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Front Cover

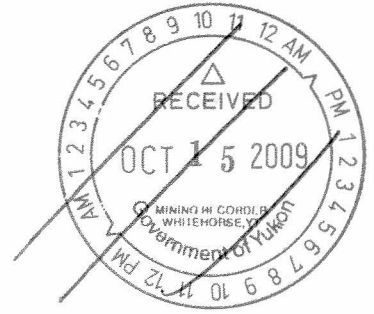
Holdfast Claims Report



- 1 Nature of Report: Field trip to Holdfast claims, sampling, and prospecting, and geologist's findings.
- 2 Name and Grant No's. Of claims: Holdfast claims. Grant No's. YC19462, YC19463, YC19464, YC19465.
- 3 1:50.000 NTS Map sheet No. 105 – C5.
- 4 Latitude and Longitude: 60° 27'30" North Latitude, and 134°43'00" West Longitude.
- 5 Registered Owners: Peter Hildebrand and Ed Jarvis.
- 6 Mining District: Whitehorse, Y.T.
- 7 Author: George Sharpe
- 8 Date Work Performed: August 11, 2009.

Copy of assay certificates pending.

**TECHNICAL REPORT ON A SITE VISIT TO
YUKON MINERAL CLAIMS
(HOLDFAST CLAIM GROUP)
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
SOUTHEASTERN YUKON TERRITORY**



For:

PETER HILDEBRAND AND ED JARVIS

And NVR CAPITAL INC.

BY: George C. Sharpe, Limited Member (Geoscience) A.P.E.G.S.
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Figure 6-2: Cr-PGE Model (From Bedard, J.H., GSC, 2004)

Table 6-1: David H. Dodge, 1987 Grab Samples

Table 17-1: 2009 or 2010 Field Budget costs for a helicopter supported site to the Holdfast Claim Group (Phase I)

Appendix "A": Site Visit Photos (August 11, 2009, site visit)

O.O EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Holdfast claim group, comprising of four adjoining quartz mineral claims that are 100% owned in the names of Mr. Peter Hildebrand and Mr. Ed Jarvis of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, on a 50-50 partnership basis.. These claims total 92.25 hectares (201.6 acres) in size and are located near the summit of an unnamed mountain four kilometers north of the Alaska Highway in the vicinity of Squanga Lake. At the request of Mr. Peter Hildebrand, the author traveled to Whitehorse, and subsequently on to the Holdfast Claim Group to conduct the site visit described in this report.

During the site visit, the author took four samples for later assaying and one bag of samples for show and study. A photographic record was made of this site visit and is included in "Appendix A".

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE:

The author in the company of Mr. Peter Hildebrand and Mr. Ed Jarvis of Whitehorse, made a site visit to the Holdfast Claims to investigate and document a chromium showing that was documented by previous workers and claim holders. The site visit was made on Tuesday, August 11, 2009 and it was done. The main units of measurement in this report are in the metric system with the equivalent imperial values in brackets.

2.0 DISCLAIMER:

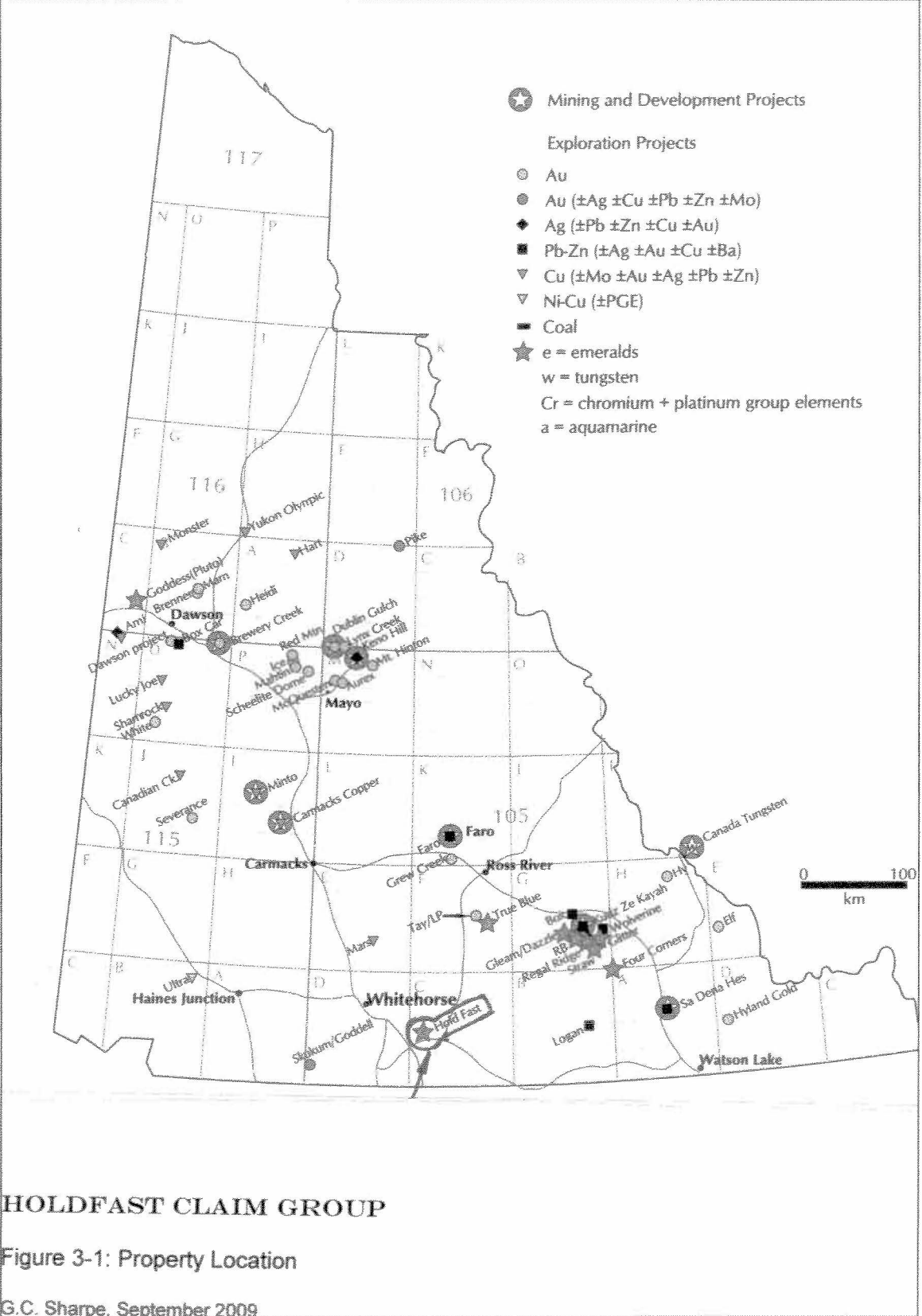
The information obtained by this author for use in this report comes from the August 11th, 2009 field visit, government sources and private reports of companies and consultants, which this author considers to be of reasonable quality and accuracy for the purposes of this report. This

