AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT on the

TAD/TORO PROJECT

Tad 5 to 8, 17 (YC40974 to YC40978)
Tad 19 to 67 (YC26506 to YC26554)
Tad 68 to 101 (YC54331 to YC54364)
Tad 102-159 (YC65809 to YC65866)
Tad 160-191 (YC90197-227, 260)
Tad 206-221 (YC90309-324)
Tad 222-325 (YC90228-308, 325-48)
Nit 1-12 (YC41133 to YC41144)

NTS: 115I/5, 12 and 115J/8, 9

Latitude 62°33'N Longitude 137°57'W

Whitehorse Mining District

Work performed between September 18 and 22, 2009

For
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1.0 Executive Summary

The 6,474 hectare Tad/Toro Project, NTS map sheets 115I/5 & 12 and 115J/8 & 9, is located on Hayes Creek, within the Dawson Range of central Yukon, 100 km northwest of Carmacks which is 177 km by road from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is situated in the Whitehorse Mining District with a latitude and longitude of 62°33'N, 137°57'W. The claims are registered to Northern Freegold Resources Ltd., under option to 0851045 BC Ltd. (plans to merge with Uldaman Capital Corp.) of Vancouver, British Columbia. 0851045 BC Ltd. funded the 2009 program.

The Tad/Toro Project is situated within the 100 km long Big Creek portion of the 250 km long Dawson Range Copper-Gold Belt which hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of several deposit models including calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum, intrusion related gold, associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems and peripheral polymetallic veins.

Deposits within the belt are hosted by similar rocks to the Tad/Toro Project and include the Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit (55 km northwest of the Tad/Toro Project), the Laforma low sulphidation epithermal vein deposit and the Antoniuk intrusion related gold deposit (60 km southeast of the Tad/Toro Project). Strong similarities exist with the Nucleus deposit on the Freegold Project of Northern Freegold Resources Limited (40 km southeast of the Tad/Toro Project).

The Tad/Toro Project is primarily underlain by quartz-hornblende-biotite granitic rocks of the Mid Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith, including the Coffee Creek granite phase, that intrude meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The above units are intruded by quartz feldspar porphyry stocks and dykes of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite, which are known to be associated with gold-copper mineralization within this belt, and are overlain by basalt flows of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group.

Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite within the Tad Porphyry and narrow sphalerite, galena, and arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins along shear zones. The pyrite mineralization may represent a pyritic halo to a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold system with associated low grade gold-pyrite-arsenopyrite in sericite-phyllic alteration zones within the quartz monzonite porphyry and in breccia zones and northerly trending fault zones. Molybdenite occurs within altered potassium feldspar megacrystic quartz monzonite in the Moly Zone in the eastern property area. The zinc-lead veins may represent polymetallic veins outboard of the porphyry system.

The old drill core from the Main Zone exhibits extreme oxidation with many unsplit oxidized and brecciated sections. A supergene enrichment zone occurs near the top of many of the drill holes in the centre of the mineralized zone. The sulphide minerals are oxidized to a depth of 80m and the gold-bearing oxide zone lies in brecciated and intensely altered quartz monzonite porphyry, below which is a hypogene zone containing up to 10% disseminated pyrite in porphyritic granite with lesser alteration.

Previous results from the Main Zone include 1.05 g/t Au and 19.5 g/t Ag across 7.15m including 4.11 g/t Au and 50.1 g/t Ag across 1.06m from DDH T69-2, 1.37 g/t Au and 30.2 g/t Ag across 0.91m from DDH T70-9 and 0.69 g/t Au and 116.6 g/t Ag across 0.3m from DDH T70-12, despite extremely limited sampling of the core. Sampling of an unsplit drill interval from DDH T70-12 in 2007 returned significant results of 1.13 g/t Au and 8.7 g/t Ag over 7.9m, including 5.07 g/t Au and 29.5 g/t Ag over 0.9m indicating that the remaining unsplit core from the 1969-70 drill program should be split and sampled.

The Nit occurrence comprises three large gold soil geochemical anomalies that have not been adequately tested by trenching or drilling. Limited trenching in 1986 indicated a host rock of intensely clay-altered Coffee Creek granite with heavily oxidized quartz veining and faulting. Values in the old trenches that require further investigation include 0.46 g/t Au and 26.1 g/t Ag over 37.8m in Trench F within soil anomaly “B”, and 0.55 g/t Au and 106.6 g/t Ag over 30.0m in Trench BW-2 within soil anomaly “C”.

A 93 km^2 helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey over the Tad/Toro Project was undertaken in the fall of 2009 by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. interpreted by Paolo Costantini, a consulting geophysicist, Zurich, Switzerland, and funded by 0851045 BC Ltd. Five porphyry-type and five vein-type target zones were identified. Additional prospective targets occur within the Tad Porphyry and four other porphyry targets have been identified on the property, some of which correspond to showings, soil anomalies and favourable intrusions (2 km southeast of Main Zone and Phelps area). The Nit area was identified as a priority exploration target for vein system alteration and permissive zones associated with porphyry dykes and/or quartz monzonite units.

Based on the widespread indications of precious and base metal mineralization within the Tad porphyry and adjacent Nit area, the presence of molybdenite at the Moly Zone and southeastern Main Zone areas, the delineation of significant alteration targets by the 2009 airborne geophysical survey, lack of overall exposure and similarities to the Nucleus zone of Northern Freegold Resources Ltd., and the Coffee Project of Kaminak Gold Corporation within the White Gold District, a significant exploration program is recommended on the Tad/Toro Project.

A priority for the next phase of exploration will be to complete a program of trenching, sampling, geological mapping, re-sampling and re-logging of the old core, induced polarization test lines and diamond drilling. Several drill targets proposed by Davidson (2000) remain valid and can be modified by results of the airborne geophysical survey, detailed sampling of previous core and reconnaissance induced polarization.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

This report documents the results of the 2009 airborne geophysical survey on the Tad/Toro Project for assessment purposes and integrates the results with those from previous work on the property to recommend follow up. The author reviewed the data and interpretations from the 2009 airborne geophysical survey on the project in context of the geology and mineralization to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. A new site visit was not undertaken following the airborne survey since no additional work had been completed on the ground since the author's 2007 visit.

The report is based on results of the 2009 airborne geophysical survey, historical information and an examination and evaluation of the property by the author from September 10 to 13, 2007 for Northern Freegold Resources Limited of Vancouver, British Columbia. The author was assisted in the field by Mr. Jeff Bridge of Vancouver, British Columbia. Previous work was completed by the author on the property from October 17 to 22, 2006 for Mr. Bill Harris of Whitehorse Yukon Territory, the original vendor of the Tad 5-8, 17, 19-159 claims. The recently staked Tad 160-191 and Tad 206-325 claims have not been examined in the field by the author.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data. GPS refers to global positioning system. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. VLF-EM refers to a very low frequency electromagnetic type of geophysical survey.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include: gold (Au), silver (Ag), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), manganese (Mn), sulphide (S) and oxide (O). Minerals found on the Tad/Toro Project include pyrite and pyrrhotite (FeS), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), tetrahedrite (CuFeAsS), sphalerite (ZnS), galena (PbS), chalcopyrite and bornite (CuS), molybdenite (MoS) and possibly bournonite (PbCuSbS).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include the available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at http://servlet.gov.yk.ca/ygsmin/index.do .

- Research of mineral titles at http://gysde.gov.yk.ca and http://maps.gov.yk.ca/imf.jsp?site=YGS
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://199.247.132.58:8000/cgi-bin/gw/chameleon.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessors and the Geological Survey of Canada.
- Published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- The author has previous independent experience and knowledge of the regional area having worked on the Sonora Gulch property of Firestone Ventures Inc. and the Freegold Project of Northern Freegold Resources Ltd., including the Nucleus zone and having conducted regional exploration throughout the belt for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. and Teck Exploration Ltd.
- Work on the property by the author from October 17 to 22, 2006 and September 10 to 13, 2007.
- A review of pertinent news releases of Northern Freegold Resources Ltd., 0851045 BC Ltd. and Uldaman Capital Corp., and of other companies conducting work in the regional area.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the property is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work. Limited check samples collected in 2006 and 2007 by the author are consistent with the tenor of mineralization previously reported by several operators but do not constitute detailed quantitative check analyses.

2.5 Scope

This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Tad/Toro Project. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate and surrounding area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area. The property was examined and evaluated by the author from September 10 to 13, 2007 for Northern Freegold Resources Limited, the registered owner of the property. Work consisted of geological mapping, rock and minor reconnaissance soil geochemistry on the Nit option and surrounding area, rehabilitation of the 1969-70 and 1987 core and limited splitting and sampling of select unsplit sections from the 1969-70 core.

In 2006 the author evaluated the Moly and Main Zones within a property wide and regional context, with concurrent geochemical sampling and GPS surveying of the old trenches and drill sites, primarily within the Main Zone. The program was funded by Mr. Bill Harris of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, the original vendor of the Tad claims.

A new site visit was not undertaken following the 2009 airborne geophysical survey since no additional work had been completed on the ground subsequent to the author's 2007 examination. The author has reviewed news releases, sedar, assessment records, and expenditures to confirm that no additional ground work was completed.

Based on the literature review, property examinations and review of the data and results from the 2009 airborne geophysical survey, funded by 0851045 BC Ltd., recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, geophysical surveys and professional fees in the Yukon Territory.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report. Although the author personally collected samples to verify the tenor of mineralization exposed on the property, thorough checks to confirm the results of such prior work and reports has not been done. The author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports. Unless otherwise stated the author has not independently confirmed the accuracy of the data.

Further, while claim data, title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title and exact size of the claims.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Figure 1)

4.1 Location

The Tad/Toro property, NTS map sheets 115I/5 & 12 and 115J/8 & 9, is located on Hayes Creek within the Dawson Range of central Yukon, approximately 100 km northwest of Carmacks which is 177 km by road from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is centered at a latitude of 62°33’N and a longitude of 137°57’W.

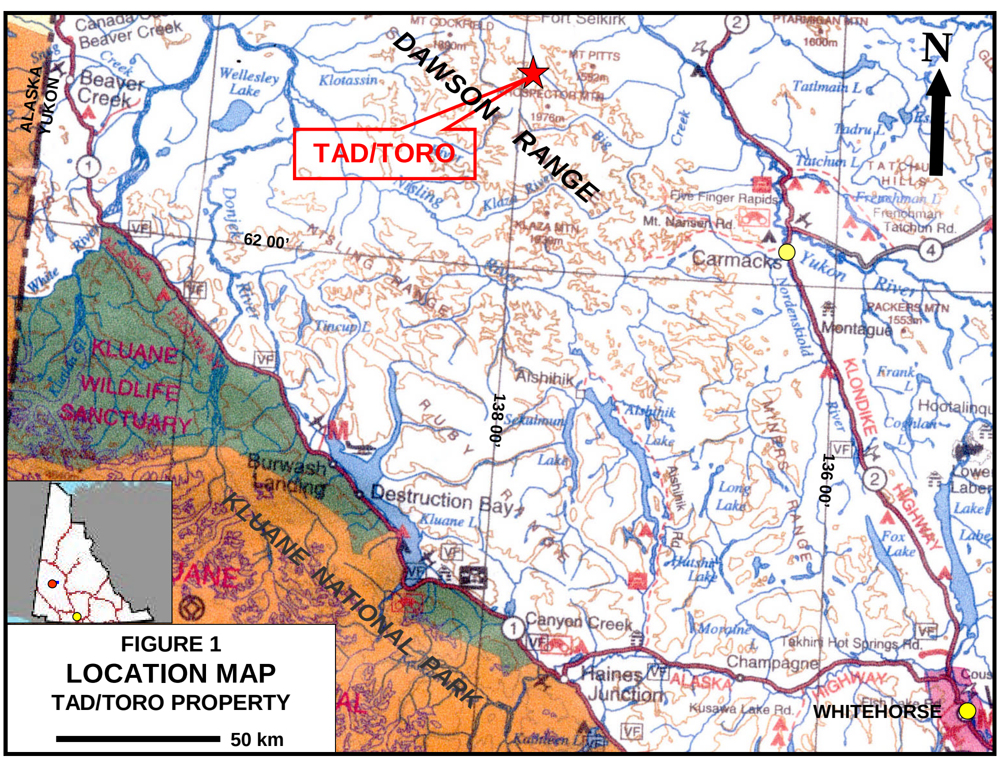


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
TAD/TORO PROPERTY

4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2)

The Tad/Toro Project consists of 310 contiguous claims including 298 Tad and 12 Nit Quartz Mining claims covering an area of approximately but close to 6,474 hectares in the Whitehorse Mining District *(Figure 2)*. The claim area is approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The mineral claims were located by GPS and compass and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheets 115I/5 & 12 and 115J/8 & 9, available for viewing in the Whitehorse Mining Recorder's Office. The registered owner of the claims is Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. (NFR) of Vancouver, British Columbia. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows and a detailed statement of claims is shown in Appendix I.

TABLE 1: Claim data

Claim Name	Grant No.	No. of Claims	Record Date	New Expiry Date*
Tad 5-8, 17	YC40974-978	5	November 25, 2005	February 15, 2012
Tad 19-67	YC26506-554	49	February 26, 2004	February 15, 2012
Tad 68-101	YC54331-364	34	October 31, 2006	February 15, 2012
Tad 102-159	YC65809-866	58	September 28, 2007	February 15, 2012
Tad 160-191	YC90197-227, 260	32	August 7, 2009	February 15, 2013
Tad 206-221	YC90309-324	16	August 7, 2009	February 15, 2013
Tad 222-325	YC90228-308, 325-48	104	August 7, 2009	February 15, 2013
Nit 1-12	YC41133-144	12	February 15, 2006	February 15, 2012
TOTAL		**310**		

* new expiry date based on acceptance of this report for assessment

A private British Columbia Company (0851045 BC Ltd.) has an option to earn a 100% interest on the Tad/Toro Project from NFR through a series of staged payments and issuance of shares to NFR over 4 years totaling $125,211 in cash and 3,000,000 common shares, and completing $3,000,000 in exploration expenditures. 0851045 BC Ltd. (Targetco) has announced plans to merge with Uldaman Capital Corp. (ULD.H: TSX-V). All terms and conditions agreed by Targetco will be assumed by Uldaman. Upon closing of the transaction Uldaman anticipates changing its name to Dawson Gold Corp. *(Refer to NFR, November 5, 2009 and Uldaman*, *November 5, 2009.)*

There is an underlying 3% net smelter return royalty (NSR) on the Tad/Toro portion of the project and an underlying 1% NSR on the Nit portion. NFR may purchase the first 1% of the underlying 3% NSR on the Tad/Toro portion for $500,000, which may be purchased by Targetco if NFR chooses not to do so. An additional 1% of the 3% NSR may also be purchased by Targetco for $1,000,000 *(NFR, November 5, 2009)*.

The claims are located within the Traditional Territory of the Selkirk First Nation, which has a land claim settlement agreement under the Yukon Umbrella Final Agreement. The nearest First Nations surveyed land occurs 7 km to the south of the property. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land. The mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per unit per year to the Yukon Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA). To the author’s knowledge, the Tad/Toro Project area is not subject to any environmental liability.

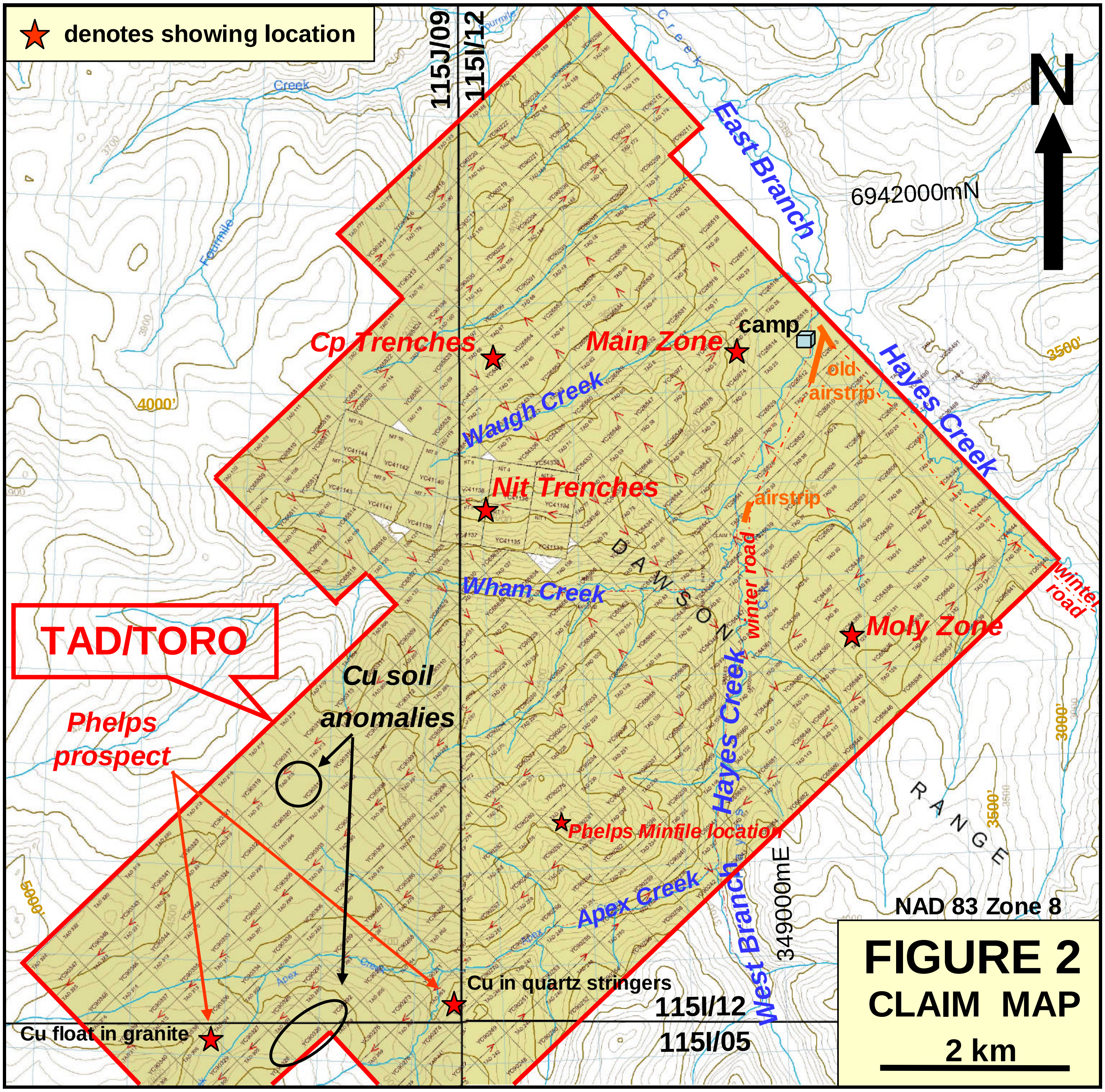


FIGURE 2
CLAIM MAP
2 km

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The property is accessible by helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft from Whitehorse or Carmacks. A small gravel airstrip, adequate for small fixed wing aircraft, is located in the central property area on the Tad 52 claim *(Figure 2)*. The Casino Trail (connecting the Freegold Road, 50 km southwest of the property, to the Casino deposit) provides four wheel drive access to within 15 km of the property. The Casino winter road continues along the northeastern margin of the property to the Casino deposit, 53 km north of the property. The Freegold Road is a government maintained gravel road, accessible from Carmacks. The road distance from Whitehorse is 330 km.

A winter trail connects the Casino Trail to the property and can be passable by all terrain vehicles in summer and utilized for the transport of heavy equipment, supplies and fuel in February and March. Several cat trails on the claims, variably overgrown, provide access to trenches and drill sites.

Photo 1: Habitable cabin and Moly Zone core

Photo 2: Habitable cabin at old camp

Photo 3: Cabins at old camp

Photo 4: Cookhouse at old camp

The old camp on the Tad/Toro property, dating from the mid 1980's, is located at 6940399mN, 349501mE, Nad 83, Zone 8, and one plywood cabin is in good habitable shape *(Photos 1 and 2)*. The cookhouse appears to be in good shape as well *(Photo 4)*. Two other plywood cabins could be salvaged *(Photo 3)*.

Carmacks is the closest town, with a population of approximately 450. Facilities include a grocery store, nursing station, police station, two service stations, accommodation, two restaurants and a café. Some heavy equipment and a small mining oriented labour force are available for contract mining work. Complete services are available in Whitehorse, less than two hours by all-weather highway, 175 km south of Carmacks *(Figure 1)*.

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure

The Tad/Toro Project is located on Hayes Creek, a tributary of the Selwyn River, within the unglaciated Dawson Range of the Yukon Plateau *(Figure 1)*. The topography is moderate with long sinuous ridges incised by narrow valleys that descend to the swampy flat-bottomed valleys of the larger creeks and rivers *(Figure 2)*. Elevations range from about 860m above sea level in the Hayes Creek Valley to 1525m in the southwestern property area. The southern slopes on the property are moderately treed with poplar and spruce and covered by colluvium. The northern slopes are sparsely treed with alder and dwarf spruce and are covered by a veneer of frozen overburden. Approximately 25% of the project area has been burned by forest fires within the past 12 years.

Outcrop is sparse, except on steeper slopes and knolls, but amounts to less than 1%. Most of the previous bulldozer trenching failed to penetrate the overburden that averages 6m deep on hillsides and 10m in the Hayes Creek valley. Permafrost is limited to north facing slopes and valley bottoms.

Water is available from the East and West Branches of Hayes Creek and their tributaries, including Waugh, Wham and Apex Creeks *(Figures 2 and 4)*.

The area has a northern interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with warm summers, long cold winters and light precipitation, most of which is snow. Summers are moderately cool to hot, with daily highs of 15°C to 30°C. Winters are cold, with temperatures of -30°C to -40°C common. The exploration season lasts from mid May until October.

Although there does not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that such areas will be available within the subject property. The nearest source of power is Minto Mine, which is connected to the Yukon electrical grid.

6.0 HISTORY

The Tad/Toro Project includes the Tad claims covering the Tad and Phelps Minfile occurrences (Minfile Numbers 115I 031 and 032), as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)* and the Nit claims. The Tad, Phelps and Nit were originally staked as separate properties with separate work programs conducted on each. Consequently the work completed by various operators as documented in Yukon Minfile *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*, various government publications of the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and the Geological Survey of Canada and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government), is tabulated below separately for the three areas.

In this report the Tad/Toro portion will refer to the northern Tad claim area, covering the Main and Moly zones, Nit will refer to the Nit claims and Phelps will refer to the southern Tad claims, encompassing the Phelps Minfile prospect.

Placer gold activity reportedly dating back to 1898 has been undertaken on the creeks within the property area. Mr. G. Wilson has placer mined on a small creek (Wham Creek) in the southern property area from the 1980's, with some placer mining on Waugh Creek. There is no record of how much gold has been produced.

6.1 Tad/Toro

The Tad/Toro portion covers the Tad Minfile occurrence (Minfile No. 115I 031), a drilled prospect, as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*.

1969-71 Program of grid soil sampling, magnetic and induced polarization geophysical surveys, petrography, trenching and 2,708m of diamond drilling in 18 holes by a joint venture group with International Mine Services Ltd. (IMS) following their discovery of lead-zinc mineralization *(Figure 4)* in quartz monzonite porphyry along Hayes Creek. The joint venture included IMS, Indian Mountain Metal Mines Ltd, Lion Nickel Mines of Canada Ltd, Prado Explorations Ltd and Gui-Por Uranium Mines and Metals Ltd.

The drill program intersected intensely altered and oxidized granitic rock with narrow intervals of anomalous gold (maximum values of 4.11 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag over 1.06m), despite poor core recovery and incomplete sampling, and three induced polarization chargeability geophysical anomalies were outlined *(Waugh, 1970 and 1972)*.

1986-87 Programs of soil sampling, re-sampling of portions of the 1969 drill core, limited VLF electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical surveys, trenching and 372m of diamond drilling in four holes by Noranda Exploration Company, identifying a large gold in soil anomaly and values up to 3.1 g/t Au from the 1969 drill core *(Hart,1987 and Starr, 1987)*.

1996 Geological mapping, a soil survey and magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys by International Kodiak Resources Ltd. under option from Davidson and B. Harris, reproducing the gold in soil anomaly, with coincident arsenic, silver and zinc *(Davidson, 1997)*.

1999-2001 Compilation and reinterpretation of historic data by Pan Ocean Explorations Ltd. *(Davidson, 2000)* and British American Mining Corp. *(Nicholson, 2001)* under option from Davidson and B. Harris.

2005 Property visit and examination of drill core for Mr. Bill Harris documenting poor condition of core *(Casselman, 2006)*.

2006 Evaluation of the showings within a property wide and regional context with concurrent geochemical sampling and GPS surveying for Mr. Bill Harris, verifying previous work and locating old workings *(Pautler, 2006b)*.

2007 Rehabilitation of 1969-70 and 1987 core and limited splitting and sampling of select unsplit sections from the 1969-70 core for Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. An unsplit core interval from DDH T70-12 returned significant results of 1.13 g/t Au and 8.7 g/t Ag over 7.9m, including 5.07 g/t Au and 29.5 g/t Ag over 0.9m *(Pautler, 2007)*.

6.2 Nit

1969 Seven bulldozer trenches (Cp Trenches) were excavated by a joint venture between three junior companies revealing only trace chalcopyrite *(Eaton, 1986)*.

1980-81 Mapping and soil sampling on Nit property by Nat JV (Armco Ml EL and Chevron Canada Ltd.) outlining an arsenic geochemical anomaly underlain by Cretaceous granite, and schist and gneiss cut by quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes *(Archer, 1982)*.

1985 Mapping, grid soil sampling and rock chip sampling on Nit property (ITN claims) by Chevron Canada Ltd. outlining three areas of anomalous gold-silver-lead-arsenic response *(Eaton, 1986)*.

1986 Bulldozer trenching on Nit property by Silverquest Resources Ltd. under option returning assays up to 106.6 g/t Ag and 0.55 g/t Au over 30m from the eastern portion of Trench BW-2 *(Carne, 1986)*.

2007 Minor geological mapping, rock and reconnaissance soil geochemistry on the NIT claims for Northern Freegold Resources Ltd., resulting in location of old trenches *(Pautler, 2007)*.

6.3 Phelps

The Phelps portion covers the Phelps Minfile occurrence (Minfile No. 115I 032), a prospect, as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*. The Minfile location as plotted by the Yukon Geological Survey varies from the copper occurrences identified in the 1970 program, but all are shown on Figure 2.

1969 Staked by Montana Mining Ltd. *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*.

1970 Mapping, geochemistry and magnetic surveys by Phelps Dodge of Canada Corporation under option, with discovery of minor bornite and chalcopyrite in quartz stringers near the intrusive contact and minor disseminated chalcopyrite in a small area of the intrusion. Soil geochemistry outlined three small areas of copper and/or molybdenum response *(Hilker et al., 1970)*.

The previous exploration history will be detailed under section 10.1, "Previous Exploration" for correlation purposes with the 2009 airborne geophysical survey over the project area.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 3)

The regional geology is summarized from Gordey and Makepeace (2003), Carlson (1987) and Pautler (2006a).

The Tad/Toro Project is situated within the unglaciated Dawson Range portion of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, between the northwest striking Tintina Fault to the northeast and the Denali Fault to the southwest. The Dawson Range is characterized by metamorphosed basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (**YTT**) intruded by numerous and voluminous Jurassic to Cretaceous intrusions, primarily of the Mid Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith. In the region the Yukon-Tanana Terrane consists of the Nasina Subterrane, which includes dominantly Mid Paleozoic basement schists and gneisses of continental margin origin (**DMgPW**) superposed with Devono-Mississippian arc volcanic to plutonic rocks (**DMN**).

The 250 km long northwest trending Dawson Range copper-gold-(molybdenum) and gold porphyry belt extends from Freegold Mountain into Alaska. Within this belt, significant porphyry style, and related epithermal style mineralization, is associated with the northwest to north-northwest trending Big Creek Fault, extending from Freegold Mountain in the southeast to the Casino Deposit in the northwest, a distance of 100 km. Mineralization is associated with Mid to Late Cretaceous intrusions (primarily small plugs and breccia bodies of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite) that have intruded within an extensional rift environment, bounded by northwest trending faults (North and South Big Creek Faults) and is hosted by the intrusions and/or the older metamorphosed basement complex of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

The major structural feature in the region is the northwest trending Big Creek Graben bounded by the North and South Big Creek Faults, normal faults that are thought to form the flanks of a graben related to Late Cretaceous extension *(Carlson, 1987)*. The Big Creek Graben appears to have provided the locus for the intrusion of batholiths of Early Jurassic (**EJp**) age, including the Big Creek Syenite (**EJp-BCS**), and the Mid Cretaceous age Dawson Range Batholith (**mKp**).

The above lithologies are intruded by small plutons, stocks and dykes of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite (**LKp**), which consists of felsic, commonly quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic compositions, and are overlain by the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKCv**), which is dominated by mafic flows and pyroclastic rocks. Mineralization within the Big Creek portion of the Dawson Range copper-gold belt is intimately associated with rocks of the Prospector Mountain Suite.

