Trenching and Sampling Report
On The
Laskey Project
GR 1-26
Quartz Claims
YC60638-651 and YC62966-977
Work Period July 1st to August 31st, 2008

Located In
Dawson Mining District
On
NTS 115-O-10
63º 44’ Latitude, 138º 44’ Longitude

By
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December 22, 2008

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Location And Access

The GR claims are located in the Dawson Mining District, on NTS map sheet 115-O-10, west of Gold Run Creek between right limit tributaries Laskey Creek/Gulch and 71 Pup. A well-developed network of gravel roads provides excellent access from Dawson City to the numerous placer mines located along Gold Run Creek. The roads are usually easily passable from May 15th to October 15th. Total distance from Dawson City via the Upper Bonanza Creek road and Sulphur Creek road is about 75 kilometres (65 min); via Hunker Creek road and Dominion Creek road is about 85 kilometres (65 min). Access from the Gold Run creek road to the Doron Zone 2007 trench sites (+/- 1.0km) is currently best achieved by foot, with ATV access possible, along the de-bushed excavator access path.

Topography And Vegetation

The property lies within the un-glaciated Klondike Plateau, which is characterized by low rolling hills dissected by deeply incised stream valleys. This region experienced strong surface weathering during the early and mid-Tertiary, as a result, bedrock exposure is extremely limited with the effects of surface weathering extending to depths of as much as 80 metres or more. Overburden and regolithic material in the vicinity of the Doron Zone averages 2-3 metres in thickness, necessitating the use of mechanized trenching to expose bedrock. Permafrost is widespread on north facing slopes, and sporadically occurs in other areas. Although snow cover is mostly gone by mid May, frost does not leave the ground sufficiently for exploration purposes until about mid June. The property is below tree line, higher elevations are covered by mixed spruce, birch, poplar and brush, with tree cover generally increasing at lower elevations and on south facing slopes, with brush and stunted trees predominating on north facing slopes and in areas of permafrost.

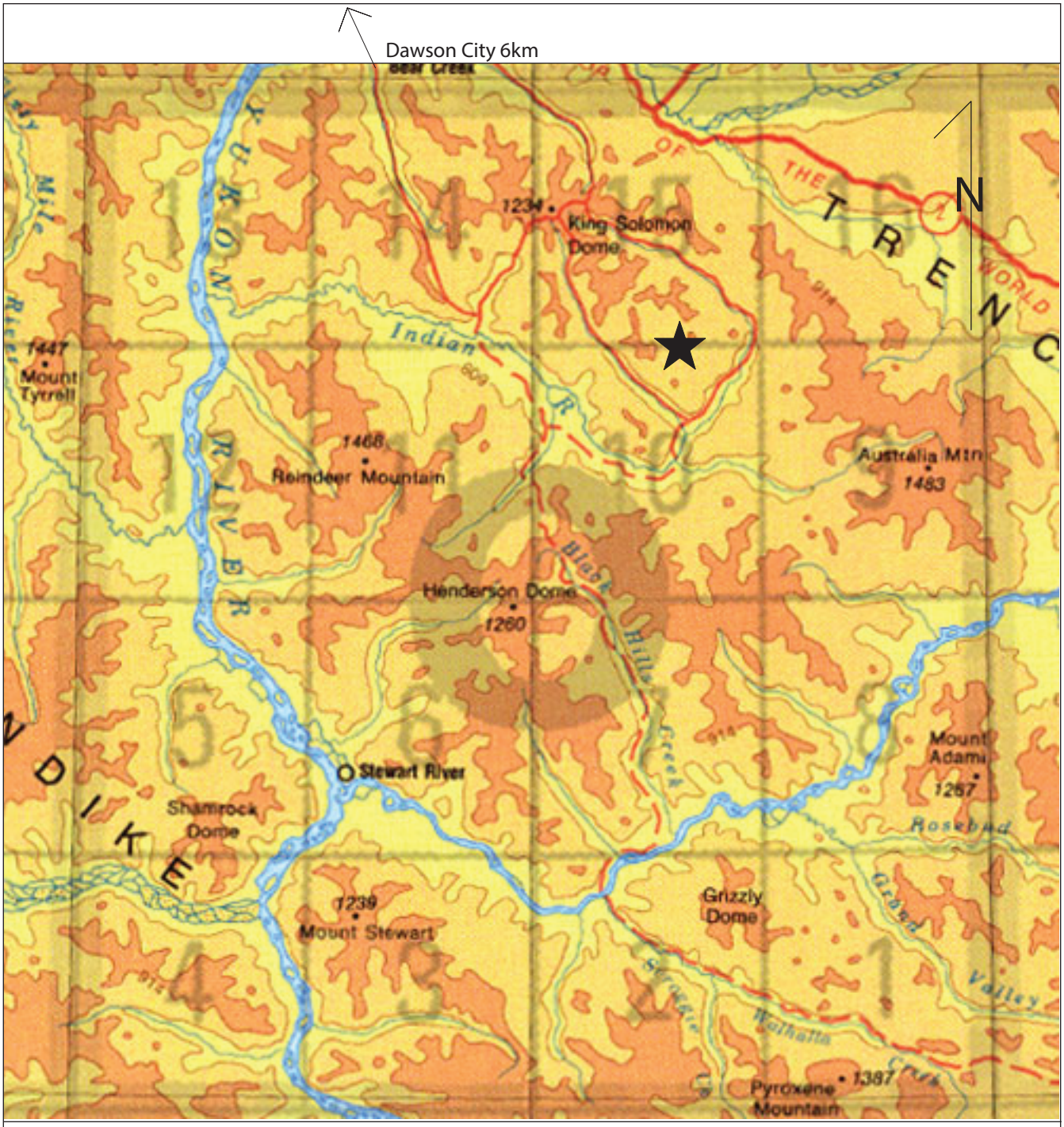
History And Previous Work

Exploration for the source of the placer gold in the Klondike has been of an ebb and flow nature since 1897. Although numerous significant discoveries such as Lone Star and Hunker Dome have been made, the source of the majority of the placer gold remains an enigma likely due to thick overburden, abundant vegetative cover and a variable thickness of regolithic material all conspiring to make historical methods of prospecting of limited use and effect. Discoveries since 2004: Dysle, Veronika and Gay Gulch by Klondike Star Minerals and Hunker Dome by the author, have come about mainly through the usage of soil geochemistry with follow-up by mechanized trenching.

Hard-rock exploration in the vicinity of the Laskey Project has been conducted since 1897. The historical focus on this area was undoubtedly due to the fact that the extremely rich portion of the Gold Run placer paystreak begins in the vicinity of Laskey Creek (GSC Mem. 284 pp. 98-99). Placer gold recovered from this area of Gold Run Creek is generally small (20 mesh to 120 mesh) bright and rough with some quartz attached (YPMI 1998-2002 p.112), suggesting a local source. Compositional studies of placer and lode gold during 2005 (YEG 2005, p.249 Mortenson et.al.) led to the conclusion that “a major gold source existed in this area”. Prospects (fig.3) include:

Laskey Project ★

To Accompany: Laskey Project Final Report	December 19, 2008
By: Bernie Kreft	Figure 1



Regional Map - Laskey Project Final Report
Fig.2

Scale approx. 1:600,000

Aime – An adit, shaft and several pits explore several near vertical NW trending veins. A 1.5 metre channel sample across a 1.0 metre wide vein and adjacent pyritized wallrock reportedly returned 20.6 g/t Au, with grab samples reportedly grading up to 9.1 oz/t Au. Mineralization includes pyrite and rare blebs of galena.

Kentucky Lode – An adit and several shafts explore several NW trending veins up to 2.4 metres wide and grading up to 7.9 g/t Au. Mineralization consists of minor pyrite. Wallrock is weakly altered and pyritic. Four grab samples by Wealth Resources of material from the adit dump contained up to 1550 ppb Au. No anomalous values for pathfinder elements were returned.

Kentucky West – A large shaft with headframe and several pits explore a 125º trending quartz vein up to 1.5 metres in width. Although no results have been reported, early newspaper reports were quite promotional and reported the vein as being up to 3.5 metres in width and significantly auriferous over a 300 metre strike length.

Doron – A series of pits and a small shaft. Debicki, who regionally mapped the Klondike in 1984 and 1985, originally named these workings Kentucky Lode. Occurrence consists of rusty quartz veins up to 0.4 metres in width cutting weakly altered wall rock. No results reported.

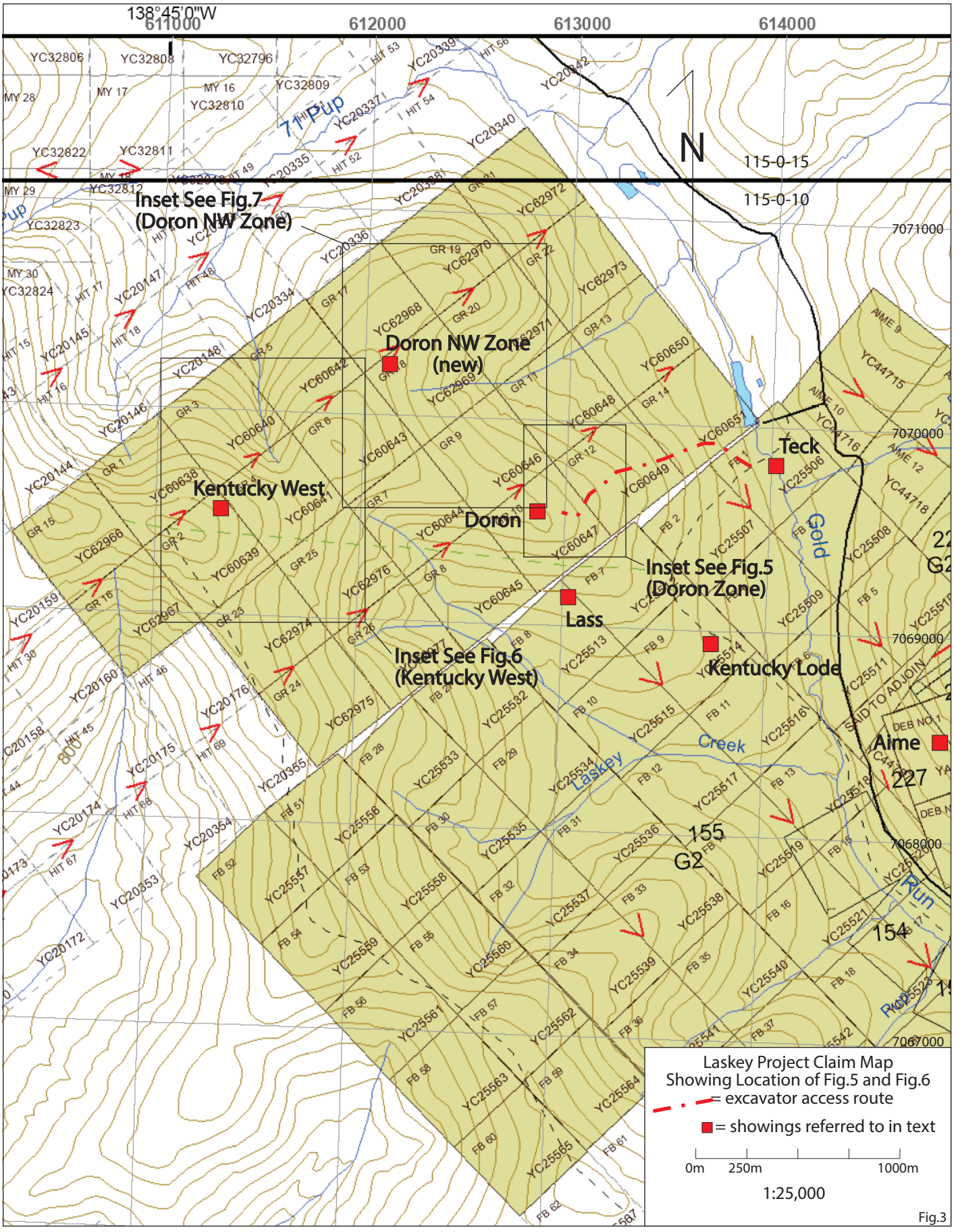
Teck – Placer mining in 1989 exposed a near vertical 320º trending vein and gouge zone with grades of up to 59.1 g/t Au from a grab sample. Mineralization includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and galena.

