Quartz Assessment Filing for CRIP claims
2010

Work done on
Crip 1-6
YD07758-YD07763

UTM to access:
7098800
07V 580000

Dawson District Map 116B-03

Claims Owner: Sylvain Montreuil
Report Compiled by: Erini Petroutsas
& Sylvain Montreuil

Table of Contents

Introduction and Location

Cripple Hill lies very close to the mouth of Bonanza Creek, less than 5 kms from Dawson City. Mined continuously by placer operators since the end of the last century it has produced abundant gold both from it's gravels & the surface of the bedrock directly below these gravel. Exact records of gold recovered there are not available, but the entire hill that existed there has been removed over the years at great expense and effort. Fortunately as hard rock prospectors, this has left us a good view of the under gravel terrain that possibly contributed some of the gold into these gravels.

We suspect it was named by adventuring prospectors from California who brought mining expertise to Dawson during the gold rush and are known to have traveled all over this area working as consultants with local miners, before moving on to more adventures in Alaska and so on. As a point of interest, information on the Cripple Creek mine in Colorado is included as Appendix 6, to compare any similarities they may have seen to name it thus.

Conveniently located 2 km's up the Bonanza Creek Road, at the mouth of Bonanza Creek, directly outside of Dawson City limits. Access to the property is by paved road, and there are further intricate access roads all over the property that can be traveled by 4wheel drive or equipment.

Much of the vegetation and overburden has been removed already on the portion of the claims that border the road. Further back we see the soil that covers the gravels sustaining spruce, birch patches, moss cover and local vegetation. The claim block extends east to the Heritage trail ridge, (a trail connecting Callison Industrial Area to King Solomon's Dome) and south another km down Bonanza Creek road. Please see claim block map in Appendix 2.

Lovett Gulch, Cripple Hill, and Pure Gold Creek from the Midnight Sun Dome.

Dawson City Historical Society & Museum pictures.
Lovett Gulch and Cripple Hill; Both producing gold for over 100 years continuously.

Picture from the ridge road heritage trail depicting Cripple Hill roughly a century ago.

Regional Geology

Nassina Subterrane- Metamorphisized early to mid Paleozoic continental margin with superposed Late Devonian and early Mississippian arc volcano and plutonic rocks. In contact with Klondike Schist Subterrane, also Paleozoic arc volcanic and plutonic rocks. Quartz feldspar augen schist surrounding Klondike schist with pockets of porphyry and grandiorite intrusions.

Property Exploration History

Since September of 2009 prospecting and reconnaissance has been done on the 6 claims covering Cripple Hill and Trail Gulch to Lovett Gulch. During 2010 an expanded program was laid out over the area and an additional 38 claims were staked extending Trail Hill & Pure Gold to the heritage trail rim.

Cross sampling of exposures and rock sampling from different areas on Crip 1-6 revealed more than one potential system:

Vivid red staining is abundant in separate areas of the soil & gravel on the plateau and sides of Cripple Hill.

Towards Trail Gulch the bedrock geology consists of a greenish zone of silicious quartzite with eyelets of clear white quartz. Fold is thrusted with foliated gneiss and sericitic schists in between vertical graphitic fault zones.

Purple & mauve specular hematite samples have been taken and the area is high in iron.

Carbonate rock, sericitic schists in between thrust faults.

Graphite sections of fault action can be seen uncovered by previous placer operations.

Exposed graphitic fault zones are abundant in the area of Cripple Hill & Trail Gulch. See Appendix 5.

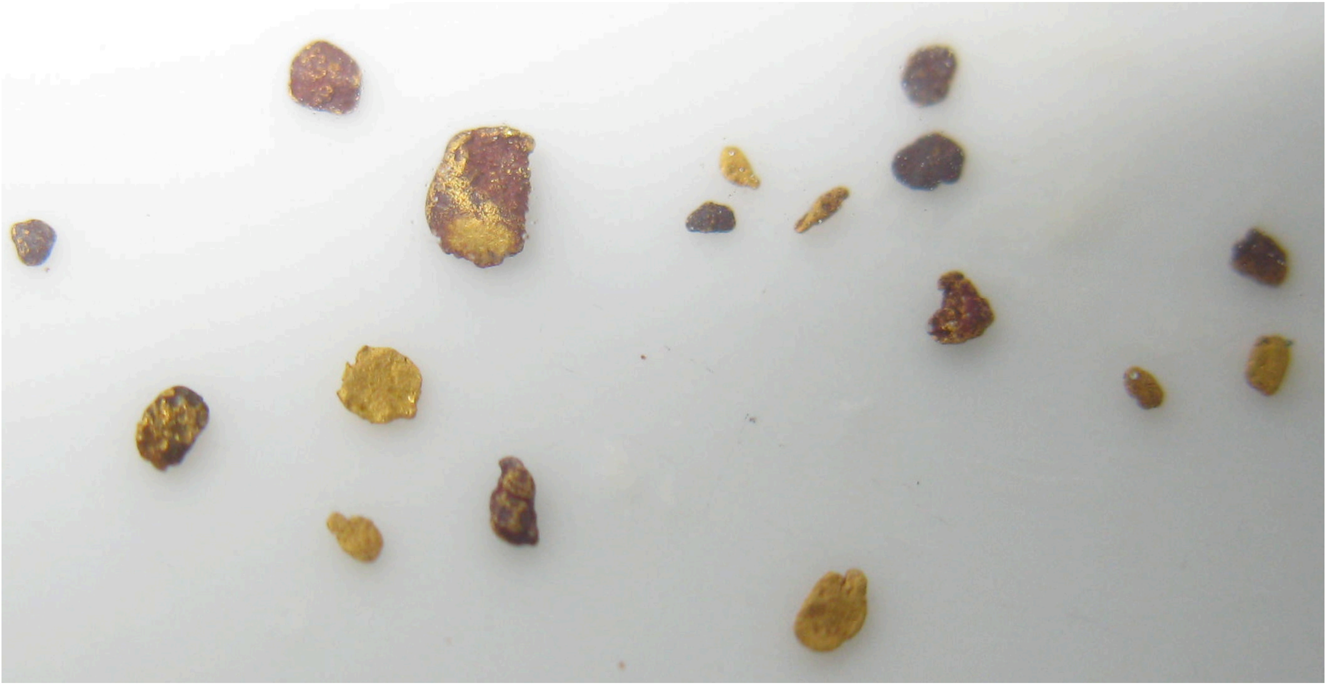
Graphite is formed by the metamorphism of carbonaceous sediments, such as limestone, and by the reaction of carbon compounds with hydrothermal solutions.

Towards the back of Cripple where the hill has been “discarded”, an interesting intrusion was discovered branching into the white channel at the very base of the gravels. Working together with the placer operator of the property we estimated Au recovered based on percentage of exposed offshoot run through the trommel. A report, by Cam Arkensa, the placer operator, as to the percentages, will be added at a later date. He noticed, and let us examine, that all the gold recovered below the arc of the intrusion was coarse, indicating hard rock potential deeper down.

Samples taken from sections of this “black & green & orange” zone; which is composed of abundant silky muscovite coated calcite and quartz, broken up and sheathed in a green “goo” (which may be decomposing chromium), yielded colors of gold when pulverized and panned. About 15-20 small specs of gold were recovered, some black coated (possibly by manganease), from just 1 sample bag taken from an area of the outcrop. This “vein” continues on both sides of the trench and further underground to an extent that will be explored further when proper permits are obtained to dig with an 800 hoe.

Vein or remnant uncovered at the base of gravel mount. Continues downward & south for a yet undetermined distance.

Sectional composition of exposed "vein" where coarse gold pieces were recovered, "CamsVein". Corresponds to positive assay reading CripPit1- 1257 ppb Au. Page 15. Though hosted in placer channel, the intrusion is a definitive formation of blackened and rusty quartz/calcite, which we are proving with this report to host coarse, hard rock gold. Samples recovered from above "vein". A 7lb bag of material from the same area as sample "CamsVein" was crushed, pulverized and panned by Exploration Manager & Assistant.



Same picture taken in macro mode & no flash. Pieces are much smaller in actuality, but do contribute to proving our hypothesis that the gold- of Cripple Hill Area comes from the native quartz (most probably calcite carried), and environment.

Kevin Brewer a Yukon geologist also spent a day examining the Crip claims 1-6. Samples that he took along with the exploration manager and an assistant are described in further detail below. He later returned with a second geologist, Bill Pearson to observe the exposed thrust faults and take further samples. See also Appendix 2: Assay locations, descriptions and results.

Mike Glynn a Yukon prospector, with more than 20 years experience spent a day traversing just “Lovett Hill”, which is the hill between Trail & Lovett Gulch’s and his notes describing the western edge of the hill are as follows:

“At an area of elevation of 425 meters, bedrock formations have been exposed due to placer activities. Variably foliated rusty weathered quartz imbricated with muscovite schist, strikes 70deg and dips 30deg to the SW. Muscovite alters to talc clays, some feldspar and quartz textures visible. There is light green weathering, with bands of pinkish rust that could be hematitic alterations, locally in contact with the basement of the white channel.

