095200

ASSESSMENT REPORT

for

EXPLORATION

on the

ANNE 1 to 4
QUARTZ MINING
CLAIMS
(YC26740-YC26743)

MARSH LAKE,
YUKON TERRITORY

NTS 105 D/8
ZONE 8
6704100N, 542450E (NAD27)
LATITUDE 60-29 N
LONGITUDE 134-17W

between
APRIL, 2007
and APRIL, 2008

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

by

JOSEPH A. J. CLARKE
MARSH LAKE, YUKON
APRIL, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the exploration work carried out on the claims Anne 1-4 from April, 2007 to April, 2008. This work consisted of 2 days of geological mapping, prospecting and minor hand trenching. As well soil samples were collected and panned. Total value of work preformed is $400. The property has potential for mesothermal Motherlode gold, PGE, and Rare Earth/gemstone deposits.

Mapping further defined the extent and contacts of syenites intruding cherty sediments and mafic volcanics, and structural relationships of lamprophyre dykes crosscutting major linements. Prospecting and minor trenching revealed further exposures of the main listwanite fault zone.

Continued trenching in the 2000m, 2x4x1 meter, of the main trenching area of the listwanite alteration fault zone, continued to reveal intense shearing and brecciation of Cache Creek mafic volcanics and cherts. Extension of several cross (200m) lines and clean up of the existing baseline was also done.

LOCATION, AND ACCESS

The Anne 1-4 claims are located just east of the south entrance of Old Constabulary Subdivision, 65km south of Whitehorse along the Alaska Highway at Marsh Lake. Access is possible by 4-wheeler, snowmachine, or small 4-wheel drive truck to most areas of the claims.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE

The topography of the immediate area consists of small 50m-100m hills and valleys running parallel to Marsh Lake. The terrain rises gently from Marsh Lake (elev 2200') for an average of 3km NE of the Alaska Highway then rises steeply reaching 5800 ft at the peak of Mt. Mitchie. Several periods of glaciation have rounded the hills and have resulted in moderate to deep deposits of till, clay, and ancient raised beaches. Outcrop exposure is 35% on the property.

The climate of the area varies from a high of +30C in the summer to lows of -40C during the winter. Typical are long hot summers (May to September) with up to 18 hours of daylight and moderate to harsh winters (October to April) with less than 7 hours of daylight.

Black spruce is the most common tree species on the property. These favor the NE side of valleys and are a common indicator of local permafrost. More exposed areas have a mixture of white and black spruce with occasional pine. In the most exposed areas aspen colonies are well established. Willows are abundant in the valleys and low areas. Wildlife

inhabiting the area are typical of the Southern Yukon and include moose, wolves, and various small birds and mammals.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Hard rock exploration in the Marsh Lake area dates from 1895 on the nearby Rossbank property. Only scattered prospecting was performed until 1988 when exploration activity increased with discovery of the Diamond zone by Bill LeBarge, a geologist with DIAND. The zone is now covered by the Anne 1-4 Claims(Fig 2.). Further activity was seen on the Bug , Tog, and Rossbank properties. Mr. Gary Reynolds staked the original Mike 1-8 claims in 1989 and filed one years assessment work. The 1994 Jakes Corner Helicopter EM survey revealed several strong EM conductors resulting in the prospector staking the Uchi claims to the 1.5 km to the northeast. Several other claim groups in the area are active.

EXPLORATION WORK

Exploration work consisted of prospecting, further mapping and hand trenching on all 4 claims. Hand trenching focused on the Highway Fault Zone in the area of TR95-1 as indicated in Figure 4. Three cubic meters or material was excavated from this trench (3m wide x 1m long x 1m deep) Other small trenches (aprox. 1x1x1m) were dug to expose small splays and to look for various contacts (see Fig.4,5). This work will credit the Anne 1-4 for 2 years assessment work.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the NE side of Marsh Lake consist of a tectonic assemblage OPHILITE of island arc mafic volcanics, cherts, and up-thrusted and altered ultramafic bodies known collectively as the Cache Creek Group (fig 3). Intruding these are various Cretaceous felsic and mafic bodies. The NW-SE trending Marsh Lake fault is the prominent feature and includes many oblique splay faults forming drainage basins into the lake. These splay fault features are observable at outcrop scale. Latter fresh gabbros, lamprophyre, and diabase dikes are common.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geology of the Anne 1-4 claims consists of an accreted assemblage of oceanic mafic volcanics, cherts, limestone and ancient serpentinized peridotites intruded by felsic, mafic to ultramafic dykes, pods and sills. These are possible related to mid to late Cretaceous felsic intrusions located 3km to the east.

