35.50	47.50	received *	
WD-018	47.50	49.00	**1.34**	**1.50**
WD-018	49.00	86.08 EOH	received *	
WD-019	0.00	62.00	received *	
WD-019	62.00	63.00	**0.52**	**1.00**
WD-019	63.00	73.00	received *	
WD-019	73.00	74.00	**0.57**	**1.00**
WD-019	74.00	106.50	received *	
WD-019	106.50	108.00	**1.99**	**1.50**
WD-019	108.00	115.00	received *	
WD-019	115.00	116.00	**0.96**	**1.00**
WD-019	116.00	117.50	received *	
WD-019	117.50	119.00	**0.86**	**1.50**
WD-019	119.00	120.50	**0.58**	**1.50**
WD-019	120.50	123.00	received *	
WD-019	123.00	124.00	**3.19**	**1.00**
WD-019	124.00	146.34 EOH	received *	
WD-020	2.30	30.00	**1.87**	**27.70**
Including	2.30	14.00	**2.20**	11.70
Including	2.30	11.00	**2.52**	8.70
Including	6.00	11.00	**2.86**	5.00
Including	7.00	11.00	**3.29**	4.00
Including	25.00	30.00	**2.27**	5.00
WD-020	30.00	88.00	received *	
WD-020	88.00	89.50	**0.65**	**1.50**
WD-020	89.50	115.50	received *	
WD-020	115.50	117.00	**1.06**	**1.50**
WD-020	117.00	141.40	received *	
WD-020	141.40	143.56	**1.23**	**2.16**
WD-020	143.56	162.87	received *	
WD-020	162.87	164.00	**0.96**	**1.13**
WD-020	164.00	170.79 EOH	received *	
WD-021	1.45	7.00	received *	
WD-021	7.00	8.00	**2.30**	**1.00**
WD-021	8.00	15.50	received *	

WD-021	15.50	17.00	**1.34**	**1.50**
WD-021	17.00	31.00	received *	
WD-021	31.00	32.00	**1.10**	**1.00**
WD-021	32.00	61.50	received *	
WD-021	61.50	63.00	**0.55**	**1.50**
WD-021	63.00	72.00	received *	
WD-021	72.00	73.50	**1.68**	**1.50**
WD-021	73.50	81.00	received *	
WD-021	81.00	82.50	**1.27**	**1.50**
WD-021	82.50	96.00	received *	
WD-021	96.00	180.00	**2.23**	**84.00**
Including	96.00	152.50	**2.90**	56.50
Including	101.00	145.00	**3.40**	44.00
Including	122.00	145.00	**3.79**	23.00
Including	133.00	143.00	**6.06**	10.00
Including	163.48	180.00	**1.38**	16.52
Including	170.00	180.00	**1.64**	10.00
Including	170.00	174.00	**2.95**	4.00
WD-021	180.00	184.4 EOH	received *	
WD-022	0.00	38 EOH	not sampled	
WD-023	0.00	74.09	received *	
WD-023	74.09	75.50	**1.92**	**1.41**
WD-023	75.50	304.80 EOH	received *	
WD-024	1.00	20.00	**2.35**	**19.00**
Including	1.00	16.00	**2.91**	15.00
Including	2.00	15.55	**3.10**	13.55
Including	2.00	11.00	**3.65**	9.00
Including	2.00	7.00	**4.54**	5.00
WD-024	20.00	115.82 EOH	received *	
WD-025	1.40	19.50	received *	
WD-025	19.50	20.50	**0.87**	**1.00**
WD-025	20.50	39.00	received *	
WD-025	39.00	40.00	**0.64**	**1.00**
WD-025	40.00	51.00	received *	
WD-025	51.00	55.00	**2.19**	**4.00**
Including	52.00	53.00	**4.02**	**1.00**
WD-025	55.00	76.50	received *	
WD-025	76.50	78.00	**0.51**	**1.50**
WD-025	78.00	182.88 EOH	received *	
WD-026	0.00	149.35 EOH	received *	
WD-027	0.00	35.00	received *	
WD-027	35.00	36.50	**3.39**	**1.50**
WD-027	36.50	41.00	received *	
WD-027	41.00	42.50	**1.44**	**1.50**
WD-027	42.50	54.00	received *	
WD-027	54.00	55.00	**0.67**	**1.00**
WD-027	55.00	97.70	received *	
WD-027	97.70	99.00	**0.73**	**1.30**
WD-027	99.00	107.59 EOH	received *	

* no significant assays; 0.5 g/t cut-off

11.5 Golden Saddle

Fourteen holes were drilled at Golden Saddle, in a strong Au-Ag-Hg-Mo soil anomaly. The discovery holes, WD-004 and WD-005 were drilled to test the elevated channel ship sampling of Trench C which had returned 2.3 g/t Au over 23 metres. Hole WD-010 was terminated before target depth due to drilling problems. Major intercepts were returned in assays from nine holes, including 5.60 g/t Au over 21.6m from 63.7m drilling depth in WD-013, and 3.10 g/t Au over 50.7m from 96.0m drilling depth in WD-021. The Golden Saddle zone strikes N70E and dips 45 to the northwest, with mineralization over a strike extent of 450 meters and to 170 meters down dip. The zone is open for expansion along strike and down dip. Mineralization occurs in a brittle, extensional structure that may relate to larger east-west structures on the property.

The successful gold discovery at Golden Saddle is testament to the effectiveness of standard mineral exploration techniques: soil sampling and mechanical trenching.

Golden Saddle drill holes that cut mineralization are listed in Table 11, with true thickness calculated based on drill hole inclination:

Table 11 Drill core intercepts, weighted average grade, and true thickness at Golden Saddle.

Hole	Interval From (m)	Interval Length (m)	Weighted avg Au (g/t)	Drill Hole Inclination	True Thickness(m)	Au x True Thickness
WD-004	14.5	18.08	4.35	45	18.08	78.65
WD-005	13.2	17.66	4.38	65	16.59	72.69
WD-009	62.0	16.03	4.20	90	11.33	47.61
WD-012	116.5	15.99	4.16	90	11.31	47.04
WD-013	63.7	21.58	5.60	90	15.26	85.45
WD-016	118.3	14.17	3.38	90	10.02	33.87
WD-019	123.0	1.00	3.19	70	0.91	2.89
WD-020	2.3	27.70	1.87	70	25.10	46.95
WD-021	96.0	50.70	3.10	70	45.95	142.44
WD-024	1.0	19.00	2.35	70	17.22	40.47
WD-025	51.0	4.00	2.19	70	3.63	7.94
WD-027	35.0	1.50	3.39	70	1.36	4.61

Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 24 below with Golden Saddle trenching, overlain on the contoured soil Au anomaly.

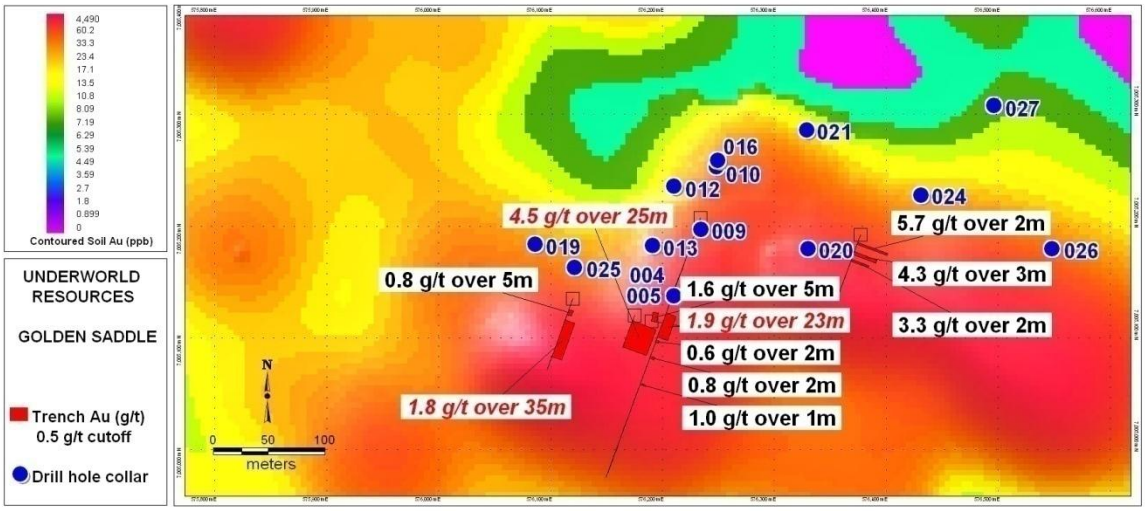


Figure 24 Contoured soil gold and Golden Saddle drill hole locations, with trench assay highlights.

True thickness was multiplied by gold grade over each interval from the above table, and these numbers are contoured in Figure 25 below.

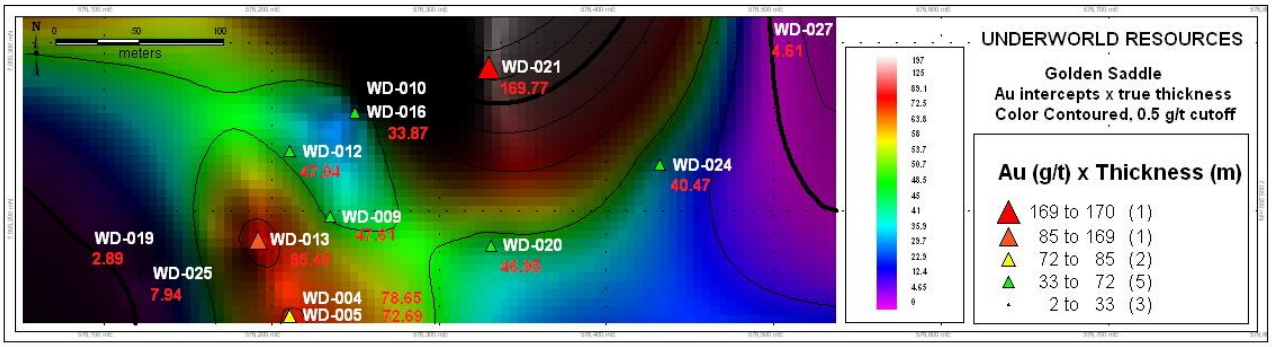


Figure 25 Golden Saddle drill core Au intercepts multiplied by true thickness, colour-contoured at 0.5 g/t cut-off.

Drill holes and assay highlights are shown in the figures below. The surface trace of the Golden Saddle mineralisation has been inferred from surface mapping and projections from drill core intercepts and is

shown in Figure 26.

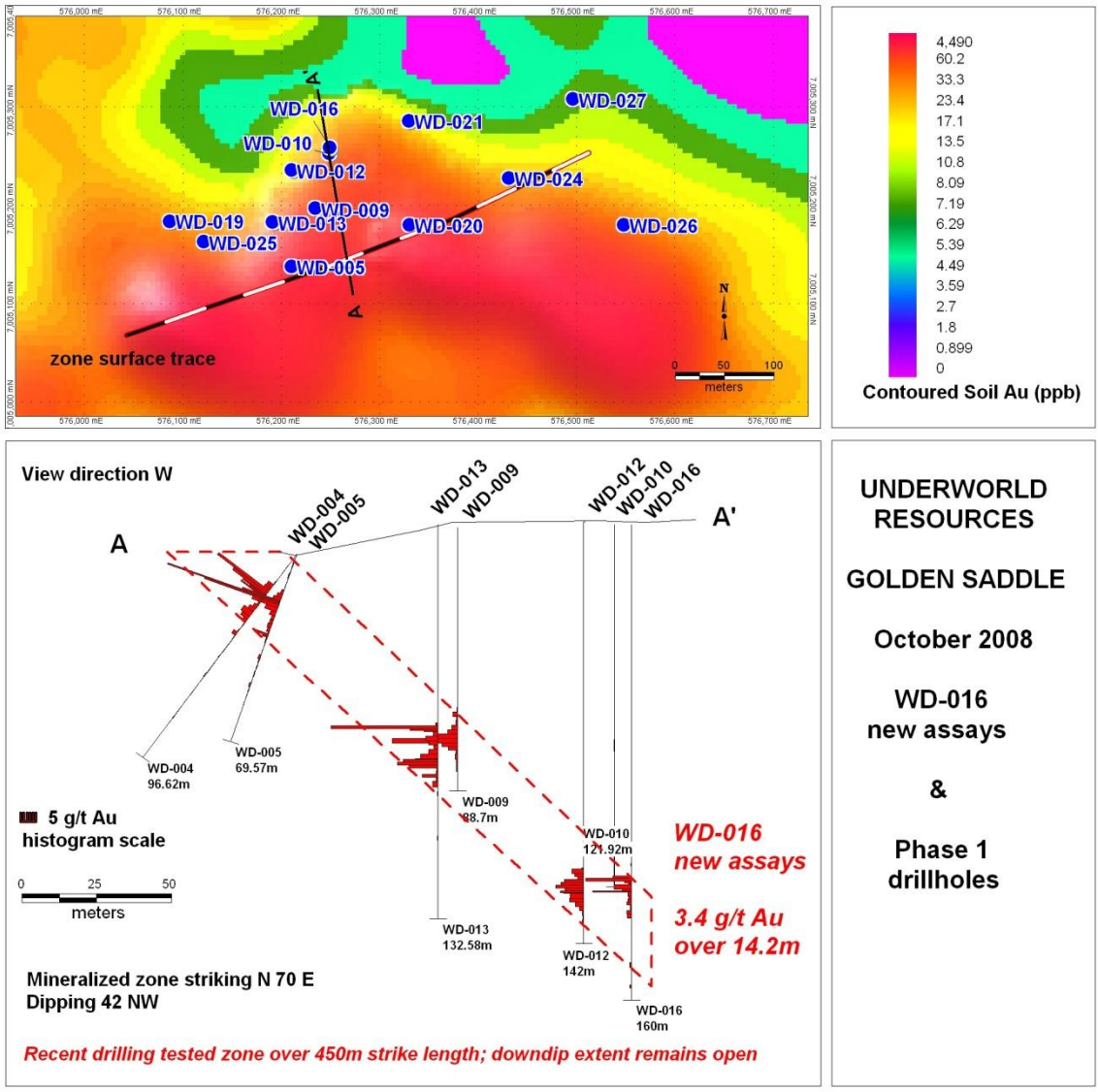


Figure 26 Golden Saddle cross section through discovery hole WD-004.

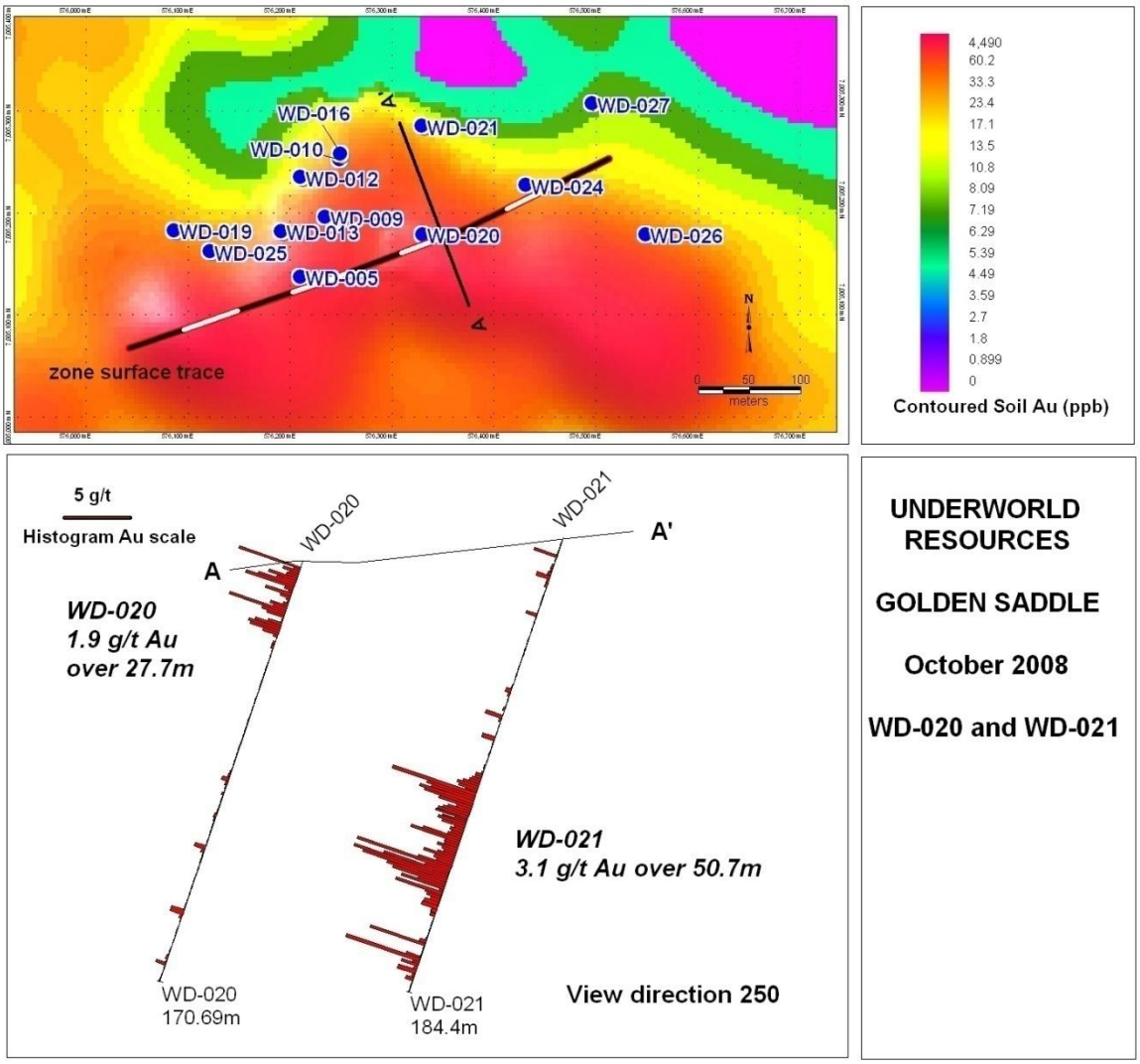


Figure 27 Golden Saddle cross section through holes WD-020 & 021.

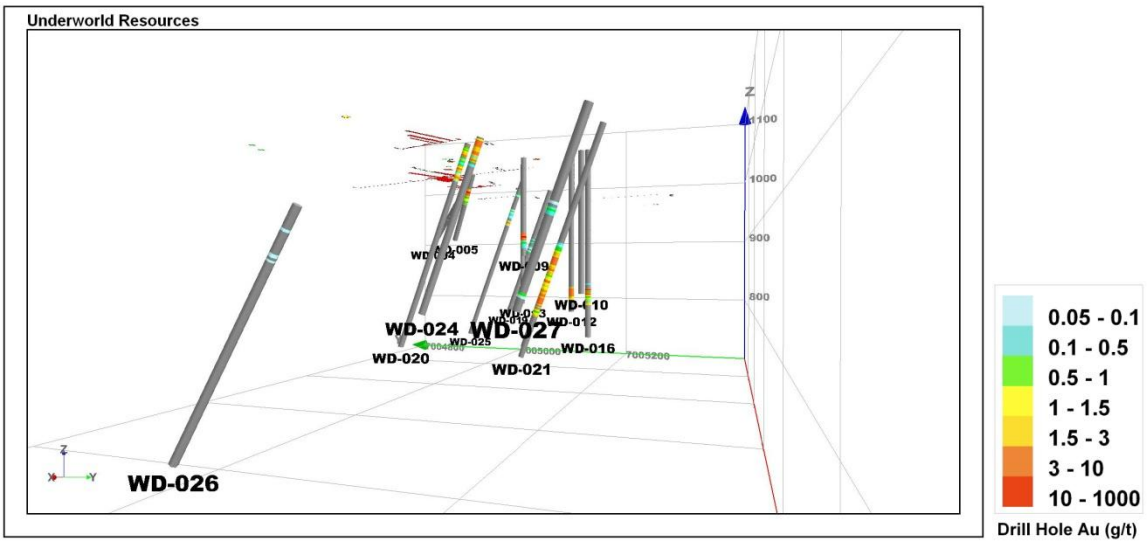


Figure 28 Golden Saddle drill hole isometric, showing gold assays. View direction 250 at inclination 0.

Gold mineralization is hosted in quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, quartz-rich biotite schist, and augen gneiss. Mineralization occurs as pyrite-rich quartz veins and silicified zones with major brecciation. Breccias have varying sulphide content, and are often oxidized even when overlying host rocks show little oxidation. There appear to have been multiple episodes of silicification: early mesothermal quartz veins are cross-cut by mineralized sulphide-rich quartz veins, and these in turn have been brecciated and silicified. Sulphides vary from disseminated cubic pyrite to fine black sulphide stringers and veinlets.

Vein and breccia-type Au mineralization are typically accompanied by a strong alteration halo consisting of silicification + sericitization, with significant gold in the alteration halo itself. Preliminary petrological work indicates that in oxidized zones, the gold exists as irregular blebs within limonitised pyrite. Above the base of oxidation, the alteration halo also contains major manganese oxides.

Gold mineralization is stronger where the structure intersects more quartz-feldspar rich lithologies. In drill core, Au is associated with Ag, Hg, and Mo. Mineralized drill core is shown in the figures below.

Figure 29 Core from WD-004 and 005. Top left shows a mineralised graphitic breccia with fine grained sulphides. Top right show a piece of visible gold in the vein breccia. The breccia is strongly oxidized in this hole. This vein breccia represent the typical mineralised zone at Golden Saddle. Bottom photo shows biotite gneiss grading into a quartz sericite schist. The pink arrow marks the start of the mineralised vein breccia.

Figure 30 Mineralized core from WD-021. Note how the core is oxidized on the top and mainly unoxidized towards the bottom. Fractures and breccias filled with quartz and pyrite are common.

Lithological boundaries were constructed in cross section from drill core logging. In addition to the mineralized zone, three main north-dipping host units were identified, corresponding to surface geological mapping. From south to north going up section, these are:

AMPH: amphibolite
BS-AGN: Golden Saddle felsic unit, comprised of biotite schist, augen gneiss, and some biotite gneiss. These 3 rock types do not appear to be distinct mappable units from the current drill core data, and can be considered variations in composition within a single thrust sheet.
AMPH-GBRO: amphibolite and unfoliated, massive metagabbro with some inclusions of amphibolite gneiss country rock

The Golden Saddle mineralized zone was projected in cross section at N70E, dipping 45 degrees NNW. The projection was based on drill core Au intercepts and contouring of gold values using inverse distance weighting. The following figures show three-dimensional polygons which were constructed for lithological units and the mineralized zone, based on a stacked series of conventional two-dimensional cross sections.

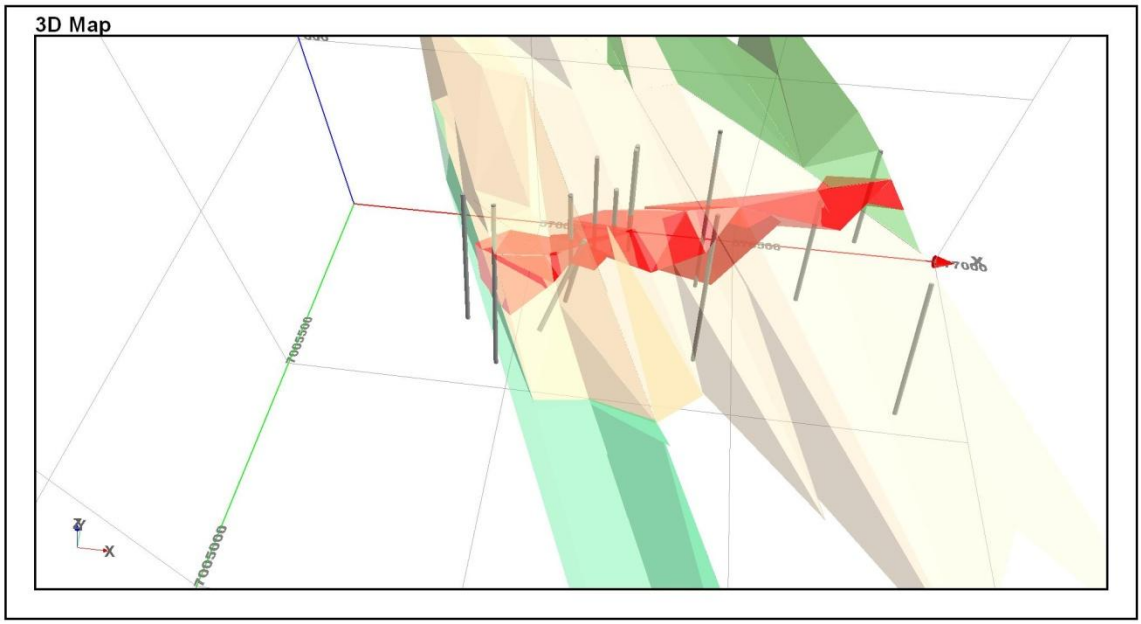


Figure 31 Golden Saddle drill holes, lower amphibolite (green), biotite gneiss/schist (tan), upper amphibolite-gabbro (dark green), and zone (red). View is from above, with north at the top of the window.

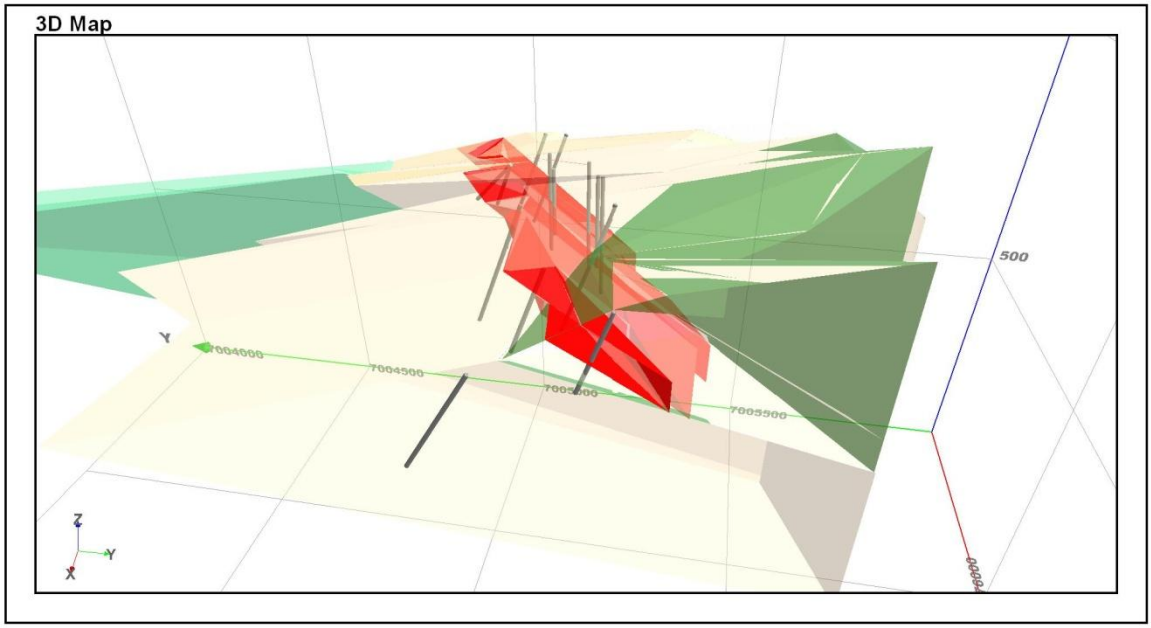


Figure 32 Golden Saddle drill holes, lower amphibolite (green), biotite gneiss/schist (tan), upper amphibolite-gabbro (dark green), and zone (red). View is looking SW.

Further drilling in 2009 is planned to test the extent and continuity of the Golden Saddle zone.

11.6 Arc Anomaly

In addition to the new gold discovery at Golden Saddle, a second gold discovery was made at the Arc Zone. Four holes were drilled in the main Arc Zone. Recovery was very poor in WD-011. Hole WD-018 was drilled during the Phase 2 drill campaign from the same collar but at a shallower angle. NTW coring equipment was used, and recovery was significantly better. Several short Au intercepts were returned in the WD-018 assays including 1.5 m at 1.34 g/t Au from 47.5 to 49m. Hole WD-014 was drilled at the apex of the arcuate soil anomaly. A major mineralized zone was intersected from the collar to 34.5m depth in this vertical hole, with 1.18 g/t Au over 28.5m. Hole WD-017 was drilled over 600m away on the northern edge of the soil anomaly, and assays returned 1.47 g/t Au over 29m, from 100m below surface. The Arc Zone is a separate target one kilometer south east of Golden Saddle. Holes WD-014 and WD-017 lie within the Au-As-Sb-Hg soil geochemical anomaly that extends over a distance of two kilometers and is characterized by gold values exceeding 80 ppb Au. The Arc mineralized zone is open in all directions.

Table 12 Best intercepts from Arc Zone drill holes.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Weighted avg Au (g/t)	**Length (m)**
WD-014	6.00	34.50	**1.18**	**28.50**
WD-017	100.00	129.00	**1.47**	**29.00**
WD-018	47.50	49.00	**1.34**	**1.50**

Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 33 overlain on contoured geochemical soil anomalies.

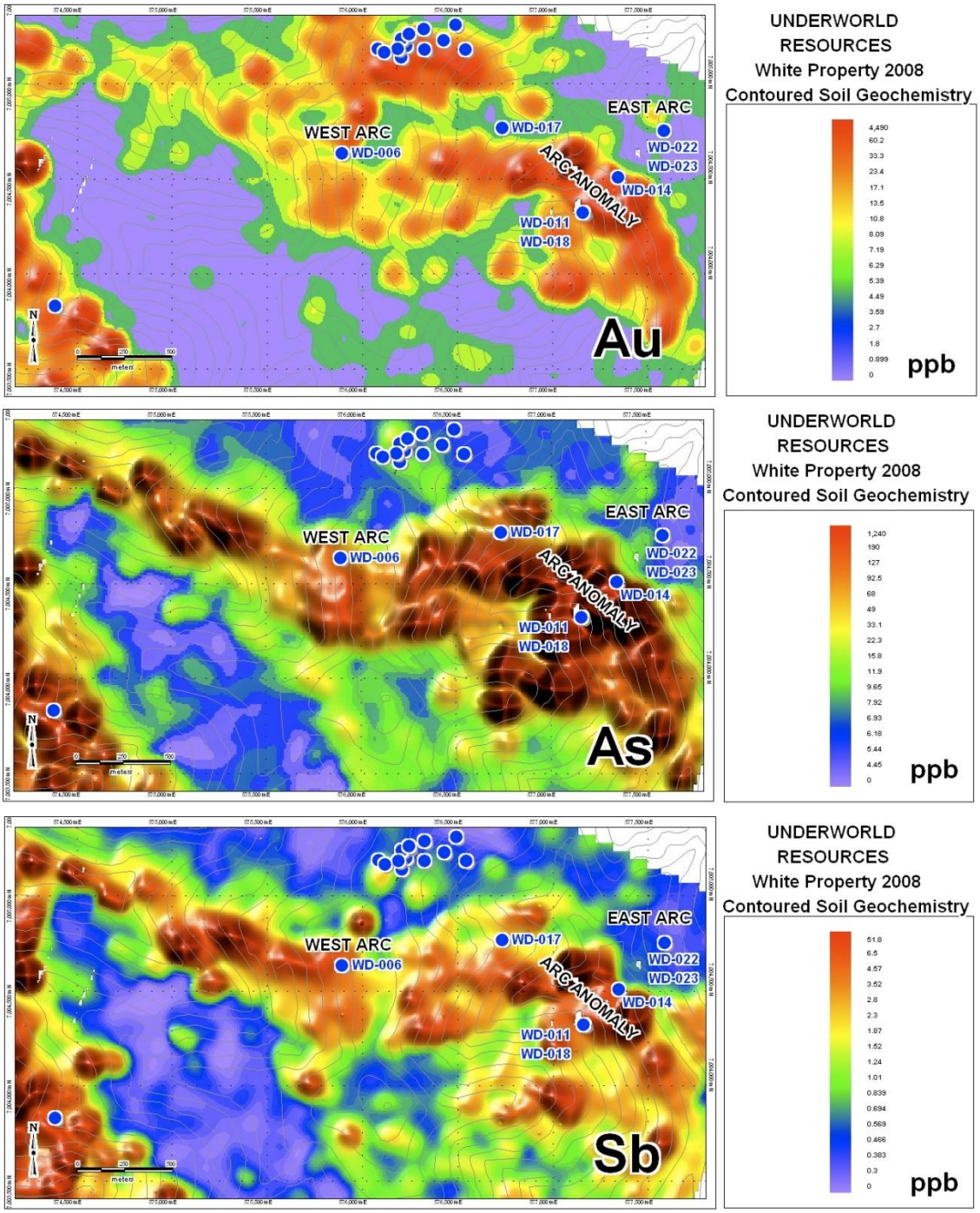


Figure 33 Contoured soil geochemistry and Arc Anomaly drill hole locations.

Arc mineralization is characterized by disseminated fine gold in strataformgraphitic quartzite. Fine gold often occurs in silicified zones, spatially associated with silicified, sulphide-rich breccias hosting sporadic gold. Gold occurs in association with As, Sb, and Hg, and scorodite is visible in some oxidized zones. Preliminary drilling in the Arc indicates that mineralization occurs in a northwest-striking zone that dips shallowly to the northeast. Typical Arc-type mineralized drill core from WD-017 is shown in Figure 34.

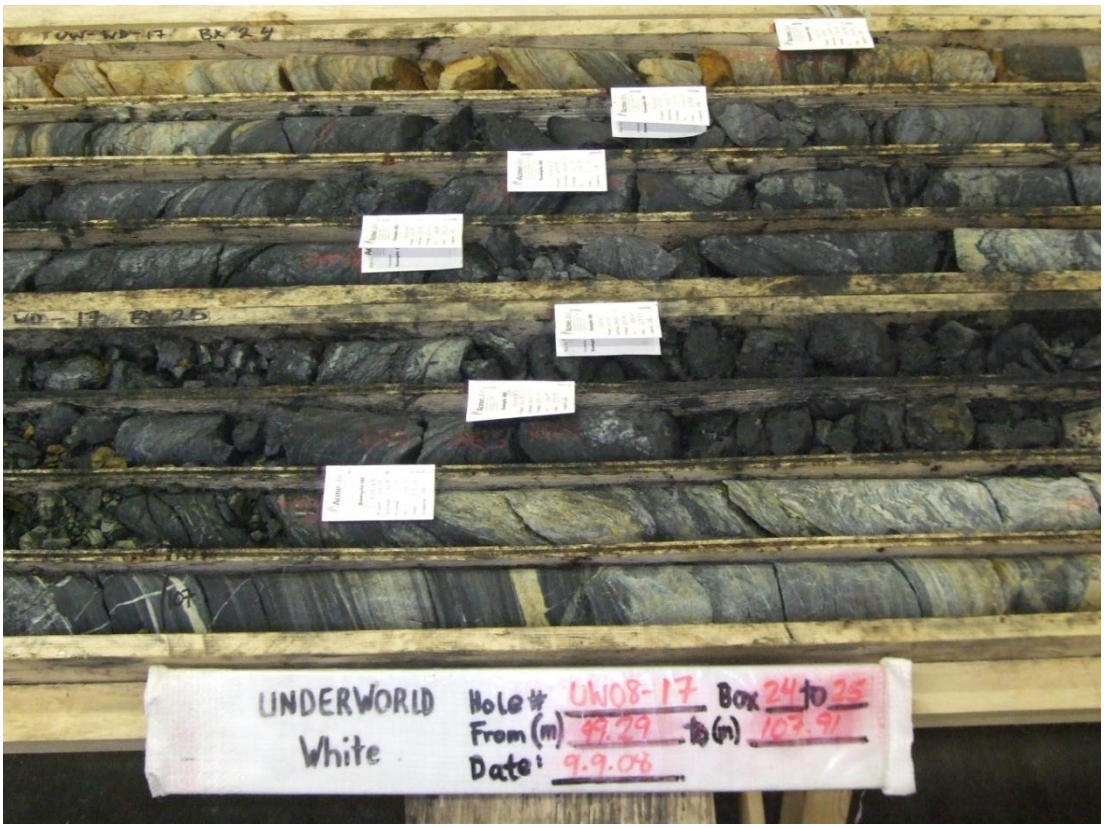


Figure 34 Core from WD-017 from 99.29 to 107.91m. Note the darker interval in the middle with abundant graphite. Core is mineralised from 100m.

Gold assays are plotted in cross section for Arc drill holes in the figures below. Drill hole WD-017 is 600m from the section line between WD-011/018 and WD-014. A cross section has been drawn for WD-011/018 and WD-014. Mineralization is assumed to be continuous between WD-011/018 and WD-014. Drill hole WD-017 has been included in a second cross section drawn using the same section line. If mineralization is continuous between WD-014 and WD-017, the zone appears to strike northwest and dip shallowly to the northeast. This is consistent with the outcrop pattern of the soil anomaly. **Further drilling is recommended on a grid pattern in 2009, to assess orientation and continuity of the zone.**

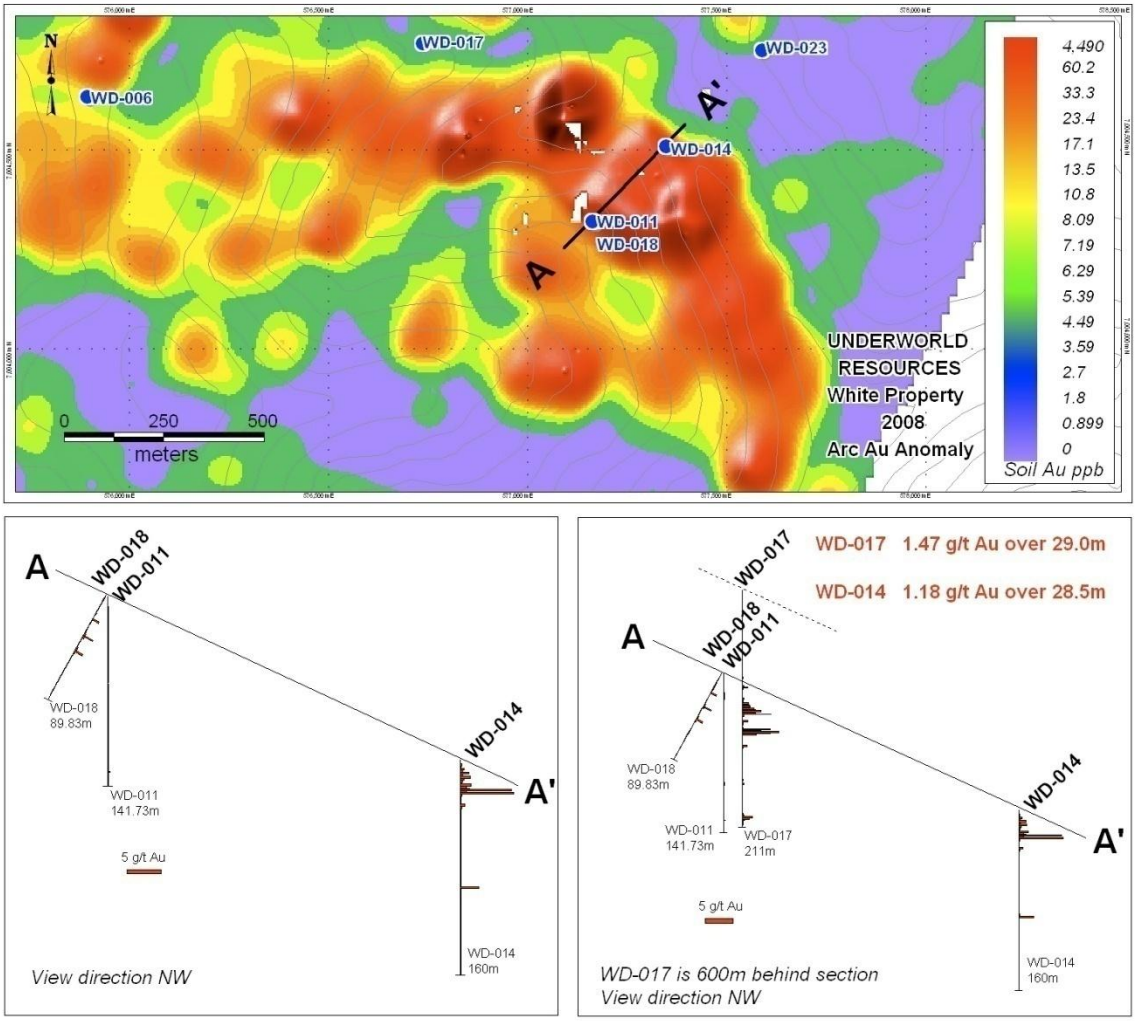


Figure 35 Arc Zone cross section. If mineralization is continuous between these drill holes, the plane strikes NW (perpendicular to the A-A' section line) and dips shallowly east.

11.7 Ryan's Showing

Three holes were drilled at Ryan's Showing, targeting bonanza-style Au mineralization in quartz veins exposed in trenches (9.81 g/t Au over 4m, and 2.63 g/t Au over 5m; see Trench chapter for further detail). The milky quartz veins crosscut foliation, and gold is associated with coarse pyrite, galena, and sphalerite. The Ryan's drill core ICP dataset shows strong positive correlations between gold and bismuth, and gold and cadmium. Lead and silver are also closely associated with gold in the trench ICP dataset. Holes were drilled directly under the veins exposed by trenching, but major veining was not intersected in drill core. The current interpretation is that the Ryan's Showing quartz veins are lensoid and discontinuous at depth, occurring along en-echelon type dilational normal faults. These faults are likely related to property-wide east-west trending structural features. The Ryan's Showing structures may elsewhere intersect units that are more favourable for economic quantities of mineralization.

Table 13 Ryan's Showing Assay Highlights.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Weighted avg Au (g/t)	Length (m)
WD-001	4.88	108.5 EOH	received *	
WD-002	4.23	44.26	received *	
WD-002	44.26	47.57	**1.27**	**3.31**
WD-002	47.57	66.45 EOH	received *	
WD-003	3.20	90.53 EOH	received *	

* no significant assays; 0.5 g/t Au cut-off.

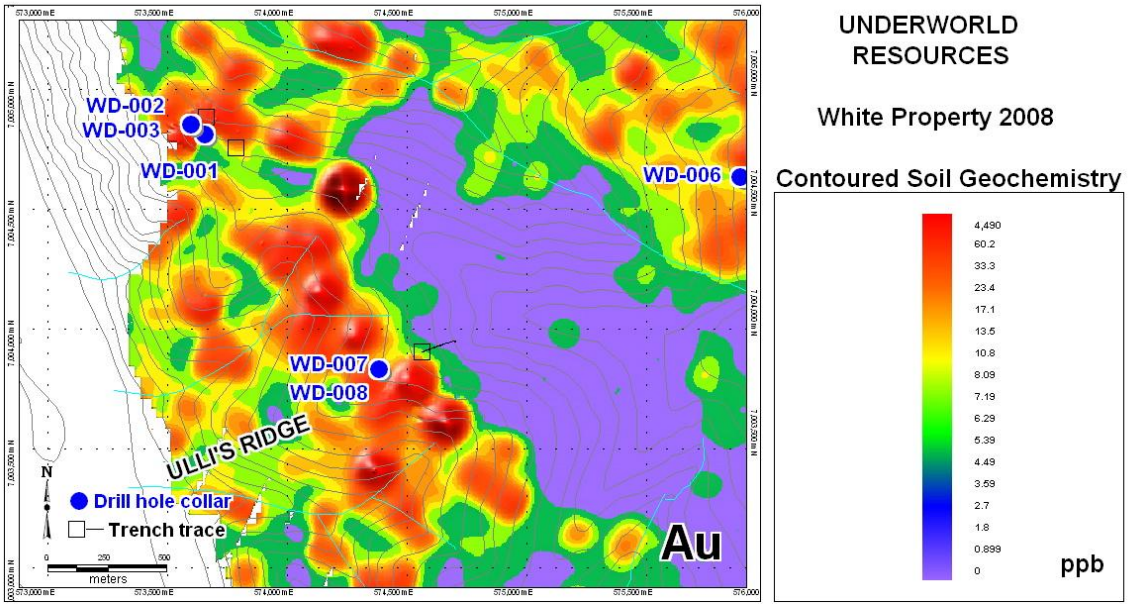


Figure 36 Contoured soil Au and drill hole locations for Ryan's Showing (WD-001, 002, 003).

One significant intercept was returned at Ryan's Showing, with 1.27 g/t Au over 3.31m (0.5 g/t Au cut-off) from 44.26-47.57m in WD-002. Cross sections with trench and drill core data clearly show that the high-grade Au mineralization observed in quartz veins at surface is not continuous at depth. The above-mentioned drill core intercept occurs exactly where the veins are projected at depth; however, significant Au is observed in only one of three drill holes targeting the vein.

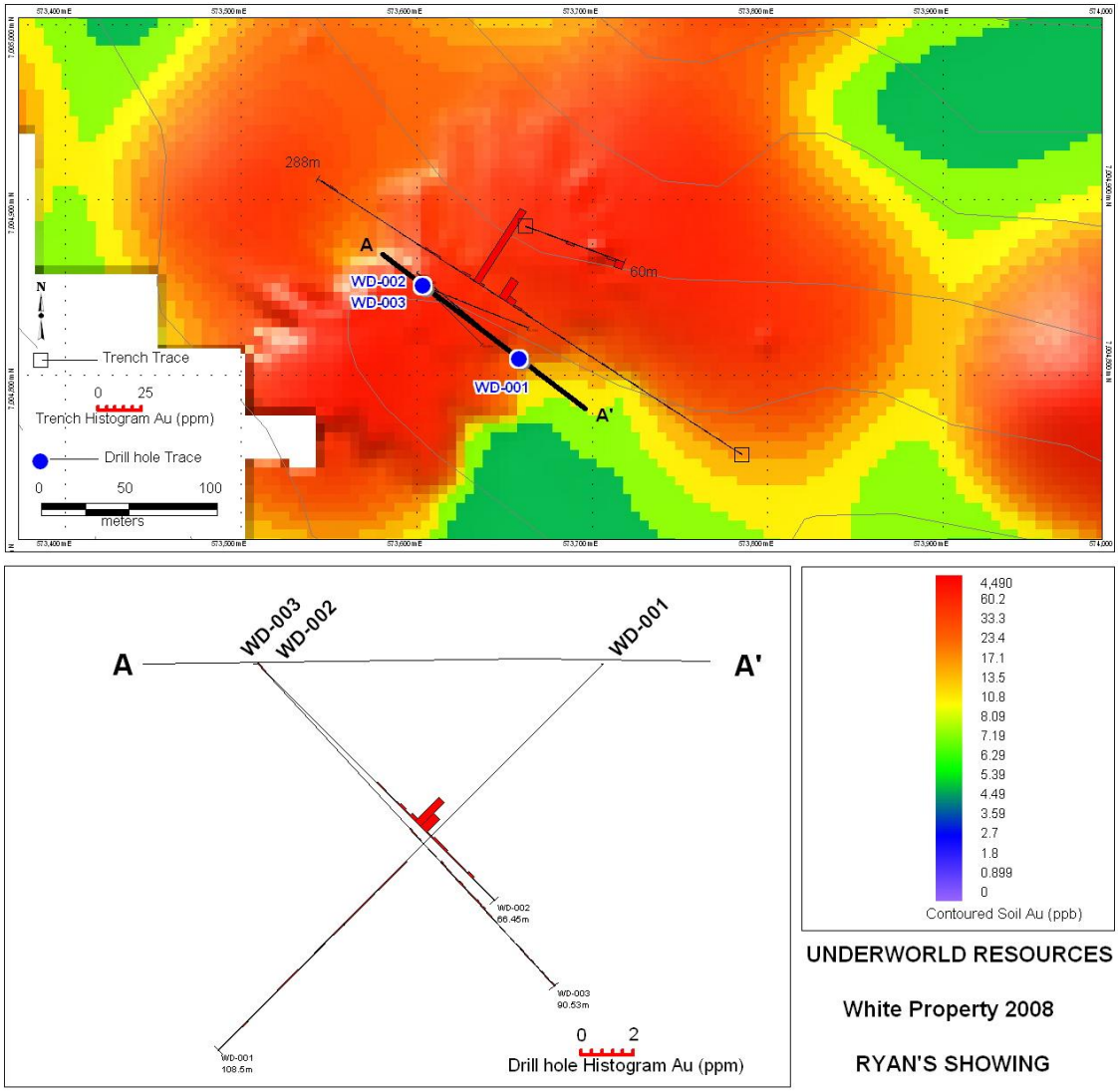


Figure 37 Ryan's Showing drill hole cross section histogram; 1.27 g/t Au over 3.31m in WD-002. Trench assays are plotted by histogram (notable intercepts were 9.81 g/t Au over 4m, and 2.63 g/t Au over 5 m).

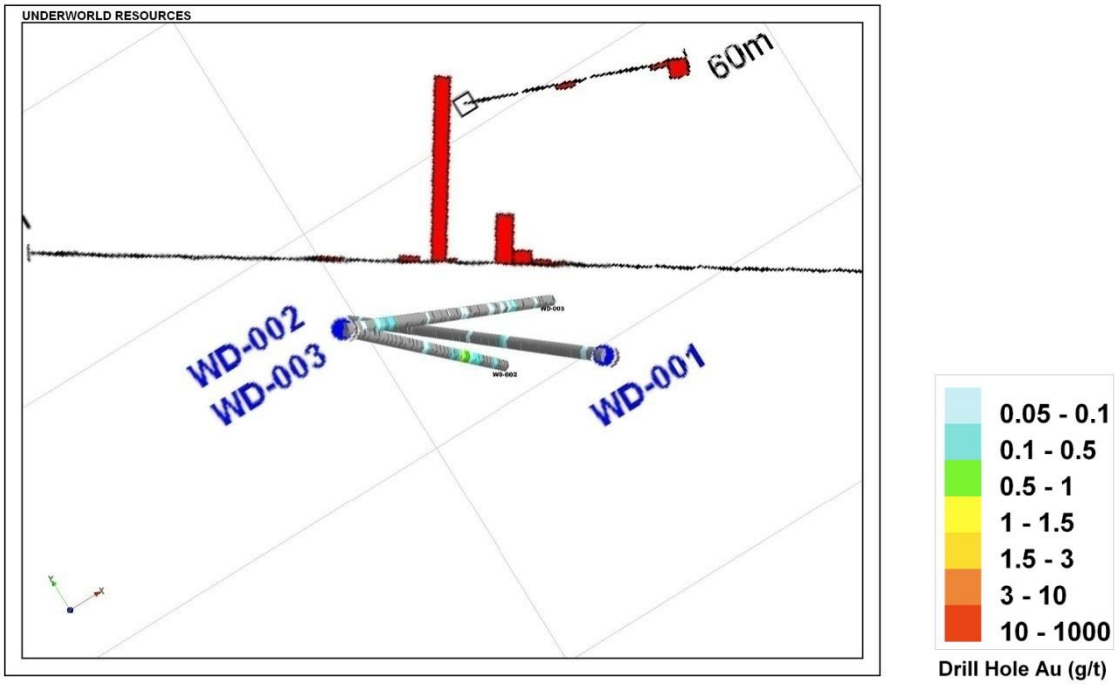


Figure 38 Ryan's Showing drill holes and trench intercepts in plan view; view direction is N30E. Drill core intercepts are colour-coded by value, and trench intercepts are indicated by in red by histogram.

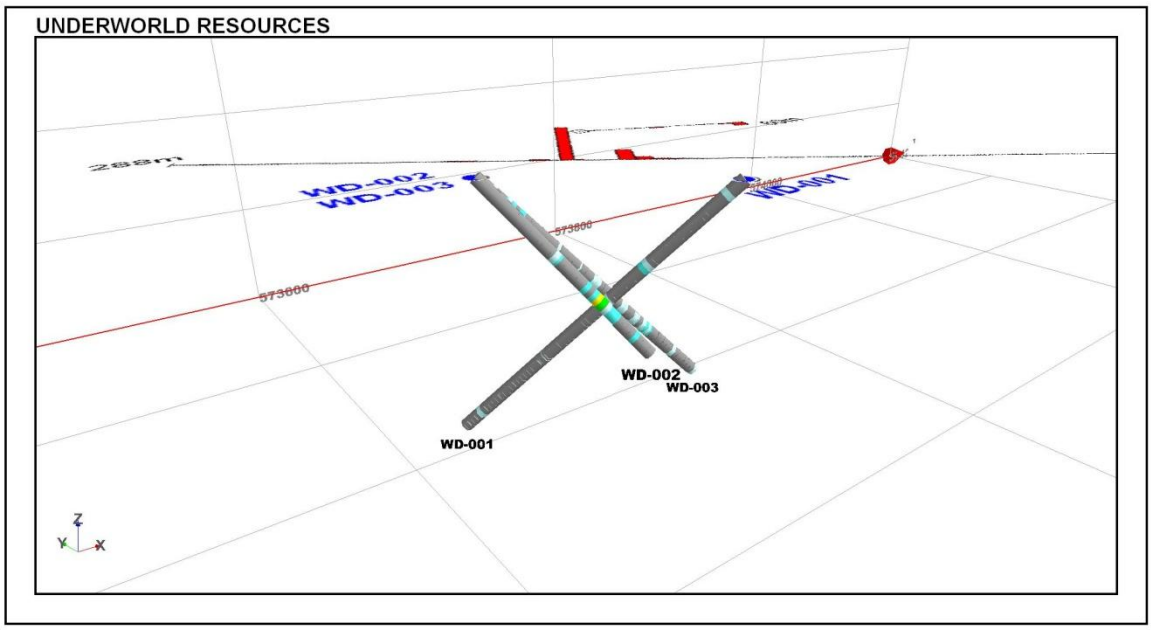


Figure 39 Ryan's Showing drill holes (colour-coded) and trench intercepts (histogram) in cross section; view direction is N30E. . Yellow tic on WD-002 trace indicates 1.27 g/t Au over 3.31m; note that Au grades in WD-001 and WD-003 are below 0.5 g/t. High-grade trench intercepts (9.81 g/t Au over 4m, and 2.63 g/t Au over 5m) are clearly not continuous at depth.

Drill core from the WD-002 mineralized interval is shown in Figure 40.

Figure 40 Core from the middle of hole WD-002. The mineralised interval between 44.26 and 47.57 is marked with red arrows. Also visible on the photo is the lithology change at 52.9 from quartz sericite schist (QSS) and Quartz feldspar biotite gneiss (QFBG).

Figure 41 shows drill core Au assays, lithology, primary alteration, and primary mineralization. Data are plotted in section; refer to figures above for plan view location maps and section line orientations. Gold mineralization is associated with pyrite and sericite alteration of biotite-quartz-chlorite schist.

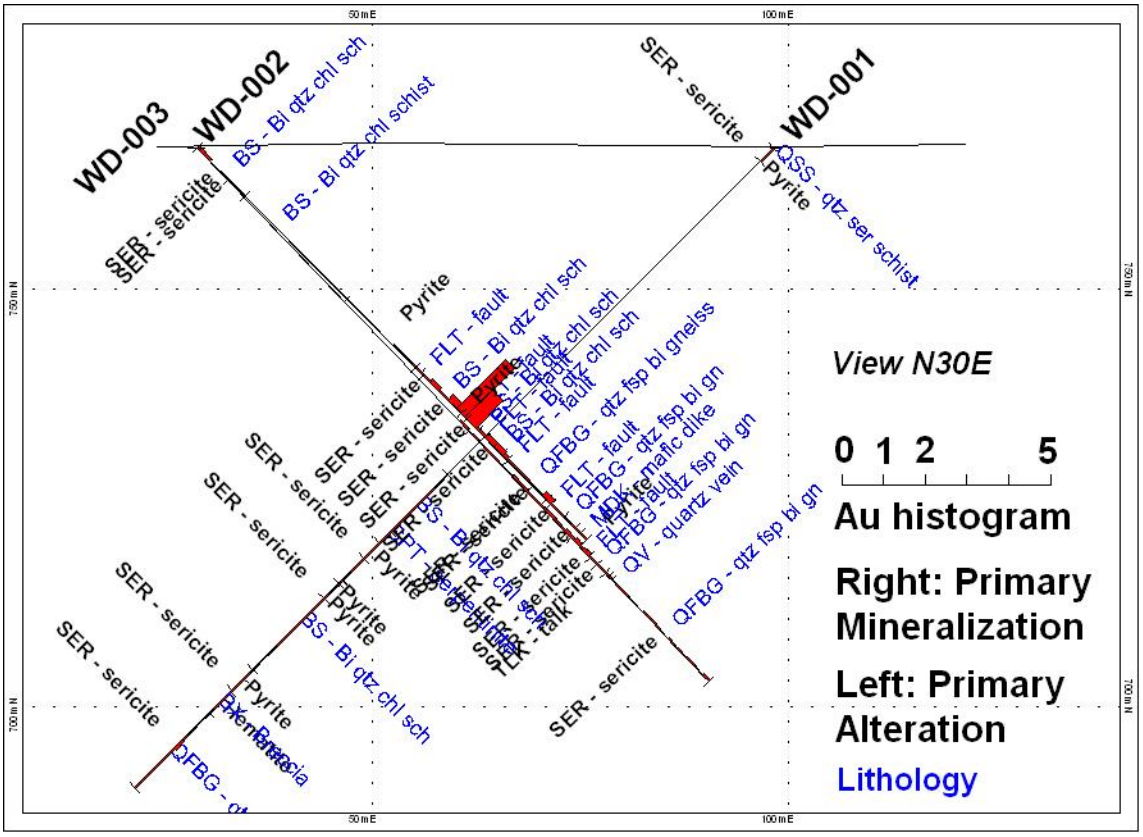


Figure 41 Ryan's Showing drill holes and downhole data in cross section; lithology indicated.