Local zones of alteration with silicate enrichments run up to 2.5 meters wide in areas along the visible face, quartz swells and eyelets run up to 1.5cm.”

Trenching

2 additional trenches were dug in the area between Trail & Cripple Gulch’s with a small hoe rented from Dave Algotsson, during November of 2010. More information from the sampling of those trenches will be included in a future report.

Photograph of gold recovered by Dave Algotsson, (a placer miner) on the Crip claims.

Nougat is in “crystallized” form with Quartz attached. Indicating it to be natively formed & not to have traveled a far distance.

This piece, courtesy of Dave, was hoed out and shown from an area on Trail Gulch where once again green/orange stained calcite & quartz are abundant and native. See note (*Noug*) on 2010 summer program sample map Appendix 2 *page 14*.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

After reviewing information, analyzing data collected from field work, trenching, assaying and pulverization methods, we can ascertain that it will be worth while to continue investigations into this claim block with a greater expenditure investment during the summer of 2011.

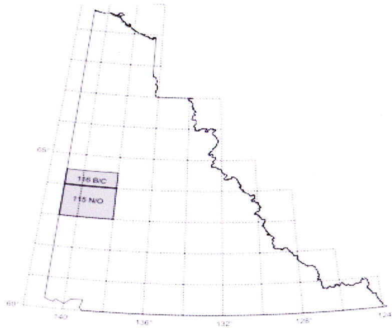
Though a steady producer of gold continuously since the beginning of the "Gold Rush" the only investigations seriously done on hard rock potential in the "Cripple" area were by Klondike Star Corporation, who were not able to continue work due to general company difficulties which led to these claims lapsing 2 years ago.

The fact that 100's of meters of overburden and gravels have been already been removed exposing the hard rock horizon makes exploration a lot easier, not just for trenching and sampling but for a drill sampling program as well.

A Class 3 permit for 5 years will be applied for with Yesab that will hopefully give permission to use an 800 Liber Hoe that is already on site available for rental.

A drilling program for shallow surface readings should be implemented according to investment ability, in locations recommended by this report and with further investigations.

Appendix 1:



Generally, the area northeast of and including Tintina Trench was glaciated several times during the pre-Reid (late Pliocene-early Pleistocene), Reid (Middle Pleistocene) and McConnell (Late Pleistocene) glaciations, whereas the area southwest of Tintina Trench was largely unglaciated, with the exception of the pre-Reid glaciation in the upper part of the Stewart River Valley (Bostock, 1966).
Placer gold occurs throughout the map area, particularly south of Tintina Fault. These deposits are in the most important historic and present placer-gold producing regions in the Yukon, such as the Klondike (i.e., Bonanza, Hunker and Dominion Creeks), Indian River, Sixty Mile River, Moosehorn Range, and lower Stewart River (i.e., Scroggie, Barker, Thistle and Kirkman creeks) placer mining areas. The dominant mechanisms controlling the formation of the placer deposits were uplift of bedrock (i.e., isostatically compensated exhumation) and climate change (resulting in cycles of aggradation and incision) due to the repeated glaciation of the Yukon (Lowey, 2001a,b).

EXPLANATION FOR RESOURCE APPRAISAL

LODE GOLD (Yukon MINFILE map number)

- Lode deposit from which gold has been produced
- Prospect or occurrence of lode gold

PLACERS

- Producer
- Prospect
- No Gold

GEOCHEM

- 21 - 1328 }
- 14 - 20 } Stream Sediment Gold concentration (ppb), Regional Geochemical reconnaisance map (100 - 1986)

PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF PLACER GOLD

Terrace Stream		Sum of Favourability Score
	(L) Slightly diagnostic	8 - 9
	(h) Highly suggestive	6 - 7
	(m) Moderately suggestive	4 - 5
	(l) Slightly suggestive	0 - 3
	(U) Unfavourable - including bedrock geology	-3 - -1

SEDIMENTARY/VOLCANIC:

- Qs - Quaternary cover beneath which terrane boundaries cannot be extended with confidence
- TQv - largely basalt (Tertiary(?) and Quaternary)
- Tvs - Tertiary felsic to mafic volcanic rocks and interbedded terrestrial sedimentary rocks
- uKv - Upper Cretaceous mafic and lesser felsic volcanic rocks, mostly Carmacks Group
- JKs - Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous sedimentary rocks overlapping Wrangellia and Alexander terranes (Dezadeash); minor contemporaneous fluvial sedimentary rocks above Stikinia (Tantalus)

CRATON MARGIN:

- NA - ANCESTRAL NORTH AMERICA: Lower Proterozoic to Carboniferous passive and offshelf continental margin sedimentary rocks, Devonian to Carboniferous clastic wedges and Pennsylvanian to Jurassic-Cretaceous continental margin prism

Mining Inspection Division, 1998. Yukon Placer Industry 1995-1997. Mineral Resources Directorate, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 173 p.

Mortensen, J.K., 1990. Geology and U-Pb chronology of the Klondike District, west-central Yukon Territory. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, vol. 27, p. 903-914.

Mortensen, J.K., 1996. Geological compilation maps of the northern Stewart River map area, Klondike and Sixtymile Districts (115N/15, 16; 115O/13, 14; and parts of 115O/15, 16). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1996-1 (G), 43 p.

Templeman-Kluit, D.J., 1980. Evolution of physiography and drainage in southern Yukon. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, vol. 17, p. 1189-1203.

Yukon MINFILE - Mineral Occurrence Maps (1:250 000 scale), 2001. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Yukon Placer Database., 2002. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada., CD-ROM.

RECOMMENDED CITATION:

Lowey, G.W., Deforest, S., and Lipovsky, P., 2002. Stewart River Placer Project Resource Appraisal Map (1:250 000 scale). Yukon. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2002 - 6.

TERRANES:

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

- YTNA - NASINA SUBTERRANE: Metamorphosed early(?) to mid-Paleozoic continental margin with superposed Late Devonian and Early Mississippian arc volcanic (=Nasina assemblage) and (YTp) plutonic rocks
- YTKS - KLONDIKE SCHIST SUBTERRANE: Metamorphosed upper Paleozoic arc(?) volcanic (=Klondike Schist assemblage) and plutonic (YTp) rocks
- YTa - AMPHIBOLITE SUBTERRANE: Amphibolite of uncertain subterrane affinity; may include Slide Mountain Terrane
- YTp - Plutonic rocks superposed on Nasina and Klondike Schist Subterranes

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

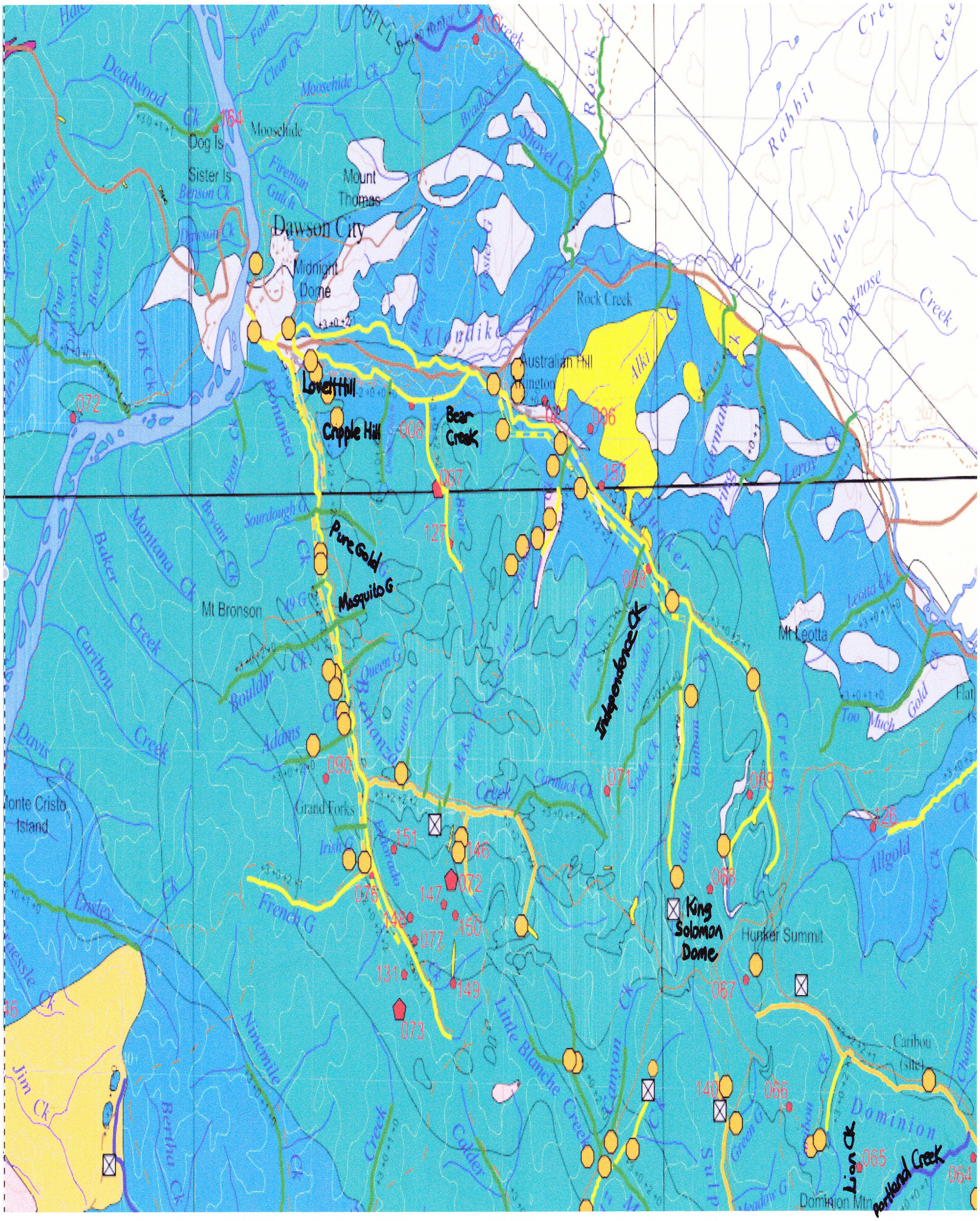
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Exploration and Geological Services Division
Yukon Region