Lass – An area with 3 shafts that explore several rusty quartz veins. Mineralization consists of pyrite. No results reported.

During the period 1985-1994 Lisle Gatenby, Doron Exploration and Wealth Resources conducted hard-rock exploration programs in the immediate area. This work consisted of soil sampling along with limited mapping and rock sampling, and was concentrated in the area from Kentucky Lode to Kentucky West.

Gatenby's work (AR #091664) consisted of 92 soil samples taken along claim baselines that were oriented approximately due north and extended through the Kentucky Lode, Lass and Doron occurrences. Results include two spot anomalies of up to 43 ppb Au from Kentucky Lode, a single point of 57 ppb Au at Lass, and a small cluster of anomalous values with up to 124 ppb Au approximately 500 metres north of Kentucky Lode.

Doron's work (AR #092603) consisted of 800 soil samples (only 400 analyzed) taken at 25 metre intervals on lines 100 metres apart. This work was centered on the ridge top from Kentucky West to Doron. Although the sample lines were oriented NNW or at a slight angle to the strike of mineralization, the work still located 4 significant spot anomalies (244-858 ppb Au), as well as a 500 metre by 200 metre open-ended cluster of anomalous samples ranging from 20-57 ppb Au located to the north-east of Kentucky West. Old showings did not report to the grid. Trace element geochemistry showed only occasional minor arsenic associated with the gold values.


138°45'0"W
611000
612000
613000
614000
N
115-0-15
115-0-10
7071000
7070000
7069000
7068000
7067000
Inset See Fig.7
(Doron NW Zone)
Doron NW Zone
(new)
Kentucky West
Doron
Teck
Lass
Kentucky Lode
Aime
Inset See Fig.5
(Doron Zone)
Inset See Fig.6
(Kentucky West)
71 Pup
Gold
Creek
Laskey
Run
155
G2
154
227
SAID TO ADJOIN
Laskey Project Claim Map
Showing Location of Fig.5 and Fig.6
= excavator access route
= showings referred to in text
0m 250m 1000m
1:25,000
Fig.3

Wealth's work (AR #093219) resulted in 256 soil samples taken from an irregular shaped grid with sample intervals at 50m on NE-SW lines spaced 250m apart. This work covered the area from Kentucky Lode to Doron, and defined two narrow NW trending anomalous zones with up to 845 ppb Au extending from Kentucky Lode to the direction of Doron. A spot anomaly of 340 ppb Au was located 300 metres NE of the narrow NW trending zones.

Work completed during the 2007 field season was designed to acquire, locate and define previously reported anomalies, specifically the portion of the Wealth and Doron prospects that were on un-staked ground. It consisted of claim staking, the collection of 94 soil samples, followed by the excavation of 5 trenches and the collection of 57 channel samples and 4 grab samples.

Soil sampling helped define numerous anomalies with values of up to 864 ppb Au. These anomalies provided the target for 5 trenches totalling 124 linear metres. Trench channel samples resulted in the definition of 15 distinct anomalous zones with values of up to 2242 ppb Au over 18.2 metres, including 9060 ppb Au over 1.8 metres (Trench #4). Highly anomalous gold values were found to occur within narrow (<10cm) quartz and quartz-carbonate veins (up to 19900 ppb Au over 3cm Trench #2) and associated pyritized and iron-carbonate altered wall-rock. Sections with no obvious nearby veining (up to 2210 ppb Au over 0.9m Trench #3) were also found to be anomalous. One pin-head sized piece of visible gold was observed within a narrow vein in Trench #5, this sample returned 674 ppb Au over 8cm.

Claim Status Table

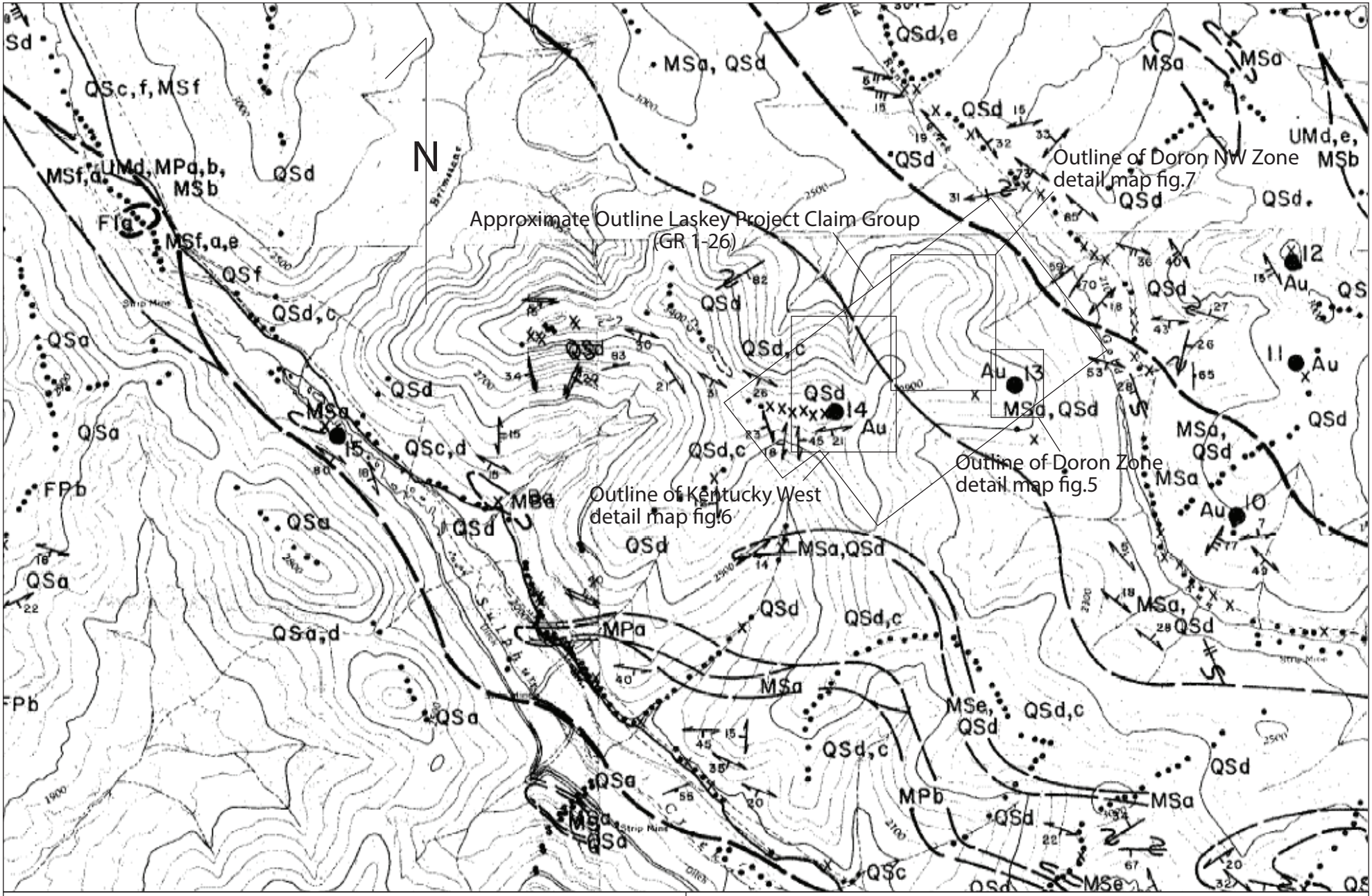
Claim Name	Claim Number	Expiry Date
GR-1 to 14	YC60638 to YC60651	2013 April 4
GR-15 to 26	YC62966 to YC62977	*2012 August 31*

Expiry Date is the date applied for, pending acceptance of this report by the Dawson Mining Recorder

Geology

The property is situated on the southwest side of the Tintina Fault, within Yukon Tanana Terrane strata. The Y.T.T. has proven to be an under-explored, yet highly prospective belt of rocks, as witnessed by the recent world-class discoveries at Wolverine, Kudz Ze Kayah and Pogo. The potential for Pogo type occurrences (along with other bulk-tonnage gold targets) has been recognized in the Yukon portion of the Y.T.T., with the area from Dawson, west to Alaska, receiving considerable attention during 1993-2004 from numerous companies, including Newmont, Teck, Kennecott and Phelps Dodge.

The property is located in the hanging-wall of a south-west dipping thrust fault that roughly parallels Gold Run Creek. The property overlies a mixed sequence of chlorite-quartz +/- sericite +/- muscovite +/- biotite schist with rare coarse grained amphibolite interbeds. Lithological variations occur on a scale of metres to tens of metres and are a product of differences in original rock-type and differences in alteration.