Based on analysis of the soil geochemistry data set, it appears that Ryan's Showing drill holes and trenches were appropriately placed to target the strongest Au in soil anomaly on the Ryan's ridge. Cross sections of drill holes reveal that the veins exposed by trenching are not continuous at depth. However, the brittle structures that host this mineralization may elsewhere accommodate similar styles of mineralization in more economic quantities. There is a northwest trending Ag-Au-Pb soil anomaly north of the gabbro (northeast of Ryan's ridge; E574000, N7005280; see Soil chapter), and this anomaly is appealing based on its geochemical similarities to Ryan's Showing. Mapping is recommended to develop an understanding of the structural relationship between this anomaly and Ryan's Showing, and further drilling may be merited based on those results.

11.8 Ulli's Ridge

Two vertical prospecting holes, WD-007 & WD-008, were drilled south of Ryan's Showing at Ulli's Ridge, in a prominent Au-As-Sb soil anomaly. The soil anomaly follows a north-south trending inferred thrust contact between felsic schists and quartzites to the west, and a gabbroic body to the east. Both holes were terminated before target depth due to drilling problems. Drilling was in sericite altered banded biotite gneiss with sub horizontal foliation and minor (20 cm) strongly oxidized faults with clay alteration. There were no significant intercepts in WD-007, abandoned at 66.5 meters. Drill hole WD-008, abandoned at 18.9 meters, was a failed redrill of WD-007 and was not assayed. There were also no significant intercepts in Trench A on Ulli's Ridge, likely due to the placement of the trench too far to the east in the gabbro. **The Ulli's Ridge soil geochemical anomaly merits further work, with field mapping recommended prior to drilling to identify possible structures hosting the mineralization.**

Ulli's Ridge drill hole locations are shown in Figure 42, with the Trench A trace and contoured geochemical soil anomalies.

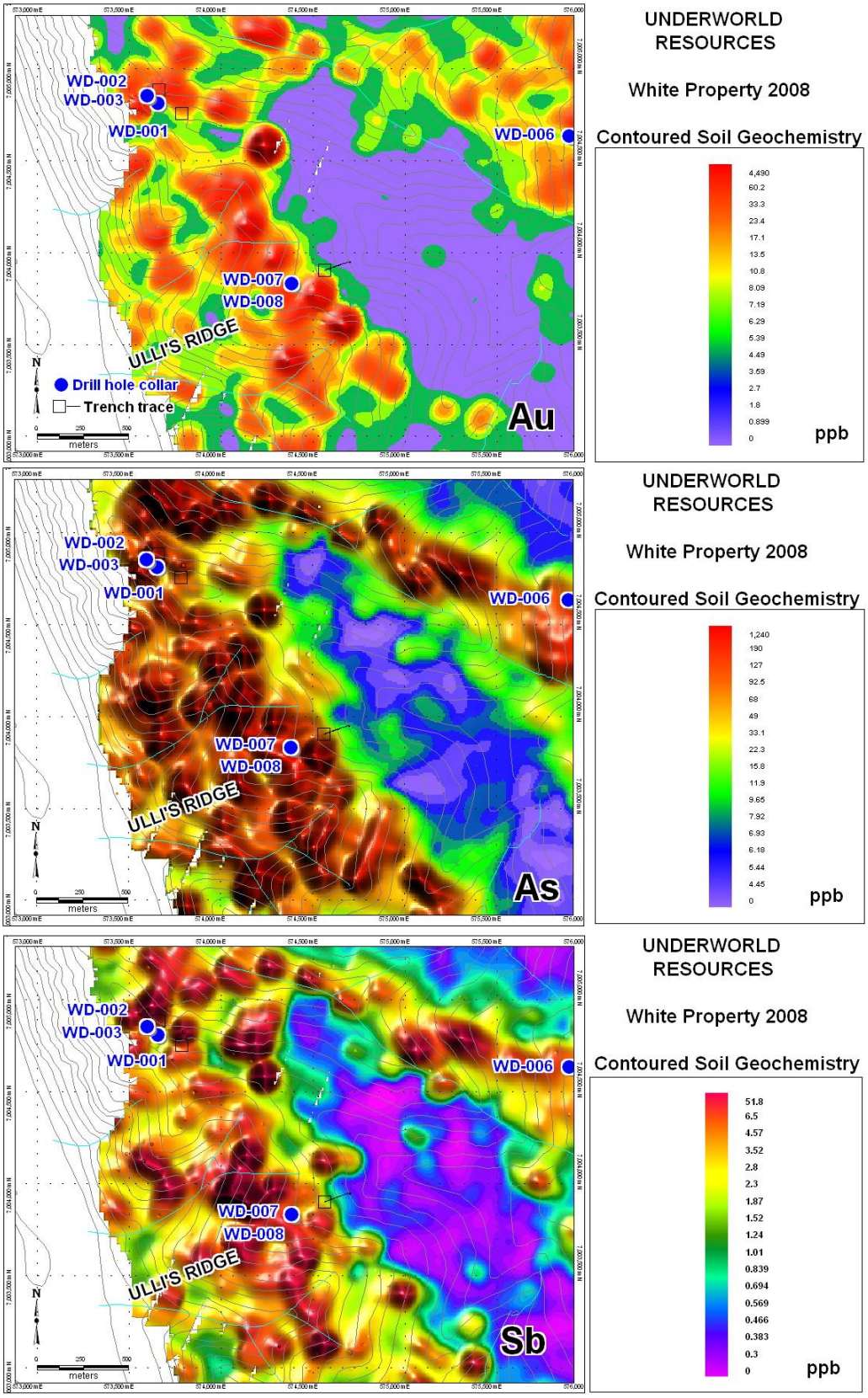


Figure 42 Contoured soil geochemistry, drill hole locations, and trench trace at Ulli's Ridge.

11.9 Donahue Ridge

One vertical prospecting hole,WD-015, was drilled on Donahue Ridge, in the vicinity of the highest Au grade soil sample on the property (9.02 g/t Au). The notable absence of As and Sb in the geochemical soil anomaly makes this area distinct from Arc and Ulli's Ridge mineralization at the White. Donahue mineralization is characterized by Au + Ag + Mo. These correlations are also observed in drill core from WD-015. Float in the vicinity of the high-grade soil sample is silicified, but no structural information has been obtained from the area. One significant intercept was returned from this hole, with 1.30 g/t Au over 1.00m. **Additional field work is recommended for the area, following which this attractive soil anomaly should be readdressed with further drilling.**

Table 14 Donahue Ridge Assay Highlights.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Weighted avg Au (g/t)	Length (m)
WD-015	0.00	114.50	received *	
WD-015	114.50	115.50	**1.30**	**1.00**
WD-015	115.50	167.68 EOH	received *	

* No significant assays; 0.5 g/t Au cut-off

The WD-015 drill hole location is shown in the figures below, overlain on contoured geochemical soil data. The high grade Au soil sample is down in Donahue creek, and was likely transported. The true anomaly is on the ridge, but without further mapping it is not possible to determine its exact extent. The lack of major Au intercepts in the drill core suggests that any significant mineralization is farther down the ridge from the drill hole collar. There may also be mineralization on the next ridge to the northeast, as indicated by another Au soil anomaly. Trenching along the ridge might help define the location of the true anomaly. Float mapping is necessary to characterize the style of mineralization, in addition to structural mapping if any outcrop can be located in the area. It would be particularly enlightening to identify a structural or lithological relationship between Donahue and Golden Saddle where geochemistry is similar, in contrast to Arc Zone and Ulli's Ridge.

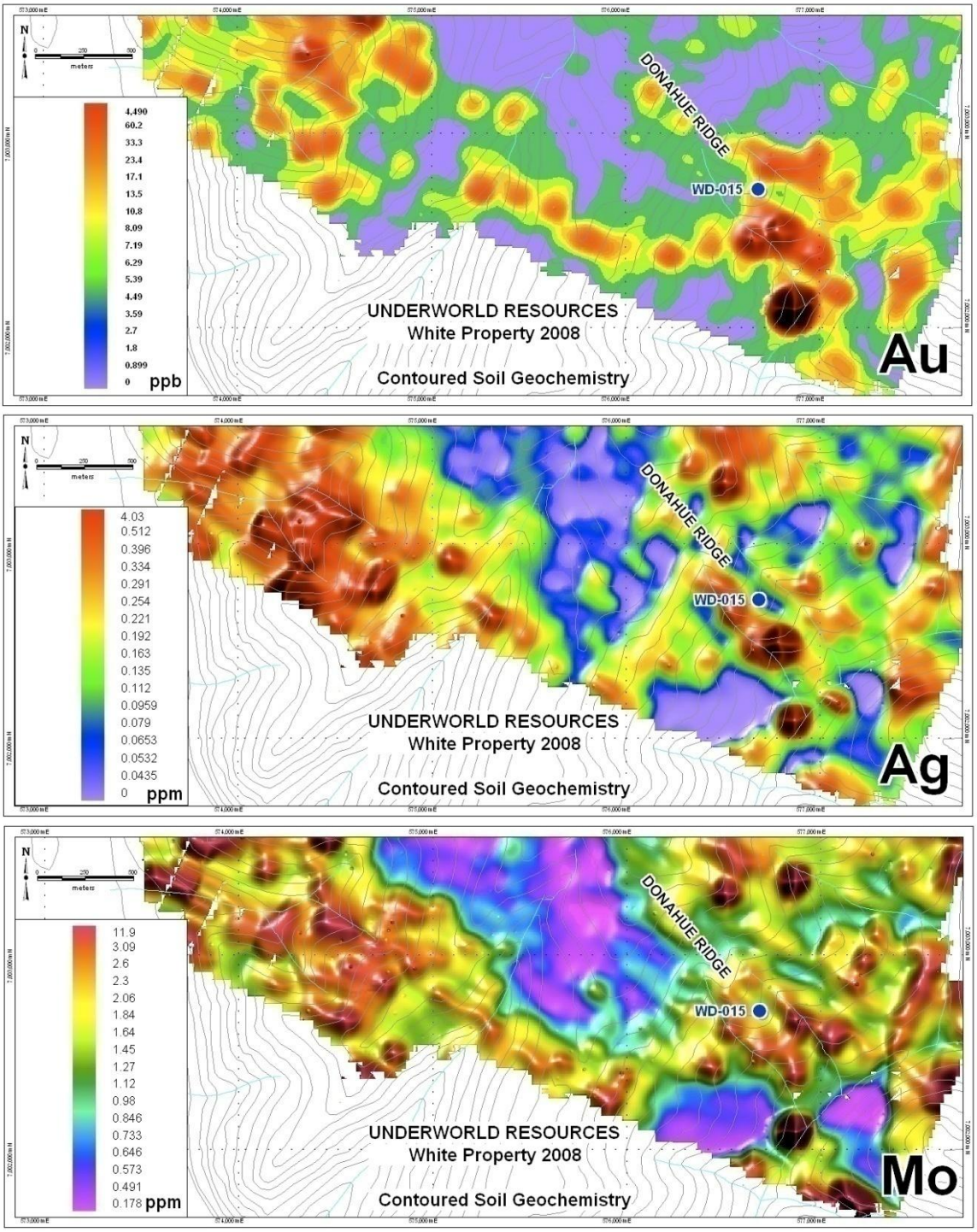


Figure 43 Contoured Au, Ag, and Mo soil geochemistry and WD-015 drill hole location on Donahue Ridge.

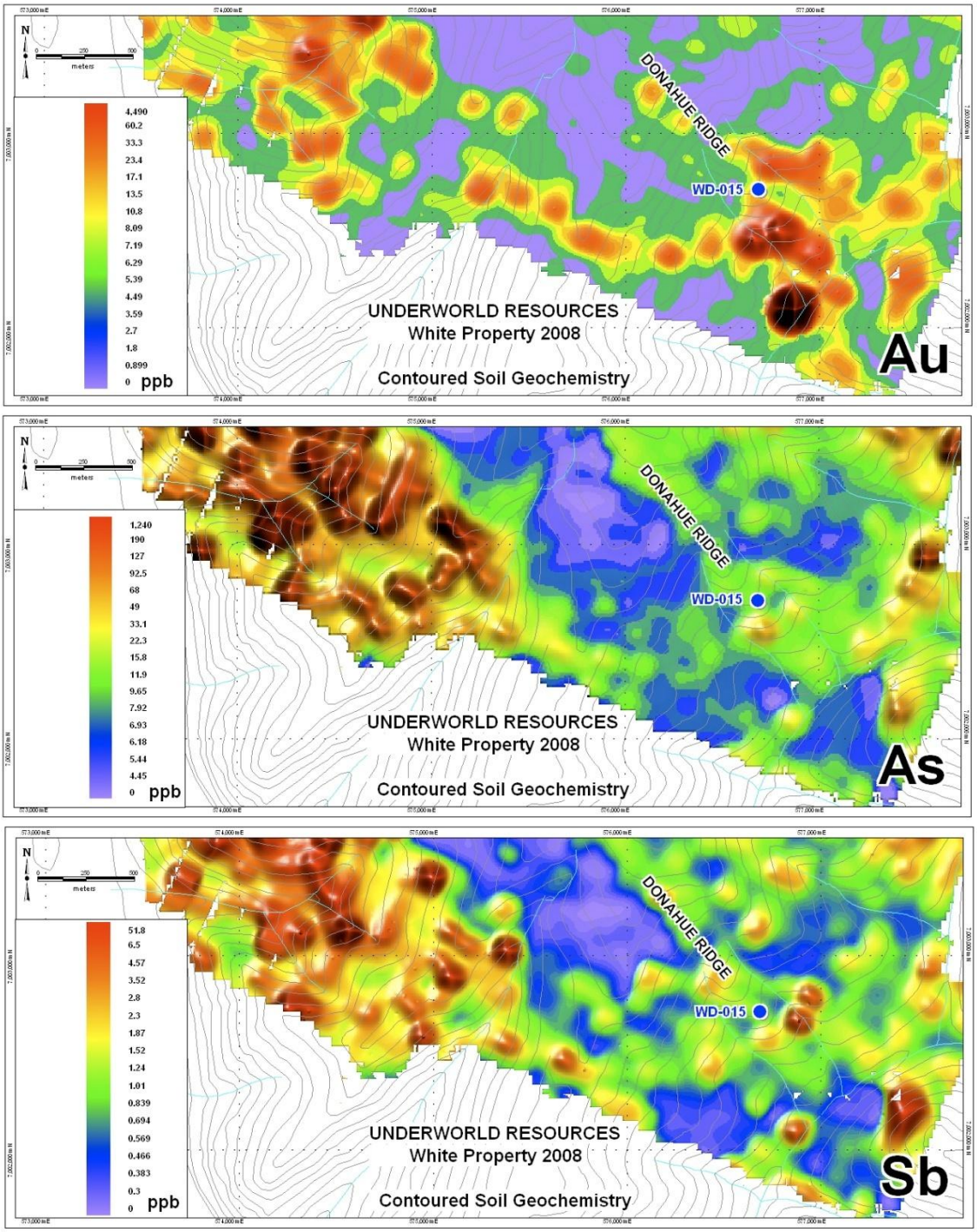


Figure 44 Contoured Au, As, and Sb soil geochemistry and WD-015 drill hole location on Donahue Ridge.

Figure 45 and Figure 46 show drill core Au assays, lithology, primary alteration, and primary mineralization. Data are plotted in section; refer to figure below for location in plan view. The cross section view direction is west. Gold mineralization is in quartz-sericite schist, and is associated with pyrite and intense sericite alteration.

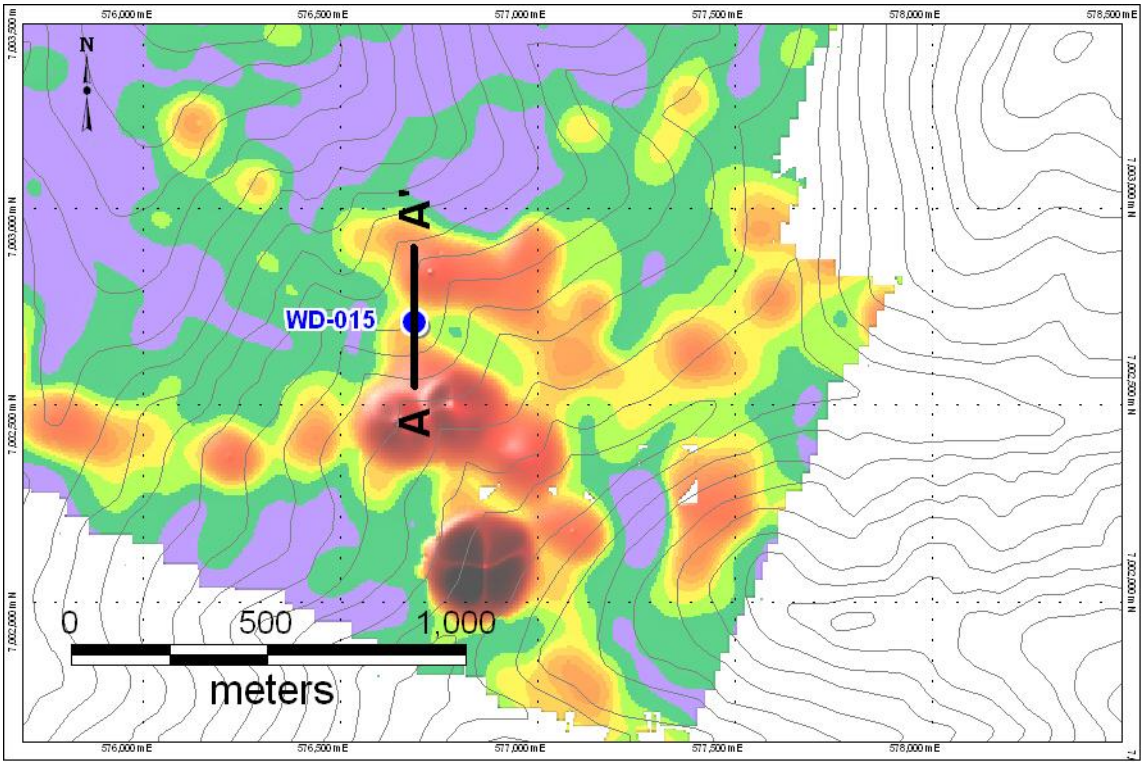


Figure 45 Donahue Ridge drill hole; cross section orientation indicated.

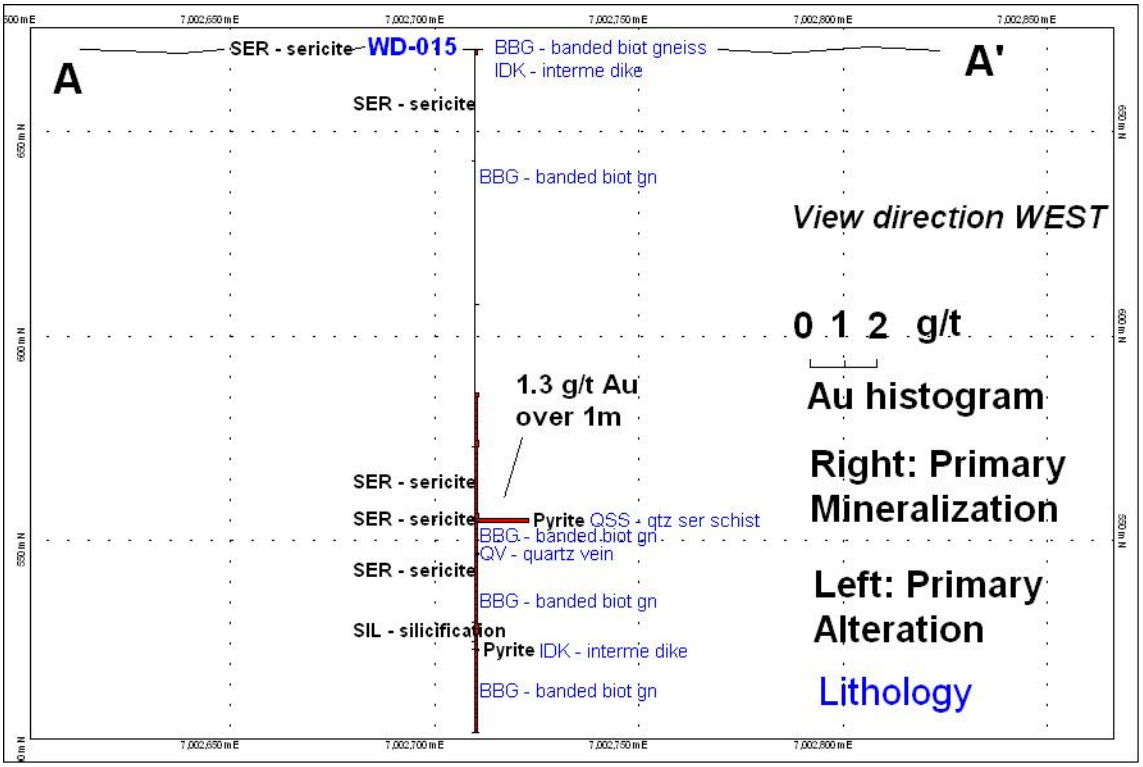


Figure 46 Donahue Ridge downhole data.

11.10 West Arc

One sub-vertical prospecting hole, WD-006, was drilled in the West Arc, in the western tail of the prominent Arc soil geochemical Au-As-Sb anomaly. The hole was collared in an area with mineralized float consisting of brecciated banded quartzite with strong silicification and major oxides after sulphides. However, no significant assays were returned from WD-006. More recent field work suggests that this hole was drilled at the western margin of the east-dipping quartzite, near the contact with interlayered metavolcanics (amphibolite gneiss and felsic schists) to the north and west. It appears that WD-006 for the most part missed the targeted quartzite unit, which hosts significant intercepts in the main part of the Arc Zone (WD-014, WD-017**). Further mapping should be conducted to determine the extent and orientation of the targeted quartzite unit.** More structural data for the entire Arc area will assist in identification of factors causing brecciation and associated mineralization

The location of WD-006 is shown in the figures below, with contoured geochemical soil Au (refer to Arc section above for contoured As and Sb soil anomalies).

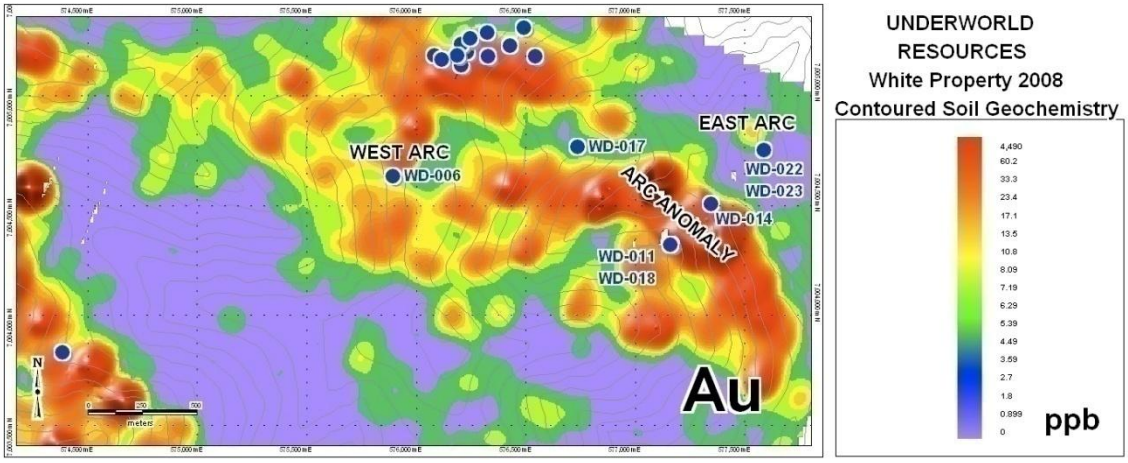


Figure 47 Contoured soil Au and drill hole location for WD-006 in the West Arc.

Figure 47 shows geology of the White Property (Mackenzie, 2008) and drill hole collars. Drill hole WD-006 is at the western margin of the Arc quartzite unit, which is believed to be east-dipping. The area between the mapped quartzite and the north-south fault to the east is a scree slope with poor outcrop. Drilling and rock chip sampling indicate that this is part of the quartzite unit, although brecciation and mineralization-related structure within the unit is not well understood.

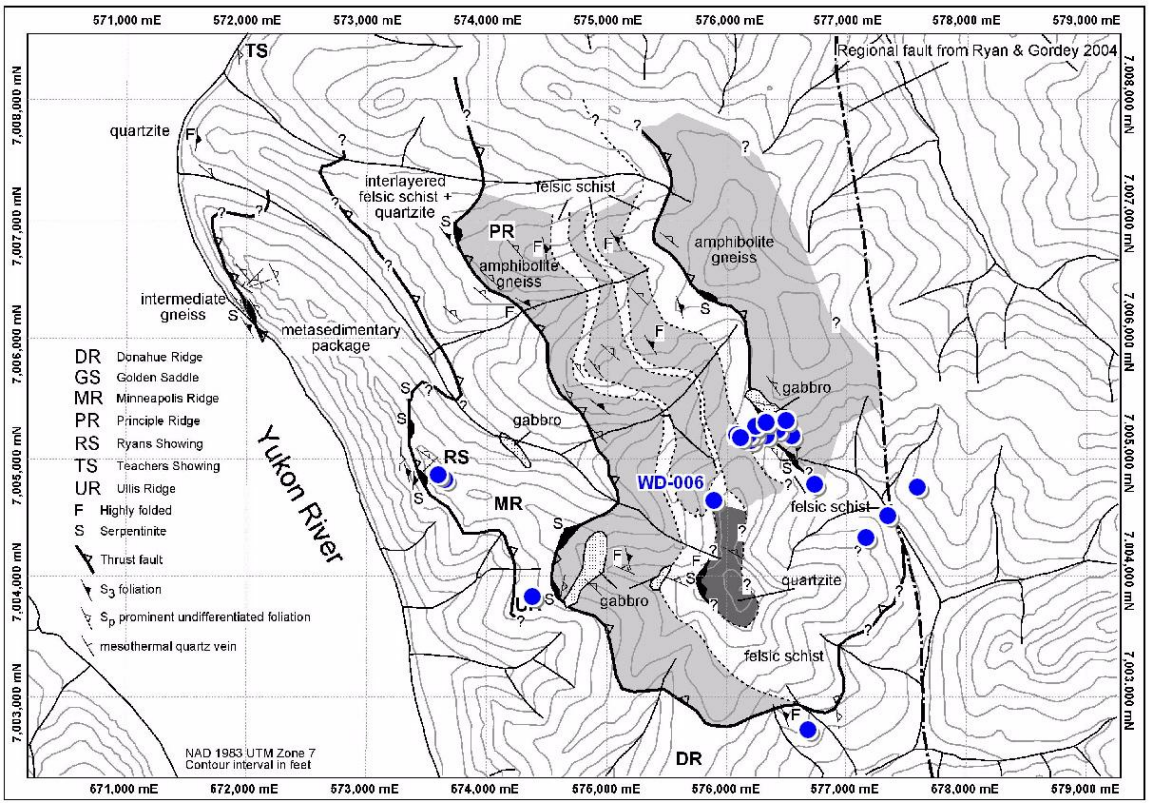


Figure 48 Geology map (MacKenzie, 2008) showing initial interpretation of quartzite; note placement of WD-006 at the western margin of this (northeast-dipping?) unit. The unit appears to be bounded on the east side by a major regional fault (from Ryan and Gordey, 2004).

Typical WD-006 banded quartzite drill core is shown in Figure 49, below. Brief petrological thin section work has identified the dark mineral in the grey bands as graphite. Several breccias are located at 2.7, 18.5 and 52 m but none are mineralized. Fractures in the lower half of the core are in-filled with marcasite.

Figure 49 Section of un-mineralised core from WD-006. Note the graphitic breccia on top and the banded quartzite with graphitic layers.

The following cross section (Figure 50 and Figure 51) shows drill core lithology, primary alteration, and primary mineralization in WD-006. Data are plotted in section; refer to figure below for location in plan view. The cross section view direction is northwest. Graphite mineralization occurs in the banded quartzite. Scorodite and jarosite alteration occur in the quartzite, and silicification occurs in both the banded quartzite and the biotite quartz chlorite schist. Marcasite occurs in both lithologies. There is no significant gold mineralization.

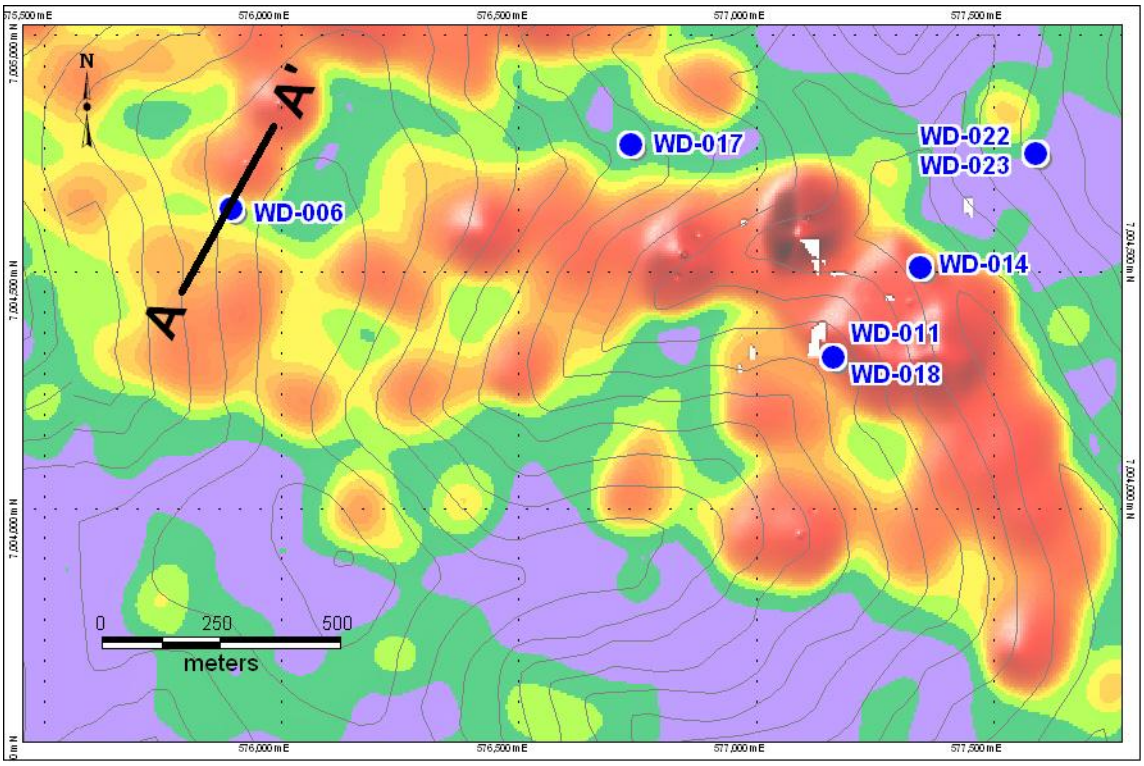


Figure 50 West Arc drill hole WD-006; cross section orientation indicated.

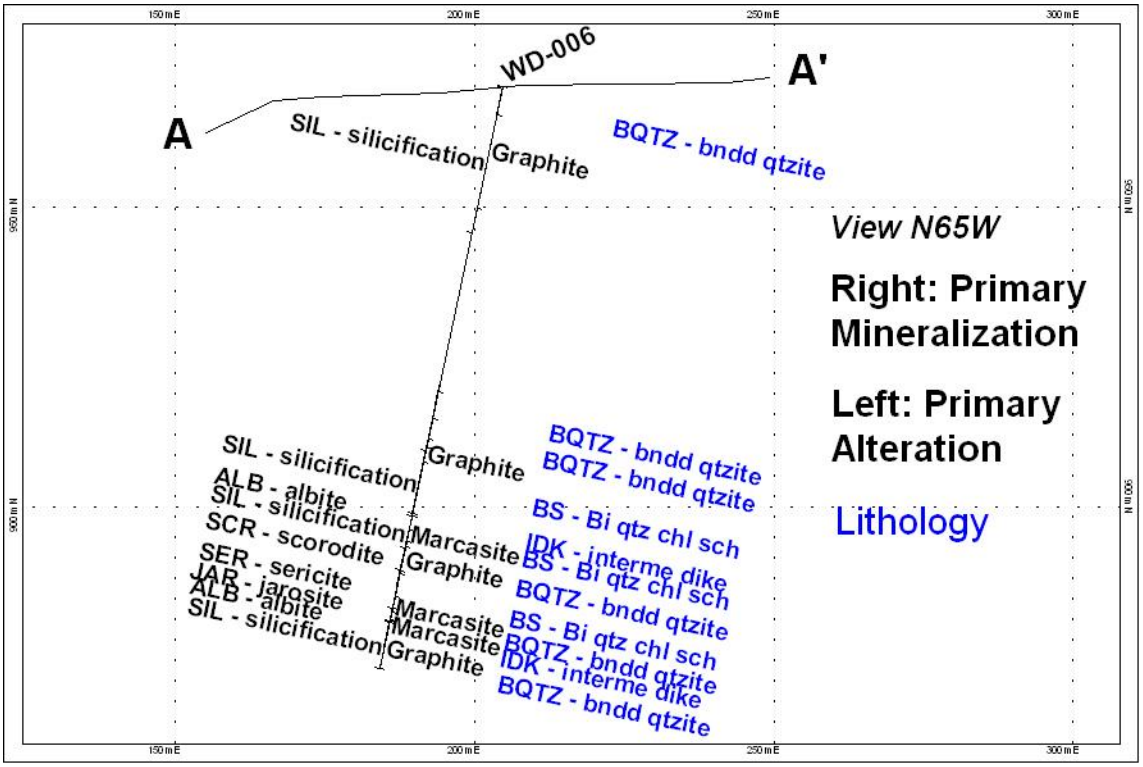


Figure 51 West Arc downhole data.

11.11 East Arc

Two holes were drilled at the East Arc Zone, WD-022 & WD-023, testing a potential eastern extension of the Arc Anomaly. There is no soil anomaly in the East Arc, and the holes were drilled on the theory that another unit has been thrusted over the Arc unit. Based on the orientation of the Arc Zone, mineralization was projected at a drilling depth of 200m in the East Arc hole. Hole WD-022 was pulled at 38.5m due to problems with the pad. The hole was used as an anchor, and WD-023 was collared adjacent to it. Drilling was in alternating schist, gneiss, and amphibolites to 73.25m. Core was strongly faulted and brecciated from 73.25 to 76.4m, marking the major amphibolite contact. Below this depth, amphibolite was unmineralized, with calcite and metamorphic quartz veining and intervals of minor propylitic alteration. No mineralization was intersected in WD-023, except one significant intercept of 1.92 g/t Au over 1.41m in the brecciated zone above the amphibolite contact, from 74.09m depth. Mapping indicates that there is a north-south fault between the Arc and the East Arc, which may significantly offset the mineralized zone (see Figure 48 West Arc section above for fault location).

Table 15 East Arc Assay Highlights.

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Weighted avg Au (g/t)	Length (m)
WD-022	0.00	38 EOH	not sampled	
WD-023	0.00	74.09	received *	
WD-023	74.09	75.50	**1.92**	**1.41**
WD-023	75.50	304.80 EOH	received *	

* No significant assays; 0.5 g/t Au cut-off

Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 52 below.

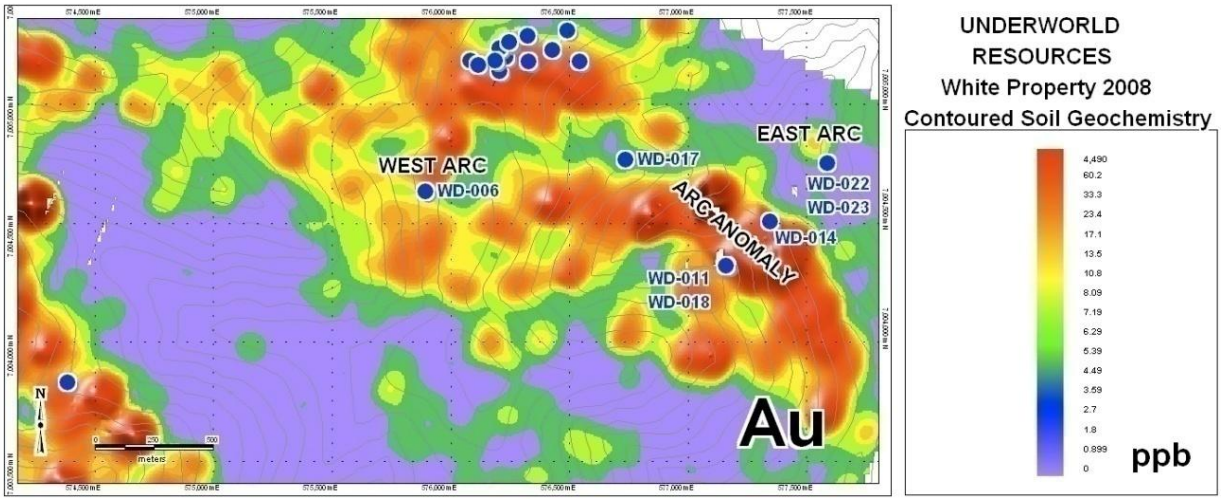


Figure 52 East Arc contoured soil geochemistry and drill hole locations.

11.12 Magnetic Susceptibility

The magnetic susceptibility of the drill core was measured with a KT 10 Terraplus magnetic susceptibility meter. There were substantial problems with the calibration early in the season which caused the meter to have to be returned to Terraplus for recalibration twice. The meter is, however, now thought to be working properly.

Because of this delay, readings were therefore only done on drill holes WD017-WD021 and WD024-WD027. A standard technique was implemented to ensure consistency when measurements were taken

with a blank reading in the air before measurement on the core. The readings were taken from the curved end on halved core.

No distinct trends have emerged from these measurements, perhaps except from very low magnetic susceptibility readings in the mineralized zones. However, low magnetic readings also occur in most other lithologies. The rocks are thought to be too metamorphosed and disturbed to have retained any useful magnetic properties in relation to exploration on the White property.

Recommendations: Measure the magnetic susceptibility for the 2009 season to gather a larger sample material. However, it is not expected that these readings will contribute useful information as an exploration tool at the White.

11.13 Planned Drilling

The 2008 drill program made two significant gold discoveries at the White Gold Property. The Golden Saddle and Arc Zones both reach the surface, are bulk tonnage zones potentially amenable to open-pit mining methods, and are open to expansion. The Golden Saddle zone has a higher average gold grade than the Arc Zone.

Planning is underway for a significant drill program to be undertaken on the Yukon properties in the summer of 2009. Further geological mapping is planned prior to the start of drilling. The primary objectives of the 2009 core drill program will be to extend the mineralization at Golden Saddle, and to further define the style and extent of the mineralization at the Arc Zone. This may include further drilling in the East and West Arc areas. The Arc Zone should be drilled on a grid pattern. The Donahue and Ulli's Ridge soil anomalies may be readdressed, and drilling is also planned to test several other gold in soil anomalies, including Minneapolis Creek and the Teachers Showing (see Section 4.4 for location of mineralized zones).

12 Sampling Method and Approach

This section outlines the sampling methodology and quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) program for the Underworld Resources (UW) 2008gold exploration campaign at the White Gold Project in the Yukon, Canada. The procedure will also apply to all ongoing work at the White property, and also to future work on the Black Fox property. The 2008 program entailed of auger soil sampling, rock chip sampling, and diamond core drilling. These activities were carried out by contractors, under the supervision of Underworld Resources personnel. Samples are assayed by Alaska Assay Laboratories in Fairbanks, Alaska, an ISO 17025 fully accredited laboratory. All samples were analyzed for Au, and by ICP for 32 elements. Most of the Au analyses were conducted by fire assay. Samples where visible gold was observed or thought to occur were designated for metallic screen fire assay. The QAQC program is designed to monitor the sample collection procedures and sample preparation as well as the precision and accuracy of the analyses. Sample preparation and analytical protocols are included in this document. Sample chain-of-custody is also addressed.

The authors of this report confirm that all data in the White Project database was collected within the protocol herein, and that the methods used for sample collection, preparation, security, and analysis are appropriate and meet industry standards.

12.1 Sample Numbering

Sample books used were from a series of six digit numbers with no duplicates. These books are used for all drill core samples. Soil and rock chip samples collected by contractors are given non-repeating letter-

number combination names. QAQC standards and blanks were given sample numbers within the sample stream. This is so that they are masked from the laboratory after sample preparation and also to avoid any duplication of sample numbers.

12.2 Reference Samples

Sample numbering and the inclusion of QAQC Reference Samples were the responsibility of the geologist submitting the samples. A standard sample and a blank were included after every twenty drill core, rock chip, or soil samples.

The Standard Reference Samples used by Underworld Resources were purchased from Rock Labs Ltd of Auckland, New Zealand. Details of these reference materials are outlined in the table below. A random selection of these, including a range in Au values, were submitted to the laboratory along with all dispatched samples so as to decrease the likelihood of prediction.

Table 16 Standard Reference Samples used in the Underworld program.

Source	Rocklabs New Zealand	Rocklabs New Zealand	Rocklabs New Zealand	CDN Resource Labs BC	CDN Resource Labs BC	CDN Resource Labs BC	CDN Resource Labs BC	CDN Resource Labs BC	Rocklabs New Zealand
Pulp Name	SJ39	SF30	OXH55	CDN-GS-3D	CDN-GS-2C	CDN-CGS-11	CDN-CGS-2	CDN-BL-3	Au Blank
Au ppm	2.641 +/- 0.033	0.832 +/- 0.008	1.282 +/- 0.015	3.41 +/- 0.25	2.06 +/- 0.15	0.73 +/- 0.068	0.97 +/- 0.092	<0.01	<0.002

12.3 Soil sampling

Soil augering was carried out by a Yukon contractor. All holes were vertical. As the sample is extracted, it is placed on a sheet of plastic next to the hole. Augering depth depends on the soil profile. Organic A horizon material was discarded, and augering continued until B horizon rock chips were encountered, checking for false bottoms on the A horizon profile. The sample was generally collected from a depth of 60-70 cm, with maximum depth not exceeding the 1.25 m length of the auger tooling. Samples are placed directly in pre-marked bags, with duplicates every 20 samples. Sample number, location, depth, and geological parameters are recorded directly into a hand-held computer. A GPS reading was also stored separately as a backup. The sample location was marked with flagging tape and a metal tag on a nearby tree. Samples were submitted by the contractor to Acme laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The sample information was downloaded from the hand-held computers into spreadsheets, which were integrated into the Underworld Resources White database. This can only be accessed by on-site Underworld Resources geologists.

12.4 Rockchip Sampling

Rockchip sampling was conducted by Underworld Resources geologists, and by personnel contracted to Underworld Resources. UTM coordinates were recorded for each sample, in addition to pertinent geological information. Rocks were assigned a non-repeating sample number (either 6 numerical digits, or a non-repeating series of letters and numerical digits). Samples were between 750 g and 2 kg. Reference samples and blanks were inserted into the sample stream every 20 samples (or more frequently, at the discretion of the geologist) when rock chip samples were submitted to the laboratory. Geological data, sample numbers, and sample positions were incorporated into the Underworld Resources White Database. Sample tag books are securely stored in the Underworld Resources office in Dawson City.

12.5 Drill Core Sampling

Drill core sampling was carried out by Underworld Resources geologists, and by personnel contracted to Underworld Resources. The core yard was located in Dawson City for the 2008 drill program. A core

yard will be built at the Golden Saddle camp on the White Property for 2009 drilling. When core arrives at the yard, it is inspected for completeness of the hole and consistency and correctness of the meterage blocks. Drill core is cleaned and meter-marked. If block numbers are recorded by the drillers in feet, footage is converted to meterage and marked on the other side of the block. Boxes are labelled with metal tags indicating hole name, box number, and from/to meterage for storage. Recovery and RQD are measured and recorded in the Underworld Resources White database. Drill core was logged by geologists, with geological and lithological data recorded on either paper log sheets, or directly into a computerized logging database. Core logs were then digitized into the Underworld Resources White database, and paper copies were stored securely in the UW office in Dawson City.

During core logging, sampling intervals were determined by the geologist and marked directly in the box using 6 digit numerical non-repeating sample tags. Sample intervals were generally 1.5 m of drilling, although in the rare situation of core loss the length of sampled material may have been less than 1.5 m. Sample intervals were adjusted such that lithological boundaries were not crossed within a sample. Strongly mineralized intervals less than 1.5 m but greater than 20 cm were broken out into individual samples. Assay method for each sample (32 element ICP, and either fire assay or metallic screen fire assay) were determined by the geologist.

Following tagging, core was photographed with hole name, box number, and from/to meterage indicated clearly in the photograph. Photos were archived in the UW database. Core was cut in half using a water cooled diamond saw by personnel contracting to and supervised directly by UW geologists. Once a sampling interval is cut, one half was placed by the core cutting personnel directly into a sample bag with label corresponding to the sample tag in the box. The same side of the core was always selected for sampling, so that a consistent half of drill core remains archived in the core box. Reference and blank samples were inserted into the sample stream and bagged with the samples for shipment to the assay laboratory. Drill hole number, location, from and to meterage of the sampling interval, and date of sampling were recorded in the UW White database. Sample tag books were securely stored in the UW office in Dawson City. Drill core is securely stored in racks in the core yard at the UW Dawson City office, where it will remain for at least 10 years.

12.6 Data Monitoring

The project geologist /geologist in charge was responsible for monitoring assay quality. He/she will compile and monitor the assay data following receipt of each batch of results from the laboratory. Suspect analytical data was identified immediately, before it is integrated into the main database

"Suspect" data includes blank samples returning anomalous metal values, duplicate sample assays differing by more than 15%, and standard/reference sample results more than 15% outside of the expected value.

12.7 Chain of Custody

Soil, rockchip, and drill core samples were returned from the field to camp daily by the samplers or the geologist in charge. Soil samples were delivered to the assay laboratory by the contracting company. Drill core and rock chips were delivered by charter helicopter to a charter boat operator contracting to Underworld Resources, at the direction of UW geologists. Underworld Resources personnel receive the samples from the boat operator at the landing in Dawson City, and the samples were transported by vehicle to the UW core yard. Samples were sent to the laboratory by freight truck, or by personnel contracting directly to Underworld Resources, with complete chain-of-custody and U.S. – Canada customs paperwork. Chain-of-custody forms were sent back to Underworld Resources and are stored in the Dawson City office.

Pulps and rejects are currently stored at the laboratory. It is proposed that during 2009 pulps will be relocated from Fairbanks to the UW Dawson City core yard and held for 10 years. Rejects will be stored at the laboratory for 1 year.

13 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Sample preparation and analytical methods utilized by the assay laboratory were of a standard acceptable to the industry.

Alaska Assay Laboratories (Fairbanks, Alaska) is the primary facility used by Underworld Resources for all core and rock samples. This laboratory is fully accredited to ISO 17025 standards. Check assays on core and rock samples and all soil sample assays were performed by Acme Laboratories (Vancouver, British Columbia), which is fully accredited to ISO 9001:2000 standards. Alaska Assay Laboratories and Acme Laboratories follow their standard, certified protocol for all Underworld samples.
Drill core was analysed with Fire as

Sample submittal forms provided by the laboratory were completed by the geologist. Hard copies of this form were submitted with the samples. Digital and paper copies of the forms are stored in the UW Dawson City office. A sample shipment log was kept on site including sample number, sample type, and batch number, shipment date and total number of samples. The shipment date is stored in the main database in order to track assay turnaround time.

13.1 Lab procedures

13.1.1 Alaska Assay Lab

All rock samples from the 2008 season was analysed using ICP (30 elements) and either fire assay or metallic screen assay for Au. Detection limits are listed in Table 17. For samples analysed with ICP (IPC2a) and fire assay (FAG50Au) the following sample preparation is followed;

Sample Preparation

- Inventory and Log samples into LIMS System.
- Print worksheets and envelope labels.
- Weigh and record received sample weights.
- Dry samples at 150 F.
- Crush entire sample to 70% passing 10 Mesh.
- Clean crusher with rock and air. Check Mesh size.
- Riffle split entire sample to obtain 250g subsample.
- Prepare an extra split/pulp every 20th for checks.
- Retain remaining reject for storage.
- Pulverize 250g subsample to 90% passing 150 Mesh.
- Clean pulverizer with sand and air. Check Mesh size.
- Blend and split 250g analytical pulp for assay.
- Retain master pulp for storage.
- Ship or Deliver samples for assay.

Analytical Determinations

- Inventory received samples and create worksheets.
- Insert QC of 2 duplicates, 1 certified Stds, and 1 reagent Blk.
- Fire Assay 50g sample for Gold by AAS or Grav finish.

- ICP 0.50g sample for 30 Multi-Elements by OES finish.
- Review initial QC and data and report preliminary report.
- Rerun anamolies or suspect values within 24 hours.
- Review and sign off on final values including checks.
- Issue final report and certificate of analysis in 15 to 30 days.
- Email, fax, or mail certificate of analysis with invoice.

For metallic screen assays (MSR50) the following procedures are followed:

Sample Preparation
- Inventory and log samples into LIMS System.
- Print worksheets and envelope labels.
- Dry samples at 120 F for 8 hours.
- Carefully clean equipment between samples.
- Crush samples to 70% passing 10 mesh.
- Split out subsample (250, 500, or 1,000 grams).
- Retain remaining reject for storage.
- Pulverize subsample to 90% passing 150 mesh.
- Screen or sieve pulverized subsample through 150 mesh.
- Recover and record +150 mesh fraction weight.
- Recover and record -150 mesh fraction weight.

Analytical Determinations
- Inventory received samples and create worksheets.
- Insert QC Duplicates, Certified Stds, and Reagent Blanks.
- Fire Assay entire +150 mesh fraction for Gold by Gravimetric finish.
- Fire Assay a 30 gram aliquot of the -150 mesh fraction.
- Review QC and data.
- Calculate results using LIMS.
- Report oz/ton Gold by fraction and by weighted average by fraction weights.
- Issue final report and certificate of analysis in 15 to 30 days.
- Email, fax, or mail certificate of analysis with invoice.

13.1.2 AcmeLabs

Rock samples from the 2007 season and all soil samples has been analysed at Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver with ICP (1DX). In addition to this, rock samples were also analysed for Au with fire assay (3B). For detection limits, see Table 17. For samples analysed with the 3B method, the following procedures was followed:

Analytical Process
- Receive Samples
- Sort and Log Samples
- Oven Dry at 60°C

Soils and Sediments/Rocks and Core

- Label and Sieve samples to –80 Mesh
- Label, crush and pulverize
- Weigh out 30 to 50 gm of sample pulp into fire-assay crucibles.
- Add standard reference materials, blanks and duplicates to sample sequence

- *Re-split*
- Add Fire Assay flux and fuse in Fire Assay Ovens
- Recover dore bead from lead button
- Part dore bead in HNO3, digest Au ± Pt ± Pd by adding HCl
- Analyse by ICP-ES or ICP-MS
- Data correction and verification based on all QC samples - Is data of acceptable quality?
- Data Entry, Checking and Analytical Report Generation - *Yes*
- Final Verification and Certification

Comments

Sample Preparation
Soils and sediments are dried (60°C) and sieved to -80 mesh ASTM (-180 m). Rocks and drill core are crushed and pulverized to 85% -200 mesh ASTM (75 µm). Splits of 30 gm (client may select 50 gm option) are weighed into fire assay crucibles.

Sample Digestion
A fire assay charge comprising fluxes, litharge and a Ag inquart is custom mixed for each sample. Fusing at 1050°C for 1 hour liberates Au, Ag, Pt, Pd and Rh. The Pb button is recovered after cooling and cupeled at 950°C to render a Ag ±Au ±Pt ±Pd dore bead. After weighing, the bead is parted in HNO3 leaving Au (± PGE) sponge. Adding concentrated HCl dissolves the sponges.

Sample Analysis
Solutions are analysed by ICP-ES (Varian 735) analysis of the solutions to determine Au, Pt, and Pd. Group 3B-MS analyses the same solutions by ICP-MS (Perkin Elmer Elan 6000) to determine Au, Pt and Pd to much lower detection limits.

Quality Control and Data Verification
QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (G-1) as the first sample in the job which is carried through all stages of preparation to analysis. An Analytical Batch comprises 35-36 client samples and incorporates a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), a reagent blank to measure background and aliquots of Certified Reference Materials from Rocklabs. Data undergoes a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who then validates results before it is released to the client.

Table 17 Assay detection limits for Alaska Assay Lab and Acme Analytical Lab. Codes used for requesting the different analyses are also included.

Alaska assay lab			Acme Analytical Laboratories		
ICP -(ICP2a)	Ag	2 ppm	**ICP - (1DX)**	Mo	0.1 ppm
	Al	0.01%		Cu	0.1 ppm
	As	5 ppm		Pb	0.1 ppm
	Ba	10 ppm		Zn	1 ppm
	Be	2 ppm		Ag	0.1 ppm
	Bi	3 ppm		Ni	0.1 ppm
	Ca	0.01%		Co	0.1 ppm
	Cd	1 ppm		Mn	1 ppm

	Co	2 ppm		Fe	0.01%
	Cr	2 ppm		As	0.5 ppm
	Cu	2 ppm		U	0.1 ppm
	Fe	0.01%		Au	0.5 ppb
	Ga	5 ppm		Th	0.1 ppm
	K	0.01%		Sr	1 ppm
	La	5 ppm		Cd	0.1 ppm
	Mg	0.01%		Sb	0.1 ppm
	Mn	10 ppm		Bi	0.1 ppm
	Mo	2 ppm		V	2 ppm
	Na	0.01%		Ca	0.01%
	Ni	2 ppm		P	0.00%
	P	0.01%		La	1 ppm
	Pb	2 ppm		Cr	1 ppm
	Sb	2 ppm		Mg	0.01%
	Sc	5 ppm		Ba	1 ppm
	Sr	2 ppm		Ti	0.00%
	Te	2 ppm		B	20 ppm
	Ti	0.01%		Al	0.01%
	V	2 ppm		Na	0.00%
	W	2 ppm		K	0.01%
	Zn	2 ppm		W	0.1 ppm
				Hg	0.01 ppm
Fire assay - (FAG50Au)	Au	0.005 oz/ton		Sc	0.1 ppm
				Tl	0.1 ppm
Metallic screen assay (MSR250)	Au	-		S	0.05%
				Ga	1 ppm
				Se	0.5 ppm
			Fire assay - (3B)	Au	2ppb

13.2 Assay Results

Each laboratory was provided with a list of those persons that Underworld Resources has authorized to receive assay results by e-mail. Only those persons authorized by the Project Geologist may receive assays directly from the Laboratory.

14 Data verification

14.1 Contamination Monitoring

Contamination was monitored by the insertion of a coarse field blank or a Reference Sample with no contained gold into the sample stream. Coarse field blank material should be sourced from rock that

contains below detection limit assays for gold. Blanks were inserted every 20 samples at minimum. This was increased to ensure that field blanks are inserted after potentially "high-grade" samples.

14.2 Precision Monitoring

Analytical precision may be monitored by splitting samples at the sample preparation stage. The coarse, jaw-crushed, reject material can be split into two preparation duplicates, which will then be pulverized and analyzed separately as sample "A" and sample "B."

Alternatively, the rejects for an entire batch can be re-submitted/re-assayed at a later stage to check for consistency in the assays; wither by the same laboratory or an independent laboratory. Check assays have been submitted to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia.

14.3 Accuracy Monitoring

Accuracy monitoring was determined through submission of standards (reference samples). The assays returned for these pulps were then compared to their stated value. The acceptable margin of error was± 15% of the accepted value. Should the error for a particular batch exceed the arbitrary error margin; the batch in question was re-assayed completely, with another random selection of standards. The process should be repeated until the errors for the standards are reduced to a satisfactory level (<15%). For the 2008 program no requirement arose where reassay of a batch was required.

14.4 Check Assaying

Five percent of all samples are required to be submitted to a second laboratory for check analysis. It is important that this laboratory is ISO rated for 43-101 compliance.

Sample selection was random or a combination of random selection and specific samples above a certain threshold. For a mineralized zone where a few samples in a long string of samples were above 1g/t Au (or some other local threshold), all the samples above this grade level may be checked.

14.5 Data Verification Results

The authors of this report have examined all 2008 data and verify that it meets industry standards for quality, accuracy, and precision. The following table shows the total number of White Property samples, reference pulps, and check assays since the inception of the Underworld program.

Table 18 Underworld samples, check assays, and reference standards.

Sample Type	Underworld Total
Drill core	2242
Rock chip and trench	572
Soil	4672
Reference pulp	280
Check sample (Acme)	145

Drill core reference standard results are shown in Figure 53 for metallic screen fire and Au fire assays by Alaska Assay Laboratories.