Open File 2002 - 6

STEWART RIVER PLACER PROJECT RESOURCE APPRAISAL MAP FOR PLACER GOLD IN THE STEWART RIVER (115 N/O) AND PART OF THE DAWSON (116 B/C) MAP AREAS, YUKON
(1:250 000 scale)

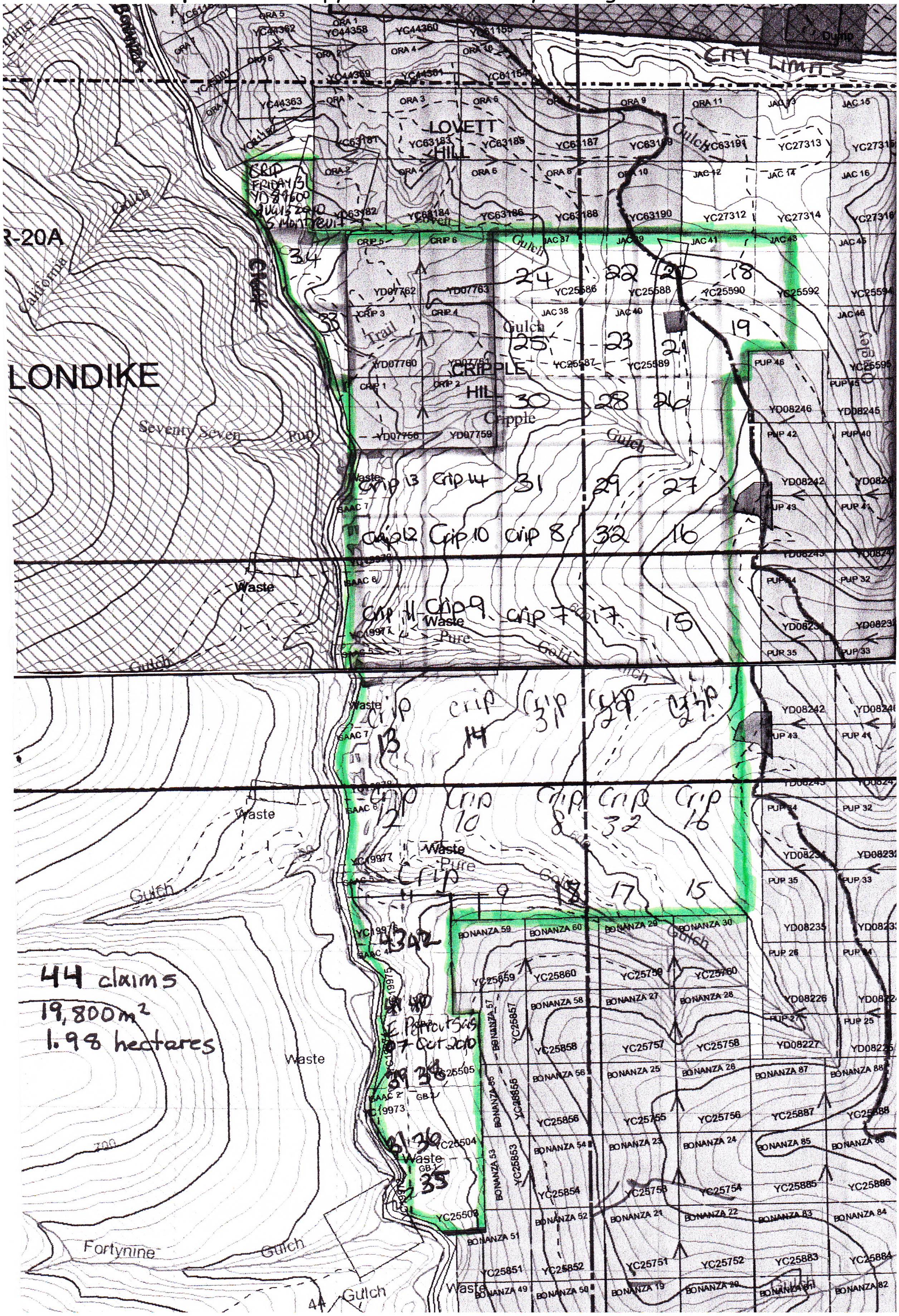
By G.W. Lowey, S. Deforest and P. Lipovsky

This map was released in November, 2002



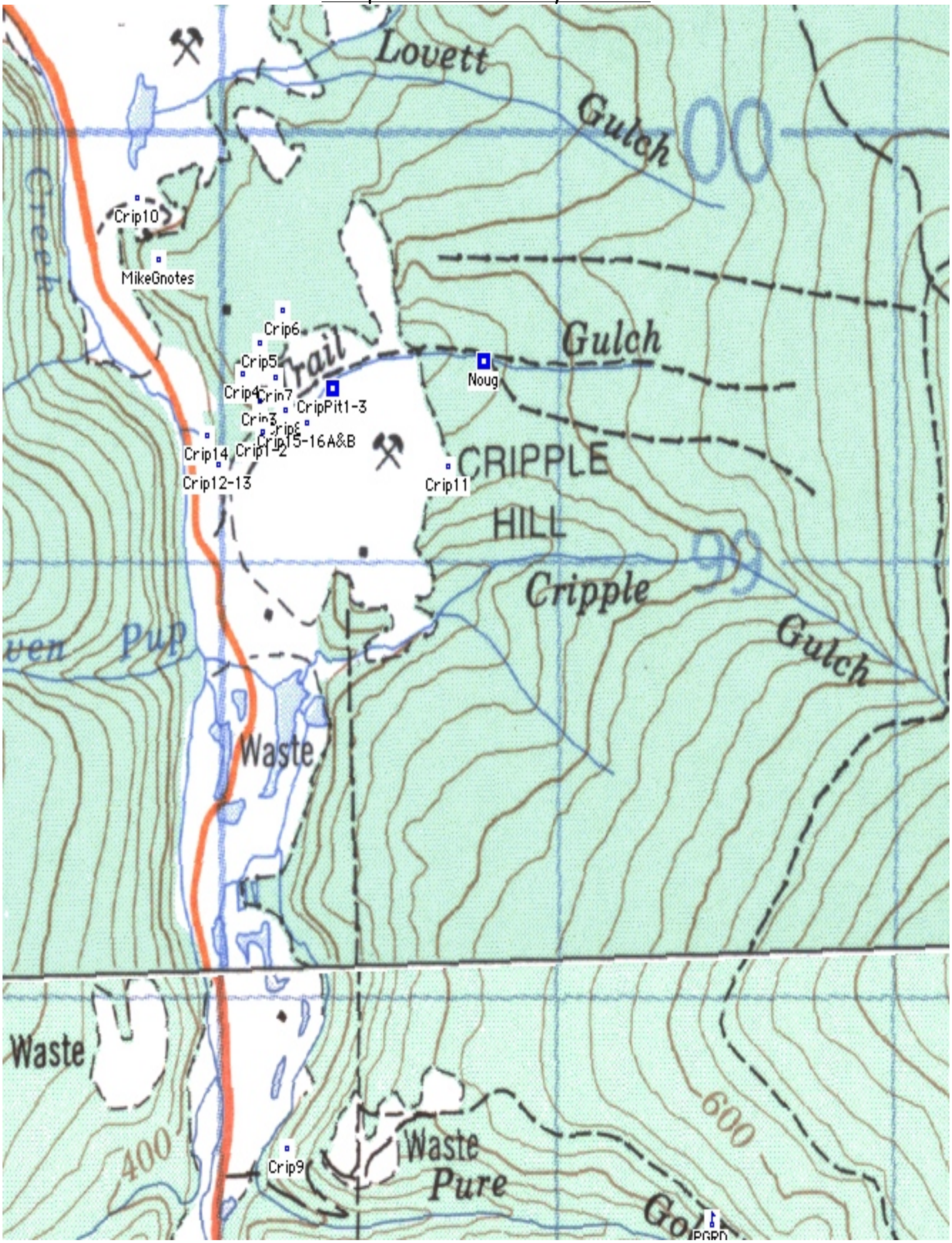
A general overview of proven placer & hard rock producers in the area, preceded by map key and references.