To Accompany: Laskey Project Final Report	December 19, 2008
Fig.4 (1:50,000 approx)	Geology By Debicki R.L. (Open file 1985-1)

LEGEND

LATE CRETACEOUS TO EARLY TERTIARY

FI — Felsic intrusive and volcanic rocks

- FIa light coloured quartz-feldspar rhyolite porphyry and rhyolite
- FIb tan coloured latite and biotite-quartz latite porphyry
- FIc latitic lapilli tuff
- FId monolithic rhyolite
- FIe heterolithic rhyolite breccia
- FIf layered rhyolitic lapilli tuff

II — Intermediate intrusive and volcanic rocks, and associated sedimentary rocks

- IIa massive dark grey weathering intrusive andesite
- IIb massive chocolate brown weathering extrusive andesite
- IIc andesitic lapilli tuff
- IId siltstone, greywacke, and conglomerate
- IIe tan coloured dacite and amphibole-feldspar latite porphyry

EARLY CRETACEOUS AND / OR OLDER

DD — Diabase dykes

- DD dark brown diabase

TRIASSIC OR OLDER

Rocks of varying metamorphic grade and degree and style of deformation

FP,QS — Felsic plutonic rocks

- FPa foliated equigranular biotite granodiorite
- FPb foliated coarse grained granodiorite
- QSa blocky weathering light grey to pinkish feldspar-quartz schist
- QSh pink and green banded muscovite-feldspar-quartz gneiss
- FPc porphyritic quartz monzonite and augen gneiss
- FPd foliated fine to coarse grained quartz monzonite

IP — Intermediate plutonic rocks

- IPa weakly foliated chlorite metadiorite
- IPb strongly foliated chlorite metadiorite

MP — Mafic plutonic rocks

- MPa weakly foliated amphibolite
- MPb strongly foliated amphibolite

QS — Quartzofeldspathic schistose rocks

- QSb buff to pale green weathering well foliated muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist with quartz and feldspar porphyroclasts, and lithic fragments
- QSc buff weathering well foliated muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist with quartz porphyroclasts
- QSd buff weathering well foliated muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist
- QSe light green weathering hornblende/muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist
- QSf silvery grey weathering sericite-quartz schist
- QSg buff to khaki weathering massive muscovite-feldspar-quartz cataclasite
- QSi white to dark grey weathering well foliated feldspar-quartz mylonite with or without quartz porphyroblasts
- QSj muscovite-quartz schist with more than 5% granet, and with or without chlorite
- QSk biotite-quartz schist, with or without calcite
- QSl quartzite
- QSm kyanite-garnet-muscovite-quartz schist

CS — Carbonaceous rocks

- CSa massive to foliated dark grey to black carbonaceous quartzite and muscovite-quartz schist
- CSb black carbonaceous marble and carbonaceous muscovite-quartz-calcite schist
- CSc muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist with carbonaceous wisps
- CSd silty carbonaceous schist with mafic tuffaceous component

MB — Marble

- MBa cream and grey banded marble, with or without minor quartz, muscovite, and garnet
- MBb massive cream to light grey marble
- MBc marble with more than 5% garnets
- MBd grey to dark grey muscovite-quartz-calcite schist, with or without garnet

MV — Mafic metavolcanic rocks

- MVa andesitic tuff to tuff breccia
- MVb massive andesitic greenstone
- MVc foliated andesitic greenstone

MS — Mafic schistose rocks

- MSa light to medium green and buff weathering chlorite-quartz schist
- MSb dark green weathering chlorite schist
- MSc silvery green weathering actinolite-chlorite schist
- MSd grey-brown weathering quartz-amphibole schist
- MSe light to medium green and buff weathering calcareous chlorite-quartz schist: calcite may be disseminated, in thin layers, or as small pink blebs
- MSf silvery green weathering muscovite-chlorite-quartz schist with bluish quartz porphyroclasts
- MSg garnet-feldspar-chlorite schist
- MSh garnet-feldspar-amphibole schist
- MSi mottled green and black biotite-epidote schist

UM — Ultramafic rocks

- UMa massive dark green serpentinite
- UMb foliated dark green serpentinite
- UMc foliated weakly altered serpentinite with or without chrysotile
- UMd foliated strongly altered serpentinite, including talc schist and listwanite
- UMe coarsely crystalline rusty weathering white marble

SYMBOLS

- rock in rubble piles, felsenmeer and soil; small outcrop; area of outcrop.
- geological boundary
- f_2 event thrust fault
- f_3 event thrust fault
- fault or lineament
- DD — dyke.
- bedding, top unknown (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- foliation (f_1 or indeterminate) (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- foliation (apparent f_2) (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- foliation (apparent f_3) (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- lineation
- axial plane of small scale folds (inclined, vertical, with plunging fold axis).
- joint (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- Au 9 — mineral occurrence (see list of occurrences).

Geology by R.L. Debicki and G. Baldwin, 1984.

It is recommended that reference to this report be made in the following form:

Debicki, R.L. 1985. Bedrock geology and mineralization of the Klondike Area (east), 1150-9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 116B-2, Exploration and Geological Services Division Yukon; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1 : 50,000 scale map with marginal notes.

10 - AIME

Au

The AIME property lies in the hangingwall of a southwest-dipping thrust fault which juxtaposes chlorite-feldspar-quartz schist in the hangingwall against quartzofeldspathic schist in the footwall. Two gold-bearing quartz veins were explored by an adit. One was reported to be 0.5m to 1m thick, and to dip at 45° to the north or northeast. The wallrock is pyritized and sideritized, and was reported to be gold-bearing. A 1.5m wide channel sample across a 1m wide vein, and including 0.25m of wallrock on each side of the vein, was reported to have assayed up to 147.1 g/t Au. The second vein was reported to be 0.36m thick, to dip to the northeast, and contain up to 307.9 g/t Au, but only minor Ag. The wallrock of this vein is also pyritized. Vein material consists of massive milky quartz with some partially digested wallrock inclusions, occasional blebs of siderite, and vugs up to 5cm across with poorly formed stubby quartz crystals. Euhedral pyrite grains, and rare blebs of galena are present. Rare slickensides are present in the quartz. Two samples of wallrock collected in 1984 did not carry any gold values, but two samples of pyritic quartz contained 0.43 g/t Au and 12.3 g/t Au respectively, with no accompanying silver.

11 - RIDGE

Au

This property is underlain by buff, slabby weathering fine-grained sucrosic muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist with minor fine-grained pyrite. A quartz vein 1.25m wide, striking 015°m and dipping 65° east is exposed by a shaft and one pit. The quartz is massive, and milky, with rusty stains on fracture surfaces. Some parts of the vein had up to 25% sulphides which weathered out of the material at surface. No inclusions of wallrock in the quartz, and wallrock alteration were noted. A selected sample of quartz collected in 1984 did not carry gold or silver values.

12 - WASHINGTON

Au

The WASHINGTON property is underlain by slabby- to platy-weathering, fine grained sucrosic muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist. Isoclinally folded metamorphogenic quartz lenses are common, but are usually smaller than 10cm by 10cm by 2cm. The quartz vein is 1.5m or more wide, strikes 020°, and dips vertically. It is massive and milky white, with a few wallrock inclusions. The quartz apparently does not contain any sulphide minerals, and the wallrock of the vein is unaltered. One sample of quartz collected in 1984 did not carry Au or Ag values.

13 - KENTUCKY LODE

Au

This property lies in the hangingwall of a southwest-dipping thrust fault which juxtaposes chlorite-quartz schist and chlorite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist in the hangingwall against quartzofeldspathic schist in the footwall. It is underlain by tan- to pale green-weathering chlorite-muscovite-feldspar quartz schist. Gold-bearing quartz veins were reported at several locations. One was reported to be 2.4m wide, and gold values from another were reported to be 7.9 g/t, with traces of Ag and Cu, although no visible gold was present. Where examined in 1984, the veins were up to 0.4m thick, and were of milky white quartz with rusty staining on fractures, and with some carbonate matrix in the fractures. The wallrock is weakly altered.

14 - KENTUCKY WEST

Au

The KENTUCKY WEST is underlain by fine-grained chlorite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist. A quartz vein 1m to 1.5m wide is exposed in the wall of a shaft which was filled with water to within 2m of surface when visited in 1984. The vein strikes approximately 125°, dips 35° to the southwest, and consists of milky quartz with rusty stains on fracture surfaces.

15 - SULPHUR

Bedrock at this property is well foliated chlorite-quartz schist and muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist with abundant fine-grained euhedral pyrite, in places concentrated along narrow horizons parallel to foliation. The bedrock appears weakly sericitized. No quartz veins or stringers are present, although a 2m square shaft, tens of metres deep was dug on the property at some time. A sample of pyritic schist collected in 1983 did not carry gold or silver values.

Two main types of quartz veins are common on the property: foliaform and discordant. Foliaform veins are discontinuous along strike, and range up to 0.3m in thickness. No gold values, visible sulphides or evidence of alteration have been noted in, or associated with, this type of veining. Discordant veins are common within the Laskey Property trenches. These are NW trending, generally vertical, and cross-cut schistosity. They are typically 2 to 10 centimetres in width, thought to be laterally continuous due to apparent continuation between Trenches 1 and 2 (+/- 50m), and anomalous in gold with values of up to 26.9 ppm Au over 3 centimetres in Trench #1. Veins are commonly limonitized and often contain trace amounts of pyrite. A 7 centimetre vein at the north-central portion of Trench #3 is cored by an unidentified fine metallic black sulphide, while visible gold was noted in a partially weathered pyrite vug occurring at the margin of a vein located in Trench #5 as well as disseminated within sheeted quartz veins in Trench #4. Pyritized, carbonatized, silicified and sericitized alteration zones adjacent to these quartz veins are consistently anomalous in gold, with a chip sample of weakly pyritized and iron-carbonate altered schist from Trench #3, with no apparent veining, grading 2210 ppb Au over 0.9m. Weak fuchsite alteration was noted in schist adjacent to a narrow gold bearing vein in Trench #4. Alteration is discernible for up to 3.0 metres from the margins of single veins, while in areas where several veins occur together, continuous alteration zones at least 20 metres wide have been noted (Trench #4).

Current Work And Results

The 2008 work program consisted of prospecting and soil sampling as well as channel sampling. The soil sampling and prospecting was designed to further define and extend anomalous zones located during the 2007 season as well as to assess untested areas of the property. Soil samples were subjected to a 30g fire assay with normal screening and sample prep procedures. Bedrock channel sampling was conducted within the 2007 trenches (#'s 1, 4 and 5) and was designed to provide sample medium to be assayed using either a regular 30g fire assay or a metallic screen process, in an effort to help better understand the extent and variability of the effect of visible and coarse gold on regular sampling and assaying methods as well as to better define the distribution of gold within the various anomalous lithologies.

First pass soil sampling consisted of a single sample line located just down from a ridge crest approximately 1.0 kilometre north along the presumed strike of the Doron Zone. A total of 52 samples averaging 0.6kg in size were taken from mixed B/C-horizon material at a depth of 40-60 centimetres at 30 metre sample intervals. A total of 5 anomalous sites with from 25 ppb Au to 47 ppb Au were found clustered within the central portion of the sample line. The location of the anomalous cluster (Doron NW Zone) is in the vicinity of where the presumed strike extent of the Doron Zone mineralization would occur given the northwest trend and near vertical dips commonly encountered on a district, as well as a property scale. See fig.7 for location and other details.

Second pass work was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of the 2007 trenches, in an effort to provide detailed soil geochem data which would help better define proposed trench locations. A total of 30 soil samples averaging 0.4kg in size were taken from C-horizon material at a depth of 65-80 centimetres at from12.5 metre to 30 metre sample intervals. Four of the five soil sample lines returned highly anomalous gold values suggestive of potentially significant bedrock mineralization.

Two lines were designed to intersect potential north and south strike extents, 30 metres in either direction, of the vein and alteration encountered within Trench #5. Highly anomalous values up to 655 ppb Au were returned. Given the location of the anomalous sites, and taking into consideration the effects of downhill creep, results suggest one or more significant northwest trending bedrock sources located slightly uphill of the uphill end of Trench #5. A 2007 sample of frozen colluvium from the uphill end of Trench #5 graded 216 ppb Au and helps support this thesis. Although 2007 soil samples were not anomalous in the vicinity of the significant northwest trend (9, 10, 11 ppb Au), the lack of anomalous values can be explained by improper sample depth due to the presence of frozen soils. See fig.5 for location and other details.