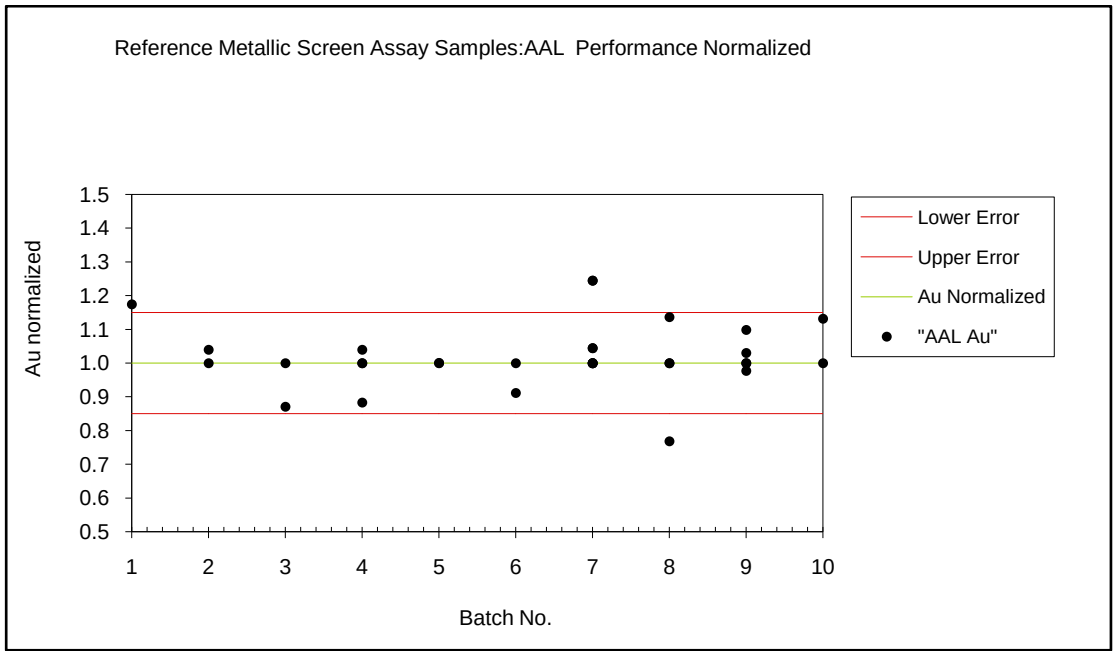


Figure 53 Lab performance for metallic screen assays.

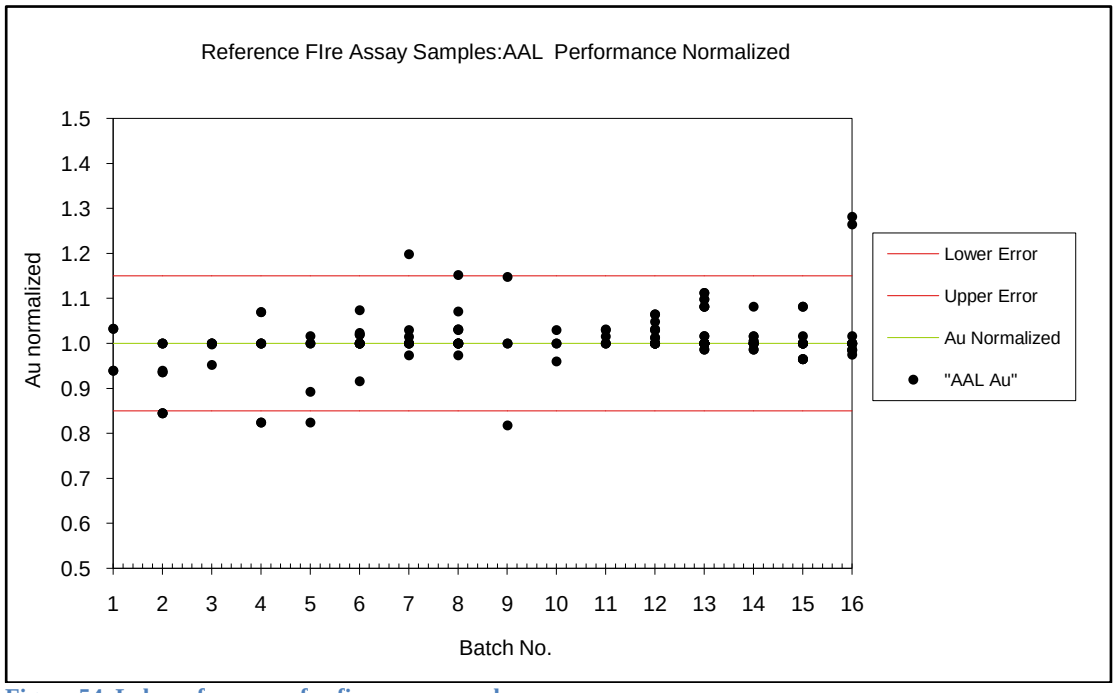


Figure 54 Lab performance for fire assay samples.

The AAL samples with >15% error in Batch 16are one particular standard (CDN-CGS-2C). Check assays for this pulp were sent to Acme Labs, with results within the acceptable 15% error. It was determined that there may be some variability in this standard pulp, and it will not be used in further batches next year.

Check assay results are shown in Figure 55 and Figure 56, with Alaska Assay Laboratories performance normalized to Acme Laboratories check assay results. Most of the check assays that fell outside of the 15% error margin were initially underreported by Alaska Assay Laboratories. Significant differences are

seen due to coarse gold, as expected, when Alaska Assay Laboratories metallic screen fire sample splits were analyzed by regular fire assay by Acme Laboratories.

Although this is a small data set it does appear that Alaska Assay Laboratories are systematically biased low for gold assays compared to Acme Laboratories. The bias does not appear to be significant but additional check assays will be carried out for the proposed 2009 drill program and the patters of results will be closely monitored.

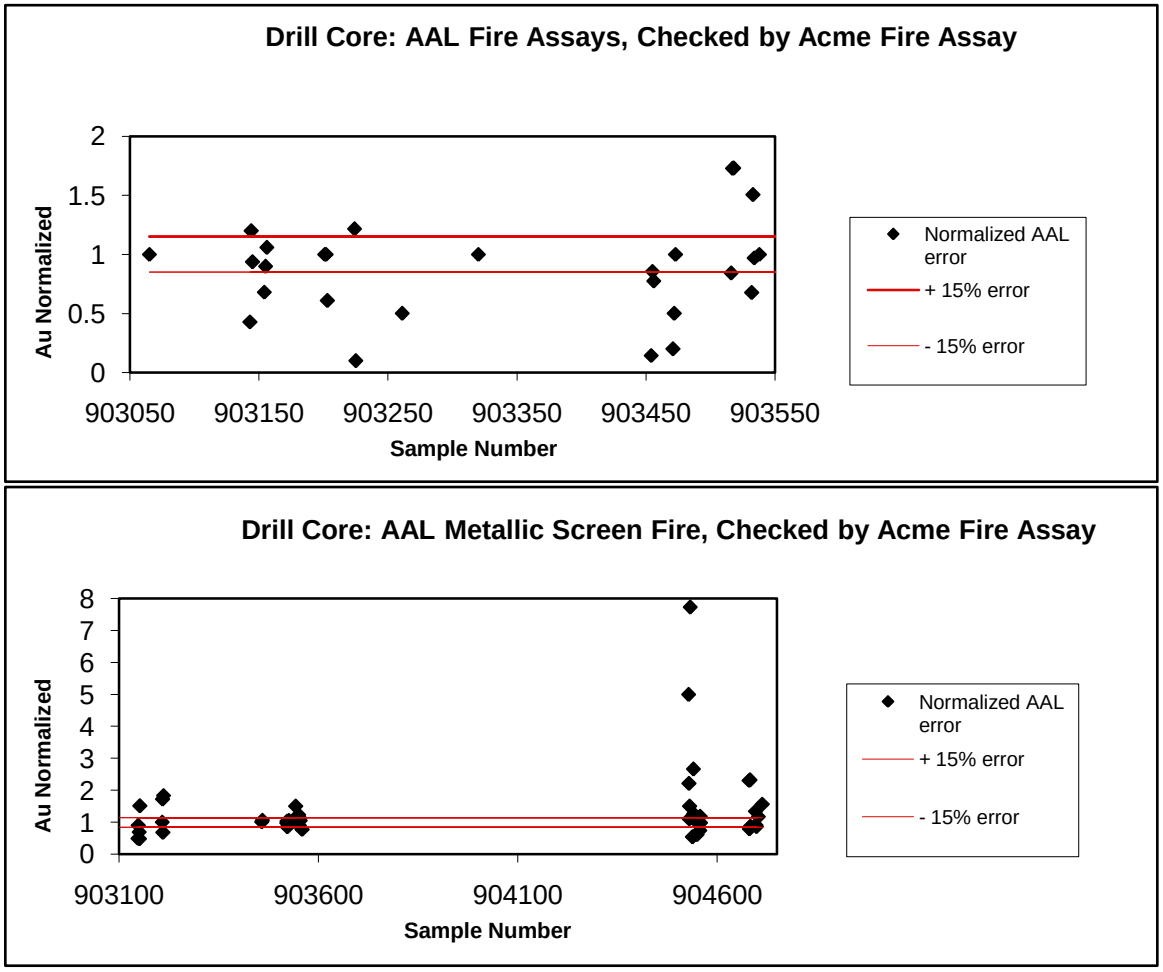


Figure 55 Normalized check assay results; red lines indicate +/- 15% error.

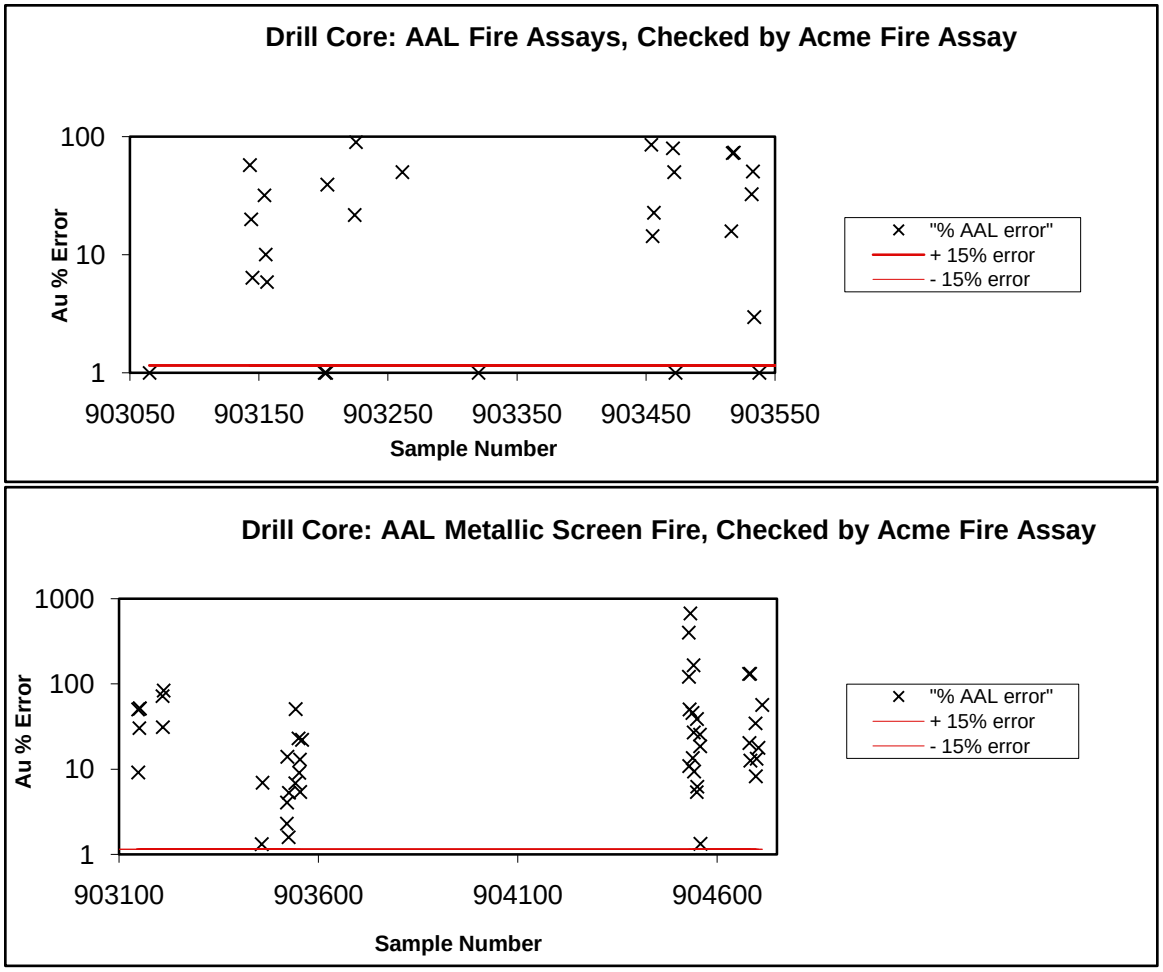


Figure 56 Percent error for check assay results; red lines indicate +/- 15% error; note logarithmic scale.

15 Adjacent Properties

Adjacent quartz and placer claims are shown in Figure 57.

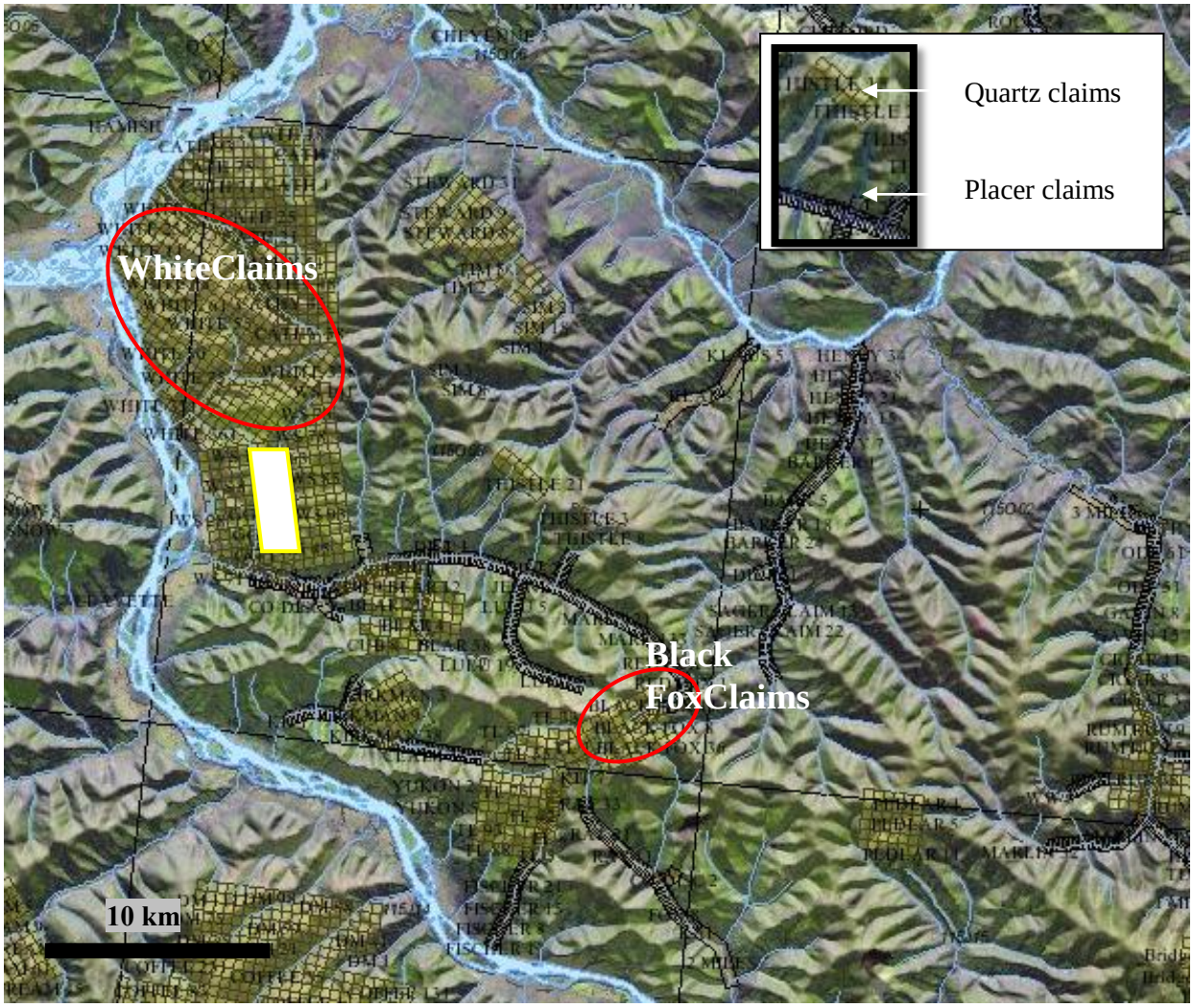


Figure 57 Adjacent quartz and placer claims to White and Black Fox properties. The section outlined in Yellow is staked by the company Arthur Cathro.

16 Expenditure and Proposed Budget

16.1 Expenditure

Expenditure by Underworld Resources Inc during calendar 2008 on the Yukon Properties, both White Gold and Black Fox Properties, totalled C$2,107,000. Almost all of this was committed to the White Gold Property. These expenditures relate to the field program and ancillary costs and do not include money spent to maintain the registered Office in Vancouver or Vancouver Office costs.

Total expenditure on the Phase 1 drill program was estimated to be $887,000;if divided by the 1,247 meters drilled the total cost per meter is $711.

By comparison the Phase 2 drill program cost $1,220,000. Phase 2 achieved 2,188 meters of drilling which works out at $558 per meter drilled.

Part of this reduction in cost is the reduced use of helicopter in Phase 2 as the camp at Golden Saddle was not established until after the Phase 1 drilling was completed. In Phase 1 personnel including the drillers were based in Dawson City and flew back and forth to the drill each day.

Some of the larger items of expenditure for each of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drill programs is provided in Table 19.

Table 19 Selected expenditure figures for drilling programs

	Drilling	Helicopter	Fuel	Assaying
Phase 1	$252,291	$314,973	$40,096	$25,917
Phase 2	$328,013	$242,190		$168,056
Total	$580,304	$557,163	$40,096	$193,973

Direct drilling costs were $203 per meter for Peak versus $150 per meter for Kluane.

Helicopter costs per meter drilled for Phase 1 and 2 respectively were $253 and $111. This reflects the fact that personnel were based in Dawson City for the Phase 1 drilling whereas for Phase 2 drilling the drill crew and a geologist were based at the field camp. The difference in helicopter costs per meter were also due to the fact for Phase 2 the Kluane's metrage rate averaged 47 meter per day compared to Peak at 30 meters per day.

Assay costs for the 2008 program were high. Some of the cost above relates to soil and rock samples but these were few compared to the drill samples. On a per meter basis assaying worked out at $57 per meter. This was due to the fact that 'rush' was requested for many batches which incurs a premium to normal assay charges. Rush allowed results to be received generally within five working days of receipt of the samples by Alaska Assay Laboratories in Fairbanks. As well a proportion of the samples, any where visible gold was seen or suspected, were designated for metallic screen analysis which is significantly more expensive than a normal preparation followed by fire assay. In addition a 32 element ICP analysis was completed on all samples.

Freight and courier costs in 2008 amounted to a total of $73,000. This consisted of barge trips from Dawson to Thistle Creek with Schmidt Mining, boat trips also from Dawson using a flat bottomed fast speedboat owned by RyanWood Exploration, freight to and from Whitehorse and a contractor used to transport samples from Dawson to Fairbanks Alaska.

Since the 2009 program will be drill intensive it is imperative that high daily drill production is achieved and that helicopter use is kept to a minimum. Apart from people costs drilling and helicopter are the two biggest cost centres for the Yukon program.

Fixed costs for camp, personnel and logistics at a remote, helicopter supported program like that carried out south of Dawson City in 2008 are high. So again it is essential that drill productivity is as high as possible while still maintaining satisfactory core recovery

Figure 58 Camp at Golden Saddle, September 2008. The discovery trench is next to the camp with discovery holes 14 and 15 towards the right hand end of the trench.

16.2 Proposed Budget

The recommended exploration program for 2009 entails 4,000 meters of core drilling. The objectives are to expand the Golden Saddle Zone, to define and further expand the Arc Zone, and to drill other targets. The objective is to define gold resources of magnitude.

It is proposed that field work commence at the beginning of May with May being devoted to geological mapping with emphasis on lithology and structure to assist to better site drill holes. Two phases of drilling are recommended. An initial 2,000 meters commencing June 1st and lasting some 40 days. Subject to results a second program of drilling, 2,000 meters, is recommended to commence August 10 and run for approximately 40 days. This should be sufficient drilling to achieve the above objectives.

It is recommended that Kluane Drilling be used again since their performance in 2008 was good.

If the total costs of the Phase 2 program for 2008 are used as a guideline, $558 per meter drilled, then a 4,000 meter program should cost $2,230,000. A detailed budget has been prepared for this proposed program. This comprehensive budget has relied extensively on the detailed cost records kept for the 2008 programs and in particular the relatively efficient Phase 2 program. The detailed budget totals $2,610,000.

A summary of this budget is provided in the table below.

UNDERWORLD RESOURCES INC
YUKON GOLD PROJECT 2009 BUDGET

White Claims & Contiguous Area, Black Fox

SUMMARY

Objectives	**Expand Golden Saddle and Arc Zones by core drilling, drill other targets** **Target is to define + 1 M oz of resources**
Project elements	**Geological Mapping in May** **Phase 1 drilling, 2,000m, 40 days from June 1** **Phase 2 drilling, 2,000m, 40 days from August 10**

Draft of Jan 27, 2009
(C
dollars)

Code	*Item*	*Explanation*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	**Total**
1420	Geological Consulting	Geo. contractors	6,400	7,000		4,000	65,100	37,600	65,800	52,500	42,000	4,200			284,600
1430	Contractors	Line cutting etc													
1436	Insurance				3,000										3,000
1440	Office supplies/postage														
1441	Freight & Courier						24,600	29,200	12,800	29,000	23,000				118,600
1442	Vehicles	Hire & costs					3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600				18,000
1443	Telecommunications						700	700	700	700	700				3,500
1444	Field supplies & equipt						49,450	6,950	6,950	6,950	4,450				74,750
1427	Meals & lodging						8,160	10,120	8,720	9,280	11,240				47,520
1429	Travel/Airfares						7,000	3,500	3,500	5,000	3,500				22,500
1431	Maps/reports/air photos		3,000												3,000
1433	Fuel/oil						4,900	22,060	10,620	29,600	16,340				83,520
1437	Aircraft charter	Four flights/week					10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400				52,000
1436	Helicopter charter						101,400	132,000	90,000	118,000	84,000				525,400
1439	Trenching														
1440	Soil sampling														
1445	Assaying	$50/m average							114,000			114,000			228,000
1441	Core drilling costs	$150/m						300,000			300,000				600,000
1478	Contractors	Camp & drill support					67,480	66,080	56,770	61,460	72,310				324,100

1428	Field rent & storage	Dawson house etc	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	34,200
1443	Engineering & metallurgy														
1434	Environment & reclamation	Access Technology			5,000	7,000									12,000
1417	Salaries & benefits	Adrian, Rob, Jodie	3,875	5,775	5,775	5,775	21,725	27,325	24,525	21,725	24,525	7,775	2,825	2,825	154,450
1815	Computer equipment						10,000								10,000
1405	Computer software		6,000				10,000								16,000
1820	Office furniture & equipment						1,000	300	300	300	300				2,200
1820	Technical equipment						3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				7,000
														Total	**2,624,340**
		Total (CAD$)	22,125	15,625	16,625	19,625	391,365	653,685	412,535	352,365	600,215	128,825	5,675	5,675	**2,624,340**

Table 20 Proposed 2009 program budget

17 Other Relevant Data and Information

17.1 Analysis of drill hole and soil geochemistry

17.1.1 Summary

Supervised classification of the soil geochemistry using control areas based on the best constrained parts of MacKenzies (2008) mapping was used to create a preliminary lithological map of the area, which indicated some variations to our understanding of the geology in some of the less-constrained areas.

The ICP data was examined on a drill hole by drill hole basis using graphic logs of each element, also by applying an unsupervised cluster analysis and factor analysis. Cluster analysis was successful at differentiating mafic and felsic dominated assemblages, both methods also highlighted the different geochemical associations with Golden Saddle (Au + Mo, locally minor Te) and Arc (Au + As, locally Cd). The most obvious features in the geochemistry associated with alteration are indicative of pyrite and silicification associated with both styles of mineralisation.

A first pass approach has been attempted to identify prospective areas by applying these relationships to soil geochemistry, this highlighted some areas that have already been drilled and indicated some possible new areas of interest.

17.1.2 Introduction

Previous work with the soil geochemistry (reports in August and October) showed that strong trends and associations within this good quality data set make it a powerful tool for mapping out lithological variation in this area of sparse outcrop. Mapping by Doug Mackenzie (October 2008) and availability of the complete ICP dataset for the drill holes enable further refining of this interpretation since geochemical associations can now be matched with identified rock types. Investigations in other areas in the Yukon have shown that the main influence on soil geochemistry is the underlying bedrock geochemistry (Bond and Sanborn, 2006) though in some cases varying amounts of dilution by loess can mute the responses to some extent. This effect is more common on northern slopes with permafrost where cryoturbation can result in surficial loess deposits being "stirred" into the soils. They also mention that landslips may occur after forest fires, these slips can move soils by as much as 200m from their source area and be difficult to identify a few years later. Plotting elements on top of a DEM was used to check whether there are systematic differences between slopes with different aspects in the White project area (Figure 59) – it appeared that there were no systematic differences.

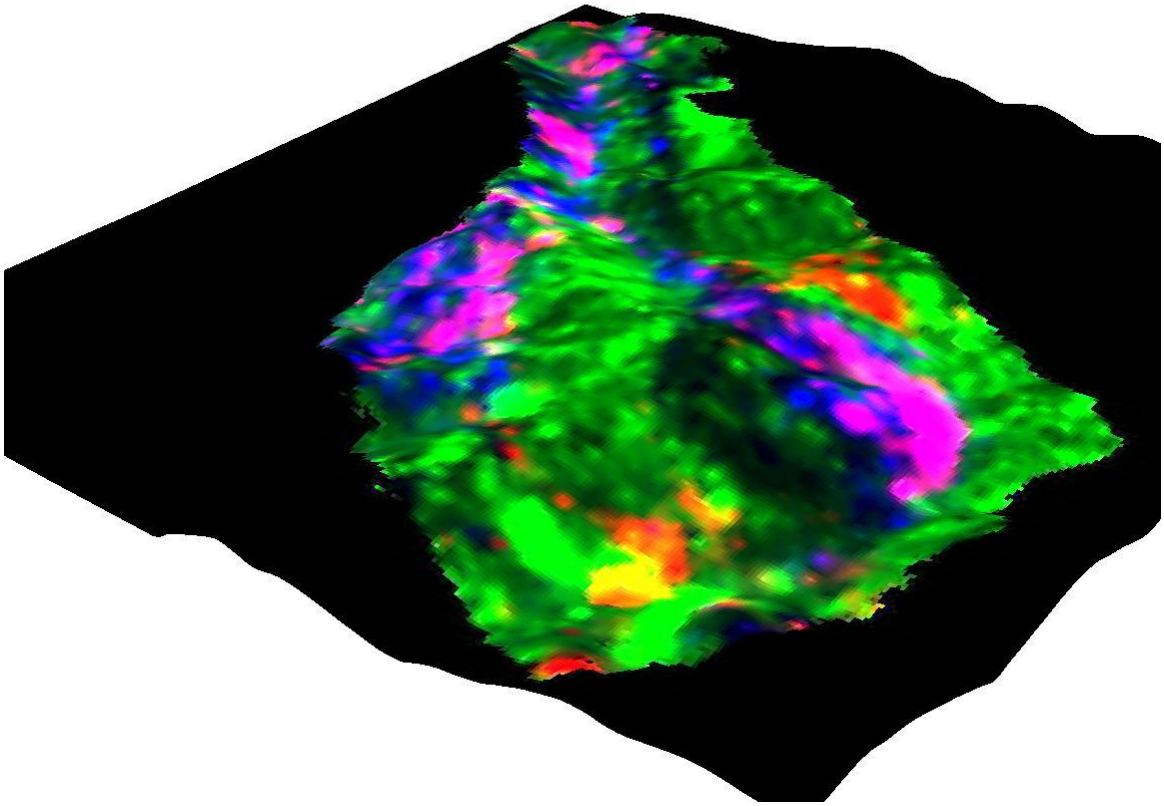


Figure 59 Gridded soil geochemistry plotted on a DEM, generated from a contour map, with Au in red, Mg in green and arsenic in blue. Hence bright green areas are more magnesium rich rocks such as amphibolitic gneiss and serpentinite, while the dark areas are likely to quartzites or felsic schist. Golden Saddle style mineralisation with little arsenic appears as red areas while areas with anomalous gold and the Arc geochemical signature appear in magenta, apparently within a broader arsenic enriched halo. As can be seen there are no significant differences in geochemistry of these elements between slopes with a northern aspect (north is to the right in this image) and those with a southern aspect.

To better understand the drill hole data Discover's graphic logging facilities were used to make down hole plots of all elements adjacent to a graphic log of lithology and interpreted in terms of likely mineralogy. Factor analysis and unsupervised K-means classification were also applied to the drill hole geochemical data to investigate natural associations within the data. Some specific relationships observed in the drill hole data could then be applied in the soil data to identify areas of interest for mineralisation.

17.1.3 Supervised Classification of Soil data

Supervised classification techniques use data from representative samples of identified groups to allocate (classify) unknown samples into these groups and can be applied in a variety of methods (e.g. k-means, spectral angle mapper, neural networks). Locations of representative soil samples were derived from Doug's map making the assumption that lithological mapping is accurate in zones where there are structural measurements (see Figure 60). After experimenting with several methods, including using image-processing software to process gridded data it was concluded that the best results – as measured by consistency with the best controlled mapping, were obtained by using a simple process with the point data:

- Point data was levelled using Discover's geochemistry module to produce Z-scores i.e. geochemical data was expressed as standard deviations from the mean, to give all the elements similar measurement scales.
- Mean values were then calculated from soil samples for each element in the training areas to characterize the geochemistry for each class (this was also done in MapInfo using an SQL query followed by statistics calculation).
- Using proprietary software each sample point was allocated to the class that had the closest mean in terms of Euclidean distances.
- The results were then merged back into MapInfo to be plotted spatially (Figure 61).

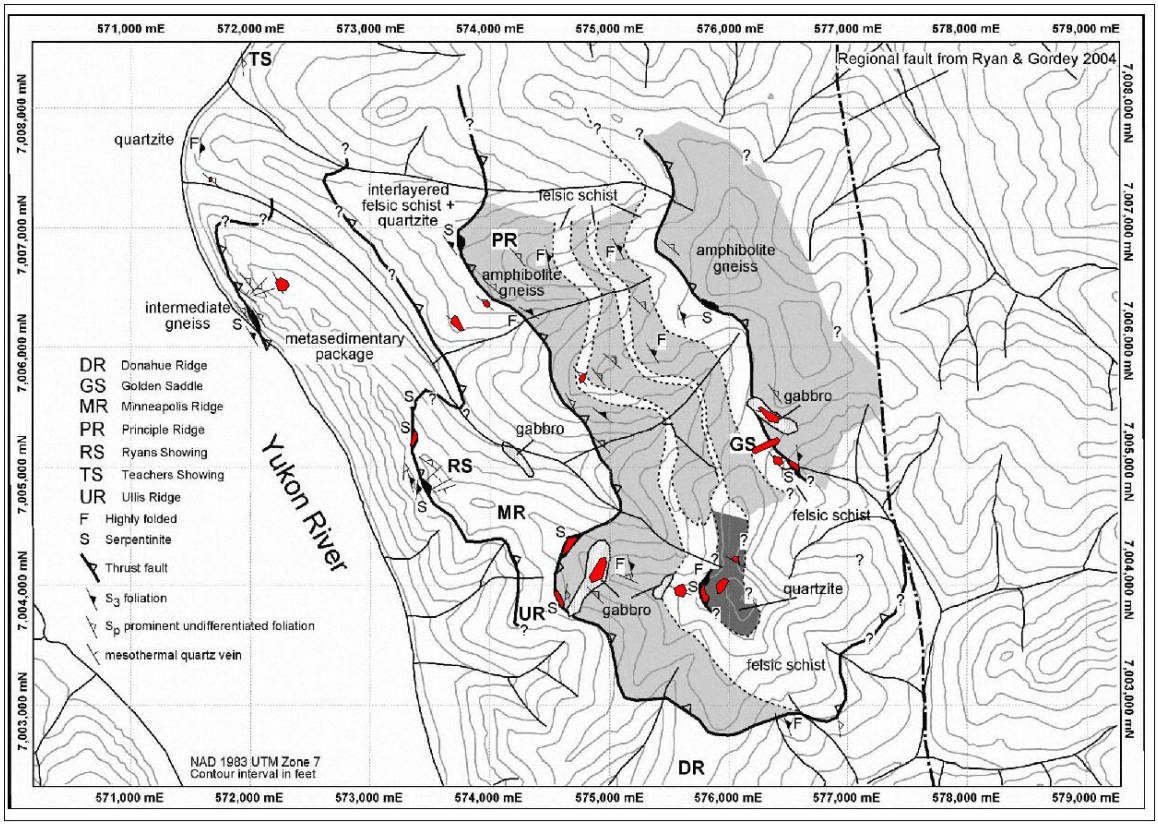
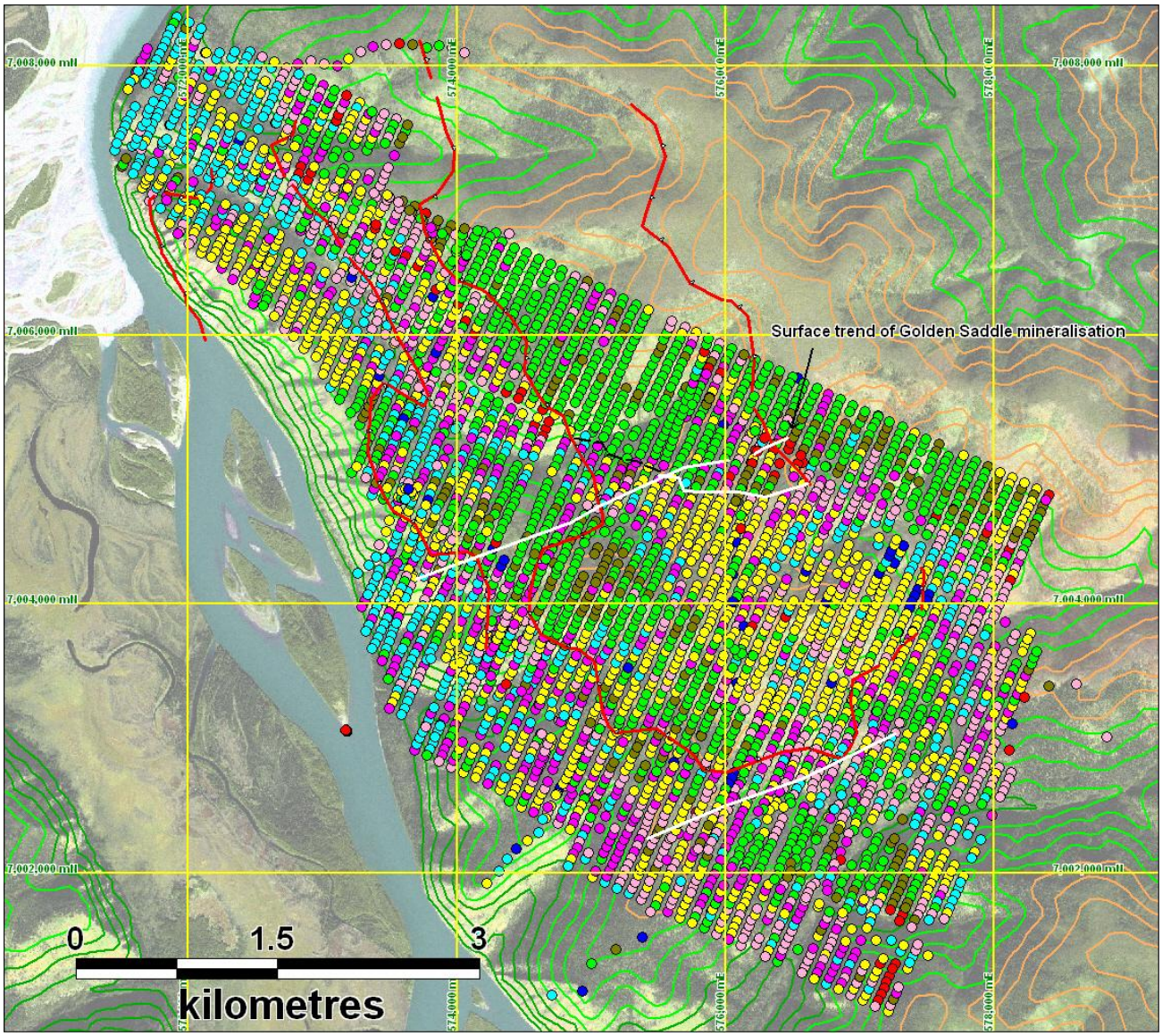


Figure 60 Geological map from MacKenzie (2008) showing training areas (red polygons) from which representative soil sample results were used. The different groupings used were: quartzite-Arc, quartzite, metasedimetary package, Golden Saddle mineralisation, gabbro, felsic schist, felsic schist and quartzite, serpentinite. Quartzite-Arc was differentiated as inadvertently the first area chosen as representative of quartzite had weakly anomalous gold and arsenic, presumably as a halo to Arc mineralisation. Another barren area of quartzite was used to characterize quartzite.



Soil samples - colour coded by class allocation

2 - Amphibolitic Gneiss	(1212)
3 - Feldspathic schist and quartzite	(663)
4 - Felsic schist	(614)
5 - Gabbro	(278)
6 - Meta sedimentary package	(652)
7- Quartzite (with anom. Au and As)	(46)
8 - Quartzite	(1135)
9 - Golden Saddle style mineralisation	(72)

Contour lines - colour coded
(contour interval 50m)

800 to 1,100	(23)
800 to 1,100	(229)
600 to 800	(137)
400 to 600	(59)
200 to 400	(12)
all others	(43)

Figure 61 Supervised classification of soil samples, based on representative soil samples taken in areas where it is assumed that the geology is well controlled. Red lines are thrust faults (east dipping) taken from Doug MacKenzies (2008) geology map. White lines are mainly interpreted NW dipping faults (normal and/or left lateral displacements) mainly derived from the ground magnetic map. Topographic contour lines and the SPOT image are also shown for reference. *n.b. the red dot on the island in the river is spurious.*

Some key features of this map are:

- The amphibolitic gneiss is clearly distinguished geochemically in soils from the other more felsic units and its boundaries correspond quite well with the well-constrained parts of Doug's map. There is a "gap" in the amphibolite about 600m to the WSW of Golden Saddle in an area of presumably poor outcrop, it may be that the structure here is affected by the interpreted ENE trending fault (i.e. the central thrust here may have been displaced).
- Zones prospective for Golden Saddle style geochemistry are clearly distinguished from those with Arc style geochemistry. Golden Saddle style prospective zones (red dots in Figure 61) seem to be principally in complex zones with mixtures of felsic and quartzose lithologies. Of particular interest is the zone in the SE corner, about 1km south-east of the Donahue prospect, here there samples with up to 209ppb gold and 50ppm molybdenum. A north-westerly trending zone of red dots about 1km to the west of Golden Saddle has low gold and molybdenum values but has high lanthanum contents, which is a characteristic of the Golden Saddle training area. Comparison with the drill hole data suggests that this is more likely to be caused by the presence of augen gneiss rather than mineralisation.
- Arc style geochemistry has not been particularly well mapped outside Arc itself, this may simply because unlike Golden Saddle, a training zone was not actually emplaced over Arc itself, the blue dots merely represent points with geochemistry similar to soils over an area of mapped quartzite that had weakly elevated gold and arsenic.

17.1.4 Observations from graphic logs of drill holes

17.1.4.1 Golden Saddle area

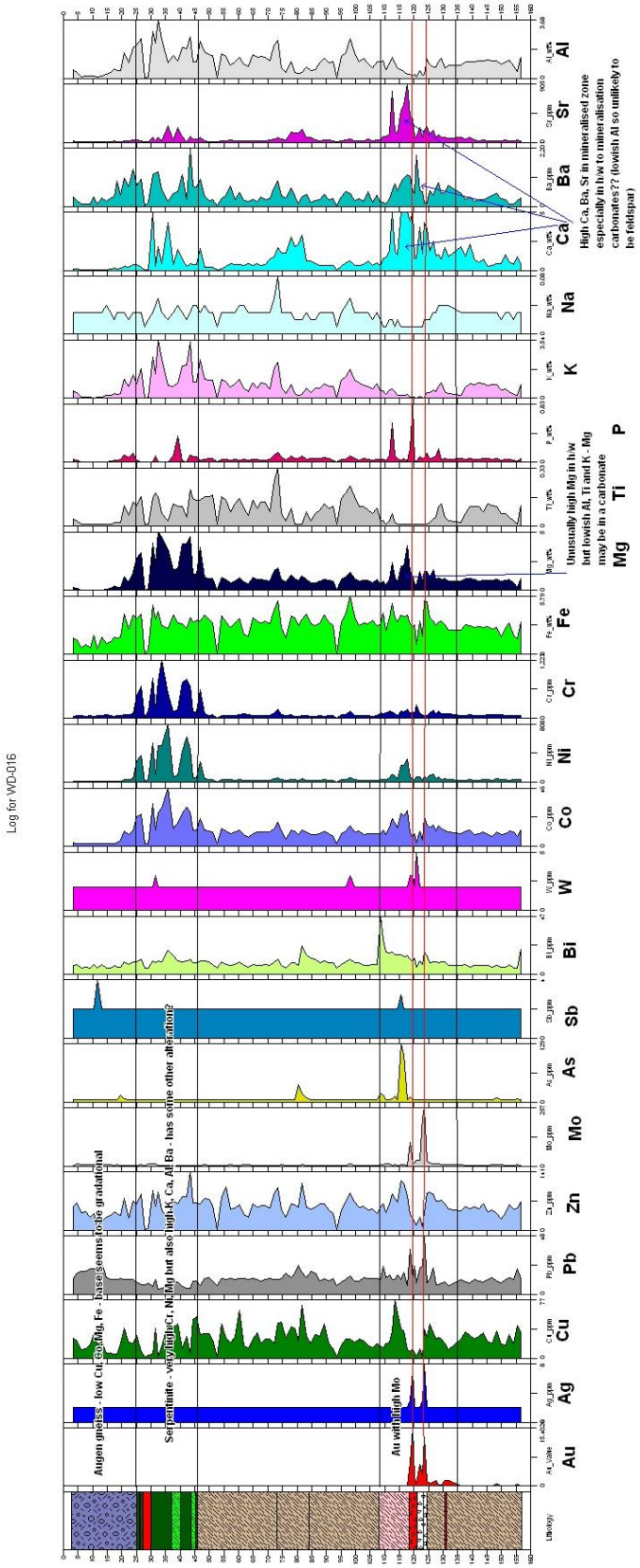
Mineralisation is often associated with high molybdenum values (up to 1500ppm), the highest molybdenum values do not always come from the samples with the highest gold grades. Usually the anomalous molybdenum zones are narrower than the anomalous gold zones. The association is more marked where gold is higher grade (e.g.> 5g/t). There can also be anomalous lead +/- zinc with mineralisation and on the hanging wall or high barium e.g. see Figure 62.

Mineralised zones are low in most other elements except iron. This relative depletion extends beyond the mineralisation into the hanging wall (often logged as sericite schist). The interpreted cause of this relative depletion is added silica to the rock. Although biotite and other minerals have been sericitised, this is due to hydration and remobilization of potassium, in general there is an overall potassium and aluminium loss in the zones of mineralisation. In the zones with the very highest gold grades sometimes there is not even much iron (e.g. WD005).

1. Mineralisation cross-cuts "stratigraphic" units e.g. in the western drill holes a band of augen gneiss and in the eastern holes the serpentinites. Using the limited number of intersections available of these bands they can be interpreted to be steeply ENE dipping, however this interpretation is not well constrained as it is uncertain whether it was always the same units being intersected in each drill hole.
2. In some drill holes zones of non-mineralised sericite schist were intersected (e.g. WD009) with the same geochemical characteristics as the mineralisation (without the precious metals!). These could be interpreted as possible haloes to off-hole mineralisation or simply as zones of silicification where some other parameters required to produce mineralisation were not met. In any case it may be worth looking for equivalent zones in neighbouring drill holes or outcrop/trenches to see examine metal trends.
3. The serpentinites have geochemical features typical of ultramafics e.g. high Cr, Ni, Mg but also have high K, Ti +/- Ba, suggesting that there have been some other alteration processes or

perhaps interlayering of other rock types. It may be worth checking out other serpentinite analyses in the district to see if they all have this overprint or whether it is something characteristic of the Golden Saddle area that might be used as an indication of mineralisation should this signature occur elsewhere.

4. The unit logged as augen gneiss has low Cu and Co relative to the biotite quartz chlorite schist, sometimes its geochemistry (especially in the north-eastern drill) holes appears to be tending towards quartzite.
5. Copper and cobalt values also seem to be lower in the hanging wall to mineralisation in the biotite quartz chlorite schists, than in the footwall – perhaps there is some level of pervasive subtle silicification in the hanging wall.
6. In many of the zones with quartz veins or silicification there were high and rather erratic elevated values of Cr – sometimes hundred of ppm. A possible explanation for this would be that if the laboratory were using chrome steel grinding equipment it may have weakly contaminated the samples when grinding the hard quartz.


Log for WD-016
Al
Sr
Ba
Ca
Na
K
P
Ti
Mg
Fe
Cr
Ni
Co
W
Bi
Sb
As
Mo
Zn
Pb
Cu
Ag
Au
Lithology
High Ca, Ba, Sr in mineralised zone especially in h/w to mineralisation carbonates?? (lowish Al so unlikely to be feldspar)
Unusually high Mg in h/w but lowish Al, Ti and K - Mg may be in a carbonate
Augen gneiss - low Cu, Co, Mo, Fe - base seems to be gradational
Serpentinite - very little Cu, Ni, Mg but also high K, Ca, Al, Ba - has some other alteration?
Au with high Mo

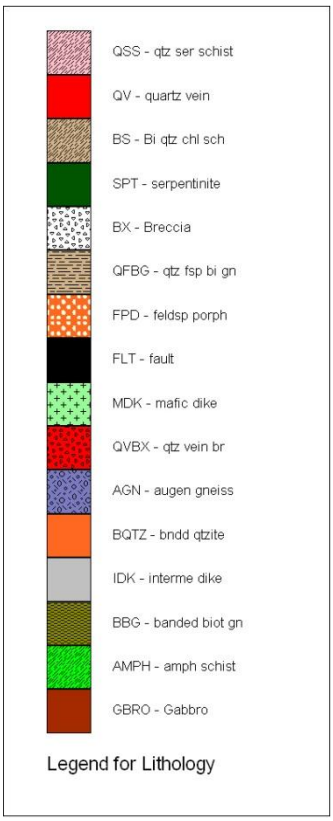

QSS - qtz ser schist
QV - quartz vein
BS - Bi qtz chl sch
SPT - serpentinite
BX - Breccia
QFBG - qtz fsp bi gn
FPD - feldsp porph
FLT - fault
MDK - mafic dike
QVBX - qtz vein br
AGN - augen gneiss
BQTZ - bndd qtzite
IDK - interme dike
BBG - banded biot gn
AMPH - amph schist
GBRO - Gabbro
Legend for Lithology

Figure 62 Graphic log of WD016 showing some of the features described above e.g. such as the zone of depletion in some major elements, other than iron above the mineralisation and the association with molybdenum.

Exploration Implications – Golden Saddle

- On the basis of the drill hole logs there is not any clear preference for the mineralisation to be hosted in any particular lithology within the augen gneiss-biotite schist package (assuming that the logged sericite schist is an alteration product rather than a separate unit).
- Geochemically the zones of silicification are characterized by depressed values of major elements (Al, Ti, Mg) and some trace elements – this may be difficult to detect in soil geochemistry, especially as quartzites and some augen gneiss will have the same geochemistry – the main difference will be the presence of iron, due to pyrite. Unfortunately the intensity of the silicification seems to drop off sharply outside the mineralized zones, so broad halos of strong alteration will not be seen.
- Other pathfinders would be Mo, Ag, Ba (or Ba/(Sr + Ca) and to a lesser extent lead and zinc – though there is quite a lot of background lead and zinc in some of the biotite-chlorite-quartz schist presumably in the ferro magnesian minerals.

17.1.4.2 Arc Area

There are not yet many drill holes to draw conclusions from, obvious features are:

- Very high As (> 1%) c.f. Golden Saddle, there is also elevated Sb and sometimes copper.
- There seem to be very wide zones of alteration with elevated Fe, Cu, Zn and Cd, weak Mo and apparent silicification (or graphite??) – a possibility to bear in mind is that some of the banded quartzite may be an alteration product related to the mineralisation rather than an original metamorphic lithology.

17.1.4.3 Exploration Implications Arc Area

- Areas with the very highest As anomalies (+/- Cd) should be targeted for exploration, though bearing in mind that the highest arsenic anomalies in drill core are generally narrower than the gold anomalies.
- Areas that appear to have silicification associated with pyrite should be targeted, this would also apply to Golden Saddle mineralisation. A potential source of confusion here is that some diagenetic/metamorphic pyrite has been seen in the biotite schists.

17.1.5 Cluster analysis of drill hole assay data

An unsupervised classification of the 2237 drill hole assays using the K-means method in a statistics package (SPSS) was applied to the drill hole assay data. Chromium was omitted from the analysis due to the possibility mentioned above that there may be some chromium contamination in the most silicified rocks.

This technique simply finds a pre-determined number of "clusters" in the multi-dimensional space of the data set and classifies each sample according to the nearest cluster centre. Unlike the supervised classification applied to the soil geochemistry data no pre-knowledge is assumed so the software finds the natural groupings in space. The products are a classification for each sample and a table showing the cluster centres. As in the case of the previously mentioned classification the samples were levelled using Z-scores prior to the analysis. Ten classes were used as this is similar to the number of logged lithologies. After the classification graphic logs were produced to compare with the geological logs e.g. Figure 63. The most important groups recognised were:

Group 1: 65% of the samples – the centre of this group was close to the centre of the whole data set, about half a standard deviation depleted with respect to Al, Ca, Fe, Mg, Ti and V – it corresponded to augen gneiss, some of the biotite schist and banded biotite gneiss.
Group 2: 27% of the samples – the centre of this group was half to one standard deviation enriched compared to the whole data set in Al, Ca, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Sc, Ti and V and corresponded to serpentinites, amphibolitic gneisses and some of the biotite-quartz-chlorite schist.
Group 3: 1.5% of the samples were in a cluster that was centred five standard deviations for Au and Ag, 2 standard deviations for Mo, 1.3 for Te and 0.8 for Ba above the data set mean, this corresponded to Golden Saddle style mineralisation.
Cluster 5: 1.6% of the samples were in a cluster typified by very high Mn and Na – inspection of the geochemistry showed that some samples in WD013 and WD023 had very high Mn (up to 3%) +/- high Na (up to 5%). It is not clear from the available logs what rock-type corresponds to this extreme geochemical composition (or whether there is a lab problem?).
Cluster 8 0.6% of the samples had a centre expressed in standard deviations above the data set mean as 1.4 s Au, 0.8 Ag, 10 As, 9.7 Cd and 8.6 Sb and corresponded to Arc style mineralisation.
The other classes had extreme values of one or two elements and small numbers of samples without any clear geological explanation or relationship to mineralisation and will not be discussed here. Serpentinite was not recognised as a separate cluster, presumably because chromium was omitted from the analysis. The most distinguishing feature of the serpentinites from the most mafic amphibolites is their high chromium content (locally to about 1000ppm).

In conclusion the cluster analysis helped to characterize the mineralisation associations and highlighted the presence of an apparently geochemically unusual rock in two drill holes (this had also been noticed during perusal of the graphic logs). It did not enable further distinctions within the main rock felsic and mafic rock assemblages, probably because there are geochemical continuums within each of these assemblages and in some cases the distinctions may be more textural than compositional.

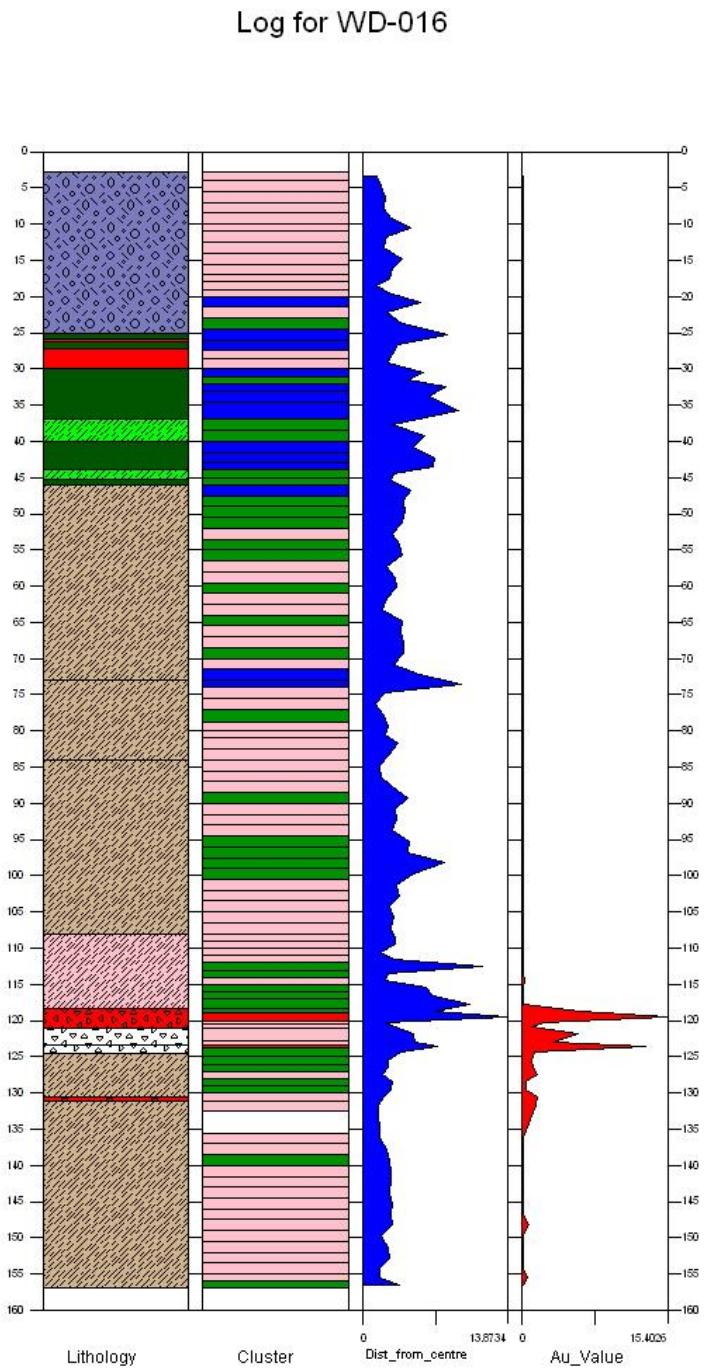


Figure 63 Graphic log of showing clusters defined in drill hole WD016, in the column labelled cluster samples shaded in pink were classified as cluster 1, those in green as cluster 2, red as cluster 3, blue as cluster 6. The distance from centre is the Euclidean distance from the cluster centre, greater distances would mean that the sample is less like the cluster centre and the classification less reliable.

Factor analysis of the drill hole assay data using SPSS a factor analysis was carried out on the drill data to identify elemental associations and compare them with those identified in the soil sampling. Chromium was also omitted from this analysis. The analytical suite used was not identical, precluding a direct comparison. Only factors with an eigenvalue > 1 were extracted, this led to the extraction of 10 factors,

collectively these explain 73% of the variance, 52 % is explained by the first 5 factors listed below. Graphic log plots of factor scores were produced for perusal (see Figure 64 for example). Elements are listed in order of decreasing loading and only loadings (positive or negative) with absolute values > 0.4 listed, unless of special interest:
PC1: Mg, Co, V, Al, Fe, Ca, Sc, K, Ti, Cu, Ga, Ni
PC2: As, Cd, Sb (-ve Ti) with a positive loading for Au (0.27)
PC3: K, Ti. As, Cd (-ve Ca)
PC4: Ag, Mo, Au, also a loading of 0.336 for Te.
PC5: Na, Mn

PC1 is assumed to mainly reflect variation in the composition of the schists and gneisses according to their ferromagnesian mineral content. Samples with a high score would be assumed to have more amphibole and/or biotite.
PC2 has the characteristics of Arc style mineralisation.
The geological significance of PC3 is not clear at this stage.
PC4 has the characteristics of Golden Saddle mineralisation.
PC5 is the same unusual association seen in the lower part of WD023 mentioned in the classification analysis above.

The soil factor analysis (see Brodie, August 2008) gave a chalcophile association as PC1 and a mineralogical factor similar to the PC1 defined above as PC2 – this serves to highlight that the regional importance of the mineralisation within the soil grid, where it is the dominant cause of variance in the geochemistry. Factor analysis of the drill hole geochemistry separated the Arc style geochemistry from the Golden Saddle mineralisation but did not separate felsic from more mafic units as did the soil geochemistry.