Map 116B03 copy from Dawson City Mining Recorder's Office



Appendix 2:

Sample locations assayed 2010



***CripPit1-3 samples are same location as CamsVein, pics page 7-8.**

Assay samples taken August 31st 2010 with Kevin Brewer a Yukon Geologist

Sample Name	Description	Location		Utm Nad84	
Crip 1	Altered schist, graphite bone, garnet	Road cut to Cams camp	07W	580113	7099318
Crip 2	Altered schist, more sericite, pic near hammmer	Same as above	07W	580113	7099318
Crip 3	Mafic layer, musty vein, branch in pic	"	07W	580104	7099390
Crip 4	Sheared broken bedrock. Red/green weathered	"	07W	580053	7099453
Crip 5	Fine Fe veining, milky white qz. Hammer pics-2	"	07W	580104	7099525
Crip 6	Red hematitic?, not magnetic	Trail at Ditch	07W	580172	7099602
Crip 7	Chloritized alteration from Cams yard, 30S dip	Cams camp	07W	580172	7099602
Crip 8	Altered schist, iron. Red-orange brown	The goo vein	07W	580180	7099369
Crip 9	Pink lighter photos	Nose of pure Gold Creek	07V	580185	7097646
Crip 10	Silicious Quartz veining in altered chlorite	Lovitt Hill nose	07W	579740	7099864
Crip 11	Talcy altered schist, quartz veinlets	Cripple Hill nose	07W	580663	7099238
Crip 12	Very silicious qz, some blue qz in 1mm eyelet	Top of waterline Trail Hill	07W	579982	7099242
Crip 13	Very seriticized siliceous schist, bank pic	Same as above	07W	579984	7099243
Crip 14	Pic 2 hammers	Waterline near bottom	07W	579948	7099310
Crip 15	Goo in contact with folliated gneiss 230/54deg	Alteration into gravel vein	07W	580244	7099339
Crip 16A	Carbonate altered quartz, iron stainings	Same as above	07W	580244	7099400
Crip 16B	double	At heritage trail & ditch	07W	580245	7099400
CripPit 1	Black calcite?	Gravel "vein" pit	07W	580319	7099420
CripPit 2	Muscovite coated	Same as above	07W	580319	7099420
CripPit 3	Alteration- should run coarse Au	Lowest depth of pit -15meters	07W	580319	7099420

INSPECTORATE
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Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02862-01

Inspectorate America Corporation
#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, British Columbia V7A 4V5 Canada
Phone: 604-272-7818

Distribution List

Attention: Kevin Brewer
3151BV 3rd Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1G1
Phone: 604-812-2863
EMail: kbrewerelargoresources.com

Attention: R. Cambell
EMail: rcampbell@largoresources.com

Attention: Bill Pearson
EMail: bpearson@tucanoexploration.com

Submitted By: **Castillian Resources Ltd.**
3151BV 3rd Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1G1

Date Received: 09/14/2010
Date Completed: 09/30/2010
Invoice:

Attention: **Kevin Brewer**

Project: **PureGold**
Description:

Samples	Type	Preparation Description
95	Rock	SP-RX-2K/Rock/Chips/Drill Core

Method	Description
30-4A-TR	30 Element, 4 Acid, ICP, Trace Level
Au-1AT-AA	Au, 1AT Fire Assay, AAS

By ____________
David Chiu, BC Certified Assayer

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		Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	La
		Au-1AT-AA	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR	30-4A-TR
Sample	Sample	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm
Description	Type	5	0.5	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	10
RZ-12	Rock	6	1.9	5.63	<5	843	<2	0.62	<0.5	7	325	52	2.47	2.79	30
CC-1	Rock	115	2.1	5.07	<5	2186	<2	0.61	<0.5	5	192	61	1.95	2.34	30
CC-2	Rock	43	1.2	0.56	<5	391	<2	0.04	<0.5	2	135	7	0.45	0.13	<10
CC-3	Rock	7	1.9	6.65	<5	1231	<2	1.68	<0.5	15	122	70	3.92	1.47	26
KS-1	Rock	11	40.5	5.92	<5	1824	<2	0.63	<0.5	17	168	7424	4.53	2.15	40
KS-2	Rock	12	35.9	3.22	<5	951	<2	0.32	<0.5	11	216	>10000	3.29	1.14	28
Cariboo	Rock	11	5.6	7.39	<5	473	<2	1.60	<0.5	17	96	113	4.69	1.78	31
Crip 1	Rock	36	1.3	5.65	8	1697	<2	0.09	<0.5	4	128	7	1.48	1.76	23
Crip 2	Rock	<5	1.5	6.47	<5	1791	<2	0.10	<0.5	3	111	6	0.92	1.90	24
Crip 3	Rock	8	1.0	4.29	52	346	<2	0.62	<0.5	3	192	5	1.21	0.32	21
Crip 4	Rock	7	1.5	5.97	<5	1841	<2	0.40	<0.5	4	95	4	1.93	2.31	33
Crip 5	Rock	<5	1.4	3.51	<5	355	<2	0.08	<0.5	3	181	7	0.82	0.34	11
Crip 6	Rock	17	2.2	5.33	7	4013	<2	0.14	<0.5	6	192	64	2.30	2.28	24
Crip 7	Rock	7	1.4	5.64	<5	1750	<2	0.16	<0.5	3	100	6	1.17	1.96	16
Crip 8	Rock	6	1.8	8.00	12	505	<2	0.15	<0.5	24	1217	280	>10	0.58	46
Crip 9	Rock	12	2.0	5.79	<5	964	<2	1.07	<0.5	7	143	14	1.80	0.90	30
Crip 10	Rock	8	1.5	3.77	<5	814	<2	>10	<0.5	2	62	2	1.41	2.26	19
Crip 11	Rock	<5	1.3	5.25	29	790	<2	1.20	<0.5	4	164	7	1.85	0.85	32
Crip 12	Rock	<5	1.5	5.51	<5	1927	<2	0.72	<0.5	4	93	6	1.58	1.42	31
Crip 13	Rock	25	1.3	5.68	<5	1820	<2	0.84	<0.5	4	125	6	1.61	1.37	40
Crip 14	Rock	<5	1.3	5.61	<5	2618	<2	0.73	<0.5	3	89	8	1.75	2.27	30
Crip 15	Rock	14	1.8	8.17	<5	1562	<2	0.16	<0.5	9	765	266	8.73	2.75	24
Crip 16 A	Rock	10	1.4	5.14	<5	1372	<2	0.06	<0.5	2	85	6	1.41	0.69	30
Crip 16 B	Rock	12	1.1	6.66	<5	1354	<2	0.07	<0.5	7	176	33	3.15	1.85	39
Crip 18	Rock	10	1.7	5.67	<5	4313	<2	0.14	<0.5	5	222	29	2.14	2.30	26
Crip Pit 1	Rock	1257	1.7	0.20	<5	222	<2	0.01	<0.5	2	241	15	0.27	0.06	<10
Crip Pit 2	Rock	10	1.7	2.81	34	1520	<2	0.11	<0.5	5	295	13	1.57	0.89	13
Crip Power P	Rock	16	1.2	7.06	<5	1988	<2	0.61	<0.5	4	141	4	1.60	2.96	32
Crip-Alteration	Rock	23	3.2	8.26	360	1756	<2	0.08	<0.5	18	1440	116	3.46	1.12	17
HRS 1	Rock	9	2.0	7.70	<5	747	<2	1.72	<0.5	18	96	5	3.24	0.92	52
HRS 2	Rock	6	0.8	6.75	<5	2318	<2	1.20	<0.5	3	180	3	1.89	2.54	48
HRS 3	Rock	113	8.2	5.62	<5	85	14	4.95	<0.5	8	131	101	8.31	2.53	54
HRS 4	Rock	26	2.8	1.09	<5	104	<2	3.79	<0.5	91	154	86	7.42	0.36	38
HRS 5	Rock	23	1.5	7.74	<5	42	<2	1.52	<0.5	17	86	13	2.49	0.13	56
DC-1 (M01)	Rock	45	1.7	5.49	<5	1495	<2	0.92	<0.5	8	195	25	2.43	1.87	27
TLM-4	Rock	6	1.8	0.44	<5	27	<2	>10	<0.5	45	1340	75	3.34	<0.01	28
TLM-2	Rock	20	1.6	0.40	<5	17	<2	0.38	<0.5	83	1578	34	6.24	<0.01	<10
R1M	Rock	<5	1.3	8.29	<5	931	<2	0.47	<0.5	8	76	13	1.11	0.87	52
R3M	Rock	8	7.8	0.24	<5	184	17	0.02	<0.5	2	169	11	0.47	0.09	<10
R4M	Rock	13	30.6	4.22	264	2231	71	0.02	<0.5	2	181	8	1.09	2.65	25

