

**Geological Report:
2009 Diamond Drill Program
on the Wildcat Property**

Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory

Quartz Claims Involved:

ClaimName	Claim Number
L	1, 2
WILDCAT	1-25, 27, 29-31, 33, 35-95
TIPPY	1

Owners: Gary Lee (50%) and Ronald Stack (50%)
Operator: Killdeer Minerals Inc.

Coordinates of the centre of the property:
Latitude: 60° 03' 37" N, Longitude: 130° 21' 17" W)
UTM coordinates: 424500E and 6658800N (Zone 9; NAD 83)

NTS map 105B.01

Field work completed between September 15th and October 4rd, 2009

March 27th, 2010

Prepared by:

Krzysztof Mastalerz, PhD, P.Geo.(British Columbia)

SUMMARY

The Wildcat property located in southern Yukon includes a significant silver-lead-zinc prospect (Lord showing – Minfile # 105B 001) and several minor mineral occurrences. The property comprises 94 contiguous mineral claims and covers an area of approximately 1950 hectares. The property is situated within the Cassiar terrane and is underlain by the Lower Paleozoic carbonates and siliciclastic sediments which are bound by the intrusive rocks of the Cassiar batholith to the west. The area is cut by several steep tectonic zones and host minor intrusive bodies. The region is known from numerous silver-zinc-lead veins and occurrences of replacement style mineralization, including the Silvertip deposit (15 km south of the Wildcat property).

Mineralization on the property was discovered in the early 1940's. Butler Mountain Minerals aggressively explored the central and western parts of the property in 1983 through 1985. The most exploration effort was directed to the Main Zone which was tested by numerous drill holes. Killdeer Minerals Inc. optioned the property in 2008 and completed an exploration program which included ground geophysical HLEM survey and contour soil sampling. HLEM survey identified several conductors - most of them roughly coincidental with the conductors delimited by older, historical surveys. Five high-priority targets have been identified in the NI 43-101 Report. Soil sampling documented several belts of significant base-metals/silver anomalies in the central and western parts of the property.

2009 exploration program on the Wildcat property included 5 diamond drill holes totaling 902.74 metres, reconnaissance rock sampling and limited geological observations and measurements. The first four drill holes were designed to test a postulated manto-style mineralization in the footwall of the fault-controlled Main Zone. The last drill hole tested a set of conductors parallel to the Main Zone (approximately 900 apart). In total, 249 core samples were collected from selected intervals and analyzed by ICP, assay and some other analytical methods in two independent laboratories.

All drill holes intersected numerous intervals of strongly leached and oxidized mineralization and minor intersections of poorly oxidized, sulfide-rich zones. Encountered grades range from a few to 789 g/t silver, and reaches up to 1.43% lead and 4.77% zinc over relatively short intervals. Effects of oxidation/leaching occur at substantial depth in the footwall of the Main Zone and are enhanced by faulting and strong fracturing of the host rocks. The most common types of argentiferous lead-zinc mineralization occur in association with extensive intervals of strong fracturing, faulting and within hydrothermal fluidization breccias. Encountered mineralization types form a very complex system and include some elements which were not addressed properly during the 1983-85 exploration campaigns.

The Killdeer 2009 drill program failed to prove the existence of economically significant, manto-style mineralization in the tested areas. Mineralization in the footwall of the Main Zone resulted obviously from a fracture-controlled propagation of hydrothermal(?) fluids

related to minor Tertiary intrusions. However, the primary mineralization of the zone have been a subject to strong oxidation and leaching processes due to extensive faulting and fracturing which accompany the Main Zone, and which led to its significant degradation and depletion of original ore grades.

However, the program has justified a significant potential of the Wildcat property to host a primary, unleached, higher-grade mineralization of silver/base metals. Some features characteristic of the nearby Silvertip deposit (mineralization focused along tectonic discontinuities and paleokarst features, similar mineralogy and frequent oxidized facies/zones) have been documented at Wildcat property. Additionally, the Killdeer exploration program resulted in discovery of significant copper (up to 1.49 %) and low-grade gold mineralization on the property.

A limited exploration program which would include geological mapping (with emphasis on stratigraphic correlation and structural features) and soil sampling is recommended to follow up to-date results and to identify other geological settings favorable for potential occurrence of manto-style mineralization of better integrity, as well as continuation of gold and copper mineralization. Field or airborne EM survey should follow where warranted by the results of the mapping and soil sampling programs.

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Location and Access.....	1
1.2 Physiography, Vegetation and Climate.....	1
1.3 Property Definition and Claim Information.....	3
2.0 History of Exploration.....	5
3.0 Technical Data and Interpretation.....	8
3.1 Regional Geology.....	8
3.2 Property Geology.....	10
3.2.1 Stratigraphy.....	10
3.2.2 Structural Geology.....	16
3.3 Reconnaissance Rock Sample Program.....	18
3.4 Diamond Drill Program.....	22
3.5 Types of Mineralization.....	36
4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations.....	42
5.0 References.....	45
6.0 Statement of Expenditures.....	48
7.0 Certificate of Professional Qualifications.....	49

List of Figures:

- Fig. 1. Location map (1:2,000,000)
- Fig. 2. Claim map (1:40,000)
- Fig. 3. Main tectonic elements of northern British Columbia and southern Yukon (1:1,750,000)
- Fig. 4. Rock sample locations (1:10,000)
- Fig. 5. Drill hole locations (1:10,000)
- Fig. 6a. Drill hole WT-1 – Lithology and silver concentrations
- Fig. 6b. Drill hole WT-1 – Lead and zinc concentrations
- Fig. 7a. Drill hole WT-2 – Lithology and silver concentrations
- Fig. 7b. Drill hole WT-2 – Lead and zinc concentrations
- Fig. 8a. Drill hole WT-3 – Lithology and silver concentrations
- Fig. 8b. Drill hole WT-3 – Lead and zinc concentrations
- Fig. 9a. Drill hole WT-4 – Lithology and silver concentrations
- Fig. 9b. Drill hole WT-4 – Lead and zinc concentrations
- Fig. 10a. Drill hole WT-5 – Lithology and silver concentrations
- Fig. 10b. Drill hole WT-5 – Lead and zinc concentrations

List of Appendices:

- 1. Rock sample locations and descriptions
- 2. Drill hole logs
- 3. Assay certificates
- 4. Quality control and assurance program

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – Rock Sample Locations and Descriptions

APPENDIX 2 – Drill Hole Logs

APPENDIX 3 – Assay and Analyses Certificates

APPENDIX 4 – Quality Assurance/Control Program

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON
2009 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM
ON THE WILDCAT PROPERTY,
SOUTHERN YUKON TERRITORY.
(105B/1)

1.0. INTRODUCTION

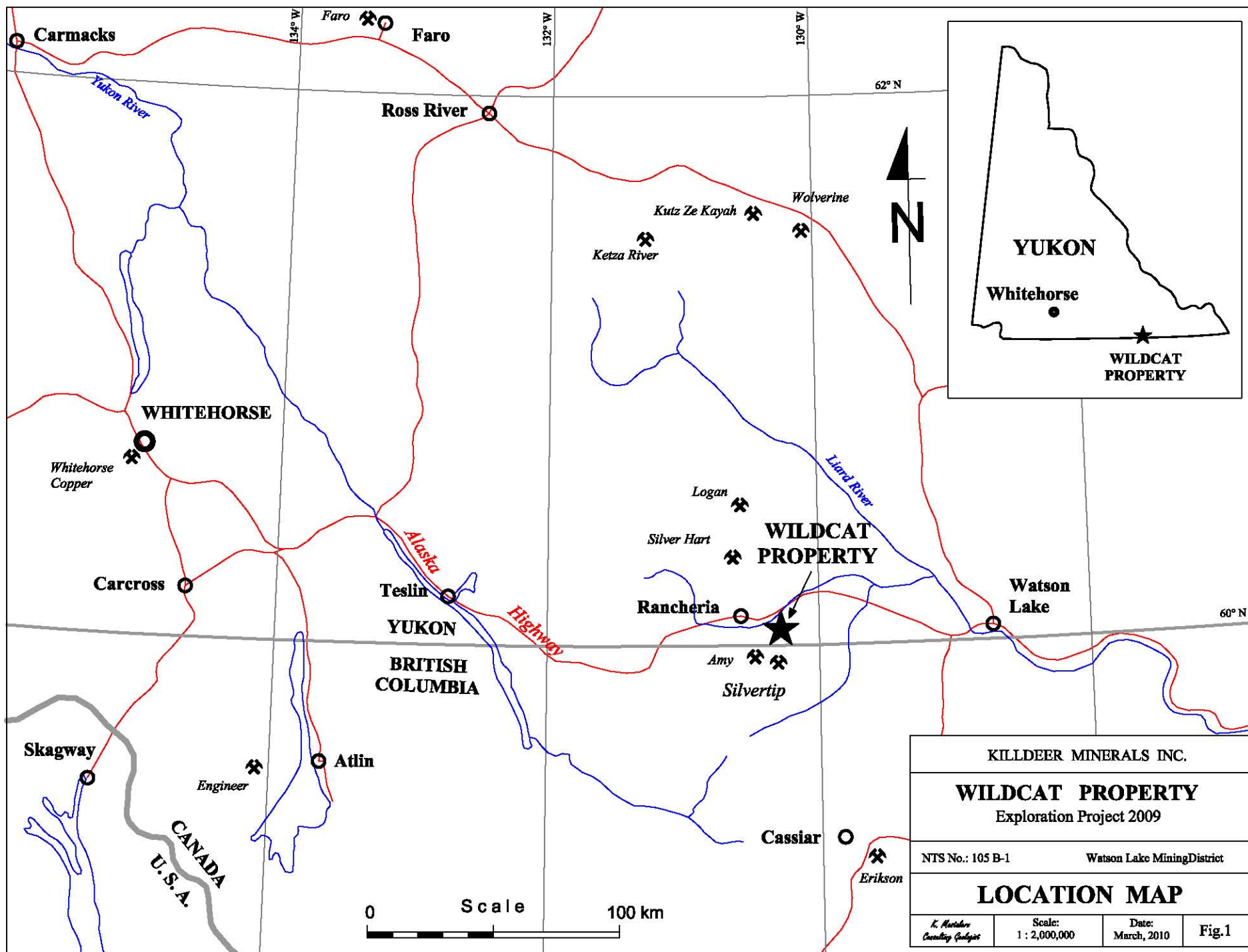
1.1 Location and Access

The Wildcat property is located approximately 90 kilometres west of the town of Watson Lake, southern Yukon Territory, approximately 5 km north of the BC/Yukon boundary (Fig. 1). The property is centered at latitude 60° 03' 37" North and longitude 130° 21' 17" West (NTS map 105B.01) and at UTM coordinates 424500E and 6658800N (Zone 9; NAD 83). Access to the property is by Alaska Highway (13 km east from the Rancheria Motel which is situated at Mile 701 on Alaska Highway), then by 8 km of gravel/dirt road (Silver Tip/Midway Mine Road) and 3 km access road to the property. A basic cabin is located on the property at the "camp area" which also includes core storage from 1983-85 campaigns and from 2009 drill program. Most services and supplies needed for exploration are available in Whitehorse (including a full-service airport) 340 kilometers by road to the northwest of Rancheria. More limited services are available in Watson Lake, approximately 125 kilometers by road east of Rancheria. A helicopter base and hospital are also located in Watson Lake.

1.2 Physiography, Vegetation and Climate

The Wildcat property is situated within the Cassiar Mountains, in the northwestern part of the drainage area of Tootsee River which is the right-bank tributary of the Rancheria River. The property covers two broad east-west trending valleys and adjoining prominent, although unnamed hills. Creeks flow toward the east into the Tootsee River. An informal topographic nomenclature which has been gradually introduced since C.S. Lord (1944) pioneer work is used in this report.

Elevations on the property range from approximately 1150 meters a.s.l. (valley floor in the northern part of the property) to 1650 meters a.s.l. in the southernmost claims. Timberline is at an elevation of approximately 1350 meters a.s.l. Vegetation consists of widely spaced spruce and balsam fir with moderate undergrowth. Some parts of the valleys contain thick cover of willow and alder, and limited grassy areas. Vegetation above the timberline consists of grass, moderately diversified herbs and low, isolated bushes. The uppermost parts of the hills are barren and rugged.



The climate of the property is cool and moderately wet. Temperatures average 10-20°C during the summer, and -20 to -25°C during winter months. Precipitation varies widely, however usually results in relatively thick snow cover in winter. The property is free of snow from April/May through September/October.

Bedrock exposure is relatively common in the topmost parts of the hills, although it accounts for less than 5% of the total area of the property. Several poor quality outcrops of the bedrock still exist as exposed by historical trenching activity.

1.3 Property Definition and Claim Information

The Wildcat property is located in the Watson Lake Mining Division and comprises 94 contiguous mineral claims which cover an area of approximately 1950 hectares (Table 1, Fig. 2). The property is jointly owned by Gary C. Lee and Ron Stack of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and is under option (since June 14th, 2008) to Kildeer Minerals Inc. of Vancouver.

Table 1. Claim status of the Wildcat Property, Watson Lake Mining Division, Yukon Territory.

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date
YB62265	L	1	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	9/22/1995	12/22/2019
YB62266	L	2	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	9/22/1995	12/22/2017
YB87611	TIPPY	1	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2019
YB87612	WILDCAT	1	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87613	WILDCAT	2	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2019
YB87614	WILDCAT	3	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87615	WILDCAT	4	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87616	WILDCAT	5	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87618	WILDCAT	6	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87619	WILDCAT	7	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2018
YB87620	WILDCAT	8	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2018
YB87621	WILDCAT	9	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2019
YB87622	WILDCAT	10	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2019
YB87623	WILDCAT	11	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2019
YB87624	WILDCAT	12	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2019
YB87625	WILDCAT	13	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2019
YB87626	WILDCAT	14	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2019
YB87627	WILDCAT	15	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87628	WILDCAT	16	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87631	WILDCAT	17	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87632	WILDCAT	18	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87635	WILDCAT	19	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87637	WILDCAT	20	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017
YB87651	WILDCAT	21	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2017

YB87652	WILDCAT	22	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2018
YB87653	WILDCAT	23	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2019
YB87654	WILDCAT	24	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2019
YB87655	WILDCAT	25	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2018
YB87656	WILDCAT	27	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/16/1996	10/16/2018
YB91856	WILDCAT	29	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/28/1998	10/28/2018
YB91857	WILDCAT	30	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/28/1998	10/28/2018
YB91858	WILDCAT	31	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/28/1998	10/28/2017
YB91859	WILDCAT	33	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/28/1998	10/28/2017
YB92576	WILDCAT	35	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	1/28/2000	1/28/2018
YB92577	WILDCAT	36	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	1/28/2000	1/28/2018
YB92578	WILDCAT	37	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	1/28/2000	1/28/2018
YC73401	WILDCAT	38	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73402	WILDCAT	39	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73403	WILDCAT	40	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73404	WILDCAT	41	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73405	WILDCAT	42	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73406	WILDCAT	43	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73407	WILDCAT	44	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73408	WILDCAT	45	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73409	WILDCAT	46	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73410	WILDCAT	47	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73411	WILDCAT	48	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73412	WILDCAT	49	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73413	WILDCAT	50	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73414	WILDCAT	51	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73415	WILDCAT	52	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73416	WILDCAT	53	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73417	WILDCAT	54	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73418	WILDCAT	55	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73419	WILDCAT	56	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73420	WILDCAT	57	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73421	WILDCAT	58	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2018
YC73972	WILDCAT	59	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/10/2008	10/10/2014
YC73973	WILDCAT	60	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/10/2008	10/10/2014
YC73974	WILDCAT	61	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/10/2008	10/10/2014
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YC73985	WILDCAT	72	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
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YC73987	WILDCAT	74	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014

YC73988	WILDCAT	75	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
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YC73990	WILDCAT	77	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
YC73991	WILDCAT	78	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
YC73992	WILDCAT	79	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
YC73993	WILDCAT	80	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
YC73994	WILDCAT	81	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
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YC74001	WILDCAT	88	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
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YC74005	WILDCAT	92	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
YC74006	WILDCAT	93	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
YC74007	WILDCAT	94	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014
YC74008	WILDCAT	95	Gary Lee - 50%, Ronald Stack - 50%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2014

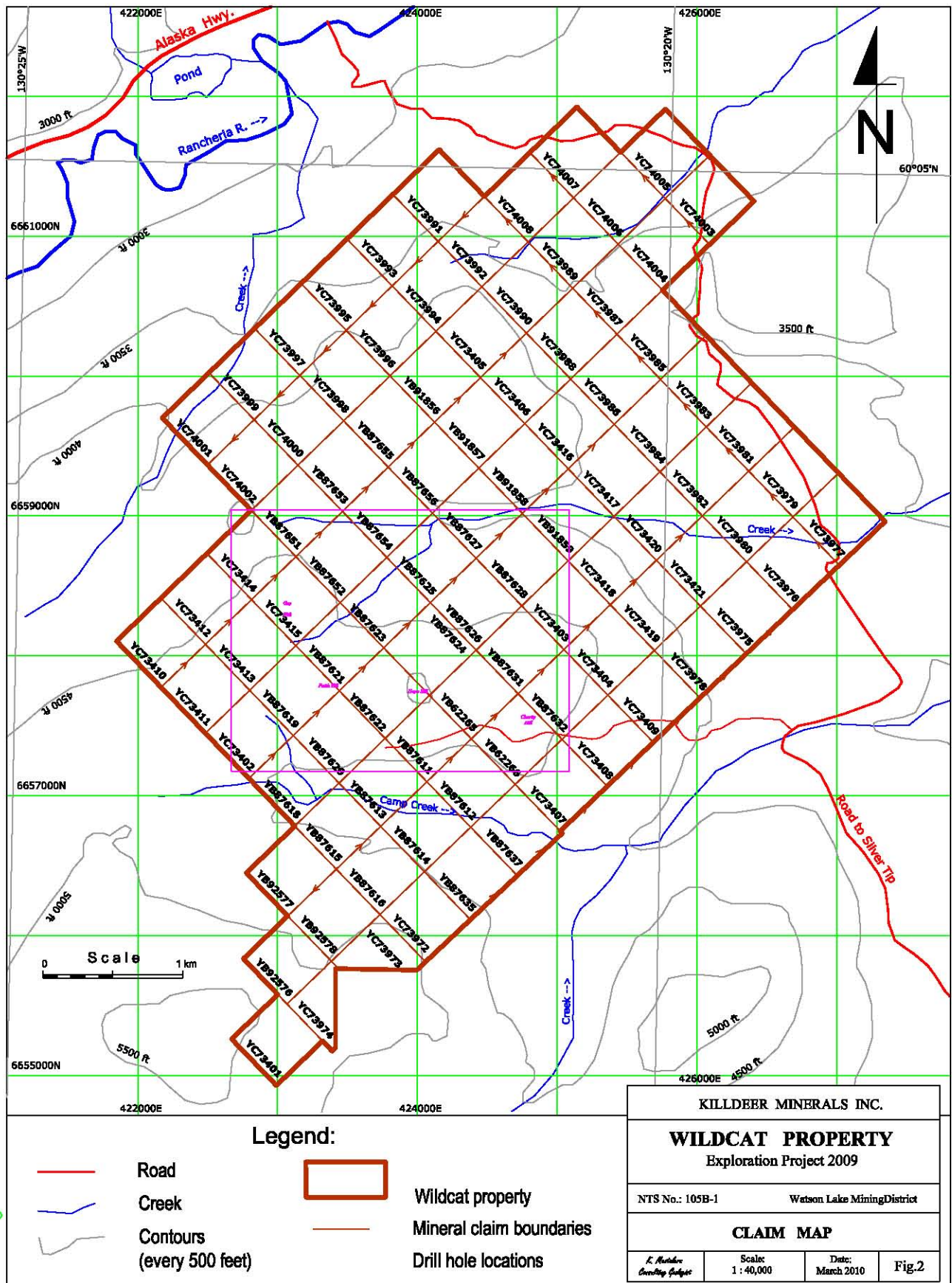
Expiry dates listed above are contingent upon acceptance of this assessment report.

2.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

Mineralization on the property was discovered by C.S. Lord in 1943 during the geological reconnaissance work conducted along the newly constructed Alaska Highway (Lord, 1944). During the early years after discovery, the mineral claims have been staked and lapsed several times, commonly with no significant exploration work completed (Yukon Minfile #105B 001 – Lord showing).

Early exploration work on the property focused on argentiferous high-grade lead-zinc veins. Hand and bulldozer trenching in 1946 – 1948 exposed some narrow “shear” zones and veins on the slopes of Faith, Guy and Little Guy Hills. Grab samples from these narrow mineralized zones assayed up to 28.8 oz/t silver and 70.9% lead (Caron, 2008). Detailed geological mapping, soil sampling and magnetometer surveys were completed on parts of the property during 1967-1970 (Tagseth, 1967; Yukon Minfile #105B 001; Caron, 2008). The results of the early exploration work have been discussed in details by L. Caron (2008).

Butler Mountain Minerals extensively explored the central and western parts (YP and Idaho claims) of the present-day property in 1983 through 1985. The exploration work included trenching, geological mapping, EM field geophysical survey, soil geochemical survey and diamond drilling (Cukor, 1983; White, 1983, 1984, Furneaux and Dawson,



1985). Some other parts of the property (Flo and Lydia claims) were simultaneously explored by Jantar Resources Corporation (Price, 1983; Melnychuk, 1984; Christopher, 1984c; Medford and Christopher, 1984).

Butler's EM survey programs resulted in the discovery of a strong, NNE-trending conductor of the Main Zone and several additional conductors (White, 1983, 1984). The main conductor was tested in 1983 by 9 drill holes which detected locally massive pyrrhotite-sphalerite mineralization associated with this conductor at various depths. The width of the steeply dipping west zone was estimated at approximately 30 metres. The most significant results include a 7-foot intersection which returned 5.06% zinc and 9.89 oz/t silver (White, 1983). A further 26 drill holes were completed on the property during the following two summer seasons. However, the drill logs from these campaigns are not available and several collar locations and drill-hole navigation data remain unknown. Significant results of these drill campaigns were summarized by White (1984) and Furneaux and Dawson, (1985). Results reported there include drill-hole intervals from 1.5 to 21 feet long, which return low-grade lead (0.03 – 3.20% Pb), low-to-moderate-grade zinc (0.14-11.58% Zn) and low-grade silver (0.28-5.20 oz/t Ag) mineralization. Concise, tabularized information on the significant intersections has been provided by L. Caron (2008).

G. Lee and R. Stack staked the Wildcat property in 1995 through 2008 (Table 1). Ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were completed on the key part of the property surrounding the Main Zone during 1998 and 1999 (Power, 1999, 2000). A broad positive magnetic anomaly and a strong NNE-trending VLF-EM conductor were assigned to the mineralization of the Main Zone. Several weaker conductors were identified in other parts of the survey grid.

Killdeer Minerals Inc. acquired the mineral exploration rights to the Wildcat property in 2008 by way of an option agreement. In 2008 the company completed a reconnaissance rock (27 samples) and contour soil (166 samples) sampling programs, partly re-established pre-existing grid-lines and completed Horizontal-Loop EM (HLEM) field geophysical survey (approximately 32 line kilometers). HLEM survey identified seven prominent conductors (Lebel, 2008) - most of them roughly coincidental with the conductors delimited by older, historical surveys. Two types of conductors in the Main Zone were interpreted as related to two distinct styles of mineralization: 1) steeply west-dipping (fault controlled), and 2) shallow east-dipping (stratigraphically controlled, manto-style). Five high-priority targets have been identified (Caron, 2008). Soil sampling documented several belts of significant base-metals/silver (and minor gold) anomalies in the central and western parts of the property.

3.0 TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 Regional Geology

The Wildcat property is situated within the Cassiar terrane which constitutes the northern part of the Omineca Belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Fig. 3). The northwest trending Tintina Fault forms the eastern boundary of the terrane with the Mackenzie platform to the east. Both platforms originally belonged to the western continental shelf of the ancient North American continent. The stratigraphic column of the Cassiar terrane is composed of Upper Proterozoic through Middle Devonian carbonate and clastic rocks related to sedimentation in a marine platform/shelf setting, and overlying Devonian-Mississippian rift-related clastic sediments. The Upper Paleozoic island-arc-related sediments and magmatic rocks of the Sylvester allochthon (Slide Mountain terrane) unit structurally overlie the Cassiar terrane (Fig. 3).

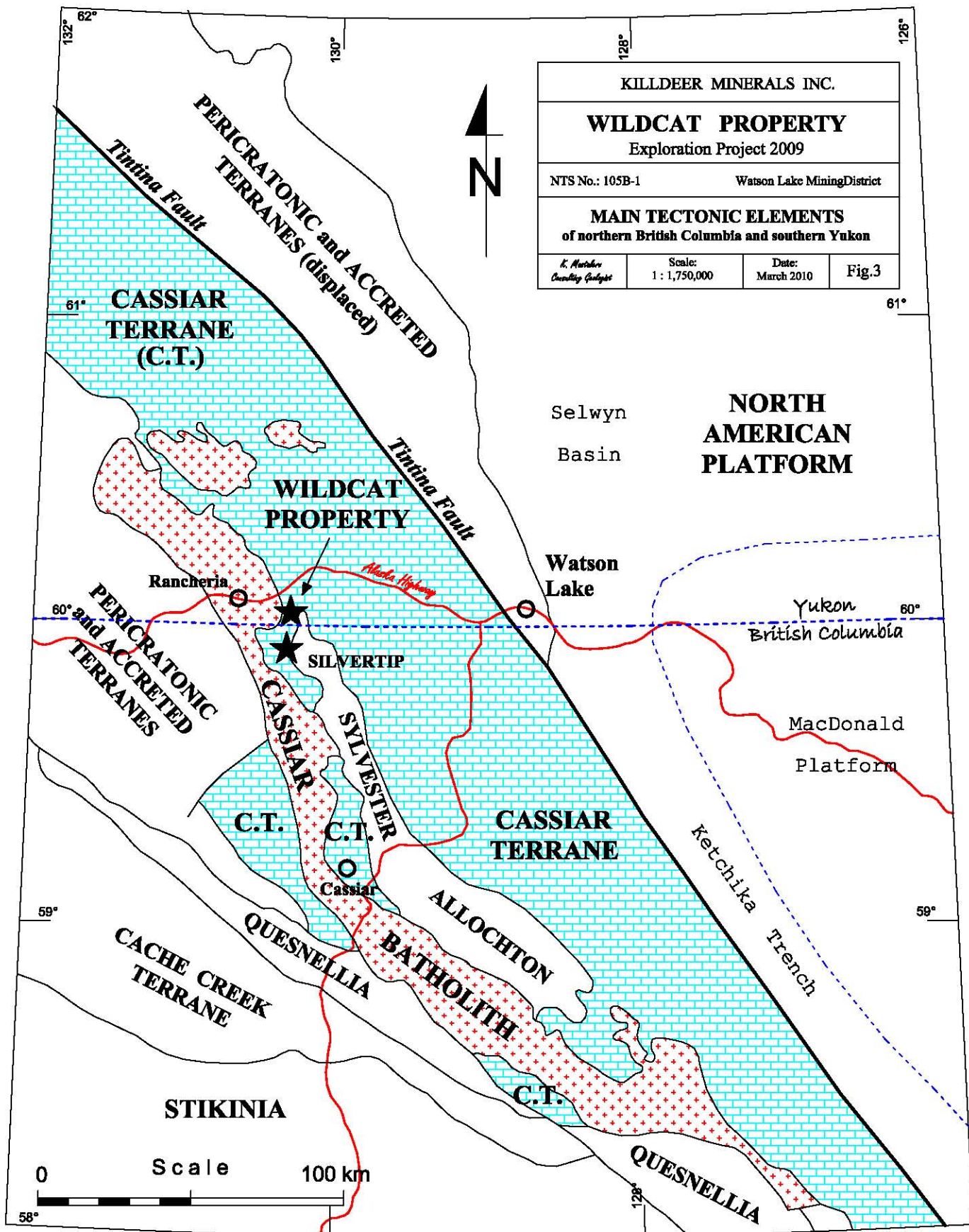
The rock successions of the Cassiar terrane were moderately folded and thrust-faulted in the Jurassic, and later faulted in an extensional transcurrent regimen in the Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary. The later faulting episode was predeceased and probably partly associated with a large-scale granite-granodiorite intrusion (Cassiar Batholith) and associated up-warping in middle Cretaceous. Small plutonic stocks and plugs of possible Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary age intruded the Proterozoic-Paleozoic succession and resulted in localized hydrothermal alteration.

The region is known from numerous mineral showings (Yukon Minfiles). The main mineral deposits of the region are related to two significant mineralization episodes:

- 1) syngenetic barite, zinc and lead accumulations in Paleozoic sediments and
- 2) skarns, veins and replacement bodies related to Cretaceous/Tertiary intrusive and hydrothermal activity.

The Silvertip deposit (15 km south of the Wildcat property; Fig. 3) contains a resource of 2.57 million tonnes grading 325 g/t silver, 6.4% lead and 8.8% zinc (Robertson and Belanger, 2002).

The principal sources of information concerning regional geology, stratigraphy, structure and mineralization are Gabrielse (1963), Lowey and Lowey (1986), Nelson and Bradford (1987, 1993), Rees (1998) and Nelson and Colpron (2007). The general geology of the area is shown on Geology Map of the Wolf Lake sheet by Green et al. (1960).



3.2 Property Geology

The Wildcat property is underlain by the Lower Paleozoic carbonates and siliciclastic sediments which are bound by the intrusive rocks of the Cassiar Batholith to the west. The area is cut by some steep tectonic zones and minor intrusive bodies. However, relatively good exposure on the property is limited to the hill tops above the tree line. Valley floors and slopes are covered by glacial till and alluvium. The general geology of the area is shown on the small-scale (1:253,444) geology map of the Wolf Lake sheet by Green et al. (1960).

The Wildcat property was never mapped satisfactorily on a property scale basis. A compilation map showing outline of geology of the property has been recently presented by Caron (2008 - Figs. 4, 5 and 8). This version is based on the results of regional geological mapping by Lowey and Lowey (1986) and some property-scale exploration work by Poole (1954) and White (1983). Additional information can be adopted from Tagseth (1967) and, Furneaux and Dawson (1985). However, these versions of geological maps cannot be regarded as satisfactory representations of geological structure and stratigraphic relationships observed during the Killdeer 2009 drill program and will not be reproduced in this report. The property undoubtedly requires rigorous geological mapping.

3.2.1. Stratigraphy

Atan Group (Lower Cambrian)

This stratigraphic unit encompasses a predominant part of the stratigraphic column of the Wildcat property. The rocks of the Group are generally subdivided into two lithostratigraphic formations characterized by distinct lithological composition and are assigned to the Lower Cambrian age.

Boya Formation (Lower Cambrian)

Siliciclastic rocks of the Boya Formation are the oldest stratigraphic member of the sedimentary succession of the Wildcat property. On the Wildcat property the Formation consists predominantly of weakly metamorphosed argillites, mudstones and phyllites. Thin layers of fine-grained quartzites and/or re-crystallized siltstones occur locally within the finer-grained sequence. The rocks are characterized by commonly well preserved lamination and thin bedding, and display light gray-to-brownish color. Locally argillites are weakly calcareous, sideritic and/or display considerable admixtures of volcanoclastic(?) material. Some thin, graphite-rich intervals were intersected in drill holes. On the Wildcat property, rocks of the Boya Formation are exposed along the Main Zone and south of Guy

Hill. Considerable parts of the drill-hole intersections of the Boya Formation consist of tectonic and fluidization breccias.

The upper contact of the Boya Formation has a gradational character and is formally defined at the base of a set of numerous thin-to-moderately thick layers of limestones interbedded with argillites and/or phyllites. However, this criterion might be difficult to satisfy in some areas – the drill hole WT-3 intersected a long interval of thin bedded, folded calcareous turbidites which gradationally replace thin bedded limestones of the overlying Rosella Formation. The lower contact and total thickness of the Formation on the property are not known.

On some adjoining areas Boya Formation includes a lower quartzite member which consists of recrystallized quartz arenites (Lowey and Lowey, 1986). However, to date, this stratigraphic member was not documented on the Wildcat property with certainty.

The rocks of the Boya Formation commonly show evidence of gentle to strong isoclinal folding. Incipient foliation is usually parallel to primary bedding. Crenulation and/or planar-axial cleavage occur locally.

Boya Formation is assigned to the Lower Cambrian on the base of correlation with neighboring areas (Fritz, 1980; Lowey and Lowey, 1986).

Rosella Formation (Lower Cambrian)

The Rosella Formation includes almost exclusively carbonate rocks. Its lower member consists predominantly of bluish-gray to whitish, thick bedded, moderately-to-weakly recrystallized, locally marbly, limestones. Dolostones become gradually more abundant and dominate in the upper part of the Formation. Weathered, slightly oxidized dolostones display tan to pinkish-brown tint. The lowermost member of the formation, which reaches approximately ten to few tens of metres in thickness, is characterized by interbedded limestones and calcareous mudstones/argillites which display bedding of moderate to thin thickness. True thickness of the formation in the Wildcat property is not known but could be estimated at 250-300 metres (comp. Lowey and Lowey, 1986).

Numerous intervals of the Rosella Formation are characterized by significant degrees of fracturing, up to development of stockwork-like patterns, and brecciation. Fractures are commonly filled with iron (and/or manganese) oxides with some relics of primary sulfide minerals and goethite pseudomorphs after pyrite. Breccias are characterized by an abundant yellowish-orange to reddish-brown matrix composed of carbonates and clay minerals with abundant admixture of iron/manganese oxides. Some types of matrix-supported, very poorly sorted breccias most probably originated due to karst processes. In places there are common relics of the primary sulfide mineralization and goethite pseudomorphs after pyrite within the fine-grained ferruginous matrix. Extremely profound supergene leaching, oxidation and probably incorporation of clay minerals resulted in development of poorly lithified to completely loose rock formations which are characterized by yellowish-orange to reddish-brown colours. These rocks are labeled here as “replacement iron formations”

(Appendix 2). Replacement iron formations occur also in intervals dominated by siliciclastic deposits and/or along boundaries of some quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusives.

The lower boundary of the Rosella Formation has a gradational character and represents typical facies transition to the underlying siliciclastic rocks of the Boya Formation. The time-stratigraphic position of this boundary may span a considerable period of time. The upper contact of the Rosella Formation was not intersected in drill holes of the Killdeer 2009 program and its character remains unknown. Caron (2009) mentioned that “rocks exposed on Charity Hill, in the eastern part of the property consist of rusty weathering shale, and interbedded limestone and fossiliferous shale beds stratigraphically overlie the thick dolomitic limestones exposed on Faith and Hope Hills”. However, it is not clear if these rocks define the upper contact of the Rosella Formation in the property.

The rocks of the Rosella Formation dip generally at moderate to low angles toward the east-south-east. Some gentle folding is discernible from measurements of bedding surfaces in the area between Main Zone and Hope Hill. Sedimentary succession of the Rosella Formation experienced strong faulting in the area of the Main Zone. Paleokarstic(?) features of limited extent were noted in the drill holes.

Stratigraphic position of the Rosella Formation is assigned to the higher Lower Cambrian by correlation with neighboring areas where rocks of the Formation contains numerous fossils of Archeocyatids which locally form bioherm buildups (Lowey and Lowey, 1986).

Sedimentary succession of unknown age (probably Lower Paleozoic)

Drill hole WT-09-5 which was designed to test a set of EM conductors located between Hope and Charity Hills intersected a significant interval of fine siliciclastic sediments and the lower portion of the overlying unit composed of carbonate rocks. Intersected rock formations cannot be assigned to other known lithostratigraphic formations since their lithology is known solely from the drill hole WT-5 and stratigraphic position and correlation are not clear in the context of the lithostratigraphic units established on the property. Numerous effects of strong faulting and localized brecciation of sediments encountered in this drill-hole additionally obscure description and understanding of the stratigraphic relationships between these rocks.

Siliciclastic Succession (age unknown – probably Lower Paleozoic)

The lower boundary of this unit is not known – the lowermost part of the intersection of the drill hole WT-5 consists predominantly of fault gouges and tectonic breccias (Eastern Fault Zone; Fig. 4). This 20-25-metre thick interval includes some better preserved slabs of thinly laminated siltstones, fine-grained volcanoclastics(?) and approximately 4.5 metre thick interval of a relatively fine grained conglomerate. The conglomerate consists of well rounded to sub-angular pebbles of various compositions with predominant quartz/silica-rich fragments.

The lower, 20-25metre thick interval of the Siliciclastic Succession consists of relatively well-sorted siltstones, fine-grained mature sandstones and mudstones. The deposits display ripple-cross and parallel laminations. Relatively common are rhythmically laminated sets characteristic of sediments deposited in shallow-marine, tide-controlled environments. In some sections common are bioturbations including vertical and horizontal burrows.

Pale-greenish, fine-grained volcanoclastic unit, approximately 15 metres thick, forms the higher unit of the Siliciclastic Succession. This part of the succession is disrupted by few minor faults. Volcanoclastics include redeposited tuffs, some hyaloclastic units and apparently contain substantial admixtures of fine-grained siliciclastic material. Sedimentary structures are represented by thin contorted laminations and common intraclast-rich units.

The uppermost part of the Siliciclastic Succession consists of thin-bedded, calcareous siltstones and fine-grained detrital limestones. This unit attains approximately 6 metres in thickness and locally includes some admixtures of volcanoclastic material. Sediments are characterized by parallel-, and less common ripple-cross laminations. Some strata display effects of bioturbation. The upper boundary of the unit has a gradational character and is characterized by distinct decrease in contents of siliciclastic material.

Carbonate Formation of Charity Hill (age unknown – probably Lower Paleozoic)

The Siliciclastic Succession is overlain by a thick succession of carbonate sediments. The lower part of this succession attains 60-65 metres in thickness and consists predominantly of dark-gray, moderately thick-to-thin-bedded limestones which contain thin bands and elongated nodules of sideritic-cherty(?) composition. Thicker-bedded limestones occur rarely in this part of the succession. Numerous intervals display distinctly cavernous textures and strong development of a secondary calcite cementation. Cavernous intervals are commonly accompanied by effects of secondary leaching and oxidation, as well as by incipient development of replacement iron/manganese-rich clayey formations.

The higher, 15 metre thick, part of this formation intersected in drill-hole WT-5 consists of dark bluish-gray, thick bedded, crystalline dolomitic limestone. Some strata display internal parallel laminations with gradational contacts. Locally, muddy intraclasts and structures related to bioturbation of freshly deposited sediment occur in these limestones. Higher stratigraphic members of this formation are exposed on the slopes of Charity Hill.

Cassiar Batholith (Cretaceous)

The westernmost part of the Wildcat property is underlain by light gray to locally pinkish granitoid rocks. The rocks show phaneritic, medium to coarse crystalline, equigranular to porphyritic textures. They consist of predominant feldspars, some 25% quartz and minor biotite and muscovite. Pinkish phenocrystals of zoned orthoclase are characteristic components of these rocks. Biotite- and hornblende-rich xenoliths occur locally in these rocks. The rocks can be classified as granite to granodiorite and belong to Cassiar Batholith (cf. Lord 1944). Radiometric dates of this unit range from 87 to 105 Ma (Gabrielse et al.,

1980). Numerous silver-lead-zinc veins of the Rancheria district occur within the marginal zone of this unit.

The eastern contact of the Cassiar Batholith with the Paleozoic sedimentary rocks is generally irregular (Lowey and Lowey, 1986). A contact metamorphic aureole is locally present with development of typical marbles and schists (e.g. Sterling showing). On the Wildcat property, contact of the Cassiar Batholith with Paleozoic sediments is concealed under thick layer of glacial till and/or slope deposits and was not observed.

Younger intrusive and related rocks (Tertiary?)

Smaller-size, subordinate intrusive bodies of various petrographic compositions are known from the Main Zone area of the Wildcat property. They form irregular plug-like intrusions which are accompanied by numerous apophyses, more regular dykes and diversified breccias. Similar rock formations were reported from several other neighboring areas (e.g. Lowey and Lowey, 1986; Rees 1998)

Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry (Tertiary?)

A significant body of quartz-feldspar porphyry is exposed in the Main Zone of the Wildcat property, on the northwest slope of Hope Hill. A minor dyke which shows very strong clay alteration is exposed along the old access road on the southwest slope of this hill. Killdeer drill holes (similarly to historical Butler Mountain holes) intersected several bodies of quartz-feldspar porphyry associated with the Main Zone.

The quartz-feldspar porphyries are white to buff, locally lightly green. They usually show a very distinctive porphyritic texture with abundant euhedral crystals of clay-altered feldspar and gray quartz in a fine-crystalline to aphanitic, leucocratic groundmass. Contacts of these rocks are sharp, irregular and commonly discordant. Contacts are frequently accompanied by zones of more-or-less prominent, though localized brecciation of the surrounding sedimentary rocks. Some occurrences of the quartz-feldspar porphyry are apparently associated with fault zones of the host rocks.

Numerous bodies of quartz-feldspar porphyry are accompanied by distinct fluorite (pinkish and/or very light green) mineralization in the Wildcat property. Sinclair (1998) suggested two intrusive phases responsible for emplacement of these bodies, an older topaz/tourmaline-bearing phase and a younger fluorite-bearing phase. The quartz-feldspar porphyry bodies commonly show obvious evidence of hydrothermal alteration (argillization, sericitization, silicification) especially prominent along their contacts and internal zones of faulting.

Mafic dykes (Tertiary?)

Mafic dykes show coarse-crystalline to porphyro-aphanitic textures. Biotite, hornblende and pyroxene (augite) are distinguished visually as coarse-crystalline petrographic components. These components are commonly set into a dark-green fine-crystalline to

aphanitic groundmass. Dykes are usually thin (centimeter to tens of centimeter scale) and show distinct finer-crystalline, apparently chilled contacts. Contacts of the dykes are usually regular (planar) and sharp. Numerous mafic dykes are accompanied by massive and/or disseminated pyrite-galena-sphalerite mineralization.

Mafic dykes have not been radiometrically dated but are believed to be of similar, early Tertiary age, as felsic dykes and quartz veins (Abbott, 1983; Lowey and Lowey, 1986). Felsic dykes reported previously from YP (present-day Wildcat) property were not intersected on the Wildcat property during Killdeer drill program.

Abbott (1983) obtained a Sr-Rb radiometric age of 52 Ma from a felsic dyke on the YP property. Felsic dykes were not encountered on the Wildcat property during the Killdeer 2009 drill program, although Lowey and Lowey (1986) describe them as a relatively common element of the Tertiary dyke-vein system in the Rancheria district area.

Tectonic and hydrothermal breccias (Tertiary?)

Breccias of various characters constitute significant parts of the drill-hole intersections and can be found in many outcrops on the Wildcat property. Before, Furneaux and Dawson (1985) noted a significance of breccias as important elements of the local “stratigraphy”. Breccias of the Wildcat property are strongly diversified with respect to their textures and composition.

Numerous breccias could be attributed to intrusion of the quartz-feldspar porphyry bodies and associated fracturing and faulting of the sediments of the Atan Group. Some of these breccias show evidence of fluidization processes due to localized releases of over-pressured gases and solutions generated during hydrothermal activity. These breccias usually contain disseminated ore minerals (pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena) and show various degrees of silicification and/or argillization.

Some other breccias were apparently formed due to karstic and/or dolomitization processes. Age of these breccias is, most probably, much older than Tertiary. It is obvious that karstic processes and dolomitization played a significant role in preparation of porosity for the Tertiary mineralized solutions. Another group of breccias is attributed to tectonic faulting and brecciation and their ages are difficult to assess.

Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins (Tertiary?)

Veins and irregular concentrations of whitish coarse-crystalline quartz and quartz-carbonate-(feldspar) occur in various parts of the sedimentary succession of the Atan Group. These veins and irregular bodies are most commonly associated with faults and zones of brecciation/fracturing, and cut discordantly host sediments. Veins are generally thin and do not exceed a few tens of centimeters in width. Some of the veins carry disseminated pyrite. Lowey and Lowey (1986) reported a potassium-argon age of 50.8 Ma obtained from a quartz vein on nearby Fiddler property.

Calcite-rhodochrosite veins (Tertiary?)

Thin (usually few to several centimeters in width), pinkish-gray to almost white, veins of coarse-crystalline carbonates, predominantly calcite and rhodochrosite, which cut discordantly sedimentary succession of the Atan Group and quartz-feldspar porphyry occur in many parts of the Wildcat property. They are commonly accompanied by abundant, semimassive-to-massive mineralization of pyrite-galena-sphalerite. Weathered, oxidized zones of these veins are rusty-brown to almost black due to abundance of secondary minerals, predominantly goethite and pyrolusite. These veins were commonly intersected in drill-holes on the Main Zone and frequently appear to be associated with mafic dykes and/or quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions.

3.2.2 Structural geology

To date, the outline of geology of the Wildcat property was adopted from the results of regional geological mapping by Green et al. (1960), Lowey and Lowey (1986) and scarce information acquired from some property-scale exploration work (Poole, 1954; Tagseth, 1967; White, 1983; Furneaux and Dawson, 1985). A compilation map showing the general geology of the property was also presented by Caron (2008 - Figs. 4, 5 and 8). However, information on structural geology of the property as contained in these sources is very limited.

Caron (2008) summarized the structural geology of the Wildcat property as follow (op. cit.): “The Paleozoic rocks are folded into a north-northeast trending, south plunging anticline, with its hinge line essentially following the dip between Faith and Hope Hills. Small scale isoclinal folds are common. One or more north to north-northeast trending faults are localized along the axial zone of the anticline. In addition, an Eocene-aged quartz feldspar porphyry intrudes the Paleozoic sediments near the crest of the anticline.” The same author added (op. cit): “Drilling has shown that the quartz-feldspar porphyry occurs within a elongate, north trending zone that measures at least 600 meters long by 250 meters wide. It is extremely irregular in shape, with a series of arrow dykes and dyke-like apophyses extending outwards from the main plug.” Moderate to shallow east-southeastern dip of the stratified carbonate rocks of the Hope Hill, as well as an approximate boundary between the Cassiar Batholite and Paleozoic rock formations are also known from the authors mentioned above. Such limited amounts of geological information do not coincide well with the amount of drilling and other kinds of exploration work completed to date on the property.

Limited structural observations and measurements were collected along a few traverses in the central and western parts of the Wildcat property during the 2009 drill program. These observations were designed to give better insight into the structural features of the area recommended for test drilling (Caron, 2008) and especially to provide information on potential distribution and attitude of conformable, manto-style mineralization.

Paleozoic succession of the Wildcat property has been subjected to tectonic deformation of variable intensities. Steep fault of the Main Zone is characterized by strong rock fracturing

and brecciation, small-scale complex folding and localized development of tectonic fabric. Primary structures of the rock formations exposed in the Main Zone display considerable changes of attitude over short distances. Strongly deformed rock complexes of the Main Zone have been invaded by quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions of complicated geometry and cut by veins and dykes of various composition. The Zone is locally overprinted by effects of hydrothermal alteration and mineralization. The style of deformation and alteration encountered within the Main Zone is typical of complex, multi-storey tectonic zones. The fault system of the Main Zone is interpreted to be developed along the axis of the major anticline of a relatively simple geometry (Caron 2008 - Figs. 4-8). However, the geological structure of this area is much more complex.

Carbonate rocks of the Rosella Formation exposed on the Hope Hill area, east of the Main Zone, tend to dip gently (10-30°) eastward. However, the attitude of bedding varies significantly in the area directly adjoining the Main Zone. Northwestern, southern and northeastern dips of the bedding, as well as, common tectonic brecciation of rocks are observed in this area. Distinct, although gentle, smaller-scale folding of the strata has been observed on the lower, southwestern slope of Hope Hill. The axis of a small-scale anticline observed in this area is striking north-northeastward, obliquely to the trend of the Main Zone. Moderately-to-thin bedded limestones of the lowermost part of the Rosella Formation and transitional calcareous turbidites are involved in much stronger deformation, especially folding, on the northeastern slope on Hope Hill. Strongly folded strata of this part of the Cambrian succession were observed in drill hole WT-3.

Approximately 900 metres east-southeastward of the Main Zone runs another, parallel tectonic zone (Eastern Fault Zone; Figs.4 and 5) which was partly intersected in drill hole WT-5. This zone is coincident with the set of HLEM conductors labeled H-C (Lebel, 2008; Caron, 2008) and it apparently has its expression in development of local drainage. Carbonate to mixed, carbonate-siliciclastic rocks dip toward east to north-eastward but dip angles vary considerably (10 - 45°) east of this fault zone

Attitudes of bedding of the carbonate (Rosella?) and fyllite (Boya?) rock formations exposed locally on the southern slopes of Guy Hill vary considerably. Limestones near the contact with the Main Zone display shallow (5-15°) dips toward the northeast. Dip of the carbonate rocks encountered some 200-300 metres further away from the contact dip steeply (65-80°) toward the southwest. Very steep western beddings were also measured further westward in fyllites/schists exposed near the contact with granitoid rocks of the Cassiar Batholith. Northern to northwestern dips were noticed in limestones/dolostones of the Little Guy Hill area.

Information concerning structural geology of the Wildcat property available to date is far too limited for satisfactory understanding geological structure of the area. Rigorous geological mapping supported by systematic structural observations and measurements are necessary for sound interpretation of structural geological elements and better prognosis concerning location of potential entrapment zones for hydrothermal fluids and mineralization.

3.3 Reconnaissance Rock Sampling Program

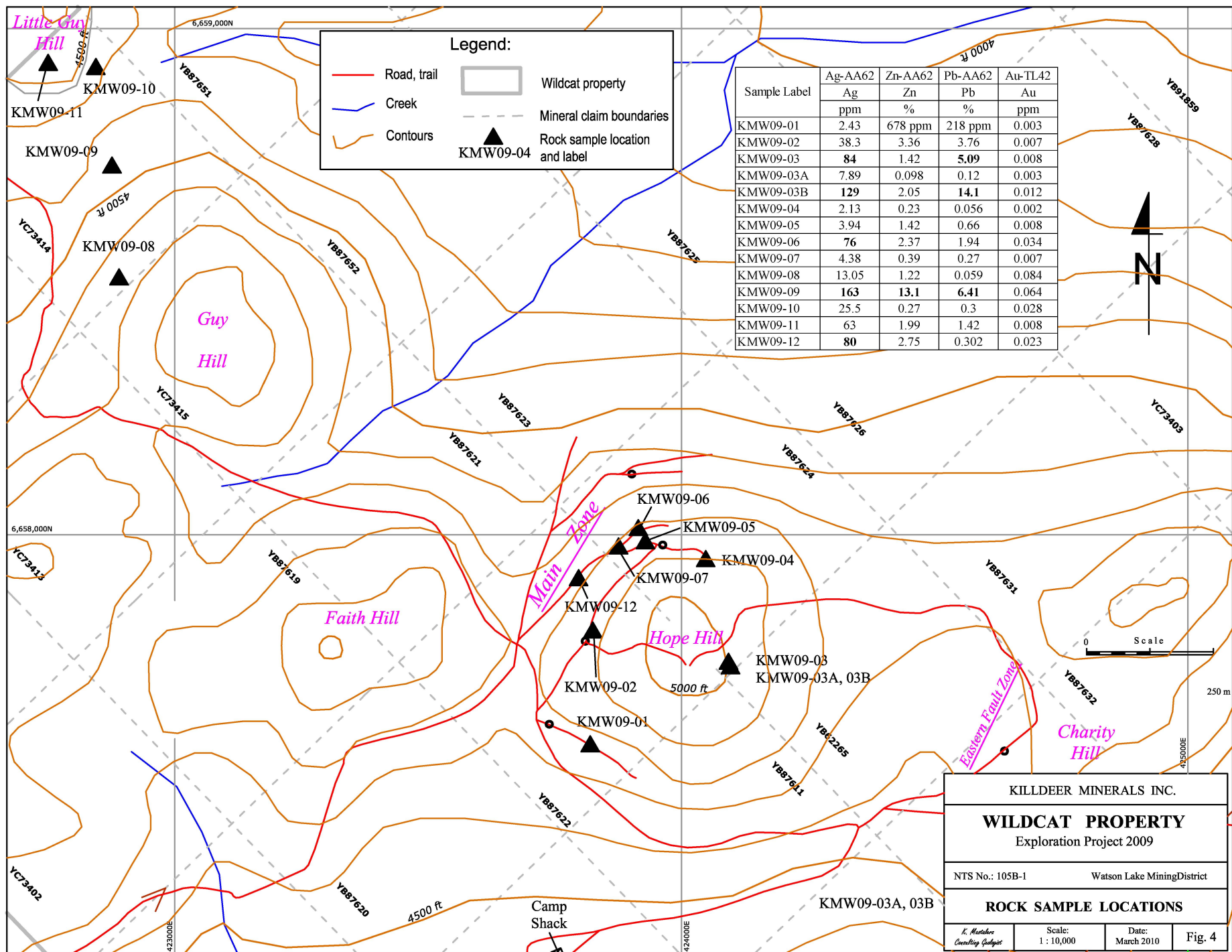
Reconnaissance rock geochemistry sampling previously conducted by L. Caron in 2008 proved the existence of narrow zones of high-grade mineralization on the Wildcat property. Ten selected grab samples were collected from outcrop, subcrop and dumps of the historic exploration pits and trenches. Additional 4 samples were collected from historic drill core stored at the property and returned significant concentrations of silver, lead and zinc in previously untested core intervals (Caron, 2008 – Appendix 3). One check sample from the core stored at H.S. Bostock Core Laboratory in Whitehorse did not return expected high-grade gold value (Furieux and Dawson, 1985), although it displayed significant concentrations of silver, zinc and arsenic.

A limited rock sampling program in 2009 was design to provide more specific information on the character and concentration of a potential replacement/manto-style mineralization. The sampling was confined to outcrops in two selected areas. The sample locations and descriptions are listed in Appendix 1, and complete analytical results of the rock sampling program in Appendix 3. Figure 4 shows sample locations and Table 2 lists the selected analytical results. Sample locations were tied by hand-held Garmin GPS unit.

Table 2. Selected results of the rock sampling program (for sample locations see Appendix 1 and Fig. 4, complete analytical results – Appendix 3).

Sample Label	Sample Type	Ag-AA62	Zn-AA62	Pb-AA62	Au-TL42	ME-MS41
		Silver (Ag)	Zinc (Zn)	Lead (Pb)	Gold (Au)	Cu
		ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
KMW09-01	Grab	2.43	678 ppm	218 ppm	0.003	4.7
KMW09-02	Grab	38.3	3.36	3.76	0.007	71.9
KMW09-03	Grab	84	1.42	5.09	0.008	1140
KMW09-03A	Grab	7.89	0.098	0.12	0.003	38.5
KMW09-03B	Grab	129	2.05	14.1	0.012	1190
KMW09-04	Grab	2.13	0.23	0.056	0.002	58.4
KMW09-05	Grab	3.94	1.42	0.66	0.008	241
KMW09-06	Grab	76	2.37	1.94	0.034	1660
KMW09-07	Grab	4.38	0.39	0.27	0.007	241
KMW09-08	Grab	13.05	1.22	0.059	0.084	25.5
KMW09-09	Grab	163	13.1	6.41	0.064	320
KMW09-10	Grab	25.5	0.27	0.3	0.028	8.8
KMW09-11	Grab	63	1.99	1.42	0.008	31.4
KMW09-12	Grab	80	2.75	0.302	0.023	1640

Sample KMW09-01 tested mineralogically unidentified dark green blebs of clay-like (?), probably secondary minerals, which are hosted in a buff, strongly fractured dolostone on the south slope of the Hope Hill. The sample returned slightly, but significantly elevated concentrations of silver (Ag), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn). However, this sample was best



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WILDCAT PROPERTY
Exploration Project 2009

NTS No.: 105B-1 Watson Lake Mining District

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

K. Metshin Consulting Geologist	Scale: 1 : 10,000	Date: March 2010	Fig. 4
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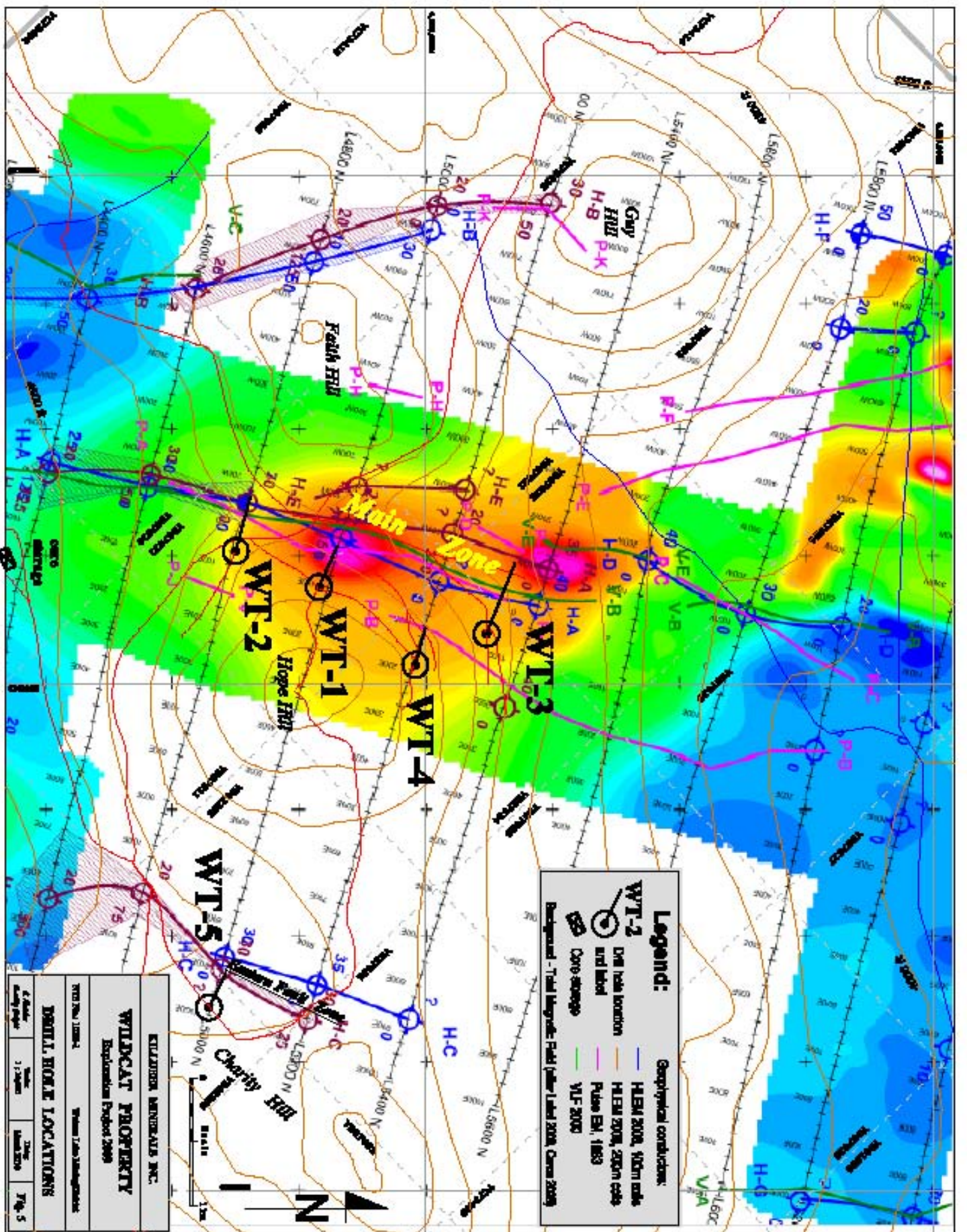
characterized by unusually high concentrations of chromium (Cr) and phosphorus (P), which were accompanied by strongly elevated values of magnesium, potassium and, to a lesser degree, zirconium, thorium and nickel (Appendix 3). Similar blebs and fragments were encountered in some drill intersections. Most of the occurrences of the dark-green blebs appear to be associated with well-developed fracture zones in dolostones.

Samples KMW09-02 through KMW09-07 and sample KMW09-12, come from the Hope Hill area. Samples KMW09-02, -03, -03A, and -06 represent narrow steep structures (veins, fracture fills) which cut through dolomite and/or limestone. Samples KMW09-03B and KMW09-12 were collected from small-scale concordant, intrastratal to stratiform accumulations of identical mineral composition as the former group. All these samples are characterized by ore-grade concentrations of silver, lead and zinc (Table 2) and very high concentrations of iron and manganese (Appendix 3). Base metals and silver are accompanied by strongly elevated concentrations of ore indicator elements (arsenic, antimony, cadmium, bismuth and Hg) and significantly anomalous copper.

Both types of these small-scale bodies, discordant dyke/vein-like and concordant sill-like forms, are characterized by dark brown to almost black colour. They consist of an abundant fine-grained matrix composed of secondary limonite-goethite and minor psilomelane, which contains minor relics and pseudomorphs of the primary ore minerals (galena, pyrite), and of angular fragments of host limestone and/or dolostone. Primary, brecciated textures of these bodies are conspicuous. Gangue minerals are represented by calcite, rhodochrosite, quartz, and minor siderite and, probably, ankerite.

Both types of the small-scale mineralized bodies are interpreted as elements of a complex natural plumbing system which expanded along preexisting discontinuities (faults, fractures and intrastratal surfaces) under the pressure of heavily mineralized hydrothermal solutions and hot gases. Connections between some subvertical, feeder-type features (dykes, veins) and apparently their more distal stratiform counterparts are visible in some outcrops. Angular fragments of brecciated host rocks have been frequently incorporated into bodies of hydrothermal breccias. Original mineral composition of the veins is not known since all the examined bodies show very strong effects of secondary supergene oxidation, leaching and replacement. It is understood that the present-day grades of the oxidized bodies are considerably lower than their original sulphide-rich predecessors (cf. Rees, 1998; Robertson and Belanger, 2002).

Three samples from the Hope Hill area (KMW09-04, -05 and -07) were collected from large-scale bodies of dolomite/limestone breccia with an abundant goethite-limonite-rich calcareous matrix. These samples are characterized by distinctly lower grades of silver, lead and zinc compared with veins, dykes and small-scale concordant sills (Table 2). Primary ore minerals are very difficult to discern since they have been apparently strongly leached and replaced by supergene secondary oxides. These large-scale breccia bodies are interpreted as recipients of diluted hydrothermal solutions and potential hosts of economically significant mineralization. Brecciation is considered as partly preceding hydrothermal processes and mineralization. It is understood that early brecciation of host rocks was partly related to processes independent on hydrothermal activity (faulting, magmatic intrusion, karst development) and resulted in preparation of rock space for



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WILDCAT PROPERTY

Exploration Project 2009

WT-2, WT-1, WT-3, WT-4, WT-5

DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

Scale: 1:25000 Date: 11/20/09 Page: 5

penetration by hydrothermal solutions. Similarly, due to strong supergene leaching and oxidation, original ore-grades must have been substantially depleted (cf. Rees, 1998, Robertson and Belanger, 2002).

Four samples (KMW09-08 through KMW09-11) were collected from the Guy Hill – Little Guy Hill area (Fig. 4). Only one of these samples, KMW09-09, comes from a small-scale concordant body of breccia filling in between stratification surfaces of the host, thick-bedded dolostone. The remaining three samples represent small-scale discordant structures rich in iron and manganese oxides. Grades of mineralization are comparable to similar structures/bodies encountered on the slopes of Hope Hill (Table 2, Appendix 3).

3.4 Diamond Drill Program

The 2009 diamond drill program on the Wildcat property consisted of 5 drill holes totaling 902.74 metres. Diamond drilling services were provided by Kluane Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon. The company used thin-wall NTW rods (core diameter - 44 millimeters). Drilling started on September 20th and was completed on October 01st. An additional day was spent on the completion of core logging and sampling, splitting core, shipping samples, preparing storage for core, and completing reclamation work on the property. On-going reclamation work was conducted concurrently with the drilling. The drill program and sampling were supervised by the author on behalf of Killdeer Minerals Inc. Drill-hole collar coordinates and navigational data are listed in Table 3. The most significant results of the drill program are presented in Table 4. The complete drill logs are presented in Appendix 2 and a set of complete analytical results of core samples in Appendix 3.

Table 3. Drill-hole collar locations and basic data.

Drill Hole	Location(*)			Azi-muth	Dip	Depth	Target
	UTM (NAD83, Zone 9)		(Claim)				
	Easting	Northing					
WT-1	423810	6657790	YB87622	294	65.5	211.84	HLEM conductors; postulated “manto-style” mineralization in proximal footwall of the southern part of the Main Zone
WT-2	423739	6657626	YB87622	285	50.5	172.21	HLEM conductors; postulated “manto-style” mineralization in proximal footwall of the southern part of the Main Zone
WT-3	423902	6658120	YB87624	292	55.5	234.7	HLEM conductors; postulated “manto-style” mineralization in proximal footwall of the northern part of the Main Zone
WT-4	423963	6657980	YB87624	285	55.5	132.59	Postulated “manto-style” mineralization in footwall of the Main Zone

WT-5	424638	6657573	YB62266	296	60.5	152.4	HLEM conductors; postulated prominent fault parallel to the Main Zone
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* - based on hand-held GPS

The first four drill holes were designed to test a postulated disseminated, manto-style mineralization in the footwall (eastern wall) of the fault-controlled Main Zone (Caron, 2008). The last drill hole tested a set of HLEM conductors coincident with a postulated fault zone parallel to the Main Zone and located approximately 900 metres eastward (Lebel, 2008; see also Fig. 5).

The core was logged and the designated intervals were split for sampling on the property. Core samples were designed to test lithological and mineralogical variability of the host rocks and mineralized zones, and were collected over intervals considerably shorter than 1.52 metre where necessary (Appendix 2). In total, 249 core samples were collected from selected intervals and analyzed by ICP, assay and some other analytical methods in two independent laboratories. The quality assurance/control procedure was implemented by means of the standard, blank and duplicate samples inserted randomly into the sequence of core samples. A complete set of analyses and assay certificates is shown in Appendix 3. The remaining core material is stock-piled and stored in core boxes on the property (Fig. 5).

All drill holes intersected numerous intervals of strongly leached and oxidized mineralization and minor intersections of sulfide-rich zones (Figs. 6 through 10). Oxidation and leaching occur at substantial depth in the footwall of the Main Zone and have been enhanced by faulting and strong fracturing of the host rocks. The most common types of mineralization encountered in the footwall of the Main Zone occur in extensive intervals of strong fracturing, faulting, as well as within tectonic and fluidization breccias. Encountered mineralization types form a very complex, multistory system and include some elements which were not addressed properly during the 1983-85 exploration campaigns.

Table 4. Significant results of the 2009 diamond drill program (weighted averages where composite sample intervals).

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Zinc (Zn)	Lead (Pb)	Copper (Cu)	Silver (Ag)
	m	m	m	%	%	%	g/t
WT 1	28.28	33.80	5.52	1.40			
including	28.28	29.30	1.02	2.67	0.42	0.14	20.9
and	47.00	48.18	1.18	2.49			
and	73.84	74.55	0.71	4.77			
and	101.65	102.11	0.46	0.50	0.91	0.03	789.0
including	111.35	111.70	0.35	2.01	0.96	0.11	63.7
and	151.95	153.60	1.65	0.55			
Including	152.90	153.60	0.70	0.64	0.42		17.9
WT 2	79.30	82.85	2.95	2.45	1.03	0.62	15.6
and	90.54	94.49	3.95	0.57			

and	107.50	112.60	5.10	0.72			
including	110.50	111.86	1.36	1.88	0.84	0.11	32.9
WT 3	79.25	79.63	0.38	0.31	0.31		256.0
and	117.65	121.92	4.27	0.15	0.14		64.7
and	154.01	154.60	0.59	1.83	1.43		39.5
WT 4	4.88	9.50	4.62	0.20			
and	34.00	36.40	2.40	0.24			
and	55.27	56.25	0.98	0.25	0.24		
and	124.30	124.95	0.65			1.59	
WT 5	48.69	52.45	3.76	0.27	0.25		
and	143.93	152.40	8.47	Gold (Au) - 73 ppb			

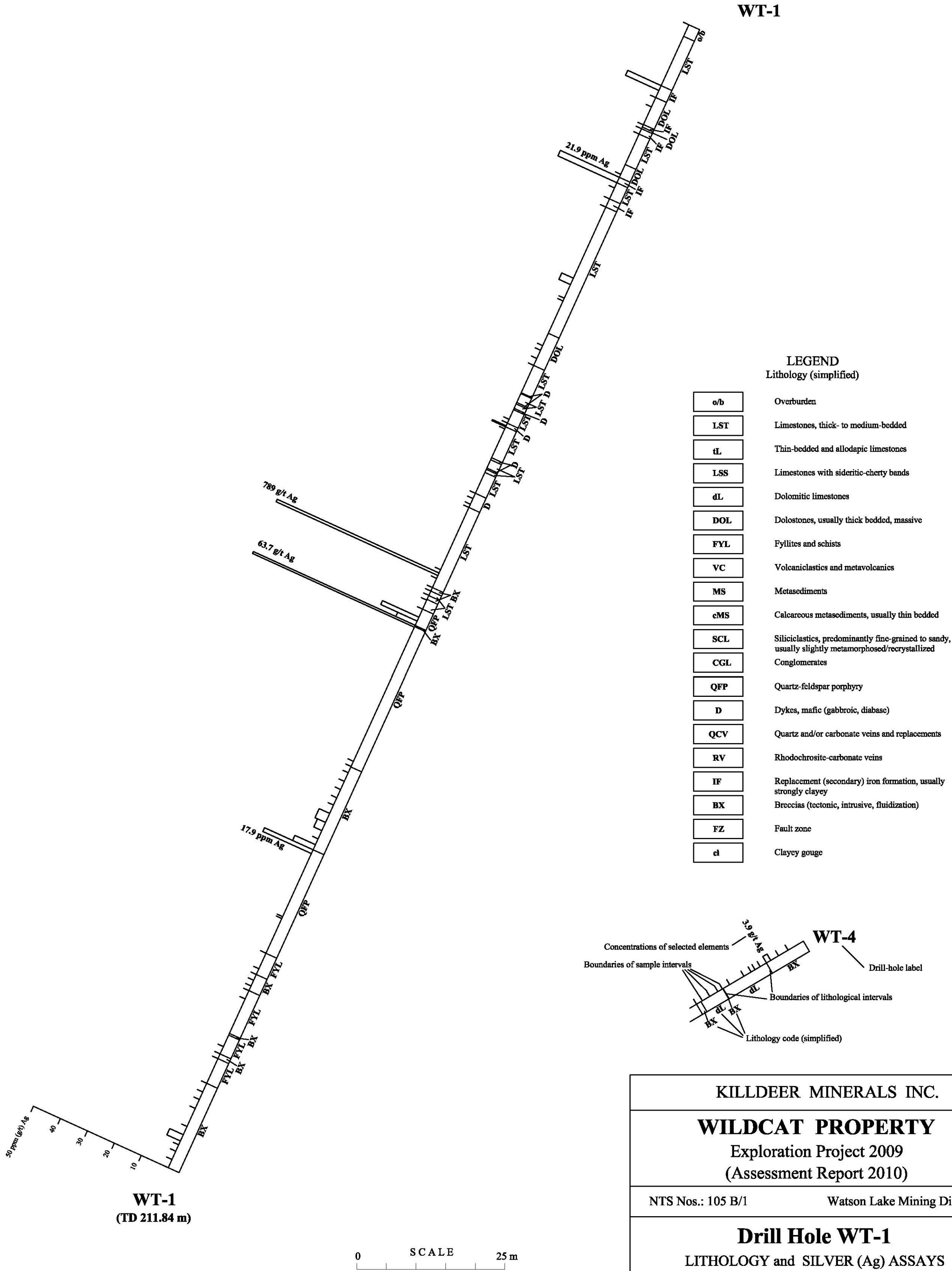
Drill holes WT-1, WT-2 and WT 3 were designed to test a set of HLEM conductors and postulated zone of concordant, manto-style mineralization in the proximal footwall of the fault controlled mineralization of the Main Zone (Figs. 5 through 8). Drill intercepts demonstrate the existence of a complex system of an apparently multistorey mineralization which accompanies numerous intervals of strong faulting, fracturing and brecciation, and is host by “replacement iron formations”, which contain abundant limonite/goethite locally with relics of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite. Most mineralized intervals occur in the oxidation zone and the primary ore-minerals were dissolved and replaced (common goethite pseudomorphs after pyrite). Numerous intervals of quartz-feldspar porphyry were intersected at various depths in these drill holes.