author does not take responsibility for the ultimate accuracy of any of this work but does believe it to be of standard professional quality. The content of this report is derived mainly from the published and non-published information listed in the References section, with additional information from this author's own research and the examination of the study samples obtained during the field visit.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:

The Holdfast Claim Group, formerly known as the FHA Property consists of four adjoining quartz mineral claims, jointly owned, 50/50 presently by Mr. Peter Hildebrand and Mr. Ed Jarvis of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. These claims are numbered FHA 1 (YC19462, FHA2 (YC19463), FHA 3 (YC19464), and FHA (YC19465). The center of this property lies 80 kilometers southeast of Whitehorse at 60 27' 30" North latitude, and 134 43' 00" West longitude on National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 105/C5. These claims straddle the top of the unnamed mountain between the elevations of 1015 meters (3900 feet) and the summit of this mountain 1613 meters (5292 feet). The terrain within the claims boundary is steep and rugged in nature where slope angles of 45 degrees are common making access to many locations difficult.

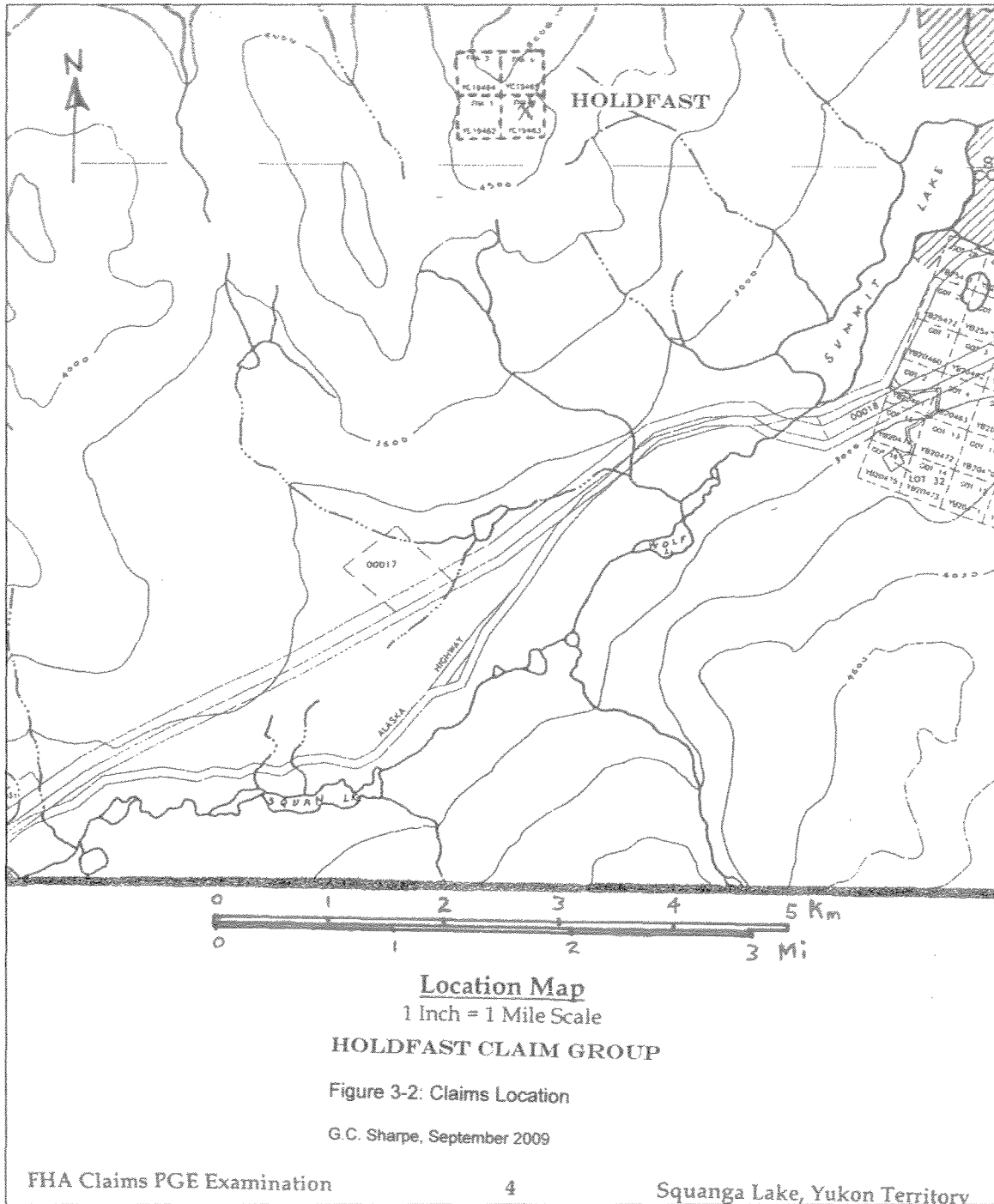
LOCATED IN THE WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT.