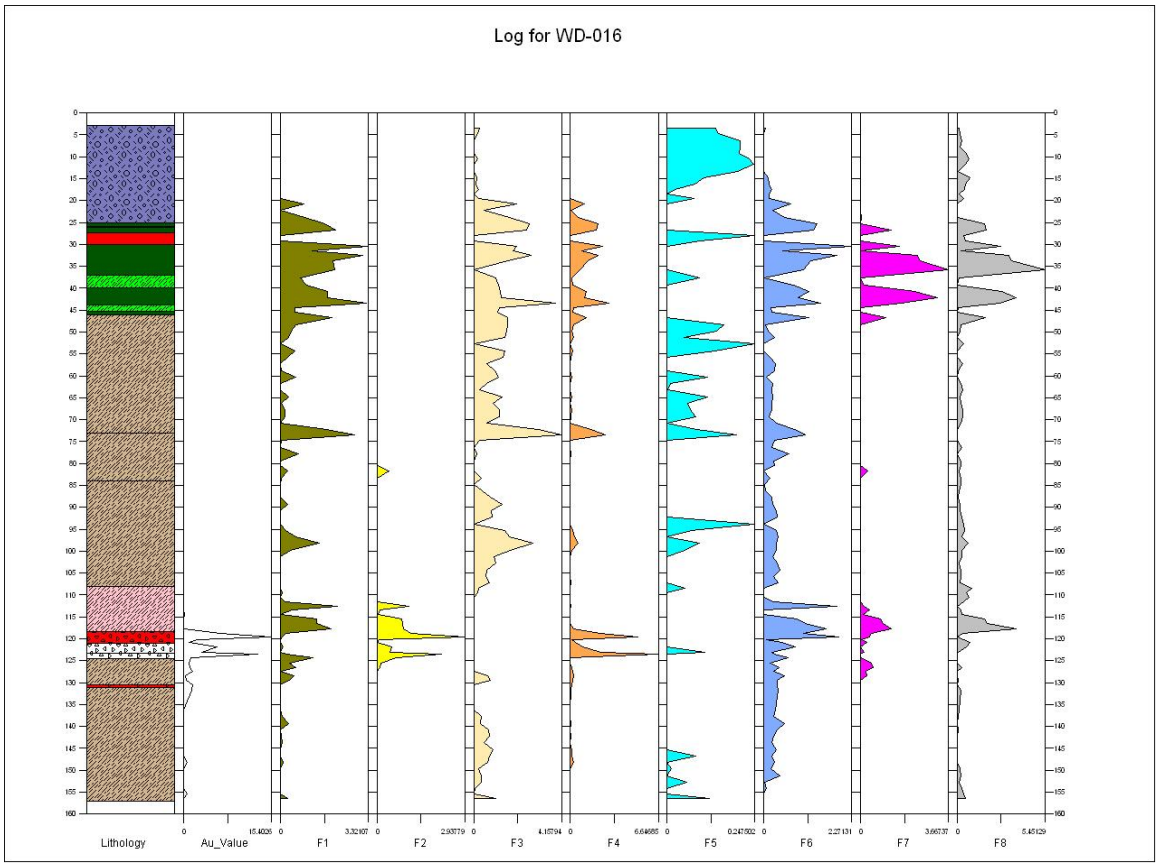


Figure 64 Factor scores presented as graphic logs for the first 8 factors. A high score represents high concentrations of the elements that have positive loadings. E.g.s in factor 1 the serpentinite band has high loadings for elements such as Mg and consequently has a high score, factor 4 has a very high score of 6 due to the Golden Saddle style mineralisation. The x scale on the factor scores are maximized for each drill hole, to understand whether a score is high relative to the complete data set comparison with scores from other drill holes must be made.

17.1.6 Preliminary application of observations from the drill hole assay data to soil geochemistry

Two very simple first approaches were tried to highlight prospective areas, the most obvious one is taking the very highest arsenic values, at a somewhat arbitrary cut off of 300ppm as a first pass guide to Arc type geochemistry, then overlying these on gridded gold to select those associated with gold (red polygons in Figure 65). Another quick first pass attempt was made to try and identify areas with pyrite and silicification. This was done by using Discover's graph map facility to select samples with a high Fe/Mg ratio, off the main "ferromagnesian" trend (Figure 65), overlay these on a gridded sulphur image to select those with high sulphur, then overlay on a gridded alumininium image as aluminium is usually low where there is silicification. The results are the cyan polygons on Figure 66.

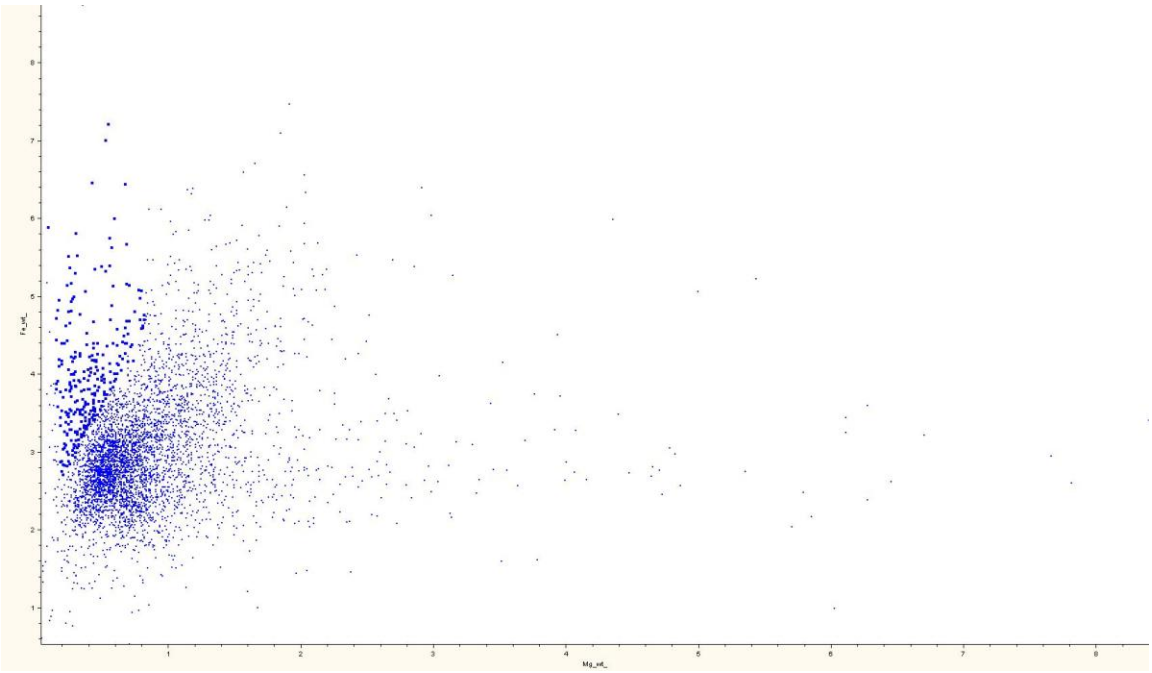


Figure 65 Mg (x axis) vs Fe (y axis) in soil samples. Selected high Fe/Mg samples shown with larger blue dots.

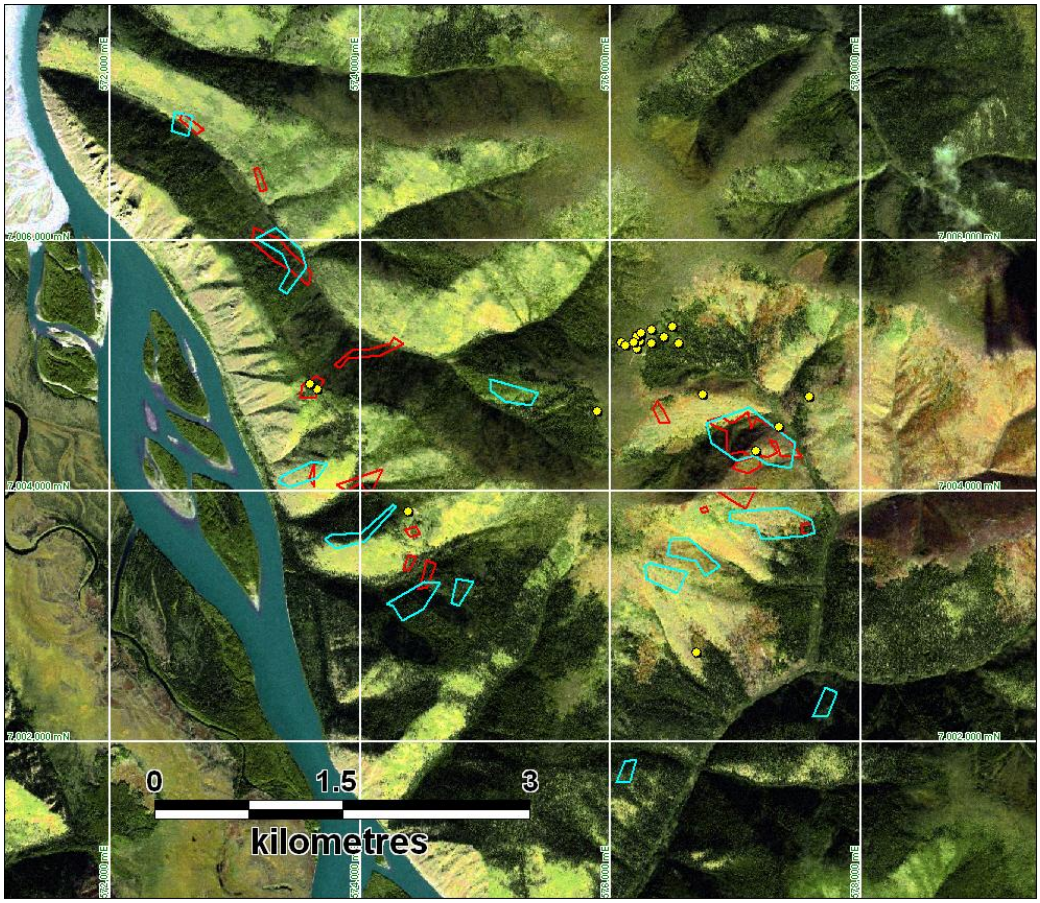


Figure 66 Prospective areas derived from first pass experimentation with soil data as described in the text. Red polygons should outline areas prospective for gold with an Arc style geochemistry, while zones outlined by cyan coloured polygons should have pyrite and silicification.

17.1.7 Further applications of the soil data

The above selection of zones of interest is very much first pass and might be refined by careful use of selective element ratios.

Another avenue that needs to further pursued is the use of the soil data to refine the structural understanding – with some care the supervised classification shown in Figure 60 might be used as a starting point for a more detailed geological map, using field observations as constraints and individual element plots in some cases to better delineate boundaries. It is crucial that the structure is understood in detail because late mineralized structures (Doug's interpretation) may penetrate through apparently unfavourable amphibolitic gneisses into the possibly more favourable (in the case of Golden Saddle) biotite-quartz-chlorite schists on the lower plate of thrusts giving scope for concealed mineralisation. However to predict such occurrences we need to:

- Identify the late structures.
- Understand the geometry as far as possible of the amphibolitic gneiss contact.

The soil data may also help to identify favourable zones of structural complexity where there is more heterogeneity indicated by the data (either raw or classified), depending on the scale of the complexity compared to the grid spacing.

17.1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

- The geological mapping to date has helped constrain the interpretation of the soil data and the geochemical associations are distinct enough that this can be developed further into a more detailed interpretational map. One of the aims of such a map would be to target potential concealed mineralisation.
- Drill hole data confirms the distinctions made in the mapping and soil geochemistry and highlights the geochemical differences between the two styles of mineralisation.
- More experimentation applying relationships observed in the drill hole geochemistry may help with direct targeting of outcropping mineralisation.
- In future it would be worth considering analyzing the drill core for S and also possibly for carbon (given that graphite could be a potential source of problems in a future mining operation). ICP-MS measurements of Te would also be interesting to better quantify the amount of Te associated with the Golden Saddle mineralisation.

17.2 Environmental Monitoring

A program of water sampling of streams within the White Property was undertaken in September 2008. The sampling was carried out by Laberge Environmental Services of Whitehorse.

The objective of the survey was to select sites for baseline water quality sampling and to collect water samples representative of conditions prior to any further activity on the property. Six sites were visited and samples collected from four sites, Minneapolis Creek, Frisco Creek, Upper Donahue Creek, and Donahue Creek midway to Yukon River. Water quality results are copied in Appendix A. Very crude stream assessments and measurements were made and sites were selected for future monitoring stations.

The creeks sampled were clear to tannin coloured, cold, alkaline and moderately hard. Noteworthy are Strontium values and nutrients. Generally, metals concentrations appear to fall within CCME guidelines for receiving water although a careful comparison to guidelines has not yet been done.

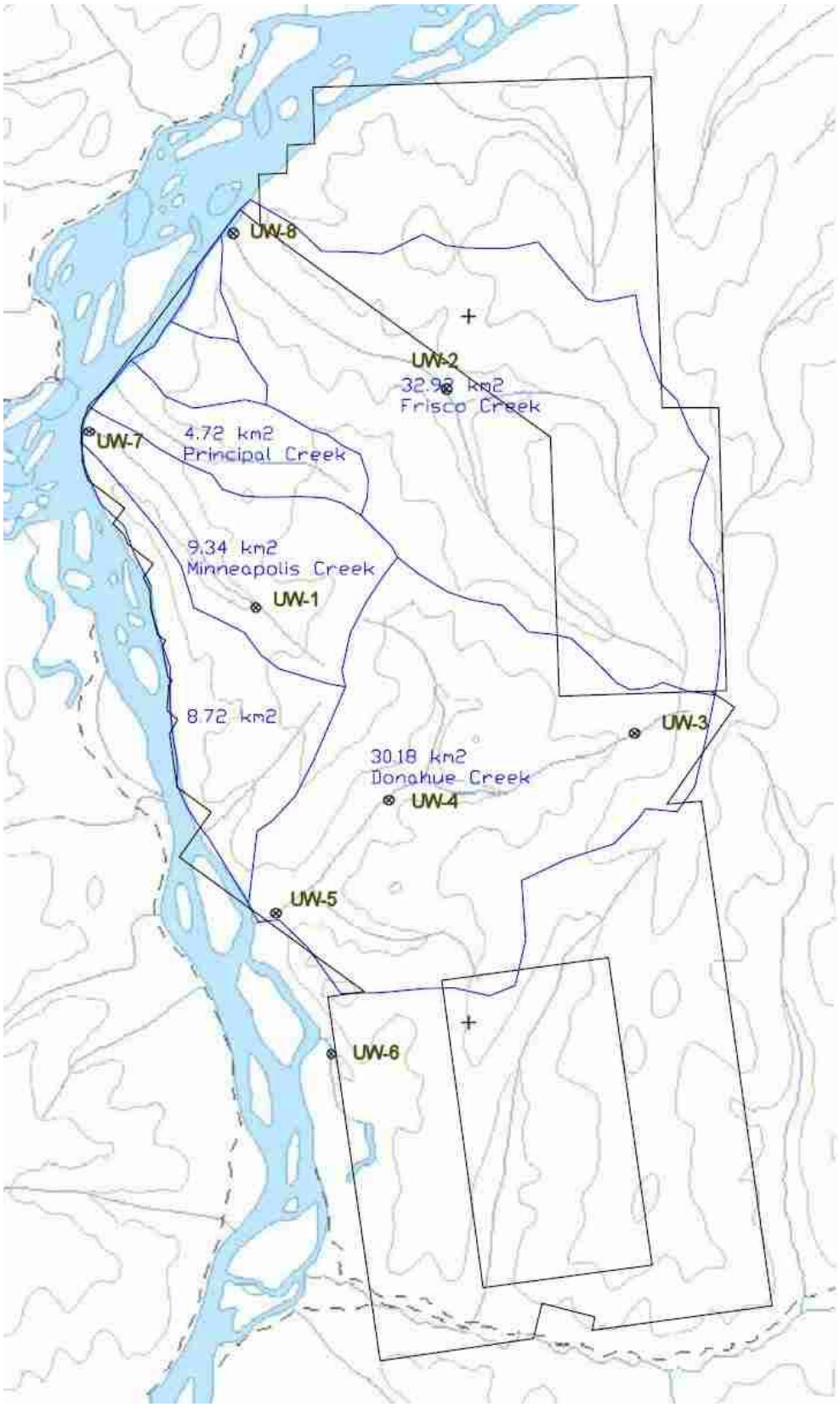


Figure 67. Location plan of sites visited and sampled; initial water sampling

The creeks follow straight narrow floodplains and are confined and incised. There appears to be mainly riffle/run with very few pools in the upper reaches. More suitable habitat exists at the mouths of the creeks just upstream of their confluence with the Yukon River. Suitable sites were identified for water level recording stations at the mouths of the creeks. Access to the sites is currently difficult due to poor landing sites for a helicopter. The creek mouths may be accessed by boat.

Laberge recommended that routine monitoring stations should be established at each of the eight sites identified. The lower reaches of Minneapolis, Donahue and Frisco would benefit from continuous water level recorders to establish stream flow variation and to enable water quality modelling. The water quality sampling frequency should cover temporal variation as well as special variation. During further assessments, benthic invertebrate monitoring and fish/fish habitat surveys should be conducted. Other components of the aquatic assessment should also include sediment sampling.

17.3 Health and Safety

Underworld Resources pays particular attention to Health and Safety matters in all aspects of its exploration activity. For the Yukon exploration work three issues require particular attention, namely; helicopter operations, river transport and bears.

At the commencement of the 2008 field program safety induction was given to all personnel and also to any new hires joining the exploration team. A bear safety briefing was given by the local ranger in Dawson, helicopter safety briefing was given by the pilot in the TransNorth office in Dawson, and other safety issues were discussed on site when necessary.

Because of the topography and accessibility of the White Property, extended helicopter usage is needed. This includes slinging of all equipment, including the drill, with a long line and personnel transport from. A set of strict guidelines have been worked out by Underworld in conjunction with the helicopter pilots from TransNorth.

The Yukon River is a large and treacherous river and all work on and around it needs caution. All personnel are to wear life jackets whilst on the river. Boat operators are given separate training and a gps route is followed to avoid stranding on shallows in the river.

The White Property lies in an area which has one of the highest densities of Black Bears in the Yukon. Precautions must therefore be taken when carrying out field work and setting up camp. All personnel carry bear deterrent and radios whilst in the field. An electric bear fence has been set up around camp, garbage is either burnt or transported to Dawson in an attempt to keep odours to a minimum.

In addition to these three issues, emphasis is put on communication procedures including radio and satellite phone usage. A weekly toolbox meeting is held on site where safety issues are discussed and safety procedures continually improved as seem fitting.

Accidents/Incidents in 2008 include:

- The TransNorth helicopter main rotor clipped a tree while slinging a chainsaw in for the drillers to clear an area for the water pump. No one was injured, and the pilot was able to safely fly the machine to Dawson City for repair. The pilot determined that he should not have attempted to sling into the area without requesting further clearing, and that tree clearing by Kluane and Underworlds personnel has been adequate so far. All personnel were reminded to operate with caution during helicopter work.

- A problem bear that kept on visiting a small two person fly camp was shot. It got several warning shots, but because it had gotten hold of food there, it kept on returning to the camp and had to be shot. The game warden was then informed and the carcass was moved. All fly camps are now to have a bear fence, which has proven very effective in deterring bears.

- A night shift Peak driller tripped over a stump whilst carrying equipment on the way to the drill at the beginning of his shift, and hit his jaw. The helicopter was still on site, so he was evacuated immediately and to Dawson Nursing Station where first aid and evaluation were completed. No serious injury had occurred.

It is recommended that at the beginning of the 2009 exploration program a full day safety induction be given to all personnel. Since some of the crew will be joining later, due to roster rotation, the same detailed induction should be given as a routine procedure to all personnel.

18 Interpretation and Conclusions

Two major gold discoveries have been made at the White Property. Both the Golden Saddle and the Arc Zone are near-surface, shallowly-dipping, and potentially amenable to open-pit mining methods. Mineralization is open in all directions in both zones. In addition, there are several other appealing targets at the White Property. White Property mineralization is hosted in bonanza-style quartz veins, as coarse and fine gold in silicified, brecciated, metasedimentary rocks, and in fault-hosted pyrite-rich quartz veins. Mineralization is strongest where major structures intersect favourable host lithologies. Structural history has played a major role in localizing mineralization, and thus increased understanding of the structures on the property may produce additional targets for exploration.

19 Recommendations

A comprehensive geological program is recommended for 2009. The program should consist of further mapping, trenching, soil sampling, and drilling. It is recommended that all of the month of May be devoted to additional mapping and sampling with priority given to the Arc Zone. Further geological mapping of the White property with attention to both lithology and structure will help to refine identification of drill targets.

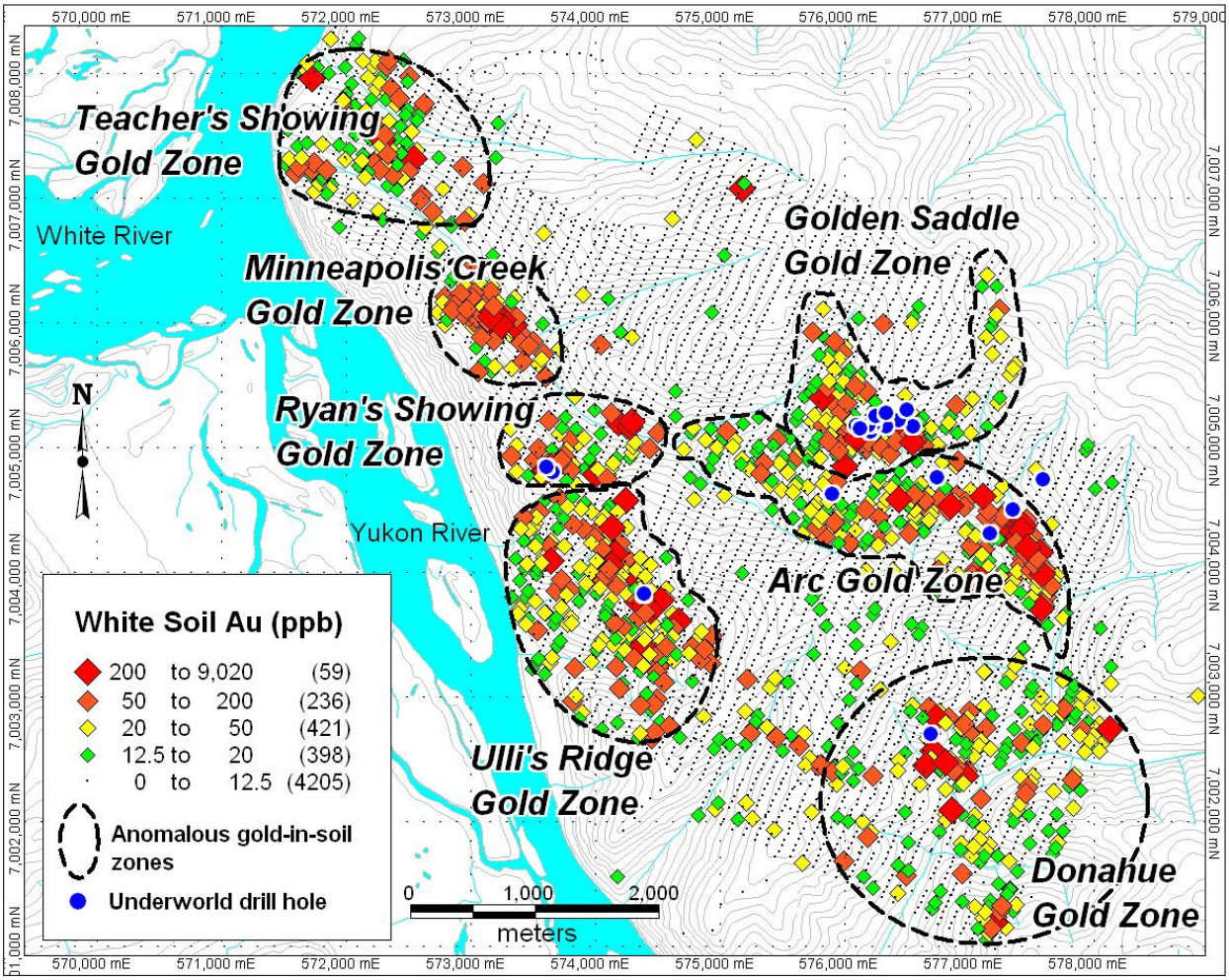


Figure 68 **Gold Zones at the White Property, with 2008 drill hole collars.**

Work should focus on the defining the extent and continuity of mineralization at Golden Saddle and the Arc zones with additional core drilling.

The soil geochemical anomalies at Donahue and Ulli's Ridge merit continued investigation, and drilling may be recommended following further mapping. In addition, North-East Ryan, the Teacher Showing, and Minneapolis Creek are also attractive targets, and these areas should be mapped and potentially drilled in 2009.

A two-phase program of drilling is recommended, Phase 1 commencing in June for 30 to 40 days. This should be followed by a break of at least a month so that assays results can be returned and evaluated. Phase 2 drilling should start early in August and continue to mid or late September.

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21 Appendices

A. Water analyses data

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P.O. Box 21072
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 6P7

Office Phone: 867-668-6838
Cell Phone: 867-668-1043
Fax: 867-667-6958

MEMORANDUM

Date: November 21, 2008

To: Al Doherty
David Petkovich

From: Ken Nordin – LES

Re: **Summary of 2008 Reconnaissance Sampling Underworld - White Property**

A reconnaissance level sampling survey took place at Underworld Resources White Property on September 12, 2008 and September 26-27, 2008 authorized by Al Doherty. The objective of the survey was to select sites for baseline water quality sampling and to collect a round of water samples representative of conditions prior to any further development of the property. Very crude stream assessments and measurements were made and sites were selected for future monitoring stations. A workbook containing in-situ data accompanies this memo. Water quality results have been forwarded previously.

Water Quality
The creeks sampled were clear to tannin coloured, cold, alkaline and moderately hard. Noteworthy are Strontium values and nutrients. Generally, metals concentrations appear to fall within CCME guidelines for receiving water although a careful comparison to guidelines has not yet been done.

Steam Morphology
The creeks follow straight narrow floodplains and are confined and incised. There appears to be mainly riffle/run with very few pools in the upper reaches. More suitable habitat exists at the mouths of the creeks just upstream of their confluence with the Yukon River. Suitable sites were identified for water level recording stations at the mouths of the creeks. Access to the sites is currently difficult due to poor landing sites for a helicopter. The creek mouths may be accessed by boat.

Monitoring Program Recommendations
Routine monitoring stations should be established at each of the eight sites identified. The lower reaches of Minneapolis, Donahue and Frisco would benefit from continuous water level recorders to establish stream flow variation and to enable water quality modelling. The water quality sampling frequency should cover temporal variation as well as special variation. During further assessments, benthic invertebrate monitoring and fish/fish habitat surveys should be conducted. Other components of the aquatic assessment should also include sediment sampling.

Ken Nordin ASoT, CCEP
Laberge Environmental Services
November 21, 2008

Your Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
Site: WHITE PROJECT
Your C.O.C. #: F118426

Attention: Bonnie Burns
LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
WHITEHORSE
405 Ogilvie Street
PO Box 21072
Whitehorse, YT
CANADA Y1A 6P7

Report Date: 2008/09/23

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

MAXXAM JOB #: A848445
Received: 2008/09/16, 16:00

Sample Matrix: Water
Samples Received: 4

Analyses	Quantity	Date Extracted	Date Analyzed	Laboratory Method	Analytical Method
Conductance - water	4	N/A	2008/09/19	BRN SOP-00264 R2.0	Based on SM-2510B
Hardness (calculated as CaCO3)	4	N/A	2008/09/23		
Na, K, Ca, Mg, S by CRC ICPMS (diss.)	4	N/A	2008/09/21	BRN SOP-00206	Based on EPA 200.8
Elements by ICPMS Low Level (dissolved) (1)	4	N/A	2008/09/21	BRN SOP-00206	Based on EPA 200.8
Elements by ICPMS Low Level (total) (1)	2	2008/09/18	2008/09/20	BRN SOP-00206	Based on EPA 200.8
Elements by ICPMS Low Level (total) (1)	2	2008/09/18	2008/09/21	BRN SOP-00206	Based on EPA 200.8
Na, K, Ca, Mg, S by CRC ICPMS (total)	2	2008/09/18	2008/09/20	BRN SOP-00206	Based on EPA 200.8
Na, K, Ca, Mg, S by CRC ICPMS (total)	2	2008/09/18	2008/09/21	BRN SOP-00206	Based on EPA 200.8
Ammonia-N	4	N/A	2008/09/18	BRN SOP-00232 R3.0	SM-4500 NH3 G
Nitrate + Nitrite (N)	4	N/A	2008/09/18	ING233 Rev.4.4	Based on EPA 353.2
Nitrite (N) by CFA	4	N/A	2008/09/18	BRN SOP-00233 R1.0	EPA 353.2
Nitrogen - Nitrate (as N)	4	N/A	2008/09/19		
Filter and HNO3 Preserve for Metals	4	N/A	2008/09/22	BRN WI-00006 R1.0	Based on EPA 200.2
pH Water	4	N/A	2008/09/19	BRN SOP-00264 R2.0	Based on SM-4500H+B
Orthophosphate by Konelab	4	N/A	2008/09/18		
Sulphate by Automated Colourimetry	4	N/A	2008/09/20	BRN-SOP 00243 R1.0	Based on EPA 375.4
Total Phosphorus	4	N/A	2008/09/18	BRN SOP-00236 R4.0	SM 4500
Total Suspended Solids	4	N/A	2008/09/22	BRN SOP-00277 R2.0	Based on SM-2540 D
Total Solids (Fixed and Volatile)	4	2008/09/18	2008/09/18		Based on SM2540 E
Total Solids	4	N/A	2008/09/18	BRN SOP-00277 R2.0	Based on SM-2540 B

* RPDs calculated using raw data. The rounding of final results may result in the apparent difference.

(1) SCC/CAEAL

../2

Your Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
Site: WHITE PROJECT
Your C.O.C. #: F118426

Attention: Bonnie Burns
LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
WHITEHORSE
405 Ogilvie Street
PO Box 21072
Whitehorse, YT
CANADA Y1A 6P7

Report Date: 2008/09/23

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Encryption Key

Sue Reynolds
23 Sep 2008 17:38:54 -07:00

Please direct all questions regarding this Certificate of Analysis to your Project Manager.

SUE REYNOLDS, BBY Customer Service
Email: sue.reynolds@maxxamanalytics.com
Phone# (604) 444-4808 Ext:235

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Maxxam has procedures in place to guard against improper use of the electronic signature and have the required "signatories", as per section 5.10.2 of ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E), signing the reports. SCC and CAEAL have approved this reporting process and electronic report format.

Total cover pages: 2

Maxxam Job #: A848445
Report Date: 2008/09/23

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT
Sampler Initials: KN

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER

Maxxam ID		L63439		L63440		
Sampling Date		2008/09/12		2008/09/12		
COC Number		F118426		F118426		
	Units	UW-1 MINNIAPPOLIS CR	RDL	UW-2 FRISCO CR	RDL	QC Batch
Preparation						
Filter and HNO3 Preservation	N/A	FIELD	N/A	FIELD	N/A	ONSITE
ANIONS						
Nitrite (N)	mg/L	<0.005	0.005	<0.005	0.005	2587013
Calculated Parameters						
Nitrate (N)	mg/L	0.40	0.02	0.19	0.02	2583143
Misc. Inorganics						
Dissolved Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	156	0.5	94.3	0.5	2582101
Total Solids (Fixed)	mg/L	170	10	230	10	2586504
Total Solids (Volatile)	mg/L	88	10	160	10	2586504
Anions						
Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	70	5	36	0.5	2591987
Nutrients						
Ammonia (N)	mg/L	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.01	2586837
Orthophosphate (P)	mg/L	<0.005	0.005	0.006	0.005	2583768
Nitrate plus Nitrite (N)	mg/L	0.40	0.02	0.19	0.02	2586965
Total Phosphorus (P)	mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.069	0.005	2583757
Physical Properties						
Conductivity	uS/cm	300	1	180	1	2587586
pH	pH Units	8.1		7.9		2587584
Physical Properties						
Total Solids	mg/L	254	10	388	10	2585488
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	26	1	150	1	2593749

RDL = Reportable Detection Limit

Maxxam Job #: A848445
Report Date: 2008/09/23

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT
Sampler Initials: KN

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER

Maxxam ID		L63441	L63442		
Sampling Date		2008/09/12	2008/09/12		
COC Number		F118426	F118426		
	Units	UW-3 DONAHUE CR U/S	UW-4 DONAHUE CR D/S	RDL	QC Batch
Preparation					
Filter and HNO3 Preservation	N/A	FIELD	FIELD	N/A	ONSITE
ANIONS					
Nitrite (N)	mg/L	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	2587013
Calculated Parameters					
Nitrate (N)	mg/L	0.81	0.92	0.02	2583143
Misc. Inorganics					
Dissolved Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	164	152	0.5	2582101
Total Solids (Fixed)	mg/L	170	200	10	2586504
Total Solids (Volatile)	mg/L	98	130	10	2586504
Anions					
Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	53	56	5	2591987
Nutrients					
Ammonia (N)	mg/L	0.09	0.22	0.01	2586837
Orthophosphate (P)	mg/L	<0.005	0.007	0.005	2583768
Nitrate plus Nitrite (N)	mg/L	0.81	0.92	0.02	2586965
Total Phosphorus (P)	mg/L	0.020	0.055	0.005	2583757
Physical Properties					
Conductivity	uS/cm	310	290	1	2587586
pH	pH Units	8.1	8.1		2587584
Physical Properties					
Total Solids	mg/L	270	332	10	2585488
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	240	160	1	2593749

RDL = Reportable Detection Limit

Maxxam Job #: A848445
Report Date: 2008/09/23

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT
Sampler Initials: KN

ELEMENTS BY ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY (WATER)

Maxxam ID		L63439	L63440	L63441	L63442		
Sampling Date		2008/09/12	2008/09/12	2008/09/12	2008/09/12		
COC Number		F118426	F118426	F118426	F118426		
	Units	UW-1 MINNIAPPOLIS CR	UW-2 FRISCO CR	UW-3 DONAHUE CR U/S	UW-4 DONAHUE CR D/S	RDL	QC Batch
Dissolved Metals by ICPMS							
Dissolved Aluminum (Al)	ug/L	54.6	104	49.2	42.8	0.2	2588852
Dissolved Antimony (Sb)	ug/L	0.11	0.14	0.26	0.29	0.02	2588852
Dissolved Arsenic (As)	ug/L	0.29	0.83	1.65	2.69	0.02	2588852
Dissolved Barium (Ba)	ug/L	64.8	52.8	67.0	62.8	0.02	2588852
Dissolved Beryllium (Be)	ug/L	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	2588852
Dissolved Bismuth (Bi)	ug/L	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	2588852
Dissolved Boron (B)	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	50	2588852
Dissolved Cadmium (Cd)	ug/L	0.006	0.006	0.011	0.009	0.005	2588852
Dissolved Chromium (Cr)	ug/L	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	2588852
Dissolved Cobalt (Co)	ug/L	0.122	0.299	0.151	0.238	0.005	2588852
Dissolved Copper (Cu)	ug/L	4.44	5.24	3.53	3.53	0.05	2588852
Dissolved Iron (Fe)	ug/L	55	392	90	122	1	2588852
Dissolved Lead (Pb)	ug/L	0.025	0.043	0.011	0.033	0.005	2588852
Dissolved Lithium (Li)	ug/L	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	2588852
Dissolved Manganese (Mn)	ug/L	3.42	25.8	11.3	18.7	0.05	2588852
Dissolved Molybdenum (Mo)	ug/L	0.69	0.50	0.76	0.76	0.05	2588852
Dissolved Nickel (Ni)	ug/L	0.95	9.37	1.59	1.75	0.02	2588852
Dissolved Selenium (Se)	ug/L	0.38	0.27	0.58	0.82	0.04	2588852
Dissolved Silicon (Si)	ug/L	5570	4680	4950	5110	100	2588852
Dissolved Silver (Ag)	ug/L	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	2588852
Dissolved Strontium (Sr)	ug/L	141	139	119	172	0.05	2588852
Dissolved Thallium (Tl)	ug/L	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.002	2588852
Dissolved Tin (Sn)	ug/L	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	2588852
Dissolved Titanium (Ti)	ug/L	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	2588852
Dissolved Uranium (U)	ug/L	4.43	0.455	1.86	2.92	0.002	2588852
Dissolved Vanadium (V)	ug/L	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	2588852
Dissolved Zinc (Zn)	ug/L	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.1	2588852
Dissolved Zirconium (Zr)	ug/L	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	2588852
Dissolved Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	37.4	19.6	44.4	42.0	0.05	2592013
Dissolved Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	15.2	11.0	12.8	11.4	0.05	2592013
Dissolved Potassium (K)	mg/L	1.49	1.55	1.61	1.48	0.05	2592013
Dissolved Sodium (Na)	mg/L	3.15	1.60	2.93	3.18	0.05	2592013

RDL = Reportable Detection Limit

Maxxam Job #: A848445
Report Date: 2008/09/23

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT
Sampler Initials: KN

ELEMENTS BY ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY (WATER)

Maxxam ID		L63439	L63440	L63441	L63442		
Sampling Date		2008/09/12	2008/09/12	2008/09/12	2008/09/12		
COC Number		F118426	F118426	F118426	F118426		
	Units	UW-1 MINNIAPPOLIS CR	UW-2 FRISCO CR	UW-3 DONAHUE CR U/S	UW-4 DONAHUE CR D/S	RDL	QC Batch
Dissolved Sulphur (S)	mg/L	26	11	18	20	3	2592013
Total Metals by ICPMS							
Total Aluminum (Al)	ug/L	294	1400	276	576	0.2	2586047
Total Antimony (Sb)	ug/L	0.10	0.15	0.24	0.32	0.02	2586047
Total Arsenic (As)	ug/L	0.41	2.26	2.34	8.93	0.02	2586047
Total Barium (Ba)	ug/L	76.4	167	85.4	107	0.02	2586047
Total Beryllium (Be)	ug/L	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.01	2586047
Total Bismuth (Bi)	ug/L	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	2586047
Total Boron (B)	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	50	2586047
Total Cadmium (Cd)	ug/L	0.016	0.068	0.029	0.090	0.005	2586047
Total Chromium (Cr)	ug/L	1.3	5.4	0.8	1.4	0.1	2586047
Total Cobalt (Co)	ug/L	0.431	2.12	0.476	0.996	0.005	2586047
Total Copper (Cu)	ug/L	6.45	13.8	6.03	8.61	0.05	2586047
Total Iron (Fe)	ug/L	467	2850	448	1300	1	2586047
Total Lead (Pb)	ug/L	0.157	1.62	0.222	0.720	0.005	2586047
Total Lithium (Li)	ug/L	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.5	2586047
Total Manganese (Mn)	ug/L	20.4	96.7	41.1	67.1	0.05	2586047
Total Molybdenum (Mo)	ug/L	0.65	0.51	0.77	0.78	0.05	2586047
Total Nickel (Ni)	ug/L	1.81	19.1	2.56	4.16	0.02	2586047
Total Selenium (Se)	ug/L	0.43	0.32	0.57	0.83	0.04	2586047
Total Silicon (Si)	ug/L	6000	5950	4560	4870	100	2586047
Total Silver (Ag)	ug/L	0.008	0.008	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	2586047
Total Strontium (Sr)	ug/L	134	153	117	175	0.05	2586047
Total Thallium (Tl)	ug/L	0.004	0.010	0.004	0.006	0.002	2586047
Total Tin (Sn)	ug/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	2586047
Total Titanium (Ti)	ug/L	12.6	34.1	8.3	16.9	0.5	2586047
Total Uranium (U)	ug/L	4.19	0.813	1.86	3.04	0.002	2586047
Total Vanadium (V)	ug/L	1.6	10.1	1.6	3.9	0.2	2586047
Total Zinc (Zn)	ug/L	1.5	8.5	2.1	5.2	0.1	2586047
Total Zirconium (Zr)	ug/L	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	2586047
Total Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	37.0	22.6	45.0	43.6	0.05	2592010
Total Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	14.4	11.7	12.4	11.4	0.05	2592010
Total Potassium (K)	mg/L	1.47	1.58	1.60	1.48	0.05	2592010

RDL = Reportable Detection Limit

Maxxam Job #: A848445
Report Date: 2008/09/23

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT
Sampler Initials: KN

ELEMENTS BY ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY (WATER)

Maxxam ID		L63439	L63440	L63441	L63442		
Sampling Date		2008/09/12	2008/09/12	2008/09/12	2008/09/12		
COC Number		F118426	F118426	F118426	F118426		
	Units	UW-1 MINNIAPPOLIS CR	UW-2 FRISCO CR	UW-3 DONAHUE CR U/S	UW-4 DONAHUE CR D/S	RDL	QC Batch
Total Sodium (Na)	mg/L	3.00	1.55	2.82	3.07	0.05	2592010
Total Sulphur (S)	mg/L	25	11	18	20	3	2592010

RDL = Reportable Detection Limit

Maxxam Job #: A848445
Report Date: 2008/09/23

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT
Sampler Initials: KN

General Comments

Results relate only to the items tested.

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Attention: Bonnie Burns
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
P.O. #:
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT

Quality Assurance Report

Maxxam Job Number: VA848445

QA/QC Batch Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	Date Analyzed yyyy/mm/dd	Value	Recovery	Units	QC Limits
2583757 CK	MATRIX SPIKE	Total Phosphorus (P)	2008/09/18		107	%	80 - 120
	SPIKE	Total Phosphorus (P)	2008/09/18		109	%	80 - 120
	BLANK	Total Phosphorus (P)	2008/09/18	<0.005		mg/L	
	RPD	Total Phosphorus (P)	2008/09/18	1.8		%	25
2583768 CK	MATRIX SPIKE [L63439-01]	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/09/18		96	%	80 - 120
	SPIKE	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/09/18		107	%	80 - 120
	BLANK	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/09/18	<0.005		mg/L	
	RPD [L63439-01]	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/09/18	NC		%	20
2585488 WR1	MATRIX SPIKE [L63441-01]	Total Solids	2008/09/18		111	%	N/A
	SPIKE	Total Solids	2008/09/18		95	%	N/A
	BLANK	Total Solids	2008/09/18	<10		mg/L	
	RPD [L63441-01]	Total Solids	2008/09/18	7.8		%	N/A
2586047 AA1	MATRIX SPIKE	Total Arsenic (As)	2008/09/20		100	%	75 - 125
		Total Beryllium (Be)	2008/09/20		105	%	75 - 125
		Total Cadmium (Cd)	2008/09/20		108	%	75 - 125
		Total Chromium (Cr)	2008/09/20		99	%	75 - 125
		Total Cobalt (Co)	2008/09/20		98	%	75 - 125
		Total Copper (Cu)	2008/09/20		101	%	75 - 125
		Total Lead (Pb)	2008/09/20		97	%	75 - 125
		Total Lithium (Li)	2008/09/20		100	%	75 - 125
		Total Nickel (Ni)	2008/09/20		100	%	75 - 125
		Total Selenium (Se)	2008/09/20		102	%	75 - 125
		Total Uranium (U)	2008/09/20		97	%	75 - 125
		Total Vanadium (V)	2008/09/20		99	%	75 - 125
		Total Zinc (Zn)	2008/09/20		111	%	75 - 125
	SPIKE	Total Arsenic (As)	2008/09/20		99	%	75 - 125
		Total Beryllium (Be)	2008/09/20		98	%	75 - 125
		Total Cadmium (Cd)	2008/09/20		101	%	75 - 125
		Total Chromium (Cr)	2008/09/20		99	%	75 - 125
		Total Cobalt (Co)	2008/09/20		99	%	75 - 125
		Total Copper (Cu)	2008/09/20		102	%	75 - 125
		Total Lead (Pb)	2008/09/20		98	%	75 - 125
		Total Lithium (Li)	2008/09/20		100	%	75 - 125
		Total Nickel (Ni)	2008/09/20		100	%	75 - 125
		Total Selenium (Se)	2008/09/20		98	%	75 - 125
		Total Uranium (U)	2008/09/20		96	%	75 - 125
		Total Vanadium (V)	2008/09/20		100	%	75 - 125
		Total Zinc (Zn)	2008/09/20		104	%	75 - 125
	BLANK	Total Aluminum (Al)	2008/09/20	<0.2		ug/L	
		Total Antimony (Sb)	2008/09/20	<0.02		ug/L	
		Total Arsenic (As)	2008/09/20	<0.02		ug/L	
		Total Barium (Ba)	2008/09/20	<0.02		ug/L	
		Total Beryllium (Be)	2008/09/20	<0.01		ug/L	
		Total Bismuth (Bi)	2008/09/20	<0.005		ug/L	
		Total Boron (B)	2008/09/20	<50		ug/L	
		Total Cadmium (Cd)	2008/09/20	<0.005		ug/L	
		Total Chromium (Cr)	2008/09/20	<0.1		ug/L	
		Total Cobalt (Co)	2008/09/20	<0.005		ug/L	
		Total Copper (Cu)	2008/09/20	<0.05		ug/L	
		Total Iron (Fe)	2008/09/20	<1		ug/L	
		Total Lead (Pb)	2008/09/20	<0.005		ug/L	
		Total Lithium (Li)	2008/09/20	<0.5		ug/L	
		Total Manganese (Mn)	2008/09/20	<0.05		ug/L	

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Attention: Bonnie Burns
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
P.O. #:
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: VA848445

QA/QC Batch Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	Date Analyzed yyyy/mm/dd	Value	Recovery	Units	QC Limits
2586047 AA1	BLANK	Total Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/09/20	<0.05		ug/L	
		Total Nickel (Ni)	2008/09/20	<0.02		ug/L	
		Total Selenium (Se)	2008/09/20	<0.04		ug/L	
		Total Silicon (Si)	2008/09/20	<100		ug/L	
		Total Silver (Ag)	2008/09/20	<0.005		ug/L	
		Total Strontium (Sr)	2008/09/20	<0.05		ug/L	
		Total Thallium (Tl)	2008/09/20	<0.002		ug/L	
		Total Tin (Sn)	2008/09/20	<0.01		ug/L	
		Total Titanium (Ti)	2008/09/20	<0.5		ug/L	
		Total Uranium (U)	2008/09/20	<0.002		ug/L	
		Total Vanadium (V)	2008/09/20	<0.2		ug/L	
		Total Zinc (Zn)	2008/09/20	<0.1		ug/L	
		Total Zirconium (Zr)	2008/09/20	<0.1		ug/L	
	RPD	Total Aluminum (Al)	2008/09/20	2.8		%	25
		Total Antimony (Sb)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Arsenic (As)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Barium (Ba)	2008/09/20	1.3		%	25
		Total Beryllium (Be)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Bismuth (Bi)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Boron (B)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Cadmium (Cd)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Chromium (Cr)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Cobalt (Co)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Copper (Cu)	2008/09/20	5.8		%	25
		Total Iron (Fe)	2008/09/20	6.3		%	25
		Total Lead (Pb)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Lithium (Li)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Manganese (Mn)	2008/09/20	0.7		%	25
		Total Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/09/20	1.8		%	25
		Total Nickel (Ni)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Selenium (Se)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Silicon (Si)	2008/09/20	6.3		%	25
		Total Silver (Ag)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Strontium (Sr)	2008/09/20	2.3		%	25
		Total Thallium (Tl)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Tin (Sn)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Titanium (Ti)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Uranium (U)	2008/09/20	1.3		%	25
		Total Vanadium (V)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
		Total Zinc (Zn)	2008/09/20	1.3		%	25
		Total Zirconium (Zr)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
2586504 WR1	BLANK	Total Solids (Fixed)	2008/09/18	<10		mg/L	
		Total Solids (Volatile)	2008/09/18	<10		mg/L	
2586837 BB3	MATRIX SPIKE	Ammonia (N)	2008/09/18		106	%	80 - 120
	SPIKE	Ammonia (N)	2008/09/18		115	%	80 - 120
	BLANK	Ammonia (N)	2008/09/18	<0.01		mg/L	
	RPD	Ammonia (N)	2008/09/18	1.4		%	25
2586965 IC4	MATRIX SPIKE	Nitrate plus Nitrite (N)	2008/09/18		100	%	80 - 120
	SPIKE	Nitrate plus Nitrite (N)	2008/09/18		99	%	80 - 120
	BLANK	Nitrate plus Nitrite (N)	2008/09/18	<0.02		mg/L	
	RPD	Nitrate plus Nitrite (N)	2008/09/18	NC		%	25
2587013 IC4	MATRIX SPIKE	Nitrite (N)	2008/09/18		104	%	80 - 120
	SPIKE	Nitrite (N)	2008/09/18		99	%	80 - 120
	BLANK	Nitrite (N)	2008/09/18	<0.005		mg/L	
	RPD	Nitrite (N)	2008/09/18	NC		%	25

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Attention: Bonnie Burns
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
P.O. #:
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: VA848445

QA/QC Batch Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	Date Analyzed yyyy/mm/dd	Value	Recovery	Units	QC Limits
2587586 MM3	SPIKE	Conductivity	2008/09/20		102	%	80 - 120
	BLANK	Conductivity	2008/09/20	<1		uS/cm	
	RPD	Conductivity	2008/09/20	0.4		%	25
2588852 AA1	MATRIX SPIKE	Dissolved Arsenic (As)	2008/09/21		106	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Beryllium (Be)	2008/09/21		120	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Cadmium (Cd)	2008/09/21		117	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Chromium (Cr)	2008/09/21		110	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Cobalt (Co)	2008/09/21		110	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Copper (Cu)	2008/09/21		112	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Lead (Pb)	2008/09/21		114	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Lithium (Li)	2008/09/21		114	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Nickel (Ni)	2008/09/21		109	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Selenium (Se)	2008/09/21		113	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Uranium (U)	2008/09/21		112	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Vanadium (V)	2008/09/21		108	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Zinc (Zn)	2008/09/21		122	%	75 - 125
	SPIKE	Dissolved Arsenic (As)	2008/09/21		100	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Beryllium (Be)	2008/09/21		102	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Cadmium (Cd)	2008/09/21		101	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Chromium (Cr)	2008/09/21		101	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Cobalt (Co)	2008/09/21		101	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Copper (Cu)	2008/09/21		103	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Lead (Pb)	2008/09/21		103	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Lithium (Li)	2008/09/21		101	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Nickel (Ni)	2008/09/21		100	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Selenium (Se)	2008/09/21		101	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Uranium (U)	2008/09/21		102	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Vanadium (V)	2008/09/21		98	%	75 - 125
		Dissolved Zinc (Zn)	2008/09/21		107	%	75 - 125
	BLANK	Dissolved Aluminum (Al)	2008/09/21	<0.2		ug/L	
		Dissolved Antimony (Sb)	2008/09/21	<0.02		ug/L	
		Dissolved Arsenic (As)	2008/09/21	<0.02		ug/L	
		Dissolved Barium (Ba)	2008/09/21	<0.02		ug/L	
		Dissolved Beryllium (Be)	2008/09/21	<0.01		ug/L	
		Dissolved Bismuth (Bi)	2008/09/21	<0.005		ug/L	
		Dissolved Boron (B)	2008/09/21	<50		ug/L	
		Dissolved Cadmium (Cd)	2008/09/21	<0.005		ug/L	
		Dissolved Chromium (Cr)	2008/09/21	<0.1		ug/L	
		Dissolved Cobalt (Co)	2008/09/21	<0.005		ug/L	
		Dissolved Copper (Cu)	2008/09/21	<0.05		ug/L	
		Dissolved Iron (Fe)	2008/09/21	<1		ug/L	
		Dissolved Lead (Pb)	2008/09/21	<0.005		ug/L	
		Dissolved Lithium (Li)	2008/09/21	<0.5		ug/L	
		Dissolved Manganese (Mn)	2008/09/21	<0.05		ug/L	
		Dissolved Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/09/21	<0.05		ug/L	
		Dissolved Nickel (Ni)	2008/09/21	<0.02		ug/L	
		Dissolved Selenium (Se)	2008/09/21	<0.04		ug/L	
		Dissolved Silicon (Si)	2008/09/21	<100		ug/L	
		Dissolved Silver (Ag)	2008/09/21	<0.005		ug/L	
		Dissolved Strontium (Sr)	2008/09/21	<0.05		ug/L	
		Dissolved Thallium (Tl)	2008/09/21	<0.002		ug/L	
		Dissolved Tin (Sn)	2008/09/21	<0.01		ug/L	
		Dissolved Titanium (Ti)	2008/09/21	<0.5		ug/L	
		Dissolved Uranium (U)	2008/09/21	<0.002		ug/L	
		Dissolved Vanadium (V)	2008/09/21	<0.2		ug/L	

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Attention: Bonnie Burns
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
P.O. #:
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: VA848445

QA/QC Batch Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	Date Analyzed yyyy/mm/dd	Value	Recovery	Units	QC Limits
2588852 AA1	BLANK	Dissolved Zinc (Zn)	2008/09/21	<0.1		ug/L	
		Dissolved Zirconium (Zr)	2008/09/21	<0.1		ug/L	
	RPD	Dissolved Aluminum (Al)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Antimony (Sb)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Arsenic (As)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Barium (Ba)	2008/09/21	0.4		%	25
		Dissolved Beryllium (Be)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Bismuth (Bi)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Boron (B)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Cadmium (Cd)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Chromium (Cr)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Cobalt (Co)	2008/09/21	6.6		%	25
		Dissolved Copper (Cu)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Iron (Fe)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Lead (Pb)	2008/09/21	3.3		%	25
		Dissolved Lithium (Li)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Manganese (Mn)	2008/09/21	4.9		%	25
		Dissolved Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Nickel (Ni)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Selenium (Se)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Silicon (Si)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Silver (Ag)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Strontium (Sr)	2008/09/21	1.6		%	25
		Dissolved Thallium (Tl)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Tin (Sn)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Titanium (Ti)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Uranium (U)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Vanadium (V)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Zinc (Zn)	2008/09/21	1.3		%	25
		Dissolved Zirconium (Zr)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
2591987 SC2	MATRIX SPIKE	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/09/20		97	%	75 - 125
	SPIKE	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/09/20		94	%	80 - 120
	BLANK	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/09/20	<0.5		mg/L	
	RPD	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)		TBA		%	20
2592010 AA1	BLANK	Total Calcium (Ca)	2008/09/20	<0.05		mg/L	
		Total Magnesium (Mg)	2008/09/20	<0.05		mg/L	
		Total Potassium (K)	2008/09/20	<0.05		mg/L	
		Total Sodium (Na)	2008/09/20	<0.05		mg/L	
		Total Sulphur (S)	2008/09/20	<3		mg/L	
	RPD	Total Calcium (Ca)	2008/09/20	0.6		%	25
		Total Magnesium (Mg)	2008/09/20	0.5		%	25
		Total Potassium (K)	2008/09/20	0.9		%	25
		Total Sodium (Na)	2008/09/20	0.5		%	25
		Total Sulphur (S)	2008/09/20	NC		%	25
2592013 AA1	BLANK	Dissolved Calcium (Ca)	2008/09/21	<0.05		mg/L	
		Dissolved Magnesium (Mg)	2008/09/21	<0.05		mg/L	
		Dissolved Potassium (K)	2008/09/21	<0.05		mg/L	
		Dissolved Sodium (Na)	2008/09/21	<0.05		mg/L	
		Dissolved Sulphur (S)	2008/09/21	<3		mg/L	
	RPD	Dissolved Calcium (Ca)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Magnesium (Mg)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Potassium (K)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Sodium (Na)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
		Dissolved Sulphur (S)	2008/09/21	NC		%	25
2593749 TW2	SPIKE	Total Suspended Solids	2008/09/22		97	%	N/A

LABERGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Attention: Bonnie Burns
Client Project #: UNDER WORLD RESOURCES
P.O. #:
Site Reference: WHITE PROJECT

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: VA848445

QA/QC Batch Num	Init	QC Type	Parameter	Date Analyzed yyyy/mm/dd	Value	Recovery	Units	QC Limits
2593749	TW2	BLANK	Total Suspended Solids	2008/09/22	<1		mg/L	

N/A = Not Applicable
TBA = Result to follow
NC = Non-calculable
RPD = Relative Percent Difference

Maxxam Analytics International Corporation o/a Maxxam Analytics Burnaby: 8577 Commerce Court V5A 4N5 Telephone(604) 444-4808 Fax(604) 444-4811

Maxxam Analytics Inc.
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Fax: (604) 444-4811
Toll Free: 1-800-440-4808

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

PAGE 1 OF 1

MAXXAM JOB #: A848445 ANALYSIS REQUEST F 118426

COMPANY NAME: LABERGE Environmental Services
PH #: 867-668-6838
E-mail: bonnie.barnes@northwestel.net
FAX #: 867-667-6956

COMPANY ADDRESS: P.O. Box 21092 Whitehorse YT Y1A6P7

CLIENT PROJECT ID: (#)
Underworld Resources White Project

SAMPLER NAME (PRINT): KEN NORDIN

PROJECT MANAGER: Ken Nordin

LAB USE ONLY

* FIELD SAMPLE ID	MAXXAM LAB # (Lab Use Only)	MATRIX: GROUND WATER	SURFACE WATER	SOIL	DRINKING WATER	OTHER	# CONTAINERS	SAMPLING: DATE (dd/mm/yy)	TIME	HEADSPACE VAPOUR	BTEX/VHT	VOC/HCID	PHC F1-F4	BTEX	ABNs/PAHs/PAHs/LMW PAHs	Q-ABNs/PCB/PCB CONGENERS & dl	CONDUCTIVITY/HARDNESS/TDS/pH	PHENOLICS (4AAP)	TOTAL CN	Dissolved Metals Field Filtered?	Total Metals Field Preserved?	NITRATE	NITRITE	AMMONIA	CHLORIDE	FLUORIDE	SULPHATE	TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (NFR)	SYNTHETIC gas/oil	VOLATILE gas/oil	LIGNINS/STEROLS/RESIN ACIDS	HOLD
1 UW-1 Minnie Mack's Cr			✓				6	12/9/08												✓										✓ Total Solids
2 UW-2 Frisco Cr			✓				6	12/9/08												✓										✓ Total Hardness
3 UW-3 Donahue Cr u/s			✓				6	12/9/08												✓										✓ Ortho P
4 UW-4 Donahue Cr d/s			✓				6	12/9/08												✓										✓ pH
5																															✓ Cond
6																															
7																															
8																															
9																															
10																															
11																															
12																															

TAT (Turnaround Time)
<5 DAY TAT MUST HAVE LAB/QA APPROVAL
*some exceptions apply please contact lab
STANDARD 5 BUSINESS DAYS ☑
RUSH 3 BUSINESS DAYS ☐
RUSH 2 BUSINESS DAYS ☐
URGENT 1 BUSINESS DAY ☐
OTHER BUSINESS DAYS _____

CUSTODY RECORD

P.O. NUMBER / QUOTE NUMBER:

SPECIAL DETECTION LIMITS / CONTAMINANT TYPE:
ultra low metal detection limits - baseline study.