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Canada

Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02862-01

Castillian Resources Ltd.
3151BV 3rd Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1G1

Sample Description	Sample Type	Mg 30-4A-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-4A-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-4A-TR ppm 1	Na 30-4A-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-4A-TR ppm 1	P 30-4A-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-4A-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-4A-TR ppm 5	Sc 30-4A-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-4A-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-4A-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-4A-TR ppm 10	V 30-4A-TR ppm 1	W 30-4A-TR ppm 10
RZ-12	Rock	0.71	171	6	0.98	<1	348	21	<5	<1	49	0.15	<10	28	<10
CC-1	Rock	0.55	395	4	2.28	<1	314	257	<5	<1	57	0.08	<10	21	<10
CC-2	Rock	0.03	33	2	0.22	<1	70	7	<5	<1	6	<0.01	<10	2	<10
CC-3	Rock	1.49	605	3	3.72	<1	693	5	<5	<1	100	0.43	<10	92	<10
KS-1	Rock	1.01	522	5	2.01	<1	874	>10000	<5	<1	62	0.31	<10	55	<10
KS-2	Rock	0.79	474	20	1.11	<1	496	>10000	<5	<1	30	0.13	<10	30	<10
Cariboo	Rock	1.77	549	4	4.18	<1	839	75	<5	<1	116	0.48	<10	136	<10
Crip 1	Rock	0.58	102	3	2.38	<1	196	21	<5	<1	49	0.14	<10	14	<10
Crip 2	Rock	0.65	77	3	2.24	<1	118	<2	<5	<1	38	0.14	<10	12	<10
Crip 3	Rock	0.26	119	5	3.49	<1	174	17	<5	<1	139	0.13	<10	10	<10
Crip 4	Rock	1.05	132	3	1.28	<1	128	14	<5	<1	93	0.13	<10	10	<10
Crip 5	Rock	0.25	66	2	2.99	<1	67	11	<5	<1	33	0.07	<10	6	<10
Crip 6	Rock	0.77	99	16	0.79	4	782	<2	<5	<1	29	0.14	<10	258	<10
Crip 7	Rock	0.48	64	3	2.23	<1	35	11	<5	<1	59	0.13	<10	10	<10
Crip 8	Rock	7.28	376	5	0.25	166	795	<2	12	3	43	0.11	<10	204	<10
Crip 9	Rock	0.71	205	3	3.21	<1	323	5	<5	<1	191	0.21	<10	23	<10
Crip 10	Rock	0.76	248	3	0.02	<1	75	8	<5	<1	1263	0.05	<10	5	<10
Crip 11	Rock	0.19	114	4	3.18	<1	263	23	<5	<1	220	0.15	<10	18	<10
Crip 12	Rock	0.93	135	3	1.36	<1	52	8	<5	<1	124	0.08	<10	9	<10
Crip 13	Rock	0.86	117	3	1.56	<1	42	14	<5	<1	145	0.11	<10	9	<10
Crip 14	Rock	1.06	123	3	0.81	<1	131	4	<5	<1	101	0.11	<10	9	<10
Crip 15	Rock	2.07	138	4	1.56	40	94	<2	8	<1	95	0.09	<10	101	13
Crip 16 A	Rock	0.54	114	4	3.44	<1	185	<2	<5	<1	29	0.04	<10	4	<10
Crip 16 B	Rock	1.70	258	4	1.81	<1	447	<2	<5	<1	32	0.18	<10	90	<10
Crip 18	Rock	1.31	85	12	0.59	<1	438	15	<5	<1	51	0.17	<10	196	<10
Crip Pit 1	Rock	0.02	30	1	0.02	<1	34	7	<5	<1	9	<0.01	<10	16	<10
Crip Pit 2	Rock	1.90	155	4	0.01	4	522	<2	<5	<1	9	0.09	<10	77	<10
Crip Power P	Rock	0.66	192	3	2.10	<1	274	11	<5	<1	157	0.16	<10	16	<10
Crip-Alteration	Rock	2.07	150	13	0.27	83	1001	113	15	<1	52	0.24	<10	199	<10
HRS 1	Rock	2.29	324	4	4.33	<1	1365	59	<5	<1	219	0.48	<10	56	<10
HRS 2	Rock	1.10	253	4	1.17	<1	253	64	<5	<1	118	0.10	<10	11	<10
HRS 3	Rock	2.06	349	8	0.09	<1	4497	470	<5	<1	141	0.07	<10	55	<10
HRS 4	Rock	1.35	779	6	0.01	<1	387	72	<5	<1	94	0.05	<10	5	<10
HRS 5	Rock	1.74	499	4	5.61	<1	259	41	<5	<1	146	0.06	<10	10	<10
DC-1 (M01)	Rock	1.18	490	3	2.12	<1	420	20	<5	<1	50	0.16	<10	20	<10
TLM-4	Rock	>10	2498	<1	<0.01	918	<10	5	9	<1	407	<0.01	<10	5	<10
TLM-2	Rock	>10	1467	<1	<0.01	1555	<10	<2	11	<1	21	<0.01	<10	14	<10
R1M	Rock	0.67	135	4	6.55	<1	673	7	<5	<1	221	0.15	<10	26	<10
R3M	Rock	0.07	46	1	0.02	<1	21	127	<5	<1	4	<0.01	<10	3	<10
R4M	Rock	0.64	101	3	0.16	<1	27	1384	<5	<1	14	0.04	<10	7	<10

"From a paper outlining results of a detailed structural investigation of regional-scale faults in the northern and central Klondike District during the 2007 field season: Due to the generally poor exposure in the area, this study focused on a few key exposures in lower Bonanza Creek in the northern Klondike District, and some recent exploration trenches and road cuts in the central Klondike District. *This work was carried out as part of a regional study of the entire Klondike District and adjacent Indian River area done by J. Mortensen, D. MacKenzie and D. Craw (work in progress-at the time) that is being funded by Klondike Star Mineral Corporation."*

Thrust faults

"Regional-scale thrust faults form the boundaries between the major lithologic units of the Klondike District (Figs. 1 and 2). The Klondike Schist occurs at the top of the thrust stack in at least three different thrust slices separated by major thrust faults (Figs. 1 and 3**). In lower Bonanza Creek, an additional thrust fault cuts the northern Klondike Schist slice at Cripple Hill,** indicating that there may be other, still unrecognized, thrust slices within the unit.

Two thrust slices of Finlayson assemblage (Nasina facies) rocks underlie the Klondike Schist and these Finlayson slices are separated by a thrust slice of greenstone and discontinuous lenses of serpentinite.

At a regional scale, the faults bounding the slices are observed to be low-angle thrusts that separate the major lithologic units along widely spaced outcrops. At an outcrop scale, these faults are locally steepened and overprinted by later crosscutting structures.

In a few places, the thrust faults are marked by lenses of sheared ultramafic rocks (Fig. 1) that typically pinch out along strike. Small isolated occurrences of sheared ultramafic rocks (serpentinite and/or talc schist) also occur locally within the Klondike Schist and are commonly associated with layers of strongly deformed carbonaceous schist (e.g., Lone Star ridge, Fig. 1; Boulder Creek and **Cripple Hill; Fig. 2**).

All thrust slices are affected by a similar set of structures related to thrust emplacement. This set of structures comprises primarily post-metamorphic ductile folds and locally, a spatially associated late-stage phacoidal cleavage. In the Klondike Schist, these folds are designated F3 (MacKenzie et al., 2007) because they demonstrably overprint and deform the pervasive metamorphic foliation and F 1 and F2 folds transposed along it.

In this study, we use standard structural notation correlated for structures in the Klondike Schist, as these schist's are the principal focus of our study. We project the same nomenclature and structural designator into the underlying structural slices for convenience, although we accept that this projection may turn out to be an oversimplification.

For example, the metamorphic foliation in the Finlayson assemblage carbonaceous schists is similar to that of the Klondike Schist (designated S2), but is defined by much finer grained micas (<100 μm) than in Klondike carbonaceous schists. Thus it may have formed under a relatively lower grade of metamorphism and not correspond to the second phase of deformation in the Finlayson assemblage. As a further example, the greenstone thrust slice and serpentinite lenses of the Slide Mountain terrane are locally foliated over several metres near the thrust, but are generally unfoliated further away.