Drill hole WT-4 was collared further eastward from the Main Zone (Figs. 5 and 9) to test more distal extension of postulated manto-style mineralization and to verify results of the historical drill hole 83-5 (Furneaux and Dawson, 1985; Caron, 2008) located nearby, which intersected two significant intervals of strongly oxidized Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization of moderate grade (White, 1983). Mineralization grades returned from drill hole WT-4 were much lower than expected (Table 4). However, this drill hole intersected a 0.65 metre long interval of significant copper mineralization host by fluidization breccia.

Drill hole WT-5 was designed to test a set of HLEM conductors located approximately 900 metres east of the Main Zone (Figs. 5 and 10). The conductors were inferred to be related to a prominent tectonic zone (Eastern Fault Zone; Fig 5) which runs parallel to the Main Zone. Rock formations of this area were also potential host of high-grade concordant mineralization encountered at the eastern slopes of the Hope Hill (rock samples KMW09-03, 03A and 03B) as suggested by projection of the structural form-lines related to this occurrence. The drill hole did not reach target depth and due to technical problems was prematurely terminated in a fault zone enriched in gold related to pyrite-chalcedony mineralization.

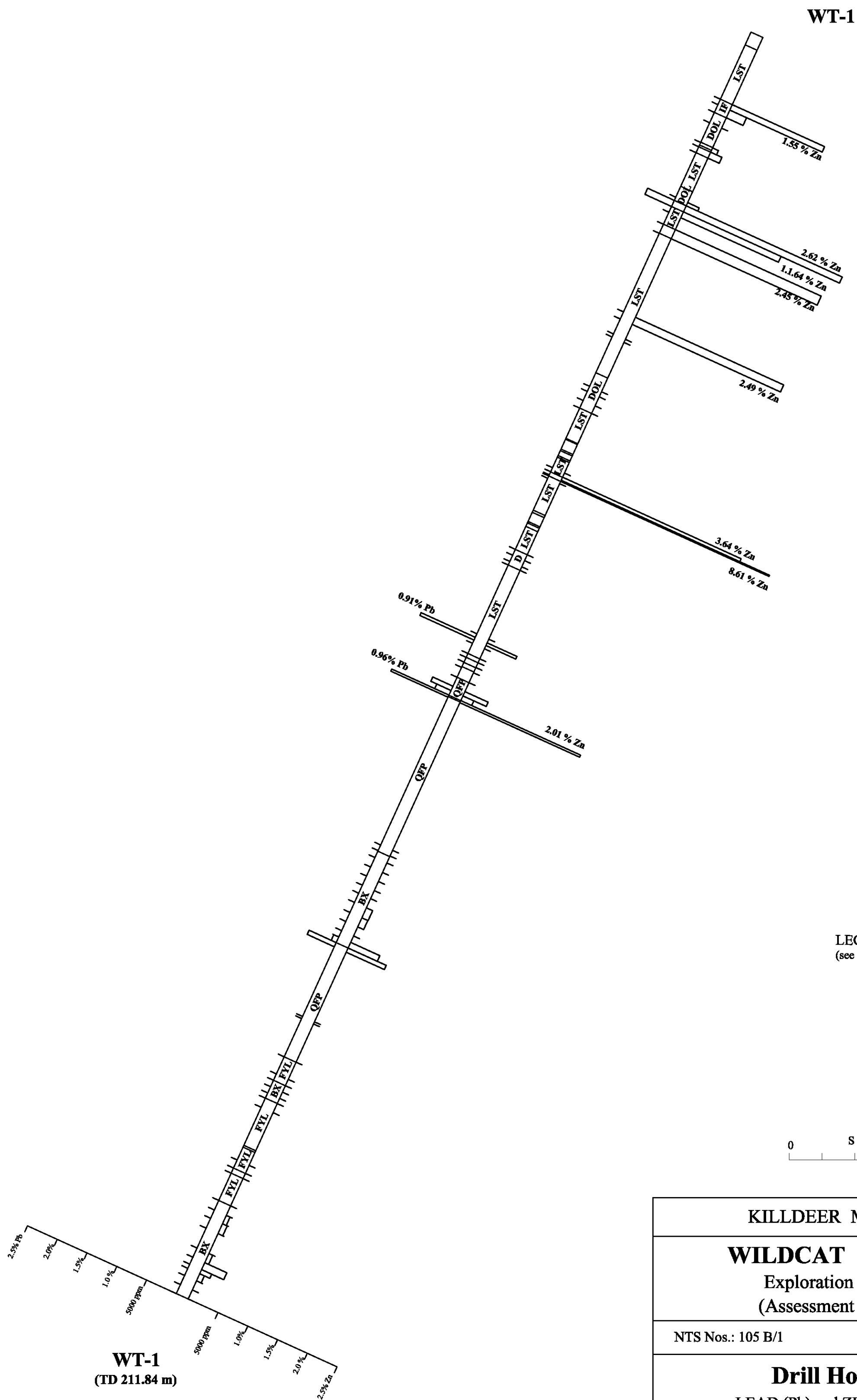
The Killdeer 2009 drill program generally failed to prove the existence of economically significant, manto-style mineralization in the drill tested areas. The mineralization in the

Azimuth 294°
Looking NNE



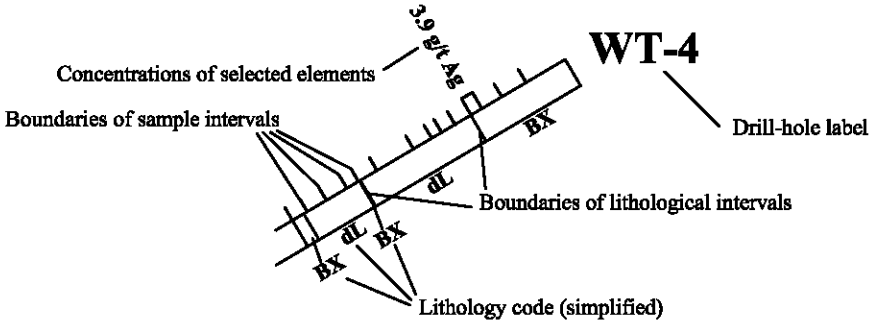
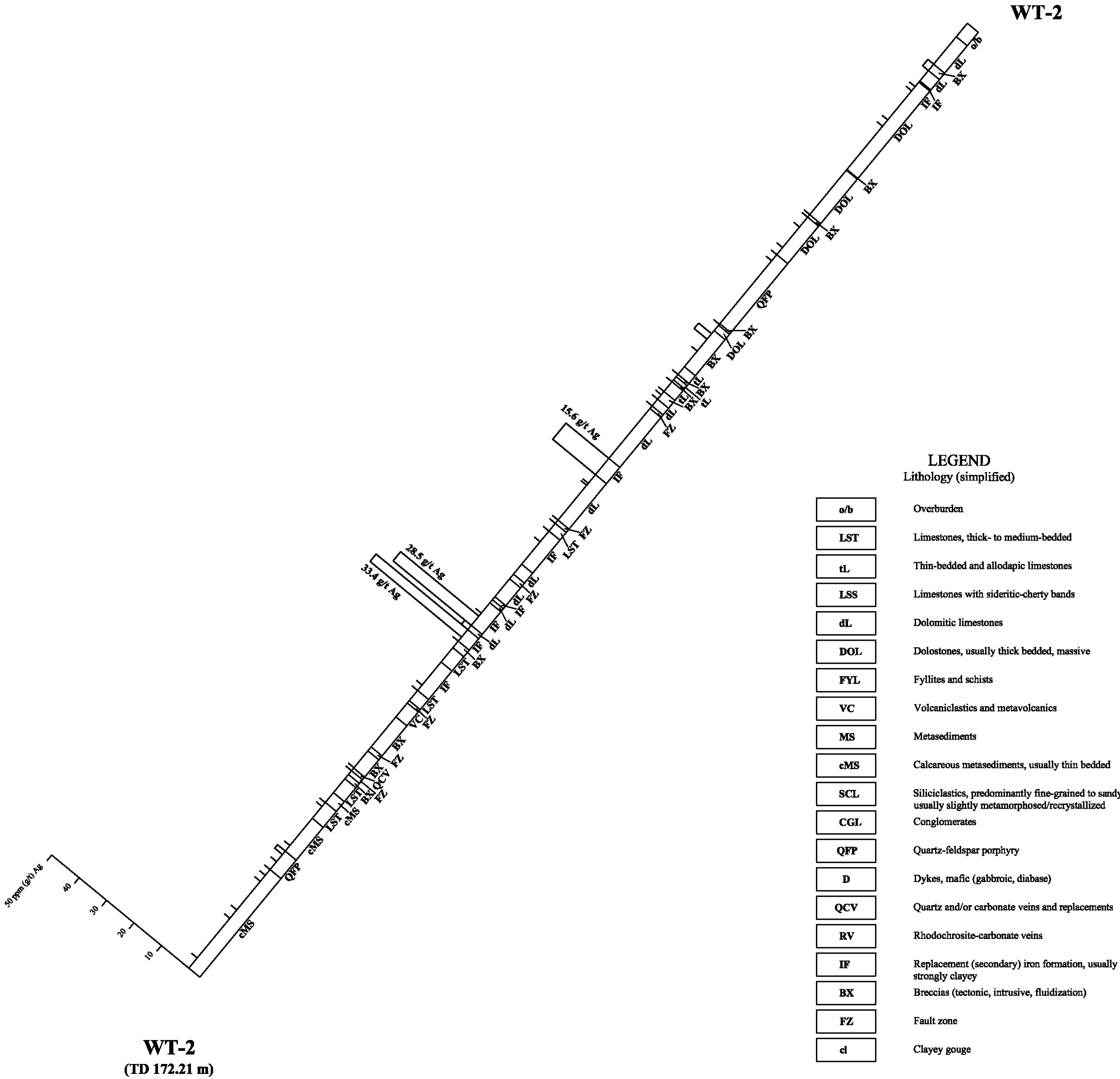
KILLDEER MINERALS INC.			
WILDCAT PROPERTY Exploration Project 2009 (Assessment Report 2010)			
NTS Nos.: 105 B/1		Watson Lake Mining District	
Drill Hole WT-1 LITHOLOGY and SILVER (Ag) ASSAYS			
<i>K. Mastahere</i> <i>Consulting Geologist</i>	Scale: 1 : 500	Date: March 2010	Fig. 6a


 Azimuth 294°
 Looking NNE



KILLDEER MINERALS INC.			
WILDCAT PROPERTY Exploration Project 2009 (Assessment Report 2010)			
NTS Nos.: 105 B/1		Watson Lake Mining District	
Drill Hole WT-1 LEAD (Pb) and ZINC (Zn) ASSAYS			
<i>K. Mastalerz</i> <i>Consulting Geologist</i>	Scale: 1 : 500	Date: March 2010	Fig. 6b

Azimuth 285°
 Looking NNE



0 SCALE 25 m

KILLDEER MINERALS INC.

WILDCAT PROPERTY
 Exploration Project 2009
 (Assessment Report 2010)

NTS Nos.: 105 B/1

Watson Lake Mining District

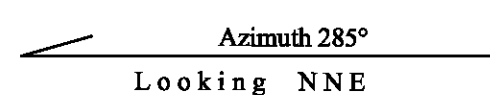
Drill Hole WT-2
 LITHOLOGY and SILVER (Ag) ASSAYS

K. Martelore
Consulting Geologist

Scale:
 1 : 500

Date:
 March 2010

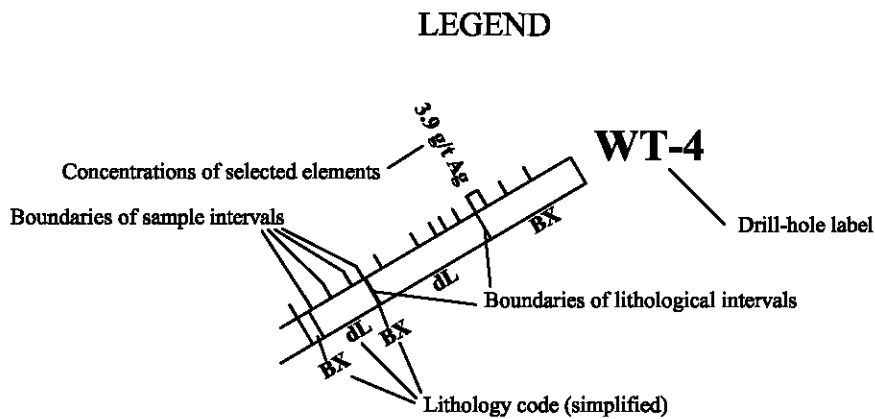
Fig. 7a



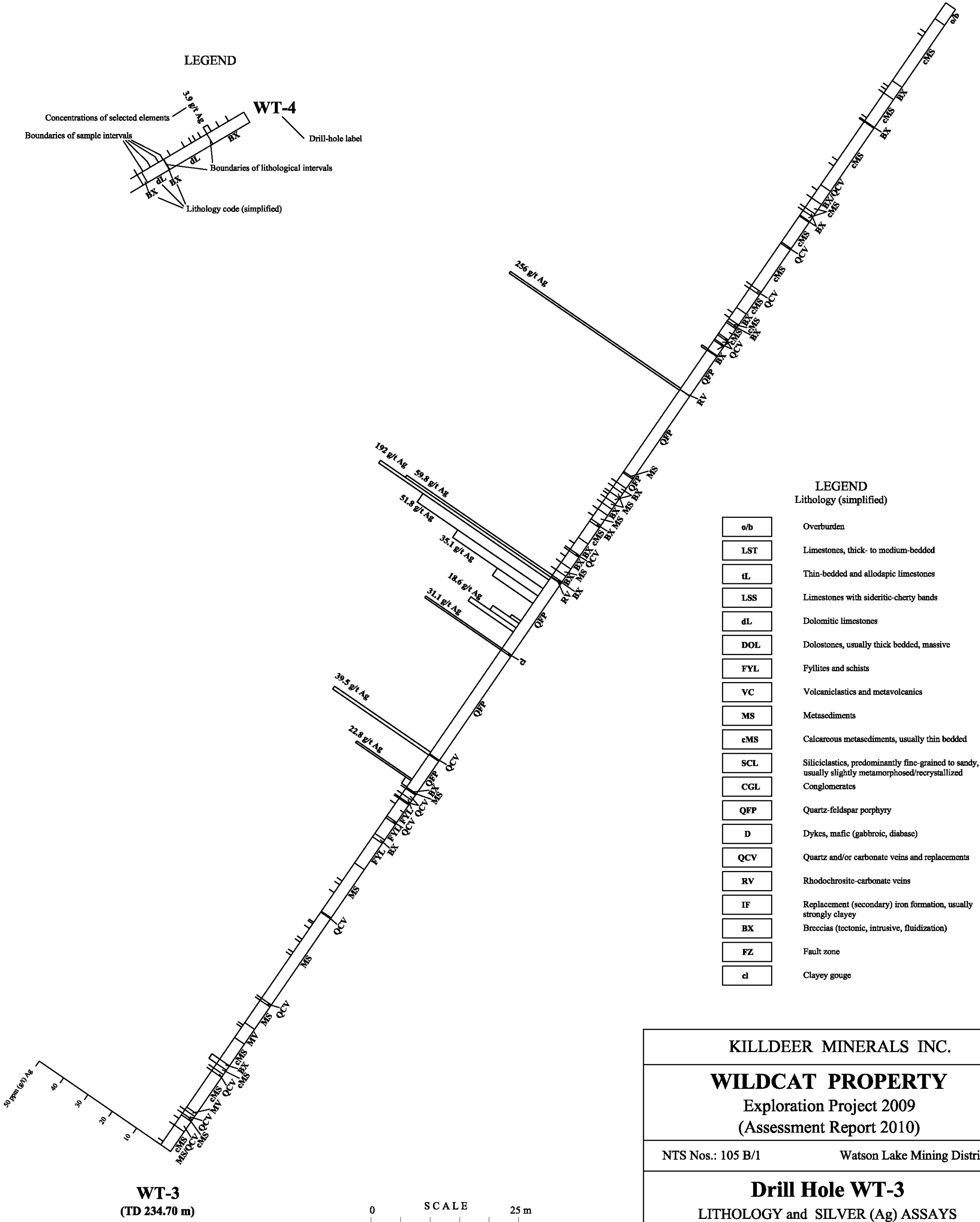
LEGEND
(see Fig. 7a)

KILLDEER MINERALS INC.			
WILDCAT PROPERTY Exploration Project 2009 (Assessment Report 2010)			
NTS Nos.: 105 B/1		Watson Lake Mining District	
Drill Hole WT-2 LEAD (Pb) and ZINC (Zn) ASSAYS			
<i>K. Mastahere</i> <i>Consulting Geologist</i>	Scale: 1 : 500	Date: March 2010	Fig. 7b

Azimuth 292°
 Looking NNE



WT-3



KILLDEER MINERALS INC.

WILDCAT PROPERTY

Exploration Project 2009

(Assessment Report 2010)

NTS Nos.: 105 B/1

Watson Lake Mining District

Drill Hole WT-3

LITHOLOGY and SILVER (Ag) ASSAYS

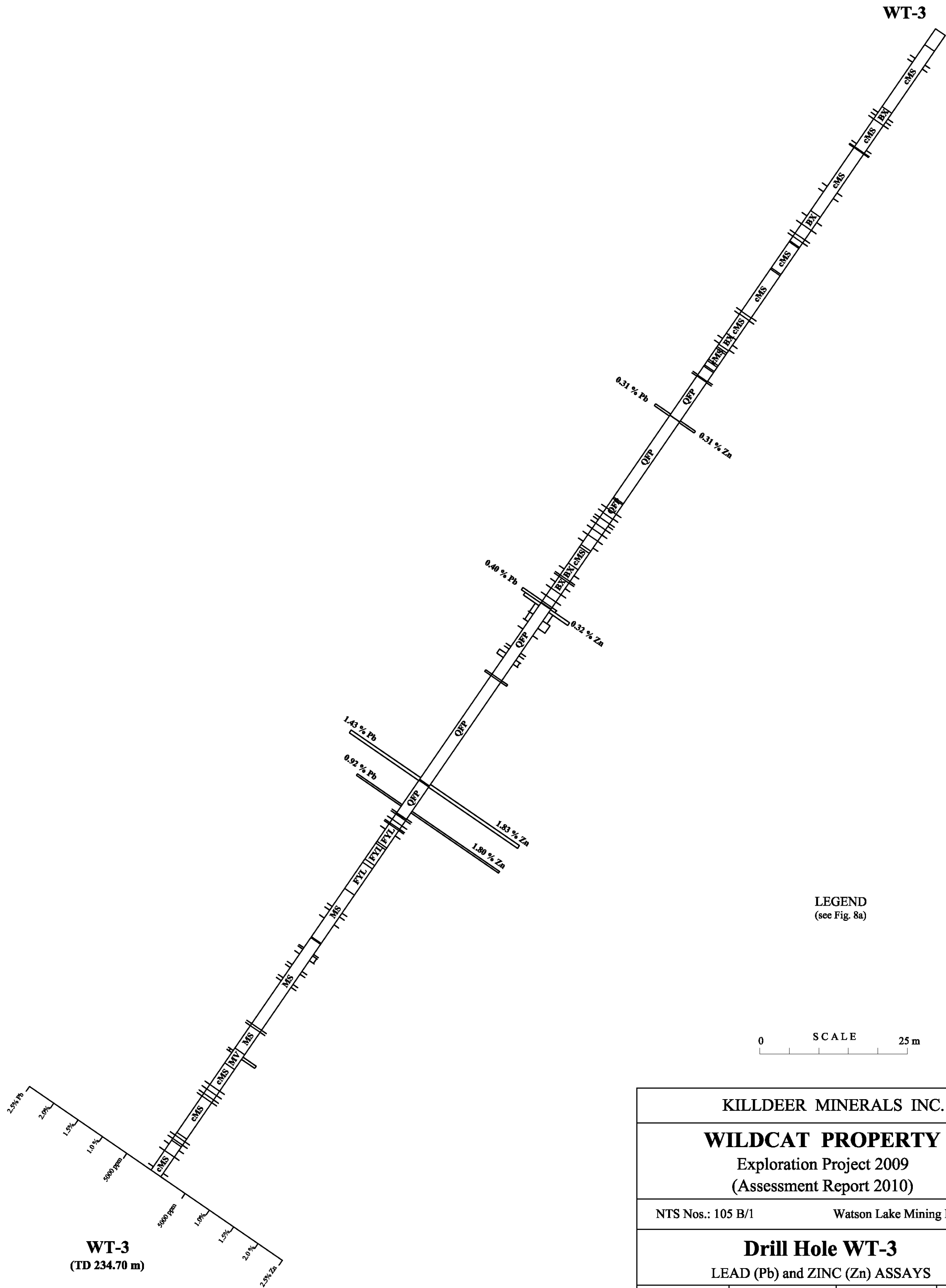
K. Mastalere
 Consulting Geologist

Scale:
 1 : 500

Date:
 March 2010

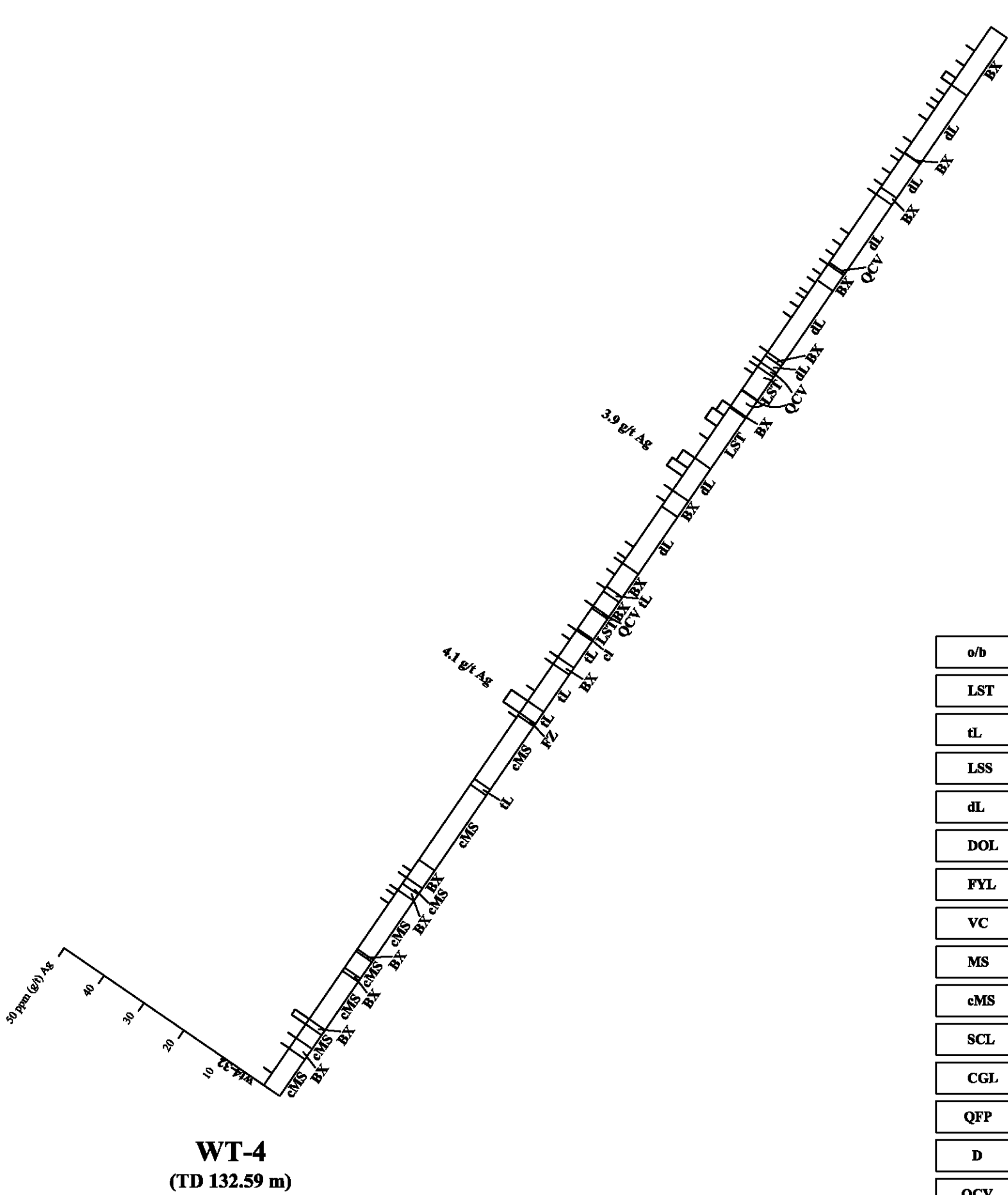
Fig. 8a

Azimuth 292°
 Looking NNE



KILLDEER MINERALS INC.			
WILDCAT PROPERTY Exploration Project 2009 (Assessment Report 2010)			
NTS Nos.: 105 B/1		Watson Lake Mining District	
Drill Hole WT-3 LEAD (Pb) and ZINC (Zn) ASSAYS			
<i>K. MacIsaac</i> Consulting Geologist	Scale: 1 : 500	Date: March 2010	Fig. 8b

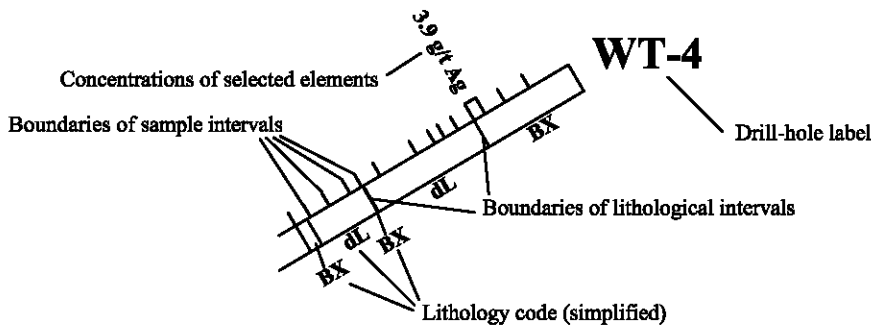
Azimuth 285°
 Looking NNE



WT-4

LEGEND
 Lithology (simplified)

a/b	Overburden
LST	Limestones, thick- to medium-bedded
tL	Thin-bedded and allodapic limestones
LSS	Limestones with sideritic-cherty bands
dL	Dolomitic limestones
DOL	Dolostones, usually thick bedded, massive
FYL	Fyllites and schists
VC	Volcaniclastics and metavolcanics
MS	Metasediments
cMS	Calcareous metasediments, usually thin bedded
SCL	Siliciclastics, predominantly fine-grained to sandy, usually slightly metamorphosed/recrystallized
CGL	Conglomerates
QFP	Quartz-feldspar porphyry
D	Dykes, mafic (gabbroic, diabase)
QCV	Quartz and/or carbonate veins and replacements
RV	Rhodochrosite-carbonate veins
IF	Replacement (secondary) iron formation, usually strongly clayey
BX	Breccias (tectonic, intrusive, fluidization)
FZ	Fault zone
cl	Clayey gouge



KILLDEER MINERALS INC.

WILDCAT PROPERTY

Exploration Project 2009

(Assessment Report 2010)

NTS Nos.: 105 B/1

Watson Lake Mining District

Drill Hole WT-4

LITHOLOGY and SILVER (Ag) ASSAYS

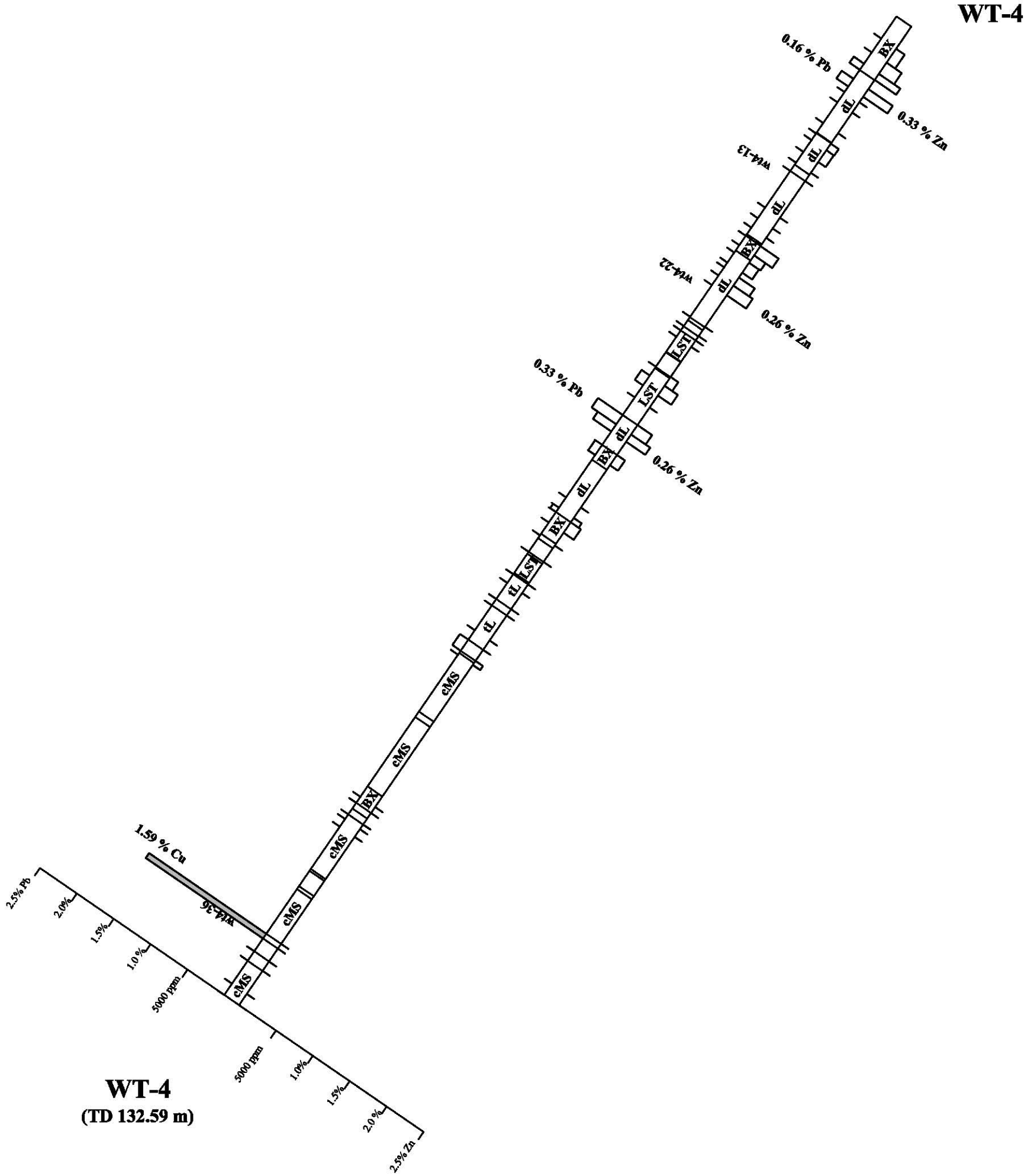
K. Mastalere
Consulting Geologist

Scale:
1 : 500

Date:
March 2010

Fig. 9a

Azimuth 285°
 Looking NNE

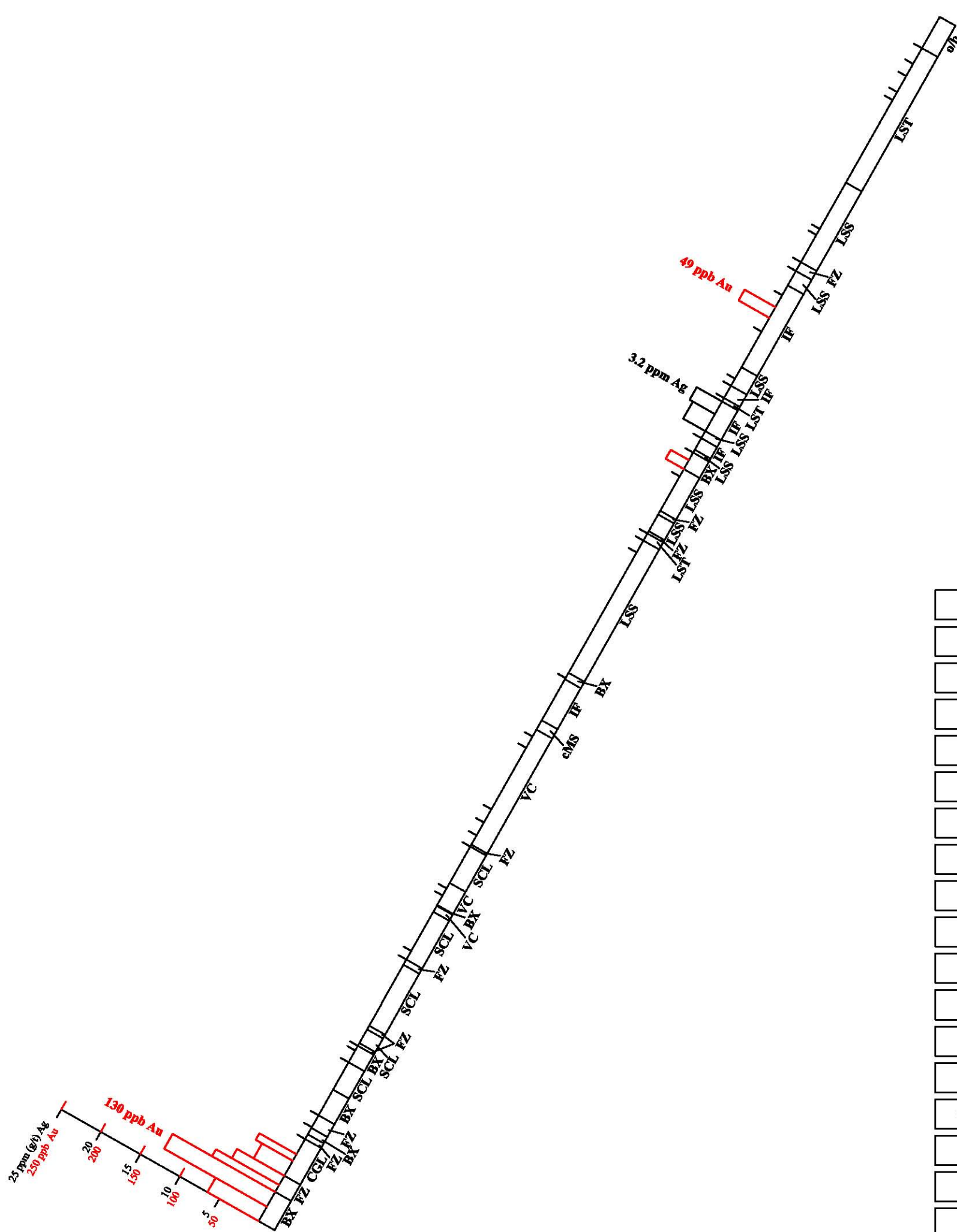


LEGEND
 (see Fig. 9a)

0 SCALE 25 m

KILLDEER MINERALS INC.			
WILDCAT PROPERTY Exploration Project 2009 (Assessment Report 2010)			
NTS Nos.: 105 B/1		Watson Lake Mining District	
Drill Hole WT-4 LEAD (Pb) and ZINC (Zn) ASSAYS			
<i>K. Marikawa</i> Consulting Geologist	Scale: 1 : 500	Date: March 2010	Fig. 9b

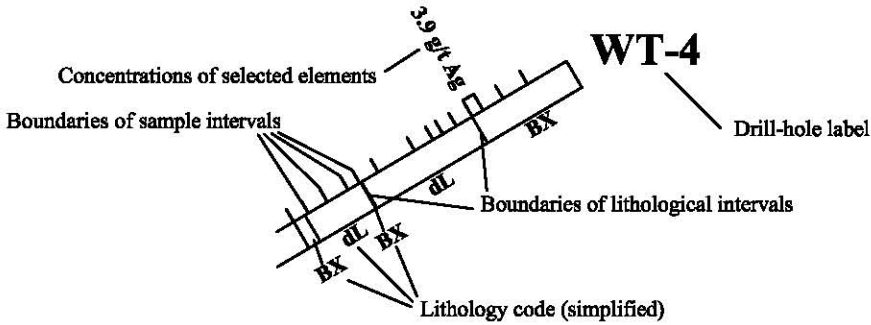
Azimuth 292°
 Looking NNE



WT-5
 (TD 152.60 m)

LEGEND
 Lithology (simplified)

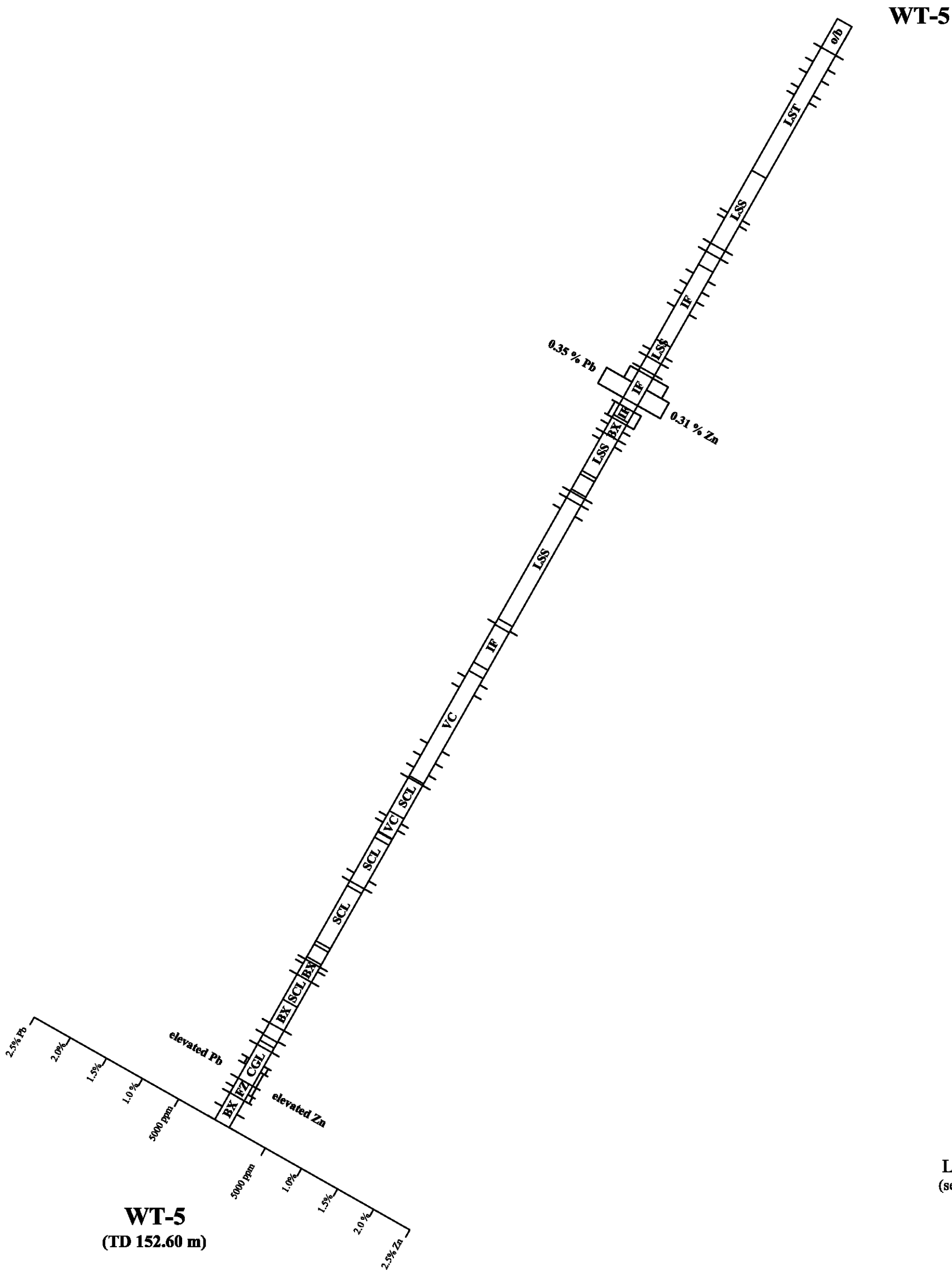
o/b	Overburden
LST	Limestones, thick- to medium-bedded
tL	Thin-bedded and allodapic limestones
LSS	Limestones with sideritic-cherty bands
dL	Dolomitic limestones
DOL	Dolostones, usually thick bedded, massive
FYL	Fyllites and schists
VC	Volcaniclastics and metavolcanics
MS	Metasediments
cMS	Calcareous metasediments, usually thin bedded
SCL	Siliciclastics, predominantly fine-grained to sandy, usually slightly metamorphosed/recrystallized
CGL	Conglomerates
QFP	Quartz-feldspar porphyry
D	Dykes, mafic (gabbroic, diabase)
QCV	Quartz and/or carbonate veins and replacements
RV	Rhodochrosite-carbonate veins
IF	Replacement (secondary) iron formation, usually strongly clayey
BX	Breccias (tectonic, intrusive, fluidization)
FZ	Fault zone
cl	Clayey gouge



0 SCALE 25 m

KILLDEER MINERALS INC.			
WILDCAT PROPERTY Exploration Project 2009 (Assessment Report 2010)			
NTS Nos.: 105 B/1		Watson Lake Mining District	
Drill Hole WT-5 LITHOLOGY and SILVER (Ag) & GOLD (Au) CONCENTRATIONS			
<i>K. Mastalere</i> <i>Consulting Geologist</i>	Scale: 1 : 500	Date: March 2010	Fig. 10a

Azimuth 292°
 Looking NNE



KILLDEER MINERALS INC.			
WILDCAT PROPERTY Exploration Project 2009 (Assessment Report 2010)			
NTS Nos.: 105 B/1		Watson Lake Mining District	
Drill Hole WT-5 LEAD (Pb) and ZINC (Zn) ASSAYS			
<i>K. Martelore</i> <i>Consulting Geologist</i>	Scale: 1 : 500	Date: March 2010	Fig. 10b

footwall of the Main Zone resulted obviously from a fracture- and breccia-controlled propagation of hydrothermal fluids related to minor Tertiary intrusions. Some parts of pre-existing fractures, limestone caverns and highly vuggy/porous breccia zones resulted, most probably, from earlier (Carboniferous-Tertiary?) karstic processes. However, the primary, sulfide-rich mineralization has been subjected to strong oxidation and leaching which led to significant degradation and depletion of the primary ore grades. Leaching and oxidation were facilitated by strong faulting and fracturing which accompany the Main Zone. Similar, lower-grade ore zones resulted from leaching of base metals and silver were identified in surroundings of the nearby sulfide-rich Silvertip deposit (Rees 1998; Robertson and Belanger, 2002). However, the Killdeer 2009 drill program has justified a significant potential of the Wildcat property to host a primary, unleached, high-grade mineralization of silver/base metals.

An additional interesting aspect of mineralization in the Main Zone is related to occurrences of fluorite. Fluorite occurs in association with irregular intrusions of quartz-feldspar porphyry and some fluidization breccias.

Core recovery

The quality of the recovered core material was predominantly satisfactory for reliable assessment of its lithological and mineralogical character and, to limited extent, of geometry, as well as for approximate assessment of the grade of mineralization in most of the intersected intervals. It varied usually between 90 and 100%. However, several intervals displayed considerably lower recovery – down to 40-70%, and occasionally less. Low-recovery intervals were especially common in strongly oxidized and clay-rich intersections of replacement iron formations and some breccias. It is understood that significantly lowered recoveries reported from these intervals might have a considerable influence on laboratory results. Since mineralization on the property was frequently bound to these lithologies, it is strongly advised to perform some microscope petrographic examinations of these rocks for better understanding their mineralogy, composition and for satisfactory interpretation of the processes of their formation.

Core recoveries were frequently lowered in intersections of fault gouges, and zones of stronger development of fractures.

Quality control and assurance program

Sample preparation procedures used by Killdeer personnel follow standard industry practice and professional guidelines. After logging of drill core, the sample intervals were been marked with plastic tags and the core was split using a core splitter. One half of the core was placed in a labeled plastic bag and the second half returned to the core box. The remnant core is stored on the property (Fig. 5).

A quality assurance/control program was implemented by means of base-metal and silver-gold standard, blank and duplicate samples inserted randomly into the sequence of regular core samples. Some re-check analyses were conducted on selected samples to provide

additional data on the reproducibility of the laboratory results. The results of the quality control samples were monitored by the author and found to fit satisfactorily within acceptable ranges. Appendix 4 summarizes the results of the quality control program.

3.5 Types of Mineralization

The Killdeer 2009 exploration program on the Wildcat property was designed to verify the hypothesis about occurrences of a conformable, manto-style mineralization in the footwall of the Main Zone (Caron, 2008). The fault-related argentiferous lead-zinc mineralization of the Main Zone was previously tested by numerous historical drill holes (Furieux and Dawson, 1985). The Killdeer program resulted in documentation of some zones of copper mineralization, and proved an existence of significantly elevated gold concentrations on the property. Concentrations of rare-earth elements were tested on limited number of samples.

German et al., (1992) distinguished four distinct phases of mineralization on the Wildcat (YP) property as based on their detailed microscope-microprobe study. These authors estimated a maximum formation temperature of 465-490°C (early stage of mineralization) and formation pressure corresponding to a depth of approximately 2500 metres as based on arsenopyrite geothermometry and fluid inclusion study. The high formation temperatures associated with cataclastic deformation of the ore minerals were interpreted in terms of close relationship between faulting and magmatism on the property. Low salinity of fluid inclusions reported by Germann et al. (1992) appears to indicate a mixed (magmatic-metamorphic?) source of metals of the mineralization on the property. Results of microprobe analyses by the same authors did not provide evidence for occurrence of gold mineralization on the Wildcat property.

The following classification of mineralization types encountered on the property is based exclusively on visual examination of core and rock samples, results of laboratory analyses and available published information. More accurate classification would require complementary microscope-microchemical studies.

Argentiferous lead-zinc veins and dyke-related accumulations.

Argentiferous veins were probably the earliest recognized type of mineralization on the Wildcat property (Lord, 1944). The mineralization occurs as steep discontinuous lenses and fracture fillings which cut through dolomite and/or limestone. The veins exposed on surface are usually strongly oxidized and filled with a mixture of iron/manganese oxides and relics of the primary sulfide minerals (galena, sphalerite, pyrite and, locally, subordinate chalcopyrite). Limonite, goethite and locally botryoidal psilomelane are the main mineral components of these veins. The gangue minerals observed in drill-hole intersections are represented by calcite, pinkish rhodochrosite, siderite and, rarely, quartz. Veins are characterized by significant, ore-grade concentrations of silver, lead and zinc. These elements are accompanied by strongly elevated concentrations of ore indicator elements (arsenic, antimony, cadmium, bismuth and Hg) and, commonly, significantly anomalous copper.

Massive concentrations of predominant pyrite, with minor sphalerite, galena, and subordinate chalcopyrite were encountered in association with mafic dykes in drill hole WT-1. Origin of these accumulations of sulfides is not clear. Frequently, major fracture-controlled dykes act as impermeable barriers for hydrothermal solutions and lead to accumulations of ore minerals along their walls (cf. Germann et al., 1992).

Argentiferous lead-zinc manto-style mineralization

The Killdeer 2009 exploration program prove the existence of conformable, stratiform to stratabound mineralization on the property. Small-size, sill-like bodies of iron-and-manganese oxides with relics of primary sulfide minerals were proved to occur in the Hope and Little Guy Hill areas (Chapter 3.3). These bodies are interpreted as parts of the Tertiary hydrothermal mineralization system driven by hot hydrothermal solutions and, probably, contained gases. The other, more proximal, elements of this system were observed in drill-hole intersections in the form of veins and fluidization breccias. The breccias tend to form bodies of variable geometry including irregular intrusion-like forms, dykes and sills. However, drill intersections frequently do not provide enough evidence on the character and geometry of many of these breccias.

Numerous occurrences of breccia display close spatial relation to the Main Zone – subvertical zone of strong faulting, fracturing and hosting intrusive bodies of quartz-feldspar porphyry, mafic dykes and veins of various compositions. Undoubtedly, hydrothermal activity was focused along the Main Zone which constituted the most important feeder zone of the individual bodies of manto-style mineralization.

Important elements of the manto-style mineralization on the Wildcat property are numerous bodies of replacement iron formations. Their contacts frequently parallel stratification surfaces in the surrounding rocks. Replacement iron formations usually carry significant silver-lead-zinc mineralization and sometimes also elevated concentrations of copper and other metals. The formations are interpreted as important elements of the mineralization system, which conducted significant part of hydrothermal (and/or mixed) solutions and received a significant part of an original sulfide-rich mineralization. However, original sulfide mineralization contained within these bodies were strongly leached and replaced by oxide minerals and clays due to subsequent supergene processes which were enhanced by high primary porosity of the host rocks and strong faulting and fracturing of the adjoining rock formations.

Pyrrhotite (and minor pyrite) mineralization

Pyrrhotite mineralization encountered during 2009 drill program is evidently associated with deeper stratigraphic horizons (Boya Formation) within the Main Zone. There occurs abundant pyrrhotite within the fyllites and schists of the Main Zone as small, dispersed, bleb-like forms elongated parallel to primary stratification surfaces (incipient metamorphic foliation usually parallels surfaces of bedding). Character and age of this mineralization is

unknown. However, it must at least partly predate tectonic faulting and brecciation since the fragments of schists/fyllites with dispersed pyrrhotite mineralization are elements of tectonic breccias at various levels (including surface occurrences) within the Main Zone.

Some occurrences of pyrrhotite are apparently associated with the external contact rocks of the quartz-feldspar porphyry bodies. Although, it is not clear if these concentrations are related to re-mobilization of the primary mineralization along the intrusive contacts. This problem cannot be solved without microscope examination supported by a study of micro-geochemistry (e.g. microprobe analysis; see also discussion by Germann et al., 1992).

Massive to seminassive bodies of pyrrhotite-dominated sulfides (including also sphalerite and arsenopyrite) has been described commonly as typical of the YP (Lord) showing (e.g. Minfile # 105B 001) and can be observed locally in the core from the historical drilling stored on the property. Germann et al. (1992) assigned these occurrences to early, high-temperature phase of hydrothermal mineralization.

Gold mineralization

A single significant gold value (0.446 oz/t gold over 18-feet long interval) on the Wildcat property was reported from the historical drill hole “83-3” (Furieux and Dawson, 1985). The core from this hole is stored in the H.S. Bostock Core Library in Whitehorse. In 2008, L. Caron collected a quarter-split sample from the corresponding interval (759-777 feet) and assayed it in ALS Chemex Laboratories to verify this historical result. The result was not reproduced and the sample returned insignificant gold value of 0.014 ppm gold (procedure AA-23) from this interval (Caron, 2008 - Appendix 3). Earlier, Germann et al., (1992) conducted some microprobe study to verify existence of disseminated gold on the Wildcat property. However, their conclusion was negative.

During the Killdeer 2009 exploration program samples were not assayed for gold on a regular bases. However, all collected rock samples and approximately 170 core samples were analysed for gold by ICP method in Pioneer Laboratories (Richmond, British Columbia). Additionally, 15 core samples were analysed for gold by procedure TL42 in ALS Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver for verification.

Background concentration of gold in most rock types on the property is very low and ranges up to only first few ppb. The highest gold concentrations discovered in the rock samples collected on the property during the program range from 23 to 84 ppb Au. The highest gold concentrations documented in analysed core samples ranged from 30 to 230 ppb Au. Higher concentrations of gold show generally moderate correlation with elevated contents of silver and base metals but this relationship is very far from perfect. Higher concentration of gold was found to be frequently related to sampled intervals cut through quartz-feldspar porphyry, replacement iron formation, breccias and fault zones. Especially strong association of elevated gold values and quartz-feldspar porphyry are found in drill holes WT-1 and WT-3, and between gold and replacement iron formations in drill holes WT-1 and WT-5. Less common is association of gold with rhodochrosite veins and mafic dykes.

The most interesting gold mineralization was intersected in drill hole WT-5. This drill hole did not reach target depth due to technical problems and was prematurely terminated in a zone of brecciation and clay-silica alteration related to a prominent fault.

Consistently elevated gold values range from 39 to 130 ppb in 6 consecutive samples of the final 8.47-metre long intersection (Fig. 10a). The interval enriched in gold is characterized by pyrite-chalcedony mineralization. Gold mineralization on the Wildcat property warrants further investigations, especially when one considers similarities with the mineralization system with the nearby Silvertip deposit where argentiferous base-metal sulfide mineralization is accompanied by grades of 0.46-0.85 g/t gold (Rees 1998, Robertson and Belanger, 2002).

Copper mineralization

Numerous core samples collected during 2009 drill program returned significantly elevated concentrations of copper (Cu) which varied from 200 to 1600 ppm. Two extremely rich samples returned 0.62 and 1.59% Cu, respectively. It is hard to prove statistically significant relationship between copper and other elements, although samples with anomalously high concentrations of copper frequently display coincident high values of silver, lead, zinc and gold. However, in a number of samples elevated copper values do not coincide with the other base and/or precious metals.

Significantly elevated concentrations of copper on the Wildcat property are especially frequently associated with two lithologies: replacement iron formations and tectonic/fluidization breccias. The highest concentrations of copper have been encountered in replacement iron formation in drill hole WT-2 (0.619% Cu) and in a body of a polymictic fluidization breccia in drill hole WT-4 (1.59% Cu). The latter occurrence is evidenced by abundant (1 - 4 %) chalcopyrite. Worth mentioning is that the first run of the ICP analysis returned only 1167 ppm Cu from this sample (Appendix 3) and it may be related to low efficiency of the ICP method in detection of elevated levels of copper. Less commonly, elevated copper values are related to quartz-feldspar porphyry and mafic dykes.

Seven out of 14 rock samples returned concentrations of copper within a range from 241 to 1660 ppm. All these samples represent narrow veins and concordant stratabound bodies filled by breccias with abundant oxidized iron-manganese-rich matrix. Visual examination did not result in detection of copper minerals in these samples.

Older, pre-deformational quartz veins.

Irregular, strongly deformed (folded and locally fractured) quartz, and quartz-feldspar(?) veins were encountered in some deeper drill-hole intersections (e.g. WT-1, WT-2, WT-3) of the Boya Formation. These veins commonly contain finely disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and, minor and less frequently, arsenopyrite. Laboratory analyses of a few selected samples did not return significant concentrations of precious or base metals.

Obvious effects of tectonic deformations indicate that these veins must pre-date main phase of tectonic deformation.

Concentrations rare-earth elements

The ME-MS41 procedure applied by ALS Chemex Laboratories to a limited set of duplicate core samples returned some considerably elevated concentrations of Cerium (Ce), Yttrium (Y) and Lanthanum (La). Elevated concentrations of cerium (50 - 107 ppm) and yttrium (38 – 75 ppm) were discovered in 9 samples of tectonic and/or fluidization breccias, quartz-feldspar porphyry and some replacement iron formations. The same procedure (ME-MS41) applied to additional 28 samples selected from rejects of the “suspect” and associated/neighboring lithologies returned again elevated concentrations of Ce, Y and La in similar ranges of values. Analyses of additional samples brought about slightly elevated background values of these elements. The same laboratory procedure applied to rock samples did not return results in similar range (Appendix 3).

Rejects of 14 samples were additionally analysed by lithium borate fusion ICP-MS (procedure (ME-MS81D) to obtain concentrations of 14 REE elements and yttrium. Most samples were selected to represent various bodies of quartz-feldspar porphyry, 3 samples – fluidization and tectonic breccias, one sample was taken from replacement iron formation and one from quartz-feldspar porphyry cut by thin rhodochrosite vein. Rejects for this analysis were selected from samples which returned significantly elevated concentrations of zinc, lead, and silver by standard ICP analysis. Applied procedure gave additionally whole rock analyses of the samples. Analysis failed to confirm significant concentrations of REE in the samples, although it proved elevated backgrounds of cerium, yttrium and lanthanum.

Rare-earth elements are known to occur commonly in association with fluorite which was also observed on the Wildcat property in some drill intersections of quartz-feldspar porphyry and along its contacts (Appendix 3). Occurrence of fluorite and topaz in association with intrusions of quartz-feldspar porphyry were already reported earlier from the property (Sinclair, 1998). Both minerals are most probably related to the Tertiary intrusive bodies and associated hydrothermal activity. Re-sampling of the core-material which display occurrence of fluorite is necessary to express more conclusive opinion concerning concentrations of REE in the rock formations of the Wildcat property. To date results show that cerium, yttrium and, to a lesser degree, lanthanum can be used as indicative elements in soil geochemistry when searching for bodies of quartz-feldspar porphyry and replacement iron formation in areas characterized by apparently homogenous cover of carbonate rocks which are characterized by very low concentrations of these elements. All three elements can be reported in result of typical ICP analyses.

Results of whole rock analysis of selected samples

Rejects of 14 samples were analysed by ICP-06 procedure (ME-MS81D package of ALS Chemex). Most of the samples represented various bodies of quartz-feldspar porphyry (including one sample cut by thin vein rich in rhodochrosite), 3 samples – fluidization and tectonic breccias and one sample was taken from replacement iron formation (Table 5). Full results of this analysis are listed in Appendix 3.

Table 5. Results of whole rock analysis of selected samples.

Sample	Lithology	ME- ICP06 SiO ₂ %	ME- ICP06 Al ₂ O ₃ %	ME- ICP06 Fe ₂ O ₃ %	ME- ICP06 CaO %	ME- ICP06 MgO %	ME- ICP06 Na ₂ O %	ME- ICP06 K ₂ O %	ME- ICP06 MnO %	ME- ICP06 P ₂ O ₅ %
WT1-29	QFP	76.2	14.55	0.81	0.95	0.67	0.06	3.73	0.05	0.02
WT1-30	QFP	70.1	11.60	4.53	3.21	0.90	0.03	2.32	0.03	0.01
WT1-31	QFP	70.5	11.20	2.35	5.18	0.86	0.03	2.98	0.04	0.02
WT1-32	fBX	40.1	6.46	17.10	8.72	1.66	<0.01	1.49	0.12	<0.01
WT1-45	QFP	67.5	11.70	6.56	2.58	0.51	0.03	3.07	0.06	0.01
WT2-08	QFP	67.5	18.20	0.93	2.72	0.43	0.05	3.26	0.14	0.03
WT3-13	QFP/RV	71.6	13.10	2.22	1.86	0.77	0.04	3.46	0.80	0.01
WT3-14	fBX	48.8	15.50	5.35	13.10	1.80	0.28	3.84	0.23	0.08
WT3-29	QFP	75.6	12.60	2.53	1.22	0.55	0.04	3.34	0.38	0.02
WT3-30	QFP	76.0	13.50	1.19	1.04	0.47	0.04	3.34	0.53	0.03
WT3-31	QFP	76.2	12.50	1.24	1.92	0.37	0.04	3.18	0.48	0.01
WT3-32	QFP	74.7	13.15	1.13	2.66	0.33	0.04	3.27	0.59	0.01
WT4-18	BX	1.0	0.48	2.51	43.50	8.09	<0.01	0.07	0.16	0.05
WT5-16	RIF	19.7	6.67	5.11	34.90	0.69	0.05	1.84	0.39	0.22

The tested samples of quartz-feldspar porphyry are characterized by very high, as expected, concentrations of SiO₂, although, two groups of the samples are characterized by distinct ranges of silica contents: 67.5 – 70.5% and 74.7 – 76.2% respectively. Similar subdivision can be done on the basis of Al₂O₃ contents (Table 5). Quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions of the Wildcat property are also characterized by high concentrations of K₂O and surprisingly low concentrations of Na₂O.

Sample WT5-16 which represent stratiform, incipient replacement iron formation host in a succession of thick bedded limestones, is characterized by low concentration of silica and high concentrations of calcium carbonate (probably residual), and iron (most probably secondary introduction).

4.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Wildcat property is located in a region known from numerous occurrences of silver-rich lead-zinc mineralization. There occur tens of distinct mineral showings in a radius of approximately 25 kilometres from the centre of the property, which are recorded in the Minfile system (Yukon and British Columbia). Long known occurrences on the Wildcat property itself belong to three main styles of mineralization: 1) fault/fracture controlled (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-pyrite), 2) sphalerite-galena-rich veins and fracture fillings, and 3) concordant zones of manto-style replacement mineralization.

The rock formations intersected by the 2009 drill holes are represented by moderately diversified carbonates (predominantly dolostones and limestones) and by mixed-composition meta-siliciclastic/volcaniclastic rocks, which belong to the Cambrian Atan Group (stratigraphic position of a part of the succession remains unknown), and by quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusives and associated diabase dykes, both most probably of Tertiary age. The rock formations display diversified effects of low-grade metamorphism, tectonic deformation, fracturing and brecciation, alteration and mineralization.

All drill holes of the 2009 program intersected numerous intervals characterized by variable amounts and various types of mineralization. Encountered mineralization form a very complex system and include some elements which were not addressed properly during the 1983-85 exploration campaigns. Most mineralized intervals occur in the oxidation zone and the primary ore-minerals were partly dissolved/replaced, and goethite pseudomorphs and other new minerals were formed. The most common types of mineralization encountered in the footwall of the Main Zone include extensive intervals of strong fracturing, faulting, as well as tectonic and fluidization breccias, which contain abundant limonite, goethite and hematite locally with relics of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite.

Mineralization in the drill-tested, proximal eastern footwall of the Main Zone resulted from a fracture-controlled propagation of hydrothermal fluids related to minor Tertiary intrusions and dykes. Undoubtedly, the feeder part of this hydrothermal system was focused within the complex, steep fault of the Main Zone. The zone was preferentially invaded by minor late intrusions which were locally followed by hydrothermal processes, rock alteration and mineralization. Localized development of over-pressured zones resulted in emplacement of fluidization breccias which also gathered significant part of mineralized solutions. The hydrothermal system was canalized further along pre-existing discontinuities, including intrastratal surfaces and karst-related breccias and caverns. Several mineral zones bounded by contacts conformable with stratification were intersected in drill holes of the Killdeer 2009 program. These zones represent elements of the manto-style mineralization system.

The Killdeer 2009 drill program generally failed to prove the existence of economically significant mineralization in the western-to-central part of the Wildcat property. Primary

mineralization of the drill-tested area has been a subject to strong oxidation and leaching processes which led to its significant degradation. Argentiferous lead-zinc mineralization is host by strongly altered rock formations rich in iron-manganese oxides and clay minerals. These rocks were labeled as “replacement iron formations” in this report. The replacement iron formations are frequently accompanied by extensive intervals of a stockwork-style Fe-oxides, hosted in slightly silicified carbonate rocks. Similar lower-grade ore zones, resulted from leaching of base metals and silver, were identified in surroundings of the nearby sulfide-rich Silvertip deposit (Rees 1998; Robertson and Belanger, 2002).

However, the Killdeer drill program has justified significant potential of the Wildcat property to host a primary, unleached, high-grade mineralization of silver/base metals. There occurs abundant evidence of development of a manto-style replacement mineralization on the drill-tested area on the property. Some features characteristic of the nearby Silvertip deposit as mineralization focused along tectonic discontinuities and paleokarst features, similar mineralogy and frequent oxidized facies/zones, have been documented at Wildcat property. The property is located in an area known from numerous (approximately 50) mineral showings, predominantly of similar to Wildcat (Lord) character/style of mineralization

Additionally, the Killdeer exploration program resulted in encountering significant copper mineralization, which was not documented earlier. Few narrow intervals grading from 0.03 to 0.14 % copper have been intersected in drill holes. The longest copper-rich interval reached 2.39 metres and returned 0.62% copper. The highest grade interval of copper mineralization (1.49 % Cu) was documented in drill hole WT-4 and was 0.65 metre long. Copper mineralization is most commonly related to fluidization and tectonic breccias which occasionally contain significant amount of chalcopyrite. However, strongly elevated concentrations of copper occur frequently in replacement iron formations and within intrusive bodies of quartz-feldspar porphyry.

The last drill hole completed during the program, WT-5, intersected significant interval of low-grade gold mineralization which is apparently associated with a prominent fault zone (Eastern Fault Zone), sub-parallel to the Main Zone. The Eastern Fault Zone is located approximately 900 metres eastward from the Main Zone (Fig. 5) and could be associated with another hydrothermal feeder system, similarly to Main Zone. The drill hole did not reach the target depth and was prematurely terminated due to technical problems in the fault zone hosting gold mineralization. The area was never explored carefully before.

Fluorite mineralization and some elevated concentrations of REE associated with the intrusions of quartz-feldspar porphyry in the Main Zone need further exploration.

A limited exploration program which would include geological mapping (with emphasis on stratigraphic correlation and structural observations/measurements) and soil sampling is recommended to follow up to-date results and to identify other geological settings favorable for potential occurrence of manto-style mineralization of better integrity. A few selected MMI soil geochemistry traverses should be completed in the eastern part of the

property where till cover is thick. Field or airborne EM survey should follow where warranted by the results of the mapping and soil sampling program.

In spite of numerous mineral exploration programs conducted on the property to date, the geological structure and stratigraphy of the area is still poorly documented and, consequently, poorly understood. Further, property-scale geological mapping is strongly recommended before any other aspects of exploration are involved. Detailed geological mapping including structural observations and measurements should aid in much better understanding the orientation and continuity of the structures potentially hosting mineralization. A complementary rock and soil sampling is recommended to be conducted along cross sections selected in result of geological mapping. Part of the soil sampling program should be designed to follow the newly discovered fault zone and related gold mineralization, which were intersected in drill hole WT-5. A mobile metal ions (MMI) soil geochemistry study may be considered as an optional method along selected traverses. The sensitivity of this method is considered to be of great importance in resolving geology and mineralization problems in the areas with deeper blanket of loose overburden.

Further field work on the property should be preceded by a microscopic study of polished thin-sections. A similar study appeared to be very effective in understanding character of mineralization of the nearby Silvertip deposit (Rees, 1998). Re-examination and limited sampling/assaying of the historic drill core stored in the government core laboratory in Whitehorse would aid in the construction of the mineralization model of the Wildcat property. The following table lists the elements and budget of the proposed exploration program.

Table 6. Budget to recommended exploration program.

Item	Quantity	Approximate unit cost	Approximate total cost
		[\$]	[\$]
Microscope study	14 polished thin sections	300.00	4,200.00
Geological mapping (including 1 day of core re-logging and sampling)	16 days	600.00	9,600.00
Field assistant and soil geochem sampling	20 days	240.00	4,800.00
Hand trenching	8 trenches	250.00	2,000.00
Analytical (soil sampling)	250 samples	25	6,000.00
Analytical (MMI soil sampling)	50 samples	45	2,250.00
Analytical (rock sampling)	70 samples	30	2,100.00
Geophysical ground EM survey	25-30 km		30,000.00
Line cutting	Approximately 18 km	500	9,000.00
Travel			3,000.00
Accommodation			2,000.00
Food	120 pers-days	50.00	6,000.00
Fuel, rentals (truck, ATV, gen-set etc.)			8,000.00
Camp costs and supplies			3,000.00
Reporting and drafting			10,500.00
Other costs (sample shipment, reclamation etc.)			2,000.00
Total			104,450.00

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Yukon Minfile # 105B 001 (Lord) <http://servlet.gov.yk.ca>

Respectfully submitted,

Krzysztof Mastalerz

6.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Item	Cost (\$CAD)
Field Personnel – September 15 to October 04, 2009:	
Field geologist (K. Mastalerz) 18 days @ \$650.00 per day	11,700.00
Field assistant and core splitting (D. Pugh) 20 days @ \$350.00 per day	7,000.00
Supervision (Mike Elson) 12 days @ \$350.00 per day	1,600.00
Drilling (Kluane Drilling Ltd.) including logistics	126,290.65
Laboratory analytical costs	8,924.01
Travel	2,960.26
Food and meals	4,815.66
Accommodation	4,449.54
Rentals (two 4x4 trucks, ATV, generator)	5,286.00
Fuel	9,728.53
Supplies and small equipment	1,384.87
Phones and satellite phone costs	547.57
Repairs	210.00
Geology – office (K. Mastalerz)	3,250.00
Report writing	5,600.00
Drafting	1,600.00
Total cost	195,347.09

7.0 CERTIFICATE OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

I, Krzysztof Mastalerz, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with an office at 2005 Bow Drive, Coquitlam, British Columbia
2. I am a graduate of the University of Wrocław, Poland, (M.Sc. in Geology in 1981, Ph.D. in 1990).
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the APEG of the province of British Columbia as a member, # 31243.
4. I have continually practiced my profession since graduation in 1981 as an academic teacher (University of Wrocław, A. Mickiewicz University of Poznań) through 1997, a research associate for the State Geological Survey of Poland (1993-1995), and independent consulting geologist in Canada and Peru since 1994.
5. This report is based upon field work carried on the Wildcat property, Watson lake Mining District, in southern Yukon Territory, from September 15th through October 3rd, 2009.
6. I have, personally, conducted field work and supervised drill program on the Wildcat property in 2009.
7. Interpretations and conclusions presented in this report are based on my field observations, core logs, analytical results and on previously published and archive literature available for the area.