HOLDFAST CLAIM GROUP

Figure 3-1: Property Location

G.C. Sharpe, September 2009



4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE:

The Holdfast Claim Group can be accessed by means of driving SE from Whitehorse some 80 Km (50 miles) along the Alaska Highway (Yukon Highway #1) to the Squanga Lake area, then via ATV on an old logging trail to just a point just below the tree line, and thence by foot to the main chromium showing just below the summit of the unnamed 5290 foot high mountain upon which the Holdfast Claims are located. This means of access takes three to four hours in total coming

from leaving the highway and is possible only under favourable weather conditions. Descent to the highway via foot and ATV takes slightly less time, but should only be undertaken during drier conditions. There often is wind fallen trees blocking access along the ATV accessible trail that goes up to the 3700 foot elevation, after which there is a steep winding foot trail the rest of the way up to the claim group, in rocky, often talus covered terrain that is mostly above the tree line.

Another, albeit much more expensive means of access is by helicopter out of Whitehorse, however, this means of access allows much more time for prospecting activities on the claims. The local climate is of a northern continental/sub arctic type with winter conditions prevailing from October to April, during a normal year. Average annual rainfall is around 35 cm or 12 inches mostly in the form of snow. Winter temperatures average around -20 C, sometimes reaching greater than -40 on the colder days. Summer temperatures are usually around 20 to 25 C, with occasional highs reaching or approaching 30 C. From about mid July to early September is the best time for visiting these claims as the weather during this period is mostly sunny and dry and the summit of this mountain is free of snow and ice cover. There are two small lakes resulting from annual snow melts that are a permanent feature of the summit area that could provide a water source for drilling and drinking.

The Alaska Highway provides year round road access to the area, and most supplies necessary for exploration related activities can be obtained in Whitehorse, which is less than one hour's drive away from the trail leading up to the claims.

Wildlife in this area consists of black and grizzly bears, wolves, foxes, moose, beavers, mink, deer, mountain goats and Bighorn sheep. Smaller mammals native to this region include, mice, voles, shrews, mink, otter, and martens. Bird species observed includes sparrows, falcons, hawks, ravens, and occasional American Bald Eagles.

5.0 HISTORY:

The first discovery of chromite bearing horizons in this region was in July, 1986, when James S. Dodge, representing his own company, Dodgex Ltd., prospecting under the Yukon Prospectors' Assistance Program, discovered chromite bearing float at the lower elevations of the mountain and traced the floats up the mountain to the presently known source. A block of six claims called the FHA claims was staked to cover the main chromite showings and adjacent areas. A total of 62 chromite bearing boulders were located, and a base line trending at an azimuth of 105 degrees with stations established at 10 meter intervals. Mr. Dodge spent a total of six man days, examining and sampling the chromite rich boulders and during this time located the bedrock source of these boulders. Ownership of these claims was eventually transferred to prospector Gordon McLeod of Whitehorse. A Canada-Yukon Government Airborne "Survey was flown and published in 1994, over this area, and there was a Yukon Geological Survey reconnaissance

stream sediment done in 2002. In the summer of 2002, Gordon McLeod commissioned geologist Mike Beauregard of Yellowknife to examine and sample all of the known chromite bearing horizons on the claims and report on the results of this work. Much of the background information used by this author is derived from the contents of Mr. Beauregard's report, as well as previous reports by James S. Dodge. Other site visits were undertaken by the current claim holders in 2006, 2007, and 2008.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING:

The following is a description of the geology from a number of sources both published and private, which were researched by the author. Based on the examination of the geological atlas of Canada, the area surrounding the Holdfast Claim Group is a basin and range environment composed of Mississippian to Jurassic age sedimentary rocks intruded by quartz monzonite and mafic to ultramafic plutons of Jurassic to Cretaceous age. This area straddles the Cache Creek/Stikina geological terranes as defined by the Geological Survey of Canada. The Holdfast claims lie within the Cache Creek Terrane which comprises bodies of Alpine-Type ultramafic rocks which are part of an oceanic succession of volcanic and sedimentary rocks within the northern Cordillera. A peridotite in the Teslin area was dated at 245 Ma by Gordey et al, 1998. Gordey goes on to state that; "the Cache Creek Terrane comprises small portions within a much larger package of intermontane supracrustal rocks that were accreted during the Mesozoic. This package, in turn, has been intruded by a number of younger plutonic suites.

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The ultramafic rocks in this area are classed as ophiolite composition that consist of a sequence of harzburgites to the northwest, and a sequence of interlayered harzburgite and dunite to mostly dunite in the vicinity of the claim group that covers the chromite occurrences. It has been established by prior mapping and government surveys that a number of ultramafic bodies exist throughout this area and that most of these have never been explored or examined in any detail. Many of these bodies are elongate and trend in a NW-SE direction parallel to the trend of the mountain ranges of this area. For the present time, only the Holdfast Claims Group area has confirmed chromite/PGE occurrences. Figure 6-1 here shows the location of the Holdfast property location on a Yukon Geological map.