Along the northeastern margin of the Dawson range, significant gold mineralization was recently discovered on the Coffee property of Kaminak Gold Corp., hosted by metamorphosed Paleozoic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane and the mid Cretaceous Coffee Creek pluton, part of the Dawson Range Batholith. The environment is similar to that on the Tad/Toro Project where Coffee Creek granite phases of the Dawson Range Batholith have been identified. Trench results from Coffee include 2.3 g/t over 21m, and 11.7 g/t Au over 10m *(website at www.kaminak.com)*. The Coffee Project is located 30 km south of the White Gold discovery of Underworld Resources Ltd.

At the Golden Saddle zone at White Gold mineralization is preferentially hosted within felsic orthogneiss (meta-intrusive), as well as felsic and mafic metavolcanic (amphibolite-**DMa**) rocks, all of probable Devono-Mississippian age *(website at www.whitegolddistrict.com).* Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins, stockwork and breccia zones, as well as pyrite veinlets and disseminations *(website at www.whitegolddistrict.com)*, and includes cubic pyrite and visible gold. The alteration assemblage includes silica, sericite, ankerite, albite and K-spar (including adularia) *(Gibson, 2009)*. Epithermal textures are evident within the veins and porphyry style alteration is suggestive of a younger intrusion (possibly Cretaceous) at depth *(Corbett, personal communication)*. However, an intrusion related gold model has currently been postulated for the mineralization *(website at www.whitegolddistrict.com)*. Other mineralized zones at White Gold are hosted by a metasedimentary package (**DMps**) *(website at www.underworldresources.com)*.

In 2008 to 2009 Underworld Resources Ltd. completed approximately 29,101m of diamond drilling in 117 holes at White Gold. Results include 8.8 g/t Au over 24m from hole WD08-28 and 3.4 g/t Au over 104m from hole WD09-31. A resource estimate is planned and metallurgical and engineering studies are underway to support a Preliminary Economic Assessment for early in 2010. *(Refer to website at www.underworldresources.com).*

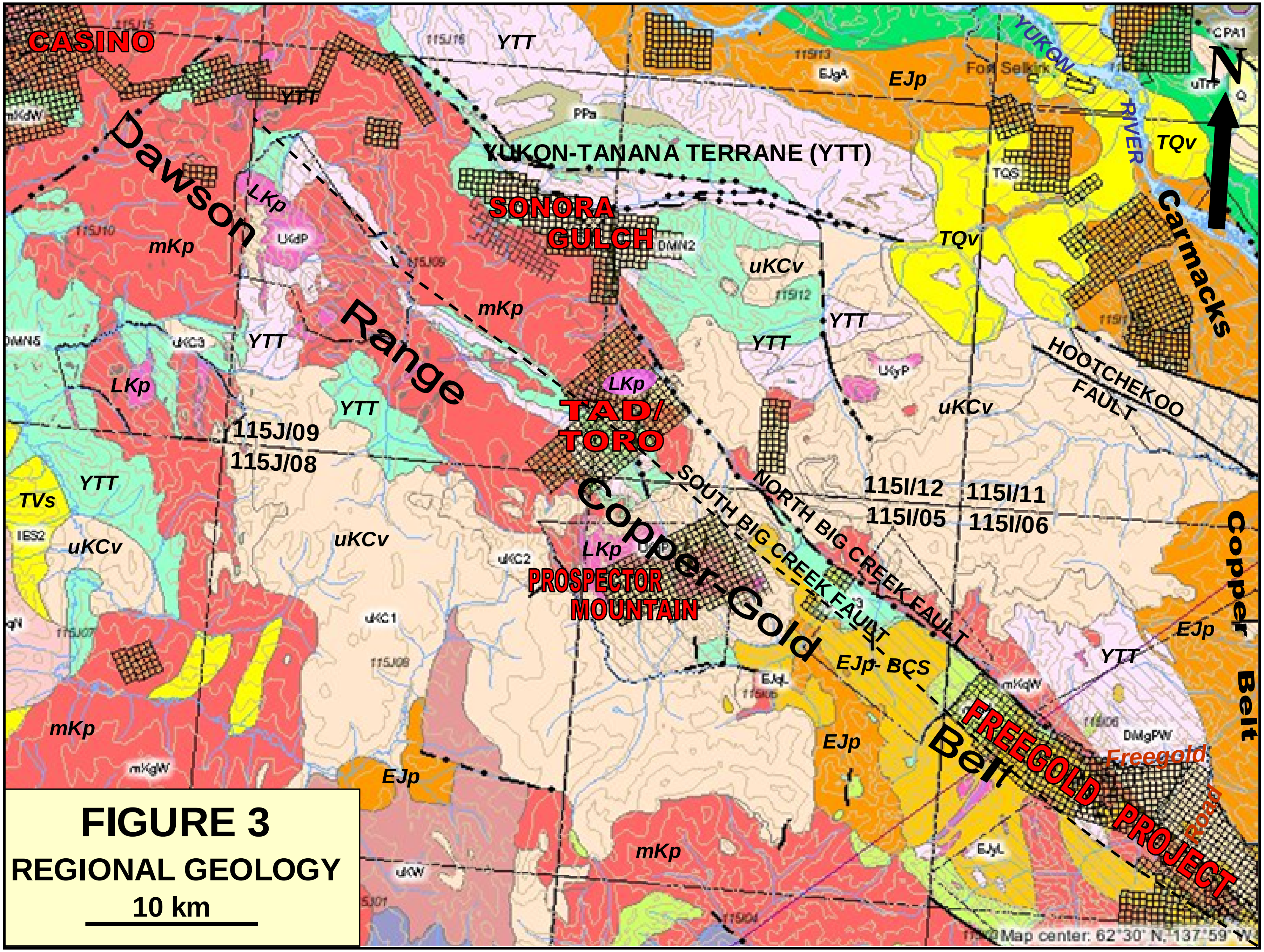


FIGURE 3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
10 km

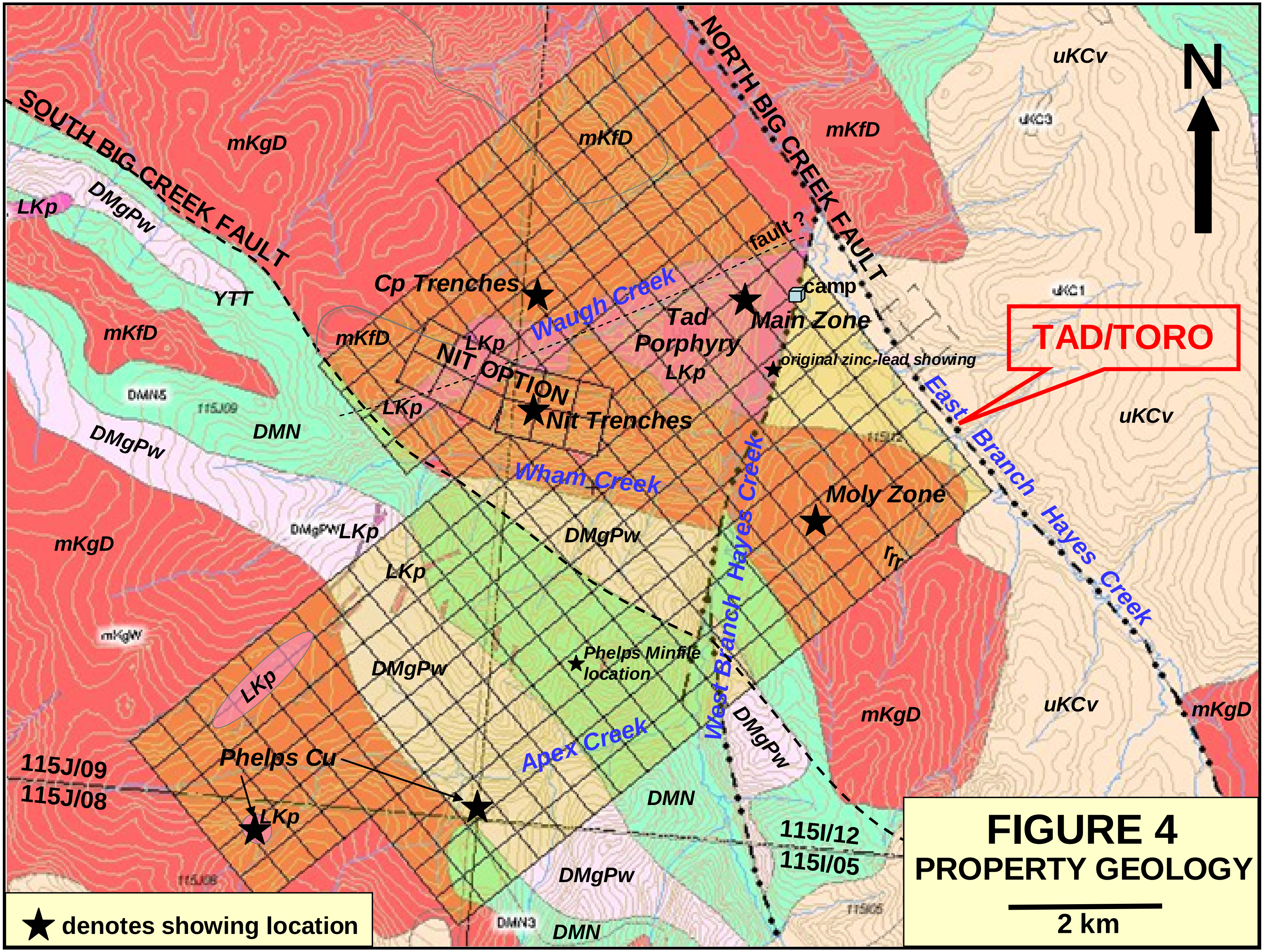


FIGURE 4
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
2 km

7.2 Property Geology (Figure 4)

The Tad/Toro Project is primarily underlain by quartz-hornblende-biotite granitic rocks of the Mid Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith (**mKp**) that intrude primarily Devono-Mississippian meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (**YTT**) consisting of quartz biotite schist, hornblende schist, gneissic equivalents, quartzite and minor limestone, with a northwest trending foliation *(Figure 3)*. On the property *(Figure 4)* the Dawson Range Batholith includes a biotite>hornblende granodiorite phase (**mKgD**), the Casino granodiorite phase, and a biotite rich leucocratic quartz monzonite to granite phase (**mKfD**), referred to as the Coffee Creek granite phase.

The above units are intruded by granite to quartz monzonite stocks and dykes of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite (**LKp**). One such body in the Main Zone area, referred to as the Tad Porphyry, consists of quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry with clear quartz and feldspar phenocrysts and lesser biotite. Two phases of the Tad Porphyry have been recognized, a quartz monzonite porphyry and a biotite granite porphyry. Fresh specimens of quartz monzonite are typically pale gray with abundant muscovite. Argillic and propylitic hydrothermal alteration, brecciation and iron oxide staining of these rocks is extensive in the 1969-70 drill core.

A second body of the Prospector Mountain Suite (**LKp**), or the possible extension of the Tad Porphyry, and related northeasterly trending dykes, extend from the Cp trenches across the Nit claims *(see Figure 7)*. Aplite dykes were noted cutting medium to coarse grained quartz monzonite in the Nit trenches. A north-northeasterly trending dyke swarm (**LKp**) has been mapped extending to the south towards the Phelps prospect and two small leucocratic stocks were identified in the Phelps area *(Hilker et al., 1970)*.

The metamorphic and igneous rocks are intruded by mafic dykes and are overlain by basalt flows of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKCv**) primarily on the north side of Hayes Creek. These weather brown to reddish-brown and vary from olivine-rich to feldspathic.

The northwesterly trending North Big Creek Fault trends across the northeastern edge of the property, following Hayes Creek. The sub-parallel South Big Creek Fault lies 5 to 6 km to the southwest. A northerly trending extensional fault follows the West Branch of Hayes Creek. This is the same structural environment present on the Nucleus Zone of the Freegold Project of Northern Freegold Resources situated 40 km to the southeast.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Tad/Toro Project lies within the 100 km long Big Creek portion of the 250 km long Dawson Range Copper-Gold Belt, which hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of several deposit models, including calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum, intrusion related gold, associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems and peripheral polymetallic veins. The mineralization and grade and tonnage figures discussed below in Sections 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Tad/Toro Project which is the subject of this report.

The Dawson Range Copper-Gold Belt, including the Tad/Toro Project area, exhibits strong similarities to the Kemess-Toodoggone Camp in northern British Columbia which is characterized by calc-alkalic porphyry gold-copper deposits (Kemess Mine) and low sulphidation epithermal deposits (past producing Baker and Cheni mines). Polymetallic veins commonly occur peripheral to porphyry type deposits and occurrences.

A petrographic study of specimens from the Tad Porphyry suggests that the sulphide mineralogy and alteration is consistent with the low pyrite shell of a porphyry system, which occurs on the outer margins of the system *(Boorman et al., 1970)*.

8.1 Porphyry Copper±Molybdenum±Gold Model

The main deposit model on the Tad/Toro property is the bulk-mineable plutonic hosted, calc-alkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold model. Examples include Casino in Yukon, Highland Valley Copper and Gibraltar in British Columbia and Chuquicamata, La Escondida and Quebrada Blanca in Chile. Commodities are copper, molybdenum and gold in varying quantities with minor silver in most deposits. The following characteristics of the calc-alkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold deposit model are primarily summarized from Panteleyev, (1995).

Mineralization typically occurs as sulphide-bearing veinlets, fracture fillings and lesser disseminations in large hydrothermally altered zones (up to 100 ha in size) with quartz veinlets and stockworks, commonly wholly or partially coincident with intrusion or hydrothermal breccias and dyke swarms, hosted by porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Sulphide mineralogy includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite. Two main ages of mineralization are evident in the Canadian Cordillera, Triassic to Jurassic (210-180 Ma) and Cretaceous to Tertiary (85-45 Ma).

Alteration generally consists of an early central potassic zone that can be variably overprinted by potassic (potassium feldspar and biotite), phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite), less commonly argillic and rarely, advanced argillic (kaolinite-pyrophyllite) in the uppermost zones.

Regional faults are important in localizing the porphyry stocks with fault and fracture sets (especially coincident and intersecting multiple sets), an important ore control. Other ore controls include internal and external igneous contacts, cupolas, dyke swarms and intrusive and hydrothermal breccias.

British Columbia porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold deposits contain 115 mt of 0.37% Cu, 0.01% Mo, 0.3 g/t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag, from median values for 40 deposits with reported reserves. Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of copper, almost 50% of the gold reserves in British Columbia and significant molybdenum resources. Associated deposit types include skarn, porphyry gold, low and high sulphidation epithermal systems, polymetallic veins and sulphide mantos and replacements.

8.2 Epithermal Gold Model

Mineralization on the Tad/Toro Project also has features of the low sulphidation epithermal gold model with gold-silver veins, stockwork and breccia zones. Examples include the Midas Mine of Franco Nevada in Nevada, the El Penon Mine of Meridian Minerals in Chile, and the former Baker and Cheni Mines in the Toodoggone District of British Columbia. Commodities are gold and silver with minor copper, lead and zinc. The following characteristics of the low sulphidation epithermal gold deposit model are primarily summarized from Panteleyev, (1996).

Mineralization typically occurs as quartz veins, stockworks and breccias carrying gold, silver, electrum, argentite and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals in high level (epizonal) to near surface environments. The ore commonly exhibits open space filling textures and is associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems in volcanic island and continent margin magmatic arcs and continental volcanic fields with extensional structures.

Host rocks include most types of volcanic rocks with calc-alkaline andesitic compositions predominating. Some deposits occur in areas with bimodal volcanism and extensive subaerial ashflow deposits. A less common association is with alkalic intrusive rocks and shoshonitic volcanic rocks. Clastic and epiclastic sedimentary rocks host deposits in intra-volcanic basins and structural depressions.

Gangue minerals include quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite and calcite, with minor adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite and calcium-mangnesium-manganese-iron carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite.

Alteration generally consists of extensive silicification occurring as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony, commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration (kaolinite-illite-montmorillonite ±smectite) forms adjacent to some veins. Advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally. Weathered outcrops are often characterized by resistant quartz ± alunite 'ledges' and extensive flanking bleached, clay-altered zones with supergene alunite, jarosite and other limonite minerals.

The deposits occur in high-level hydrothermal systems from depths of approximately 1 km to surficial hotspring settings. They are associated with regional-scale fracture systems related to grabens, ±resurgent calderas, flow-dome complexes and rarely, maar diatremes. Extensional structures in volcanic fields (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins and cymoid loops, etc.) are common; locally graben or caldera-fill clastic rocks are present. High-level (subvolcanic) stocks and/or dikes and pebble breccia diatremes occur in some areas. Locally resurgent or domal structures are related to underlying intrusive bodies.

Ore zones are typically localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring ore zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (greater than 1m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350m from a base metal poor, gold-silver rich top to a relatively silver rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones contain gold-silver-arsenic-antimony-mercury, gold-silver-lead-zinc-copper, silver-lead-zinc. In alkalic hostrocks tellurides, roscoelite (vanadium mica) and fluorite may be abundant, with lesser molybdenite.

Ages of mineralization are variable although Tertiary deposits are most abundant. The age is closely related to the associated volcanic rocks but invariably slightly younger in age (0.5 to 1 Ma, more or less).

Typical grade and tonnage figures for the median low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits, based on worldwide mines and U.S.A. models, include 0.77 million tonnes of 7.5 g/t Au, 110 g/t Ag and minor copper, zinc and lead for 41 Comstock-type 'bonanza' deposits and 0.3 million tonnes of 1.3 g/t Au, 38 g/t Ag and >0.3% Cu from 20 Sado-type gold-copper deposits. Associated deposit types include high sulphidation epithermal gold-silver, hotspring gold-silver, porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold and related polymetallic veins and placer gold.

Economic low sulphidation epithermal deposits are usually mined by a combination of open pit mining and underground operations with conventional cyanide milling processing, with moderate daily tonnage production. They typically contain high-grade sections, often with significant silver content, high silver to gold ratios, “clean” metallurgy, and good recoveries.

8.3 Polymetallic Vein Model

Intrusion hosted polymetallic veins, which can surround intrusions with porphyry deposits or prospects, are evident on the Tad/Toro Project. Examples of polymetallic deposits include the Beaverdell camp in British Columbia and Creede, Colorado, USA. The Keno Hill camp is an example of a clastic metasediment-hosted silver-lead-zinc enriched polymetallic vein deposit model. Commodities include Ag, Pb, Zn (Cu, Au, Mn). Similarities exist to the orogenic type (Pogo Deposit in Alaska) and the intrusion-related gold pyrrhotite vein model such as at the past producing Snip Mine in northern British Columbia.

The following characteristics of the intrusion hosted polymetallic vein deposit model are primarily summarized from Lefebure and Hõy, editors, (1996).

Mineralization typically occurs as sulphide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, pyrite, silver and sulphosalt (tetrahedrite-tennantite) minerals, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and stibnite, in a carbonate and quartz gangue ± specular hematite, hematite, barite and fluorite. Silver minerals often occur as inclusions in galena and native gold and electrum occurs in some deposits. Gold grades are generally low given the amount of sulphides present. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth.

Wall rock alteration in volcanic and intrusive host rocks is argillic, sericitic or chloritic and may be quite extensive.

Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control, although veins are typically associated with second order structures. In igneous rocks the faults may relate to volcanic centers. Significant deposits are restricted to competent lithologies. Dykes are often emplaced along the same faults and in some camps are believed to be roughly contemporaneous with mineralization. Some polymetallic veins are found surrounding intrusions with porphyry deposits or prospects as would be the case at Tad/Toro.

Individual vein systems range from several hundred to several million tonnes grading from 5 to 1500 g/t Ag, 0.5 to 20% Pb and 0.5 to 8% Zn. Copper and gold are reported in less than half the British Columbia occurrences, with average grades of 0.09% Cu and 4 g/t Au. The veins usually support small to medium-size underground mines. Larger polymetallic vein deposits are attractive because of their high grades and relatively easy benefication. They are potential sources of cadmium and germanium.

9.0 MINERALIZATION (Figures 3 to 8)

The property covers the Tad Minfile drilled prospect and the Phelps Minfile prospect as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey as Minfile Numbers 115I 031 and 115I 032 *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*.

Mineralization generally occurs as disseminated pyrite (up to 10%) within the Tad Porphyry and narrow sphalerite, galena, and arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins along shear zones. The pyrite mineralization may represent a pyritic halo to a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold system with associated low grade gold-pyrite-arsenopyrite in sericite-phyllic alteration zones within the quartz monzonite porphyry and in breccia zones and northwest trending fault zones. Minor potassic alteration of the porphyry has been reported. The lead-zinc veins may represent polymetallic veins outboard of the porphyry system.

A petrographic study of specimens from the Tad Porphyry suggests that the sulphide mineralogy and alteration is consistent with the low pyrite shell of a porphyry system, which occurs on the outer margins of the system *(Boorman et al., 1970)*. Pyrite was the most common mineral identified, occasionally associated with marcasite and rarely with included pyrrhotite. Trace amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena occur, commonly as inclusions in pyrite. Arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and possible bournonite were identified in DDH T69-2 and appear to have an association with precious metal values.

The study also showed that molybdenite occurs in the Moly Zone and in DDH T70-9 as small specks and flakes of molybdenite primarily in quartz veinlets and as lesser disseminations commonly associated with hematite rimmed magnetite, with a minor pyrite and rare chalcopyrite association *(Boorman et. al., 1970)*. Alteration was classed as argillic but could be outer margin phyllic *(Abbott and Barnett, 1970)*.

The old drill core from the Main Zone exhibits extreme oxidation with many unsplit oxidized and brecciated sections. A supergene enrichment zone occurs near the top of many of the drill holes in the centre of the mineralized zone. The sulphide minerals are oxidized to a depth of 80m and the gold-bearing oxide zone lies in brecciated and intensely altered quartz monzonite porphyry, below which is a hypogene zone containing up to 10% disseminated pyrite in porphyritic granite with lesser alteration *(Davidson, 2000).*

On the Nit portion of the property, silver-gold mineralization is associated with quartz vein – fault zones with a 062°/70°NW trending vein/fault intersected within soil anomaly “B” and a number of narrow fault gouge/clay altered zones within soil anomaly “A”, hosted by the Coffee Creek granite phase of the Dawson Range Batholith *(Carne, 1986)*.

Minor bornite and chalcopyrite reportedly occur within quartz stringers near the intrusive contact and minor disseminated chalcopyrite within a small area of the intrusion on the Phelps prospect. Soil geochemistry outlined three small areas of copper and/or molybdenum response *(Hilker et al., 1970)*.

Placer gold has been mined from Hayes Creek and its tributaries. Gold has been reported on quartz clasts recovered from Apex Creek to the south and placer concentrate from lower Hayes Creek contains galena, sphalerite and other sulphide minerals *(Davidson, 1997)*. Fine gold can be panned from Hayes Creek where it flows past the Tad/Toro camp *(Starr, 1987).*

10.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

10.1 Previous Exploration (Figures 5-9)

Previous exploration on the Tad/Toro Project, undertaken from 1969 to 2007, has involved approximately 3,080m of drilling in 22 holes, excavator trenching, six grid soil geochemistry programs (three on the Tad/Toro portion, two on the Nit option and one on the Phelps portion), rock and soil geochemistry, and ground induced polarization, magnetic and VLF-EM electromagnetic geophysical surveys on the Tad/Toro portion and a magnetic survey on the Phelps portion. The 2006-7 sample locations, collected by the author, and locations of old trenches and drillholes are shown in Figures 5 to 8.

10.1.1 Geochemistry

The International Mine Services joint venture discovered disseminated lead-zinc mineralization in an outcrop of gossanous sericite and clay altered quartz monzonite porphyry along Hayes Creek in 1969 *(Figure 4)*. The Tad/Toro property was staked and subsequent grid soil sampling in 1969 to 1970 (consisting of 6,000 samples with a northwest trending baseline – Figure 17 in Appendix IV) outlined three anomalous zones, a zone with irregular molybdenum (up to 336 ppm) with weak copper values (Zone 1 - Moly Zone), a broad 1.5 km long zinc-lead (with weak copper, silver and molybdenum) anomaly (Zone 2 - Main Zone) and a 2 km long zinc-lead anomaly four km northwest of the Moly Zone *(Waugh, 1970 and 1972)*.

In 1970 copper mineralization was discovered further to the south in the Apex Creek area. Phelps Dodge of Canada Corporation under option from Montana Mining Ltd. completed 120 line miles of grid soil sampling on north trending lines, 400 feet apart with a 100 foot sample spacing. Analyses were performed by Chemex Labs, North Vancouver. The soil geochemistry outlined three small areas of copper and/or molybdenum response *(Hilker et al., 1970)*. Two of the anomalies occur within the property area and approximately locations are shown in Figure 2.

Soil and silt sampling on the Nit property by Nat JV (Armco Ml EL and Chevron Canada Ltd.) in 1980 to 1981 outlined an arsenic geochemical anomaly underlain by Cretaceous granite and schist and gneiss cut by quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes *(Archer, 1982)*. A 1247 ppb Au value was obtained within the upper Waugh Creek drainage. A subsequent 777 sample grid soil program in 1985 by Chevron Canada Ltd. outlined three areas of anomalous gold-silver-lead-arsenic response with maximum results of 1020 ppb Au, 54 ppm Ag, 1550 ppm Pb and 980 ppm As *(Eaton, 1986)*. Anomaly A covers the contact between feldspar porphyry and granite, Anomaly B occurs within the granite and Anomaly C coincides with a 170º/W fault. The anomalies with maximum gold values are plotted on Figure 7.

It should be noted that in both of the above soil surveys on the Nit option the procedure utilized a -35 mesh screening technique, then pulverized to -80 mesh. This procedure was found to return lower but more reproducible values, but would tend to dilute anomalies. Gold in the soils and rocks was analyzed by fire assay preparation with neutron activation analysis by Chemex Labs, North Vancouver.

A 384 sample soil geochemical survey was undertaken by Noranda Exploration Company in 1986-87, covering the Main Zone area on the Tad/Toro portion. The survey utilized a northerly trending baseline *(see Figure 5)* and samples were analyzed for gold-silver-arsenic-copper-lead-zinc. A large gold in soil anomaly ±silver and arsenic was identified somewhat coincidental to the Zone 2 lead-zinc anomaly. Maximum values obtained were 815 ppb Au, 18 ppm Ag, 530 ppm As *(Hart, 1987)*.

In 1996 International Kodiak Resources Inc. conducted a 398 sample soil geochemical survey on the Tad/Toro portion (collected at 25m spacings on lines 50m apart on a 10 line km grid with a northwest trending baseline). The more detailed survey reproduced the gold in soil anomaly obtained by Noranda, with moderately coincident arsenic and a lesser correlation with silver. A strong north trending L-shaped gold anomaly (Anomaly A) was defined *(Davidson, 2000)*. *(Refer to Appendix IV, Figure 17.)*

10.1.2 Geophysics

Magnetic and induced polarization geophysical surveys were carried out by International Mine Services in 1969 on the Tad/Toro portion. Three induced polarization chargeability anomalies were outlined; two with coincident zinc-lead soil geochemical anomalies one of which corresponds to the Main Zone, another 500m west of the Main Zone. A magnetic high anomaly was outlined along the south side of the Main Zone chargeability anomaly *(Waugh, 1970 and 1972)*.

In 1970 Phelps Dodge of Canada Corporation under option from Montana Mining Ltd. completed a 120 line mile magnetic survey further to the south in the Apex Creek area (Phelps prospect). The survey was useful in differentiating rock units but did not suggest a typical porphyry copper signature *(Hilker et al., 1970)*.

In 1987 Noranda Exploration Company completed limited VLF electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical surveys over the Tad/Toro portion *(Starr, 1987)*, but results were not reported and could not be located by the author.

A high level multi-parameter airborne geophysical survey (magnetic, VLF electromagnetic and radiometric) was flown over the Hayes Creek area by the Geological Survey Canada in 1994 with a 0.5 km line spacing. The survey outlined an L shaped 2 km by 1 km magnetic high in the Main Zone area and a 1 km diameter circular magnetic high anomaly in the Moly Zone *(see Davidson, 2000)*. A large Th/K ratio low was identified over the Tad Porphyry. The signature was considered similar to, although larger and slightly less intense, than the Casino copper-molybdenum-gold deposit, 55 km to the northwest *(Hart, 1998)*.

Ten line km magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were conducted over the Tad/Toro portion by International Kodiak Resources Ltd. in 1996 under option from Davidson and B. Harris. The data from this survey was never published and could not be located by the author.

10.1.3 Trenching (Figures 4 to 9)

Trenching was conducted on the Tad/Toro portion in 1970 by International Mine Services and in 1987 by Noranda Exploration Company.

In the 1970 trench program samples were collected at 25 foot intervals from the regolith at the bottom of the trenches *(Waugh, 1970)*. In the 1987 Noranda program, 64 overburden and only four rock samples were collected from ten trenches due to poor rock exposure in the trenches. Results closely matched results from the soil geochemical survey, with slightly higher values in the trench samples *(Starr, 1987)*.

The following old trench locations were recorded by the author from the Main Zone area in 2006 *(Figures 5 and 6)*.

Table 2: Trench locations Main Zone area

Trench No.	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting
T-TR1 end	6940422	348526
T-TR1 start	6940447	348522
T-TR2 end	6940371	348587
T-TR2 start	6940389	348576
T-TR3 start	6940362	348672
T-TR4 end	6939833	348829
T-TR5 end	6940080	348798
T-TR5 start	6940065	348798
T-TR6 end	6939367	349867
T-TR6 start	6939340	349826
T-TR7 start	6939841	348690

The Cp trenches, six or seven bulldozer trenches *(Figure 7)* reportedly excavated in 1969 *(Eaton, 1986)* were located in 2007 around 6940448mN 346190mE, Nad 83, Zone 8. The Cp trenches appear to be 500m further northeast than previously shown. Precise locations for the individual trenches could not be discerned but the general area of disturbance was visible. Trace chalcopyrite is reported from the trenches but sufficient time was not available to adequately evaluate the trenches.

Bulldozer trenching was conducted on the Nit property by Silverquest Resources Ltd. under option from Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. in 1986 to investigate three gold in soil geochemical anomalies (defined by 50 ppb gold or greater). Although over 8,300 cubic meters of material was excavated in 11 trenches with an average depth of 1m, only five trenches reached bedrock and were subsequently sampled *(Figures 7 and 9)*. Trenching was constrained by extensive permafrost and only a small portion of the three anomalies were tested. However, significant values were returned as tabulated below *(Carne, 1986)*.

Table 3: Trench results Nit Zone

Geochemistry	Trench No.	Width	Type	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comment
Anomaly B	“F”	30.0 m	Chip	0.32	32.2	Western extent-open
Anomaly B	“F”	7.8 m	Channel	1.03	2.7	Quartz Vein/faulting
Anomaly B	“F”	37.8 m	Combined	0.46	26.1	Combined
Anomaly B	“BW-4”	2.1 m	Channel	0.79	120.0	Quartz Vein/faulting
Anomaly C	“BW-2”	30.0 m*	Chip	0.55	106.6	Eastern extent

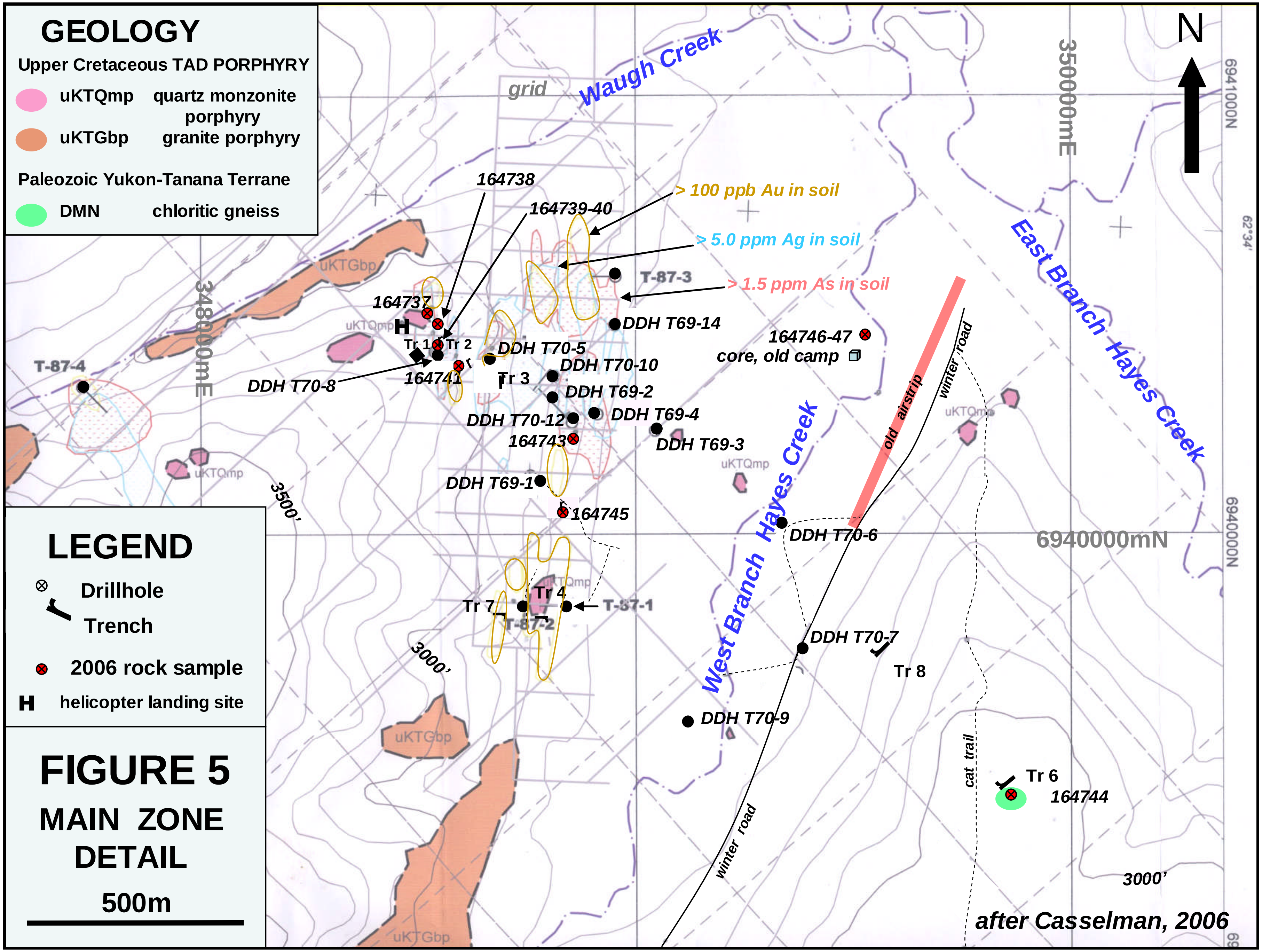
* Trench map shows and reports a sample width of 30m but text reports a width of 15m *(Carne, 1986)*.

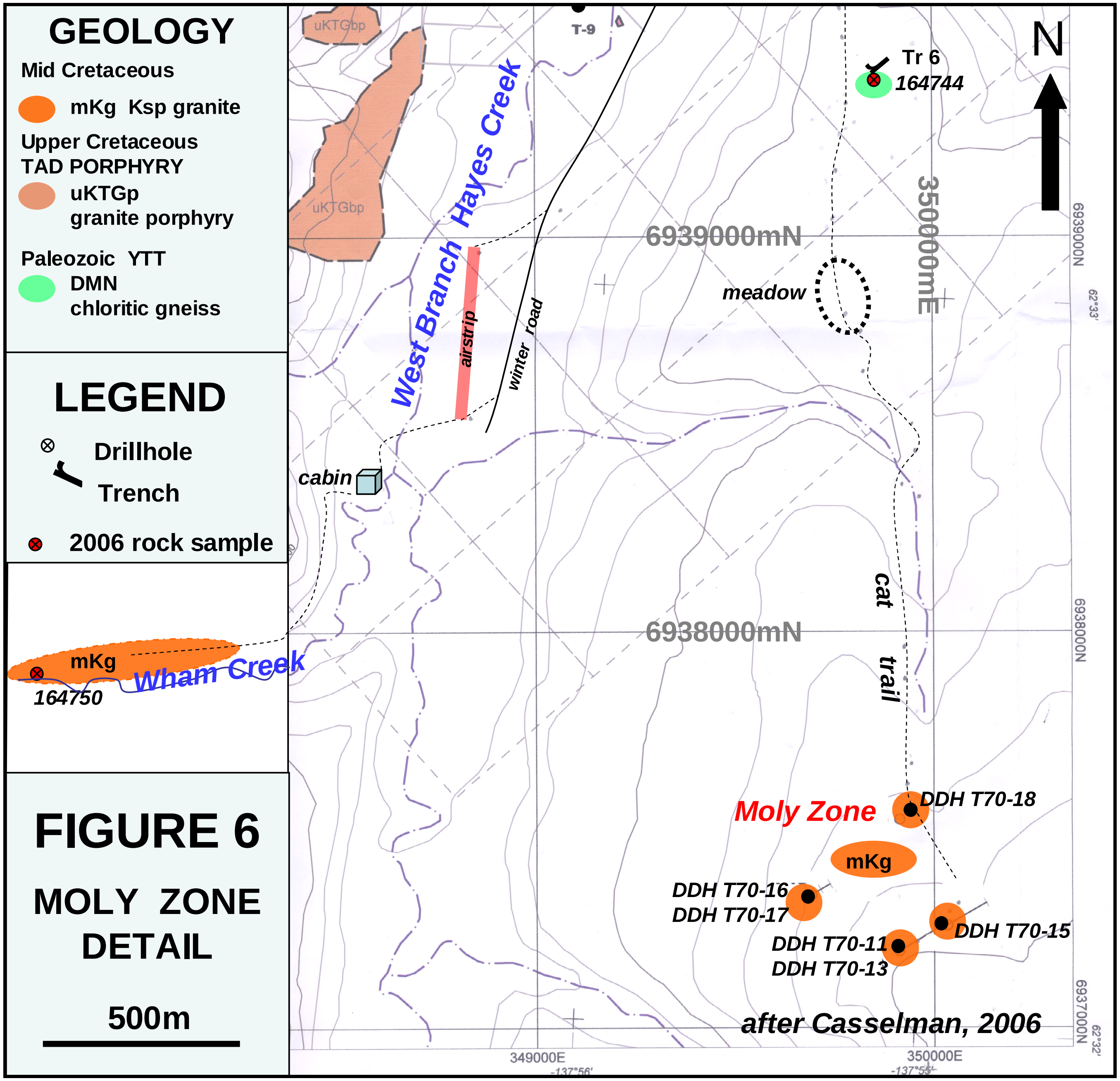
A hand pit was excavated in 1986 at the 1080 ppb gold in soil anomaly in Anomaly A with soil values decreasing with depth, suggesting a source upslope.

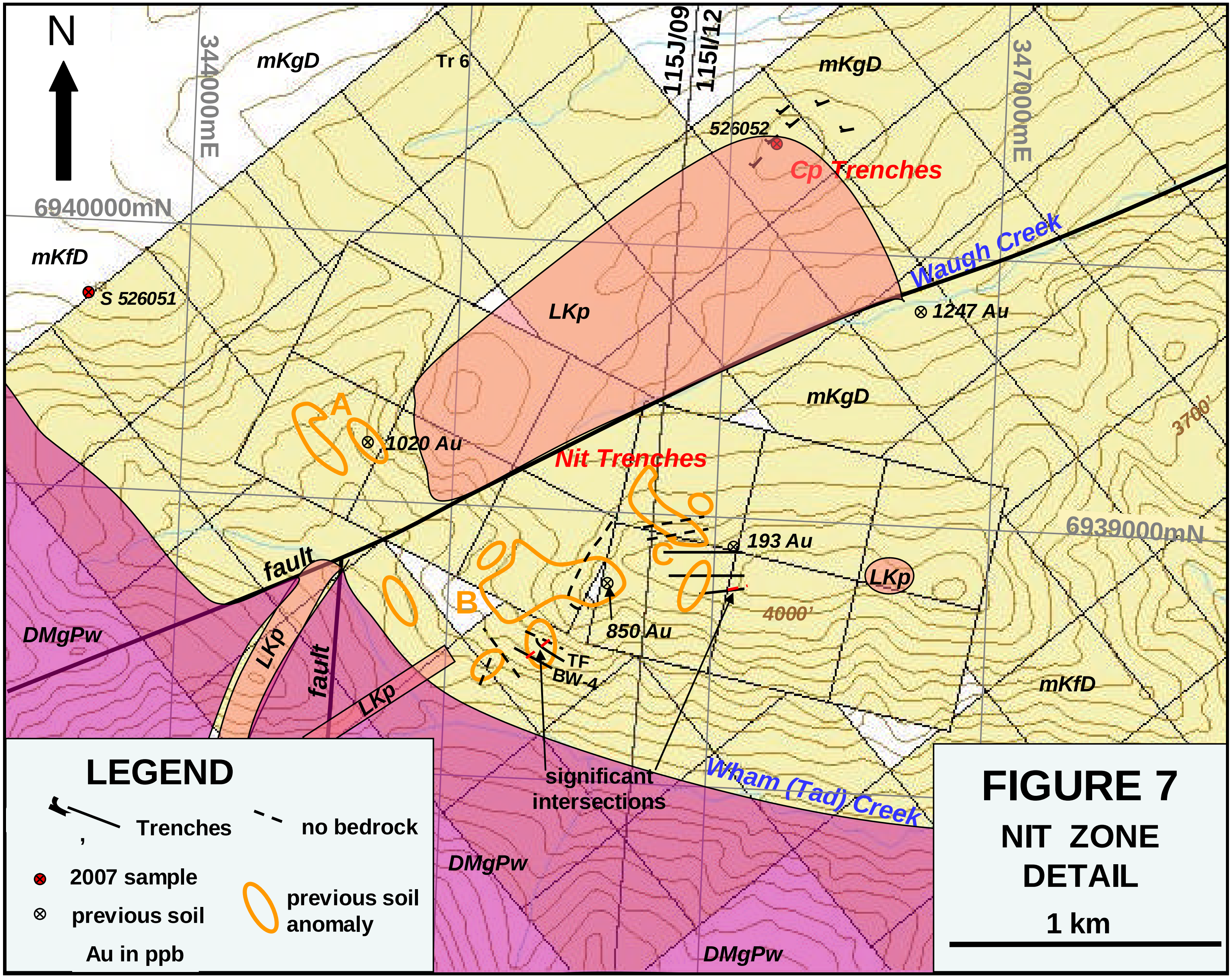
Four of the Nit trenches were located in the field and recorded by the author in 2007 with locations plotted on Figure 8 and tabulated in Table 4. The 1986 Trench report *(Carne, 1986)* was located subsequent to the investigation. Trench maps are shown in Figure 9.

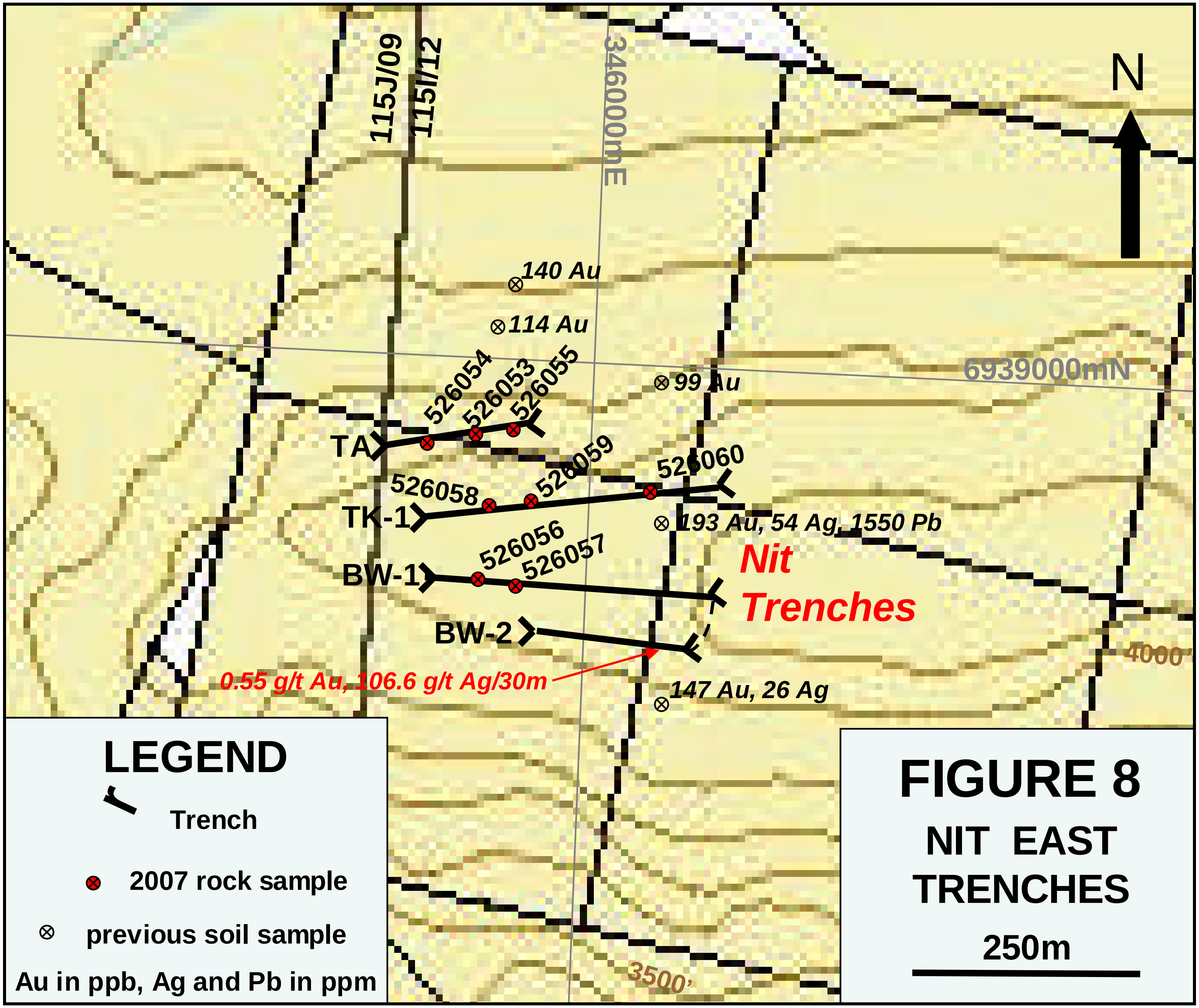
Table 4: Trench locations Nit Zone

Trench No.	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting
TR A start	6938913	345802
TR A end	6938927	345912
BW-1 start	6938789	345833
BW-1 end	6938780	346110
BW-2 start	6938780	346110
BW-2 end	6938741	345954
TK-1 start	6938849	345844
TK-1 end	6938882	346092


GEOLOGY
Upper Cretaceous TAD PORPHYRY
uKTQmp quartz monzonite porphyry
uKTGbp granite porphyry
Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana Terrane
DMN chloritic gneiss
LEGEND
Drillhole
Trench
2006 rock sample
helicopter landing site
FIGURE 5
MAIN ZONE DETAIL
500m
N
Waugh Creek
grid
East Branch Hayes Creek
West Branch Hayes Creek
> 100 ppb Au in soil
> 5.0 ppm Ag in soil
> 1.5 ppm As in soil
348000mE
350000mE
6940000mN
6941000N
6940000N
62°34'
164737
164738
164739-40
164741
164743
164744
164745
164746-47
core, old camp
T-87-3
T-87-4
T-87-1
T-87-2
DDH T69-14
DDH T70-5
DDH T70-10
DDH T69-2
DDH T69-4
DDH T70-12
DDH T69-3
DDH T69-1
DDH T70-8
DDH T70-6
DDH T70-7
DDH T70-9
Tr 1
Tr 2
Tr 3
Tr 4
Tr 6
Tr 7
Tr 8
uKTGbp
uKTQmp
old airstrip
winter road
cat trail
3500'
3000'
after Casselman, 2006


GEOLOGY
Mid Cretaceous
mKg Ksp granite
Upper Cretaceous
TAD PORPHYRY
uKTGp
granite porphyry
Paleozoic YTT
DMN
chloritic gneiss
LEGEND
Drillhole
Trench
2006 rock sample
mKg
164750
Wham Creek
FIGURE 6
MOLY ZONE
DETAIL
500m
uKTGbp
T-9
West Branch Hayes Creek
airstrip
winter road
cabin
6939000mN
6938000mN
350000mE
meadow
Tr 6
164744
N
cat trail
Moly Zone
mKg
DDH T70-18
DDH T70-16
DDH T70-17
DDH T70-15
DDH T70-11
DDH T70-13
after Casselman, 2006
349000E
350000E
6939000N
6938000N
6937000N


N
mKgD
Tr 6
115J/09
115I/12
mKgD
344000mE
347000mE
526052
Cp Trenches
6940000mN
mKfD
S 526051
LKp
Waugh Creek
1247 Au
A
1020 Au
mKgD
Nit Trenches
3700'
193 Au
6939000mN
LKp
fault
B
850 Au
4000'
DMgPw
LKp
fault
LKp
TF
BW-4
mKfD
significant
intersections
Wham (Tad) Creek
DMgPw
DMgPw
LEGEND
Trenches
no bedrock
2007 sample
previous soil
Au in ppb
previous soil anomaly
FIGURE 7
NIT ZONE DETAIL
1 km


115J/09
115I/12
346000mE
N
140 Au
114 Au
6939000mN
99 Au
526054
526053
526055
TA
526059
526060
526058
TK-1
193 Au, 54 Ag, 1550 Pb
526056
526057
BW-1
Nit
Trenches
BW-2
4000'
0.55 g/t Au, 106.6 g/t Ag/30m
147 Au, 26 Ag
3500'
LEGEND
Trench
2007 rock sample
previous soil sample
Au in ppb, Ag and Pb in ppm
FIGURE 8
NIT EAST
TRENCHES
250m

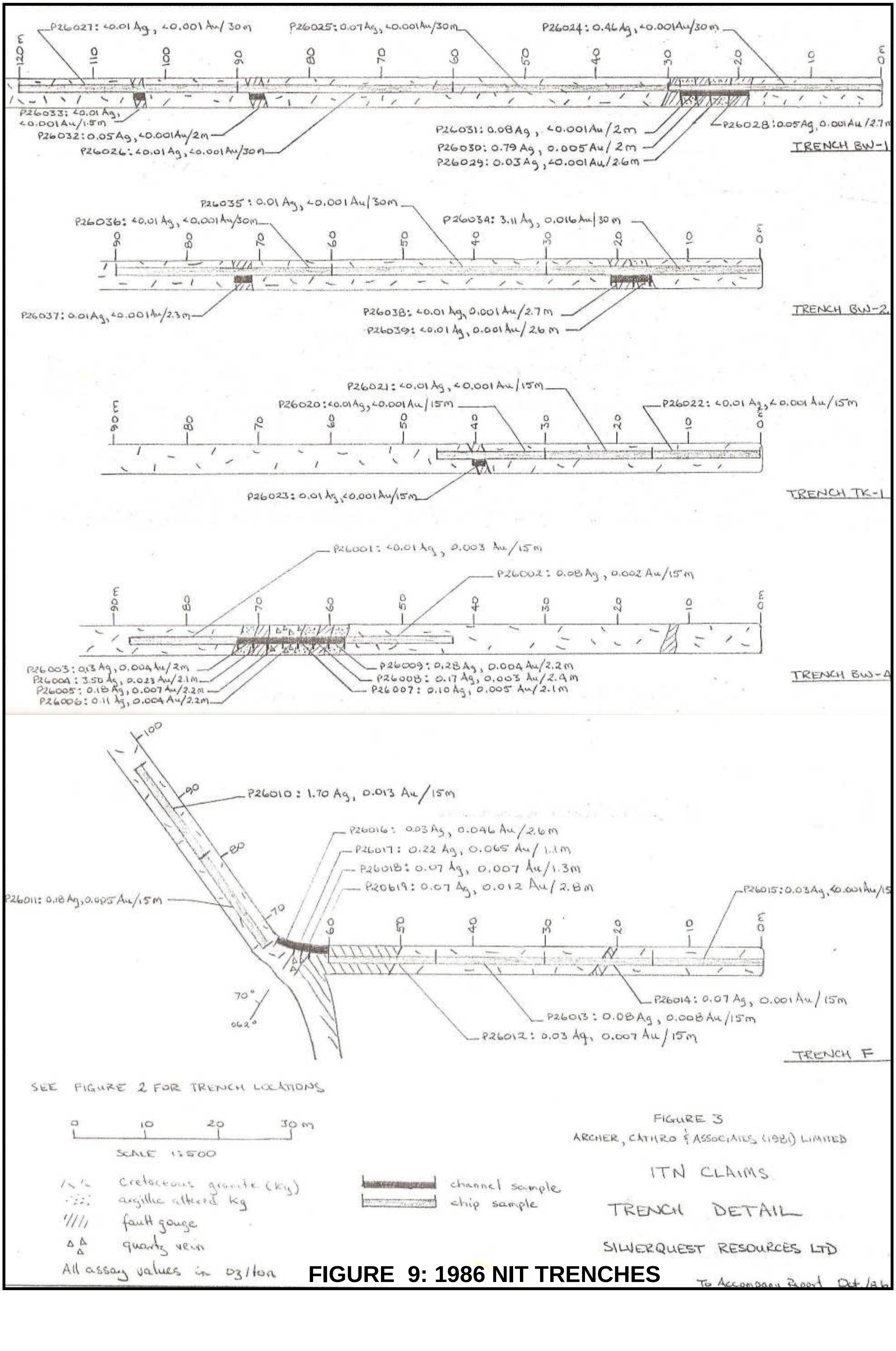


FIGURE 9: 1986 NIT TRENCHES

10.2 2009 Exploration (Figures 10-15)

A helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey over the Tad/Toro Project, covering approximately 93 km^2, was undertaken in September, 2009 by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia and funded by 0851045 BC Ltd. The survey was flown along northwest trending lines with a 100m line spacing, covering an area slightly larger than the property boundary *(Costantini, 2009 in Appendix V)*.

The data from the survey *(Appendix VI)* was supplied by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. to Paolo Costantini, a consulting geophysicist, Zurich, Switzerland for interpretation and targeting, which was also funded by 0851045 BC Ltd. The residual magnetic intensity is shown in Figure 10 and radiometric data in Figure 11.

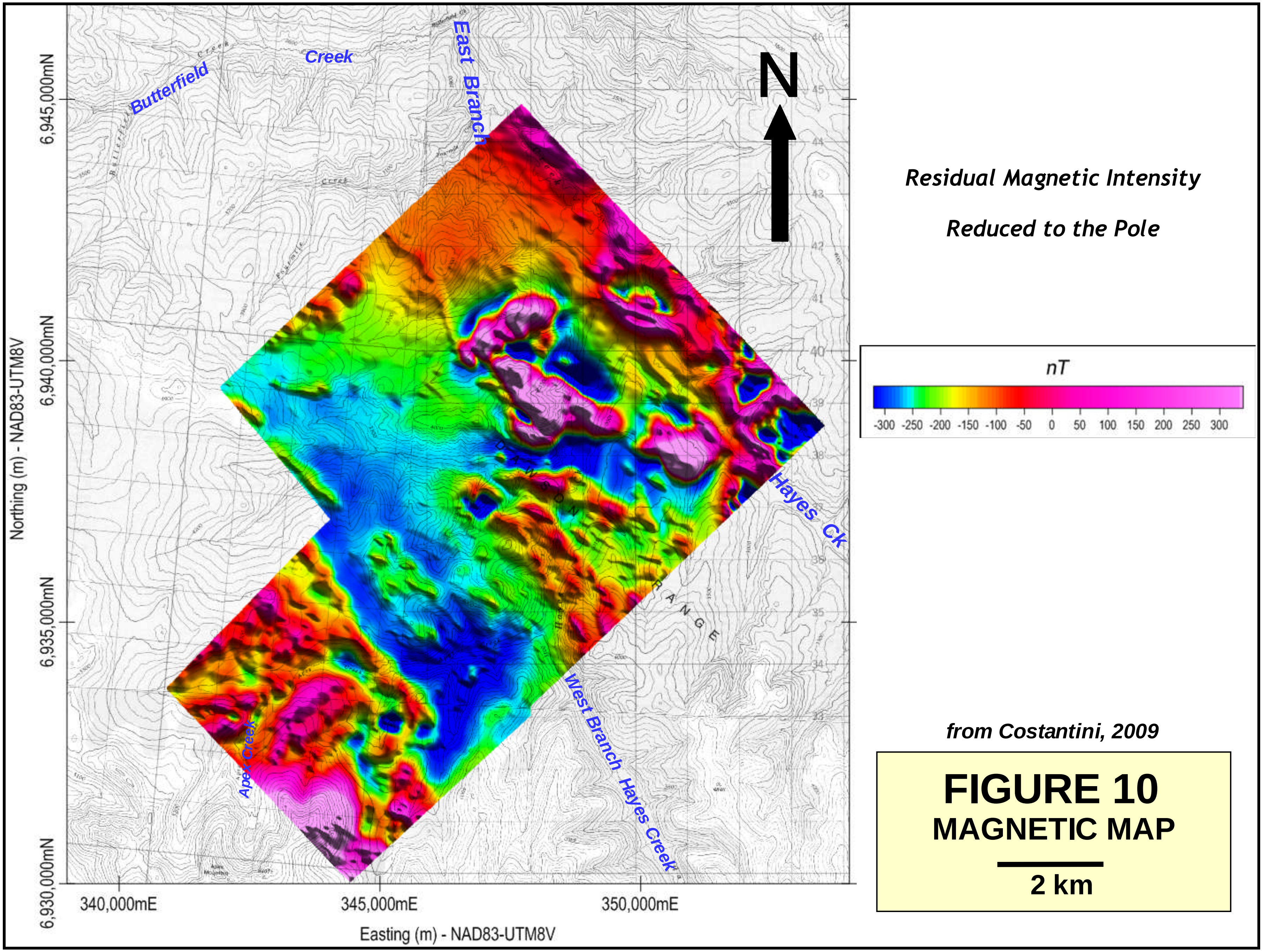
The Tad porphyry is clearly defined in purple tones by high potassium and uranium on the composite radiometric map and may be linked to a similar body 2-3 km to the southeast, approximately 1 km north of the Moly zone *(Figure 11)*. Two similar radiometric signatures occur at Porphyry Targets 4 and 5. The Tad porphyry and its extension to the southeast are surrounded by a highly magnetic aureole *(Figure 10)* interpreted as an alteration halo to the intrusion and hosted by the older Dawson Range Batholith *(Costantini, 2009)*. The aureole would be favourable for intrusion hosted vein mineralization.

The structural interpretation *(Figure 12)* confirms the trend of the Big Creek Fault (defined by the author as the North Big Creek Fault – *Pautler, 2006b*) along the East Branch of Hayes Creek. The existence of the South Big Creek Fault, as defined by the author *(Pautler, 2006b)*, is supported by the interpretation, although a portion of the fault appears to lie less than 1km further north, partly following Wham Creek. The existence of a previously defined fault along the West Branch of Hayes Creek (Hayes Fault) is also confirmed. In addition a previously postulated fault along Waugh Creek is confirmed and another fault has been identified along Apex Creek, continuing westward.

A circular feature is partly defined by the drainage of Butterfield Creek, suggestive of a younger buried intrusion, which may be similar to the Tad Porphyry, beneath the Dawson Range Batholith in this area.

Five porphyry-type and five vein-type target zones were identified *(Costantini, 2009)*, which are shown in Figure 13.

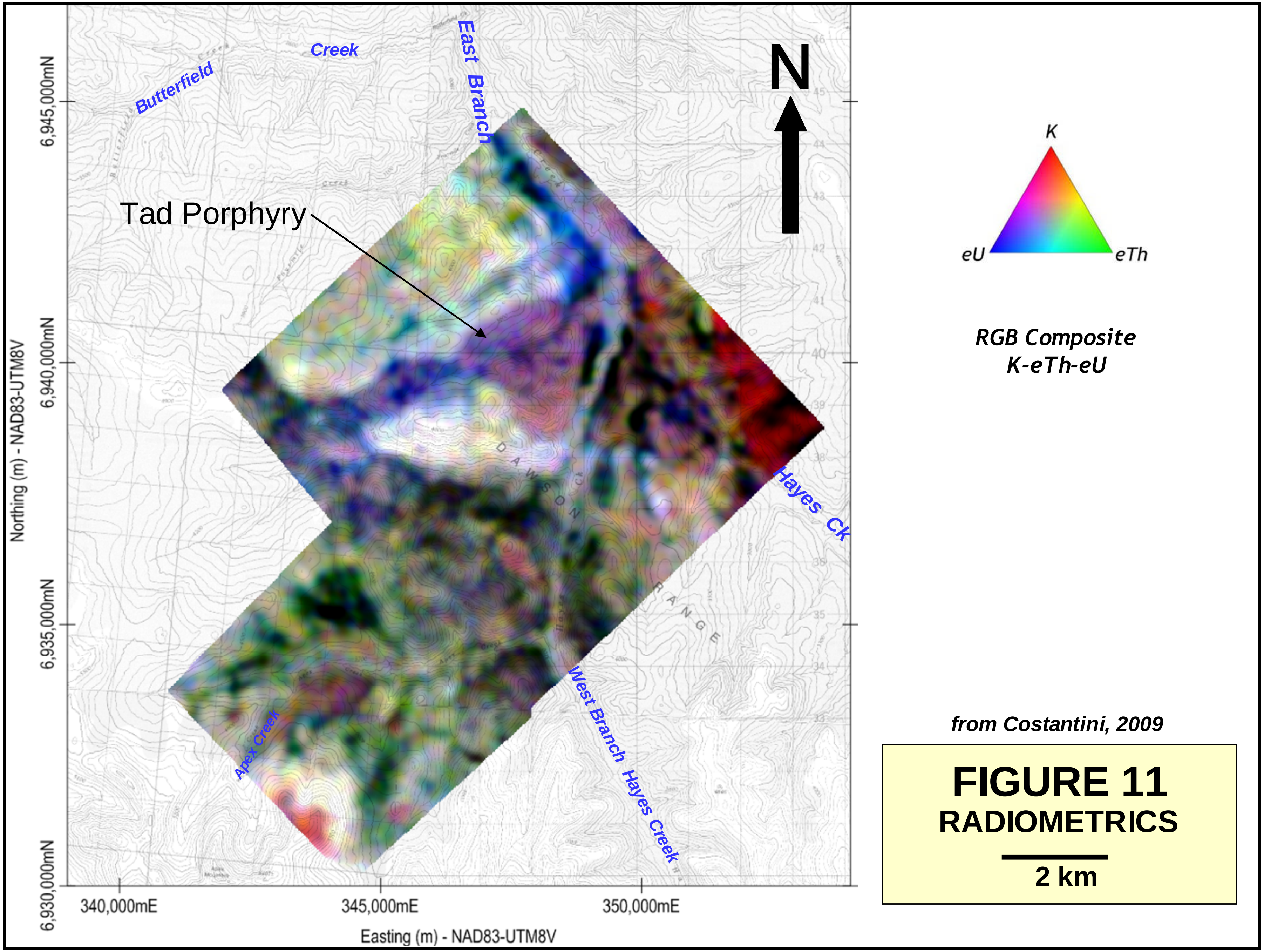
The porphyry targets consist of intrusion hosted zones with magnetite and potassium alteration. The highest priority porphyry target corresponds to the Tad Porphyry, a small portion of which was drilled (Main zone). Target 2 lies 2 km southeast of the Main zone and 1km northeast of the Moly zone, in an area not previously investigated. Target 3 corresponds to the southern Moly zone. Target 4 corresponds to the locality of the Phelps Minfile prospect, as plotted by the Yukon Geological Survey and Target 5 corresponds to a copper soil anomaly obtained by Phelps Dodge in 1970, proximal to an area where disseminated chalcopyrite was found within the granite. *(Refer to Figures 2 and 13 for location of zones.)*



from Costantini, 2009

FIGURE 10
MAGNETIC MAP

2 km



from Costantini, 2009

FIGURE 11
RADIOMETRICS

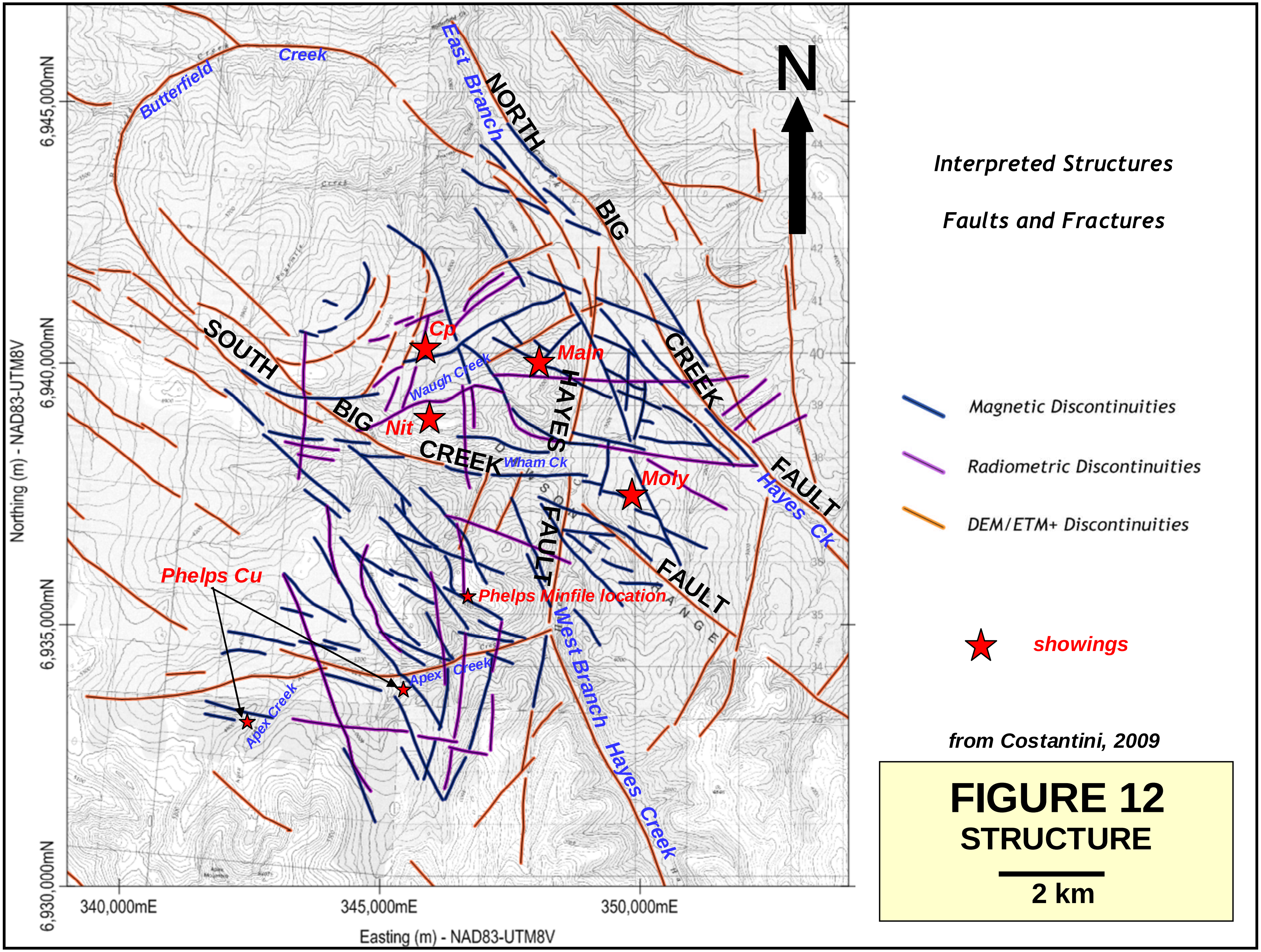
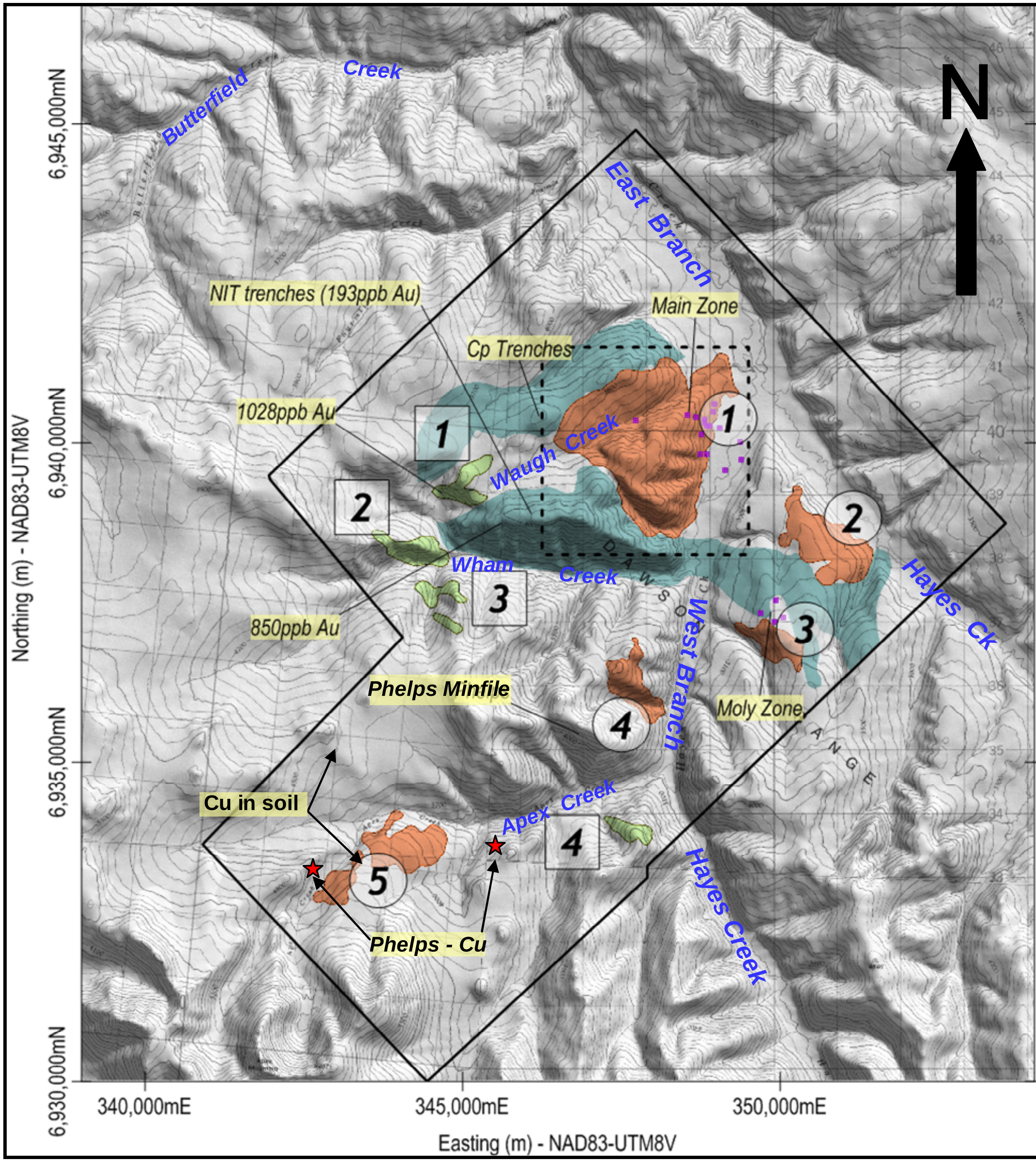


FIGURE 12
STRUCTURE
2 km



Target Zones and Priority Ranking

LEGEND

Porphyry-Type: Magnetite- and K-Rich Zones (Intrusive-Hosted)

Vein Systems: Alteration possibly associated with Porphyry Dykes (Metasediment-hosted)

Vein Systems: Permissive Zone for Qtz-Monzonite hosted vein-type mineralisation

For each target zone the priority is indicated in numerical order (squares: vein targets; circles: porphyry targets).

Yellow labelled post: known mineral occurrences and select anomalous gold in soil values (from Pautler, 2007)

Dashed black square: TAD porphyry Detail

from Costantini, 2009

FIGURE 13
INTERPRETATION
2 km

Four possible metamorphic basement hosted alteration zones suggestive of vein targets, possibly related to porphyry dykes were identified, three of which (Vein Targets 1-3) form a halo around the western margin of the Nit trenches. Vein Target 1 covers a portion of Anomaly A, a soil anomaly identified in 1985, on the Nit option *(Eaton, 1986)*. Vein Target 4 lies south of the confluence of Apex and West Branch Hayes Creeks.

An area surrounding Porphyry Targets 1 and 2 (Vein Target 5), which includes the Nit zone and lies just north of the Moly zone, is considered favourable for intrusion hosted vein mineralization *(Costantini, 2009)*.

The detailed signature of the Tad Porphyry shows higher potassic, magnetite alteration in the southern Tad porphyry and possible potassic altered, secondary magnetite zones north of Waugh Creek, which have not been tested *(Figure 15)*. Previous drilling concentrated in the eastern portion of the stock, with the best intercepts (DDH 69-2, 70-12 and 70-14) proximal to a zone of potassium enrichment *(Figure 14)* within higher potassic, low susceptibility zones consistent with the response from mineralized breccia and/or phyllic alteration. Induced polarization may be useful to evaluate the various alteration signatures.

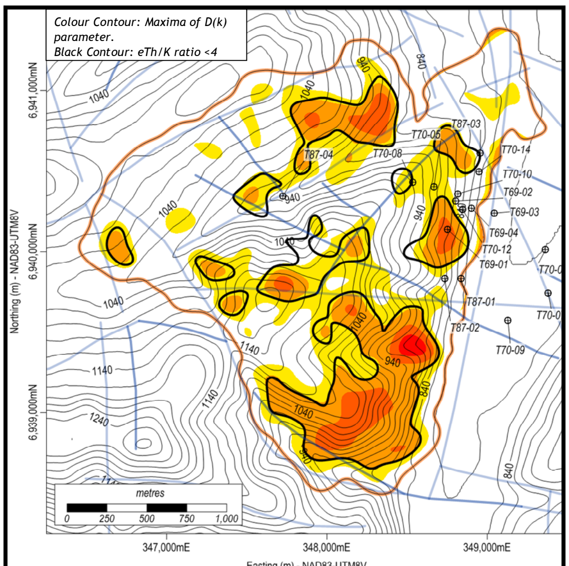


Figure 14: TAD Porphyry Detail - Potassium enriched zones

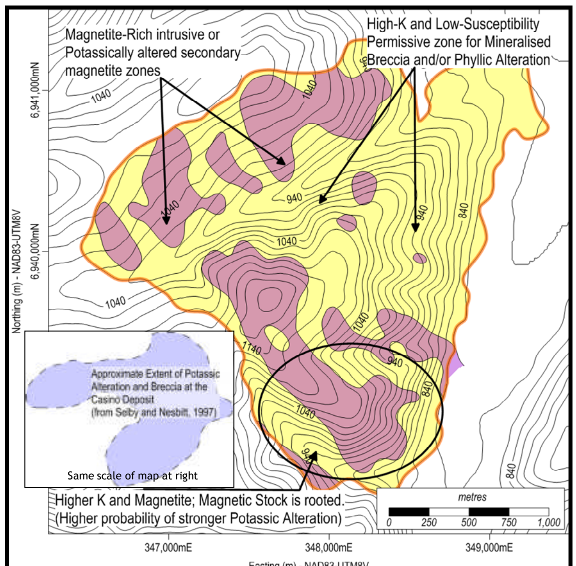


FIGURE 15: TAD Porphyry Detail Interpretation

11.0 Drilling

Two diamond drill programs totaling 3,080 metres in 22 holes were completed on the Tad/Toro property in 1969 to 1970 and in 1987. Table 5 below summarizes the drill programs.

Table 5: Summary of diamond drill programs

Year	Company	Core	Holes	Length (m)
1969-70	International Mine Services*	NQ-BQ	18	2708
1987	Noranda Exploration Co.	NQ	4	372
TOTAL			**22**	**3,080**

*joint venture included International Mines Services Ltd, Indian Mountain Metal Mines Ltd, Lion Nickel Mines of Canada Ltd, Prado Explorations Ltd and Gui-Por Uranium Mines and Metals Ltd.

Photo 5: 1987 Noranda core prior to rehabilitation

Core is stored at UTM coordinates 6940399mN, 349501mE, Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection beside the old camp, partially in racks and the remainder is stacked and scattered. The drill core, core boxes and core rack from the 1987 drill program are in good shape *(Photo 5)*. Many of the footage blocks can be read and although not all of the box markings could be read the core was stacked in order. The core boxes were labeled with metal tags and some boxes repaired while rehabilitating the core in 2007. The core box containing the intercept from hole T-87-2 is not in the core rack as noted by Casselman in 2005.

The undisturbed 1969-1970 core also remains in good condition in a rack that is leaning *(Photo 1 on page 4)* and the upper portion missing due to disassembly by Noranda in accessing the core for evaluation in 1986. The remaining core in the rack is from the Moly Zone and is in good shape. The upper holes from the Moly Zone (DDH T-11 and T-13) are piled and scattered in front of the rack *(Photo 1 on page 4)*. Some is salvageable, but much is lost due to boxes rotting on the ground and missing box and illegible footage markers.

The 1969-1970 core re-evaluated by Noranda in 1986 is stored in a second rack that remained in fair condition, but with some broken boxes, jumbled core and loss of the top layer or two due to lack of covering *(Photos 6 and 7)*. Most of the boxes were stacked in order but in some cases only partial holes were transferred to the rack. Some of the box labels and footage markers were still legible allowing for the re-labeling and rehabilitating of most of the core *(Photo 8)*. The remaining core from the Main Zone that was unstacked by Noranda is scattered in front of the main habitable cabin in poor condition *(Photo 1 – on right side of cabin)*. Some was salvaged and some may still be salvageable, but much is lost due to boxes rotting on the ground and missing box and illegible footage markers.

Photo 6: 1969-70 core evaluated by Noranda

Photo 7: Detail of Photo 6

Photo 8: 1969-70 core rehabilitated in 2007

Drill hole specifications are tabulated below.

Table 6: Diamond drillhole locations and specifications

Drill Hole	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting	Az. (º)	Dip (º)	Depth (m)	Elev. (ft)	No. of Samples
DDH T69-01*	6940138	348753	-	-90	177.7	2708	6
DDH T69-02 *	6940314	348801	-	-90	177.7	2700	66
DDH T69-03	6940240	349042	-	-90	73.8	2473	0
DDH T69-04	6940271	348902	-	-90	118.6	2561	0
DDH T70-05 *	6940401	348667	-	-90	194.2	2863	1
DDH T70-06	6940012	349363	-	-90	119.8	2451	1
DDH T70-07 *	6939743	349380	-	-90	114.3	2498	0
DDH T70-08 *	6940429	348534	-	-90	159.4	3027	0
DDH T70-09	6939572	349129	-	-90	121.9	2481	1
DDH T70-10	6940360	348816	220	-60	182.9	2702	4
DDH T70-11	6937201	349915	-	-90	182.3	2997	3
DDH T70-12	6940265	348845	315	-60	218.2	2658	7
DDH T70-13	6937201	349915	060	-63	262.1	2997	11

Drill Hole	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting	Az. (º)	Dip (º)	Depth (m)	Elev. (ft)	No. of Samples
DDH T70-14	6940493	348950	-	-90	96.0	2591	0
DDH T70-15	6937261	350039	060	-50	176.2	3000	1
DDH T70-16	6937338	349690	060	-50	41.8	2828	0
DDH T70-17	6937338	349690	060	-55	94.5	2828	0
DDH T70-18 *	6937544	349936	-	-90	195.4	2868?	10
DDH T87-01*	6939833	348835	270	-45	91.4		complete
DDH T87-02 *	6939833	348735	270	-45	91.4		complete
DDH T87-03	6940609	348955	270	-45	77.4		complete
DDH T87-04	6940346	347725	135	-45	111.6		complete

* collars located in 2006; DDH denotes Moly Zone

The 1969-70 drilling tested the Main Zone (with 1,755.8m in 12 holes covering the Zone 2 zinc-lead geochemical anomaly) and the Moly Zone (with 952.2m in 6 holes covering the Zone 1 molybdenum ± copper geochemical anomaly). Core recovery was poor and only 111 samples were collected from the 22 holes with seven holes not sampled. Gold was not analyzed in the samples from DDH T69-01 and from the Moly Zone.

The drill program intersected intensely altered and oxidized granitic rock with narrow intervals of anomalous gold within the Main Zone, despite poor core recovery and incomplete sampling. The best intersection from the Main Zone was 7.2m grading approximately 1.5% combined Pb-Zn, 19.5 g/t Ag, and 1.05 g/t Au from DDH T69-02, including 4.11 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag, 3.06% Zn, 0.07% Cu over 1.06m. Petrological studies indicated the presence of strong argillic to weak phyllic alteration. Mineralization was found to consist of minor amounts of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and molybdenite.

Minor molybdenite mineralization was discovered in four holes drilled on the Moly Zone. The mineralization occurs as small specks and flakes of molybdenite primarily in quartz veinlets and as lesser disseminations in the reddish hematite altered potassium feldspar megacrystic quartz monzonite, commonly with minor associated pyrite and rare chalcopyrite. It was noted that molybdenite increased in abundance in the highly sheared and chloritized sections near the bottom of DDH T70-13 and T70-18 *(Waugh, 1970)*.

Significant drill results are summarized in Table 7, below.

Table 7: Significant drill intersections

DDH	Interval	Interval	Length	Au	Ag	MoS_2	Cu
DDH T69-02	50.29	57.45	7.15	1.05	19.5	NA	NA
including	56.39	57.45	1.06	4.114	50.06	trace	0.07
and	66.9	68.28	1.37	2.057	21.26	NA	0.01
DDH T70-05	78.3	78.7	0.4	0.686	19.89	NA	NA
DDH T70-09	19.51	20.42	0.91	1.371	30.17	trace	NA
DDH T70-12	70.41	70.71	0.3	0.686	116.57	NA	NA
DDH T70-11	148.4	149.5	1.07	NA	NA	0.055	NA
DDH T70-13	85.34	86.56	1.22	NA	NA	0.027	NA
and	255.7	256.3	0.6	NA	NA	0.041	NA
DDH T70-15	134.7	136.2	1.5	NA	NA	0.025	0.04
DDH T70-18	178.0	183.2	5.2	NA	NA	0.016	NA
DDH T87-02	81.50	83.00	1.50	0.780	4.30	NA	NA

NA denotes not analyzed DDH denotes Moly Zone

Most of the holes in the Main Zone (10 out of 12) were vertical holes, unsuited to testing steeply dipping structures, which appear to host the higher grade mineralization observed in drill core. Angle holes are recommended in future drill programs. In addition the drilling tested only a small portion of the soil geochemical anomalies.

The four drill holes in the 1987 Noranda program were thought to have been collared at topographic levels that placed them below the base of the oxide horizon and that these holes were drilled into the hypogene and not the overlying supergene zone *(Hart, 1998)*. The holes were also generally drilled too far below (downslope of) the soil anomalies to adequately test them. Significant gold (>100 ppb), silver (>5.0 ppm) and arsenic (>1.5 ppm) in soil anomalies exist on the Tad/Toro property that have not been adequately tested and large portions remain untested. *(Refer to Figure 5).*

The intercept in DDH T69-02 at 56.39 to 57.45m is described as strongly brecciated, intensely altered feldspar-quartz porphyry. It is hematite stained with up to 10% pyrite, 5% sphalerite and 1 to 2% galena. The intercept in hole T69-02 at 66.90 to 68.28m is described as a fault zone with 5% pyrite and 2% sphalerite *(Davidson, 1997)*. From this it appears that the gold is associated with higher pyrite concentrations and with sphalerite. The intersections in the drill core could not be precisely identified due to the degradation of the core box labels and footage marker blocks. The intercept in hole T87-02, which has been removed from the site, is described as a sheared interval in quartz monzonite porphyry with some carbonate veining and traces of molybdenum along fractures *(Starr, 1987)*.

In 1986, Noranda undertook a sampling program of the 1969-70 on-site drill core to assess the oxide gold potential of the property, collecting 114 drill core samples. Samples were analyzed for gold and silver from 11 drill holes (DDH T-1 to -6, T-8 to -10, T-12 and T-14) with As, Cu, Pb, Zn added in DDH T-2, -9 and -14 and Mo in DDH T-9 and -14 *(Hart, 1987)*. The samples were considered representative of core lengths between 1.2 and 5.0 metres returning intervals with up to 2080 ppb Au with 7.4 g/t Ag (DDH T-14). A selected sample gave a result of 3100 ppb Au, 20 ppm Ag and 2.68% Zn over 0.5 metres *(Starr, 1987, and Hart, 1998)*. Although results were reported over specific intervals, an examination of the core in 2007 indicated that only minor select specimens were collected over those intervals and can only be regarded as grab samples, not to be considered representative of the entire interval. Significant results are summarized in Table 8, below.

Table 8: Significant drill specimen results from 1986 re-sampling by Noranda

DDH No.	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Reported Width (m)*	Au g/t	Ag (g/t)	MoS_2 (%)	Cu (%)
DDH T69-02	32.9	70.1	37.2	0.51	5.9	NA	NA
including	49.68	57.91	8.23	1.03	12.3	NA	NA
DDH T70-05	17.6	33.5	15.8	0.15	20.0	NA	NA
DDH T70-08	26.5	38.7	12.2	0.15	7.5	NA	NA
DDH T70-12	43.59	49.38	5.79	1.25	7.5	NA	NA
DDH T70-14	19.2	26.2	7.0	1.75	12.0	trace	trace
including	24.38	26.21	1.83	2.09	14.1	trace	trace

* cannot be considered a representative width and can only be regarded as grab samples

Sampling of the unsplit drill core from 37.5 to 50.0m in DDH T70-12 in 2007 by the author returned the following significant results.

Table 9: 2007 significant drill intersections

DDH No.	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Ag (g/t)
DDH T70-12	42.1	50.0	7.9	1.13 *	8.7 *
including	44.2	50.0	5.8	1.45 *	10.6 *
including	44.2	46.8	2.6	2.68 *	17.1 *
including	45.9	46.8	0.9	5.07	29.5

* denotes weighted average

The entire interval from 42.1 to 50.0m does not appear to differ markedly from core intersected above and below this intersection except for quartz-carbonate stringers from 45.9 to 46.8m, which returned the highest gold-silver values (526068), and quartz-sulphide stringers from 48.5 to 50.0m, which returned 755 ppb Au and 8.7 g/t Ag, the third highest values (526070). The second highest gold-silver values of 1.37 g/t Au and 10.3 g/t Ag were obtained from competent, manganese stained, only weakly clay altered quartz monzonite from 44.2 to 45.9m (526067). The anomalous zone is limited at depth by lack of sampling.

A direct relationship occurs between gold and silver with a moderate positive relationship with arsenic and antimony. The chemistry suggests the presence of arsenopyrite and arsenic and antimony bearing minerals. Tetrahedrite and bournonite have previously been identified but copper values are low in the samples, so not suggestive of these minerals here.

The quartz ±sulphide stringers occur at 10º to core axis, suggesting a dip of -70ºW based on this core angle, shallow core angles observed in the vertical holes and assuming a northerly strike (suggested by soil geochemistry and structural regime). This suggests that easterly directed drill holes, dipping -45º to -50º would be optimal to target the observed fracture pattern.

A review of the core from the Main Zone by the author in 2006 and 2007 revealed extensive oxidation and breccia zones similar to the breccia zones in the Freegold Project area, particularly in the Nucleus Zone. Many of the zones within the core from the Main Zone remain unsampled, including altered, pyritic and brecciated zones.

It should be noted that at the Nucleus Zone on the Golden Revenue property within the Freegold Project of Northern Freegold Resources Limited, the gold grades are unpredictable and all core must be analyzed *(Pautler, 2006a)*.

An enhanced value of 63 ppm Mo (526071) was obtained from sampling the core from deteriorating Box 23 from DDH T 70-15 with no visible mineralization. This indicates that additional sampling should be undertaken on the Moly Zone core.

The potassium feldspar (Kspar) megacrystic biotite granite observed in drill core from the Moly Zone appears to represent a phase of the Dawson Range Batholith. This phase is similar to the phase observed along Wham Creek. More detailed observations from the core would be necessary to make an adequate correlation between the two areas. The core from the Moly Zone is stacked in good shape and can be systematically unstacked and reviewed. The core should be rough logged and unsplit intervals sampled.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

A total of one soil and 9 rock samples were collected from the property in 2007 for geochemical analysis from the Nit trenches and surrounding area. Eleven samples of core were also collected from the 1969-70 core, primarily from the Main Zone. Ten rock samples from the Main Zone and two core samples from the Moly Zone were also collected by the author in 2006. Sample locations are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

Rock samples from the Nit trenches and the Cp trench area consisted of grab samples of mineralized and altered zones, exposed as subcrop. It should be noted that there is extremely poor exposure on the property, particularly in the mineralized zones including in the trenches and that many of the 1986 trenches did not reach bedrock and were not sampled. The 2007 samples were located and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection, placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured in the field. Sample descriptions, locations and select results (Au, Ag, As, Cu/Sb, Pb, Zn and occasional Mo) are documented in Appendix II and locations are plotted on Figures 7 and 8. Complete results are outlined in Appendix III.

Samples from the Nit trenches included variably limonite±sericite±clay altered quartz monzonite, some with quartz veinlets (526053-54, 56, 60), and chlorite (526057) and other dark coloured fracture fillings (526058). The sample from the Cp trench area consisted of rusty, sericite, clay altered quartz monzonite (526053). A soil sample (S 526051) was collected from an area of altered quartz monzonite at the western boundary of the claims.

Ten core samples were collected from 37.5 to 50.0m of DDH T70-12 drilled on the Main Zone to sample core not analyzed in 1970 and to determine the method of re-sampling by Noranda in 1986, since intervals reportedly sampled remained unsplit. The core samples were split by Jeff Bride utilizing a standard mechanical core splitter. Half the sample was returned to the core box and the other half placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered, secured in the field and sent for analysis. One sample was collected from all of the contents of Box 23 of DDH T70-15 from the Moly Zone, which was rotting on the ground with illegible footage markers.

All samples were analyzed by Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. (Alex Stewart Geochemical), Kamloops, British Columbia for Al, Sb, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Ag, Sr, Ti, Sn, W, U, V, Y and Zn using a 28 element ICP package which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Due to high values, two assays were completed for gold in 2007 by fire assay. Eco Tech is an ISO 9001 accredited facility, registration number CDN 52172-07.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND SECURITY

Samples collected by the author were placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured in the field. Samples were delivered to the sample preparation laboratory of Eco Tech Laboratory in Whitehorse for preparation and then internally sent directly to Kamloops, British Columbia for analysis. Laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures are outlined in Appendix III. Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and repeat analyses of at least 25% of the samples, with re-analyses being performed for one sample in each batch on the original sample prior to splitting (resplit).

A sampling protocol should be implemented, involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory in the proposed drill program on the project.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Samples collected from the Main and Moly Zones in 2006 and 2007 confirmed previous results and verified the presence of significant gold-silver values in the Main Zone associated with anomalous arsenic and antimony and the presence of molybdenite as disseminations in the Moly Zone. The gold-silver-arsenic-antimony association is typical in epithermal deposits, which often occur in the upper levels of porphyry systems.

The sampling of the unsplit drill core from DDH T70-12 returned results similar to that obtained in the generalized Noranda sampling in 1986, with significant results of 1.13 g/t Au and 8.7 g/t Ag over 7.9m, including 5.07 g/t Au and 29.5 g/t Ag over 0.9m. This suggests that despite lack of evidence of previous sampling, good representative pieces were collected by Noranda within this interval in DDH T70-12 and further supports that the remaining unsplit core from the 1969-70 drill program be split and sampled.

Significant results were not obtained from the Nit and Cp trenches probably due to a lack of previous data and available time, poor exposure and sloughed condition of the trenches. The zones require additional prospecting and sampling to adequately evaluate them.

In 2006 the author evaluated the Moly and Main Zones within a property wide and regional context, with concurrent geochemical sampling, primarily within the Main Zone. The program confirmed that more anomalous values in zinc, silver and arsenic occur in the limonitic quartz feldspar porphyry quartz monzonite phase of the Tad Porphyry.

The Moly Zone was examined in the southeastern property area in 2006 but no outcrop is exposed through this zone *(Figure 6)*. An examination of the drill core from the Moly Zone showed unsplit sections of the potassium feldspar (Ksp) megacrystic granite with molybdenite as disseminations within the host and as flakes within up to 1 cm wide quartz veinlets. A grab of some of the unsplit sections that were scattered on the ground returned anomalous molybdenum (188 ppm Mo in sample 164746) confirming the presence of molybdenite and suggesting that additional sampling of the core from this zone be conducted.

The current geochemical data was verified by sourcing original analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates. Quality control procedures are discussed under Section 13.0, “Sample Preparation And Security”.

Photo 9: View of Main Zone area

Photo 10: View looking southeasterly to airstrip and Moly Zone

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Tad/Toro Project is situated within the 100 km long Big Creek portion *(Figure 3)* of the 250 km long Dawson Range Copper-Gold Belt which hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of several deposit models including calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum, associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems and peripheral polymetallic veins. The mineralization and resource information listed below has not been verified by the author and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Tad/Toro Project which is the subject of this report.

The Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit of Western Copper Corporation (Minfile 115J 028), at the northwestern end of the Big Creek portion of the Belt and 55 km northwest of the Tad/Toro Project, contains NI 43-101 compliant proven and probable reserves of 914 million tonnes of mill ore grading 0.237 g/t Au, 0.212% Cu and 0.0235% Mo, and 78 million tonnes grading 0.427 g/t Au, and 0.062% Cu of heap leach ore *(Oliver et al., 2008, available on website at www.sedar.com)*. The Casino Project is at the pre-feasibility stage (completed in 2009) with permitting, exploration and definition drilling planned for 2010. Permitting is proposed for 2011 to 2013, with heap leach construction from 2013 to 2014, and production in 2015, and mill stage construction proposed from 2013 to 2015, with production in 2016 *(Western Copper Corporation, 2009).*

The Freegold Project of Northern Freegold Resources Limited (NFR) covers several porphyry targets and epithermal vein and breccia systems *(Pautler, 2006a)*. At the Nucleus zone within the Freegold Project (Minfile 115I 111), approximately 40 km southeast of the Tad/Toro Project, a NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource of 67.57 million tonnes grading 0.50 g/t Au has been estimated for a near-surface bulk tonnage gold ± copper target *(Fonseca and Giroux,* 2009, *available on website at www.sedar .com)*. The Freegold Project was actively explored by NFR in 2009 with a total of 10,440 metres completed within 44 drill holes in the Nucleus Zone *(NFR, 2009)*.

Examples of epithermal gold mineralization, also prominent in the Dawson Range, include the Laforma gold deposit of FM Resources Corp in the Mount Freegold area, 60 kilometres southeast of the Tad/Toro Project at the southeastern end of the Big Creek portion of the Belt. The deposit (Minfile 115I 054) reportedly contains an historic drill-indicated resource (not 43-101 compliant) of 602,000 tonnes, grading 4.3 g/t Au with 260,000 tonnes of oxidized mineralization grading an average of 9.6 g/t Au at a cut-off of 1.1 g/t Au *(FM Resources, January, 1999*). This resource was calculated prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 standards, may not conform to current NI 43-101 and should not be relied upon as such. The deposit covers the G-3 and G-3 Extension structures, both of which are open along strike and at depth. More than ten northeast trending, steep northwest dipping quartz veins are known on the property cutting complex and strongly altered Cretaceous intrusions.

The Antoniuk property, also of FM Resources Corporation in the Mount Freegold area, covers the northeast trending, steep west dipping Rambler Vein and the heap leachable low grade, bulk tonnage gold-copper-silver Antoniuk deposit (Minfile 115I 111) hosted by a Cretaceous intrusive breccia and porphyry complex. An historic resource of 4 million tonnes of oxide mineralization averaging 1.44 g/t Au was outlined to a depth of 185m, mineable by open pit methods at a waste to ore ratio of 1.14 to 1 *(Main, 1988)*.

This resource was also calculated prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 standards, may not conform to current NI 43-101, and should not be relied upon as such. The Antoniuk deposit remains open in all directions.

The Cash porphyry deposit (Minfile 115I 037), approximately 17 km southeast of the Tad/Toro Project within the Selkirk First Nation R9-A Land Claim Block, covers a 3 km by 0.9 km area of porphyry style mineralization, hosted by Late Cretaceous feldspar porphyry dykes and plugs of the Prospector Mountain Suite. An historic resource of 36.3 million tonnes grading 0.17% Cu, 0.018% Mo, with about 0.2 g/t Au (233,440 ounces contained gold), open in three directions and at depth, was estimated based on 20 shallow drill holes at 150m centers from 1975-77. This resource was calculated prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 standards, may not conform to current NI 43-101 and should not be relied upon as such. Since the resource estimate only two diamond holes were drilled in 1991 returning 0.21% Cu, 0.015% Mo and 0.14 g/t Au over 235m from hole 91-2 *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*. Precious metal rich mineralization may occur peripheral to the porphyry body as evidenced by gold and gold-arsenic soil geochemical anomalies and arsenopyrite bearing float grading 68 g/t Au and 710 g/t Ag.

The Sonora Gulch property, owned and actively explored by Northern Tiger Resources Inc., (Northern Tiger) is located 10 km north of the Tad/Toro Project, covering the Hayes silver-gold-copper prospect (Minfile 115J 008). The 2009 Sonora Gulch drill program consisted of 2,455 m of diamond drilling in 12 holes, of which 11 tested the Nightmusic zone where 2008 drilling returned 4.96 g/t gold, 11.9 g/t silver and 0.23 per cent copper over 26.6m in hole SG08-27 *(Northern Tiger news release, October 28, 2008)*. The Nightmusic zone consists of skarn, replacement and vein mineralization hosted by metabasalts, commonly occurring within or proximal to felsic dikes *(Northern Tiger news release October 1, 2009)*. Previous drill intercepts on the Amadeus Zone returned intercepts of 1.0 g/t Au and 6.9 g/t Ag over 64.0m including 5.22 g/t Au across 4.0m from DDH SG07-12, and 6.21 g/t Au across 15.3m, including 5.0m of 12.19 g/t Au from DDH SG- 05-06 *(Northern Tiger, 2009)*.

The Prospector Mountain property of Tarsis Resources Ltd. (recently optioned to Silver Quest Resources Ltd.), approximately 12 km due south of the Tad/Toro project, covers an area of hydrothermal alteration and mineralization indicative of both a porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold-silver mineralizing environment. In 2009 Tarsis discovered the Bonanza zone, a series of narrow, high grade gold-silver-copper showings along a 1,200m northwesterly structural trend, with results of: 82.8 g/t Au, 299 g/t Ag and 1.49; 14.0 g/t Au, 1,340 g/t Ag and 11.65 % Cu; 55.7 Au g/t, 1,375 g/t Ag and 7.38% Cu; and 82.2 g/t Au, 888 g/t Ag and 5.97 % Cu. Re-sampling of 1980's trenches in the western property area yielded 1840 g/t Ag, 28.78% Pb, 0.70 g/t Au across 0.72m in Area A, 196 g/t Ag, 7.03% Pb, 0.73 g/t Au across 1.16m and 58.9 g/t Ag, 2.38% Pb, 2.02 g/t Au across 0.54m in Area C and 613 g/t Ag, 28.94% Pb, 3.51 g/t Au across 0.17m in Area D. All veins examined are hosted by late Cretaceous to early Tertiary Carmacks suite volcanic rocks primarily associated with north to northeast-trending recessive lineaments *(Tarsis news release, November 17, 2009)*.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Tad/Toro Project is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

17.0 RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient drilling on the Tad/Toro Project to undertake a resource calculation or to delineate the limits of mineralization in any direction.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Tad/Toro Project constitutes a property of merit based on the presence of significant previous gold-silver drill intercepts with some disseminated copper and molybdenum mineralization despite limited previous sampling, the delineation of significant gold-silver mineralization in a previously unsampled interval of core and the presence of additional copper (Phelps) and silver-gold (Nit) mineralization, untested anomalous soil geochemical anomalies, coincident geophysical anomalies and the delineation of significant alteration targets by the 2009 airborne geophysical survey.

There is excellent exploration potential on the Tad/Toro Project to host gold-copper mineralization similar to that of the Casino deposit and the Nucleus Zone, all located within the Dawson Range Copper-Gold Belt and to the White Gold District, 100 km to the northwest.

The geological environment, host rocks, structures and alteration at Tad/Toro are similar to the Nucleus Zone, 40 km to the southeast, for which a NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource of 67.57 million tonnes grading 0.50 grams per tonne gold has been estimated for a near-surface bulk tonnage gold ± copper target *(Fonseca and Giroux, 2009, available on website at www.sedar .com)*.

Previous results from the Tad/Toro Project include 1.05 g/t Au and 19.5 g/t Ag across 7.15m including 4.11 g/t Au and 50.1 g/t Ag across 1.06m from DDH T69-2, 1.37 g/t Au and 30.2 g/t Ag across 0.91m from DDH T70-9 and 0.69 g/t Au and 116.6 g/t Ag across 0.3m from DDH T70-12, despite extremely limited sampling of the core. Sampling of an unsplit drill interval from DDH T70-12 in 2007 returned significant results of 1.13 g/t Au and 8.7 g/t Ag over 7.9m, including 5.07 g/t Au and 29.5 g/t Ag over 0.9m indicating that the remaining unsplit core from the 1969-70 drill program should be split and sampled.

From observations made in 2006 and 2007, it appears that minor additional core can be salvaged with some care and the core rehabilitated in 2007 contains significant unsampled mineralized intervals, particularly breccia sections and altered zones.

The 2009 airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey has identified additional prospective targets within the Tad Porphyry that require an evaluation by induced polarization and/or drilling. Four other porphyry targets have been identified on the property, some of which correspond to showings, soil anomalies and favourable intrusions (2 km southeast of Main Zone and Phelps area).

The Nit occurrence comprises three large soil geochemical gold anomalies (defined by 50 parts per billion gold or greater), that have not been adequately tested by trenching or drilling. Limited trenching from 1986 indicates a host rock of intensely clay-altered Coffee Creek granite with heavily oxidized quartz veining and faulting. Values in the old trenches that require further investigation include 0.46 g/t Au and 26.1 g/t Ag over 37.8m in Trench F within soil anomaly “B”, and 0.55 g/t Au and 106.6 g/t Ag over 30.0m in Trench BW-2 within soil anomaly “C”. Geological similarities exist to the Coffee Project of Kaminak Gold Corp. within the White Gold District, where gold mineralization hosted by the Coffee Creek pluton was recently discovered.

The interpretation of the 2009 airborne magnetic and radiometric survey by Paolo Costantini has indicated the Nit area as a priority exploration target for vein system alteration and permissive zones associated with porphyry dykes and/or quartz monzonite units.

Exploration on the Tad/Toro Project has been hampered by lack of exposure, thick overburden cover, variable but generally poor soil profiles, and lack of recent exploration in the context of new developments within the belt.

The quartz feldspar porphyry phase of the Tad Porphyry has strong similarities to the quartz feldspar porphyry bodies in the Freegold Project area of Northern Freegold Resources Limited which have a strong association with gold ±copper mineralization. The zinc-silver-arsenic mineralization may represent a distal signature to a porphyry style system.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

Based on the widespread indications of precious and base metal mineralization within the Tad porphyry and adjacent Nit area, the presence of molybdenite at the Moly Zone and southeastern Main Zone areas, the delineation of significant alteration targets by the 2009 airborne geophysical survey, lack of overall exposure and similarities to the Nucleus zone of Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. and the Coffee Project of Kaminak Gold Corporation within the White Gold District, a significant exploration program is recommended on the Tad/Toro Project.

A priority for the next phase of exploration will be to complete a program of trenching, sampling, geological mapping, re-sampling and re-logging of the old core, induced polarization test lines and diamond drilling. Drilling can be co-ordinated with proposed diamond drilling at the Sonora Gulch property 10 km to the north, with the drill mobilizing to Tad/Toro early in the season, moving to the Sonora property in mid season and returning to the Tad/Toro for the end of the season for follow-up.

All salvageable unsplit 1969-70 core should be split and systematically sampled for Au and ICP. This would involve salvaging remaining core on the ground from the Main Zone. The Main Zone core re-evaluated by Noranda is now in fair shape and can be properly sampled. The core from the Moly Zone should be labelled, unstacked and remaining core systematically sampled. The collar locations are known and results can then be more completely correlated and interpreted. Additional prospecting and sampling can be undertaken on the Nit and Cp trenches and at the Phelps prospect at this time. The porphyry and vein targets delineated by the 2009 airborne geophysics interpretation can also be evaluated. Trenching targets include the Nit and Phelps area anomalies.

Reconnaissance induced polarization is recommended to test various alteration signatures identified in the 2009 airborne geophysical survey, including higher potassic, magnetite alteration in the southern Tad porphyry and possible potassic altered, secondary magnetite zones north of Waugh Creek.

Several drill targets proposed by Davidson (2000) remain valid, and can be modified with the recent results of the airborne geophysical survey, detailed sampling of previous core and the reconnaissance induced polarization *(see Appendix IV)*. Drilling should utilize NTW or HQ wireline equipment to facilitate high core recovery and all core should be sampled since mineralized intervals cannot be predicted. Due to the extensive re-sampling and degradation of the core additional drilling, with complete sampling, in the vicinity of diamond drill holes 69-02, 70-12 and 70-14 is recommended. These holes lie within higher potassic, low susceptibility zones consistent with the response from mineralized breccia and/or phyllic alteration. Easterly directed drill holes, dipping -45º to -50º appear to be optimal to target the observed fracture pattern.

Based on the above recommendations, the following exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed:

Wages(geologist, supervision, cook)	$ 40,000
Accommodation/camp	$ 20,000
Groceries & Meals	$ 5,000
Field Supplies	$ 2,000
Geochemistry (500 rocks @$35/each, freight)	$ 18,500
Drilling (2,800 m@$200/m all in)	$ 560,000
Trenching -CAT rental with operator	$ 22,000
Sampling, logging old core	$ 10,000
Communications	$ 3,000
Helicopter Support	$ 125,000
IP test Lines	$ 35,000
Preparation, report drafting	$ 25,000
SUBTOTAL	$ 865,500
Contingency 15%	$ 129,825
TOTAL BUDGET	**$ 995,325**

Respectfully submitted,

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

March 20, 2010

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22.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for all sections of this report entitled “Airborne geophysical assessment report on the Tad/Toro Project”, dated March 20, 2010.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with 30 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd., experience working on and evaluating epithermal and porphyry prospects and deposits in the North American Cordillera such as Grew Creek, Yukon Territory, the Freegold Project covering epithermal and porphyry occurrences and deposits, 50 km southeast of the Tad/Toro property, and the Brenda copper-gold porphyry in the Toodoggone District, British Columbia.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 19804.

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a “Qualified Person” in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.

5) This report is based upon a site visit to the property between September 10 and 13, 2007 and October 17 and 22, 2006, the author’s personal knowledge of the region and a review of pertinent data.

6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

7) To the best of my knowledge this report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed so as not to be misleading.

8) I am entirely independent of Uldaman Capital Corp. and any associated companies. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Uldaman Capital Corp. and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in Uldaman Capital Corp. or any affiliated companies and my professional relationship is at arm’s length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

9) I consent to the use of this report by Uldaman Capital Corp. for such assessment and/or regulatory and financing purposes deemed necessary, but if any part shall be taken as an excerpt, it shall be done only with my approval.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 20th day of March, 2010,
“Signed and Sealed”

<u>“Jean Pautler”</u>

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
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Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

23.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Statement of Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim No.	Claim Owner	Record Date	Expiry Date	NTS Map
YC40974	TAD	5	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	11/25/2005	2/15/2012	115I12
YC40975	TAD	6	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	11/25/2005	2/15/2012	115I12
YC40976	TAD	7	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	11/25/2005	2/15/2012	115I12
YC40977	TAD	8	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	11/25/2005	2/15/2012	115I12
YC40978	TAD	17	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	11/25/2005	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26506	TAD	19	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26507	TAD	20	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26508	TAD	21	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26509	TAD	22	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26510	TAD	23	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26511	TAD	24	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26512	TAD	25	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26513	TAD	26	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26514	TAD	27	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26515	TAD	28	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26516	TAD	29	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26517	TAD	30	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26518	TAD	31	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26519	TAD	32	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26520	TAD	33	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26521	TAD	34	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26522	TAD	35	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26523	TAD	36	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26524	TAD	37	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26525	TAD	38	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26526	TAD	39	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26527	TAD	40	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26528	TAD	41	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26529	TAD	42	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26530	TAD	43	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26531	TAD	44	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26532	TAD	45	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26533	TAD	46	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26534	TAD	47	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26535	TAD	48	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26536	TAD	49	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26537	TAD	50	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26538	TAD	51	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26539	TAD	52	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26540	TAD	53	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26541	TAD	54	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26542	TAD	55	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12

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YC26543	TAD	56	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26544	TAD	57	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26545	TAD	58	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26546	TAD	59	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26547	TAD	60	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26548	TAD	61	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26549	TAD	62	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26550	TAD	63	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26551	TAD	64	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26552	TAD	65	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26553	TAD	66	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC26554	TAD	67	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	2/26/2004	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54331	TAD	68	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54332	TAD	69	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54333	TAD	70	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54334	TAD	71	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54335	TAD	72	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54336	TAD	73	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54337	TAD	74	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54338	TAD	75	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54339	TAD	76	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54340	TAD	77	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54341	TAD	78	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54342	TAD	79	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54343	TAD	80	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54344	TAD	81	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54345	TAD	82	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54346	TAD	83	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54347	TAD	84	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54348	TAD	85	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54349	TAD	86	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54350	TAD	87	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54351	TAD	88	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54352	TAD	89	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54353	TAD	90	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54354	TAD	91	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54355	TAD	92	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54356	TAD	93	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54357	TAD	94	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54358	TAD	95	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54359	TAD	96	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54360	TAD	97	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54361	TAD	98	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54362	TAD	99	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54363	TAD	100	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC54364	TAD	101	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	10/31/2006	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65809	TAD	102	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09

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YC65810	TAD	103	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65811	TAD	104	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65812	TAD	105	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65813	TAD	106	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65814	TAD	107	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65815	TAD	108	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65816	TAD	109	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65817	TAD	110	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65818	TAD	111	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65819	TAD	112	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65820	TAD	113	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65821	TAD	114	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65822	TAD	115	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65823	TAD	116	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65824	TAD	117	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65825	TAD	118	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65826	TAD	119	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65827	TAD	120	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65828	TAD	121	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65829	TAD	122	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65830	TAD	123	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65831	TAD	124	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65832	TAD	125	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115J09
YC65833	TAD	126	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65834	TAD	127	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65835	TAD	128	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65836	TAD	129	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65837	TAD	130	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65838	TAD	131	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65839	TAD	132	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65840	TAD	133	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65841	TAD	134	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65842	TAD	135	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65843	TAD	136	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65844	TAD	137	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65845	TAD	138	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65846	TAD	139	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65847	TAD	140	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65848	TAD	141	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65849	TAD	142	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65850	TAD	143	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65851	TAD	144	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65852	TAD	145	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65853	TAD	146	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65854	TAD	147	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65855	TAD	148	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65856	TAD	149	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12

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YC65857	TAD	150	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65858	TAD	151	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65859	TAD	152	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65860	TAD	153	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65861	TAD	154	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65862	TAD	155	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65863	TAD	156	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65864	TAD	157	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65865	TAD	158	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC65866	TAD	159	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	9/28/2007	2/15/2012	115I12
YC90197	TAD	160	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90198	TAD	161	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90199	TAD	162	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90200	TAD	163	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90201	TAD	164	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90202	TAD	165	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90203	TAD	166	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90204	TAD	167	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90205	TAD	168	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90206	TAD	169	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90207	TAD	170	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90208	TAD	171	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90209	TAD	172	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90210	TAD	173	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90211	TAD	174	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90212	TAD	175	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90213	TAD	176	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90214	TAD	177	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90215	TAD	178	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90216	TAD	179	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90217	TAD	180	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90218	TAD	181	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90219	TAD	182	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90220	TAD	183	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90221	TAD	184	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90222	TAD	185	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90223	TAD	186	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90224	TAD	187	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90225	TAD	188	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90226	TAD	189	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90227	TAD	190	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90260	TAD	191	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90309	TAD	206	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90310	TAD	207	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90311	TAD	208	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90312	TAD	209	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09

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YC90313	TAD	210	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90314	TAD	211	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90315	TAD	212	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90316	TAD	213	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90317	TAD	214	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90318	TAD	215	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90319	TAD	216	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90320	TAD	217	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90321	TAD	218	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90322	TAD	219	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90323	TAD	220	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90324	TAD	221	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90228	TAD	222	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90229	TAD	223	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90230	TAD	224	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90231	TAD	225	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90232	TAD	226	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90233	TAD	227	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90234	TAD	228	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90235	TAD	229	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90236	TAD	230	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90237	TAD	231	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90238	TAD	232	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90239	TAD	233	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90240	TAD	234	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90241	TAD	235	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90242	TAD	236	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90243	TAD	237	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90244	TAD	238	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J08
YC90245	TAD	239	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J08
YC90246	TAD	240	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J08
YC90247	TAD	241	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J08
YC90248	TAD	242	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I05
YC90249	TAD	243	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I05
YC90250	TAD	244	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I05
YC90251	TAD	245	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I05
YC90252	TAD	246	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90253	TAD	247	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90254	TAD	248	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90255	TAD	249	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90256	TAD	250	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90257	TAD	251	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90258	TAD	252	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90259	TAD	253	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90261	TAD	254	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90262	TAD	255	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12

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YC90263	TAD	256	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90264	TAD	257	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90265	TAD	258	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90266	TAD	259	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90267	TAD	260	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90268	TAD	261	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90269	TAD	262	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90270	TAD	263	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90271	TAD	264	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90272	TAD	265	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90273	TAD	266	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90274	TAD	267	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90275	TAD	268	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J08
YC90276	TAD	269	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J08
YC90277	TAD	270	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90278	TAD	271	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90279	TAD	272	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90280	TAD	273	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90281	TAD	274	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90282	TAD	275	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90283	TAD	276	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90284	TAD	277	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90285	TAD	278	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90286	TAD	279	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90287	TAD	280	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90288	TAD	281	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90289	TAD	282	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90290	TAD	283	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90291	TAD	284	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90292	TAD	285	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90293	TAD	286	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90294	TAD	287	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115I12
YC90295	TAD	288	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90296	TAD	289	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90297	TAD	290	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90298	TAD	291	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90299	TAD	292	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90300	TAD	293	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90301	TAD	294	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90302	TAD	295	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90303	TAD	296	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90304	TAD	297	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90305	TAD	298	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90306	TAD	299	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90307	TAD	300	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90308	TAD	301	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim No.	Claim Owner	Record Date	Expiry Date	NTS Map
YC90325	TAD	302	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90326	TAD	303	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90327	TAD	304	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90328	TAD	305	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90329	TAD	306	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J08
YC90330	TAD	307	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J08
YC90331	TAD	308	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J08
YC90332	TAD	309	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J08
YC90333	TAD	310	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90334	TAD	311	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90335	TAD	312	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90336	TAD	313	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90337	TAD	314	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90338	TAD	315	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90339	TAD	316	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90340	TAD	317	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90341	TAD	318	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90342	TAD	319	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90343	TAD	320	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90344	TAD	321	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90345	TAD	322	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90346	TAD	323	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90347	TAD	324	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC90348	TAD	325	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	07/08/2009	15/02/2013	115J09
YC41133	NIT	1	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115I12
YC41134	NIT	2	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115I12
YC41135	NIT	3	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115I12
YC41136	NIT	4	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115I12
YC41137	NIT	5	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115I12
YC41138	NIT	6	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115I12
YC41139	NIT	7	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115J09
YC41140	NIT	8	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115J09
YC41141	NIT	9	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115J09
YC41142	NIT	10	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115J09
YC41143	NIT	11	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115J09
YC41144	NIT	12	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. - 100%.	15/02/2006	15/02/2012	115J09
TOTAL						

APPENDIX II

Sample Descriptions

TAD/TORO PROJECT, Yukon Territory
2006 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 8 NORTHING	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
164737	Main Zone	348522	6940485	grab	Mn stained feldspar porphyry with trace pyrite and sauseritized fsps, along cat trail	10	0.6	15	6	124	556
164738	Main Zone	348530	6940466	grab	limonite altered quartz monzonite, along cat trail	<5	0.3	15	4	38	321
164739	Trench 1	348528	6940413	grab	strongly limonitic rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry, from Trench 1 dump	20	7.5	310	151	200	1432
164740	Trench 1	348528	6940413	grab	Mn stained rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry, minor sphalerite?, from Trench 1 dump	20	2.1	200	92	142	3513
164741	Trench 2	348580	6940380	grab	very rusty, highly oxidized and pitted, limonitic rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry, weak argillic alteration, minor sphalerite, from Trench 2	20	3.0	190	42	462	6581
164742	Main Zone	348669	6940370	grab	limonitic rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry	20	4.4	45	25	538	2778
164743	below DDH 12	348851	6940220	grab	rusty, clay altered rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry	35	2.8	75	6	90	365
164744	Trench 6	349849	6939357	grab	chlorite altered gneiss with quartz stringers to 1 cm, minor pyrite, from pit in centre of Trench	5	<0.2	15	6	20	27
164745	below DDH 1	348820	6940056	grab	silicified, variably limonite and Mn stained rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry	10	0.5	10	3	34	30
164746	DDH T-13	349520	6940443	grab	red stained Ksp megacrystic granite with quartz veinlets to 1 cm, with molybdenite	5	<0.2	5	5	28	188 Mo
164747	DDH T-13	349520	6940443	grab	red stained Ksp megacrystic granite with quartz veinlets to 1 cm, with no visible moly	5	<0.2	<5	8	22	61
164750	placer cut	347750	6937996	grab	red stained Ksp megacrystic granite some with chlorite alteration, some limonitic	5	<0.2	<5	4	18	30

TAD/TORO PROJECT, Yukon Territory
2007 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 8 NORTHING	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
S 526051	W of NIT	651863*	6939635*	soil	medium brown B-C, frost boil	<5	<0.2	25	15	62	66
526052	cp trenches	346190	6940448	grab	rusty, sericite, weak clay altered medium-coarse grained quartz monzonite	5	<0.2	10	<5	44	28
526053	NIT Trench 1	345876	6938920	grab	sericite, clay altered medium grained quartz monzonite +/- quartz veinlets	5	0.2	40	<5	32	38
526054	NIT Trench 1	345845	6938914	grab	reddish medium grained quartz monzonite, minor quartz	5	<0.2	10	<5	22	101
526055	NIT Trench 1	345899	6938925	grab	aplite dykes cutting quartz monzonite	<5	<0.2	30	5	38	28
526056	NIT Trench 2	345875	6938890	grab	quartz stringers up to 3-4 cm cutting sericite, clay altered medium grained quartz monzonite	5	0.4	20	<5	32	33
526057	NIT Trench 2	345917	6938896	grab	clay altered medium grained quartz monzonite with chlorite, sericite as fracture fillings, +/- vuggy	5	0.3	85	5	26	19
526058	NIT Trench 4	345893	6938855	grab	sericite, clay altered medium grained quartz monzonite with fine , dark fracture fillings, +/- minor quartz veinlets	<5	0.3	20	<5	44	7
526059	NIT Trench 4	345951	6938862	grab	rusty, sericite, weak clay altered medium-coarse grained quartz monzonite	5	0.4	50	<5	40	34
526060	NIT Trench 4	346060	6938885	grab	irregular quartz veinlet, 5 cm cutting quartz monzonite	15	0.7	110	15	100	29
		NB * denotes Zone 7									

TAD/TORO PROJECT, Yukon Territory

2007 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS OF 1969-70 CORE

Au in red in g/t

SAMPLE No.	DDH No.	Box No.	Interval (m)	Length (m)	GEOLOGY	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
CORE LOCATION: UTM grid, NAD 83 grid, ZONE 8 6940399mN, 349501mE, 762m elevation, at old camp											
526061	T-12	6	37.5-38.4	0.9	weakly limonitic, +/- Mn staining, mostly incompetent, strongly clay altered quartz monzonite, carbonate-quartz stringers +/- sulphide @ 15CA	50	2.2	545	40	702	2575
526062	T-12	7	38.4-39.3	0.9	strongly limonitic, incompetent, strongly clay altered quartz monzonite, highly weathered and oxidized	25	0.8	220	25	154	418
526063	T-12	7	39.3-40.5	0.9	as above with some less limonitic zones	90	1.2	1340	20	136	155
526064	T-12	7	40.5-42.1	1.6	moderately limonitic, incompetent, strongly clay altered and oxidized quartz monzonite	60	0.9	865	20	140	81
526065	T-12	7	42.1-43.3	1.2	very weakly limonitic, incompetent, strongly clay altered quartz monzonite	320	3.2	3015	35	342	117
526066	T-12	7-8	43.3-44.2	0.9	very weakly limonitic, incompetent, strongly clay altered quartz monzonite	230	3.7	2035	45	378	84
526067	T-12	8	44.2-45.9	1.7	black Mn stained, more competent, weakly clay altered quartz monzonite	1.37	10.3	2645	45	234	88
526068	T-12	8	45.9-46.8	0.9	weakly limonitic to yellow stained, mostly incompetent, strongly clay altered quartz monzonite, with quartz-carbonate stringers @ 10-15CA	5.07	29.5	2950	90	78	81
526069	T-12	8	46.8-48.5	1.7	variably competent, with some moderately limonitic zones, variably clay altered quartz monzonite, some calcite stringers @ 60CA	180	2.3	2300	40	160	262
526070	T-12	8-9	48.5-50.0	1.5	variably competent, with some yellow stained zones, variably clay altered quartz monzonite, some dark sulphide +/- quartz stringers @ 05-10CA; possibly few pieces taken from here previously	755	8.7	4360	75	108	223
526071	T-15	23	unknown	5.2	orange weathering quartz monzonite with dark fractures +/- quartz @05CA, occasional quartz veinlet up to 1.5 cm @ 40CA; from marked, deteriorating box on ground	5	<0.2	30	<5	20	63 Mo

APPENDIX III

Geochemical Procedure and Results

<u>Analytical Method for</u>

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 10/15/30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

GOLD and PGE ASSAYS

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram subsample is achieved. The subsample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

For gold, a 1/2 or 1.0 assay ton sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Determinations for Au, Pt and Pd are completed by classical lead-collection fire assay on a 1 assay ton sample (30g). Analysis is by ICP after digestion of the dore bead.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate -80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with aqua regia which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram subsample. The subsample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2007-7408

Northern Freegold Res.
420-475 Howe ST
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2B3

15-Oct-07

No. of samples received: 20
Sample Type: Rock / Core
Project: Tad/Toro
Submitted by: Jean Pautler

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
16	526067	1.37	0.040
17	526068	5.07	0.148
QC DATA:			
Repeat:			
17	526068	5.13	0.150
Standard:			
Si25		1.81	0.053

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/nl
XLS/07

6-Dec-06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006- 1975

10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

Bushmaster Exploration Services Ltd.
P.O. Box 31290
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5P7

No. of samples received: 14
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Tad/NFR
Submitted by: J. Pautler

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	164737	10	0.6	0.59	15	105	<5	0.19	13	8	48	6	2.10	20	0.14	2725	5	0.02	6	850	124	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	14	<10	4	556
2	164738	<5	0.3	0.84	15	65	<5	0.28	3	5	58	4	2.30	<10	0.37	930	4	0.03	4	750	38	<5	<20	10	<0.01	<10	25	<10	5	321
3	164739	20	7.5	0.25	310	120	<5	0.08	13	2	47	151	2.85	10	<0.01	261	4	0.03	3	650	200	<5	<20	51	<0.01	<10	8	<10	5	1432
4	164740	20	2.1	0.33	200	55	<5	0.21	46	10	38	92	2.20	20	0.09	4827	14	0.01	4	750	142	<5	<20	13	<0.01	<10	9	<10	27	3513
5	164741	20	3.0	0.28	190	215	<5	4.78	185	3	29	42	3.81	60	0.29	4307	2	0.01	7	580	462	<5	<20	88	<0.01	<10	9	<10	40	6581
6	164742	20	4.4	0.25	45	135	<5	0.13	53	13	40	25	2.68	20	<0.01	5188	3	0.02	3	690	538	<5	<20	51	<0.01	<10	12	<10	18	2778
7	164743	35	2.8	0.30	75	160	15	0.06	4	2	37	6	2.37	20	<0.01	332	3	0.04	1	530	90	<5	<20	76	<0.01	<10	6	<10	2	365
8	164744	5	<0.2	0.29	15	30	<5	0.08	<1	4	71	6	0.81	<10	0.16	185	<1	0.02	5	90	20	<5	<20	9	0.02	<10	12	<10	5	27
9	164745	10	0.5	0.21	10	160	<5	0.04	<1	<1	49	3	1.50	10	<0.01	42	2	0.04	<1	420	34	<5	<20	33	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	30
10	164746	5	<0.2	0.52	5	65	65	1.63	<1	4	61	5	1.54	20	0.23	688	188	0.03	3	690	28	<5	<20	31	<0.01	<10	15	<10	23	72
11	164747	5	<0.2	0.32	<5	550	30	1.64	<1	2	64	8	1.66	20	0.30	826	25	0.02	4	710	22	<5	<20	50	<0.01	<10	13	<10	22	61
14	164750	5	<0.2	0.32	<5	140	<5	0.39	<1	4	67	4	1.21	20	0.11	460	3	0.02	4	610	18	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	10	<10	18	30
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	164737	10	0.7	0.56	15	100	<5	0.19	13	8	49	6	2.08	20	0.14	2684	5	0.02	6	870	122	<5	<20	8	<0.01	<10	14	<10	5	564
10	164746	5																												
12	164748	500																												
Resplit:																														
1	164737	10	0.6	0.60	15	105	<5	0.19	13	8	56	7	2.09	20	0.15	2653	5	0.02	6	860	132	<5	<20	9	<0.01	<10	14	<10	5	541
Standard:																														
Pb106			>30	0.50	275	95	<5	1.69	29	3	43	6360	1.37	<10	0.26	547	39	0.02	6	240	5320	55	<20	144	<0.01	<10	3	10	<1	8404
OXE42		615																												

JJ/kc/sa
df/1979
XLS/06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

8-Nov-07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 1552

Northern Freegold
420-47 Howe St
Vancouver BC
V6B 2B3

No. of samples received: 1
Sample Type: Soil
Project: Tad/Toro
Submitted by: Jean Pautter

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	526051	<5	<0.2	2.12	25	155	10	0.18	1	13	32	23	3.00	<10	0.52	404	7	0.02	31	300	62	15	<20	14	0.07	<10	63	<10	3	66
<u>QC DATA:</u>																														
Repeat:																														
1	526051	<5																												
Resplit:																														
1	526051		<0.2	2.13	30	160	<5	0.18	2	13	32	23	3.00	<10	0.53	405	9	0.01	33	300	62	30	<20	16	0.06	<10	63	<10	3	66
Standard:																														
SE29		600																												
Pb113A			11.0	0.24	55	65	<5	1.70	40	2	4	2350	1.11	<10	0.10	1822	57	0.02	3	70	5550	12	<20	68	0.01	<10	87	<10	<1	7000

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

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12-Oct-07
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
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KAMLOOPS, B.C.
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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007-7408

Northern Freegold Res.
420-475 Howe ST
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2B3

No. of samples received: 20
Sample Type: Rock / Core
Project: Tad/Toro
Submitted by: Jean Pautler

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	526052	5	<0.2	0.26	10	55	<5	0.04	<1	4	84	3	1.15	10	<0.01	354	1	0.03	3	250	44	<5	<20	10	0.01	<10	6	<10	6	28
2	526053	5	0.2	0.20	40	50	<5	0.02	<1	1	78	2	0.46	<10	<0.01	90	1	0.03	2	50	32	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	2	<10	6	38
3	526054	5	<0.2	0.19	10	30	<5	0.01	<1	2	95	2	0.75	<10	<0.01	110	2	0.04	2	50	22	<5	<20	15	<0.01	<10	2	<10	3	101
4	526055	<5	<0.2	0.16	30	45	5	0.01	<1	1	74	2	0.38	<10	<0.01	78	1	0.04	2	30	38	5	<20	14	<0.01	<10	1	<10	13	28
5	526056	5	0.4	0.18	20	30	<5	0.02	<1	1	101	3	0.24	<10	<0.01	136	1	0.03	2	20	32	<5	<20	15	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	7	33
6	526057	5	0.3	0.21	85	30	<5	0.02	<1	1	86	3	0.57	<10	<0.01	44	2	0.03	2	50	26	5	<20	17	<0.01	<10	1	<10	5	19
7	526058	<5	0.3	0.18	20	45	<5	0.02	<1	1	96	2	0.34	<10	<0.01	45	1	0.02	2	40	44	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	5	7
8	526059	5	0.4	0.19	50	50	<5	0.03	<1	1	83	2	0.60	<10	<0.01	65	1	0.02	2	50	40	<5	<20	14	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	4	34
9	526060	15	0.7	0.14	110	45	<5	0.01	<1	1	131	6	0.46	<10	<0.01	99	1	0.02	3	10	100	15	<20	17	<0.01	<10	1	<10	7	29
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12	526063	90	1.2	0.43	1340	110	10	0.32	15	3	41	13	1.99	20	0.05	560	4	0.02	2	620	136	20	<20	158	0.02	<10	3	<10	8	155
13	526064	60	0.9	0.47	865	75	10	1.19	6	3	46	15	2.12	20	<0.01	164	4	0.03	2	720	140	20	<20	229	0.01	<10	5	<10	3	81
14	526065	320	3.2	0.33	3015	85	5	0.70	8	3	42	11	2.25	20	0.01	213	5	0.02	2	690	342	35	<20	211	0.02	<10	4	<10	4	117
15	526066	230	3.7	0.32	2035	90	20	0.84	9	2	56	15	2.49	20	<0.01	120	4	0.03	3	720	378	45	<20	244	0.01	<10	3	<10	3	84
16	526067	>1000	10.3	0.32	2645	95	5	0.57	11	2	47	10	1.59	20	0.04	280	3	0.02	2	620	234	45	<20	159	0.01	<10	2	<10	3	88
17	526068	>1000	29.5	0.32	2950	75	10	0.93	12	3	58	19	1.42	20	0.04	213	3	0.02	2	490	78	90	<20	104	0.01	<10	2	<10	8	81
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19	526070	755	8.7	0.41	4360	50	10	0.77	56	5	55	12	2.24	20	0.03	113	5	0.02	4	760	108	75	<20	251	0.01	<10	3	<10	9	223
20	526071	5	<0.2	0.60	30	70	<5	0.84	<1	4	76	22	1.39	20	0.18	561	63	0.04	3	410	20	<5	<20	27	0.02	<10	19	<10	10	33
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	526052	5	<0.2	0.26	10	55	<5	0.04	<1	4	83	3	1.15	10	<0.01	354	<1	0.03	1	240	44	<5	<20	11	0.03	<10	6	<10	6	27
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14	526065	295																												
15	526066	220																												
18	526069	165																												
19	526070	740																												
Resplit:																														
1	526052	5	<0.2	0.25	10	50	<5	0.04	<1	4	91	2	1.08	20	0.01	341	<1	0.03	2	240	40	<5	<20	8	0.02	<10	6	<10	5	25
Standard:																														
OXE56		610																												
Pb113			11.0	0.27	40	70	<5	1.65	37	3	6	2204	1.01	<10	0.11	1410	70	0.02	3	80	5524	25	<20	86	0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	6902

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ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
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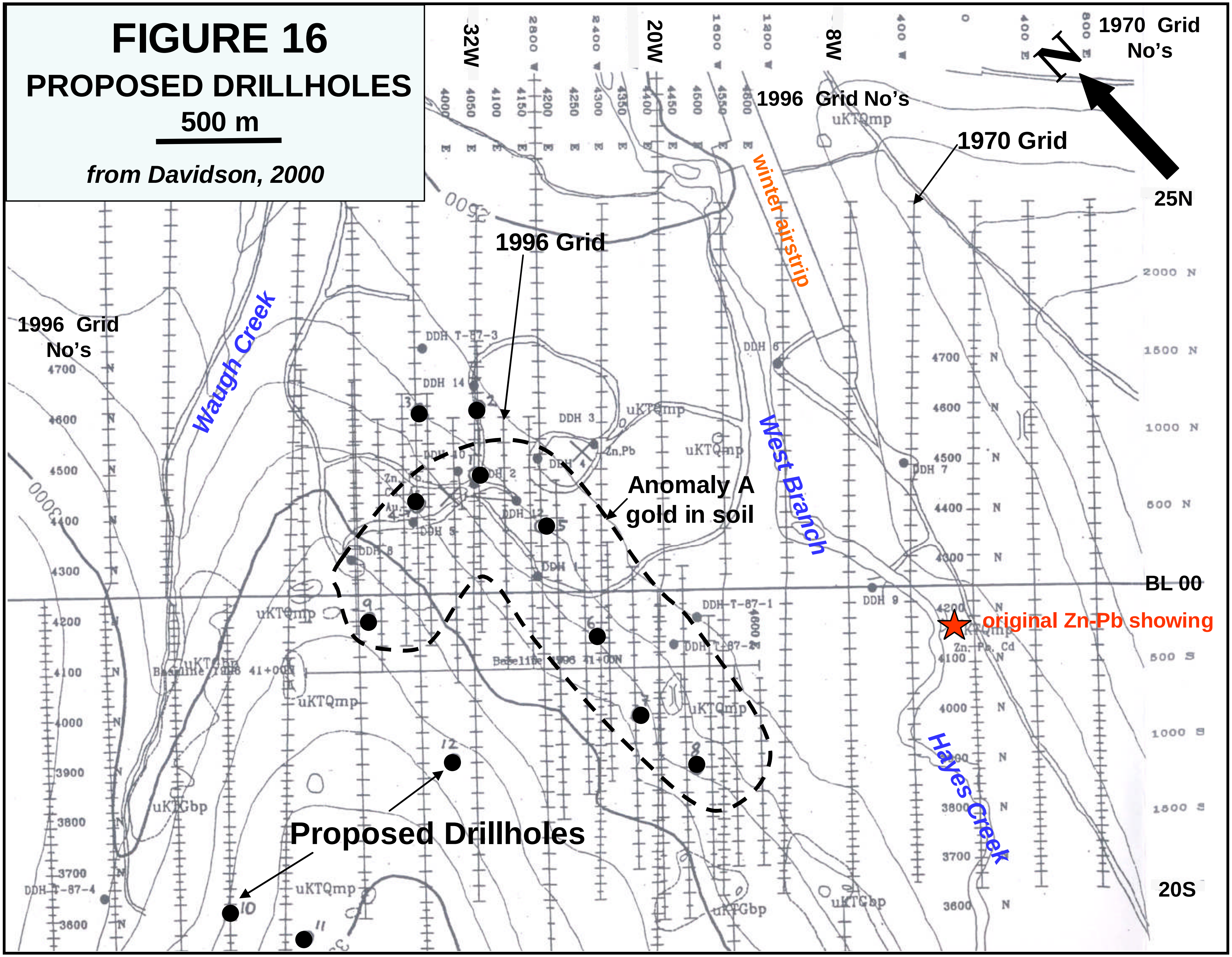
Appendix IV
Proposed Drill Holes by Davidson, 2000

	Grid Location	Target Description	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
Site 1	IMS grid; L3200W, 700N	Au 50-100ppb, As >100ppm, Pb >250ppm, Zn >1500ppm, moderately low magnetics, magnetic linear indicates E-W or NW-SE fault, moderate chargeability values	-	-90	100m
Site 2	IMS grid; L3200W 1250N	Au >50ppb, As >100ppm, Pb >500ppm, Zn >900ppm, NW-SE linear magnetic low, chargeability low	-	-90	100m
Site 3	IMS grid; L3600W 1200N	Au >50ppb, As >100ppm, Pb >500ppm, Zn >500ppm, NW-SE linear magnetic low, chargeability low	170^0	-60^0	100m
Site 4	IMS grid; L3600W 600N	Au >50ppb, As >100ppm, Pb >250ppm, Zn>2000ppm, average magnetic values and moderate chargeability high	170^0	-60^0	100m
Site 5	IMS grid; L2800W 400N	Au >100ppb, As>100ppm, Pb >100ppm, Zn >1000ppm, margin of E-W magnetic low, moderate chargeability high	170^0	-60^0	100m
Site 6	IMS grid; L2400W 300S	Au > 100ppb, weak As-Pb-Zn, magnetic low, linear chargeability high	180^0	-60^0	150m
Site 7	IMS grid; 2200W 750S	Au >100ppb, weak As-Pb, Zn > 250ppm, magnetic low, chargeability high	240^0	-60^0	150m
Site 8	IMS grid; 1700W 1150S	Au >40ppb, As >250ppm, Pb > 250ppm, Zn >800ppm, Magnetic low, chargeability high	170^0	-60^0	100m
Site 9	IMS grid; 3900W 200S	Au >100ppb, As >50ppm, Pb >100ppm, Zn >500ppm, possible E-W linear magnetic low, moderate chargeability high	170^0	-60^0	100m
Site 10	IMS grid; L4800W 2050S	As >500ppm, Pb >250ppm, Zn > 600ppm, E-W magnetic linear low, chargeability high	140^0	-60^0	150m
Site 11	IMS grid; L4400W 2250S	As >500ppm, Pb > 250ppm, Zn >500ppm, magnetic low and E-W linear magnetic low, linear chargeability high	140^0	-60^0	150m
Site 12	IMS grid; 3400W 1100S	As >100ppm, Pb >250ppm, Zn > 500ppm, deep magnetic low, E-W magnetic linear, chargeability high	140^0	-60^0	150m

FIGURE 16

PROPOSED DRILLHOLES

from Davidson, 2000



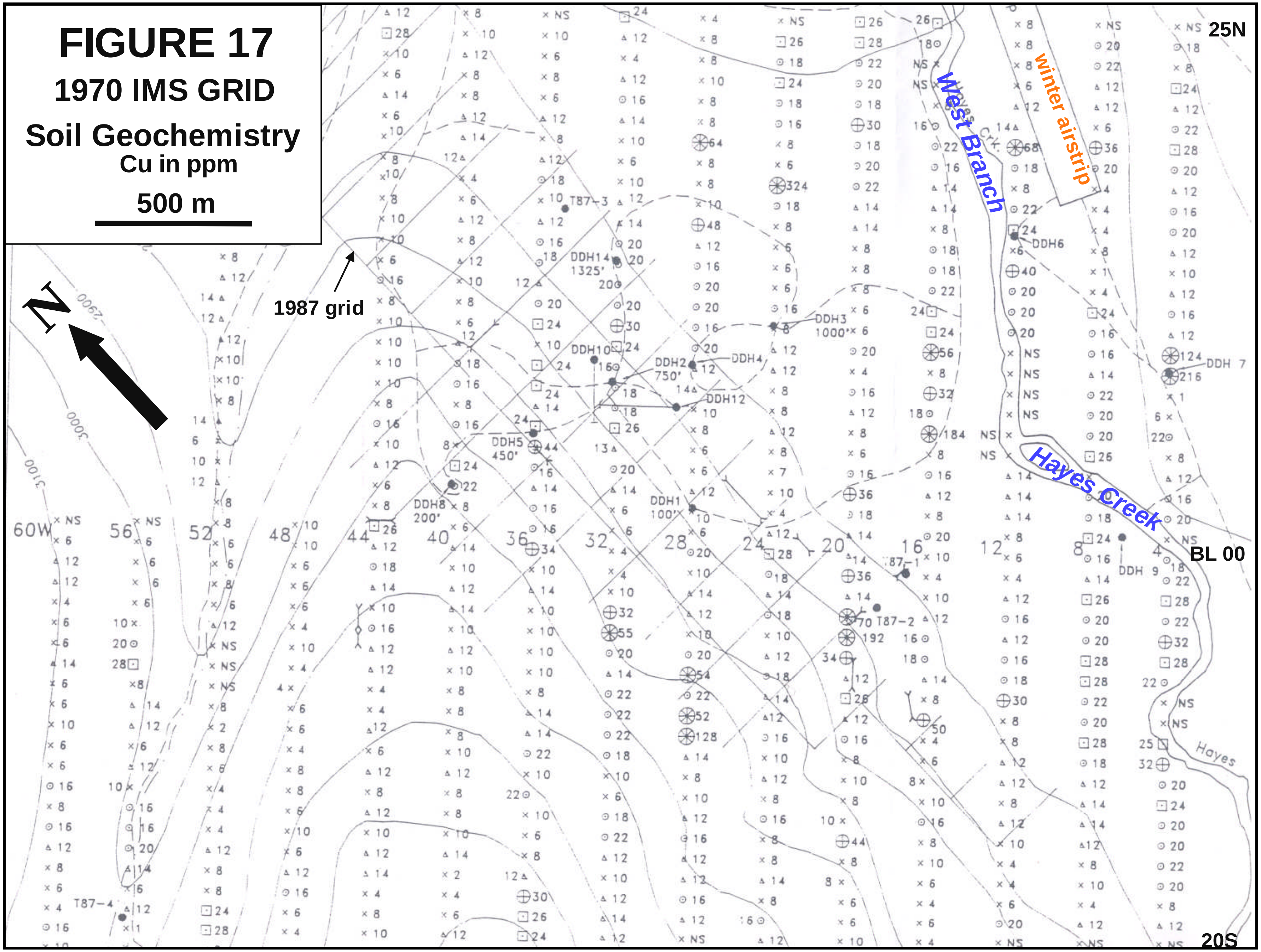


FIGURE 17
1970 IMS GRID
Soil Geochemistry
Cu in ppm

0851045 B.C. Ltd.

TAD/Toro Project

(Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon)

Helicopter-borne Magnetics &

Gamma-ray Spectrometry Survey

Integrated Interpretation & Targeting

Final report

November 2009

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Contents

All georeferenced data are in projection UTM, zone 8V and Datum NAD83 unless otherwise specified.

Summary & Conclusions

An integrated interpretation of the helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric data acquired by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. (October 2009) over the TAD project area (Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon) has been effected.

The total area covered by the geophysical survey is around 93 km^2 and extends over a set of active claims where previous exploration work has indicated porphyry and vein-type Au and Cu potential.

The geophysical interpretation allowed to generate an interpreted lithological and structural map. A raw interpretive alteration zoning was also produced.

Five porphyry-type and five vein-type target zones were identified.

The priority ranking, based on the strength/contrast of diagnostic physical properties and also on the known presence of/proximity to mineralised occurrences, will allow an optimised planning of further exploration activities, but has to be complemented with available (or newly acquired) complementary evidence, geological and/or geochemical.

With respect to the alteration zoning, it is important to notice that the physical parameters analysed in the present work are not enough to discriminate among the various facies that can be present. For this reason, it is strongly advised to run some induced polarisation lines across the highest priority target zones: the outcome will allow to image the sulphide distribution, greatly helping in recognising (in three dimensions) the alteration pattern and then optimally driving drilling programmes.

Due to the large extent of the concerned areas the IP programmes should be planned accurately, possibly adopting a progressive scheme (i.e. starting with a wide-spaced grid and infilling where necessary). It is important, in any case, to attain an exploration depth of at least 150-200 metres b.g.l. in order to model the chargeability and the resistivity distribution below the oxidation level. At the same time the resolution at the shallower levels must be kept high (in order to avoid loss of models' reliability at depth caused by aliasing induced by short-wavelength superficial variations).

A further reduction of the target areas (in particular in the Main Zone), useful for focusing exploration resources, could be achieved with an integrated interpretation of the petrographical, geological and geochemical data (if available) with 2D and/or 3D magnetic modelling.

Drilling, if effected before IP, should be considered mainly as an aid in alteration mapping and possible negative results must not be considered as sterilising, because, again, of the large extent of the area under investigation.

1. Introduction

At the request of Robert Weicker, president of 0851045 B.C. Ltd., an integrated interpretation of the helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric data acquired by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. (2009) over the TAD project area (Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon) has been effected.

The area is currently explored for Au and Cu deposits, possibly associated with porphyry, breccia-hosted and vein-type mineralisation styles. The previous exploration work was concentrated over the TAD porphyry ('Main Zone') for the former two types and, over the NIT zone, for the third one.

Although scattered and possessing different styles, the known mineralised occurrences seem associated with the emplacement of an Upper Cretaceous quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry stock (the above cited TAD porphyry) which intrudes a quartz-monzonite of mid-cretacic age, belonging to the Dawson Range Batholith suite.

Further details on the geology of the area and on the recognised target zones can be found in the reports of Hart (1998), Davidson (2000) and Pautler (2007). Figure 1 shows the YGS geological map (legend in Appendix A) with superimposed the limits of the MAG/RAD survey block.

The scope of the geophysical interpretation work, which included full processing of the helicopter-borne data acquired by Precision, was to generate targets for further follow-up and possibly produce an interpreted alteration and lithological map.

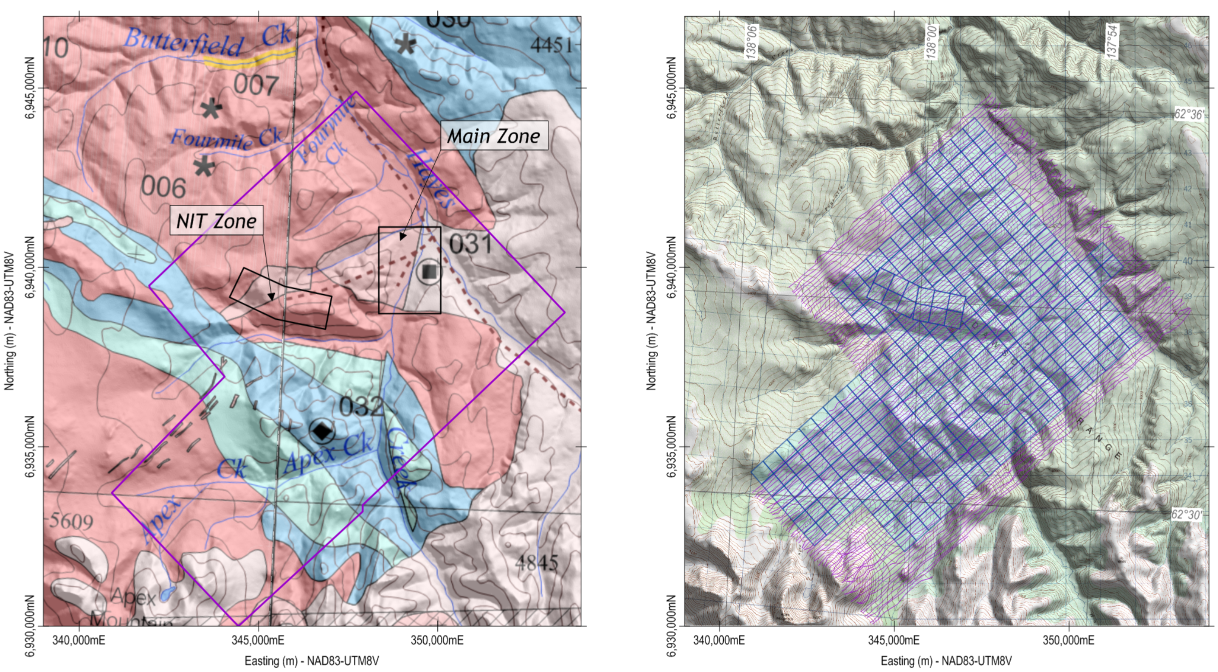

figure 1.a: Left: Geological Mapping at 1:250,000 (Yukon MINFILE, YGS, 2005); TAD/Toro Exploration block in purple; legend in Appendix A. Right: Flight Lines (purple; Precision GeoSurveys, 2009) and Claims Map (blue; YGS, 2009), background: NTS 115-I-05,12 and 115-J-08,09.

2. Processing & Interpretation

2.1 Data sets

The exploration block was covered by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. with 121 lines (926 km) flown with a nominal across-line spacing of 100 m, and 16 traverses (92.4 km), spaced 2400 metres. The mean along-line spacing was 2.7 metres. The area covered by the survey is approximately 93 km^2. The flight lines plan is shown in figure 1.a superimposed to the Quartz Claims (the latter as taken from YGS website, release 30 October 2009).

No operation report was supplied with the data (transferred as .gdb databases), but according to Precision GeoSurveys' website the instrumentation used should be the following:

Spectrometer: Pico Envirotec GRS-10 coupled with a detector array of two 4.2 litre NaI(Tl) crystals.

Magnetometer: Scintrex CS-3 non-radioactive Cs sensor.

GPS: Garmin 12-channel and Pico AGIS-L data logger/navigation.

The average terrain clearance was 45 metres. The histogram of terrain clearance is shown in figure 2.1.a.

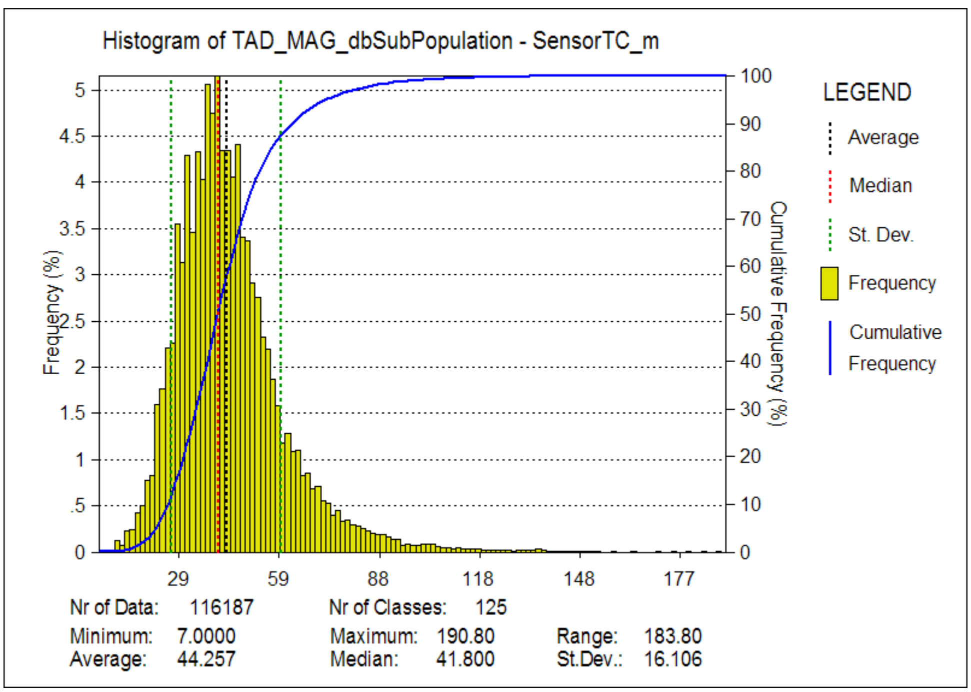

figure 2.1.a: TAD/Toro Exploration block; Helicopter-borne MAG/RAD Survey: Histogram of Sensor's terrain clearance (33% of the total number of data points).

The data supplied by Precision GeoSurveys, besides the positional information (coordinates and terrain clearance), included the heading of the helicopter and the fluxgate channels (used for compensation).

The magnetic data were supplied as diurnally corrected, non-levelled values of the magnetic field.

The radiometric data consisted of the raw and corrected (background removal and stripping) counts and the calculated concentrations of K (in %), equivalent Th and equivalent U (in ppm). No information has been supplied about the windows used (relative to the counts), nor on the algorithm used for conversion from counts to concentrations.

The accessory datasets used for this interpretation work were the DEM (from the 1:50,000 NTS cartography) and a Landsat ETM+ frame (061016_0101_990714), downloaded from the NTS and the YGS website, respectively.

2.2 Processing

The original, diurnally corrected but non-levelled, magnetic data were gridded using an ordinary kriging algorithm with anisotropic search ellipse that allowed to take into account the acquisition geometry, thus reducing the across-line aliasing.

After gridding, the data were de-corrugated using an FFT2D directional filtering algorithm (cosine tapered window) to eliminate the pronounced line effects, caused mainly by heading effects. The resulting grid has been residualised with respect to a least-squares polynomial surface of the 2nd order, low-pass filtered (Gaussian with 250 m cut-off) and trend-enforced with a coherence-enhancing non-linear diffusion filtering procedure.

The grid was then reduced to the pole (figure 2.2.a). The following are the geomagnetic parameters used for reducing to the pole the magnetic intensity data:

Magnetic Field	Intensity:	57449.36	nT
	Inclination:	77°06'	
	Declination:	N23°01'48"	

The above parameters were calculated using the IGRF model at (62°32'38"N ; 137°58'20"W), mean elevation 990 m a.s.l. and day 20th of September, 2009.

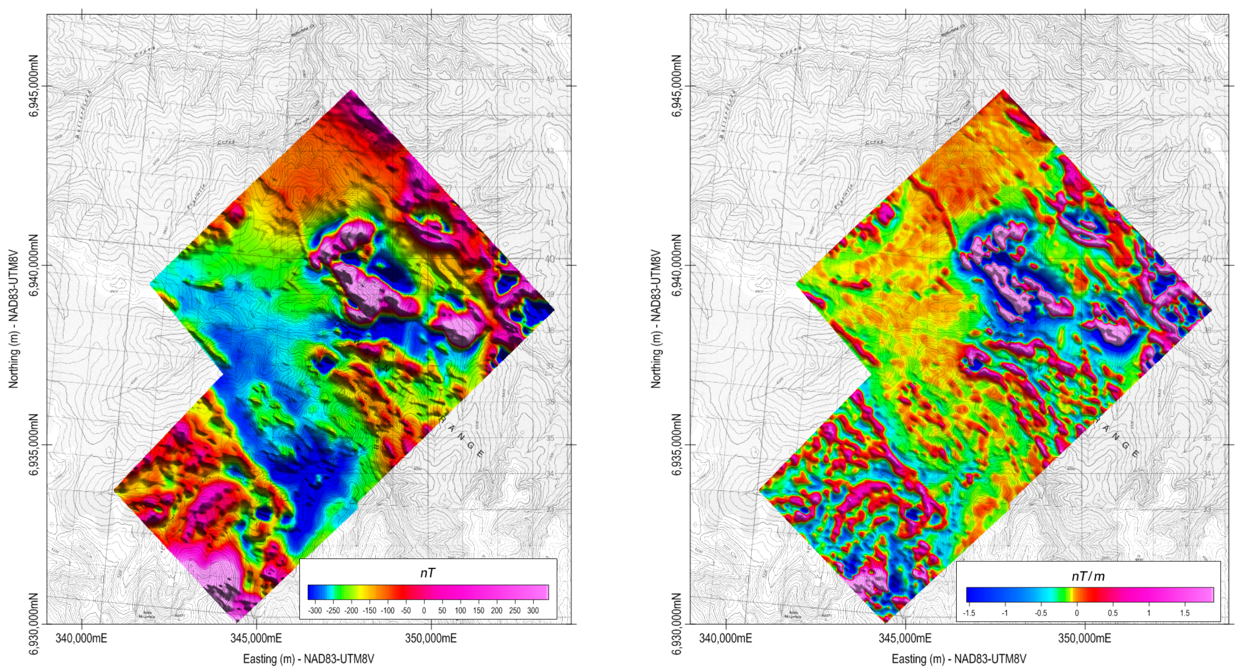

figure 2.2.a: TAD/Toro Exploration block; Helicopter-borne MAG/RAD Survey
Left: Reduced-to-the-Pole Magnetic Intensity; Right: 1st Vertical derivative.

Several other transforms (linear and non-linear) were applied, with the scope of enhancing the features of interest: vertical (figure 2.2.a) and horizontal derivatives, theta tilt angle, analytic signal, up and downward continuations. Of particular interest were the gradient transforms (vertical, horizontal and theta) that were subsequently used for discontinuity detection via automated procedures.

The radiometric concentrations were supplied by Precision GeoSurveys after an undocumented low-pass, along-line 1D filtering. As said above, no details were given on the algorithm used for the counts/concentration conversion, but, if the instrumentation system is the one described on Precision's website, it is likely to be the full spectrum technique that uses least-squares fitting.

Apart from a positive shift of the Uranium channel over a block of lines (possibly caused by variations of atmospheric radon the day of acquisition), the radiometric data do not appear affected by major line effects.

After gridding (effected using the same anisotropic kriging algorithm used for the magnetic data) the radiometric data were then slightly smoothed (using a Gaussian 2D matched filter) and the standard ratios (eTh/K, eU/K, eU/eTh) were computed. A further parameter, the Ostrovskiy's D(k), useful for highlighting the zones with antithetic behaviour of Potassium and Thorium, was also computed. The potassium and the Thorium/Potassium maps are shown in figure 2.2.b.

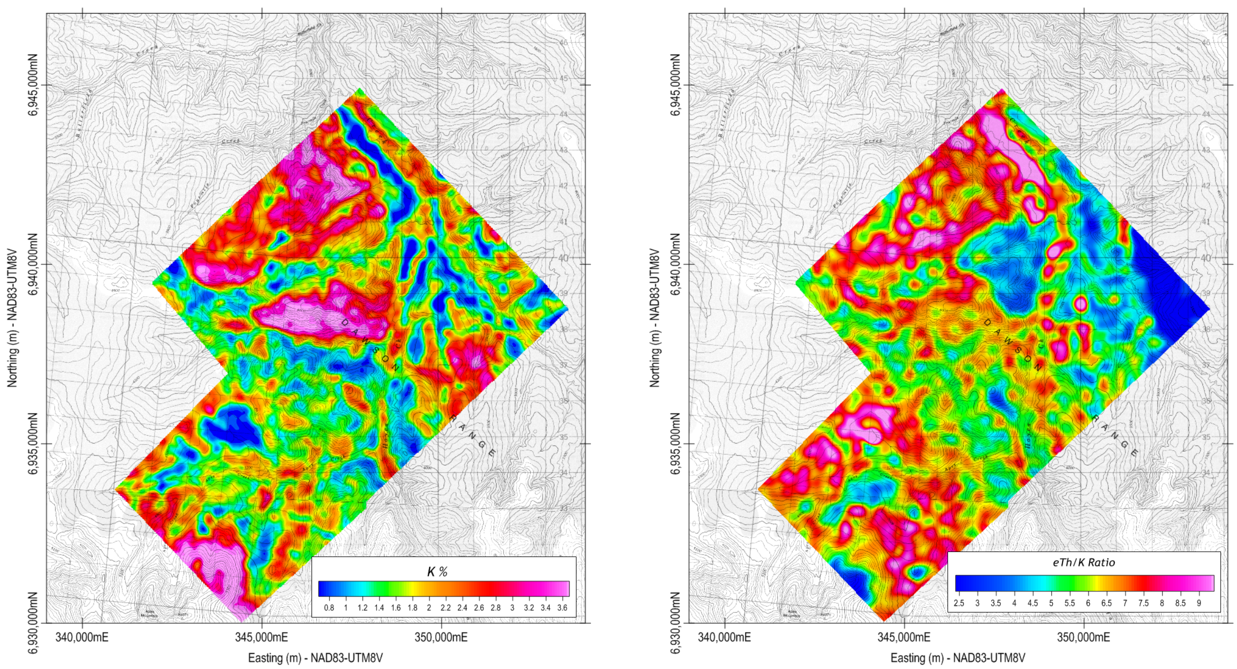

figure 2.2.b: TAD/Toro Exploration block; Helicopter-borne MAG/RAD Survey
Left: Potassium Concentration (%); Right: eTh/K Ratio.

After normalisation and standardisation of the three concentrations grids, the Ternary Map (RGB composite) was generated; the result is presented in figure 2.2.c.

Further processing, aimed at characterising the multi-parameter response of the lithologies and the alteration facies and to recognise natural paragenetic associations, were Cluster and Factor Analysis. The Cluster analysis gave the best results and, using a 10-class grouping, was calculated either with the radiometric data alone and with the radiometric plus the magnetic data. The resulting distributions are presented in the following paragraph (fig. 2.3.b).

The visible and NIR bands of the ETM imagery were stretched and used for computing several band ratios and composites. The information obtained did not give any evident indication on lithology or alteration, but, when integrated with the DEM data, proved useful from the structural standpoint.

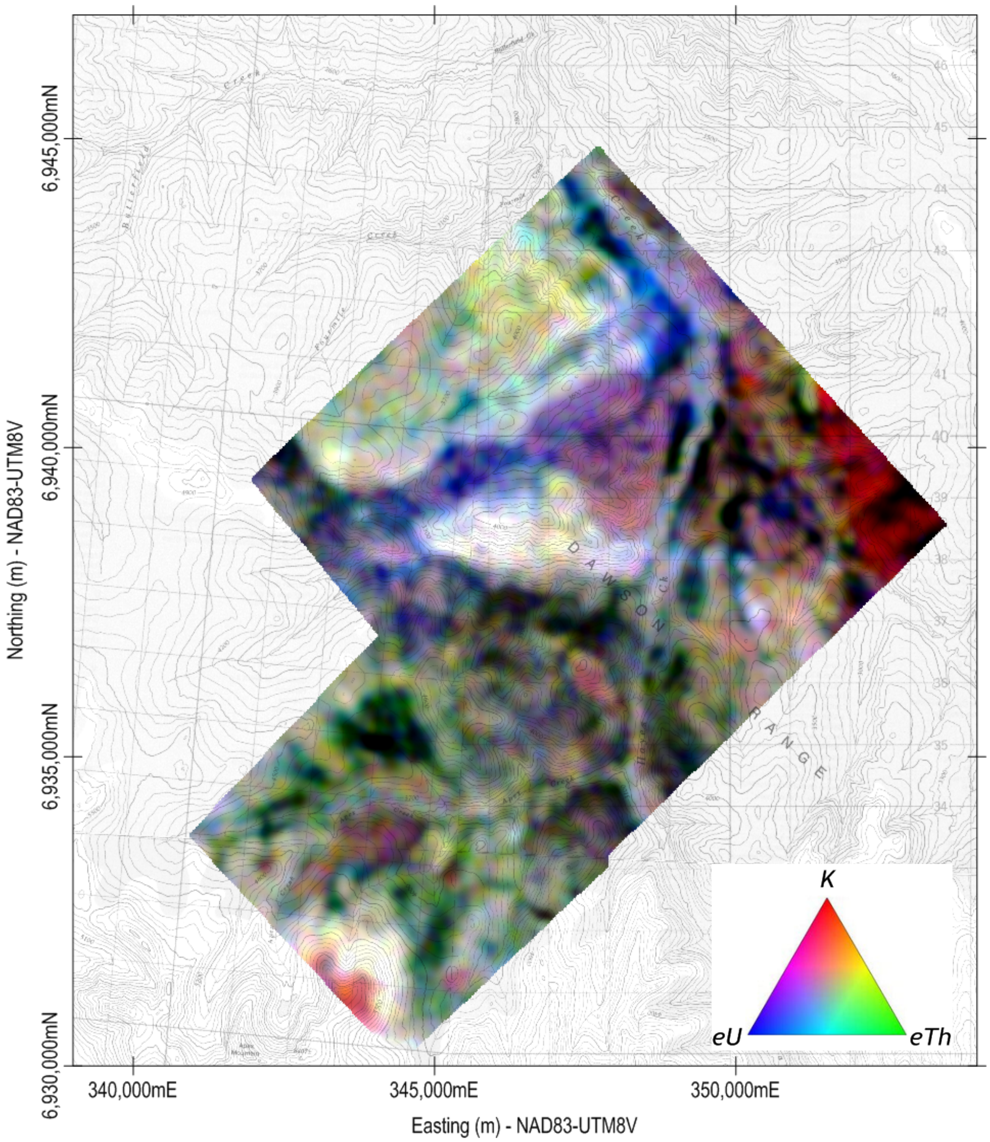

figure 2.2.c: TAD/Toro Exploration block; Helicopter-borne MAG/RAD Survey K, eTh, eU RGB Composite.

2.3 Interpretation

The structural interpretation was performed using all the available datasets, via direct inspection and automated extraction of discontinuities (maxima of the horizontal gradients, see an example in figure 2.3.a where, on the left panel, the magnetic discontinuities are represented). The reconstructed pattern is shown on the right panel of figure 2.3.a, with each type of discontinuity classified as function of the originating data set.

The magnetic and radiometric discontinuities (in blue and purple, respectively) could correspond to faults and contacts, whereas the DEM/ETM discontinuity could be either faults of fractures.

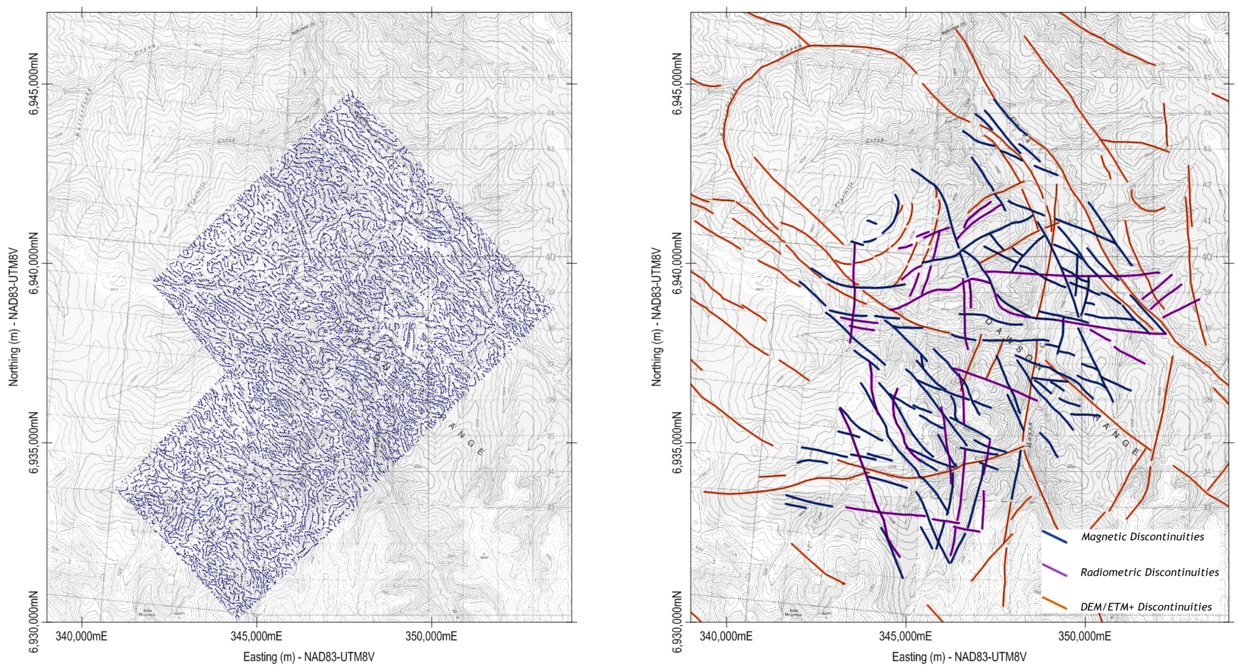

figure 2.3.a: TAD/Toro Exploration block; Helicopter-borne MAG/RAD Survey: Interpretation Maps; Left: Discontinuity Mapping via Tilt Angle (Theta) derivative of the RTP magnetics; Right: Interpreted structural pattern derived from DEM/ETM, RAD and MAG data.

The RGB composite and the Cluster Analysis maps, in particular the one obtained using the radiometric data only, allow to discriminate the various lithological units outcropping in the area and to locate the zones of possible alteration.

The TAD porphyry, purple on the composite (high K and U relative to Th) stands out very clearly and its boundaries can be located precisely. The very magnetic bodies are all included within the interpreted alteration halo of the TAD porphyry stock, with some apophises continuing eastward and possibly linking the TAD porphyry with a similar stock located around 3 km ESE.

The Carmack formation (low absolute K but high with respect to either Th and U, evidence of an intermediate – andesitic - lithology) is also quite clearly discernible on the NE corner of the composite (vivid red) and on the clusters maps. The main intrusion, the Qtz-monzonite batholith that occupies the north-western sector of the exploration block, and whose limits extend outside of it, is characterised by high values of all the three radioisotopes (in particular Thorium) and by a weak to medium magnetic response (white to pale green on the Ternary Map).

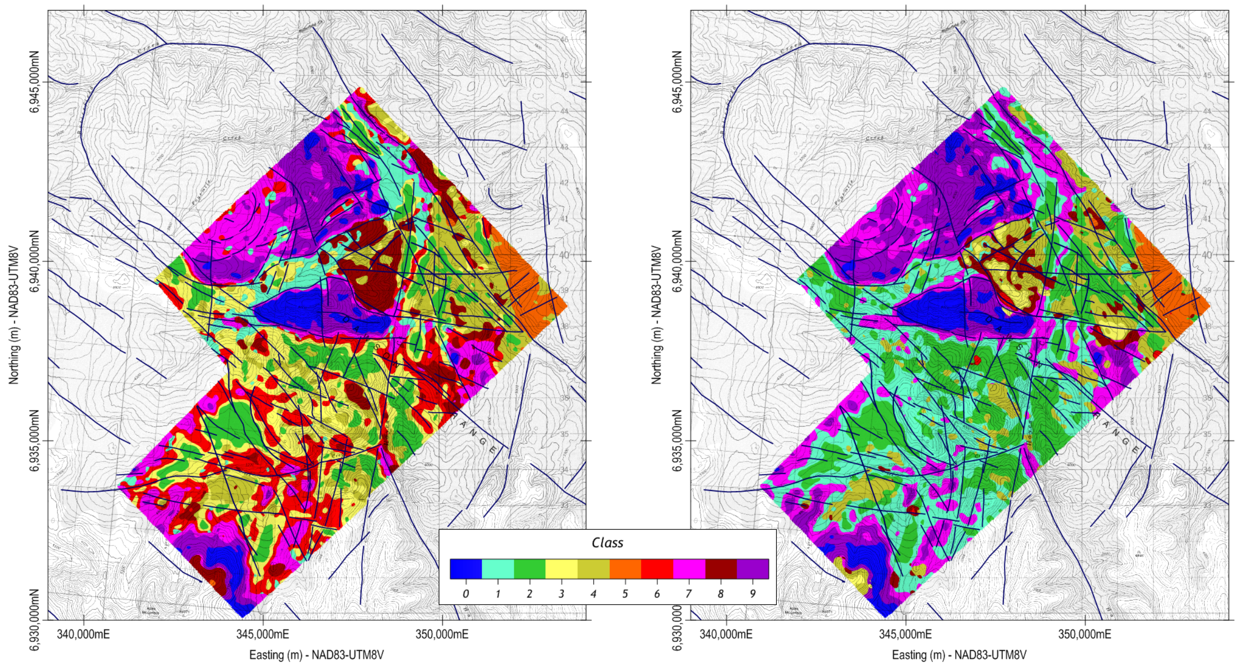

figure 2.3.a: TAD/Toro Exploration block; Helicopter-borne MAG/RAD Survey: 10-Class Cluster Analysis;
Left: Radiometric Data (K, eTh, eU, eTh/K, eU/eTh, eU/K);
Right: Radiometric and Magnetic (Apparent Susceptibility) Data.

The heterogeneous response of the schist belts can be interpreted as due to variations of the prevalent lithology (schist/orthogneiss/intrusive).

All the derived maps show a high degree of coherence with the reconstructed structural pattern. But, although the physical parameters appear strongly controlled by the tectonic structures or the intrusive contacts, no explicit signature of mineralisation can be associated with a specific set of faults, fractures or contacts.

From the alteration zoning standpoint, the TAD stock seems the most important feature visible on the various maps: according to Hart (1998) the ranges of values of K and of K/eTh (as observed on the GSC airborne survey, and confirmed by the present, higher resolution survey) are lower than at the Casino deposit (located around 50 km north-westward and hosted by a similar geological context), but a more pronounced weathering as well as a weak post-ore argillic overprint could have caused depletion of potassium (for example, because of metasomatism of K-Feldspar to kaolinite, or to illite, in case of intermediate argillic alteration).

The very magnetic bodies, included within the alteration halo of the TAD porphyry, could be a magnetite-rich late-mineral phase (intermediate because of the low eTh/K ratio and the low K-Th-U) but it is likely they are K-altered (potassic) porphyry zones with secondary magnetite which, also in the case of post-ore overprint, can have survived the alteration process.

The direct inspection of raw and processed maps (in particular the RGB composite), together with the results of the unsupervised classification effected via Cluster analysis, allowed to generate an interpreted lithology map, shown on figure 2.3.c (legend in Appendix B).

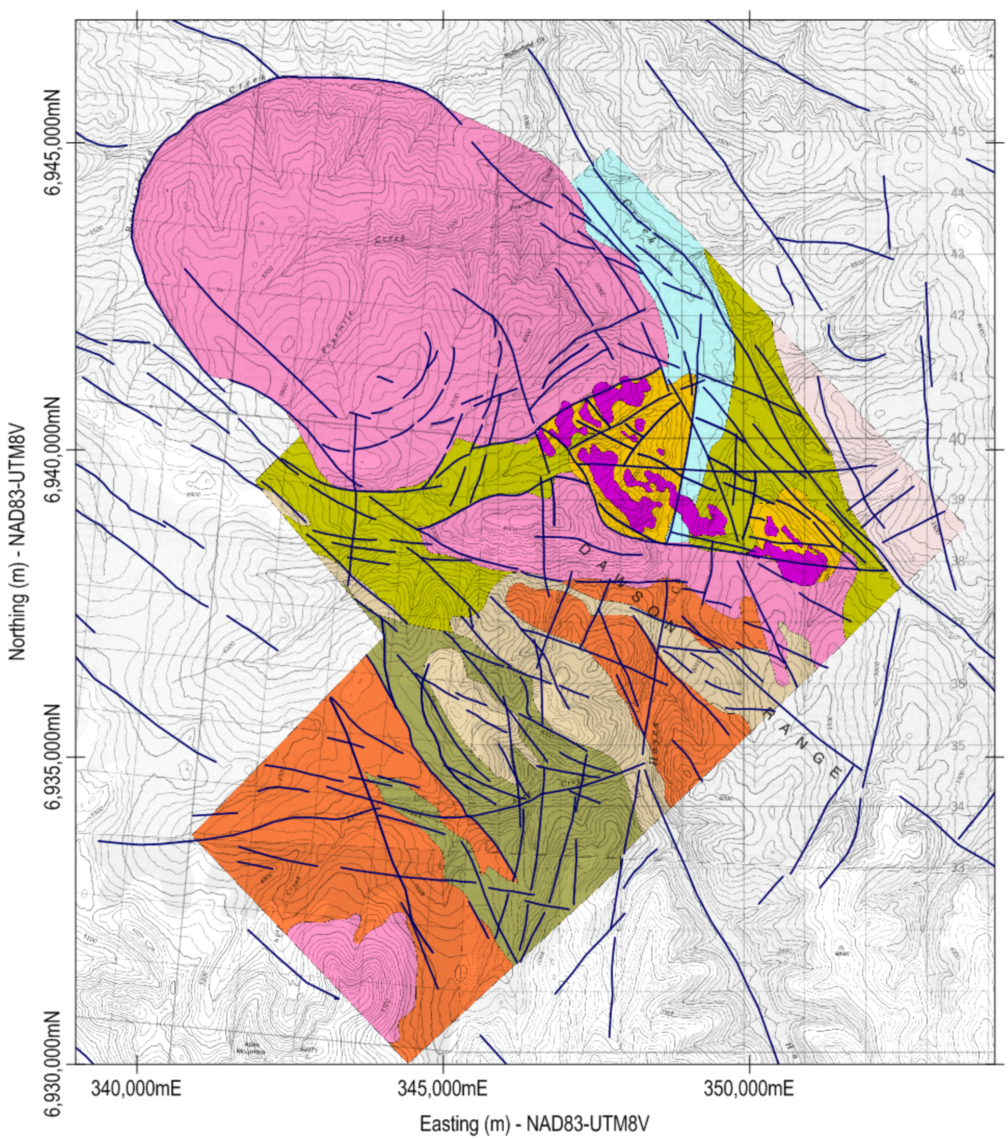

figure 2.3.c: TAD/Toro Exploration block; Helicopter-borne MAG/RAD Survey: Lithological Interpretation (legend in appendix B).

3. Targeting

The most important targeting factor used to diagnose mineralisation-related alteration was the presence of potassium enrichment, relative to Thorium, and the high-susceptibility distributions (as inferred from the magnetic field and possibly related to secondary magnetite) considered as a complementary factor.

The main types of targets identified are porphyry-type (including breccia-hosted) and vein-type; they were classified as function of the geophysical evidence and considering the proximity to known mineral occurrences.

The positive magnetic anomalies (due to secondary magnetite or to late intrusions which, for structural preparation reasons, could be close or within the alteration system) are potential vectors to porphyry-style mineralisation. Whereas the negative anomalies or the zones of flat gradients, indicating demagnetisation, could be related either to phyllic (or intense propylitic or breccia zones) alteration for porphyry-type or to structurally-controlled vein systems, depending on their geometry.

For the vein-type targets, the K-rich zones, if associated with low-susceptibility corridors, could be considered an almost direct guide to mineralisation, assuming the presence of narrow alteration envelopes around the potentially mineralised structures.

The map in figure 3.a shows the targets recognised via the cross-analysis of the various radiometric, magnetic and derived maps. The potassium-rich targets were located using thresholded values of either eTh/K minima or Ostrovskiy's D(k) maxima. The magnetite rich stocks (secondary magnetite targets) are the thresholded maxima of the vertical magnetic gradient.

Target Ranking

Apart from the coincidence with (or the proximity to) known occurrences, the only criterion for target ranking has been the physical signature's strength, assumed to be proportional to the intensity of alteration. Figure 3.b shows, on the left panel, the occurrences described by Pautler (2007) superimposed to the target zones which are considered worthy of ground follow-up and their ranking order.

The most important are obviously the two p-type targets (1, Main zone and the eastern magnetic stock, 2). They are both centred over the root zones of the intrusive stocks (see the magnetic anomalies of the GSC airborne survey). In both cases, preliminary 2.5D inversion modelling, effected along selected lines, has shown that the susceptibility values of the causative bodies lie in the range $10,000\text{-}15,000 \times 10^{-5}$ SI units, compatible with the presence of secondary magnetite.

P-type targets 3, 4 and 5 are not centred over deep rooted stocks, it is then possible that they have different mineralisation styles (e.g. more distal) but also that they are false anomalies.

The physical signature of the interpreted v-type targets are quite similar, and the ranking has been effected on the basis of the known presence of a mineral occurrence.

Another type of target, potentially invisible on the physical data sets, are the zones rheologically favourable for the development of vein-type mineralisation at the periphery of the Qtz-monzonite batholith: due to its elevated Potassium content, and to its weak magnetic response, possible targets hosted by this unit would have resulted almost "transparent" to either radiometrics and magnetics. The permissive zone for this type of targets is indicated with a buffer zone of at least 750 metres from the contact of the monzonite with the surrounding formations.

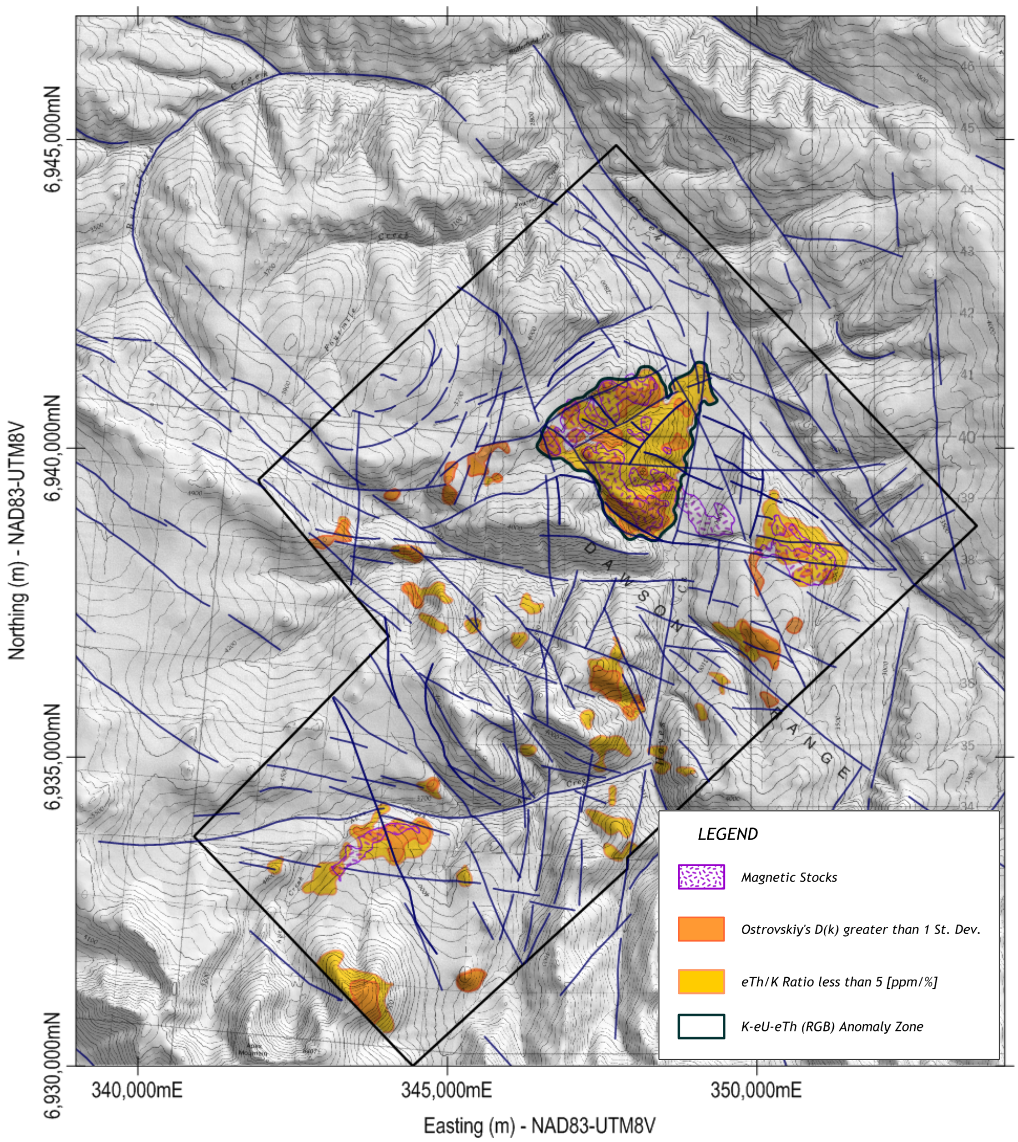

figure 3.a: TAD/Toro Exploration block; Targets.

The maps in figures 3.c and 3.d show an enlarged view of the "Main zone", with some of the various maps/parameters derived from the interpretation and used for targeting. The southern sector of the roughly triangular (4.6 km^2) alteration halo that encircles the TAD porphyry and the high-susceptibility stocks, is characterised by the highest K values of the whole alteration field and the magnetic stock is here deep-rooted (confirmed by 2.5D inversion): this should be, according to the geophysical evidence, the zone with the stronger potassic alteration.

Figure 3.e reports a synthesis map of the TAD alteration field with shown, at approximately the same scale, the outline of the potassic alteration and breccia zone as mapped at the Casino deposit (Selby and Nesbitt, 1998).

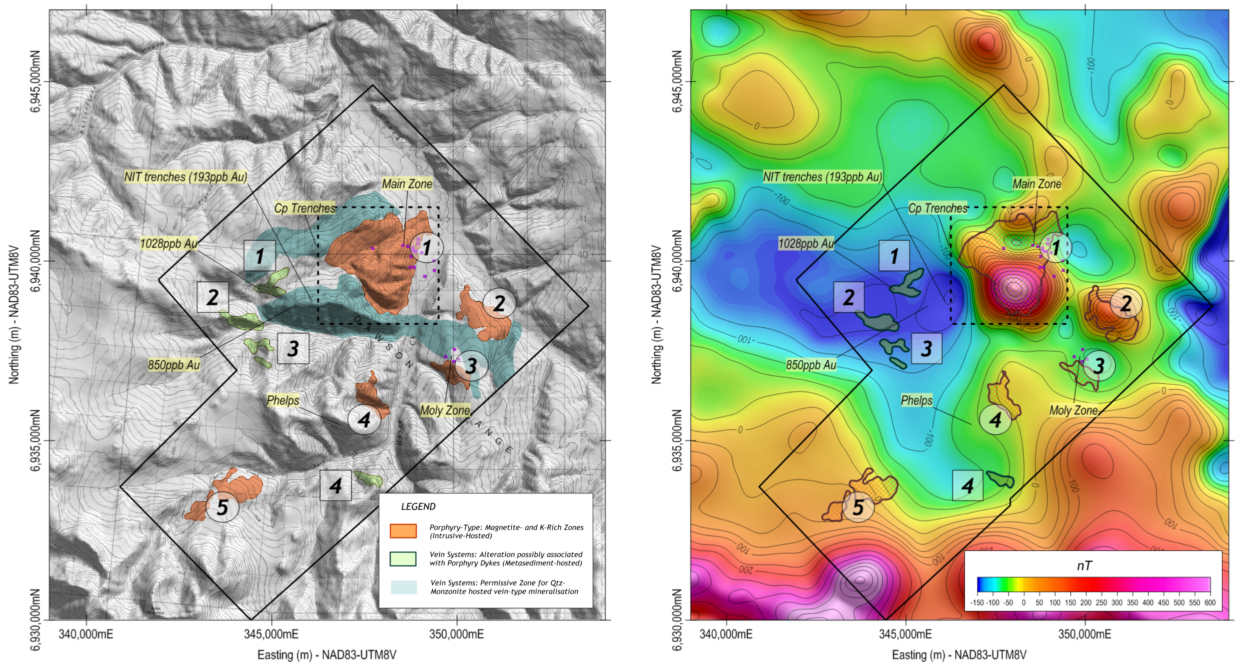

figure 3.b: TAD/Toro Exploration block; Target Zones (left); Target Zones superimposed to GSC Regional Aeromagnetics (right); Squares: Vein Targets, Circles: Porphyry Targets; numbers indicate priority. Black dashed boundary: TAD porphyry detail (Main Zone).

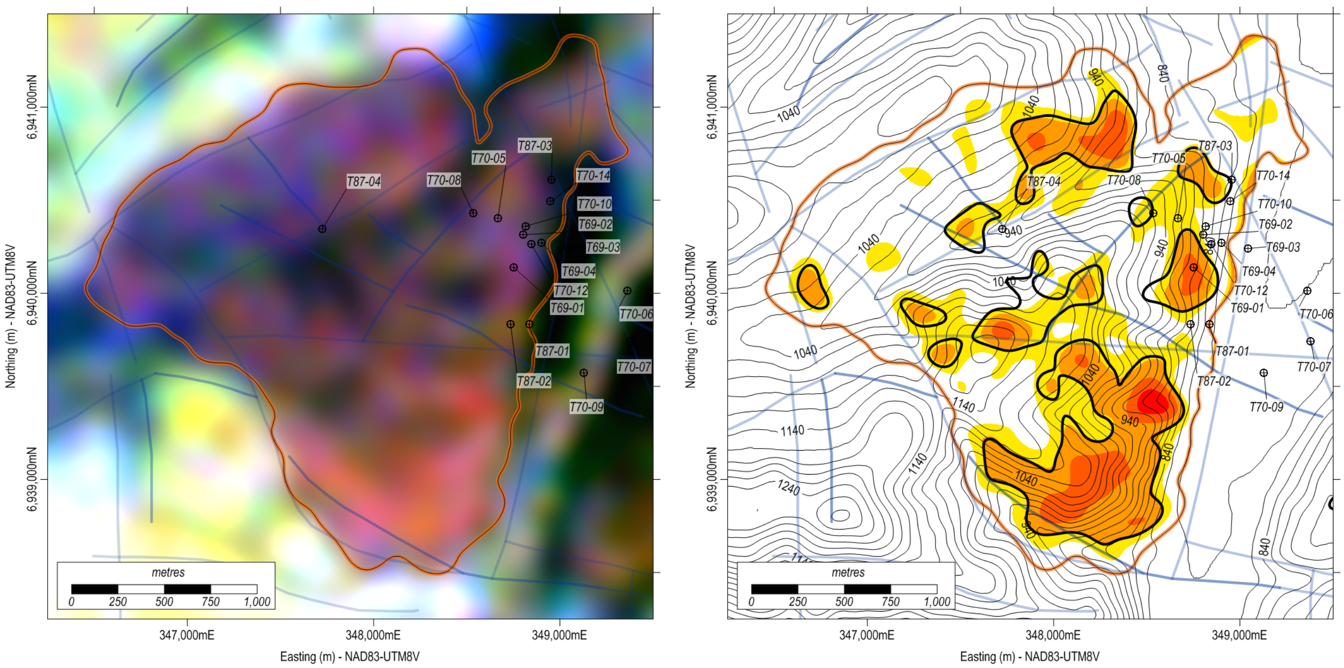

figure 3.c: TAD Detail (Main Zone); Left: RGB composite; Right: Colour Contours: Maxima of D(k) parameter; Black Contour Line: eTh/K < 4. The labelled points are drill-hole collars (1969-70 and 1987 programmes) The orange boundary indicates the extent of the alteration system.

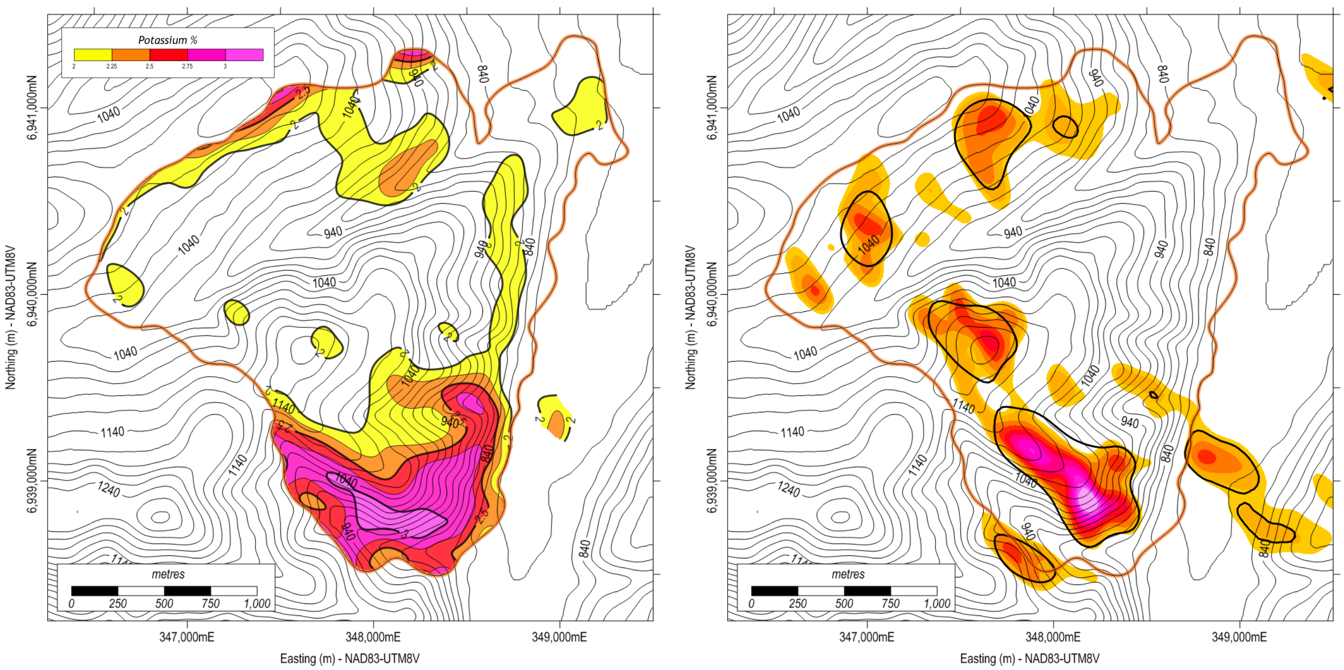

figure 3.d: TAD Detail (Main Zone); Left: Potassium Concentration (%); Right: Colour Contours: Maxima of 1st Vertical derivative of RTP magnetic Intensity; Black Contour Line: zones of roots of the magnetic source bodies. The orange boundary indicates the extent of the alteration system.

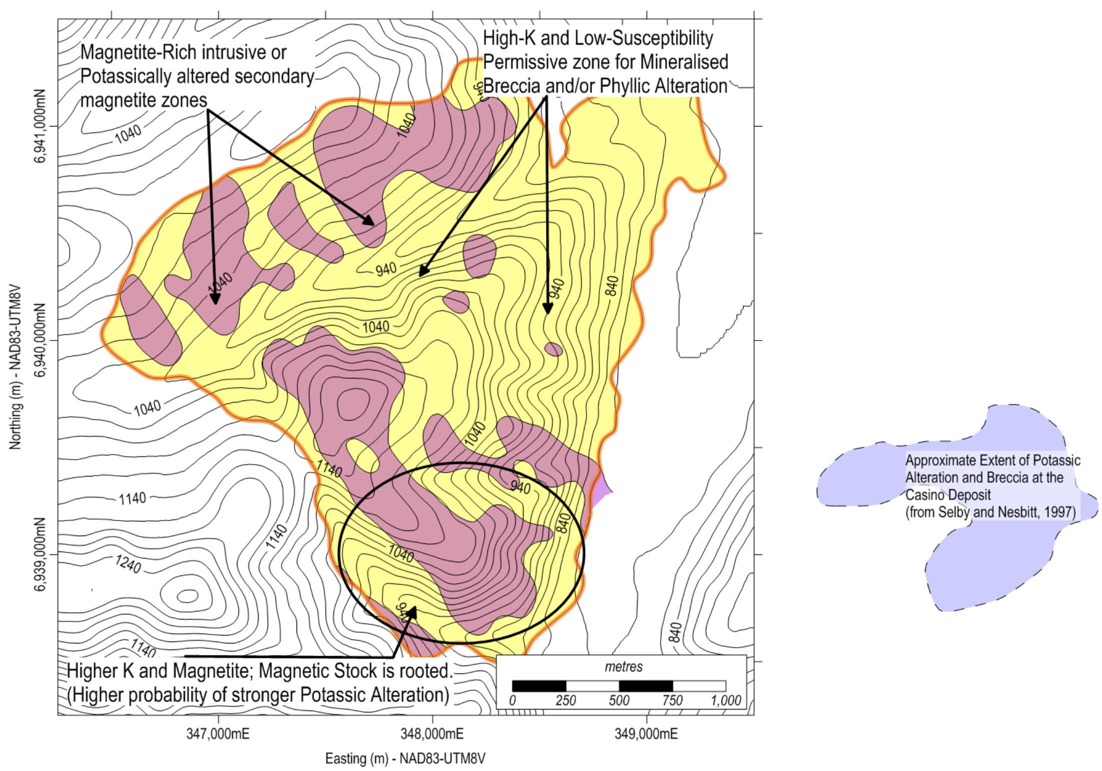

figure 3.e: TAD Detail (Main Zone); Interpreted Alteration pattern; the outline (BX plus potassic) of the Casino Deposit Alteration system (taken from Selby and Nesbitt, 1997) is at the same scale.

4. Conclusions & Recommendations

The geophysical interpretation allowed to generate an interpreted lithological and structural map. A raw interpretive alteration zoning was also produced.

Five porphyry-type and five vein-type target zones were identified.

The targets have been generated using the intensity of diagnostic anomalies or the associations of diagnostic physical and derived parameters (from either magnetics and gamma-ray spectrometry), and delineated using the clustering maps.

The priority ranking, based on the strength/contrast of the physical properties and also on the known presence of/proximity to mineralised occurrences will allow an optimised planning of further exploration activities, but has to be complemented with available (or newly acquired) complementary evidence, geological and/or geochemical.

The reconstructed structural pattern will give useful insights for the design of detailed ground geophysical surveys (e.g. for correctly planning lines orientations).

With respect to the alteration zoning, it is important to notice that the physical parameters analysed in the present work are not enough to discriminate among the various facies that can be present. For this reason, it is strongly advised to run some induced polarisation lines across the highest priority target zones: the outcome will allow to image the sulphide distribution, greatly helping in recognising (in three dimensions) the alteration pattern and then optimally driving drilling programmes.

Due to the large extent of the concerned areas the IP programmes should be planned accurately, possibly adopting a progressive scheme (i.e. starting with a wide-spaced grid and infilling where necessary). It is important, in any case, to attain an exploration depth of at least 150-200 metres b.g.l. in order to model the chargeability below the oxidation level. At the same time the resolution at the shallower levels must be kept high (in order to avoid loss of reliability of the models at depth caused by aliasing induced by short-wavelength superficial variations).

A further reduction of the target areas (in particular in the Main Zone), useful for focusing exploration resources, could be allowed by an integrated interpretation of the petrographical, geological and geochemical data (if available) with 2D and/or 3D magnetic modelling.

Drilling, if effected before IP, should be considered as an aid in alteration mapping and possible negative results must not be considered as sterilising, because, again, of the large extent of the area under investigation.

From the geophysical standpoint, the following could be a reasonable exploration scheme:

Detailed interpretation of the Main Zone.

Modelling of magnetic sources (possible potassic altered intrusive) and demagnetisation zones.

Integration of available geochemical data with magnetic modelling and K-U-Th distributions.

Drilling (if any) to test and map at depth the alteration zoning at least along a section.

Design/Acquisition of IP (possibly Spectral), wide-spaced (200/250m) but with high lateral resolution (double dipole configuration, 25 and 50m) across the TAD porphyry.

Integrated interpretation of drilling, petrography and IP. Further target generation.

Drilling, concurrent Infilling IP programme (100m spacing) over selected zones/sections.

5. References

Davidson G. S., 2000, Summary Report on the Toro Property, Dawson Range, Yukon Territory, Report for Pan Ocean Explorations Inc.

Deklerk R. and Traynor S. (Eds.), 2005, Yukon MINFILE 2005 - 115I-031 and 115I-032, Yukon Geological Survey, Whitehorse.

Hart C. J. R., 1998, TAD – an unusual porphyry occurrence in the Dawson Range, Yukon, Yukon Exploration and Geology 1997.

Pautler J., 2007, Geological and Geochemical Evaluation Report on the Tad/Toro Project, Report for Northern Freegold Resources Ltd.

Selby D. and Nesbitt B. E., 1998, Biotite chemistry of the Casino porphyry Cu-Mo-Au occurrence, Dawson Range, Yukon, Yukon Exploration and Geology 1997.

Appendix A

Legend of the Geological Map (YGS MINFILE, 2005)

POST-TERRANE AMALGAMATION/ACCRETION UNITS:

PLUTONIC:

LKp - Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary post-accretion plutons

mKp - mid-Cretaceous post-accretion plutons

EJp - post-amalgamation plutons characteristic of Stikinia but also intruding Yukon-Tanana Terrane; coeval and compositionally similar plutons characteristic of Quesnellia also intruding Yukon-Tanana Terrane

SEDIMENTARY / VOLCANIC:

Qs - Quaternary cover beneath which terrane boundaries cannot be extended with confidence

TQv - largely basalt (Tertiary(?) and Quaternary)

uKv - mafic and lesser felsic volcanic rocks, mostly Carmacks Group (Upper Cretaceous)

mKv - mid-Cretaceous pyroclastic intermediate to felsic caldera fill volcanic rocks, South Fork and Mt. Nansen

JKs - Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous sedimentary rocks overlapping Wrangellia and Alexander terranes (Dezadeash); minor contemporaneous fluvial sedimentary rocks above Stikinia (Tantalus)

TERRANES:

PERICRATONIC: rocks possess elements of passive margin sedimentation but differ in stratigraphic or structural characteristics from the ancestral North American margin

YTNS - NISLING SUBTERRANE: Proterozoic to lower Paleozoic(?) passive continental margin (= Nisling assemblage)

YTNA - NASINA SUBTERRANE: Metamorphosed early(?) to mid-Paleozoic continental margin with superposed Late Devonian and Early Mississippian arc volcanic (= Nasina assemblage) and plutonic (YTp) rocks

YTp - plutonic rocks superposed on Nasina Subterrane

YTa - AMPHIBOLITE SUBTERRANE: Amphibolite of uncertain subterrane affinity; may include Slide Mountain Terrane

ACCRETED, INTERMONTANE SUPERTERRANE:

SM - SLIDE MOUNTAIN: Oceanic and/or marginal basin volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Devonian to Late Triassic age including chert, argillite, sandstone, conglomerate, mafic intrusions, basalt, alpine-type ultramafic rocks, carbonate rocks and local blueschist and eclogite

ST - STIKINIA: Basement of Devonian to Permian arc volcanic and platform carbonate rocks overlain by Triassic and Lower Jurassic arc volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, chert, carbonate, and arc-derived clastic rocks intruded by comagmatic plutonic rocks

Appendix B

Legend of the Interpreted Lithological Map

Alluvial and Slope Debris

Carmack Volcanics/Volcanosed.

TAD Porphyry: Magnetite-Rich Intrusive

TAD Porphyry: K-rich/demagnetised (Bx or Altered Porphyry)

Metasediment/Gneiss with TAD Porphyry Dykes

Felsic Granitoid (K-U-Th rich)

Intermediate (Sheared) Granitoid w/ minor Metasediment/Gneiss

Metasediment/Gneiss w/ minor Intermediate (Sheared) Granitoid

Metasediment/Gneiss

Appendix VII
Statement of Expenditures 2009

Airborne Geophysical Survey:	Precision GeoSurveys Inc. Vancouver, British Columbia	**87,874.50**
Interpretation of Airborne Survey:	Paolo Costantini Consulting Geophysicist Zurich, Switzerland	**13,500.00**
Logistics re Airborne Survey:	(Fuel, camp, preparation) Bushmaster Exploration Services (2007) Ltd. Whitehorse, Yukon	**10,670.00**
Final Report & Drafting:		**3,000.00**
2009 TOTAL:		**$115,044.50**
Total filed for assessment:		**$87,874.50**