ACCOUNTING CONTACT:

SPECIAL REPORTING OR BILLING INSTRUCTIONS:

☑ CCME
☐ CSR
☐ ALBERTA TIER 1
☐ OTHER
JARS USED:

LAB USE ONLY

ARRIVAL TEMPERATURE °C:	DUE DATE:	LOG IN CHECK:
7.7.8		

RELINQUISHED BY SAMPLER	DATE: dd/mm/yy	TIME:	RECEIVED BY:
RELINQUISHED BY:	DATE: dd/mm/yy	TIME:	RECEIVED BY:
RELINQUISHED BY	DATE: dd/mm/yy 12/10/08	TIME: 15:00	RECEIVED BY LABORATORY: JF

COC-DMN - MC - 01/08

ORIGINAL MAXXAM YELLOW MAXXAM

B. Geological report by Doug MacKenzie

Structure of the metamorphic basement rocks in the White Property, Yukon, Canada

Doug MacKenzie

Geology Department, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Report to Underworld Resources Ltd

October 2008

Executive summary

The first stage of an investigation into the structure of the metamorphic rocks in the White Property has been completed successfully. A structural framework has been erected for the evolution of these rocks and this has been integrated into the regional geological evolutionary history. The property consists of a series of stacked thrust slices that were emplaced in Early Jurassic. Each of the thrust slices is bounded by km-scale thrust faults that are marked intermittently along strike by thin (m-scale), discontinuous lenses of variably magnetic ultramafic rocks. Permian metamorphic fabrics in the foliated basement rocks were deformed during thrust emplacement by semi-ductile folding and thrust-related shearing near thrust contacts. The ultramafic slices were deformed during thrusting and overprinted by a shallow–dipping phacoidal cleavage. These thrust-related structures have been overprinted locally by high angle, late metamorphic, semibrittle, compressional, kink folds and fractures. Some of these metamorphic structures have been overprinted and/or reactivated by Late Cretaceous normal faulting. Mesothermal gold mineralization occurred in the latter stages of this evolutionary history, bracketed between late-compressional brittle deformation and Cretaceous normal faulting. The thrust-related faulting and folding and the late-compressional brittle deformation provided structural preparation for hydrothermal fluid flow and produced some of the structures that now host gold-bearing veins. Some other local extensional sites have opened along pre-existing structures and host gold-bearing veins locally, including metamorphic foliation. More extreme structural preparation occurred where there has been superimposition of structures from more than one generation. The Golden Saddle stands out as the most complex structural zone, as it involves superimposition of thrust-related structures and extensional structures related to either reactivated late compressional brittle deformation or Late Cretaceous normal faulting.

Introduction

This report outlines initial results of a two-week investigation into the structural evolution of the basement rocks of the White Property, Yukon Territory, Canada. The research is being done to provide a regional and local geological context for on-going Underworld Resources exploration in the general area adjacent to the Yukon River and directly opposite the mouth of the White River. This project is being conducted by Doug MacKenzie in consultation with Dave Craw (University of Otago, New Zealand) for the following reasons:

1. Mineralisation in the White Property is hosted in schist and gneiss lithologies that have some similarities to the Klondike Schist, Yukon, Canada and the Otago Schist, New Zealand, with respect to their complex deformational history and mesothermal gold mineralisation. In particular, the White Property is part of the same accretionary terrane (Yukon Tanana Terrane) as the Klondike Schist and shares the same regional tectonic evolution.
2. Structural investigations into the Otago Schist are considerably more advanced (due primarily to the excellent outcrop) and the structural approach developed there has been successfully applied to the Klondike Schist.
3. Structural analysis for both these metamorphic belts has provided a useful context for recent gold exploration in the Otago and Klondike areas. The present aim is to provide the same context for the White Property.
4. Understanding of the structural context of the White Property will allow Underworld Resources geologists to maximize value from trench and drill core observations during exploration, and to optimize economic extraction from any developed mine.

This report shows the present direction of the project after two weeks (September 2008), and it is hoped that feedback from Underworld Resources personnel will enable suitably focused continuation and development of the project.

Regional thrust stacking

The metamorphic rocks that make up the basement of the White Property form the upper part of a series of stacked thrust slices, and the structure of these rocks is in part directly linked to the structure of this thrust pile. The basement rocks of the area comprise at least five separate thrust slices, with distinctly different types of schist

and gneiss occurring above and below the thrust boundaries (Table 1). The bounding faults are generally poorly exposed and form irregular surfaces deformed by folding and a later phacoidal cleavage (described below). Discontinuous ultramafic horizons of serpentinite and/or talc-carbonate schist mark these thrust faults (cf. Mortensen, 1996; MacKenzie et al 2008). The regional extent of these bounding thrust faults is based on the author's mapping which was limited by the time available and generally poor exposure (Fig. 1). Each of the thrust slices has a similar metamorphic grade that ranges from lower to middle amphibolite facies, with the structurally highest thrust slice (top of Principal Ridge) having the greatest degree of textural reconstitution and possibly highest grade. The metamorphic structures in all the upper slices are similar also and were imposed on the rocks prior to thrust stacking (Table 1.). The thrust stacking involved crustal thickening and this collisional orogenesis may have been important for generating fluids that ultimately yielded the mesothermal gold veins under local extensional conditions.

Structural events in the White Property basement rocks

Structural events that have occurred to make up what are now the basement rocks of the White Property are summarised in Table 2 (oldest at the bottom, youngest at the top). No single outcrop contains evidence of all these structural features. This list has been compiled from observations in a wide range of exposures and outcrops, with correlation of common elements and observations of structural overprinting.

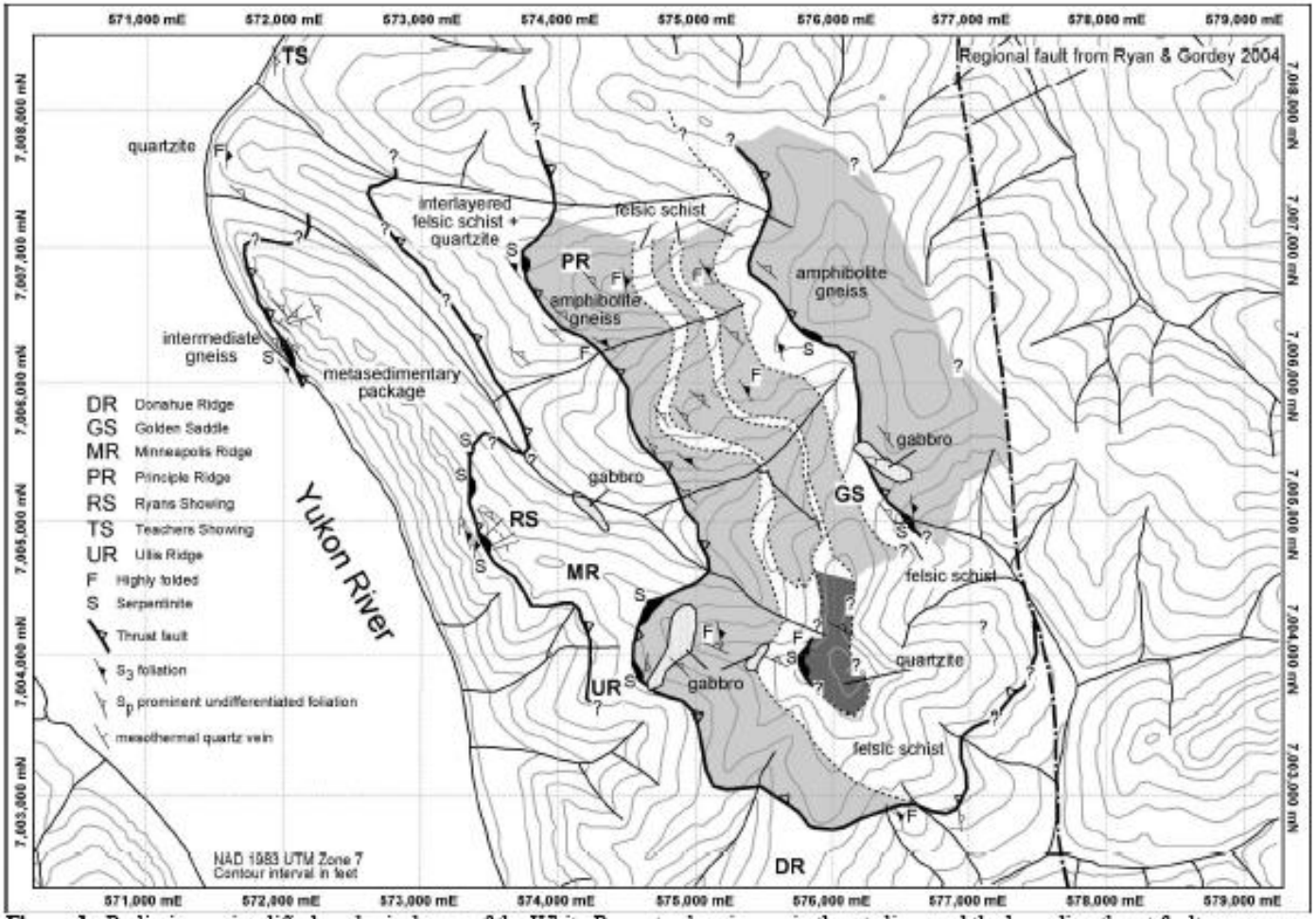

Figure 1. Preliminary simplified geological map of the White Property showing main thrust slices and the bounding thrust faults.

Table 1. Summary comparison of thrust slices (in relative structural order) in the White Property (based on field observations).

Thrust slice	Rocks	Metamorphic grade	Main locality	Metamorphic structures	Late metamorphic folds
amphibolite gneiss	amphibolite gneiss, mafic biotite gneiss	middle amphibolite facies	top of Principle Ridge and Main Ridge	pervasive gneissic banding, strong metamorphic segregation and alignment of amphibole minerals	ductile folds in drill core with axial surfaces oblique to metamorphic foliation
interlayered amphibolite gneiss + felsic* schist (may include 2-3 slices)	intermediate and mafic amphibolite gneiss, qz + fp augen gneiss, quartz mica schists, banded quartzite	lower to middle amphibolite facies	NW from Donahue Ridge through mid-upper Principle Ridge	pervasive schistosity & gneissic banding, stretching lineation, local gt augen in mafic units, qz-fp augen in felsic units	cm to m-scale ductile folds, spaced cleavage and mylonitic shears locally developed near thrust boundaries
interlayered felsic* schist + banded quartzite	quartz–mica schist and gneiss, banded quartzite	lower to middle amphibolite facies	Ryans Showing to lower Principle Ridge	pervasive schistosity, stretching lineation	cm to m-scale ductile folds in quartzite
metasedimentary package (may include 1-2 slices)	quartzofeldspathic schists, mafic schists, minor intercalated marble, quartzite?	lower to middle amphibolite facies	cliff section above the Yukon River	pervasive coarse mica foliation, strong metamorphic segregation	ductile folds with axial surfaces oblique to pervasive metamorphic foliation
intermediate gneiss	grey gt-biot-qz-fp gneiss blocky, finely laminated	lower to middle amphibolite facies	along Yukon River at river level (571855 7006397)	pervasive coarse mica foliation and gneissic banding, stretching lineation	none observed

biot = biotite, fp = feldspar, gt = garnet, qz = quartz.
*felsic schist is a field term to describe strongly foliated light brown weathered quartz-mica schist. In fresh samples (i.e. drill core) this is a darker biot-qz schist /gneiss.

Table 2. Summary of principal structural events relevant to the structure of hydrothermal gold deposit rocks (shown from oldest at bottom to youngest at top) that affect the amphibolite facies rocks of the White Property as compiled in this study.

Deformation Stage	Structural Designation	Main Feature	Orientation	Mineralisation	Deformation	Age * (associated intrusive rocks)	Example in this report
normal faults	normal faults	poorly exposed	steep NE to N + ENE strike	pyrite, silicification & andesitic/felsic dykes	regional extension	Late Cretaceous? (Carmacks Group)	Figs. 11, 14
mesothermal veins	Au veins	massive discordant quartz veins	variable strike, commonly NE-SW, and NW	Au, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, other minor sulphides	local extensional sites	Middle or Late Jurassic?	cover, Figs. 8, 16
kink folds, faults, shears	D_4	angular kink folds, crenulations and fractures	variable strike, commonly NE - SW	?	compression	Early or Middle Jurassic?	Fig. 8,
thrust stacking	D_3	phacoidal cleavage^	shallow NE dip	nil	compression	Early Jurassic? (e.g.Walhalla Creek dykes weakly boudinaged or folded)	Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7
		serpentine emplacement	shallow NE dip	nil	regional high strain zones		
		recumbent folds, local spaced cleavage (S_3)	variable mainly shallow NE dip NW trend	nil			
pervasive foliation	S_2 (S_T of Ryan & Gordey 2004)	foliation, isoclinal folds	variable,	nil	compression	Mid Permian (e.g. Sulphur Ck augen gneiss)	Fig. 2, 8
first foliation	S_1	foliation, segregations	variable, transposed to S_2	nil	compression	Late Devonian-Early Mississippian	Fig. 2
deposition	S_0	bedding etc	not seen	sulphide minerals in some lithologies		Devonian- Early Mississippian	

*Age of events is deduced from regional considerations, Ryan and Gordey 2004 and Berman et al. 2007.
^Phacoidal cleavage is a shear fabric that anastomoses around more competent rock pods and lenses on the 10 to 100 cm-scale.

Description of structures relevant to gold mineralization

The pervasive foliation is the most prominent structural feature in the basement rocks of the White Property. This is a composite feature, being made up of an early metamorphic foliation (S_1) that was folded and reactivated by a second phase of ductile deformation (F_2) during peak metamorphism. F_2 folds, observed locally, are generally intrafolial and isoclinal, with their axial surfaces parallel to the S_2 foliation (Fig. 2). The composite foliation development was accompanied by metamorphic segregation (mm- to cm-scale), so that the rocks are finely laminated. In addition, some lithologies contain foliation-parallel (concordant) metamorphic quartz veins that are reputedly barren of gold. The composite foliation is generally shallowly NE-dipping over most of the property but later deformation and folding has locally caused steepening near specific structures (Fig. 3a).

Figure 2. Isoclinal F_2 folds in biotite–quartz-feldspar gneiss on the top of Minneapolis Ridge.

The most prominent folds (F_3) seen in several locations in the White Property (Fig. 1) are late metamorphic in origin (Table. 2). These deform the foliation, and overprint and largely obscure the F_1 and F_2 structures (Fig. 3d). The axial surfaces of these folds are oblique to the pervasive S_2 metamorphic foliation. The late metamorphic folds seen at outcrop (Fig. 4) are most probably minor structures on larger scale recumbent folds that are difficult to recognize in the poorly exposed White Property area. Where these folds are well developed, near thrust boundaries,

they can have a characteristic spaced cleavage (S_3; Fig. 5), that in some lithologic layers almost completely obscures (and is indistinguishable from) the S_2 foliation (Figs. 3b,c). A prominent lineation (L_3) defined by the intersection of S_3 with the foliation, and a crenulation lineation plunge gently north to northeast (Fig. 3f).

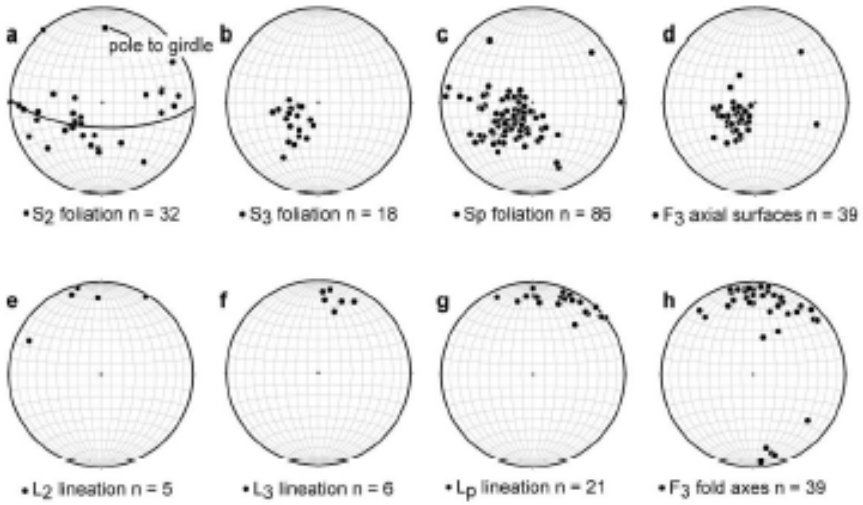

Figure 3. Lower hemisphere equal-area stereonets. a) poles to S_2 metamorphic foliation. The S_2 poles define a rough girdle (great circle) that is folded about a north trending axis (pole to girdle) that is parallel to F_3 fold axes. b) poles to S_3 foliation and crenulation cleavage. c) poles to Sp prominent undifferentiated foliation. d) poles to F_3 fold axial surfaces. e) L_2 stretching lineations. f) L_3 crenulation and intersection lineations. g) Lp prominent undifferentiated lineations. h) F_3 fold axes.

Figure 4. A set of recumbent F_3 folds in amphibolite gneiss on Middle Ridge. The overall S_2 metamorphic foliation is subvertical and folded on the metre scale with axial surfaces dipping NE (towards the left side of the photo).

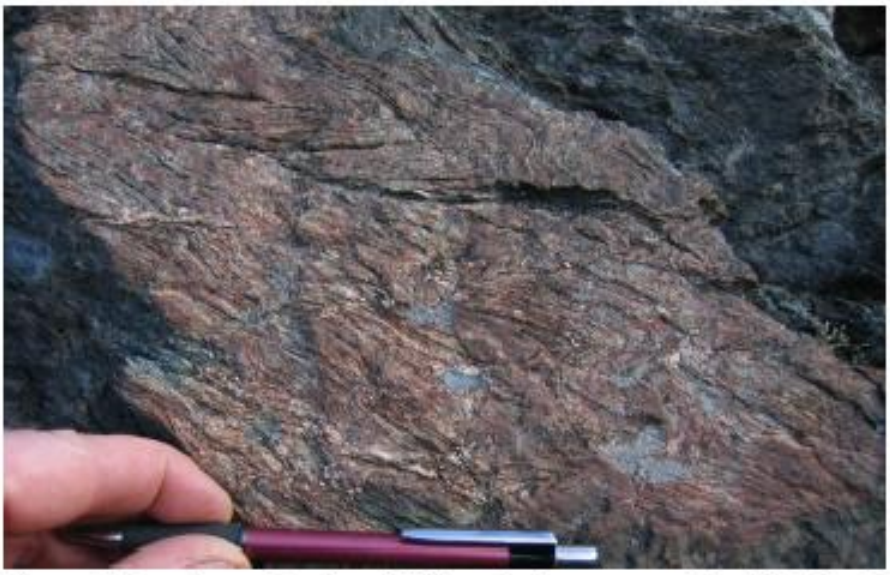

Figure 5. Strongly crenulated amphibolite gneiss in outcrop on Principle Ridge. A weak S_3 cleavage is developed parallel to the axial surfaces of small cm-scale F_3 folds (parallel to pencil).

The most enigmatic structural event in the White Property is the thrust stack emplacement (D_3; Table. 2). There is very little outcrop evidence for this event, apart from the interleaved ultramafic rocks. A distinct shear fabric that reactivated foliation surfaces and shearing along the limbs of F_3 folds near to the thrusts may be the only outcrop evidence for this deformation (Fig. 6). Serpentinite outcrops are also locally

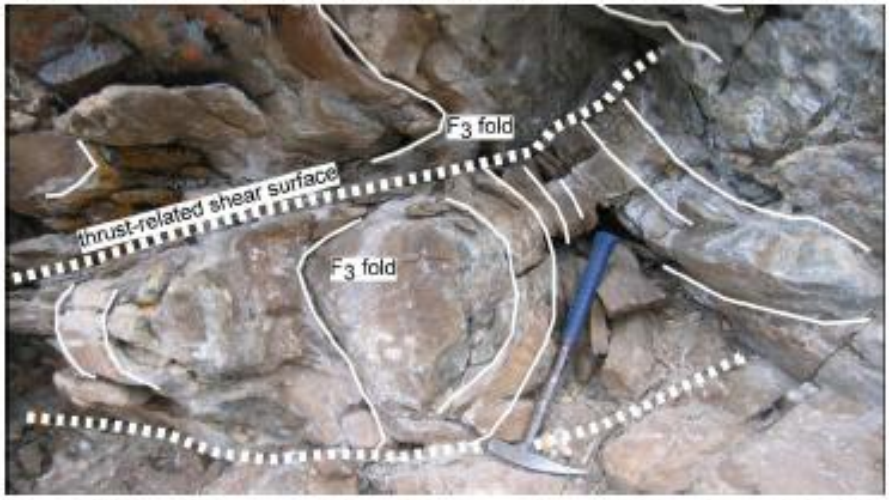

Figure 6. Strongly sheared and phacoidal outcrop of amphibolite gneiss on Principle Ridge near the lower felsic schist contact. Large amphibole-rich pods form rods in the hinges of F_3 folds. The F_3 folds are truncated by thrust-related shear surfaces.

Figure 7. Strongly sheared and phacoidal outcrop of serpentinite on Principle Ridge. **Inset** shows phacoidal serpentinite boulders from Ullis Ridge.

overprinted by a strong phacoidal cleavage (Fig. 7). Cleavage surfaces are locally polished, marked by slickensides and anastomose through the rock locally truncating and reactivating foliation surfaces.

The metamorphic rocks in the White Property are locally deformed by small-scale compressional kink folds (F_4) and shear bands (Fig. 8). These structures are variably developed through the property with locally intense zones in some outcrops separated by large areas with no evidence of this phase of deformation. The folds are generally upright, at high angle to the metamorphic foliation and relatively angular in form (Fig. 9a). The F_4 kinks occur in outcrops scattered throughout the property and are associated with axial surface fractures (Fig. 8). The F_4 folds deform F_3 fold structures but due to the poor exposure it is unclear whether they cut across the F_3 thrust faults.

Figure 8. Three different outcrops of amphibolite gneiss on Principle Ridge with F_4 kink folds and associated fractures; some infilled with quartz veins. These kink folds cut across the S_2 foliation and a more rounded F_3 fold, visible in the lower right of the bottom photograph.

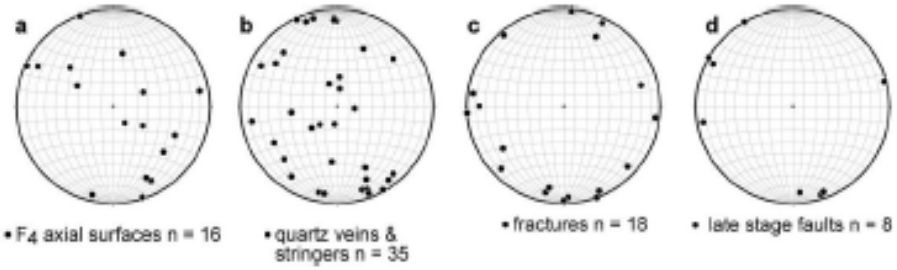

Figure 9. Lower hemisphere equal-area stereonets. **a)** poles to F_4 kink fold axial surfaces. **b)** poles to mm- to m-scale quartz veins throughout the White Property. **c)** poles to late stage fractures. **d)** poles to late stage normal faults.

The youngest deformation event is a set of normal faults and fractures that cut across all earlier structural features (Table 2). These are poorly exposed in the White Property but are inferred by various NE gullies that cut the cliff section above the Yukon River and by cm-scale fractures in outcrop that show polished surfaces with normal offset (Fig. 9c,d). Limited exposure prevents a good description of these faults (at this stage in the project) but preliminary results (e.g., Fig. 10) suggest there is a set of N and NE striking normal faults and fractures that cut across rocks in the property. Some of these faults and fractures cut across unfoliated intrusive rocks (discussed below) like those at the Teachers Showing (Fig. 11). A set of NE and ENE faults cut mineralised quartz veins at Ryans Showing and show evidence for primarily dip-slip although one fault records it latest movement as strike-slip (Fig. 10).

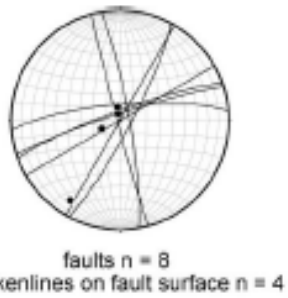

Figure 10. Lower hemisphere equal-area stereonet showing measured faults in Fig. 9d as great circles. Slickenlines on 3 of the faults from Ryans Showings show evidence of dip-slip movement and 1 shows strike-slip movement.

Figure 11. Limonite (after pyrite) alteration associated with high angle fractures that crosscut the weakly- to un-foliated Teacher's Showing granitoid intrusion.

Post-metamorphic igneous rocks

The foliated metamorphic basement rocks of the White Property are intruded by several dykes, sills and irregular igneous intrusions. Whereas the metamorphic rocks are foliated (Fig. 12), the igneous rocks referred to in this section are unfoliated and postdate the main stage of metamorphism in the Permian (Table 2).

Aphanitic Andesitic Dykes

A set of brown weathering, dark grey aphanitic dykes with fine-grained mm-scale feldspar laths and black hornblende±biotite crystals intrudes the foliated metamorphic rocks. These dykes are massive, unfoliated and occur as boulders and float typically near some of the thrusts in the White Property. They are most reasonably correlated with the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group of volcanics that occurs throughout the western Yukon. These rocks are typically andesitic or basaltic in composition, have a high magnetic susceptibility, locally display strong hydrothermal alteration and pyritisation, and are associated with a set of high angle normal faults in the Klondike Schist (Table 2; MacKenzie et al. 2007).

Figure 12. Foliation-parallel and schistose, light pink felsic layer in amphibolite gneiss. **Inset** shows a foliated felsic layer with darker foliation-parallel mafic inclusions. These felsic rocks may represent pre- or syn-metamorphic intrusions but each is well foliated and distinct from the later unfoliated post-metamorphic dykes and intrusions.

Unfoliated gabbro

Several irregular bodies of amphibole-rich gabbro intrude the schistose and gneissic rocks along Minneapolis Ridge and the dome north of Golden Saddle (Fig. 1). The gabbro is massive, not foliated and contains inclusions of amphibolite gneiss country rock along the contacts (Figs. 13, 14). Small cm-scale amphibole-bearing veins and dykes associated with the gabbro (Fig. 14) intrude the host schist and gneiss and infill fractures with normal displacement (Fig. 15). These gabbro bodies are either plutonic equivalents of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group or Early Jurassic mafic intrusions, correlatives of Pyroxene Mountain, western Yukon.

Figure 13. Massive unfoliated medium- to coarse-grained gabbro intrusion on dome above Golden Saddle.

Figure 14. Foliated amphibolite gneiss inclusions (light grey-green and above hammer) in massive unfoliated gabbro (dark green with white veins) along the intrusive contact in Minneapolis Ridge.

Figure 15. Light coloured felsic veins associated with nearby unfoliated gabbro intrusion infill crosscutting fractures and normal faults in interlayered schist and amphibolite gneiss on Minneapolis Ridge. **Inset** shows close-up of green amphibole? crystals in aphanitic felsic vein or dyke matrix.

Aphanitic Felsic Dykes

Several light-coloured felsic dykes and sills crosscut the metasedimentary cliff section along the Yukon River (e.g. Fig. 16). These dykes are massive, unfoliated and generally aphanitic with mm-scale feldspar laths and biotite flakes that are commonly aligned parallel to vein margins where they define a weak flow banding. These dykes are correlated with a set of the Early Cretaceous equigranular quartz monzonite and granodiorites that contain biotite, rare hornblende, and rare garnet and have very low susceptibilities.

Porphyritic Feldspar Dykes

At least one white to pink porphyritic feldspar dyke cuts the property and is observed in float and boulders near the thrust fault at Ryans Showing (and in Ryans Showing drill core; Fig 17). These rocks are granodiorite in composition and contain cm-scale white to pink zoned feldspars. This dyke is correlated with a suite of Early Jurassic intrusions (Table 2) seen elsewhere in the western Yukon. Rocks of this type may be weakly boudinaged and folded but are not generally foliated.

Figure 16. A set of two light-coloured unfoliated felsic dykes or sills that intrude the foliated metasedimentary package in the cliff section along the Yukon River.

Figure 17. Light pink coarse-grained porphyritic feldspar dyke (left core box) cuts light grey foliated biotite gneiss (right core box) in drill hole WD2 from Ryans Showing. The dyke is crosscut by a pyrite-bearing quartz vein in the sample on top of the boxes.

Structural controls on gold mineralization

Discordant quartz veins (as distinct from metamorphic segregations) are observed locally, throughout the property and form in a wide variety of structural settings (Table 3; below). Individual veins can follow several different structural features along their strikes and/or dips. The main criterion for structural hosting of veins appears to be pure extensional opening of the rock along pre-existing structural weaknesses. Additional mineralized rock can be created by hydrothermal alteration of wall rocks adjacent to extensional zones but this is typically on the cm-scale.

Table 3. Structural features that can host quartz veins and pyrite alteration zones

Structural event	Structural feature	Rock type	Mineralised examples
F_2	S_2 foliation	quartzofeldspathic + mafic schists	(Fig. 20)
F_3	brecciation of F_3 fold hinges	banded quartzite	Fig. (19)
F_4	S_4 kink fold axial surface fractures	amphibolite gneiss, quartzofeldspathic and biot-qz schist	(Figs. 8, 18)
F_2, F_4	complex structural intersection zone of foliation + F4 axial surface fractures	interlayered quartzofeldspathic and micaceous schist	(Fig. 21)
Normal faults?	rock extension, with fractures following normal faults + any/all weaknesses	granitoid intrusions, porphyritic dykes, biot-qz schist/gneiss and amphibolite gneiss in core	Teachers Showing, Ryans Showing (Figs. 11, 17), Golden Saddle? (Fig. 22)

F_4 structures commonly host mm-scale quartz veins and stringers, particularly in fractures parallel to fold axial surfaces (Fig. 8). Where observed, F_4 kink folds are upright with fold axial surface fractures at high angle to the generally gently dipping metamorphic foliation. The most significant veins of this type (m-scale) may be those at Ryans Showing. The nature of the host structures is unclear, however, because most of these mineralised veins have been excavated on both sides, along strike and exposure of wallrock is restricted to the vein in Figure 18. Here the metamorphic foliation in the footwall shows evidence of being kinked next to the main mineralised vein. A set of closely spaced fractures (possibly related to F_4 kink fold axial surfaces) crosscuts the metamorphic foliation. At least two of these fractures are infilled with cm-scale quartz veins (Fig. 18).

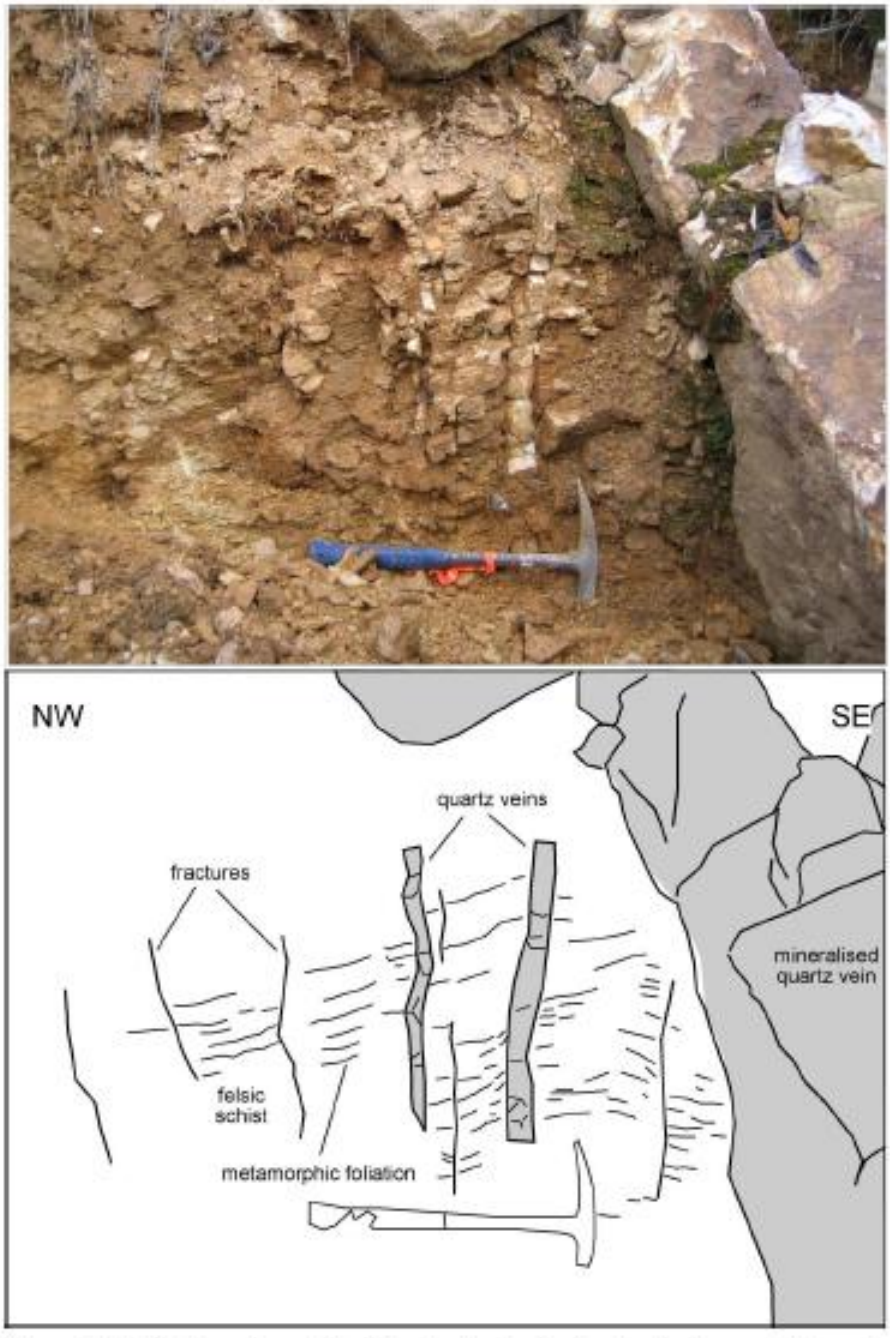

Figure 18. Photograph and sketch of veins in the footwall of one of the main mineralised quartz veins at Ryans Showing on Minneapolis Ridge. The metamorphic foliation in the schist is kinked and fractured parallel to the kink fold axial surfaces.

In addition to F_4 structural hosting of mineralized zones, some other structural features can locally host veins (Table 3). Banded quartzites near the Golden Saddle, on the dome of Minneapolis Ridge are commonly folded and crosscut by high angle extensional fractures. Fracturing and brecciation is typically concentrated in the hinges of F_3 folds, particularly in the quartz rich cores of F_3 fold hinges (Fig. 19).

Figure 19. F_3 folds in banded quartzite from the Minneapolis Ridge Dome area. The folds are locally brecciated and infilled with silica and fine-grained carbonaceous material. **Inset** shows brecciated quartz-rich core in the hinge of an F_3 fold from the same area.

The pervasive S_2 metamorphic foliation locally hosts hydrothermal quartz veins as well. In the cliff section above the Yukon River, interlayered quartzofeldspathic and chloritic schists host several foliation-parallel pyrite-bearing quartz veins. The veins are hosted in extensional fractures that opened along the metamorphic foliation (Fig. 20). These veins are generally flat-lying or just slightly oblique to the foliation and can resemble metamorphic segregations. They are distinguished from the reportedly barren metamorphic segregations because they typically crosscut foliation along strike and may contain open space cavities with prismatic quartz and pyrite.

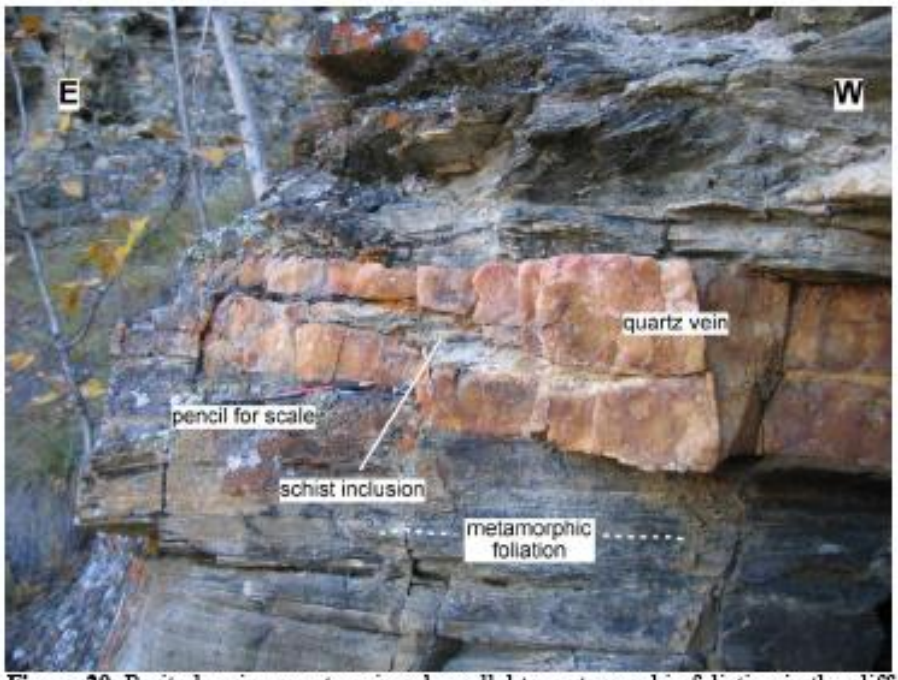

Figure 20. Pyrite-bearing quartz vein subparallel to metamorphic foliation in the cliff section above the Yukon River (571971 7006504). Note the foliation in the schist inclusion is at an angle to and is truncated by the enclosing quartz vein.

Superimposition of features of more than one structural generation can result in zones of complex structure that were conducive to hydrothermal fluid penetration and mineralization. In the cliff section above the Yukon River this overprinting of at least two generations of structural deformation has resulted locally in several extensional sites that host quartz veins (Fig. 21). Here pyrite mineralised quartz veins are hosted in high angle F_4 kink axial surface fractures (or possibly normal extension faults) as well as the S_2 metamorphic foliation. The main vein curves along its dip and alternatively crosscuts metamorphic foliation at high angle and becomes foliation-parallel at its lower end. Similarly, numerous stringer veins branch off of the main vein and locally transect and lie parallel to foliation. Several foliation-parallel zones of rusty alteration (limonite after euhedral pyrite) and silicification also extend outwards up to a metre from the main vein. Typically the foliation-parallel surfaces that are infilled by veins lie at the boundary between two texturally contrasting rock types (i.e. the contact between micaceous schist and more massive schist). These surfaces may have preferentially come apart (formed decollement surfaces) during D_4 or normal fault deformation and subsequently were infilled by hydrothermal fluids.

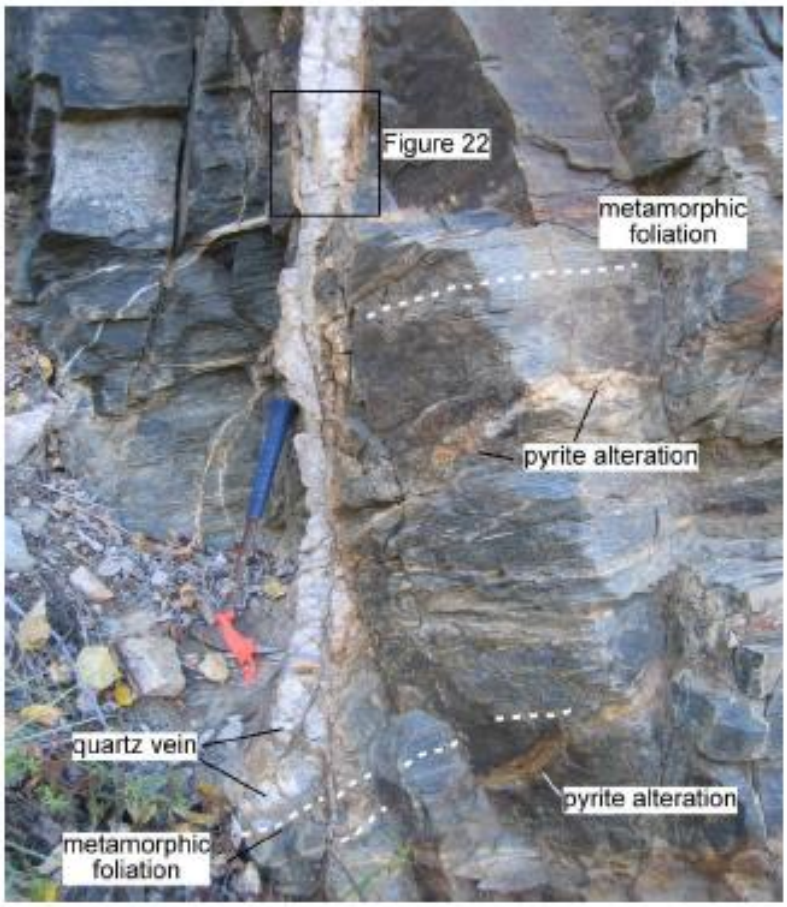

Figure 21. High angle pyrite-bearing quartz vein in the cliff section above the Yukon River (571971 7006504). The main quartz vein curves and becomes foliation parallel at the bottom of the photo. Some smaller veins, above the hammer, branch out from the main vein and lie at variable angles to the foliation. Pyrite alteration extends out over a metre from the vein and lies in foliation-parallel silicified zones. **Outline** shows the location of Figure 22.

The quartz in these veins is typically white and massive and may contain open space fillings with prismatic quartz. Pyrite is concentrated along the vein margins and along the contact in the host schist (Fig. 22).

In the field at the Golden Saddle area, sulphide-bearing quartz veins crosscut quartz-mica schist at high angle to the metamorphic foliation. Exposure is poor and confined to some shallow trenches that do not reach intact bedrock so the relationship between the host rock and veins is unclear. The veins are reportedly anomalous in

gold but become more enriched where the veins themselves are brecciated and crosscut by a later generation of sulphide bearing veins and fractures (Fig. 23).

Figure 22. Close-up of mineralised quartz vein in Fig. 21. Pyrite blebs are concentrated along the vein margins and in the host schist near the contacts. In the centre of the vein a narrow band contains euhedral pyrite and prismatic quartz in open space cavities.

Figure 23. Mineralised quartz vein material from the trench at Golden Saddle. Generally barren massive white quartz is fractured and crosscut by a later stage of darker veining containing fine-grained sulphides and gold.

In drill core at the Golden Saddle, in the holes that collar in the upper "felsic" schist unit (Fig. 1, Table 1; e.g. drill hole WD-21), the schist is brecciated, altered and silicified, and crosscut by pyrite-bearing quartz veins and late stage calcite veins and fracture fillings (Fig. 24). This upper felsic schist unit weathers a light brown with abundant limonite staining along fractures. In fresh unaltered sections this unit is a much darker, grey – black, biotite quartz gneiss. Where it is altered, silicified and brecciated in drill core, the biotite has altered to limonite ± ankerite and the rock is typically very pale brown to white (e.g. Fig. 24). In the deeper portions of the Golden Saddle holes (e.g., WD-16, 21 & 26), some of the more mafic units (black biotite gneiss and amphibolite gneiss?) are locally altered on a cm-scale and can take on a similar pale appearance. So the brecciation and alteration is not confined to the "felsic" schist but may affect the underlying more mafic units as well.

Figure 24. Mineralised breccia from WD-21, 123.2 m. Light grey – green altered and silicified schist is crosscut by white to dark grey quartz veins that are cut by later pyrite-carbonate alteration at the top left to bottom right.

Discussion and conclusions

This report shows that it is possible to erect an internally consistent structural evolutionary framework for the metamorphic basement rocks in the White Property (Table 2) and roughly constrain the age of mineralisation. The structural events and associated features described in Table 2 are readily distinguishable in outcrop, hand

specimen, and drill core, and can provide an additional useful set of observations that help to understand the nature of the rocks of the area. The key stage of the structural evolution of the area at which mesothermal gold was introduced was after D_4 and before and possibly during extensional deformation related to late Cretaceous normal faulting (Table 2). Within that time interval, the gold was introduced by hydrothermal fluids penetrating a wide range of extensional structures (Table 3).

Mineralised orogenic (mesothermal) veins in the property are clearly post-metamorphic and crosscut the earlier metamorphic structures. Mineralisation in these veins and in the mineralised zones in drill core occurred in high angle brittle structures and zones of extension controlled by pre-existing structural weaknesses. The regional-scale thrust faults that separate the different thrust slices in the property were not observed to be mineralised. In many instances, however, these thrusts were the locus of subsequent dyke intrusion (i.e., Early Jurassic? feldspar porphyritic dykes and Late Cretaceous andesitic dykes), and overprinted by normal faulting. So the thrusts and thrust-related folding may have been important in localising later extensional deformation.

The mineralised drill intersections in the Golden Saddle occur in rocks that have been subjected to strong F_3 deformation at the contact between the uppermost amphibolite gneiss thrust slice and the underlying slice of interlayered amphibolite gneiss and felsic schists (Fig. 1). This underlying, interlayered unit may be more imbricated by thrusting than indicated in Fig. 1. For example the uppermost layer of felsic schist at the top of Principle Ridge and Golden Saddle is strongly folded along its lower contact with the underlying gneiss units and this lower contact is most probably a thrust fault as well. It is likely that strong F_3 deformation has structurally prepared both the felsic schist and underlying amphibolite gneiss and they have been preferentially mineralised along later (post-D4) crosscutting structures.

Strong F_3 deformation zones are located near other mapped thrust faults in the lower Principle Ridge and Minneapolis Ridge areas. For example the trenched area at Ullis Ridge and the mineralised veins at Ryans Showing are located near mapped thrust faults and mineralisation in these areas may have occurred along extensional sites localised by earlier thrust-related F_3 deformation. In general, the best mineralised sections of drill core and outcropping veins coincide with the most deformed zones with the highest degree of structural overprinting (i.e., repeated fracturing and

veining). Thus complex structural intersection zones (rocks deformed and overprinted by more than one different structural generation) remain the most prospective.

Recommendations for further work

The late stage structures that host mineralised breccias in Golden Saddle drill holes (e.g. WD-21) have yet to be located in outcrop, but are correlated with either NE-striking F_4 fractures or NE- and ENE-striking normal faults. The most prospective areas are those that are the most structurally complex and contain more than one generation of structural deformation (e.g., rocks that been strongly folded and faulted by F_3 deformation and then overprinted by F_4 kink folding and fracturing and/or normal faulting). Normal faults are poorly exposed over the map area and the intersection zones may be best indicated by anomalous soil geochemistry. Mapping should focus on areas with coincident soil geochemical anomalies and strong F_3 folding. The current geological mapping (Fig. 1) should be extended northwards and southwards especially in the area south and west of Golden Saddle to delineate the contacts and zones of folding. Further delineation throughout the property of the uppermost felsic schist unit and the underlying amphibolite gneiss unit is high priority as both these units are highly folded and deformed, especially along their contacts. Other structurally complex zones include the rocks affected by F_3 folding and thrusting near the thrust contact at Ryans Showing (Fig. 1). This thrust contact should be mapped out to the north towards Minneapolis Creek and Principle Ridge and south toward Ullis Ridge. Similarly, both this thrust contact and the one structurally above at Ullis Ridge (Fig. 1) should be mapped out towards and to the southwest of Donahue Ridge (Fig. 1).

Polished thin section work should focus on identifying the main lithologies encountered in drill core with the aim of characterising the alteration assemblage associated with brecciation and veining. A basic paragenesis of the mineralised and altered drill core would be helpful in determining the nature and timing of mineralisation. This mineralogical information should then be integrated with the relative timing of structural events in Table 2. Drill core and rock samples selected for polished thin section in this study are listed in Table 4. More mineralised samples could be collected for this type of work including the sulphide-filled breccias in Golden Saddle drill holes (e.g., WD-5).

If any veins or mineralised breccias are observed to crosscut unfoliated igneous dykes, samples should be collected so as to date the igneous material. This would provide a minimum age for mineralisation. Similarly if any igneous rocks are observed to cut the mineralisation then these should be sampled and dated to establish a maximum age for the mineralisation event.

Table 4. Drill core and rock samples collected for polished thin section.

Drill Hole / sample	Depth (m) / location	Brief description
WD01	55.3	buff-coloured limonite altered biotite gneiss
WD01	75.6	buff-coloured limonite stained/weathered biotite? gneiss
WD01	80.2	grey biotite gneiss
WD03	73	brown and green limonite ± talc altered schist
WD04	19	limonite stained quartz mineralised breccia
WD04	19.7	brecciated, silicified and limonite altered biotite gneiss with 1-2% limonite after euhedral pyrite
WD05	39.6	pink altered mm-scale augen banded gneiss
WD06	8.65	pale grey to white silicified? Gneiss
WD06	15.5	grey to black banded gneiss
WD06	79.2	grey to black banded gneiss
WD09	62.7	dark grey green garnet amphibolite gneiss
WD16	39.7	black folded pyrite-bearing amphibolite gneiss
WD16	116.8	light brown - green limonite stained pyrite bearing folded schist with lenses of serpentine?
WD17	177	grey banded pyrite-bearing quartzite
WD21	21.5	light green to pink altered biotite gneiss
WD21	111	white to light green altered and brecciated gneiss infilled with pyrite-bearing quartz
DM012	575717 mE 7003938 mN	dark green serpentinite
DM087	576082 mE 7004336 mN	light grey to black (carbonaceous material?) brecciated quartzite
DM112	576055 mE 7007455 mN	dark green folded amphibolite gneiss

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Hole ID

WD-004

Total Depth: 96.62

UNDERWORLD RESOURCES

White Gold Project
Golden Saddle Drilling

Start date
NULL

Finish Date
NULL

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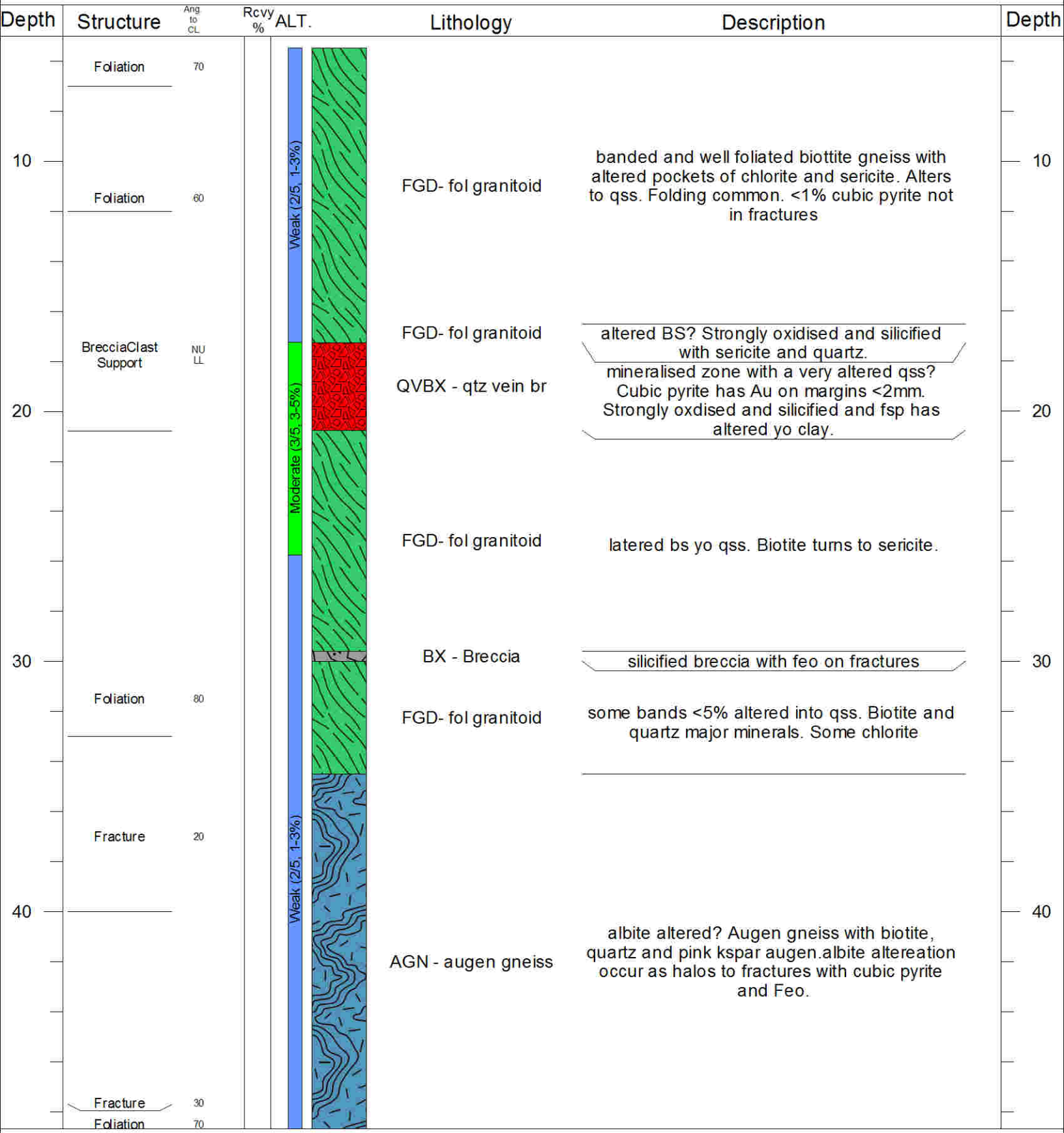

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Start date
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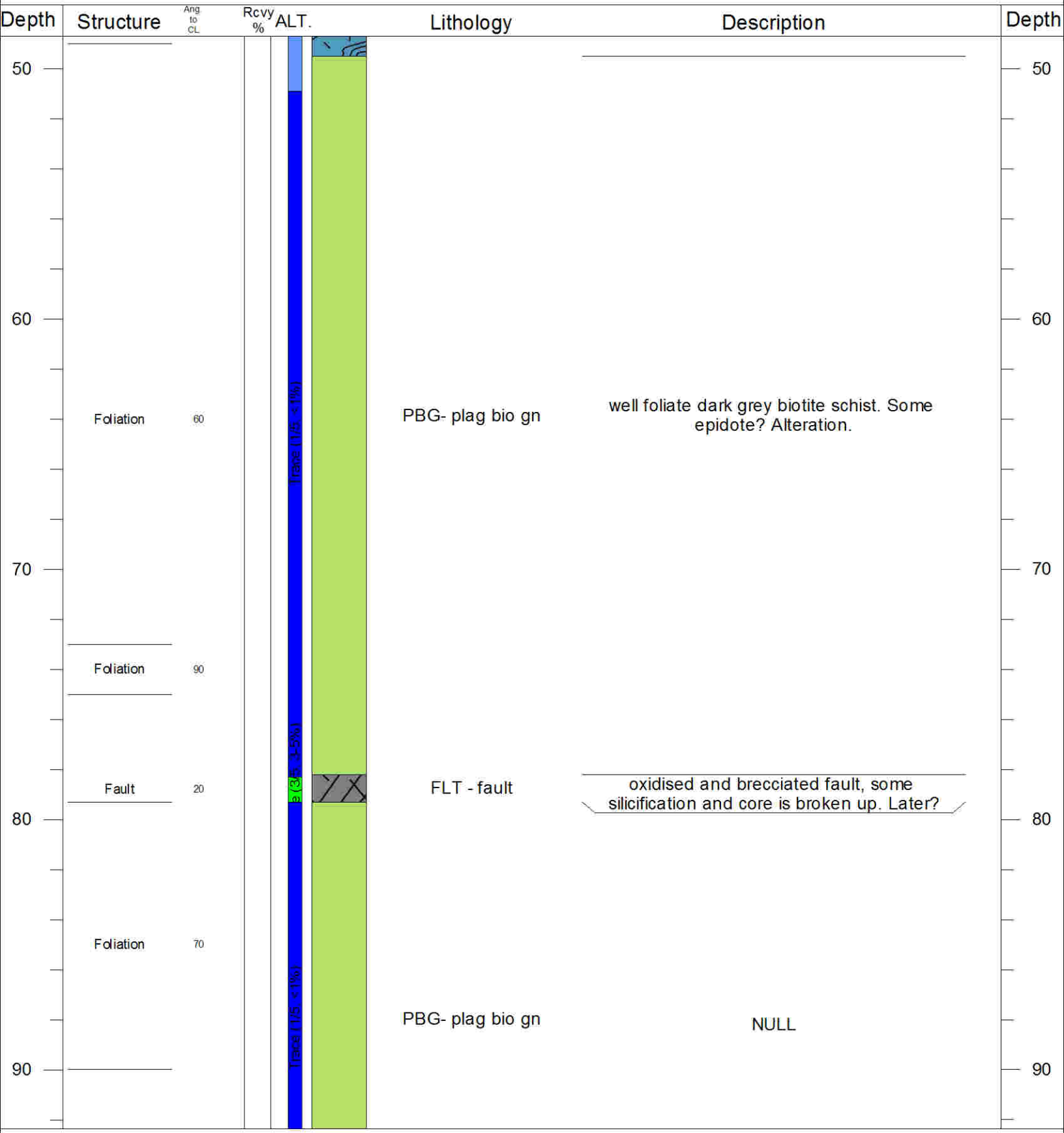