A soil sample line oriented parallel to, and approximately 30 metres north of Trench #4, returned 123 ppb Au from a sample taken near the presumed strike extent of Trench #4 mineralization (2242 ppb Au over 18.2 metres).

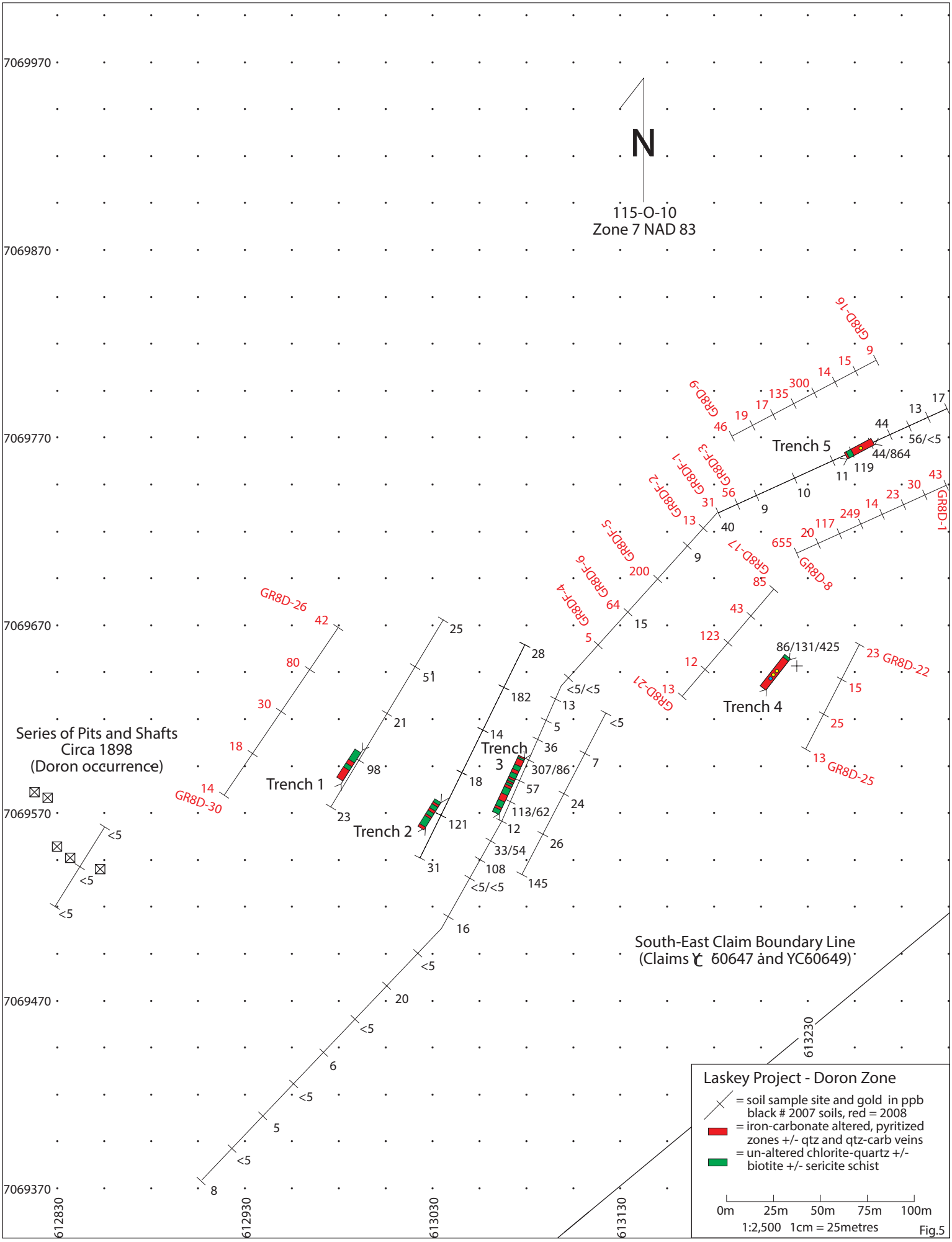
A sample line oriented parallel to, and about 60 metres north of Trench #1, returned 80 ppb Au from a sample site near the presumed strike extent of Trench #1 mineralization (6380 ppb Au over 0.63 metres).

The only line that failed to return significant values was located parallel to, and 30 metres to the south and along strike of, Trench #4. Given the numerous variables such as permafrost, solifluction, as well as the nugget effect from coarse gold, that can negatively impact the effectiveness of soil sampling, more work is required prior to definitively stating that Trench #4 mineralization does not extend in a southerly direction.

The final episode of soil sampling was concentrated in 3 areas and was completed in an effort to further define previously located soil anomalies.

Work at Kentucky West consisted of a mini grid with 3 lines at 25m spacing with samples at 25m intervals for a total of 15 samples centred around the presumed location of a previous single point anomaly grading 376 ppb Au. Only one definitely anomalous value (58 ppb Au) was returned, but the material sampled was from the B horizon, and previous sampling was from the C horizon. Given the expected decrease in values between the B and C horizons, the 58 ppb Au value is thought to be highly significant, and is considered a confirmation of the previously reported 376 ppb Au sample. A single traverse line was designed to test a 2007 area of weakly anomalous values in soil of up to 38 ppb Au located to the east of Kentucky West. The 2008 work confirmed, but did not improve upon the tenor of the anomaly, with the only anomalous sample grading 32 ppb Au from the immediate vicinity of the 38 ppb Au site. See fig.6 for location and other details.

Fill in work was conducted at the Doron NW Zone (fig.7) which is located 1.0 km north along strike of the Doron Zone. Previous sampling in this area was conducted as a single line with sample intervals at 30 metres. Follow up consisted of re-sampling anomalous sections of the line at 15 metre sample intervals, as well as new parallel lines to the north and south of the anomalous cluster. Material sampled was from the top of the C horizon, at a depth of from 75-110 centimetres. The re-sampling confirmed the anomaly, but generally did not improve the tenor except for one site which returned 34 ppb Au from the first pass and 147 ppb Au from follow-up work. The northerly and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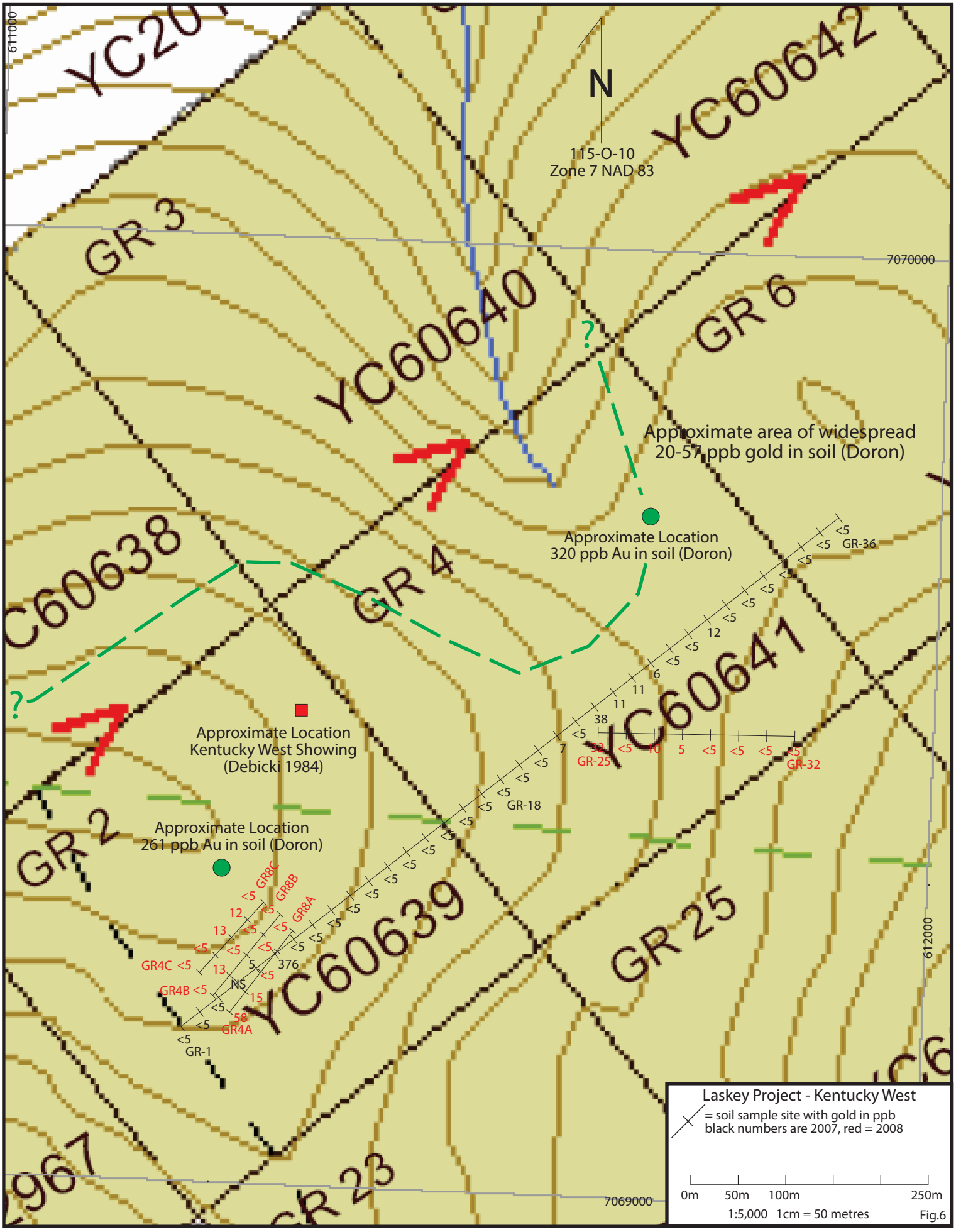
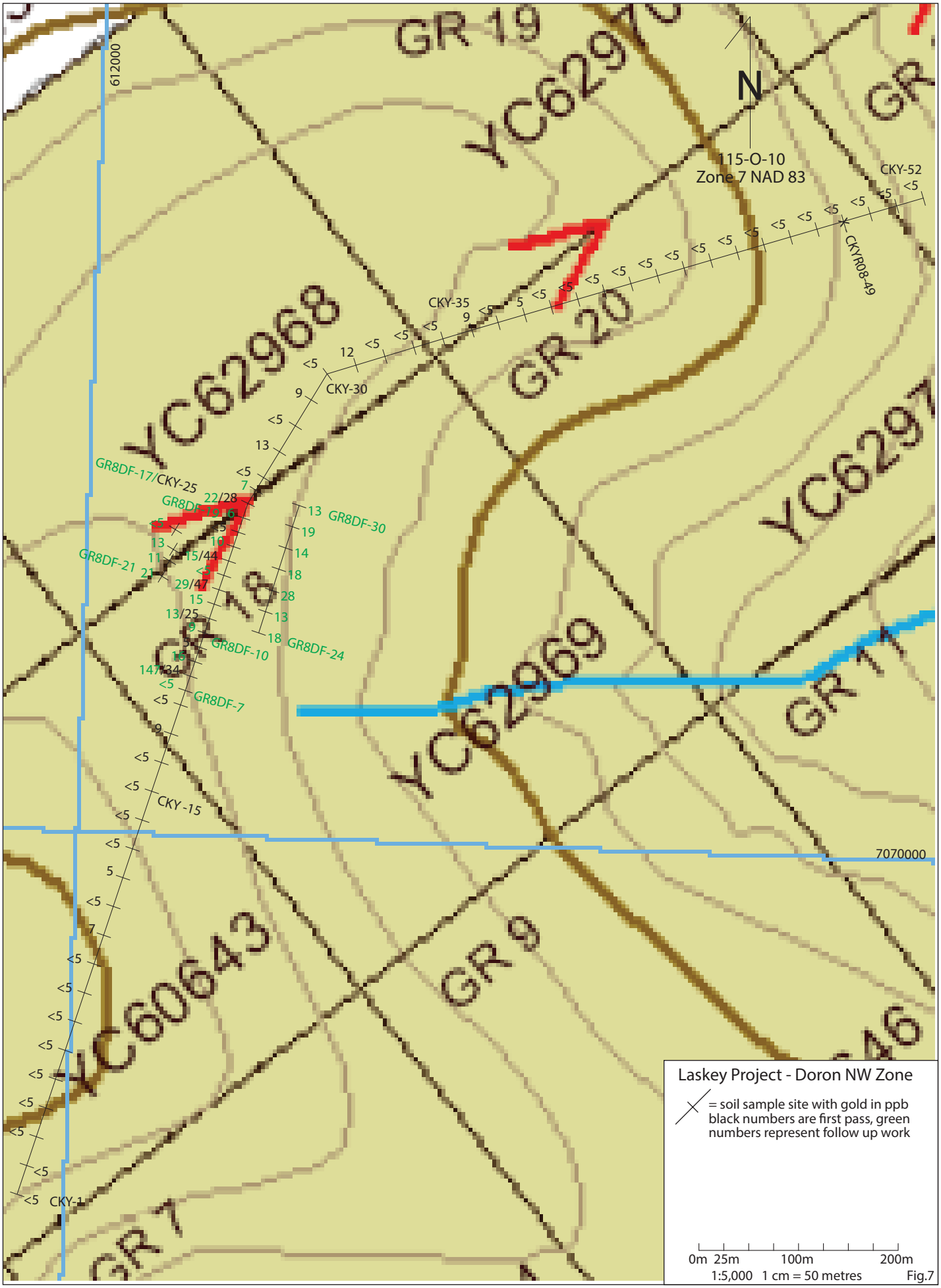
115-O-10
Zone 7 NAD 83
7069970
7069870
7069770
7069670
7069570
7069470
7069370
612830
612930
613030
613130
613230
Trench 1
Trench 2
Trench 3
Trench 4
Trench 5
Series of Pits and Shafts
Circa 1898
(Doron occurrence)
South-East Claim Boundary Line
(Claims YC 60647 and YC60649)
GR8D-26
GR8D-30
GR8D-1
GR8D-8
GR8D-16
GR8D-17
GR8D-21
GR8D-22
GR8D-25
GR8DE-1
GR8DE-2
GR8DE-3
GR8DE-4
GR8DE-5
GR8DE-6
GR8D-9
Laskey Project - Doron Zone
= soil sample site and gold in ppb
black # 2007 soils, red = 2008
= iron-carbonate altered, pyritized
zones +/- qtz and qtz-carb veins
= un-altered chlorite-quartz +/-
biotite +/- sericite schist
0m 25m 50m 75m 100m
1:2,500 1cm = 25metres
Fig.5