Dated at Coquitlam, BC, this 27th day of March, 2010.

Krzysztof Mastalerz

Sample Label	UTM (NAD83, 9 Zone)			Type	Description
	East	North	Elev		
	[m]	[m]	[m]		
KMW09-01	423820	6657583	1456	Grab	1-3 cm blebs of dark greenish clayey-talcos(?) rock in fractured and slightly slickensided light buff, fine-grained dolomite
KMW09-02	423825	6657808	1480	Grab	Dark brown to almost black Mn/Fe-oxide encrustations and pods in fractured buff dolomite and/or dolomitic limestone
KMW09-03	424093	6657746	1508	Grab	Irregular, small-size impregnations and encrustations of Fe/Mn (Goethite) oxides developed along fractures in light gray to buff, medium-crystalline dolomitic limestone; relics of galena, pyrite and sphalerite; locally whitish spots of secondary minerals of Zn (smithsonite?) and Mn?
KMW09-03A	424097	6657737	1510	Grab	Fine-to-medium-grained breccia (tectonic?) of medium-crystalline, light-gray to buff dolomitic limestone with relatively abundant light-brown to rusty matrix rich in Fe oxides
KMW09-03B	424097	6657737	1510	Grab	Dark brown to black lenses of goethite-galena (with minor relic pyrite and sphalerite) filling intrastratal gaps in medium-crystalline dolomitic limestone; stratiform accumulations
KMW09-04	424048	6657949	1470	Grab	Massive medium-to-fine grained breccia of buff, fine/medium-crystalline dolomite with relatively abundant brown to rusty, limonitic matrix
KMW09-05	423929	6657984	1457	Grab	Fe-Mn encrustations along fractures in light gray/buff dolomitic limestone; rarely small relics of galena and sphalerite; locally whitish secondary minerals of Fe and Zn?
KMW09-06	423915	6658010	1450	Grab	Dark brown to black, locally rusty, massive secondary encrustations and impregnations of Mn-Fe oxides in strongly fractured dolomitic(?) limestone; relics of primary galena, pyrite and minor sphalerite, pseudomorphs after pyrite or galena; locally whitish secondary minerals
KMW09-07	423876	6657974	1455	Grab	Fine-to-medium grained breccia of dolomitic(?) limestone with local incipient development of Mn-Fe encrustations; abundant limonite-goethite -rich matrix
KMW09-08	422890	6658505	1402	Grab	Brownish-to-black limonite-goethite-Mn-rich stringers in subvertical shear(?) fracture zone developed in massive dolomitic(?) limestone; no relics of primary sulfides
KMW09-09	422876	6658726	1345?	Grab	Black to dark-brown lenses/veins and irregular impregnations of Mn-Fe oxides with common relics of galena and sphalerite in fractured, distinctly bedded limestone; some lenses developed along intrastratal surfaces; locally rhodochrosite

KMW09-10	422844	6658921	1336?	Grab	Composite grab of numerous blackish Mn-Fe-oxide encrustations developed along fractures and intrastratal surfaces in slightly silicified limestone; locally rhodochrosite
KMW09-11	423750	6658929	1386?	Grab	Massive Mn-Fe-oxides (predominantly psylomelan) with common rhodochrosite and locally rare relics of galena in limestone
KMW09-12	423797	6657911	1448	Grab	Dark brown to black, locally rusty, massive secondary encrustations and impregnations of Mn-Fe oxides in strongly fractured dolomitic(?) limestone; rare relics of primary galena, pyrite and sphalerite; locally whitish secondary minerals; some of lenses developed along intrastratal surfaces

Killdeer Minerals Ltd.

Project Wildcat2009
Drill Hole WT-1 Easting: 423810
Core NTW Northing: 6657790
TD (695 ft) 211.84 m Elevation: 1476
Claim YB87622 Azimuth: 294
NTS 105 B/I Dip: -65.5

Datum NAD83 Zone 9

Contractor: Kluane
Started: 20-Sep-09
Finished: 23-Sep-08
Logged by: K. Mastalerz
Date logged: 20-Sep-09
24-Sep-07

Diamond Drill Log - ddh WT-1

Dip tests:

Method	Depth	Azi	Dip
Compass	0	294	-65.5

From	To	Length	Code	Lithology and Structure	Alteration	Ore	Fracture	Sample	From	To	Length
m	m	m				Minerals	Density	Label	m	m	m
0.00	2.14	2.14	ob	Overburden							
2.14	11.20	9.06	LST	Light gray, micritic massive limestone/dolomite, slightly recrystallized, moderately fractured, some calcite-Fe-oxide veins	Oxid-st, Cl-wk	Goe, Lim	md				
11.20	11.28	0.08	LST	Yellowish-gray marly limestone, vuggy	Ox-st		st				
11.28	13.50	2.22	RIF	Light brownish to orange limonite-Mn gouge (fault?); loose material	Ox-st, Cl-st?	Goe, Lim-Mn	ft?	WT1-01	11.28	12.19	0.91
								WT1-02	12.19	13.50	1.31
13.50	15.20	1.70	DOL	Light gray, partly rusty-yellow, strongly fractured dolomite	Ox-st, Cl	Goe, Lim-Mn	st	WT1-03	13.50	15.24	1.74
15.20	18.50	3.30	DOL	Light creamy-to-gray micrite dolomitic limestone; microfractured; common stylolite sutures at 65-80deg rca; locally diffuse layering due to recrystallization at 60-70deg rca; fractures with Fe-rich infills are predominantly sub-parallel to core axis	Ox		md				
18.50	18.96	0.46	IIF	Dark-brown mudstone, strongly limonitic, with some calcite blebs; contacts at 65-80deg rca	Ox, Cl	Lim, Goe		WT1-04	18.55	19.27	0.72
18.96	19.27	0.31	DOL	Light creamy dolomite, lower contact discordant at 45deg rca	(Ox)	Lim-Goe	md				
19.27	20.26	0.99	IIF	Brown with greenish spots, limonitic mud-clay gouge; lower contact sharp irregular (probably originally volcanoclastic or clayey material admixed)	Ox	Lim		WT1-05	19.27	20.26	0.99
20.26	23.00	2.74	LST	Gray crystalline marbly limestone; relics of primary layering at 65deg rca, incipient foliation at 60deg rca							
23.00	24.33	1.33	LST	Gray marbly limestone as before but strongly fractured with rusty limonite along fractures; lower contact sharp, slightly irregular at 65deg rca	Ox	Lim	st-md				
24.33	25.91	1.58	LST	Gray crystalline marbly limestone, apparently massive, few calcite veins	Ox-wk	(Lim-Goe)	wk				
25.91	25.96	0.05		Dark brown, strongly oxidized clay-limonite layer/zone with sharp contacts at 20deg rca (true width 3.5 cm)	Ox/Cl-st	lim					

25.96	28.28	2.32	DOL	Grayish dolomitic/marby limestone, locally very well developed foliation at 50-60deg; in lower part numerous fractures filled with limonite-goethite and veinlets subparallel and sub-perpendicular to foliation; lower contact sharp irregular at 75-80deg	Ox	lim-goe	wk/md	WT1-06	27.73	28.28	0.55
28.28	29.30	1.02	RIF	Strongly limonitic interval/clayey gouge, locally numerous limonite-goethite encrustations; lower contact gradational at 30-35deg	Ox-st, Cl	lim-goe		WT1-07	28.28	29.30	1.02
29.30	32.28	2.98	LST	Dark greenish-gray massive marby limestone with admixed volcanoclastic(?) material	Chl, Ox; Calc?	lim/goe-fr	wk	WT1-08	29.30	30.26	0.96
32.28	33.79	1.51	RIF	Strongly limonitic interval/clayey gouge; lower contact sharp irregular, upper sharp at 45deg	Ox-st, Cl-st?	lim-goe		WT1-09	32.28	33.80	1.52
33.79	47.00	13.21	LST	Grayish slightly marby limestone to dolomite, locally well-developed foliation at 70deg; locally stylolites	Ox	lim/goe-fr	md/wk				
47.00	48.18	1.18	LST	Grayish-to-creamy micronodular limestone to marble; strongly broken to chipped core	Ox	goe/lim-fr	st/md	WT1-10	47.00	48.18	1.18
48.18	50.20	2.02	LST	Yellowish-to-grayish marby limestone, crude layering at 60-65deg; lower contact gradational							
50.20	51.18	0.98	LST	Yellowish-to-grayish marby limestone, fractured and calcite veinlets	Ox, Chl?	lim/goe-fr	md-st	WT1-11	50.70	51.21	0.51
51.18	57.20	6.02	LST	Yellowish-to-grayish marby limestone, foliation at 65deg, fractures subparallel to core axis; lower contact gradational	Ox	lim/goe-fr	wk-md				
57.20	58.25	1.05	DOL	Light gray dolomite/limestone, slightly siliceous	Sil		wk				
58.25	63.15	4.90	DOL	Light gray dolomite/limestone, stockwork of limonite-filled fractures, locally blebs of goethite	Ox	lim-fr, goe	st	WT1-12 WT1-13 WT1-14	59.50 60.35 61.87	60.35 61.87 63.15	0.85 1.52 1.38
63.15	68.23	5.08	LST	Dark gray marby limestone, weakly developed foliation at 75-80deg, few stylolites at 75-80deg							
68.23	68.38	0.15	DB	Dark greenish diabase/gabbroic dyke?, or volcanoclastic rock; sharp contacts at 45-50deg	Chl? Ep?	d/f Py, minor Apy	wk				
68.38	70.03	1.65	LST	Dark gray to whitish marby limestone							
70.03	70.29	0.26	DB	Dark greenish, fine grained diabase/gabbroic dyke or volcanoclastic rock; contacts at 60deg; sulphides disseminated, fracture-controlled and along contacts	Chl/Ep?	d/f Py, minor Apy	wk				
70.29	71.11	0.82	LST	Dark gray to whitish marby limestone with thin dykelet at 70.95 m, distinctly white along the contacts with diabase(?) dykes; at 70.92 m load cast or buckle structure; lower contact sharp but irregular at 60-65deg	Chl? Ep?	d Py					
71.11	71.37	0.26	DB	Dark greenish, fine grained diabase/gabbroic dyke or volcanoclastic rock; contacts at 60deg; sulphides disseminated, fracture-controlled and along contacts	Chl/Ep?	d/f Py, minor Apy	wk				
71.37	73.87	2.50	LST	Gray to whitish marby limestone; lower contact irregular but sharp				WT1-16	73.15	73.84	0.59

73.87	74.55	0.68	DB	Zone of strong replacement sulphide mineralization associated with diabase/gabbroic dyke; lower part - massive Py (70-75%), middle part - breccia with pyritic cementation, upper part - massive pyrite; subordinate - pyrrhotite; minor sulphides: galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite; upper contact at 45-50deg, lower at 40-45deg; limestones along both contacts are white, bleached	Chl/Ep?, Sulph	m/sm Py 45-75%, Po (5-15%); (Ga, Sph, Apy)	loc bx	WT1-17 WT1-18	73.84 74.36	74.36 74.55	0.52 0.19
74.55	78.28	3.73	LST	Dark gray, spotty marbly limestone, foliation at 50deg; lower contact gradational; distinct fracture-controlled pyrite mineralization along the upper contact		Py-fr	wk	WT1-19	74.55	74.93	0.38
78.28	79.25	0.97	DOL	Whitish marbly-dolomitic limestone, commonly silicified, with irregular fractured diabase dykelets; disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite in dykelets	Sil, Chl (Ox)	d/fr Py	md				
79.25	80.28	1.03	LST	Whitish, spotty marbly limestone	(Ox)						
80.28	80.64	0.36	DB	Greenish gabbroic/diabase dyke; contacts at 30-35deg, lower contact parallel to foliation in underlying marbly limestone; sulphide mineralization	Chl/Ep?	d/fr Py, bl Po at contact	wk				
80.64	82.18	1.54	LST	Whitish spotty, marbly limestone, foliation at 40deg; includes very thin stylolite-deformed dykelet; locally silicified	Sil	tr Py					
82.18	82.43	0.25	DB	Greenish-gray diabase/gabbroic dykelet, contacts at 40-45deg	Chl/Ep?	Py at contacts					
82.43	83.00	0.57	LST	Whitish marbly limestone, distinctly fractured; includes some brecciated dykelets, lower contact at 60deg	Ox	lim-fr, goe	md				
83.00	86.87	3.87	LST	Grayish marbly limestone, incipient foliation at 65-70deg							
86.87	89.50	2.63	DB	Complex diabase/gabbroic dyke, greenish; lower contact at 30-35deg, numerous calcite/carbonate veins; both contacts show minor mineralization; mineralization also penetrates along fractures into the adjoining limestones	Chl/Ep?	Py, Po at contacts	wk	WT1-21 WT1-22	86.87 88.90	87.85 89.50	0.98 0.60
89.50	101.65	12.15	LST	Grayish marbly limestone, foliation at 60deg, some calcite veins with diffuse contacts; lowermost part lighter gray		tr Py, Po	wk	WT1-23	101.05	101.65	0.60
101.65	102.11	0.46	LST	Gray marbly limestone with 1-2 cm thick vein at 10-15deg, filled with rhodochrosite-pyrite, minor galena and sphalerite, and subordinate chalcopyrite along edges		Py, (Ga, Sph, Cpy)		WT1-24	101.65	102.11	0.46
102.11	104.35	2.24	LST	Gray to whitish marbly limestone				WT1-25	102.11	102.65	0.55
104.35	105.00	0.65	BX	Breccia of limestone frags within abundant diabase-composition matrix; strongly broken core; tectonic or contact (intrusive) related brecciation		tr Py, Po	tbx?	WT1-26	104.35	105.00	0.65
105.00	105.85	0.85	LST	Dark gray marbly limestone, foliation at 45-50deg; lower contact sharp at 40deg							
105.85	106.55	0.70	BX	Breccia of predominant limestone frags with minor magmatic frags, dark-gray matrix; lower contact sharp at 20-25deg		tr dPy/Po	tbx?	WT1-27	105.80	106.68	0.88
106.55	108.35	1.80	LST	Gray marbly limestone, locally siliceous, local brecciation and tectonic deformations; lower contact blurred (clay altered intrusive)	Sil	tr dPy	(bx)	WT1-28	106.68	108.35	1.67

108.35	109.85	1.50	QFP	Very strongly clay-altered quartz-feldspar porphyry, some steep slickensides; pinkish K-spar(?) alteration locally; gradational lower contact	Cl-st, Kspar			WT1-29	108.35	109.85	1.50
109.85	110.38	0.53	QFP	Light greenish QFP with some black stringers with accompanied pyrite and minor galena	Cl-st, Ox-wk	fr Py 1-3%, tr Ga		WT1-30	109.85	110.57	0.72
110.38	110.57	0.19	QFP	Brownish-rusty, strongly oxidized QFP with dark-gray stringers	Cl-st/md, Ox-st	stPy3-5%	md				
110.57	111.37	0.80	QFP	Light-brownish-rusty, strongly oxidized QFP with dark-gray stringers and a zone of incipient brecciation and Py-Po mineralization in the upper part	Ox-st, Cl	stPy/Po 2-3%	wk-tbx	WT1-31	110.57	111.35	0.78
111.37	111.60	0.23	tBX?	Dark gray breccia of QFP; contacts at 35deg, carbonate-silica cementation; coarse-crystalline pyrite mineralization	Ox, Cl	crPy 5-7%	tbx?	WT1-32	111.35	111.70	0.35
111.60	115.50	3.90	QFP	Light creamy QFP; in the upper part thin calcite veins	(Ox), Cl-md						
115.50	121.00	5.50	QFP	Light creamy QFP; in the upper part thin calcite veins	Cl-wk						
121.00	124.00	3.00	QFP	Light creamy QFP; in the upper part thin calcite veins	(Ox), Cl-md						
124.00	129.30	5.30	QFP	Light creamy QFP; in the upper part thin calcite veins	Cl-wk						
129.30	132.50	3.20	QFP	Light creamy QFP; in the upper part thin calcite veins	(Ox), Cl-md/wk						
132.50	137.55	5.05	QFP	Light greenish QFP, locally rusty; lower contact sharp at 15deg	(Ox), Chl? Sil?			WT1-33	136.50	137.45	0.95
137.55	139.30	1.75	tBX?	Dark gray coarse-grained breccia composed of fragments of dark gray metamorphic schists, calcite cementation; blebs of Po and minor Py in fragments	Cl-st	blPo 3-10%, tr Py, Spy	tbx?	WT1-34 WT1-35	137.45 138.68	138.68 140.21	1.23 1.53
139.30	145.25	5.95	tBX?	Dark gray coarse-grained breccia composed of fragments of dark gray metamorphic schists	Cl-md/wk	blPo 3-10%, tr Py	tbx?	WT1-36 WT1-37 WT1-38	140.21 141.73 143.26	141.73 143.26 144.60	1.52 1.53 1.34
145.25	151.10	5.85	tBX?	Dark gray coarse-grained breccia composed of fragments of dark gray metamorphic schists	Cl-st	blPo 2-7%, bdPy 1-5%	tbx?	WT1-39 WT1-40 WT1-41 WT1-42	144.60 146.15 147.83 149.35	146.15 147.83 149.35 150.88	1.55 1.68 1.52 1.55
151.10	152.80	1.70	tBX?	Dark gray coarse-grained breccia composed of fragments of dark gray metamorphic schists	Cl-wk	blPo 1-3%, Py 3-7%, tr Sph, Ga	tbx?	WT1-43 WT1-44	150.88 151.95	151.95 152.90	1.07 0.95
152.80	152.90	0.10	tBX?	Dark gray coarse-grained breccia composed of fragments of dark gray metamorphic schists	Cl-st	Po, Py, Ga 1%, Sph 1-2%	tbx?				
152.90	153.60	0.70	QFP	Very light greenish QFP, slickensides; locally lenses enriched in Py blebs; lower contact sharp irregular at 60deg	Cl-st	blPy 1-5%, tr Ga, Sph, Po	flt?	WT1-45	152.90	153.60	0.70

153.60	172.09	18.49	QFP	Light creamy, medium/fine-grained QFP, slightly greenish within the contact zones; lower contact sharp at 40deg; in lower part some Mn-Fe dendritic forms	Cl-vwk	tr Py		WT1-47	165.30	165.65	0.35
172.09	176.02	3.93	FYL	Dark gray slightly metamorphic schists/fyllites (locally slightly graphitic or with admixed volcanoclastic material), thin bedding to lamination at 50-55deg; locally diffuse stratiform and wispy concentrations of Py 1-5%; lower contact gradational - here concentration/remobilization of Py up to 5-10%; thin irregular calcite veins with blebs of Po	Chl/Ep	Py, Po		WT1-48 WT1-49	172.07 174.96	174.96 176.02	2.89 1.06
176.02	179.01	2.99	tBX	Tectonic breccia and/or deformation/fracture zone, some steep, irregular calcite and calcite-quartz veins; blebs of Py and Po common in matrix	Chl/Cl, Sil, Carb	blPy 3-7%, Po 1-2%, tr Ga, Sph	tbx?	WT1-50 WT1-51 WT1-52	176.02 177.10 178.15	177.10 178.15 179.02	1.08 1.05 0.87
179.01	186.95	7.94	FYL	Dark gray slightly metamorphic schists/fyllites, locally graphitic, with volcanoclastic material, commonly calcareous; distinct thin bedding/lamination at 35-60deg (folded); few quartz-carbonate veins	Chl/Ep?	d/stratPo 2-5%, frPy 1-3%		WT1-53	179.02	180.55	1.53
186.95	187.25	0.30	tBX	Fine-grained tectonic breccia to in situ cataclastic zone		dPo 2-4%, fr/blPy 2-3%, tr Ga, Sph	tbx?				
187.25	190.75	3.50	FYL	Dark gray metamorphic schists/shales/fyllites; thin bedding at 30-35deg (gentle folding and faulting)		d/stratPo 2-4%, Py 1%		WT1-54	189.40	190.75	1.35
190.75	191.62	0.87	tBX	Tectonic breccia of metamorphic schists material, at lower part irregular big nodule of quartz-carbonate with black stringers	Sil-Calc	d/stratPo 1-4%, Py 1%	tbx?	WT1-55	190.75	191.62	0.87
191.62	196.20	4.58	FYL	Thinly bedded/laminated metamorphic schists/fyllites (similar as before), commonly calcareous to sideritic?; bedding at 15-30deg (folded), few steep fractures filled with calcite	Calc	d/stratPo 1-4%, Py 2-3%, tr Ga	wk				
196.20	211.84	15.64	BX	Coarse-grained breccia composed predominantly of metamorphic schists and some sericite-epidote(?) altered meta-volcanics; relatively abundant blebs of pyrite, locally sphalerite, galena and chalcopryrite (especially rich is interval 206-35 - 206.60 m)		blPo 1-5%, bl/frPy 1-4%; loc Sph, Ga, Cpy	tbx?	WT1-56 WT1-57 WT1-58 WT1-59 WT1-60 WT1-61 WT1-62 WT1-63 WT1-64	196.20 197.80 199.20 204.20 205.74 206.90 207.60 208.79 208.79 210.32 210.32	197.80 199.20 200.85 205.74 206.90 207.60 208.79 210.32 211.84	1.60 1.40 1.65 1.54 1.16 0.70 1.19 1.52 1.52
EOH @ 211.84 m (695 ft)											

Other samples:

WT1-15 STD
WT1-20 BLK
WT1-46 STD
WT1-09A DPK
WT1-39A DPK
WT1-59A DPK

Abbreviations:

Lithological Code: ob - overburden, cl - clay gouge (no genetic interpretation), LST - limestone, DOL - dolostone, DLS - dolomitic limestone, LTt - thin bedded limestone, LTa - allodapic limestone, LSS - limestone with sideritic and/or cherty bands, FYL - fyllite to schists, VCL - volcaniclastic rock, MVC - meta-volcaniclastic rock, SCL - siliciclastic rocks (siltstone and/or fine sandstone), CGL - conglomerate, MS - metasediments (usually fine grained), cMS - calcareous metasediments (commonly turbiditic), BX - breccia, fBX - fluidization breccia, tBX - tectonic breccia, FZ - fault zone, QFP - quartz-feldspar porphyry, DB - diabase/gabbroic (mafic) dyke, VQC - quartz-carbonate-feldspar veins and quartz veins, VRD - rhodochrosite- carbonate veins, RIF - replacement iron formation, IIF - incipient iron formation

Alteration: Sil- silicification, Cl - clay, Chl - chlorite, Ox - oxidation;

v - vein, p - pervasive; wk - weak, md - moderate, st - strong

Ore Minerals: Py - pyrite, Cpy - chalcopyrite, Apy - arsenopyrite, Ga - galena, Sph - sphalerite; Po - pyrrhotite; tr - trace; f - fracture/vein controlled

d - disseminated, c - cubed, b - blebs, m - massive

Fracture/vein density (relative): wk - weak, md - moderate, st - strong

Sample designation: STD - standard, BLK - blank, DPK - duplicate

Killdeer Minerals Ltd.

Project Wildcat2009
Drill Hole WT-2 Easting: 423739
Core NTW Northing: 6657626
TD (565 ft) 172.21 m Elevation: 1453
Claim YB87622 Azimuth: 285
NTS 105 B/I Dip: -50.5

Datum NAD83 Zone 9

Contractor: Kluane
Started: 23-Sep-08
Finished: 25-Sep-08
Logged by: K. Mastalerz
Date logged: 24-Sep-09
26-Sep-07

Diamond Drill Log - ddh WT-2

Dip tests:

Method	Depth	Azi	Dip
Compass	0	285	-50.5

From	To	Length	Code	Lithology and Structure	Alteration	Ore	Fracture	Sample	From	To	Length
m	m	m				Minerals	Density	Label	m	m	m
0.00	2.44	2.44	ob	Overburden							
2.44	7.45	5.01	DLS	Light creamy to yellowish-rusty micritic dolomitic limestone, locally silicified	Ox, (Sil)	Lim-fr, goe	wk/md				
7.45	8.60	1.15	BX	Brownish-rusty dolomitic breccia, calcite-limonite cementation	Ox	blLim-Goe		WT2-01	7.45	8.60	1.15
8.60	10.50	1.90	DLS	Light brownish dolomitic limestone, locally marly	Ox		md				
10.50	10.71	0.21	RIF	Brownish-orange, clayey breccia, dolomitic - replacement iron formation	Ox-st, Cl-s	Lim-Goe					
10.71	14.00	3.29	DLS	Light gray to brownish-rusty, fractured, fine-crystalline dolomitic limestone, locally siliceous, strong fracturing to incipient brecciation with orange cementation between frags; locally large tectonic frags of greenish clay altered material	Ox, Cl?	Lim	st-tbx	WT2-02	11.55	12.30	0.75
14.00	17.60	3.60	DOL	Light greenish, micritic siliceous rock - silicified dolomite(?), protolith probably already brecciated/fractured	Sil, (Ox)	frLim	md				
17.60	19.50	1.90	DOL	Same rock as above but very strongly fractured to incipient brecciation in situ; goethite pseudomorphs along fractures	Sil, Ox	frLim/Goe	st/tbx	WT2-03	17.60	18.76	1.16
19.50	26.63	7.13	DOL	Light gray massive micritic dolostone, strongly silicified; locally carbonate-limonite nodules	Sil	Lim	wk				
26.63	26.76	0.13	tBX	Brown, fine-grained tectonic breccia; contacts sharp at 35deg	Sil, Ox-st	Lim-Goe	tbx				
26.76	34.88	8.12	DOL	Light grayish to creamy, massive micritic siliceous dolostone, locally fractured, goethite pseudomorphs; lowermost interval - strong fracturing to brecciation	Sil, Ox	Lim-Goe	wk-st				
34.88	35.15	0.27	BX	Brown fine-grained, matrix-suported breccia of silicified dolomite		Lim, Hem-Goe	tbx	WT2-04	34.85	35.33	0.48
35.15	35.33	0.18	cl	Clayey gouge			flt?				
35.33	37.20	1.87	DOL	Brownish-rusty very strongly silicified and fractured (up to in-situ brecciation) dolomite; locally incipient replacement iron formation	Sil-st	Lim/Goe-fr	st-tbx	WT2-05	35.33	37.12	1.79
37.20	37.90	0.70	DOL	Gray strongly silicified dolomite	Sil-st	(Lim)	md-wk				
37.90	38.85	0.95	DOL	Brownish-rusty very strongly silicified and fractured (up to in-situ brecciation) dolomite, gradational contacts	Sil-st	Lim/Goe-fr	st-tbx				

38.85	40.60	1.75	DOL	Gray strongly silicified dolomite, gradational contacts	Sil-st	(Lim)	md-wk				
40.60	42.15	1.55	DOL	Brownish, locally silicified and fractured/brecciated (in situ) dolomite, few thin zones rich in limonite-goethite; lower contact sharp @ 38deg; incipient RIF	(Sil, Cl)	Lim/Goe-fr	st-tbx	WT2-07	40.86	42.15	1.29
42.15	43.35	1.20	QFP	Whitish, locally rusty QFP; very strong clay alteration - almost clay gouge, common dendritic structures along fractures	Cl-vst, Ox	Lim		WT2-08	42.15	43.28	1.13
43.35	54.75	11.40	QFP	Whitish, locally brownish-rusty, medium-to-fine grained QFP, predominantly moderate clay alteration; fractures at 30-60deg; common dendrites	Cl-md(st), Ox	(Lim, Goe)	wk/md				
54.75	55.03	0.28	BX	Light gray-to-whitish, medium-grained breccia (tectonic and/or intrusive) composed of frags of silicified dolomite(?), abundant whitish clayey matrix; lower contact sharp at 80-85deg	Cl-st, Ox		tbx/ibx	WT2-09	54.86	56.57	1.71
55.03	55.26	0.23	DOL	Light gray strongly fractured, silicified dolomite	Sil, Cl, Ox	Lim, Goe	md-st				
55.26	56.00	0.74	DOL	Brownish to rusty, strongly fractured silicified dolomite, abundant limonite-goethite; lower contact irregular sharp	Sil, Cl, Ox-st	Lim-Goe (abundant)	md-st				
56.00	56.57	0.57	fBX?	Light creamy to rusty breccia of silicified dolomite and QFP, abundant clayey matrix	Cl, Ox-st	Lim, Goe	tbx?				
56.57	56.99	0.42	BX	Brownish breccia, similar to the one above, very abundant limonite-goethite	Cl, Ox-st	Lim-Goe (abundant)	tbx?	WT2-10	56.57	57.57	1.00
56.99	57.55	0.56	fBX?	Light creamy to rusty breccia of silicified dolomite and QFP, abundant clayey matrix; increase in limonite-goethite concentration along the contacts	Cl, Ox-st	Lim, Goe	tbx?				
57.55	60.80	3.25	tBX?	Tectonic breccia (partly in situ) of predominant dark gray, laminated limestone-to-calcareous shale, numerous intervals are characterized by strong clay alteration and slickensides; numerous irregular calcite veins and nodules	Cl, Ox	Lim	tbx	WT2-11	57.57	59.74	2.17
60.80	62.60	1.80	tBX	Tectonic breccia as above; no strong clay alteration zones	Cl, Ox	Lim	tbx				
62.60	64.00	1.40	LTt	Dark gray, thinly bedded to parallel laminated limestone/calcareous shale, bedding at 45deg	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk				
64.00	64.40	0.40	BX	Dark brown to locally pinkish breccia of dolomitic limestone to strongly fractured dolomitic limestone	Ox-st, (Cl)	Lim-Goe	st-bx	WT2-13	64.00	65.33	1.33
64.40	64.98	0.58	LTt	Dark gray, thinly bedded to parallel laminated limestone to calcareous/volcaniclastic(?) shale, bedding at 75-80deg; lower contact sharp at 55deg	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk				
64.98	65.33	0.35	BX	Dark brown to locally pinkish breccia of dolomitic limestone to strongly fractured dolomitic limestone, abundant calcite cementation	Ox-st, (Cl)	Lim-Goe	st-bx				
65.33	67.10	1.77	LTt	Dark to light gray, thin to medium bedded limestone, bedding at 35-50deg	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk				
67.10	67.70	0.60	FZ	Yellowish-brown clayey gouge, probably fault zone	(Ox)	(Lim)	flt	WT2-14	67.10	67.70	0.60

67.70	68.50	0.80	BX	Dark brown breccia of dolomitic limestone to strongly fractured dolomitic limestone, common strong calcite cementation, abundant limonite-goethite	Ox-st, (Cl)	Lim-Goe	st-bx	WT2-15	67.70	68.50	0.80
68.50	69.73	1.23	DLS	Gray, cloudy dolomitic limestone; thin intervals of in situ brecciation and calcite veins	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk, (bx)	WT2-16	68.50	69.73	1.23
69.73	70.20	0.47	FZ	Yellowish-brown clayey gouge, probably fault zone	(Ox)	(Lim)	flt				
70.20	79.30	9.10	DLS	Dark to light gray, dolomitic limestone, massive to crudely layered at approx. 45deg, common fractures at 45-60deg	(Ox)	(Lim)	md				
79.30	82.25	2.95	RIF	Dark orange-brown hematite-limonite-clay gouge (replacement iron formation?); soft material, poor recovery	Ox-st, Cl	Lim-Hem-Goe-abundant		WT2-17	79.30	82.25	2.95
82.25	90.54	8.29	DLS	Light gray to whitish dolomitic limestone, crudely bedded at 55-65deg, strongly fractured; few intrastratal surfaces filled with clay-limonite-goethite mixture; lower contact sharp	(Ox)	Lim/Goe-fr	st	WT2-18	83.85	84.20	0.35
90.54	91.14	0.60	FZ	Yellowish-brown clayey gouge, some fragments of dark-gray limestones; probably fault zone	Cl-st	Lim	flt?	WT2-19	90.54	91.14	0.60
91.14	92.55	1.41	LST	Dark gray, thinly bedded limestone, locally strongly fractured-to-brecciated, bedding at 80deg	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk-st-bx	WT2-20	91.14	92.55	1.41
92.55	94.49	1.94	RIF	Dark brown iron formation (limestone/marl strongly replaced by limonite-goethite-clay, also probably siderite), strong fracturing/brecciation, numerous goethite pseudomorphs	Ox-st, Cl	Lim/Goe-abundant	st/bx	WT2-21	92.55	94.49	1.94
94.49	98.58	4.09	IIF	Several zones of partial/incipient replacement of dark gray limesto/dolomitic limestone (now brecciated and/or strongly fractured) by immature iron formation, numerous clayey-limonite gouges; lower contact sharp, irregular; numerous irregular veins of calcite	Qx-st/md	Lim/Goe-abundant	st/bx				
98.58	100.40	1.82	DLS	Gray dolomitic limestone, numerous irregular fractures, some calcite veining	(Ox)	Lim	st/md				
100.40	101.25	0.85	FZ	Fault/clayey-limonitic gouge; numerous small frags of gray limestone	Ox	Lim-(Goe)	flt?				
101.25	104.50	3.25	DLS	Gray dolomitic limestone, numerous irregular fractures, some calcite veining	(Ox)	Lim	st/md				
104.50	105.05	0.55	IIF	Zone of partial replacement of strongly fractured.brecciated limestone by immature iron formation	Qx-st/md	Lim/Goe-abundant	st/bx				
105.05	105.60	0.55	DLS	Gray dolomitic limestone, numerous irregular fractures, some calcite veining	(Ox)	Lim	st/md				
105.60	108.05	2.45	IIF	Zone of partial replacement of strongly fractured.brecciated limestone by immature iron formation; interbedded with thin intervals of strongly fractured dolomitic limestone	Qx-st/md	Lim/Goe-abundant	st/bx	WT2-22	107.50	108.05	0.55
108.05	109.73	1.68	RIF	Dark brown iron formation (limestone/marl strongly replaced by limonite-goethite-clay, also probably siderite), strong fracturing/brecciation, some goethite pseudomorphs	Ox-st, Cl	Lim/Goe-abundant	st/bx	WT2-23	108.05	109.73	1.68
109.73	110.50	0.77	DLS	Gray dolomitic limestone, strong irregular fracturing, numerous calcite veins	Ox	Lim	st/bx	WT2-24	109.73	110.50	0.77

110.50	112.60	2.10	RIF	Rusty-brown iron formation (limestone/marl strongly replaced by limonite-goethite-clay, also probably siderite), some goethite pseudomorphs	Ox-st, Cl	Lim/Goe-abundant	(st/bx)	WT2-25 WT2-26	110.50 111.86	111.86 112.60	1.36 0.74
112.60	113.80	1.20	fBX	Yellowish-brown, tectonic(?) breccia of limestone fragments in an abundant limonitic-clayey matrix; strongly broken(?) core	Ox-st, Cl	Lim/Goe	bx				
113.80	116.40	2.60	LST	Gray strongly fractured to brecciated in situ limestone/dolomitic limestone, numerous irregular calcite veins	(Ox)	Lim	st/bx				
116.40	121.60	5.20	IIF	Zone of partial replacement of strongly fractured brecciated limestone by immature iron formation; interbedded with thin intervals of strongly fractured marly limestone; locally probably fault zones	Qx-st/md	Lim/Goe-abundant	st/bx	WT2-27	120.60	121.60	1.00
121.60	123.44	1.84	LST/ BX	Dark gray, tectonically deformed limestone, locally - tectonic breccia of predominant limestone frags and minor fragments of metamorphic carbonate schists	(Ox)	Lim	st/bx				
123.44	123.88	0.44	FZ	Grayish clayey gouge, probably fault zone	Cl-st		flt?				
123.88	124.13	0.25	VCL	Dark gray, matrix-rich meta-volcaniclastic rock (lapilli tuff to tuff breccia) - fine debris flow deposit; black matrix lapilli tuff	(Ox)						
124.13	124.40	0.27	FZ	Minor dark-brown fault/clayey-limonitic gouge (fault zone?)	Cl, Ox-st	Lim/Goe-abundant					
124.40	126.40	2.00	VCL	Dark gray, matrix-rich meta-volcaniclastic rock (lapilli tuff to tuff breccia) - fine debris flow deposit; black matrix lapilli tuff; crude layering at 80deg	(Ox)						
126.40	131.88	5.48	tBX	Coarse-grained tectonic breccia of fragments of dark-gray limestone and minor calcareous shales; minor clayey gouges; numerous calcite veins and nodules	(Ox)	(Lim)	st/bx				
131.88	132.59	0.71	FZ	Fault gouge, yellowish-gray to rusty	Cl-st, Ox	Lim-Goe	flt?				
132.59	135.74	3.15	tBX	Coarse-grained tectonic breccia of fragments of dark-gray limestone and minor calcareous shales; minor clayey gouges; numerous calcite veins and nodules	(Ox)	(Lim)	st/bx				
135.74	136.23	0.49	VQC	Whitish irregular, complex vein, quartz-carbonate, vuggy	(Ox)	Lim		WT2-28	135.68	136.23	0.55
136.23	136.90	0.67	FZ	Brownish clayey-limonitic gouge, fault?; strongly broken core, poor recovery	Ox-st	Lim-Goe	flt?				
136.90	137.68	0.78	tBX	Coarse fault breccia or tectonic deformational package at tectonic contact of dark gray limestone protolith	(Ox)	(Lim)	fbx				
137.68	140.2	2.53	LST	Gray thinly bedded limestone, locally marly(?), bedding at 60-75deg, folded - becoming steeper downhole; few calcite veins	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk				
140.21	142.00	1.79	cMS	Dark gray to black carbonate shales/metasediments, thinly bedded at 60-10deg - tightly folded; some thin calcite veins	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk				
142.00	144.90	2.90	LST/ BX	Grayish, strongly tectonically deformed (folded and brecciated) thinly bedded limestone; partly tectonic breccia	(Ox)	(Lim)	st-tbx	WT2-29	142.04	142.75	0.71

144.90	150.88	5.98	cMS	Dark gray to almost black, locally rusty, thinly bedded clacareous metasediments, distinctly folded, some carbonate veins; lower contact sharp discordant at 30-35deg; oxidation increases dowhole	Ox-wk/md	Lim	wk-st	WT2-31	149.85	150.88	1.03
150.88	151.48	0.60	QFP	Light gray to yellowish, crudely banded at 30-60deg QFP; strong clay alteration; very limited oxidation	Cl-st	(Lim)		WT2-32	150.88	151.49	0.61
151.48	154.24	2.76	QFP	Light creamy to grayish, medium/fine-grained QFP, strong development of dendritic encrustations of Mn-Fe hydroxides; lower contact sharp at 35deg - tectonic?	Cl-md	(Lim)		WT2-33	152.8	154.2	1.45
154.24	156.40	2.16	cMS	Brownish-rusty to dark gray, thinly bedded calcareous meta-turbidites and shales; bedding at 40-50deg, some thin discontinuous carbonate veins	Ox-md	Lim	md	WT2-34	155.3	156.4	1.08
156.40	172.21	15.81	CMS	Dark gray thinly bedded calcareous turbidites and shales; bedding varies from 25 to 45deg (gentle folding), locally graded bedding and sole marks - stratigraphic top (facing) up-hole; locally few irregular calcite veins, some of them with distinct oxide mineralization and rare pseudomorphs of goethite after hematite-galena(?) EOH @ 172.21 m (565 ft)	(Ox)	Lim-Goe, tr Ga	md/wk	WT2-35 WT2-36	161.60 170.35	163.12 172.21	1.52 1.86

Other samples

WT2-06 STD
WT2-12 BLK 2-LMS
WT2-30 BLK 1-QFP
WT2-09A DPK
WT2-17A DPK
WT2-21A DPK
WT2-23A DPK

For abbreviations: see drill hole log WT-1

Killdeer Minerals Ltd.

Project Wildcat2009
Drill Hole WT-3 Easting: 423902
Core NTW Northing: 6658120
TD (770 ft) 234.70 m Elevation: 1395
Claim YB876324 Azimuth: 292
NTS 105 B/I Dip: -55.5

Datum NAD83 Zone 9

Contractor: Kluane
Started: 25-Sep-08
Finished: 27-Sep-08
Logged by: K. Mastalerz
Date logged: 26-Sep-09
28-Sep-07

Diamond Drill Log - ddh WT-3

Dip tests:

Method	Depth	Azi	Dip
Compass	0	292	-55.5

From	To	Length	Code	Lithology and Structure	Alteration	Ore	Fracture	Sample	From	To	Length
m	m	m				Minerals	Density	Label	m	m	m
0.00	3.25	3.25	ob	Overburden							
3.25	16.00	12.75	cMS	Dark gray, upper part locally brownish, thin bedded calcareous meta-turbidites, bedding at 70-75, locally where folded at 40-45deg, few calcite veins, locally strong development of fracture cleavage at 75-80deg almost perpendicular to bedding	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk-md	WT3-01	6.10	6.90	0.80
16.00	17.85	1.85	fBX	Coarse-grained breccia composed predominantly of fragments of QFP (minor meta-turbidites), amount of fine-grained muddy matrix varies across the interval; upper contact irregular at approx. 20deg, lower contact obliterated by broken core; fluidization and/or intrusive breccia	(Ox)	tr dPy, Po		WT3-02	17.20	17.85	0.65
17.85	18.53	0.68	tBX	Brownish-gray tectonic/contact(?) breccia of predominant fragments of meta-turbidites, irregular calcite veins	Cl	(Lim)	flt?	WT3-03	17.85	18.53	0.68
18.53	24.24	5.71	cMS	Dark gray, thin to medium bedded calcareous meta-turbidites, bedding at 30-60deg (folded), fracture cleavage at 75-85deg; relatively common short calcite veinlets perpendicular to bedding; stratigraphic younging up-hole	Calc		wk	WT3-04	23.64	24.24	0.60
24.24	24.42	0.18	tBX	Brownish-gray tectonic breccia of meta-turbidites, both contacts at 75-85 deg	(Ox, Cl)		tbx	WT3-05	24.24	24.42	0.18
24.42	32.40	7.98	cMS	Dark gray, thin to medium bedded calcareous meta-turbidites with few thin intervals of tectonic brecciation	Calc	d Po tr-0.5%	wk				
32.40	33.63	1.23	cMS	Dark gray, thin to medium bedded calcareous meta-turbidites, strongly fractured/brecciated in situ and with numerous calcite veins	Calc	d Po tr-0.5%	st/bx	WT3-06	32.40	33.53	1.13
33.63	37.38	3.75	cMS	Gray thin-bedded meta-turbidites, folded bedding (tight folding), well developed fracture cleavage at 80-85deg		dPo 1%, tr Py	wk				
37.38	40.10	2.72	BX/VQC	Predominantly tectonic breccia of meta-turbidite protolith with some thin intervals of strongly folded metaturbidites, common irregular quartz-calcite veins and nodules (older, tectonically deformed), locally fracture cleavage at 75-85deg; fine disseminated arsenopyrite accompanies quartz veins	Calc/Sil-v	dPo 1-2%, tr Py, Apy	tbx	WT3-07	38.48	40.10	1.62
40.10	42.05	1.95	cMS	Gray thin-bedded meta-turbidites, folded bedding (tight folding), well developed fracture cleavage at 80-85deg, few calcite veins	Calc	dPo 0.5%, tr Py	wk				

42.05	42.67	0.62	fBX	Fluidization (?) breccia composed of turbidite fragments and quartz blebs, abundant matrix, variable textures	Calc	d/bPo,Py 1-2%, tr Sph	bx	WT3-08	42.05	42.67	0.62
42.67	43.60	0.93	cMS	Gray thin-bedded meta-turbidites, folded bedding and localized brecciation (thin intervals of fluidization breccias), few calcite veins	Calc	dPo/Py	md-bx				
43.60	43.80	0.20	fBX	Fluidization breccia composed of turbidite fragments, irregular, sharp boundaries		d/blPo 2%	bx				
43.80	45.54	1.74	cMS	Gray thin-bedded meta-turbidites with thin intervals of fluidization breccias, few calcite veins	Calc	dPo/Py	md-bx				
45.54	45.61	0.07	fBX	Fluidization breccia developed along fracture cleavage surfaces; polymictic composition (predominant turbidite fragments, minor igneous frags); associated veinlets with Py and Sph		d/blPo 1-2%, bl Ga, Sph, v Py, Sph	bx				
45.61	49.15	3.54	cMS	Gray to dark gray, calcareous shale and meta-turbidites, common thin fluidization pipes/breccias, irregular quartz-carbonate veins, bedding folded 25-80deg, fracture cleavage 75-85deg; relatively common intense green minerals along some fractures	Calc	dPo/Py	md-bx				
49.15	49.40	0.25	VQC	Whitish, irregular quartz-carbonate vein/nod	Calc/Sil-st	dPy					
49.40	50.00	0.60	cMS	Gray thin bedded turbidites							
50.00	50.05	0.05	fBX	Fluidization dyke filled with polymictic breccia with numerous frags of QFP							
50.05	58.10	8.05	cMS	Dark gray thin bedded, fine-grained, calcareous meta-sediments, locally distal turbidites, folded bedding, fracture cleavage at 85deg, numerous thin clastic dykes and sills filled with fluidization breccia containing fragments of QFP; locally irregularly folded quartz-calcite veins	Calc-Sil	dPo 1%	wk/md				
58.10	58.65	0.55	VQC	Set of two thick quartz veins, irregular contacts at 35-40deg; along lower contact fluidization breccia	Calc/Sil-st			WT3-09	58.05	58.70	0.65
58.65	62.60	3.95	cMS	Dark gray thin bedded, fine-grained, calcareous meta-sediments, locally distal turbidites, bedding and fracture cleavage at 35-45deg, numerous thin fluidization breccia dykes and sills and thin quartz-calcite veins; locally irregularly folded quartz-calcite veins	Calc-Sil	dPo 1%	wk/md				
62.60	64.85	2.25	fBX	Irregular complex body of fluidization breccia with diffuse contacts, numerous thin deformed quartz veins	(Sil/Calc)	dPo 1%	bx	WT3-11	63.70	64.70	1.00
64.85	65.34	0.49	cMS	Dark gray meta-sediments/metaturbidites as before	Calc-Sil	dPo 1%	wk/md				
65.34	65.66	0.32	fBX	Coarse-grained breccia composed predominantly of fragments of QFP (minor meta-turbidites); strikingly similar to breccia from the interval 16.00-17.85 m; irregular contacts at approx. 35deg		blPo 1.5%					

65.66	67.92	2.26	cMS	Dark gray (calcareous) metasediments - fine-grained thin bedded meta-turbidites; few irregular, deformed quartz veins; fracture cleavage at 70deg	Sil, (Calc)	dPo 1%	wk				
67.92	68.23	0.31	VQC	Zone of numerous irregular, deformed (filded) quartz/(carbonate) veins in meta-turbidites	Sil-st						
68.23	69.10	0.87	cMS	Dark gray metasediments/metaturbidites as before; folded bedding, fracture cleavage at 85deg	Sil, (Calc)	bl,dPo 1%, Py 0.5%	wk				
69.10	69.35	0.25	VQC	Zone of numerous irregular, deformed (filded) quartz/(carbonate) veins in meta-turbidites	Sil-st						
69.35	71.20	1.85	cMS	Dark gray metasediments/metaturbidites as before; bedding at 75-80deg, facing (stratigraphic top) up-hole; some thin fluidization dykelets	Sil, (Calc)	blPo 2-3%%	wk				
71.20	71.38	0.18	BX	Dark-gray, medium-grained breccia composed of fragments of metasediments (minor quartz veins) at the contact with underlying QFP; lower contact sharp at 30deg; (intrusive, contact breccia with minor evidence of fluidization)		blPo 3-4%, d/bl Py along intrusive contact 5-7%		WT3-12	71.13	71.43	0.30
71.38	79.45	8.07	QFP	Light greenish-creamy, medium-grained QFP; in uppermost part of the interval a few xenoliths of dark-gray metasediments and irregular dykelets of dark gray fluidization breccia (in xenoliths abundant Py), locally fluorite along the contact	Cl-md/wk, (Sil)	d/bl Py in xenoliths, Fluorite					
79.45	79.48	0.03	VRD	Pinkish vein (2 cm thick) of carbonate-rhodochrosite, slightly slickensided parallel boudaries, sharp boundaries at 40deg; in adjoining QFP 1-3% blebs of pyrite approximately 25 cm from the contacts	Carb-st/v	Py 15-20%, Ga 5%, tr Sph, Rh		WT3-13	79.25	79.63	0.38
79.48	96.30	16.82	QFP	Light creamy QFP; lower contact sharp at 70deg	Cl-wk/md						
96.30	96.55	0.25	MS?	Whitish to light gray quartz-quartzite, strong development of fracturing (cleavage?); lower contact sharp at 40deg	?						
96.55	98.47	1.92	QFP	Light creamy medium-grained QFP, lower contact irregular, intrusive; locally fluorite along the contact	Cl-wk/md	(Fluorite)					
98.47	99.49	1.02	fBX?	Dark gray/black coarse-grained breccia composed predominantly of metasedimentary fragments but includes also fragments of QFP in the upper part of the interval; contact, intrusive breccia with some evidence of fluidization		wsPy 5-7%, Po 1-3%, Ga+Sph 0.5%		WT3-14	98.47	99.42	0.95
99.49	100.46	0.97	MS	Dark gray to black, organic-rich (graphitic), thin bedded/laminated metasediments, commonly strongly fractured up to incipient brecciation, bedding at 75deg, facing (stratigraphic top) up-hole; thin calcite-rhodochrosite veinlets (with traces of galena)	Carb-v	wsPy 3-4%, frPy 1%, tr Ga (in veinlets), Rh	md-bx	WT3-15	99.42	100.46	1.04

100.46	101.68	1.22	tBX?	Dark gray to black breccia (tectonic?, partly fluidization?) composed of frags of black metasediments, numerous calcite blebs and irregular veins, locally quartz blebs/deformed veins, few rhodochrosite veinlets and associated (along the edges) pyrite	Cl-st, Carb	d/blPy, Po 3-5%, Rh	tbx	WT3-16 WT3-17	100.46 100.95	100.95 101.68	0.49 0.73
101.68	102.74	1.06	MS	Black thin bedded/laminated metasediments as before, locally incipient brecciation, few deformed quartz veins	Sil, Carb	dPo 2-3%, frPy 0.5%	md-bx	WT3-18	101.68	102.74	1.06
102.74	104.00	1.26	fBX	Dark gray fluidization breccia of metasediments/metatubidites, locally quartz/calcite veinlets		d/blPo 2-3%, Py 2%, tr Ga, Rh	bx	WT3-20	102.74	104.02	1.28
104.00	105.40	1.40	MS	Black thin bedded/laminated metasediments as before, locally incipient brecciation, few deformed quartz/calcite and rhodochrosite veins	Sil, Carb	dPo 2-4%, dPy 1%, Rh	md-bx	WT3-21	104.02	105.40	1.38
105.40	106.05	0.65	MS	Black thin bedded/laminated metasediments, folded bedding at 25-65deg, some thin dykelets/gashes filled with fine-grained fluidization breccia	Sil, Carb	dPo, Py	md-st				
106.05	106.51	3.82	fBX	Dark gray, medium/fine-grained fluidization breccia (locally only in situ brecciation); lower contact sharp at 40deg		dPo, Py	bx				
106.51	109.87	5.79	cMS	Dark gray, thin bedded, calcareous meta-turbidites and fine-grained metasediments, localized deformation and incipient brecciation; folded bedding at 30-55deg; few deformed/folded quartz veins	Sil, Carb	d/blPo 1-3%, frPy 1%	wk-(bx)				
109.87	112.30	2.74	fBX	Dark gray fluidization breccia composed of frags of fine-grained metasediments/metatubidites, quartz, and less common frags of biotite/sericite(?) schists/fyllites (the latter components include more abundant blebs of pyrrhotite and pyrite)		bl/dPo 2-5%, d/frPy 1-3%	bx	WT3-22	111.10	112.30	1.20
112.30	112.61	0.31	VQC	Vein of massive whitish quartz, contacts at 55-60deg, fractures filled with dark gray graphite/pyrite(?) mixture; pyrite along the contacts	Sil-st	frPy	md	WT3-23	112.30	112.61	0.31
112.61	115.00	2.39	fBX	Dark gray, relatively fine-grained breccia, similar as above; numerous blebs of pyrite and pyrrhotite scattered throughout fragments and matrix; trace of chalcopryrite in fragments of quartz veins		bl/dPo/Py 2-5%, tr Sph, Cpy	bx	WT3-24 WT3-25	112.61 113.74	113.74 115.00	1.13 1.26
115.00	116.51	1.51	MS	Dark gray to almost black, fine-grained, thin bedded metasediments, partly sideritic, with numerous zones of incipient brecciation along fractures/cleavage	Sid?	d Po 1-3%, frPy 0.5%	md-bx	WT3-26	115.00	116.51	1.51
116.51	117.65	1.14	BX	Dark gray fluidization/tectonic/intrusive(?) breccia; lower contact at 55deg; concentration of pyrite increases from 1 to 3% downhole		Py 1-3%	bx	WT3-27	116.51	117.65	1.14
117.65	117.94	0.29	FZ/t BX	Dark gray, coarse-grained tectonic breccia to deformational package (rather tectonic deformation than slump feature); some discontinuous laminae of massive pyrite; sharp lower contact at 50deg		Py 3-10%	flt?	WT3-28	117.65	118.09	0.44
117.94	118.05	0.11	VRD	Vein of pinkish rhodochrosite-pyrite and calcite; semimassive pyrite (35-45%), minor galena and sphalerite; sharp contacts at 50deg	Carb-Sulph	Py 35-45%, Ga 5-7%, tr Sph, Rh	vein				

118.05	118.64	0.59	QFP	Medium grayish QFP; numerous fractures form an incipient stockwork pattern; fractures are partly filled/accompanied by pyrite, rhodochrosite, and minor galena and sphalerite	(Carb-Sulph), Cl	Py 5-8%, tr Ga, Sph; Rh	st	WT3-29	118.09	118.64	0.55
118.64	123.80	5.16	QFP	Light creamy-grayish, medium/fine grained QFP, massive with few fractures partly filled with rhodochrosite and sulphides, common veins are sub-parallel to core axis	Cl-md, Sil-wk	Py 1-4%, tr Ga, Sph; Rh	md	WT3-30 WT3-31 WT3-32	118.64 120.40 121.92	120.40 121.92 123.44	1.76 1.52 1.52
123.80	126.30	2.50	QFP	Light creamy QFP	Cl-wk/md	tr Py	(wk)				
126.30	127.62	1.32	QFP	Light creamy QFP; fractures followed by advanced clay alteration; lower contact at 30deg	Cl-md/st		md	WT3-33	127.04	127.57	0.53
127.62	127.72	0.10	cl	Clayey gouge with few fragments of strongly silicified QFP	Cl-st						
127.72	128.47	0.75	QFP	Moderately gray, cloudy, QFP with irregular spotty silicification; admixture of graphitic(?) material or fine sulphides	Sil-md-st, Cl	Py 1-3%	wk	WT3-34	127.57	128.47	0.90
128.47	132.70	4.23	QFP	Light creamy QFP, moderately-to-strongly fractured, fractures followed by advanced clay alteration, broken core	Cl-st	tr Py		WT3-35	128.47	129.30	0.83
132.70	133.01	0.31	cl	Dark gray, strongly clay-altered and locally silicified QFP; gradational boundaries at approx 45-50deg	Cl, Sil	blPy	st	WT3-36	132.70	133.01	0.31
133.01	134.00	0.99	QFP	Light creamy QFP; clay alteration along fractures	Cl-md-st		md				
134.00	142.07	8.07	QFP	Light creamy, medium-grained QFP; sharp lower contact at 50deg with finer grained QFP	Cl-wk/md	d/cPy-tr					
142.07	152.40	10.33	QFP	Light-creamy, fine-to-medium-grained QFP	Cl-wk/md	d/cPy-tr					
152.40	152.90	0.50	QFP	Light-creamy, fine-to-medium-grained QFP, strong clay alteration; broken core - probably strongly fractured	Cl-st		st?				
152.90	154.02	1.12	QFP	Light-creamy, medium/fine-grained QFP	Cl-wk/md						
154.02	154.33	0.31	QFP	Light-creamy, fine-to-medium-grained QFP, strong clay alteration, contacts at 10-25deg; broken core	Cl-st		st?	WT3-37	154.02	154.60	0.58
154.33	154.53	0.20	VQC	Dark gray zone (composite vein) of strong silicification in QFP with semimassive pyrite, some sphalerite and minor galena; relatively sharp contacts at 30deg	Sil-st	smPy 25-35%, Sph 1-2%, tr Ga					
154.53	159.60	5.07	QFP	Light-creamy QFP, few thin stringers at 35deg and 10deg containng sulphides	Cl-wk/md	d/vPy 1-2%, tr Ga, Sph	wk				
159.60	159.82	0.22	QFP	Zone of strong clay alteration in QFP with a few thin (2 cm is the thickest) stringers/veins containing sulphide mineralization; contacts/veins at 25-30deg	Cl-st	Py 3-5%, Ga+Sph 0.5%	?	WT3-38	159.55	159.86	0.31
159.82	161.20	1.38	QFP	Light-creamy QFP, few thin veins of rhodochrosite with sulphides; lower contact irregular, intrusive at approx 40-45deg	Cl-md/wk, (Sil)	Py 1%, tr Ga, Sph; Rh	wk	WT3-40	159.86	161.15	1.29
161.20	161.25	0.05	fBX	Dark-gray fluidization breccia (frags of metasediments and white quartz); contacts at 45deg		Py 5-10%, tr Ga					0.00
161.25	161.47	0.22	MS	Slightly brownish-gray fine-grained metasediments, locally slickensided at 43deg; numerous laminae of pyrite		banded Py 10-20%	wk	WT3-41	161.15	161.47	0.32

161.47	162.55	1.08	VQC	Irregular veins/nods (boudinage) of whitish coarse-grained quartz, separated by greenish chlorite-talcose(?) metamorphic rock	Sil-st; Chl, Talc(?)	bl Py, Po		WT3-42	161.47	162.55	1.08
162.55	163.25	0.70	FYL	Greenish-gray talcose(?) fyllites, folded and slickensided, foliation at 30deg	Ser, Chl	bl Po	wk	WT3-43	162.55	163.25	0.70
163.25	163.50	0.25	VQC	Set of thin, irregular (boudinaged and folded) veins of white quartz	Sil-v			WT3-44	163.25	163.50	0.25
163.50	164.30	0.80	FYL	Greyish fyllites with numerous thin irregular quartz veins	Ser, Chl	tr d/blPo/Py	wk	WT3-45	163.50	164.59	1.09
164.30	167.10	2.80	FYL	Grayish fyllites with distinct foliation developed at 40-50deg, locally incipient goufrage related to development of a fracture cleavage; locally incipient brecciation	Ser, Chl	tr d/blPo/Py	wk				
167.10	167.45	0.35	VQC	Set of irregular quartz veins and nodules in fyllites	Sil						
167.45	169.25	1.80	FYL	Grayish fyllites as above; upper part is characterized by distinct very thin parallel bedding/lamination at 65-75deg, in lower part of the interval folded	Ser, Chl	tr d/blPo/Py	wk				
169.25	169.75	0.50	FYL	A few thin, irregular quartz veins and nodules in a zone of strong deformation/folding of fyllites	Sil	blPo	wk				
169.75	170.70	0.95	FYL	Tightly folded gray fyllites, strong development of fracture cleavage at 40-45deg, fold axes sub-parallel to cleavage	Ser, Chl	blPo	wk				
170.70	171.40	0.70	tBX	Zone of incipient tectonic brecciation of fyllites; locally detached fragments of quartz veins/nodes	Ser, Chl, Sil	blPo	tbx				
171.40	176.78	5.38	FYL	Gray fyllites as above, locally sideritic and calcareous; few thin quartz veins (sub-parallel to fracture cleavage/foliation); <u>fracture cleavage at 65deg, foliation at 40-60deg</u>	Ser, Chl	blPo	wk				
176.78	180.50	3.72	MS	Dark gray, thinly bedded, calcareous shales/fyllites; bedding/foliation at 70-55deg, locally irregular quartz veins, <u>fracture cleavage at 45deg</u>		blPo	wk				
180.50	181.15	0.65	MS	Dark gray metamorphic shale/fyllites with numerous thin, irregular quartz veins	Ser, Chl	blPo	wk	WT3-46	180.50	181.25	0.75
181.15	185.13	3.98	MS	Dark-gray calcareous, metamorphic shale/fyllites, locally sideritic; locally folded; bedding in lower part at approx 65deg, fracture cleavage at 80deg	Ser, Chl	blPo	wk	WT3-47	181.25	182.88	1.63
185.13	185.50	0.37	MS	Same rock but with numerous thin quartz veins	Ser, Chl	blPo	wk				
185.50	186.70	1.20	MS	Dark-gray calcareous, metamorphic folded shale/fyllites, locally sideritic; <u>fracture cleavage at 70-75deg; some carbonate veins</u>	Ser, Chl; Carb-v	blPo	wk				
186.70	186.90	0.20	VQC	Solid concentration of quartz/quartz vein	Sil						
186.90	189.00	2.10	MS	Dark-gray calcareous, metamorphic folded shale/fyllites, locally sideritic; <u>fracture cleavage at 70-75deg; some quartz-carbonate veins and nodules</u>	Ser, Chl; Carb-v	blPo	wk				
189.00	189.25	0.25	MS	Same rock but with several thin irregular quartz veins	Ser, Chl	blPo	wk	WT3-48	188.98	189.28	0.30

189.25	190.10	0.85	MS	Same rock but cut by younger undeformed quartz-calcite-(minor carbonates) veins: younger veins cut through the older quartz veins; disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite in the veins	Ser, Chl	bl/dPo, dPy 1-2%, tr-0.5% Apy	md	WT3-49	189.28	190.25	0.97
190.10	192.55	2.45	MS	Dark-gray calcareous, metamorphic shale/fyllites, locally sideritic; bedding sub-parallel to core axis, fracture cleavage at 75-80deg	Ser, Chl; Carb-v	blPo	md				
192.55	193.05	0.50	MS	Same rock cut by 2-4 cm thick carbonate-rhodochrosite veins at 10-15deg	Ser, Chl	dPy 2-4%, Apy 0.5%	md	WT3-50	192.47	193.05	0.58
193.05	195.15	2.10	MS	Dark-gray calcareous, metamorphic shale/fyllites, contain biotite; fracture cleavage at 75deg	Ser, Chl, Biot	blPo	wk				
195.15	195.75	0.60	MS	Same rock but with several thin irregular folded quartz veins; locally greenish (epidote?) color, strong biotite-siderite alteration around quartz veins	Ser, Chl, Biot	blPo	md	WT3-51	195.15	195.75	0.60
195.75	204.58	8.83	MS	Dark gray fine-grained, thin bedded meta-sediments (fyllitic), locally folded but bedding commonly at 75-85deg, fracture cleavage at 45-55deg	Ser, Chl	blPo	wk				
204.58	204.99	0.41	VQC	Same rock with numerous deformed (older) quartz veins with abundant pyrrhotite and some greenish epidote(?)	Sil	blPo 3-5%		WT3-52	204.58	204.99	0.41
204.99	209.60	4.61	MS	Dark gray commonly graphitic, fine-grained metasediments; few carbonate stringers; bedding and fracture cleavage at 80deg	Ser, Chl	blPo 3-5%	wk				0.00
209.60	212.65	3.05	MV L	Medium-gray meta-tuff or metavolcanic rock, foliation at 20deg deformed; locally concentrations of pyrrhotite; at 210.35m irregular quartz vein with abundant galena, pyrite and minor sphalerite; lower contact gradational	Chl	blPo; loc Py, Ga, Sph	md	WT3-53	210.10	210.55	0.45
212.65	217.10	4.45	cMS	Dark gray fine-grained, thin bedded metasediments/distal metaturbidites, locally sideritic and/or with admixture of volcanoclastic material, bedding at 70deg, locally folded, few quartz and carbonate veins with common pyrrhotite	Ser, Chl	blPo	md				
217.10	218.01	0.91	tBX	Tectonic breccia (minor role of fluidization?) with swarms of thin carbonate/quartz veins with some epidote, locally abundant pyrrhotite (3-7%)	Ser, Chl	blPo 1-7%	md	WT3-54	217.10	218.01	0.91
218.01	218.90	0.89	cMS	Dark gray fine-grained, thin bedded metasediments/distal metaturbidites similar as above; bedding approx at 80deg	Ser, Chl	blPo	md				
218.90	219.46	0.56	VQC	Set of irregular thick veins of quartz with some epidote; contacts at 45deg	Sil, Ser, Chl	blPo		WT3-57	218.90	219.46	0.56
219.46	226.95	7.49	cMS	Dark gray fine-grained, thin bedded metasediments/distal metaturbidites similar as above; bedding at approx 75-80deg; locally thin quartz veins and incipient brecciation	Ser, Chl	blPo, Py	md-bx				
226.95	227.50	0.55	MV L	Medium-gray sideritic(?) metavolcanics (fragmental?), layering at 75-80deg	Chl	blPo, Py	md				
227.50	228.20	0.70	VQC	Thick irregular quartz vein/nodule	Sil-v	blPo, Py tr-1%, tr Ga		WT3-56	227.50	228.20	0.70

228.20	228.55	0.35	cMS	Dark-gray to gray, slightly sideritic, thin bedded metasediments, folded bedding	Ser, Chl	blPo	md-bx				
228.55	230.65	2.10	MS/ VQC	Dark-gray metasediments with numerou deformed (locally brecciated) quartz veins	Ser, Chl, Sil	blPo, Py	md-bx	WT3-58	229.30	230.65	1.35
230.65	231.43	0.78	cMS	Dark gray fine-grained, thin bedded metasediments/distal metaturbidites, folded bedding	Ser, Chl	blPo, Py	md-bx				
231.43	231.88	0.45	MS/ VQC	Dark-gray metasediments with numerou deformed (locally brecciated) quartz veins	Ser, Chl, Sil	blPo, Py	md-bx				
231.88	234.70	2.82	cMS	Dark gray fine-grained, thin bedded metasediments/distal metaturbidites, commonly graphitic, folded bedding but usually at approx 75-80deg, fracture cleavage at 65-70deg, few quartz veinlets	Ser, Chl	bl/frPo 2%	md-bx	WT3-59	234.00	234.70	0.70
EOH @ 234.70 m (770 ft)											

Other samples

WT3-10 BLK GNT
WT3-19 STD
WT3-39 STD
WT3-55 BLK QFP2
WT3-25A DPK
WT3-31A DPK

For abbreviations: see drill hole log WT-1

Killdeer Minerals Ltd.

Project Wildcat2009
Drill Hole WT-4 Easting: 423963
Core NTW Northing: 6657980
TD (435 ft) 132.59 m Elevation: 1465
Claim YB876324 Azimuth: 285
NTS 105 B/I Dip: -55.5

Datum NAD83 Zone 9

Contractor: Kluane
Started: 27-Sep-08
Finished: 29-Sep-08
Logged by: K. Mastalerz
Date logged: 29-Sep-09
30-Sep-07

Diamond Drill Log - ddh WT-4

Dip tests:

Method	Depth	Azi	Dip
Compass	0	285	-55.5

From	To	Length	Code	Lithology and Structure	Alteration	Ore	Fracture	Sample	From	To	Length
m	m	m				Minerals	Density	Label	m	m	m
0.00	7.25	7.25	BX	Brownish-orange, fine/medium grained, matrix-rich/matrix-supported breccia of dolomitic limetsone frags; collapse (karst) or fluidization breccia?; clayey-ferruginous matrix	Ox-st	Lim/Goe-vab	bx	WT4-01	3.00	4.88	1.88
								WT4-02	4.88	6.40	1.52
								WT4-03	6.40	7.23	0.83
7.25	10.26	3.01	DLS	Light grayish-to-yellowish/rusty dolomitic limestone, very strongly fractured to brecciated in situ (crackle breccia); open fractures filled with limonite-goethite	Ox-st	Lim/Goe	st	WT4-04	7.23	8.47	1.24
								WT4-05	8.47	9.50	1.03
								WT4-06	9.50	10.26	0.76
10.26	14.45	4.19	DLS	Light grayish dolomitic limestone, fracture density varies, usually moderate but locally some zones of brecciation at 60-65deg	Ox-wk	Lim/Goe	md, (bx)	WT4-07	10.26	11.65	1.39
14.45	15.74	1.29	DLS	Light grayish-to-yellowish/rusty dolomitic limestone, very strongly fractured	Ox-st	Lim/Goe	st	WT4-09	14.45	15.87	1.42
15.74	15.81	0.07	BX	Rusty-brownish fine-grained limestone breccia, matrix-rich; contacts at 40-45deg	Ox-st	Lim/Goe-vab	bx	WT4-10	15.87	16.76	0.89
15.81	18.35	2.54	DLS	Light grayish-rusty dolomitic limestone, open fractures filled with limonite-goethite	Ox-wk	Lim/Goe	md/st	WT4-11	16.76	18.35	1.59
18.35	19.82	1.47	DLS	Light grayish dolomitic limestone, fracture density varies from weak to moderate but some zones display incipient brecciation	Ox-wk	Lim/Goe	wk/md, (bx)	WT4-12	18.35	19.81	1.46
19.82	20.08	0.26	DLS	Light rusty-brownish strongly fractured dolomitic limestone	Ox-st	Lim/Goe	st	WT4-13	19.81	20.94	1.13
20.08	20.94	0.86	BX	Brownish limestone breccia with variable matrix content; locally goethite pseudomorphs after pyrite/galena?	Ox-st	Lim/Goe-ab	st				
20.94	24.00	3.06	DLS	Light grayish-creamy dolomitic limestone, crude indistinct bedding at 50deg	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk				
24.00	24.85	0.85	DLS	Light grayish-creamy dolomitic limestone weak-to-moderately fractured	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk/md				
24.85	29.50	4.65	DLS	Grayish to light rusty-brownish, strongly fractured dolomitic limestone; locally goethite pseudomorphs after pyrite/galena?	Ox-wk/st	Lim-Goe	st-(bx)	WT4-15	25.91	27.35	1.44
								WT4-16	27.35	28.62	1.27
29.50	29.72	0.22	VQC	Whitish massive calcite vein; locally goethite pseudomorphs; contacts at 55-60deg	(Ox)	Lim-Goe	vein	WT4-17	28.62	29.74	1.12
29.72	31.70	1.98	BX	Rusty-brown fine-grained breccia of dolomitic limestone, abundant muddy-ferruginous matrix	Ox-st	Lim-Goe-vab	bx	WT4-18	29.74	31.00	1.26
31.70	32.90	1.20	DLS	Grayish-rusty, strongly fractured dolomitic limestone; common goethite pseudomorphs	Ox-st	Lim-Goe-ab	st	WT4-19	31.00	32.00	1.00

32.90	33.65	0.75	DLS	Grayish-rusty, moderately/weakly fractured dolomitic limestone	Ox	Lim-Goe	md/wk	WT4-20	32.00	33.35	1.35
33.65	35.30	1.65	DLS	Grayish-rusty, strongly fractured dolomitic limestone; numerous goethite pseudomorphs; locally broken core	Ox-st	Lim-Goe-ab	st	WT4-21	34.00	35.10	1.10
35.30	38.70	3.40	DLS	Gray crystalline (dolomitic) limestone, moderately fractured (oxidation follows fractures); locally incipient brecciation; lower boundary marked by the oxidation front	Ox-st	Lim-Goe	md, (bx)	WT4-22	35.10	36.40	1.30
38.70	39.20	0.50	DLS	Dark gray coarse crystalline dolomitic limestone, locally brecciated; distinctly lower degree of oxidation	(Ox)	(Lim)	md, (bx)				
39.20	40.75	1.55	DLS	Grayish-rusty fine crystalline dolomitic limestone; relics of banding/stratification at 45-50deg; locally blebs/pseudomorphs of goethite; lower contact sharp, discordant	Ox	Lim-Goe	md				
40.75	41.15	0.40	BX	Dark grayish-rusty limestone breccia, probably tectonic origin; superimposed younger fractures	(Ox)	(Lim)	bx	WT4-23	40.70	41.95	1.25
41.15	41.99	0.84	DLS	Light-creamy-grayish fine-crystalline dolomitic limestone, locally blebs of goethite	Ox	Lim, Goe	md/wk				
41.99	42.08	0.09	VQC	Carbonate vein accompanied by strongly oxidized zone with abundant goethite, sharp contacts at 40deg (5 cm true width)	Ox-st	Lim/Goe-ab	vein, bx?	WT4-24	41.95	42.55	0.60
42.08	42.20	0.12	DLS	Dark gray coarse-crystalline dolomitic limestone	(Ox)	(Lim)					
42.20	42.55	0.35	VQC	Calcite veins and cement in dolomitic breccia, white, slightly rusty; goethite along some fractures; <u>younger, tight fractures are superimposed on the breccia</u>	Ox	Lim, Goe	bx/vein				
42.55	45.00	2.45	LST	Dark gray, spotty, coarse-crystalline marbly limestone, locally brecciated; indistinct layering at 50-55deg	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk-(bx)	WT4-25	42.55	43.40	0.85
45.00	45.42	0.42	DLS	Yellowish-tan, locally light gray, fine-crystalline dolomitic limestone	Ox-st	Lim-Goe	st-(bx)				
45.42	45.50	0.08	VQC	Calcite vein/breccia cementation; contacts at 45deg	Ox	Lim-Goe	st-(bx)				
45.50	47.50	2.00	LST	Yellowish-tan to dark gray, coarse-crystalline, spotty limestone; weak fracturing superimposed on the older fluidization breccias!; bedding at 50deg; fracturing and brecciation commonly developed perpendicular to bedding and at 40deg (calcite veining); goethite pseudomorphs	Ox	Lim-Goe	md/wk-(bx)				
47.50	47.65	0.15	FBX	Fluidization breccia of limestone fragments	Ox	Lim-Goe	bx	WT4-26	47.47	48.67	1.20
47.65	51.63	3.98	LST	Medium-gray to yellowish-tan, coarse-grained, strongly fractured (incipient brecciation locally) marbly limestone; some calcite veins at 10deg; relics of bedding at approximately 70deg	Ox	Lim-Goe	md/st-bx	WT4-27 WT4-28	48.67 50.00	50.00 51.63	1.33 1.63
51.63	54.00	2.37	LST	Medium-gray to rusty, coarse-crystalline, crudely layered marbly limestone; layering at 50deg	Ox	Lim-Goe	md				
54.00	56.25	2.25	DLS	Grayish-to-rusty-brownish, strongly fractured dolomitic limestone; fractures are commonly filled with goethite	Ox-st	Lim/Goe-ab	st	WT4-30 WT4-31	54.00 55.27	55.27 56.25	1.27 0.98
56.25	56.75	0.50	DLS	Light gray fine-crystalline banded dolomitic limestone, bedding at 55-60deg	Ox	Lim-Goe	md				
56.75	58.05	1.30	LST	Medium-gray to rusty, medium-crystalline, spotty, crudely layered marbly limestone; layering at 40-70deg	Ox	Lim-Goe	md				

58.05	60.05	2.00	BX	Rusty-brown crackle breccia (in situ, incipient) of dolomitic limestone, local fluidization, strong oxidation; locally goethite	Ox-st	Lim/Goe-ab	bx/st	WT4-32	58.05	59.44	1.39
60.05	66.58	6.53	DLS	Grayish-to-rusty, spotty limestone/dolomitic limestone, moderately fractured but locally incipient brecciation	Ox	Lim-Goe	md, (bx)	WT4-33	65.17	66.58	1.41
66.58	67.17	0.59	DLS	Rusty-brown, strongly fractured to locally brecciated dolomitic limestone, strong oxidation; lower contact sharp at 60-65deg, concentration of goethite near the lower contact at approx 70deg	Ox-st	Lim/Goe-ab	st-bx	WT4-34	66.58	67.17	0.59
67.17	70.10	2.93	tBX	Coarse tectonic breccia composed predominantly of thinly bedded calcareous turbidites and fine-grained metasediments, minor limestone - only in the topmost part, numerous clayey gouges became less frequent downhole, irregular calcite veins	Ox: st-wk	(Lim/Goe)	tbx	WT4-35	67.17	68.58	1.41
70.10	70.70	0.60	LTt	Dark gray, thin-to-medium bedded limestone and calcareous turbidites, bedding at 35-40deg, locally calcite veinlets	Ox	Lim	md				
70.70	72.54	1.84	tBX	Tectonic breccia of thin/medium bedded limestone and calcareous turbidites; ferruginous matrix, broken core	Ox-st	Lim	tbx	WT4-36	70.32	72.54	2.22
72.54	72.80	0.26	VQC	Carbonate vein, broken core	Ox	Lim	vein				
72.80	75.40	2.60	LST	Grayish, spotty, medium-crystalline limestone (dolomitic?), massive; calcite veins	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk				
75.40	75.59	0.19	cl	Yellowish-gray clayey fault(?) gouge	Cl-st (Ox)	(Lim)	flt?				
75.59	78.95	3.36	LTt	Gray, thin/medium bedded limestone and calcareous turbidites, folded bedding; some of the tight fold axes are cut by thin calcite veins; locally stronger fracturing-to-incipient brecciation	Ox	Lim-Goe	wk-(bx)	WT4-38	75.59	76.76	1.17
78.95	79.80	0.85	tBX	tectonic breccia/tectonic deformational package of light-creamy to gray limestone, medium bedded	Ox	Lim-Goe	tbx	WT4-39	78.95	79.81	0.86
79.80	84.45	4.65	Lta	Medium to coarse-grained, redeposited fragmental (allodapic) limestone; almost exclusively angular fragments of white limestone and dark gray/black calcareous shale, the latter are usually bigger, elongated (intraclast character); locally well preserved bedding at 50-55deg; succession probably originated due to repeated redeposition (earthquake induced - fluxoturbidites, or tempestites?) of moderately consolidated calcareous material; common fractures perpendicular to bedding; lower contact at 55-60deg	(Ox)	(Lim-Goe)	wk	WT4-40	83.18	84.45	1.27
84.45	85.95	1.50	DLS	Yellowish-rusty to light-gray, strongly fractured, medium-crystalline dolomitic limestone, locally incipient brecciation; lower contact sharp, faulted/slickensided at 25deg	Ox-st/md	Lim/Goe-ab	md-(bx)	WT4-41	84.45	85.95	1.50
85.95	86.25	0.30	FZ	Deformational, fault-related package of dark gray thin bedded calcareous turbidites/shale	Ox	Lim	flt	WT4-42	85.95	86.50	0.55

86.25	94.20	7.95	cMS	Gray, fine-grained to sandy, thin-to-medium bedded, calcareous turbidites, bedding at 70-80deg, stratigraphic younging up-hole (load casts, sole marks, bioturbation), locally sideritic, common thin calcite veins; at 90.35-92.45 isolated bioturbation structures (horizontal canals, sub-vertical shafts and irregular burrows); lower contact slickensided/faulted at 35deg	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk				
94.20	94.92	0.72	LTa	Medium-to-coarse-grained, redeposited (allodapic) limestone, bedding at 70-80deg	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk				
94.92	96.00	1.08	cMS ?FL T	Gray calcareous meta-turbidites, strongly folded (deformational package) or slump-related (topmost part - deformation dying-out) deformation; some carbonate-minor quartz nodules	(Ox)	(Lim)	flt??				
96.00	101.43	5.43	cMS	Gray calcareous, thin-bedded, meta-turbidites and shales, gently folded with bedding from 40deg to 85deg; thick to thin calcite veins perpendicular and parallel to bedding; lowermost part - tectonic bending of layering to 30deg	Carb	(Lim)	md				
101.43	101.53	0.10	tBX	Fine-grained breccia, both contacts discordant (almost perpendicular to bedding in CMS) at 35deg; partly calcite cementation	Carb, Ox	(Lim)	bx				
101.53	104.33	2.80	cMS	Gray calcareous, thin-bedded, meta-turbidites and shales, bedding at 75-80deg; thick to thin calcite veins; lower contact sharp	Carb	(Lim)	md				
104.33	106.57	2.24	BX	Coarse/medium-grained limestone/calcareous shale breccia; locally thin deformational(?) packages and gentle folding; sedimentary breccia?	Carb-v, Ox	Lim, Goe, tr Ga	bx	WT4-43	105.75	106.57	0.82
106.57	107.32	0.75	cMS	Gray calcareous, thin-bedded, meta-turbidites and shales, bedding at 75-80deg, locally (e.g. at 107.25m) bioturbation - horizontal tunnels	Carb-v, (Ox)	(Lim)	md	WT4-44	106.57	108.13	1.56
107.32	108.13	0.81	tBX	Predominantly intervals of tectonic(?) breccia of thin bedded limestones with accompanied calcite veins; minor intact thin-bedded limestone; common goethite pseudomorphs	Ox, Carb- v	Lim-Goe	tbx?				
108.13	112.45	4.32	cMS	Gray calcareous, thin- (minor medium-) bedded, fine-grained meta-turbidites and shales, bedding at 75-90deg, stratigraphic younging up-hole (graded bedding, load casts, flame structures); locally rare bioturbation and burrows, common thin calcite veins and thin fluidization dyklets; pyrrhotite is predominantly syn/diagenetic (deformed wisps), but pyrite was partly introduced along fractures/veins and breccias together with trace of galena; lower contact gradational	Carb-v	Po 1%, Py 1%, tr Ga	wk	WT4-45	108.75	109.80	1.05
112.45	115.53	3.08	cMS	Gray calcareous, medium- (minor thick-) bedded, sandy turbidites, sandstones and shales, bedding at 75-90deg, few irregular calcite veins	Carb-v	Po 1%, Py 1%	wk				
115.53	115.78	0.25	fBX	Fine-grained fluidization(?) breccia composed of frags of thin-bedded metasediments; sharp contacts at 70deg		dPy 0.5%, tr Po	bx				
115.78	117.85	2.07	cMS	Gray, medium-to-thin-bedded calcareous metasediments, bedding at 65-80deg; locally carbonate veins	Carb-v		wk				

117.85	118.25	0.40	tBX	Coarse-grained, tectonic breccia/deformational package of metasediments, numerous irregular carbonate veins (partly brecciated)	Carb-v	dPo 1%, tr-0.5% Py	tbx				
118.25	119.98	1.73	cMS	Gray, thin- (subordinately medium-) bedded, calcareous metasediments, bedding at 85deg; locally carbonate veins	Carb-v	blPo 2%	wk				
119.98	120.30	0.32	fBX	Poorly sorted fluidization(?) breccia composed of frags of thin-bedded metasediments; sharp contacts at 35deg		Py 2%, Po 1%	bx				
120.30	124.30	4.00	cMS	Gray, thin-to-medium-bedded, calcareous metasediments, bedding at 70-75deg, stratigraphic top - up-hole; locally thin carbonate veins and incipient brecciation; pyrite growths over older pyrrhotite grains	Carb-v	d/blPo 1-2%, Py 1-1.5%	wk				
124.30	124.95	0.65	tBX	Zone of incipient brecciation of calcareous metasediments and numerous calcite veins	Carb-v	Py 2-3%, Po 1%, Cpy 1-4%	bx	WT4-46	124.30	124.95	0.65
124.95	126.68	1.73	cMS	Gray, thin-to-medium-bedded, calcareous metasediments, bedding at 70-75deg, stratigraphic top - up-hole, bedding attitude varies (folding/faulting)	Carb-v	d/blPo 1-2%	wk				
126.68	127.97	1.29	BX	Breccia/deformational package of calcareous metasediments, syndepositional/diagenetic(?), weak oxidation	Carb-v	dPo, Py	(bx)	WT4-47	126.68	127.95	1.27
127.97	132.59	4.62	cMS	Gray, thin-to-medium-bedded, calcareous metasediments, bedding at 55-70deg, stratigraphic top - up-hole, locally thin deformed(?) calcite veins	Carb-v	d/blPo 1%, Py 0.5-1%, tr Cpy	wk	WT4-48	131.07	132.59	1.52
EOH @ 132.59 m (435 ft)											

Other samples

WT4-08 STD
WT4-14 BLK LST3
WT4-37 STD
WT4-27A DPK
WT4-34A DPK
WT4-41A DPK

For abbreviations: see drill hole log WT-1

Killdeer Minerals Ltd.

Project Wildcat2009
Drill Hole WT-5 Easting: 424638
Core NTW Northing: 6657573
TD (500 ft) 1 152.60 Elevation: 1404
Claim YB62266 Azimuth: 296
NTS 105 B/1 Dip: -60.5

Datum NAD83 Zone 9

Contractor: Kluane
Started: 29-Sep-08
Finished: 1-Oct-08
Logged by: K. Mastalerz
Date logged: 30-Sep-07
2-Oct-07

Diamond Drill Log - ddh WT-5

Dip tests:

Method	Depth	Azi	Dip
Compass	0	296	-60.5

From	To	Length	Code	Lithology and Structure	Alteration	Ore	Fracture	Sample	From	To	Length
m	m	m				Minerals	Density	Label	m	m	m
0.00	3.96	3.96	ob	Overburden with boulders of gray crystalline limestone							
3.96	5.95	1.99	LST	Rusty-brown to light-gray medium-crystalline limestone, probably cavernous (now filled with clayey-ferruginous mixture)	Ox-st	Lim-Goe	st	WT5-01	3.96	5.95	1.99
5.95	11.65	5.70	LST	Dark-gray crystalline limestone with numerous white calcite veins, trend of bedding at 60deg; veins at 0-30deg	(Ox), Calc-v	Lim	md	WT5-02 WT5-03	5.95 9.50	7.50 10.52	1.55 1.02
11.65	16.60	4.95	LST	Dark-gray, crudely thick-bedded crystalline limestone, bedding at 60-70deg, locally relics of small intraclasts and pellets; few thin calcite veins; locally bioturbations(?)	(Calc-v)						
16.60	17.45	0.85	LST	Dark-gray/brownish, sideritic(?) crystalline limestone, boudinaged; trend of bedding at 65deg	Ox	Lim	md				
17.45	20.98	3.53	LST	Dark-gray, crudely thick-bedded crystalline limestone, bedding at 65deg, locally relics of intraclasts and pellets; few thin calcite veins; locally bedding blurred due to bioturbation(?)	(Calc-v)						
20.98	31.05	10.07	LSS	Dark-gray crystalline limestone with thin, frequently irregular, sideritic-(cherty) bands (diagenetic, epigenetic?), bedding at 55-60deg; locally bioturbation and soft sediment deformations; few calcite veins	(Ox), Calc-v	(Lim)	wk	WT5-04	26.84	27.60	0.76
31.05	32.17	1.12	FZ	Strongly broken core: fragments of crystalline limestone as above and numerous clayey gouges	(Ox), Cl	(Lim)	flt?	WT5-05	31.05	32.17	1.12
32.17	33.99	1.82	LSS	Dark-gray crystalline limestone with thin, frequently irregular, sideritic-(cherty) bands, more regular bedding at 65deg	(Ox), Calc-v	(Lim)	wk				
33.99	44.35	10.36	RIF	Brown RIF; locally still well preserved relics of primary sedimentary structures (load casts, horizontal burrows) of marly(?), probably slightly cavernous, dark-gray limestone; partial dissolution and in situ replacement by iron oxides, drusy calcite nodules; bedding at 65-70deg; sharp lower boundary at 90deg; locally pseudomorphs after pyrite and galena?	Ox-st	Lim, Goe	wk	WT5-06 WT5-07 WT5-08	35.25 36.75 38.10	36.75 38.10 39.85	1.50 1.35 1.75
44.35	46.70	2.35	LSS	Dark-gray, thin/medium-bedded crystalline limestone with brownish sideritic layers at 55deg; common calcite veins	(Ox), Calc	Lim	md	WT5-10	45.80	46.70	0.90
46.70	48.25	1.55	RIF	Brown RIF with some relics of dark gray crystalline limestone as above; deformed primary stratification, calcite veins	Ox-st	Lim, Goe	md	WT5-11	46.70	48.25	1.55

48.25	48.69	0.44	LST	Block (tectonic?/relic) of dark-gray crystalline limestone with numerous calcite/carbonate veins; deformed bedding	(Ox)	(Lim)	st	WT5-12	48.25	48.69	0.44
48.69	50.29	1.60	RIF	Rusty-brown, loose mixture of clayey-ferruginous minerals; relics of bedding(?) at 90deg	Ox/Clst	Lim, Goe		WT5-13	48.69	50.29	1.60
50.29	52.45	2.16	RIF?	Dark chocolate-brown mixture of loose clayey-ferruginous minerals	Ox/Cl-st	Lim, Goe		WT5-14	50.29	52.45	2.16
52.45	53.34	0.89	LSS	Dark-gray, thin-bedded crystalline limestone with thin, brownish sideritic layers at 70-75deg; common clayey gouges; poor recovery	Ox, (Calc)	Lim, Goe	md	WT5-15	52.45	53.34	0.89
53.34	54.80	1.46	RIF?	Rusty-brown, loose mixture of clayey-ferruginous minerals; broken core, poor recovery	Ox/Cl-st,	Lim, Goe		WT5-16	53.34	55.17	1.83
54.80	55.17	0.37	LSS	Gray, thin/medium-bedded crystalline limestone with brownish sideritic layers, numerous calcite veins	Ox, (Calc)	Lim, Goe	md				
55.17	56.11	0.94	BX	Rusty-gray karstic collapse(?) breccia of partly substituted gray crystalline limestone, numerous calcite veins, locally goethite pseudomorphs	Ox, Carb-v	Lim, Goe	bx	WT5-17	55.17	56.11	0.94
56.11	57.25	1.14	BX/RIF	Rusty-brown clayey-ferruginous gouge, few block of gray limestone; loose material	Ox-st, Cl-st	Lim/Goe-ab	bx?	WT5-18	56.11	57.25	1.14
57.25	62.54	5.29	LSS	Gray, thin bedded sideritic limestone as before, bedding at 85-90deg, thin calcite veins cut through sideritic layers, calcite veins are cut by younger fractures	(Ox)	(Lim)	wk/md	WT5-19	57.25	58.17	0.92
62.54	63.00	0.46	FZ	Brownish-rusty clayey gouge, fault zone(?); poor recovery	Ox-st, Cl-st	Lim/Goe	flt?				
63.00	65.11	2.11	LSS	Gray, thin bedded sideritic limestone as before, locally silicified	(Ox), Sil	(Lim)	wk/md				
65.11	65.40	0.29	FZ	Brownish-rusty clayey gouge, fault zone(?); poor recovery	Ox/Cl-st	Lim/Goe	flt?				
65.40	66.30	0.90	LST	Rusty to dark gray crystalline limestone, strongly replaced by ferruginous-clayey minerals, relics of bedding at 55deg, partly silicified (sideritic layers)	Ox, Sil	Lim/Goe	md	WT5-21	65.40	66.30	0.90
66.30	68.35	2.05	LSS	Gray, thin bedded (deformed bedding - locally incipient brecciation) crystalline limestone, rarely scattered thin sideritic layers, locally silicified; common goethite encrustations and pseudomorphs, locally quartzveins/siliceous zones	(Ox), Sil	Lim-Goe	md-bx	WT5-22	66.30	67.80	1.50
68.35	83.05	14.70	LSS	Gray to dark-gray, medium-to-thin bedded crystalline limestone with thin sideritic-siliceous layers/bands, bedding at 75-85deg, distinct silicification; irregular thin calcite/carbonate veins; rarely goethite	(Ox), Sil	(Lim, Goe)	wk-md	WT5-23	82.93	83.72	0.79
83.05	83.60	0.55	BX	Light gray to whitish limestone breccia, strong carbonate-quartz veining/precipitation, strong silicification, few blebs and pseudomorphs of goethite	Sil/Carb-v, (Ox)	(Goe)	bx				
83.60	83.86	0.26	LST	Gray coarse/medium grained limestone (pellets and intraclasts very common), silicified	Sil		wk				

83.86	89.06	5.20	IIF	Brownish-rusty to, locally, gray, fine-grained (detrital) limestone/marl, locally calcareous siltstone (calcareous meta-sediments), <u>strongly replaced by clay-ferruginous mixture</u> , sideritic bands; probably admixed volcanoclastic (greenish) material, locally probably bioclasts; bedding at 80-90deg, locally graded bedding (stratigraphic top up-hole), some beds are probably of turbiditic origin; rarely goethite pseudomorphs	Carb, Sil, Ox-st	Lim-Goe	wk				
89.06	89.10	0.04	FZ	Clayey fault/slickenside zone	Ox-st, Cl-st	Lim-Goe	flt				
89.10	90.24	1.14	cMS	Grayish-rusty, detrital limestone/marl; admixed volcanoclastic material (locally greenish color of the rock); bioturbation in the lowermost part of the interval	Ox	Lim-Goe	wk				
90.24	104.80	14.56	VCL	Light greenish to rusty yellowish, fine-grained, slightly calcareous meta-volcanoclastics(?), slightly schistose, limonite-goethite penetrates along the fractures but also common blebs of goethite in the lower part of the interval, locally pyritiferous concretionary forms, bedding at 70-80deg, stratigraphic top up-hole (load casts); locally slickensided	Ox	Lim, Goe, Py	md	WT5-24 WT5-25 WT5-26	91.10 100.33 103.64	92.55 102.00 105.04	1.45 1.67 1.40
104.80	105.04	0.24	FZ	Fault/slickensided zone at 35-50deg	Ox, Cl-md	Lim	flt				
105.04	109.65	4.61	SCL	Light brownish-greenish, strongly siliceous, metasediments (siltstones and minor sandstones), bedding at 70deg; locally wispy laminations, silty-muddy repetitions of laminations and bioturbations (the latter ones at 107.40-107.70 m); probably admixture of tuffaceous material; some parts of the interval show features characteristic of siliciclastic nearshore environments	Sil-st, Ox	Lim, Goe	wk/md				
109.65	112.44	2.79	VCL	Yellowish, fine-grained volcanoclastics, thin bedding to lamination at 80deg	Ox, Cl-wk	Py, Lim, Goe	wk/md	WT5-27	110.35	111.25	0.90
112.44	112.55	0.11	tBX	Yellowish breccia, contacts at 40deg	Cl-st, Ox	Lim	tbx				
112.55	113.30	0.75	VCL	Yellowish, fine-grained volcanoclastics, thin bedding to lamination at 80deg	Ox, Cl-wk	Py, Lim, Goe	wk/md				
113.30	114.80	1.50	SCL	Silty to fine-sandy, medium-to-thin bedded siliciclastics, common bioturbation, bedding at 60deg	Sil						
114.80	116.30	1.50	SCL	Grayish-green, thinly bedded siltstones, bedding/lamination at 60deg; probably admixture of tuffaceous material	Sil						
116.30	119.35	3.05	SCL	Brownish-green, strongly fractured siliciclastic rock (siltstone) to silty volcanoclastic; locally incipient brecciation, carbonate veins at 15-20deg; strongly broken core	Sil, Ox	Lim	st	WT5-28	118.26	119.35	1.09
119.35	120.00	0.65	FZ	Complex fault zone: blocks of grayish siliciclastic rocks and clayey gouges	Ox, Cl-st		flt				
120.00	124.00	4.00	SCL	Yellowish-gray-to rusty, silty-to-fine sandy siliciclastics with admixture of volcanoclastic material, thin/medium bedded at 85-90deg; thin zones of incipient brecciation at approx 10deg	Ox		wk				

124.00	126.00	2.00	SCL	Light-to-dark gray, fine sandstones and siltstones, medium to thin bedded, rhythmic, tidal-bound type (including diurnal couplets) stratifications; siltstones commonly burrowed/bioturbated	(Ox), Sil		wk					
126.00	127.65	1.65	SCL	Yellowish-green siltstone, rhythmic laminations, strongly siliceous, locally bioturbated, bedding at 90deg	(Ox), Sil		wk/md					
127.65	128.12	0.47	FZ	Fault clayey gouge to breccia, light gray; contacts at 45deg	Cl-st		flt					
128.12	129.85	1.73	SCL	Yellowish-green siliceous siltstone as above the fault zone, bedding at 90deg	(Ox), Sil		wk/md					
129.85	130.20	0.35	FZ	Clayey fault gouge at 55-60deg	Cl-st		flt					
130.20	130.80	0.60	BX	Greenish-gray tectonic(?) breccia of silicified volcanogenic(?) rock, few thin clay gouges, incipient stockwork of pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets	Sil, Cl	Py, tr Cpy	bx	WT5-29	130.20	130.80	0.60	
130.80	132.28	1.48	tBX	Fault breccia, few clay gouges, pyrite stringers at 25deg	(Sil, Cl)	Py	tbx	WT5-30	130.8	132.3	1.48	
132.28	135.75	3.47	SCL	Greenish-gray, strongly fractured siltstones, probably admixed tuffaceous material, slightly siliceous, bedding at 50-60deg, numerous thin clay gouges at 30-45deg	(Sil, Cl)		st					
135.75	139.00	3.25	tBX	Fine/medium-grained tectonic breccia of siltstone as above, strongly desintegrated core material - almost loose	Sil, Cl	tr dPy	tbx					
139.00	140.60	1.60	FZ	Fault zone, partly complex clayey gouge, fragments of siltstone as above	Cl-st	tr dPy	flt	WT5-31	139.00	140.50	1.50	
140.60	141.40	0.80	tBX	Tectonic breccia, probably almost in situ, of siltstone as before	Sil, Cl	tr dPy	tbx	WT5-32	140.50	142.00	1.50	
141.40	142.00	0.60	FZ	Clayey fault gouge; lower contact at 50deg apparently concordant with the fining-up top of the underlying conglomerate	Cl-st							
142.00	146.65	4.65	CGL	Gray polymictic conglomerate (predominant component - siltstone), common are subangular fragments, disseminated/blebs of pyrite	(Cl)	dPy 1.5-2.5% (4%), frPy 1-2%	md	WT5-34 WT5-35	143.93 144.76	144.76 146.65	0.83 1.89	
146.65	148.70	2.05	FZ	Gray clayey gouge to breccia (admixed conglomerate/breccia material), 1-2 cm thick pyrite-rich seam at 12-13deg	Cl-st	dPy	flt	WT5-36 WT5-37	146.65 147.83	147.83 148.70	1.18 0.87	
148.70	152.40	3.70	tBX	Gray fault breccia (in situ?) of siltstone and conglomerate material, locally tectonic fabric at 25-35deg' some pebbles contain chalcedony veinlets with disseminated pyrite; numerous frags are subangular	Sil	dPy	tbx	WT5-38 WT5-39	148.70 150.57	150.57 152.40	1.87 1.83	
152.40	152.60	0.20		No core - rubble from higher intervals								
				EOH @ 152.60 m (502 ft) - drill hole terminated due to technical problems (swelling clays in a fault zone)								

Other samples

WT5-09 BLK QFP-14
WT5-20 STD
WT5-33 STD
WT5-40 BLK GRD
WT5-14A DPK
WT5-25A DPK
WT5-35A DPK

For abbreviations: see drill hole log WT-1

WT5-40A STD
WT5-41A BLK
WT5-42A BLK

LST-7
QFP-15

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – Rock Sample Locations and Descriptions

APPENDIX 2 – Drill Hole Logs

APPENDIX 3 – Assay and Analyses Certificates

APPENDIX 4 – Quality Assurance/Control Program



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Project: WT-09

P.O. No.:

This report is for 18 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 16-OCT-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MIKE ELSON

KRZYSZTOF MASTALERZ

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Ag-AA62	Ore grade Ag - four acid /AAS	AAS
Zn-AA62	Ore grade Zn - four acid / AAS	AAS
Pb-AA62	Ore grade Pb - four acid / AAS	AAS
Cu-AA62	Ore grade Cu - four acid / AAS	AAS
Au-TL42	Trace Level Au - 15 g AR	ICP-MS
ME-MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	

To: KILLDEER MINERALS INC.
ATTN: KRZYSZTOF MASTALERZ
410- 890 W. PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1J9

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:


Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-TL42 Au ppm	ME-MS41 Ag ppm	ME-MS41 Al %	ME-MS41 As ppm	ME-MS41 Au ppm	ME-MS41 B ppm	ME-MS41 Ba ppm	ME-MS41 Be ppm	ME-MS41 Bi ppm	ME-MS41 Ca %	ME-MS41 Cd ppm	ME-MS41 Ce ppm	ME-MS41 Co ppm	ME-MS41 Cr ppm
		0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1
WT1-09A		1.68	0.010	6.87	1.95	3150	<0.2	<10	20	2.63	7.09	0.35	79.7	26.8	49.8	230
WT1-39A		2.16	0.001	1.40	0.60	4.6	<0.2	10	20	3.35	4.65	3.65	2.07	107.0	15.7	7
WT1-59A		2.30	0.001	0.58	1.97	13	<0.2	<10	10	1.41	1.64	10.15	5.73	67.7	11.5	38
WT2-09A		1.78	0.003	0.91	0.36	116.5	<0.2	<10	10	0.67	1.28	0.78	2.27	44.6	0.4	4
WT2-17A		1.16	0.059	14.20	0.20	>10000	<0.2	<10	10	0.33	323	1.06	575	3.72	47.6	36
WT2-21A		3.26	0.004	1.65	0.21	163	<0.2	<10	<10	0.46	0.19	>25.0	67.4	18.50	3.1	4
WT2-23A		2.14	0.005	42.7	1.07	4680	<0.2	<10	10	1.64	96.9	7.86	41.7	57.1	5.5	20
WT3-25A		2.36	0.001	0.29	2.87	8.1	<0.2	10	60	0.99	1.48	6.21	0.09	49.8	16.4	50
WT3-31A		3.22	0.011	39.6	0.88	490	<0.2	30	10	2.34	3.75	1.55	5.72	21.9	0.4	6
WT4-27A		2.42	0.002	3.00	0.04	460	<0.2	<10	<10	0.16	2.70	19.70	12.85	5.12	0.9	1
WT4-34A		1.06	0.002	2.40	0.06	441	<0.2	<10	10	0.33	2.48	21.9	6.65	7.41	1.6	1
WT4-41A		2.04	0.001	0.74	0.17	216	<0.2	<10	10	0.94	0.17	21.7	1.64	24.5	4.8	3
WT5-14A		1.56	0.004	1.64	0.68	283	<0.2	<10	350	3.34	0.37	4.54	15.60	94.2	72.4	6
WT5-25A		2.76	0.001	0.14	0.48	39.0	<0.2	<10	20	0.41	0.29	2.01	0.27	60.8	10.9	4
WT5-35A		3.82	0.021	0.32	0.42	374	<0.2	<10	40	0.52	0.13	5.60	1.61	16.35	10.8	8
WT5-40A		0.08	0.318	>100	0.27	9170	0.4	<10	10	0.63	0.32	1.99	270	12.45	16.9	13
WT5-41A		0.60	0.002	0.10	0.04	41	<0.2	<10	<10	0.11	0.02	>25.0	0.94	2.05	1.0	<1
WT5-42A		0.94	0.010	0.67	1.17	9.9	<0.2	10	10	1.33	2.40	0.82	0.09	41.0	0.3	5



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Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01
Sample Description															
WT1-09A	7.31	647	12.55	8.42	0.23	0.11	0.02	0.695	0.24	12.1	22.2	0.72	835	0.82	<0.01
WT1-39A	18.95	131.5	4.56	2.28	0.11	0.12	<0.01	0.116	0.31	55.0	8.7	1.01	589	0.37	0.01
WT1-59A	10.85	61.6	3.26	7.12	0.13	0.11	<0.01	0.107	0.28	37.8	39.0	1.41	647	0.28	<0.01
WT2-09A	5.15	8.1	0.44	1.75	0.09	2.19	0.01	0.021	0.22	14.2	4.6	0.25	158	0.73	<0.01
WT2-17A	0.23	5790	39.1	2.86	0.86	0.04	0.21	29.8	0.03	3.9	3.0	0.11	10	1.76	<0.01
WT2-21A	0.39	12.3	1.40	0.58	<0.05	0.06	0.01	0.031	0.02	10.3	9.3	1.50	864	0.08	<0.01
WT2-23A	6.34	572	16.30	3.86	0.29	0.22	0.12	1.715	0.32	23.8	10.3	0.22	1670	0.64	0.01
WT3-25A	30.1	46.5	3.85	8.72	0.13	0.08	<0.01	0.037	0.46	26.3	137.0	1.42	675	0.24	0.08
WT3-31A	12.55	16.9	0.78	4.35	0.07	3.36	0.03	0.153	0.41	7.8	12.2	0.10	4640	0.75	<0.01
WT4-27A	0.20	23.5	2.11	0.21	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.166	0.01	1.5	1.3	9.59	1280	0.11	0.01
WT4-34A	0.17	27.7	2.05	0.31	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.081	0.01	2.8	1.4	8.41	1350	0.11	0.01
WT4-41A	0.28	10.6	2.09	0.60	0.07	0.16	0.01	0.040	0.04	10.7	3.3	8.31	1680	0.41	<0.01
WT5-14A	1.49	56.7	7.23	1.83	0.25	0.28	0.06	0.085	0.18	47.3	6.3	0.18	10500	1.31	0.01
WT5-25A	0.92	12.8	1.48	1.32	0.09	0.21	<0.01	0.019	0.35	29.2	2.9	0.06	424	0.60	<0.01
WT5-35A	2.42	13.5	2.40	1.17	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.019	0.26	7.4	2.0	1.91	599	0.57	<0.01
WT5-40A	2.78	1000	11.40	1.87	0.41	0.07	1.86	0.656	0.15	5.7	2.9	0.09	1880	11.10	0.01
WT5-41A	0.10	2.7	0.13	0.10	<0.05	0.02	0.01	<0.005	<0.01	0.9	0.3	0.10	78	0.05	<0.01
WT5-42A	6.12	2.1	0.34	5.76	0.09	4.80	0.01	0.019	0.50	13.4	36.3	0.04	55	0.44	<0.01



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Project: WT-09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09116091

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2
WT1-09A		0.23	257	730	76.2	45.1	<0.001	0.05	36.7	12.2	2.4	59.5	32.4	0.01	0.03	2.0
WT1-39A		0.06	35.3	350	46.5	53.2	<0.001	2.43	2.06	5.3	0.8	4.7	192.5	0.01	<0.01	16.9
WT1-59A		0.10	34.1	360	30.4	31.7	<0.001	1.16	2.43	4.5	0.7	6.5	531	0.01	0.01	11.0
WT2-09A		4.99	0.7	20	163.0	59.5	0.001	0.08	1.77	2.9	0.8	8.4	12.1	0.13	<0.01	9.9
WT2-17A		0.74	3.9	470	>10000	3.0	0.001	0.03	49.1	0.8	2.1	90.6	27.3	0.01	0.14	0.5
WT2-21A		0.09	3.8	160	293	2.7	<0.001	<0.01	3.43	1.9	0.7	0.7	251	<0.01	0.01	2.1
WT2-23A		0.29	21.0	550	6050	38.8	0.001	0.06	17.05	6.0	2.1	64.6	68.4	0.03	0.03	9.7
WT3-25A		0.38	38.2	320	29.2	51.0	0.001	0.55	0.93	5.1	0.6	1.0	349	0.01	0.01	13.1
WT3-31A		8.14	1.5	20	598	104.5	0.001	0.64	174.0	2.8	0.9	64.6	51.7	0.10	0.01	9.2
WT4-27A		0.17	1.7	90	1150	1.0	<0.001	<0.01	3.07	0.4	0.4	1.6	79.1	<0.01	0.01	0.2
WT4-34A		0.20	3.4	110	816	1.3	<0.001	0.01	3.79	0.5	0.5	1.9	99.8	0.01	0.01	0.4
WT4-41A		0.34	10.0	190	498	2.3	<0.001	<0.01	5.06	1.8	0.5	2.7	125.5	0.01	0.02	2.3
WT5-14A		0.16	451	1610	2410	7.9	0.001	0.01	31.3	8.0	1.5	0.5	79.6	0.02	0.07	10.5
WT5-25A		0.05	16.2	960	15.1	11.5	<0.001	<0.01	5.44	1.9	0.3	<0.2	7.8	<0.01	0.01	11.8
WT5-35A		0.08	23.1	670	147.5	12.9	<0.001	1.77	5.72	3.4	0.4	0.2	108.0	<0.01	0.02	6.1
WT5-40A		0.14	28.4	370	>10000	13.8	0.015	>10.0	186.5	1.1	49.3	7.8	113.0	<0.01	0.03	1.7
WT5-41A		0.13	2.4	80	6.6	0.4	<0.001	0.02	0.46	0.3	0.3	<0.2	3240	<0.01	0.02	0.2
WT5-42A		15.60	1.5	20	33.3	89.3	0.001	0.01	0.40	2.4	0.9	7.1	16.6	0.05	<0.01	10.4



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Page: 2 - D
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT-09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09116091

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Ti %	ME-MS41 Ti ppm	ME-MS41 U ppm	ME-MS41 V ppm	ME-MS41 W ppm	ME-MS41 Y ppm	ME-MS41 Zn ppm	ME-MS41 Zr ppm	Ag-AA62 Ag ppm	Zn-AA62 Zn %	Pb-AA62 Pb %	Cu-AA62 Cu %
		0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5	1	0.001	0.001	0.001
WT1-09A		0.013	0.99	2.35	88	2.67	17.20	>10000	2.6		2.34		
WT1-39A		<0.005	0.91	1.47	6	1.05	38.4	326	5.9				
WT1-59A		<0.005	0.45	0.77	23	0.22	20.7	917	4.1				
WT2-09A		<0.005	0.41	12.40	<1	2.34	47.5	330	21.8				
WT2-17A		<0.005	0.17	6.11	20	77.8	11.60	>10000	0.7		2.66	1.725	0.619
WT2-21A		<0.005	0.11	0.42	3	2.46	9.74	2580	2.3				
WT2-23A		<0.005	1.23	2.77	13	29.2	27.9	>10000	8.6		1.890	0.687	
WT3-25A		0.084	0.60	0.76	30	0.36	16.85	96	1.3				
WT3-31A		<0.005	1.00	17.75	<1	10.15	38.0	1950	37.0				
WT4-27A		<0.005	0.08	0.45	<1	0.33	4.82	2300	<0.5				
WT4-34A		<0.005	0.30	0.61	<1	0.29	6.99	1280	0.5				
WT4-41A		<0.005	0.31	1.67	2	1.02	19.15	591	6.4				
WT5-14A		0.005	1.43	3.85	14	8.80	75.1	2840	9.8				
WT5-25A		0.005	0.26	0.60	3	0.22	9.20	30	9.1				
WT5-35A		<0.005	0.21	0.62	5	0.27	8.24	541	3.5				
WT5-40A		<0.005	1.11	3.47	6	2.45	4.62	>10000	1.5	699	2.51	1.860	
WT5-41A		<0.005	<0.02	0.94	<1	<0.05	1.28	122	<0.5				
WT5-42A		<0.005	0.70	6.34	<1	1.88	55.5	38	34.4				



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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT-09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09116091

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME-MS41 ME-MS41	Interference: Ca>10% on ICP-MS As,ICP-AES results shown. Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 6-NOV-2009
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CERTIFICATE VA09116092

Project: WT-09

P.O. No.:

This report is for 14 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 16-OCT-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MIKE ELSON

KRZYSZTOF MASTALERZ

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Ag-AA62	Ore grade Ag - four acid /AAS	AAS
Zn-AA62	Ore grade Zn - four acid / AAS	AAS
Pb-AA62	Ore grade Pb - four acid / AAS	AAS
Au-TL42	Trace Level Au - 15 g AR	ICP-MS
ME-MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	

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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 6-NOV-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT-09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09116092

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-TL42 Au ppm	ME-MS41 Ag ppm	ME-MS41 Al %	ME-MS41 As ppm	ME-MS41 Au ppm	ME-MS41 B ppm	ME-MS41 Ba ppm	ME-MS41 Be ppm	ME-MS41 Bi ppm	ME-MS41 Ca %	ME-MS41 Cd ppm	ME-MS41 Ce ppm	ME-MS41 Co ppm	ME-MS41 Cr ppm
		0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1
KMW09-01		0.32	0.003	2.43	0.55	71	<0.2	<10	30	0.28	0.18	10.50	2.54	3.85	8.5	100
KMW09-02		0.70	0.007	38.3	0.04	796	<0.2	<10	50	0.24	0.66	0.26	75.3	9.78	2.8	4
KMW09-03		0.60	0.008	94.2	0.12	4620	<0.2	<10	10	0.40	11.00	17.65	72.2	14.75	29.6	5
KMW09-03A		0.90	0.003	7.89	0.11	831	<0.2	<10	<10	0.21	0.32	22.8	6.01	16.15	2.7	6
KMW09-03B		0.48	0.012	>100	0.17	>10000	<0.2	<10	<10	0.67	0.10	8.55	97.4	5.84	5.6	6
KMW09-04		0.60	0.002	2.13	0.14	773	<0.2	<10	10	0.39	5.90	24.6	41.9	12.45	5.5	4
KMW09-05		0.68	0.008	3.94	0.29	2800	<0.2	<10	10	4.70	41.1	20.4	442	14.55	2.3	9
KMW09-06		0.56	0.034	86.5	0.05	>10000	<0.2	<10	10	2.00	74.5	11.35	107.0	3.23	4.6	<1
KMW09-07		0.66	0.007	4.38	0.15	2080	<0.2	<10	20	1.18	16.35	>25.0	41.1	10.20	1.6	4
KMW09-08		0.54	0.084	13.05	0.17	1840	<0.2	<10	50	0.08	0.20	20.4	34.3	8.37	2.9	1
KMW09-09		0.68	0.064	>100	0.05	1820	<0.2	<10	70	0.17	6.82	1.11	358	3.18	3.2	1
KMW09-10		0.60	0.028	25.5	0.05	1060	<0.2	<10	130	0.13	0.09	10.85	5.05	3.22	1.6	<1
KMW09-11		0.52	0.008	67.2	0.10	2890	<0.2	<10	330	0.49	0.38	0.82	43.2	2.78	0.9	<1
KMW09-12		0.86	0.023	76.2	0.07	>10000	<0.2	<10	60	0.78	335	1.31	575	13.60	2.2	2



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Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 6-NOV-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT-09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09116092

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
		Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
		0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05
KMW09-01		0.75	4.7	1.09	1.17	<0.05	0.08	0.02	<0.005	0.29	1.7	3.6	6.14	674	1.56
KMW09-02		1.02	71.9	42.9	14.55	1.04	0.04	0.11	3.06	0.03	4.4	1.8	0.13	>50000	8.90
KMW09-03		0.39	1140	18.60	2.96	0.41	0.12	0.06	1.860	0.04	8.4	3.2	1.16	2170	1.74
KMW09-03A		0.28	38.5	1.37	0.47	<0.05	0.05	0.03	0.027	0.02	7.6	2.5	7.13	2900	0.08
KMW09-03B		0.33	1190	20.9	3.71	0.15	0.04	0.12	2.36	0.02	2.9	5.3	3.97	1280	3.11
KMW09-04		0.37	58.4	2.05	0.61	<0.05	0.05	0.07	0.426	0.02	8.1	6.0	5.79	1380	0.07
KMW09-05		0.28	241	13.00	2.19	1.29	0.05	0.43	1.660	0.01	9.3	3.4	2.84	1450	0.45
KMW09-06		<0.05	1660	27.7	3.48	0.34	<0.02	0.13	1.535	<0.01	1.7	0.7	3.65	465	4.33
KMW09-07		0.21	241	3.59	0.93	<0.05	0.04	0.06	1.070	0.01	5.6	4.8	2.57	1380	0.33
KMW09-08		2.72	25.5	13.70	2.21	0.11	<0.02	0.04	1.165	0.09	3.3	1.2	0.94	45400	3.45
KMW09-09		0.36	320	28.6	4.59	0.21	<0.02	0.39	3.74	0.01	1.6	2.1	0.16	>50000	7.79
KMW09-10		1.86	8.8	25.4	2.88	0.22	<0.02	0.05	1.530	0.05	1.4	2.6	1.64	>50000	5.95
KMW09-11		21.6	31.4	42.5	4.31	0.57	<0.02	0.15	10.50	0.11	2.6	1.9	0.40	>50000	13.40
KMW09-12		0.23	1640	39.0	7.31	0.40	0.02	0.04	33.7	0.01	6.0	0.6	0.10	5190	1.85



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Page: 2 - C
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 6-NOV-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT-09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09116092

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2
KMW09-01		<0.05	15.9	1830	218	11.4	<0.001	<0.01	0.86	3.8	0.3	2.0	50.8	<0.01	0.03	6.4
KMW09-02		0.69	14.3	40	>10000	3.5	0.004	0.02	30.0	2.6	4.9	37.2	68.6	0.01	0.06	0.2
KMW09-03		0.54	26.4	60	>10000	6.1	0.001	4.73	99.6	4.4	3.3	145.0	345	0.01	0.07	2.3
KMW09-03A		0.07	2.9	130	1155	3.6	<0.001	0.03	13.25	1.8	0.4	26.9	94.1	<0.01	0.02	1.7
KMW09-03B		0.11	3.9	110	>10000	2.5	<0.001	0.99	242	1.8	1.6	74.6	52.0	<0.01	0.02	1.0
KMW09-04		0.37	7.3	210	556	3.5	<0.001	0.01	19.45	1.4	0.7	7.4	81.6	0.02	0.03	1.2
KMW09-05		0.20	4.0	370	5990	1.9	0.004	<0.01	267	2.0	1.3	11.5	59.1	0.01	0.01	1.0
KMW09-06		0.25	4.9	100	>10000	0.4	0.001	0.36	220	1.2	2.6	19.5	49.6	0.01	<0.01	0.2
KMW09-07		0.37	2.2	190	2700	1.6	0.001	0.02	31.6	2.8	0.8	5.3	109.0	0.01	0.02	2.0
KMW09-08		0.10	6.5	260	593	7.9	<0.001	0.02	4.59	2.5	0.9	21.3	111.0	<0.01	0.03	2.1
KMW09-09		0.10	8.7	160	>10000	1.4	0.001	0.51	155.5	1.2	8.3	109.0	61.9	<0.01	0.06	0.4
KMW09-10		0.11	7.8	460	3000	5.2	<0.001	<0.01	20.2	2.5	0.3	7.3	174.0	<0.01	0.01	0.2
KMW09-11		0.21	8.4	370	>10000	14.1	0.001	0.01	23.3	1.4	1.4	17.3	85.3	<0.01	0.01	0.2
KMW09-12		0.14	4.7	120	3020	1.3	<0.001	0.14	80.1	0.9	2.1	14.3	72.2	<0.01	0.01	0.3



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Page: 2 - D
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 6-NOV-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT-09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09116092

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Ti %	ME-MS41 Ti ppm	ME-MS41 U ppm	ME-MS41 V ppm	ME-MS41 W ppm	ME-MS41 Y ppm	ME-MS41 Zn ppm	ME-MS41 Zr ppm	Ag-AA62 Ag ppm	Zn-AA62 Zn %	Pb-AA62 Pb %
KMW09-01		<0.005	0.15	2.93	23	0.37	5.00	678	6.7			
KMW09-02		<0.005	0.25	6.13	2	0.56	12.60	>10000	1.9		3.36	3.76
KMW09-03		<0.005	1.11	1.29	3	2.21	30.1	>10000	2.8	84	1.415	5.09
KMW09-03A		<0.005	0.16	0.29	8	0.96	5.24	975	1.8			
KMW09-03B		<0.005	0.44	3.84	3	1.32	4.44	>10000	1.8	129	2.05	14.10
KMW09-04		<0.005	1.05	0.35	7	29.1	17.25	2330	1.3			
KMW09-05		<0.005	1.16	13.45	13	370	21.8	>10000	1.6		1.420	0.658
KMW09-06		<0.005	1.96	30.3	1	33.2	4.87	>10000	<0.5	76	2.37	1.940
KMW09-07		<0.005	0.56	2.34	4	19.65	14.80	3920	1.3			
KMW09-08		<0.005	0.11	2.16	6	0.83	8.13	>10000	<0.5		1.220	
KMW09-09		<0.005	0.22	4.12	3	2.86	6.64	>10000	0.5	163	13.10	6.41
KMW09-10		<0.005	0.05	4.80	7	3.13	2.24	2670	<0.5			
KMW09-11		<0.005	0.09	5.66	9	3.93	6.23	>10000	0.8	63	1.985	1.420
KMW09-12		<0.005	1.01	21.1	2	1.82	2.95	>10000	2.3	80	2.75	



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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 6-NOV-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT-09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09116092

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME-MS41 ME-MS41	Interference: Ca>10% on ICP-MS As,ICP-AES results shown. Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
This copy reported on 15-MAR-2010
Account: KILMIN

CERTIFICATE VA09138071

Project: WT 09

P.O. No.:

This report is for 42 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 3-DEC-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MIKE ELSON

KRZYSZTOF MASTALERZ

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-TL42	Trace Level Au - 15 g AR	ICP-MS
ME-MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	
Ag-AA62	Ore grade Ag - four acid /AAS	AAS
Cu-AA62	Ore grade Cu - four acid / AAS	AAS
Pb-AA62	Ore grade Pb - four acid / AAS	AAS
Zn-AA62	Ore grade Zn - four acid / AAS	AAS
ME-ICP06	Whole Rock Package - ICP-AES	ICP-AES
OA-GRA05	Loss on Ignition at 1000C	WST-SEQ
ME-MS81	38 element fusion ICP-MS	ICP-MS
TOT-ICP06	Total Calculation for ICP06	ICP-AES

To: KILLDEER MINERALS INC.
ATTN: KRZYSZTOF MASTALERZ
410- 890 W. PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1J9

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	ME-MS81 Ag ppm	ME-MS81 Ba ppm	ME-MS81 Ce ppm	ME-MS81 Co ppm	ME-MS81 Cr ppm	ME-MS81 Cs ppm	ME-MS81 Cu ppm	ME-MS81 Dy ppm	ME-MS81 Er ppm	ME-MS81 Eu ppm	ME-MS81 Ga ppm	ME-MS81 Gd ppm	ME-MS81 Hf ppm	ME-MS81 Ho ppm
		0.02	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	5	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.01
WT1-29		1.30	1	60.7	42.1	<0.5	<10	19.35	14	9.42	5.61	0.11	31.6	8.44	5.1	1.87
WT1-30		1.26	9	42.7	29.4	3.8	<10	14.00	144	8.07	5.06	0.19	17.6	6.87	4.1	1.67
WT1-31		1.76	4	41.1	28.9	1.9	<10	13.80	58	8.08	5.09	0.17	19.4	6.79	4.0	1.67
WT1-32		0.78	31	21.2	20.2	6.9	<10	12.35	757	8.68	5.48	0.21	14.3	6.68	2.5	1.81
WT1-45		1.56	14	28.1	29.8	27.9	<10	25.4	95	6.85	4.14	0.17	25.9	6.30	4.1	1.37
WT2-08		1.24	4	12.7	61.8	0.5	<10	23.6	7	10.40	6.08	0.05	43.5	10.05	6.8	1.98
WT3-13		0.60	116	18.6	55.0	<0.5	<10	29.6	74	10.45	6.18	0.39	28.3	10.70	4.6	2.06
WT3-14		1.50	2	274	80.5	13.1	70	30.4	19	5.57	3.30	1.13	21.5	6.83	3.4	1.17
WT3-29		0.82	120	153.5	26.7	<0.5	<10	33.3	78	8.62	5.36	0.30	29.0	6.81	4.5	1.83
WT3-30		2.44	37	14.7	29.6	<0.5	<10	26.7	9	8.96	5.61	0.19	29.8	6.83	4.8	1.84
WT3-31		1.46	28	22.8	30.3	<0.5	<10	25.8	11	8.47	5.25	0.18	28.5	6.75	4.6	1.72
WT3-32		2.10	15	17.3	30.5	<0.5	<10	27.7	6	8.46	5.22	0.15	28.8	6.92	4.8	1.69
WT4-18		2.36	1	24.0	3.2	0.9	<10	0.54	28	0.47	0.34	0.09	1.3	0.52	<0.2	0.11
WT5-16		1.26	<1	185.5	59.0	15.5	30	3.91	13	5.31	3.13	1.70	10.3	6.67	1.9	1.15
WT1-07		1.62														
WT1-08		1.34														
WT1-09		0.86														
WT1-16		1.04														
WT1-17		0.98														
WT1-18		0.20														
WT1-24		0.82														
WT1-48		2.38														
WT2-04		0.84														
WT2-10		2.10														
WT2-24		1.42														
WT2-25		0.54														
WT2-26		0.76														
WT3-53		0.98														
WT4-02		2.34														
WT4-03		1.30														
WT4-30		2.36														
WT4-31		1.80														
WT4-42		1.24														
WT4-46		1.36														
WT5-02		1.86														
WT5-07		2.12														
WT5-08		2.08														
WT5-13		0.54														
WT5-14		0.72														
WT5-38		2.84														

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
		La	Lu	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pr	Rb	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.5	0.01	2	0.2	0.1	5	5	0.03	0.2	0.03	1	0.1	0.1	0.01
WT1-29		13.4	1.26	<2	35.3	24.9	<5	296	6.40	562	10.25	108	20.9	24.9	1.63
WT1-30		9.9	1.09	<2	25.6	17.3	<5	2110	4.39	303	7.25	58	39.5	18.8	1.40
WT1-31		9.6	1.09	<2	27.1	17.2	<5	1310	4.36	404	7.31	68	67.4	18.2	1.39
WT1-32		6.9	1.07	<2	16.0	12.9	<5	5030	3.06	230	6.21	41	105.0	9.5	1.45
WT1-45		10.5	0.90	<2	28.1	17.4	<5	2620	4.38	440	7.06	39	78.7	19.2	1.23
WT2-08		18.2	1.51	<2	39.8	33.4	<5	147	8.71	736	13.00	86	54.7	37.6	1.93
WT3-13		20.2	1.27	<2	42.8	30.0	<5	1320	7.79	616	12.10	198	22.3	19.5	1.97
WT3-14		41.0	0.48	<2	20.5	35.3	29	394	9.68	467	7.08	34	751	3.5	1.08
WT3-29		9.3	1.12	<2	41.8	15.7	<5	2120	3.94	595	7.12	547	29.1	16.4	1.47
WT3-30		10.6	1.14	<2	44.6	16.8	<5	626	4.26	578	7.24	194	27.7	17.1	1.51
WT3-31		10.8	1.05	<2	40.2	17.2	<5	500	4.46	543	7.35	157	49.4	16.1	1.43
WT3-32		10.8	1.06	<2	44.1	17.1	<5	236	4.41	510	7.28	64	74.0	17.0	1.45
WT4-18		1.6	0.05	<2	0.5	1.8	<5	207	0.44	8.1	0.43	2	41.4	0.1	0.08
WT5-16		30.8	0.38	<2	6.6	29.3	103	376	7.62	60.7	6.08	2	63.9	0.5	1.03
WT1-07															
WT1-08															
WT1-09															
WT1-16															
WT1-17															
WT1-18															
WT1-24															
WT1-48															
WT2-04															
WT2-10															
WT2-24															
WT2-25															
WT2-26															
WT3-53															
WT4-02															
WT4-03															
WT4-30															
WT4-31															
WT4-42															
WT4-46															
WT5-02															
WT5-07															
WT5-08															
WT5-13															
WT5-14															
WT5-38															

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

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Page: 2 - C
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS81 Ti ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Tm ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 V ppm 5	ME-MS81 W ppm 1	ME-MS81 Y ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Yb ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Zn ppm 5	ME-MS81 Zr ppm 2	ME-ICP06 SiO2 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Al2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Fe2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 CaO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 MgO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Na2O % 0.01
WT1-29		3.7	1.03	13.20	<5	7	76.8	8.04	410	41	76.2	14.55	0.81	0.95	0.67	0.06
WT1-30		3.2	0.89	13.40	<5	4	72.4	6.82	3080	31	70.1	11.60	4.53	3.21	0.90	0.03
WT1-31		3.6	0.91	9.74	<5	4	71.4	6.95	1715	36	70.5	11.20	2.35	5.18	0.86	0.03
WT1-32		4.4	0.95	19.90	<5	5	76.3	7.07	>10000	25	40.1	6.46	17.10	8.72	1.66	<0.01
WT1-45		3.8	0.75	14.15	40	4	56.2	5.74	4270	34	67.5	11.70	6.56	2.58	0.51	0.03
WT2-08		5.1	1.15	3.85	<5	15	90.9	9.66	928	45	67.5	18.20	0.93	2.72	0.43	0.05
WT3-13		4.5	1.09	13.90	<5	8	83.8	8.35	1940	41	71.6	13.10	2.22	1.86	0.77	0.04
WT3-14		3.3	0.48	4.68	51	8	34.0	3.19	430	102	48.8	15.50	5.35	13.10	1.80	0.28
WT3-29		5.7	1.00	21.4	<5	10	67.1	7.00	3740	44	75.6	12.60	2.53	1.22	0.55	0.04
WT3-30		5.2	0.99	16.10	<5	8	70.8	7.47	548	46	76.0	13.50	1.19	1.04	0.47	0.04
WT3-31		4.7	0.94	18.50	<5	7	65.1	6.89	1380	46	76.2	12.50	1.24	1.92	0.37	0.04
WT3-32		4.2	0.90	15.00	<5	7	64.0	6.79	413	44	74.7	13.15	1.13	2.66	0.33	0.04
WT4-18		0.6	0.05	0.36	<5	23	5.6	0.32	2450	4	1.03	0.48	2.51	43.5	8.09	<0.01
WT5-16		1.2	0.40	2.59	39	11	34.6	2.62	752	72	19.65	6.67	5.11	34.9	0.69	0.05
WT1-07																
WT1-08																
WT1-09																
WT1-16																
WT1-17																
WT1-18																
WT1-24																
WT1-48																
WT2-04																
WT2-10																
WT2-24																
WT2-25																
WT2-26																
WT3-53																
WT4-02																
WT4-03																
WT4-30																
WT4-31																
WT4-42																
WT4-46																
WT5-02																
WT5-07																
WT5-08																
WT5-13																
WT5-14																
WT5-38																

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

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Page: 2 - D
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP06 K2O %	ME-ICP06 Cr2O3 %	ME-ICP06 TiO2 %	ME-ICP06 MnO %	ME-ICP06 P2O5 %	ME-ICP06 SrO %	ME-ICP06 BaO %	OA-GRA05 LOI %	TOT-ICP06 Total %	Au-TL42 Au ppm	ME-MS41 Ag ppm	ME-MS41 Al %	ME-MS41 As ppm	ME-MS41 Au ppm	ME-MS41 B ppm
WT1-29		3.73	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.02	<0.01	0.01	3.24	100.5						
WT1-30		2.32	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	6.21	98.9						
WT1-31		2.98	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	<0.01	5.67	98.8						
WT1-32		1.49	0.03	<0.01	0.12	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	11.35	87.0						
WT1-45		3.07	<0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	<0.01	6.58	98.6						
WT2-08		3.26	<0.01	0.01	0.14	0.03	0.01	<0.01	4.84	98.1						
WT3-13		3.46	<0.01	<0.01	0.80	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	4.57	98.4						
WT3-14		3.84	0.01	0.47	0.23	0.08	0.10	0.03	8.62	98.2						
WT3-29		3.34	<0.01	<0.01	0.38	0.02	<0.01	0.02	3.99	100.5						
WT3-30		3.34	<0.01	<0.01	0.53	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	3.53	99.7						
WT3-31		3.18	<0.01	<0.01	0.48	0.01	0.01	<0.01	3.62	99.6						
WT3-32		3.27	<0.01	<0.01	0.59	0.01	0.01	<0.01	3.73	99.6						
WT4-18		0.07	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	43.6	99.5						
WT5-16		1.84	0.01	0.30	0.39	0.22	0.01	0.02	30.1	100.0						
WT1-07											0.006	19.15	1.07	2280	<0.2	<10
WT1-08											0.010	0.83	4.74	822	<0.2	<10
WT1-09											0.007	4.72	2.37	2690	<0.2	<10
WT1-16											0.003	0.15	0.06	31	<0.2	<10
WT1-17											0.019	1.44	0.66	778	<0.2	<10
WT1-18											0.002	5.08	0.30	>10000	<0.2	<10
WT1-24											0.002	43.4	0.11	102	<0.2	<10
WT1-48											0.002	0.89	2.85	101.0	<0.2	30
WT2-04											0.002	1.91	0.54	461	<0.2	<10
WT2-10											0.003	4.66	0.60	783	<0.2	<10
WT2-24											0.004	2.59	0.42	584	<0.2	<10
WT2-25											0.015	20.7	0.97	9100	<0.2	<10
WT2-26											0.003	1.58	1.10	4050	<0.2	<10
WT3-53											0.002	2.18	4.25	447	<0.2	<10
WT4-02											0.002	0.87	0.14	171	<0.2	<10
WT4-03											0.003	2.48	0.19	302	<0.2	<10
WT4-30											0.002	3.10	0.03	974	<0.2	<10
WT4-31											0.003	3.02	0.02	630	<0.2	<10
WT4-42											0.002	0.54	0.53	389	<0.2	<10
WT4-46											0.007	3.48	0.38	18	<0.2	<10
WT5-02											0.003	0.19	0.13	27	<0.2	<10
WT5-07											0.004	0.16	0.13	30	<0.2	<10
WT5-08											0.005	0.15	0.17	34	<0.2	<10
WT5-13											0.004	0.89	0.93	254	<0.2	<10
WT5-14											0.003	1.75	0.86	295	<0.2	<10
WT5-38											0.064	0.29	0.61	809	<0.2	<10

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

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Page: 2 - E
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01
WT1-29 WT1-30 WT1-31 WT1-32 WT1-45																
WT2-08 WT3-13 WT3-14 WT3-29 WT3-30																
WT3-31 WT3-32 WT4-18 WT5-16 WT1-07		10	3.28	19.70	2.10	191.0	20.6	40.1	82	8.65	1405	16.95	3.82	0.17	0.07	0.01
WT1-08 WT1-09 WT1-16 WT1-17 WT1-18		60 10 <10 10 <10	2.99 3.74 0.24 1.33 0.85	2.03 6.91 0.24 121.0 163.5	2.09 0.63 >25.0 7.68 6.22	64.6 61.8 0.61 226 746	11.30 22.9 3.23 28.7 6.05	50.7 50.1 1.7 19.3 72.4	334 289 3 70 21	41.0 11.35 0.23 5.69 1.39	207 663 13.9 755 1140	4.78 10.00 0.64 12.00 23.7	16.50 11.65 0.20 2.81 2.42	0.20 0.14 <0.05 0.15 0.32	0.22 0.08 <0.02 0.04 <0.02	0.01 0.02 <0.01 0.03 0.17
WT1-24 WT1-48 WT2-04 WT2-10 WT2-24		<10 70 10 10 <10	0.48 15.50 1.39 2.28 0.56	86.3 5.52 0.24 13.55 2.34	>25.0 5.22 17.40 13.40 22.3	9.74 1.50 7.49 15.85 56.3	3.04 95.8 33.0 31.3 29.0	1.8 11.3 14.7 3.1 2.3	4 37 57 5 6	1.21 50.4 9.22 5.26 2.38	336 103.0 102.5 86.0 101.0	4.12 3.89 3.79 2.59 2.91	0.56 9.56 1.86 3.18 1.05	0.07 0.20 0.09 0.11 0.07	0.02 0.40 0.03 0.77 0.09	<0.01 0.01 0.04 0.05 0.02
WT2-25 WT2-26 WT3-53 WT4-02 WT4-03		10 20 10 30 50	1.64 2.55 0.42 0.92 0.73	73.1 2.08 4.09 1.25 1.70	1.18 3.72 9.23 21.9 23.1	50.5 52.6 11.00 15.70 24.7	67.3 113.5 28.1 7.02 13.35	3.2 8.0 51.4 0.8 2.0	25 21 728 6 3	8.01 7.84 2.00 0.60 1.36	1080 668 43.7 17.3 36.2	19.70 8.91 6.68 0.90 1.25	4.34 4.27 13.00 0.87 0.88	0.22 0.19 0.21 <0.05 <0.05	0.16 0.19 0.06 0.07 0.12	0.09 0.15 0.01 0.03 0.06
WT4-30 WT4-31 WT4-42 WT4-46 WT5-02		<10 <10 20 20 20	0.13 0.21 1.34 0.57 0.17	0.15 0.03 0.45 0.20 0.03	17.95 17.90 14.40 19.50 21.5	12.05 11.85 0.47 0.22 0.60	4.51 5.49 69.6 60.1 9.44	0.8 0.8 17.1 9.2 2.8	<1 1 5 3 1	0.07 0.05 1.90 1.24 0.41	27.2 35.1 15.7 2040 11.2	2.25 2.55 3.30 1.14 1.57	0.12 0.13 1.52 1.07 0.47	<0.05 <0.05 0.11 0.07 <0.05	<0.02 <0.02 0.28 0.10 0.03	<0.01 <0.01 0.03 <0.01 0.01
WT5-07 WT5-08 WT5-13 WT5-14 WT5-38		20 30 210 360 50	0.14 0.18 2.55 3.54 0.42	0.04 0.04 0.33 0.31 0.12	22.5 24.6 0.70 2.65 1.45	0.17 0.23 10.25 18.80 0.52	11.15 11.10 116.5 122.0 20.5	5.0 3.4 45.4 73.9 11.5	1 2 8 6 5	0.21 0.29 2.66 1.79 2.89	23.9 6.8 39.3 55.2 29.5	1.92 2.33 8.49 7.47 2.54	0.36 0.45 2.65 2.23 1.56	<0.05 <0.05 0.18 0.18 0.06	0.05 0.06 0.17 0.22 0.08	0.01 0.01 0.05 0.04 0.04

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

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Page: 2 - F
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % >10.0
WT1-29 WT1-30 WT1-31 WT1-32 WT1-45																
WT2-08 WT3-13 WT3-14 WT3-29 WT3-30																
WT3-31 WT3-32 WT4-18 WT5-16 WT1-07		0.586	0.34	9.7	15.3	0.33	1050	1.38	<0.01	0.10	183.5	690	3810	66.0	<0.001	0.20
WT1-08 WT1-09 WT1-16 WT1-17 WT1-18		0.227 0.754 0.011 8.90 23.7	1.49 0.22 0.01 0.19 0.04	5.3 9.8 1.3 13.1 2.7	106.0 42.8 0.9 15.5 8.9	3.71 1.16 0.55 1.19 1.12	835 858 470 470 598	0.53 0.86 0.15 1.82 4.21	0.11 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01	0.20 0.06 0.08 0.08 0.07	335 259 2.5 184.0 64.4	740 760 140 950 140	27.7 79.4 2.7 16.9 40.6	388 51.1 1.7 31.6 9.0	<0.001 <0.001 <0.001 0.001 0.002	0.07 0.05 0.22 >10.0 >10.0
WT1-24 WT1-48 WT2-04 WT2-10 WT2-24		0.294 0.083 0.038 0.173 0.064	0.03 1.15 0.17 0.15 0.19	1.3 51.4 15.3 12.2 14.9	2.0 55.2 20.4 11.1 5.6	1.10 0.95 5.19 2.07 0.12	597 322 1350 1040 719	0.45 0.96 0.53 0.23 0.13	0.01 0.06 0.01 0.01 0.01	0.11 1.12 0.07 1.06 0.08	3.6 31.8 75.2 9.3 6.8	120 290 820 190 190	3030 38.6 1435 1680 477	6.5 220 23.4 38.1 27.4	0.001 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001	4.17 1.70 0.10 0.03 0.08
WT2-25 WT2-26 WT3-53 WT4-02 WT4-03		2.74 0.839 2.08 0.082 0.082	0.28 0.34 0.04 0.02 0.04	25.3 40.7 13.6 3.1 6.2	11.2 21.2 77.4 2.9 4.7	0.13 0.18 3.97 7.89 6.47	856 430 2170 2740 3580	0.80 0.35 0.70 0.06 0.11	<0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01	0.11 0.07 0.23 0.19 0.35	19.7 35.2 243 2.8 6.0	390 520 1050 120 190	7580 2200 311 286 1120	39.3 37.9 5.8 4.6 7.7	<0.001 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001	0.10 0.02 1.06 0.07 0.07
WT4-30 WT4-31 WT4-42 WT4-46 WT5-02		0.102 0.110 0.036 0.285 0.040	<0.01 <0.01 0.26 0.22 0.04	1.4 1.7 34.2 31.5 4.2	1.6 1.2 5.7 2.2 2.8	10.45 10.30 0.56 0.28 6.23	1180 1150 485 502 892	0.25 0.18 0.59 0.18 0.28	0.02 0.02 0.01 0.02 0.02	0.05 0.06 0.10 0.07 0.16	1.3 1.0 36.5 15.5 8.6	80 90 500 330 180	2600 1845 66.5 19.7 55.2	0.6 0.4 13.9 14.5 2.9	<0.001 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001	0.01 <0.01 0.08 0.73 0.01
WT5-07 WT5-08 WT5-13 WT5-14 WT5-38		0.020 0.012 0.114 0.091 0.024	0.05 0.07 0.20 0.24 0.36	5.2 5.4 56.8 55.7 9.1	1.5 1.3 10.2 8.3 2.5	5.20 3.08 0.23 0.16 0.52	653 778 5710 10800 250	0.60 0.60 1.40 1.35 0.45	0.02 0.02 0.01 0.02 <0.01	0.10 0.12 0.12 0.11 0.05	15.2 10.9 236 457 24.7	270 340 1430 1670 520	13.6 17.2 797 2390 32.7	2.4 3.1 12.9 12.3 19.5	<0.001 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001	0.01 0.01 <0.01 0.01 2.20

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

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Page: 2 - G
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS41 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 V ppm 1	ME-MS41 W ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Y ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Zn ppm 2
WT1-29 WT1-30 WT1-31 WT1-32 WT1-45																
WT2-08 WT3-13 WT3-14 WT3-29 WT3-30																
WT3-31 WT3-32 WT4-18 WT5-16 WT1-07		30.8	6.3	3.4	66.7	66.1	0.01	0.02	1.1	0.010	1.37	2.12	34	3.97	12.50	>10000
WT1-08 WT1-09 WT1-16 WT1-17 WT1-18		1.42 23.3 4.00 58.6 117.5	8.7 14.2 0.7 6.8 1.7	1.3 2.1 0.3 3.6 10.8	22.0 53.1 3.7 21.2 8.1	156.0 40.4 1205 201 117.0	0.01 <0.01 <0.01 0.01 <0.01	<0.01 <0.01 0.03 <0.01 <0.01	0.8 1.6 0.2 1.9 0.4	0.305 0.011 <0.005 <0.005 <0.005	5.24 0.99 0.06 2.79 4.56	1.39 3.25 1.53 0.89 0.86	98 104 2 36 13	1.12 1.76 0.27 2.36 1.19	8.33 14.25 2.91 11.05 4.92	>10000 >10000 137 >10000 >10000
WT1-24 WT1-48 WT2-04 WT2-10 WT2-24		38.5 2.65 17.05 16.85 1.12	0.7 7.6 11.8 4.8 3.3	0.8 1.1 0.5 1.2 0.6	3.8 5.0 18.4 17.0 6.4	978 538 64.5 62.9 135.5	<0.01 0.01 <0.01 0.26 0.01	0.15 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01	0.3 15.5 2.2 6.9 5.5	<0.005 0.051 <0.005 <0.005 <0.005	0.59 1.95 0.63 0.61 0.39	57.6 2.38 0.88 1.81 0.66	3 31 43 4 5	1.63 1.66 7.34 1.26 1.39	2.15 31.3 7.82 46.5 13.20	1360 255 1760 2140 2590
WT2-25 WT2-26 WT3-53 WT4-02 WT4-03		15.70 17.25 2.69 4.71 11.55	6.3 7.0 21.1 1.0 1.1	1.4 1.4 0.6 0.4 0.5	21.4 6.0 1.2 2.9 10.0	40.6 30.1 908 88.4 68.2	0.03 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.07	<0.01 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01	14.1 18.0 3.6 0.8 1.5	<0.005 <0.005 0.022 <0.005 <0.005	1.28 0.87 0.07 0.52 1.15	4.19 2.43 0.99 0.25 0.38	16 21 221 4 3	33.3 89.6 0.63 9.80 23.8	36.3 43.0 11.85 6.58 10.80	>10000 >10000 2360 1960 2180
WT4-30 WT4-31 WT4-42 WT4-46 WT5-02		3.89 5.92 7.88 0.76 1.02	0.2 0.2 4.9 2.3 0.8	0.4 0.4 0.9 0.7 0.4	2.3 2.6 1.1 3.3 0.2	74.5 78.5 152.5 1490 64.6	<0.01 <0.01 0.01 <0.01 <0.01	0.01 0.01 0.03 0.03 0.02	<0.2 0.2 14.4 8.6 0.9	<0.005 <0.005 <0.005 <0.005 <0.005	0.12 0.14 0.31 0.14 0.04	1.39 0.70 4.35 2.54 0.40	1 1 4 2 7	0.20 0.14 0.54 0.22 0.32	3.58 4.00 20.5 19.00 7.22	1820 2260 944 123 198
WT5-07 WT5-08 WT5-13 WT5-14 WT5-38		2.09 2.86 27.5 39.3 3.86	1.1 1.5 7.6 7.4 4.1	0.6 0.5 1.3 1.2 0.4	<0.2 <0.2 0.7 0.6 0.3	72.1 52.9 25.2 86.0 49.7	<0.01 <0.01 0.01 0.01 <0.01	0.03 0.02 0.06 0.09 0.04	1.2 1.6 12.7 10.7 9.2	<0.005 <0.005 0.006 <0.005 <0.005	0.03 0.05 1.31 1.39 0.24	0.34 0.42 3.50 3.73 0.90	5 6 19 16 5	0.16 0.22 22.8 8.94 0.37	7.21 7.81 62.4 83.0 5.10	31 37 1910 2760 248

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

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Page: 2 - H
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Zr ppm 0.5	Ag-AA62 Ag ppm 1	Cu-AA62 Cu % 0.001	Pb-AA62 Pb % 0.001	Zn-AA62 Zn % 0.001
WT1-29 WT1-30 WT1-31 WT1-32 WT1-45						
WT2-08 WT3-13 WT3-14 WT3-29 WT3-30						
WT3-31 WT3-32 WT4-18 WT5-16 WT1-07		1.1				3.04
WT1-08 WT1-09 WT1-16 WT1-17 WT1-18		4.5 1.2 <0.5 0.6 0.6				1.625 2.07 3.10 11.35
WT1-24 WT1-48 WT2-04 WT2-10 WT2-24		0.5 11.5 0.7 7.6 3.3				
WT2-25 WT2-26 WT3-53 WT4-02 WT4-03		6.1 6.9 1.0 1.0 2.3		0.844		1.840 1.275
WT4-30 WT4-31 WT4-42 WT4-46 WT5-02		<0.5 <0.5 17.3 4.2 1.2		1.590		
WT5-07 WT5-08 WT5-13 WT5-14 WT5-38		1.9 3.1 7.5 9.4 3.4				

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Page: 3 - A
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	Ga	Gd	Hf
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	5	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.05	0.2
KMS-02		0.04													
KMS-03		0.70													

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Page: 3 - B
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Method	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
Analyte	La	Lu	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pr	Rb	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LOR	0.5	0.01	2	0.2	0.1	5	5	0.03	0.2	0.03	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.05
Sample Description															
KMS-02 KMS-03															

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

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Page: 3 - C
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS81 Tl ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Tm ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 V ppm 5	ME-MS81 W ppm 1	ME-MS81 Y ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Yb ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Zn ppm 5	ME-MS81 Zr ppm 2	ME-ICP06 SiO2 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Al2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Fe2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 CaO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 MgO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Na2O % 0.01
KMS-02 KMS-03																

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Page: 3 - D
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP06 K2O %	ME-ICP06 Cr2O3 %	ME-ICP06 TiO2 %	ME-ICP06 MnO %	ME-ICP06 P2O5 %	ME-ICP06 SrO %	ME-ICP06 BaO %	OA-GRA05 LOI %	TOT-ICP06 Total %	Au-TL42 Au ppm	ME-MS41 Ag ppm	ME-MS41 Al %	ME-MS41 As ppm	ME-MS41 Au ppm	ME-MS41 B ppm
KMS-02		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
KMS-03											0.435	>100	0.26	9130	0.4	<10
											0.004	0.16	1.60	18.4	<0.2	<10

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

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Page: 3 - E
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01
KMS-02		10	0.33	0.23	1.93	266	12.00	15.7	12	2.67	999	11.10	1.66	0.25	0.05	1.36
KMS-03		20	0.16	0.86	0.49	0.20	8.95	69.5	3	0.22	9.0	14.10	6.14	0.15	0.17	<0.01

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

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Page: 3 - F
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01
KMS-02		0.656	0.13	5.3	2.2	0.09	1820	11.00	0.02	0.05	27.8	380	>10000	13.2	0.009	>10.0
KMS-03		0.031	0.10	4.3	2.8	1.21	680	1.71	0.02	0.18	5.5	380	18.1	3.2	<0.001	>10.0

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Page: 3 - G
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
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Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS41 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 V ppm 1	ME-MS41 W ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Y ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Zn ppm 2
KMS-02		190.5	1.0	81.6	7.6	116.5	<0.01	0.20	1.7	<0.005	1.09	3.47	5	2.01	4.20	>10000
KMS-03		0.32	2.7	9.6	0.3	26.0	<0.01	1.27	0.7	0.026	0.04	0.20	39	0.11	6.00	78

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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To: KILLDEER MINERALS INC.
410- 890 W. PENDER STREET
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Page: 3 - H
Total # Pages: 3 (A - H)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	Ag-AA62	Cu-AA62	Pb-AA62	Zn-AA62
	Analyte	Zr	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	%	%
	LOR	0.5	1	0.001	0.001	0.001
KMS-02		1.6	710		1.855	2.51
KMS-03		4.3				

Comments: low whole rock total confirmed by re-analysis

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 20-DEC-2009
Account: KILMIN

Project: WT 09

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09138071

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME-MS41 ME-MS41	Interference: Ca>10% on ICP-MS As,ICP-AES results shown. Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

KILLDEER MINERALS INC.

G E O C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S C E R T I F I C A T E

Project:
Sample Type: Cores

Multi-element ICP Analysis - 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water. This leach is partial for B, Ba, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sn, Ti and limited for Na, K and Al. *Au Analysis- 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA.

Analyst _____
Report No. 2092447
Date: November 10, 2009

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm	Au* ppb
WT1-01	12.4	.19	11525	<5	31	78	>10	243	7	14	406	10.99	.01	8.50	1445	2	.02	4	.04	21	.02	16	<2	65	22	.01	<5	10	>10000	29
WT1-07	21.9	.99	2688	6	10	13	2.84	161	44	123	1251	15.32	.24	.43	1124	1	.01	207	.08	4478	.18	14	<2	75	37	.01	<5	8	>10000	14
WT1-16	.1	.02	29	<5	2	<10	>10	<1	1	5	10	.63	.01	.64	443	1	.02	1	.01	2	.25	4	<2	1090	<5	.01	<5	10	51	31
WT1-17	1.5	.36	1178	<5	7	136	7.89	289	18	73	674	12.95	.11	1.16	468	3	.02	161	.10	12	>10	30	<2	204	32	.01	<5	13	>10000	34
WT1-18	3.7	.12	85056	<5	1	166	4.45	702	67	35	960	23.60	.01	1.08	562	7	.03	52	.01	34	>10	12	<2	65	75	.01	<5	10	>10000	47
WT1-19	.1	.03	824	<5	2	<10	>10	4	1	5	22	.45	.02	.41	428	1	.02	2	.01	2	.23	3	<2	1522	<5	.01	<5	9	687	5
WT1-20	.2	.04	49	<5	1	<10	>10	<1	1	3	2	.07	.01	.19	61	1	.01	1	.01	3	.02	<2	<2	2708	<5	.01	<5	8	86	2
WT1-21	.1	4.26	115	<5	51	<10	7.34	1	37	450	50	6.09	1.13	4.43	562	2	.12	242	.11	12	1.29	<2	<2	447	<5	.15	<5	165	197	11
WT1-22	.3	4.67	37	<5	134	<10	7.66	2	34	473	44	6.56	1.43	4.74	638	1	.19	262	.10	6	1.24	<2	<2	605	9	.19	<5	169	96	2
WT1-23	.1	.04	26	<5	4	<10	>10	<1	1	4	4	.27	.01	.89	469	1	.02	1	.01	2	.01	<2	<2	1147	<5	.01	<5	10	54	23
WT1-24	27.9	.42	623	8	14	<10	4.21	12	12	32	176	6.75	.23	.90	9811	1	.02	25	.03	8648	6.92	237	206	78	<5	.01	<5	9	4436	97
WT1-25	.1	.08	35	<5	4	<10	>10	<1	1	4	3	.25	.01	.82	310	3	.03	1	.01	4	.01	4	<2	1179	<5	.01	<5	8	71	15
WT1-26	.2	.83	123	<5	10	<10	>10	1	6	53	16	2.07	.16	1.07	751	1	.02	36	.05	18	.27	15	<2	902	<5	.01	<5	23	140	3
WT1-27	.1	1.33	239	<5	14	<10	>10	1	7	57	17	2.02	.38	1.49	1441	1	.02	25	.04	11	.84	9	<2	462	<5	.01	<5	22	80	9
WT1-28	3.2	.12	74	<5	4	<10	>10	<1	1	5	16	.44	.03	1.93	942	1	.02	3	.02	27	.07	<2	<2	696	<5	.01	<5	10	59	3
WT1-29	1.8	.23	335	<5	5	<10	.82	2	1	55	15	.32	.13	.24	128	2	.01	1	.01	376	.06	2	<2	13	<5	.01	<5	8	415	1
WT1-30	13.5	.22	2089	<5	7	13	1.65	29	3	46	190	3.19	.09	.32	155	3	.02	3	.01	3406	3.01	40	<2	24	<5	.01	<5	9	3907	30
WT1-31	7.2	.19	2074	<5	5	<10	4.49	16	1	45	117	1.49	.12	.25	228	2	.02	1	.02	2407	1.00	37	<2	71	<5	.01	<5	10	1831	80
WT1-32	39.5	.20	2432	<5	5	117	6.36	141	6	35	1087	11.89	.08	.99	883	5	.02	2	.01	8438	>10	120	<2	115	16	.01	<5	11	>10000	45
WT1-33	.8	1.03	5	7	18	<10	.50	<1	1	80	9	.37	.33	.08	23	2	.02	2	.01	77	.07	<2	<2	34	<5	.01	<5	12	102	5
WT1-34	1.1	.43	6	6	23	<10	3.25	3	12	31	163	4.49	.20	1.11	421	1	.03	40	.05	58	2.68	3	<2	155	<5	.01	<5	10	392	2
WT1-35	1.0	.44	12	7	24	<10	4.97	1	15	35	57	4.53	.19	.70	599	1	.02	41	.04	36	2.71	4	<2	150	<5	.01	<5	9	93	1
WT1-36	.2	.36	33	6	21	<10	5.84	2	18	28	36	4.50	.17	.60	450	2	.02	44	.05	27	2.41	2	<2	243	<5	.01	<5	13	54	2
WT1-37	.1	.41	20	5	25	<10	4.75	1	14	28	34	4.03	.20	.72	442	1	.02	42	.04	32	2.00	3	<2	215	<5	.01	<5	9	109	1
WT1-38	.3	.39	8	6	29	<10	4.81	1	15	24	60	4.49	.19	.84	403	1	.03	39	.05	46	2.25	<2	<2	263	6	.01	<5	10	102	3
WT1-39	1.4	.54	28	5	21	<10	3.70	2	13	23	135	4.52	.20	1.29	718	3	.02	37	.03	69	2.01	6	<2	150	9	.01	<5	9	118	1
WT1-40	3.9	.69	5	7	19	<10	.27	8	18	36	190	4.82	.18	.18	30	1	.02	53	.06	263	3.25	9	<2	56	8	.01	<5	8	1039	2
WT1-41	3.0	.89	6	7	23	<10	.36	7	17	36	171	4.05	.25	.25	36	1	.02	50	.06	220	2.55	4	<2	57	6	.01	<5	13	985	6
WT1-42	.7	.71	33	6	24	<10	.37	1	18	50	123	2.94	.24	.17	33	1	.02	47	.07	97	1.97	3	<2	53	<5	.01	<5	11	126	2
WT1-43	1.4	.63	5	5	13	<10	1.50	3	11	69	82	3.37	.16	.32	243	2	.01	40	.04	93	1.88	<2	<2	76	<5	.01	<5	10	379	1
WT1-44	7.8	.62	686	7	14	<10	2.86	36	17	27	226	6.45	.21	.97	1168	1	.02	46	.03	835	5.07	9	<2	148	10	.01	<5	9	4902	5
WT1-45	17.3	.25	43802	<5	5	65	1.65	45	39	49	157	5.72	.14	.05	239	2	.02	3	.01	4561	4.87	36	<2	63	7	.01	<5	10	5906	230
WT1-46	27.5	.25	9785	<5	6	<10	1.90	257	13	18	871	12.48	.13	.10	1917	8	.02	22	.05	>10000	>10	136	<2	90	9	.01	<5	8	>10000	460
WT1-47	.8	1.13	293	16	6	<10	.84	1	1	57	68	1.39	.36	.02	51	2	.03	2	.01	146	1.41	6	<2	48	<5	.01	<5	9	175	5
WT1-48	.7	2.21	242	18	63	<10	5.37	2	10	50	115	4.23	.88	.91	335	1	.08	34	.04	80	2.07	4	<2	491	<5	.03	<5	23	96	6

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm	Au* ppb
WT1-49	.1	2.53	29	15	60	<10	5.84	1	11	58	90	3.80	.91	.96	342	3	.10	31	.05	33	1.71	4	<2	453	<5	.03	<5	27	54	8
WT1-50	.2	.92	6	8	13	<10	2.64	<1	14	26	125	4.14	.23	.39	218	1	.02	34	.05	25	2.31	<2	<2	211	<5	.01	<5	9	35	13
WT1-51	.1	.81	7	<5	10	<10	>10	1	8	21	56	3.54	.19	.50	774	1	.02	18	.04	5	2.28	2	<2	349	<5	.01	<5	13	59	3
WT1-52	.3	1.15	6	7	19	<10	>10	2	10	41	86	3.24	.40	.81	618	2	.03	20	.03	8	1.80	5	<2	345	<5	.01	<5	11	199	20
WT1-53	.1	1.05	16	9	18	<10	7.63	1	9	32	123	3.66	.25	.70	464	1	.02	24	.04	22	2.07	<2	<2	447	<5	.01	<5	10	125	32
WT1-54	.1	2.48	5	6	20	<10	>10	1	12	69	40	3.32	.18	1.23	459	2	.14	32	.05	20	1.43	7	<2	564	<5	.01	<5	24	84	15
WT1-55	.4	1.68	19	<5	13	<10	>10	<1	10	68	39	3.08	.15	1.35	579	1	.05	31	.04	23	1.04	<2	<2	569	<5	.01	<5	19	47	41
WT1-56	.3	3.02	30	<5	29	<10	7.11	2	13	101	56	4.01	.16	2.35	555	1	.12	45	.05	24	1.12	<2	<2	450	<5	.06	<5	38	282	18
WT1-57	.1	2.87	32	<5	33	<10	4.59	4	17	106	85	4.64	.15	2.26	466	2	.11	53	.05	32	1.62	4	<2	318	<5	.07	<5	42	638	27
WT1-58	.1	2.08	58	<5	17	<10	9.47	5	14	108	70	3.62	.13	1.73	572	1	.06	57	.04	38	1.26	3	<2	430	<5	.04	<5	36	810	3
WT1-59	.3	1.67	7	6	9	<10	9.40	5	11	68	77	3.60	.22	1.39	576	1	.02	39	.06	25	1.41	<2	<2	425	<5	.01	<5	20	631	2
WT1-60	5.0	2.19	48	7	13	<10	6.35	24	18	115	168	6.69	.24	1.58	479	1	.03	65	.07	165	3.43	5	<2	385	10	.01	<5	32	3684	1
WT1-61	1.8	2.14	5	5	27	<10	6.19	11	10	61	78	4.24	.32	1.46	487	3	.06	32	.05	85	1.51	<2	<2	359	<5	.05	<5	23	1696	18
WT1-62	.1	2.25	14	<5	10	<10	7.77	5	14	79	58	4.26	.18	1.80	664	1	.05	38	.04	39	1.50	5	<2	367	<5	.05	<5	28	779	6
WT1-63	.1	2.96	27	<5	18	<10	9.01	1	17	130	40	4.14	.10	2.49	714	1	.09	65	.06	38	1.11	6	<2	510	<5	.07	<5	52	141	4
WT1-64	.4	3.34	33	<5	41	<10	8.49	2	22	164	43	5.33	.13	2.48	716	2	.08	86	.07	30	1.83	3	<2	795	<5	.09	<5	58	149	3
WT2-02	.1	.21	51	<5	9	<10	>10	3	1	32	4	.63	.05	8.55	460	1	.02	8	.05	65	.01	3	<2	49	<5	.01	<5	9	522	8
WT2-09	1.8	.29	129	<5	5	<10	8.52	<1	1	12	23	.84	.07	3.71	800	1	.03	10	.01	272	.02	9	<2	24	<5	.01	<5	10	376	4
WT2-15	.3	.11	101	<5	13	<10	>10	3	2	6	10	2.81	.01	5.97	1218	2	.02	9	.02	204	.01	4	<2	80	<5	.01	<5	8	547	11
WT2-23	27.7	.73	2877	<5	10	45	>10	46	4	19	372	12.08	.15	.22	1426	3	.02	16	.07	3984	.03	9	<2	73	13	.01	<5	10	>10000	2
WT2-31	.1	.52	19	<5	13	<10	>10	<1	9	23	18	1.96	.14	.18	387	1	.01	23	.04	15	.01	4	<2	173	<5	.01	<5	13	122	3
WT2-32	2.8	.33	40	<5	20	<10	1.48	<1	1	47	4	.39	.17	.04	1240	2	.02	2	.01	77	.02	4	<2	103	<5	.01	<5	9	144	3
WT2-33	.9	.27	48	<5	50	<10	.58	1	1	29	3	.33	.14	.03	2212	1	.02	1	.02	221	.01	<2	<2	51	<5	.01	<5	8	156	2
WT2-34	.1	1.19	58	<5	30	<10	>10	1	10	43	14	2.67	.23	.51	373	1	.03	21	.03	16	.02	<2	<2	439	<5	.01	<5	11	66	6
WT2-35	.4	1.38	9	<5	27	<10	>10	<1	9	40	13	2.65	.15	.60	276	1	.02	22	.04	3	.01	5	<2	467	<5	.01	<5	10	52	5
WT2-36	.3	.96	63	<5	20	<10	>10	<1	7	28	11	2.37	.10	.41	328	3	.02	16	.03	6	.03	4	<2	434	<5	.01	<5	9	39	4
WT3-01	.1	1.04	58	<5	17	<10	9.95	1	10	27	13	2.70	.12	.60	461	1	.03	21	.04	5	.02	2	<2	493	<5	.01	<5	12	66	2
WT3-02	.4	.40	61	<5	13	<10	4.94	<1	5	36	11	1.50	.16	.12	615	1	.02	13	.02	126	.17	3	<2	478	<5	.01	<5	11	292	3
WT3-03	.1	.39	206	<5	34	<10	9.71	<1	9	17	15	2.51	.14	.19	2619	1	.02	22	.04	28	.05	3	<2	470	<5	.01	<5	10	166	8
WT3-04	.1	1.15	10	<5	17	<10	>10	1	8	25	13	2.42	.10	.75	437	1	.02	20	.03	7	.23	3	<2	1217	<5	.01	<5	9	45	3
WT3-05	.3	.99	28	<5	16	<10	>10	1	6	29	12	2.03	.11	.57	578	2	.01	17	.02	61	.06	<2	<2	1049	<5	.01	<5	8	98	2
WT3-06	.1	1.04	14	5	18	<10	>10	<1	7	30	10	2.26	.12	.69	728	1	.02	18	.03	11	.40	<2	<2	1286	<5	.01	<5	9	126	22
WT3-07	.4	2.42	1321	43	95	<10	>10	<1	9	48	20	2.17	.71	.54	949	1	.17	16	.03	56	.64	5	<2	1076	<5	.01	<5	10	35	5
WT3-08	.1	1.07	64	5	23	<10	>10	1	7	52	12	2.05	.21	.60	1000	2	.03	17	.02	15	.14	3	<2	721	<5	.01	<5	8	137	37
WT3-09	.3	.21	28	<5	8	<10	4.66	1	2	84	5	.82	.07	.42	616	1	.02	6	.01	7	.09	<2	<2	341	<5	.01	<5	10	92	2
WT3-10	.1	.80	<5	<5	150	<10	.21	<1	3	91	3	1.52	.50	.47	245	2	.06	5	.07	5	.01	<2	<2	10	<5	.12	<5	38	56	
WT3-11	.3	.79	28	<5	18	<10	>10	<1	7	22	10	2.10	.14	.63	607	1	.02	19	.04	3	.34	<2	<2	1295	<5	.01	<5	12	39	11
WT3-12	2.4	.89	37	16	27	<10	>10	<1	7	26	18	2.49	.36	.42	1522	1	.02	19	.04	195	1.66	<2	<2	1181	<5	.01	<5	11	93	5
WT3-13	25.1	.42	939	10	4	<10	1.10	6	1	69	107	2.06	.22	.27	4634	2	.03	1	.01	2873	2.19	28	78	19	<5	.01	6	10	2945	85
WT3-14	.6	1.09	52	6	15	<10	8.90	2	12	30	14	3.37	.20	.71	1446	1	.02	26	.04	84	1.01	5	<2	588	<5	.01	<5	12	300	5

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm	Au* ppb
WT3-15	.1	.95	32	5	14	<10	6.84	1	14	25	16	3.28	.16	.78	4714	1	.02	29	.03	15	1.25	4	<2	452	<5	.01	7	11	108	12
WT3-16	.1	.60	25	7	16	<10	8.59	<1	12	22	14	2.59	.19	.70	2010	2	.02	26	.04	8	.84	3	<2	580	<5	.01	<5	10	55	10
WT3-17	1.0	.75	25	5	17	<10	8.77	1	10	36	13	4.20	.15	1.04	2332	1	.02	27	.05	7	2.68	20	<2	496	<5	.01	<5	9	38	3
WT3-18	.1	1.19	22	<5	15	<10	>10	<1	9	30	16	2.79	.12	.78	733	1	.01	21	.04	11	.50	3	<2	938	<5	.01	<5	8	40	6
WT3-19	27.9	.24	9790	<5	4	<10	1.84	247	13	17	897	12.58	.11	.09	1916	8	.02	18	.05	>10000	>10	131	<2	95	9	.01	<5	10	>10000	450
WT3-20	.1	1.36	39	<5	19	<10	>10	1	9	37	17	3.07	.17	.98	4181	1	.02	21	.04	47	.62	3	<2	893	<5	.01	<5	7	203	9
WT3-21	.1	1.27	37	6	17	<10	>10	<1	10	32	17	2.78	.16	1.11	3408	1	.02	20	.04	20	.57	4	<2	851	<5	.01	<5	9	122	5
WT3-22	.1	2.21	8	8	47	<10	9.34	<1	13	73	33	3.34	.35	1.47	666	1	.05	28	.03	10	.44	5	<2	470	<5	.02	<5	23	58	3
WT3-23	.2	1.08	6	29	17	<10	7.07	1	7	90	42	2.63	.11	.99	646	3	.02	11	.06	2	.66	<2	<2	247	<5	.01	<5	8	38	2
WT3-24	.1	2.02	24	6	44	<10	8.62	1	12	72	64	3.37	.36	1.36	673	1	.05	31	.05	18	.61	4	<2	406	<5	.02	<5	23	98	3
WT3-25	.2	2.46	5	8	45	<10	6.22	<1	15	102	37	3.82	.33	1.47	633	1	.07	38	.06	27	.65	<2	<2	271	<5	.04	<5	26	66	5
WT3-26	.1	2.13	11	7	40	<10	5.26	1	14	52	25	3.70	.34	1.10	727	2	.05	28	.04	17	.47	<2	<2	233	<5	.01	<5	20	68	2
WT3-27	.1	.99	14	<5	23	<10	5.16	<1	13	31	19	2.95	.28	.67	2530	1	.02	29	.03	28	1.14	14	<2	180	<5	.01	<5	8	62	3
WT3-28	41.5	.08	40	<5	3	89	>10	6	1	9	261	4.41	.02	1.18	559	1	.02	2	.02	3990	3.39	33	<2	745	<5	.01	<5	10	800	13
WT3-29	32.6	.51	798	16	4	<10	.94	12	1	48	46	1.30	.25	.24	2465	2	.01	1	.01	2873	1.39	72	173	18	<5	.01	6	9	3852	25
WT3-30	37.6	.61	380	16	5	<10	.81	2	1	77	28	.69	.27	.12	4331	8	.02	4	.01	748	.59	29	40	24	<5	.01	<5	8	846	12
WT3-31	31.6	.70	466	27	4	<10	1.41	4	1	59	14	.59	.31	.10	3647	3	.02	2	.02	701	.53	132	29	41	<5	.01	<5	9	1469	10
WT3-32	16.7	.73	273	22	7	<10	1.77	1	1	72	9	.63	.30	.05	3602	3	.03	5	.01	246	.58	71	<2	65	<5	.01	<5	7	451	6
WT3-33	3.8	.84	12	21	6	<10	.33	<1	1	82	4	.44	.38	.03	733	2	.02	3	.01	146	.37	5	3	28	<5	.01	9	10	153	49
WT3-34	10.8	.76	129	8	5	<10	.32	1	1	47	13	.58	.19	.07	172	1	.02	2	.02	331	.50	26	11	42	<5	.01	<5	11	391	26
WT3-35	18.6	1.44	76	19	6	<10	.85	3	1	63	30	.89	.43	.06	315	2	.02	1	.01	1338	.86	25	46	58	<5	.01	<5	10	819	14
WT3-36	26.7	1.80	1370	41	8	11	1.80	4	1	77	28	.91	.48	.13	175	3	.03	2	.03	1288	.90	98	17	37	<5	.01	<5	7	1209	75
WT3-37	39.3	1.09	2682	23	7	<10	2.42	83	1	64	243	6.72	.40	.06	578	2	.02	1	.01	>10000	7.71	94	<2	56	11	.01	<5	11	>10000	85
WT3-38	22.8	1.26	1220	25	6	<10	1.14	76	1	74	173	4.08	.53	.07	314	3	.02	2	.01	9074	4.83	47	<2	16	14	.01	<5	10	>10000	37
WT3-39	27.7	.26	9749	<5	7	<10	1.84	249	13	16	879	12.62	.13	.10	1928	9	.02	18	.05	>10000	>10	142	<2	109	7	.01	<5	10	>10000	445
WT3-40	2.2	.89	111	20	5	<10	1.14	<1	1	64	6	.57	.37	.24	1296	2	.02	5	.01	274	.30	8	<2	22	<5	.01	<5	11	187	6
WT3-41	.9	1.04	72	12	20	<10	4.15	1	34	97	15	5.05	.43	1.29	3470	1	.02	79	.10	43	4.31	78	<2	252	<5	.01	<5	57	130	9
WT3-42	.1	1.05	52	<5	28	<10	3.81	1	18	82	25	3.85	.21	1.16	1872	2	.01	43	.04	14	1.70	11	<2	129	<5	.01	<5	24	71	2
WT3-43	.1	1.30	55	<5	18	<10	1.68	2	22	45	34	4.15	.17	.83	896	1	.02	37	.03	46	1.44	<2	<2	65	<5	.01	<5	17	89	3
WT3-44	.2	1.99	9	<5	16	<10	1.62	1	14	73	21	4.35	.15	1.40	747	1	.03	34	.04	17	1.06	8	<2	67	<5	.01	<5	27	59	2
WT3-45	.3	3.80	51	<5	9	<10	5.84	2	41	265	28	6.13	.06	4.09	1788	2	.02	79	.11	9	.60	<2	<2	408	<5	.01	<5	246	101	23
WT3-46	.1	1.80	32	<5	71	<10	9.89	<1	10	59	16	2.93	.61	1.09	618	1	.05	23	.04	8	.39	3	<2	527	<5	.04	<5	23	46	2
WT3-47	.1	1.78	15	<5	67	<10	>10	<1	11	45	19	3.27	.59	1.02	724	1	.04	25	.03	36	.58	<2	<2	596	<5	.04	<5	19	59	3
WT3-48	.2	3.23	15	<5	145	<10	6.84	2	18	168	20	4.61	1.04	2.15	706	1	.07	42	.09	26	.39	4	<2	445	<5	.08	<5	105	126	2
WT3-49	.3	1.25	60	7	22	<10	>10	3	14	124	22	3.19	.17	1.10	1043	1	.02	41	.04	15	.72	8	<2	614	<5	.01	<5	23	827	3
WT3-50	.1	.44	1554	<5	16	<10	8.58	1	12	24	18	3.26	.11	1.36	1083	3	.03	26	.03	11	1.01	20	<2	651	<5	.01	<5	12	150	11
WT3-51	.1	3.12	58	<5	128	<10	9.74	1	37	547	45	4.20	.91	2.39	717	1	.05	127	.11	68	.50	<2	<2	801	<5	.11	<5	138	76	29
WT3-52	.2	2.29	6	<5	94	<10	2.04	<1	16	129	25	3.87	.63	1.31	335	2	.06	37	.05	12	.74	<2	<2	156	<5	.09	<5	26	60	9
WT3-53	3.2	3.46	427	<5	5	<10	9.02	11	42	753	43	6.39	.02	3.50	2100	1	.02	209	.14	565	1.55	5	<2	703	<5	.01	<5	200	2711	2
WT3-54	.1	2.22	51	<5	15	<10	6.97	3	13	67	22	3.80	.13	1.37	815	1	.03	28	.04	23	.21	7	<2	348	<5	.01	<5	26	483	1

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm	Au* ppb
WT3-55	1.7	.97	6	19	5	<10	1.39	<1	1	76	3	.19	.42	.03	53	3	.02	2	.01	155	.07	<2	<2	23	<5	.01	<5	11	164	2
WT3-56	.1	.80	26	<5	11	<10	>10	<1	8	68	13	1.98	.11	.55	712	1	.02	17	.02	10	.30	2	<2	701	<5	.01	<5	8	52	19
WT3-57	.1	2.39	103	<5	74	<10	8.73	3	17	150	15	3.29	.55	1.87	806	1	.06	40	.05	22	.31	3	<2	583	<5	.03	<5	50	408	10
WT3-58	1.4	2.19	35	<5	65	<10	5.63	1	15	93	21	3.69	.41	1.41	714	1	.05	34	.04	37	.57	<2	<2	370	<5	.02	<5	35	82	2
WT3-59	.1	2.40	27	<5	56	<10	1.85	2	17	74	28	4.51	.35	1.45	516	2	.08	36	.03	36	.72	3	<2	130	<5	.02	<5	32	160	1
WT4-02	.1	.08	178	<5	38	<10	>10	12	1	3	17	.85	.01	7.51	2689	1	.02	2	.02	407	.01	<2	<2	60	<5	.01	<5	10	2046	3
WT4-06	.2	.04	110	<5	13	<10	>10	2	1	4	7	.77	.01	10.53	928	1	.03	3	.02	143	.03	3	<2	46	<5	.01	<5	9	329	1
WT4-11	.1	.06	179	<5	10	<10	>10	5	1	3	9	.78	.02	9.02	929	2	.02	3	.03	226	.01	4	<2	38	<5	.01	<5	8	1001	9
WT4-17	.3	<0.01	20	<5	6	<10	>10	4	1	2	1	.01	.01	2.38	293	1	.01	4	.01	2	.02	<2	<2	35	<5	.01	<5	9	305	1
WT4-27	2.9	.05	406	<5	4	<10	>10	13	1	4	19	1.88	.03	9.25	1046	3	.02	5	.01	1112	.01	4	<2	72	<5	.01	<5	8	1814	6
WT4-38	.1	.09	117	<5	10	<10	>10	1	5	3	6	.91	.06	.20	373	1	.02	9	.03	58	.02	4	<2	530	<5	.01	<5	7	267	12
WT4-39	.1	.37	89	<5	9	<10	>10	1	4	7	8	1.84	.04	6.21	654	2	.02	8	.04	68	.01	<2	<2	222	<5	.01	<5	5	149	15
WT4-40	1.0	.29	332	<5	15	<10	>10	3	8	12	45	2.79	.03	2.88	1832	1	.02	20	.05	769	.02	12	<2	91	<5	.01	<5	10	743	17
WT4-41	4.1	.08	221	<5	4	<10	>10	2	3	9	17	2.05	.01	8.75	1454	1	.03	7	.02	1144	.01	9	<2	83	<5	.01	<5	12	560	7
WT4-42	.1	.27	471	<5	12	<10	>10	1	17	7	16	3.67	.12	.55	466	2	.02	38	.08	64	.09	10	<2	86	<5	.01	<5	11	997	49
WT4-43	.1	.23	270	<5	18	<10	>10	1	10	13	9	1.68	.13	.23	547	1	.02	20	.04	88	.08	11	<2	558	<5	.01	<5	9	398	9
WT4-44	.4	.14	465	<5	7	<10	>10	<1	9	9	8	1.28	.10	.25	455	1	.02	17	.02	498	.05	7	<2	682	<5	.01	<5	10	367	6
WT4-45	.3	.13	141	<5	8	<10	>10	1	7	5	6	.85	.11	.26	384	3	.03	9	.03	672	.40	4	<2	1232	<5	.01	<5	8	198	11
WT4-46	2.0	.19	15	<5	11	<10	>10	<1	8	8	1167	1.11	.12	.35	511	1	.02	14	.04	16	.60	3	<2	1164	<5	.01	<5	7	75	10
WT4-47	.1	.18	26	<5	12	<10	>10	<1	9	5	20	.96	.11	.28	389	1	.02	15	.03	15	.47	3	<2	1123	<5	.01	<5	9	14	3
WT4-48	.2	.11	5	<5	7	<10	>10	1	4	3	12	.70	.07	.15	217	1	.02	8	.03	12	.38	3	<2	878	<5	.01	<5	10	10	18
WT5-01	.1	.06	23	<5	22	<10	>10	<1	2	4	2	1.55	.01	9.37	1054	1	.03	5	.01	52	.01	<2	<2	53	<5	.01	<5	8	41	6
WT5-02	.2	.11	63	<5	28	<10	>10	1	1	7	3	1.53	.02	6.84	828	2	.02	8	.02	113	.02	<2	<2	39	<5	.01	<5	7	192	3
WT5-03	.1	.06	23	<5	6	<10	>10	<1	1	6	2	1.55	.01	10.42	863	1	.02	4	.01	13	.01	2	<2	72	<5	.01	<5	9	57	2
WT5-04	.1	.02	13	<5	4	<10	>10	<1	1	4	3	.21	.01	1.38	96	1	.03	3	.01	2	.01	4	<2	320	<5	.01	8	10	10	14
WT5-05	.2	.09	18	<5	13	<10	>10	1	2	5	4	.57	.02	.55	241	2	.02	7	.02	24	.02	<2	<2	508	<5	.01	5	11	52	13
WT5-06	.3	.06	76	<5	23	<10	>10	<1	6	4	9	2.36	.01	6.00	705	1	.02	17	.04	14	.01	4	<2	43	<5	.01	<5	9	21	17
WT5-07	.1	.08	36	<5	24	<10	>10	1	4	3	6	1.95	.02	5.68	605	1	.03	14	.03	10	.02	4	<2	41	<5	.01	<5	8	22	39
WT5-08	.1	.12	54	<5	33	<10	>10	<1	2	4	7	2.31	.03	3.45	758	3	.02	9	.05	25	.01	4	<2	34	<5	.01	<5	7	48	12
WT5-09	.4	1.17	5	23	6	<10	1.15	<1	1	80	4	.12	.49	.07	34	3	.02	1	.01	46	.01	<2	<2	14	<5	.01	<5	9	28	4
WT5-10	.1	.05	35	<5	16	<10	>10	1	1	4	3	1.58	.02	7.42	753	1	.02	6	.02	4	.02	6	<2	126	<5	.01	<5	12	63	3
WT5-11	.1	.07	38	<5	17	<10	>10	<1	3	5	4	1.82	.03	5.90	567	1	.03	11	.02	7	.01	<2	<2	50	<5	.01	<5	11	12	2
WT5-12	.2	.08	20	<5	27	<10	>10	1	2	4	3	1.24	.05	1.69	544	2	.02	10	.03	8	.01	5	<2	148	<5	.01	<5	10	25	4
WT5-13	.8	.88	270	<5	263	<10	.43	12	49	63	41	9.77	.17	.22	6223	3	.02	236	.22	1132	.02	20	<2	19	<5	.01	<5	19	2062	6
WT5-14	1.4	.69	368	<5	463	<10	2.01	19	80	20	58	8.45	.15	.14	12190	2	.03	463	.25	3380	.01	34	<2	63	6	.01	6	15	3142	3
WT5-15	.1	.18	40	<5	48	<10	>10	2	7	8	8	1.81	.08	.21	859	1	.02	34	.10	126	.01	5	<2	113	<5	.01	<5	10	278	8
WT5-16	.1	.35	139	<5	144	<10	>10	6	18	13	18	4.09	.09	.17	3448	1	.02	118	.17	613	.02	14	<2	47	<5	.01	<5	7	998	3
WT5-17	.2	.05	43	<5	12	<10	>10	<1	2	5	3	1.58	.02	7.75	539	2	.03	5	.02	13	.01	5	<2	77	<5	.01	<5	8	15	2
WT5-18	.3	.20	78	<5	50	<10	>10	2	7	9	8	2.01	.06	1.24	951	1	.02	33	.07	139	.01	6	<2	118	<5	.01	<5	9	286	23
WT5-19	.1	.11	8	<5	30	<10	>10	<1	3	4	4	.94	.05	.32	397	1	.02	10	.06	24	.02	4	<2	195	<5	.01	<5	10	77	14

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm	Au* ppb
WT5-20	28.2	.27	9770	<5	5	<10	1.83	250	15	16	881	12.65	.12	.10	1908	11	.03	21	.05	>10000	>10	139	<2	118	15	.01	<5	8	>10000	450
WT5-21	.1	.09	30	<5	22	<10	>10	<1	1	7	3	1.04	.06	3.16	439	1	.02	3	.04	42	.01	3	<2	89	<5	.01	<5	7	49	12
WT5-22	.1	.05	59	<5	28	<10	>10	<1	1	15	2	1.93	.02	7.82	1198	1	.03	5	.07	14	.02	2	<2	61	<5	.01	<5	9	30	7
WT5-23	.2	.06	16	<5	5	<10	>10	1	2	11	1	1.29	.04	6.44	518	2	.02	4	.06	5	.01	4	<2	159	<5	.01	<5	8	10	2
WT5-24	.1	.35	104	<5	25	<10	1.58	1	18	31	6	2.31	.26	.13	573	1	.03	24	.19	9	.02	<2	<2	7	<5	.01	<5	7	27	19
WT5-25	.3	.37	51	<5	16	<10	1.87	<1	12	28	14	1.55	.26	.07	421	1	.02	14	.16	8	.01	7	<2	6	<5	.01	<5	10	39	4
WT5-26	.1	.35	81	<5	11	<10	2.04	<1	8	29	21	1.47	.21	.06	451	3	.01	13	.14	33	.03	3	<2	9	<5	.01	<5	9	42	12
WT5-27	.1	.37	125	<5	27	<10	.88	1	11	20	33	1.68	.33	.06	222	3	.02	15	.13	34	.05	5	<2	7	<5	.01	<5	12	59	15
WT5-28	.2	.32	36	<5	16	<10	2.21	1	5	56	2	.60	.22	.05	318	2	.02	6	.12	2	.01	<2	<2	11	<5	.01	6	11	34	6
WT5-29	.1	.27	53	<5	15	<10	3.03	<1	5	73	3	1.14	.15	1.06	724	2	.02	7	.05	7	.06	<2	<2	42	<5	.01	<5	12	26	2
WT5-30	.2	.32	68	<5	11	<10	3.27	<1	4	48	2	1.30	.12	1.14	542	1	.01	6	.06	3	.04	<2	<2	48	<5	.01	<5	9	18	8
WT5-31	.1	.37	120	<5	24	<10	1.93	1	11	45	11	1.49	.23	.40	276	1	.02	14	.10	14	.79	6	<2	28	<5	.01	<5	10	25	5
WT5-32	.1	.35	89	<5	28	<10	2.21	<1	12	37	14	1.45	.25	.56	402	2	.02	13	.11	7	.78	5	<2	31	<5	.01	<5	11	30	10
WT5-33	28.4	.27	9694	<5	4	<10	1.89	255	14	16	879	12.45	.13	.10	1893	9	.03	20	.05	>10000	>10	138	<2	108	11	.01	<5	9	>10000	460
WT5-34	.1	.26	751	<5	25	<10	5.10	2	10	52	12	2.58	.17	2.07	530	2	.02	19	.09	261	2.07	10	<2	76	<5	.01	<5	7	615	47
WT5-35	.1	.28	494	<5	29	<10	5.35	1	9	55	11	2.27	.16	1.89	465	1	.02	16	.08	153	1.79	9	<2	88	<5	.01	<5	8	443	39
WT5-36	.3	.34	881	<5	35	<10	1.88	2	14	60	27	2.70	.22	.74	255	3	.02	25	.11	169	2.64	10	<2	40	<5	.01	<5	10	487	60
WT5-37	.7	.37	801	<5	32	<10	1.05	1	12	65	23	2.58	.21	.41	172	2	.02	22	.10	176	2.63	10	<2	21	<5	.01	<5	12	662	80
WT5-38	.1	.35	1060	<5	33	<10	1.20	<1	11	59	34	2.64	.22	.46	187	2	.03	24	.07	34	2.50	3	<2	34	<5	.01	<5	9	290	130
WT5-39	.2	.34	899	<5	36	<10	1.39	1	14	41	12	3.38	.21	.51	196	1	.02	23	.11	73	3.34	8	<2	42	<5	.01	<5	7	254	65
WT5-40	.1	.84	167	<5	158	<10	.22	3	4	88	7	1.71	.56	.50	267	1	.06	4	.08	<2	.07	<2	<2	10	<5	.14	<5	39	445	2

KILLDEER MINERALS INC.

G E O C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S C E R T I F I C A T E

Project:
Sample Type: Cores

Multi-element ICP Analysis - 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water. This leach is partial for B, Ba, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sn, Ti and limited for Na, K and Al.

Analyst _____
Report No. 2092448
Date: November 10, 2009

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm
WT1-02	2.1	.68	1601	<5	20	<10	>10	62	34	93	121	3.90	.08	6.09	1045	2	.02	168	.09	63	.01	24	<2	88	<5	.01	<5	34	2812
WT1-03	.1	.05	258	<5	5	<10	>10	6	2	7	18	1.70	.01	11.25	1162	1	.03	7	.03	11	.02	3	<2	96	<5	.03	<5	10	187
WT1-04	.4	.25	425	<5	11	<10	>10	2	36	49	100	3.43	.09	.83	865	1	.02	181	.08	32	.01	21	<2	583	<5	.02	<5	24	984
WT1-05	3.7	.47	1256	<5	13	<10	9.79	13	40	93	235	3.56	.13	.19	1232	2	.01	186	.15	466	.02	64	9	199	<5	.01	<5	37	1893
WT1-06	.1	.03	94	<5	3	<10	>10	18	4	6	19	.41	.01	.40	301	1	.02	5	.01	35	.01	<2	<2	1453	<5	.01	<5	10	1931
WT1-08	.5	4.91	1176	<5	76	<10	2.12	67	52	429	235	5.61	1.45	4.10	868	2	.12	311	.10	36	.10	<2	<2	166	<5	.12	<5	99	>10000
WT1-09	4.3	2.34	3866	<5	13	<10	.76	60	55	378	601	11.93	.20	1.38	857	1	.02	270	.11	83	.05	16	<2	61	11	.01	<5	110	>10000
WT1-10	.1	.03	3436	<5	12	<10	>10	90	29	3	259	3.54	.01	11.17	1531	1	.03	9	.01	3	.01	5	<2	79	5	.01	<5	9	>10000
WT1-11	.2	.08	370	<5	4	<10	>10	8	3	21	14	2.06	.01	9.75	874	2	.02	11	.02	4	.01	8	<2	107	<5	.02	<5	10	690
WT1-12	.1	.03	37	<5	3	<10	>10	<1	1	4	5	1.32	.02	11.40	679	1	.03	3	.01	1	.01	1	<2	106	<5	.01	<5	8	26
WT1-13	.1	.02	32	<5	4	<10	>10	1	1	6	4	1.07	.01	11.70	572	2	.02	2	.01	2	.01	2	<2	125	<5	.01	<5	11	29
WT1-14	.2	.03	60	<5	3	<10	>10	<1	2	4	7	1.06	.01	11.80	474	1	.03	4	.02	3	.05	<2	<2	117	<5	.02	<5	9	101
WT1-15	26.2	.28	9753	<5	5	<10	1.81	246	13	16	861	12.45	.12	.12	1919	10	.02	18	.05	>10000	>10	143	<2	112	8	.01	<5	10	>10000
WT2-01	2.1	.04	376	<5	9	<10	>10	9	1	5	52	1.44	.01	9.53	2167	1	.01	1	.02	2328	.01	31	<2	53	<5	.02	<5	8	1456
WT2-03	1.4	.03	177	<5	1	<10	>10	3	1	6	23	.80	.01	12.71	752	3	.02	2	.01	522	.01	3	<2	63	<5	.01	<5	9	503
WT2-04	.7	.36	510	<5	7	<10	>10	4	12	49	79	3.60	.08	5.70	1101	1	.01	54	.12	1053	.02	17	<2	65	<5	.02	<5	34	1349
WT2-05	.1	.23	171	<5	20	<10	>10	2	5	46	24	1.30	.04	7.02	1426	2	.02	21	.13	302	.01	7	<2	82	<5	.01	<5	25	627
WT2-06	27.7	.25	9985	<5	5	<10	1.83	246	14	16	871	12.43	.10	.12	1930	10	.03	19	.05	>10000	>10	146	<2	114	10	.01	<5	10	>10000
WT2-07	.1	.05	131	<5	17	<10	>10	5	1	6	9	1.18	.01	10.80	1652	2	.02	1	.09	183	.01	3	<2	75	<5	.02	<5	10	776
WT2-08	.4	.41	66	<5	5	<10	1.84	3	1	32	7	.51	.14	.06	402	1	.01	2	.01	144	.01	5	<2	58	<5	.01	<5	8	1140
WT2-10	2.6	.35	1015	<5	9	<10	>10	12	3	12	83	2.99	.07	2.43	1041	1	.01	7	.03	1388	.02	18	<2	67	<5	.01	<5	9	2085
WT2-11	.1	.45	265	<5	8	<10	>10	1	8	13	14	1.79	.11	.26	347	3	.02	15	.05	11	.01	6	<2	401	<5	.02	6	8	452
WT2-12	.1	.04	5	<5	3	<10	>10	<1	1	3	1	.10	.02	.28	93	1	.01	1	.02	2	.03	2	<2	3014	<5	.01	<5	10	19
WT2-13	.5	.98	92	<5	7	<10	>10	1	7	100	10	1.44	.06	2.08	419	2	.01	27	.05	68	.02	3	<2	466	<5	.01	<5	37	370
WT2-14	.1	.31	258	<5	6	<10	>10	3	14	12	11	1.31	.09	.18	484	1	.02	18	.06	177	.01	7	<2	397	<5	.02	<5	9	563
WT2-16	.1	.08	268	<5	7	<10	>10	2	2	6	8	1.30	.01	.77	678	1	.01	3	.05	156	.01	2	<2	355	<5	.01	<5	7	694
WT2-17	15.3	.20	35352	5	9	320	1.08	516	51	46	5189	40.26	.02	.15	<1	3	.02	1	.06	>10000	.03	49	<2	36	<5	.01	<5	39	>10000
WT2-18	.1	.05	107	<5	4	<10	>10	17	1	4	9	.34	.01	.39	420	1	.02	1	.01	175	.02	<2	<2	793	<5	.02	<5	10	670
WT2-19	.3	.33	380	<5	13	<10	>10	90	3	10	19	1.22	.06	.15	756	1	.01	7	.04	628	.01	8	<2	341	<5	.01	<5	11	5433
WT2-20	1.4	.32	269	<5	12	<10	>10	107	5	7	18	1.00	.05	.18	826	2	.02	8	.05	451	.01	6	<2	378	<5	.01	5	8	7755
WT2-21	.2	.23	243	<5	16	<10	>10	55	4	10	17	1.55	.02	1.65	923	1	.02	6	.04	333	.02	7	<2	253	<5	.03	<5	9	4197
WT2-22	1.5	.45	851	<5	12	<10	>10	45	5	16	93	3.20	.11	.21	1521	2	.01	16	.06	1196	.01	10	<2	378	<5	.02	<5	10	3852
WT2-24	2.3	.33	852	<5	3	<10	>10	51	3	12	119	3.58	.13	.12	795	1	.02	7	.03	583	.01	3	<2	135	<5	.01	<5	9	2884
WT2-25	33.4	.77	12311	<5	9	95	.95	50	2	35	1057	22.57	.14	.10	628	3	.01	13	.05	7680	.09	8	<2	50	<5	.02	<5	30	>10000
WT2-26	.9	.80	4693	<5	15	<10	3.31	37	8	26	531	9.46	.15	.19	532	2	.02	30	.07	1975	.01	23	<2	32	7	.03	<5	25	>10000

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm
WT2-27	.1	.29	405	<5	19	<10	>10	10	9	13	16	2.69	.07	.14	355	1	.02	14	.04	55	.01	6	<2	224	<5	.01	<5	8	555
WT2-28	.1	.45	181	<5	19	<10	>10	2	4	72	6	1.94	.10	.26	246	2	.02	9	.03	13	.01	6	<2	978	<5	.01	<5	8	240
WT2-29	.1	.52	277	<5	26	<10	>10	3	13	19	18	1.96	.12	.22	576	1	.01	22	.05	41	.01	7	<2	434	<5	.02	<5	7	502
WT2-30	.3	1.03	5	21	6	<10	1.33	<1	1	72	2	.12	.45	.01	30	2	.02	1	.01	59	.02	<2	<2	19	<5	.01	<5	10	45
WT4-01	.1	.07	173	<5	15	<10	>10	7	1	4	10	.85	.01	7.14	1230	1	.02	2	.02	158	.02	11	<2	58	<5	.02	5	12	1166
WT4-03	1.8	.14	410	<5	68	<10	>10	19	2	5	46	1.37	.02	6.55	3806	1	.01	5	.03	1208	.01	12	<2	51	<5	.01	6	13	2693
WT4-04	.1	.02	216	<5	12	<10	>10	2	1	4	14	1.27	.01	10.10	1150	2	.01	1	.01	174	.01	5	<2	55	<5	.02	<5	12	413
WT4-05	.1	.30	785	<5	32	<10	>10	25	4	7	58	2.72	.04	5.52	2274	3	.02	9	.04	1618	.02	20	<2	34	<5	.01	<5	8	3289
WT4-07	.2	.02	32	<5	2	<10	>10	1	1	3	7	.58	.01	11.97	862	1	.03	2	.01	169	.01	2	<2	53	<5	.01	<5	10	167
WT4-08	27.8	.23	9887	<5	7	<10	1.88	252	15	15	876	12.51	.11	.11	1892	9	.02	19	.05	>10000	>10	143	<2	119	<5	.02	<5	11	>10000
WT4-09	.1	.04	159	<5	6	<10	>10	6	1	4	7	.61	.01	10.77	769	1	.02	1	.02	183	.01	3	<2	43	<5	.01	<5	10	735
WT4-10	.1	.05	170	<5	7	<10	>10	16	1	3	13	.59	.01	9.02	844	1	.03	2	.01	360	.01	7	<2	44	<5	.02	<5	12	1064
WT4-12	.2	.02	136	<5	5	<10	>10	2	1	4	4	.52	.02	11.07	576	2	.02	1	.02	104	.02	<2	<2	40	<5	.01	<5	11	293
WT4-13	.1	.01	164	<5	13	<10	>10	3	1	3	12	.87	.01	10.03	1040	1	.02	1	.01	164	.01	4	<2	42	<5	.01	<5	10	848
WT4-14	.1	.03	5	<5	1	<10	>10	<1	1	4	2	.13	.01	.22	79	3	.03	2	.01	2	.09	3	<2	2748	<5	.02	7	9	49
WT4-15	.2	.04	148	<5	6	<10	>10	6	1	3	7	.58	.02	10.51	681	2	.01	3	.02	122	.01	<2	<2	41	<5	.03	<5	11	615
WT4-16	.1	.02	123	<5	6	<10	>10	4	1	4	15	.71	.01	11.01	832	1	.02	1	.01	93	.01	5	<2	45	<5	.01	<5	8	824
WT4-18	.1	.08	455	<5	22	<10	>10	22	1	3	29	1.59	.02	4.54	1117	2	.01	1	.02	358	.02	29	<2	34	<5	.02	<5	12	2460
WT4-19	.2	.04	364	<5	26	<10	>10	7	1	2	18	1.57	.01	8.53	1192	1	.01	2	.01	76	.01	22	<2	46	<5	.01	<5	13	1538
WT4-20	.1	.01	249	<5	4	<10	>10	12	1	3	18	1.37	.02	11.23	934	2	.02	2	.01	40	.01	6	<2	59	<5	.01	<5	12	1323
WT4-21	1.1	.02	522	<5	3	<10	>10	17	1	4	34	1.73	.01	10.56	980	1	.01	3	.02	66	.01	5	<2	55	<5	.02	<5	11	2141
WT4-22	1.0	.01	786	<5	5	<10	>10	24	1	2	44	1.75	.01	11.13	1178	2	.01	2	.01	111	.02	3	<2	53	<5	.03	<5	12	2609
WT4-23	.1	.02	237	<5	1	<10	>10	1	1	3	9	1.02	.02	11.17	1174	1	.02	1	.03	28	.03	<2	<2	58	<5	.01	<5	11	302
WT4-24	.1	.01	303	<5	3	<10	>10	6	1	4	17	.98	.01	8.64	1257	1	.01	1	.02	42	.01	5	<2	118	<5	.01	<5	10	829
WT4-25	.2	.02	215	<5	4	<10	>10	4	1	3	9	1.06	.01	10.80	1413	3	.03	2	.01	51	.01	<2	<2	61	<5	.02	<5	11	635
WT4-26	2.0	.01	371	<5	2	<10	>10	6	1	2	18	1.75	.02	10.64	1064	1	.02	1	.01	737	.02	3	<2	58	<5	.01	6	12	1043
WT4-28	.1	.02	338	<5	5	<10	>10	3	1	3	9	1.56	.01	11.46	1187	1	.01	2	.02	250	.03	<2	<2	67	<5	.02	<5	11	774
WT4-29	.5	1.04	22	21	7	<10	1.78	1	1	57	2	.12	.46	.09	85	2	.02	1	.01	98	.01	<2	<2	21	<5	.03	<5	10	127
WT4-30	2.9	.04	1523	<5	2	<10	>10	12	1	3	30	2.18	.01	10.66	1125	1	.03	1	.01	3345	.01	<2	<2	72	<5	.01	<5	8	1981
WT4-31	3.9	.01	1043	<5	15	<10	>10	13	1	4	51	2.94	.01	11.07	1134	3	.02	1	.01	2371	.02	10	<2	54	<5	.01	<5	9	2500
WT4-32	.5	.02	378	<5	2	<10	>10	6	1	3	26	1.75	.02	10.48	883	2	.03	3	.02	951	.01	<2	<2	59	<5	.02	<5	8	1075
WT4-33	.1	.04	153	<5	2	<10	>10	3	1	4	12	1.36	.01	11.23	785	1	.02	1	.01	226	.03	<2	<2	67	<5	.01	<5	10	363
WT4-34	1.8	.05	532	<5	6	<10	>10	6	1	3	24	1.89	.02	8.91	1161	2	.01	3	.02	795	.02	7	<2	82	<5	.01	<5	11	1067
WT4-35	.6	.28	843	<5	15	<10	>10	2	9	11	8	1.67	.11	.28	707	3	.02	9	.05	298	.01	11	<2	208	<5	.02	<5	7	1369
WT4-36	.1	.13	363	<5	8	<10	>10	<1	3	7	4	.97	.05	.38	444	2	.01	5	.04	35	.01	8	<2	298	<5	.01	<5	8	224
WT4-37	28.1	.25	9760	<5	5	<10	1.94	256	15	15	919	11.50	.11	.11	1848	10	.03	18	.06	>10000	>10	142	<2	90	7	.01	<5	15	>10000

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TEL.(604)231-8165

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Ag,Pb,Zn Analysis - 1.000 gm sample is digested with 50 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 100 ml with water and finished by AA.

KILLDEER MINERALS INC.

Project:

Report No. 2092501

Sample Type: Pulps

Date: November 27, 2009

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Ag g/mt	Pb %	Zn %
WT1-01	10.4	-	1.55
WT1-07	19.8	0.42	2.30
WT1-08	-	-	1.64
WT1-09	-	-	2.45
WT1-10	-	-	2.49
WT1-17	-	-	3.64
WT1-18	3.9	0.02	5.87
WT1-24	789	0.91	0.50
WT1-32	63.7	0.96	2.01
WT1-45	17.9	0.42	0.64
WT2-17	15.6	1.03	2.45
WT2-23	28.5	0.38	1.50
WT2-25	32.9	0.75	1.88
WT2-26	1.5	0.19	1.23
WT3-13	256	0.31	0.31
WT3-28	59.8	0.40	0.09
WT3-29	192	0.32	0.39
WT3-30	51.8	-	-
WT3-31	35.1	-	-
WT3-36	31.3	0.13	0.12
WT3-37	39.5	1.43	1.83
WT3-38	21.3	0.92	1.80
WT4-03	2.5	0.14	0.29
WT4-06	0.8	0.02	0.03
WT4-31	4.6	0.25	0.26
WT5-13	3.2	0.11	0.21
WT5-14	2.8	0.35	0.31

Wildcat 2009 Project - Quality Control/Assurance Data

The quality control/assurance procedure was conducted on a set of core samples from the drill program. A commercially available standard sample has been applied to verify results of the laboratory analyses. The standards were inserted randomly into the core sample sequence analysed by ICP method. The standards are characterized by the following certified values (assay values):

Au [g/t]	Ag [g/t]	Cu [%]	Pb [%]	Zn [%]
0.48	712	0.097	1.92	2.65
(+/-0.034)	(+/- 57)	(+/-0.005)	(+/-0.09)	(+/-0.20)

The ICP analyses by Lab 1 show relatively little scatter, although the concentrations of silver (Ag) are significantly lower than the values suggested by the standard sample (analysed by assay method). The assay results from the sample WT5-40A by Lab 2 show no significant differences from the values recommended for standard. The following table lists the results of analyses of the standard samples:

ELEMENT	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au*	Laboratory
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	
WT1-15	26.2	861	>10000	>10000	na	Lab 1 ICP
WT1-46	27.5	871	>10000	>10000	460	Lab 1 ICP
WT2-06	27.7	871	>10000	>10000	na	Lab 1 ICP
WT3-19	27.9	897	>10000	>10000	450	Lab 1 ICP
WT3-39	27.7	879	>10000	>10000	445	Lab 1 ICP
WT4-08	27.8	876	>10000	>10000	na	Lab 1 ICP
WT4-37	28.1	919	>10000	>10000	na	Lab 1 ICP
WT5-20	28.2	881	>10000	>10000	450	Lab 1 ICP
WT5-33	28.4	879	>10000	>10000	460	Lab 1 ICP
WT5-40A	699		1.86%	2.51%	na	Lab 2 Assay
WT5-40A	>100	1000	>10000	>10000	0.318 ppm	Lab 2 ICP

* - geochemical analysis; na - not analysed

Field-collected samples of megascopically blank material from the Cassiar granite, quartz-feldspar porphyry and Rosella limestone were also inserted into the core sample sequence for ICP analysis by both labs. All the blank samples returned very low values of gold, silver, copper and zinc. Background concentrations of lead are significantly elevated in quartz-feldspar porphyry (samples WT542A through WT5-09 in the table below). The following table lists the results of selected elements of the blank samples:

ELEMENT	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Laboratory
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	
WT5-41A	0.1	2.7	6.6	122	2	Lab 2
WT1-20	.2	2	3	86	2	Lab 1
WT2-12	.1	1	2	19		Lab 1
WT4-14	.1	2	2	49		Lab 1
WT5-42A	0.67	2.1	33.3	38	10	Lab 2
WT2-30	.3	2	59	45		Lab 1
WT4-29	.5	2	98	127		Lab 1
WT5-09	.4	4	46	28	4	Lab 1
WT3-10	.1	3	5	56		Lab 1
WT5-40	.1	7	<2	445	2	Lab 1

Selected core samples were split and analysed by two independent laboratories. The analytical results (ICP) from both laboratories do not show significant differences. The following table lists the results of silver and lead analyses of the split samples:

SAMPLE	Ag [ppm]	
	Lab 2	Lab 1
WT1-09A	6.87	4.3
WT1-39A	1.4	1.4
WT1-59A	0.58	0.3
WT2-09A	0.91	1.8
WT2-17A	14.2	15.3
WT2-21A	1.65	0.2
WT2-23A	42.7	27.7
WT3-25A	0.29	0.2
WT3-31A	39.6	31.6
WT4-27A	3	2.9
WT4-34A	2.4	1.8
WT4-41A	0.74	4.1
WT5-14A	1.64	1.4
WT5-25A	0.14	0.3
WT5-35A	0.32	0.1

SAMPLE	Pb [ppm]	
	Lab 2	Lab 1
WT1-09A	76.2	83
WT1-39A	46.5	69
WT1-59A	30.4	25
WT2-09A	163	272
WT2-17A	>10000	>10000
WT2-21A	293	333
WT2-23A	6050	3984
WT3-25A	29.2	27
WT3-31A	598	701
WT4-27A	1150	1112
WT4-34A	816	795
WT4-41A	498	1144
WT5-14A	2410	3380
WT5-25A	15.1	8
WT5-35A	147.5	153

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v.2

National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

on the

WILDCAT PROPERTY

RANCHERIA DISTRICT

NTS 105B/1

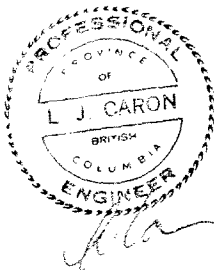
Lat: 60° 03' 00" N Long: 130° 21' 45" W
(at approximate centre of property)

Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon, Canada

Prepared for:

Killdeer Minerals Inc.
600 – 890 W. Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1J9

By:
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Effective Date:
December 31, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 Summary.....	1
2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference.....	3
2.1 Previous Involvement and Site Visit	3
2.2 Terminology and Unit Conversion	3
3.0 Reliance on Other Experts	3
4.0 Property Description and Location	3
5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography	9
6.0 History	9
7.0 Geological Setting	15
7.1 Regional and Local Geology	15
7.2 Property Geology	17
8.0 Deposit Types	19
8.1 Structurally controlled mineralization	19
8.2 Manto-type mineralization	20
8.3 Syngenetic mineralization	21
9.0 Mineralization	21
10.0 Exploration	26
10.1 Soil Geochemistry	26
10.2 Geophysics	28
11.0 Drilling	31
12.0 Sampling Method and Approach	32
13.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security	32
14.0 Data Verification	33
15.0 Adjacent Properties	34
16.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	34
17.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates	34
18.0 Other Relevant Data and Information	34
19.0 Interpretation and Conclusions	34
20.0 Recommendations	36
21.0 References	38
22.0 Statement of Qualifications & Signature Page.....	41

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1 - Location Map	4
Figure 2 - Claim Map	7
Figure 3 - Regional Geology Map.....	16
Figure 4 - Property Geology Map.....	18
Figure 5 - Detailed Property Map, showing 1983-84 Drill Holes	22
Figure 6 - Detailed Property Map, showing 2008 Soil & Rock Sample Locations	27
Figure 7 - HLEM Conductors and Total Field Magnetics	29
Figure 8 - HLEM Interpretation	30

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1 - Claim Information	5
Table 2 - Significant Drill Results, Butler Mountain Minerals 1983-85.....	12

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Units of Conversion
Appendix 2	HLEM Survey, Interpretation Report
Appendix 3	2008 Rock Sample Descriptions and Results

1.0 SUMMARY

The Wildcat property is located 90 kilometers west of Watson Lake, in the Rancheria District of southern Yukon. The property covers an area of 1950 hectares and is comprised of 94 contiguous mineral claims that Killdeer Minerals Inc. holds under option. Widespread silver-lead-zinc mineralization occurs on the property. This report, prepared at the request of Killdeer Minerals Inc., includes a summary of historical work, describes in detail the 2008 work program by the company, and makes recommendations for further work on the property.

In a regional sense, the property is situated within the Cassiar terrane, a displaced portion of the submerged continental shelf which extended west from the North American craton and onto which a 5 - 25 kilometer thickness of sandstone and limestone was deposited during the Paleozoic. The Paleozoic sediments are intruded by the Cretaceous Cassiar batholith and the Wildcat property covers the contact zone between the Cassiar batholith, to the west, and Lower Cambrian Atan Group carbonates and sediments, to the east.

Mineralization on the property was discovered in the early 1940's. Early work on the property focussed on a series of narrow, high-grade argentiferous galena veins and fracture fillings, hosted primarily within dolomite and limestone. More recent work, including diamond drilling in the early-mid 1980's, was directed at the Main Zone, a zone of manto-style silver-lead-zinc mineralization.

Butler Mountain Minerals aggressively explored the property from 1983 - 85, spending in excess of \$1.4 million. Most of this work tested a large gossan zone in the central part of the property (the Main Zone). Butler Mountain Minerals completed a Pulse EM survey over the gossan zone and identified a strong, 600 meter long, north-northeast trending conductor. From 1983-85, 35 diamond drill holes were drilled, the majority of which tested this target. Drilling successfully intersected multiple zones of massive pyrrhotite-sphalerite mineralization, with results including 12 feet grading 6.2% Zn, 1.09 oz/t Ag and 0.32% Pb (ddh 83-3), 7 feet grading 5.06% Zn and 9.86 oz/t Ag (ddh 83-6), and 10 feet grading 11.58% Zn, 1.05 oz/t Ag and 0.7 % Pb (ddh 85-10).

During 2008, Killdeer Minerals Inc. completed a horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) survey over the central portion of the Wildcat property. The purpose of the survey was to confirm, re-locate and better define the EM conductor at the Main Zone, as a guide to subsequent drilling, and to test for other conductors elsewhere on the property. Seven HLEM conductors were identified by the Killdeer Minerals' 2008 survey. Two of these anomalies are high priorities for follow-up, anomaly H-A (the Main Zone anomaly) and anomaly H-F (1 kilometer to the northwest of H-A) on the lower east flank of Little Guy Hill.

The Main Zone HLEM anomaly is a 1200 meter long, complex north-northeast trending conductor, which is coincident with Pulse EM and VLF-EM conductors identified by previous surveys and with a significant positive magnetic field response. Based on the geophysical response, two styles of mineralization are interpreted, a north-northeast trending, steeply west-dipping mineralized fault zone and, east of this, moderate east-dipping conformable sulfide mineralization, on the east flank of an anticlinal structure. The associated positive magnetic field response results from the pyrrhotite-dominant mineralization. While the fault-controlled mineralization is well tested by previous drilling, drilling has been poorly oriented to test for east-dipping mineralization east of the fault. This is a high priority for follow-up drilling. The other high-priority target for follow-up drill testing is a 200 meter long, north-northeast trending HLEM conductor, also with an associated positive magnetic response, located 1 kilometer to the northwest of the Main Zone in an area of widespread manganese gossan and elevated soil geochemistry.

A two-phase \$700,000 work program is recommended for the property. The recommended Phase 1

program (\$200,000) includes diamond drilling to test known geological and geophysical targets, including two HLEM conductors identified by Killdeer Minerals' 2008 work program on the property. The recommended Phase 2 program (\$500,000) is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program. It includes prospecting, geological mapping and soil sampling as well as additional ground geophysics (induced polarization and magnetometer surveys), diamond drilling, and possible excavator trenching.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author was retained by Killdeer Minerals Inc. to complete the following report on the company's recently acquired Wildcat property in the southern Yukon. The purpose of the report is to summarize previous work on the property, to present the results of the 2008 work program by the company, and to make recommendations for further work. This report is based on a review of geological data obtained from published data and on information generated during the 2008 work program. References are listed in Section 21.0 of this report.

2.1 Previous Involvement and Site Visit

I am a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and am independent of Killdeer Minerals Inc. I have no interest in the Wildcat property or in any claims in the vicinity of the property, and have no previous involvement in the property. I visited the Wildcat property and examined drill core from the property, on September 17-18, 2008.

2.2 Terminology and Unit Conversion

An effort has been made to use plain language throughout this report. Metal and mineral abbreviations and acronyms in this report conform to standard industry usage. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

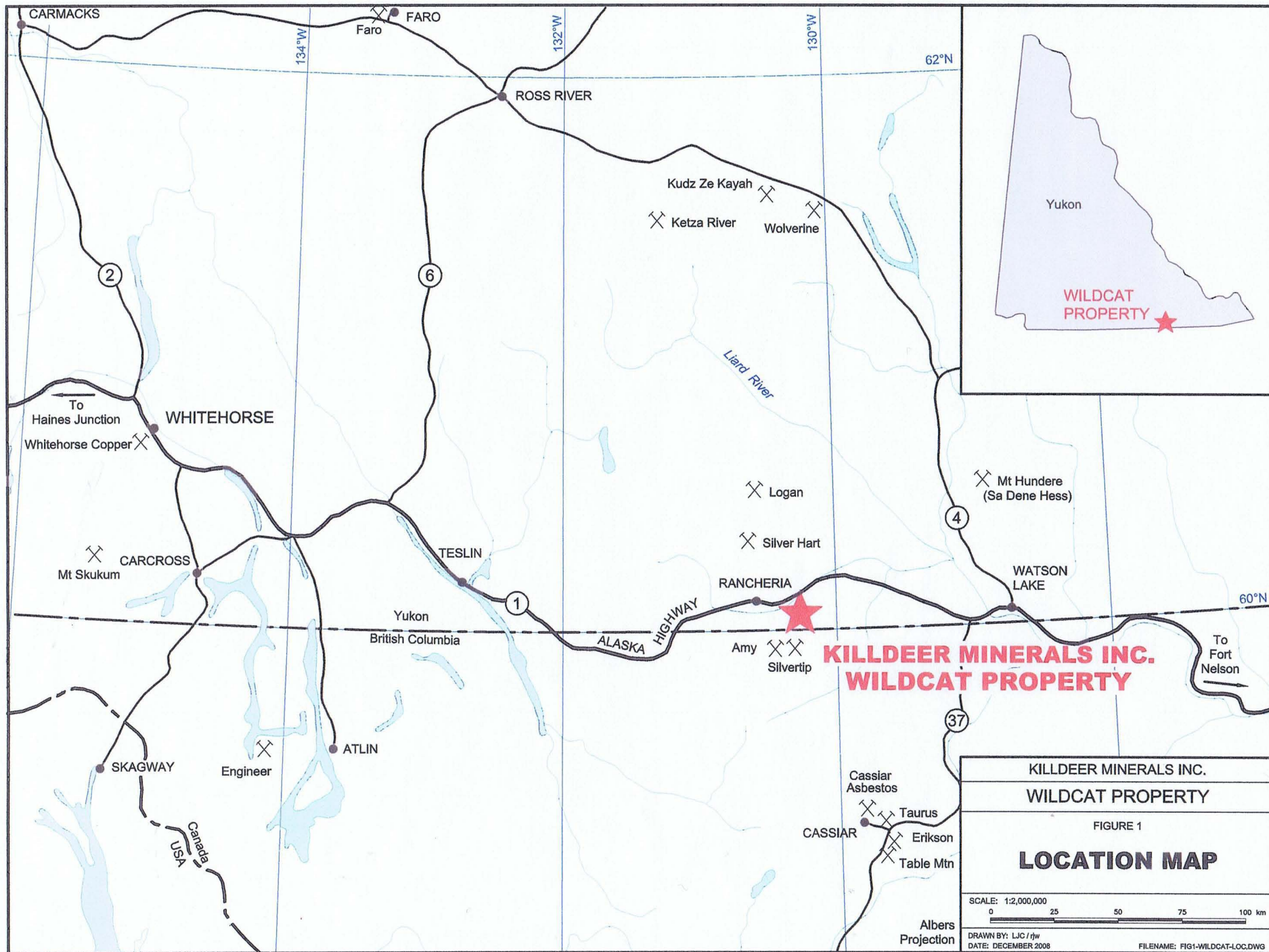
Historical exploration and mining data in Canada is typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grade in ounces per short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units, with length expressed as meters or centimeters, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne, or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). Throughout this report, historical data is reported in the units that it was originally presented. Conversion factors between metric and Imperial units are listed in Appendix 1.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not a Qualified Person with respect to environmental, legal or political issues. Specific concerns regarding these topics were not identified for the Wildcat property, and no outside opinions were sought with respect to these or other aspects of this report. Technical information contained in this report was derived, in part, from various government publications and published reports. While the author has relied upon these records for information which is included in this technical report, she accepts full responsibility for the content of the report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Wildcat property is situated about 90 kilometers west of Watson Lake in the southern Yukon, on NTS map sheet 105B/01 (see Figure 1). The property is centred at latitude 60° 03' 00" N and longitude 130° 21' 45" W, south of the Rancheria River and about 15 kilometers east of the Rancheria motel and cafe. It covers an area of 1950 hectares, is underlain entirely by crown land, and lies within the Dene Nations (Ross River and Liard) Traditional Territory. Killdeer Minerals Inc. does not hold title to any surface rights



within the limits of the property. The Wildcat property consists of 94 contiguous mineral claims, located in Watson Lake Mining Division as shown on Figure 2 and listed below in Table 1.

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim #	Registered Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date
YB62265	L	1	Gary Lee - 100%	9/22/1995	12/22/2015
YB62266	L	2	Gary Lee - 100%	9/22/1995	12/22/2013
YB87611	WILDCAT	1	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2015
YB87612	WILDCAT	2	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87613	WILDCAT	3	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2015
YB87614	WILDCAT	4	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87615	WILDCAT	5	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87616	WILDCAT	6	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87618	WILDCAT	8	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87619	WILDCAT	9	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2014
YB87620	WILDCAT	10	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2014
YB87621	WILDCAT	11	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2015
YB87622	WILDCAT	12	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2015
YB87623	WILDCAT	13	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2015
YB87624	WILDCAT	14	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2015
YB87625	WILDCAT	15	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2015
YB87626	WILDCAT	16	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2015
YB87627	WILDCAT	17	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87628	WILDCAT	18	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87631	WILDCAT	21	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87632	WILDCAT	22	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87635	WILDCAT	25	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87637	WILDCAT	27	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87651	WILDCAT	41	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2013
YB87652	WILDCAT	42	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2014
YB87653	WILDCAT	43	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2015
YB87654	WILDCAT	44	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2015
YB87655	WILDCAT	45	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2014
YB87656	WILDCAT	46	Gary Lee - 100%	10/16/1996	10/16/2014
YB91856	WILDCAT	47	Gary Lee - 100%	10/28/1998	10/28/2014
YB91857	WILDCAT	48	Gary Lee - 100%	10/28/1998	10/28/2014
YB91858	WILDCAT	51	Ronald Stack - 100%	10/28/1998	10/28/2013
YB91859	WILDCAT	52	Ronald Stack - 100%	10/28/1998	10/28/2013
YB92576	WILDCAT	30	Gary Lee - 100%	1/28/2000	1/28/2014
YB92577	WILDCAT	49	Gary Lee - 100%	1/28/2000	1/28/2014
YB92578	WILDCAT	50	Gary Lee - 100%	1/28/2000	1/28/2014
YC73401	TIPPY	1	Ronald Stack - 100%	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73402	WILDCAT	7	Ronald Stack - 100%	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73403	WILDCAT	19	Ronald Stack - 100%	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73404	WILDCAT	20	Ronald Stack - 100%	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73405	WILDCAT	23	Ronald Stack - 100%	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73406	WILDCAT	24	Ronald Stack - 100%	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73407	WILDCAT	29	Ronald Stack - 100%	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73408	WILDCAT	31	Ronald Stack - 100%	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73409	WILDCAT	33	Ronald Stack - 100%	6/30/2008	6/30/2014

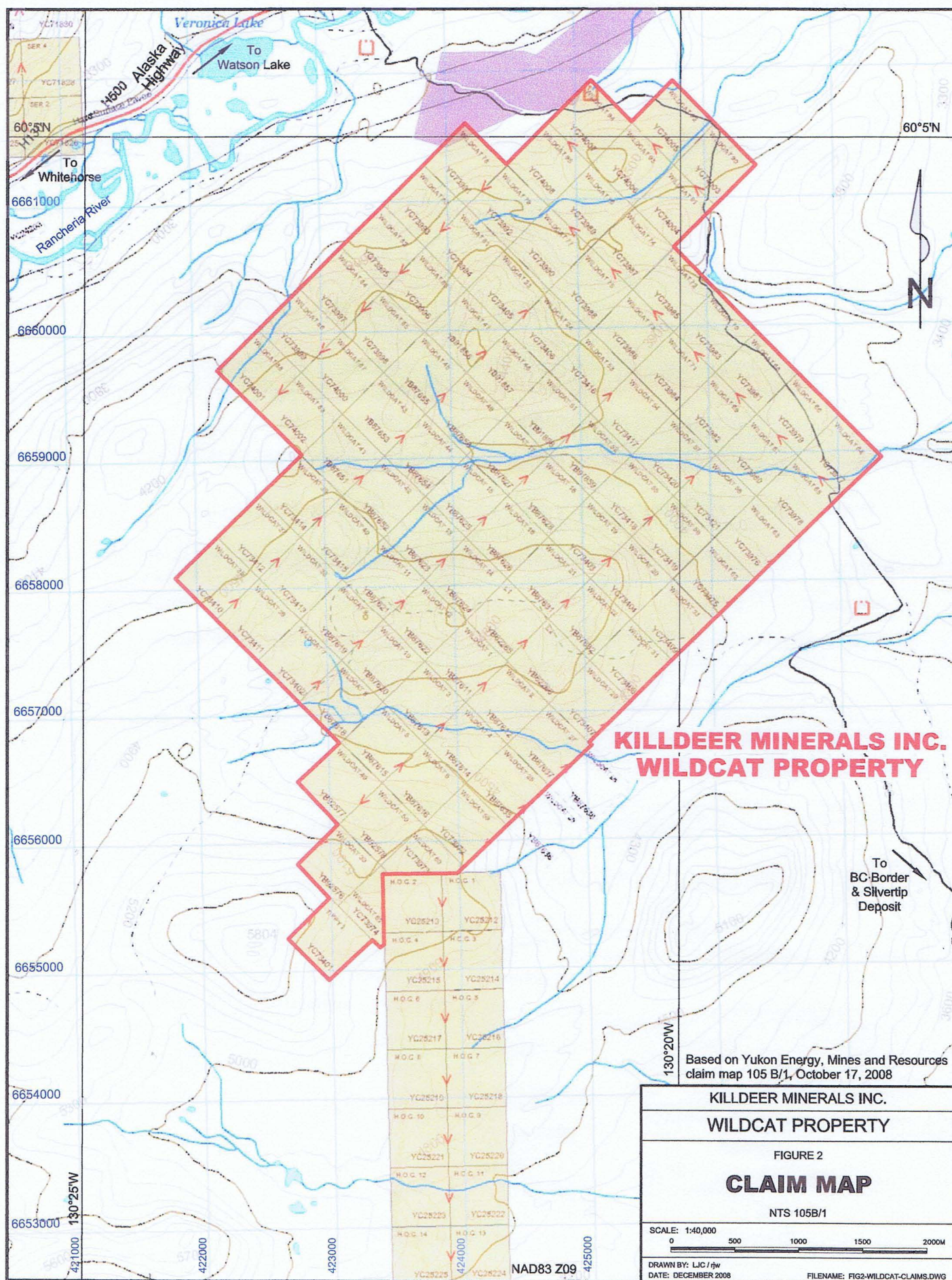
Table 1: Claim Information

cont ...

Table 1, cont ...

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim #	Registered Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date
YC73410	WILDCAT	35	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73411	WILDCAT	36	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73412	WILDCAT	37	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73413	WILDCAT	38	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73414	WILDCAT	39	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73415	WILDCAT	40	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73416	WILDCAT	53	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73417	WILDCAT	54	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73418	WILDCAT	55	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73419	WILDCAT	56	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73420	WILDCAT	57	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73421	WILDCAT	58	Ronald Stack - 100%.	6/30/2008	6/30/2014
YC73972	WILDCAT	59	Gary Lee - 100%.	10/10/2008	10/10/2009
YC73973	WILDCAT	60	Gary Lee - 100%.	10/10/2008	10/10/2009
YC73974	WILDCAT	61	Gary Lee - 100%.	10/10/2008	10/10/2009
YC73975	WILDCAT	62	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73976	WILDCAT	63	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73977	WILDCAT	64	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73978	WILDCAT	65	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73979	WILDCAT	66	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73980	WILDCAT	67	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73981	WILDCAT	68	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73982	WILDCAT	69	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73983	WILDCAT	70	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73984	WILDCAT	71	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73985	WILDCAT	72	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73986	WILDCAT	73	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73987	WILDCAT	74	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73988	WILDCAT	75	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73989	WILDCAT	76	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73990	WILDCAT	77	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73991	WILDCAT	78	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73992	WILDCAT	79	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73993	WILDCAT	80	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73994	WILDCAT	81	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73995	WILDCAT	82	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73996	WILDCAT	83	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73997	WILDCAT	84	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73998	WILDCAT	85	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC73999	WILDCAT	86	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC74000	WILDCAT	87	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC74001	WILDCAT	88	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC74002	WILDCAT	89	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC74003	WILDCAT	90	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC74004	WILDCAT	91	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC74005	WILDCAT	92	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC74006	WILDCAT	93	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC74007	WILDCAT	94	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009
YC74008	WILDCAT	95	Ronald Stack - 100%.	10/15/2008	10/15/2009

Table 1: Claim Information



As listed in Table 1, the claims comprising the Wildcat property are registered in the names of Gary Lee or Ronald Stack. They are held under option by Killdeer Minerals Inc. by way of an option agreement, dated June 14, 2008, with Messrs. Lee and Stack. Under the terms of the agreement, Killdeer Minerals can acquire a 100% interest in the property, subject to staged cash and share payments, totalling \$140,000 and 1,150,000 shares. A \$2,000 cash payment was made upon signing the agreement and a further \$10,000 payment was made upon execution of the agreement. The company must issue 150,000 shares to the optionors upon listing of the company's shares on the TSX Venture Exchange. A further 1,000,000 shares and \$128,000 must be paid, in staged payments, over a 4 year period after the listing date. The agreement is subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSR) payable to Messrs. Lee and Stack, of which 1.5% may be purchased by the company for the sum of \$1 million.

Mineral claims within the Yukon are covered by the Quartz Mining Act. In addition to the 3% NSR payable to the optionors, under the Quartz Mining Act all mines within the Yukon are subject to royalty payments, payable to the Yukon government. A share of profits from a mine is payable annually, for any profits from mining that exceed \$10,000. Royalty rate is based on an escalating scale, with a 0% royalty owed on annual profits from \$0 - \$10,000, 3% royalty owed on annual profits from \$10,000 to \$1 million, 5% royalty owed on annual profits from \$1 million to \$5 million, and an increase of 1% royalty for each additional \$5 million annual profit thereafter.

Under the Quartz Mining Act, mineral claims, which typically measure 1500 feet by 1500 feet in size, are valid for 1 year from the date of staking. Thereafter assessment work (such as geological mapping, geochemical or geophysical surveys, trenching or diamond drilling) must be completed each year to maintain title to the ground. A minimum work commitment of \$100 per claim per year is required to keep claims in good standing. Expenditures exceeding the minimum requirement can be credited to future years and adjoining claims can be grouped into groups not exceeding 16 claims, so that work done on 1 claim may be filed onto adjoining ground. Cash may be paid, in lieu of assessment work, to keep claims in good standing. Current expiry dates for the claims comprising the Wildcat property are listed above in Table 1.

The Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation classifies exploration activities in the Yukon on the basis of various factors, such as size and duration of the program, extent of disturbance, size of equipment, and amount of fuel stored. Four classes of operation are defined, based on increased potential for adverse environmental impact, with different levels of notification, assessment and permitting required for each of the 4 classes. No notification, assessment, or permit approval is required for Class 1 operations, which covers grassroots-type exploration, including limited surface disturbance. An assessment by the Yukon Environmental & Socio-economic Assessment Act (YESAA) and a subsequent permit from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources is required for exploration that exceeds the criteria of Class 1 operations. Killdeer Minerals Inc.'s 2008 work program, described in Section 10 of this report, was a Class 1 operation.

There are no known environmental liabilities on the property, and no formally designated parks or special management zones within the property. The property is not part of any First Nations Settlement area. Apart from seasonal use by hunters, the area has little recreational appeal. Known zones of mineralization on the property are shown on Figure 4, contained later in the report, and are described in Section 9.0.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the Wildcat property is by following the Alaska Highway south from Whitehorse, or west from Watson Lake, to George's Gorge, at Mile 701 (km 1128). At this point, turn south onto the Midway mine road for 8.5 kilometers, then turn right (west) onto the property access road for approximately 2 kilometers to the claims.

A basic cabin is located on the property at the "camp area". Limited services, including room, board, fuel, telephone and internet service, are available at Rancheria, situated at Mile 710 on the Alaska Highway, approximately 25 kilometers by road from the property. Most other services and supplies needed for exploration are available in Whitehorse 335 kilometers by road to the northwest of Rancheria. Alternately, more limited services are available in Watson Lake, approximately 125 kilometers by road east of Rancheria. The closest full-service airport to the property is situated in Whitehorse. There is no power grid or rail service in the vicinity of the property.

The property is situated within the Cassiar Mountains. It covers two wide, gentle, east-west trending valleys which contain creeks that flow eastwards into the Tootsee River. Water is available for drilling from these creeks. Between the two major valleys, a series of prominent rounded hills rise up from the gently rolling surrounding terrain. Although these hills are unnamed on most of the property maps and reports, a 1947 property map identifies them as Faith, Hope, Charity, Guy and Little Guy Hills. For convenience in describing showings and locations, the author has chosen to continue with the 1947 informal nomenclature for these hills.

Elevations on the property range from 1150 meters in the valley in the northern part of the claims, to 1650 meters on the hill in the extreme southern part of the claims. Timberline is at an elevation of approximately 1350 meters. Below timberline, vegetation consists of widely spaced spruce and balsam fir, with moderate to dense undergrowth. Valleys and burned areas are thickly covered with willow and alder. Above tree line, vegetation consists of grasses and low-lying bushes and ground cover. There is reasonably good rock exposure on the open hills above tree level. Outcrop on the remainder of the property is scarce. Valleys are filled with thick glacial alluvium. A thin veneer of till is present on the hills above tree line, with abundant cobbles derived from the Cassiar batholith to the west, but with frequent subcrop and outcrop exposed.

The climate is cool and wet, typical of the area. Temperatures average 10-15° Celsius during summer months, and rain is abundant. Winters are cold, with temperatures averaging -20 to -25° Celsius, and not uncommonly exceeding -50° Celsius, and with deep snow accumulation.

6.0 HISTORY

Mineralization on the property was first noted by C. S. Lord of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1943, during his geological reconnaissance program along the newly opened Alaska Highway (Lord, 1944). Claims were staked by Gunnar Berg to cover the occurrence, but these appear to have lapsed as the area was re-staked as the Star claims in 1946, by the Western Ranges Prospecting Syndicate. Since discovery, the property has been staked and re-staked on numerous occasions, often with no significant work completed between episodes of staking. A history of staking is included in the Minfile description for the property (Minfile 105 B001) and is not repeated here.

Significant work on the property is summarized below. Detailed documentation for much of this work is not part of the public record. Where possible, the work described below is summarized from original sources, however for some programs the only documentation available to the author was in the form of summaries included in later reports or in Minfile. In these cases, the information listed below has been taken from these summaries. References for all sources are contained in Section 21 of this report.

Early work on the property focussed on a series of high-grade argentiferous galena veins and fracture fillings, hosted primarily within dolomite and limestone (Type 1 mineralization, as described in Section 9 of this report). More recent work, including diamond drilling in the early-mid 1980's, was directed at the Main Zone, a manto-style zone of pyrrhotite-pyrite-sphalerite mineralization, with lesser galena, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, in a quartz-calcite-rhodochrosite gangue (Type 2 mineralization, see Section 9).

As previously mentioned, for convenience in describing the locations of various work programs and zones of mineralization on the property, the author has chosen to continue with the 1947 informal naming scheme for 5 prominent hills on the property. Three hills, aligned east-west in the central part of the property, are known, from west to east, as Faith Hill, Hope Hill and Charity Hill. Two hills to the northwest of Faith Hill, are named, from southeast to northwest, as Guy and Little Guy Hills. The author has further adopted names for the main areas of mineralization, based on references in previous reports, as shown on Figures 4 and 5 (see Sections 7.2 and 9.0 of the report).

1946 – 48 The Western Ranges Prospecting Syndicate (later Yukon Ranges Exploration Ltd.) built a road into the property and completed geological mapping and extensive hand and bulldozer trenching under the supervision of Dr. D.R. Derry (Poole, 1954; Minfile 105 B001). Tagseth (1967) later notes that this "trenching was ineffective because a small bull-dozer was used and this could not penetrate the permafrost 2 to 3 feet below the surface". Nonetheless, widespread occurrences of galena were discovered, with three main areas of mineralization described.

Trench 6-3, on the north slope of Faith Hill, exposed a narrow shear zone, trending 155°/80° SW, over a strike length of 160 feet. Galena occurs as lenses within the shear zone. The average grade for 9 samples collected across an average width of 6.6 inches was 20 oz/t Ag and 67.2% Pb. Several tons of hand cobbled ore were sorted for shipment from this zone although there is no record that this ore was actually shipped.

Approximately 650 meters to the northwest, on the top of Guy Hill, trenches 1-0 and 1-1 exposed an 8 inch stringer of massive galena, trending 167°/68° W, which assayed 28.8 oz/t Ag and 70.9% Pb. A further 365 meters to the northwest, in the valley between Guy and Little Guy Hills, trench 1-6 exposed numerous stringers of galena within a 4 to 6 inch band of limonite trending 140°/30° W. A select sample assayed 18.9 oz/t Ag and 25.5% Pb.

1967 – 70 A program of geological mapping, soil sampling (lead only) and ground magnetometer surveying was done in 1967, for claim owners A. Alföldy, A. Meszaros, S. Papp and A. Parker (Tagseth, 1967). Zones of (Type 1) galena mineralization could not be detected on the basis of magnetic signature. A detailed geological map shows a further area of mineralization, not indicated on the maps by Western Ranges Prospecting syndicate, on the upper east slope of Hope Hill, approximately 650 meters east of the Trench 6-3 zone on Faith Hill. Tagseth (1967) describes the Hope Hill vein as trending 160°/35° E, and having a width of about 2 feet. Hand trenching was apparently done on the property in 1968, and bulldozer trenching in 1970, but details of this work are absent (Minfile 105 B001).

A map included in Tagseth (1967) notes +/- 10 tons of bagged, hand cobbled ore at the Trench 6-3 zone on

Faith Hill. Cukor (1983), referencing private reports by B. Price and by K. Christie (dated 1980 and 1971 respectively, and unavailable to the author), notes that some material was shipped from the property in the 1960's.

1977 In 1977, the ground which forms the northwestern part of the current Wildcat property was withdrawn from staking, for a gas pipeline corridor. This corridor remained in effect until 1984. Known areas of mineralization in the valley between Guy and Little Guy Hills were covered by this no-staking reserve.

1979 - 85 The YP and Idaho claims were staked to cover all of the zones of mineralization known from work to date on the property (except those within the gas pipeline corridor reserve). The YP claims were acquired by Flame Petro-Minerals Corp. and subsequently sold to Butler Mountain Moly Corp (later Butler Mountain Minerals Inc.). Butler Mountain Minerals also acquired the Idaho claims.

Butler Mountain Minerals aggressively explored the property from 1983 - 85, spending in excess of \$1.4 million in exploration on the property (Butler Mountain Minerals news release, Nov. 19, 1985). Cukor (1983) describes seven different areas of mineralization on the property, all of which were known from trenching by previous operators. Of particular interest was a large gossan zone, in excess of 500 meters in length, on the west slope of Hope Hill (the Main Zone) from which numerous samples of high grade silver, lead and zinc were reported. Cukor noted a second zone of interest (the Low Grade Zone), located northwest and downhill from the Trench 6-3 zone near the small lake in the valley between Faith Hill and Guy Hill. Disseminated sphalerite, pyrite and galena occur in re-crystallized dolomite, and returned elevated Ag, Zn and Pb values. The possibility of a wide zone of low grade material was noted.

In 1983, Butler Mountain Minerals completed a Vector Pulse (time domain) EM survey over a portion of the YP property, to test the large gossan zone on the west slope of Hope Hill. A strong, 600 meter long, north-northeast trending, deeply buried EM conductor was defined. Nine diamond drill holes were drilled to test the conductor, over a strike length of 500 meters, with down-hole probing done to further guide drilling. A blind zone of locally massive pyrrhotite-sphalerite mineralization was intersected, at a depth of about 220 meters, below Hope Hill. Multiple bands of massive sphalerite occur within a zone which ranged in thickness to in excess of 30 meters and included results of 12 feet grading 6.2% Zn, 1.09 oz/t Ag and 0.32% Pb (ddh 83-3) and 7 feet grading 5.06% Zn and 9.86 oz/t Ag (ddh 83-6). Significant results from the 1983 drill program are listed below in Table 2 (White, 1983).

Butler Mountain extended the Pulse EM survey in 1984, defining several additional northeast and northwest trending conductors, as well as a very strong, north trending conductor to the south of the Main Zone and south of Dale Fault (White, 1984). This anomaly is offset to the west from the Main Zone conductor, and may represent the off-set on-strike southern extension of the Main Zone. The anomaly, which exceeds 1500 meters in length, remains open to the south.

A small soil geochemical survey was completed during 1984, and a further 13 holes were drilled at the Main Zone (White, 1984). Collar locations and summary results for the 1984 holes are available, but drill logs have not been located, nor is information regarding the dip of holes available. Another 13 holes were drilled during 1985. Summary results only are available for the 1985 holes. Hole locations, drill logs and collar details for these holes were not available to the author. Known hole locations are shown on Figure 5, included in Section 9.0 of this report.

In total, 35 diamond drill holes were drilled by Butler Mountain during the period 1983 - 1985. Significant results from drilling that have been reported are tabulated below in Table 2 (Furieux and Dawson, 1985;

White, 1983, 1984). Results are presented in the units that they were originally reported, in this case distance as feet and gold and silver values as troy ounces per short ton. Conversion factors between metric and Imperial units are listed in Appendix 1. For each interval reported, all of the available assay data (for gold, silver, lead and zinc) is reported. Where an entry has been left blank in Table 2, data was unavailable for that element.

Drill Hole	Interval			Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Pb %	Zn %
	From (feet)	To (feet)	Interval (feet)				
83-3	730.0	742.0	12.0	<0.002	1.09	0.32	6.20
	759.0	770.0	11.0	0.446 ¹	0.37	0.07	0.82
	782.0	796.0	14.0	0.030	0.14	0.02	0.05
83-4	651.0	661.0	10.0	<0.002	0.76		4.39
	662.0	664.0	2.0	<0.002	2.78	0.94	3.85
	681.0	688.0	7.0	<0.002	0.19		2.52
83-5	124.0	138.0	14.0	<0.003	1.62	3.56	3.01
	176.0	185.0	9.0	0.003	3.20	5.92	2.40
83-6	656.5	658.0	1.5	<0.003	2.34	0.95	0.66
	676.0	683.0	7.0	<0.003	3.04		10.70
	686.0	693.0	7.0	<0.003	9.86		5.06
84-2	515.0	536.0	21.0		2.63	0.44	1.72
	<i>including</i> 525.0	530.0	5.0		5.11	0.79	1.79
	530.0	536.0	6.0		2.91	0.35	0.14
	541.0	562.0	21.0		2.31	0.74	0.24
	<i>including</i> 560.0	562.5	2.5		6.08	1.87	0.70
	569.0	571.5	2.5		3.48	1.32	5.00
84-3	103.5	105.0	1.5		5.05	1.20	6.50
84-4	470.0	471.5	1.5		1.64	3.20	4.20
	712.0	714.0	2.0		2.56	0.94	0.68
	715.5	721.0	5.5		1.06	0.64	0.96
84-6	277.5	284.0	6.5		1.43	0.61	4.40
	386.0	390.0	4.0		1.39	0.52	1.65
84-7	492.0	511.0	19.0		2.37		
84-8	597.0	599.0	2.0		3.01	1.52	1.10

¹ This interval was quarter-split and re-sampled during 2008 and returned a gold value of 0.014 ppm Au. The original gold value, as reported by White (1983, 1984) and by Furneaux and Dawson (1985) and listed in this table, should be discounted.

Table 2 - Significant Drill Results, Butler Mountain Minerals 1983-85

cont ...

Table 2, cont ...

Drill Hole	Interval			Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Pb %	Zn %
	From (feet)	To (feet)	Interval (feet)				
84-13	456.0	461.0	5.0		1.14	0.46	1.23
	466.0	471.0	5.0		1.38	0.72	2.90
	481.0	484.0	3.0		1.12	0.19	4.20
	487.0	492.0	5.0		1.26	0.19	1.90
	621.0	631.0	10.0		1.35	0.16	1.43
	640.0	655.0	15.0		2.55	0.54	0.29
	<i>including</i> 645.0	650.0	5.0		5.20	0.91	0.19
85-1	421.0	428.0	7.0		0.28	0.12	2.50
	511.0	516.0	5.0		1.80	0.68	1.66
	556.0	561.0	5.0		3.83	0.78	0.34
	586.0	590.0	4.0		2.23	0.35	
	594.0	601.0	5.0		2.06	0.29	
85-2	506.0	511.0	5.0		1.17	0.11	0.62
85-3	639.0	644.0	5.0		0.72	0.11	2.90
85-4	602.0	622.0	20.0		0.50	0.44	2.29
	<i>including</i> ² 617.0	622.0	5.0		0.61	0.42	3.70
	637.0	644.0	7.0		0.28	0.04	5.15
85-5	327.0	333.0	6.0		1.02	0.89	5.80
	386.0	396.0	10.0		1.27	0.29	7.53
	397.0	404.5	7.5		0.46	0.07	7.03
85-6	609.0	612.0	3.0		0.42	0.03	4.81
	615.0	620.0	5.0		1.30	0.18	6.10
85-10	492.0	502.0	10.0		1.05	0.70	11.58
	512.0	516.0	4.0		1.82	0.53	2.16
85-13	211.0	216.0	5.0		0.68	0.28	2.86
	236.0	241.0	5.0		1.83	0.99	1.63

² This interval is reported by Furneaux and Dawson (1985) as 617.0 - 622.0 feet, and an interval of 6.0 feet. The author has assumed the reported "from" and "to" distances correct and has assigned a length of 5.0 feet to the interval.

Table 2 - Significant Drill Results, Butler Mountain Minerals 1983-85

During the course of the property examination, numerous drill pads were observed. Although collars are marked with pvc pipe, they are not identified in any way with regards to hole number or collar orientation. Drill core from the 1983 drilling is in good condition, and stored in the H.S. Bostock Core Library in Whitehorse. Core from the 1984 and 1985 drill programs is located on the property, at the camp area. While the core itself is in reasonable condition, core boxes are not labelled with metal tags and, for the most part, boxes cannot be identified as to hole number. What is apparent, from examining drill core and drill logs from 1983 drilling, is that very little sampling was completed and only select elements were analysed

for. In the author's opinion, there are numerous additional intervals of core which warrant sampling.

The nature of mineralization, and the relationship between intervals reported above in Table 2 and true width of mineralization, is unknown. Recommendations are made in Section 20.0 of this report that all of the 1983 drill core be re-logged in detail, that, for the intervals reported above, core be quarter split and re-sampled, and that additional sampling be completed.

During the same period that Butler Mountain Minerals was actively exploring the property, the area surrounding the YP and Idaho claims was entirely covered by other claims, including the Flo claims in the southern part of the current Wildcat property, and the Lydia claims in the northeastern part of the property. The Flo and Lydia claims were acquired by Jantar Resource Corp. who completed minor soil geochemical and VLF-EM surveys. Extensive overburden on the property was said to make heavy reliance on geochemical and geophysical methods necessary during early exploration stages (Melnychuck, 1984; Price, 1983; Medford and Christopher, 1983; Christopher 1984c).

In 1984, when the gas pipeline corridor reserve was no longer in effect, the Kent and PL claims were staked, covering the northwestern part of the current Wildcat property. Known areas of mineralization in the valley between Guy and Little Guy Hills were located on the PL claims of Regional Resources. In 1985, Regional Resources completed geological mapping and a soil sampling program on their PL claims. A large Pb-Zn-Ag-Mn soil anomaly was defined in the vicinity of the known zone of mineralization. The anomaly trends northwest and measures 1400 meters in length by up to 600 meters in width, with values to 1580 ppm Pb, 2400 ppm Zn, 9.2 ppm Ag and 14000 ppm Mn. Grab samples from float near the old trench returned assay values to 21.8% Pb, 43.0% Zn and 14.2 oz/t Ag (Stammers, 1985). In follow-up, 3 bulldozer trenches were dug in the vicinity of the old trench and the nearby float boulders. Trenching exposed small, poddy occurrences of iron and manganese oxides with minor associated nodules and stringers of galena. A 4 meter chip sample taken through a highly fractured limestone section in one trench assayed 1.8% Zn and 0.75 oz/ton Ag (Stammers, 1986).

Other claims, outside the boundary of the current Wildcat property, which were active at the time included the Moon, Tom, Blue-Star-Ace and Mid claims, held respectively by Orotek Resource Corp., Fairlady Energy Inc., Acorn Resources/Dynamite Oil and Gas Inc./Twinkle Resources, and Regional Resources. Most of these properties had limited programs of ground geophysical (VLF-EM, magnetometer) and soil sampling completed during this period. No new areas of mineralization were reported (Christopher, 1983a-e, 1984 a-b, 1985).

1996 - 98 Gary Lee and Ron Stack staked the Wildcat property (note that some of the claims were re-staked in 2008). Ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were completed over a portion of the property during 1998 and 1999 (Power, 1999, 2000). A broad magnetic high and coincident north-northeast trending VLF-EM conductor was associated with the Main Zone. Several smaller magnetic highs and coincident weak VLF-EM conductors were identified, approximately 1 kilometer north-northwest of the Main Zone. Additional north to northeast trending VLF-EM conductors were identified in the northeast and southwest corner of the survey grid, in areas of low magnetic signature.

2008 Killdeer Minerals Inc. acquired the Wildcat property, by way of an option agreement with Gary Lee and Ronald Stack. The company completed a program of soil geochemistry and horizontal loop EM geophysics, as detailed in Section 10 of this report.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Rancheria District of the southern Yukon, in which the Wildcat property is situated, is part of the Omineca Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. Numerous occurrences of silver-rich veins and replacement style mineralization are known within the district.

The northwest trending Tintina Fault, east of the Rancheria District, in general forms the boundary between the Ancient North American margin to the northeast, and younger accreted terranes to the southwest. The Cassiar and Mackenzie platforms represent the submerged continental shelf of crystalline basement rocks, which extended west from the North American craton and onto which a 5 - 25 kilometer thickness of sandstone and limestone was deposited during the Paleozoic. The Wildcat property sits within the Cassiar terrane, west of the Tintina fault. The Cassiar terrane represents a portion of the Cassiar platform which has been displaced by the Tintina Fault.

The regional geology in the vicinity of the Wildcat property is shown on Figure 3 and is described in detail by Green et al (1960), Lowey and Lowey (1986), Gabrielse (1968), Lord (1944) and others. The reader is referred to these sources for a more in-depth discussion of the subject. An excellent discussion of the regional geology is also contained within a recent technical report on the Silvertip Property (Robertson and Belanger, 2002). In general, the geological setting of the area can be summarized as Lower and Middle Paleozoic sediments of the Cassiar platform, which have been intruded to the west by the Cretaceous Cassiar batholith.

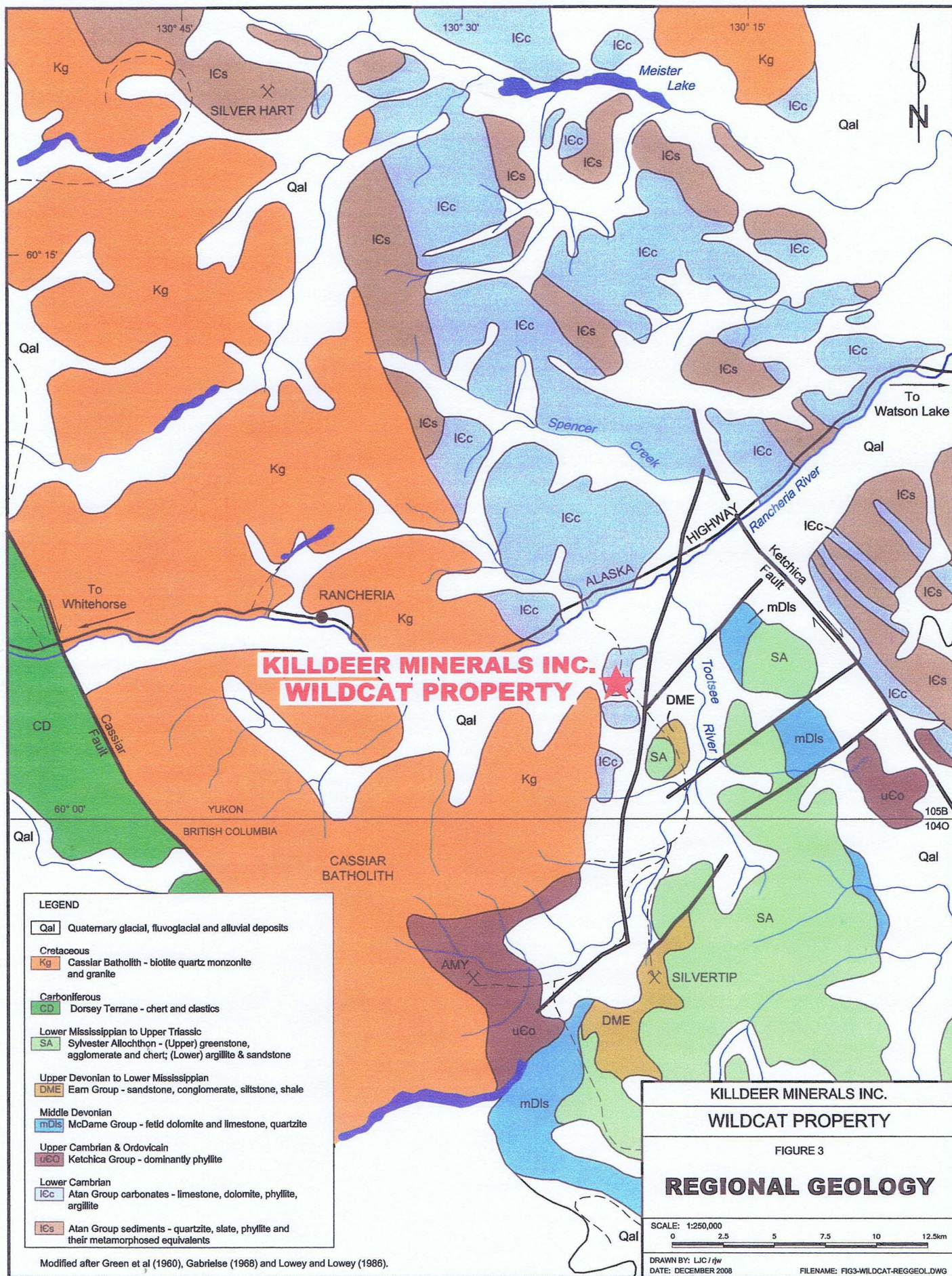
The oldest rocks exposed are carbonates and sediments of the Lower Cambrian Atan Group. The Atan Group is comprised of a thick sequence of relatively unmetamorphosed quartzite and interbedded phyllite (Boya Formation) overlain by thick-bedded, pale grey limestone and dolomitized limestone (Rosella Formation). The Atan Group limestone, the host to mineralization on the Wildcat property, exceeds 300 meters in thickness.

Rocks of the Atan Group are conformably overlain by dark grey to brown phyllite, siltstone and limestone of the Upper Cambrian to Ordovician Kechika Group, which are commonly highly folded and contorted and frequently altered to hornfels or skarn near intrusive contacts. Massive to well bedded, pale to medium grey fetid limestone and lesser dolostone and quartzite of the Middle Devonian McDame Group overlie the Kechika sediments.

Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian clastic sediments of the Earn Group locally overlie the McDame limestone. The Earn and McDame Group sediments are then unconformably overlain by Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian rocks of the Sylvester Group. The Sylvester Group rocks are part of an allochthonous slab, in (low angle) fault contact with the underlying McDame or Earn Group sediments. The Lower Sylvester Group is comprised of quartzite, slate and phyllite, and their metamorphosed equivalents. The Upper Sylvester Group consists of basalt, dacite and rhyolite flows and their intrusive equivalents, and a thick sequence of chert and phyllite.

The above sequence of Paleozoic sediments is intruded by the Cretaceous Cassiar batholith and the sediments are commonly altered or hornfelsed near intrusive contacts. The intrusives are typically massive and pink to grey, with compositions ranging from biotite quartz monzonite, through granite and granodiorite.

Large, regional scale northwest-trending Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary faults, such as the Cassiar and



Kechika faults, cut the above sequence of rocks. These faults are steeply dipping strike-slip faults with dextral displacements. Numerous smaller scale faults, commonly northeast trending, are a result of movement along the regional northwest trending structures. Regional mapping by Lowey and Lowey (1986) has identified a set of late steeply dipping, east-west trending faults (i.e. Dale fault).

Young (Quaternary) linear flat-lying, valley-fill olivine basalt flows occur locally. The basalts reach thicknesses up to 75 meters locally, such as in the Rancheria River valley. For simplicity, this unit has been omitted from Figure 3.

During the Pliocene, the entire area shown on Figure 3 was covered by glaciation, with ice movement to the east from Cassiar Mountains. Creek and river valleys, and low lying regions, are covered with thick glacial till that obscures outcrop.

7.2 Property Geology

The general geology of the Wildcat property is shown in Figure 4. Zones of known mineralization are shown relative to property boundaries on the same figure. Geological information shown in Figure 4 is based on regional mapping by Lowey and Lowey (1986) and on property scale work by a variety of people, including that detailed by Poole (1954), Tagseth (1967), White (1983) and Furneaux and Dawson (1985).

The property covers the contact zone between the Cassiar batholith, to the west, and Lower Cambrian Atan Group carbonates and sediments, to the east. There is reasonably good rock exposure on the open hills above tree level. Outcrop on the remainder of the property is scarce. Valleys are filled with thick glacial till and alluvium. A thin veneer of till is present on the hills above tree line, with abundant cobbles derived from the Cassiar batholith to the west, but with frequent subcrop and outcrop exposed.

As described by Furneaux and Dawson (1985), dark blue-grey to black, thinly laminated phyllitic argillite is the structurally lowermost unit in the sedimentary succession. Argillites may be weakly calcareous and may grade to horizons where millimetre to centimetre white to grey calcareous laminae alternate with grey to black argillaceous layers.

This unit grades upwards, with increasing calcareous component, through a transition zone of interbedded limestone and mudstone/siltstone, and then into massive uniform limestone. In the transition zone, limestone is bluey-grey, fine grained and finely bedded, with centimetre-scale dark grey mudstone and siltstone interbeds that comprise 30-40% of the succession. On weathered surfaces, the unit is light brown in colour, with well defined layers.

Massive, uniform, blue-grey to mottled grey-white limestone, exceeding 100 meters in thickness, overlies the transition zone. Individual beds within the limestone vary from 1-2 meters in thickness. This unit is in turn overlain by a thick succession of fairly massive, fine grained, pale grey dolomite. The dolomite, exposed over much of Faith and Hope Hills, weathers to a tan to light brown colour.

Rocks exposed on Charity Hill, in the eastern part of the property consist of rusty weathering shale, and interbedded limestone and fossiliferous shale beds which stratigraphically overlie the thick dolomitic limestones exposed on Faith and Hope Hills.

The Paleozoic rocks are folded into a north-northeast trending, south plunging anticline, with its hinge line essentially following the dip between Faith and Hope Hills. Small scale isoclinal folds are common. One or more north to north-northeast trending faults are localized along the axial zone of the anticline. In addition, an Eocene-aged quartz feldspar porphyry intrudes the Paleozoic sediments near the crest of the anticline.

LEGEND

Qal Quaternary glacial, fluvoglacial and alluvial deposits

Eocene

Ei Quartz - feldspar porphyry

Cretaceous

Kg Cassiar Batholith - biotite quartz monzonite and granite

Lower Mississippian to Upper Triassic

SA Sylvester Allochthon - (Upper) greenstone, agglomerate and chert; (Lower) argillite & sandstone

Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian

DME Eam Group - sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale

Middle Devonian

mDis/qt McDame Group - fetid dolomite and limestone, quartzite

Lower Cambrian

ICc Atan Group carbonates - Undivided limestone, dolomite, phyllite, argillite

ICuls

upper "Charity Hill" interbedded limestone and fossiliferous shale

ICush

upper "Charity Hill" shale unit

ICds

massive dolomite

ICls

massive limestone

ICls/ph

Transition zone. Interbedded limestone, mudstone and siltstone. Grades up into massive limestone

ICph

phyllitic argillite

— — —

Fault, undifferentiated

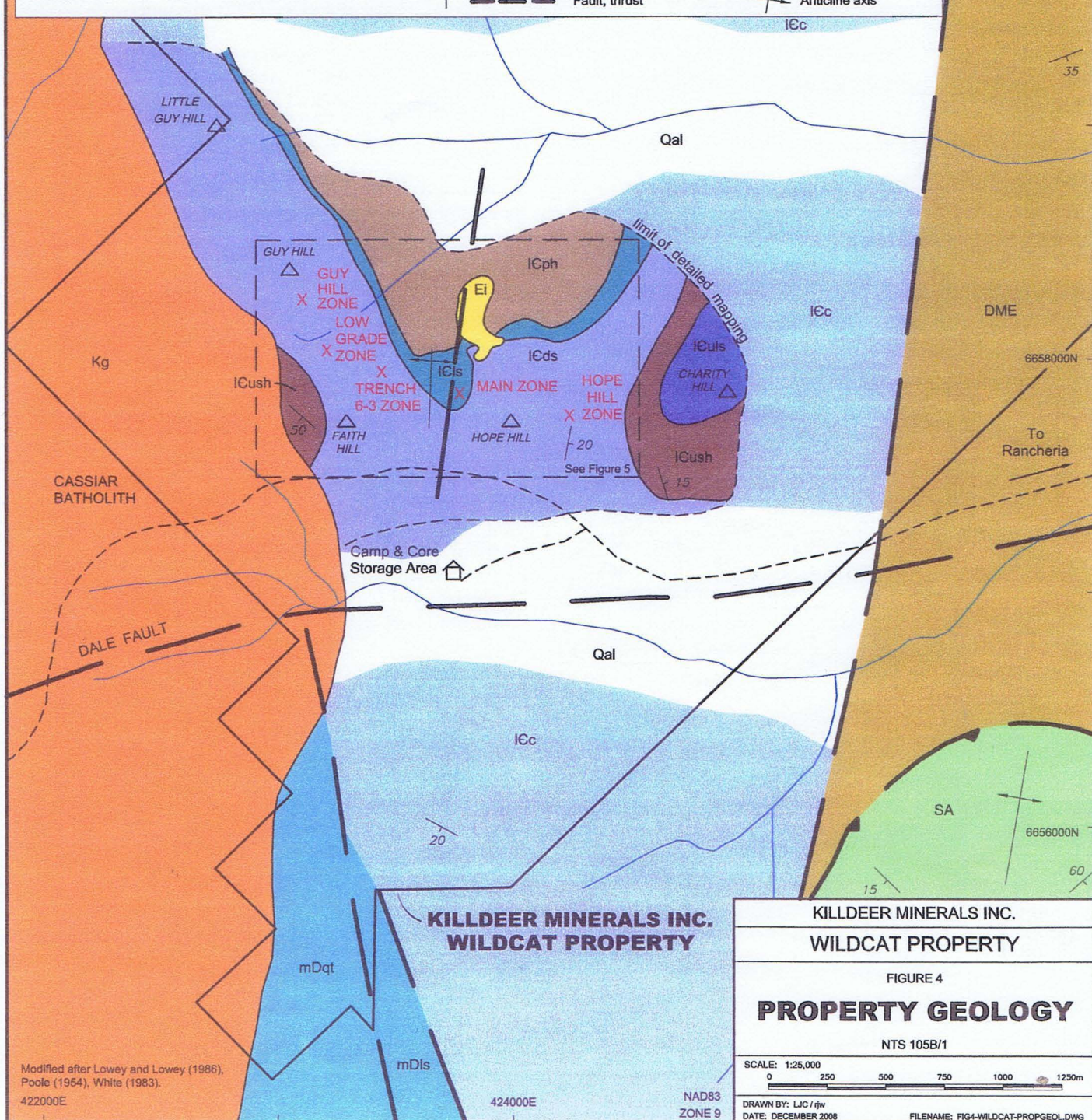
— — —

Fault, thrust

15

Strike / dip of bedding

Anticline axis



Modified after Lowey and Lowey (1986),
Poole (1954), White (1983).
422000E

424000E

NAD83
ZONE 9

KILLDEER MINERALS INC.

WILDCAT PROPERTY

FIGURE 4

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

NTS 105B/1

SCALE: 1:25,000

0 250 500 750 1000 1250m

DRAWN BY: LIC/jw
DATE: DECEMBER 2008

FILENAME: FIG4-WILDCAT-PROPGEOL.DWG

The main body of quartz feldspar porphyry is exposed on the northwest slope of Hope Hill, although dykes of this unit do occur elsewhere on Faith and Hope Hills. Drilling has shown that the quartz-feldspar porphyry occurs within a elongate, north trending zone that measures at least 600 meters long by 250 meters wide. It is extremely irregular in shape, with a series of narrow dykes and dyke-like apophyses extending outwards from the main plug. The quartz-feldspar porphyry is white to buff in colour, with prominent quartz eyes and Kspar phenocrysts in a fine grained, leucocratic groundmass. In subcrop and in drill core, it is frequently intensely argillic altered. Sinclair (1998) describes two intrusive phases, an older topaz and tourmaline bearing phase and a younger sericitized and fluorite bearing phase.

In the same area, Furneaux and Dawson (1985) note that breccias are an important part of the stratigraphy. Breccias are attributed to intrusion of the quartz feldspar porphyry into the Paleozoic sediments, to dolomitization and solution cavities in the limestone, and to later faulting.

Regional mapping by Lowey and Lowey (1986) identified a regional steeply north-dipping, east-northeast trending fault, the Dale fault, in the valley south of Faith, Hope and Charity Hills (where the camp is situated). A second parallel fault is shown by Lowey and Lowey (1986) in the east-west trending valley to the north of the hills.

As described by Abbott (1983) and detailed in Section 9.0 of this report, much of the mineralization on the Wildcat property is intimately associated with the zone of faulting, breccias and quartz feldspar porphyry.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Regionally, known deposits belong to a range of deposit types. Mesothermal and placer gold mineralization, as well as jade and asbestos deposits are associated with ultramafic rocks which are related to the emplacement of the Sylvester allocthon. These styles of mineralization are particularly well developed in the Cassiar area, southeast of the Wildcat property. Numerous occurrences of tungsten, tin and molybdenum mineralization are known, related to the Cassiar batholith, and copper skarn mineralization (i.e. the Whitehorse Copper Belt) is associated with Cretaceous intrusive activity into Triassic limestones and sediments.

The metallogeny of the Rancheria District, in the more immediate vicinity of the Wildcat property, is described by Mulligan (1969), Germann et al (1992), Abbott (1983) and Lowey and Lowey (1986). Widespread silver-lead-zinc mineralization occurs in the district. Important zones of mineralization in the district belong to three main deposit styles, including structurally-controlled, manto and syngenetic mineralization, as summarized below. Skarn-type mineralization is also known, near the contact of intrusive rocks with carbonate lithologies, but examples of this style of mineralization in the district have, to date, been insignificant. On the Wildcat property, known zones of Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization belong to the first two styles. Mineralization on the property is described in Section 9 of this report.

8.1 Structurally controlled mineralization

Structurally controlled silver-lead-zinc mineralization is common within the Rancheria District. Mineralization is associated with steeply dipping faults and fracture zones which have a variety of strikes. It occurs within a wide range of host rocks, including the Cassiar batholith. On the Wildcat property, mineralization of this style is hosted within Atan Group carbonates. Elsewhere in the district, it also occurs within younger sediments and carbonates of the Kechika, McDame and Sylvester Groups. Competency changes in rock types are strong controls to mineralization, which is often associated with breccias and with

mafic or felsic dykes.

Abbott (1983) interprets the mineralization to be younger than, and unrelated to the Cretaceous batholith. The mineralization, as well as the associated faults, breccias and dykes, is believed to be related to regional, northwest trending dextral faulting in the Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary (i.e. Tintina, Kechika, Cassiar faults).

The nature of mineralization is varied, but typically consists of galena, sphalerite and lesser pyrite. Silver content is variable, ranging from 200 - 600 g/t Ag. Silver to lead ratios are similarly variable, from about 15 g/t Ag:1% Pb to 225 g/t Ag:1% Pb (Abbott, 1983). Gangue mineralogy differs with host rocks. In intrusive rocks, mineralization is typically hosted within vuggy white quartz, while in carbonate rocks, sulfides may be massive with little gangue, or may be hosted within pale brown carbonate-rich (manganoisiderate) gangue. Commonly, surface showings are oxidized to black manganese rich gossans. Apart from these surface gossans, there is little alteration associated with carbonate hosted occurrences. Sericite, chlorite and argillic alteration envelopes to veins are common in intrusive-hosted occurrences.

The Logan property, 50 kilometers north-northwest of the Wildcat property, is a good example of this style of mineralization. Yukon Zinc Corp. announced a 43-101 compliant inferred resource of 13.08 million tonnes grading 5.1% Zn and 23.7 g/t Ag for the Logan property. Mineralization occurs within a 50-140 meter wide, tabular, fault-bounded zone that exceeds 1 kilometer in length. It is hosted within a northeast trending fault zone cutting Cretaceous intrusive (Yukon Geological Survey Mineral Property Update 2007).

Structurally controlled Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Cu mineralization also occurs on the Silver Hart property, 35 kilometers northwest of the Wildcat property. On the Silver Hart property, mineralization occurs within a northeast trending, steeply dipping shear zone within Atan Group sediments, near the eastern margin of the Cassiar batholith. CMC Metals Ltd. is presently completing pre-production development for a 80 tonne per day mining and milling operation on the Silver Hart property (CMC Metals news release, Sept 22/08). At the Dale showing, 7 kilometers to the southwest of the Wildcat property, mineralization consists of narrow quartz veins, with argentiferous galena, hosted within the Cassiar batholith and associated with the regional east-northeast trending Dale Fault (Minfile 105B 007).

8.2 Manto-type mineralization

Silver-lead-zinc carbonate-replacement style (manto-type) mineralization is also common in the Rancheria District. As described by Nelson (2005), mantos are high-temperature epigenetic replacement deposits resulting from pluton-driven hydrothermal solutions. Ore controls include faults and fault intersections, zones of lithological contrast, anticlinal traps, and karst features or pre-existing permeable zones. Mineralization occurs as irregularly shaped, conformable to cross-cutting bodies in carbonate lithologies of various ages. Massive sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite and pyrite are the dominant mineral assemblages, although other sulfides and sulfosalts occur. The mineralization ranges from massive to highly vuggy and porous, and in some cases, it incorporates fragments of wallrock. Breccia zones are also common, with both sulfide and wallrock fragments occurring in a sulfide matrix. Abbott (1983) interprets the structurally controlled vein-type Ag-Pb-Zn veins in the Rancheria District, described above, as genetically related to the replacement deposits, with both styles of mineralization attributed to late Cretaceous to early Tertiary structural and intrusive activity.

On the Silvertip property, 15 kilometers south of the Wildcat property, the main zones of Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization are replacement bodies within McDame Group limestone. Most of the mineralization occurs as blind zones, 50 to several hundred meters below surface, beneath younger Earn Group siliciclastics. The Earn Group sediments are believed to have formed an impermeable cap, which resulted in a concentration

of mineralization near the top of the McDame Group carbonates. Sulfides occur as massive, gently plunging tubes, and steeper connecting chimneys, which range up to 30 meters in diameter and in places exceed 200 meters in length. Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and sulfosalts in a quartz-calcite gangue. A 43-101 compliant total (indicated + inferred) resource of 2.57 million tonnes grading 325 g/t Ag, 6.4% Pb, 8.8% Zn and 0.63 g/t Au is reported for the Silvertip deposit (Roberston and Belanger, 2002).

Another example of manto-type mineralization in the Rancheria District is on the Amy property, 8 kilometers to the west of the Silvertip. Here, mineralization occurs within Cambro-Ordovician Kechika Group metasediments.

Manto-type replacement sulfide/oxide mineralization also occurs on the Ketz River property, 160 kilometers to the north of the Wildcat property. The Ketz River deposit is an example of a gold-rich, base metal-poor replacement deposit, hosted in Lower Cambrian limestone. Mineralization consists of massive pyrrhotite, with arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Sulfide bodies are zoned laterally, from an arsenopyrite rich core to a pyrrhotite rich fringe, and with a thin zone of galena and sphalerite locally forming a margin to the deposit. A 43-101 compliant (measured + indicated) resources of 4.08 million tonnes grading 4.93 g/t Au has been recently reported for the Ketz River manto zone (White et al, 2008).

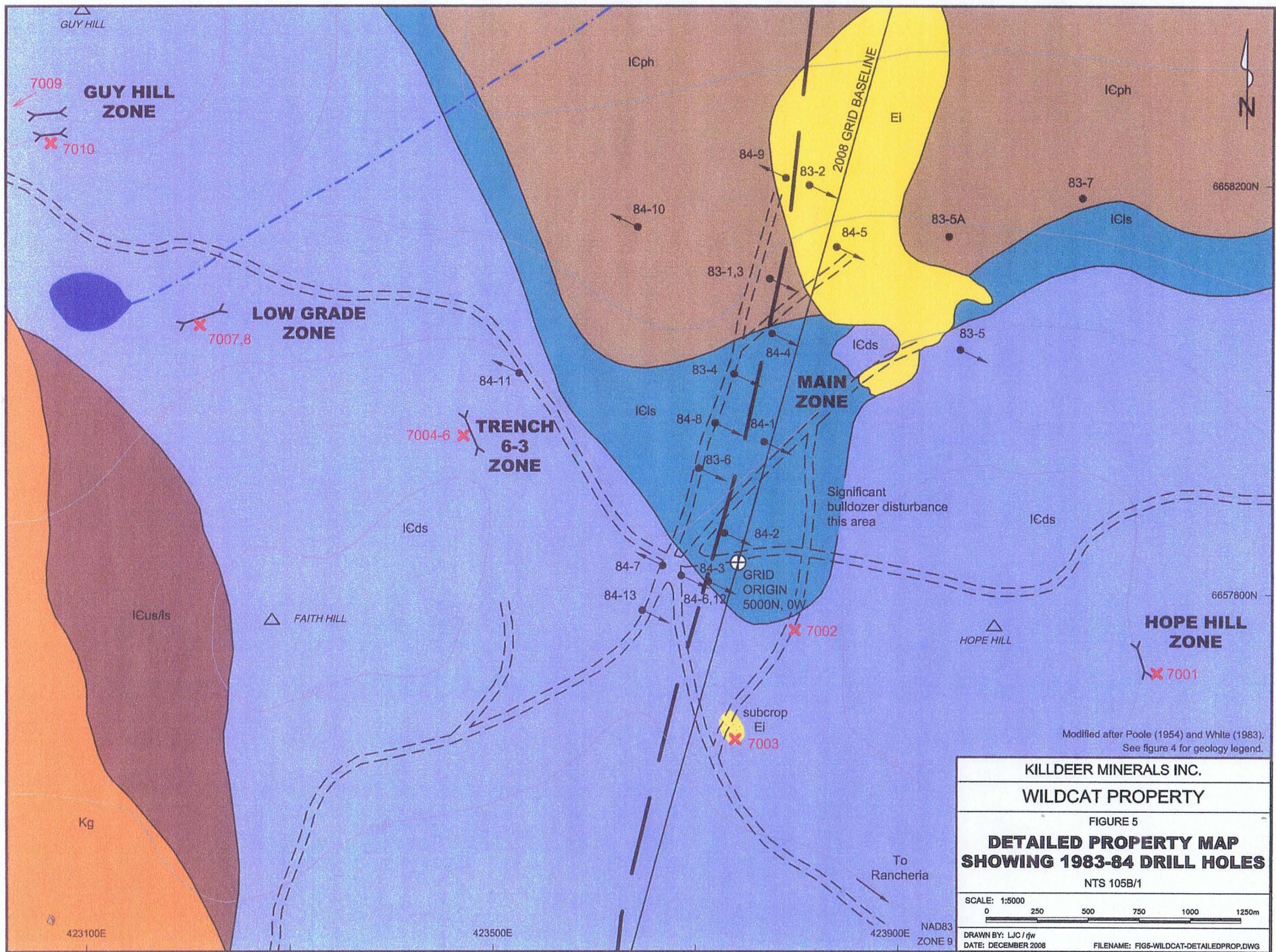
8.3 Syngenetic mineralization

Early workers interpreted much or all of the stratabound Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization in the Rancheria District as syngenetic in origin. Subsequent work has revealed that much of this mineralization can be attributed to a manto-style model, as described above. Early Mississippian syngenetic mineralization does occur within Earn Group sediments on the Silvertip property, and was the focus of early exploration efforts on the property. Several exhalative horizons, consisting of pale grey to buff, fine grained, massive to laminated silica and/or barite, with pyrite, sphalerite and galena are known. Some overprinting of earlier syngenetic mineralization by the younger hydrothermal event responsible for replacement style mineralization in the underlying McDame carbonates may have occurred. Although the exhalative horizons in the Earn Group are widespread, sulfides within them are restricted and work to date has shown that known syngenetic zones of mineralization on the Silvertip property are un-economic (Abbott, 1983; Robertson and Belanger, 2002; BC Minfile - Silvertip 104O 038).

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The Wildcat property covers Minfile occurrence 105B 001 (Lord). Mineralization was discovered in the early 1940's, during a reconnaissance mapping program of the area adjoining the then newly opened Alaska Highway (Lord, 1944). Subsequent work has resulted in the discovery of numerous zones of mineralization on the property, the more significant of which are shown relative to property boundaries on Figure 4. A more detailed map of the central portion of the property, which includes the locations of known drill at the Main Zone, is included as Figure 5. Note that 1985 drill hole locations are unknown and as a result, these holes are not shown on Figure 5. These showings were examined by the author during the course of the property examination, and samples were collected to verify historically reported results. On historical maps and reports, the showings are, for the most part, unnamed. The author has chosen to "name" them for ease of reference.

Known mineralization belongs to 3 main styles, as described by Furneaux and Dawson (1995) and others and summarized below. Descriptions of individual showings are contained later in this section.



Type 1: Pb-Ag (+ Zn) fracture fillings and veins

Massive, fine grained argentiferous galena, and lesser sphalerite, occurs as narrow veins, stringers and fracture fillings within dolomite. Typically, mineralization is localized along north to northeast trending fractures. On surface, the mineralized zones are strongly oxidized to manganese and iron oxide gossans. Host rocks are typically bleached and manganese stained in the vicinity of mineralized zones. Individual veins are centimetre-scale veins, only rarely reaching thicknesses of more than 30 centimeters. There are numerous examples of this style of mineralization on the property, including the Trench 6-3 and Hope Hill showings and most of the early work on the property was directed at this style of mineralization. Due to their limited size, these individual veins are unattractive exploration targets. Multiple narrow veins, fracture fillings and disseminations can occur within broader zones, however, suggesting lower-grade bulk tonnage potential (i.e. the Low Grade Zone).

Type 2: Manto-style (replacement) Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization

Massive to semi-massive sulfide lenses, plus irregular lenses and pipe-like bodies of altered rock with sulfide stringers, are associated with a zone of faulting, brecciation and dyking near the hinge line of the anticlinal structure between Hope and Faith Hills (the Main Zone). Sulfide mineralization typically consists of fine to coarse grained pyrrhotite and pyrite, with lesser sphalerite and local galena, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, which occurs in a gangue of quartz, calcite and rhodochrosite. Individual zones of mineralization range from less than 1 meter to greater than 20 meters in width.

The Main Zone, described in more detail later in this section, is the only known example of this style of mineralization on the property. It has been traced in drilling, for approximately 450 meters on strike and for in excess of 200 meters down dip and remains open both on strike and down dip.

Type 3: Pyrrhotite +/- pyrite, chalcopyrite in thinly laminated argillite

Disseminated and semi-massive to massive lenses and layers of pyrrhotite and minor pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in thinly laminated argillite in drill core. Previous workers have noted that galena and sphalerite are rare in this type of mineralization, and that precious metal content is low, however, much of this type of mineralization in drill core has not been sampled. Recommendations are made in Section 20.0 of this report that available drill core be relogged and that previously un-sampled intervals of this, and other, types of mineralization be sampled. During the course of logging, an effort should be made to determine whether mineralization is conformable with bedding, and whether it shows the same extent of deformation as the host rocks, with the goal of understanding the origin of this mineralization.

Main Zone

Early workers were first attracted to the Main Zone because of the large limonite gossan zone on surface. Drilling in the early 1980's, to test a strong, north-northeast trending Vector Pulse EM anomaly, resulted in the discovery of a blind zone of manto-style (and related fault-controlled) Ag-Zn-Pb mineralization. There is significant bulldozer disturbance at the Main Zone, from trenching programs and from subsequent diamond drilling. The extent of disturbance hampers geological observation, since this work has resulted in gossan zones and host rocks being displaced from their original location.

Coincident, north-northeast trending magnetic high and VLF-EM anomalies occur at the Main Zone (Power, 1999, 2000). As described in Section 10.2 of this report and in a detailed interpretation report by Lebel (2008) which is contained in Appendix 2, Killdeer Minerals' 2008 Max Min EM survey verified the results from the previous geophysical surveys, and provided better definition to the Main Zone conductor. Based on the 2008 HLEM survey, two styles of mineralization are interpreted, a north-northeast trending, steeply west-dipping mineralized fault zone, and moderate east-dipping mineralization, east of the fault zone. The

latter is interpreted as being conformable, stratigraphically controlled replacement-type mineralization, situated on the east flank of an anticlinal structure. While the fault-controlled mineralization is well tested by previous drilling, the drilling has been poorly oriented to test for east-dipping conformable mineralization east of the fault.

Mineralization at the Main Zone, as defined by drilling to date, consists of lenses and pipe like bodies of altered rock, cut by sulfide veinlets, and less common semi-massive to massive sulfide lenses. Sulfides are coarse grained, vuggy concentrations comprised dominantly of pyrrhotite, with lesser pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, which occur in a quartz-calcite-rhodocrosite gangue. Individual zones of mineralization range from less than 1 meter to greater than 20 meters in width. The mineralization occurs within a zone of faulting and brecciation, and is closely associated with an irregular plug and numerous dykes of Eocene quartz-feldspar porphyry. The porphyry, where seen in drill core and in subcrop on surface, is locally pyritic and commonly intensely argillic altered. Sulfide zones are hosted by a variety of rock units, including phyllite, dolomite and limestone, quartz feldspar porphyry, and by a coarse to fine breccia which contains fragments of all rock types, including massive sulfides (Furneaux and Dawson, 1985; White, 1983, 1984).

Mineralization, again as defined by drilling to date, occurs within a north-northeast, moderate to steeply west dipping zone that has been tested by drilling over a strike length of about 450 meters and to a depth of more than 200 meters. Significant results from drilling include 7 feet grading 9.86 oz/t Ag and 5.06% Zn (ddh 83-6), 10 feet grading 1.27 oz/t Ag, 0.29% Pb and 7.53% Zn (ddh 85-5) and 10 feet grading 1.05 oz/t Ag, 0.70% Pb and 11.58% Zn. Drill results for these, and other significant intervals, are tabulated in Table 2, contained in Section 6.0 of this report.

Gold grade is low within the zone. Although one interval of 11 feet grading 0.446 oz/t Au and 0.82% Zn is reported (ddh 83-3), this interval was quarter-split and resampled during 2008, and the gold value was not reproduced. The original assay should be discounted.

The author collected 6 additional surface and drill core samples from the Main Zone, during the 2008 property examination. Results confirmed lead, zinc and silver mineralization, with values to 38.2 g/t Ag, 1.1% Pb and 2.7% Zn returned from samples collected. Appendix 3 contains a tabulation of these rock sample descriptions and results.

Trench 6-3 Zone

The Trench 6-3 Zone, named for the original trench number given by the Western Prospecting Syndicate during work in the late 1940's, is located at an elevation of 1470 meters, on the north slope of Faith Hill. The hand-dug trench exposes a north-northwest trending, steeply west dipping shear zone, which averages about 15 centimeters in width and which has been followed intermittently along strike for about 50 meters. Galena occurs as massive lenses within the shear zone. The mineralized shear zone is hosted within manganese stained sandy to tan coloured dolomite. Abundant manganese gossan float and cobbles are evident on the dump. In the 1960's, several tons of hand cobbled ore were reportedly shipped from this zone (Tagseth, 1967; Cukor, 1983). Remains of burlap ore sacks are still visible near the trench. Historical results from the shear zone averaged 20 oz/t Ag and 67.2% Pb (Poole, 1954). During 2008, the author collected 3 select grab samples from this zone, with results to 555 g/t Ag, >20% Pb and 23.1% Zn returned.

Hope Hill Zone

On the upper east slope of Hope Hill, a deep open cut has been dug to explore a narrow, north trending galena vein within dolomite and breccia. The vein, which is no longer visible in place, is reported by previous authors to be approximately 15 centimeters wide and to have returned values of 5.8 oz/t Ag, 20.1%

Pb and 3.4% Zn (Cukor, 1983). Rare gossan cobbles, with relic cores of pyrite and galena, can be found on the dump of the cat trench. Sample 7001, collected by the author during the property examination, was a select grab sample of such material which returned 269 g/t Ag, 19.7% Pb and 2.1% Zn.

Numerous other areas of cat disturbance are located nearby, on Hope Hill, which explore zones of iron oxide altered dolomite. Mineralized zones in this area appear to be narrow and to lack continuity.

Low Grade Zone

The Low Grade Zone is located downhill to the west from the Trench 6-3 Zone, near the small pond in the valley between Faith and Guy Hills. An area of disseminated galena and sphalerite, in fractured, weakly limonitic dolomitic limestone, has been explored by a series of hand dug, and later bulldozer trenches. Pyrite also occurs, as fine grained disseminations and irregular semi-massive bands within the dolomite. The Low Grade Zone is situated within 100 meters of the eastern margin of the Cassiar batholith. Small galena veins are reported in a skarn zone nearby, due south of the pond and adjacent to the batholith contact (Cukor, 1983). A wide zone of low conductance was identified in this same area, by Killdeer Minerals' 2008 HLEM survey (see Section 10.2 of this report).

Previous workers report results of 0.54 oz/t Ag, 0.43% Pb and 0.7% Zn from the Low Grade Zone and note the possibility for a wide zone of low grade material (Cukor, 1983). Two samples were collected from this zone by the author during the 2008 property examination. Sample 7007 was a select grab sample of limonitic dolomite with minor disseminated galena, sphalerite and pyrite from an old hand dug pit, which returned 35.5 g/t Ag, 1.28% Pb and 2.53% Zn. Sample 7008 was a sample of dolomite, with 5-10% disseminated and irregular semi-massive bands of pyrite, which the author collected from the floor of a bulldozer trench. It returned 5.2 g/t Ag, 0.26% Pb and 0.23% Zn. This area warrants further work to test for low grade bulk tonnage style mineralization.

Guy Hill Area

Several trenches have been dug on the south, southwest and west slopes of Guy Hill. The main Guy Hill showing is an area of very strong manganese gossan in dolomitic limestone, which has been explored by several bulldozer trenches. The trenches are situated on the south slope of the hill, essentially due north of the small pond in the valley between Faith and Guy Hills. They do not appear to have penetrated the depth of surface oxidation. No sulfide material was observed. A sample of black, vuggy manganese gossan, with pockets and coatings of limonite was collected by the author (sample 7010), and returned a value of 1.23% Zn, 0.33% Pb and 16.2 g/t Ag. Minor galena was noted in subcrop west of these trenches, in an area of disturbance adjacent to the cat road. This occurrence was sampled by the author as sample 7009, with results of 0.44% Zn and 0.15% Pb returned.

A very strong Mn (+/- Pb, Zn, Ag) soil anomaly was identified by Killdeer Minerals' contour soil traverse around Guy Hill, with values up to 13,200 ppm Mn in soils. The anomaly may be continuous with the Mn-Ag soil geochemical anomaly detected at the Low Grade Zone to the southeast (5,493 ppm Mn in soils), suggesting that mineralization at the Guy Hill and Low Grade Zones may be related. To the north of this, the 2008 HLEM survey by Killdeer Minerals identified a 200 meter long, deep, north-northeast conductor, with an associated mag high response on the lower eastern flank of Little Guy Hill. Mineralization is also described in the valley between Guy and Little Guy Hills (Stammers, 1985, 1986). A large Pb-Zn-Ag-Mn soil anomaly was defined by Regional Resources in the vicinity of this mineralization. This area warrants further work, including detailed prospecting, rock sampling, additional soil sampling and geological mapping. Diamond drilling is also recommended, to test the EM conductor.

10.0 EXPLORATION

During 2008, Killdeer Minerals Inc. completed a program of soil geochemistry, line cutting and Max Min EM geophysics on the Wildcat property.

10.1 Soil Geochemistry

Grid-type soil sampling is problematic on the Wildcat property, due to vastly differing thicknesses of glacial debris in different parts of the property. Valleys are filled with thick glacial till and alluvium, while only a thin veneer of till is present on the hills above tree line. Glacial dispersion is from west to east. Areas of higher topographic relief are covered with abundant cobbles derived from the Cassiar batholith to the west, but with frequent subcrop and outcrop exposed. The density of intrusive cobbles increases with proximity to the intrusive contact.

Killdeer Minerals' soil sampling program was a contour sampling program, restricted to areas above tree line, where till cover is minimal. Soil sample locations are shown on Figure 6. An effort was made to dig through the till veneer, and to consistently sample B-horizon soil. Samples were collected at approximately 50 meter intervals along 6 different contour traverses. Two contour traverses were made around Faith Hill, an upper traverse at approximately 1475 meters elevation, and a lower traverse, approximately 25 meters lower in elevation at 1450 meters elevation. A further 2 traverses were made around Hope Hill, at the same elevation levels. A single, lower contour traverse was then made around both hills, a further 25 meters lower in elevation at 1425 meters elevation. One contour traverse was made around Guy Hill, at an elevation of 1450 meters.

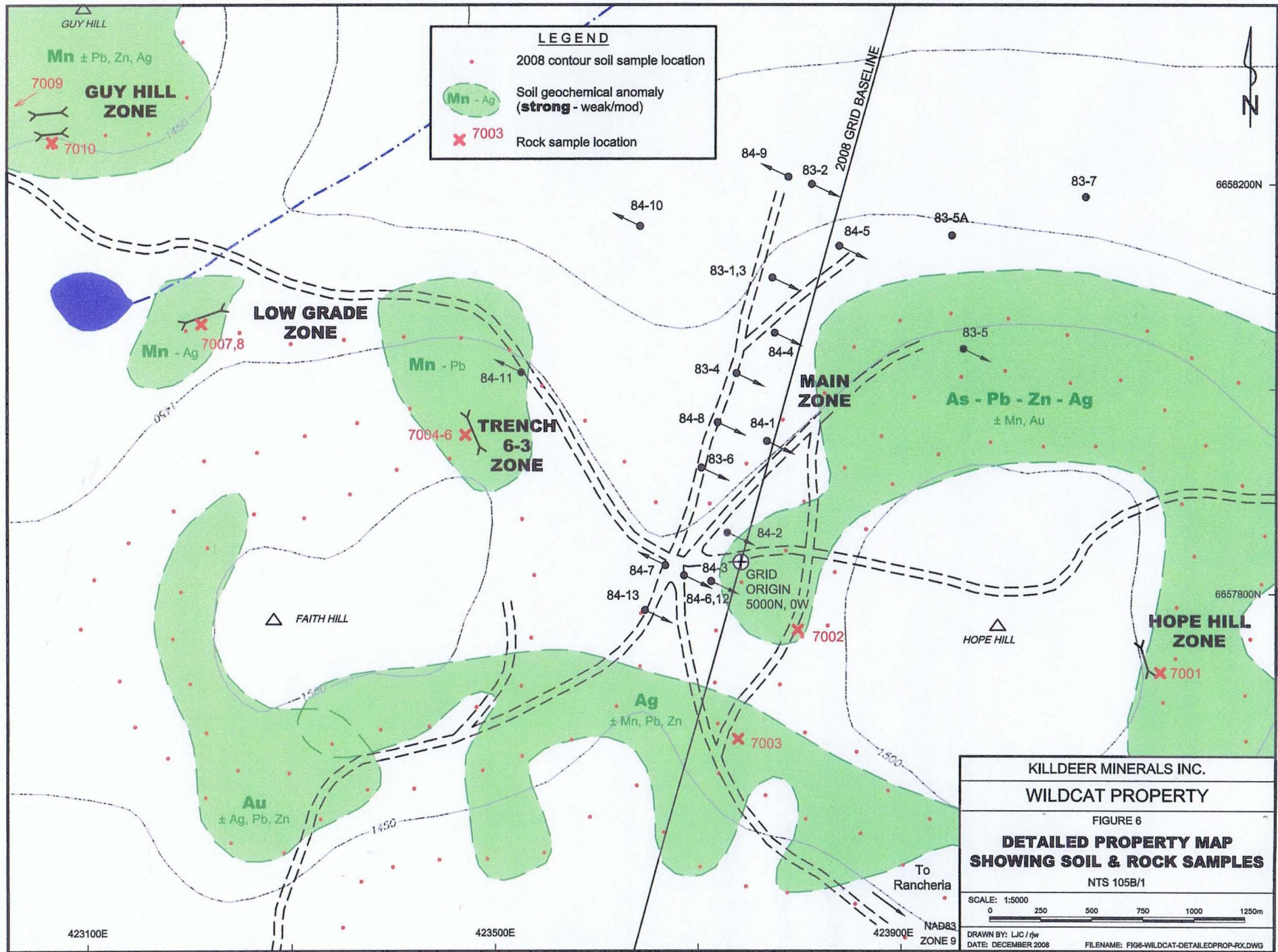
Soil was placed in gusseted kraft envelopes, on which the sample number was recorded. UTM locations and elevations were recorded for all samples, and sample locations were marked in the field with flagging and with a metal tag, on which the sample number was recorded, placed in the sample pit. Samples were air dried, and packed in sequential order, prior to shipping to Pioneer Laboratories Ltd. in Richmond for multi-element ICP analysis. A total of 166 soil samples were collected during the 2008 exploration program.

Results of the 2008 soil sampling program are summarized on Figure 6. A large, strong, multi-element (As-Pb-Zn-Ag +/- Mn, Au) anomaly was defined east of the Main Zone, on the north and west slopes of Hope Hill (and to a lesser extent on the northwest slope). Apart from the relatively insignificant Hope Hill showing, there are no known zones of mineralization exposed on surface. This is a high priority target for follow-up.

A strong east-west trending Ag (+/- Mn, Pb, Zn) soil anomaly crosses the south slopes of Faith and Hope Hills, is again in an area with little previous work, and is unrelated to any known zones of mineralization. On the north slope of Faith Hill, the Trench 6-3 Zone is defined by a relatively small, strong Mn and modest Pb soil anomaly.

A single station strong Mn-Ag soil anomaly occurs at the westernmost sample collected on the lowest contour line on Faith Hill, in the vicinity of the Low Grade Zone. The anomaly is open to the north and west. A very strong Mn (+/- Pb, Zn, Ag) soil anomaly was identified by the contour soil traverse around Guy Hill, with values up to 13,200 ppm Mn in soils. The anomaly may be continuous with single station anomaly detected at the Low Grade Zone.

Finally, a modest Au soil anomaly, with local anomalous Ag, Pb and Zn, occurs on the west slope of Faith Hill, in the area adjoining the contact between the Cassiar batholith and the Paleozoic sediments. This anomaly is unrelated to any known zone of mineralization.



10.2 Geophysics

During September 2008, Killdeer Minerals completed a horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) survey over the central portion of the Wildcat property. The geophysical survey was completed under contract by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. The purpose of the survey was to confirm, re-locate and better define the conductor at the Main Zone, described by White (1983), in order to guide subsequent drilling, and to test for conductors elsewhere on the property.

A cut and picketed grid was established, from a grid origin of 5000N, 0W located along the access road at the Main Zone, as shown on Figure 5. The intent was to re-establish the grid used previously for ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys on the property (Power, 1999, 2000). A 2.4 kilometer baseline was run at an azimuth of 020°, from L4200N at the south end to L6600N at the north end. Cross-lines, run at an azimuth of 110°, were established at 200 meter intervals along the baseline. Grid lines were compassed, tight-chained and not slope corrected, with pickets placed at 25 meter stations along lines. Lines were typically 2 kilometers in length, from 1000W to 1000E, although the southernmost lines were shorter, stopping when they reached the intrusive contact on the west. Although the 2008 grid may locally deviate slightly from the 1999-2000 grid, both grids were registered to geographic coordinates by collecting GPS readings at regular intervals along grid lines, so that data collected on the 2 grids could be integrated.

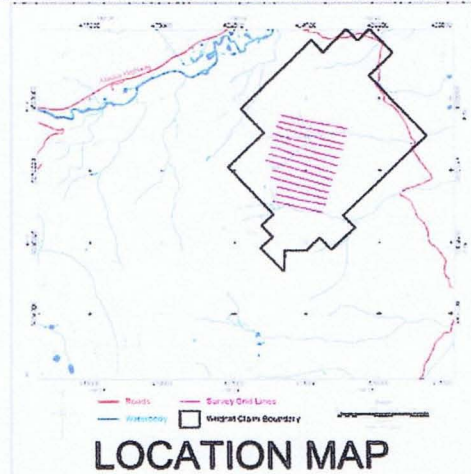
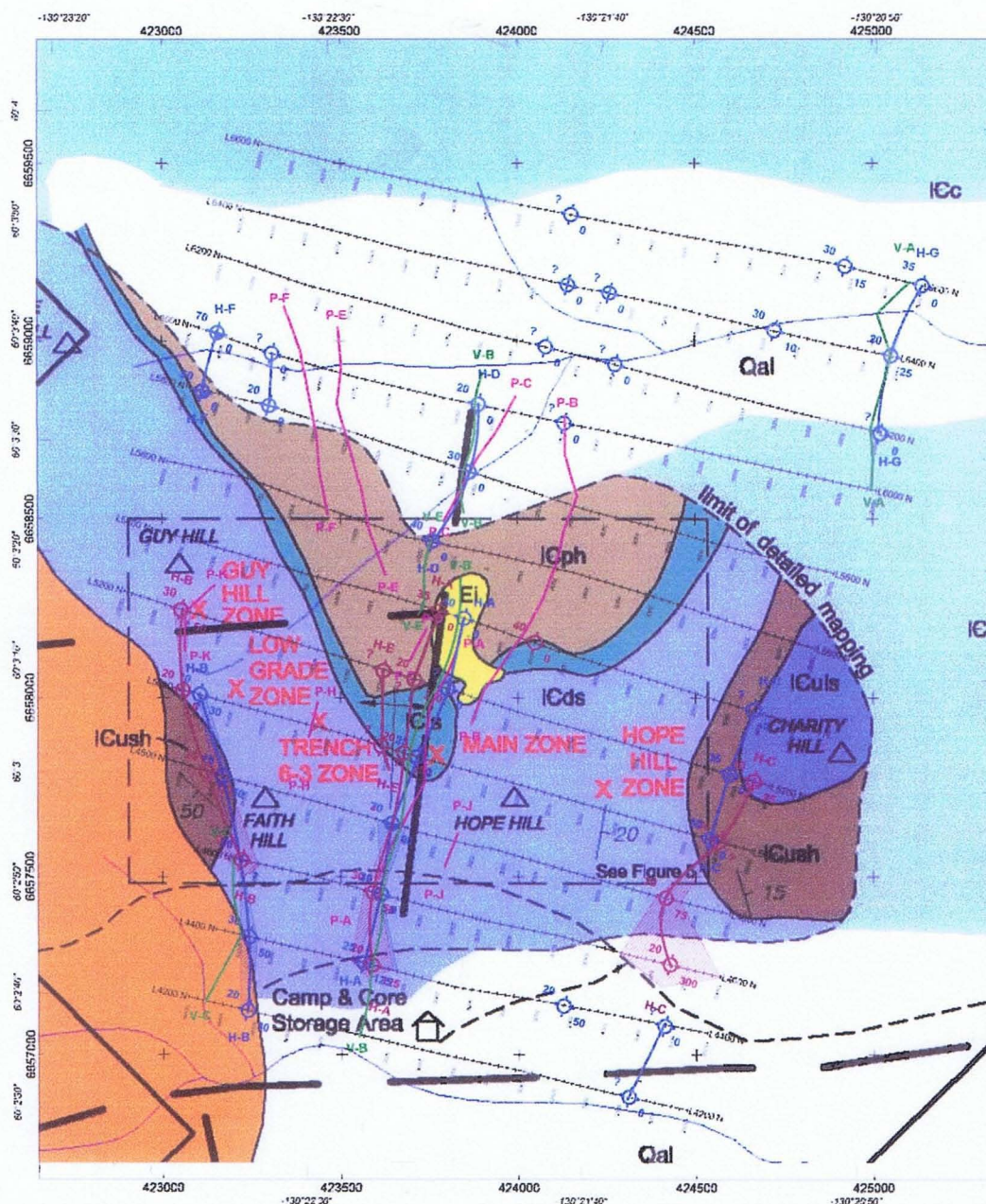
The HLEM survey consisted of 23.95 line-kilometers of survey utilizing a 100 meter coil spacing. A further 8.15 line-kilometers of surveying, with a 200 meter coil spacing, was done over an area of interest in the central portion of the grid. Physical rock properties, including magnetic susceptibility, density, chargeability and electrical resistivity, were determined by taking measurements on representative historic drill core samples from the property. These results were used, along with historic total magnetic field, Pulse EM and VLF-EM results (Power, 1999, 2000; White, 1983, 1984) to aid in interpretation of the HLEM data.

Results of the survey are summarized below, and shown on Figures 7 and 8. A full description of the results is contained in a report by Lebel (2008), which has been included as Appendix 2. Figures 7 and 8 of this report are taken from Lebel (2008).

Seven HLEM conductors were identified by the Killdeer Minerals' 2008 survey, as shown on Figures 7 and 8 (anomalies H-A to H-G). Two of these anomalies are of particular interest, anomaly H-A (the Main Zone anomaly) and to the northwest of this, anomaly H-F, on the lower east flank of Little Guy Hill. All of the conductors, including H-A and H-F, are relatively weak conductors, which are interpreted as being representative of disseminated sulfide mineralization, as opposed to massive sulfides.

Anomaly H-A is a 1200 meter long, complex north-northeast trending conductor, which is coincident with known mineralization at the Main Zone and with Pulse EM and VLF-EM conductors identified by previous surveys (White, 1983, Power, 1999). The anomaly is comprised of three weak east-dipping conductors and a smaller but stronger west dipping conductor. An additional parallel conductor, Anomaly H-E, occurs nearby, in the northern portion of the H-A anomaly. Based on the geophysical response, two styles of mineralization are interpreted, a north-northeast trending, steeply west-dipping mineralized fault zone, and moderate east-dipping mineralization, east of the fault zone. The latter is thought to be conformable, stratigraphically controlled mineralization, situated on the east flank of an anticlinal structure. Anomaly H-A has a significant associated positive magnetic field response which is interpreted to be a result of the pyrrhotite-dominant mineralization.

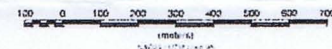
While the fault-controlled mineralization at the Main Zone is well tested by previous drilling, drilling has been poorly oriented to test for east-dipping conformable mineralization east of the fault. Of particular interest are two specific targets, the junction point of the various conductors which comprise the anomaly,



LEGEND

- Qal** Quaternary glacial, fluvial and alluvial deposits
- Eocene**
- E** Quartz - feldspar porphyry
- Cretaceous**
- Kc** Cassiar Batholith - biotite quartz monzonite and granite
- Lower Mississippian to Upper Triassic**
- SA** Sylvester Alotichion - (Upper) greenstone, agglomerate and chert; (Lower) argillite & sandstone
- Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian**
- DME** Earn Group - sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale
- Middle Devonian**
- mDis/ql** McDerm Group - feldspar dolomite and limestone, quartzite
- Lower Cambrian**
- ICc** Alton Group carbonates - Undivided limestone, dolomite, phyllite, argillite
- ICcph** upper "Charity Hill" interbedded limestone and fossiliferous shale
- ICcsh** upper "Charity Hill" shale unit
- ICds** massive dolomite
- ICls** massive limestone
- ICph** Transition zone. Interbedded limestone, mudstone and siltstone. Grades up into massive limestone
- ICph** phyllite argillite
- Fault, undifferentiated**
- Fault, thrust**
- Strike / dip of bedding**
- Anticline axis**

Scale 1:20,000



CONDUCTANCE (200M COILS, 7040 Hz)

- > 50 S**
- 20 - 50 S**
- 5 - 20 S**
- 1 - 5 S**
- < 1 S**
- CONDUCTANCE UNKNOWN**
- LATERALLY CONSISTENT CONDUCTOR AXES**
- POTENTIALLY CONSISTENT CONDUCTOR AXES**
- EXCESS WIDTH**
- 1983 CRONE PULSE EM CONDUCTOR AXES**
- LATERALLY CONSISTENT CONDUCTOR AXES**
- POTENTIALLY CONSISTENT CONDUCTOR AXES**

CONDUCTANCE (100M COILS, 7040 Hz)

- > 50 S**
- 20 - 50 S**
- 5 - 20 S**
- 1 - 5 S**
- < 1 S**
- CONDUCTANCE UNKNOWN**
- LATERALLY CONSISTENT CONDUCTOR AXES**
- POTENTIALLY CONSISTENT CONDUCTOR AXES**
- EXCESS WIDTH**
- 2000 VLF-EM CONDUCTOR AXES**
- LATERALLY CONSISTENT CONDUCTOR AXES**
- POTENTIALLY CONSISTENT CONDUCTOR AXES**

KILLDEER MINERALS INC.

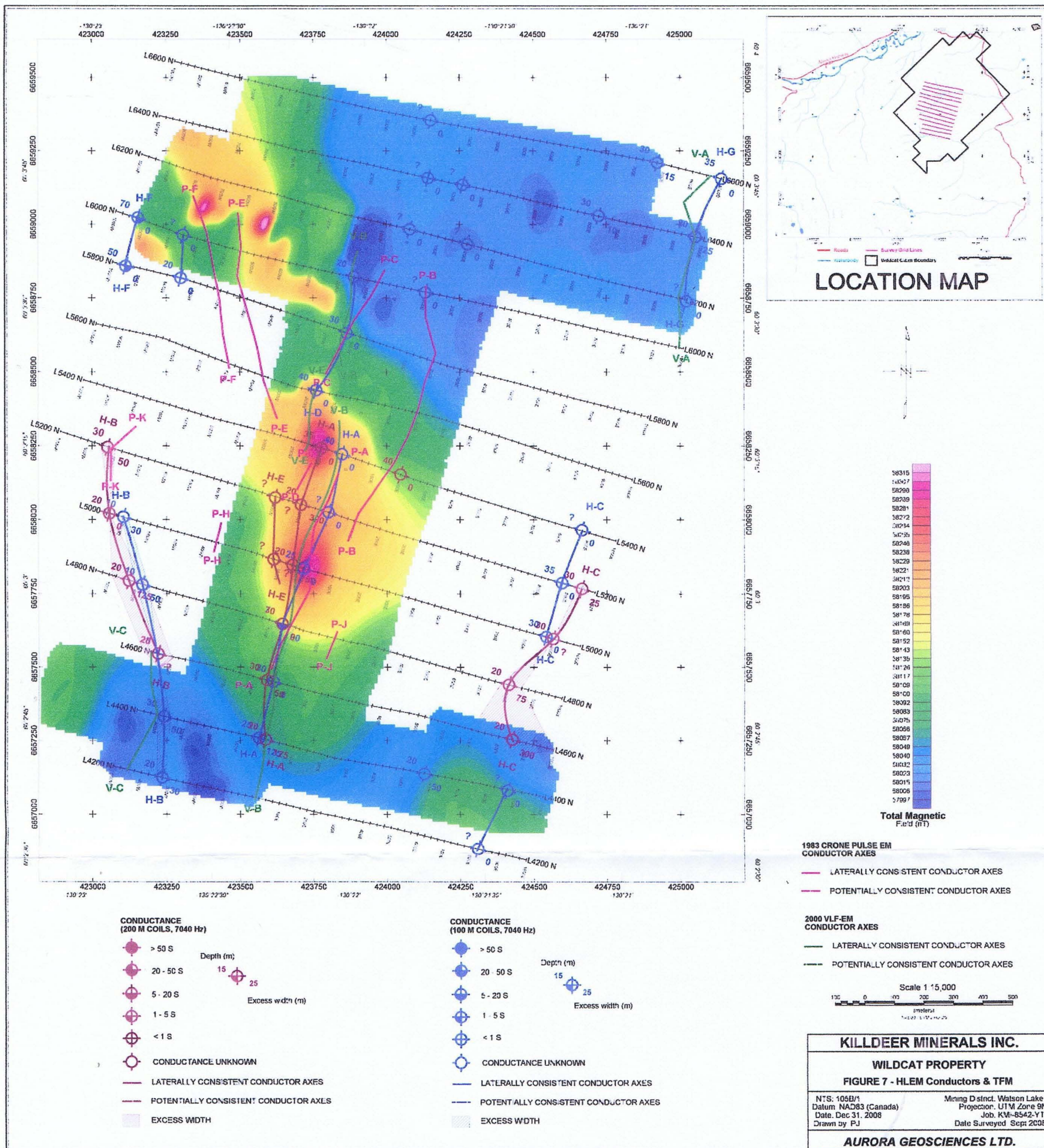
WILDCAT PROPERTY

Figure 8 - HLEM Interpretation

NTS: 105B/1
Datum: NAD83 (Canada)
Date: Dec 31, 2008
Drawn by: PJ

Mining District: Watson Lake
Project on: UTM Zone 9N
Job: KM-8542-Y1
Date Surveyed: Sept 23/08

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



and the "footwall conductor C". These two targets are high priority targets for drill testing. Lebel (2008) describes these drill targets in detail, as follows: *"The area between Lines 4900N and 5100N where conductors A, B and C appear to intersect and from which the footwall conductor C bifurcates is prospective. The junction point indicated by the modeling is at 423610E 6657870N (at approximate grid coordinates L5000N 100W) This intersection zone may dip to the east at a moderate to steep angle, perhaps controlled by bedding. This zone may rake either north or south within an east dipping horizon ... The footwall conductor C should be tested by drilling. The footwall originates at the common junction described ... and appears to intersect L5400N at about 423800E 6658706N; this conductor may dip to the east."*

An east-trending fault, parallel to the regional Dale fault, was mapped by Lowey and Lowey (1986) in the valley north of Faith, Hope and Charity Hills. Geological mapping in this area is hampered by overburden cover. Geophysical surveys, although completed on lines sub-parallel to this fault and as such a less than ideal test of the fault, do support its presence. Anomaly H-D may be the offset northern continuation of Anomaly H-A, displaced by this east-trending fault. The intersections between the north-northeast and east trending faults may play a role in controlling mineralization on the property. The intersection of the Main Zone fault with the north-dipping, east-trending Dale fault (to the south) should be explored, as should the intersection between the Main Zone, and the unnamed east-trending fault to the north.

The second anomaly of particular interest is Anomaly H-F, a 200 meter long, north-northeast trending conductor on the eastern flank of Little Guy Hill. The anomaly has a weak amplitude, which suggests a deep source, and is interpreted as being representative of disseminated sulfide mineralization. As with the Main Zone anomaly, anomaly H-F has a positive magnetic field response. The Guy Hill – Little Guy Hill area is an interesting area which has seen relatively little previous exploration. Several trenches expose a very strong manganese gossan in dolomitic limestone on Guy Hill, and a very strong Mn (+/- Pb, Zn, Ag) soil anomaly was identified by Killdeer Minerals' contour soil traverse around the hill, with values up to 13,200 ppm Mn in soils. Mineralization was noted by Regional Resources, in the valley between Guy and Little Guy Hills, and a large Pb-Zn-Ag-Mn soil anomaly was defined in the vicinity of the mineralization. This area warrants further work, including drilling to test conductor H-F.

Finally, a wide zone of low conductance was identified along the contact between the Cassiar batholith and Atan Group carbonates, on the lower west slope of Faith Hill (Anomaly H-B). Cukor (1983) reports a zone of skarn alteration with small galena veins in this area. It too warrants further work. Initially this work should consist of detailed prospecting, rock sampling and geological mapping, with possible trenching or drill follow-up depending on results.

Killdeer Minerals' 2008 HLEM survey did verify the results of previous geophysical surveys on the property. The results, combined with the measured physical rock properties collected to aid interpretation suggest that, due to the relatively high electrical resistivity, high magnetic susceptibility and high chargeability of the mineralization, induced polarization and total magnetic field surveys would be the best geophysical tools for defining mineralization on the Wildcat property. As summarized by Lebel (2008), *"The observed mineralization is dominantly disseminated sulphides which are not strongly conductive; as a result electromagnetic surveys may yield ambiguous results and may fail to accurately define the limits of disseminated sulphide mineralization."*

11.0 DRILLING

Killdeer Minerals Inc. has not done any drilling on the Wildcat property. Historic drilling by previous operators is described in Section 6 of this report. Known drill hole locations are shown on Figure 5.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Soil samples were collected from B-horizon soil, where possible, at approximately 50 meter intervals along 6 different contour traverses. Two contour traverses were made around Faith Hill and around Hope Hill, with approximately 25 meters in elevation between the traverses on the hills, and then a single traverse was made around both hills, a further 25 meters lower in elevation. One contour traverse was made around Guy Hill. Soil was placed in gusseted kraft envelopes, on which the sample number was recorded. UTM locations were recorded for all samples, and sample locations were marked in the field with flagging and with a metal tag, on which the sample number was recorded, placed in the sample pit. Samples were air dried, and packed in sequential order, prior to shipping. A total of 166 soil samples were collected during the 2008 exploration program.

Rock samples were generally select grab samples collected from outcrop, subcrop or from the dumps of historic exploration pits or trenches. The purpose of these samples was to determine the presence or absence of mineralization. Their intent was not to provide a representative measure of average grade, and the results should not be interpreted as such. Five samples were collected from historic drill core on the property. Three of the drill core samples were select samples of core, from unmarked drill core, taken to test for mineralization in previously unsplit intervals of core. One of the drill core samples was collected to verify historically reported results, from core which could still be identified as to hole number and interval. For this interval, core was quarter-split from the same interval as the original sample. A total of 15 rock samples were collected. UTM coordinates for each sample were recorded, and all sample locations were marked in the field with flagging, on which the sample number has been written.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Soil samples were collected by individuals contracted by Killdeer Minerals Inc. and were kept in the company's possession until shipping to Pioneer Laboratories Inc. in Richmond, B.C., for preparation and analysis. In the laboratory, soil samples were dried and sieved to -80 mesh before analysing a 0.5 gram split for a standard multi-element ICP suite, following aqua regia digestion. Gold was analysed by MIBK extraction and atomic absorption ("AA") finish, on 20 gram samples.

Rock samples were collected by the author, as part of the data verification process. Rock samples were kept in the author's possession until shipping by plane, with personal luggage, from Whitehorse to Vancouver, and then personally delivering to ALS Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver. Rock samples were analysed by ALS Chemex's ME-MS41 multi-element method (ICP-MS and ICP-AES) and for gold by method AA-23 (30 gram Fire Assay/AAS finish), following standard crushing and pulverizing procedures. Check fire assaying with gravimetric finish was done on all samples returning greater than 100 ppm Ag (ME Grav 21 method). Base metal assays were done on samples returning greater than 10,000 ppm Pb or Zn by ICP (method OG 46). ALS Chemex is a ISO 9001:2000 certified laboratory.

No officer, director or associate of Killdeer Minerals Inc. was involved in any aspect of sample collection or preparation. Sample preparation, security and analytical techniques were, in the author's opinion, appropriate for this property and stage of exploration.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Wildcat property is a large, exploration stage property with numerous areas of mineralization known from work by previous operators. All of the available data from past exploration programs was reviewed by the author, and all of the main known zones of mineralization, described in Section 9 of the report, were visited. Much of the previous work on the property was directed at the Main Zone, a blind zone of mineralization which is known from drilling by a previous operator.

Results from previous drilling are poorly documented. Of a total of 35 holes drilled on the property, drill logs are available for only 9 holes. These logs are of a summary nature only, with inadequate geological observations recorded. Summary results only are available for 1984 and 1985 results. Drill logs are missing and hole orientations are unknown for many of the 1984-85 drill holes. Furthermore, for 1985 drill holes, collar locations are unknown. During the course of the property examination, the author observed numerous drill sites. The locations of drill pads do correspond to reported hole locations for the 1983 and 1984 holes. Although many of the observed collars are marked with pvc pipe, hole numbers and collar details are not identified.

Drill core from the 1983 drilling is in good condition, and is stored in the H.S. Bostock Core Library in Whitehorse. The author visited the core library, and examined select intervals of core. One interval was quarter-split and resampled, to verify historically reported results. Core from the 1984 and 1985 drill programs is located on the property, at the camp area. While the core itself is in fair condition, core boxes were not labelled with metal tags and, for the most part, boxes cannot be identified as to hole number or interval.

What is apparent, from examining drill core and available drill logs is that very little sampling was completed. In the author's opinion, there are numerous additional intervals of core which warrant sampling. One sample collected from unmarked, previously unsplit and unsampled drill core, returned 1.27% Zn, 6150 ppm Pb and 8.9 g/t Ag. Recommendations are made in Section 20.0 of this report that all of the 1983 drill core be re-logged, that some confirmation sampling be redone by quarter-splitting previously analysed sections, and that additional sampling be undertaken from drill core where warranted.

A total of 15 rock samples were collected by the author during the course of the property examination, to verify historically reported results. A table of rock sample descriptions, locations and analytical results is included as Appendix 3. Five of these samples were samples of drill core from the 1983-85 drill programs. Results from the 2008 sampling did confirm the presence of lead, zinc and silver mineralization on the property, with values to 38.2 g/t Ag, 1.1% Pb and 2.7% Zn returned from samples collected from drill core and to 555 g/t Ag, >20% Pb and 23.1% Zn from select surface grab samples. One sample was a quarter-split sample of drill core from drill hole 83-3 (interval 759 – 777.0 feet) to verify the only instance of significant gold values reported from the property. The gold value was not reproduced for this interval. Whether this is a function of lab error during the original assay, or whether an original logging error was made in attributing this result to the correct interval, and thus the repeat sample was not from the same interval, is unknown. In any event, the original assay, as it pertains to the interval 759 – 777.0 feet, should be discounted.

Previous work at the Main Zone involved considerable diamond drilling to test an EM conductor. Killdeer Minerals Inc.'s 2008 program included a HLEM survey over this portion of the property, to confirm, re-locate and better define the Pulse EM anomaly described by White (1983) at the Main Zone, in order to better guide subsequent drilling, and to test for conductors elsewhere on the property. Where the survey overlapped with the previous surveys, the 2008 HLEM survey did verify the historical results.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is no pertinent information to report, regarding adjacent properties. As shown on Figure 2, most of the ground surrounding the Wildcat property is not covered by active mineral claims. On a more regional scale, important mineral properties in the area are shown on Figure 3. Where relevant to exploration models pertinent to the Wildcat property, these properties have been discussed in Section 8.0.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing relative to the Wildcat property has been completed.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The Wildcat property is an exploration-stage property with no mineral reserves or resources to report at the present time.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other data relevant to the Wildcat property to report.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

A large number of known occurrences of silver-lead-zinc mineralization are present on the Wildcat property. Known showings on the Wildcat property belong to 2 main styles, fracture filling zones and veins, and manto-style replacement mineralization. The mandate of the 2008 work program by Killdeer Minerals Inc. was to assess all of the known zones of mineralization on the property, to verify historic data, to test the effectiveness of ground geophysics and soil geochemistry as exploration tools, and to prioritize targets for follow-up work. A further mandate of the program was to provide better definition to the known EM conductor at the Main Zone, in order to effectively guide subsequent drilling. The program was successful in fulfilling its mandates. Recommendations for further work on the property, as detailed in Section 20 of this report, are based on the outcome of the 2008 work program.

Massive, fine grained argentiferous galena, and lesser sphalerite, commonly occurs on the property, as narrow veins, stringers and fracture fillings within dolomite. Most of the early work on the property was directed at these veins. Individual veins are centimetre-scale veins, rarely reaching thicknesses of more than 30 centimeters. Due to their limited size, these veins are unattractive exploration targets. Multiple narrow veins, fracture fillings and disseminations can occur within broader zones, however, suggesting lower-grade bulk tonnage potential. This style of mineralization warrants further exploration.

More recent work on the property was directed at the Main Zone, a silver-lead-zinc manto-style occurrence. At the Main Zone, massive to semi-massive sulfide lenses, plus irregular lenses and pipe-like bodies of

altered rock with sulfide stringers, are associated with a zone of faulting, brecciation and dyking near the crest of the anticlinal structure. Mineralization has been tested by drilling over a strike length of about 450 meters and to a depth of more than 200 meters. An examination of historic drill core and available drill logs showed that very little sampling was completed, that select elements only were analysed for, and that detailed geological observations from drill core are often lacking. A sample collected by the author from previously unsplit and unsampled drill core returned 1.27% Zn, 6150 ppm Pb and 8.9 ppm Ag, suggesting that additional zones of mineralization may indeed exist in historic drill core, which remain unsampled. Recommendations are made in Section 20 of this report that all of the 1983 drill core be re-logged and re-sampled to glean as much additional information as possible, prior to further drilling. Multi-element analysis should be included, to provide information regarding possible zoning within the system, and to test for possible precious metal enriched portions of the system (such as occurs at the Ketz River deposit).

Killdeer Minerals' 2008 HLEM survey identified a 1200 meter long, complex north-northeast trending conductor, which is coincident with known mineralization at the Main Zone and with Pulse EM and VLF-EM conductors identified by previous surveys. The anomaly is comprised of three weak east-dipping conductors and a smaller but stronger west dipping conductor. Based on the geophysical response, two styles of mineralization are interpreted, a north-northeast trending, steeply west-dipping mineralized fault zone, and moderate east-dipping conformable mineralization, east of the fault zone. There is a significant positive magnetic field response associated with the conductor, which is interpreted to be a result of the pyrrhotite-dominant mineralization.

The 2008 geophysical survey identified several other conductors, including a 200 meter long, north-northeast trending HLEM conductor with an associated positive magnetic response, located 1 kilometer to the northwest of the Main Zone in an area of extensive manganese gossan and elevated soil geochemistry.

The conductors defined by the 2008 HLEM survey are interpreted as being more representative of disseminated sulfide mineralization, as opposed to massive sulfides. HLEM survey did verify the results of previous geophysical surveys on the property. The results, combined with the measured physical rock properties done to aid interpretation of the results, suggest that, due to the relatively high electrical resistivity, high magnetic susceptibility and high chargeability of the mineralization, induced polarization and total magnetic field surveys would be the best geophysical tools to define mineralization on the Wildcat property.

Soil sampling was shown to be a highly effective exploration tool in areas of minimal glacial till and alluvium. Grid-style soil surveys which cover valleys with deep glacial fill should be avoided.

No concerns were identified with regards to data collection, sample density, analytical techniques or reliability of the data acquired during Killdeer Mineral Inc.'s 2008 work program on the Wildcat property. Further exploration is needed to determine the potential of the property. A 2-phase exploration program is recommended, as detailed in the following section of the report.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work is recommended to explore for silver-lead-zinc mineralization on the Wildcat property. A two-phase \$700,000 work program is recommended. The recommended Phase 1 program (\$200,000) includes diamond drilling to test known geological and geophysical targets on the property. Phase 2 (\$500,000) is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program. It includes prospecting, geological mapping and soil sampling as well as possible additional ground geophysics (induced polarization and magnetometer surveys), diamond drilling, and excavator trenching.

Phase 1 (\$200,000)

The recommended Phase 1 program (\$200,000) includes 1000 meters of NQ diamond drilling, in 5 holes, to test geophysical and geological targets defined by work to date on the property. Three holes are recommended for the Main Zone, to test for east-dipping, conformable mineralization at the Main Zone (HLEM anomaly H-A). Two drill holes should be drilled in the Guy Hill – Little Guy Hill area, in the northwestern part of the property, to test for at depth mineralization related to the HLEM conductor H-F, the multi-element soil anomaly and the widespread manganese gossan in the area.

Prior to carrying out any further drilling it is recommended that 1983 drill core from the property be re-logged, in order to provide geological information that will assist in locating subsequent drill holes. As part of the re-logging process, confirmation sampling should be redone by quarter-splitting selective previously analysed sections of drill core. Additional sampling should be undertaken from un-split sections of historic drill core, where warranted.

Phase 1 Budget:

Diamond drilling 1000 meters @ \$100/meter, including mob/demob, site prep	\$ 100,000
Labour – Geologist(s) (core logging (including 1983 core), drill supervision)	\$ 25,000
- Labourer (s) – splitting core	\$ 10,000
Transportation, vehicle rental & fuel	\$ 10,000
Food and Accommodation	\$ 10,000
Analytical Costs, including shipping (drill core samples)	\$ 15,000
Reporting, drafting	\$ 10,000
Program Supervision and Management	\$ 20,000
TOTAL PHASE 1:	\$ 200,000

Phase 2 (\$500,000)

Phase 2 involves additional follow-up to the 2008 program and to the Phase 1 program outlined above, and has a budget of \$500,000. It is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program. Prospecting and accompanying rock sampling should be undertaken over the entire property, with particular attention paid to the Guy and Little Guy Hill areas, to the western and northwestern slopes of Faith Hill in the area adjacent to the Cassiar batholith (Low Grade Zone and HLEM Anomaly H-B areas), and to projected fault intersections between the Main Zone fault and east-trending faults north and south of the Main Zone.

Additional contour soil sampling should be done in the Guy Hill and Little Guy Hill areas, to better define the area of anomalous soils resulting from the 2008 soil sampling program, and a program of geological mapping should be undertaken over the property. Excavator trenching should be considered for the Low Grade – Anomaly H-B area, depending on the results of the prospecting and rock sampling program.

If Phase 1 results warrant, then additional diamond drilling should be undertaken. Prior to any additional

drilling, an induced polarization and ground magnetometer survey should be carried out to better define zones of sulfide mineralization for drill testing.

Phase 2 Budget:

Diamond drilling 1800 meters @ \$100/meter, including mob/demob, site prep	\$ 180,000
Excavator Trenching	\$ 25,000
Labour – Geologist(s) (mapping, core logging, drill supervision)	\$ 55,000
- Prospector (s)	\$ 25,000
- Labourer (s) –splitting core, trenching, soil sampling	\$ 25,000
Geophysics – IP and ground magnetometer surveys, including interpretation	\$ 50,000
Transportation, vehicle rental & fuel	\$ 15,000
Food and Accommodation	\$ 25,000
Analytical Costs, including shipping (soil, rock, trench, drill core samples)	\$ 35,000
Reporting, drafting	\$ 15,000
Program Supervision and Management	\$ 50,000
TOTAL PHASE 2:	\$ 500,000

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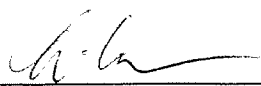
22.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS & SIGNATURE PAGE

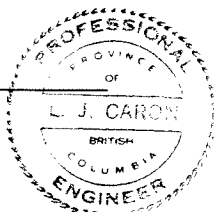
I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 717 75th Ave (Box 2493), Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0.
2. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (Honours) in the Mineral Exploration Option, from the University of British Columbia (1985) and graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Calgary (1988).
3. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry, both as an employee of various exploration companies and as an independent consultant, since 1980.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status.
5. I visited the Wildcat property on September 17, 2008 and on September 18, 2008, I examined drill core from the property at the H.S. Bostock core library in Whitehorse. I have no previous involvement in the Wildcat property.

I have reviewed the available data on the Wildcat property, as listed in Section 21.0 of this report, and I believe this data to be accurate. Based on my property visit and on a review of the available data, I believe this property to be of sufficient merit to justify the work programs recommended in this report.
6. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein, or in Killdeer Minerals Inc., nor do I expect to receive any.
7. I am a Qualified Person and independent of Killdeer Minerals Inc., as defined by National Instrument 43-101. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and have prepared this report, which is titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Wildcat Property" and which has an effective date of December 31, 2008, in compliance with these documents. As of December 31, 2008, the effective date of the report, I am not aware of any material facts related to this property, which are not reflected in the report. I accept full responsibility for all items related to this report.
8. I consent to the filing of this report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the report.

Signed at Grand Forks, B.C., this 16th day of January, 2009.


Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng.

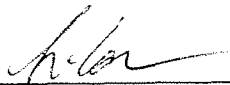


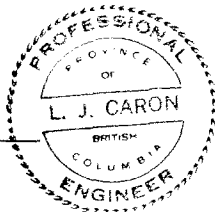
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I, Linda Caron, do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Wildcat Property" and dated January 16, 2009 (effective date December 31, 2008) (the Technical Report), in support of the filing requirements of Appendix 3F of the TSX Venture Exchange Corporate Finance Manual, for Killdeer Minerals Inc.

Signed at Grand Forks, B.C., this 16th day of January, 2009.


Linda Caron, M.Sc., P.Eng.



APPENDIX 1

Units of Conversion

Units of Conversion

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
opt-	(troy) ounces per short ton
oz/t-	(troy) ounces per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

Conversions

1 gram	= 0.0322 troy ounces
1 troy ounce	= 31.104 grams
1 ton	= 2000 pounds
1 tonne	= 1000 kilograms
1 gram/tonne	= 1 ppm = 1000 ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	= 34.29 gram/tonne
1 gram/tonne	= 0.0292 troy ounces/ton
1 kilogram	= 32.151 troy ounces = 2.205 pounds
1 pound	= 0.454 kilograms
1 inch	= 2.54 centimeters
1 foot	= 0.3048 meters
1 meter	= 39.37 inches = 3.281 feet
1 mile	= 1.609 kilometers
1 acre	= 0.4047 hectares
1 sq mile	= 2.59 square kilometers
1 hectare	= 10,000 square meters = 2.471 acres

APPENDIX 2

HLEM Survey, Interpretation Report

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

KILDEER MINERALS LTD.

**HORIZONTAL LOOP ELECTROMAGNETIC
SURVEY AT THE WILDCAT PROPERTY,
RANCHERIA AREA, YUKON TERRITORY**

Andre Lebel, B.Sc.

Location: 60° 03.24' N 130° 22.03' W
NTS:105B/1
Mining District: Watson Lake
Date: December 31, 2008

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I acknowledge Mike Power P. Geo, and Dave Hildes P. Geo for their help in interpreting geological and geophysical data, and for their help in writing this report.

SUMMARY

The Wildcat Property is located 85 km west of Watson Lake on NTS Sheet 105B/1 in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory. The property is located in the Cassiar Terrane between the Tintina and Cassiar Faults in an area underlain by Paleozoic carbonates abutting a Cretaceous granodiorite batholith. Rocks in the area are deformed into upright, tight, northeasterly trending folds and are cut by north to northeasterly trending, steeply dipping faults. These in turn are cut by east-trending steeply dipping faults. The property covers vein-hosted and manto-style mineralization. Argentiferous galena-pyrite vein mineralization is found in northeast-trending, steeply dipping structures associated with fault and with the axial zones of folds. Manto mineralization is confined to the Main Zone and associated with a unique Eocene feldspar porphyry intruded along a north-northeast striking fault. Pyrrhotite-pyrite-galena-sphalerite mineralization is found in breccia zones associated with a steeply west-dipping to vertical fault (Main Zone Fault).

A horizontal loop electromagnetic field (HLEM) survey and measurements of physical properties (magnetic susceptibility, density, electrical resistivity, chargeability) were conducted to locate and define the economic mineralization. The physical property measurements indicated that the mineralized rock has highly elevated magnetic susceptibility, slightly elevated density, lower electrical resistivity and higher chargeability than un-mineralized country rock. The electrical resistivity of the mineralized rock is relatively high ranging from 10 to 150 ohm-m.

The HLEM survey identifies 7 anomalies, one of which was associated with the Main Zone. This anomaly, H-A, has an associated total magnetic field response on its northern end, coincident with the Main Zone mineralization. The interpreted source conductor is complex, consisting of four subsidiary conductors. Two very weak main conductors define the overall trend of the Main Zone Fault with their junction occurring at a kink in the structure at L5000N. These conductors appear to dip grid-east, conformable with the magnetic response asymmetry. A third weak conductor splays from the other two near L5000N, and trends to the north cutting across the footwall of the Main Zone Fault. It has an associated positive magnetic field response at its north end and is coincident with Pulse EMTM and VLF-EM conductors identified in prior surveys. This conductor also appears to dip grid-east. A stronger, smaller conductor is coincident with the Main Zone mineralization and is vertical to grid-west dipping. It has an electrical resistivity in the same range as the mineralized limestone specimens. The fault-bounded ends of the Main Zone Fault, the stronger smaller conductor, the footwall splay conductor and the intersection of the three main conductors are locations which merit additional investigation.

A smaller target, Anomaly H-F, is located northwest of the Main Zone. It has an associated positive magnetic field response and appears to originate from a relatively conductive target at depth.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	LOCATION AND ACCESS	1
3.0	PROPERTY GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION	1
4.0	GRID	4
5.0	PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT	4
6.0	SURVEY DESCRIPTION	5
7.0	DATA	6
8.0	HLEM INTERPRETATION PROCEDURES	7
9.0	PHYSICAL PROPERTY MEASUREMENTS	8
9.1	Theory & procedures	8
9.2	Summary of results	10
10.0	INTERPRETATION	10
10.1	HLEM anomalies of interest	10
10.2	Detailed modeling - Main Zone	11
10.3	Historic geophysical data	16
10.4	Discussion	16
11.0	CONCLUSIONS	18
12.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	19
	REFERENCES CITED	22
	APPENDIX A. CERTIFICATE	23
	APPENDIX B. SURVEY LOG	24
	APPENDIX C. INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS	28
	APPENDIX D. HLEM THEORY	30
	APPENDIX E. ANOMALY DESCRIPTIONS	38
	APPENDIX F. PHYSICAL PROPERTY MEASUREMENTS	46

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Property location map	Following page 48
Figure 2. Property geology & mineralization	Map pocket
Figure 3. Grid location map	Map pocket
Figure 4. HLEM - 100 m coils - 220 / 3520 Hz	Map pocket
Figure 5. HLEM - 100 m coils - 7040 / 14080 Hz	Map pocket
Figure 6. HLEM - 200 m coils - 3520 / 7040 Hz	Map pocket
Figure 7. HLEM - 200 m coils - 14080 Hz	Map pocket
Figure 8. HLEM conductors and total magnetic field	Map pocket
Figure 9. HLEM interpretation map	Map pocket
Figure 10. Main Zone interpretation - Model responses	Page 14
Figure 11. Main Zone interpretation - Model	Page 15

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During September 2008, Aurora Geosciences Ltd. was retained by Kildeer Minerals Ltd. to perform a horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) survey on the Wildcat Property in the Rancheria area, southern Yukon. The survey was conducted over a cut grid centred on the mineralization found to date on the property. The HLEM survey covered 23.95 line-km at a 100 m coil spacing in a first pass and a further 8.15 line-km was re-surveyed with a 200 m coil spacing over an area of interest. To aid the geophysical interpretation, representative samples of both mineralized and barren rocks on the property were analyzed to determine their physical properties. The magnetic susceptibility, density, chargeability and electrical resistivity of 18 core samples from a 1983 drill program were measured and these results, together with historic total magnetic field, Pulse EMTM and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) results were used to interpret the HLEM data. This report describes the HLEM survey and the physical property measurements, and contains an interpretation of the geophysical data within the framework of the known geology.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Wildcat Property is located at 60° 03.24' N 130° 22.03' W in the southern Yukon Territory (Figures 1 and 2). The property is 85 km west of Watson Lake and 270 km east-southeast from Whitehorse. The property is accessible by four wheel drive truck from Watson Lake using the following route:

From	To	Distance	Remarks
Watson	George's Gorge	107.0 km	Alaska Highway (km 1128)
George's George	Property road turnoff	8.5 km	Midway Road - 2 wheel drive
Property road turnoff	Property centre	2.0 km	Property Road - 4 wheel drive

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The geology and economic mineralization on the Wildcat Property has been described by Lowey and Lowey (1986), DeKlerk (2002) and Caron (2008). The Wildcat Property is located in the Cassiar Terrane of the Omineca Belt between the terrane bounding Tintina and Cassiar Faults, 65 km to the northeast and 25 km to the southwest respectively. The property covers Paleozoic carbonates and clastic rocks intruded by Cretaceous quartz monzonite, granite and granodiorite and by Tertiary quartz-feldspar

dykes and plugs. The succession has been folded and cut by Cretaceous through Tertiary strike-slip and normal faults.

The property geology is summarized in Figure 3. The table below describes the rock units found in the area covered by the geophysical grid.

Table 1. Wildcat Property - Rock Units
(after Caron (2008))

Formation (Age)	Description
Main Zone Porphyry (Eocene)	felspar porphyry with associated breccia confined to the centre of the property; associated dykes.
Cassiar Batholith (Cretaceous)	biotite quartz monzonite and granite
Earn Group (Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian)	sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone and shale
McDame Group (Middle Devonian)	fetid dolomite and limestone; quartzite
Atan Group (Cambrian)	Limestone, dolomite, phyllite and argillite subdivided into the following property scale map units from top to bottom: [6] - upper <i>Charity Hill</i> interbedded limestone and shale [5] - upper <i>Charity Hill</i> shale [4] - massive dolomite [3] - massive limestone [2] - <i>Transition zone</i> : massive limestone grading down into interbedded limestone, mudstone and siltstone [1] - phyllitic argillite

The Paleozoic succession is tightly folded along large-scale north-northeast trending fold axes with subsidiary parasitic isoclinal folds. The largest of these features mapped in the area of the geophysical grid is the Western Anticline which lies immediately west

of the main mineralized zone (Main Zone) and is mapped over a strike length of more than a kilometre (Lowey and Lowey, 1986).

North-northeast trending steeply dipping faults cut the succession in the grid area and are associated with the folds and mineralization. The Western Anticline is cut by a series of small faults parallel to the fold axis and within the axial zone. A more extensive, steeply dipping north-northeast-trending fault (Main Zone Fault) bounds the Main Zone Porphyry on its west flank and contains the Main Zone of mineralization. These north-trending faults have the same orientation as regional scale right-lateral structures such as the Ketchika Fault, 10 km northeast of the property.

A second set of faults likely post-dating the north-northeast-trending faults is also present in the property area. A prominent east-northeast-trending, steeply-dipping fault truncates both the Main Zone Fault and the Western Anticline south of the grid area. Lowey and Lowey (1986) mapped this structure (Dale Fault) as a normal fault (north side down). Argentiferous galena-bearing veins and Eocene mafic dykes are associated with the Dale Fault west of the property at the Dale Showing. A second, shorter fault north of, and parallel to, the Dale Fault truncates the Main Zone Fault in the center of the geophysical grid.

Mineralization the Wildcat Property is found in three settings summarized by Caron (2008):

Manto-style (replacement) mineralization

Manto-style replacement mineralization constitutes the most significant exploration target on the property and occurs in the Main Zone. Here it consists of irregular pods, lenses and pipe-like bodies of altered rock with sulphide stringers. Drill core mineralization consists of disseminated, fine to coarse crystalline pyrrhotite and pyrite with lesser sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Gangue minerals associated with the sulphide mineralization consist of quartz, calcite and rhodochrosite.

Historic drilling occurred in a 450 m interval along the Main Zone Fault, within and south of the Main Zone Porphyry and mineralization has been traced to a depth of 200 m. The mineralization occurs in the fault zone and associated breccia pipes, extending into the surrounding phyllite, dolomite, limestone and quartz-feldspar porphyry. The breccia pipes contain clasts of the surrounding country rock together with fragments of massive sulphides. The mineralized drill intersections range from less than 1 to over 20 m wide. The Main Zone contains potentially economic grades of zinc with lower grades of silver and lead. A single gold intersection of 0.446 oz/t is remarkable in that it is the highest significant gold intersection in the Rancheria silver district.

Veins and fracture fillings

Argentiferous galena and sphalerite are found in narrow veins in dolomite units. The veins are localized withing north to northeast striking fractures and are oxidized to manganese wad and iron oxide gossans on surface. Individual veins are typically up to 30 cm wide and a few metres along strike; veins typically occur in zones up to 10 m wide and 200 m long. The earliest mineralization found on the property and the bulk of the known mineralization on the property is of this type.

Argillite-hosted sulphide mineralization

Thin, disseminated through massive pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in thinly laminated argillite units. The base metal tenor of these sulphides is low and there are no precious metal grades reported with this style of mineralization.

4.0 GRID

The survey was performed over a cut grid established in 2000 and brushed out prior to the survey. The grid consisted of 13 survey lines oriented at 110° and picketed at 25 m intervals with half-length survey lath. The stations were straight-chained and are not slope corrected. The location of the survey grid is shown in Figure 3 relative to the boundaries of the property.

5.0 PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

The surveys were conducted by a two-man HLEM crew consisting of the following personnel:

<u>Crew chief:</u>	Matthew Higgs
<u>Field hand:</u>	Pierre Andre Lemire (Sept 6-12, 2008)
	Dan Shorty (Sept 13 to 21, 2008)

They were equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

<u>Instruments:</u>	Apex Parametrics MaxMin I-10 and MaxMin Computer (MMC) equipped with 100 m and 200 m cables.
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Data processing: Pentium® M laptop.

Other equipment: F350 truck, Iridium satellite phone.

Electromagnetic instrument specifications are attached in Appendix C.

6.0 SURVEY DESCRIPTION

The HLEM survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Coil spacing: 100 m (First pass - entire grid)
200 m (Detailed surveys as described)

Detail 200m survey:

L 4400 N	250 W to 250 E
L 4600 N	500 W to 1000 E
L 4800 N	750 W to 1000 E
L 5000 N	750 W to 1000 E
L 5200 N	1000 W to 1000E
L 5400 N	250 W to 250 E

Station spacing: 25 m (100 m coil separation)
50 m (200 m coil separation)

Frequencies: 220 Hz, 3520 Hz, 7040 Hz and 14,080 Hz (100 m coil separation)
220 Hz, 3520 Hz, 7040 Hz and 14,080 Hz (200 m coil separation)

Terrain corrections: Slope chaining method using oriented coils (ie. tilt corrected in the field). Short coil errors introduced by irregular topography were removed during data processing.

The HLEM method requires that the coils be held a constant distance apart and be coplanar. In steep irregular terrain, the coils will frequently be less than the nominal coil spacing (short coiling) and may not be coplanar. These variations in coil geometry produce strong in-phase errors and must be removed from the data before plotting and interpretation. The method used to mitigate these effects requires a slope-chained grid and requires the operator to measure the station-to-station terrain slope in percent with a clinometer. This is normally done by the receiver operator who was in the lead position on the surveys. The correct slope required to maintain the coils coplanar is the

arithmetic average of the station-to-station slopes in the interval between the two coils. The operators hold the coils coplanar during the surveys by holding their coils at this orientation which is calculated and displayed for each reading station by the Maxmin MMC. The effect of short coiling created by irregular topography was removed with Apex Parametrics data processing software (MMCFIX1). The numerical method is described in Varre (1990)(pp AII-3-4).

The grid was registered to geographic coordinates at stations spaced 250m apart using a non-differential GPS receiver. Position readings were averaged for 60 sec or until the estimated position error was less than 10 m.

The HLEM survey was performed between September 6 - 21, 2008. The crew was based at the Rancheria Lodge and commuted daily to the property by truck. A total of 23.95 line km of HLEM was surveyed using a 100 m coil separation. The detailed area as described above and covering 8.15 line-km was surveyed using a 200m coil separation to investigate the depth extent of the mineralization in the area of the Main Zone. The average daily production was 2.83 line-km per day and was hampered by an injury to P. A. Lemire on September 11, 2008 and by a truck incident on September 19, 2008. Appendix B contains the survey project log.

7.0 HLEM INTERPRETATION PROCEDURES

Appendix D summarizes the theory of the horizontal loop electromagnetic method and the basis for the interpretation procedures. The results of the HLEM survey were interpreted in a two-stage process consisting of discrete conductor response characterization followed by forward modeling.

Discrete conductor response identification and characterization was performed by identifying anomalous responses likely originating from thin, tabular, moderate to steeply dipping conductors. These are characterized by negative in-phase and / or quadrature responses flanked by weaker positive responses. These anomalies were interpreted using the method of Ketola and Puranen (1967) to extract the following parameters for each response:

- Depth to top in metres
- Conductivity-thickness product (conductance) in Siemens
- Width in metres
- Dip direction and dip

Conductors were identified by grouping similar anomalous responses which trend across two or more lines. Appendix E is a tabulation of the conductors, describing each anomalous response and the interpreted parameters. These results are also shown in

graphical form in Figures 4 to 9.

Forward modeling of the response along the conductor associated with the Main Zone was performed to gain insight into the overall geometry of the conductor and to determine prospective areas for further drilling. The forward modeling was performed with Emigma™ 7.8 using the frequency domain modeling package. The modeling is described in more detail in Section 10.4 of this report.

8.0 DATA

Digital data is appended to this report in ASCII XYZ format. The HLEM data collected at 100 m is in the file *"Wildcat_100m_coils.xyz"* and the data collected at 200 m is in the file *"Wildcat_200m_coils.xyz"*. Each file has a header on the first line showing the data contained in the columns beneath. The common format is:

```
Line Station UTME_NAD83_Z9N UTMN_NAD83_Z9N 220IP 220Q 220C
3520IP 3520Q 3520C 7040IP 7040Q 7040C 14080IP 14080Q 14080C ERROR BFC
```

In the data listings IP and Q refer to in-phase and quadrature respectively while the numerical prefix indicates the frequency. In addition, C indicates the calculated half-space conductance and BFC is the best-fit-error in conductance. All data is registered to UTM coordinates projected in zone 9N. The digital archive includes a list of all GPS registration points in NAD83 UTM Zone 9N coordinates.

The vertical component of the magnetic field (H_z) is displayed in stacked profile plots showing the survey grid and the in-phase and quadrature readings as solid and dashed line profiles respectively. The zero level on each profile is coincident with the survey line and the direction of the positive response is shown diagrammatically in the legend. Conductors of interest are indicated with symbols plotted at the apex location. The balls indicating an anomaly are filled where required to indicate the calculated target conductance. Calculated depth to the top of the conductor and any excess width in the response which might indicate a wide target are shown numerically on opposite sides of the anomaly symbols. All anomalies were interpreted as thin tabular conductors unless otherwise indicated. Conductor axes are formed by linking similar line-to-line responses and are indicated by thick lines.

9.0 PHYSICAL PROPERTY MEASUREMENTS

This section describes measurements of the physical properties of a suite of representative drill core specimens collected from historic drill holes on the Wildcat Property.

9.1 Theory & procedures

The theory underlying the physical property measurements described in this report are summarized in Telford (1990). The following physical properties were measured in this study:

1. Magnetic susceptibility (k) - measured in SI units.
2. Density (ρ) - measured in gm / cm³
3. Chargeability (M) - measured in mV/V
4. Electrical resistivity (ρ) - measured in ohm-m

These are discussed in turn.

Magnetic susceptibility

The magnetic susceptibility of a material can be measured by placing the material in magnetic field of a known strength and measuring the external magnetic field. An object with a magnetic susceptibility (k) placed in an exciting magnetic field (H) will have an associated external magnetic field H_E

$$H_E = kH$$

With a known exciting magnetic field and a measured external magnetic field, the magnetic susceptibility is scaled from the two measurements. In this study, the magnetic susceptibility was measured with a fluxgate susceptibility meter (Exploranium KT-109) by averaging 10 measurements at different positions on the sample. Both the susceptibility and the apparent error in susceptibility are recorded.

Density

The sample density was determined using the wet / dry method. The difference in the weight of the sample when wet (W_w) and dry (W_D) is the buoyancy force or, equivalently, the weight of the water displaced. The weight of the displaced water is the volume of water multiplied by the density of water (1.0 g/cm³). The weight of the dry sample is the density of the sample (rock density) multiplied by the volume of the sample (also equal to the volume of the water). The ratio of the dry weight to the weight of the water is thus the ratio of the densities, the volume being equal in both cases. Thus the density of the sample is calculated from:

$$\rho_s = \frac{W_D}{W_D - W_w}$$

An additional measurement is made of porosity by measuring the weight of the sample before and after water saturation. Both density and porosity are tabulated in the results.

Electrical resistivity

The electrical resistivity of a rock sample is measured by determining the resistance of the sample to the passage of an electric current and correcting for the influences of geometry. A known current is passed through a sample and the voltage associated with the current is measured. If the sample has a cross-sectional surface area A through which a current I is passed and if the current must pass along a length of sample L and the voltage (V) is measured across this length, the resulting electrical resistivity (ρ) is calculated from:

$$\rho = \frac{VA}{IL}$$

Electrical resistivity measurements were performed with a GDD IP-TXII induced polarization transmitter and an IRIS IP-6 receiver. The current was injected at the ends of the rock sample while the voltage was measured across two wire loops spaced a fixed distance apart along the sample axis. The cross sectional area of each sample were measured as well as the distance, together with the injection current and the primary voltage. These measurements when inserted into the above equation yield the apparent resistivity of the sample. Samples are immersed in distilled water and placed in a vacuum jar to ensure that they are completely water saturated prior to the measurement. Where possible measurements are taken both along and across foliation to determine the electrical anisotropy of the sample.

Chargeability

The chargeability of the rock samples was measured during the electrical resistivity measurement by recording the decay curve during the off-time. A standard induced polarization time domain signal consisting of a 0.125 Hz bi-polar square wave with a 50% duty cycle was used for this measurement. During this measurement, current and resulting current densities were reduced to the lowest values possible consistent with recording a detectable voltage. The chargeabilities are expressed in the instrument units of measure: Total chargeability in mV/V based on a 10 channel measurement.

9.2 Summary of results

Physical property measurements were taken from 18 rock samples collected from drill holes 83-3 and 83-5. Results are tabulated in Appendix F and average results are summarized in the table below.

Rock type	Density (g/cm³)	Magnetic Susceptibility (SI Units)	Chargeability (mV/V)	Electrical Resistivity (Ohm-m)
Barren limestone	2.747	3.34	44.6	1561
Barren quartz-eye porphyrite	2.543	0.21	6.0	1563
Mineralized limestone	2.912	20.3	100.2	65
Mineralized breccia	2.727	2.53	30.4	753
Mineralized quartz vein	2.672	2.37	30.5	6104

The results of the physical property measurements suggest that mineralization is associated with a slight increase in bulk density, significant increases in both magnetic susceptibility and chargeability and a dramatic increase in electrical resistivity. The greatest physical property contrast appears to be the change in electrical resistivity associated with the mineralization of the limestone units. Further discussion of the significance of these results follows in the interpretation.

10.0 INTERPRETATION

This section describes an integrated interpretation of the results of the HLEM survey, geological mapping and past geophysical surveys.

10.1 HLEM anomalies of interest

1. **H-A** is of low conductance and it is associated to the Main Zone. This conductor has excess width on the southern end that is apparent to L4800N where to the north no surplus width could be determined because of the presence of **H-E**, and the anomalies are superimposed. The best conductance along its trend is on L4800N, which is slightly where they would intersect. **H-A** is truncated to the north by a fault mapped in Lowey and Lowey (1986), and it is open to the south.
2. **H-E** is of undetermined conductance, depth and width because of its proximity to **H-A**. It is of interest because it is close to the Main Zone and may be a splay or another mineralized zone associated with the Main Zone. Then this conductor is truncated to the north by a fault mapped in Lowey and Lowey (1986).

3. **H-D** is of low conductance and could be a continuation of **H-A** offset to the west by fault mapped by Lowey and Lowey (1986).
4. **H-F** is of moderate conductance, it is a weaker response in general but the ratio of the in-phase and quadrature troughs suggests that it is a deep.

10.2 Detailed modeling - Main Zone

Anomaly H-A is coincident with the Main Zone mineralization and is the principal anomaly of interest. This 200 m coil response was modeled in detail with the Emigma™ V7.8 geophysical inversion software package to determine the conductor geometry and conductance. The 200 m coil data has the lowest in-phase noise envelope, the greatest depth of penetration and the greatest sensitivity to targets with low conductance.

The inversion procedure consisted of repeatedly modifying the geometry and conductance of series of tabular conductors until a rough match between the model conductor response and the field data response was achieved. The LN algorithm which models the free-space response without current channeling effects was used. The modeling procedure involved the following steps:

- Fit a half-space response to match the overall response base levels at the operating frequencies.
- Match the overall conductor response
- Add additional conductors and modify their parameters to minimize discrepancies between the model and field data responses
- Assess and characterize uncertainties in the model geometry and conductance

Figure 10 illustrates the modeled quadrature component compared with the observed 3520 Hz and 7040 Hz quadrature responses. The modeled and observed in-phase components show a similar correlation except on L5200N. The two mid-frequencies selected show the strongest bedrock conductor responses. The responses at 220 Hz was omitted because of the low observed amplitudes and high relative noise levels. The 14,080 Hz response is similar to the 7040 Hz response but is more affected by both the half-space response and by the effect of flanking anomalies; consequently it too has been omitted in Figure 10. The 3520 Hz data is shown in the red profiles and the 7040 Hz data is shown in the green profiles. The profiles with the filled symbols are the model responses while the profiles without symbols at the measurement points show the actual field data.

Figure 11 shows the final inversion model used to generate the model responses in Figure 10, viewed from the four corners of the model area. The x and y axes are UTM coordinates and the survey grid is shown in the light green lines at the top of the model. The conductors are colour coded with the colder blue colours indicating lower conductance. Conductors of interest referred to below are indicated by arrows and letters. All conductors except D have an inferred depth extent of 500 m.

Model parameters are summarized in the table below:

Prism	Centre (UTM Zone 9N)	Dimensions	Orientation	Resistivity (ohm-m)
Half space				3500
Main Conductor - South branch	423577E 6657461N -5.0 m (GL)	730 m (strike) 20 m (width) 500 m (depth extent)	190° 45° E	300 ohm-m
Main Conductor - North branch	423746E 66581141N -5.0 m (GL)	600 m (strike) 150 m (width) 500 m (depth extent)	195° 45° E	300 ohm-m
Main Conductor - Footwall branch	423580E 6658075N -5.0 m (GL)	400 m (strike) 120 m (width) 500 m (depth extent)	180° 45° E	250 ohm-m
Main Zone conductor (associated with mineralization)	423775E 6657915N -5.0 m (GL)	300 m (strike) 10 m (width) 150 m (depth extent)	195° 45° E	50 ohm-m

The host half-space response is difficult to determine unambiguously because of flanking anomalies. After some experimentation, a value of 3500 ohm-m was selected and used as the half-space resistivity in all subsequent inversions. The 3500 ohm-m response best replicates the observed base level responses at the measurement frequencies. The resistivity selected is somewhat higher than the apparent resistivity measured in two of the barren limestone drill core samples but it should be noted that these were collected near the source conductor where it might be expected that the apparent resistivity might be lower. While the selected half-space resistivity produces a base level at 220, 3520, 7040 and 14080 Hz which best fits the half space responses observed at this frequency, there are line-to-line base level shifts and down-line gradients in the half-space response which cannot be modeled by a single half-space resistivity.

The overall anomaly response is that of a moderately dipping tabular conductor with a minor strike inflection near L5000E. The anomaly consists of an asymmetric response with a larger positive flanking anomaly on the grid west side of the anomaly. In free

space (infinite half-space or host resistivity), a conductor producing this response would dip to the west but the effect of the finite half-space is to reverse the apparent dip direction of a best-fit conductor. The overall conductor response was modeled by two very weak conductors (300 ohm-m) labeled **A** and **B** in Figure 11. Conductor **A** is 20 m wide but conductor **B** is 150 m wide to replicate the wide response in the northern part of the grid.

At the 200 m coil spacing, Anomaly H-A has appreciable excess response width on Lines 5000N and 5200N indicating that the source conductor is appreciably wider than the coil spacing on these lines. In addition, the response on the west flank of the trough is not smooth but consists of either a step (L5000N) or a subsidiary trough (L5200N). These effects are best modeled by an oblique footwall conductor labeled **C** in Figure 11 with a conductance of 250 ohm-m. This conductor branches from the main conductor at the inflection point in the response near L5000N.

On Lines 5000N and 5200N, the trough response contains a subsidiary negative response on the east side not well modeled by the three larger conductors. To replicate this response, a smaller, more conductive (50 ohm-m), tabular conductor was inserted (**D** in Figure 11). The dip of this conductor appears to be either vertical or west-dipping and its depth extent is limited to 150 m. No combination of tabular conductors could replicate the flanking positive response asymmetry on Lines 5000N and 5200N; the areas of most significant mis-match are labeled **M** in Figure 10. A west-dip to conductor **D** produced the best results and minimum mismatch.

The modeling results yield limited insight into the source conductor(s). Model results replicate the overall shape of the anomaly but the model responses do not exactly replicate the field response amplitudes. A large part of this mis-match is caused by the change in background resistivity across the grid described above. None of the interpreted conductors are very strong and all are below the range expected for massive or net-textured sulphides. As a consequence of the weak responses, conductor geometries are ambiguous. The indicated widths can be varied by as much as 25% without appreciably changing the model results. The dip direction (grid east) appears to be conclusive but this should not be relied upon in the absence of corroboratory drill results.

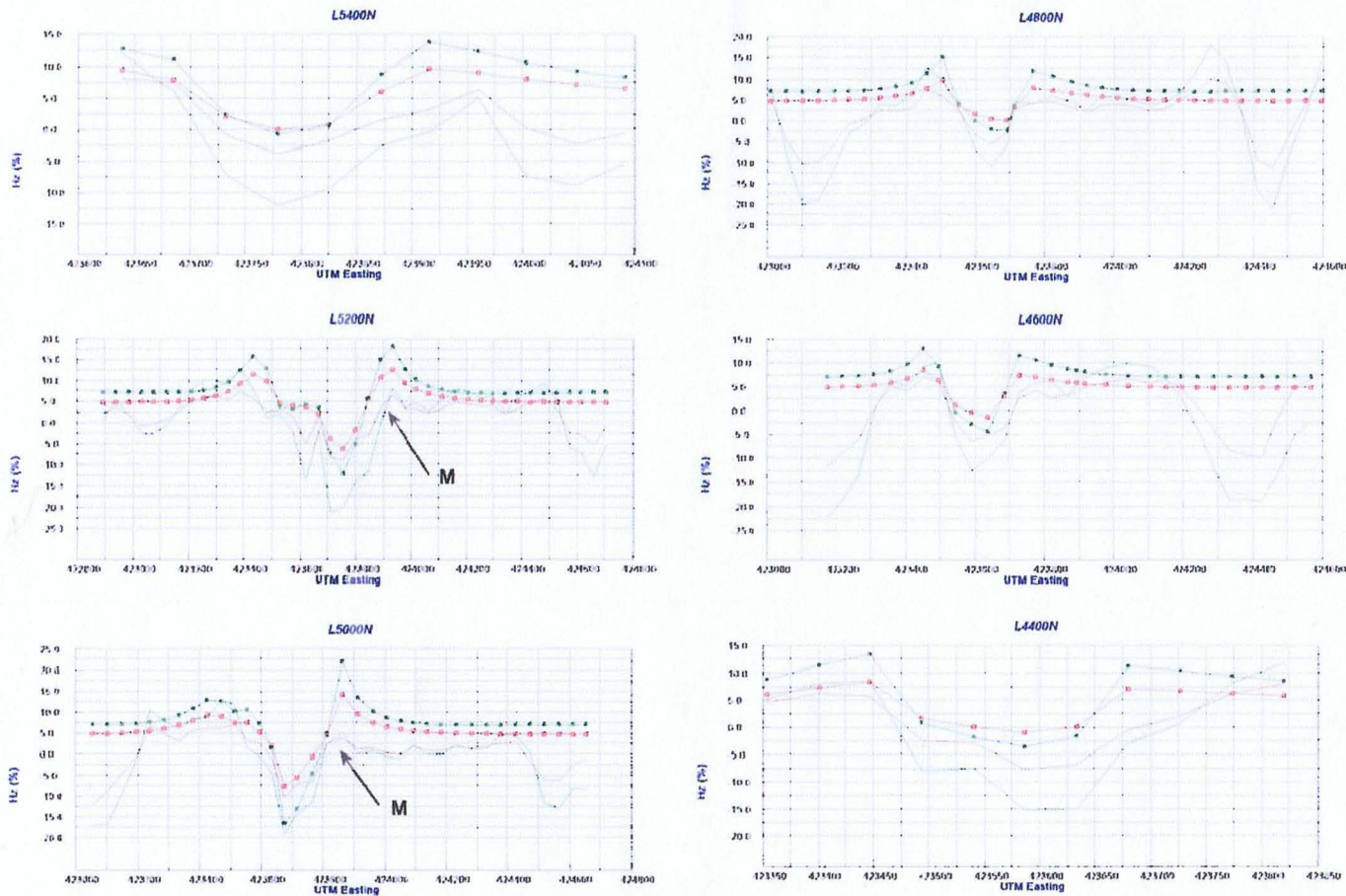
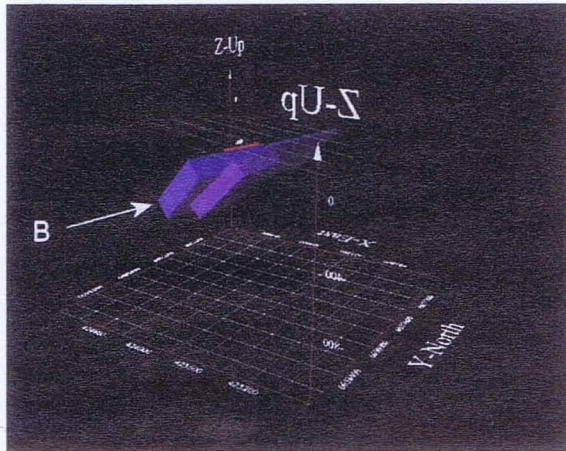
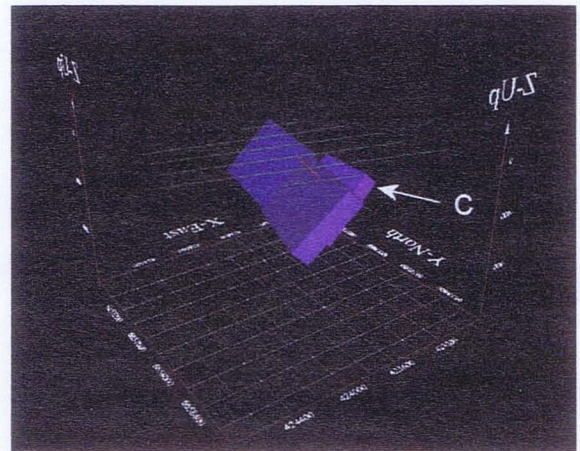


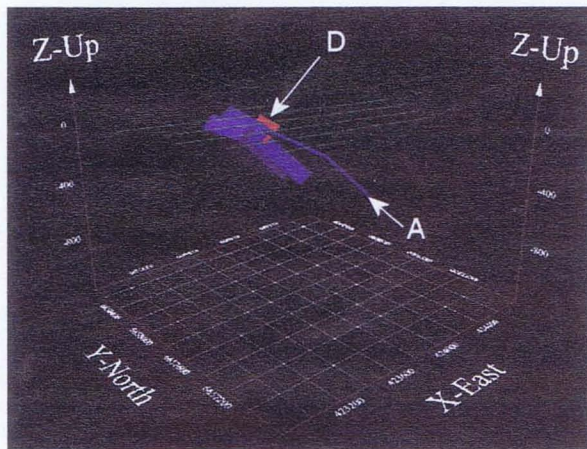
Figure 10. Main Zone Conductor - detailed modeling results. Quadrature components at 3520 Hz (red) and 7040 Hz (blue) shown. Profiles with symbols indicate model data; profiles without symbols indicate field data. M indicates areas of significant profile shape mismatch discussed in the text.



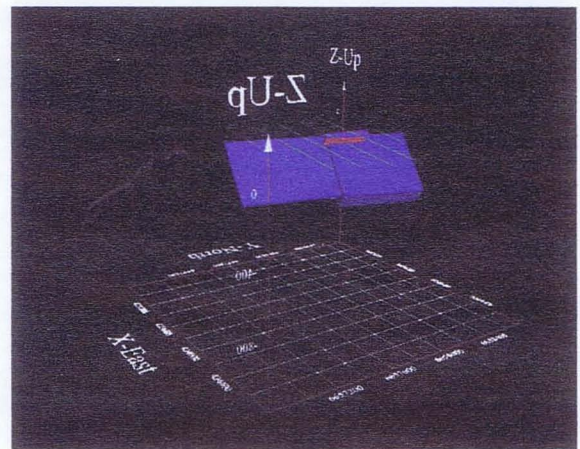
(a) Model - View from NW



(b) Model - View from NE



(c) Model - View from SW



(d) Model - View from SE

Figure 11. View of the Main Zone Conductor detail model from four perspectives. Labeled subsidiary conductors are discussed in the text.

The modeling suggests that the most prospective area of the conductor is near L5000N where the branching footwall conductor originates and along the smaller, more conductive, west-dipping conductor. This area contains the most geometrically complex and conductive portions of the conductor, suggesting it may be the most likely area to find higher grade sulphide mineralization.

10.3 Historic geophysical data

Pulse EMTM data collected by White (1984) and total magnetic field and VLF-EM data collected by Amerok Geosciences (Power, 2000) was digitized and is plotted in Figures 8 and 9. The PEM data was registered by locating a single control point on the 1984 grid at L100N 0E and using the plotted grid azimuth to rotate the grid to geographic coordinates. The total magnetic field and VLF-EM data were collected over the existing grid and were recovered from the report plots. In Figures 8 and 9, the PEM and VLF conductors are abbreviated as P-? and V-? respectively. The letter indices of each conductor are the same as those in the original reports (eg. White's conductor A is P-A in the plots). The total magnetic field data is contoured using a 10 nT colour contour interval. The significance of the conductors and their magnetic associates is discussed in the following section.

10.4 Discussion

Anomaly H-A is the most significant anomaly detected by the HLEM survey. It is coincident with the Main Zone and has an associated positive magnetic field response. The anomaly has a slight kink near L5000N and there appears to be a subsidiary conductor which splays to the west of the main conductor near L5000N and continues to at least L5400N. This subsidiary splay is visible in the HLEM, VLF and PEM data.

The positive total magnetic field response associated with the Anomaly H-A is significant. Pyrrhotite is the dominant sulphide mineral reported in the Main Zone and measurements of magnetic susceptibility from mineralized limestone and quartz feldspar porphyry samples were 3 and 10 times higher than measurements from un-mineralized limestone and quartz feldspar porphyry samples.

The measured electrical resistivity contrast between mineralized and un-mineralized core samples is consistent with the low apparent conductance of the source conductors. The interpreted electrical resistivities of the component conductors are between 50 and 250 ohm-m, below the range expected for massive sulphides but within the range expected for weak to moderately disseminated conductive sulphide mineralization and associated alteration.

Anomaly H-A may be caused by both a mineralized steeply-dipping fault and by conformable, manto-style mineralization rooted in the fault zone. The Main Zone Conductor associated with Anomaly H-A is complex, apparently composed of three

weak, east-dipping conductors and a smaller, stronger, west-dipping conductor. Modeling results suggest that the larger, weaker conductors (A, B and C in Figure 11) probably dip to the east. The smaller, stronger conductor (D) is located in the centre of the Main Zone from L4900N to L5300N and appears to dip steeply west. Caron (2008) states that drilling to date has intersected vertical to steeply-west-dipping mineralization in the area along the Main Zone Conductor from L5000N to L5400N. Conductor D appears to define the Main Zone mineralization intersected to date. The larger, weaker, east-dipping conductors may be weakly mineralized stratigraphic units on the east flank of the north-trending anticline.

The small splay from the Main Zone Conductor labeled C in Figure 11 is associated with VLF-EM conductor V-E (Figures 8 and 9) and with PEM conductor P-G. In addition, this conductor has an associated positive total magnetic field response which, in this setting, suggests that sulphide mineralization may be present.

Lowey and Lowey (1986) mapped an east-striking, steeply-dipping fault running through the centre of the grid area and truncating the north-striking anticline which lies west of the Main Zone. There is evidence of this fault in the geophysical data although all surveys to date has been conducted on lines nearly parallel to this structure. The VLF conductor associated with the Main Zone (V-B) is broken and offset north of L5400N and VLF conductor V-E is truncated north of L5400N. The magnetic field data high associated with V-E is also truncated north of L5400N. Finally, north-striking PEM conductors P-E, F and G are truncated between Lines 5400N and 5600N. Taken together, these features suggest that there may be a fault between Lines 5400N and 5600N, corresponding to the fault mapped by Lowey and Lowey (1986).

The VLF conductor associated with Anomaly H-A (V-B) has been traced to the southern limits of the grid and is open to the south. No geophysical data is available in the area of L3800N to L4200N where anomaly V-B would likely intersect the Dale Fault. It is interesting to speculate what might be found in this area. Argentiferous galena veins associated with Tertiary mafic dykes are found at the Dale Showing and east of Dale Creek, 8 and 5.5 km west of the Main Zone respectively.

In summary, the following areas along the Main Zone Conductor could be investigated to expand the limits of the mineralization identified to date:

1. *Down dip extent of the Main Zone.* This would involve drilling to the east to investigate the down-dip extent of the Main Zone and of the conductor (D) which is associated with it.
2. *Conductor junction.* The area between Lines 4900N and 5100N where conductors A, B and C appear to intersect and from which the footwall conductor C bifurcates is prospective. The junction point indicated by the modeling is at

423610E 6657870N (at approximate grid coordinates L5000N 100W) This intersection zone may dip to the east at a moderate to steep angle, perhaps controlled by bedding. This zone may rake either north or south within an east-dipping horizon.

3. *Northern end of Main Zone Conductor.* If the fault mapped by Lowey and Lowey (1986) is present, the intersection of the Main Zone Conductor and this intersection may host mineralization. This also appears to be the northern flank of the felsic intrusion associated with the Main Zone Mineralization.
4. *Intersection of the fault associated with the Main Zone.* The south end of the Main Zone Conductor where it intersects the Dale Fault may host mineralization.

Conductor H-F also merits additional investigation. The weak amplitude of this conductor suggests that it is deep but the phase ratio suggests that the source conductor has a conductance with the range expected from disseminated sulphides (1-5 S). In addition, there is a positive magnetic field response associated with this conductor.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study suggest the following conclusions:

- a. Physical property measurements on selected core samples indicate that mineralized limestone and quartz feldspar porphyry in the Main Zone has a higher magnetic susceptibility, lower electrical resistivity and higher chargeability than corresponding un-mineralized rocks. The measured physical property contrasts are consistent with the observation that pyrrhotite is the dominant sulphide found in the Main Zone and with the observation that an elevated total magnetic field response is associated with mineralization found at the Main Zone.
- b. The relatively high electrical resistivity, high magnetic susceptibility and high chargeability of the measured mineralized specimens indicate that induced polarization and total magnetic field surveys would be the best tools to define mineralization on the property. The observed mineralization is dominantly disseminated sulphides which are not strongly conductive; as a result electromagnetic surveys may yield ambiguous results and may fail to accurately define the limits of disseminated sulphide mineralization.
- c. A complex HLEM anomaly (H-A) with a coincident total magnetic field response along part of its length is associated with the Main Zone of mineralization. The source conductor (Main Zone Conductor) appears to consist of four subsidiary conductors. The Main Zone Conductor is coincident with PEM and VLF-EM

conductors identified in past surveys.

- d. Two of the conductors (**A** and **B** - Figure 11) define a 1200 m long, north-striking, fault-bounded body, kinked near L5000N. These conductors appear to dip to the east. A positive total magnetic field response coincident with conductor **B** is asymmetric with the broader response to the east; this supports the estimate of an easterly dip.
- e. At the kink near L5000N, a weak subsidiary conductor (**C** - Figure 11) splays from the two main conductors, cutting into the footwall of the larger conductor. It also appears to dip to the east. Conductor **C** is associated with PEM and VLF-EM conductors identified in past surveys and has a weak associated weak total magnetic field response.
- f. A fourth, stronger conductor in the northern part of the survey grid is coincident with the Main Zone as currently defined by drilling. Conductor **D** (Figure 11) is vertical to steeply west-dipping and has an estimated electrical resistivity (50 ohm-m) which is similar to the average resistivity of mineralized limestone examined in this study (65 ohm-m).
- g. A steeply-dipping, east-striking fault identified by regional mapping appears to truncate PEM, VLF and HLEM conductors between Lines 5400N and 5600N on the existing grid.
- h. The VLF conductor associated with the Main Zone is open on strike to the south of the survey grid and may intersect the Dale Fault between Lines 3800N and 4200N. The Dale Fault is a regional-scale structure hosting mineralization west of the Wildcat Property.
- i. HLEM anomaly H-F has an associated total magnetic field response and an apparent conductance in the range expected from disseminated sulphides.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- a. Induced polarization and detailed total magnetic field surveys should be performed prior to locating drill targets on the Main Zone. These could be restricted to the area bounded by L4800N 500W to L5500N 400W (full IP separation coverage). Ideal coverage would be along the existing grid using 50 m dipoles, on lines spaced 100 m apart, read to the 10th separation, and inverted in three dimensions. Total magnetic field surveys should be conducted on lines

spaced 50 m apart using no more than a 10 m station spacing and inverted in three dimensions. The depth of investigation for the IP survey would be about 300 m using this survey configuration.

- b. The Main Zone Conductor should be investigated by drilling in the following general locations:
 - i. Between L5100N and L5500N, the Main Zone and coincident conductor D should be drilled to the limits of economic mineralization, concentrating on the southern end of the anomaly where the coincident positive total magnetic field response is strongest.
 - ii. The footwall conductor C should be tested by drilling. The footwall originates at the common junction described below and appears to intersect L5400N at about 423800E 6658706N; this conductor may dip to the east.
 - iii. The intersection of conductors A, B and C should be investigated by drilling. The approximate location of this intersection point is 423610E 6657870N (at approximate grid coordinates L5000N 100W). This structure may dip to the east and be confined to a bedding plane.
- c. A VLF-EM survey using the Cutler, Maine VLF transmitter should be conducted between Lines 5200N and 5700N along grid north-south trending lines to locate the steeply dipping east-striking fault mapped by Lowry and Lowry (*ibid*). The intersection of this structure, if found, and the Main Zone Conductor should be examined by prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling to determine if economic mineralization is present.
- d. A VLF-EM survey should be conducted along Lines 3800N to 4100N in a grid-east direction using the Lualualei, Hawaii or Jim Creek, Washington VLF transmitters to define the limits of the VLF-EM conductor associated with the Main Zone Fault. Following this, a survey should be conducted on grid-north-south trending lines between L4400N and L3800N to locate the Dale Fault. The intersection of the two structures should be examined by prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling to determine if economic mineralization is present.

Respectfully submitted,
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Andre Lebel, B.Sc.
Geophysicist

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APPENDIX A. CERTIFICATE

I, Andre Lebel, B.Sc., with business and residence addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory do hereby certify that:

1. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration the Northern Cordillera since 2003.
2. I performed the work described in this report and compiled this report with the assistance of David Hildes, P.Geo. and Mike Power, P.Geo.
4. I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I hope to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in Kildeer Minerals Ltd. or any of its properties.

Dated this 31st day of December, 2008 in Whitehorse, Yukon.

Respectfully Submitted,

Andre Lebel, B.Sc.

APPENDIX B. SURVEY LOG

SURVEY LOG

Killdeer HLEM. KMI-8542-YT.

CREW: Crew Chief: Matthew Higgs. Mobe In 06-Sep Mobe Out 21-Sep
 Helper: Pierre-Andre Lemire. 06-Sep 12-Sep
 Helper: Dan Shorty 13-Sep 21-Sep

Date	Grid	Crew	HLEM		Total	Work	Weather	Remarks
			Lines	Stations	(line-km)	Hours		
06-Sep-08	Mobe Day	MH - Rx PAL - Tx			0	10	Sunny, clear skies. Some wind later on. 10-12C.	Matt and PA departed Whitehorse at 10am; arrived at Rancheria about 2.30pm. Checked into motel, set up field office and equipment. Drove to Wildcat grid to plan up-coming survey. Discovered truck could only be taken as far as line 5000. Ready to commence survey tomorrow on priority lines 4600 and 4800.
07-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid	MH - Rx PAL - Tx	4800 4600 4800 100m Coils	0-1000E 1000E-475W 750W-00	1.0km 1.475km .750km Total: 3.225km	10	Overcast, showers in afternoon and evening. 10-12C.	Matt and PA commenced HLEM survey at the baseline on line 4800. Surveyed all of lines 4800 and 4600. Equipment functioning well, although all lines appeared to be chained short by 1m per station. More priority lines to be surveyed tomorrow.
08-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid	MH - Rx PAL - Tx	5000 5200 5000 100m Coils	0E-1000E 1000E-1000W 750W-00	1.0km 2.0km 0.750km Total: 3.750km	10	Overcast and windy all day. Showers in afternoon. 8-10C.	Resumed survey on priority line 5000, from the baseline. Surveyed lines 5000 and 5200 in wet and windy conditions. Day finished by 5.30pm. Lines 5400 and 5600 to be surveyed tomorrow. Drill crew mobes into Rancheria today.
09-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid	MH - Rx PAL - Tx	5400 5600 5400 100m Coils	00-1000E 1000E-1000W 1000W-00	1.0km 2.0km 1.0km Total: 4.0km	10	Sunny, some clouds. Windy on top of hills. 12-14C.	Matt and PA resumed HLEM survey on line 5400. Lines 5400 and 5600 surveyed today. Strap on receiver unit broke - repaired in evening. Decided against ordering in a quad for the remaining five lines - will walk with gear to access remaining lines.
10-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid	MH - Rx PAL - Tx	4200 4400 4200 100m Coils	00-1000E 1000E-475W 500W-00	1.0km 1.475km 0.5km Total: 2.975km	10	Overcast, rainy. Some clear spots by afternoon. 12-14C.	Lines 4200 and 4400 surveyed today at southern-most end of the grid. 3.475 lines kilometers surveyed today in very wet conditions. All equipment continues to function well, despite the rain. Will start walking down hill tomorrow to access remainder lines.
11-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid	MH - Rx PAL - Tx	5800 6000 5800 100m Coils	00-1000E 1000E-1000W 1000W-00	1.0km 2.0km 1.0km Total: 4.0km	10	Overcast and cloudy. Very windy all day. Some brief showers. 10-12C.	Matt and PA walked 800m down from truck to resume survey on line 5800. Lines 5800 and 6000 surveyed today in very windy conditions. Long walk uphill at end of day. PAs knee is starting to give him trouble.

12-Sep-08	Standby Day	MH PAL - out				0	Sunny in morning. Showers in afternoon. 10C.	Matt and PA drove out to the grid in morning. PAs knee seemed to be hurting more than ever after 300m of walking; decided not to attempt the long walk to line 6200. Drove PA to Watson Lake medical clinic to have his bad knee checked out. Doctor prescribed a few days of rest to avoid further injury. PA checked out of Rancheria motel and Matt drove him back to Whitehorse. Matt stays in town overnight - Dan Shorty due to replace PA tomorrow morning.
13-Sep-08	Standby Day	MH DS - In				0	Very cloudy and rainy. Clearer in afternoon. 10C.	Matt and Dan Shorty return to Rancheria by 1pm. Drove out to grid later. Late in afternoon by the time we arrived, so we decided not to walk 1.2km to start line 6200. Dan given training in HLEM and measured/tested cables. Maintenance done on equipment and data processing later on. Ready to survey lines 6200 and 6400 tomorrow morning.
14-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid	MH - Rx DS - Tx	6200 6400 6200 100m Coils	00-1000E 1000E-1000W 1000W-00E	1.0km 2.0km 1.0km Total: 4.0km	10	Rainy all day long, and into evening. 10C.	Matt and Dan head out to line 6200 in morning - 1.2km walk from truck. Surveyed all of lines 6200 and 6400 in very wet conditions. One line remaining on grid (L6600) before any possible re-dos.
15-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid	MH - Rx DS - Tx	6600 100m Coils	1000E-1000W	2.0km Total: 2.0km	10	Sun and cloud. No rain today. About 10C, light wind.	Crew returns to grid this morning to finish off survey with line 6600. 2.7km walk with gear to start line. Surveyed all of line 6600 by 2.30pm. Grid all finished now. Office confirms lines 4600, 4800, 5000 & 5200 will be read again with 200m coil separation. Matt and Dan will start with line 5000 tomorrow.
16-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid	MH - Rx DS - Tx	5000 200m Coils	00-1000E	1.0km Total: 1.0km	5	Low cloud ceiling. Very foggy at grid. Low visibility (300-400m). About 8C. Some rain.	Matt and Dan start surveying line 5000 with 200m coil separation. Very foggy - limited visibility today. Survey goes well until line 5200 started. Lost all signal on 7040 & 14080 frequency. No way to trouble shoot at time - returned to motel. After calling Apex, tested max-min with different coil separations on all 4 frequencies. Tests showed that signal lost on high frequencies for coil separations over 100m. Linda and Ron mobed in for the evening and following day. Discussed data and planned remainder of survey. Arrangements made to priority ship new max-min unit from Yellowknife to complete the survey.
17-Sep-08	Standby Day	MH - Town DS - Motel				0	Very foggy and rainy around Rancheria. 6-8C.	New gear new in at 3pm in Whitehorse. Matt drives to town; Dan stays in motel for the day. Survey data discussed with Dave Hildes in town. At present, the four original priority lines remain to be completed with 200m coil separation. Any further work to be decided by the client. Matt returns to Rancheria in the evening - ready to resume the survey tomorrow.
18-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid	MH - Rx DS - Tx	5000 5200 200m Coils	00-750W 1000W-900E	.75km 1.9km Total:	7.5	Clear, calm day. Frost in morning. Cloudy later. 10-12C.	Matt and Dan head out to the grid to finish line 5000. Surveyed until 900E on L5200 when frequency selector switch broke. Had to return to motel for repairs - switch replaced. Ready to resume tomorrow and finish off priority lines with 200m coils.

					2.65km.		
19-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid	MH - Rx DS - Tx	4800 5200 4600 4800 5400 <i>200m Coils</i>	00-1000E 900E-1050E 1000E-500W 750W-00 250W-250E	1.0km 0.15km 1.5km 0.75km 0.5km Total: 3.95km	10	Clear in morning, cloudy later on. About 10C. Resumed 200m coils on line 4800. Surveyed 4800 and finished off end of line 5200 not completed yesterday. Surveyed all of 4600, west end of 4800 and then headed down to line 5400 to survey 500m over baseline. Had trouble getting out; while Dan backed the truck down a Cat road, he drove over an embankment and tipped the truck on its side. No injuries were sustained. Rancheria called for a pick-up. Arrived back at motel at 8.30pm - plan made to come up next day and winch the truck out.
20-Sep-08	Standby Day	MH DS Denis Kevin DJ	(Rancheria) (Rancheria) (Rancheria)			0	Mostly clear and sunny. Some wind. 8C. At 10am, Matt and Dan drove up to grid with Kevin, DJ and Denis from Rancheria. Managed to winch truck back onto its wheels and pull it out of the embankment. Engine totally flooded with oil. Kevin returns to Rancheria for tools. After some time, manage to clear oil from engine and charge the drained battery. Truck had to be jump-started twice going back to highway. Agreed with Denis to borrow Kevins' truck tomorrow to finish the last 500m of max-min. Our truck to be left at motel until demobe tomorrow afternoon.
21-Sep-08	Wildcat Grid & Demobe	MH - Rx DS - Tx	4400 <i>200m Coils</i>	250W-250E	0.5km Total: 0.5km	10	Clear, sunny and calm. Frost in morning. 7-8C. Matt and Dan drove out to grid in Kevin's truck to finish off. 500m surveyed on line 4400. Returned to Rancheria by 10.30. Final data processed, gear packed and truck jump-started before departing for Whitehorse about 12.30pm. Arrived back in Whitehorse without incident about 4pm.

APPENDIX C. INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

MAXMIN I-10 SPECIFICATIONS:

Frequencies:	110, 220, 440, 880, 1760, 3520, 7040, 14080, 28160 and 56320 Hz.	Signal filtering:	Powerline comb filter, continuous spherics noise clipping, autoadjusting time constant and other filtering
Modes:	MAX 1: Horizontal loop mode (Transmitter and receiver coil planes horizontal and coplanar). MAX 2: Vertical coplanar loop mode (Transmitter and receiver coil planes vertical and coplanar). MIN 1: Perpendicular loop mode 1 (Transmitter coil plane horizontal and receiver coil plane vertical). MIN 2: Perpendicular loop mode 2 (Transmitter coil plane vertical and receiver coil plane horizontal).	Warning lights:	Receiver signal and reference warning lights to indicate potential errors
Coil separations:	12.5, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300, & 400 metres (standard) 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 160, 200, 240 & 320 metres (selected with grid switch inside of receiver) 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 1000, 1200 & 1600 feet (selected with grid switch inside of receiver).	Survey depth:	From surface down to 1.5 times coil separation used
Parameters measured:	In-Phase and quadrature components of the secondary magnetic field, in % of primary (transmitted) field	Transmitter dipole moments:	110 Hz: 200 Atm 1760 Hz: 110 Atm 220 Hz: 190 Atm 3520 Hz: 80 Atm 440 Hz: 170 Atm 7040 Hz: 40 Atm 880 Hz: 140 Atm 14080 Hz: 20 Atm 28 KHz: 10 Atm 56 KHz: 5 Atm
Readouts:	Analog direct readouts on edgewise panel meters for in-phase, quadrature and tilt. (Additional digital readouts when using the DAC, for which interfacing and controls are provided for plug-in).	Reference cable:	Light weight unshielded 4/2 conductor teflon cable for maximum temperature range and for minimum friction. Please specify cable lengths required.
Ranges of readouts:	Analog in-phase and quadrature scales: 0 ± 4%, 0 ± 20%, 0 ± 100%, switch activated. Analog tilt scale: 0 ± 75% grade. (Digital in-phase and quad: 0 ± 199.9%).	Intercom:	Voice communication link provided for operators via the reference cable
Readability:	Analog in-phase and quadrature 0.05% to 0.5%, analog tilt 1% grade. (Digital in-phase and quadrature 0.1%).	Receiver power supply:	Four standard 9V batteries (0.5Ah, alkaline). Life 25 hrs continuous duty, less in cold weather. Rechargeable battery and charger option available
Repeatability:	± 0.05% to ± 1% normally, depending on frequency, coil separation & conditions.	Transmitter power supply:	Rechargeable sealed gel type lead acid 6V-26Ah batteries (4x6V-6.5Ah) in canvas belt. Optional 6V-16Ah night duty belt pack available
		Transmitter battery charger:	For 110-120/220-240VAC 50/60-400 Hz and 12-15VDC supply operation: automatic float charge mode, three charge status indicator lights. Output 7.3V-2.9A nominal.
		Operating temp:	-30 to + 60 degrees Celsius.
		Receiver weight:	8 kg, including the two integral ferrite core antennas (9 kg with data acquisition computer).
		Transmitter weight:	16 kg with standard 6V-25Ah battery pack. 14 kg with light duty 6V-16Ah pack
		Shipping weight:	60 kg plus weight of reference cables at 2.8 kg per 100 metres plus other optional items if any
		Standard spares:	One spare transmitter battery pack, one spare transmitter battery charger, two spare transmitter retractile connecting cords, one spare set receiver batteries.

Specifications subject to change without notification

APEX PARAMETRICS LIMITED

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APPENDIX D. HLEM THEORY

The horizontal loop EM method is well described in standard texts such as Telford *et. al.* (1990) and Ketola and Puranen (1967). This section summarizes the key features of the HLEM method and describes the interpretation algorithms used in this survey program.

The HLEM method involves the use of a pair of separated horizontal coils (Figure MM1). Most commonly, the surveys are conducted in the frequency domain. In this method, a sine wave of variable frequency is sent through one of the coils to create a time-varying vertical magnetic dipole source. The second coil is a receiver which detects both the primary signal from the transmitting coil and a secondary signal created by magnetic induction in a conductive target in the earth. There are two variants of the method in the frequency domain are the Slingram or conventional HLEM method and the Genie method.

The Slingram method (normally referred to as HLEM) requires that a sample of the transmitted signal be sent along a wire to the receiver where it is used to synchronize the phase of the receiver with the transmitter. This permits the receiver to remove the effect of the transmitter signal (primary field) and to split the remaining secondary field into two components. One component represents the portion of the secondary field which is synchronized or in-phase with the primary field (in-phase component). The second component is the portion of the secondary field which lags the primary field by one quarter cycle (90°) (quadrature component). The ratio of the in-phase to quadrature components is used to determine the electrical conductance of a target.

HLEM instruments remove the primary field from the signal to leave only the secondary field. By convention, a secondary field in the same direction as the primary field is recorded as positive while a secondary field in the opposite direction to the primary field is recorded as negative. HLEM data is commonly plotted as profiles with the reading plotted at the midpoint between the transmitter and receiver. The reason for this is that the response from a steeply dipping conductor, the most common target of this method, is strongest when the two coils straddle the conductor. Normally, the in-phase response is plotted as a solid line and the quadrature response as a dashed line.

The HLEM response of a flat lying body is shown in Figure MM2(a). Magnetic field lines (flux) are directed primarily into the region beneath the transmitter loop. Lenz's Law dictates that the induced secondary field will oppose the primary field. Consequently, at the receiver, both the primary and secondary field will be in the same direction. As a result, the response from a flat lying conductor consists of a positive response over the target. At the edge of the conductor, there is a negative response which occurs when both coils are straddling the edge of the conductor. When either the transmitter or receiver coil is over the edge of the conductor, there is no secondary field and the response is zero. As the depth to the flat lying conductor increases, the strength of the response is attenuated. The effective depth of investigation of the HLEM method for flat lying conductors is approximately 1.5 times the coil spacing.

The HLEM response of a steeply dipping conductor is shown in Figure MM2(b). Field lines from the transmitter are horizontal at a point midway between the two coils and in this orientation, cut the conductor at right angles creating the best coupling. Lenz's Law dictates that the secondary field will oppose the primary field and at the receiver coil, the secondary field is in the opposite direction to the primary field. As a result, the response when profiling over a steeply dipping conductor consists of a trough with peak negative value occurring when the coils straddle the conductor. The flanking positive peaks result from induction effects as the pair of coils are close to but not straddling the conductor. When either of the coils is directly over the target, the response is zero because the primary field is not well coupled with the target (ie it is perpendicular to the edge of the conductor) and little secondary field is created.

A dipping tabular conductor can be specified by the dip and dip direction, depth to top, target width and electrical conductance (conductivity thickness product or σt). The effect of varying these parameters is shown in Figure MM3 for the case of a response from a single isolated HLEM conductor. Asymmetry in the positive shoulders indicates the dip direction and the ratio of the positive shoulder responses can be used to estimate the dip (Figure MM3(a)). The strength of the response is largely determined by the depth to the top of the conductor. Increasing the depth to the top of the conductor decreases the amplitude of the response but does not otherwise change the shape of the response (Figure MM3(b)). The effective depth of investigation of the HLEM method for steeply dipping targets is approximately one half the coil spacing. If the conductor is wide, the location of the zero crossovers, normally equal to the coil spacing, will increase. If the width reaches approximately one half the coil spacing, the trough of the response for shallow targets will start to deflect slightly to the positive. If the width of the target approaches that of the coil spacing, the positive return in the trough will be apparent at any depth to target (Figure MM3(c)). As noted above, the electrical conductance controls the ratio of the in-phase to quadrature response. Weak targets show only a quadrature response. As the target conductance increases the strength of the in-phase component will increase. Very high conductance targets are characterized by strong in-phase responses and weak to very weak quadrature responses (Figure MM3(d)).

Interpretation procedures for HLEM data are dependent upon the model to which the data is to be fitted. In most cases, the characteristic shape of the response will dictate the likely overall geometry of the source and thus the model to which the response should be fitted. Flat lying targets can be directly modelled with computerized calculations of target responses. Dipping tabular body responses on the other hand cannot be numerically modelled and must either be approximated through finite-element models or interpreted using characteristic curves. Characteristic curves for tabular dipping conductors incorporate several key features of the responses described in Figure 3 into simple charts. These responses are derived from model experiments. The ratio of positive shoulders responses and the ratio of in-phase to quadrature peak

negative values are the commonly used features of the response. An example of these charts is shown in Figure MM4.

The data contained in this report was interpreted using characteristic curves developed by Ketola and Puranen (1967). The procedure, normally done by hand, has been automated in proprietary software (MMPLOT) developed by Amerok Geosciences Ltd. The characteristics of each response are entered into a computer program which creates a batch plotting file. The data is plotted directly on a CADD diagram with each of the characteristic curves on a different layer. The operator is able to quickly match the data to the curve which best fits the data by selecting different characteristic curves (ie. by changing layers). Where the data falls between two curves, the conductance and depth to top parameters can be interpolated but the dip cannot be reliably interpolated.

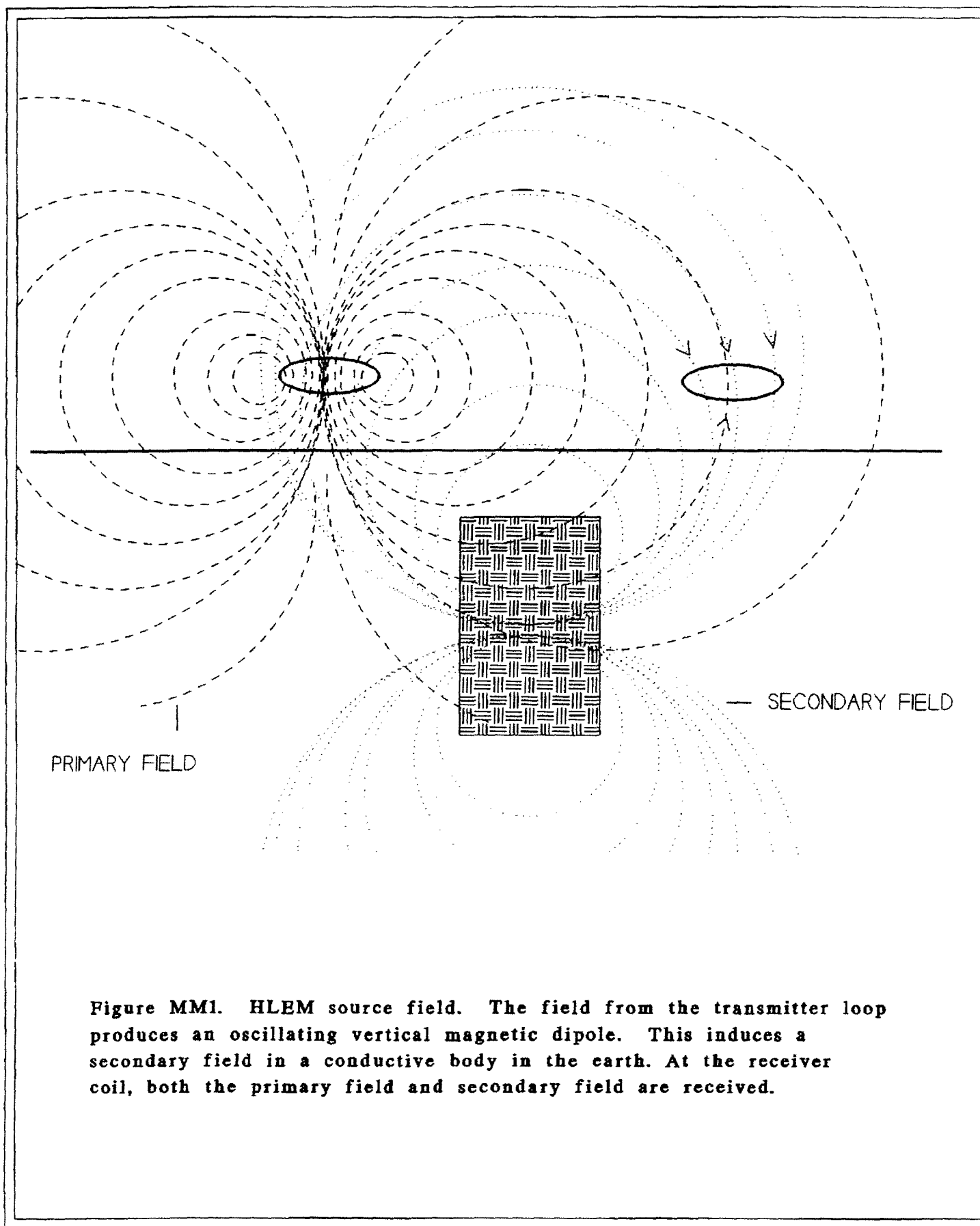
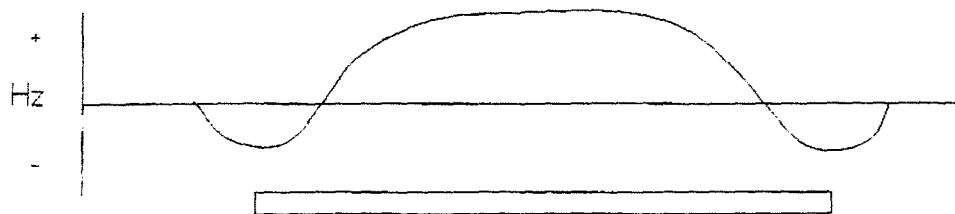
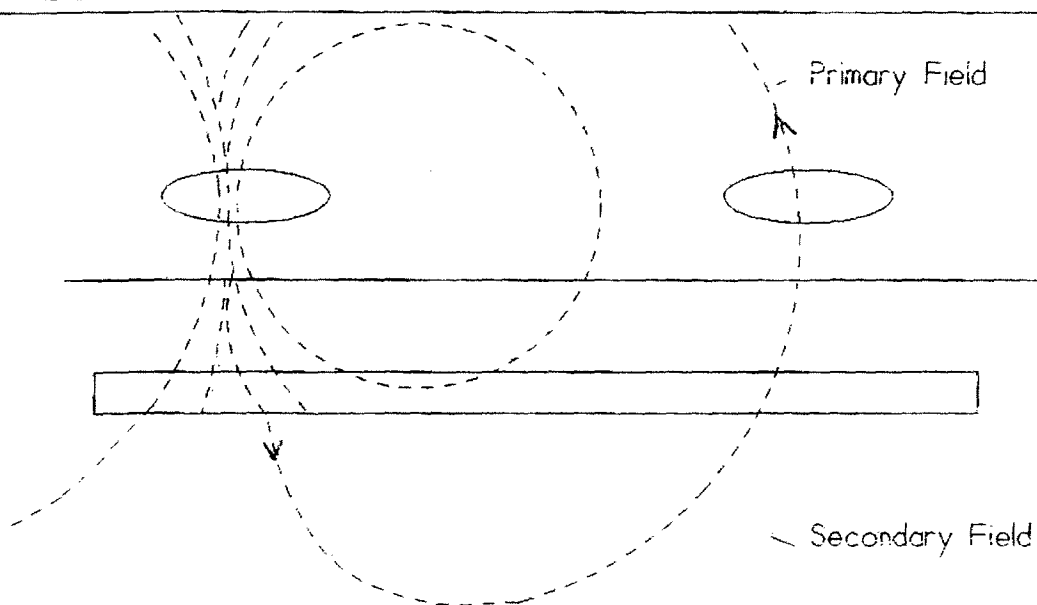


Figure MM1. HLEM source field. The field from the transmitter loop produces an oscillating vertical magnetic dipole. This induces a secondary field in a conductive body in the earth. At the receiver coil, both the primary field and secondary field are received.

(a)



(b)

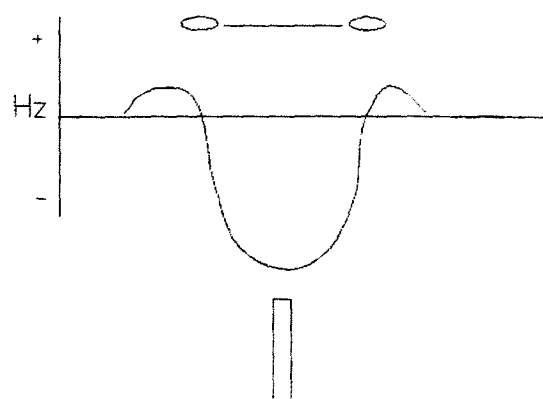
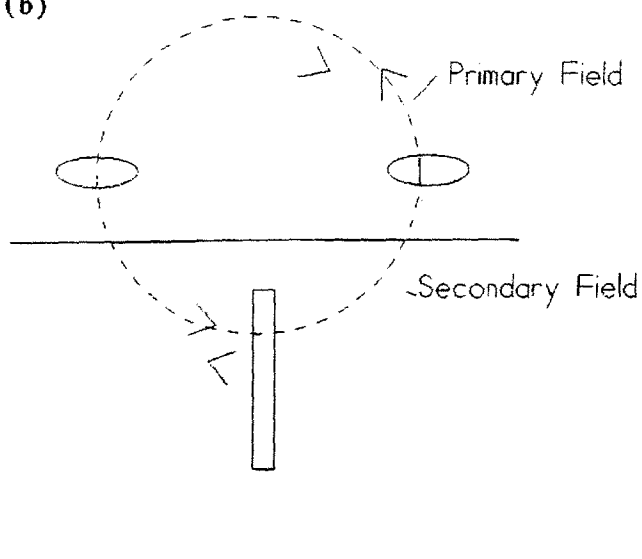
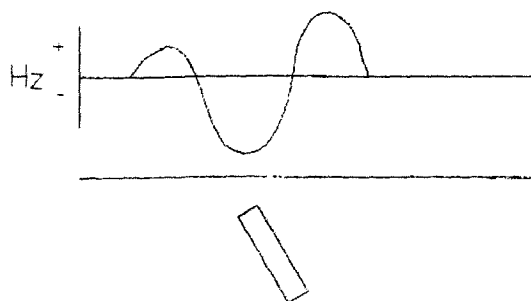
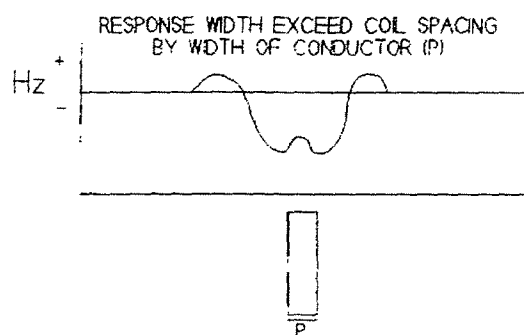


Figure MM2. HLEM responses. (a) Response over a flat-lying conductor consists of a positive response. (b) Response over a dipping conductor consists of a negative response.

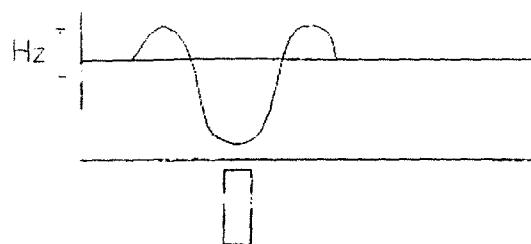
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

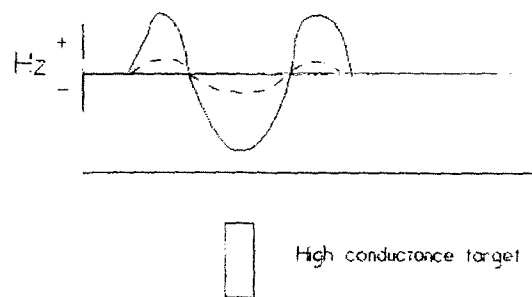
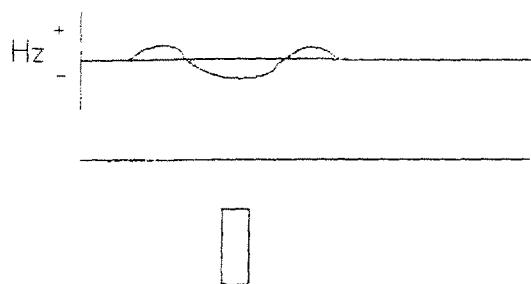
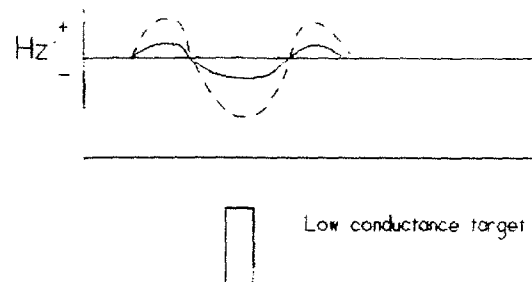
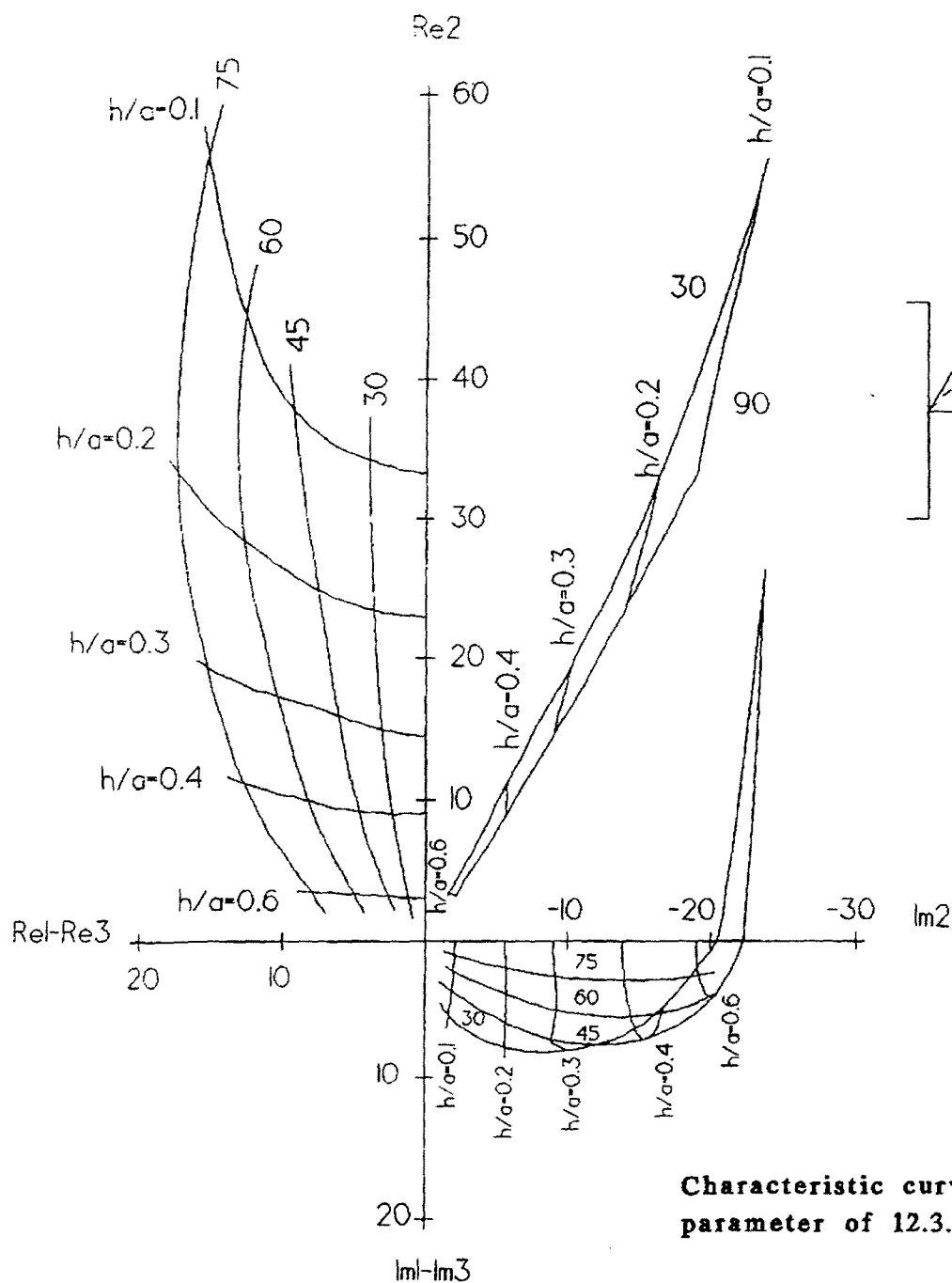


Figure MM3. HLEM response of dipping tabular conductors. (a) Effect of dip on HLEM response. (b) Effect of depth. (c) Effect of conductor width. (d) Effect of conductance.



Characteristic curve for response parameter of 12.3.

Figure MM4. Characteristic curve for a dipping tabular conductor from Ketola and Puranen (1967). Critical measurements of the response shown in the upper right are extracted and plotted to determine the geometry and conductance of the target.

APPENDIX E. ANOMALY DESCRIPTIONS

The following notes pertain to the anomaly tabulations:

1. Line / Station indicates the horizontal coordinates of the top of the conductor (conductor apex).
2. Any parameter which cannot be unambiguously interpreted or estimated from the response is indicated by a "?".
3. Dip direction is expressed in grid coordinates. A dip of E corresponds to a dip-direction of approximately 110° while a dip of W corresponds to a dip-direction of approximately 290° .
4. Excess width is the response-indicated apparent width of the conductor, centred on the conductor apex.
5. Conductivity-thickness products (conductances) are derived from the ratio of the negative in-phase and quadrature responses, correcting for frequency, magnetic susceptibility and coil separation. These values are typically estimated at the nearest response parameter.

Anomaly H-A

H-A is a low conductance anomaly when surveyed by both 100 m and 200 m coil separations except for at line L4800N 50W where the conductance is higher. **H-A** extends from L4400N to L5200N, and may be several conductors as detailed in the modeling. **H-A** is associated with fault in Caron (2008) which runs along a similar trend to **H-A** and the Main Zone which from previous drilling and physical properties testing is a conductive zone of manto replacement mineralization as described by Caron (2008). **H-A** appears to be cut off by a fault to the north modeled Lowey and Lowey (1986). In general the dip indicated by anomaly curves asymmetry is to the west ; except for L4800N where the dip could not be determined. The dip at L4800N could not be determined because the in-phase anomaly curve is asymmetric to east and the quadrature anomaly curve is asymmetric to west. The axis location dose not change as the coil separation increases from 100 m to 200 m. This suggests that the anomaly is distorted due to the presence of a conducting upthrust footwall on the western side or a dip to the west. Due to the presence of conductor **H-E** the excess width of **H-A** if any would be distorted on Lines 5000N and 5200N so a qualitative value is not included. The excess width shown in the 200 m coil separation profiles on Lines 4400 N and 4600 N is in the quadrature component only. This again could indicate an upthrust footwall or a dip westward. The 100 m coil separation profile on L4800N shows an excess width of 90 m in the quadrature only, but on L4400N the excess width in the quadrature response is a weak and likely enhanced by noise.

[100 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
4400	-25	25	?	?	125	0.31
4600	-25	30	?	W	0	0.31
4800	-50	70	?	E	90	5.34
5000	0	25	?	W	0	?
5200	0	?	?	W	0	?
5400	-25	40	?	W	0	?

[200 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
4400	0	20	?	W	125	?
4800	-50	30	?	?	0	0.22
4600	-50	30	?	W	50	?
5000	-50	20	?	W	?	?
5200	-50	20	?	?	?	?
5400	-100	35	?	?	0	0.16

Anomaly H-B

H-B is a low conductance anomaly that trends from L4200N to L5200N, diminishing by L5200N and may be the result of an off line response. H-B appears to be truncated just south of L5200N by a fault mapped by Lowey and Lowey (1986). H-B dips to the west based on the axis of the conductor moving to the west as the coil separation is increased from 100 m to 200 m. Determining the dip direction from the asymmetry of the response could not be used for the 200 m coil separation because the anomaly is located on the western edge of the surveyed grid, and it could not be used for the 100 m coil separation because the flanks of the anomaly are too small. The only exception is on L4200N where the dip to E is visible. Along its length it has an excess width in the quadrature response with both coil separations, but the excess width from the 200 m coil separation could not be determined because the quadrature trough extends past the edge of the survey.

[100 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
4200	-325	20	?	E	30	?
4400	-375	30	?	?	50	?
4600	-450	25	?	?	0	0.31
4800	-575	10	?	?	50	?
5000	-700	10	?	?	30	?

[200 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
4600	-450	20	?	?	?	?
4800	-625	20	?	?	125	?
5000	-750	20	?	?	?	0.27
5200	-835	30	?	?	50	?

Anomaly H-C

H-C is of low conductance, and dips to the east. The axis location moves to the east as the coil separation is increased from 100 m to 200 m, and anomaly asymmetry of the 200 m coil separation profiles show a dip to the east. H-C is wider at depth with the 200 m coil separation quadrature profiles show an excess width whereas 100 m profiles showing none. This may be result of noise in this area as is easily followed on Lines 4600N and 4800N in 200m coil separation profiles. From the 200 m coil separation profiles H-C is widest at L4600N, however at L5000N the width is undetermined because the quadrature trough extends past the edge of the surveyed grid.

[100 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
5000	875	30	?	E	0	0.36
5200	875	35	60 - 75	?	0	0.54
5400	875	?	?	?	0	?

[200 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
4600	850	20	?	E	300	?
4800	800	20	?	E	75	?
5000	900	30	?	E	50	?
5200	950	30	?	?	25	?

Anomaly H-D

H-D is a low conductance anomaly; however it may be an extension of H-A as there was a fault mapped by Lowey and Lowey (1986) that could offset it. Anomaly H-D dips to the west on Lines 5600N and 6000N and it dips to the east on L5800N, this is from asymmetric in-phase and quadrature anomaly profiles. An excess width is apparent on L5800N, but it is most likely due to noise.

[100 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
5600	-175	40	?	W	0	0.95
5800	-125	30	?	E	25	0.31
6000	-150	20	?	?	0	?

Anomaly H-E

The conductance of anomaly H-D could not be determined because of its proximity to H-A. Excess width and depth estimates are also inconclusive because the responses of H-A and H-E are superimposed. It is most likely a splay off of H-A around L4800N to L5000N and is truncated to the north by the fault mapped Lowey and Lowey (1986).

[100 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
5200	-200	?	?	?	0	?
5000	-150	?	?	?	0	?

Anomaly H-F

H-F has weak in-phase and quadrature troughs, however the profile ratio suggests that it is fairly deep with a higher conductance than most of the conductors on the property. The dip direction can not be determined from asymmetry because the conductor is on the westernmost edge of the surveyed grid. No excess width was apparent in the profiles.

[100 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
5800	-950	50	?	E	0	2.16
6000	-925	70	?	E	0	2.28

Anomaly H-G

H-G is an anomaly of low conductance. The dip direction can not be determined from asymmetry because the conductor is on the easternmost edge of the surveyed grid. It shows excess width of at least 25 m on L6400N, but it is truncated by the edge of the grid therefore the width is estimated.

[100 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
6200	1000	?	?	?	0	?
6400	975	20	?	?	25	?
6600	1000	?	?	?	0	?

Other anomalies from 100 m coil separation profiles

[100 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
5800	-750	20	?	W	0	0.31
6000	-750	?	?	W	0	?
6600	-50	?	?	?	0	?
6200	0	30	?	E	0	?
6400	0	50	?	?	0	0.31
6000	100	?	?	?	0	?
6400	125	30	80	W	0	0.31
6200	200	?	?	?	0	?
6400	625	30	?	?	15	?
6600	775	30	80	?	25	?
4200	825	40	?	?	0	?
4400	875	30	?	?	0	?

Other anomalies from 200 m coil separation profiles

[200 m coil responses]

Line	Station	Depth to top (m)	Dip	Dip Direction	Excess Width (m)	Conductance (S)
5400	200	40	?	?	0	?

APPENDIX F. PHYSICAL PROPERTY MEASUREMENTS

Class	sample #	hole #	Depth ft	Description	Density (g/cm**3)	Porosity (%)	Magnetic (SI Units)	Chargeability (mV/V)	Resistivity (Ohm - m)
Mineralized limestone	1	83-3	788	Mineralized quartz vein in limestone	2.966	0.63	27.02 ± 1.86	156.7 ± 3.9	11 ± 0
Mineralized limestone	2	83-3	770	Mineralized banded argillite limestone	3.042	1.31	25.56 ± 0.45	121.4 ± 10.1	47 ± 9
Mineralized limestone	3	83-3	759	Mineralized banded argillite limestone	3.056	2.46	32.17 ± 0.84	117.1 ± 7.4	10 ± 0
Mineralized limestone	11	83-3	809	Mineralized banded argillite limestone	2.755	4.97	13.47 ± 0.69	82.8 ± 5.5	110 ± 1
Mineralized limestone	12	83-3	791	Mineralized banded argillite limestone	2.846	2.76	14.85 ± 0.50	70.9 ± 3.4	58 ± 2
Mineralized limestone	13	83-3	857	Mineralized banded argillite limestone	2.806	2.55	8.77 ± 0.34	52.4 ± 1.1	152 ± 112
Mineralized quartz vein	18	83-3	815	Mineralized quartz vein	2.672	0.79	2.37 ± 0.80	30.5 ± 0.1	6104 ± 114
Mineralized breccia	4	83-3	704	Quartz -eye porphyry with Quartz fragments	2.559	5.33	0.37 ± 0.09	5.1 ± 0.1	694 ± 8
Mineralized breccia	5	83-3	712	Mineralized banded argillite limestone	2.765	0.97	2.75 ± 0.09	55.1 ± 3.4	1119 ± 11
Mineralized breccia	10	83-3	605	Breccia Quartz-eyes porphyry/Banded argillite limestone	2.793	3.57	3.54 ± 0.11	32.9 ± 0.1	603 ± 16
Mineralized breccia	17	83-5	701	Brecciated banded argillite Limestone	2.791	1.70	3.48 ± 0.11	28.4 ± 0.3	594 ± 173
Barren quartz-feldspar porphyry	6	83-3	869	Quartz -eye porphyry	2.556	3.49	-0.03 ± 0.02	5.8 ± 0.0	1728 ± 6
Barren quartz-feldspar porphyry	9	83-3	614	Quartz -eye porphyry	2.529	4.33	0.45 ± 0.09	6.2 ± 0.1	1398 ± 71
Barren limestone	7	83-3	926	Banded argillite limestone	2.819	1.37	11.85 ± 1.45	140.6 ± 7.1	87 ± 19
Barren limestone	8	83-3	920	Banded argillite limestone	2.695	1.43	2.58 ± 0.06	28.8 ± 0.9	1345 ± 26
Barren limestone	14	83-5	510	Banded argillite Limestone	2.769	1.30	0.96 ± 0.11	15.2 ± 0.1	1462 ± 5
Barren limestone	15	83-5	508	Banded argillite Limestone	2.751	2.19	0.89 ± 0.05	27.3 ± 0.3	1030 ± 130
Barren limestone	16	83-3	159	Banded argillite Limestone	2.703	2.00	0.44 ± 0.02	11.0 ± 0.1	3883 ± 51

APPENDIX 3

2008 Rock Sample Descriptions and Results

Kildeer Minerals Inc. - 2008 Rock Samples

								Au-AA23	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46	ME-GRA21	ME-GRA21
								Au	Ag	As	Mn	Pb	Sb	Sn	Zn	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag
Sample	Date	Easting	Northing	Type	Sampler	Area	Description	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
7001	17-Sep-08	424097	6657734	Select grab	LC	Hope Hill	Select grab sample from dump of open cut. Rare gossan cobbles and float on dump. Sample is dark chocolate brown gossan with relic py and gal in cores of pieces.	0.011	>100	>10000	316	>10000	408	142	>10000	19.70	2.10	<0.05	269
7002	17-Sep-08	423800	6657767	Grab	LC	Main Zone	Area of v rusty soil with abundant gossan cobbles by cat road, upper W side Hope Hill. Sample is grab from 5 x 2 m gossan zone in subcrop.	0.005	10.1	>10000	517	9280	36	2	>10000		2.64		
7003	17-Sep-08	423723	6657662	Grab	LC	Main Zone	Str clay alt'd felsic qtz eye porphyry from subcrop near road.	<0.005	2.9	118	448	1370	2	12	605				
7004	17-Sep-08	423457	6657940	Select grab	LC	TR 6-3	From Tr 6-3 dump, N side Faith Hill. Select grab from pieces of massive coarse grained cubic galena and gossan with galena cores, from dump of trench.	0.142	>100	69	209	>10000	817	61	294	>20.0		0.19	511
7005	17-Sep-08	423457	6657940	Select grab	LC	TR 6-3	Mn gossan, light weight, black with no obvious sulfides. From dump of trench.	0.009	9.2	48	>50000	4890	6	5	4770				
7006	17-Sep-08	423457	6657940	Select grab	LC	TR 6-3	Fine grained massive gal-sphal from dump near burlap sacks. Select grab.	0.028	>100	1055	10850	>10000	487	>500	>10000	>20.0	23.10	<0.05	555
7007	17-Sep-08	423180	6658050	Select grab	LC	Low Grade Zone	From old prospect pits in weakly limonitic dolomite with minor dissem py, sphal and gal.	0.008	35.3	299	10700	>10000	19	38	>10000	1.28	2.53		
7008	17-Sep-08	423180	6658057	Select grab	LC	Low Grade Zone	From floor of cat trench. Abundant fine grained granular buff dolomite with 5-10% fine py as dissem and irreg semi-massive bands.	<0.005	5.2	68	2880	2560	4	8	2310				
7009	17-Sep-08	422942	6658217	Select grab	LC	Guy Hill	Float or possible subcrop from old cut along road on W side of Guy Hill, very near batholith contact. Grungy brown weathered fine grained dolomite with minor (<1%) relic galena in core of pieces.	<0.005	5.3	16	10300	1480	2	5	4380				
7010	17-Sep-08	423040	6658240	Grab	LC	Guy Hill	Black vuggy Mn gossan with pockets and coatings of limonite but no visible sulfides, from dump of cat trench. Abundant cobbles and boulders of this material on dump.	0.006	16.2	142	>50000	3280	12	14	>10000		1.23		
7011	17-Sep-08	423740	6657143	Core	LC	Core at camp	From unmarked drill core at camp, 1984 or 1985 drilling from Main Zone. 7011 is yellowish stained qtz eye porphyry with minor py. This interval is unsplit and previously unsampled.	<0.005	4.7	9	475	1270	1	11	697				
7012	17-Sep-08			Core	LC	Core at camp	From unmarked drill core at camp, 1984 or 1985 drilling from Main Zone. 7012 is reddish brown gravel/decomposed oxidized interval. This interval looks previously split and sampled.	0.023	38.2	>10000	1715	>10000	60	31	>10000	1.11	2.70		
7013	17-Sep-08			Core	LC	Core at camp	From unmarked drill core at camp, 1984 or 1985 drilling from Main Zone. 7013 is finely banded gry limestone/phyllitic limestone, with up to 5% py as bands parallel to foliation, and as x-cutting veinlets. This interval is unsplit and previously unsampled.	<0.005	0.5	184	440	44	0	3	589				
7014	17-Sep-08			Core	LC	Core at camp	From unmarked drill core at camp, 1984 or 1985 drilling from Main Zone. 7014 is rusty quartz with sulfides. Oxidized on surface. Picked out of buried box from the stack of core. This interval is unsplit and previously unsampled.	<0.005	8.9	68	903	6150	5	3	>10000		1.27		
7015	18-Sep-08			1/4 split core	LC	DDH 83-3	1/4 split of interval 759-770' from DDH 83-3, in core library in Whitehorse. Med-dark grey, str foliated, mod magnetic phyllite with 10-20% pyrrhotite as disseminations and massive bands and patches. Interval also cut by <5% white qtz +/- carb veins (1-30 cm). This interval reported as 0.446 oz/t Au.	0.014	9.5	6100	444	429	2	4	6000				