The foliation in these units is a thrust-related fabric that corresponds to F3 and S3 in Klondike Schist. The F1 and F2 events that produced the dominant ductile recrystallization fabrics within the Klondike Schist and Finlayson assemblage are interpreted to have formed in latest Permian time, considerably before the thrust faulting that imbricated the entire package.

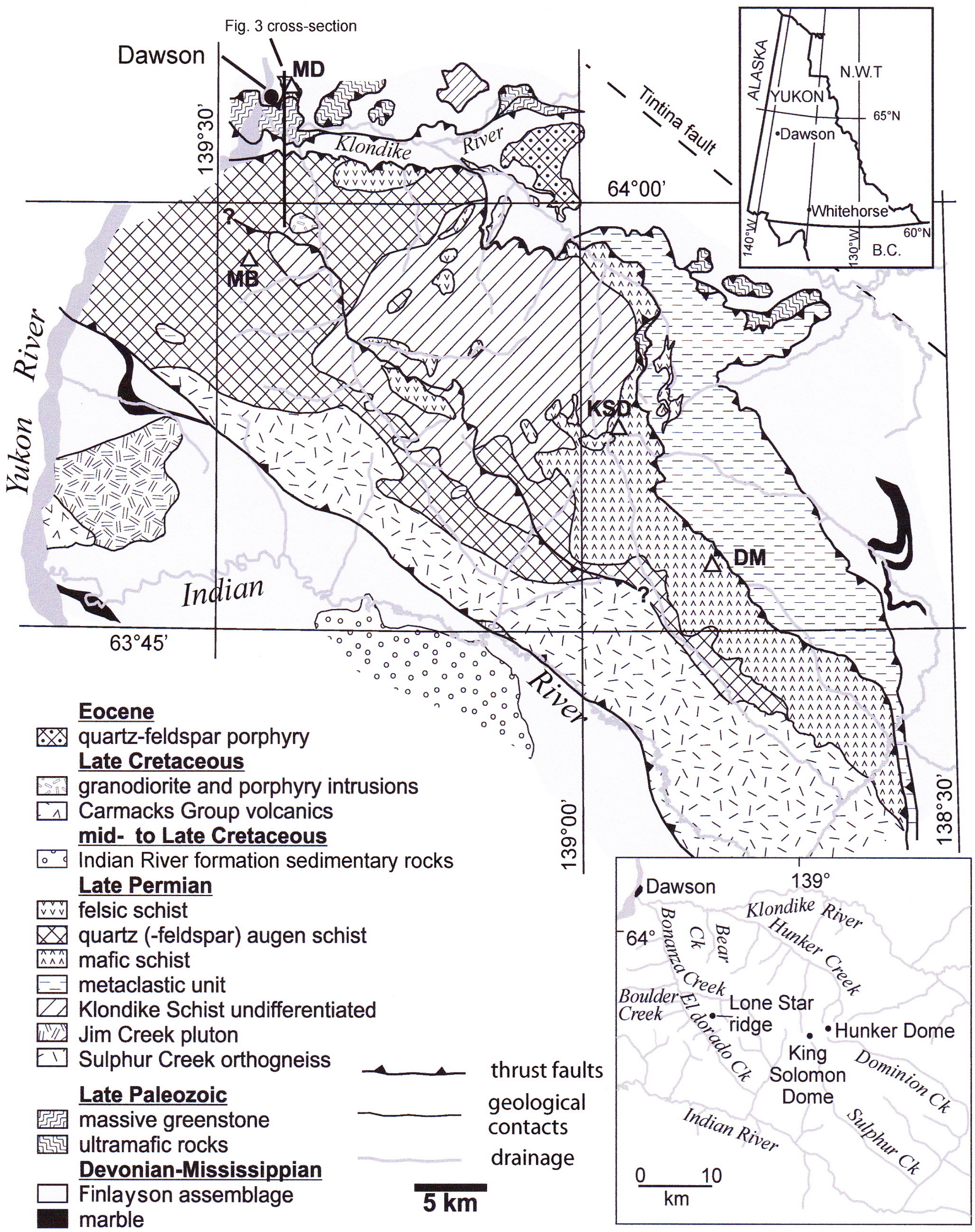


Figure 1. Geological map of the Klondike District, central western Yukon (after MacKenzie et al., in press). KSD = King Solomon Dome; MD = Midnight Dome; DM = Dominion Mountain; MB = Mount Bronson. Top right inset map outlines the study area within Yukon, while bottom right inset map depicts the major drainages and physiographic features in the study area.

It is uncertain whether the Slide Mountain terrane experienced these two earlier deformation events. Hence, although the thrust-related ductile folds are designated F3 in the Klondike Schist and all of the other slices, folds designated as 'F3' in the Slide Mountain units may actually result from the first or second phase of deformation that affected the Slide Mountain terrane.

Post-metamorphic F3 folds affect all the thrust slices and are best developed near thrust faults (within 100 m). The folds typically have rounded hinges, and in schist, form crenulations in the metamorphic segregations. Where the folding is most intense, in the hinges of macroscopic folds.

F3 folds and S3 spaced cleavage increase in intensity near Cripple Hill (Figs. 2 and 3) where a thrust fault in Klondike Schist is locally exposed. The fault zone is delineated by near (<100 m) the unexposed contact with Klondike Schist in lower Bonanza Creek. The fine wavy metamorphic laminations (left to right) are crosscut by a well developed S3.

Thrust-related structures are locally overprinted by a set of F4 kink folds with a more brittle style than F3 folds. The kink folds occur locally in the Finlayson assemblage, but are most prominent in Klondike Schist. Kink fold axial surface fractures crosscut the metamorphic foliation at high angles and are locally filled by quartz. **Quartz veins in Finlayson assemblage sampled at lower Bonanza Creek assayed below detection level (<5 ppb) for Au, but gold-bearing veins hosted in similar structures are widely dispersed in the Klondike Schist**. The main stage of gold mineralization occurred during, or after F4 kink folding and therefore after major regional compression and thrust stacking. Normal faults offset gold-bearing veins and crosscut F3 and F4 structures. The main phase of gold mineralization was localized into post-metamorphic compressional structures in the Klondike Schist after the rocks were uplifted through the brittle-ductile transition and before extensional normal faulting."

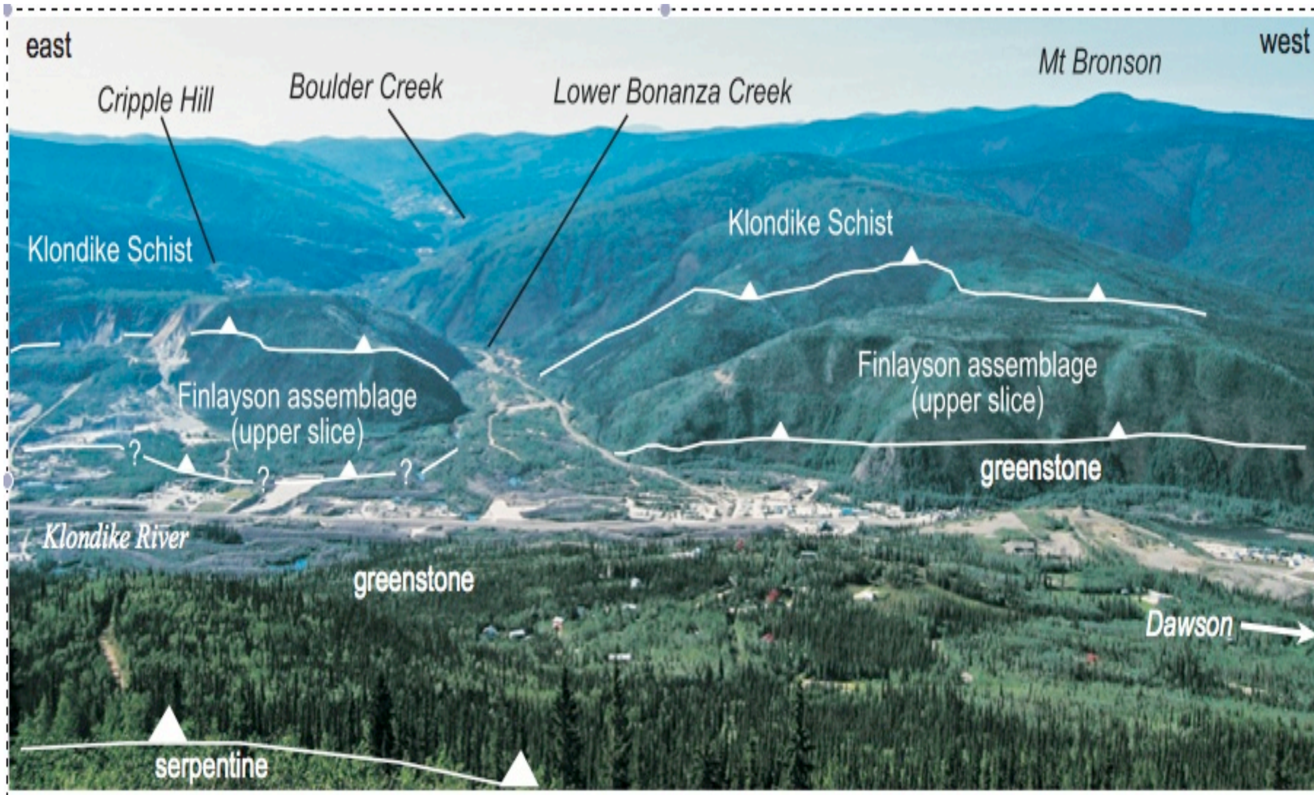


Figure 2. Photograph of Bonanza Creek looking south from Midnight Dome (Fig. 1). The main thrust-fault contacts separating Klondike Schist, Finlayson assemblage, and greenstone and serpentinite of the Slide Mountain terrane are indicated by white lines with ticks on the upthrown side.