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Total Depth: 96.62

UNDERWORLD RESOURCES

White Gold Project
Golden Saddle Drilling

Start date
NULL

Finish Date
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Northing- 7005140 **Easting-** 576208 **Elevation-**951.35 **Dip-** -45 **Azimuth-** 211

Depth	Structure	Ang. to CL	Rcvy %	ALT.	Lithology	Description	Depth
	Foliation	45					
100							100

Hole ID

WD-021

Total Depth: 184.4

UNDERWORLD RESOURCES

White Gold Project
Golden Saddle Drilling

Start date
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Finish Date
NULL

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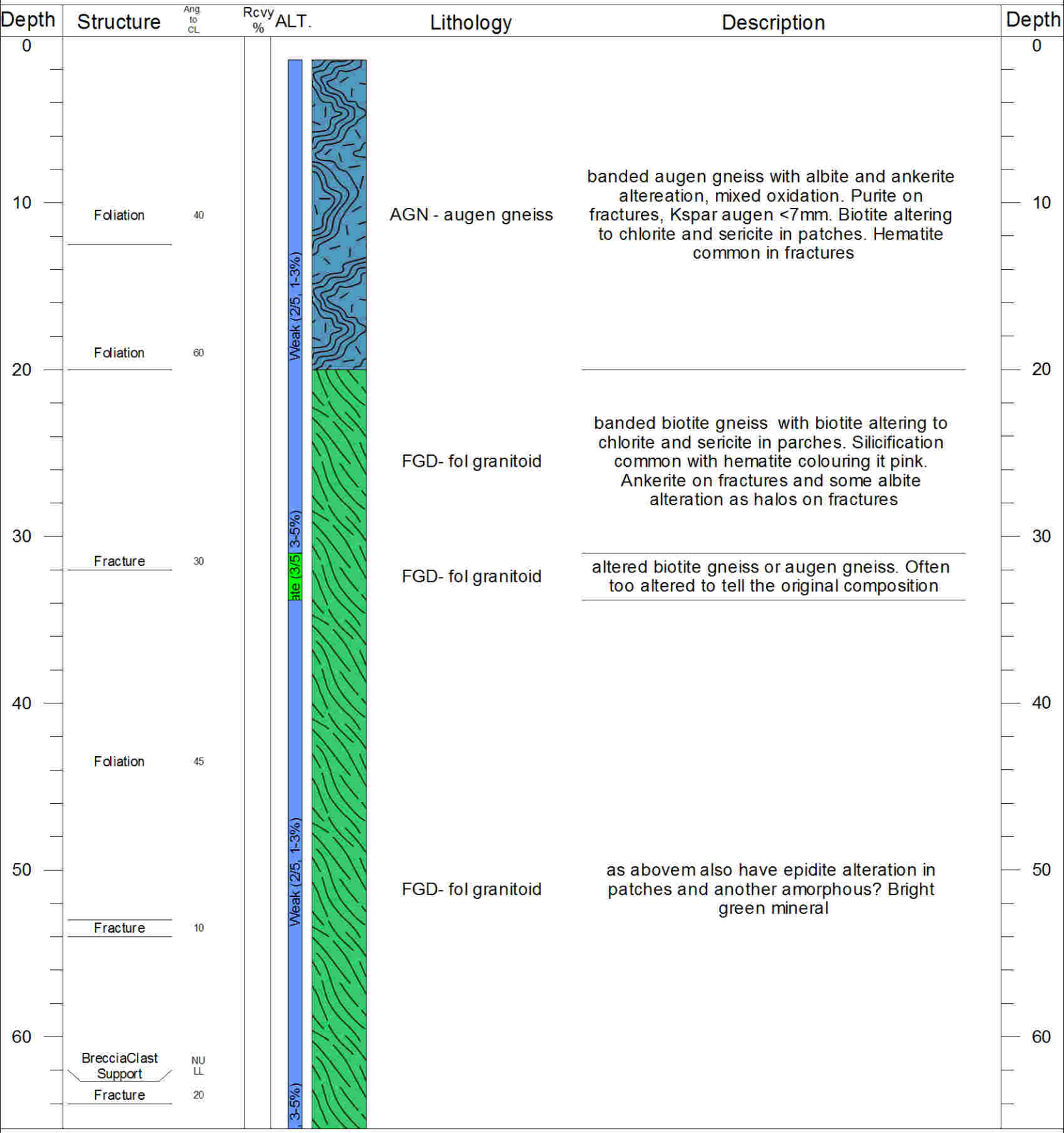

Hole ID

WD-021

Total Depth: 184.4

UNDERWORLD RESOURCES

White Gold Project
Golden Saddle Drilling

Start date
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Finish Date
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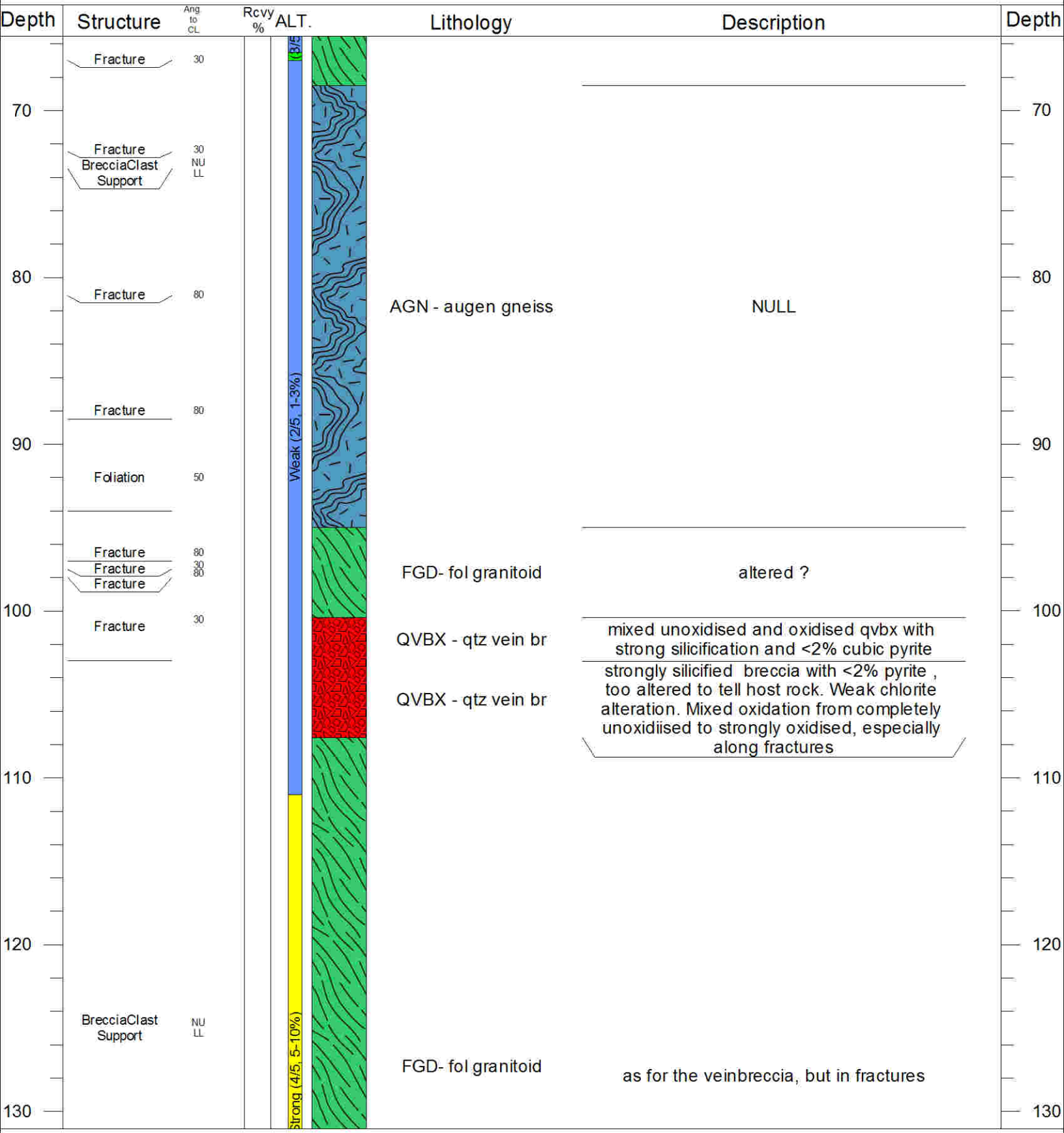

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WD-021

Total Depth: 184.4

UNDERWORLD RESOURCES

White Gold Project
Golden Saddle Drilling

Start date
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Finish Date
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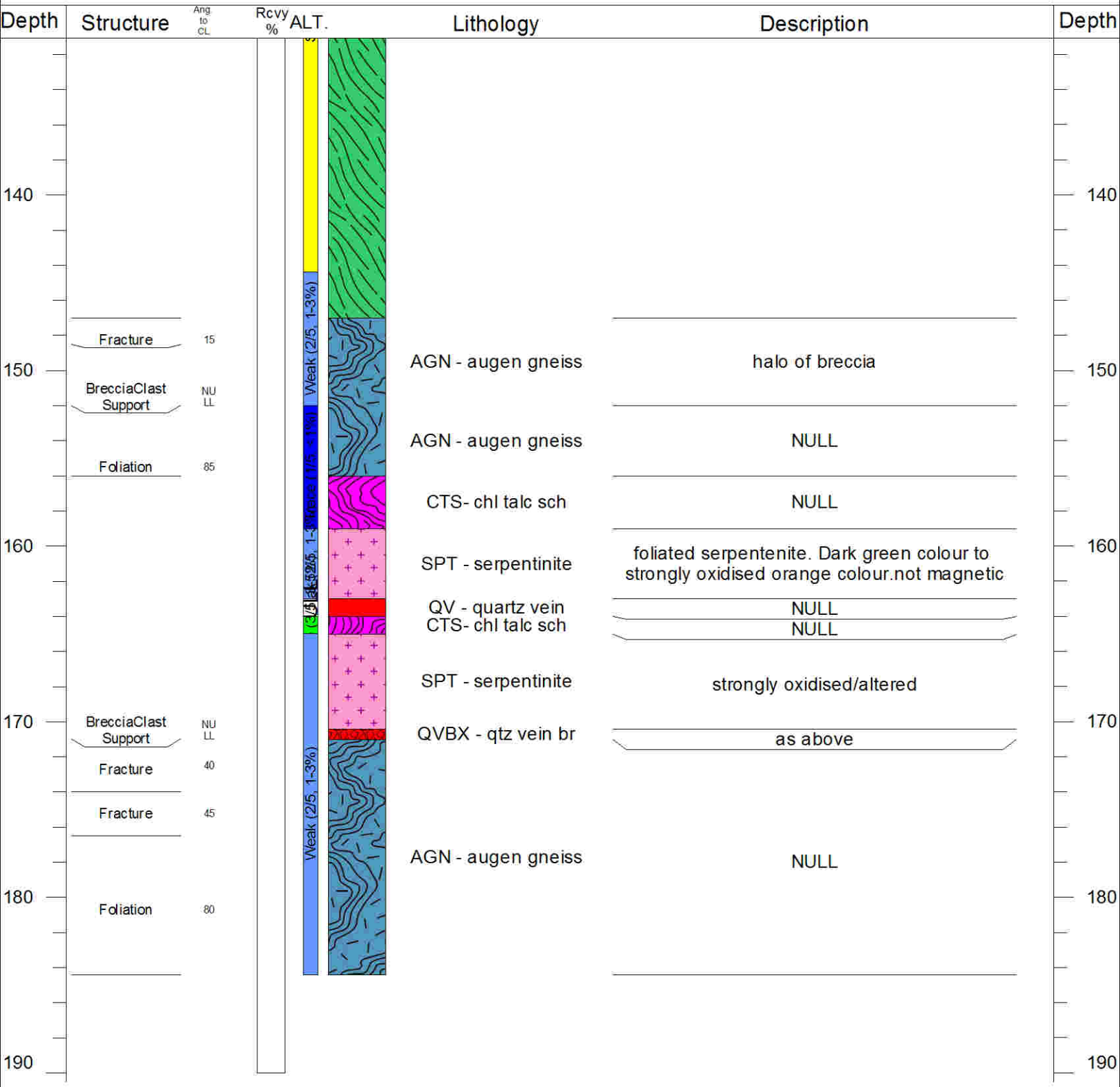

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WD-021	904601	1.45	3	0.034	2	0.39	5	556	2	8	0.71	1	3	55	8	1.34	5	0.19	25	0.15	372	4	0.04
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WD-021	904606	6.01	7	0.034	2	0.34	5	346	2	5	0.81	1	2	100	2	1.2	5	0.2	27	0.07	218	8	0.05
WD-021	904607	7	8	2.297095	2	0.28	5	851	2	7	0.29	1	3	94	3	1.71	5	0.18	23	0.04	334	8	0.06
WD-021	904608	8	9.5	0.06857	2	0.49	5	714	2	5	0.41	1	2	85	4	1.34	5	0.26	27	0.16	342	8	0.06
WD-021	904609	9.5	11	0.034285	2	0.25	5	236	2	6	0.45	1	2	66	8	0.87	5	0.15	17	0.04	286	6	0.06
WD-021	904610	11	12.5	0.20571	2	0.34	5	614	2	6	0.84	1	2	69	9	1.11	5	0.19	24	0.12	218	12	0.06
WD-021	904611	12.5	13.94	0.171425	2	0.77	5	452	2	7	0.66	1	2	104	2	1.51	5	0.36	29	0.2	358	2	0.18
WD-021	904612	13.94	15.5	0.308565	2	0.71	5	421	2	6	0.87	1	2	6	2	1.63	5	0.33	31	0.2	395	2	0.14
WD-021	904613	15.5	17	1.337115	2	0.56	5	798	2	7	0.82	1	2	5	2	1.68	5	0.26	27	0.12	356	2	0.13
WD-021	904614	17	18.5	0.171425	2	0.45	5	465	2	5	0.51	1	2	49	2	1.27	5	0.23	27	0.16	236	2	0.07
WD-021	904615	18.5	20	0.239995	2	0.79	5	1434	2	7	1.18	1	3	13	2	1.94	5	0.48	26	0.32	508	2	0.18
WD-021	904616	20	21.5	0.034	2	0.81	5	291	2	7	1.29	1	3	72	4	1.89	5	0.48	27	0.36	513	12	0.08
WD-021	904617	21.5	23	0.034285	2	0.7	5	785	2	6	1.55	1	3	11	5	1.88	5	0.38	27	0.47	515	2	0.12
WD-021	904618	23	23.65	0.034285	2	0.52	5	1622	2	6	1.35	1	4	8	6	1.79	5	0.28	23	0.16	498	2	0.09
WD-021	904619	23.65	25	0.034285	2	1.4	5	633	2	8	2.89	1	10	67	6	3.25	5	1.14	19	1.56	720	2	0.05
WD-021	904620	25	26	0.034	2	0.46	5	1624	2	5	1.87	1	2	7	3	1.84	5	0.25	19	0.24	421	2	0.13
WD-021	904621	26	27	0.034	2	0.34	5	1787	2	6	1.15	1	2	4	3	1.53	5	0.16	18	0.04	428	2	0.09
WD-021	904622	27	28.5	0.034285	2	0.82	5	368	2	6	1.36	1	3	27	2	1.78	5	0.45	26	0.46	569	5	0.05
WD-021	904623	28.5	30	0.034285	2	0.71	5	888	2	5	1.88	1	3	9	2	1.83	5	0.39	26	0.48	509	2	0.11
WD-021	904626	30	31	0.034	2	1.11	5	681	2	6	1.4	1	4	7	4	2.93	5	0.51	28	0.38	644	2	0.14
WD-021	904627	31	32	1.09712	2	0.17	5	2725	2	5	0.25	1	3	37	3	2.56	5	0.08	22	0.03	477	2	0.03
WD-021	904628	32	33	0.034285	2	0.54	5	1559	2	5	1.61	1	2	5	7	1.7	5	0.32	23	0.09	473	2	0.11
WD-021	904629	33	34.5	0.034	2	0.45	5	410	2	41	1.33	1	4	55	13	1.4	5	0.25	19	0.38	403	4	0.06
WD-021	904630	34.5	36	0.034	2	0.77	5	398	2	22	1.06	1	3	6	6	1.83	5	0.43	31	0.33	497	2	0.11
WD-021	904631	36	37.5	0.034	2	1.57	5	745	2	14	1.53	1	3	185	12	2.51	7	0.91	32	0.36	550	2	0.23
WD-021	904632	37.5	39	0.034	2	0.84	5	424	2	11	1.45	1	3	7	8	1.94	5	0.46	32	0.31	550	2	0.06
WD-021	904633	39	40.5	0.034	2	1.05	5	593	2	10	1.45	1	3	5	19	2.72	5	0.54	32	0.27	569	2	0.12
WD-021	904634	40.5	42	0.034285	2	0.83	5	1005	2	10	1.58	1	3	5	18	3.02	5	0.39	31	0.31	607	2	0.15
WD-021	904635	42	43.5	0.034285	2	0.79	5	711	2	9	0.94	1	3	162	22	3	5	0.38	28	0.25	444	2	0.15
WD-021	904636	43.5	48	0.034285	2	0.6	5	695	2	7	1.07	1	2	68	6	1.73	5	0.29	28	0.24	456	4	0.06
WD-021	904637	45	49.5	0.034	2	0.97	5	244	2	7	0.75	1	3	93	13	1.92	6	0.48	30	0.42	512	7	0.07
WD-021	904638	46.5	51	0.034	2	1.01	5	318	2	9	0.95	1	3	93	24	3.08	6	0.49	35	0.44	612	7	0.06
WD-021	904639	48	49.5	0.034	2	0.68	5	693	2	7	1.14	1	3	97	15	1.84	5	0.33	31	0.31	557	8	0.06
WD-021	904640	49.5	51	0.034	2	0.74	5	217	2	7	1.22	1	3	89	23	1.95	5	0.37	31	0.27	554	7	0.07
WD-021	904641	51	52.5	0.034	2	0.91	5	266	2	11	0.79	1	3	57	10	1.97	5	0.45	29	0.4	580	6	0.09
WD-021	904642	52.5	54	0.034	2	0.87	5	230	2	8	1.92	1	3	51	12	2.61	5	0.49	33	0.33	743	5	0.06
WD-021	904643	54	55.5	0.034	2	1.21	5	303	2	7	1.07	1	3	100	11	2.71	6	0.73	28	0.47	654	9	0.11
WD-021	904646	55.5	57	0.034	2	1.17	5	390	2	7	1.26	1	3	103	13	3.08	6	0.58	27	0.51	745	8	0.08
WD-021	904647	57	58.12	0.034	2	1.21	5	426	2	8	0.88	1	4	72	9	3.23	7	0.66	32	0.58	752	7	0.07
WD-021	904648	58.12	60	0.034	2	0.62	5	540	2	6	1.36	1	2	73	2	1.94	5	0.45	20	0.36	580	5	0.04
WD-021	904649	60	61.5	0.102855	2	0.46	21	608	2	45	0.72	1	4	9	28	1.75	5	0.39	10	0.39	354	3	0.06
WD-021	904650	61.5	63	0.54856	2	0.61	5	789	2	28	1.39	1	3	4	15	2.56	5	0.51	20	0.31	557	2	0.06
WD-021	904659	63	64.5	0.20571	2	0.54	25	918	2	12	2.13	1	3	3	24	3	5	0.44	12	0.35	693	2	0.07
WD-021	904660	64.5	66	0.034285	2	1.25	5	1761	2	12	1.29	1	2	2	25	2.92	5	0.9	26	0.48	601	2	0.12
WD-021	904661	66	67.5	0.034	2	0.94	5	1345	2	11	1.56	1	3	46	15	3.33	5	0.82	22	0.62	825	2	0.05
WD-021	904662	67.5	69	0.034	2	0.71	5	431	2	8	1.55	1	3	3	18	1.82	5	0.55	23	0.24	576	3	0.1
WD-021	904663	69	70.5	0.171425	2	0.37	5	698	2	8	1.89	1	3	62	11	1.69	5	0.34	20	0.39	625	2	0.06
WD-021	904666	70.5	72	0.034285	2	0.83	5	799	2	7	2.04	1	3	4	11	1.89	5	0.56	28	0.41	672	2	0.11
WD-021	904667	72	73.5	1.679965	2	0.27	5	748	2	7	1.71	1	2	54	25	1.72	5	0.21	17	0.3	531	3	0.07
WD-021	904668	73.5	75	0.20571	2	0.5	54	365	2	11	1.16	1	4	3	30	2.88	5	0.4	22	0.27	572	2	0.05
WD-021	904669	75	76.54	0.034285	2	1.15	5	734	2	10	2.33	1	6	28	29	3.34	5	1	21	1	771	2	0.1

Hole_ID	Samp_ID	From	To	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_per	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Be_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ca_per	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_per	Ga_ppm	K_per	La_ppm	Mg_per	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Na_per
WD-021	904670	76.54	78	0.034	2	0.59	5	346	2	10	1.81	1	3	31	25	1.85	5	0.46	31	0.34	722	2	0.05
WD-021	904671	78	79.5	0.034	2	0.9	5	536	2	9	1.04	1	3	5	19	2.82	5	0.65	32	0.42	680	2	0.1
WD-021	904672	79.5	81	0.034	2	1.06	5	365	2	8	0.86	1	3	4	21	2.55	5	0.72	28	0.36	605	2	0.17
WD-021	904673	81	82.5	1.268545	2	0.28	9	401	2	5	1.13	1	3	55	20	2.5	5	0.26	19	0.37	651	2	0.04
WD-021	904674	82.5	84	0.06857	2	1.46	5	524	2	7	2.23	1	4	15	13	2.61	5	1.14	20	0.6	959	2	0.15
WD-021	904675	84	85.51	0.034285	2	0.77	5	446	2	5	1.05	1	3	107	10	1.69	5	0.62	22	0.22	559	2	0.13
WD-021	904676	85.51	87	0.034285	2	0.82	5	385	2	7	1.14	1	4	4	9	2.68	5	0.61	30	0.36	627	2	0.09
WD-021	904677	87	88.5	0.06857	2	0.8	20	689	2	7	0.8	1	4	6	12	2.67	5	0.5	22	0.18	506	2	0.16
WD-021	904678	88.5	89.5	0.034	2	0.72	5	562	2	6	1.19	1	3	22	17	2.49	5	0.56	29	0.44	585	2	0.04
WD-021	904679	89.5	91	0.034	2	0.48	5	450	2	6	1.6	1	3	37	13	1.7	5	0.39	28	0.45	512	6	0.05
WD-021	904528	91	92.5	0.034	2	0.7	5	259	2	61	0.73	1	3	31	16	1.89	6	0.44	25	0.32	412	4	0.12
WD-021	904529	92.5	94	0.126	2	0.59	5	326	2	35	1.02	1	3	22	11	1.73	5	0.33	23	0.36	411	2	0.09
WD-021	904530	94	95	0.065	2	0.52	5	310	2	26	1.16	1	2	12	6	1.6	5	0.35	25	0.28	363	2	0.09
WD-021	904531	95	96	0.21	2	0.34	5	554	2	21	0.95	1	2	10	9	1.66	5	0.18	17	0.05	279	3	0.13
WD-021	904532	96	97	0.703	2	0.35	5	786	2	16	0.91	1	2	7	5	1.26	5	0.2	19	0.07	312	2	0.11
WD-021	904533	97	98	0.674	2	0.36	5	1813	2	15	0.76	1	2	6	6	1.34	5	0.24	13	0.05	327	2	0.08
WD-021	904534	98	99	0.921	2	0.2	18	2845	2	17	0.06	1	2	7	7	1.26	5	0.21	8	0.02	195	18	0.02
WD-021	904535	99	100	1.065	2	0.34	16	1051	2	17	0.09	1	2	5	8	1.11	5	0.25	9	0.02	147	8	0.06
WD-021	904536	100	101	1.639	2	0.24	7	1572	2	18	0.05	1	2	6	8	1.28	5	0.18	6	0.02	166	42	0.06
WD-021	904537	101	102	2.081	2	0.41	28	2157	2	17	0.09	1	2	7	9	1.9	5	0.31	6	0.03	1882	64	0.02
WD-021	904538	102	103	1.885	2	0.39	25	259	2	15	0.08	1	2	4	9	1.29	5	0.34	5	0.03	419	47	0.02
WD-021	904539	103	103.65	1.188	2	0.2	7	1350	2	7	0.02	1	2	11	11	1.66	5	0.12	5	0.01	289	73	0.01
WD-021	904540	103.65	105	8.399	7	0.2	5	849	2	5	0.02	1	2	8	6	1.74	5	0.27	5	0.01	102	294	0.02
WD-021	904541	105	106	4.855	4	0.23	5	1257	2	5	0.04	1	2	9	8	2.23	5	0.23	7	0.01	162	134	0.06
WD-021	904542	106	107	4.27	3	0.24	5	1163	2	5	0.05	1	2	8	6	2.37	5	0.28	8	0.01	136	176	0.04
WD-021	904543	107	108	5.343	3	0.15	5	593	2	9	0.07	1	3	5	12	1.72	5	0.12	5	0.01	238	77	0.03
WD-021	904546	108	109	4.846	2	0.25	7	796	2	9	0.12	1	2	4	16	1.42	5	0.18	11	0.03	303	29	0.09
WD-021	904547	109	110	3.298	2	0.25	5	941	2	11	0.38	1	2	5	11	1.39	5	0.17	9	0.07	330	27	0.07
WD-021	904548	110	111	1.424	2	0.29	6	844	2	10	0.61	1	2	4	10	1.4	5	0.21	8	0.16	270	31	0.07
WD-021	904549	111	112	2.193	2	0.24	5	545	2	13	0.85	1	2	4	7	1.41	5	0.17	11	0.22	270	59	0.07
WD-021	904550	112	113	2.653	2	0.31	5	593	2	13	0.83	1	3	6	17	1.82	5	0.18	7	0.19	247	19	0.15
WD-021	904551	113	114	3.03	2	0.2	5	492	2	13	1.31	1	2	4	18	1.81	5	0.18	9	0.36	373	23	0.07
WD-021	904552	114	114.7	3.208	4	0.09	7	218	2	16	1.28	1	2	3	24	1.33	5	0.08	5	0.2	241	5	0.03
WD-021	904553	114.7	115.3	1.193	2	0.21	7	194	2	15	0.55	1	3	6	17	1.43	5	0.21	5	0.08	217	30	0.02
WD-021	904554	115.3	116	2.4	2	0.27	13	823	2	15	0.5	1	4	4	31	2.46	5	0.21	5	0.1	417	29	0.02
WD-021	904555	116	117	2.754	2	0.36	6	527	2	14	0.97	1	4	3	26	2.49	5	0.26	10	0.21	557	5	0.07
WD-021	904556	117	118	2.299	3	0.16	5	517	2	12	1.27	1	3	3	22	2.26	5	0.14	9	0.3	504	4	0.04
WD-021	904557	118	119	0.952	2	0.3	6	491	2	12	1.09	1	3	4	43	1.98	5	0.19	8	0.32	438	2	0.1
WD-021	904558	119	120	1.29	2	0.31	5	515	2	12	0.82	1	3	5	26	2.27	5	0.21	8	0.23	366	2	0.1
WD-021	904680	120	121	1.13	2	0.16	5	893	2	10	0.82	1	2	5	30	1.44	5	0.12	9	0.18	223	12	0.07
WD-021	904681	121	122	1.391	2	0.24	7	510	2	10	0.33	1	2	3	16	1.19	5	0.27	8	0.09	170	19	0.04
WD-021	904682	122	123	3.775	2	0.19	5	383	2	9	0.34	1	2	5	10	1.25	5	0.23	5	0.09	169	12	0.03
WD-021	904683	123	124	4.881	2	0.21	5	343	2	13	1.08	1	4	9	20	2.83	5	0.18	6	0.24	329	15	0.08
WD-021	904686	124	125	1.485	2	0.21	5	769	2	21	0.6	1	2	15	14	1.19	5	0.17	12	0.13	190	4	0.07
WD-021	904687	125	126	1.352	2	0.15	5	475	2	21	1.32	1	3	8	28	1.23	5	0.05	10	0.2	381	2	0.06
WD-021	904688	126	127	2.002	2	0.26	8	703	2	20	1.47	1	3	7	55	1.83	5	0.16	13	0.35	526	2	0.11
WD-021	904689	127	128	1.435	2	0.14	5	685	2	17	1.32	1	3	6	26	1.8	5	0.11	11	0.43	469	2	0.05
WD-021	904690	128	129	1.207	2	0.26	5	564	2	16	0.98	1	2	4	18	1.6	5	0.18	8	0.2	277	12	0.1
WD-021	904691	129	130	1.719	2	0.2	5	859	2	16	0.72	1	2	5	17	1.36	5	0.14	6	0.13	225	5	0.08
WD-021	904692	130	131	3.059	2	0.28	5	533	2	15	1.18	1	3	4	25	1.73	5	0.16	8	0.24	289	15	0.11
WD-021	904693	131	132	1.881	2	0.09	5	656	2	14	1.05	1	2	4	6	0.93	5	0.06	5	0.16	204	109	0.05
WD-021	904694	132	133	1.565	2	0.39	5	822	2	15	1.37	1	2	99	11	1.33	5	0.24	13	0.24	331	4	0.1
WD-021	904695	133	134	3.328	2	0.33	5	511	2	16	1.62	1	2	4	11	1.69	5	0.2	14	0.32	381	8	0.08

Hole_ID	Samp_ID	From	To	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_per	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Be_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ca_per	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_per	Ga_ppm	K_per	La_ppm	Mg_per	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Na_per
WD-021	904696	134	135	9.406	4	0.19	5	435	2	15	1.54	1	2	3	22	1.79	5	0.13	8	0.27	408	10	0.08
WD-021	904697	135	136	2.429	2	0.25	5	460	2	15	1.63	1	2	100	9	1.34	5	0.16	6	0.21	296	6	0.08
WD-021	904698	136	137	6.54	3	0.26	5	457	2	15	1.72	1	2	3	7	1.82	5	0.16	8	0.19	355	32	0.08
WD-021	904699	137	138	9.417	5	0.18	5	521	2	15	1.41	1	2	69	10	1.61	5	0.13	12	0.24	264	12	0.06
WD-021	904700	138	139	8.504	4	0.13	5	376	2	17	2.27	1	2	3	7	1.77	5	0.07	11	0.39	401	29	0.06
WD-021	904701	139	140	6.011	3	0.14	5	546	2	14	1.87	1	2	2	17	1.68	5	0.08	9	0.3	463	65	0.06
WD-021	904702	140	141	5.295	2	0.24	5	658	2	15	1.08	1	3	112	24	1.6	5	0.1	7	0.24	270	15	0.13
WD-021	904703	141	142.05	2.703	2	0.12	5	720	2	17	2.19	1	2	4	14	1.41	5	0.06	5	0.29	383	125	0.07
WD-021	904706	142.05	143	4.27	2	0.12	5	555	2	9	2.1	1	2	3	16	1.41	5	0.06	10	0.16	228	19	0.06
WD-021	904707	143	144	0.383	2	0.2	5	550	2	9	0.55	1	2	150	10	1.62	5	0.13	18	0.03	61	95	0.1
WD-021	904708	144	145	4.655	2	0.29	5	1670	2	13	0.09	1	2	6	21	1.75	5	0.14	15	0.04	297	24	0.03
WD-021	904709	145	145.75	1.595	2	0.35	8	2828	2	11	0.1	1	2	7	33	1.57	5	0.12	9	0.06	527	10	0.03
WD-021	904710	145.75	146.7	1.395	2	0.23	9	1439	2	11	0.06	1	4	64	27	1.31	5	0.08	16	0.03	689	13	0.02
WD-021	904711	146.7	148	0.934	2	0.18	6	1871	2	10	0.01	1	2	3	16	1.19	5	0.13	5	0.01	68	3	0.06
WD-021	904712	148	149.5	1.448	2	0.12	5	132	2	11	0.01	1	2	75	12	1.59	5	0.11	7	0.01	27	7	0.05
WD-021	904713	149.5	151	1.586	2	0.13	6	527	2	11	0.03	1	2	5	13	1.38	5	0.08	8	0.01	263	6	0.06
WD-021	904714	151	152.5	0.514275	2	0.21	7	711	2	5	0.48	1	3	69	23	1.3	5	0.12	30	0.23	183	11	0.08
WD-021	904715	152.5	154	0.47999	2	0.25	9	186	2	6	1.1	1	3	42	15	1.57	5	0.17	30	0.34	354	4	0.05
WD-021	904716	154	155	0.034285	2	0.09	5	792	2	5	1.09	1	2	54	13	0.75	5	0.03	7	0.2	216	6	0.06
WD-021	904717	155	156.5	0.034285	2	0.56	5	984	2	9	3.13	1	10	48	36	3.52	5	0.54	16	1.4	606	3	0.03
WD-021	904718	156.5	158	0.034285	2	0.55	5	1595	2	7	2.02	1	10	112	32	2.66	5	0.46	20	1.46	420	4	0.05
WD-021	904719	158	159.5	0.034	2	1.42	5	1815	2	7	2.7	1	23	643	21	1.83	5	1.7	5	3.33	522	2	0.04
WD-021	904720	159.5	161	0.034	2	2.54	5	806	2	11	5	1	40	986	10	3.92	5	2.77	5	5	876	2	0.03
WD-021	904721	161	162.5	0.034	2	0.7	23	1944	2	12	5	1	39	449	8	4.02	5	0.78	5	5	1016	2	0.03
WD-021	904722	162.5	163.48	0.13714	2	1.5	5	2158	2	9	5	1	32	675	9	3.56	5	1.8	5	4.97	863	2	0.02
WD-021	904723	163.48	164.6	0.651415	2	0.15	5	3783	2	5	2.16	1	4	129	21	0.92	5	0.05	5	0.36	342	10	0.02
WD-021	904726	164.6	165.6	5.519885	2	0.48	5	2639	2	5	5	1	14	163	18	2.58	5	0.1	8	2.09	861	4	0.02
WD-021	904727	165.6	167	0.06857	2	0.93	64	773	2	5	5	1	31	404	8	2.98	5	0.56	5	2.4	824	5	0.02
WD-021	904728	167	168.5	0.034285	2	0.33	58	1592	2	5	5	1	36	171	10	2.9	5	0.21	5	0.65	702	7	0.01
WD-021	904729	168.5	170	0.034	2	0.15	22	2877	2	5	5	1	39	113	25	3.23	5	0.16	5	0.58	708	7	0.01
WD-021	904730	170	170.89	1.43997	2	0.71	96	2065	2	7	5	1	26	159	36	4.34	5	0.14	5	0.68	950	6	0.02
WD-021	904731	170.89	172	7.371275	2	0.19	20	139	2	14	4.43	1	23	44	45	6.14	5	0.17	5	1.86	856	2	0.03
WD-021	904732	172	173	0.651415	2	0.31	7	833	2	5	1.94	1	7	53	25	2.9	5	0.3	8	0.87	514	5	0.03
WD-021	904733	173	174	1.679965	2	0.11	20	1040	2	5	0.29	1	2	55	42	1.22	5	0.06	23	0.11	96	8	0.04
WD-021	904734	174	175.5	0.308565	2	0.23	5	1069	2	5	1.1	1	2	37	18	1.39	5	0.17	19	0.25	224	12	0.03
WD-021	904735	175.5	177	1.78282	2	0.28	5	1362	2	5	1.3	1	3	47	21	1.69	5	0.22	22	0.4	466	13	0.03
WD-021	904736	177	178.5	0.239995	2	0.43	5	1023	2	5	0.83	1	3	42	16	1.69	5	0.29	20	0.32	424	9	0.03
WD-021	904737	178.5	180	0.719985	2	0.24	5	1634	2	5	1.46	1	3	55	46	1.42	5	0.17	23	0.26	338	6	0.05
WD-021	904738	180	181.5	0.034285	2	0.43	5	2069	2	5	1.07	1	2	50	26	1.3	5	0.17	38	0.38	361	4	0.05
WD-021	904739	181.5	183	0.034285	2	0.72	5	755	2	5	1.15	1	5	57	17	1.74	5	0.53	26	0.58	501	3	0.04
WD-021	904740	183	184.4	0.034	2	0.49	5	418	2	5	1.05	1	2	43	17	1.32	5	0.3	21	0.34	411	4	0.03

Hole_ID	Samp_ID	From	To	Ni_ppm	P_per	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Sr_ppm	Te_ppm	Ti_per	V_ppm	Zn_ppm	W_ppm
WD-021	904601	1.45	3	12	0.03	21	2	5	39	2	0.02	9	29	2
WD-021	904602	3	4.5	17	0.03	19	2	5	30	2	0.01	5	22	2
WD-021	904603	4.5	6.01	20	0.01	15	2	5	36	2	0.01	6	17	2
WD-021	904606	6.01	7	26	0.01	16	2	5	43	2	0.01	6	22	2
WD-021	904607	7	8	18	0.02	28	2	5	33	2	0.01	8	23	2
WD-021	904608	8	9.5	21	0.01	16	2	5	40	2	0.03	6	30	2
WD-021	904609	9.5	11	14	0.01	15	2	5	22	2	0.01	3	17	2
WD-021	904610	11	12.5	21	0.01	15	2	5	49	2	0.02	6	26	2
WD-021	904611	12.5	13.94	5	0.02	13	2	5	69	2	0.04	7	32	2
WD-021	904612	13.94	15.5	3	0.02	14	2	5	65	2	0.03	7	31	2
WD-021	904613	15.5	17	3	0.01	15	2	5	55	2	0.02	9	28	2
WD-021	904614	17	18.5	3	0.02	15	2	5	34	2	0.03	7	34	2
WD-021	904615	18.5	20	6	0.02	15	2	5	84	2	0.06	22	34	2
WD-021	904616	20	21.5	5	0.04	14	2	5	65	2	0.06	11	38	2
WD-021	904617	21.5	23	5	0.03	15	2	5	87	2	0.03	15	35	2
WD-021	904618	23	23.65	7	0.03	20	2	5	77	2	0.02	14	32	2
WD-021	904619	23.65	25	27	0.04	13	2	6	124	2	0.13	45	55	2
WD-021	904620	25	26	4	0.03	14	2	5	114	2	0.03	22	26	2
WD-021	904621	26	27	3	0.02	14	2	5	78	2	0.01	12	18	2
WD-021	904622	27	28.5	3	0.05	11	2	5	66	2	0.08	10	39	2
WD-021	904623	28.5	30	4	0.04	14	2	5	101	2	0.04	15	33	2
WD-021	904626	30	31	4	0.05	14	2	5	140	2	0.09	15	38	2
WD-021	904627	31	32	5	0.03	21	2	5	59	2	0.01	20	23	2
WD-021	904628	32	33	3	0.02	16	2	5	87	2	0.01	12	21	2
WD-021	904629	33	34.5	8	0.01	16	2	5	51	2	0.02	10	34	2
WD-021	904630	34.5	36	3	0.03	12	2	5	61	2	0.05	9	36	2
WD-021	904631	36	37.5	6	0.03	14	2	5	72	2	0.03	12	35	2
WD-021	904632	37.5	39	4	0.03	13	2	5	71	2	0.04	9	35	2
WD-021	904633	39	40.5	3	0.03	13	2	5	87	2	0.03	9	35	2
WD-021	904634	40.5	42	3	0.03	14	2	5	89	2	0.04	15	35	2
WD-021	904635	42	43.5	5	0.03	15	2	5	85	2	0.06	15	32	2
WD-021	904636	43.5	48	10	0.03	15	2	5	77	2	0.05	10	30	2
WD-021	904637	45	49.5	17	0.03	11	2	5	77	2	0.1	13	41	2
WD-021	904638	46.5	51	13	0.04	14	2	5	74	2	0.08	13	58	2
WD-021	904639	48	49.5	20	0.03	16	2	5	72	2	0.05	9	47	2
WD-021	904640	49.5	51	15	0.03	29	2	5	74	2	0.07	9	53	2
WD-021	904641	51	52.5	17	0.04	10	2	5	73	2	0.09	8	47	2
WD-021	904642	52.5	54	12	0.04	12	2	5	93	2	0.08	11	48	2
WD-021	904643	54	55.5	25	0.04	11	2	5	160	2	0.14	11	54	2
WD-021	904646	55.5	57	17	0.05	11	2	5	145	2	0.12	10	58	2
WD-021	904647	57	58.12	18	0.05	11	2	5	145	2	0.13	12	65	2
WD-021	904648	58.12	60	13	0.03	12	2	5	67	2	0.05	7	39	2
WD-021	904649	60	61.5	25	0.02	19	2	5	53	2	0.01	4	38	8
WD-021	904650	61.5	63	3	0.03	15	2	5	89	2	0.06	6	48	2
WD-021	904659	63	64.5	2	0.03	17	3	5	115	2	0.01	9	41	39
WD-021	904660	64.5	66	2	0.04	9	2	5	132	2	0.12	8	41	2
WD-021	904661	66	67.5	4	0.06	9	2	5	121	2	0.11	9	44	2
WD-021	904662	67.5	69	3	0.03	10	2	5	78	2	0.02	5	28	2
WD-021	904663	69	70.5	4	0.03	12	2	5	84	2	0.01	5	33	2
WD-021	904666	70.5	72	3	0.03	11	2	5	112	2	0.04	7	33	2
WD-021	904667	72	73.5	4	0.03	14	2	5	91	2	0.01	10	29	2
WD-021	904668	73.5	75	3	0.03	26	3	5	68	2	0.01	7	40	2
WD-021	904669	75	76.54	11	0.03	13	2	5	144	2	0.09	30	49	2

Hole_ID	Samp_ID	From	To	Ni_ppm	P_per	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Sr_ppm	Te_ppm	Ti_per	V_ppm	Zn_ppm	W_ppm
WD-021	904670	76.54	78	3	0.03	10	2	5	67	2	0.06	7	51	2
WD-021	904671	78	79.5	3	0.03	11	2	5	90	2	0.09	12	69	2
WD-021	904672	79.5	81	3	0.02	19	2	5	79	2	0.07	9	52	2
WD-021	904673	81	82.5	4	0.03	8	2	5	58	2	0.02	8	44	200
WD-021	904674	82.5	84	7	0.02	9	2	5	87	2	0.06	13	59	2
WD-021	904675	84	85.51	5	0.01	9	2	5	57	2	0.02	5	32	8
WD-021	904676	85.51	87	2	0.03	9	2	5	85	2	0.06	8	34	2
WD-021	904677	87	88.5	3	0.03	10	2	5	74	2	0.02	8	24	2
WD-021	904678	88.5	89.5	3	0.03	8	2	5	71	2	0.08	10	36	2
WD-021	904679	89.5	91	17	0.03	9	2	5	70	2	0.04	6	31	2
WD-021	904528	91	92.5	3	0.03	16	2	5	51	2	0.04	9	34	2
WD-021	904529	92.5	94	4	0.03	13	2	5	69	2	0.04	11	33	2
WD-021	904530	94	95	2	0.03	14	2	5	65	2	0.03	9	23	2
WD-021	904531	95	96	2	0.01	15	2	5	56	2	0.01	5	18	2
WD-021	904532	96	97	2	0.01	14	2	5	57	2	0.01	4	15	2
WD-021	904533	97	98	2	0.02	13	2	5	69	2	0.01	5	18	5
WD-021	904534	98	99	2	0.01	26	2	5	43	2	0.01	6	15	3
WD-021	904535	99	100	2	0.02	19	3	5	32	2	0.01	5	16	2
WD-021	904536	100	101	2	0.01	14	3	5	27	2	0.01	2	11	2
WD-021	904537	101	102	4	0.02	36	5	5	39	2	0.01	6	21	9
WD-021	904538	102	103	2	0.02	16	5	5	20	2	0.01	4	19	53
WD-021	904539	103	103.65	3	0.01	23	2	5	35	2	0.01	3	21	177
WD-021	904540	103.65	105	3	0.01	35	4	5	27	2	0.01	2	17	200
WD-021	904541	105	106	2	0.02	16	2	5	56	2	0.01	3	19	200
WD-021	904542	106	107	2	0.03	29	3	5	51	2	0.01	4	20	200
WD-021	904543	107	108	3	0.02	14	4	5	20	2	0.01	4	20	62
WD-021	904546	108	109	3	0.01	13	4	5	29	2	0.01	4	16	7
WD-021	904547	109	110	3	0.02	12	3	5	43	2	0.01	4	17	5
WD-021	904548	110	111	2	0.02	17	4	5	44	2	0.01	5	16	2
WD-021	904549	111	112	3	0.02	17	3	5	48	2	0.01	4	22	2
WD-021	904550	112	113	3	0.03	13	4	5	56	2	0.01	5	18	2
WD-021	904551	113	114	2	0.02	12	6	5	59	2	0.01	6	22	2
WD-021	904552	114	114.7	2	0.02	13	9	5	55	2	0.01	4	16	2
WD-021	904553	114.7	115.3	5	0.02	16	7	5	28	2	0.01	4	13	2
WD-021	904554	115.3	116	3	0.02	18	9	5	38	2	0.01	6	33	2
WD-021	904555	116	117	3	0.03	21	5	5	57	2	0.01	7	33	2
WD-021	904556	117	118	2	0.03	13	5	5	58	2	0.01	7	32	2
WD-021	904557	118	119	3	0.03	16	13	5	50	2	0.01	7	33	2
WD-021	904558	119	120	3	0.02	14	5	5	48	2	0.01	6	23	2
WD-021	904680	120	121	2	0.01	12	8	5	59	2	0.01	4	16	2
WD-021	904681	121	122	2	0.01	13	5	5	26	2	0.01	4	11	2
WD-021	904682	122	123	2	0.01	12	3	5	23	2	0.01	3	9	2
WD-021	904683	123	124	6	0.01	13	6	5	49	2	0.01	5	18	2
WD-021	904686	124	125	2	0.01	20	3	5	47	2	0.01	3	13	2
WD-021	904687	125	126	5	0.02	17	4	5	55	2	0.01	7	24	2
WD-021	904688	126	127	4	0.03	19	5	5	82	2	0.01	11	32	2
WD-021	904689	127	128	2	0.03	13	2	5	78	2	0.01	8	26	2
WD-021	904690	128	129	2	0.01	18	2	5	50	2	0.01	6	18	2
WD-021	904691	129	130	2	0.01	12	2	5	48	2	0.01	4	15	2
WD-021	904692	130	131	2	0.02	17	5	5	57	2	0.01	7	22	2
WD-021	904693	131	132	2	0.01	20	3	5	47	2	0.01	2	12	2
WD-021	904694	132	133	4	0.03	13	2	5	105	2	0.01	7	22	2
WD-021	904695	133	134	2	0.02	11	2	5	63	2	0.01	6	19	2

Hole_ID	Samp_ID	From	To	Ni_ppm	P_per	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Sr_ppm	Te_ppm	Ti_per	V_ppm	Zn_ppm	W_ppm
WD-021	904696	134	135	2	0.02	15	2	5	57	2	0.01	5	16	2
WD-021	904697	135	136	4	0.02	11	2	5	67	2	0.01	4	13	2
WD-021	904698	136	137	2	0.02	13	2	5	68	2	0.01	3	13	2
WD-021	904699	137	138	4	0.02	10	2	5	51	2	0.01	4	15	2
WD-021	904700	138	139	5	0.03	12	2	5	69	2	0.01	4	16	2
WD-021	904701	139	140	2	0.02	16	2	5	79	2	0.01	4	18	2
WD-021	904702	140	141	6	0.02	11	2	5	66	2	0.01	4	13	2
WD-021	904703	141	142.05	3	0.02	16	4	5	107	2	0.01	3	14	2
WD-021	904706	142.05	143	2	0.01	11	3	5	94	2	0.01	3	12	2
WD-021	904707	143	144	5	0.01	17	2	5	36	2	0.01	2	6	2
WD-021	904708	144	145	2	0.01	14	3	5	29	2	0.01	5	13	2
WD-021	904709	145	145.75	2	0.01	17	3	5	13	2	0.01	5	17	2
WD-021	904710	145.75	146.7	4	0.01	16	2	5	8	2	0.01	6	23	2
WD-021	904711	146.7	148	2	0.01	19	5	5	12	2	0.01	3	9	2
WD-021	904712	148	149.5	3	0.01	19	3	5	8	2	0.01	4	9	2
WD-021	904713	149.5	151	2	0.01	24	4	5	12	2	0.01	5	23	2
WD-021	904714	151	152.5	31	0.01	18	2	5	40	2	0.01	6	30	2
WD-021	904715	152.5	154	14	0.03	11	2	5	41	2	0.01	12	46	2
WD-021	904716	154	155	22	0.02	6	2	5	62	2	0.01	9	21	2
WD-021	904717	155	156.5	34	0.05	7	2	7	220	2	0.05	47	56	2
WD-021	904718	156.5	158	102	0.03	8	2	5	183	2	0.05	32	80	2
WD-021	904719	158	159.5	344	0.01	4	2	5	183	2	0.1	54	118	2
WD-021	904720	159.5	161	546	0.01	2	2	5	356	2	0.15	72	152	2
WD-021	904721	161	162.5	466	0.01	5	2	8	1222	2	0.03	53	133	2
WD-021	904722	162.5	163.48	425	0.01	3	2	6	584	2	0.09	65	137	2
WD-021	904723	163.48	164.6	73	0.03	6	2	5	124	2	0.01	14	49	2
WD-021	904726	164.6	165.6	147	0.06	7	2	6	298	2	0.01	43	126	2
WD-021	904727	165.6	167	435	0.02	5	4	6	330	2	0.03	46	140	2
WD-021	904728	167	168.5	501	0.01	5	2	5	138	2	0.01	22	65	2
WD-021	904729	168.5	170	633	0.01	4	8	5	234	2	0.01	11	15	2
WD-021	904730	170	170.89	380	0.06	17	26	9	147	2	0.01	41	118	2
WD-021	904731	170.89	172	31	0.14	19	6	10	222	2	0.01	28	77	2
WD-021	904732	172	173	21	0.05	14	2	6	112	2	0.01	21	51	2
WD-021	904733	173	174	13	0.01	9	4	5	40	2	0.01	5	21	2
WD-021	904734	174	175.5	10	0.02	13	2	5	60	2	0.01	6	33	2
WD-021	904735	175.5	177	11	0.03	12	2	5	121	2	0.01	9	43	2
WD-021	904736	177	178.5	12	0.03	9	2	5	79	2	0.03	7	40	2
WD-021	904737	178.5	180	12	0.02	12	4	5	159	2	0.01	6	33	2
WD-021	904738	180	181.5	14	0.03	7	2	5	180	2	0.02	11	42	2
WD-021	904739	181.5	183	14	0.03	9	2	5	77	2	0.07	17	48	2
WD-021	904740	183	184.4	12	0.03	10	2	5	43	2	0.04	9	37	2

Hole_ID	Samp_ID	From	To	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_per	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Be_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ca_per	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_per	Ga_ppm	K_per	La_ppm	Mg_per
WD-004	903139	5.49	6.99	0.06857	2	1.21	5	707	2	3	0.29	1	9	45	27	2.7	5	0.77	9	0.95
WD-004	903140	6.99	8.49	0.034285	2	1.1	5	824	2	3	5	1	9	21	17	2.67	5	0.53	11	0.81
WD-004	903141	8.49	9.99	0.034285	2	1.03	5	436	2	3	3.5	1	9	35	16	2.39	5	0.62	18	0.8
WD-004	903142	9.99	11.49	0.034	2	0.5	8	1060	2	3	3.67	1	9	14	17	1.8	5	0.35	10	0.3
WD-004	903143	11.49	12.99	0.034285	2	0.58	5	1865	2	3	1.16	1	8	19	29	2.08	5	0.4	10	0.34
WD-004	903144	12.99	14.49	0.239995	2	0.23	5	891	2	3	0.23	1	5	5	12	0.81	5	0.21	5	0.06
WD-004	903145	14.49	15.99	2.12567	2	0.2	5	826	2	3	0.22	1	10	8	17	0.96	5	0.16	5	0.09
WD-004	903146	15.99	17.25	2.354	2	0.24	5	1156	2	3	0.12	1	3	5	20	1.33	5	0.21	5	0.03
WD-004	903147	17.25	18.25	21.329	6	0.14	5	1539	2	3	0.11	1	2	6	7	1.71	5	0.13	5	0.02
WD-004	903148	18.25	19.25	14.098	6	0.1	5	2120	2	3	0.12	1	2	7	3	0.78	5	0.09	5	0.02
WD-004	903150	19.25	19.75	9.486	2	0.12	5	271	2	3	0.15	1	4	5	7	0.54	5	0.11	5	0.02
WD-004	903151	19.75	20.25	6.375	2	0.12	5	337	2	3	0.17	1	5	7	3	0.58	5	0.08	5	0.04
WD-004	903152	20.25	20.75	9.607	3	0.15	5	241	2	3	0.21	1	5	6	3	1.02	5	0.08	5	0.05
WD-004	903153	20.75	21.75	1.893	2	0.27	5	1015	2	3	1.98	1	6	5	11	0.91	5	0.26	8	0.07
WD-004	903154	21.75	22.75	0.857125	2	0.28	5	1081	2	3	1.78	1	5	5	9	1.15	5	0.29	13	0.25
WD-004	903155	22.75	24.25	0.54856	2	0.24	5	360	2	3	0.88	1	5	5	15	1.23	5	0.27	9	0.28
WD-004	903156	24.25	25.75	1.43997	2	0.45	5	244	2	3	1.08	1	7	11	15	1.82	5	0.45	8	0.52
WD-004	903157	25.75	27.25	2.26281	2	0.49	5	305	2	3	0.47	1	8	13	22	2.33	5	0.48	9	0.41
WD-004	903158	27.25	29.57	3.737065	2	0.81	5	696	2	4	2.09	1	11	50	36	2.8	5	0.73	5	1.26
WD-004	903159	29.57	31.07	2.94851	2	0.67	5	610	2	3	2.32	1	13	31	70	2.69	5	0.54	5	0.76
WD-004	903160	31.07	32.57	1.405685	2	0.55	5	562	2	3	0.18	1	6	19	35	2.01	5	0.49	9	0.35
WD-004	903162	32.57	34.07	0.20571	2	0.74	5	518	2	5	0.29	1	8	102	37	2.9	5	0.56	18	0.43
WD-004	903163	34.07	35.57	0.034285	2	0.65	5	778	2	5	1.37	1	5	90	4	1.7	5	0.52	17	0.55
WD-004	903164	35.57	37.07	0.377135	2	0.38	5	764	2	5	1.68	1	4	116	9	1.65	5	0.28	14	0.36
WD-004	903165	37.07	38.57	1.542825	2	0.24	5	936	2	5	0.62	1	4	104	13	1.47	5	0.16	11	0.14
WD-004	903166	38.57	40.07	0.171425	2	0.37	5	404	2	5	0.17	1	2	137	9	1.36	5	0.27	20	0.11
WD-004	903167	40.07	41.57	0.034	2	0.39	5	314	2	5	0.27	1	2	103	3	1.21	5	0.32	19	0.11
WD-004	903168	41.57	43.07	0.034	2	0.27	5	684	2	5	0.47	1	2	139	3	0.93	5	0.21	13	0.06
WD-004	903169	43.07	44.57	0.034285	2	0.41	5	322	2	5	0.69	1	2	104	5	1.32	5	0.29	19	0.21
WD-004	903170	44.57	46.07	0.034285	2	0.46	5	512	2	5	0.88	1	2	125	5	1.26	5	0.27	22	0.22
WD-004	903171	46.07	47.57	0.034	2	0.41	5	585	2	5	1.34	1	2	89	5	1.38	5	0.29	21	0.24
WD-004	903172	47.57	49.07	0.20571	2	0.51	5	381	2	5	1.44	1	4	115	17	1.67	5	0.25	22	0.39
WD-004	903173	49.07	50.57	0.034	2	0.91	5	804	2	5	1.61	1	5	99	11	1.91	5	0.52	18	0.69
WD-004	903174	50.57	52.07	0.034	2	1.17	5	394	2	5	1.63	1	13	67	57	2.75	5	0.38	5	1.29
WD-004	903175	52.07	53.57	0.034	2	1.34	5	255	2	5	1.36	1	15	110	70	3.04	5	0.34	5	1.46
WD-004	903176	53.57	55.07	0.034	2	0.98	5	128	2	5	0.92	1	9	95	100	1.57	5	0.26	5	1.18
WD-004	903177	55.07	56.57	0.034	2	0.99	5	62	2	5	1.24	1	8	53	116	1.67	5	0.09	5	1.11
WD-004	903178	56.57	58.07	0.239995	2	1.27	5	45	2	5	1.85	1	11	66	94	2.56	5	0.11	5	1.61
WD-004	903179	58.07	59.57	0.034285	2	1.71	5	261	2	5	3.57	1	19	119	82	3.55	5	0.29	5	2.07
WD-004	903180	59.57	61.07	0.06857	2	1.09	5	103	2	5	1.62	1	11	71	221	1.8	5	0.27	5	1.32
WD-004	903181	61.07	62.57	0.034	2	1.23	5	201	2	5	1.24	1	13	47	164	3.01	5	0.2	5	1.27
WD-004	903184	62.57	64.07	0.034285	2	1.59	5	244	2	5	1.8	1	14	79	123	3.63	5	0.24	5	1.71
WD-004	903185	64.07	65.57	0.034285	2	1.4	5	160	2	5	2.43	1	13	46	199	4.29	6	0.09	5	1.3
WD-004	903186	65.57	67.07	0.034	2	1.92	5	287	2	6	2.95	1	17	98	133	4.34	5	0.12	5	2.12
WD-004	903187	67.07	68.61	0.034	2	1.61	5	286	2	5	1.61	1	15	71	109	3.59	5	0.25	5	1.69
WD-004	903188	68.61	70.11	0.034	2	1.26	5	138	2	5	1.56	1	13	67	104	3.89	6	0.14	5	1.24
WD-004	903189	70.11	71.61	0.034	2	1.33	5	70	2	5	1.33	1	15	31	257	3.49	5	0.07	5	1.33
WD-004	903190	71.61	73.11	0.034	2	0.98	5	188	2	5	1.09	1	10	89	159	1.98	5	0.23	5	1.09
WD-004	903191	73.11	74.61	0.034	2	1.54	5	396	2	5	1.46	1	15	158	116	3.08	5	0.62	5	1.81

Hole_ID	Samp_ID	From	To	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Na_per	Ni_ppm	P_per	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Sr_ppm	Te_ppm	Ti_per	V_ppm	Zn_ppm	W_ppm
WD-004	903139	5.49	6.99	464	2	0.03	34	0.073	3	2	5	14	2	0.06	56	79	2
WD-004	903140	6.99	8.49	691	2	0.03	16	0.956	4	2	5	441	2	0.05	34	48	2
WD-004	903141	8.49	9.99	624	2	0.02	22	0.133	3	2	5	58	2	0.04	33	37	2
WD-004	903142	9.99	11.49	702	2	0.02	30	0.073	6	2	5	35	2	0.01	18	44	2
WD-004	903143	11.49	12.99	407	2	0.02	26	0.062	6	2	5	26	2	0.01	26	54	2
WD-004	903144	12.99	14.49	271	2	0.02	16	0.063	4	2	5	13	2	0.01	10	19	2
WD-004	903145	14.49	15.99	735	2	0.02	21	0.052	7	2	5	13	2	0.01	14	22	2
WD-004	903146	15.99	17.25	102	24	0.02	12	0.032	15	2	5	24	2	0.01	7	18	2
WD-004	903147	17.25	18.25	291	200	0.01	12	0.034	59	2	5	80	2	0.01	2	12	2
WD-004	903148	18.25	19.25	312	12	0.01	11	0.029	4	2	5	22	2	0.01	3	8	2
WD-004	903150	19.25	19.75	408	7	0.01	10	0.04	2	2	5	12	2	0.01	2	3	2
WD-004	903151	19.75	20.25	987	17	0.01	24	0.037	8	2	5	14	2	0.01	3	7	2
WD-004	903152	20.25	20.75	905	52	0.01	23	0.038	17	2	5	13	2	0.01	4	14	2
WD-004	903153	20.75	21.75	667	11	0.01	17	0.075	14	2	5	30	2	0.01	7	22	2
WD-004	903154	21.75	22.75	290	2	0.02	12	0.065	7	2	5	44	2	0.01	9	25	2
WD-004	903155	22.75	24.25	272	2	0.02	10	0.035	6	2	5	21	2	0.01	6	33	2
WD-004	903156	24.25	25.75	416	2	0.03	16	0.044	7	2	5	23	2	0.01	13	40	2
WD-004	903157	25.75	27.25	393	2	0.03	20	0.045	4	2	5	20	2	0.02	17	43	2
WD-004	903158	27.25	29.57	566	2	0.03	59	0.05	3	2	8	45	2	0.04	63	60	2
WD-004	903159	29.57	31.07	531	2	0.02	43	0.055	2	2	9	41	2	0.02	70	57	2
WD-004	903160	31.07	32.57	256	6	0.03	18	0.052	3	2	5	15	2	0.02	30	38	2
WD-004	903162	32.57	34.07	410	13	0.03	45	0.05	7	2	5	24	2	0.07	37	56	2
WD-004	903163	34.07	35.57	284	9	0.03	32	0.04	8	2	5	94	2	0.06	18	37	2
WD-004	903164	35.57	37.07	414	14	0.05	37	0.04	9	2	5	100	2	0.03	13	50	2
WD-004	903165	37.07	38.57	212	49	0.06	34	0.03	15	2	5	44	2	0.01	8	26	3
WD-004	903166	38.57	40.07	275	20	0.05	43	0.02	9	2	5	20	2	0.03	5	28	2
WD-004	903167	40.07	41.57	285	13	0.05	29	0.01	9	2	5	21	2	0.04	3	27	4
WD-004	903168	41.57	43.07	238	18	0.05	42	0.01	9	2	5	30	2	0.01	3	18	2
WD-004	903169	43.07	44.57	323	11	0.05	30	0.02	8	2	5	31	2	0.03	6	30	3
WD-004	903170	44.57	46.07	289	14	0.06	37	0.03	7	2	5	49	2	0.04	7	25	2
WD-004	903171	46.07	47.57	342	8	0.04	26	0.03	8	2	5	57	2	0.03	7	32	2
WD-004	903172	47.57	49.07	459	11	0.08	37	0.04	8	2	5	78	2	0.04	16	43	2
WD-004	903173	49.07	50.57	449	7	0.03	32	0.04	5	2	5	62	2	0.07	24	54	2
WD-004	903174	50.57	52.07	464	4	0.05	27	0.05	2	2	5	41	2	0.08	62	52	2
WD-004	903175	52.07	53.57	421	5	0.09	40	0.06	4	2	6	30	2	0.18	91	49	2
WD-004	903176	53.57	55.07	237	2	0.09	32	0.05	4	2	5	16	2	0.12	51	27	2
WD-004	903177	55.07	56.57	293	2	0.12	19	0.05	4	2	5	23	2	0.13	56	29	2
WD-004	903178	56.57	58.07	316	3	0.1	24	0.04	3	2	8	38	2	0.11	77	45	2
WD-004	903179	58.07	59.57	625	2	0.05	48	0.04	5	2	11	89	2	0.04	88	58	2
WD-004	903180	59.57	61.07	351	3	0.06	29	0.03	4	2	6	31	2	0.04	52	35	2
WD-004	903181	61.07	62.57	464	3	0.05	21	0.07	4	2	6	29	2	0.05	87	53	2
WD-004	903184	62.57	64.07	596	2	0.09	30	0.05	5	2	8	42	2	0.13	114	54	2
WD-004	903185	64.07	65.57	690	2	0.15	18	0.11	5	2	10	55	2	0.12	138	61	2
WD-004	903186	65.57	67.07	711	2	0.1	43	0.05	4	2	13	66	2	0.1	140	62	2
WD-004	903187	67.07	68.61	609	3	0.05	27	0.05	6	2	7	34	2	0.12	99	64	2
WD-004	903188	68.61	70.11	561	4	0.08	24	0.1	7	2	8	37	2	0.09	91	67	2
WD-004	903189	70.11	71.61	523	2	0.06	17	0.08	4	2	5	42	2	0.08	104	63	2
WD-004	903190	71.61	73.11	304	4	0.08	33	0.06	6	2	5	23	2	0.08	61	39	2
WD-004	903191	73.11	74.61	439	2	0.04	64	0.06	4	2	5	33	2	0.12	93	55	2

Hole_ID	Samp_ID	From	To	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_per	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Be_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ca_per	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_per	Ga_ppm	K_per	La_ppm	Mg_per
WD-004	903192	74.61	76.11	0.034	2	0.91	5	81	2	5	0.88	1	10	46	100	1.79	5	0.08	5	1.01
WD-004	903193	76.11	77.61	0.034	2	1.24	5	229	2	5	1.73	1	12	97	59	2.39	5	0.33	5	1.5
WD-004	903194	77.61	78.25	0.034	2	1.99	5	25	2	6	2.4	1	16	88	78	4.29	7	0.05	5	2.31
WD-004	903195	78.25	79.5	0.06857	2	1.44	5	38	2	5	5	1	16	80	90	3.89	5	0.03	5	1.84
WD-004	237001	79.81	81	0.034	2	1.29	5	79	2	13	2.02	1	12	80	93	2.8	6	0.17	5	1.59
WD-004	237002	81	82.5	0.034	2	1.18	5	223	2	11	1.07	1	11	173	53	1.91	6	0.39	5	1.67
WD-004	237003	82.5	84	0.034	2	0.69	5	398	2	9	0.58	1	9	55	132	1.25	5	0.33	5	0.77
WD-004	237006	84	85.5	0.034	2	1.2	5	370	2	10	1.93	1	13	83	127	2.93	7	0.38	5	1.38
WD-004	237007	85.5	87	0.034	2	1.43	5	304	2	12	2.41	1	12	45	118	3.21	7	0.36	5	1.45
WD-004	237008	87	88.5	0.034	2	1.39	5	285	2	10	1.35	1	12	165	53	2.76	7	0.65	5	1.7
WD-004	237009	88.5	90	0.034	2	1.6	5	657	2	9	1.33	1	14	167	91	2.88	6	0.83	5	1.86
WD-004	237010	90	91.5	0.034	2	1.18	5	517	2	8	1.53	1	11	135	70	1.52	5	0.25	5	1.37
WD-004	237011	91.5	93	0.034	2	1.09	5	254	2	8	1.17	1	9	127	67	1.58	5	0.2	5	1.23
WD-004	237012	93	94.5	0.034	2	1.05	5	316	2	7	0.97	1	10	147	55	1.35	5	0.21	5	1.47
WD-004	237013	94.5	96.6	0.034	2	0.87	5	30	2	6	0.98	1	7	113	69	1.07	5	0.06	5	1.18

Hole_ID	Samp_ID	From	To	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Na_per	Ni_ppm	P_per	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Sr_ppm	Te_ppm	Ti_per	V_ppm	Zn_ppm	W_ppm
WD-004	903192	74.61	76.11	283	2	0.07	20	0.05	6	2	5	18	2	0.04	45	34	2
WD-004	903193	76.11	77.61	509	2	0.04	36	0.04	7	2	5	29	2	0.05	58	50	2
WD-004	903194	77.61	78.25	651	2	0.03	36	0.03	4	2	12	37	2	0.01	127	69	2
WD-004	903195	78.25	79.5	710	2	0.03	37	0.02	5	2	10	51	2	0.01	120	51	2
WD-004	237001	79.81	81	420	2	0.09	30	0.02	4	2	5	35	2	0.06	75	33	2
WD-004	237002	81	82.5	318	2	0.09	54	0.03	4	2	5	19	2	0.09	61	35	2
WD-004	237003	82.5	84	185	3	0.11	18	0.05	5	2	5	13	2	0.07	35	24	2
WD-004	237006	84	85.5	450	4	0.14	29	0.04	4	2	5	46	2	0.11	74	47	2
WD-004	237007	85.5	87	477	2	0.17	17	0.06	4	2	6	54	2	0.1	96	41	2
WD-004	237008	87	88.5	315	2	0.19	64	0.06	4	2	5	30	2	0.13	83	30	2
WD-004	237009	88.5	90	313	2	0.17	61	0.04	3	2	5	41	2	0.15	78	33	2
WD-004	237010	90	91.5	278	2	0.16	50	0.04	3	2	5	28	2	0.07	44	21	2
WD-004	237011	91.5	93	265	2	0.15	41	0.04	10	2	5	32	2	0.06	40	27	2
WD-004	237012	93	94.5	220	2	0.14	56	0.03	4	2	5	18	2	0.06	40	19	2
WD-004	237013	94.5	96.6	189	2	0.15	42	0.03	4	2	5	20	2	0.03	30	15	2

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Certificate of Analysis

Date: July 15, 2008

Client: Underworld
Suite 1500-409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 1T2

Project: White Gold

Report On: 8 Drill Core

Submitted By: Hanne Paulsen

Analyses: Au, Metallic Screen Analysis, 30 Element

Analytical Methods: Fire Assay AA, ICP-MS-2A

Remarks: Job No. 26912

David W. Francisco
President

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All values are reported in parts per billion unless specified otherwise. A (<) sign is to be read "less than" and a (>) sign "greater than". This analytical report is the confidential property of the above mentioned client and for the protection of this client and ourselves we reserve the right to forbid publication or reproduction of this report or any part thereof without written permission.
The results of this survey were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim of deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of rocks or minerals collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him.

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo
	wt%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	wt%	ppm	wt%	ppm	wt%	ppm	ppm
903146	0.12	<1	3	5	20	1.33	<5	0.21	<5	0.03	102	24
903147	0.11	<1	2	6	7	1.71	<5	0.13	<5	0.02	291	200
903148	0.12	<1	2	7	3	0.78	<5	0.09	<5	0.02	312	12
903149	1.83	<1	7	25	7070	6.34	<5	0.28	<5	0.89	881	6
903150	0.15	<1	4	5	7	0.54	<5	0.11	<5	0.02	408	7
903151	0.17	<1	5	7	3	0.58	<5	0.08	<5	0.04	987	17
903152	0.21	<1	5	6	3	1.02	<5	0.08	<5	0.05	905	52
903153	1.98	<1	6	5	11	0.91	<5	0.26	8	0.07	667	11

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Te	Ti	V	W	Zn
	wt%	ppm	wt%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	wt%	ppm	ppm	ppm
903146	0.02	12	0.032	15	<2	<5	24	<2	<0.01	7	<2	18
903147	0.01	12	0.034	59	<2	<5	80	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	12
903148	0.01	11	0.029	4	<2	<5	22	<2	<0.01	3	<2	8
903149	0.04	15	<0.001	30	4	<5	78	<2	0.01	30	<2	105
903150	0.01	10	0.04	2	<2	<5	12	<2	<0.01	2	<2	3
903151	0.01	24	0.037	8	<2	<5	14	<2	<0.01	3	<2	7
903152	0.01	23	0.038	17	<2	<5	13	<2	<0.01	4	<2	14
903153	0.01	17	0.075	14	<2	<5	30	<2	<0.01	7	<2	22

Client: Underworld Resources, Inc.

Job No: 26912

SAMPLE REFERENCE	**Au Wt. Avg. Metscreen PPM**	**Au Wt. Avg. Metscreen oz/t**	-150 % Wt.	+150 % Wt.	Au -150 oz/t	Au +150 oz/t	Ag ppm	Al wt%	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm
903146	**2.354**	**0.069**	96.4	3.6	0.070	0.032	2	0.24	<5	1156	<2	<3
903147	**21.329**	**0.622**	97.9	2.1	0.499	6.318	6	0.14	<5	1539	<2	<3
903148	**14.098**	**0.411**	94.0	6.0	0.253	2.911	6	0.1	<5	2120	<2	<3
903149	**0.857**	**0.025**	100.0	0.0	0.025	0.000	<2	0.41	14	230	<2	11
903150	**9.486**	**0.277**	97.2	2.8	0.241	1.530	2	0.12	<5	271	<2	<3
903151	**6.375**	**0.186**	97.0	3.0	0.161	0.980	2	0.12	<5	337	<2	<3
903152	**9.607**	**0.280**	97.1	2.9	0.247	1.386	3	0.15	<5	241	<2	<3
903153	**1.893**	**0.055**	95.0	5.0	0.056	0.033	<2	0.27	<5	1015	<2	<3

Alaska
Assay
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Certificate of Analysis

Date: October 10, 2008

Client: Underworld
Suite 1500-409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 1T2

Project: White Gold

Report On: 171 Drill Core

Submitted By: Hanne Paulsen

Analyses: Au, 30 Element

Analytical Methods: Fire Assay AA, ICP 2-A

Remarks: Job No. 27425

David W. Francisco
President

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All values are reported in parts per billion unless specified otherwise. A (<) sign is to be read "less than" and a (>) sign "greater than". This analytical report is the confidential property of the above mentioned client and for the protection of this client and ourselves we reserve the right to forbid publication or reproduction of this report or any part thereof without written permission.
The results of this survey were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim of deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of rocks or minerals collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him.

Client: Underworld Resources Inc.

Job No: 27425

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag PPM	Al %	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Ca %	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM
904649	0.003	0.103	<2.0	0.46	21	608	<2	45	0.72	<1	4	9
904650	0.016	0.549	<2.0	0.61	<5	789	<2	28	1.39	<1	3	4
904651	0.006	0.206	<2.0	0.75	<5	782	<2	25	1.45	<1	11	6
904652	0.002	0.069	<2.0	0.56	<5	313	<2	22	1.55	<1	15	67
904653	0.028	0.960	<2.0	0.5	<5	1057	<2	22	2.36	<1	12	6
904654	0.002	0.069	<2.0	0.5	<5	790	<2	19	1.61	<1	13	7
904655	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.37	<5	788	<2	18	1.25	<1	12	18
904656	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.48	<5	1065	<2	21	1.33	<1	15	7
904657	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.76	<5	533	<2	17	0.92	<1	12	9
904658	0.003	0.103	<2.0	0.71	<5	738	<2	17	2.47	<1	12	84
904659	0.006	0.206	<2.0	0.54	25	918	<2	12	2.13	<1	3	3
904660	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.25	<5	1761	<2	12	1.29	<1	2	2
904661	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.94	<5	1345	2	11	1.56	<1	3	46
904662	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.71	<5	431	<2	8	1.55	<1	3	3
904663	0.005	0.171	<2.0	0.37	<5	698	<2	8	1.89	<1	3	62
904664	0.076	2.606	<2.0	1	<5	120	3	14	0.43	<1	10	38
904665	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.45	<5	142	<2	9	0.8	<1	6	27
904666	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.83	<5	799	<2	7	2.04	<1	3	4
904667	0.049	1.680	<2.0	0.27	<5	748	<2	7	1.71	<1	2	54
904668	0.006	0.206	<2.0	0.5	54	365	<2	11	1.16	<1	4	3
904669	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.15	<5	734	<2	10	2.33	<1	6	28
904670	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.59	<5	346	<2	10	1.81	<1	3	31
904671	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.9	<5	536	<2	9	1.04	<1	3	5
904672	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.06	<5	365	<2	8	0.86	<1	3	4
904673	0.037	1.269	<2.0	0.28	9	401	<2	<5	1.13	<1	3	55
904674	0.002	0.069	<2.0	1.46	<5	524	<2	7	2.23	<1	4	15
904675	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.77	<5	446	<2	<5	1.05	<1	3	107
904676	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.82	<5	385	<2	7	1.14	<1	4	4
904677	0.002	0.069	<2.0	0.8	20	689	<2	7	0.8	<1	4	6
904678	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.72	<5	562	<2	6	1.19	<1	3	22
904679	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.48	<5	450	<2	6	1.6	<1	3	37
904714	0.015	0.514	<2.0	0.21	7	711	<2	<5	0.48	<1	3	69
904715	0.014	0.480	<2.0	0.25	9	186	<2	6	1.1	<1	3	42
904716	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.09	<5	792	<2	<5	1.09	<1	<2	54
904717	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.56	<5	984	<2	9	3.13	<1	10	48
904718	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.55	<5	1595	<2	7	2.02	<1	10	112
904719	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.42	<5	1815	<2	7	2.7	<1	23	643

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag PPM	Al %	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Ca %	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM
904720	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.54	<5	806	2	11	>5.00	<1	40	986
904721	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.7	23	1944	<2	12	>5.00	<1	39	449
904722	0.004	0.137	<2.0	1.5	<5	2158	<2	9	>5.00	<1	32	675
904723	0.019	0.651	<2.0	0.15	<5	3783	<2	<5	2.16	<1	4	129
904724	0.097	3.326	3	1.35	253	661	<2	12	1.35	2	10	56
904725	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.8	<5	191	<2	11	0.96	<1	8	36
904726	0.161	5.520	2	0.48	<5	2639	<2	<5	>5.00	<1	14	163
904727	0.002	0.069	<2.0	0.93	64	773	<2	5	>5.00	<1	31	404
904728	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.33	58	1592	<2	<5	>5.00	<1	36	171
904729	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.15	22	2877	<2	<5	>5.00	<1	39	113
904730	0.042	1.440	<2.0	0.71	96	2065	<2	7	>5.00	<1	26	159
904731	0.215	7.371	<2.0	0.19	20	139	<2	14	4.43	<1	23	44
904732	0.019	0.651	<2.0	0.31	7	833	<2	<5	1.94	<1	7	53
904733	0.049	1.680	<2.0	0.11	20	1040	<2	<5	0.29	<1	<2	55
904734	0.009	0.309	<2.0	0.23	<5	1069	<2	<5	1.1	<1	<2	37
904735	0.052	1.783	<2.0	0.28	<5	1362	<2	<5	1.3	<1	3	47
904736	0.007	0.240	<2.0	0.43	<5	1023	<2	<5	0.83	<1	3	42
904737	0.021	0.720	<2.0	0.24	<5	1634	<2	<5	1.46	<1	3	55
904738	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.43	<5	2069	<2	<5	1.07	<1	2	50
904739	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.72	<5	755	<2	<5	1.15	<1	5	57
904740	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.49	<5	418	<2	<5	1.05	<1	2	43
236513	0.015	0.514	<2.0	0.23	<5	668	<2	<5	0.12	<1	3	73
236514	0.003	0.103	<2.0	0.31	<5	576	<2	<5	0.12	<1	<2	103
236515	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.29	<5	177	<2	<5	0.11	<1	<2	50
236516	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.27	<5	291	<2	<5	0.1	<1	<2	58
236517	0.002	0.069	<2.0	0.31	<5	612	<2	<5	0.23	<1	<2	61
236518	0.005	0.171	<2.0	1.73	<5	592	3	6	>5.00	<1	20	87
236519	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.33	<5	717	<2	<5	1.25	<1	3	49
236520	0.011	0.377	<2.0	0.25	<5	593	<2	<5	0.55	<1	<2	52
236521	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.3	<5	1878	<2	<5	0.61	<1	<2	52
236522	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.5	<5	609	<2	<5	0.58	<1	<2	56
236523	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.19	<5	612	<2	<5	1.2	<1	<2	48
236524	0.076	2.606	<2.0	1.68	<5	88	<2	8	0.44	<1	9	30
236525	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.07	<5	128	<2	<5	0.5	<1	7	27
236526	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.16	<5	946	<2	<5	1.28	<1	<2	42
236527	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.32	<5	1396	<2	<5	0.77	<1	<2	38
236528	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.58	<5	300	<2	<5	0.22	<1	3	36

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag PPM	Al %	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Ca %	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM
236529	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.44	<5	174	<2	<5	0.32	<1	<2	37
236530	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.5	<5	932	<2	<5	0.89	<1	<2	36
236531	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.29	<5	691	<2	<5	0.22	<1	<2	55
236532	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.18	<5	2177	<2	<5	0.44	<1	<2	46
236533	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.14	<5	175	<2	<5	0.1	<1	<2	73
236534	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.43	<5	381	<2	<5	0.16	<1	2	38
236535	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.56	<5	167	<2	<5	0.19	<1	3	46
236536	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.38	<5	403	<2	<5	0.48	<1	2	47
236537	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.26	<5	293	<2	<5	0.17	<1	<2	72
236538	0.002	0.069	<2.0	0.52	<5	1323	<2	<5	0.29	<1	<2	43
236539	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.62	<5	600	<2	<5	0.56	<1	3	40
236540	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.52	<5	471	<2	<5	0.79	<1	<2	64
236541	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.55	<5	938	<2	<5	0.35	<1	2	60
236542	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.64	<5	185	<2	<5	0.49	<1	<2	55
236543	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.47	<5	391	<2	<5	0.66	<1	<2	67
236544	0.038	1.303	<2.0	1.04	<5	85	3	<5	0.46	<1	13	44
236545	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.34	<5	134	<2	<5	0.78	<1	7	30
236546	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.41	<5	309	<2	<5	0.64	<1	<2	75
236547	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.42	<5	193	<2	<5	0.49	<1	2	56
236548	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.7	<5	153	<2	<5	0.68	<1	3	122
236549	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.66	<5	125	<2	<5	0.87	<1	3	77
236550	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.7	<5	114	<2	<5	0.77	<1	4	108
236551	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.6	<5	195	<2	<5	0.72	<1	2	66
236552	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.64	<5	250	<2	<5	1.04	<1	2	81
236553	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.53	<5	1211	<2	<5	1.17	<1	3	63
236554	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.38	<5	1135	<2	<5	0.3	<1	<2	59
236555	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.41	<5	787	<2	<5	1.43	<1	<2	51
236556	0.004	0.137	<2.0	0.39	<5	331	<2	<5	0.42	<1	2	46
236557	0.002	0.069	<2.0	0.38	<5	456	<2	<5	0.61	<1	<2	42
236558	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.38	<5	528	<2	<5	0.89	<1	2	77
236559	0.003	0.103	<2.0	0.34	7	486	<2	<5	0.16	<1	<2	87
236560	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.7	<5	634	<2	<5	0.27	<1	2	71
236561	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.95	<5	287	<2	<5	0.27	<1	3	70
236562	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.87	<5	302	<2	<5	0.32	<1	3	64
236563	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.93	<5	323	<2	<5	0.24	<1	4	31
236564	0.098	3.360	3	1.16	238	567	<2	7	1.2	2	9	53
236565	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.35	<5	132	<2	<5	0.77	<1	7	30

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag PPM	Al %	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Ca %	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM
236566	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.86	<5	489	<2	<5	0.42	<1	3	58
236567	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.85	<5	356	<2	<5	0.31	<1	3	56
236568	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.63	<5	431	<2	<5	0.29	<1	4	44
236569	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.67	<5	331	<2	<5	0.27	<1	2	31
236570	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.6	<5	571	<2	<5	0.24	<1	4	70
236571	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.65	<5	286	<2	<5	0.23	<1	4	60
236572	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.73	<5	129	<2	<5	0.23	<1	3	47
236573	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.66	<5	111	<2	<5	0.2	<1	4	49
236574	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.78	<5	174	<2	<5	0.25	<1	3	60
236575	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.78	<5	133	<2	<5	0.81	<1	5	62
236576	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.66	<5	247	<2	<5	0.79	<1	3	117
236577	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.68	<5	142	<2	<5	0.56	<1	3	53
236578	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.55	<5	198	<2	<5	1.29	<1	2	53
236579	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.7	<5	138	<2	<5	0.56	<1	3	61
236580	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.43	<5	267	<2	<5	0.72	<1	<2	47
236581	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.51	<5	235	<2	<5	0.77	<1	<2	71
236582	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.32	<5	135	<2	<5	0.97	<1	<2	65
236583	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.11	<5	194	<2	<5	0.6	<1	<2	93
236584	0.077	2.640	<2.0	1.85	6	97	<2	8	0.5	<1	9	31
236585	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.54	<5	144	<2	<5	0.85	<1	7	32
236586	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.26	<5	1334	<2	<5	2.29	<1	<2	81
236587	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.12	<5	477	<2	<5	0.76	<1	<2	184
236588	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.5	<5	507	<2	<5	0.92	<1	3	126
236589	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.54	<5	273	<2	<5	0.69	<1	2	58
236590	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.27	<5	1187	2	<5	0.28	<1	7	151
236591	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.08	<5	883	<2	6	0.23	<1	8	111
236592	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.98	<5	968	<2	<5	0.2	<1	9	130
236593	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1	<5	1685	<2	<5	0.16	<1	8	106
236594	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.9	<5	849	<2	<5	0.19	<1	8	135
236595	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.17	<5	1219	<2	<5	0.21	<1	8	105
236596	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.36	<5	2031	<2	<5	0.29	<1	9	122
236597	0.001	0.034	<2.0	2.44	<5	2206	4	10	0.43	<1	14	153
236598	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.34	<5	1268	<2	5	0.91	<1	8	130
236599	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.68	<5	470	<2	<5	0.47	<1	3	57
236607	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.14	<5	665	<2	9	0.3	<1	18	328
236608	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.6	6	1766	<2	5	0.92	<1	9	94
236609	0.005	0.171	<2.0	0.65	<5	1317	<2	6	0.34	<1	11	120

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag PPM	Al %	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Ca %	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM
236610	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.41	26	619	<2	6	0.48	<1	10	118
236611	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.54	18	927	<2	6	0.79	<1	10	88
236612	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.03	<5	814	<2	<5	0.72	<1	7	99
236613	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.09	<5	365	<2	<5	0.5	<1	11	128
236614	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.8	8	1235	<2	<5	0.87	<1	10	101
236615	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.68	8	1459	<2	<5	0.67	<1	6	72
236636	0.007	0.240	<2.0	0.43	<5	386	<2	7	>5.00	<1	22	86
236637	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.64	<5	290	<2	<5	3.69	<1	19	78
236638	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.32	<5	313	<2	<5	2.79	<1	17	144
236639	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.76	<5	995	<2	7	3.2	<1	22	237
236640	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.15	<5	238	<2	<5	1.48	<1	16	66
236641	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.31	<5	291	<2	<5	1.44	<1	17	63
236642	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.56	<5	150	<2	<5	2.16	<1	18	155
236643	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.12	<5	331	<2	<5	1.09	<1	14	185
236644	0.098	3.360	3	1.47	260	667	<2	7	1.43	2	10	58
236645	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.83	<5	173	<2	<5	0.99	<1	8	35
236646	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.53	<5	440	<2	5	1.9	<1	17	156
236647	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.82	<5	245	<2	<5	0.81	<1	11	91
236648	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.09	<5	321	<2	<5	1	<1	14	98
236649	0.014	0.480	<2.0	0.85	<5	200	<2	<5	1.27	<1	11	113
236650	0.003	0.103	<2.0	0.96	<5	354	<2	<5	1.21	<1	14	113
236651	0.015	0.514	<2.0	1.52	<5	668	<2	<5	1.89	<1	20	62
236652	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.25	<5	699	<2	<5	1.23	<1	13	97
904649D	0.003	0.103										
904669D	0.001	0.034										
904719D	<0.001	<0.034										
904739D	0.001	0.034										
236527D	<0.001	<0.034										
236547D	<0.001	<0.034										
236563D	<0.001	<0.034										
236583D	<0.001	<0.034										
236599D	<0.001	<0.034										
236646D	<0.001	<0.034										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag PPM	Al %	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Ca %	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
OXF65	0.023	0.789										
OXD57	0.012	0.411										
OXF65	0.023	0.789										
OXH55	0.037	1.269										
OXD57	0.012	0.411										

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu PPM	Fe %	Ga PPM	K %	La PPM	Mg %	Mn PPM	Mo PPM	Na %	Ni PPM	P %	Pb PPM
904649	28	1.75	<5	0.39	10	0.39	354	3	0.06	25	0.02	19
904650	15	2.56	<5	0.51	20	0.31	557	<2	0.06	3	0.03	15
904651	31	3.91	<5	0.29	14	0.91	626	<2	0.02	26	0.03	14
904652	71	3.85	<5	0.39	19	1.61	688	<2	0.02	87	0.04	12
904653	78	4.25	<5	0.29	10	0.77	529	<2	0.02	26	0.03	12
904654	28	4.02	<5	0.38	22	1.13	846	<2	0.04	26	0.03	13
904655	27	3.28	<5	0.2	17	1.07	825	<2	0.02	28	0.04	14
904656	57	5.13	<5	0.27	7	0.54	352	<2	0.02	39	0.02	15
904657	31	4.33	<5	0.54	23	1.03	674	<2	0.05	26	0.03	15
904658	36	4.08	<5	0.56	20	1.48	814	<2	0.05	34	0.04	14
904659	24	3	<5	0.44	12	0.35	693	<2	0.07	<2	0.03	17
904660	25	2.92	<5	0.9	26	0.48	601	<2	0.12	<2	0.04	9
904661	15	3.33	<5	0.82	22	0.62	825	<2	0.05	4	0.06	9
904662	18	1.82	<5	0.55	23	0.24	576	3	0.1	3	0.03	10
904663	11	1.69	<5	0.34	20	0.39	625	<2	0.06	4	0.03	12
904664	42	5.35	7	0.31	6	1.1	316	<2	0.6	46	0.06	62
904665	30	2.66	5	0.15	<5	0.83	378	<2	0.14	19	0.04	7
904666	11	1.89	<5	0.56	28	0.41	672	<2	0.11	3	0.03	11
904667	25	1.72	<5	0.21	17	0.3	531	3	0.07	4	0.03	14
904668	30	2.88	<5	0.4	22	0.27	572	<2	0.05	3	0.03	26
904669	29	3.34	<5	1	21	1	771	2	0.1	11	0.03	13
904670	25	1.85	<5	0.46	31	0.34	722	<2	0.05	3	0.03	10
904671	19	2.82	<5	0.65	32	0.42	680	<2	0.1	3	0.03	11
904672	21	2.55	<5	0.72	28	0.36	605	<2	0.17	3	0.02	19
904673	20	2.5	<5	0.26	19	0.37	651	<2	0.04	4	0.03	8
904674	13	2.61	<5	1.14	20	0.6	959	<2	0.15	7	0.02	9
904675	10	1.69	<5	0.62	22	0.22	559	<2	0.13	5	0.01	9
904676	9	2.68	<5	0.61	30	0.36	627	<2	0.09	2	0.03	9
904677	12	2.67	<5	0.5	22	0.18	506	<2	0.16	3	0.03	10
904678	17	2.49	<5	0.56	29	0.44	585	<2	0.04	3	0.03	8
904679	13	1.7	<5	0.39	28	0.45	512	6	0.05	17	0.03	9
904714	23	1.3	<5	0.12	30	0.23	183	11	0.08	31	0.01	18
904715	15	1.57	<5	0.17	30	0.34	354	4	0.05	14	0.03	11
904716	13	0.75	<5	0.03	7	0.2	216	6	0.06	22	0.02	6
904717	36	3.52	<5	0.54	16	1.4	606	3	0.03	34	0.05	7
904718	32	2.66	<5	0.46	20	1.46	420	4	0.05	102	0.03	8
904719	21	1.83	<5	1.7	<5	3.33	522	<2	0.04	344	0.01	4

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu PPM	Fe %	Ga PPM	K %	La PPM	Mg %	Mn PPM	Mo PPM	Na %	Ni PPM	P %	Pb PPM
904720	10	3.92	<5	2.77	<5	>5.00	876	<2	0.03	546	<0.01	<2
904721	8	4.02	<5	0.78	<5	>5.00	1016	<2	0.03	466	<0.01	5
904722	9	3.56	<5	1.8	<5	4.97	863	<2	0.02	425	<0.01	3
904723	21	0.92	<5	0.05	<5	0.36	342	10	0.02	73	0.03	6
904724	91	3.6	5	0.14	<5	0.93	450	14	0.1	39	0.06	300
904725	35	2.89	6	0.17	<5	0.94	400	<2	0.18	20	0.05	9
904726	18	2.58	<5	0.1	8	2.09	861	4	0.02	147	0.06	7
904727	8	2.98	<5	0.56	<5	2.4	824	5	0.02	435	0.02	5
904728	10	2.9	<5	0.21	<5	0.65	702	7	0.01	501	<0.01	5
904729	25	3.23	<5	0.16	<5	0.58	708	7	0.01	633	<0.01	4
904730	36	4.34	<5	0.14	<5	0.68	950	6	0.02	380	0.06	17
904731	45	6.14	<5	0.17	<5	1.86	856	<2	0.03	31	0.14	19
904732	25	2.9	<5	0.3	8	0.87	514	5	0.03	21	0.05	14
904733	42	1.22	<5	0.06	23	0.11	96	8	0.04	13	<0.01	9
904734	18	1.39	<5	0.17	19	0.25	224	12	0.03	10	0.02	13
904735	21	1.69	<5	0.22	22	0.4	466	13	0.03	11	0.03	12
904736	16	1.69	<5	0.29	20	0.32	424	9	0.03	12	0.03	9
904737	46	1.42	<5	0.17	23	0.26	338	6	0.05	12	0.02	12
904738	26	1.3	<5	0.17	38	0.38	361	4	0.05	14	0.03	7
904739	17	1.74	<5	0.53	26	0.58	501	3	0.04	14	0.03	9
904740	17	1.32	<5	0.3	21	0.34	411	4	0.03	12	0.03	10
236513	18	1.32	<5	0.18	21	0.07	387	5	0.05	19	0.02	18
236514	14	1.03	<5	0.22	22	0.09	210	8	0.05	25	0.02	11
236515	10	0.97	<5	0.22	24	0.11	224	4	0.03	10	0.02	15
236516	9	1.06	<5	0.18	26	0.1	248	6	0.04	14	0.02	14
236517	10	1.21	<5	0.23	21	0.11	218	6	0.04	11	0.01	10
236518	28	4.04	6	1.9	10	1.94	829	3	0.03	33	0.03	8
236519	12	1.46	<5	0.24	25	0.3	326	3	0.03	11	0.02	9
236520	10	1.16	<5	0.19	24	0.09	212	5	0.03	13	0.01	9
236521	12	1.25	<5	0.27	19	0.08	376	5	0.03	10	0.02	15
236522	10	1.36	<5	0.31	30	0.18	332	5	0.04	14	0.01	9
236523	8	0.9	<5	0.17	21	0.06	195	4	0.03	9	0.02	14
236524	622	4.12	6	0.13	<5	0.94	719	8	0.09	20	0.04	14
236525	27	1.76	<5	0.13	<5	0.66	303	<2	0.09	16	0.04	9
236526	8	1.21	<5	0.14	17	0.11	316	3	0.03	11	0.03	13
236527	14	1.16	<5	0.21	21	0.1	311	3	0.03	8	0.02	9
236528	20	1.59	<5	0.36	24	0.25	423	3	0.03	10	0.03	8

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu PPM	Fe %	Ga PPM	K %	La PPM	Mg %	Mn PPM	Mo PPM	Na %	Ni PPM	P %	Pb PPM
236529	15	1.15	<5	0.17	26	0.23	335	3	0.04	8	0.03	6
236530	14	1.03	<5	0.21	25	0.29	297	3	0.03	10	0.03	5
236531	12	1.08	<5	0.17	24	0.12	346	5	0.03	13	0.03	12
236532	14	1.19	<5	0.12	18	0.08	196	5	0.03	11	0.02	11
236533	11	0.67	<5	0.07	12	0.08	167	7	0.02	17	0.01	7
236534	12	1.34	<5	0.24	21	0.25	363	3	0.02	10	0.03	10
236535	13	1.41	<5	0.28	22	0.37	409	4	0.03	12	0.03	6
236536	11	0.9	<5	0.17	19	0.29	222	5	0.03	13	0.02	6
236537	12	0.88	<5	0.14	19	0.11	196	7	0.05	17	0.03	12
236538	11	1.52	<5	0.33	21	0.27	665	4	0.02	10	0.03	7
236539	11	1.69	<5	0.35	27	0.34	431	4	0.02	10	0.02	8
236540	11	1.35	<5	0.26	24	0.27	368	5	0.04	15	0.02	7
236541	16	1.75	<5	0.24	21	0.21	456	5	0.04	14	0.02	8
236542	12	1.53	<5	0.29	25	0.34	369	4	0.04	12	0.02	4
236543	7	1.33	<5	0.18	22	0.24	301	5	0.02	14	0.02	8
236544	24	1.82	<5	0.37	6	1.33	317	<2	0.57	47	0.07	5
236545	27	1.85	<5	0.14	<5	0.78	345	<2	0.1	17	0.04	6
236546	7	1.29	<5	0.14	21	0.22	210	5	0.02	13	0.02	9
236547	8	1.15	<5	0.19	19	0.28	207	7	<0.01	11	0.02	9
236548	8	1.58	<5	0.28	19	0.43	428	8	0.04	19	0.04	6
236549	11	1.46	<5	0.31	20	0.41	323	5	0.02	14	0.03	5
236550	11	1.47	<5	0.2	19	0.54	403	6	0.02	18	0.03	6
236551	6	1.23	<5	0.4	21	0.33	338	5	0.02	10	0.03	5
236552	8	1.35	<5	0.45	21	0.37	416	6	0.02	13	0.03	5
236553	7	1.49	<5	0.38	22	0.31	320	5	<0.01	17	0.03	6
236554	12	1.49	<5	0.22	19	0.11	418	5	<0.01	13	0.03	8
236555	11	1.41	<5	0.3	22	0.29	407	5	0.01	11	0.03	10
236556	16	1.64	<5	0.17	16	0.12	217	5	0.01	10	0.03	10
236557	33	1.58	46	0.23	24	0.14	327	3	<0.01	8	0.03	8
236558	38	1.64	<5	0.25	21	0.25	328	6	0.02	14	0.03	10
236559	397	1.57	<5	0.16	22	0.13	554	6	0.02	15	0.02	11
236560	72	1.8	<5	0.45	26	0.3	485	5	0.01	12	0.03	7
236561	11	2.7	5	0.59	25	0.46	482	5	0.03	12	0.04	6
236562	10	1.97	<5	0.58	17	0.48	478	4	0.02	10	0.05	5
236563	12	2.75	<5	0.65	14	0.47	540	2	0.02	7	0.05	6
236564	86	3.53	5	0.13	<5	0.83	414	13	0.06	37	0.06	293
236565	28	1.85	<5	0.14	<5	0.75	345	<2	0.1	17	0.04	7

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu PPM	Fe %	Ga PPM	K %	La PPM	Mg %	Mn PPM	Mo PPM	Na %	Ni PPM	P %	Pb PPM
236566	32	2.78	5	0.54	23	0.39	506	5	0.03	11	0.04	8
236567	13	2.6	<5	0.57	20	0.39	435	5	0.03	10	0.04	6
236568	12	1.62	<5	0.28	20	0.4	470	5	0.02	10	0.04	8
236569	13	1.53	<5	0.35	17	0.38	428	2	0.01	5	0.05	8
236570	8	1.33	<5	0.28	25	0.34	480	6	0.03	15	0.04	8
236571	16	1.43	<5	0.29	25	0.36	457	5	0.02	13	0.04	6
236572	10	1.51	<5	0.37	32	0.42	462	3	0.02	9	0.03	5
236573	15	1.59	<5	0.27	25	0.34	415	4	0.02	12	0.03	8
236574	18	1.88	<5	0.41	25	0.38	550	5	0.02	13	0.03	9
236575	27	2.54	<5	0.52	25	0.55	651	5	0.02	18	0.03	10
236576	18	1.63	<5	0.31	24	0.32	470	10	0.06	26	0.03	8
236577	11	1.71	<5	0.35	37	0.41	457	4	0.02	12	0.03	7
236578	10	1.63	<5	0.21	20	0.42	464	4	0.02	12	0.03	6
236579	16	1.79	5	0.39	26	0.45	409	4	0.03	13	0.03	6
236580	8	1.39	<5	0.25	24	0.3	336	5	0.02	10	0.03	7
236581	6	1.35	<5	0.27	21	0.35	304	7	0.03	14	0.03	7
236582	7	0.81	<5	0.14	18	0.26	193	7	0.03	13	0.02	6
236583	5	0.33	<5	0.04	<5	0.04	73	8	0.05	18	<0.01	5
236584	638	4.52	6	0.13	<5	0.96	714	8	0.07	20	0.04	14
236585	27	2.64	<5	0.14	<5	0.81	364	<2	0.12	18	0.04	4
236586	9	1.39	<5	0.2	19	0.44	384	7	0.03	18	0.02	9
236587	13	0.51	<5	0.07	6	0.1	122	15	0.03	41	<0.01	7
236588	11	1.33	<5	0.27	24	0.4	339	12	0.03	26	0.03	5
236589	8	1.29	<5	0.32	24	0.4	329	5	0.02	13	0.02	4
236590	45	3.01	6	0.91	13	0.81	192	10	0.02	49	0.05	3
236591	48	2.94	5	0.75	12	0.74	209	7	<0.01	51	0.05	4
236592	51	2.85	<5	0.62	14	0.62	341	10	0.01	54	0.05	4
236593	45	2.56	<5	0.66	9	0.74	308	7	0.01	47	0.04	3
236594	41	1.88	<5	0.32	14	0.68	193	9	0.02	47	0.04	4
236595	40	2.69	5	0.71	14	0.83	122	6	0.01	47	0.05	3
236596	30	3.12	7	0.76	13	0.97	167	6	0.03	54	0.06	2
236597	42	5.11	14	1.43	12	1.84	495	5	0.03	57	0.07	3
236598	26	3.2	6	0.72	17	0.9	397	8	0.03	53	0.04	4
236599	13	1.5	<5	0.47	19	0.44	283	5	0.02	15	0.03	5
236607	44	3.54	<5	0.5	12	1.3	694	8	<0.01	234	0.06	5
236608	44	2.49	<5	0.28	9	0.48	290	7	<0.01	52	0.06	4
236609	71	2.59	<5	0.22	7	0.53	281	12	<0.01	60	0.07	6

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu PPM	Fe %	Ga PPM	K %	La PPM	Mg %	Mn PPM	Mo PPM	Na %	Ni PPM	P %	Pb PPM
236610	73	3.05	<5	0.13	10	0.29	328	11	<0.01	65	0.07	6
236611	60	2.72	<5	0.19	13	0.44	318	8	<0.01	51	0.06	6
236612	17	2.48	6	0.26	21	0.8	171	7	0.02	35	0.06	6
236613	53	2.9	<5	0.33	14	0.82	388	9	<0.01	52	0.05	6
236614	51	3.07	<5	0.6	12	0.69	404	7	<0.01	50	0.05	5
236615	29	2.55	<5	0.53	15	0.5	345	5	0.01	34	0.04	6
236636	44	3.65	<5	0.26	<5	3.17	936	2	<0.01	56	0.01	3
236637	175	3.35	<5	0.31	<5	2.36	677	<2	0.01	39	0.03	3
236638	86	2.87	<5	0.36	<5	2.36	498	<2	0.02	61	0.03	<2
236639	62	3.52	<5	0.82	<5	3.1	599	<2	0.02	109	0.03	<2
236640	196	2.73	<5	0.25	<5	1.47	431	<2	0.04	24	0.03	2
236641	100	2.82	<5	0.28	<5	1.62	453	3	0.04	28	0.05	2
236642	95	3.3	6	0.1	<5	2.12	466	2	0.04	51	0.05	<2
236643	116	1.87	<5	0.26	<5	1.64	317	3	0.05	57	0.05	2
236644	93	3.83	6	0.15	<5	1	471	14	0.09	41	0.06	305
236645	30	2.93	6	0.17	<5	0.94	402	<2	0.16	21	0.05	6
236646	131	3.56	6	0.31	<5	1.89	549	<2	0.02	53	0.05	3
236647	101	1.59	<5	0.08	<5	1.08	263	3	0.04	26	0.04	<2
236648	88	2.6	5	0.27	<5	1.37	338	4	0.05	31	0.05	<2
236649	67	1.43	<5	0.2	<5	1.19	268	<2	0.02	33	0.04	2
236650	103	1.73	<5	0.5	<5	1.25	296	4	0.05	33	0.04	<2
236651	127	3.61	7	0.92	<5	1.78	527	<2	0.02	24	0.05	<2
236652	156	2.67	<5	0.58	<5	1.36	360	3	0.08	29	0.05	<2
904649D												
904669D												
904719D												
904739D												
236527D												
236547D												
236563D												
236583D												
236599D												
236646D												
BLANK												
BLANK												
BLANK												
BLANK												

SAMPLE	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
REFERENCE	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM
BLANK												
OXF65												
OXD57												
OXF65												
OXH55												
OXD57												

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sr PPM	Te PPM	Ti %	V PPM	W PPM	Zn PPM
904649	<2	<5	53	<2	<0.01	4	8	38
904650	<2	<5	89	<2	0.06	6	<2	48
904651	<2	<5	86	<2	<0.01	10	<2	71
904652	<2	<5	108	<2	<0.01	10	<2	56
904653	<2	<5	129	<2	<0.01	12	<2	58
904654	<2	<5	103	<2	<0.01	11	<2	77
904655	<2	<5	118	<2	<0.01	7	<2	96
904656	<2	<5	73	<2	<0.01	14	<2	83
904657	<2	<5	74	<2	<0.01	12	<2	80
904658	<2	<5	113	<2	<0.01	17	<2	67
904659	3	<5	115	<2	<0.01	9	39	41
904660	<2	<5	132	<2	0.12	8	<2	41
904661	<2	<5	121	<2	0.11	9	<2	44
904662	<2	<5	78	<2	0.02	5	<2	28
904663	<2	<5	84	<2	0.01	5	<2	33
904664	<2	<5	190	<2	0.26	29	<2	52
904665	<2	<5	70	<2	0.11	49	6	48
904666	<2	<5	112	<2	0.04	7	<2	33
904667	<2	<5	91	<2	0.01	10	<2	29
904668	3	<5	68	<2	<0.01	7	<2	40
904669	<2	<5	144	<2	0.09	30	<2	49
904670	<2	<5	67	<2	0.06	7	<2	51
904671	<2	<5	90	<2	0.09	12	<2	69
904672	<2	<5	79	<2	0.07	9	<2	52
904673	<2	<5	58	<2	0.02	8	>200	44
904674	<2	<5	87	<2	0.06	13	<2	59
904675	<2	<5	57	<2	0.02	5	8	32
904676	<2	<5	85	<2	0.06	8	<2	34
904677	<2	<5	74	<2	0.02	8	<2	24
904678	<2	<5	71	<2	0.08	10	<2	36
904679	<2	<5	70	<2	0.04	6	<2	31
904714	<2	<5	40	<2	<0.01	6	<2	30
904715	<2	<5	41	<2	<0.01	12	<2	46
904716	<2	<5	62	<2	<0.01	9	<2	21
904717	<2	7	220	<2	0.05	47	<2	56
904718	<2	5	183	<2	0.05	32	<2	80
904719	<2	<5	183	<2	0.1	54	<2	118

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sr PPM	Te PPM	Ti %	V PPM	W PPM	Zn PPM
904720	<2	5	356	<2	0.15	72	<2	152
904721	<2	8	1222	<2	0.03	53	<2	133
904722	<2	6	584	<2	0.09	65	<2	137
904723	<2	<5	124	<2	<0.01	14	<2	49
904724	10	<5	70	<2	0.04	55	2	280
904725	<2	<5	98	<2	0.09	65	6	55
904726	<2	6	298	<2	<0.01	43	<2	126
904727	4	6	330	<2	0.03	46	<2	140
904728	<2	5	138	<2	<0.01	22	<2	65
904729	8	<5	234	<2	<0.01	11	<2	15
904730	26	9	147	<2	<0.01	41	<2	118
904731	6	10	222	<2	<0.01	28	<2	77
904732	2	6	112	<2	<0.01	21	<2	51
904733	4	<5	40	<2	<0.01	5	<2	21
904734	<2	<5	60	<2	<0.01	6	<2	33
904735	<2	<5	121	<2	0.01	9	<2	43
904736	<2	<5	79	<2	0.03	7	<2	40
904737	4	<5	159	<2	0.01	6	<2	33
904738	<2	<5	180	<2	0.02	11	<2	42
904739	<2	<5	77	<2	0.07	17	<2	48
904740	<2	<5	43	<2	0.04	9	<2	37
236513	<2	<5	14	<2	0.01	13	<2	32
236514	<2	<5	16	<2	0.02	7	<2	37
236515	<2	<5	8	<2	0.02	5	<2	33
236516	<2	<5	8	<2	0.02	5	<2	28
236517	<2	<5	22	<2	0.03	6	<2	30
236518	<2	7	193	<2	0.18	69	<2	62
236519	<2	<5	64	<2	0.02	11	<2	33
236520	<2	<5	29	<2	0.01	4	<2	29
236521	<2	<5	52	<2	0.01	3	<2	41
236522	<2	<5	31	<2	0.04	4	<2	42
236523	<2	<5	38	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	17
236524	<2	<5	45	<2	0.03	47	<2	81
236525	<2	<5	50	<2	0.05	46	6	42
236526	<2	<5	56	<2	<0.01	3	<2	24
236527	<2	<5	45	<2	0.01	3	<2	32
236528	<2	<5	19	<2	0.05	7	<2	54

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sr PPM	Te PPM	Ti %	V PPM	W PPM	Zn PPM
236529	<2	<5	15	<2	<0.01	5	<2	33
236530	<2	<5	36	<2	0.03	4	<2	31
236531	<2	<5	14	<2	0.01	4	<2	26
236532	<2	<5	41	<2	<0.01	4	<2	31
236533	<2	<5	7	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	17
236534	<2	<5	14	<2	0.03	6	<2	40
236535	<2	<5	14	<2	0.03	10	<2	45
236536	<2	<5	22	<2	0.02	7	<2	26
236537	<2	<5	15	<2	<0.01	5	<2	21
236538	<2	<5	31	<2	0.05	9	3	39
236539	<2	<5	27	<2	0.06	9	<2	45
236540	<2	<5	44	<2	0.04	6	<2	38
236541	<2	<5	31	<2	0.02	6	<2	34
236542	<2	<5	22	<2	0.04	8	<2	37
236543	<2	<5	31	<2	0.02	6	<2	33
236544	<2	<5	192	<2	0.26	33	<2	33
236545	<2	<5	64	<2	0.12	57	6	45
236546	<2	<5	28	<2	0.02	7	<2	30
236547	<2	<5	22	<2	0.03	8	<2	31
236548	<2	<5	39	<2	0.06	10	<2	38
236549	<2	<5	37	<2	0.06	12	<2	35
236550	<2	<5	41	<2	0.04	16	<2	37
236551	<2	<5	32	<2	0.08	12	<2	28
236552	<2	<5	39	<2	0.08	10	<2	33
236553	<2	<5	44	<2	0.06	8	<2	30
236554	<2	<5	24	<2	0.01	6	<2	32
236555	<2	<5	70	<2	0.04	7	<2	34
236556	<2	<5	26	<2	0.01	11	<2	29
236557	<2	<5	34	<2	0.03	10	<2	30
236558	<2	<5	41	<2	0.03	12	<2	36
236559	<2	<5	15	<2	0.02	11	<2	27
236560	<2	<5	31	<2	0.08	8	<2	47
236561	<2	<5	40	<2	0.12	11	<2	50
236562	<2	<5	30	<2	0.11	8	<2	43
236563	<2	<5	27	<2	0.12	12	<2	54
236564	12	<5	53	<2	0.06	54	<2	267
236565	<2	<5	66	<2	0.12	58	6	46

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sr PPM	Te PPM	Ti %	V PPM	W PPM	Zn PPM
236566	<2	<5	51	<2	0.1	9	<2	54
236567	<2	<5	39	<2	0.11	9	<2	48
236568	<2	<5	27	<2	0.06	10	<2	45
236569	<2	<5	19	<2	0.04	8	<2	34
236570	<2	<5	25	<2	0.04	9	<2	33
236571	<2	<5	28	<2	0.05	8	<2	42
236572	<2	<5	27	<2	0.06	9	<2	42
236573	<2	<5	21	<2	0.04	10	<2	43
236574	<2	<5	28	<2	0.06	13	<2	60
236575	<2	<5	35	<2	0.07	17	<2	64
236576	<2	<5	57	<2	0.04	11	<2	52
236577	<2	<5	47	<2	0.06	11	<2	52
236578	<2	<5	52	<2	0.03	8	<2	39
236579	<2	<5	44	<2	0.06	11	<2	36
236580	<2	<5	54	<2	0.04	9	<2	25
236581	<2	<5	54	<2	0.03	7	<2	23
236582	<2	<5	53	<2	0.02	4	<2	11
236583	<2	<5	29	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	3
236584	<2	<5	46	<2	0.08	57	<2	85
236585	<2	<5	78	<2	0.11	61	5	47
236586	<2	<5	114	<2	<0.01	6	<2	18
236587	<2	<5	37	<2	<0.01	<2	3	7
236588	<2	<5	64	<2	0.04	7	<2	26
236589	<2	<5	43	<2	0.05	6	<2	23
236590	<2	<5	26	<2	0.19	66	3	76
236591	<2	<5	15	<2	0.15	62	2	79
236592	<2	<5	17	<2	0.11	56	2	75
236593	<2	<5	16	<2	0.13	59	<2	64
236594	<2	<5	19	<2	0.06	46	<2	55
236595	<2	<5	20	<2	0.13	71	<2	73
236596	<2	5	26	3	0.14	109	<2	56
236597	<2	5	38	4	0.3	128	<2	106
236598	<2	<5	79	<2	0.14	40	<2	49
236599	<2	<5	35	<2	0.09	13	<2	34
236607	<2	5	19	<2	0.06	62	<2	78
236608	<2	<5	48	<2	0.04	42	<2	54
236609	<2	<5	32	<2	0.02	48	2	74

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sr PPM	Te PPM	Ti %	V PPM	W PPM	Zn PPM
236610	<2	<5	23	<2	<0.01	38	2	92
236611	<2	<5	41	<2	0.02	40	<2	65
236612	<2	<5	40	<2	0.06	52	<2	33
236613	<2	<5	30	<2	0.05	52	<2	65
236614	<2	<5	55	<2	0.08	49	<2	72
236615	<2	<5	65	<2	0.08	32	<2	50
236636	<2	17	217	<2	<0.01	61	<2	37
236637	<2	12	109	<2	0.01	63	<2	38
236638	<2	9	68	<2	0.03	67	<2	37
236639	<2	10	101	<2	0.09	75	<2	49
236640	<2	6	31	<2	0.05	72	<2	43
236641	<2	<5	29	<2	0.07	71	<2	52
236642	<2	<5	51	<2	0.05	93	<2	39
236643	<2	<5	34	<2	0.07	55	<2	37
236644	11	<5	76	<2	0.04	57	2	280
236645	<2	<5	104	<2	0.1	65	6	52
236646	<2	6	61	<2	0.06	93	<2	62
236647	<2	<5	25	<2	0.05	45	<2	30
236648	<2	<5	26	<2	0.08	64	<2	41
236649	<2	<5	39	<2	0.05	48	<2	26
236650	<2	<5	47	<2	0.08	57	<2	29
236651	<2	<5	58	2	0.15	107	<2	58
236652	<2	<5	34	2	0.13	86	<2	41
904649D								
904669D								
904719D								
904739D								
236527D								
236547D								
236563D								
236583D								
236599D								
236646D								
BLANK								
BLANK								
BLANK								
BLANK								

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sr PPM	Te PPM	Ti %	V PPM	W PPM	Zn PPM
BLANK								
OXF65								
OXD57								
OXF65								
OXH55								
OXD57								

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Certificate of Analysis

Date: July 16, 2008

Client: Underworld
Suite 1500-409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 1T2

Project: White Gold

Report On: 98 Drill Core

Submitted By: Hanne Paulsen

Analyses: Au, 30 Element

Analytical Methods: Fire Assay AA, ICP -2A

Remarks: Job No. 26913

David W. Francisco
President

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All values are reported in parts per billion unless specified otherwise. A (<) sign is to be read "less than" and a (>) sign "greater than". This analytical report is the confidential property of the above mentioned client and for the protection of this client and ourselves we reserve the right to forbid publication or reproduction of this report or any part thereof without written permission.
The results of this survey were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim of deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of rocks or minerals collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him.