N
115-O-10
Zone 7 NAD 83
611000
612000
7070000
7069000
YC60642
YC60640
YC60638
YC60641
YC60639
GR 3
GR 6
GR 4
GR 2
GR 25
GR 23
?
Approximate area of widespread
20-57 ppb gold in soil (Doron)
Approximate Location
320 ppb Au in soil (Doron)
Approximate Location
Kentucky West Showing
(Debicki 1984)
Approximate Location
261 ppb Au in soil (Doron)
GR-36
GR-25
GR-32
GR-18
GR-1
GR4A
GR4B
GR4C
GR8A
GR8B
GR8C
NS
376
Laskey Project - Kentucky West
= soil sample site with gold in ppb
black numbers are 2007, red = 2008
0m
50m
100m
250m
1:5,000 1cm = 50 metres
Fig.6


N
115-O-10
Zone 7 NAD 83
612000
7070000
GR 19
YC6297
GR
GR 20
YC62968
YC6297
GR 18
YC62969
GR 1
GR 9
YC60643
GR 7
CKY-52
CKYR08-49
CKY-35
CKY-30
CKY -15
CKY-1
GR8DF-17/CKY-25
GR8DF-21
GR8DF-30
GR8DF-10
GR8DF-24
GR8DF-7
22/28
15/44
29/47
13/25
14/34
Laskey Project - Doron NW Zone
= soil sample site with gold in ppb
black numbers are first pass, green
numbers represent follow up work
0m 25m 100m 200m
1:5,000 1 cm = 50 metres
Fig.7

southerly step-outs yielded several low but anomalous values. Increased overburden thickness may be contributing to dilution of C horizon material, and in consequence gold values in this area may be muted when compared to areas with lesser overburden.

Work at the Doron Zone (fig.5) was designed to resample previous sites as well as to fill in gaps within the 2007 soil sample line in areas overlying the potential northerly strike extent of the anomalous zone within Trench #4. Values of up to 200 ppb Au were returned from the presumed northerly extent of the Trench #4 zone, while a parallel gold in soil anomaly was further defined.

Rock sampling was concentrated within trenches 1, 4 and 5, and resulted in 12 samples, two of which were subsequently split into equal halves by the author and submitted to the lab as individual samples; yielding a total of 14 samples sent for analysis. Samples of, or that contained, quartz or quartz-carbonate veining were subjected to a metallic screen analyses, while wall-rock samples were subjected to a standard 30g fire assay.

A total of 3 samples (1 vein and 2 wallrock) were taken from Trench #1. The 2008 vein sample GR8T1-5 was a follow-up of a 2007 sample at the same site that returned 15250 ppb Au over 0.12m. The 2007 sample included approximately 4.5 centimetres each of footwall and hanging wall material, while the 2008 sample was from the 3.0cm wide vein only. A metallic screen analyses of GR8T1-5 shows 10.4 ppm Au in the regular 30g fire assay portion of the sample procedure, and sufficient (24.164 mg) coarse gold within the remainder of the sample to boost the total realized gold content up to 26.9 ppm Au. No visible gold was noted in hand sample. The two 30cm wide wallrock samples were split equally by the author, yielding a total of 4 analyses. Hanging wall sample GR8T1-1 graded 7.15 ppm Au, while duplicate sample GR8T1-2 graded 5.95 ppm Au (ave. 6.55 ppm Au). Footwall sample GR8T1-3 graded 4.61 ppm Au, while duplicate sample GR8T1-4 graded 3.71 ppm Au (ave. 4.16 ppm Au). For comparison purposes, the 2007 footwall sample returned 1040 ppb Au over 1.5m while the hanging wall sample returned 40 ppb Au over 1.7m. A possible explanation for the disparity between the values from the 2007 and 2008 wallrock samples is that gold within the hanging wall is concentrated within 4.5cm of the vein, and was included within the 2007 mixed vein/wallrock sample while in 2008 the vein and wallrock were sampled completely separate. Footwall sample results suggest that gold values are more evenly distributed over a greater width in that direction. See fig.8 for details.

A total of 5 samples (2 wallrock and 3 mixed vein/wallrock) were taken from Trench #4. Significant trench wall slumping occurred at this site, necessitating several hours of pick and shovel work to expose the desired sample interval. Sampling was concentrated within the 2007 interval that graded 9060 ppb Au over 1.8 metres and contained individual veins grading up to 14250 ppb Au over 0.02 metres. Visible gold was commonly observed within two parallel 1.0 cm wide veins. The effects of silicification did not allow for a “clean” break between the vein and wall-rock, therefore “vein” samples averaged 7.0 cm in width and were comprised of the 1.0cm wide vein and approximately 3.0 cm each of footwall and hanging wall. Vein sample GR8T4-1 was a composite of the two veins and returned 3.79 ppm Au from the regular 30g fire assay portion of the sample procedure, and sufficient coarse gold (12.562 mg) within the remainder of the sample to boost the total realized gold content up to 12.3 ppm Au. Vein sample GR8T4-2 was from the westernmost vein and returned 2.82 ppm Au from the regular 30g fire assay portion of the sample procedure, and

sufficient coarse gold (7.392 mg) within the remainder of the sample to boost the total realized gold content up to 7.81 ppm Au. Vein sample GR8T4-4 was from the easternmost vein and returned 5.37 ppm Au from the regular 30g fire assay portion of the sample procedure, and sufficient coarse gold (9.471 mg) within the remainder of the sample to boost the total realized gold content up to 11.7 ppm Au. Wall-rock sample GR8T4-3 was comprised of material adjacent to vein sample GR8T4-2 and returned 0.41 ppm Au over 0.3 metres. Wall-rock sample GR8T4-5 was comprised of material adjacent to vein sample GR8T4-4 and returned 0.506 ppm Au over 0.3 metres. Sampling results within this interval suggest that the majority of the gold is concentrated within, or immediately adjacent to veining, and that wallrock alteration 3.0cm or more from veining contains consistently anomalous values in the 0.5 ppm range. See fig.9 for details.

A total of 4 samples (2 vein and 2 wall-rock) were taken from Trench #5. Sampling during 2007 had identified the presence of visible gold within a vein in this trench, but the assay results returned only a maximum of 674 ppb Au over 8.0cm from the vein and 250 ppb Au over 1.3 metres in the foot-wall wall-rock. Given the presence of visible gold it was thought that the regular fire assay procedure used on the 2007 samples had under-represented the actual gold grades, and that re-sampling and a metallic screen analyses would lead to a higher and more accurate grade determination. Two samples totalling 7.76 kilograms in size were taken from the vein. Regular fire assay results from the 2008 samples were comparable in grade with the 2007 sample, and although there was only limited coarse gold present, it did have the effect of raising the 2 sample average from the regular 30g fire assay portion of the sample procedure from 0.565 ppm Au up to a total average value of 1.32 ppm Au. Results from all analytical methods and all samples taken are very similar and do not suggest the presence of an erratic coarse gold effect within this vein. Wall-rock samples were only weakly anomalous and generally comparable to the results obtained during 2007 sampling. See fig.10 for details.