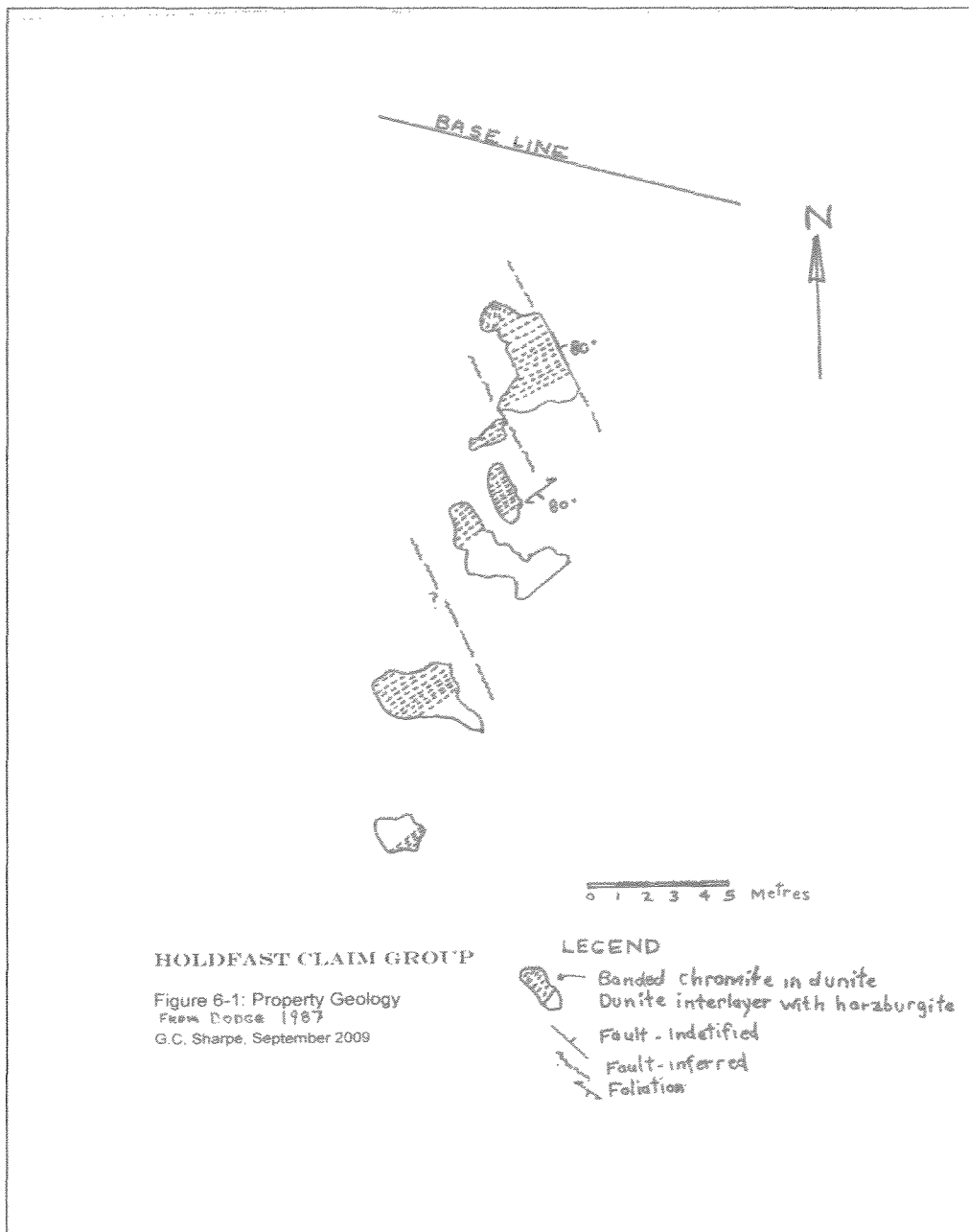
6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

Ultramafic rocks underlie the entire claim group, consisting of serpentinized and foliated peridotite that include sections of layered dunite and harzburgite foliated parallel to the layering containing the chromite bands which are exposed over a width of four meters within the dunite. The foliation/layering is discordant to the overall trend of the surrounding rocks, suggesting a late

magmatic event has caused the emplacement of the chromite bands along the axis of the foliation. Since these bands were emplaced, some localized minor folding and faulting has resulted in distortion and displacement of the chromite bands. The total length of the exposed chromite bands is twenty meters, and is open at both ends, meaning that the entire length of the showing may be considerably more. The bands are steeply dipping and it is worth noting that the original discovery of the chromite was made with the finding of large pieces of float at the base of the mountain. Widespread anomalous Cr and PGE values in the stream sediments as reported by the Yukon Geological Survey are suggestive of the possibility that more than one of these occurrences is to yet be found in this area, and also that this particular occurrence is over a much longer strike length than has been observed on the property.

In another bedrock exposure 15 meters north of the chromite showing is a zone of thin magnetite layers up to five meters width was located. This occurrence and the nature of the occurrence of the chromite bands suggest that both the magnetite and chromite were injected along seams parallel to the foliation. Mike Beauregard in his 2002 report, page 8, suggests that the magnetite zone could be a marker horizon within this ultramafic rock package.

Most of the property is covered by glacial till and talus from erosion over time. In some of the areas large pieces of polymictic conglomerate bearing float have been located. Close examination of this type of float indicates the presence of sulphide bearing rims around the pebbles. It is quite likely that this float is locally derived and a further, more detailed examination of the area will uncover this material in outcrop. Some pieces were taken out for later examination and assay to see if any anomalous values for gold might be present. Such a finding would mean that these claims would be prospective for gold as well as chromium and PGE's.



6.5 DEPOSIT TYPE:

Dodge in his 1987 report indicated that this particular showing had the characteristics of an Alpine-Type ultramafic deposit not unlike what has been mined in South Africa in the Merensky Reef Zone. These types of deposits are composed of layered chromite bearing horizons that are typically rich in PGE's. The PGE content in the Cr bearing bands would occur as microscopic euhedral PGE bearing mineral crystals within the chromite grains. Some research by this author has found that this particular occurrence bears some considerable similarities to Cr-PGE and asbestos occurrences and deposits in the eastern townships area of Quebec. Figure 6-3 here,

copied from a report by Jean H. Bedard of the Geological Survey of Canada illustrates the type of model that appears to be the closest fit for this type of occurrence. The emplacement of these ophiolite bodies and the mineralization in them would appear to have originated with a subducted mantle section.