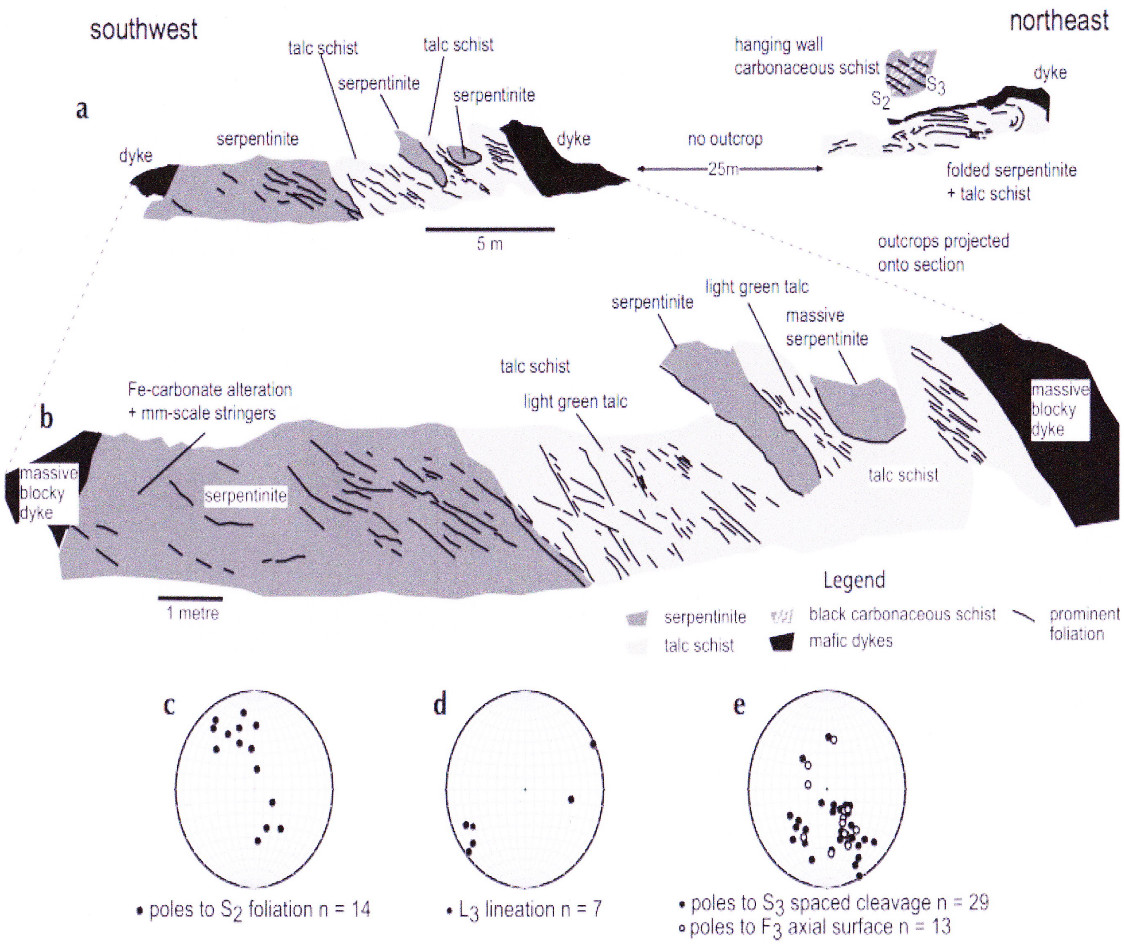


Figure 9. *Sketch of road cut in placer workings at Cripple Hill* **(a)** *and detailed section* **(b)** *through the Cripple Hill thrust based on field sketches and photographs. Outcrops on the northeast end are projected onto section from an opposite face along an adjacent road cut. The zone is composed primarily of folded serpentine and talc schist intruded by several igneous dykes. Black carbonaceous schist in the hanging wall (locally interlayered with more quartzofeldspathic schist) delineates the relationship between S_2 metamorphic foliation (white lines) and S_3 spaced cleavage (black lines). Lower hemisphere equal-area stereonets for the area depict* **(c)** *poles to S_2 foliation in host schist,* **(d)** *L_3 crenulation lineations and* **(e)** *poles to F_3 axial surfaces and S_3 spaced cleavage.*

Knight, J.B., Mortensen, J.K. and Morison, S.R., 1999. Lode and placer gold compositions from the Klondike District, Yukon Territory, Canada: Its implications for the nature and genesis of Klondike placer and lode gold deposits.

Economic Geology, vol. 94, p. 649-664. Lebarge, W.P., 2007. Yukon Placer Database – Geology and mining activity of placer occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, CD-ROM. Lowey, G.W., 2005.

The origin and evolution of the Klondike goldfields, Yukon, Canada. Ore Geology Reviews, vol. 28, p. 431-450. MacKenzie, D.J., Craw, D.C., Mortensen, J.K. and Liverton, T., 2007.

Structure of schist in the vicinity of the Klondike goldfield, Yukon. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2006, D.S. Emond, L.L. Lewis and L.H. Weston (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 197-212.

Appendix 4

Cripple Hill Mine, Colorado U.S.A.

"The Cripple Creek district, in the southern part of the Front Range, about 20 miles southwest of Colorado Springs, is one of the most famous gold camps in the world. The ore deposits include veins or fissure fillings, irregular bodies due to mineralization of shattered ground, and mineralized collapse breccia. Deposits of all three groups have the same general mineral composition and show no consistent change in composition down to the lowest levels exposed.

Stages of ore deposition - The ore deposits were derived from the same general source as the dikes and like them were formed in several stages. Three stages of mineralization have been recognized. It is noteworthy that although quartz, fluorspar, and pyrite belong to all stages, their appearance differs in each stage. Other minerals, if present in more than one stage, are conspicuous only in ore.

The first stage was characterized mainly by local intense corrosion of country rock and deposition of quartz and adularia and massive aggregates of dark-purple fluorspar and quartz with comparatively coarse grained pyrite. The quartz and adularia occur both as dense masses locally called jasper and as coatings in vugs in corroded or honeycombed granite. The constituents of the quartz-adularia aggregate may have been derived from corrosion of granite and volcanic rocks at great depth, with re-deposition at higher levels. The large amount of fluorine, however, represented by the dense fluorspar, and the sulfur, represented by pyrite, were most probably original constituents of the rising solutions.

Some bodies of honeycombed granite, chiefly in the Portland, Ajax, and Elkton mines, were later permeated by telluride solutions and became rich ore, but others were not reached by the tellurides and are almost barren. The veins of dense fluorspar and quartz are as much as 2 feet thick but are barren except where fractured and veined by later minerals. In places they form an apparently unconnected step like succession of lenticular veins. Some of them are very thin but persist for considerable distances. They have been noted rarely outside the breccia area and the major shear zones in the adjacent granite.

Except that adularia is lacking, the minerals of the second stage include those of the first but differ from them somewhat in appearance. The fluorspar is usually a lighter purple, the quartz is milky to somewhat smoky, and the pyrite is fine-grained and inconspicuous. Other minerals common to this stage are dolomite or ankerite in small rounded crystals, celestite, and the tellurides.

The most common telluride is calaverite, but considerable sylvanite and krennerite are also present. The term sylvanite is frequently applied by the miners to silvery calaverite and the term calaverite to yellowish or slightly tarnished crystals, fine-grained aggregates of which may be confused with fine-grained pale-yellow pyrite. Other tellurides, which are found in small quantity are petzite, hessite, and a silver-copper telluride. The silver-copper telluride was found in considerable quantity in the Findlay vein above level 16 of the Vindicator mine. It seems probable that much of the material called gray copper by the miners but which contains as much as 2,000 or 3,000 ounces of silver to the ton may be partly or wholly silver-copper telluride. Grains or wires of free gold accompany the tellurides in places to a depth as great as 2,900 feet.