Structure

Structure of the property is dominated by two NW trending, steeply dipping splay faults-known as the Highway Fault, and the Pipeline fault. Both parallel the Alaska Highway. A large mafic volcanic package forming a distinct ridge separates the two fault systems by. 200-400m may be a horst block thrust up by faulting along Marsh Lake or during Cretaceous intrusion. Similarly the large chert packages that predominate in the valleys formed by fault systems may be graben structures. Oblique splay faults on a smaller scale are common as well as a strong lineament running along the ridge between the two fault systems. Trenching across the Highway Fault revealed brecciation, quartz veining and small scale folding across 20m. The fault zone continues under talus cover. A strong lineament runs NS on the SE corner of the property.

Lamprophyre mKl

Four different lamprophyre bodies intrude have been mapped on the property.

A small (< 1m) EW trending vertical dike intrudes CPu along the west side of the Pipeline Fault. It is of medium to coarse-grained mafic composition containing well rounded, black easily weathered grains of a miceous mineral up to 2mm in diameter.

A irregular shape body of lamprophyre intrudes or is in part accreted to CPv, mKg, and TJts. It is light colored with large biotite crystals in a potassium feldspar/pyroxene medium grained matrix. Further mapping is required to determine the true attitude of this body.

Two small irregular lamprophyre dikes intrude CPv. On is located on the east side of the large CPv unit between the two fault systems. The are both medium grained with large Hypershene CHROME DIOPSIDE megacrysts up to 2cm in size. The seem to follow narrow, recessive areas
which appear to be splays off the main faults. Further trenching in these areas is required.

Syenite Ksy PLAGIOGRANITE???

Located at the SE corner of the property is a small body of medium grained syenite. It is feldspar rich with hornblende and biotite mica. This body may be of Cretaceous age and related to the large syenite pegmatite intrusion located ~4 km to the north. It is possible however that the syenite is temporally related to the mKl. Trenching is required to answer this question.

Diabase mKd

Several small (< 1m) diabase dikes occur and have been identified intruding both CPv, CPu, TJts. They appear unaltered and are moderately silicified. The dikes trend EW and are vertical. Further trenching and mapping of the dikes are required as some may be older representing mafic hypabyssal intrusion with in CPv or CPu.

Gabbro mKg

A large irregular gabbro body intrudes CPv and TJts. It is unaltered, medium grained showing a weak columnar structure. Mapping of the contact is required as it is possible this unit may be a interflow intrusion within CPv.

Chert TJts

This unit occurs throughout the property and is comfortable with CPv representing seafloor deposition during a long period of volcanic quiescence. The chert is highly silicified well ribboned and varies from light gray-green to dark gray in color. Quartz flooding has resulted in 1-2cm fracture filled veinlets. Hand trenching has revealed an area of brittle fracturing of chert in the center of the property and west of the Highway Fault. This good represent a fault contact with a CPu outcrop to the south. Only the occasional grain of pyrite can be found in this unit except where altered to listwanite near faulted zones where up to 1% pyrite occurs as fine grained brass to silver crystals. A thin bed of blue-gray fine grained silicified tuff is commonly found along these zones and may represent a basal unit of the chert beds or a upper unit of CPv.

Mafic Volcanics CPv

This is the most well exposed unit on the property. It is an uplifted and accreted package of deep sea andesite and basalts. The package itself may represent several separate accreted volcanic sequences. The volcanics are moderately to highly chloritized. Silicification varies from low to locally high. These unit is also well silicified along the hanging wall on the east side of the Highway Fault. Fracture of the unit at right angles has resulted in a stockwork of >1cm quartz veining with an average distance of 5m east of the fault. This is well exposed in trench 95-1. This package also shows weak remnant flow banding and pillow margins.

Serpentinized peridotites CPu

This unit is exposed in several NS predominant narrow outcrops east of the Alaska highway. It is carbonate altered with may bright patches of serpentinite. Quartz veining and mineralization is rare.

Limestone CPc

Dirty light brown limestone is exposed in a small outcrops at the north end of the property. It has a shallow dip to the NE. This package may be part of CPv or a older unit. Further investigation for fossils is required to better date this unit.

This unit may be covered with overburden in other areas of the property.

CONCLUSIONS

Anomalous gold and pathfinder element assay results from two strong parallel fault systems were obtained in 1995. Zones showing pervasive listwanite alteration in fractured brecciated units similar in mineralogy and age to those in a geological setting similar to Mother Lode style gold camps have been exposed. Mineralization at lamprophyre contacts shows that some metals are in the system. The syenite body may have provided a heat source for hydrothermal fluids and potential mineralization. Further trenching in 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 indicates the continuous nature of the listwanite alteration in the Highway Fault. This gives significant justification to continue exploring the Anne 1-4 claims next year.

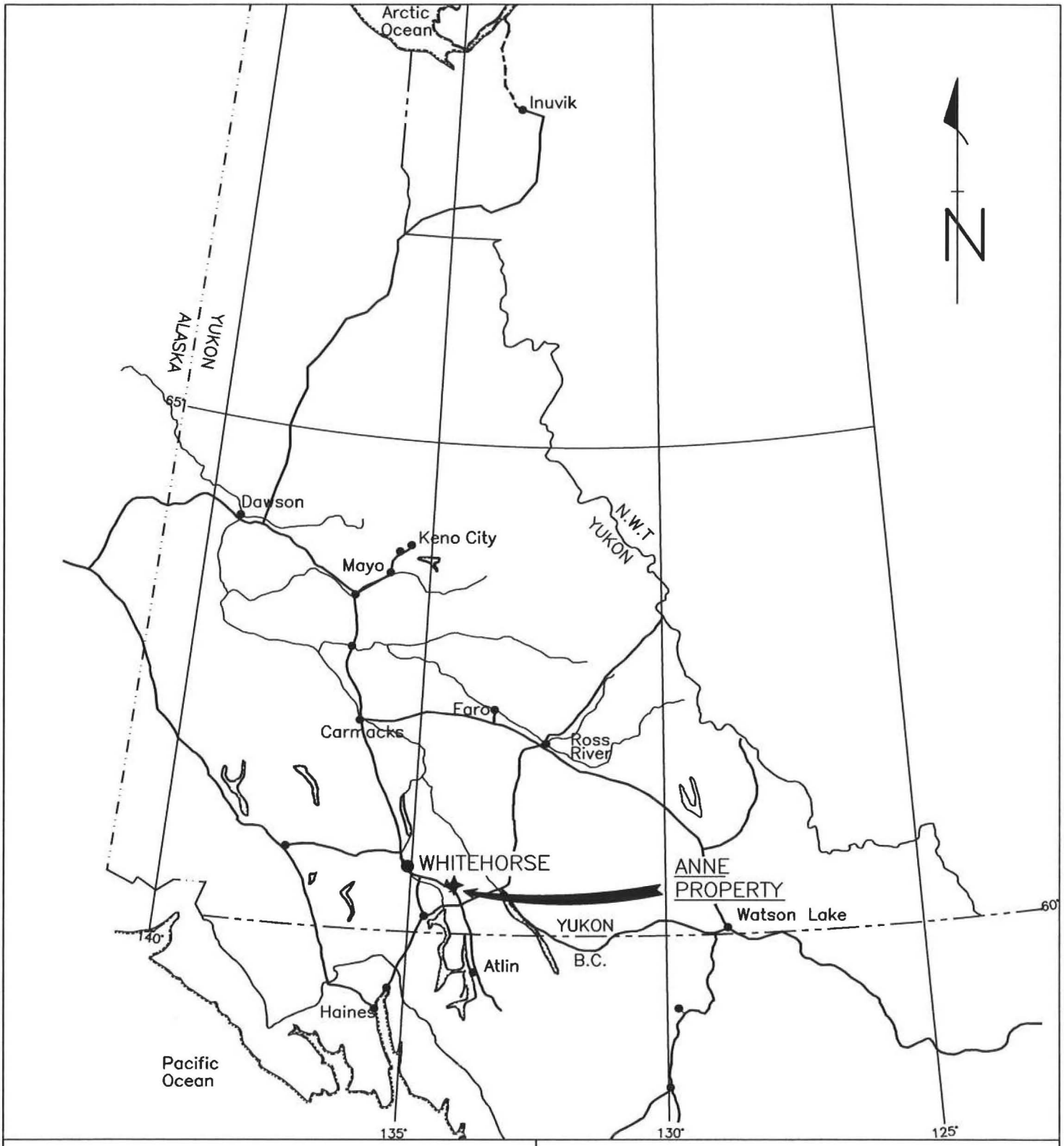
RECOMMENDATIONS

A 1:2500 compilation basemap should be produced for the property. This should be base on airphotos at a scale to 1:5000. Flagged gridlines should be extended east and west of the existing Highway Fault BL and the new Pipeline baseline. A differential GPS survey should be brought in to tie the two baselines together, survey in cultural features and stake out marker pins on prominent outcrops.

Small backhoe trenching should be performed along contact and faulted areas followed by mapping and sampling. Further outcrop mapping at a detailed scale should be conducted with Au+30 element assaying. Soil samples should be taken in overburden covered areas and along the small recessive splays with a sample kept for panning and heavy mineral identification. A VLF-Mag geophysical unit should be used to provide further information on geology, structure and mineralization in overburden covered areas. The cost of this work would be approximately $10,000 over two seasons.

APPENDIX I

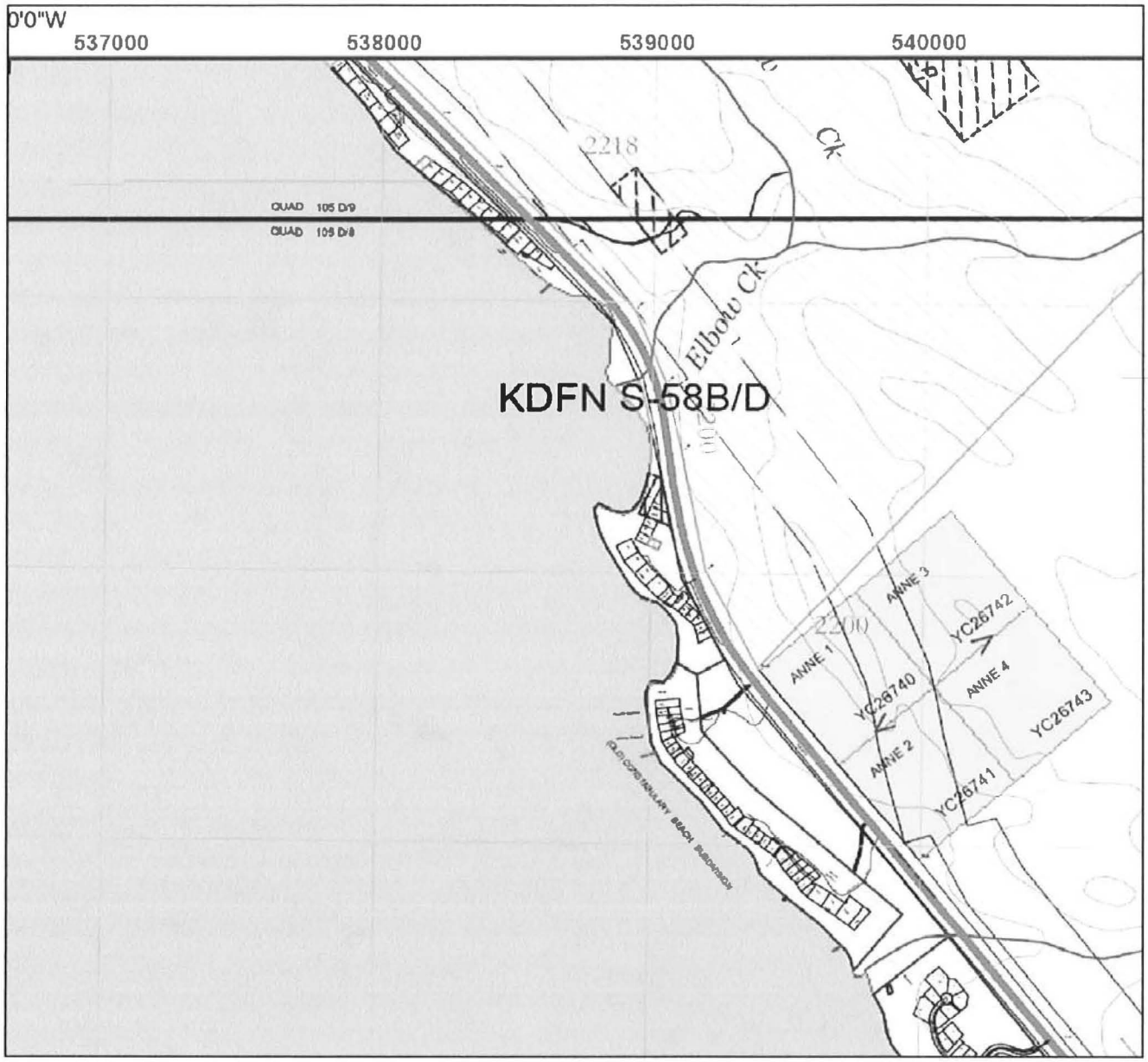
FIGURE 1 to FIGURE 4



ANNE 1–4 CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

J. CLARKE, MARSH LAKE, YUKON			DATE: AUGUST, 2006
NTS 105 D/8	DRAWN BY:JC	SCALE: 1:6,000,000	FIGURE 1

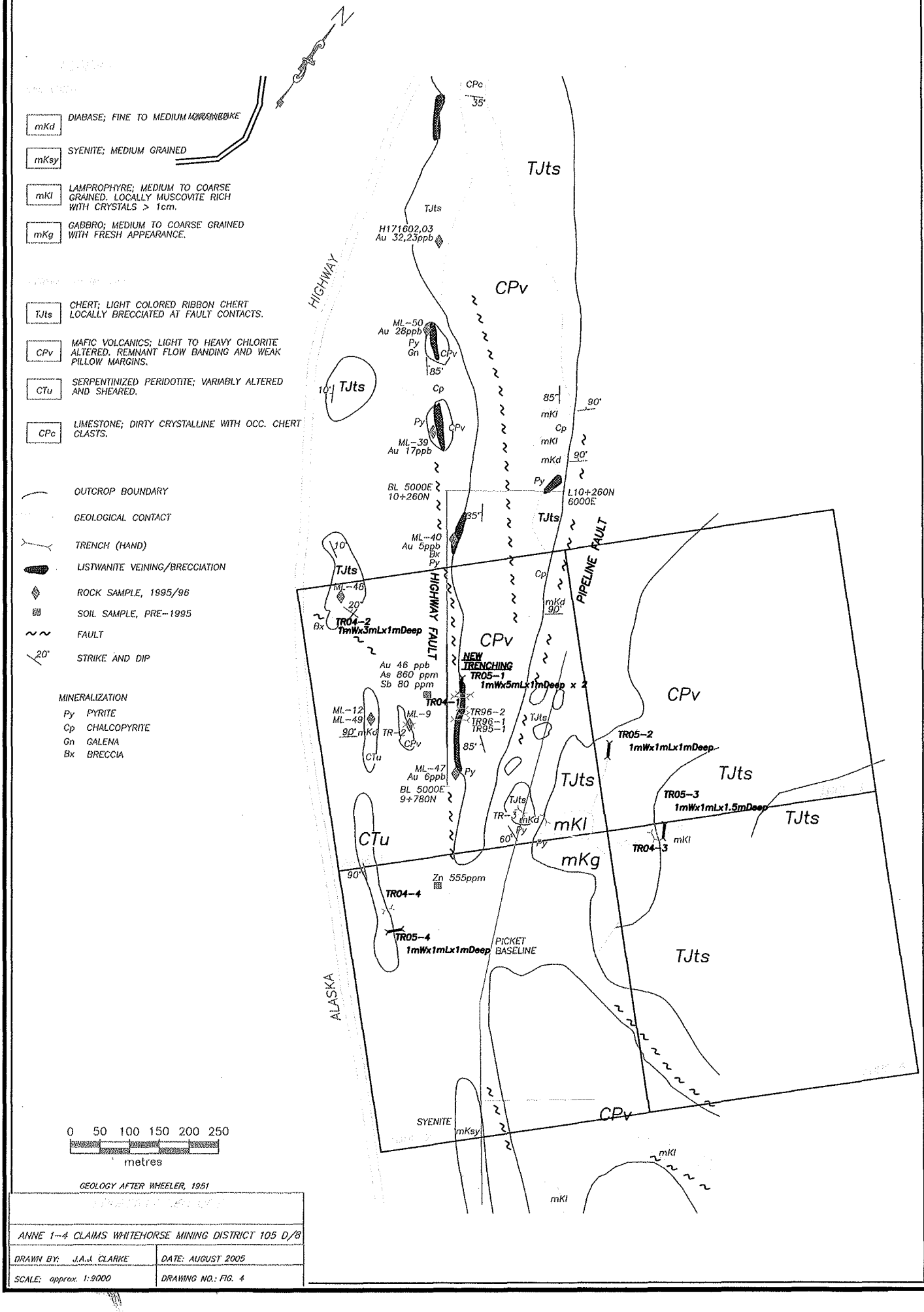


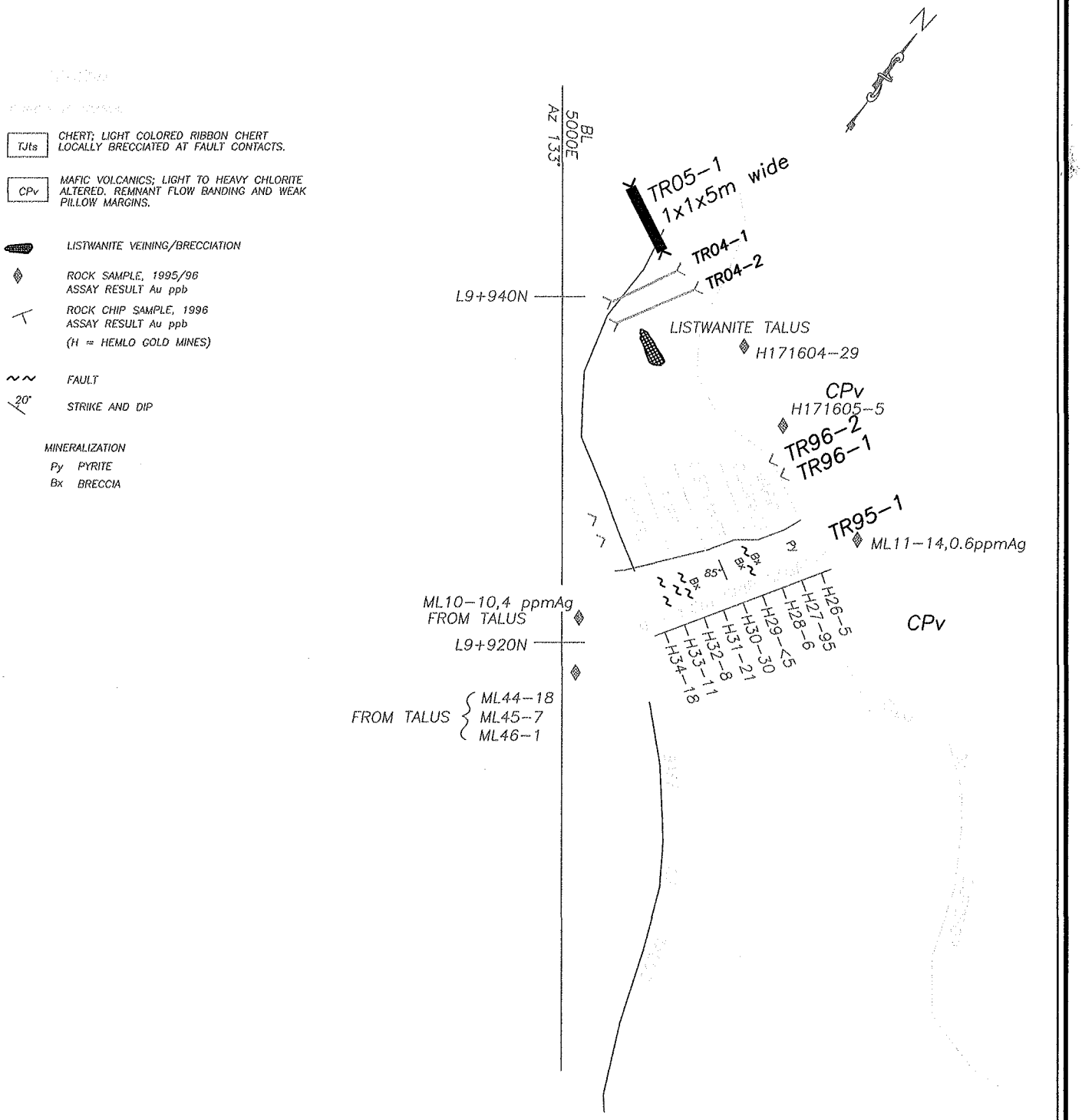
Legend

1000 500 0 1000
metres

15 — CLAIM #
YB26526 — GRANT#

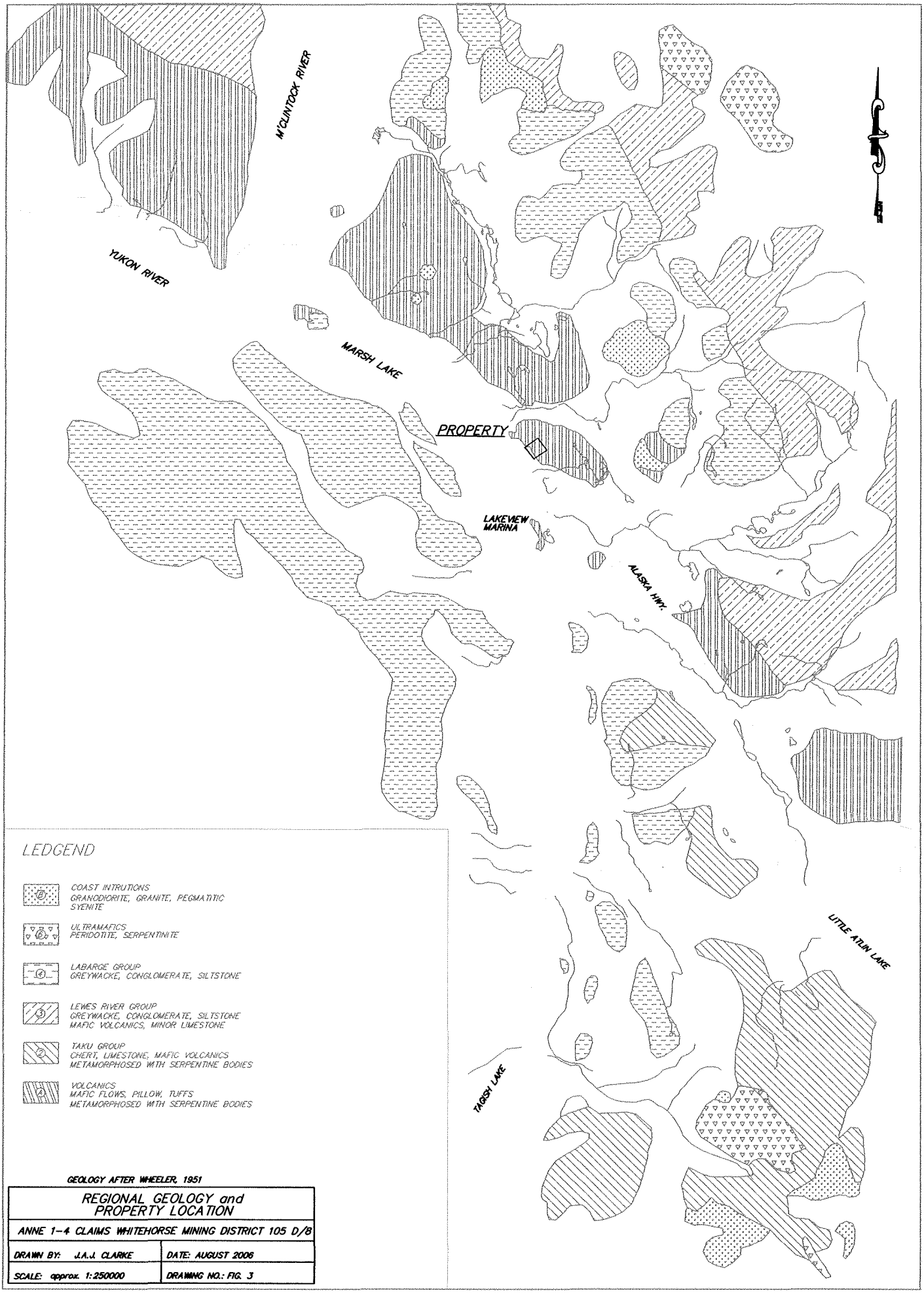
ANNE 1–4 CLAIMS WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY			
CLAIM LOCATION MAP			
J. CLARKE, MARSH LAKE, YUKON		DATE: AUGUST, 2006	
NTS 105 D/8	DRAWN BY:JC	SCALE: 1:30,000	FIGURE 2


mKd DIABASE; FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED
mKsy SYENITE; MEDIUM GRAINED
mKl LAMPROPHYRE; MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED. LOCALLY MUSCOVITE RICH WITH CRYSTALS > 1cm.
mKg GABBRO; MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED WITH FRESH APPEARANCE.
TJts CHERT; LIGHT COLORED RIBBON CHERT LOCALLY BRECCIATED AT FAULT CONTACTS.
CPv MAFIC VOLCANICS; LIGHT TO HEAVY CHLORITE ALTERED. REMNANT FLOW BANDING AND WEAK PILLOW MARGINS.
CTu SERPENTINIZED PERIDOTITE; VARIABLY ALTERED AND SHEARED.
CPc LIMESTONE; DIRTY CRYSTALLINE WITH OCC. CHERT CLASTS.
OUTCROP BOUNDARY
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
TRENCH (HAND)
LISTWANITE VEINING/BRECCIATION
ROCK SAMPLE, 1995/96
SOIL SAMPLE, PRE-1995
FAULT
STRIKE AND DIP
MINERALIZATION
Py PYRITE
Cp CHALCOPYRITE
Gn GALENA
Bx BRECCIA
HIGHWAY
ALASKA
HIGHWAY FAULT
PIPELINE FAULT
H171602,03
Au 32.23ppb
ML-50
Au 28ppb
ML-39
Au 17ppb
ML-40
Au 5ppb
ML-48
ML-12
ML-49
ML-9
ML-47
Au 6ppb
BL 5000E
10+260N
L10+260N
6000E
BL 5000E
9+780N
TR04-2
1mWx3mLx1mDeep
NEW TRENCHING
TR05-1
1mWx5mLx1mDeep x 2
TR04-1
TR96-2
TR96-1
TR95-1
TR-2
TR-3
TR04-3
TR05-2
1mWx1mLx1mDeep
TR05-3
1mWx1mLx1.5mDeep
TR04-4
TR05-4
1mWx1mLx1mDeep
Au 46 ppb
As 860 ppm
Sb 80 ppm
Zn 555ppm
PICKET BASELINE
SYENITE
CPc
TJts
CPv
CTu
mKl
mKg
mKd
mKsy
0 50 100 150 200 250
metres
GEOLOGY AFTER WHEELER, 1951
ANNE 1-4 CLAIMS WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT 105 D/8
DRAWN BY: J.A.J. CLARKE
DATE: AUGUST 2005
SCALE: approx. 1:9000
DRAWING NO.: FIG. 4



GEOLOGY AFTER WHEELER, 1951

PLAN MAP TRENCH TR05-1	
ANNE 1-4 CLAIMS WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT 105 D/8	
DRAWN BY: J.A.J. CLARKE	DATE: AUGUST 2006
SCALE: approx. 1:350	DRAWING NO.: FIG. 5



GEOLOGY AFTER WHEELER, 1951

REGIONAL GEOLOGY and PROPERTY LOCATION	
ANNE 1–4 CLAIMS WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT 105 D/8	
DRAWN BY: J.A.J. CLARKE	DATE: AUGUST 2006
SCALE: approx. 1:250000	DRAWING NO.: FIG. 3

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
Anne 1-4 Claims Whitehorse Mining District 105D/8
Prospecting, Mapping, and Hand Trenching
2007/2008

Personnel:	Joseph Clarke, prospector 2 days $200/day (mapping, hand-trenching, prospecting)	$400.00
TOTAL COST		**$400.00**

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Joseph A. J. Clarke, of Marsh Lake Yukon Territory with mailing address of General Delivery, Whitehorse, Yukon hereby certify:

That I have graduated from the Haileybury School of Mines in 1985 with a diploma in Mining Engineering Technology;

That I have been engaged in prospecting in the Yukon on a full time basis since May of 1993 and have been engaged in prospecting and in the mineral industry for 20 years elsewhere in Canada;

That I have a commitment to prospect in a gentlemanly manner with respect for others who use the land.

Signed at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory on the 10 day of July, 2008.

Joseph A. J. Clarke

APPENDIX IV

REFERENCES

Assessment Report 092965 by Gary Reynolds

The Liswanite-Lode Gold Association of British Columbia
Ash and Arksey
Geological Fieldwork 1989, paper 1990-1

Airborne EM and MAG Survey
Jakes Corner Project
DIAND Open File 1994 - 10 (G)
by Dighem I Power

Notes to Prospectors - Jakes Corner
Dighem Survey Interpretation
DIAND Open File 1995 - 12 (G)
by M.A. Power Msc, Amerok Geophysics

Special thanks for geological discussions with the staff of the Yukon Geological Survey office in Whitehorse, the staff at Aurum Geological, Aurora Geoscience and local prospectors.