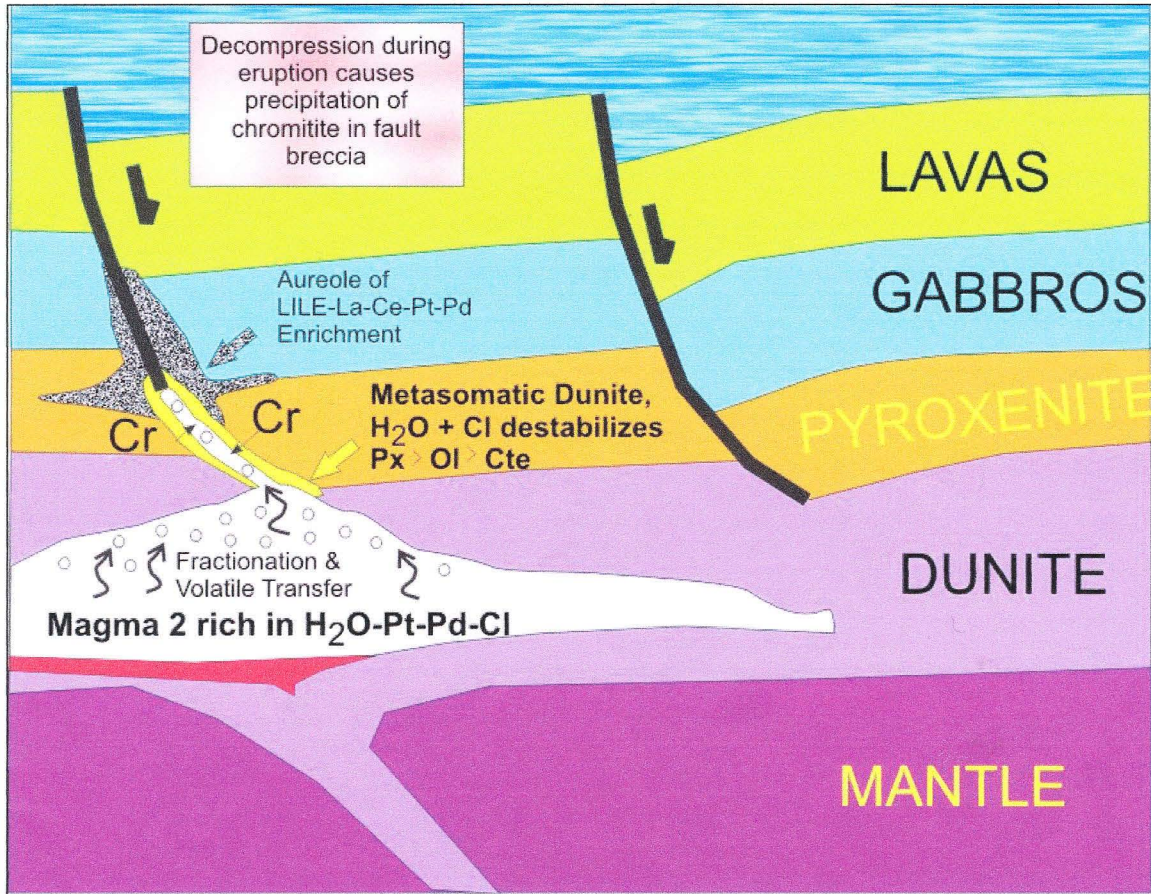


Figure 6-2: Cr-PGE Model
(From Bedard, J.H., GSC, 2004)

6.4 MINERALIZATION:

Chromite bearing beds are currently the only known significant mineralization identified on the Holdfast Claim Group. Some minor veins of asbestos were observed in float and in outcrop during the traverse into the chromite showing. Any other possible types of mineralization would be identified through more detailed and lengthy future site visits as is outlined in Section 17.0, Recommendations, and Table 17-1. As mentioned previously, the presences of pyrite bearing conglomerate float may be indicative of a basal conglomerate unit that forms the base of the ophiolite sequence, and if any anomalous gold values are found in this unit, there would be the distinct possibility of generating a whole new gold play in this region. Two grab samples by David H. Dodge returned results as follows:

Table 6-1: David H. Dodge, 1987 Grab Samples

SAMPLE #	%Cr ₂ O ₃	%Fe (total)	Cr/FeRatio	%Al ₂ O ₃	%MgO	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
35918	52.40	12.11	2.96	7.66	14.50	100.00	n.a.
14651	48.00	11.01	2.98	7.47	16.00	100.00	10.00

7.0 LOCAL EXPLORATION: Besides the previously mentioned activities in Section 5.0, History, other exploration activities in this area have been focused on exploration for gold, base metals, and tungsten, by junior explorers, the Yukon Zinc Corporation and individual prospectors.

8.0 GEOPHYSICS:

For this current report, the author has not seen any of the published or non published airborne geophysical data for this area, however it is readily available for purchase from the Yukon and Canadian Geological surveys for use in future reports. As the chromite bearing horizon does not exhibit any magnetism at all, it is most likely that any magnetic surveys in this locality would be of little or no use in defining the limits of the chromite bearing horizons.

9.0 GEOCHEMISTRY:

There is an area-wide Yukon Geological Survey stream geochemical survey that was done previously and is now published, but this item has not yet been seen by this author.

10.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY:

Five samples were collected on the main bedrock chromite showings four of which have been bagged and labeled for future assaying at the Chemex or SGS analytical lab in Vancouver. The estimated cost of the assays of these samples for Cr and PGE's would be around \$400. The fifth sample was collected by the author for future studies.

11.0 DATA VERIFICATION:

As mentioned in the Disclaimer, the published and non published data used by this author for incorporation in this report is considered of reliable professional quality to provide a guide and framework for any future work to be done.

12.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES:

There are presently known adjoining properties that share any common boundaries with the Holdfast Claim Group.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING: N/A

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES: N/A

15.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION: Any other data for this area might be available from open files from past such as government and open file private industry airborne surveys, and regional geochemical surveys. Researching for this type of data would be part of further work done as part of future research efforts by this author.