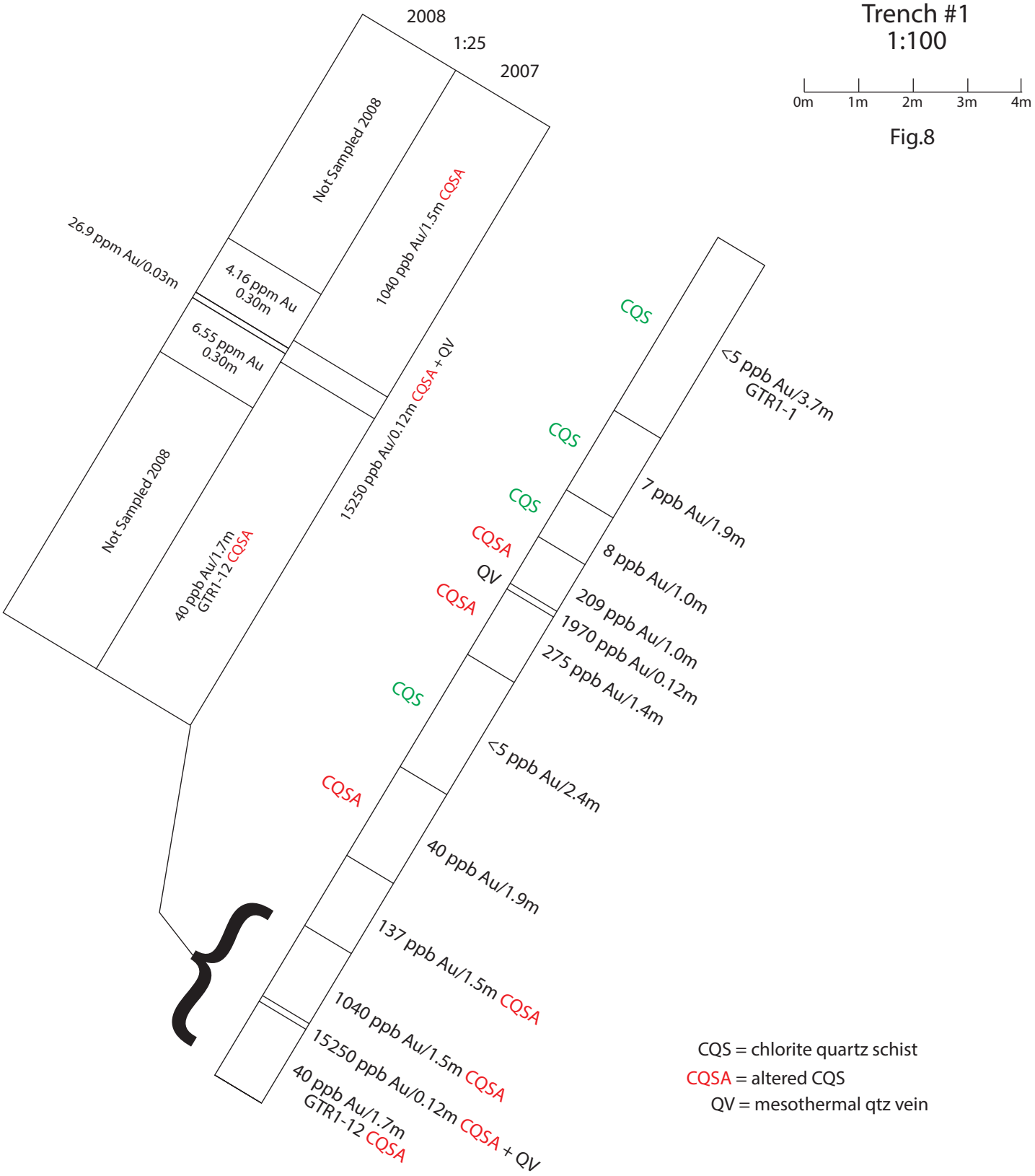
Metallics Effect Table

Sample ID	**Sample Weight** (submitted)	**Regular Assay** (average of two)	**Au + (mg)** (oversize)	**Total Au Assay** (oversize + regular assay)
GR8T1-5	2.64 kg	10.4 ppm Au	24.164	26.9 ppm Au
GR8T4-1	2.26 kg	3.79 ppm Au	12.562	12.3 ppm Au
GR8T4-2	2.48 kg	2.82 ppm Au	7.392	7.81 ppm Au
GR8T4-4	1.78 kg	5.37 ppm Au	9.471	11.7 ppm Au
GR8T5-1	4.1 kg	0.68 ppm Au	0.96	1.31 ppm Au
GR8T5-2	3.66 kg	0.45 ppm Au	1.332	1.33 ppm Au

Reproducibility

Exploration work has documented the presence of visible gold, often as 1 millimetre in diameter or larger chunks, within the vein and alteration zones of many of the Klondike hard-rock properties. Little systematic work is available in the public domain to document the characteristics of this coarse gold “problem” specifically as it relates to sampling and assaying in the Klondike.

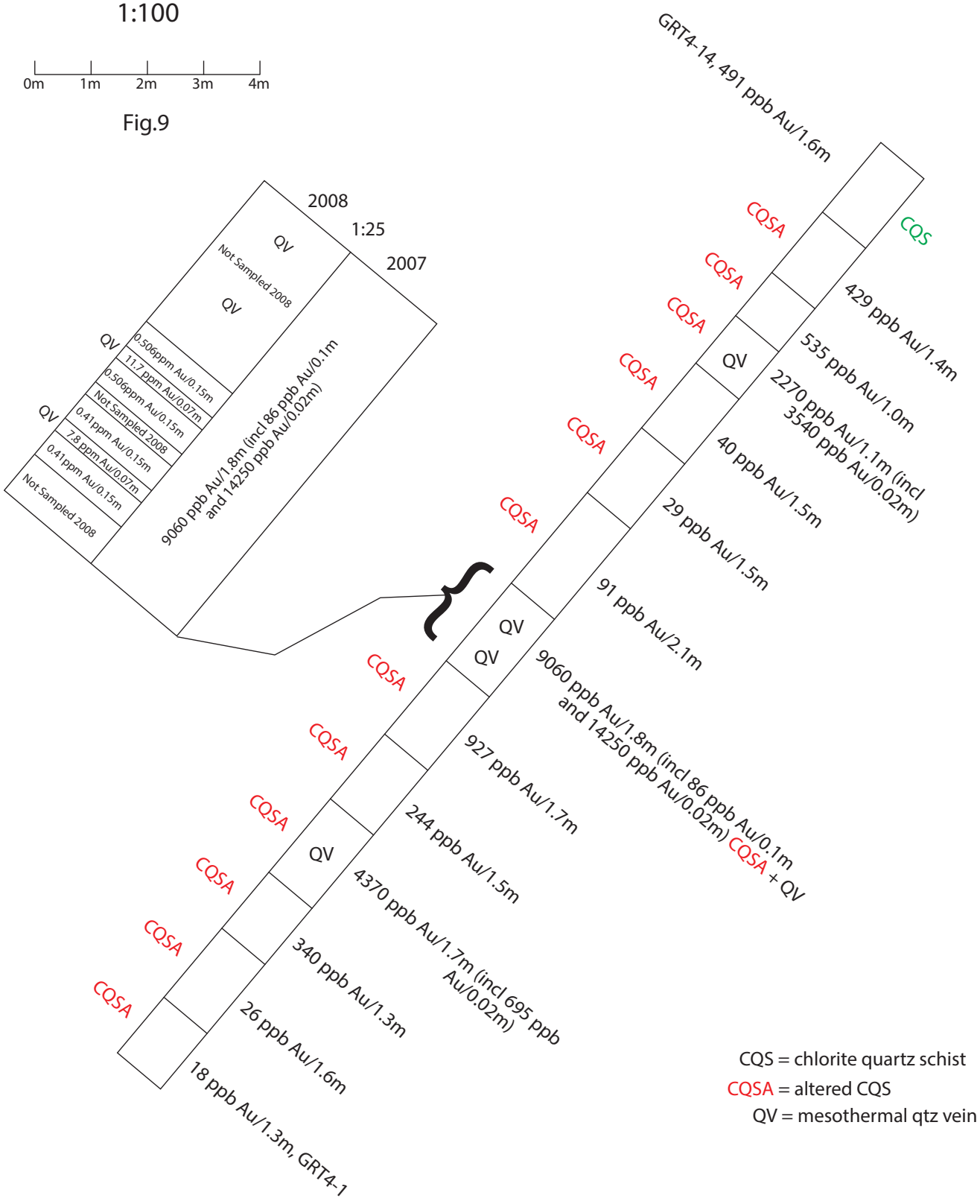
Work by the author during the 2004 field season at the King Solomon Dome/Hunker Dome/JAE property encountered numerous significant variations highlighted by work at the Hunker Dome


Trench #1
1:100
0m
1m
2m
3m
4m
Fig.8
2008
1:25
2007
Not Sampled 2008
1040 ppb Au/1.5m CQSA
26.9 ppm Au/0.03m
4.16 ppm Au
0.30m
6.55 ppm Au
0.30m
15250 ppb Au/0.12m CQSA + QV
Not Sampled 2008
40 ppb Au/1.7m
GTR1-12 CQSA
CQS
<5 ppb Au/3.7m
GTR1-1
CQS
7 ppb Au/1.9m
CQS
CQSA
8 ppb Au/1.0m
QV
CQSA
209 ppb Au/1.0m
1970 ppb Au/0.12m
275 ppb Au/1.4m
CQS
<5 ppb Au/2.4m
CQSA
40 ppb Au/1.9m
137 ppb Au/1.5m CQSA
1040 ppb Au/1.5m CQSA
15250 ppb Au/0.12m CQSA + QV
40 ppb Au/1.7m
GTR1-12 CQSA
CQS = chlorite quartz schist
CQSA = altered CQS
QV = mesothermal qtz vein

Trench #4
1:100

0m 1m 2m 3m 4m

Fig.9

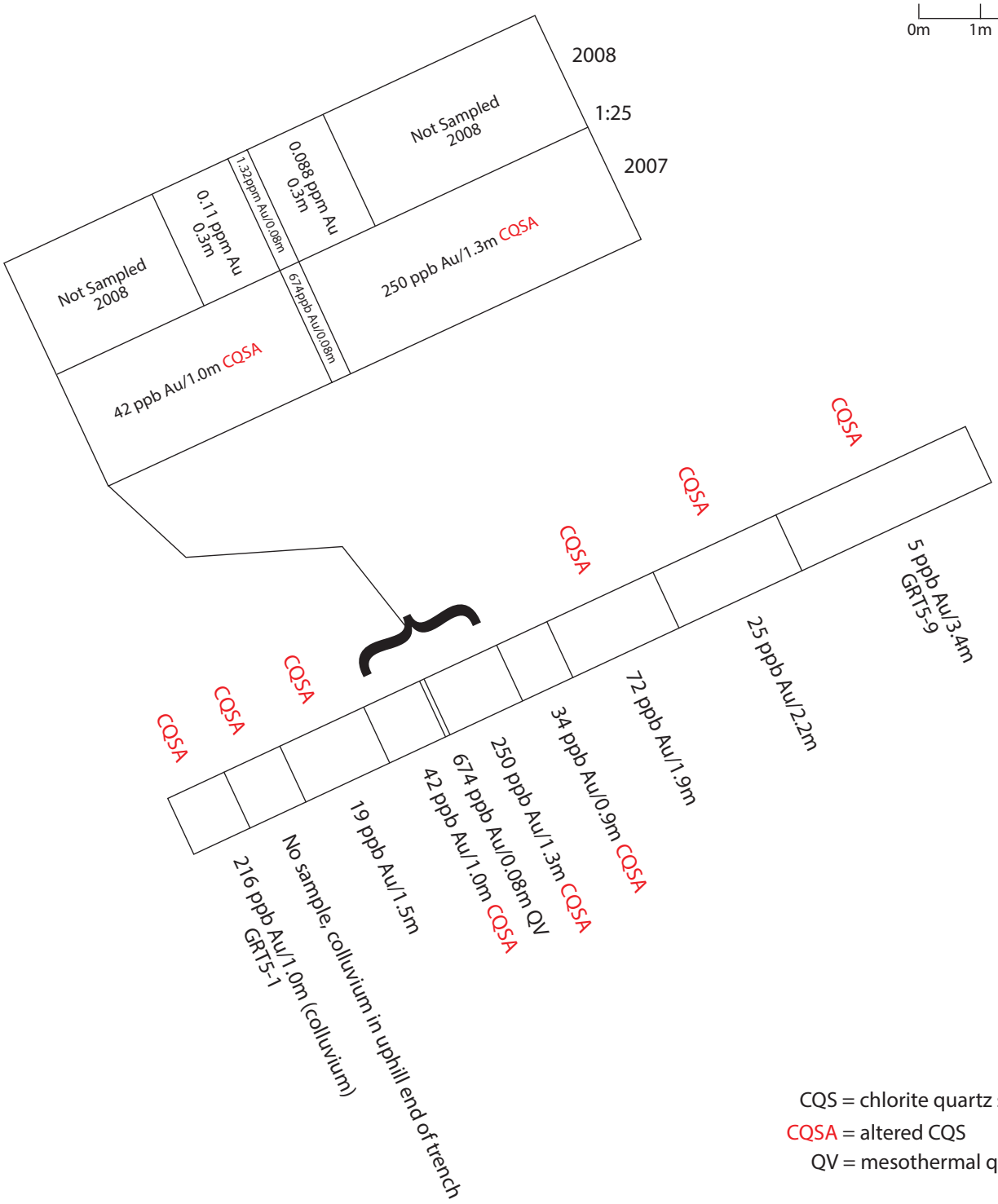


CQS = chlorite quartz schist
CQSA = altered CQS
QV = mesothermal qtz vein

Trench #5
1:100

0m 1m 2m 3m 4m

Fig.10



CQS = chlorite quartz schist
CQSA = altered CQS
QV = mesothermal qtz vein

Trench, where an interval of 40.67 g/t Au over 0.7 metres of schist was re-sampled and returned 660 ppb Au over the same 0.7 metre interval. Similar problems were noted in samples taken from the Sheba East Trench, where Barramundi (1996) had identified a quartz vein grading 32 g/t Au, but a subsequent sample of the same vein at the same site (Kreft 2004) returned 280 ppb Au. Similar issues occurred with duplicate splits from the same sample where assay differences of 10 times or more were not uncommon.

Generally, if a sample is altered and/or mineralized, and upon assay contains anomalous gold values (+100 ppb) it will likely need to be subjected to a metallic screen analyses to determine a grade that can be viewed with confidence. Standard fire assay techniques will screen out (remove) large gold pieces (+80 mesh) from a sample prior to analysis. Erratically disseminated free gold just small enough to pass the mesh size on a standard fire assay is a potential cause of variable results from duplicate splits of the same sample.

Work during 2008 at the Laskey Project has shown that within veins, a doubling or tripling of gold values by a metallic screen over a regular fire assay is not uncommon. To date there has been no great variance within splits from the same wallrock sample interval or within multiple samples from the same area of a vein. Significant gold is found within wallrock to veins, and although it appears to be usually concentrated within 4-5 cm of a vein, and rapidly decreasing outbound into the 0.5 g/t range, indications are that there may be much broader intervals of +1.0 g/t adjacent to some veins.

Reclamation

During 2007 all overburden and vegetative matter excavated from the trenches was piled immediately adjacent to the trench in the order in which it was excavated (i.e. vegetative matter at the bottom of the pile). Most of the trees and other vegetation knocked over in the course of travelling between trenches and accessing the site from the Gold Run Creek road were either flattened to ground by the excavator or cut by chainsaw and scattered. Moss and other overburden matter disturbed along the access trail was put back into proper position at the conclusion of work for the season.

No heavy equipment or trenching was conducted in 2008, therefore no new disturbances were created. Existing disturbances from 2007 were found in a stable manner, and reclamation through natural processes (trench wall slumping, re-vegetation) was well underway. Several hours were spent bucking and scattering trees damaged during 2007. All garbage and other waste generated during the course of the exploration program was removed from the site.

Conclusions

The Laskey Project is a newly discovered road accessible hard-rock prospect located in the Klondike gold-fields. Placer history of Gold Run Creek is suggestive of a significant lode source on, or somewhere in the immediate vicinity of, the Laskey Project. Discordant quartz veins 2-10cm in width and associated pyritized and iron-carbonate altered zones up to 20m or more in width are usually gold bearing and common to the property. There have been a total of 14 gold anomalous zones discovered to date, with values from channel samples ranging up to 2242 ppb Au over 18.2

metres including 3265 ppb Au over 8.0m and up to 26900 ppb Au from individual vein samples. Gold is the only anomalous element and often occurs as free visible flecks within or adjacent to quartz veins. Standard fire assay results of quartz vein samples typically return ½ to ⅓ of the values that a metallic screen analyses will yield. When rock sampling, care should be taken to sample veins and wallrock separately, with all samples, and especially wallrock samples, preferably taking the form of a panel as opposed to a channel. Soil sampling with follow-up by excavator trenching is an excellent way to locate and expose mineralization on this property. When soil sampling, the C horizon, found at a depth of 40-90 centimetres is the preferred sample medium and the sample interval width should not exceed 25 metres, narrowing to 12.5 metres in topographically flat or steep areas. The presence of permafrost, the processes of solifluction and soil creep, as well as improper sampling depth, all have the tendency to mask anomalous zones. With all existing zones open in at least 2 strike extents, 4 of 5 trenches requiring widening to fully expose mineralized widths encountered, 5 significant (+100 ppb) gold in soil anomalies not related to known zones remaining to be trenched, and the majority of the property yet to be covered by soil sampling, exploration potential is considered excellent.

Recommendations

Further work is recommended. First phase will consist of soil sampling step-outs to the northwest of the Doron Zone, as well as grids around the two Kentucky West anomalous sites and the Doron NW Zone. All existing soil anomalies should be trenched with exposed bedrock panel sampled.

Second phase should consist of road building, trenching, soil sampling and diamond or reverse circulation drilling in an effort to further expand existing anomalies, with the type and amount of work dependant on results of the first phase.

Statement Of Qualifications

I, Bernie Kreft, conducted the exploration work described herein.

I have over 22 years prospecting experience in the Yukon.

This report is based on fieldwork conducted or witnessed by myself, and includes information from various publicly available assessment reports.

This report is based on fieldwork completed during the 2008 field season.

This report is based on fieldwork completed on the GR quartz claims.

Respectfully Submitted,

_____
Bernie Kreft

Statement Of Costs

Truck Costs For 2 Round-Trips, Whitehorse-Dawson (2052km x $0.60km)	=	$1231.20
Truck Costs For 3 Round-Trips, Dawson-Property (480km x $0.60/km)	=	$288.00
Room And Board (9 man-days x $100/day)	=	$900.00
Exploration Supplies And Tools (9 man-days x $35/day)	=	$315.00
Sample Analysis on 136 soils (30g Au) 17 rocks (6 metallic, 11 x 30g Au)	=	$3022.88
Wages Bernie Kreft (3 days x $350/day)	=	$1050.00
Wages Jarret Kreft (2 days x $175/day)	=	$350.00
Wages Justin Kreft (2 days x $175/day)	=	$350.00
Wages Shari Thompson (2 days x $200/day)	=	$400.00
Coureur Des Bois (soil sampling)	=	$1680.00
Chainsaw (1 day x $50/day)	=	$50.00
Greyhound Bus (sample shipping to Chemex Vancouver)	=	$178.21
Report Preparation And Duplication	=	$2000.00
TOTAL		$11815.29

Rock Sample Descriptions

CKYR08-49 > 4cm wide piece of pyritized and carb altered schist cut by 3 hairline qtz veins from soil hole CKY-49
GR8T1-1> Limonitic and pyritized qtz-sericite schist 30cm wide x 60cm long panel sample hanging-wall to vein 1-5
GR8T1-2> Split from above
GR8T1-3> Limonitic and pyritized qtz-sericite schist 30cm wide x 60cm long panel sample foot-wall to vein 1-5
GR8T1-4> Split from above
GR8T1-5> crumbly limonitic qtz vein with limited wall-rock 3cm wide x 60cm long x 10cm deep
GR8T4-1> Composite sample of gold bearing stringers from Trench #4, 5 specks vg, sample mostly wallrock
GR8T4-2> 1cm qtz vein with 6cm of wallrock, 1 speck vg, westernmost stringer
GR8T4-3> 30cm sample of pyritized and silicified wallrock to GR8T4-2
GR8T4-4> 1cm qtz vein with 6cm of wallrock, 2 specks vg, easternmost stringer
GR8T4-5> 30cm sample of pyritized and silicified wallrock to GR8T4-4
GR8T5-1> 8cm wide crumbly limonitic qtz vein with limited wall-rock 8cm wide x 30cm long x 8cm deep
GR8T5-2> Split from above
GR8T5-3> Limonitic and pyritized qtz-sericite schist 30cm wide x 60cm long panel sample hanging-wall to vein 5-1
GR8T5-4> Limonitic and pyritized qtz-sericite schist 30cm wide x 60cm long panel sample foot-wall to vein 5-1
GR8AROCK> weakly pyritic schist fragment from soil hole GR8A (Kentucky West)
GR6CROCK> weakly pyritic and carb altered schist fragment from soil hole GR6C (Kentucky West)

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WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5C4

Finalized Date: 18-AUG-2008
Account: KREBER

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08099661

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005
CKY 1		0.55	<0.005
CKY 2		0.57	<0.005
CKY 3		0.42	<0.005
CKY 4		0.48	<0.005
CKY 5		0.44	<0.005
CKY 6		0.45	<0.005
CKY 7		0.67	<0.005
CKY 8		0.55	<0.005
CKY 9		0.66	<0.005
CKY 10		0.61	0.007
CKY 11		0.58	<0.005
CKY 12		0.49	0.005
CKY 13		0.66	<0.005
CKY 14		0.49	<0.005
CKY 15		0.55	<0.005
CKY 16		0.49	<0.005
CKY 17		0.50	0.009
CKY 18		0.52	<0.005
CKY 19		0.57	0.034
CKY 20		0.52	0.005
CKY 21		0.57	0.025
CKY 22		0.65	0.047
CKY 23		0.55	0.044
CKY 24		0.75	<0.005
CKY 25		0.55	0.028
CKY 26		0.50	<0.005
CKY 27		0.65	0.013
CKY 28		0.53	<0.005
CKY 29		0.64	0.009
CKY 30		0.70	<0.005
CKY 31		0.55	0.012
CKY 32		0.55	<0.005
CKY 33		0.50	<0.005
CKY 34		0.55	<0.005
CKY 35		0.67	0.009
CKY 36		0.54	<0.005
CKY 37		0.58	0.005
CKY 38		0.68	<0.005
CKY 39		0.51	<0.005
CKY 40		0.55	<0.005

Comments: The sample submittal indicates the sample descriptions for a subset as being from BOB 1 to ROB 47. The IDs received for this subset are BOB 1 to BOB 47.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08099661

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005
CKY 41		0.41	<0.005
CKY 42		0.57	<0.005
CKY 43		0.59	<0.005
CKY 44		0.56	<0.005
CKY 45		0.72	<0.005
CKY 46		0.68	<0.005
CKY 47		0.48	<0.005
CKY 48		0.62	<0.005
CKY 49		0.59	<0.005
CKY 50		0.64	<0.005
CKY 51		0.60	<0.005
CKY 52		0.51	<0.005
BOB 1		0.74	<0.005
BOB 2		0.39	<0.005
BOB 3		0.36	<0.005
BOB 4		0.53	<0.005
BOB 5		0.44	0.005
BOB 6		0.58	0.005
BOB 7		0.63	<0.005
BOB 8		0.71	<0.005
BOB 9		0.62	<0.005
BOB 10		0.59	<0.005
BOB 11		0.42	<0.005
BOB 12		0.53	<0.005
BOB 13		0.41	<0.005
BOB 14		0.53	<0.005
BOB 15		0.53	<0.005
BOB 16		0.55	<0.005
BOB 17		0.59	<0.005
BOB 18		0.49	<0.005
BOB 19		0.56	<0.005
BOB 20		0.59	<0.005
BOB 21		0.62	<0.005
BOB 22		0.60	<0.005
BOB 23		0.54	<0.005
BOB 24		0.45	<0.005
BOB 25		0.55	<0.005
BOB 26		0.44	<0.005
BOB 27		0.60	<0.005
BOB 28		0.62	<0.005

Comments: The sample submittal indicates the sample descriptions for a subset as being from BOB 1 to ROB 47. The IDs received for this subset are BOB 1 to BOB 47.

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WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5C4

Finalized Date: 11-AUG-2008
Account: KREBER

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08099662

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005
ROBR08-36		0.13	0.006
CKYR08-49		0.06	0.007
JKR08-01		0.53	0.005
JKR08-02		0.59	0.016
JKR08-03		0.33	0.006
JKR08-04		0.39	<0.005
JKR08-05		0.93	<0.005
JKR08-06		0.72	0.027
JKR08-07		1.37	0.005
JKR08-08		0.43	0.011

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Finalized Date: 9-SEP-2008
Account: KREBER

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08112531

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005
GR8D-1		0.34	0.043
GR8D-2		0.36	0.030
GR8D-3		0.40	0.023
GR8D-4		0.32	0.014
GR8D-5		0.36	0.249
GR8D-6		0.40	0.117
GR8D-7		0.42	0.020
GR8D-8		0.32	0.655
GR8D-9		0.32	0.046
GR8D-10		0.32	0.019
GR8D-11		0.40	0.017
GR8D-12		0.40	0.135
GR8D-13		0.38	0.300
GR8D-14		0.46	0.014
GR8D-15		0.46	0.015
GR8D-16		0.36	0.009
GR8D-17		0.38	0.085
GR8D-18		0.40	0.043
GR8D-19		0.36	0.123
GR8D-20		0.36	0.012
GR8D-21		0.52	0.013
GR8D-22		0.50	0.023
GR8D-23		0.48	0.015
GR8D-24		0.40	0.025
GR8D-25		0.46	0.013
GR8D-26		0.56	0.042
GR8D-27		0.44	0.080
GR8D-28		0.54	0.030
GR8D-29		0.48	0.018
GR8D-30		0.40	0.014

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Account: KREBER

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08112532

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005
GR8T1-1		1.26	7.15
GR8T1-2		1.22	5.95
GR8T1-3		1.02	4.61
GR8T1-4		1.04	3.71
GR8T4-3		0.90	0.410
GR8T4-5		0.90	0.506
GR8T5-3		2.30	0.110
GR8T5-4		2.38	0.088

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Account: KREBER

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08112533

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-SCR21 Au Total ppm 0.05	Au-SCR21 Au (+) F ppm 0.05	Au-SCR21 Au (-) F ppm 0.05	Au-SCR21 Au (+) m mg 0.001	Au-SCR21 WT. + Fr g 0.01	Au-SCR21 WT. - Fr g 0.1	Au-AA25 Au ppm 0.01	Au-AA25D Au ppm 0.01
GR8T1-5		2.64	26.9	543	10.40	24.164	44.54	1390.0	10.75	10.00
GR8T4-1		2.26	12.30	1690	3.79	12.562	7.44	1464.5	3.47	4.11
GR8T4-2		2.48	7.81	632	2.82	7.392	11.69	1460.5	3.08	2.55
GR8T4-4		1.78	11.70	3600	5.37	9.471	2.63	1484.5	5.58	5.15
GR8T5-1		4.10	1.31	45.7	0.68	0.960	21.02	1473.5	0.70	0.66
GR8T5-2		3.66	1.33	35.0	0.45	1.332	38.03	1458.5	0.46	0.44

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08130528

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005
DM8S-19		0.31	0.033
DM8S-20		0.28	0.015
DM8S-21		0.41	0.056
DM8S-22		0.32	0.015
DM8S-23		0.35	<0.005
DM8S-24		0.45	0.005
DM8S-25		0.38	<0.005
IONS-28		0.33	0.011
IONS-29		0.33	0.008
IONS-30		0.44	0.021
IONS-31		0.36	0.007
IONS-32		0.44	0.079
IONS-33		0.30	0.012
IONS-34		0.24	<0.005
LM8DF-1		0.24	0.007
LM8DF-2		0.34	0.006
LM8DF-3		0.29	<0.005
LM8DF-4		0.38	<0.005
LM8DF-5		0.34	<0.005
GR8DF-1		0.37	0.031
GR8DF-2		0.37	0.013
GR8DF-3		0.32	0.056
GR8DF-4		0.28	0.005
GR8DF-5		0.33	0.200
GR8DF-6		0.28	0.064
GR8DF-7		0.43	<0.005
GR8DF-8		0.35	0.147
GR8DF-9		0.31	0.016
GR8DF-10		0.32	0.009
GR8DF-11		0.51	0.013
GR8DF-12		0.36	0.015
GR8DF-13		0.43	0.029
GR8DF-14		0.37	<0.005
GR8DF-15		0.30	0.015
GR8DF-16		0.46	0.010
GR8DF-17		0.34	0.022
GR8DF-18		0.29	0.007
GR8DF-19		0.39	0.006
GR8DF-20		0.39	0.011
GR8DF-21		0.27	0.021

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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005
GR8DF-22		0.31	0.013
GR8DF-23		0.37	<0.005
GR8DF-24		0.47	0.018
GR8DF-25		0.42	0.013
GR8DF-26		0.32	0.028
GR8DF-27		0.31	0.018
GR8DF-28		0.38	0.014
GR8DF-29		0.51	0.019
GR8DF-30		0.34	0.013
GR8DF-31		0.46	0.053
GR4A		0.53	0.058
GR5A		0.60	0.015
GR6A		0.52	<0.005
GR7A		0.57	<0.005
GR8A		0.55	<0.005
GR4B		0.48	<0.005
GR5B		0.62	0.013
GR6B		0.41	<0.005
GR7B		0.54	<0.005
GR8B		0.54	<0.005
GR4C		0.48	<0.005
GR5C		0.59	<0.005
GR6C		0.58	0.013
GR7C		0.49	0.012
GR8C		0.47	<0.005
GR25		0.53	0.032
GR26		0.60	<0.005
GR27		0.42	0.010
GR28		0.55	0.005
GR29		0.48	<0.005
GR30		0.49	<0.005
GR31		0.54	<0.005
GR32		0.46	<0.005

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08130529

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
GR8ARock		0.09	0.006													
GR6CRock		0.23	<0.005													
DM8R-23		0.36	0.019													
DM8R-24		0.20	<0.005													
FRI08-1A		0.09	0.026	0.5	1.96	100	<10	390	<0.5	2	1.52	0.6	10	38	51	2.97
FRI08-1B		0.10	0.009	0.3	1.69	44	<10	270	<0.5	3	1.08	<0.5	10	35	33	2.73
FRI08-2A		0.88	<0.005	0.4	1.35	38	<10	300	<0.5	2	0.71	0.7	17	33	42	2.75
FRI08-2B		0.06	<0.005	0.4	1.12	25	<10	230	<0.5	2	0.58	0.6	13	28	36	2.47
FRI08-2C		0.22	<0.005	0.3	1.46	41	<10	290	<0.5	2	0.75	0.6	14	35	34	2.79
FRI08-3A		0.31	0.019	0.3	1.50	26	<10	330	<0.5	3	0.44	0.6	12	41	36	2.93
FRI08-3B		0.08	<0.005	0.2	1.94	9	<10	700	<0.5	2	0.71	0.5	11	48	32	2.82
FRI08-3C		0.21	0.007	0.3	1.43	16	<10	310	<0.5	<2	0.52	0.5	12	38	32	2.84
FRI08-4A		0.16	<0.005	0.3	1.74	126	<10	390	<0.5	3	1.11	0.9	11	42	35	3.13
FRI08-4B		0.10	<0.005	0.6	1.36	189	<10	30	<0.5	4	0.74	<0.5	10	33	28	5.70
FRI08-4C		0.20	<0.005	0.4	1.64	34	<10	240	<0.5	2	0.59	0.6	11	42	32	2.72
FRI08-5A		0.23	0.020	0.4	1.66	26	<10	260	<0.5	3	0.25	0.9	19	60	51	3.16
FRI08-5B		0.09	<0.005	0.3	1.66	38	<10	370	<0.5	2	0.23	0.7	14	43	31	2.51
FRI08-5C		0.16	<0.005	0.3	1.53	16	<10	230	<0.5	2	0.21	0.9	18	61	41	2.70
FRI08-6A		0.20	<0.005	0.5	1.19	5	<10	200	<0.5	2	0.45	0.6	15	34	42	2.97
FRI08-6b		0.14	<0.005	0.4	1.19	2	<10	250	<0.5	2	0.53	<0.5	13	35	35	2.79
SUL08-1A		0.42	<0.005	<0.2	1.69	7	<10	160	<0.5	<2	2.96	<0.5	7	11	12	3.40
SUL08-1B		0.44	<0.005	<0.2	1.60	9	<10	130	<0.5	<2	3.07	<0.5	7	10	12	3.33
SUL08-1C		0.70	<0.005	<0.2	1.82	9	<10	130	<0.5	<2	2.98	<0.5	7	11	11	3.71
SUL08-1D		0.54	0.005	<0.2	1.64	19	<10	140	<0.5	<2	3.51	<0.5	6	10	10	3.43
SUL08-2A		0.71	0.016	<0.2	0.51	9	<10	430	<0.5	<2	2.88	<0.5	6	4	14	3.26
SUL08-2B		0.49	0.020	<0.2	0.50	9	<10	420	<0.5	<2	2.94	<0.5	7	4	15	3.38
SUL08-2C		0.60	0.060	<0.2	0.43	13	<10	300	<0.5	<2	3.41	<0.5	7	4	13	3.36
SUL08-2D		1.29	0.075	0.2	0.43	16	<10	390	<0.5	<2	3.29	<0.5	7	4	14	3.49