Client: Underworld Resources, Inc.

Job No: 26913

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag ppm	Al wt%	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca wt%	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm
903001	0.002	0.069	<2	0.05	27	150	<2	<3	0.04	<1	<2	5
903002	0.002	0.069	<2	0.13	69	321	<2	<3	0.25	<1	2	<2
903003	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.03	11	35	<2	<3	0.03	<1	<2	3
903004	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.14	75	141	<2	<3	0.23	<1	2	<2
903005	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.15	60	139	<2	<3	0.2	<1	3	2
903006	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.14	75	140	<2	<3	0.19	<1	3	3
903007	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.14	76	184	<2	<3	0.27	<1	5	3
903008	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.15	<5	288	<2	<3	2.86	<1	<2	2
903009	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.19	20	304	<2	<3	0.88	<1	4	3
903010	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.17	36	539	<2	<3	>5.00	<1	14	22
903011	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.16	6	172	<2	<3	1.84	<1	3	3
903012	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.13	9	2160	<2	<3	1.41	<1	<2	3
903013	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.08	9	358	<2	<3	0.44	<1	4	8
903014	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.28	<5	382	<2	4	>5.00	<1	20	240
903015	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.09	16	203	<2	<3	1.76	<1	6	11
903016	0.001	0.034	<2	0.14	20	223	<2	<3	2.79	<1	4	6
903017	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.13	12	87	<2	<3	0.6	<1	<2	<2
903018	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.13	8	100	<2	<3	0.44	<1	<2	<2
903019	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.14	13	181	<2	<3	0.45	<1	<2	<2
903020	0.001	0.034	<2	0.14	<5	361	<2	<3	2.97	<1	<2	<2
903021	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.22	<5	2306	<2	<3	3.21	<1	5	2
903022	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.14	6	933	<2	<3	1.61	<1	<2	<2
903023	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.2	200	1032	<2	<3	0.36	1	4	3
903024	0.002	0.069	<2	0.17	576	926	<2	<3	0.23	4	4	4
903025	0.003	0.103	<2	0.13	26	249	<2	<3	0.74	<1	2	2
903026	0.001	0.034	<2	0.14	45	117	<2	<3	0.22	<1	3	2
903027	0.001	0.034	<2	0.15	104	106	<2	<3	0.21	<1	3	2
903028	0.001	0.034	<2	0.14	219	304	<2	<3	0.21	2	5	3
903029	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.15	52	100	<2	<3	0.2	<1	4	2
903030	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.16	57	110	<2	<3	0.79	<1	4	42
903031	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.29	7	234	<2	<3	1.07	<1	3	71
903032	0.001	0.034	<2	0.16	<5	152	<2	<3	0.88	<1	<2	50
903033	0.022	0.754	<2	0.39	13	179	<2	10	1.62	<1	7	24
903034	0.001	0.034	<2	0.22	120	308	<2	<3	0.4	<1	4	59
903035	0.002	0.069	<2	0.27	28	1029	<2	<3	2.18	<1	2	80
903036	0.001	0.034	<2	0.35	87	717	<2	<3	1.11	<1	4	130
903037	0.001	0.034	<2	0.32	134	284	<2	<3	0.63	1	4	79

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag ppm	Al wt%	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca wt%	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm
903038	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.36	108	647	<2	<3	0.65	<1	4	141
903039	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.32	6	571	<2	<3	1.19	<1	6	102
903040	0.001	0.034	<2	0.86	<5	808	<2	<3	0.98	<1	5	142
903041	<0.001	<0.034	<2	1.13	<5	998	<2	<3	1.22	<1	6	116
903042	<0.001	<0.034	<2	1.56	19	1029	<2	4	2.21	<1	11	169
903043	<0.001	<0.034	<2	1.53	<5	1026	<2	4	3.34	<1	16	340
903044	<0.001	<0.034	<2	1.08	<5	712	<2	<3	1.47	<1	6	142
903045	<0.001	<0.034	<2	1.34	<5	767	<2	4	3.98	<1	21	701
903046	<0.001	<0.034	<2	1.12	<5	687	<2	3	2.4	<1	20	713
903047	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.9	<5	850	<2	<3	1.52	<1	5	111
903048	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.64	<5	315	<2	<3	0.87	<1	4	98
903049	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.42	<5	929	<2	<3	0.7	<1	3	163
903050	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.44	<5	686	<2	<3	1.32	<1	3	148
903051	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.87	<5	432	<2	<3	1.21	<1	6	94
903052	<0.001	<0.034	<2	1.23	<5	509	<2	<3	1.87	<1	12	179
903053	0.002	0.069	<2	0.45	19	220	<2	<3	0.39	<1	5	265
903054	0.020	0.686	<2	0.48	14	219	<2	11	1.7	<1	7	26
903055	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.58	<5	209	<2	<3	0.39	<1	3	178
903056	0.002	0.069	<2	0.04	31	138	<2	<3	0.02	<1	2	307
903057	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.2	<5	121	<2	<3	0.86	<1	<2	51
903058	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.18	<5	377	<2	<3	0.65	<1	2	50
903059	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.05	<5	442	<2	<3	0.25	<1	3	168
903060	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.54	<5	616	<2	<3	2.24	<1	3	49
903061	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.6	<5	652	<2	<3	1.44	<1	3	47
903062	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.55	<5	642	<2	<3	0.57	<1	3	41
903063	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.62	<5	752	<2	<3	0.64	<1	3	49
903064	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.44	<5	400	<2	<3	0.94	<1	2	53
903065	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.48	<5	227	<2	<3	0.8	<1	3	67
903066	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.82	<5	1016	<2	<3	0.68	<1	4	40
903067	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.79	<5	627	<2	<3	0.81	<1	5	40
903068	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.43	<5	1804	<2	<3	3.59	<1	3	34
903069	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.38	<5	3744	<2	<3	3.72	<1	3	34
903070	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.36	<5	352	<2	<3	3.09	<1	3	20
903071	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.23	47	3806	<2	<3	2.46	<1	4	55
903072	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.18	<5	125	<2	<3	0.82	<1	4	48
903073	0.001	0.034	<2	0.36	<5	706	<2	6	0.86	<1	9	92
903074	0.022	0.754	<2	0.45	16	213	<2	10	1.8	<1	8	25

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag ppm	Al wt%	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca wt%	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm
903075	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.44	5	266	<2	3	0.66	<1	10	109
903076	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.56	8	367	<2	4	1.07	<1	10	16
903077	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.33	<5	195	<2	<3	0.47	<1	4	9
903078	0.002	0.069	<2	0.25	<5	131	<2	<3	0.56	<1	5	7
903079	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.19	<5	132	<2	3	1.25	<1	8	8
903080	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.21	7	249	<2	4	1.67	<1	10	7
903081	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.51	<5	481	<2	5	1.7	<1	12	26
903082	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.51	<5	539	<2	4	0.43	<1	10	13
903083	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.16	<5	1446	<2	4	0.78	<1	9	5
903139	0.002	0.069	<2	1.21	<5	707	<2	3	0.29	<1	9	45
903140	0.001	0.034	<2	1.1	<5	824	<2	3	>5.00	<1	9	21
903141	0.001	0.034	<2	1.03	<5	436	<2	<3	3.5	<1	9	35
903142	<0.001	<0.034	<2	0.5	8	1060	<2	<3	3.67	<1	9	14
903143	0.001	0.034	<2	0.58	<5	1865	<2	<3	1.16	<1	8	19
903144	0.007	0.240	<2	0.23	<5	891	<2	<3	0.23	<1	5	5
903145	0.062	2.126	<2	0.2	<5	826	<2	<3	0.22	<1	10	8
903154	0.025	0.857	<2	0.28	<5	1081	<2	<3	1.78	<1	5	5
903155	0.016	0.549	<2	0.24	<5	360	<2	<3	0.88	<1	5	5
903156	0.042	1.440	<2	0.45	<5	244	<2	<3	1.08	<1	7	11
903157	0.066	2.263	<2	0.49	<5	305	<2	<3	0.47	<1	8	13
903158	0.109	3.737	<2	0.81	<5	696	<2	4	2.09	<1	11	50
903159	0.086	2.949	<2	0.67	<5	610	<2	<3	2.32	<1	13	31
903160	0.041	1.406	<2	0.55	<5	562	<2	<3	0.18	<1	6	19
903161	0.020	0.686	<2	0.47	15	206	<2	11	1.8	<1	8	26
903001D	0.002	0.069										
903021D	<0.001	<0.034										
903037D	0.001	0.034										
903057D	0.001	0.034										
903073D	<0.001	<0.034										
903156D	0.042	1.440										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
OXF65	0.023	0.789										
OXK48	0.103	3.531										
OXH55	0.037	1.269										

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu ppm	Fe wt%	Ga ppm	K wt%	La ppm	Mg wt%	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na wt%	Ni ppm	P wt%	Pb ppm
903001	3	0.45	<5	0.02	<5	0.03	114	3	<0.01	3	0.003	3
903002	5	0.55	<5	0.12	<5	0.02	361	<2	0.01	4	0.06	13
903003	4	0.62	<5	0.02	<5	<0.01	121	<2	0.01	2	0.006	5
903004	<2	0.43	<5	0.16	<5	0.02	277	<2	<0.01	3	0.055	14
903005	2	0.42	<5	0.19	<5	0.02	209	<2	<0.01	4	0.055	14
903006	<2	0.5	<5	0.16	<5	0.02	308	<2	0.01	5	0.055	9
903007	2	0.62	<5	0.19	<5	0.02	506	<2	<0.01	6	0.076	15
903008	<2	0.29	<5	0.19	<5	0.03	354	<2	0.01	<2	0.074	6
903009	<2	0.52	<5	0.22	<5	0.03	501	<2	0.01	5	0.094	6
903010	<2	0.72	<5	0.17	<5	0.24	824	<2	0.01	42	0.052	5
903011	<2	0.45	<5	0.22	<5	0.07	383	<2	0.01	3	0.067	7
903012	<2	0.43	<5	0.14	<5	0.11	310	<2	0.01	3	0.037	10
903013	5	0.49	<5	0.04	6	0.22	163	<2	0.05	8	0.002	6
903014	2	2.64	<5	0.3	<5	2.87	1060	<2	0.02	114	0.004	3
903015	4	0.54	<5	0.07	<5	0.2	342	<2	0.04	17	0.012	6
903016	<2	0.53	<5	0.14	<5	0.08	483	<2	0.01	4	0.081	9
903017	<2	0.41	<5	0.15	<5	0.04	189	<2	0.01	<2	0.027	5
903018	<2	0.35	<5	0.14	<5	0.04	216	<2	0.01	<2	0.023	5
903019	3	0.37	<5	0.14	<5	0.04	337	<2	0.01	<2	0.022	6
903020	<2	0.36	<5	0.15	<5	0.06	217	<2	0.01	<2	0.074	10
903021	<2	0.75	<5	0.25	<5	0.08	488	<2	0.01	5	0.075	13
903022	5	0.85	<5	0.11	<5	0.06	591	<2	0.01	3	0.013	7
903023	3	1.26	<5	0.22	<5	0.06	441	<2	0.01	7	0.071	14
903024	<2	1.43	<5	0.16	<5	0.05	551	<2	0.02	7	0.07	18
903025	<2	0.58	<5	0.12	<5	0.03	257	<2	0.03	3	0.063	10
903026	<2	0.5	<5	0.14	<5	0.04	316	<2	0.02	4	0.058	11
903027	7	0.57	<5	0.14	<5	0.04	345	<2	0.02	13	0.063	11
903028	8	0.83	<5	0.13	<5	0.04	372	<2	0.01	8	0.061	20
903029	<2	0.58	<5	0.16	<5	0.03	229	<2	0.01	5	0.058	13
903030	<2	0.57	<5	0.19	<5	0.05	286	2	0.01	14	0.062	14
903031	2	0.48	<5	0.28	<5	0.07	317	4	0.02	23	0.072	12
903032	3	0.47	<5	0.19	<5	0.07	204	3	0.03	15	0.063	13
903033	6534	6.01	<5	0.26	<5	0.85	833	5	0.04	14	<0.001	30
903034	7	0.94	<5	0.19	<5	0.05	508	3	0.03	22	0.063	16
903035	4	0.86	<5	0.21	<5	0.05	421	4	0.04	24	0.07	17
903036	5	1.01	<5	0.28	<5	0.06	380	7	0.04	39	0.065	23
903037	5	1.19	<5	0.21	<5	0.05	428	7	0.03	26	0.078	18

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu ppm	Fe wt%	Ga ppm	K wt%	La ppm	Mg wt%	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na wt%	Ni ppm	P wt%	Pb ppm
903038	5	1.41	<5	0.31	<5	0.06	461	10	0.05	43	0.069	18
903039	6	1.21	<5	0.29	<5	0.08	521	7	0.03	31	0.073	14
903040	22	1.74	<5	0.62	6	0.49	474	10	0.04	41	0.079	8
903041	8	2.76	<5	0.85	9	0.73	479	7	0.04	30	0.069	7
903042	14	2.93	<5	0.81	<5	1.44	530	6	0.04	38	0.062	3
903043	14	2.99	<5	0.96	7	2.64	565	3	0.03	82	0.048	4
903044	5	1.89	<5	0.74	9	1.08	418	6	0.04	42	0.061	6
903045	13	2.73	<5	0.83	<5	3.22	560	<2	0.03	193	0.013	<2
903046	17	2.37	<5	0.54	<5	2.47	421	<2	0.03	133	0.017	<2
903047	6	1.87	<5	0.64	9	0.9	416	6	0.05	31	0.084	9
903048	3	1.61	<5	0.48	9	0.45	279	6	0.03	27	0.037	7
903049	3	1.59	<5	0.31	6	0.26	413	11	0.05	41	0.026	12
903050	4	1.38	<5	0.33	12	0.22	422	11	0.05	40	0.029	8
903051	14	2.21	<5	0.65	11	0.85	440	5	0.03	27	0.045	5
903052	39	3.19	<5	0.97	9	1.33	554	7	0.05	49	0.066	<2
903053	24	1.46	<5	0.18	12	0.19	215	20	0.12	68	0.022	8
903054	6480	6.32	<5	0.29	<5	0.9	873	5	0.05	15	<0.001	27
903055	10	1.53	<5	0.35	12	0.27	230	12	0.06	43	0.025	5
903056	12	0.79	<5	0.03	<5	<0.01	91	24	0.02	77	0.002	3
903057	<2	0.34	<5	0.2	6	0.34	185	3	0.02	14	0.043	6
903058	4	0.51	<5	0.15	<5	0.31	199	3	0.03	15	0.041	6
903059	10	0.64	<5	0.03	<5	0.02	206	13	0.02	54	0.001	2
903060	4	1.18	<5	0.33	9	0.31	269	4	0.03	14	0.049	2
903061	3	1.24	<5	0.43	10	0.38	223	4	0.03	16	0.047	3
903062	4	1.12	<5	0.55	9	0.33	162	4	0.03	12	0.049	<2
903063	4	1.15	<5	0.84	6	0.36	191	4	0.03	16	0.048	<2
903064	4	0.95	<5	0.32	8	0.23	226	4	0.03	15	0.035	4
903065	3	0.76	<5	0.31	10	0.24	162	5	0.03	22	0.033	4
903066	4	1.36	<5	0.85	<5	0.52	175	3	0.02	14	0.071	<2
903067	3	1.3	<5	0.55	<5	0.54	144	3	0.02	19	0.092	<2
903068	<2	1.2	<5	0.37	<5	1.77	541	<2	0.02	21	0.075	2
903069	<2	1.1	<5	0.3	<5	1.73	1014	<2	0.02	15	0.077	<2
903070	<2	1.47	<5	0.32	<5	1.58	907	<2	0.02	8	0.105	2
903071	16	1.28	<5	0.2	<5	1.16	645	3	0.02	33	0.035	3
903072	21	2.07	<5	0.17	<5	0.29	372	2	0.01	24	0.057	3
903073	44	3.76	<5	0.28	8	0.41	644	8	0.02	52	0.062	5
903074	6684	6.52	<5	0.3	<5	0.93	903	5	0.05	15	<0.001	28

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu ppm	Fe wt%	Ga ppm	K wt%	La ppm	Mg wt%	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na wt%	Ni ppm	P wt%	Pb ppm
903075	64	3.09	<5	0.33	7	0.56	429	10	0.02	64	0.061	6
903076	48	3.17	<5	0.43	5	0.83	476	<2	0.02	34	0.069	5
903077	14	1.35	<5	0.32	5	0.38	204	<2	0.02	15	0.048	4
903078	20	2.27	<5	0.21	<5	0.53	264	<2	0.02	21	0.052	4
903079	36	2.85	<5	0.18	<5	0.75	501	<2	0.01	29	0.052	5
903080	54	3.32	<5	0.21	<5	0.97	518	<2	0.01	36	0.042	5
903081	52	3.81	<5	0.39	<5	1.13	670	<2	0.02	43	0.05	7
903082	47	3.36	<5	0.4	<5	0.61	388	<2	0.02	35	0.047	5
903083	54	3.33	<5	0.15	<5	0.49	466	<2	0.02	40	0.058	5
903139	27	2.7	<5	0.77	9	0.95	464	<2	0.03	34	0.073	3
903140	17	2.67	<5	0.53	11	0.81	691	<2	0.03	16	0.956	4
903141	16	2.39	<5	0.62	18	0.8	624	<2	0.02	22	0.133	3
903142	17	1.8	<5	0.35	10	0.3	702	<2	0.02	30	0.073	6
903143	29	2.08	<5	0.4	10	0.34	407	<2	0.02	26	0.062	6
903144	12	0.81	<5	0.21	<5	0.06	271	<2	0.02	16	0.063	4
903145	17	0.96	<5	0.16	<5	0.09	735	2	0.02	21	0.052	7
903154	9	1.15	<5	0.29	13	0.25	290	<2	0.02	12	0.065	7
903155	15	1.23	<5	0.27	9	0.28	272	<2	0.02	10	0.035	6
903156	15	1.82	<5	0.45	8	0.52	416	<2	0.03	16	0.044	7
903157	22	2.33	<5	0.48	9	0.41	393	<2	0.03	20	0.045	4
903158	36	2.8	<5	0.73	<5	1.26	566	<2	0.03	59	0.05	3
903159	70	2.69	<5	0.54	<5	0.76	531	<2	0.02	43	0.055	<2
903160	35	2.01	<5	0.49	9	0.35	256	6	0.03	18	0.052	3
903161	6897	6.58	<5	0.32	<5	0.95	917	5	0.05	15	<0.001	29
903001D												
903021D												
903037D												
903057D												
903073D												
903156D												
BLANK												
BLANK												
BLANK												
OXF65												
OXK48												
OXH55												

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti wt%	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
903001	<2	<5	3	<2	<0.01	3	<2	4
903002	<2	<5	13	<2	<0.01	4	<2	15
903003	<2	<5	<2	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	4
903004	<2	<5	7	<2	<0.01	2	<2	17
903005	<2	<5	8	<2	<0.01	2	<2	14
903006	<2	<5	8	<2	<0.01	3	<2	13
903007	<2	<5	10	<2	<0.01	5	<2	18
903008	<2	<5	15	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	4
903009	<2	<5	13	<2	<0.01	4	<2	11
903010	<2	15	72	<2	<0.01	12	<2	17
903011	<2	5	24	<2	<0.01	3	<2	5
903012	<2	<5	27	<2	<0.01	3	<2	6
903013	3	<5	27	<2	<0.01	6	<2	9
903014	<2	16	651	<2	<0.01	45	<2	94
903015	<2	<5	42	<2	<0.01	9	<2	17
903016	<2	7	33	<2	<0.01	12	<2	11
903017	<2	<5	11	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	6
903018	<2	<5	10	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	5
903019	<2	<5	11	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	7
903020	<2	<5	28	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	4
903021	<2	<5	33	<2	<0.01	4	<2	29
903022	<2	<5	23	<2	<0.01	6	<2	31
903023	<2	<5	15	<2	<0.01	4	<2	47
903024	<2	<5	18	<2	<0.01	8	<2	52
903025	<2	<5	22	<2	<0.01	8	<2	16
903026	<2	<5	14	<2	<0.01	3	<2	17
903027	<2	<5	16	<2	<0.01	4	<2	20
903028	<2	<5	22	<2	<0.01	5	<2	36
903029	<2	<5	14	<2	<0.01	3	<2	26
903030	<2	<5	13	<2	<0.01	5	<2	27
903031	<2	<5	17	<2	<0.01	6	<2	16
903032	<2	<5	19	<2	<0.01	6	<2	17
903033	3	<5	67	<2	<0.01	28	<2	102
903034	<2	<5	17	<2	<0.01	7	<2	40
903035	<2	<5	26	<2	<0.01	14	<2	32
903036	<2	<5	19	<2	<0.01	13	<2	44
903037	<2	<5	23	<2	<0.01	12	<2	51

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti wt%	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
903038	<2	<5	24	<2	<0.01	16	<2	55
903039	<2	<5	25	<2	<0.01	12	<2	39
903040	<2	<5	29	<2	0.02	19	<2	61
903041	<2	<5	48	<2	0.06	26	<2	73
903042	<2	7	77	<2	0.06	50	<2	55
903043	<2	11	142	<2	0.05	51	<2	53
903044	<2	<5	51	<2	0.03	22	<2	64
903045	<2	9	208	<2	0.05	60	<2	93
903046	<2	10	131	<2	0.07	66	<2	63
903047	<2	5	73	<2	0.03	25	<2	73
903048	<2	<5	38	<2	0.03	13	<2	60
903049	<2	<5	31	<2	<0.01	5	<2	50
903050	<2	<5	52	<2	<0.01	7	<2	48
903051	<2	<5	49	<2	0.05	27	<2	55
903052	<2	8	69	<2	0.11	64	<2	66
903053	22	<5	44	<2	0.02	12	3	40
903054	2	<5	73	<2	0.01	31	<2	102
903055	<2	<5	34	<2	0.03	11	<2	56
903056	<2	<5	4	<2	<0.01	3	<2	4
903057	<2	<5	34	<2	<0.01	2	<2	10
903058	<2	<5	28	<2	<0.01	3	<2	17
903059	<2	<5	11	<2	<0.01	3	<2	6
903060	<2	<5	65	<2	0.01	9	<2	36
903061	<2	<5	56	<2	0.02	10	<2	41
903062	<2	<5	19	<2	0.04	7	<2	44
903063	<2	<5	21	<2	0.05	7	<2	50
903064	<2	<5	45	<2	<0.01	4	<2	33
903065	<2	<5	35	<2	<0.01	5	<2	28
903066	<2	<5	27	<2	0.05	16	<2	54
903067	<2	<5	27	<2	0.02	15	<2	40
903068	<2	9	218	<2	<0.01	9	<2	19
903069	<2	13	139	<2	<0.01	7	<2	16
903070	<2	14	127	<2	<0.01	7	<2	25
903071	<2	5	174	<2	<0.01	9	<2	14
903072	<2	<5	67	<2	<0.01	7	<2	26
903073	<2	<5	85	<2	<0.01	14	<2	74
903074	2	<5	76	<2	0.01	30	<2	107

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti wt%	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
903075	<2	<5	75	<2	<0.01	21	2	90
903076	<2	<5	107	<2	<0.01	29	<2	103
903077	<2	<5	40	<2	<0.01	14	<2	35
903078	<2	<5	62	<2	<0.01	12	<2	43
903079	<2	6	85	<2	<0.01	19	<2	58
903080	<2	<5	104	<2	<0.01	16	<2	71
903081	<2	7	129	<2	<0.01	32	<2	102
903082	<2	<5	40	<2	0.01	18	<2	84
903083	<2	<5	90	<2	<0.01	10	<2	112
903139	<2	<5	14	<2	0.06	56	<2	79
903140	<2	<5	441	<2	0.05	34	<2	48
903141	<2	<5	58	<2	0.04	33	<2	37
903142	<2	<5	35	<2	<0.01	18	<2	44
903143	<2	<5	26	<2	<0.01	26	<2	54
903144	<2	<5	13	<2	<0.01	10	<2	19
903145	<2	<5	13	<2	<0.01	14	<2	22
903154	<2	<5	44	<2	<0.01	9	<2	25
903155	<2	<5	21	<2	<0.01	6	<2	33
903156	<2	<5	23	<2	<0.01	13	<2	40
903157	<2	<5	20	<2	0.02	17	<2	43
903158	<2	8	45	<2	0.04	63	<2	60
903159	<2	9	41	<2	0.02	70	<2	57
903160	<2	<5	15	<2	0.02	30	<2	38
903161	<2	<5	76	<2	0.01	31	<2	112
903001D								
903021D								
903037D								
903057D								
903073D								
903156D								
BLANK								
BLANK								
BLANK								
OXF65								
OXK48								
OXH55								

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Certificate of Analysis

Date: October 8, 2008

Client: Underworld
Suite 1500-409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 1T2

Project: White Gold

Report On: 128 Drill Core

Submitted By: Hanne Paulsen

Analyses: Au, 30 Element

Analytical Methods: Fire Assay AA, ICP 2-A

Remarks: Job No. 27423

David W. Francisco
President

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All values are reported in parts per billion unless specified otherwise. A (<) sign is to be read "less than" and a (>) sign "greater than". This analytical report is the confidential property of the above mentioned client and for the protection of this client and ourselves we reserve the right to forbid publication or reproduction of this report or any part thereof without written permission.
The results of this survey were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim of deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of rocks or minerals collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him.

Client: Underworld Resources Inc.

Job No: 27423

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag PPM	Al %	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Ca %	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM
904490	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.63	<5	1636	2	47	0.35	<1	28	682
904491	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.65	<5	45	<2	29	>5.00	<1	47	708
904492	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.18	<5	56	<2	20	>5.00	<1	48	910
904493	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.74	<5	149	<2	18	3.49	<1	41	790
904494	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.36	<5	749	2	15	1.41	<1	25	776
904495	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.85	<5	2206	2	15	0.4	<1	13	330
904496	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.84	<5	2057	2	14	0.8	<1	10	220
904497	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.65	<5	1853	<2	14	0.57	<1	10	302
904498	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.33	<5	1951	<2	11	0.91	<1	10	275
904499	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.36	<5	1537	<2	11	1.2	1	11	278
904500	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.02	8	1129	<2	12	2.79	<1	18	423
904501	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.15	<5	1743	<2	12	0.53	<1	9	175
904502	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	3.53	<5	1167	3	16	2.42	<1	25	552
904503	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	3.18	<5	827	3	14	2.54	<1	17	336
904504	0.096	3.291	<2.0	1.95	300	1096	<2	11	1.82	3	9	68
904505	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.24	<5	179	3	9	1.53	<1	7	38
904506	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.97	<5	712	<2	10	3.13	<1	9	201
904507	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.02	<5	438	<2	6	0.99	<1	3	278
904508	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.46	5	235	<2	6	0.42	<1	2	305
904509	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.38	<5	184	<2	7	0.3	<1	<2	203
904510	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.71	<5	162	<2	6	0.6	<1	2	142
904511	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.8	<5	317	<2	7	0.99	<1	2	100
904512	0.004	0.137	<2.0	0.22	9	95	<2	6	0.16	<1	2	129
904513	0.006	0.206	<2.0	0.23	<5	93	<2	7	0.03	<1	<2	151
904514	0.019	0.651	<2.0	0.33	<5	41	<2	7	0.03	<1	2	276
904515	0.005	0.171	<2.0	0.24	7	223	<2	6	0.23	<1	2	159
904516	0.002	0.069	<2.0	0.23	22	319	<2	5	0.34	<1	<2	176
904517	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.13	6	127	<2	5	0.33	<1	<2	71
904518	0.005	0.171	<2.0	0.24	7	304	<2	6	0.28	<1	<2	154
904519	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.51	<5	133	<2	5	0.66	<1	<2	151
904520	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.57	<5	252	<2	6	1	<1	<2	122
904521	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.81	<5	181	<2	6	0.94	<1	3	37
904522	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.18	<5	306	<2	9	1.53	<1	5	19
904523	0.002	0.069	<2.0	0.84	<5	235	<2	7	1.26	<1	4	50
904524	0.065	2.229	<2.0	2.32	6	129	<2	12	0.77	<1	8	30
904525	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	<0.01	<5	23	<2	<5	<0.01	<1	<2	<2
904526	0.007	0.240	<2.0	1.07	<5	421	<2	31	1.15	<1	4	13

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag PPM	Al %	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Ca %	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM
904527	0.004	0.137	<2.0	1.36	<5	221	<2	25	0.8	<1	8	37
904559	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.62	<5	241	<2	19	1.04	<1	11	81
904560	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.46	<5	199	<2	16	2.56	<1	10	82
904561	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.86	<5	183	3	17	2.56	<1	13	46
904562	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.8	<5	638	2	15	1.08	<1	12	70
904563	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.93	<5	483	2	16	1.49	<1	12	58
904564	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.98	<5	156	<2	13	1.18	<1	7	32
904565	0.096	3.291	<2.0	1.52	246	870	<2	21	1.42	2	8	46
904566	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.07	<5	209	<2	16	1.34	<1	6	127
904567	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.16	<5	224	<2	12	1.94	<1	7	53
904568	0.031	1.063	<2.0	0.41	<5	804	<2	10	3.62	<1	6	126
904569	0.008	0.274	<2.0	1.84	<5	663	2	12	1.7	<1	6	18
904570	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.96	<5	1288	<2	13	3.12	<1	13	87
904571	0.002	0.069	<2.0	2.23	<5	515	2	13	4.97	<1	25	559
904572	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.95	6	1998	<2	8	4.22	<1	10	27
904573	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.82	<5	435	<2	12	0.27	<1	10	38
904574	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.69	<5	345	<2	9	0.42	<1	11	57
904575	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.46	<5	172	<2	8	0.57	<1	9	40
904576	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.57	<5	453	2	11	1.32	<1	13	51
904577	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.88	<5	247	<2	13	0.79	<1	10	28
904578	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.15	16	199	<2	11	1.02	<1	11	42
904579	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.96	107	607	<2	10	1.58	<1	9	16
904580	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.6	126	427	<2	12	1.18	1	12	191
904581	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.17	<5	352	2	10	0.6	<1	13	36
904582	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.53	21	376	2	11	0.67	<1	14	34
904583	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.54	<5	108	<2	10	1.01	<1	11	18
904584	0.065	2.229	<2.0	2.29	5	126	<2	11	0.73	<1	8	29
904585	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.9	<5	151	<2	6	1.14	<1	7	31
904586	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.34	49	383	<2	11	1.71	<1	13	44
904587	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.99	<5	777	<2	9	1.58	<1	11	36
904588	0.036	1.234	<2.0	0.87	8	478	<2	8	2.36	<1	13	51
904589	0.007	0.240	<2.0	0.58	9	960	<2	9	3	<1	11	64
904590	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.48	<5	207	<2	9	2.41	<1	12	49
904591	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.28	<5	1103	<2	9	4.69	<1	9	73
904592	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.45	<5	212	<2	9	2.34	<1	13	79
904593	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.48	<5	513	<2	33	1.61	<1	13	59
904594	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.37	<5	888	<2	19	1.2	<1	11	48

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag PPM	Al %	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Ca %	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM
904595	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.56	20	302	<2	19	1.68	<1	13	34
904596	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.37	14	285	<2	16	2.13	<1	14	40
904597	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.34	7	214	<2	19	0.93	<1	14	52
904598	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.48	26	265	<2	16	1.48	<1	15	49
904599	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.71	115	646	<2	14	2.39	4	11	55
904600	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.09	101	491	<2	16	2.01	3	16	26
904601	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.39	<5	556	<2	8	0.71	<1	3	55
904602	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.32	<5	265	<2	6	0.95	<1	2	65
904603	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.23	<5	366	<2	<5	1.08	<1	2	99
904604	0.096	3.291	<2.0	1.75	273	789	<2	11	1.63	3	9	57
904605	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2	<5	158	2	8	1.28	<1	7	33
904606	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.34	<5	346	<2	<5	0.81	<1	<2	100
904607	0.067	2.297	<2.0	0.28	<5	851	<2	7	0.29	<1	3	94
904608	0.002	0.069	<2.0	0.49	<5	714	<2	<5	0.41	<1	<2	85
904609	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.25	<5	236	<2	6	0.45	<1	<2	66
904610	0.006	0.206	<2.0	0.34	<5	614	<2	6	0.84	<1	2	69
904611	0.005	0.171	<2.0	0.77	<5	452	<2	7	0.66	<1	<2	104
904612	0.009	0.309	<2.0	0.71	<5	421	<2	6	0.87	<1	<2	6
904613	0.039	1.337	<2.0	0.56	<5	798	<2	7	0.82	<1	<2	5
904614	0.005	0.171	<2.0	0.45	<5	465	<2	5	0.51	<1	<2	49
904615	0.007	0.240	<2.0	0.79	<5	1434	<2	7	1.18	<1	3	13
904616	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.81	<5	291	<2	7	1.29	<1	3	72
904617	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.7	<5	785	<2	6	1.55	<1	3	11
904618	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.52	<5	1622	<2	6	1.35	<1	4	8
904619	0.001	0.034	<2.0	1.4	<5	633	<2	8	2.89	<1	10	67
904620	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.46	<5	1624	<2	5	1.87	<1	2	7
904621	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.34	<5	1787	<2	6	1.15	<1	<2	4
904622	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.82	<5	368	<2	6	1.36	<1	3	27
904623	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.71	<5	888	<2	<5	1.88	<1	3	9
904624	0.038	1.303	<2.0	1.46	<5	101	4	7	0.8	<1	12	45
904625	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.09	<5	162	2	7	1.36	<1	7	34
904626	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.11	<5	681	<2	6	1.4	<1	4	7
904627	0.032	1.097	<2.0	0.17	<5	2725	<2	5	0.25	<1	3	37
904628	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.54	<5	1559	<2	<5	1.61	<1	<2	5
904629	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.45	<5	410	<2	41	1.33	<1	4	55
904630	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.77	<5	398	<2	22	1.06	<1	3	6
904631	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.57	<5	745	<2	14	1.53	<1	3	185

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Au Grav Oz/ST	Au Grav PPM	Ag PPM	Al %	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Ca %	Cd PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM
904632	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.84	<5	424	<2	11	1.45	<1	3	7
904633	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.05	<5	593	<2	10	1.45	<1	3	5
904634	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.83	<5	1005	<2	10	1.58	<1	3	5
904635	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.79	<5	711	<2	9	0.94	<1	3	162
904636	0.001	0.034	<2.0	0.6	<5	695	<2	7	1.07	<1	2	68
904637	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.97	<5	244	<2	7	0.75	<1	3	93
904638	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.01	<5	318	<2	9	0.95	<1	3	93
904639	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.68	<5	693	<2	7	1.14	<1	3	97
904640	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.74	<5	217	<2	7	1.22	<1	3	89
904641	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.91	<5	266	<2	11	0.79	<1	3	57
904642	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.87	<5	230	<2	8	1.92	<1	3	51
904643	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.21	<5	303	<2	7	1.07	<1	3	100
904644	0.096	3.291	<2.0	1.76	272	807	<2	10	1.65	3	9	59
904645	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	2.18	<5	167	3	8	1.43	<1	7	35
904646	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.17	<5	390	<2	7	1.26	<1	3	103
904647	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	1.21	<5	426	<2	8	0.88	<1	4	72
904648	<0.001	<0.034	<2.0	0.62	<5	540	<2	6	1.36	<1	2	73
904490D	<0.001	<0.034										
904510D	<0.001	<0.034										
904926D	0.007	0.240										
904577D	<0.001	<0.034										
904593D	0.001	0.034										
904613D	0.038	1.303										
904629D	<0.001	<0.034										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
BLANK	<0.001	<0.034										
OXA59	0.002	0.080										
OXD57	0.012	0.411										
OXF65	0.023	0.789										
OXA59	0.002	0.080										

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu PPM	Fe %	Ga PPM	K %	La PPM	Mg %	Mn PPM	Mo PPM	Na %	Ni PPM	P %	Pb PPM
904490	38	3.65	5	2.73	5	>5.00	353	<2	0.02	399	<0.01	11
904491	12	3.44	<5	0.05	<5	4.8	1105	<2	<0.01	763	<0.01	10
904492	19	3.66	<5	0.08	<5	>5.00	956	<2	<0.01	951	<0.01	11
904493	25	3.54	<5	0.19	<5	>5.00	645	<2	0.01	822	<0.01	9
904494	4	3.24	<5	1.46	6	4.74	456	3	0.04	432	0.07	8
904495	54	3.63	6	1.08	21	1.97	573	17	0.07	132	0.09	13
904496	75	3.04	<5	0.44	13	1.1	390	13	0.09	101	0.15	14
904497	57	3.71	7	0.8	17	1.34	469	17	0.13	86	0.12	17
904498	48	3.27	<5	0.68	15	1.03	464	20	0.09	102	0.11	14
904499	48	3.19	<5	0.61	16	1.52	512	13	0.06	141	0.15	14
904500	31	3.91	<5	0.71	19	2.43	1036	9	0.04	292	0.06	11
904501	34	3.89	9	1.12	18	1.37	475	9	0.05	48	0.08	14
904502	21	5.76	10	2.22	7	3.42	849	7	0.1	98	0.07	8
904503	22	5.44	11	1.28	5	2.78	719	5	0.14	42	0.09	11
904504	78	4.35	7	0.23	5	1.08	556	15	0.14	44	0.07	271
904505	21	3.22	7	0.19	<5	1.05	517	<2	0.22	24	0.05	12
904506	10	3.87	8	1.07	20	1.48	545	11	0.09	41	0.07	12
904507	15	1.8	6	0.63	38	0.25	197	19	0.24	37	0.02	18
904508	62	1.67	<5	0.2	43	0.04	175	26	0.25	71	<0.01	20
904509	37	1.47	<5	0.18	52	0.07	169	25	0.14	45	<0.01	18
904510	3	1.3	<5	0.29	24	0.31	287	11	0.09	31	0.02	13
904511	5	1.68	<5	0.35	27	0.35	223	8	0.08	16	0.03	15
904512	24	1.72	<5	0.1	54	0.03	160	11	0.07	32	<0.01	22
904513	16	1.23	<5	0.1	5	0.04	29	12	0.06	26	<0.01	16
904514	13	1.19	<5	0.19	<5	0.03	62	25	0.06	63	<0.01	19
904515	36	1.59	<5	0.09	41	0.04	126	12	0.1	27	<0.01	22
904516	66	1.39	<5	0.08	38	0.09	152	15	0.15	40	<0.01	38
904517	32	1.61	<5	0.08	43	0.07	160	5	0.07	13	<0.01	21
904518	25	1.53	<5	0.14	41	0.07	239	13	0.09	34	<0.01	23
904519	11	1.39	<5	0.26	37	0.14	208	12	0.12	23	<0.01	17
904520	8	1.33	<5	0.26	33	0.25	196	15	0.08	28	0.02	12
904521	8	1.8	6	0.34	35	0.47	234	<2	0.04	5	0.03	11
904522	21	3.46	8	0.45	32	0.61	455	<2	0.18	11	0.04	15
904523	7	2.5	5	0.35	21	0.55	371	<2	0.04	9	0.04	12
904524	643	5.02	8	0.16	<5	1.09	852	9	0.14	23	0.04	20
904525	<2	<0.01	<5	<0.01	<5	<0.01	<10.00	<2	<0.01	<2	<0.01	17
904526	14	3.05	8	0.3	23	0.59	439	4	0.17	7	0.04	13

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu PPM	Fe %	Ga PPM	K %	La PPM	Mg %	Mn PPM	Mo PPM	Na %	Ni PPM	P %	Pb PPM
904527	24	3.72	10	0.5	29	0.86	415	2	0.16	20	0.04	14
904559	16	3.47	7	0.42	<5	1.69	417	<2	0.04	15	0.11	9
904560	15	3.24	6	0.3	<5	1.52	517	<2	0.04	14	0.1	10
904561	23	4.13	8	0.33	6	1.6	541	<2	0.1	16	0.1	13
904562	20	3.75	7	0.69	6	1.62	455	<2	0.07	25	0.13	11
904563	26	4.46	10	0.68	20	1.34	518	<2	0.15	28	0.06	13
904564	22	2.87	6	0.16	<5	0.94	443	<2	0.2	21	0.05	12
904565	70	3.44	5	0.14	<5	0.93	480	14	0.12	39	0.06	241
904566	16	2.74	7	0.4	28	0.68	354	4	0.1	20	0.04	13
904567	13	3.12	7	0.27	23	0.98	533	3	0.15	21	0.05	12
904568	8	2.61	<5	0.2	20	0.91	575	3	0.12	70	0.02	16
904569	9	3.77	8	1.1	22	1.02	474	<2	0.16	10	0.06	12
904570	20	4.62	9	1.03	9	2.22	724	<2	0.03	19	0.1	10
904571	15	4.57	<5	1.2	13	4.38	953	<2	0.07	350	0.03	10
904572	30	2.96	<5	0.33	25	0.57	1453	<2	0.01	27	0.04	18
904573	24	4.48	9	0.72	24	0.95	439	<2	0.09	27	0.03	15
904574	10	3.38	8	0.86	25	1.2	387	<2	0.03	29	0.04	15
904575	16	3.14	7	0.64	32	0.95	231	<2	0.03	24	0.04	14
904576	22	4.47	11	1.23	24	1.45	597	<2	0.22	37	0.04	12
904577	24	4.22	8	0.65	33	1.02	474	<2	0.09	23	0.03	15
904578	26	3.5	5	0.45	26	0.99	488	<2	0.02	29	0.04	18
904579	18	3.77	<5	0.52	22	0.93	604	<2	0.06	23	0.04	39
904580	22	4.68	7	0.82	35	1.04	634	<2	0.07	35	0.04	21
904581	37	4.64	9	1.46	35	1.21	435	<2	0.06	29	0.04	15
904582	40	4.96	10	1.43	41	1.14	503	<2	0.1	30	0.05	15
904583	18	4.12	<5	0.27	27	0.81	592	<2	<0.01	22	0.04	98
904584	634	4.94	7	0.15	<5	1.1	870	8	0.14	23	0.04	17
904585	20	2.78	6	0.15	<5	0.91	440	<2	0.19	21	0.05	10
904586	69	4.81	<5	0.15	25	0.89	625	2	0.03	38	0.03	41
904587	15	4	<5	0.23	31	0.85	413	<2	<0.01	30	0.03	21
904588	24	3.88	<5	0.28	18	1.03	488	3	<0.01	39	0.04	14
904589	25	3.22	<5	0.22	6	1.27	565	4	<0.01	35	0.04	15
904590	37	3.48	<5	0.29	13	0.98	701	3	<0.01	35	0.03	20
904591	17	3.4	<5	0.16	7	1.93	820	5	0.03	30	0.02	18
904592	53	3.73	<5	0.34	22	1.21	973	5	0.01	44	0.05	19
904593	114	3.76	<5	0.36	30	1.16	747	4	0.02	34	0.04	22
904594	21	3.74	<5	0.29	30	0.86	616	3	<0.01	31	0.03	18

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu PPM	Fe %	Ga PPM	K %	La PPM	Mg %	Mn PPM	Mo PPM	Na %	Ni PPM	P %	Pb PPM
904595	31	4.08	<5	0.39	32	1.15	769	<2	0.01	34	0.04	27
904596	21	4.12	<5	0.26	21	1.35	986	<2	0.01	36	0.06	28
904597	29	4.09	<5	0.25	27	1.19	844	2	<0.01	40	0.03	42
904598	30	3.7	<5	0.26	18	0.95	833	3	<0.01	41	0.04	49
904599	27	3.48	<5	0.27	20	1.13	627	3	<0.01	31	0.04	63
904600	42	4.87	<5	0.2	25	1.33	670	<2	<0.01	40	0.05	146
904601	8	1.34	<5	0.19	25	0.15	372	4	0.04	12	0.03	21
904602	3	0.95	<5	0.19	26	0.07	357	5	0.04	17	0.03	19
904603	5	0.96	<5	0.12	20	0.05	223	7	0.06	20	0.01	15
904604	73	4.01	6	0.17	<5	1.03	536	14	0.13	41	0.06	259
904605	19	2.91	6	0.16	<5	0.97	479	<2	0.2	21	0.05	14
904606	<2	1.2	<5	0.2	27	0.07	218	8	0.05	26	0.01	16
904607	3	1.71	<5	0.18	23	0.04	334	8	0.06	18	0.02	28
904608	4	1.34	<5	0.26	27	0.16	342	8	0.06	21	0.01	16
904609	8	0.87	<5	0.15	17	0.04	286	6	0.06	14	<0.01	15
904610	9	1.11	<5	0.19	24	0.12	218	12	0.06	21	0.01	15
904611	2	1.51	<5	0.36	29	0.2	358	<2	0.18	5	0.02	13
904612	<2	1.63	<5	0.33	31	0.2	395	<2	0.14	3	0.02	14
904613	2	1.68	<5	0.26	27	0.12	356	<2	0.13	3	0.01	15
904614	<2	1.27	<5	0.23	27	0.16	236	<2	0.07	3	0.02	15
904615	<2	1.94	<5	0.48	26	0.32	508	<2	0.18	6	0.02	15
904616	4	1.89	<5	0.48	27	0.36	513	12	0.08	5	0.04	14
904617	5	1.88	<5	0.38	27	0.47	515	<2	0.12	5	0.03	15
904618	6	1.79	<5	0.28	23	0.16	498	<2	0.09	7	0.03	20
904619	6	3.25	<5	1.14	19	1.56	720	<2	0.05	27	0.04	13
904620	3	1.84	<5	0.25	19	0.24	421	<2	0.13	4	0.03	14
904621	3	1.53	<5	0.16	18	0.04	428	<2	0.09	3	0.02	14
904622	<2	1.78	<5	0.45	26	0.46	569	5	0.05	3	0.05	11
904623	<2	1.83	<5	0.39	26	0.48	509	<2	0.11	4	0.04	14
904624	16	2.76	5	0.42	7	1.62	415	<2	0.66	51	0.08	9
904625	20	3.04	7	0.17	<5	1.01	512	<2	0.2	22	0.05	11
904626	4	2.93	5	0.51	28	0.38	644	<2	0.14	4	0.05	14
904627	3	2.56	<5	0.08	22	0.03	477	<2	0.03	5	0.03	21
904628	7	1.7	<5	0.32	23	0.09	473	<2	0.11	3	0.02	16
904629	13	1.4	<5	0.25	19	0.38	403	4	0.06	8	0.01	16
904630	6	1.83	<5	0.43	31	0.33	497	<2	0.11	3	0.03	12
904631	12	2.51	7	0.91	32	0.36	550	<2	0.23	6	0.03	14

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Cu PPM	Fe %	Ga PPM	K %	La PPM	Mg %	Mn PPM	Mo PPM	Na %	Ni PPM	P %	Pb PPM
904632	8	1.94	<5	0.46	32	0.31	550	2	0.06	4	0.03	13
904633	19	2.72	5	0.54	32	0.27	569	<2	0.12	3	0.03	13
904634	18	3.02	<5	0.39	31	0.31	607	<2	0.15	3	0.03	14
904635	22	3	<5	0.38	28	0.25	444	<2	0.15	5	0.03	15
904636	6	1.73	<5	0.29	28	0.24	456	4	0.06	10	0.03	15
904637	13	1.92	6	0.48	30	0.42	512	7	0.07	17	0.03	11
904638	24	3.08	6	0.49	35	0.44	612	7	0.06	13	0.04	14
904639	15	1.84	<5	0.33	31	0.31	557	8	0.06	20	0.03	16
904640	23	1.95	<5	0.37	31	0.27	554	7	0.07	15	0.03	29
904641	10	1.97	<5	0.45	29	0.4	580	6	0.09	17	0.04	10
904642	12	2.61	<5	0.49	33	0.33	743	5	0.06	12	0.04	12
904643	11	2.71	6	0.73	28	0.47	654	9	0.11	25	0.04	11
904644	73	3.99	7	0.18	<5	1.04	543	13	0.12	40	0.06	249
904645	20	3.1	7	0.18	<5	1.04	529	<2	0.21	22	0.05	9
904646	13	3.08	6	0.58	27	0.51	745	8	0.08	17	0.05	11
904647	9	3.23	7	0.66	32	0.58	752	7	0.07	18	0.05	11
904648	2	1.94	<5	0.45	20	0.36	580	5	0.04	13	0.03	12
904490D												
904510D												
904926D												
904577D												
904593D												
904613D												
904629D												
BLANK												
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BLANK												
OXA59												
OXD57												
OXF65												
OXA59												

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sr PPM	Te PPM	Ti %	V PPM	W PPM	Zn PPM
904490	<2	<5	62	<2	0.18	71	<2	97
904491	<2	<5	426	<2	<0.01	17	<2	13
904492	<2	6	564	<2	0.02	25	<2	10
904493	<2	6	438	<2	0.05	35	<2	44
904494	<2	<5	113	<2	0.16	68	<2	110
904495	<2	5	71	<2	0.15	96	<2	110
904496	<2	6	150	<2	0.17	100	<2	104
904497	<2	6	112	<2	0.12	109	<2	108
904498	<2	6	158	<2	0.07	90	<2	106
904499	<2	6	86	<2	0.07	107	<2	154
904500	<2	6	53	<2	0.11	78	<2	117
904501	<2	5	52	<2	0.16	59	<2	85
904502	<2	13	76	<2	0.24	90	<2	75
904503	<2	12	104	<2	0.29	90	<2	69
904504	10	6	101	<2	0.17	72	2	298
904505	<2	7	139	<2	0.26	74	6	54
904506	<2	10	155	<2	0.11	56	<2	51
904507	<2	<5	69	<2	0.03	15	<2	57
904508	<2	<5	60	<2	<0.01	8	<2	66
904509	<2	<5	39	<2	0.02	9	<2	68
904510	<2	<5	62	<2	0.04	8	<2	22
904511	<2	<5	59	<2	0.04	8	<2	30
904512	<2	<5	13	<2	<0.01	7	<2	54
904513	<2	<5	9	<2	<0.01	5	<2	16
904514	<2	<5	8	<2	<0.01	4	<2	16
904515	<2	<5	15	<2	<0.01	6	<2	50
904516	<2	<5	25	<2	<0.01	6	<2	43
904517	<2	<5	16	<2	<0.01	7	<2	57
904518	<2	<5	19	<2	<0.01	4	<2	86
904519	<2	<5	34	<2	0.03	5	<2	67
904520	<2	<5	52	<2	0.04	7	<2	27
904521	<2	<5	48	<2	0.06	15	<2	37
904522	<2	<5	166	<2	0.07	32	<2	51
904523	<2	<5	72	<2	0.05	21	<2	37
904524	<2	5	77	<2	0.16	59	<2	91
904525	<2	<5	<2	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	3
904526	<2	<5	135	<2	0.06	23	<2	44

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sr PPM	Te PPM	Ti %	V PPM	W PPM	Zn PPM
904527	<2	<5	75	<2	0.06	41	<2	47
904559	<2	<5	55	<2	0.17	45	<2	51
904560	<2	<5	92	<2	0.15	39	<2	45
904561	<2	5	149	<2	0.26	49	<2	59
904562	<2	<5	47	<2	0.2	56	<2	68
904563	<2	6	83	<2	0.16	51	<2	52
904564	<2	5	112	<2	0.15	59	5	51
904565	7	<5	80	<2	0.08	47	<2	261
904566	<2	<5	65	<2	0.04	24	<2	40
904567	<2	<5	135	<2	0.04	27	<2	59
904568	<2	<5	144	<2	<0.01	15	<2	55
904569	<2	<5	110	<2	0.14	37	<2	37
904570	<2	11	158	<2	0.13	66	<2	60
904571	<2	9	398	<2	0.12	65	<2	76
904572	<2	<5	53	<2	0.03	17	<2	66
904573	<2	<5	35	<2	0.11	36	<2	56
904574	<2	<5	24	<2	0.14	37	<2	57
904575	<2	<5	36	<2	0.11	25	<2	56
904576	<2	<5	103	<2	0.19	45	<2	59
904577	<2	<5	67	<2	0.06	24	<2	53
904578	<2	<5	81	<2	0.06	24	<2	53
904579	<2	<5	123	<2	0.03	15	<2	69
904580	<2	<5	101	<2	0.06	20	<2	87
904581	<2	<5	45	<2	0.23	31	<2	107
904582	<2	<5	46	<2	0.16	31	<2	92
904583	<2	<5	55	<2	0.02	12	<2	65
904584	<2	<5	75	<2	0.13	56	<2	89
904585	<2	5	108	<2	0.16	58	5	48
904586	<2	<5	106	<2	<0.01	19	<2	68
904587	<2	<5	88	<2	<0.01	9	<2	74
904588	<2	<5	119	<2	<0.01	17	<2	72
904589	<2	<5	133	<2	<0.01	20	<2	56
904590	<2	<5	79	<2	<0.01	11	<2	66
904591	<2	<5	126	<2	<0.01	19	<2	61
904592	<2	<5	99	<2	<0.01	15	<2	66
904593	<2	6	83	<2	0.02	24	<2	70
904594	<2	<5	70	<2	<0.01	9	<2	62

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sr PPM	Te PPM	Ti %	V PPM	W PPM	Zn PPM
904595	<2	<5	102	<2	0.02	17	<2	67
904596	<2	5	102	<2	<0.01	22	<2	69
904597	<2	<5	81	<2	<0.01	9	<2	86
904598	<2	<5	89	<2	<0.01	11	<2	88
904599	<2	<5	146	<2	<0.01	9	<2	185
904600	<2	<5	114	<2	<0.01	11	<2	191
904601	<2	<5	39	<2	0.02	9	<2	29
904602	<2	<5	30	<2	<0.01	5	<2	22
904603	<2	<5	36	<2	<0.01	6	<2	17
904604	7	<5	93	<2	0.12	60	2	275
904605	<2	6	115	<2	0.2	64	6	48
904606	<2	<5	43	<2	0.01	6	<2	22
904607	<2	<5	33	<2	<0.01	8	<2	23
904608	<2	<5	40	<2	0.03	6	<2	30
904609	<2	<5	22	<2	<0.01	3	<2	17
904610	<2	<5	49	<2	0.02	6	<2	26
904611	<2	<5	69	<2	0.04	7	<2	32
904612	<2	<5	65	<2	0.03	7	<2	31
904613	<2	<5	55	<2	0.02	9	<2	28
904614	<2	<5	34	<2	0.03	7	<2	34
904615	<2	<5	84	<2	0.06	22	<2	34
904616	<2	<5	65	<2	0.06	11	<2	38
904617	<2	<5	87	<2	0.03	15	<2	35
904618	<2	<5	77	<2	0.02	14	<2	32
904619	<2	6	124	<2	0.13	45	<2	55
904620	<2	<5	114	<2	0.03	22	<2	26
904621	<2	<5	78	<2	<0.01	12	<2	18
904622	<2	<5	66	<2	0.08	10	<2	39
904623	<2	<5	101	<2	0.04	15	<2	33
904624	<2	<5	289	<2	0.32	34	<2	34
904625	<2	6	121	<2	0.21	67	5	50
904626	<2	<5	140	<2	0.09	15	<2	38
904627	<2	<5	59	<2	<0.01	20	<2	23
904628	<2	<5	87	<2	0.01	12	<2	21
904629	<2	<5	51	<2	0.02	10	<2	34
904630	<2	<5	61	<2	0.05	9	<2	36
904631	<2	<5	72	<2	0.03	12	<2	35

SAMPLE REFERENCE	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sr PPM	Te PPM	Ti %	V PPM	W PPM	Zn PPM
904632	<2	<5	71	<2	0.04	9	<2	35
904633	<2	<5	87	<2	0.03	9	<2	35
904634	<2	<5	89	<2	0.04	15	<2	35
904635	<2	<5	85	<2	0.06	15	<2	32
904636	<2	<5	77	<2	0.05	10	<2	30
904637	<2	<5	77	<2	0.1	13	<2	41
904638	<2	<5	74	<2	0.08	13	<2	58
904639	<2	<5	72	<2	0.05	9	<2	47
904640	<2	<5	74	<2	0.07	9	<2	53
904641	<2	<5	73	<2	0.09	8	<2	47
904642	<2	<5	93	<2	0.08	11	<2	48
904643	<2	<5	160	<2	0.14	11	<2	54
904644	7	<5	92	<2	0.14	62	<2	265
904645	<2	7	129	<2	0.23	70	6	50
904646	<2	<5	145	<2	0.12	10	<2	58
904647	<2	<5	145	<2	0.13	12	<2	65
904648	<2	<5	67	<2	0.05	7	<2	39
904490D								
904510D								
904926D								
904577D								
904593D								
904613D								
904629D								
BLANK								
BLANK								
BLANK								
BLANK								
OXA59								
OXD57								
OXF65								
OXA59								

Qualifications:

I Hanne-Kristin Paulsen work as a professional geologist. I worked as the exploration manager for Underworld in 2008.

I have worked in the exploration business for the last 3 years. I have been a member of the Australian institute for geoscientists and Society of Economic Geologists for the last two years. I graduated with a master with distinction from the University of Otago.

I have overseen several exploration projects including drill projects, and have been trained as a geological mapper, core logger, and project manager.

I have overseen the entire White, Cath, Cathy, CCC, WS and Black Fox Projects.

Underworld have optioned the claims from Shawn Ryan, which own 100% of the projects stated above.

Dated this 20 of April 2009 in Dawson City, Yukon.

Respectfully submitted

Hanne-Kristin Paulsen