16.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS: This has some very similar characteristics to a number of well known Cr-PGE occurrences in the ultramafic rock suites of the Eastern Townships of southern Quebec. For illustrative purposes there is a photo of such an occurrence derived from J.H. Bedard's 2004 GSC report. Dodge's comparison of this particular occurrence with the well known Cr-PGE deposits in South Africa, does have much merit when the whole rock composition, the mineralogy and the mode of occurrence is compared between the Holdfast showings and the world class deposits of South Africa. At this point, however, it can only be stated that some similarities are observed between the Holdfast occurrences and those in other, more well explored and established mining camps in such places as in South Africa and southern Quebec.

It is suspected, but not yet established, that the Holdfast Cr-PGE occurrence would be of much greater length than is currently known, and due mainly to extensive surface cover and lack of any detailed exploration to date. As these types of occurrences are usually of some length, due to the typical manner of occurrences of layering within large bodies of dunite and peridotite, there exists not only the possibility of extending for some length of this current known occurrence, but for the finding of new ones in this region, as well.

17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS: This table below would be considered Phase I work. Table 17-1, is illustrating what would be considered an absolute maximum cost, based on a minimum of two days of actual camping on site. The six hours of helicopter time could include three round trips from Whitehorse, in lieu of camping on site or one round trip with an exploratory fly around to locate new mineral showings within and adjacent to the claims. What is recommended for this next phase would include mapping, sampling, and prospecting for extensions of the current identified showing and the location of possible new showings of chromite bearing horizons as well as other types of possible mineral showings. It is recommended that Mike Beauregard's suggestion of an area-wide search for PGE occurrences be included in this program, if the budget permits, and stake any such occurrences as they are found.

TABLE 17-1: 2009 or 2010 FIELD BUDGET COSTS FOR A HELICOPTER SUPPORTED SITE VISIT TO THE HOLDFAST CLAIM GROUP (PHASE I)

ITEM	ACTIVITY	COST	UNITS	TOTAL
Geologist on site	supervision, report, etc.	\$ 500.00	4 days, travel, on site, report	\$2,000
Transportation	Regina-to Whitehorse R/T	\$1300	1 round trip to Whitehorse	\$1300
Truck use or rental	on site transportation	\$125	4 days	\$500
Field supplies	bags, grub hoe, tent	\$500	1 (sample bags, tools, etc.)	\$500
Assistant	field assistant	\$300	4 days on site	\$1200
Assays	For Cr & PGE	\$100	20 to 30	\$2,000-3000 (est.)
Helicopter time	To and from site, once	\$1000/hour	6 hours	\$6,000
Stationary	paper, ink, etc.	\$200	1	\$200
TOTAL				\$27,200 – \$27,300
GST				\$1365
Contingencies	add 15%	\$4,100	Allows for extra time if rqd.	\$ 4,100
			GRAND TOTAL	\$ 31,400

If this is to be broken down into a “bare bones” program, allowing for only two round trips by helicopter, the geologist's time, for site visiting and reporting, no vehicle use, and no more than 25 assays done, this could be reduced to as low as \$10,000. Prior to any further field work as outlined in the table above, it is suggested that this author would be commissioned for a period of four to six days to conduct a review of all the known published data for this area.

18.0 REFERENCES:

Beauregard, Michael, 2002: 2002 Platinum-Group Sampling of Ultramafic Rocks, FHA 1-4 Claim Group, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada, NTS 105C/5, 18 pages with appended assay sheets. Private report for Gordon McLeod, Whitehorse, Yukon.

Bedard, Jean H., 2004: Geological Survey of Canada, in: Mineral Deposits of Canada, District Metallogeny-Overview of the Geology and CR-PGE Potential of the Southern Quebec Ophiolite Belt, 22 pages and 18 figures.

Dodge, David S., 1987: Geological Report, CRO 1-5 and 7 Quartz Claims, Map sheet 105C/5; Yukon Geology Program, Whitehorse, Yukon, unpublished assessment report #091740 written for Dodgex Ltd.

Gordey, S.P., McNicholl, V.J., and Mortensen, J.K., 1998: New U-Pb Ages From the Teslin Area, Southern Yukon, and Their Bearing on Terrane Evolution in the Northern Cordillera, in Radiogenic Age and Isotope Studies: Report 11; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 1998-F, pp 129-148

Hart, Craig, 2003: "Holdfast Property", one page summary report, accompanied by five photographs.

Kruger, F. Johan, Kinnaird, Judith A., Nex, Paul A.M., and Cawthorn, R. Grant, 2003: Chromite is the Key to PGE; Economic Geology Research Institute – Hugh Alsopp Laboratory, School of Geosciences, University of the Witwatersrand, WITS 2050, South Africa

Park, J. H. and Guilbert, 1986: Alpine Peridotite Chromite, pp 383-396 in: The Geology of Ore Deposits, Waveland Press, Long Grove, IL, USA

Yukon Geological Survey, 2004: Geological Map of the Yukon

19.0 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATION

I George C. Sharpe do hereby certify that:

- I am a graduate of the Geological Technology Program at the Sault College of Arts and Technology, Faculty of Science, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, Canada, 1974
- I completed a post graduate certificate program; “Prospectors’ Training and Field Programme”, University of Manitoba/Manitoba Dept. of Energy and Mines, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, 1976
- I have been employed in the mineral exploration field, globally, for an aggregate total of 23 years, and in the petroleum exploration field for 5 years in positions ranging from technician to project manager
- Since 1974, I have completed numerous university-level certificate courses in mineral exploration, economic geology, geophysics, geochemistry, remote sensing, geomatics, and supervisory skills
- I am a limited member (Geoscience) in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan, Member number 09697, with P. to C. (Permission to Consult)
- I am a Professional Geoscientist (Limited) with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Member number 1639
- I am recognized as a Q.P., (Qualified Person) for the purposes of reporting on grass roots stage mineral exploration projects
- I am a Certified Geomatics Technologist with the Saskatchewan Association of Geomatics Technologists, Registration number 227
- I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum, Geology Division (MCIM)
- Other memberships include: the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, the Saskatchewan Geological Society and the Association for Mineral Exploration, BC

20.0 SIGNATURE PAGE:

Sealed at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada:



Signed: George C. Sharpe

George C. Sharpe

APPENDIX "A"

HOLDFAST CLAIM GROUP PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Typical difficult access through numerous deadfalls



Photo 2: Author at the Holdfast Cr-PGE showings

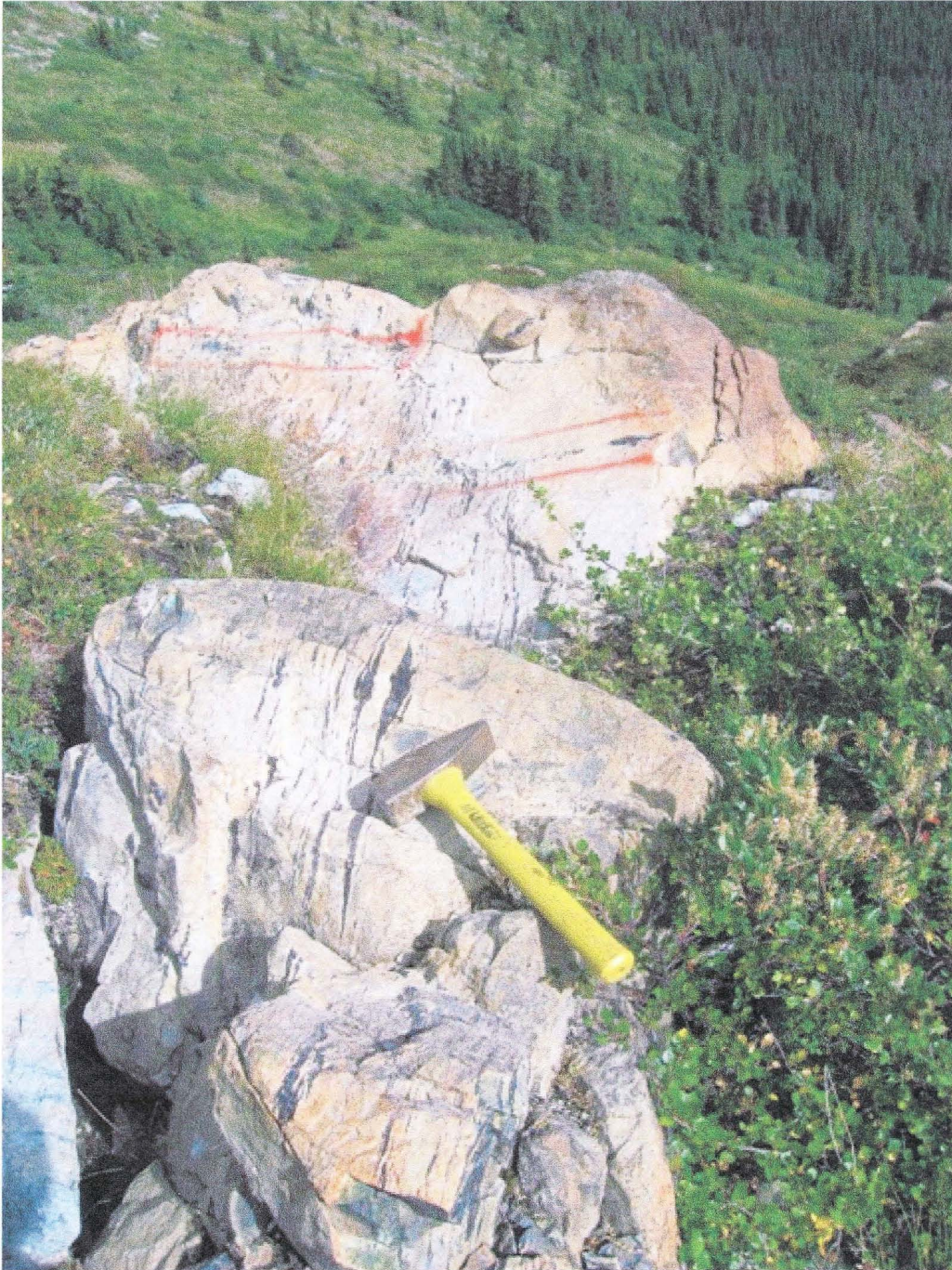


Photo 3: Overall view of the main portion of the Holdfast Cr-PGE showings



Photo 4: A close up of some broken off Cr rich outcrop pieces



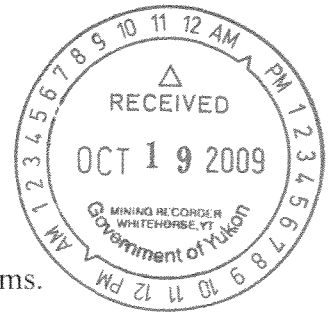
Photo 5: Typical section of the Cr rich banding on the Holdfast Claims Cr-PGE showing



Photo 6: A close up of fracture offset of the chromite rich bands



A GSC Photo of a Cr-PGE rich occurrence in the Eastern Townships of Quebec from Figure 7 of Jean H. Bedard's 2004 report.



Holdfast Claims

On August 11, 2009, prospecting and sampling were done on the Holdfast Claims.

Grab samples were taken from Claim YC19465 and Prospecting was done on this claim. Four of the samples were prepped for assaying. Several others were kept for show and tell.

Some prospecting was also done on Claim YC19463.

The prospecting and sampling entailed the use of:

1	1 F350 1 ton flat deck for 1 day	\$150.00
2	2 Honda Quads for 1 day , @ \$ 225.00 each	450.00
3	1 Chain saw for 1 day	25.00
4	1 Geologist	500.00
5	2 Men Accompanied the Geologist @\$300.00 Each	<u>600.00</u>
	Total	<u>\$1725.00</u>

Assays from 4 samples are pending. Quoted cost are \$181.00/sample = \$724.00.

The time spent on the trip was 12 hours each, for a total of 36 Hours.

Ed Jarvis and Peter Hildebrand accompanied geologist George Sharpe on the field trip.

Also, The Geologist prepared a 21 page report on the findings on the field trip.

This report is submitted by owners of Holdfast claims, Peter Hildebrand and Ed Jarvis.

Peter Hildebrand



ALS Chemex

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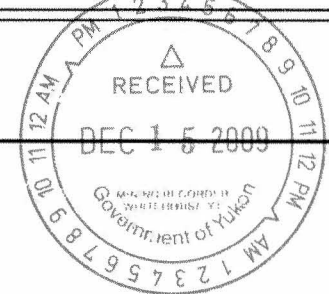
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Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 11-DEC-2009
Account: HILJAR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09118396



Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	PGM-NAA26	PGM-NAA26	PGM-NAA26	PGM-NAA26	PGM-NAA26	PGM-NAA26	PGM-NAA26	ME-ICP81
		Recvd Wt. kg	Pt ppm	Pd ppm	Au ppm	Os ppm	Ru ppm	Ir ppm	Rh ppm	Cr %
		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.001	0.005	0.01
013460		1.14	0.12	<0.02	0.018	0.17	0.35	0.200	0.032	8.56
013461		1.26	0.11	<0.02	0.006	0.13	0.31	0.185	0.036	9.46
013462		0.48	0.08	<0.02	0.004	0.09	0.17	0.110	0.019	4.50
013463		0.78	0.27	<0.02	0.006	0.40	0.80	0.510	0.130	24.2



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Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 11-DEC-2009
Account: HILJAR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09118396

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
PGM-NAA26	This method analysed by Becquerel Laboratories Inc., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada



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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7

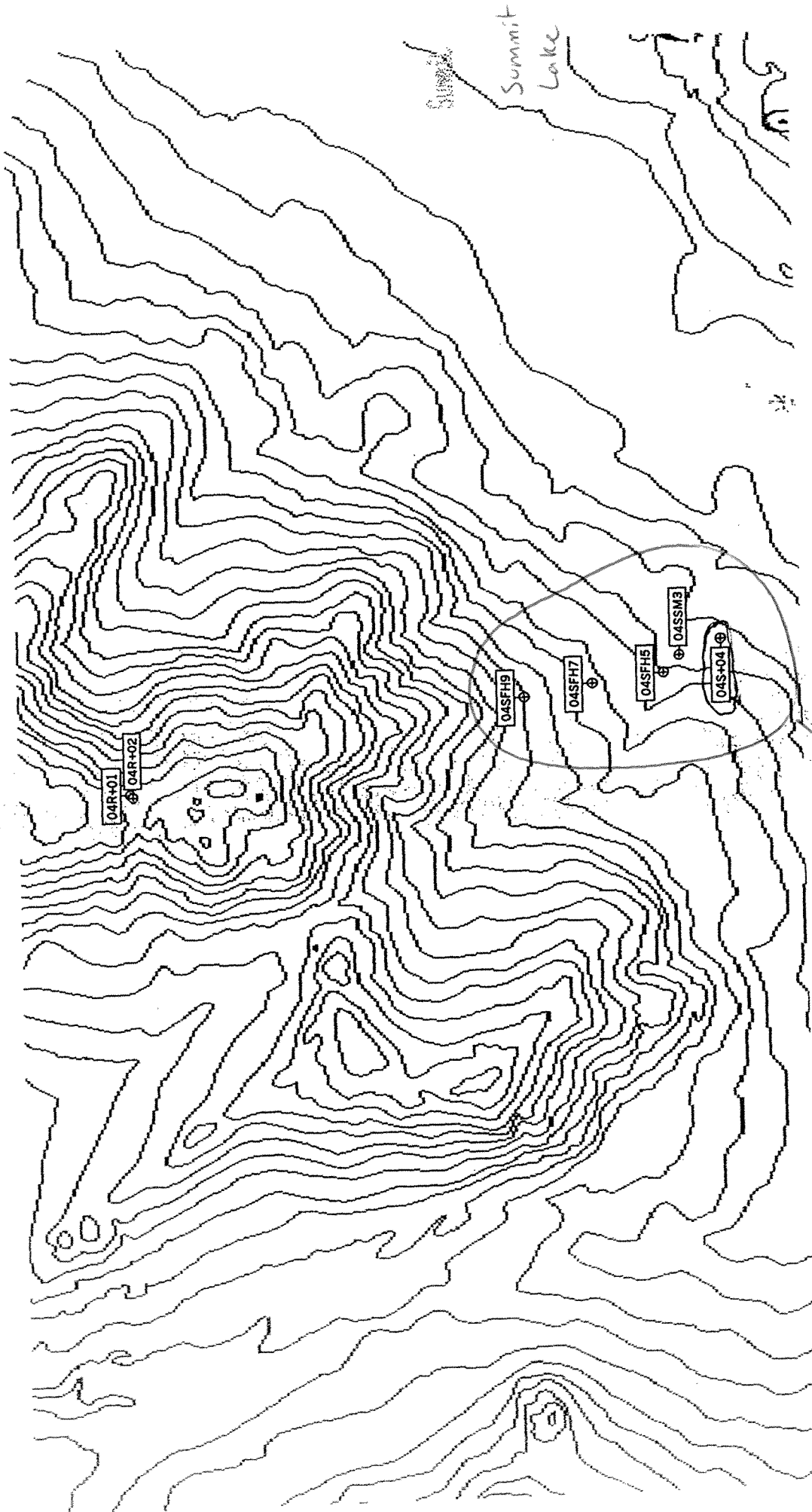
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Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 11-DEC-2009
Account: HILJAR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09118396

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
PGM-NAA26	This method analysed by Becquerel Laboratories Inc., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada



Area of 2009 sampling
Samples 013460-013463



Sample Co-ordinates For Holdfast Claims Report

<u>Lat.</u>	<u>Long.</u>	<u>Alt.(Ft.)</u>
60 24.9780	133 43.1982	3023
60 25.1130	133 43.2954	3078
60 25.1628	133 43.4070	3153
60 25.3872	133 43.4742	3325