Roscoelite, the vanadium mica, is found in places as small soft drusy masses

and locally adds a green coloring matter along the edges of the veins or in inclusions. A little barite and small quantities of the base-metal sulfides, principally sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite, have been found. The second-stage minerals occur mostly in open though narrow cracks and in vugs. In the Cresson mine rocks with a green roseoelite stain, delicate crystals of celestite, and conspicuous amounts of sulfide are supposed to be fair indications of a nearby ore shoot, but elsewhere the same minerals have been found without leading to any ore shoot. For the most part the solutions of the second stage merely filled or lined cavities with minerals that may have been derived by corrosion of the walls of the conduits in or below the crater. The mineral assemblage of this stage suggests a moderate to rather low temperature. Deposition of tellurides, which marked the end of the second stage, indicates the accession of primary magmatic constituents.

The third stage is represented chiefly by smoky to colorless quartz in small to large drusy crystals and by yellow druses of chalcedony. Fine-grained pyrite occurs in thin radiating needles resembling marcasite and in small drusy patches of pyritohedrons. Calcite occurs in small scalenohedrons, and locally cinnabar fills coatings on or near the pyrite. Rarely minute grains of fluorspar are present in barren places and cannot be regarded as a likely indication of ore. Quartz of the third stage has in places replaced celestite, dolomite, and calcite.

The third stage of deposition was comparatively insignificant. It included at least one substage in which solutions were still rising from a volcanic source, but in others the solutions may have been of superficial origin. The presence of cinnabar indicates rising solutions; the quartz, calcite,and fine-grained pyrite may be supergene but are probably also hypogene. The crusts and minute stalactites of chalcedony in vugs have evidently been deposited by meteoric water."

U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper

References

U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 223

Carnein C.& Bartos P. (2005): The Cripple Creek Mining District Colorado Mineralogical Record 36:2 pp 143-185.

Tschernich, R. (1992): Zeolites of the World, 65

U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 54

Appendix 5: Expenditures 2010

INVOICE

OUR NUMBER	420104
DATE	
CUSTOMER'S ORDER	

SOLD TO	SYLVAIN MONTREIUL	~~SHIP TO~~	MICHAEL GLYNN
ADDRESS	DAWSON CITY.	ADDRESS	BOX # 360 DAWSON CITY Y0B 1G0

TAX REG. NO.	SALESPERSON	F.O.B	TERMS	VIA

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT
	SERVICE PROVIDED: CONSULTING AND		
	ONE DAY PROSPECTING AT		
	CRIPPLE HILL PROPERTY		
	DAWSON M.D.		
	AUG 28, 2010	500 00	500 00
	– TRUCK RENTAL $150/DAY	GST	150 00
		PST	
	TOTAL PAYABLE ⟶	TOTAL $	650 00

BLUELINE DC 31

Invoice for: Work performed on Crip Claims
Dawson City for Sylvain Montrueil
August 31st and Sept 1st 2010

2 days of sampling and observations. Specialized assaying on CRIP claims 1-6 @ $750 a day.
$ 1,500 total includes Gst.

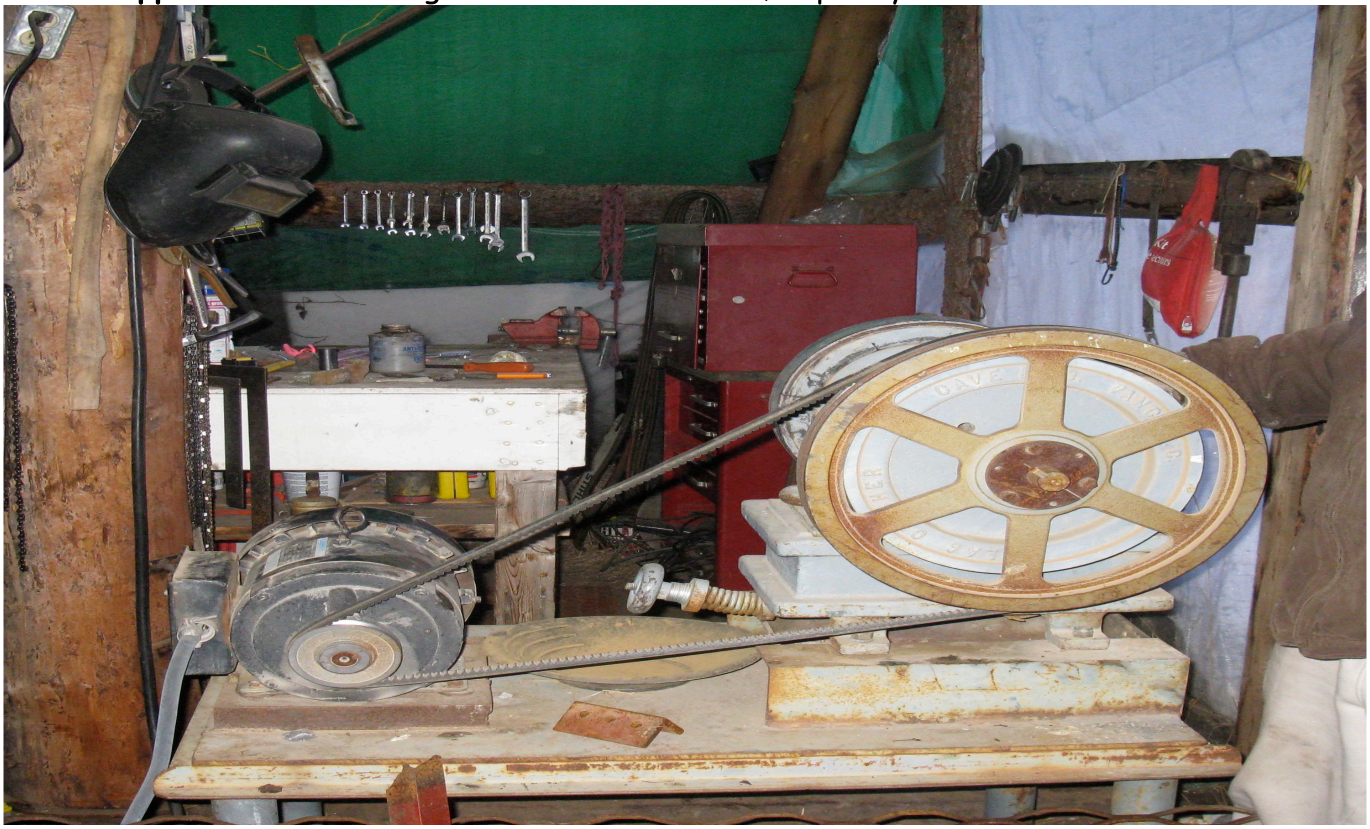
Please make payable within 1 month or 2% interest will apply.

Kevin Brewer M.B.A., BGeo
1-867-633-4260

Cost of Assays: (22 samples, fire & spectrum assayed @$18.20 each) $440
Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services: Sheet Invoice# 10J02862

-On the 20th Sept. 2010, $2,900 was put to renew Crip claims 1-6, until the date of Sept. 8th 2014. Further expenditures are on the office copy of mining recorder's Certificate of Work's submitted 20/9/2010.

Appendix 6: Crushing & Pulverization Tools, Capacity 2 tons of rock an hour.



Crushing and pulverization equipment utilized to recover specimens pictured from "CamsVein". Some assaying will not capture "visible" gold unless special request is made for large mesh. This method helps to target sample zones in a more economic and reliable way.

Statement of Qualifications

Sylvain Montreuil:

Quartz vein prospector in the Klondike drainage and Indian River, also 60 Mile, Stewart, Peel and Porcupine rivers for over 20 years. Has been involved in the targeting, prospecting, finds and mining of successful mines all over the Klondike Plateau.

Professionally called upon to stake claims, perform surveys, carry out soil & rock sampling programs and assist geologists with scintillometer and magnometer surveys. For clients as well as on his own ventures he has been responsible for claim recording and groupings, exploration programs and general property management to maintain claims in good standing by shafting, trenching or drilling.

A ticketed heavy equipment mechanic, welder and millwright. Former partners and employers include Joel White, A1Cat mining, Dave Farley (family), Marty Knutsen, Bob Canamol and most recently Mark Pocklington of GoldBank mining, for whom Sylvain helped target, stake and lead an exploration program on the Leota claim block, that led to the projects successful listing on the TSX venture exchange.

Erini Petroutsas:

Has been employed 8 consecutive summers in the Dawson area as a gold prospector in the field and geo-tech.

Employment experience has included being assistant to Joanna Hodge PhD Geology; Erin O'Brian Masters Geology; Ken Galambos Geologist; Chris Ashe Masters Ultramafic Geology; Keven Brewer MBA & Geologist. References can be requested from any of the above professionals.

Signatures: