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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

GEOPHYSICS, PROSPECTING AND DIAMOND DRILLING

at the

ANGEL PROPERTY

Angel 1-20	YC50598-YC50617
21-30	YC50374-YC50383

NTS 106D/15
Latitude 64°48'N; Longitude 134°39'W

in the

Mayo Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associated (1981) Limited

for

CASH MINERALS LTD.
and
TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP.

by

Matthew R. Dumala, B.A.Sc., EIT
February 2007

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INTRODUCTION

The Angel property hosts iron-oxide copper-gold (IOCG) mineralization. The claims were staked in summer 2006 to cover anomalies defined by airborne magnetic surveys. The Angel property and 18 other properties in the Wernecke Mountains owned by Twenty-Seven are under option to Cash Minerals Ltd. as part of the Yukon Uranium Project.

Exploration work described in this report was conducted in two phases. The prospecting and gravity survey were done between July 26 and August 5 from a camp on the Igor property located 25 km to the north. Drilling was done between October 14 and 28 from a camp on the Steel property located 16 km to the east. Both phases of the program were done with daily helicopter support. A total of 404.25 m of diamond drilling was completed in two holes. The author supervised in the work and his Statement of Qualifications appears in Appendix I.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The property is located in east-central Yukon Territory at latitude 64°48'N and longitude 134°39'W on NTS map sheet 106D/15 (Figure 1). It comprises a total of 30 mineral claims covering approximately 640 hectares. The claims were staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are registered with the Mayo Mining Recorder in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited which holds them in trust for Twenty-Seven. Claim registration data are summarized below while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
Angel 1-20	YC50598-YC50617	August 15, 2007
21-30	YC50374-YC50383	August 9, 2007

*expiry dates do not include 2006 work which has not yet been filed for assessment credit.

The Angel property is located 150 km northeast of the village of Mayo, which is accessible via the Yukon highway system using the Klondike Highway and Silver Trail. Mayo is situated 407 km by road north of Whitehorse. The closest road access to the property is at McQuesten Lake which lies 87 km by road northeast of Mayo and 85 km southwest of Angel. From McQuesten Lake an abandoned winter road extends northward to the Peel Basin. This winter road, the Wind River Trail, passes within 1 km of the property. A cat trail branches off the winter road and leads to the Bear River airstrip, a gravel airstrip about 16 km east of the property.

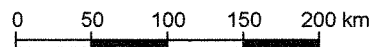
Access to the property and routine logistical support in 2006 were accomplished using Hughes 500D and Bell 206L helicopters based out of the Igor and Steel camps and operated by Fireweed Helicopters of Whitehorse. Fuel was flown from Mayo to the Bear River airstrip (16 km east of the property) using a Britten-Norman Islander and Cessna Caravan operated by Sifton Air of Haines Junction and Alkan Air Ltd. of Whitehorse, respectively.

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FIGURE 1

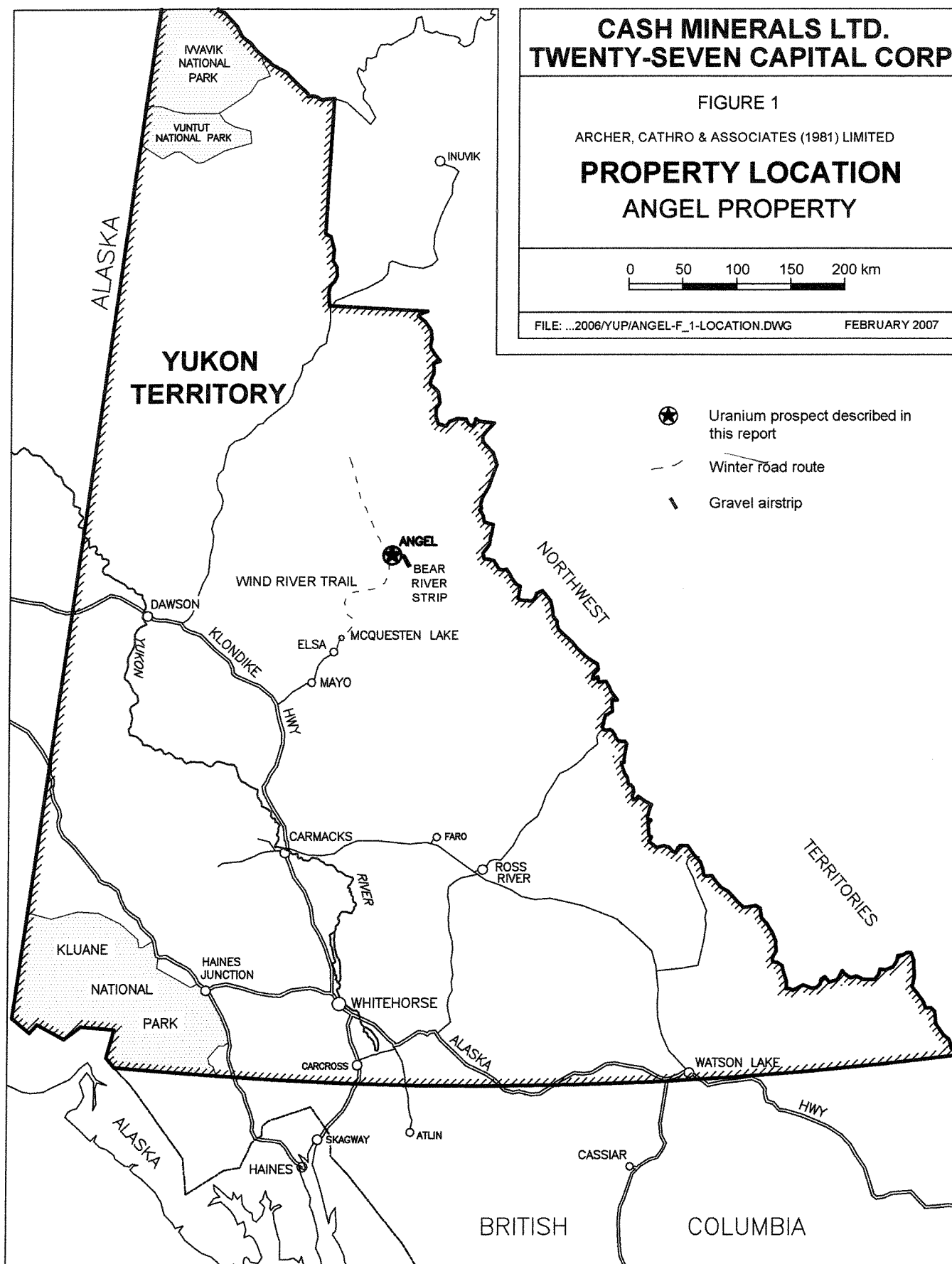
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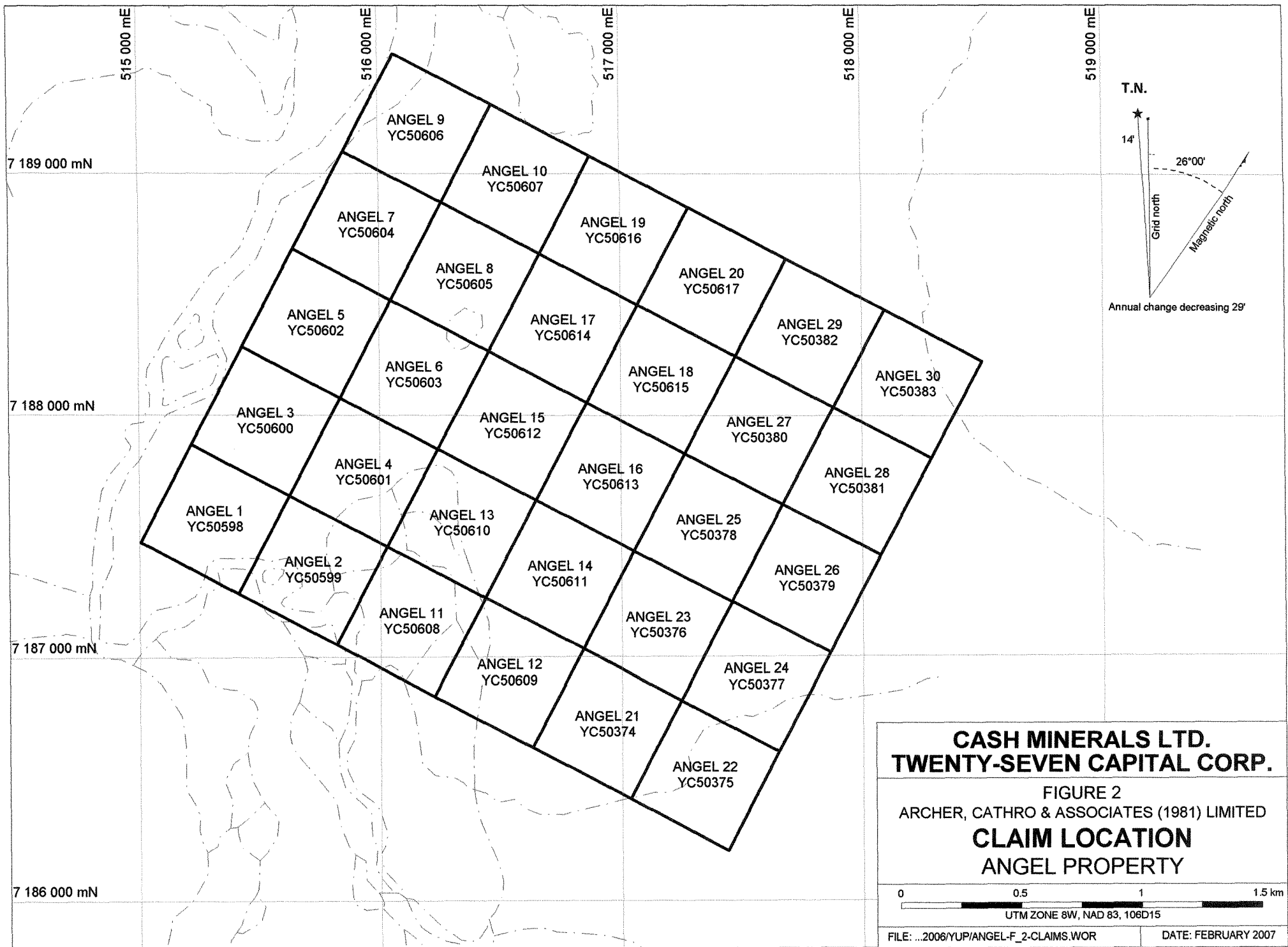
**PROPERTY LOCATION
ANGEL PROPERTY**



FILE: ...2006/YUP/ANGEL-F_1-LOCATION.DWG

FEBRUARY 2007





HISTORY

The first report of mineralization in the Wernecke Mountains was the discovery of hematite rich float in river gravels by prospectors enroute to the Klondike Goldfields in 1898. A few copper and gold prospects were identified and staked prior to the 1960s, but no serious exploration was undertaken. Following discovery of the Crest Iron Deposit by California Standard Company Ltd. in 1961, several hematite bodies were staked and briefly explored. This wave of exploration coupled with improved access spurred by construction of the Wind River Trail led to new copper discoveries in the mid 1960s, some of which were drilled or bulldozer trenched (Deklerk and Traynor, 2004).

Uranium was first discovered in the Wernecke Mountains in 1974 at the Igor property by Ogilvie Joint Venture (Chevron Canada Ltd., Marietta Resources International Ltd. and Aquitaine Company of Canada Ltd.). The following summer Wernecke Joint Venture (Chevron and Aquitaine) conducted helicopter borne radiometric reconnaissance throughout the district and staked a number of other properties based on ground radiometric follow up. Most of these occurrences are associated with large iron oxide rich breccia bodies that are informally known as the Wernecke Breccias. Eldorado Nuclear Limited optioned Wernecke Joint Venture's properties and regional exploration rights in 1976. It conducted property and regional exploration in 1976 and 1977 along with a number of other companies, notably Noranda Minerals Ltd. and Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. Wernecke Joint Venture resumed exploration in 1978 after Eldorado Nuclear began to drop its optioned properties. Systematic uranium exploration by various parties continued in the Wernecke Mountains until 1982, when uranium prices fell (Eaton and Wober, 2005).

Another wave of regional and property exploration occurred in the mid 1990s when Westmin Resources Ltd. and Newmont Mining Corp. explored some of the Wernecke Breccias for copper and gold using the IOCG model.

No previous work has been reported on the Angel property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Angel property lies within the Wernecke Mountains and is located along the Wind River, which flows into the Arctic Ocean via the Peel and Mackenzie Rivers.

The property is situated on the east side of a broad glacial valley that is floored by the Wind River. Local elevations range from 750 m alongside the river to 1400 m on a peak in the eastern corner of the property. The river is usually about 6 m wide and 30 to 70 cm deep. The active channel has migrated periodically across the valley floor. The hillside to the east is steep (averaging about 38°) and mainly talus covered. Willow thickets and grassy marshes are found alongside the river while moss and buckbrush are typically interspersed with active talus slopes on hillsides below 1100 m. A few strands of mature black spruce up to 10 m tall occur on lower slopes. Unvegetated talus slopes predominate at higher elevations.

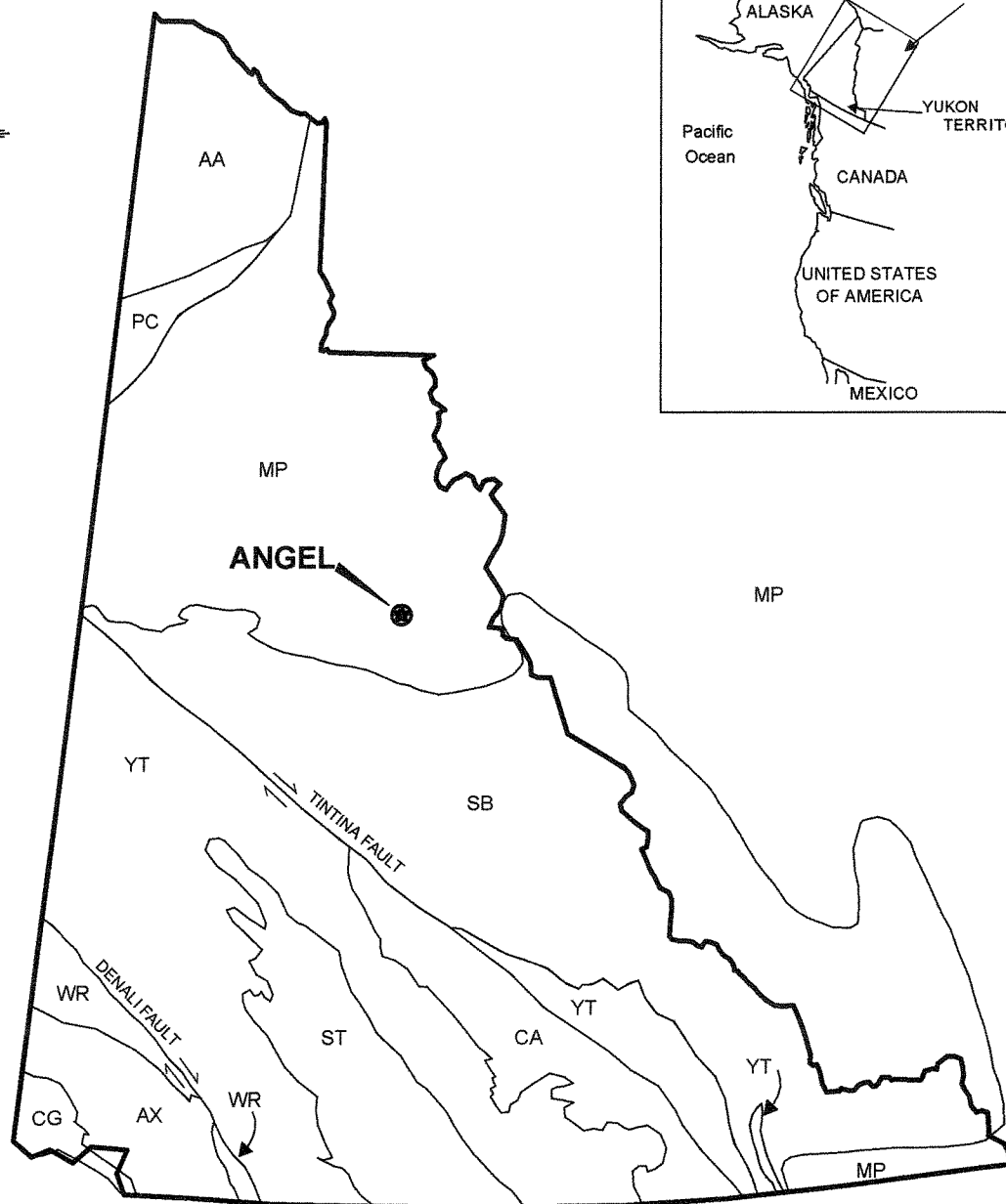
The climate in the Wernecke Mountains is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, cool summers. Average temperatures in January are about -25°C and in July about 10°C . Total annual precipitation is approximately 30 cm, primarily occurring as rain during the summer months. Maximum snow pack averages about 40 cm. Although summers are relatively mild, arctic cold fronts occasionally cover the area and snowfall can happen in any month. Sunlight ranges from 22 hours per day in late June to approximately six hours per day in late December. The property is relatively snow-free from late May until late October.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Angel property lies within the Mackenzie Platform tectonic element inside a 2500 sq km window of Lower Proterozoic age rocks that is surrounded by Middle Proterozoic to Mesozoic sediments (Figure 3). This window is the largest in a series of similar windows that stretch westerly across central Yukon from the Northwest Territories to Alaska (Figure 4). The Lower Proterozoic rocks are predominantly fine grained clastic sedimentary rocks with lesser carbonate rich units, rare volcanic flows, scattered intrusive dykes of varying ages and widespread, discordant breccia bodies (Wernecke Breccias), which comprise about 3 to 5% of the rocks in each window (Delaney, 1981). The stratiformed rocks within this package belong to the Wernecke Supergroup, a conformable marine sequence approximately 13 km thick comprised of sediments belonging to the Fairchild Lake Group, Quartet Group and Gillespie Lake Group. Recent mapping and age determinations suggest that the Proterozoic sedimentary rocks are about 1850 to 1750 million years old and that the breccia bodies were formed about 1600 Ma (Thorkelson, et al., 2001a). These ages closely resemble those of similar units in Australia, which has led to speculation that Laurentia (proto North America) and Australia were once joined and that the breccia bodies were formed during initial rifting (Bell and Jefferson, 1987 and Thorkelson, et al., 2001a). The various intrusive dyke sets in the Wernecke Mountains have been dated at 1710, 1380, 1270 and 613 Ma (Thorkelson, et al., 2001b and Delaney, 1981).

The Wernecke Breccias have attracted considerable academic and economic interest because of their abundance, size and characteristic mineralogy, which in many respects resemble those in similar age breccia bodies found in Australia (Hitzman, et al., 1992). The breccia bodies are closely related to large scale faults. They vary from irregularly shaped pipes up to 5000 m in diameter to tabular bodies a few metres wide. Their composition typically ranges from: clast supported phases dominantly comprised of angular homolithic clasts; through matrix supported phases with subangular to rounded, variously altered clasts; and, to occasional clast deficient phases that are thought to have been channelways with high fluid flow. The breccia clasts are usually derived from adjacent sedimentary units but also include rare intrusive fragments. Up to 100 m diameter blocks of unbrecciated sediment occur in some breccia bodies. Dolomite, ankerite, sericite, hematite and chlorite are the most abundant matrix materials, but albite, calcite, magnetite, barite, quartz, pyrite and chalcopyrite are also common. The size of breccia bodies and intensity of alteration generally increases with depth.

The Wernecke Supergroup sedimentary rocks typically exhibit greenschist facies regional metamorphism and were affected by the Racklan, Corn Creek and Laramide Orogenies. Several generations of faults are present, many of which are associated with a very old set of westerly,



ANCESTRAL NORTH AMERICA

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| MP | Mackenzie Platform |
| SB | Selwyn Basin |

TERRANES Displaced Continental Margin

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| AA | Arctic Alaska |
| CA | Cassiar |
| PC | Porcupine |

Pericratonic Terranes

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| YT | Yukon-Tanana / Slide Mountain |
|-----------|-------------------------------|

ACCRETED TERRANES

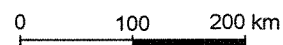
- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| ST | Stikinia / Cache Creek |
| AX | Alexander |
| WR | Wrangellia |
| CG | Chugach |

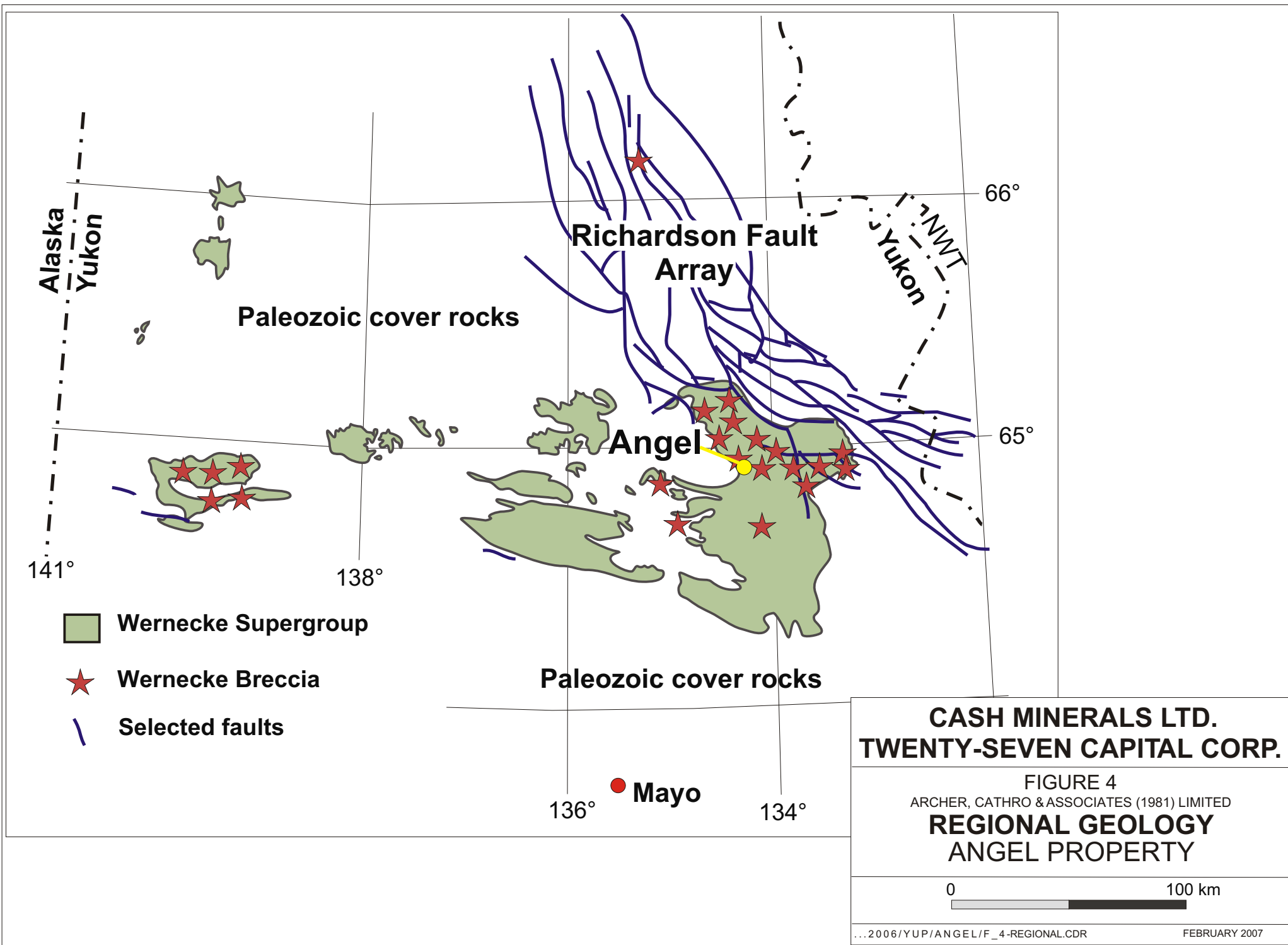
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FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING ANGEL PROPERTY





northwesterly and northerly trending structures called the Richardson Fault Array (Delaney, 1981). Some researchers have suggested that faults played important roles in breccia formation (Delaney, 1981 and Bell, 1986). However, many of the structures are clearly much younger or reactivated later because they juxtapose Proterozoic and Paleozoic units.

Table I briefly describes the major lithological units in vicinity of the property.

Table I: Regional Lithological Descriptions

Age	Description
Quaternary	Alluvium, colluvium and glacial deposits.
Cretaceous	Continental clastic sediments including shale, conglomerate and coal measures.
Upper Paleozoic-Proterozoic	Marine sediments including carbonate, arenite, pebble conglomerate, siltstone and shale.
Middle Proterozoic	Wernecke Breccia – discordant hematitic breccia largely comprised of variably metasomatized country rock fragments. Contacts can be sharp or gradational. Breccias can include three gradational phases – homoclastic, heteroclastic or clast deficient. Homoclastic breccias consist of angular, lithologically similar fragments with minor carbonate- and hematitic-rich matrix. Heteroclastic breccias consist of rounded, lithologically diverse fragments supported by a more complex matrix commonly containing carbonate, hematite, magnetite, chlorite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and/or barite. Clast deficient breccias are found in late tabular zones or pipes and are comprised of typical heteroclastic matrix minerals with only a few small wallrock fragments.
Lower Proterozoic	Wernecke Supergroup – a conformable marine sequence approximately 13 km thick consisting of basal Fairchild Lake Group, middle Quartet Group and upper Gillespie Lake Group. Fairchild Lake Group is predominantly siltstone and limy siltstone with minor slate and dolostone. Quartet Group is deeper water shale, siltstone and very fine sandstone. Gillespie Lake Group is dolostone and silty dolostone with minor shale and siltstone.

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

The Wernecke Breccias are notably enriched in iron, copper, uranium, gold, cobalt, barium and molybdenum and slightly enriched in rare earth elements. Iron oxide mineralization is ubiquitous in the Wernecke Breccias. Magnetite is most abundant in prograding alteration sequences. It normally occurs as disseminated euhedral grains but locally forms semi massive bands up to 5 m thick. Hematite is found in all breccia phases but is best developed in retrograde alteration assemblages where it appears as specular hematite and as martite replacing magnetite.

Pyrite can occur with the iron oxide minerals but becomes more abundant deeper in the system, particularly within breccia bodies cutting Fairchild Lake Group strata. Iron bearing carbonate minerals such as ferroan dolomite and siderite are also common.

Copper is present in most Wernecke Breccias. Disseminated chalcopyrite is found in breccias cutting Fairchild Lake Group rocks, where it is associated with intense albite alteration, and in those cutting Quartet Group rocks, where it is found in strongly carbonate altered zones. Semi massive chalcopyrite occurs with breccia matrix minerals in late stage channelways within some breccia bodies. Quartz-carbonate veins are reported within the Fairchild Lake Group, Quartet Group and Gillespie Lake Group. These veins often contain chalcopyrite and pyrite. Other copper minerals (chalcocite, bornite and copper carbonate minerals) have been reported in weathered rocks but no significant supergene enrichment has been identified.

Uranium occurs in three main forms in the Wernecke Mountains. Brannerite appears as scattered blebs within most Wernecke Breccias and in quartz veins and fractures peripheral to them. Although pockets of coarse crystals up to 40 cm across have been discovered, no economically significant brannerite occurrence has been identified. Pitchblende is the main uranium mineral in the other two types of showings: (1) uraniferous carbonate-chalcopyrite-barite-magnetite assemblages within late stage channelways in Wernecke Breccias (Hitzman, 1990 and Eaton and Archer, 1982) and (2) much younger structurally controlled uraniferous veins immediately below major unconformities (Eaton and Archer, 1982).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Angel property is underlain by Lower Proterozoic Wernecke Supergroup strata (Quartet Group and Gillespie Lake Group), which are cross cut by Middle Proterozoic Wernecke Breccia (Figure 5). Quartet Group lithologies include fine grained, thin bedded to laminated siltstones locally interbedded with minor orange weathering dolostone. Gillespie Lake Group consists of massive to thick bedded orange weathering dolostone with local planar to bulbous stromatolites. Wernecke Breccia forms a 650 by 1200 m body that is dissected and disrupted by faults. The breccia has trace to 5% fine grained specularite in a matrix that cements 2 to 20 cm sub-angular Quartet Group siltstone clasts.

A predominately non-foliated, weakly to moderately magnetic, fine grained, locally sub-ophitic diabase of unknown age forms two plugs that intrude the breccia and siltstone. This diabase has locally produced hornfels textures in adjacent sediments and sometimes exhibits weak foliation along its margins. The diabase plugs are approximately 150 by 400 m and 250 by 600 m in size and are aligned along a steep, north-northeast trending structure that cuts through the centre of the property.

In the southeastern corner of the property, a 30 m fault zone separates Quartet Group siltstones to the west from Gillespie Lake Group dolomites to the east. This fault zone trends north-northeast and dips steeply southward.

PROPERTY MINERALIZATION AND GEOCHEMISTRY

The diabase plugs contain numerous 1 cm wide, steeply dipping, southeast trending dolomite-quartz+/-chalcopyrite+/-specularite+/-epidote+/-chlorite veinlets. Some of the veinlets locally contain over 20% chalcopyrite. The diabase also contains trace disseminations of chalcopyrite over small areas. Four main copper showings have been discovered on the claim block (Zuran, 2006). These are the Cucaracha, Muchacha, Diablo and Guapa (Figure 5). No uranium mineralization has been identified.

The Cucaracha Showing comprises two 60 by 200 m, locally gossanous outcrops. It is developed in a steep, northeast trending, 30 m wide shear zone and adjacent locally brecciated Quartet Group siltstone. The rocks in the showing are bleached, oxidized and chlorite altered. Talus collected below crumbly cliffs contains dark brown coarsely crystalline siderite+/-pyrite and massive fine grained magnetic specularite (mushketovite?). Six, 5 m chip samples collected along the base of the cliff returned 64 to 418 ppm copper with up to 0.329 g/t gold.

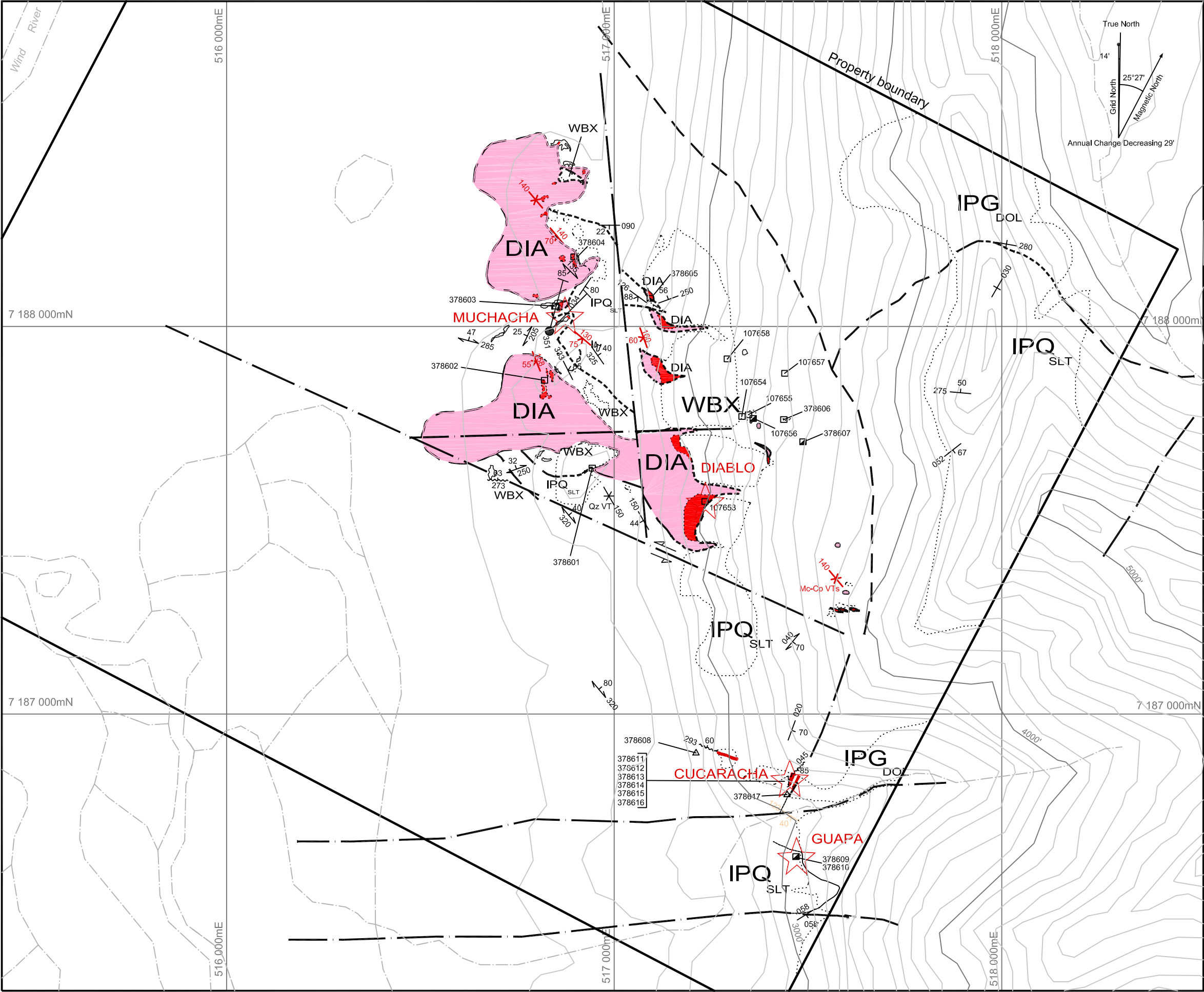
The Muchacha Showing comprises steep, southeast trending 2 mm to 3 cm quartz-dolomite-chalcopyrite-limonite veinlets in Wernecke Breccia near the contact of a diabase plug. A rock sample collected from this showing returned 0.24% copper. Skarn-like mineralization discovered 20 to 30 m north of the rock sample consists of blebby chalcopyrite associated with magnetic bands in Quartet Group siltstone.

The Diablo Showing is marked by a malachite stained cliff face containing diabase with up to 2% disseminated chalcopyrite and several quartz-dolomite-chalcopyrite veinlets. The veinlets are up to 7 cm wide, trend southeasterly and dip 60° to the west. They feature up to 20% chalcopyrite. A rock sample collected from this showing assayed 0.20% copper and 0.389 g/t gold.

The Guapa Showing exhibits semi-massive to massive fine grained barite-specularite+/-pyrite in sheared Quartet Group siltstone sub-crops and talus. The showing is approximately 0.5 to 1 m wide and is exposed for a 25 m strike length along a contact between the Quartet Group and Gillespie Lake Group. Dolostone float with massive magnetite patches (10 by 10 cm) is also found in the area. A rock sample collected from this showing assayed 0.26% copper with 0.508 g/t gold.

Other unnamed showings occur elsewhere on the property in association with diabase or narrow dolomite-chalcopyrite veinlets. A 3 m chip sample collected along a contact between Wernecke Breccia and diabase returned 1.26% copper. Grab samples taken elsewhere on the property assayed 17 ppm to 1.08% copper with 0.008 to 0.192 g/t gold.

All rock analyses were done at ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, B.C. using the same procedures as were used for drill core (see Diamond Drilling section). Rock sample descriptions appear in Appendix II.



LITHOLOGY LEGEND

unknown age

DIA	DIABASE/GABBRO
-----------------	----------------

Grey weathering, fine to medium grained, sub-ophitic, non foliated, weakly to moderately magnetic diabase. (dark pink shade indicates outcrop)

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC

WBX	WERNECKE' BRECCIA
-----------------	-------------------

Grey weathering, generally matrix supported containing trace to less than 5% fine grained disseminated specularite. Fragments are sub-angular, typically range 2-20 cm in size.

LOWER PROTEROZOIC

GILLESPIE LAKE ASSEMBLAGE

IPG _{DOL}	DOLOSTONE
--------------------------------	-----------

Orange weathering, thick to massive bedded dolostone. Local planar to bulbous stromatolites.

QUARTET LAKE ASSEMBLAGE

IPG _{SIL}	SILTSTONE
--------------------------------	-----------

Grey weathering, fine grained, laminated to thin bedded, interbedded locally with dolostone.

SYMBOL LEGEND

ROCK SAMPLES

	grab
	chip
	outcrop

SHOWINGS

	gossan
-------------	--------

STRUCTURE

	Bedding (inclined, vertical)
	Foliation (inclined, vertical)
	Fault (inclined, vertical)
	Vein/Veinlets (inclined, vertical); red= contains chalcopyrite.

	Geological contact - interpreted
	Geological contact - approximate

	Structure (linear, fault, etc.)
-------------	---------------------------------

	Drill hole
-------------	------------

Geology after R. Zuran, 2007

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FIGURE 5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
ANGEL PROPERTY

0200400600

UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106D/15

FILE: ...2006/YUP/ANGEL-F_9-DDH.DWG

DATE: FEBRUARY 2007

GEOPHYSICS

An airborne magnetic survey was conducted over the Angel property in spring 2006 by McPhar Geosurveys Ltd. of Newmarket, Ontario, using a Piper Navajo based in Mayo. Excerpts from the final report outlining the methods used in this survey can be found in Appendix III. The Angel property is centred over a large magnetic high (Figure 6).

Ground magnetic and gravity surveys were conducted over the Angel property between July 26 and August 5 by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. Excerpts from the final report outlining the methods used in this survey can also be found in Appendix III. Results from the magnetic and gravity surveys are presented on Figures 7 and 8, respectively.

Ground magnetics outlined three dismembered magnetic highs (~1700 nT relief) aligned along a northerly axis. The southernmost high is bent and cut off along a west-northwest trending fault that coincides with a regional fold axis. Strong magnetic highs outline the diabase plugs.

Ground gravity identified a torqued north trending elongated body (up to 2.3 mGal). The southern third of this body is displaced approximately 200 m sinistrally by the west-northwest trending fault described above. The gravity high is coincident with the diabase plugs.

2005 DIAMOND DRILLING

General

Drilling was done between October 14 and October 28 and was contracted to Coretech Diamond Drilling Inc. of Penticton. The work was completed with a Mandrill 1200 diesel powered drill using BTW equipment. A total of 404.25 m was drilled in two holes.

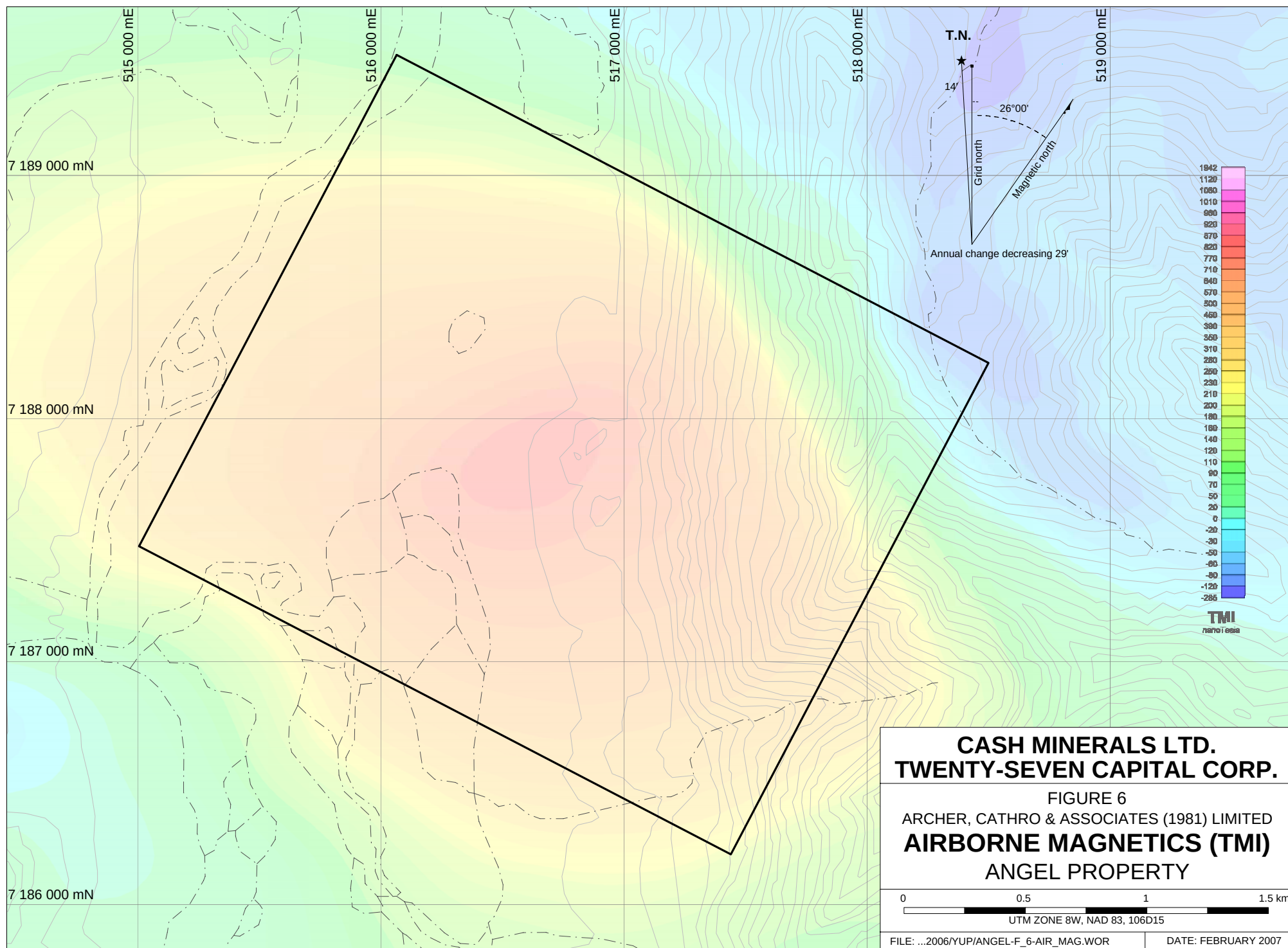
The holes tested downdip and along strike of the Muchacha copper showing (Figure 9). Both holes were drilled from the same pad, which was built by hand using rock and soil. Drill data for the holes are listed in Table II.

Table II: Drill Hole Data

Hole	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Angle</u>	<u>Depth (m)</u>
Angel-06-01	516833	7187988	045°	-50°	210.92
Angel-06-02	516833	7187988	015°	-50°	193.33

The drill core was transported from the drill site to a logging area on the Steel property where recovery was measured, geological and geotechnical logging were performed and splitting was done. Geologically and mineralogically favourable intervals from each hole were split with one-half bagged and sent for analysis, and the other half returned to the core box. The core boxes are stored on the Steel property. Appendix IV contains the geological and geotechnical logs.

Core samples were flown from the Steel property to Mayo where they were transported to Whitehorse by truck, escorted by a representative of Archer Cathro. The samples were then

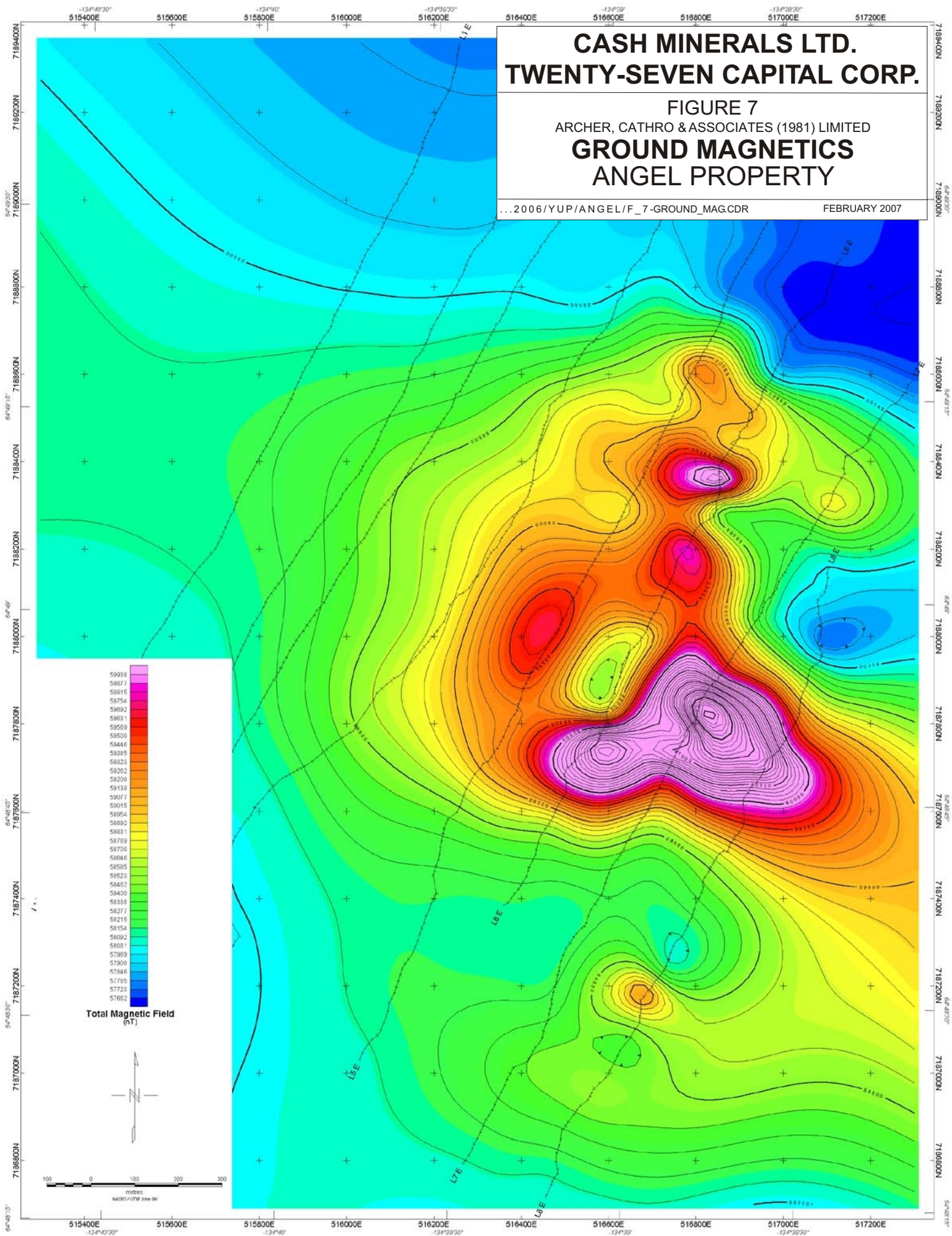


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**FIGURE 7
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GROUND MAGNETICS
ANGEL PROPERTY**

...2006/YUP/ANGEL/F_7-GROUND_MAG.CDR

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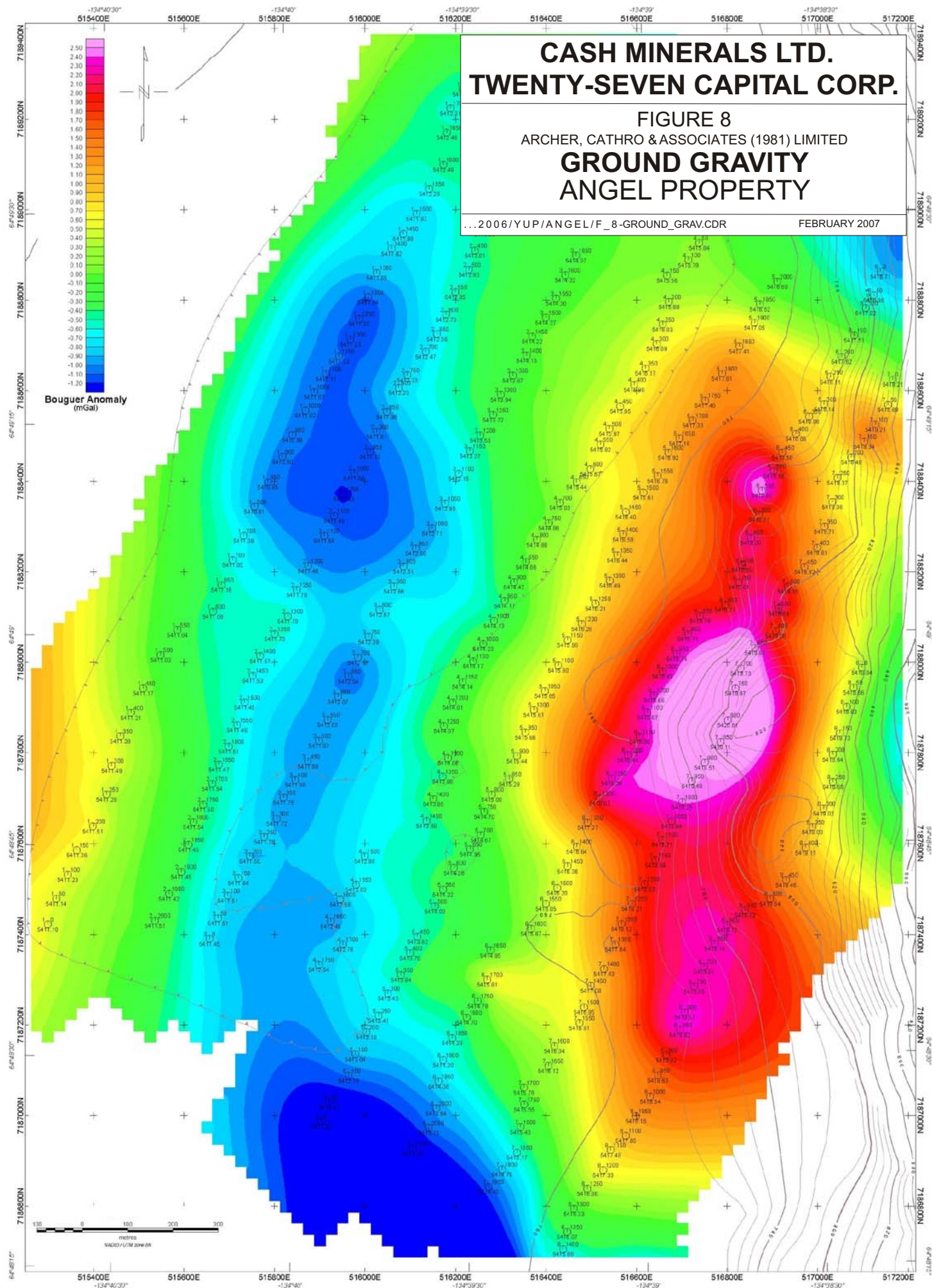


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FIGURE 8 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED GROUND GRAVITY ANGEL PROPERTY

...2006/YUP/ANGEL/F_8-GROUND_GRAV.CDR

FEBRUARY 2007



Looking northwest

ANGEL-06-1

DIA

W SED(he)2 -chl
W SED(he)1 -pot, car
DIA

SLT

W JAS(he)2 -chl, car
W SED(he)1 -chl, car
SLT
W SED(he)1 -chl, car
DIA
W SED(he)1 -car

Looking west

ANGEL-06-2

DIA

W SED1 -car

DIA

W SED(he)2 -car, chl

SLT

W SED(he)2 -chl, ser
SLT
W SED(he)1 -chl, car
W SED(he)2 -car, chl

DIA

SLT

True North

14'

Grid North

25°27'

Magnetic North

Annual Change Decreasing 29'

ANGEL-06-2

ANGEL-06-1

Rock sample

ROCK CODES

W SED, Py(Mg, Cp) 3 -car

Key	% Matrix	Alteration
SED	clastic rock frags. 1 0-20%	car carbonate
JAS	jasperoid 2 20-50%	ser seritized
cp	chalcopyrite 3 50-100%	chl chloritized
ba	barite	pot potassic
he	hematite	

(minor minerals)

DIA diabase
SLT siltstone

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FIGURE 9 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED DRILL PLAN AND SECTIONS ANGEL PROPERTY



FILE: ...2006/YUP/ANGEL-F_9-DDH.DWG

DATE: FEBRUARY 2007

shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, B.C. Core samples were dried and crushed to 70% minus 2 mm, before a 250 g split was taken and pulverized to better than 85% minus 75 microns. A split of the pulverized fraction was dissolved in aqua regia and analyzed for 34 elements using the inductively coupled plasma technique (ME-ICP41). A second split was analyzed for gold using fire assay preparation and atomic absorption finish (Au-AA23). Certificates of Analysis are found in Appendix V.

Results

Hole Angel-06-1 was collared within the diabase and passed through Wernecke Breccia and Quartet Group siltstone. Copper assays were typically below 60 ppm with a peak value of 466 ppm, while gold values were all below 20 ppb.

Hole Angel-06-2 was collared within the diabase and terminated within Quartet Group siltstone. Minor amounts of Wernecke Breccia were intersected. Copper assays ranged from 1 to 3260 ppm with most below 1000 ppm. The highest values were located within or near the diorite. Gold values were all below 35 ppb.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Angel property is centred over a large airborne magnetic high. This anomaly is now believed to be caused by a mostly buried diabase intrusion. Copper mineralization occurs as narrow veinlets within or near the diabase. Potential for increased copper mineralization within the intrusive is low as the diabase has a relatively low fracture density. No uranium mineralization has been identified at the Angel property. Further work is not recommended at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

Matthew R. Dumala, B.A.Sc., EIT

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APPENDIX I
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Matthew R. Dumala, geological engineer, with business addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

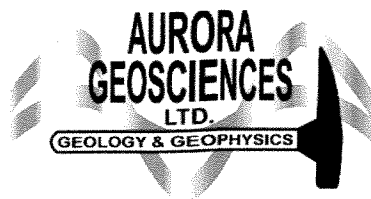
1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2002 with a B.A.Sc in Geological Engineering, Option 1, mineral and fuel exploration.
2. I am registered as an Engineer in Training in the Province of British Columbia.
3. From 2003 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory.
4. I have personally participated in the fieldwork reported herein.

Matthew R. Dumala, B.A.Sc., EIT

APPENDIX II
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS								
Sample Number	Claim Block	(NAD83-zone 8) Easting Northing		Width (m) (size)	Sample Type	Rock Type	Rock Modifier (s)	DESCRIPTION (colour, texture, mineralogy, alteration, structure)
378601	ANGEL 16	516943	7187634	1	grab	DIA	FG-OP-chl-car-alt	trace-5% DI Cp in Fx fillings.
378602	ANGEL 16	516820	7187861	.03x4	grab	VN	Qz	10-15% Cp in structurally controlled veinlet at 158/55; DIA host.
378603	ANGEL 17	516849	7188052	1	grab	SLT	HFL	<i>near Muchacha</i> - local blobby 5-10% Cp-Mushketovite (?), magnetic-banded HFL SLT host.
378604	ANGEL 17	516896	7188179	0.1	grab	DIA	chl-alt	2-10% Cp in joint controlled (140/70), 2mm-3cm wide, Do tension gash veinlets.
378605	ANGEL 18	517092	7188072	.01X1	grab	VT	Ca-Qz	DI Cp in fracture controlled VT, hosted in DIA
378609	ANGEL 22	517467	7186635	0.15	chip	MA Py	SH SLT	<i>Guapa</i> - mineralized selvage of shear pod containing 70% MG DI Py + 30% Li +/- Cp
378610	ANGEL 22	517469	7186630	0.4	chip	SLT	SH	<i>Guapa</i> - SH-SLT containing up to 30% FG Ba and 50% FG Hs in a pod 40cm wide. SH 068/90
378608	ANGEL 23	517211	7186900	0.20x0.30	float	MA Hs	MA-Hs-Py	95% MA Hs with up to 10% subhedral Py. Py often in tension gashes.
378611	ANGEL 24	517449	7186839	5	chip	SLT	ble-lea-SH	<i>Cucaracha Showing</i> - highly fractured - fillings of 2% Py-Si-Li
378612	ANGEL 24	517451	7186834	5	chip	SLT	ble-lea-chl SH	<i>Cucaracha Showing</i> - no sulphides noted
378613	ANGEL 24	517451	7186829	5	chip	SLT	ble-lea SH	<i>Cucaracha Showing</i> - increased oxi-Ja
378614	ANGEL 24	517450	7186824	5	chip	SLT	ble-lea oxi SH	<i>Cucaracha Showing</i> - strong Li-Ja-MnO2 oxidation stain
378615	ANGEL 24	517449	7186819	5	chip	SLT	FLT-BXA	<i>Cucaracha Showing</i> - faulted and brecciated SLT + strong oxi Ja-Li-MnO2
378616	ANGEL 24	517450	7186819	5	chip	SLT	ble-lea oxi	<i>Cucaracha Showing</i> - oxi Ja-Li SLT with Si VTs.
378617	ANGEL 24	517450	7186814	0.20x0.30	float	Hm	MA	<i>Cucaracha Showing</i> - magnetic specularite - mushketovite?
107653	ANGEL 25	517232	7187548	2	grab	DIA	FG-OP-chl-car-alt	<i>Diablo</i> - +/- 2% Cp in DIA host with +/- 20% Cp in structurally controlled veins 155/60
107654	ANGEL 25	517330	7187768		grab	DIA	FG-OP-chl-car-alt	trace DI Cp and Mg
378606	ANGEL 27	517434	7187761	0.1	grab	VT	Ca-Qz-Cp-Si-Hs	15% BL Cp in irregular VT (040/45), W SED (Hs, Cp) 2 sheared host(trace Hs, trace Cp in Fx).
378607	ANGEL 27	517487	7187701	2	chip	BXA	FLT	alt FLT zone includes Ja-Li lea core, MnO2 outer selvages + W SED (Hs, Cp) 2-oxi wallrock.
107655	ANGEL 27	517347	7187772		float		MA-Mg	MA Mg with DI 20% Py 3% Cp
107656	ANGEL 27	517359	7187762	3	chip	DIA	FG-OP-chl-car-alt	3-7% DI Cp in contact zone between W and DIA
107657	ANGEL 27	517440	7187879	2	grab	WBX	fec-alt	Thin sulfide rich zone in W
107658	ANGEL 27	517292	7187915	2	chip	WBX	GY-Bx-pot-car	2-5% Cp 2-5%He in veinlets 5mm-2cm wide

APPENDIX III
GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS



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Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3W2
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MEMORANDUM

To: Doug Eaton, Bill Wengzyowski
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. **Date:** 18 Oct 06

From: Dave Hildes
dave-aurora@klondiker.com

Re: Igor-Angel-Vic 2006 gravity & mag surveys – preliminary report

This memorandum is a preliminary report describing gravity and total magnetic field surveys conducted at the Igor, Angel and Vic Properties, Mayo Mining District, Yukon between July 08 and August 06, 2006. A total of 368 gravity points and 27.1 line-km of total magnetic field were surveyed on the Igor Property, 309 gravity points and 16.4 line-km of total magnetic field were surveyed on the Angel Property and 34 gravity points were surveyed on the Vic Property.

a. Crew and equipment.

The surveys were conducted by the following personnel:

Jeff Zurek	Crew chief
Royal Fortin	Technician

The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

Gravimeter	1 Scintrex CG-5 s/n 911009188
DGPS base	1 Topcon GB-500 GPS s/n T652102, with PC-A1 antenna s/n 308-0428
	1 Pacific Crest data link s/n 04312544
DGPS rover	1 Topcon Hiper GPS s/n 251-1054 with Recon pocket PC
Magnetometers	3 GEM GSM 19 proton precession magnetometers s/n 2011133;

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Other | 2 Non-differential GPS receivers |
| | 1 Laptop with Geosoft, gravity and mag software. |
| | 1 GlobalStar satellite phone with data package |

b. Survey specifications.

The total magnetic field survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Base station	Installed at 517692E, 7214113N (NAD83, UTM Zone 8N) and cycled at 5 s throughout the survey period.
Diurnal correction	Base and rover magnetometers were synchronized to GPS time prior to each survey day. Temporal geomagnetic variation was removed by linear interpolation using the base station data. Data collected during periods in which geomagnetic variation exceeds 5 nT / 5s were not included in the final data set.
Levelling	Each operator surveyed 15 stations in 4 directions on 2 orthogonal lines daily.
Station spacing	Nominal 12.5 m
Grid	No conventional grid was used. Directional guidance and station spacing was determined by non-differential GPS with individual station coordinated calculated by interpolating times and positions between GPS trackpoints, typically taken at 15 s intervals.

The gravity survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Datums & projections	NAD83 UTM Zone 8N, elevations in metres above mean sea level using the World EGM96 geoid.
Station spacing	Igor Property; 25 m & 50 m Angel Property: 50 m Vic Property: 100 m
Station marking	Station hubs marked with flagged nails driven flush to ground level where possible.

Gravimeter preparation	The gravimeter was levelled and warmed up for a period of at least 48 hours to stabilize. Thereafter, the instrument was cycled for at least 48 hours taking readings for 120 seconds every 10 minutes to ensure the stable operation of the instrument. The instrument remained under power at all times throughout the survey operation.
Gravity reading	Readings were stacked for 60 s and the maximum standard deviation kept to less than 50 μ Gal if possible. If this was not possible, readings were repeated several times to ensure that the data were repeatable. Seismic filters were engaged to remove wind noise.
Gravimeter check-in	Readings were taken at a check-in point (517598.77E 7214026.159N, 1125.91 m), before and after daily survey. The location of the check-in was marked with a rock cairn. These readings were used for removal of remnant drift.
DGPS base	The DGPS base station was installed at 517510E, 7213584N, 1247 m for the Igor gravity survey, at 516905E E , 7187918N, 849 m for the Angel gravity survey and 512176E, 7170239N, 1829 m for the Vic gravity survey. The base was cycled at 5 s on July 25 and Aug 05 collecting data for DGPS post processing. For the rest of the survey, RTK-DGPS positioning was used.
DGPS rover	For post processing, stations were occupied for 3 minutes using a 3 second epoch. All RTK positions were processed to a fixed solution before being accepted. Repeat readings of a single station were made on 11 days using RTK positioning to estimate the accuracy of the RTK-DGPS survey.
Near station terrain measurements	Terrain elevations within 20 m of the gravity station were measured directly using a handheld clinometer.
Grid	No conventional grid was used. Station were located by GPS.

c. Data processing.

Total Magnetic Field

The total magnetic field data were registered to UTM coordinates by matching or interpolating between GPS track points, which were hand-edited first to eliminate spurious position records. The magnetic data were then corrected for diurnal corrections by linear interpolation using the base station magnetometer with a reference field of 58,500 nT. Each operator's data were levelled to a common datum using the 60 common points surveyed daily. The data were then despiked with a filter width of 1 and a threshold of 50 nT. The resulting data were gridded using a minimum curvature algorithm with a grid cell size of 15 m and 20 m for the Igor and Angel surveys respectively. The magnetic vertical derivative was calculated from these grids.

Hanning filters were passed over the grids (1 & 3 passes for Igor and Angel total magnetic field respectively and 3 & 5 passes for Igor and Angel calculated vertical magnetic gradient respectively.). These grids are displayed with contours and a linear colour scale.

Gravity

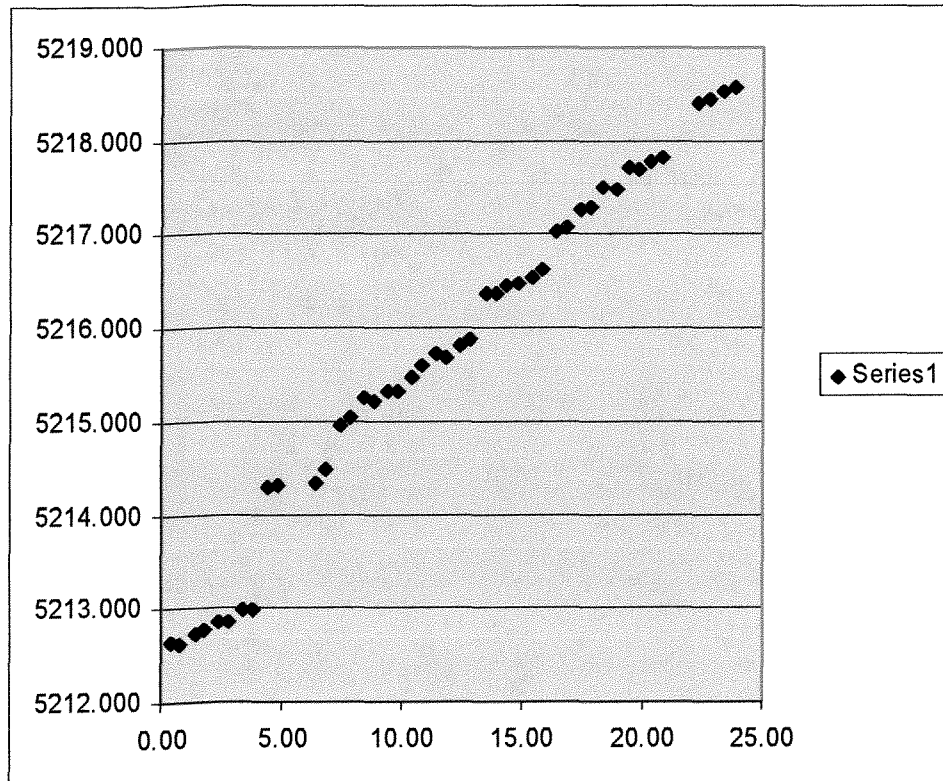
On July 25 and Aug 05, RTK solutions were not possible and post processing differential positioning was achieved using Topcon Tools. Elevation errors using post processing are typically in the order of 0.25 metres. On the Igor grid, the point where post processing was used are: L4195, stn 7850 to 7000; L4095, stn 7800 to 7000; L4295, stn 7000 to 7300. On the Vic grid, all points on L1 were post-processed for a differential position.

A series of repeat readings, tabulated below, were taken on 13 days to monitor the repeatability of the RTK-DGPS elevations. The maximum discrepancy from the mean is 4 cm and the standard deviation is 2 cm.

Easting	Northing	elevation
517598.69	7214026.13	1125.92
517598.58	7214026.14	1125.92
517598.91	7214026.26	1125.94
517598.74	7214026.11	1125.91
517598.78	7214026.03	1125.90
517598.85	7214026.29	1125.94
517598.96	7214026.20	1125.96
517598.90	7214026.15	1125.91
517598.84	7214025.98	1125.90
517598.86	7214026.19	1125.91
517598.78	7214026.03	1125.90
517598.85	7214026.29	1125.94

Datum shifts (-14 m for Igor, -15 m for Angel and -20 m for Vic) were applied to the GPS data to match the digital elevation model (DEM). In addition, where individual surveyed points differed from the DEM, the DEM points were removed in an area surrounding the gravity station and a new DEM generated to guarantee that the two data sets are consistent.

Tidal corrections to the data were performed based on latitude of 65.0 and longitude of -134.6. Remnant drift was corrected by linear interpolation between check-in points. As can be seen from the graph below with gravity in mGal on the y-axis and decimal days on the x-axis, the linear assumption of remnant drift is adequate. The tare in the drift data on day 4 is the result of the operator falling and two linear drift estimates were made for that day.



For the Igor gravity survey, latitude corrections were made using a centre latitude of 65.05 degrees, centred at UTME 517400 and UTMN 7213600 with a declination of 0.34 W. Free air corrections were made and Bouguer slab, Bullard-B and all terrain corrections were made using a density of 2.67 g/cm³. Near station terrain corrections are made by Kane's method using measured relative elevation differences within 20 m of the station in 6 sectors. An inner 20 metres DTM with corners 514000E, 7210000N and 520860E, 7217300N, adjusted as required to be consistent with the DGPS survey was used to calculate an a second terrain correction using the flat-top prism method

(Nagy's Method). This inner DTM extends to approximately 3 km outside the survey area. Lastly a third terrain correction is applied using a 1000 m grid from the outside of the inner DTM to approximately 100 km outside the survey area. A line-mass method was used for this outer terrain correction.

For the Angel gravity survey, similar corrections were made as above except latitude corrections were made using a centre latitude of 64.75 degrees, centred at UTME 515000 and UTMN 7190000 with a declination of 0.30 E. The inner DTM had corners 512300E, 7183840N and 520200E, 7192360N.

For the Vic gravity survey, similar corrections were made as above except latitude corrections were made using a centre latitude of 64.7 degrees, centred at UTME 511000 and UTMN 7170800 with a declination of 0.2 W. The inner DTM had corners 506800E, 7166340N and 515160E, 7175040N.

All corrections were made using Gravred2, proprietary software developed by Amerok Geosciences Ltd. except the tidal corrections which were made with ETGTAB, software developed at the University of Karlsruhe.

Repeat readings were averaged using a weighted mean based on the standard deviation of the individual readings. The Final gravity was gridded with 12.5 m cells for the Igor survey, 25 m cells for the Angel survey and 125 m cells for the Vic survey using a minimum curvature algorithm. The grids were upward continued to 1000 m and subtracted from the original grid to remove long wavelength trends. All grids are displayed using a linear colour scheme.

d. Products.

The following data files are appended to the digital version of this report

Data\Igor 2006 Mag.xyz	Final data in Geosoft database and ASCII xyz format.
Data\Igor 2006 Mag.gdb	
Data\Igor 2006 Grav.xyz	
Data\Igor 2006 Grav.gdb	
Data\Angel 2006 Mag.xyz	
Data\Angel 2006 Mag.gdb	
Data\Angel 2006 Grav.xyz	
Data\Angel 2006 Grav.gdb	
Data\Vic 2006 Grav.xyz	
Data\Vic 2006 Grav.gdb	
Figures\Igor Grav.pdf	Maps of gridded Bouguer anomaly without and with the long wavelength trend removed. Elevation contours are also plotted. Igor maps are plotted at a 1:2500 scale, Angel maps at a
Figures\Igor Grav Trend Removed.pdf	

Figures\Angel Grav.pdf	1:5000 scale and Vic maps at a 1:10000 scale.
Figures\Angel Grav Trend Removed.pdf	Gridded total magnetic field and vertical magnetic gradient maps at a 1:5000 scale for the Igor and Angel properties. No magnetic survey was conducted on the Vic Property
Figures\Vic Grav.pdf	
Figures\Vic Grav Trend Removed.pdf	
Figures\Igor Mag.pdf	
Figures\Igor Vertical Mag Gradient.pdf	
Figures\Angel Mag.pdf	
Figures\Angel Vertical Mag Gradient.pdf	
Raw	A folder with all the raw instrument dump files.
Igor-Angel-Vic 2006 Gravity & Mag Preliminary Report.pdf	A PDF of this report.

e. Preliminary results

- The Igor gravity survey identified a 1 to 2 mGal anomaly with a width of 200 m EW, striking 650 NS in the central part of the grid. The gravity anomaly is within an area where there are several smaller scale, high amplitude (>1000 nT) total magnetic field anomalies.
- The Angel gravity survey identified a 4 to 5 mGal anomaly with a width of 450 m EW, striking 1500 m NS along the flank of the valley on the eastern side of the grid. The central and strongest part of the Bouguer anomaly is coincident with a total magnetic field anomaly greater than 1000 nT.
- The Vic gravity survey identified a 3 to 4 mGal Bouguer anomaly ridge approximately 700 m wide, open to the northeast and the south.

Respectfully submitted,
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Dave Hildes

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Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
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Dave Hildes, Ph.D., P. Geo.,
Geophysicist

SUMMARY

An airborne geophysical survey program was completed over the Wernecke Properties, northern Yukon, situated approximately 200 km to the north east of Mayo, Yukon Territories under contract to Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd., signed October 24, 2005 and amendments were made on March 06, 2006. The project consisted of a fixed-wing magnetic survey.

Data acquisition was initiated on November 2005 and was completed June 2006. Mobilization of the equipment and personnel to the survey area was completed on November 09, 2005 and 11% of the area with production flights was completed by December 09, 2005. The data acquisition of remaining 89% area was carried out, again during the period of April 11, 2006 to June 13, 2006.

First tests and calibrations flight was completed on November 20, 2005 and remaining tests and calibrations flights were completed on April, May & June 2006 respectively. The final survey flight was completed on June 12, 2006. A total of 13,092 line-kilometres of data were acquired. The survey was flown over five blocks; Block 'A', Block 'A' Infill, Block 'B' Block 'B' south extension and Block 'B' west extension with a nominal mean terrain clearance of 100 metres. The flight lines were oriented at specific directions and spacing explained in the table 1.



Figure 1: Aerial photograph of survey area

1. INTRODUCTION

A detailed fixed-wing magnetic survey was carried out during the period of November 09, 2005 to June 13, 2006 on behalf of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd., hereinafter referred to as “Archer, Cathro”, by McPhar Geosurveys Ltd, hereinafter referred to as “McPhar”, over five blocks situated Wernecke Properties, northern Yukon, situated approximately 200 km to the north east of Mayo, Yukon Territories, Canada.

The purpose of the survey was to acquire high-resolution geophysical data to map the geophysical characteristics of the geology and structure in an effort to provide an insight into geologic and geophysical settings conducive to (Au) mineralization.

Table 1: Archer, Cathro Project, Yukon Territories, Survey Areas Descriptions

AREA NAME	LINE /T.L. SPACING	FLIGHT LINE-KM	TIE LINE-KM	TOTAL LINE-KM	MAIN FLIGHT DIRECTION
Wernecke Block A	350 x 4,000 m	7,898	724	8,622	NE - SW
Infill Block A	150 m	230	0	230	N - S
Wernecke Block B	350 x 3,500 m	1,303	148	1,451	ENE - WSW
Extension Block B West	350m x 3,650m	1,359	155	1,514	345.5° / 255°
Extension Block B South	350 x 3,500 m	1,119	117	1,236	255° / 344°
Totals		11,909	1,144	13,053	

Magnetic data acquisition involved the use of GPS positioning and one high sensitivity magnetometer installed in the tail stinger of a fixed-wing aircraft to measure the Earth’s magnetic field. In this instance the aircrafts used were PA-31 Piper Navajo aircraft with Canadian registration C-FFRY supplied by Aries Aviation of Calgary, Alberta and C-GPVN Bruce land Air of Warton, Ontario, Canada respectively.

Installation of the survey equipment into aircraft C-FFRY was completed in Calgary prior to mobilization. Pre-survey test and calibration flights were undertaken over the period of November 20, 2005 and data acquisition was initiated on November 27, 2005. The last survey flight was conducted on December 09, 2005 and then the client stopped the survey due to poor weather.

Remobilization of aircraft C-GPVN, equipment and personnel to Mayo was accomplished on April 13, 2006. Installation of the survey equipment into the aircraft and pre-survey test flight was undertaken on April 11, 2006 at Norman Wells, NWT, Canada. The final survey flight was completed on June 12, 2006. This report describes the data acquisition and processing procedures, parameters and delivery products for this survey.

2. SURVEY AREA

The survey consisted of five blocks identified as Block 'A', Block 'A' Infill, Block 'B' Block 'B' south extension and Block 'B'; west extension approximately 200 km north east of Mayo, Yukon Territories. The primary objective of the survey was to acquire geophysical data in support of (mineral) exploration.

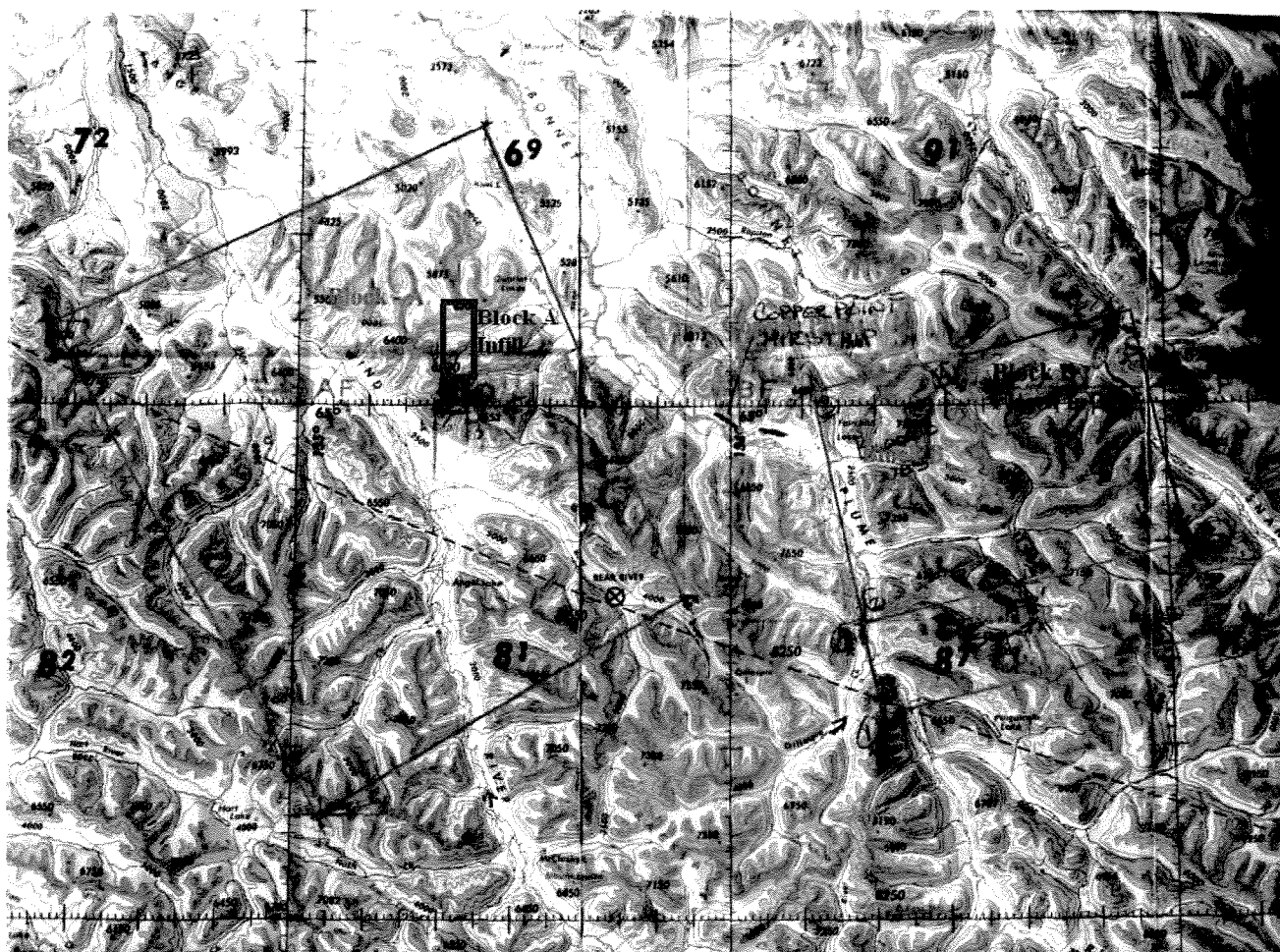


Figure 2: Location of survey areas

The topography of the Wernecke survey areas is variable, from narrow valleys to steep mountain slopes with incised river valleys with steep cliffs. The elevation ranged from approximately 150 metres to over 2800 metres above sea level. Weather conditions during the survey were typically in the -35°C to $+16^{\circ}\text{C}$. Conditions varied from clear to cloudy, freezing rain, snow showers, and at times windy. More often than not, these poor weather conditions kept the survey crew grounded and thus the number of standby days accumulated.

The corner coordinates of the blocks were provided by Archer Cathro, and are presented in the following table. All coordinates are NAD83, UTM Zone 8N.

Table 2: Project Survey Areas Coordinates

Wernecke Block A		
UTM Zone 8, NAD 83		
Corner	Easting	Northing
NE corner	513590E	7239650N
NW corner	473600E	7218000N
SW corner	503600E	7164300N
SE corner	542850E	7188300N

INFILL Area - Wernecke Block A		
UTM Zone 8, NAD 83		
Corner	Easting	Northing
NE corner	515060	7217960
NW corner	518360	7217960
SW corner	515060	7207960
SE corner	518360	7207960

Wernecke Block B - West		
UTM Zone 8, NAD 83		
Corner	Easting	Northing
SE corner	579275	7190075
SW corner	562000	7185500
NW corner	556200	7210750
NE corner	572800	7215125

Wernecke Block B		
UTM Zone 8, NAD 83		
Corner	Easting	Northing
NE corner	590750E	7219400N
NW corner	573200E	7215500N
SW corner	578750E	7190500N
SE corner	596000E	7194500N

Wernecke Block B - South		
UTM Zone 8, NAD 83		
Corner	Easting	Northing
SE corner	599495	7185050
SW corner	564310	7175565
NW corner	562000	7185500
NE corner	596500	7194800

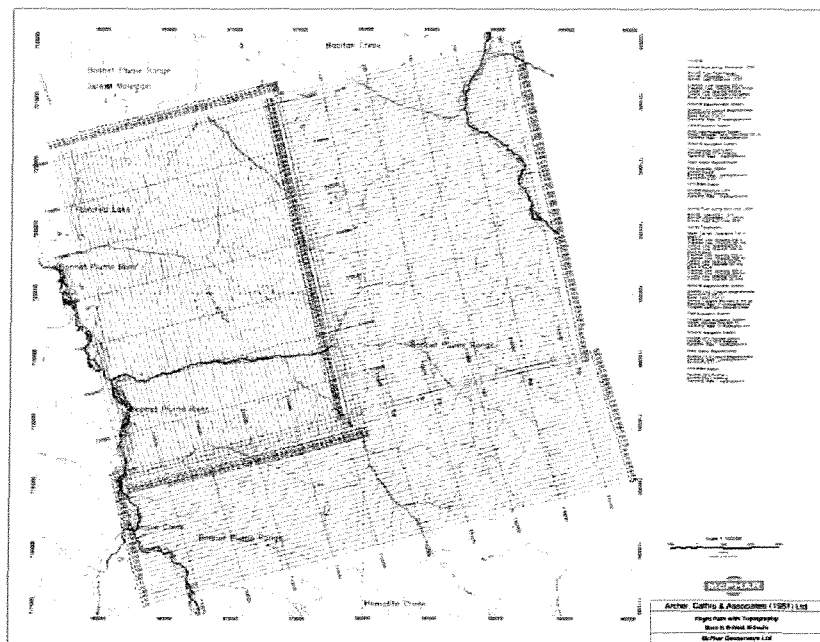
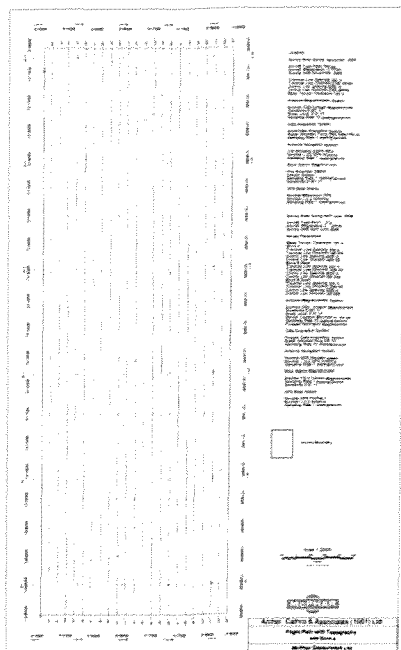
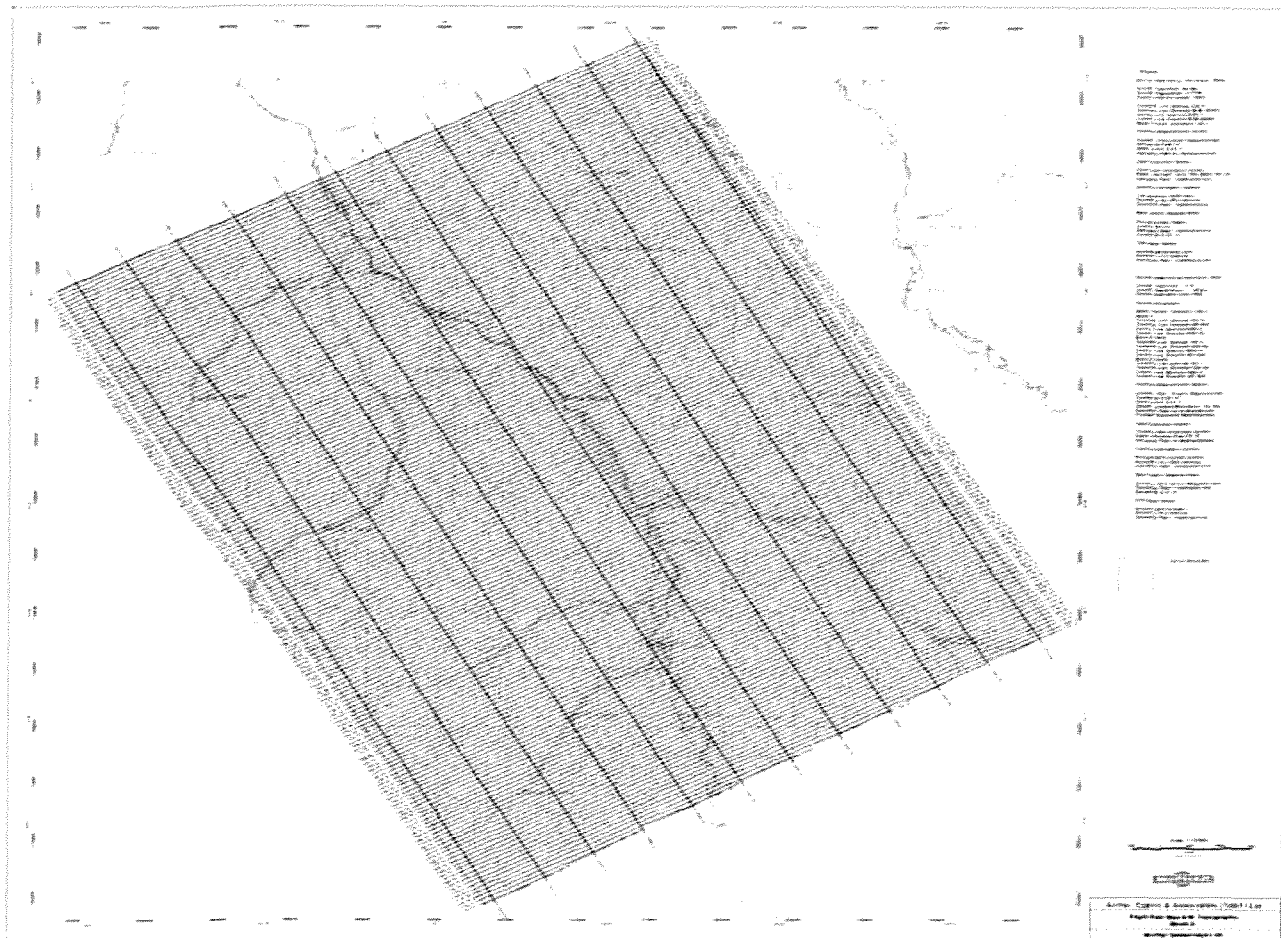


Figure 3: Flight Path with topography, all Blocks

3. SURVEY OPERATIONS

3.1 Operations Base

Survey operations were based out of the airport of the Mayo. Permission was obtained to operate, park and refuel the aircraft at the airport. The GPS base station antenna and the magnetic base station sensor was positioned approximately 5 kilometres from the airport.



Figure 4: Base Station system with Antenna (2005)



Figure 5: GPS Base Station system with Antenna (2006)



Figure 6: Magnetic Base Station system with sensor

Initial Quality Control and Preliminary data processing was undertaken at a temporary data processing centre set up at the Bed Rock Motel in the town of Mayo.

3.2 Survey Conditions

Weather conditions during the survey were varied, ranging from occasionally good with clear skies and cloud cover, to low clouds overcast, freezing rain, snow showers and windy. The temperature ranged from a low -35° Celsius to $+16^{\circ}$ Celsius. During the whole survey, a total of sixty days were lost as the result of bad weather.

Sunspot activity, and hence diurnal geomagnetic activity, varied from quiet to active during the data acquisition period. No data were lost due to the geomagnetic activity being out of contract specification.

3.3 Navigation

The nominal data acquisition speed was 220 kilometres per hour. Scan rates for the magnetic data acquisition was 0.05 second, 0.1 second for the radar altimeter, and 1.0 second for the GPS navigation/positioning system. Therefore, there is a magnetic value recorded at an approximate interval of 3.25 metres and a position fix at an approximate interval of 60 metres along the flight track.

Navigation was assisted through use of a GPS receiver system that reported GPS co-ordinates in WGS-84 latitude and longitude, directing the pilot over a pre-programmed two-dimensional (2-D) survey grid. The x-y position of the aircraft reported by the GPS system was recorded together with the terrain clearance as reported by the radar altimeter. For surveying purposes, the coordinates of the survey area were transformed from WGS84 latitude and longitude to the NAD83, UTM 8N coordinates system.

Vertical navigation along flight lines was enabled by using the radar altimeter. The optimum terrain clearance during normal survey flying was 100 metres for the aircraft and geophysical instrumentation. However, due to rugged terrain in some areas, and the pilot's judgment of safe flying conditions in these areas, these terrain clearances were not possible 100% of the time. The final vertical and horizontal survey positions were differentially corrected in real-time to a precision of approximately ± 1.5 metres.

Projection information:

Projection type: NAD83, UTM Zone 8N

Spheroid: Transverse Mercator

Base latitude: 0 degree

Base longitude: -135 degree

Scaling factor: 0.9996

False easting: 0

False northing: 500000

Local Transform: World Geodetic System

3.4 Field Processing & Quality Control

The survey data was transferred to portable magnetic media on a flight-by-flight basis, and then copied to the field data processing workstation. In-field data processing included: reduction of the data to Geosoft GDB database format, post-flight compensation of the magnetometer data using McPhar's CCMAG software, and inspection of all data for adherence to contract specifications. Survey lines which showed excessive deviation, or which were considered to be of inferior quality, for whatever reason, were reflighted.

3.5 Survey Statistics and Project Diary

The survey entailed a total of 40 flights; of which 26 flights were production flights. The first production flight was Flt #2 on November 20, 2006, with the last production flight, Flt #32 on June 12, 2006.

McPhar Geosurveys Ltd. of Newmarket, Ontario, Canada, was responsible for the field operations, all geophysical matters and the overall coordination and management of the survey.

Table 3: Project Diary

Date 2006	Flt #	Hours Flown	Line-Km Accepted	Comments
10-11-05				Crew arrived at Mayo, Yukon Territories
11-11-05				Waiting for the plane from Whitehorse
12-11-05				Plane arrived from Whitehorse, setup base station And program AGIS
13-11-05				Waiting for drape file from office
14-11-05				Installed drape file and ready for survey, Poor weather
15-11-05				Poor weather, snow storm, Standby Day
16-11-05				Poor weather, snow storm, Standby Day
17-11-05				Poor weather low ceiling, snow storm, Standby Day
18-11-05				Poor weather low ceiling, snow, Standby Day
19-11-05				Poor weather low ceiling, freezing rain, Standby Day
20-11-05	1	1:28		Flight aborted due to bad weather, Back to Mayo and performed the Tests
21-11-05				Poor weather low ceiling, freezing rain and snow Standby Day
22-11-05				Poor weather low ceiling, freezing rain and snow Standby Day
23-11-05				Poor weather low ceiling, freezing rain and snow Standby Day
24-11-05				Poor weather low ceiling, freezing rain and snow Standby Day
25-11-05				Poor weather low ceiling, freezing rain and snow Standby Day
26-11-05				Poor weather low ceiling, freezing rain and snow Standby Day
27-11-05	2	5:25	506	Flown at block 'B'. Production flight
28-11-05	3	1:22		Flight aborted due to high turbulence, Standby Day
29-11-05	4	5:30	751	Flown at block 'B'. Production flight
30-11-05				Low ceiling, less visibility, snow showers and freezing drizzle, Standby Day
01-12-05				Low ceiling, less visibility, snow showers, Standby Day
02-12-05	5	2:05		Flight aborted due to RAD Alt problems
03-12-05				Diurnal active, Standby Day
04-12-05	6	5:37	194	Finished Block 'B' and also started Block 'A'
05-12-05	7	1:17		Flight aborted due to high turbulence, Standby Day
06-12-05				Low ceiling, less visibility, snow showers and gusty wind, Standby Day
07-12-05				Low ceiling, less visibility, snow showers and gusty wind, Standby Day
08-12-05	8	0:31		Flight aborted due to bad weather, Standby Day
09-12-05				Demobilization, project stopped by client and will be started next year
11-04-06				Test and calibration flight at Norman Wells, NWT
12-04-06				Mobilizing to Mayo, QA /QC Geophysicist stuck in Whitehorse and remaining crew in Norman Wells due to bad weather

13-04-06				QA /QC Geophysicist arrived at Mayo, Setup the base station, remaining crew stuck in Norman Wells due to bad weather
14-04-06				Crew stuck in Norman Wells due to bad weather
15-04-06				Crew stuck in Norman Wells due to bad weather
16-04-06				Crew stuck in Norman Wells due to bad weather
17-04-06				Crew arrived at Mayo, couldn't have production flight at afternoon due to low ceiling, Standby Day
18-04-06				Low ceiling, less visibility, Standby Day
19-04-06				Low ceiling, less visibility, snow showers, Standby Day
20-04-06	1	1:26		Flight aborted due to bad weather, Standby Day
21-04-06	2	1:04		Flight aborted due to bad weather, Standby Day
22-04-06	3	2:38	182	Flown on Block 'A', Flight aborted due to high turbulence, Production flight
23-04-06				Cloudy with wet snow and light rain, Standby Day
24-04-06				Cloudy with wet snow, rain & high wind, Standby Day
25-04-06				Cloudy with light rain & high wind, Standby Day
26-04-06	4	3:00	152	Flown at Block 'B' south, Flight aborted due to bad weather, Standby Day
27-04-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
28-04-06				Cloudy with light rain & snow, Standby Day
29-04-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
30-04-06	5	2:28		Flight aborted due to bad weather, Performed Heading Test, Standby Day
01-05-06	6	4:42	568.2	Flown at Block 'B' south & Block 'B' west, Production flight
02-05-06	7	2:40	241	Flown on Block 'A', Flight aborted due to high turbulence and low ceiling, Production flight
03-05-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
04-05-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
05-05-06				Overcast & diurnal active all day, Standby Day
06-05-06				Diurnal stormy to active all day, Standby Day
07-05-06				Overcast & diurnal active all day, Standby Day
08-05-06	8	4:55		Block 'B' south is completed, Production flight
09-05-06	9	0:36	652.5	Second flight aborted due to bad weather
10-05-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
11-05-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
12-05-06				Overcast & diurnal active all day, Standby Day
13-05-06				Overcast & diurnal active all day, Standby Day
14-05-06	11	5:06		Two production flights
15-05-06	12	4:09	1126.1	Block 'B' west is completed
16-05-06	13	4:29	640.8	Flown at Block 'A'. Production flight
17-05-06				Heavy rain at AM and low ceiling at PM, Standby Day
18-05-06	14	0:45		Flight aborted due to bad weather, Standby Day
19-05-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
20-05-06	15	4:54	826.9	Flown at Block 'A'. Production flight
21-05-06	16	5:12	917.7	Flown at Block 'A'. Production flight
22-05-06	17	2:22		Flight aborted due to bad weather, FOM test

				performed for Block 'B'. Standby Day
22-05-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
23-05-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
24-05-06	18	2:08		Flight aborted due to bad weather, FOM test performed for Block 'B'. Standby Day
25-05-06	19	3:57	641.7	Flown at Block 'A'. Production flight
26-05-06	20	2:00	91	Flight aborted due to high turbulence, Standby Day
27-05-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
28-05-06	21	1:25	91	Flight aborted due to high turbulence, Standby Day
29-05-06	22	4:49	756	Flown at Block 'A'. Production flight
30-05-06	23	1:00		Flight aborted due to bad weather, Standby Day
31-05-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
01-06-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
02-06-06	24	4:49	822.4	Flown at Block 'A'. Production flight
03-06-06	25	5:09	915.1	Flown at Block 'A'. Production flight
04-06-06				Overcast all day, Standby Day
05-06-06	26	4:03	366.6	Flown at Block 'A' & Infill 'A'. Production flight
06-06-06	27	2:32	273.8	Flown on Block 'A', Flight aborted due to high turbulence and low ceiling, Production flight
07-06-06	28	0:45		Flight aborted due to bad weather, Radar Test performed, Standby Day
08-06-06	29	4:36	731	Flown at Block 'A'. Production flight
09-06-06				High winds and turbulence all day, Standby Day
10-06-06	30	1:27	45.7	Flight aborted due to high turbulence, Standby Day
11-06-06	31	5:23	593	Flown at Block 'A'. Production flight
12-06-06	32	5:16	735	Flown at Block 'A' & Block 'B' west added tie line Production flight
13-06-06				Demobilization
Totals:		128:05	13,053	

The following personnel comprised the onsite crew for the project at Mayo in 2005 & 2006:

Table 4: Onsite Personnel

Title	Name	Days Onsite
Project Manager (2006)	Kevin Lindsay	57
QC Geophysicist (2005)	Adam Barrett	29
Operator (2005)	Adam Barrett	29
Aircraft Pilot (2005)	Rory Clayton	29
QC Geophysicist (2006)	Asif Mirza	61
Operator (2006)	Kevin Lindsay	57
Operator (2006)	Jan Niemeijer	57
Aircraft Pilot (2006)	Marieke Niemeijer	57

4. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

4.1 The Aircraft

The survey was flown using a PA-31 Piper Navajo aircrafts with Canadian registration C-FFRY supplied by Aries Aviation of Calgary, Alberta and C-GPVN Bruce land Air of Wiarton, Ontario, Canada respectively. The aircrafts were modified as a geophysical survey platform, and features one high sensitivity magnetometer installed in a tail stinger. This aircraft can acquire aeromagnetic data at nominal survey airspeed of 135 knots (Approx. 230 km/hour) with has approximately 6 hours flight duration including the geophysical system and a crew of 2 persons onboard.



Figure 7: PA-31 Piper Navajo aircraft with Canadian registration C-FFRY (2005)



Figure 8: PA-31 Piper Navajo aircraft with Canadian registration C-GPVN (2006)

Mobilization of the aircraft, equipment and personnel to Mayo was again accomplished on April 13, 2006. Installation of the survey equipment into the aircraft and pre-survey test flight was undertaken on April 11, 2006 at Norman Wells, NWT, Canada. The final survey flight was completed on June 12, 2006.

McPhar personnel at the Calgary, Alberta and Norman Wells, NWT, CANADA carried out the installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment, respectively. After the aircraft's arrival, final adjustments, calibration and testing was completed in Mayo, Yukon Territories, prior to production survey flights commencing.

Aircraft Model:	- Piper Navajo
Aircraft Registration:	- Canadian, C-FFRY
Engine:	- 2 x Textron Lycoming TIO-540-A2C
Empty weight:	- 3,759 lbs / 1,709 kg
Gross weight:	- 6,500 lbs / 2.955 kg
Fuel Capacity:	- 350 gal / 1,330 litres
Survey speed:	- 120-160 knots / 220-295 km/h
Survey duration:	- 7.5 hours
Ferry:	- 185 knots / 340 km/h
Cruise range:	- 1.295 nm/ 2300 km
Max. Alt:	- 26,000 ft / 8092 m

Aircraft Model:	- Piper Navajo
Aircraft Registration:	- Canadian, C-PGVN
Engine:	- 2 x Textron Lycoming TIO-540-A2C
Empty weight:	- 4,336 lbs / 1,966 kg
Gross weight:	- 6,770 lbs / 3,070 kg
Fuel Capacity:	- 240 gal / 1,019 litres
Survey speed:	- 120-160 knots / 220-295 km/h
Survey duration:	- 4:45 hours
XC:	- 160 knots
Cruise range:	- 1,040 nm/ 1926 km
Max. Alt:	- 1,000 ft

4.2 The Survey Instrumentation

4.2.1 Survey System Overview

The instrumentation installed in the aircraft included:

- One Scintrex CS-2 high resolution cesium magnetometer (2005)
- One Scintrex CS-3 high resolution cesium magnetometer (2006)
- Pico-Envirotec AGIS 100 Data Acquisition System (2005)
- Fluxgeo Data Acquisition System (2006)
- NovAtel GPS Glonass System
- NovAtel L1/L2 Antenna
- Instrumentation Rack and Power Distribution System

The processing and base stations comprised:

- A Field Workstation, comprising a portable Pentium PC, printer and full data processing software (Waypoint Navigation GrafNav GPS Processing Software, CCMag Magnetic Compensation Software and Geosoft Montaj Processing Software)
- A Magnetometer Base Station, comprising a GEM GSM-19 Proton magnetometer (2005)
- A Magnetometer Base Station, comprising a Scintrex CS-3 High Resolution cesium magnetometer and KMAG 4 mag counter (2006)
- NovAtel ProPak II GPS System
- NovAtel L1/L2 Antenna
- A complement of spare parts and test equipment were maintained at the survey site.

4.2.2 Airborne Magnetometer

A Scintrex CS-2 & CS-3 cesium split-beam total-field magnetometer was installed in the tail stinger of the aircraft, respectively. Sampling rate was ten (10) times per second with an in-flight sensitivity of 0.001 nT. Aerodynamic magnetometer noise was +/- 0.01 nT. The sensitivity of the magnetometer was recorded at 0.001 nT when operated at a sampling rate of 0.1 second.

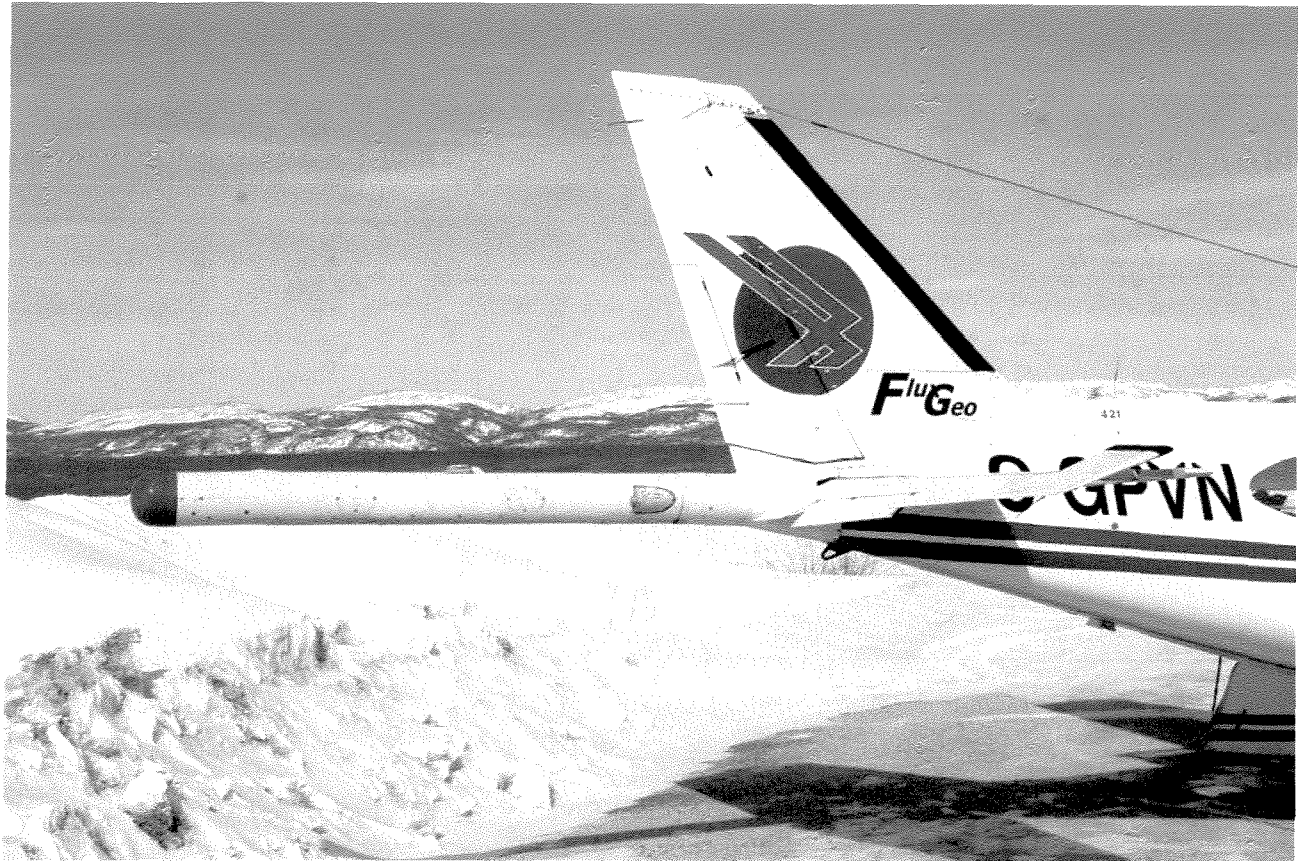


Figure 9: Tail stinger of the aircraft with CS-3 Mag sensor

The magnetic Figure-of-Merit (FOM) of the aircraft was determined using the Geological Survey of Canada's method, and was demonstrated to be better than 1 nT. The Scintrex CS-3 magnetometer is described in Appendix 1.

4.2.3 Magnetic Compensation

Compensation for the orientation and movement of the aircraft in the Earth's ambient magnetic field was undertaken post flight using a proprietary program "CCMAG" installed on the Field Workstation. The Larmor frequency output of the cesium magnetometer sensor was processed by a high precision frequency counter in the Fluxgeo and AGIS 100 / MMS-4 data acquisition systems (resolution of 0.001nT at a sampling rate of 10 times per second). A three-axis Bartington fluxgate magnetometer monitored the attitude and motion of the aircraft in flight. The output from this fluxgate magnetometer, or attitude sensor, was then used in the "CCMAG" processing of the raw magnetic data to produce magnetic data compensated for the orientation and motion of the aircraft in the Earth's magnetic field.

The CCMAG post-flight compensation program is described in Appendix 2.

4.2.4 The Base Station Magnetometer

The magnetometer base stations used were comprised of a GEM System GSM 19 base station data recorder, proton magnetometer and KMAG 4 mag counter utilizing a Scintrex CS-3 cesium magnetometer to monitor and record diurnal variations of the Earth's magnetic field. The base station magnetometers were set up at the distance of 5 kilometres from Mayo airport. Every effort was made to ensure that the magnetometer sensor was placed in a location of low magnetic gradient and sited away from electric transmission lines, and moving ferrous objects, such as motor vehicles and aircraft.

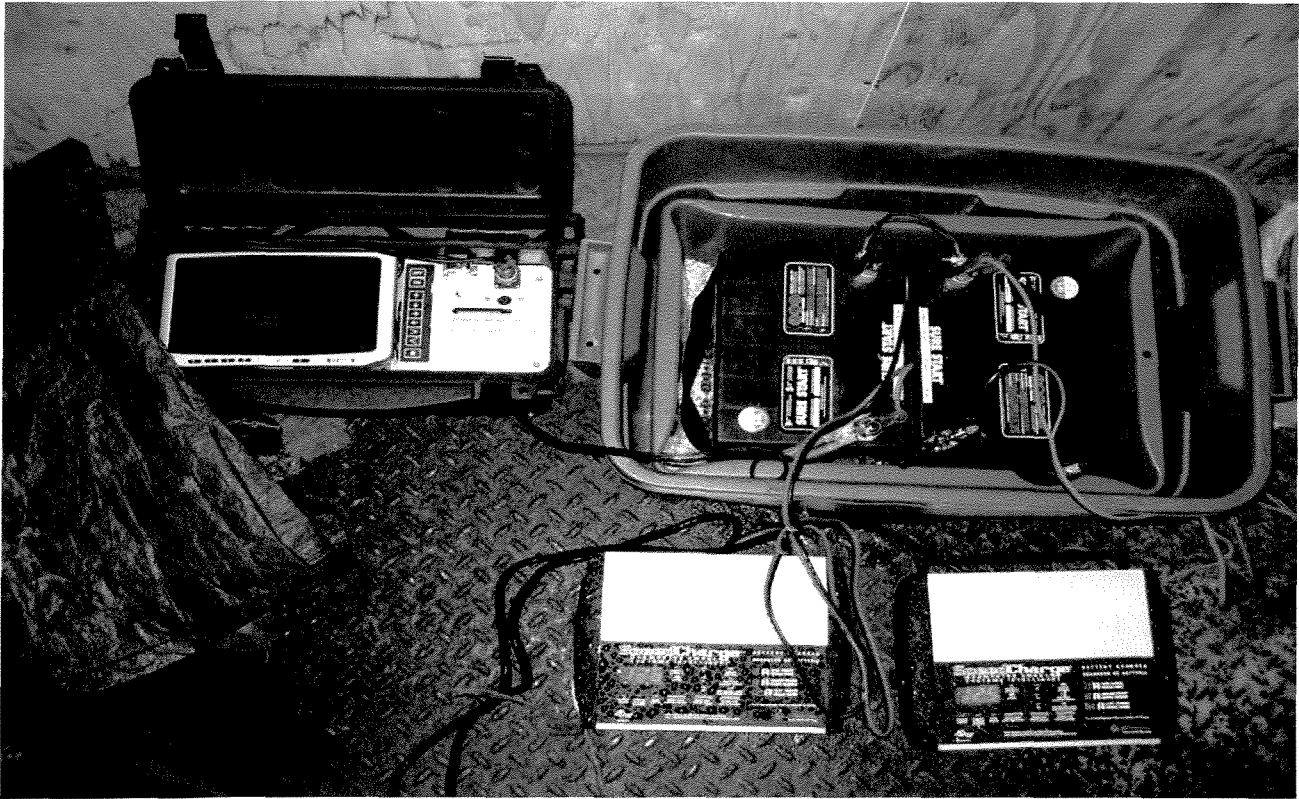


Figure 10: Base station magnetic system (2005)

The base-station magnetometer was operated continuously throughout the airborne data acquisition phase at sample rate at 1.0 second of a sensitivity of 0.01 nT. The ground and airborne system clocks were synchronised using GPS time, to an accuracy of 1 second or better. A continuously updated profile plot of the base station values was presented on the base station screen. At the end of the day, the digital data was transferred from the base station's data-logger to the fieldwork station.

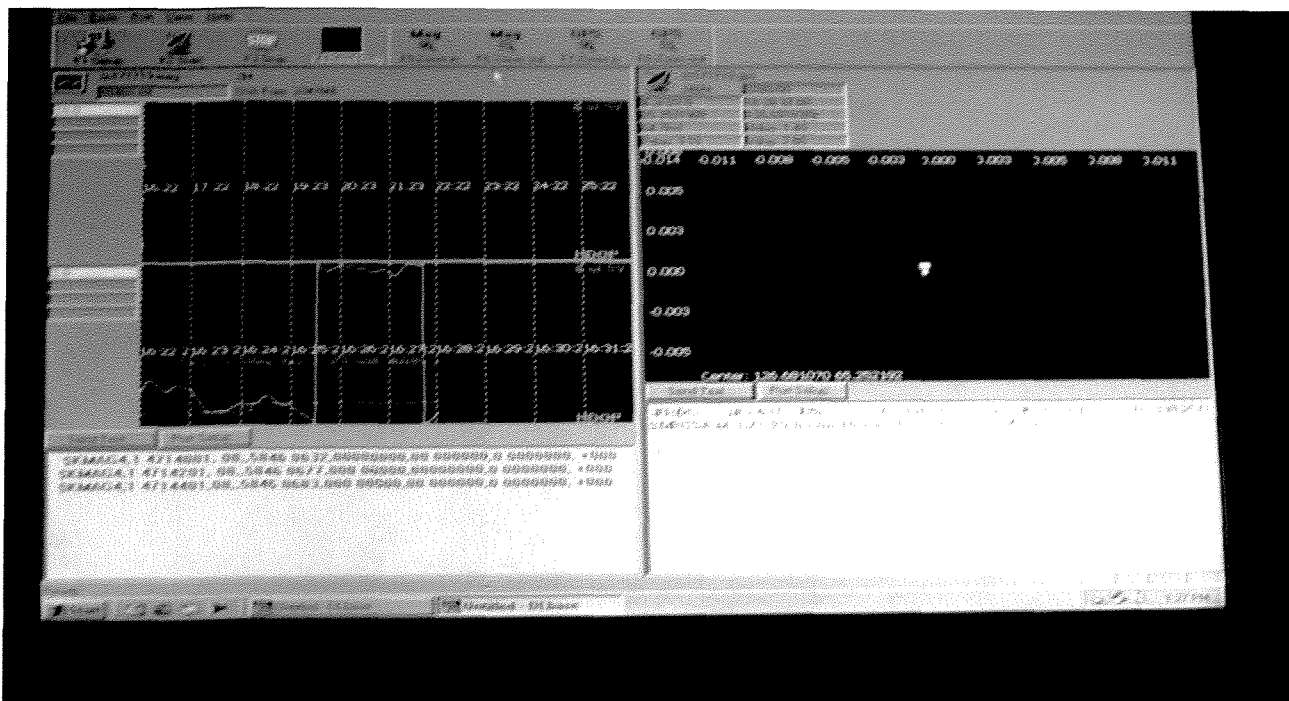


Figure 11: Base station magnetic system (2006)

4.2.5 Altimeter

The Terra TRA-3000/TRI-30 and King KP-10 radar altimeter systems were used to record the aircraft terrain clearance to an accuracy of less than 1 metre (approximately 3 ft), over a range of 40 ft to 2,500 ft. The altimeter was interfaced to the data acquisition system with an output repetition rate of 0.1 second, and were digitally recorded.

4.2.6 The GPS Satellite Navigation System

A CSI-Wireless DGPS MAX navigation system input to a navigation computer and pilot steering indicator (PSI) provided the navigation control. The PSI provided steering and cross-track guidance to the pilot. The pilot was provided with GPS and altimeter data to aid in the flying of the aircraft.

The co-ordinate system employed in the survey design and digital recording was WGS84 latitude and longitude. The GPS positional data was recorded at one second intervals and used with data obtained from three different differential services: Space Based Augmentation Systems (SBAS), OmniSTAR, and DGPS beacon stations, to calculate real-time differentially corrected locations. The GPS ground base station, comprised of NovAtel ProPak II GPS System with Aero Antenna AT, recorded GPS data on a Pocket PC Based Data Logger (2005).

A NovAtel high-performance navigation/positioning system was used on the aircraft. This system consisted of a NovAtel GPS/GLONASS receiver and NovAtel L1/L2 Antenna. A pilot steering indicator, providing steering instructions to the pilot in three dimensions, was installed on top of the

cockpit dashboard. The indicator was connected to the Fluxgeo data acquisition system. A GPS ground base station, comprising a NovAtel ProPak II GPS receiver and NovAtel L1/L2 Antenna, was set up near a hut in Mayo. The GPS data was recorded on a Notebook PC-data logger for post-survey differential corrections (using GrafNav software). The GPS receivers are fully described in Appendix 2.

Survey co-ordinates were set-up prior to commencement of the survey and the information located into the airborne navigation system. The co-ordinate system employed in the survey design and digital recording was WGS-84 latitude and longitude. The GPS positional data was recorded at one-second intervals and used with the base station data to calculate differentially corrected locations (2006).

This navigation system yielded a real-time positional accuracy of better than ± 2 metres.

4.2.7 Data Acquisition/Recording System

The PC-based AGIS 100 and Fluxgeo data acquisition systems were used to record the geophysical and navigation survey data on an internal hard disk drive. Data was displayed on an LCD screen as profile traces to allow the operator to monitor the integrity of the system. The system provides for the:

- System control and monitoring
- Data acquisition recording
- Real-time data processing
- Navigation processing, and
- Post flight data playback and analysis

All data collection routines, checking and verification, buffering, and recording are software controlled for maximum flexibility both during and after the survey flight.

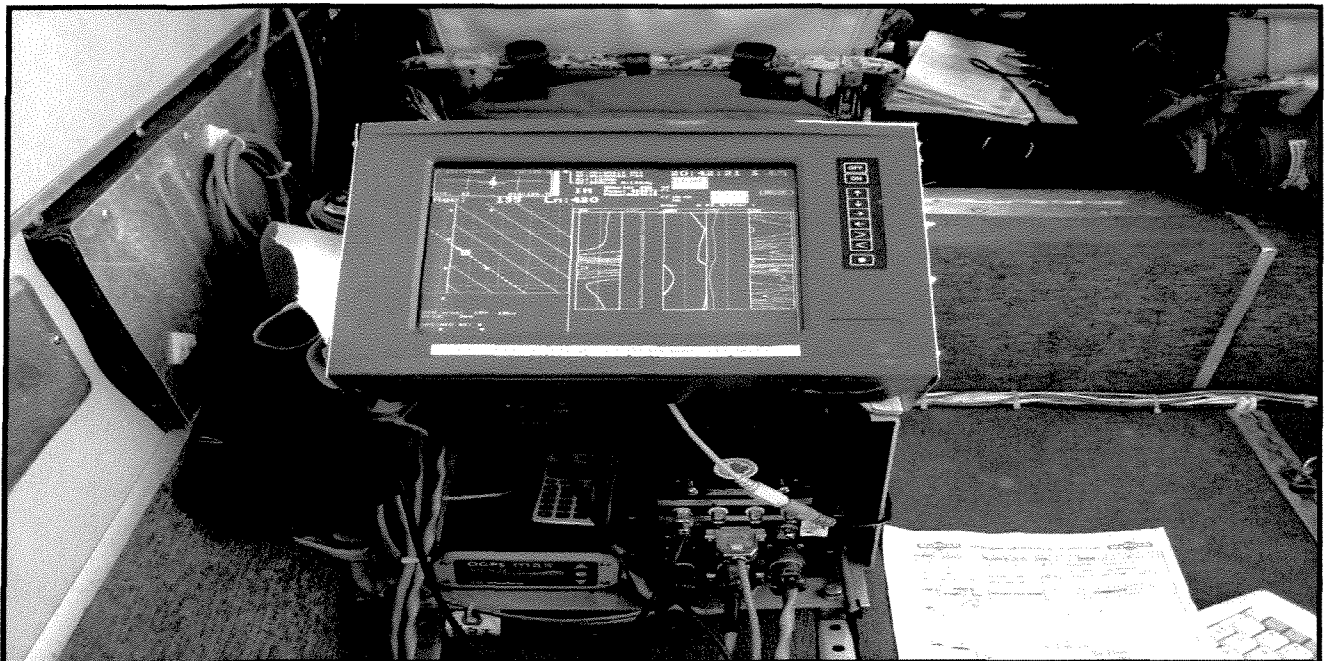


Figure 12: AGIS 100 Data Acquisition System installed in C-FFRY (2005).



Figure 13: Fluxgeo Data Acquisition System installed in C-GPVN (2006)

4.2.8 Field Computer Workstations

A Data Processing Field Workstation (FWS) comprised of a dedicated PC-based notebook computer for use at the technical base in the field, was used on this project. The FWS is designed for use with Geosoft OASIS/Montaj Data Processing Software. The FWS has a data replot capability, and may be used to produce pseudo-analogue charts from the recorded digital data within less than 12 hours after the completion of a survey flight, if this is necessary. It is also capable of processing and imaging all the geophysical and navigation data acquired during the survey, producing semi-final, preliminary-levelled maps.

The FWS was used to accomplish the following:

- **Quality Control/Digital Data Verification** - flight data quality and completeness were assured by both statistical and graphical means on a daily basis
- **Flight Path Plots** - flight path plots were generated from the GPS satellite data to verify the completeness and accuracy of each day's flying
- **Preliminary Maps** - the Geosoft software system permitted preliminary maps to be quickly and efficiently created for noise and coherency checks.

The FWS is fully described in Appendix 2.

The Geosoft Oasis/Montaj software is designed for airborne data editing, compilation, processing and plotting. The software reads the portable data media from the airborne system checking for gaps, spikes or other defects and permits the data to be edited where necessary. The base station GPS/magnetometer data is checked, edited, processed and then merged with the airborne data by using GrafNav GPS Post-Processing Software. GPS flight path plots are created and plotted for both flight planning and flight path verification.

4.2.9 Spares

A normal compliment of spare parts, tools, back-up software, and necessary test instrumentation was available in the office at the airport.

5. INSTRUMENT CHECKS AND CALIBRATIONS

5.1 Airborne Magnetic System Tests and Calibrations

5.1.1 Manoeuvre Noise

As the magnetometer system sensor, installed in the tail stringer, is still within the magnetic effect of the aircraft structure, tests were conducted at regular intervals to determine the effects of aircraft roll, pitch and yaw. These tests were completed at high altitude over an area of low magnetic gradient by performing $\pm 10^\circ$ rolls, $\pm 5^\circ$ pitches and $\pm 5^\circ$ yaw manoeuvres flown over periods of 4-5 seconds in the same direction as the flight and tie lines. A compensated Figure-of-Merit (FOM) for the aircraft was calculated by summing the peak-to-peak amplitudes of the twelve magnetic manoeuvres. The FOM was determined at the commencement of flight operations on flight # 1 on November 20, 2005, 11 April 2006 and again on May 21 & 24, 2006. The FOM tests were determined to be 1.10 nT, 0.72 nT & 0.27 nT for tail stinger sensor respectively. Detailed information about the FOM tests is provided in Appendix 1.

5.1.2 Magnetic Heading Effect

The magnetic heading effect was determined by flying a cloverleaf pattern oriented in the same direction as the survey lines and tie lines. Two passes in each direction were flown over a recognizable feature on the ground in order to obtain sufficient statistical information to estimate the heading error. The heading errors were determined at the start of the survey on November 11, 2005 and again April 30, 2006. The results of the heading tests are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.3 Lag Tests

The Lag Tests were performed on November 11, 2005 and on April 30, 2006 respectively to ascertain the time difference between the magnetometer readings and the operation of the GPS System. The tests were flown over an identifiable magnetic anomaly by flying the same line in opposite directions at survey altitude.

5.1.4 GPS Checks & Tests

In addition to carefully selecting a suitable area for the positioning of the base station, care was also taken to ensure that the base station GPS antenna maintained a maximum field-of-view to the GPS satellites, and was not obstructed due to movement and placement of airport equipment.

5.1.5 Altimeter Calibration Checks

Two altimeter tests were performed during the survey, the first on November 20, 2005, and the second on April 11, 2006. The radar altimeter was calibrated by comparing the radar altitudes with suitable readings from the GPS navigation system during radar "stack" flown over Mayo airport runway and the Norman Wells airport runway respectively. The ellipsoidal height of runway was determined by GPS. The procedure employed involved having the aircraft fly over the runway at various altitudes above the



ground (100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 feet) recording the values of the radar altimeter and GPS altimeter, which were then plotted and compared. The results of the tests are included in Appendix 1.

The radar calibration was checked on a daily basis by completing a vertical calibration test flight during take off and landing.

5.1.6 Other Daily Checks

The validity of data on all system channels were checked at the start and end of each survey flight, together with the synchronization of each of the systems (airborne and ground).

6. QC AND DATA PROCESSING

Daily quality control, initial processing and archiving of the data were completed in Mayo at the temporary data processing centre established at the Bed Rock Motel, using Geosoft MONTAJ software and a notebook PC computer. All data were verified upon receipt, and checked against the operator's flight logs.

The pre-processing or infield processing sequence included the following quality control measures:

- Examination of all incoming data to ensure completeness of data set.
- The production of preliminary flight path maps, speed checks, and aircraft terrain clearance checks.
- Full profile quality control of all acquired traces for noise levels, data completeness, spike editing, and adherence to contract specifications.

The final data processing, map generation and report was completed by McPhar at the Newmarket, Ontario office.

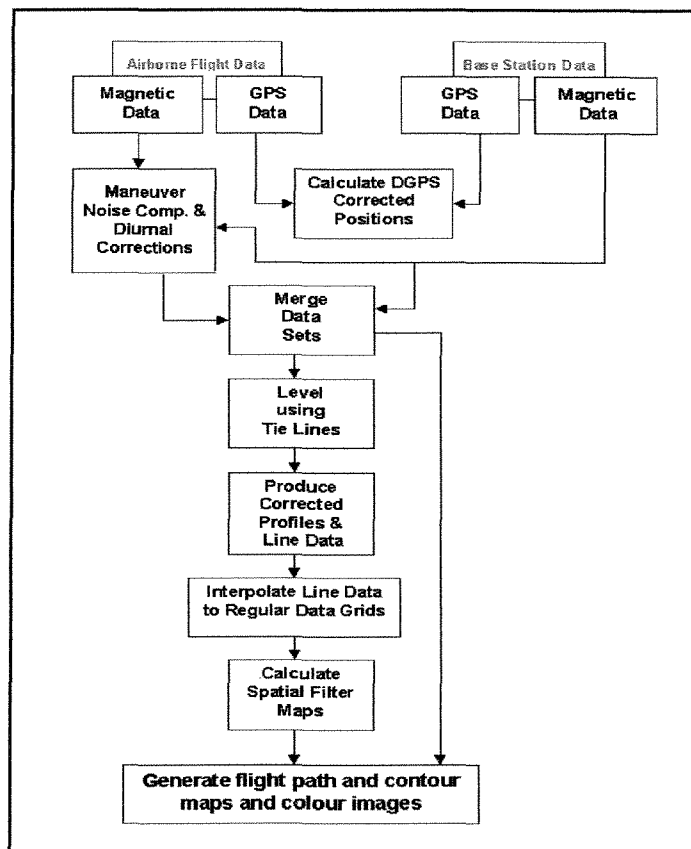


Figure 14: Data Processing Flow Chart

6.1 Flight Path Compilation

The flight path was derived from differentially corrected GPS positions using the airborne and static GPS data. Differential GPS data editing and processing was accomplished using the GrafNav GPS Post-Processing Software as developed by WayPoint Navigation, Inc. A position was calculated each 1.0 second (approx. each 60 metres along the flight path) to an accuracy of better than ± 1.5 metre. The position data was then merged into the magnetic and ancillary data in the Geosoft GDB database.

If the contract specifications were not met, a reflight was deemed necessary. All positional data was projected in NAD83, UTM Zone 8N coordinates as specified by the contact.

6.2 Base Station Magnetic Data

The base station magnetometer data was edited, plotted and merged into the GDB database on a daily basis.

The QA/QC procedure to determine acceptable magnetic base station data involved:

- Despiking of the base station data resulting from cultural activities not associated with the performance of the survey.
- Determination of the maximum noise of the observed total magnetic intensity
- Determination of the average 4th difference noise of the signal
- Determination of the rate of diurnal change

6.3 Processing the Airborne Magnetic Data

Final processing of the magnetic data was completed at the McPhar office in Newmarket, Ontario. The following processing steps were applied to the magnetic data:

6.3.1 Corrections

The processing of the data involved: post-flight compensation for the movement and orientation of the aircraft in the Earth's magnetic field; correcting for diurnal variations by using the digitally recorded ground base station magnetic values; network adjustment using the flight-line and tie-line information to level the survey data set. The corrected data set was used to generate the initial Total Magnetic Products grid and served as a base for all further processing and analysis.

6.3.2 Levelling

Levelling of the magnetic data included the following steps:

- statistically levelling the tie lines;
- levelling the traverse lines using statistically levelled ties (note: this procedure involves editing/adjusting of individual corrections at selected intersections as required in order to obtain the best possible levelled data before microlevelling);
- micro-levelling the traverse lines. After applying the above corrections to the profile data any residual line-direction-related noise was removed through the application of microlevelling. The microlevelling technique consisted of the application of directional and high pass filters to produce a grid containing noise-only in the line direction. The grid is extracted to the profile database, and an amplitude limit and a filter length are determined, so that the final error channel reflects only noise present in the grid without removing or changing geologic signal. The error channel is then subtracted from the initial input magnetic data channel in order to obtain the final micro-levelled channel. The resulting grid is free of line direction noise.

6.3.3 Compudrape Method

In order to be able to merge the different datasets and provide a single merged data and map product, the data was processed using a procedure commonly referred to as CompuDrape.

As a result of the survey being completed in two stages, it was inevitable that the mean terrain clearance between the two survey parts varied considerably from 2005 and 2006. This variance was in part due

to:

- Different survey specifications with respect to flying heights and line spacing;
- Different survey aircraft and pilots and hence different levels of experience in flying and aircraft performance characteristics;
- Different weather conditions;
- Similar but different data processing and magnetic compensation procedures.

The application of Compudrape involves computation through the use of upward and downward height continuation on aeromagnetic profile data to transform it from the original magnetic field on an arbitrary observation surface to the magnetic field on a new surface of specified height.

In areas with steep topography such as encountered in some areas of the Project, it was difficult for the survey aircraft to maintain a constant nominal height above the ground. This was further complicated by the fact that the survey was flown in two parts, similar but different aircraft, few months difference apart, and under different survey conditions. The result was large variations in the distance between the magnetic sensor and the ground (from 50 to 500 m), making it very difficult to process the data.

Compudrape attempts to correct this variable terrain clearance effect by generating a magnetic grid that "simulates" the result that would have been obtained had the magnetic sensor been maintained a constant height above ground. In the case of this Project, a sensor height of 100 metres was used for the Compudrape surface.

In this application, the raw profile data was processed for multiple continuation surfaces using a 1D FFT transform to achieve maximum removal of the effects of the variation in terrain clearance from line-to-line and at traverse-tie line intersections.

The Compudrape process was designed to perform a loose drapage transformation. The elevation channel is the magnetic sensor elevation above sea level. The Topography channel is the topography (i.e., sensor terrain clearance above ground subtracted from sensor elevation above sea level). The new observation height value is the desired constant drapage height above ground. The end result is for a more acceptable merging of the different data sets to produce a relatively contiguous TMI image for the entire area covered by the two surveys. Microlevelling was performed again to get rid of line direction noise.

6.3.4 IGRF Removal

The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) is a long-wavelength regional magnetic field calculated from permanent magnetic observatory data collected around the world. The IGRF is updated and determined by an international committee of geophysicists every 5 years. Secular variations in the Earth's magnetic field are incorporated into the determination of the IGRF.

Through the removal of the IGRF from the observed Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), the resulting residual magnetic intensity provides for more valid modelling of individual near surface anomalies. Additionally, the data can be more easily incorporated into databases of magnetic data acquired in the past or to be acquired in the future.

6.3.5 Gridding

The corrected magnetic line data was interpolated between survey lines using a random point minimum curvature gridding algorithm to yield x-y grid values for a standard grid cell size of 1/5th of the line spacing (70m).

6.3.6 Filter Derivatives

The Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) data were subjected to:

- Reduction-to-the-Pole
- Calculation of the First Vertical Derivative (1VD)
- Calculation of the Second Vertical Derivative (2VD)
- Calculation of the Analytic Signal
- Calculated Horizontal Derivative

Colour/contour images were produced for all the above listed magnetic products.

All of these spatial filtering techniques were completed using the Oasis/Montaj Magmap and IGRF modules for filtering in the 2D FFT domain.

6.3.6.1 Reduction-to-the-Pole

To compensate for the shift of the true anomaly position over the causative source due to the magnetic inclination and declination, the magnetic data was recomputed so that magnetic anomalies will appear as they would if located at the north magnetic pole. The result of this operation is that in theory the magnetic anomaly is located directly overtop of the causative source. The computation is referred to as "reduction-to-the-pole" (RTP). The reduction-to-the-pole is computed using a FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) operator.

The RTP not only shifts the anomalies to their correct position with respect to the causative magnetic bodies, but assists in the direct correlation and comparison of magnetic anomalies, trends, structural axis, and discontinuities with mapped geologic surface expression.

6.3.6.2 First Vertical Derivative

To "sharpen" magnetic anomalies and to provide better spatial location of source axes and boundaries, a first vertical derivative map was computed from the RTP-TMI. Vertical derivatives compute the rate of change of the TMI as it drops off when measured vertically over the same point (upward continuation). Potential field data obeys Laplace's equation, which allows for the computation, through the application of analysis FFT, to take advantage of this symmetry and solve for the vertical or "z" component of the field.

6.3.6.3 Second Vertical Derivative

To enhance local magnetic anomalies and to outline the edges of anomalous bodies observed in the TMI, a second vertical derivative map was computed of the RTP_TMI. The Second Vertical Derivative map is a powerful interpretive tool and is used to assist in the delineation of causative bodies and accurate location of changes in the potential field gradient. Better definition of discontinuities and their relation to geology can be gained from the use of this tool. A Second Vertical Derivative map will show steep gradients over faults and positive closures over the “up thrown” blocks.

6.3.6.4 Analytic Signal

The Analytic Signal is the square root of the sum of the squares of the derivatives in the x, y, and z directions:

$$asig = \text{sqrt} (dx*dx + dy*dy + dz*dz)$$

where: asig is the Analytic Signal

sqrt is the square root of

dx is the horizontal gradient in the x direction

dy is the horizontal gradient in the y direction

dz is the vertical gradient in the z direction

The analytic signal is useful in locating the edges of magnetic source bodies, particularly where remanence and/or low magnetic latitude complicates interpretation.

6.3.6.5 Calculation of the Total Horizontal Derivative (TOTHDRV)

To highlight anomalous areas, which may be the result of a magnetic source of limited strike length, a Total Horizontal Derivative (TOTHDRV) is computed. The TOTHDRV is a powerful interpretive tool that can accurately define the edges of magnetic features such as dykes and vertical cylindrical geologic units that have sharp, but limited in area, magnetic gradients and geometry. A TOTHDRV will indicate peak gradients along the edges of narrow dykes and a circular, donut shaped anomaly over vertical cylinder sources.

7. DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

The survey data is presented as colour/contour maps on paper, produced at a scale of 1:100,000 for Block 'A' & Block 'B' and 1:20,000 for Block 'A' Infill. A set of report-sized colour/contour images, on paper, is included as Appendix 5. The basic co-ordinate system used was NAD83, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 8N. All digital data are also presented on CD-ROM in ASCII format.

The deliverable items of this survey are:

7.1 Maps

The following maps, at a scale of 1:100,000 for the Block 'A' & Block 'B' and Block 'A' Infill, at a scale of 1:20,000, are delivered in two (2) paper copies.

- Flight Path with Topography
- Digital Terrain Model (DTM)
- Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)
- Total Magnetic Intensity (IGRF removed)
- Total Magnetic Intensity (CompuDrape)
- Total Magnetic Intensity (IGRF removed) CompuDrape
- Total Magnetic Intensity Reduced to the Pole (CompuDrape)
- First Vertical Derivative (1VD) (CompuDrape)
- Calculated Second Vertical Derivative (2VD) (CompuDrape)
- Calculated Analytic Signal of TMI (CompuDrape)
- Calculated Horizontal Derivative (CompuDrape)

7.2 Digital Data

The edited field and processed digital data are delivered in two (2) copies, in ASCII code, on CD-ROM. The final processed line and grid data, in GEOSOFT format, are also delivered in two (2) copies on CD-ROM. Full descriptions of the digital data formats are included in this final report and as text files on each CD-ROM.

7.3 Report

Two (2) copies of a survey report are delivered, complete with all final maps. This report provides information about the acquisition, processing and presentation of the survey data.

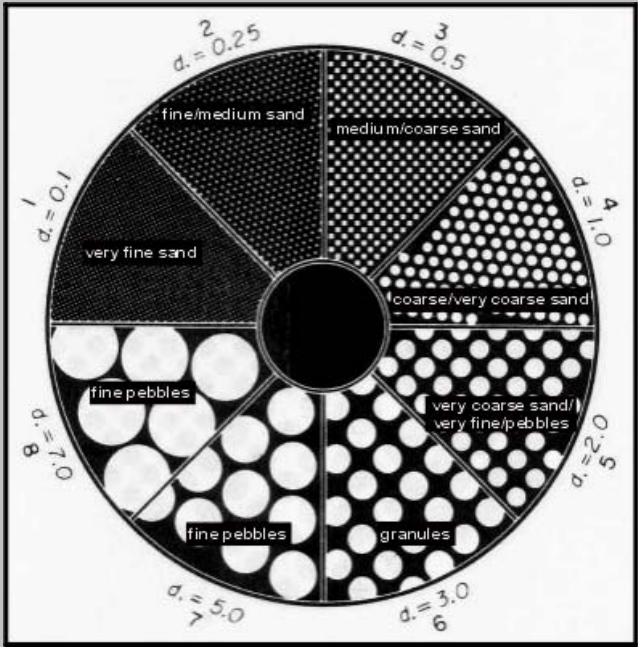
Respectfully submitted,
McPhar Geosurveys Ltd.

Dr. Thomas Grand
Chief Geophysicist
McPhar Geosurveys Ltd.

APPENDIX IV
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL DRILL LOGS

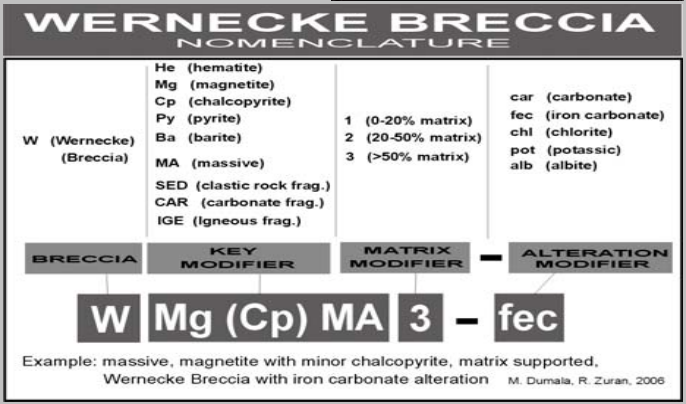
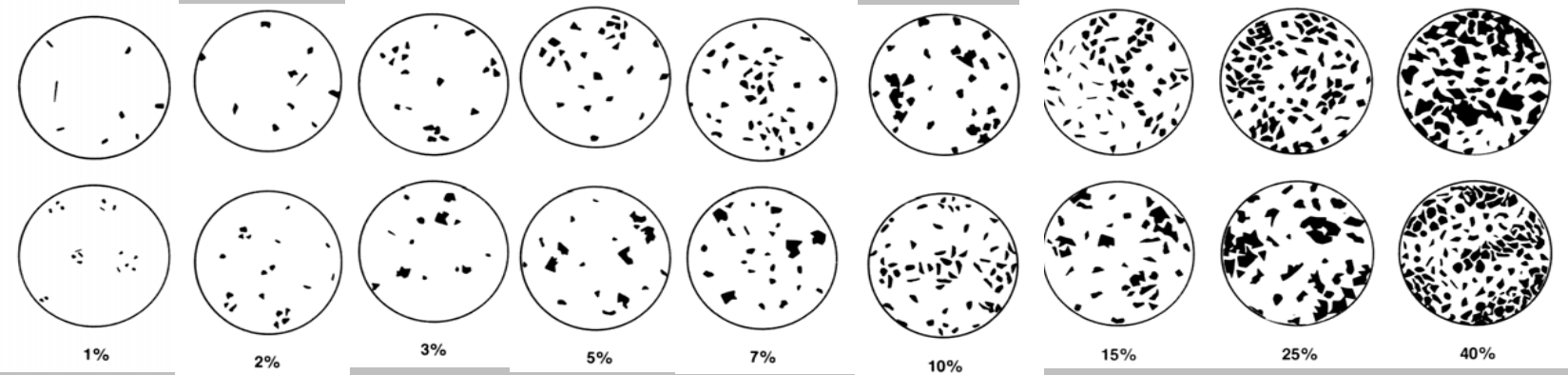
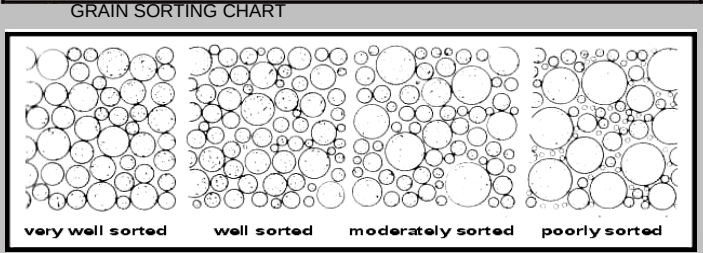
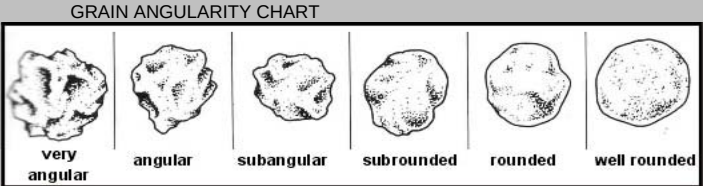
STRUCTURE			LITHOLOGY (3 letters- large caps)			MODIFIERS (2 letters-large caps)					ALTERATION (3 letters-small caps)		INTENSITY (1 letter-small caps)			MINERALS (2 letters - 1st large cap, 2nd small cap)			
Type		Attitude	Type		Type	Colour	Texture						code	description	% range	Type		Type	
AP	axial plane	Example: Core Logging: 60 means 60 degrees from the long core axis; Surface Mapping: use the right-hand rule - 135/75 means 135 degrees azimuth with a 75 degree dip to the southwest.	AGG	agglomerate	GAB	Always put prominent colour first: BN-RD, GY-LT	AM	amygdaloidal				alb	n	none	0	Ab	albite	Hb	hornblende
BD	bedded		AMT	amphibolite	GNE		AN	aphanitic		FG	fine grain	alt	t	trace	<1	Ac	actinolite	He	hematite
Bx	breccia		AND	andesite	GRD		BL	blebby		MG	medium grain	arg	tw	trace-weak	1-2	Ae	augite	Hm	mushketovite
CV	cleavage		ANO	anorthosite	GRN		BN	banded		CG	coarse grain	ava	w	weak	2-3	Ag	aragonite	Hs	specularite
DE	deformed		APL	aplite	GRT		BO	box-work		Additional "Modifiers" can be picked from any category to further describe a lithology; for example: BXA DOL He		bio	f	fair	3-5	Ak	ankerite	Hx	hydrozincite
DY	dyke		ARG	argillite	GST		Bx	breccia				ble	m	moderate	5-7	Am	amphibole	Ja	jarosite
FLT	fault		ARK	arkose	GWK		CR	crackled		additional modifiers:		car	ms	moderate-strong	7-10	An	andalusite	Kf	K feldspar
FA	fold axis		BAS	basalt	HFL		DI	disseminated				chl	s	strong	10-15	Ap	apatite	Ky	kyanite
FO	foliation		BXA	breccia	IGE		DN	dendritic		AS	ash	cly	l	intense	15-20	As	arsenopyrite	Li	limonite
Fx	fracture		CBR	carbonate rock	IGN		DR	drusy		BT	bioturbated	epi	x	extreme	20-25	At	anthophyllite	Ma	marcasite
GO	gouge		CAS	casing	IST		EA	earthy		BU	block	fec	(%)	use numeric	>25	Ax	axinite	Mb	molybdenite
J	joint		CGL	conglomerate	LAH		EU	euhedral		DB	block	hem				Az	azurite	Mc	malachite
LA	laminated		CHT	chert	LMP		EN	encrusting		EN	bouma	hyd				Ba	barite	Mg	magnetite
LI	lineation		CLS	calc-silicate rock	LST		FL	flow banded		XT	crystal	kao				Bc	brochantite	Mn	Mg oxide
C	lithological contact		CST	claystone	MAF		FN	fenestral		DB	debris flow	lea				Bi	biotite	Mu	muscovite
SH	shear		DAC	dacite	MBL		GD	graded		EN	envelope	lim				Bo	bornite	Ne	nepheline
SL	sill		DIA	diabase	MET		GN	gneissic		FD	flooded	mno				Br	brannerite	OB	obsidian
SS	slickensides		DIO	diorite	MIG		IN	interstitial		FS	fossiliferous	oxi				Bs	bismuthinite	Op	orthopyroxene
ST	stringer		DOL	dolostone	MNZ		LS	lens-ellipsoid		GC	gas-charged	phc				Ca	calcite	Or	orthoclase
St	stylolite		DUN	dunite	MST		MA	massive		HY	hydraulic	pot				Cb	carbonate	Or	othoclase
VN	vein (>10 cm)		ECL	eclogite	MYL		MO	mottled		IU	immature	pro				Cc	chalcocite	Ov	olivine
VT	veinlet (<10 cm)		EPI	epiclastic	NOR		ND	nodular		LA	laminated	sau				Cd	cordierite	Ox	oxide
			EVA	evaporite	OVB		NE	net		LP	lapilli	ser				Ch	chalcedony	Pb	pitchblende
			FEL	felsic rock	PEG		OP	ophitic		LI	liesganguie	sil				Ci	cinnabar	Pd	pentlandite
			FLT	fault	PER		PA	patches		MU	mature	tou				Cl	chlorite	Pg	phlogopite
					PHY		PB	pebbly		PI	pillow					Co	cobaltite	Pl	plagioclase
					PYR		PL	porphyroblastic		RA	radioactive					Cp	chalcopyrite	Po	pyrrhotite
					QTE		PO	porphyritic		RU	rip-up clasts					Ct	chloritoid	Ps	pyrolusite
					RHY		RX	recrystallized		SE	selvage					Cv	covellite	Px	pyroxene
					SCH		SA	sandy		SM	stromatolitic					Di	diopside	Py	pyrite
					SED		SE	segregated		XN	xenolith					Do	dolomite	Qz	quartz
					SHL		SH	schistose								Dr	dravite	Rh	rhodochrosite
					SKN		SH	sheared								Ep	epidote	Ru	rutile
					SLA		SP	spots								Er	erythrite	Sa	sanidine
					SLT		SR	streaked								Fd	feldspar	Sa	sanidine
					SST		ST	stained								Fe	iron oxide	Sc	scapolite
					STW		St	stylolite								Fl	fluorite	Se	sericite
					SYE		SU	sucrosic								Fu	fuchsite	Sh	scheelite
					TON		VS	vesicular								Ga	garnet	Si	siderite
					TUF		VU	vuggy								Gn	galena	Sk	skutterudite
					VCL		WE	welded								Go	goethite	Sl	schorl
					VEN		XL	crystalline								Gr	graphite	Sm	smithsonite
					VOL											Gy	gypsum	So	scorodite
					W													Sp	sphalerite

PARTICLE SIZE DEFINITION			
Clast or crystal size in mm. Log scale	Sedimentary clasts	Volcaniclastic fragments	Crystalline rocks, igneous, metamorphic or sedimentary
256	boulders	G	blocks and bombs
	cobbles		very-coarse-grained
64		R	
		A	very-coarse-crystalline
16	pebbles	V	
		E	lapilli
4		L	
	granules		coarse-grained
2			
1	very-coarse-sand	S	medium-grained
	coarse-sand		medium-crystalline
0.5 (1/2)	medium-sand	A	
0.25 (1/4)	fine-sand	N	fine-grained
0.125 (1/8)	very-fine-sand	D	
0.032 (1/32)			fine-crystalline
0.004 (1/256)	silt	M	fine-ash-grains
		U	
	clay	D	very-fine-grained
			very-fine-crystalline
			cryptocrystalline

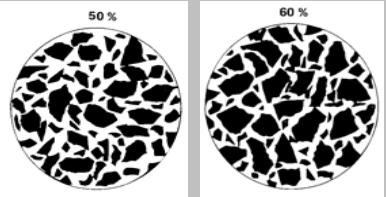


CODES

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited



CLASTS (2 letters - small caps)			
va	very angular	ro	rounded
an	angular	wr	well rounded
sa	subangular		
sr	subrounded		



PERCENTAGE ESTIMATION CHARTS

MINERALS (2 letters - 1st large cap, 2nd small cap)			
Type		Type	
Ab	albite	Hb	hornblende
Ac	actinolite	He	hematite
Ae	augite	Hm	mushketovite
Ag	aragonite	Hs	specularite
Ak	ankerite	Hx	hydrozincite
Am	amphibole	Ja	jarosite
An	andalusite	Kf	K feldspar
Ap	apatite	Ky	kyanite
As	arsenopyrite	Li	limonite
At	anthophyllite	Ma	marcasite
Ax	axinite	Mb	molybdenite
Az	azurite	Mc	malachite
Ba	barite	Mg	magnetite
Bc	brochantite	Mn	Mg oxide
Bi	biotite	Mu	muscovite
Bo	bornite	Ne	nepheline
Br	brannerite	OB	obsidian
Bs	bismuthinite	Op	orthopyroxene
Ca	calcite	Or	orthoclase
Cb	carbonate	Or	othoclase
Cc	chalcocite	Ov	olivine
Cd	cordierite	Ox	oxide
Ch	chalcedony	Pb	pitchblende
Ci	cinnabar	Pd	pentlandite
Cl	chlorite	Pg	phlogopite
Co	cobaltite	Pl	plagioclase
Cp	chalcopyrite	Po	pyrrhotite
Ct	chloritoid	Ps	pyrolusite
Cv	covellite	Px	pyroxene
Di	diopside	Py	pyrite
Do	dolomite	Qz	quartz
Dr	dravite	Rh	rhodochrosite
Ep	epidote	Ru	rutile
Er	erythrite	Sa	sanidine
Fd	feldspar	Sa	sanidine
Fe	iron oxide	Sc	scapolite
Fl	fluorite	Se	sericite
Fu	fuchsite	Sh	scheelite
Ga	garnet	Si	siderite
Gn	galena	Sk	skutterudite
Go	goethite	Sl	schorl
Gr	graphite	Sm	smithsonite
Gy	gypsum	So	scorodite
		Sp	sphalerite
		Sr	serpentine
		St	stibnite
		Sx	sulphides
		Tc	talc
		To	tourmaline
		Tr	tremolite
		Tt	tetrahedrite
		Un	unknown
		Uo	uranium oxide
		Ur	uranophane
		VG	visible gold
		Wa	wad
		Wo	wollastonite
		Ze	zeolite

Drilling dates: October 14 - 21, 2006

[illegible]

Hole: ANGEL-06-01

Section:

East	North	Elev.	Depth
516833	7187988		210.92

Casing: depth: 3.05 m _____ out

Core Size: btw

Logger: N. Mitchell

Scintillometer: Saphymo Stel SPP 2 NF # 2874

SURVEY	Depth	Azi.	Dip	Method
	Collar	045	-50	Bruntom
	207.87	45		ACID

[illegible]

Hole: ANGEL-06-01

Section:

Drilling dates: October 14 - 21, 2006

Page: 3 of 5

Hole: ANGEL-06-01

Section:

Drilling dates: October 14 - 21, 2006

[illegible]

Hole: ANGEL-06-02

Scintillometer: Saphymo Stel SPP 2 NF # 2874

Page: 1 of 5

Drilling dates: October 22 - 28, 2006

[illegible]

Drilling dates: October 22 - 28, 2006

[illegible]

Drilling dates: October 22 - 28, 2006

[illegible]

APPENDIX V
CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS



ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1

Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981)
LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 14-DEC-2006
Account: TWSEV

CERTIFICATE VA06123241

Project: ANGEL/YUP

P.O. No.:

This report is for 9 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 1-NOV-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP
ATTN: JOAN MARIACHER
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

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

Signature:

Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory



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Project: ANGEL/YUP

Page: 2 - A
Total Pages: 2 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 14-DEC-2006
Account: TWEESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06123241

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt. kg	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %
		0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
C385201		4.68	0.009	<0.2	0.68	3	<10	780	<0.5	<2	3.58	<0.5	7	20	466	4.66
C385202		4.16	<0.005	<0.2	0.33	3	<10	1090	<0.5	<2	4.27	<0.5	4	16	14	3.00
C385203		3.66	<0.005	<0.2	0.47	5	<10	350	<0.5	<2	3.49	<0.5	4	15	2	2.98
C385204		3.84	0.005	<0.2	0.45	<2	<10	290	<0.5	<2	4.38	<0.5	4	14	1	3.00
C385205		4.18	<0.005	<0.2	0.44	<2	<10	240	<0.5	<2	4.25	<0.5	5	14	1	2.84
C385206		3.74	0.007	0.3	1.17	7	<10	720	<0.5	<2	3.47	<0.5	15	22	4	4.66
C385207		2.90	0.006	<0.2	1.20	<2	<10	270	<0.5	<2	4.02	<0.5	15	19	15	4.16
C385208		4.00	0.006	<0.2	1.89	2	<10	460	0.8	<2	3.16	<0.5	23	20	63	5.26
C385209		2.48	0.017	<0.2	3.66	6	<10	110	1.2	<2	2.73	<0.5	43	44	17	6.58



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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Project: ANGEL/YUP

Page: 2 - B
Total Pages: 2 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 14-DEC-2006
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06123241

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
		10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1
C385201		<10	<1	0.40	10	2.07	1330	1	0.02	11	720	2	0.08	<2	3
C385202		<10	<1	0.25	<10	2.17	1570	<1	0.02	4	590	6	0.03	<2	3
C385203		<10	<1	0.31	<10	1.84	1290	<1	0.01	4	630	<2	0.01	2	2
C385204		<10	<1	0.33	<10	2.25	1650	<1	0.01	5	600	2	0.01	<2	3
C385205		<10	<1	0.36	<10	2.22	1670	<1	<0.01	5	570	<2	<0.01	<2	2
C385206		<10	<1	0.36	20	2.72	2010	2	0.01	27	790	3	0.05	<2	4
C385207		<10	<1	0.29	20	3.11	2090	1	0.01	26	630	<2	0.02	<2	4
C385208		<10	<1	0.36	30	3.40	1880	1	0.01	35	740	4	0.04	<2	4
C385209		10	<1	1.43	30	5.38	1860	2	0.02	113	680	6	0.02	3	13



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Project: ANGEL/YUP

Page: 2 - C

Total Pages: 2 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 14-DEC-2006

Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06123241

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Ti	Ti	U	V	W	Zn
		% 0.01	ppm 10	ppm 10	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2
C385201		0.07	<10	<10	28	<10	5
C385202		0.04	<10	<10	15	<10	8
C385203		0.03	<10	<10	15	<10	4
C385204		0.03	<10	<10	15	<10	3
C385205		0.03	<10	<10	14	<10	5
C385206		0.03	<10	<10	37	<10	21
C385207		0.03	<10	<10	27	<10	25
C385208		0.04	<10	<10	26	<10	41
C385209		0.10	<10	<10	128	<10	51



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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 11-JAN-2007
Account: TWSEV

CERTIFICATE VA07001575

Project: YUP/ANGEL-2

P.O. No.:

This report is for 62 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 29-NOV-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP**
ATTN: JOAN MARIACHER
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

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

Signature:

Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory



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Project: YUP/ANGEL-2

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Finalized Date: 11-JAN-2007
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07001575

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
		kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
C385210		3.64	<0.005	<0.2	3.83	<2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	1.15	<0.5	45	51	79	8.05
C385211		4.40	<0.005	<0.2	2.97	<2	<10	110	<0.5	<2	2.49	<0.5	39	47	97	8.36
C385212		1.30	<0.005	<0.2	1.99	2	<10	140	<0.5	<2	3.64	<0.5	29	35	137	7.01
C385213		4.00	<0.005	<0.2	2.97	<2	<10	160	0.5	<2	2.75	<0.5	37	38	208	7.92
C385214		3.96	<0.005	<0.2	4.61	6	<10	260	0.7	3	0.69	<0.5	53	49	241	8.40
C385215		4.00	0.018	<0.2	2.75	6	<10	690	0.6	<2	3.08	<0.5	35	34	2510	7.31
C385216		3.16	0.010	<0.2	4.42	<2	<10	140	1.0	<2	0.85	<0.5	56	59	1220	9.63
C385217		5.28	0.014	<0.2	2.17	4	<10	710	0.5	<2	2.93	<0.5	31	38	2230	9.17
C385218		2.00	0.015	<0.2	4.86	<2	<10	50	1.3	<2	0.54	<0.5	69	71	3260	10.70
C385219		2.68	0.018	<0.2	4.40	<2	<10	130	0.8	<2	0.95	<0.5	64	72	3010	10.20
C385220		2.10	0.009	<0.2	4.57	3	<10	160	0.7	<2	1.24	<0.5	64	73	1050	8.61
C385221		2.80	0.012	<0.2	4.44	7	<10	110	0.7	2	1.22	<0.5	61	73	1770	8.56
C385222		2.34	0.010	<0.2	4.66	2	<10	50	0.7	3	1.30	<0.5	59	74	1430	8.09
C385223		1.82	0.010	<0.2	2.67	7	<10	650	<0.5	<2	1.38	<0.5	35	27	2250	6.10
C385224		2.22	0.007	<0.2	4.71	3	<10	160	0.7	2	1.48	<0.5	51	77	474	6.92
C385225		3.70	0.008	<0.2	4.44	4	<10	100	0.7	<2	1.09	<0.5	58	69	429	7.20
C385226		1.86	0.008	<0.2	3.87	<2	<10	130	0.7	<2	1.99	<0.5	53	60	737	5.96
C385227		3.46	0.005	<0.2	0.62	2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	4.18	<0.5	8	25	992	3.64
C385228		3.42	<0.005	0.2	1.59	<2	<10	120	<0.5	<2	2.37	<0.5	18	29	317	3.15
C385229		1.22	0.017	<0.2	3.21	4	<10	60	0.8	<2	2.60	<0.5	40	42	1450	5.33
C385230		4.14	0.023	<0.2	5.36	<2	<10	350	1.1	<2	1.27	<0.5	61	64	82	7.15
C385231		4.10	0.009	<0.2	4.84	7	<10	110	1.0	<2	1.46	<0.5	71	56	972	7.43
C385232		3.28	<0.005	<0.2	5.87	7	<10	100	1.4	2	1.26	<0.5	75	70	27	7.46
C385233		4.30	0.009	<0.2	3.97	<2	<10	60	1.1	<2	2.58	<0.5	56	69	417	7.90
C385234		2.32	<0.005	<0.2	5.38	9	<10	40	1.1	2	1.22	<0.5	65	78	200	8.42
C385235		3.86	<0.005	<0.2	4.09	4	<10	60	0.9	<2	2.11	<0.5	56	60	205	6.89
C385236		3.44	<0.005	<0.2	5.13	3	<10	50	0.9	<2	2.48	<0.5	75	65	515	7.35
C385237		4.48	<0.005	<0.2	3.16	3	<10	40	0.6	<2	3.46	<0.5	52	60	166	7.25
C385238		3.78	0.006	<0.2	2.53	6	<10	30	0.6	<2	3.86	<0.5	39	59	543	7.09
C385239		3.72	0.007	<0.2	4.63	7	<10	20	1.0	<2	2.81	<0.5	56	60	322	7.31
C385240		3.44	0.006	<0.2	4.37	2	<10	30	0.9	<2	2.48	<0.5	59	61	463	7.22
C385241		2.14	0.008	<0.2	3.67	<2	<10	70	0.8	<2	2.85	<0.5	37	56	1160	6.45
C385242		1.00	<0.005	<0.2	0.18	<2	<10	10	<0.5	<2	19.0	<0.5	1	<1	19	0.25
C385243		2.20	0.014	<0.2	3.70	2	<10	100	1.0	<2	2.65	<0.5	54	46	415	6.05
C385244		1.56	0.015	<0.2	2.51	<2	<10	180	0.7	<2	2.77	<0.5	32	22	62	5.05
C385245		3.76	0.033	<0.2	2.08	<2	<10	210	0.6	<2	2.80	<0.5	17	24	27	4.22
C385246		4.16	<0.005	<0.2	0.60	<2	<10	520	<0.5	<2	4.14	<0.5	7	9	4	3.24
C385247		4.04	0.005	<0.2	0.63	<2	<10	370	<0.5	<2	4.35	<0.5	7	7	5	3.28
C385248		1.38	<0.005	<0.2	0.53	2	<10	250	<0.5	<2	3.73	<0.5	4	6	1	2.87
C385249		5.98	<0.005	<0.2	0.41	<2	<10	120	<0.5	<2	4.78	<0.5	5	5	6	2.96



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
		10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1
C385210		10	<1	0.18	10	4.55	1110	<1	0.02	81	430	4	0.01	<2	8
C385211		10	<1	0.43	10	4.17	1375	1	0.03	81	400	6	0.01	<2	9
C385212		<10	<1	0.35	10	3.54	1785	<1	0.02	66	380	2	0.01	<2	5
C385213		10	<1	0.33	10	4.26	1695	<1	0.02	72	380	2	0.02	<2	7
C385214		10	<1	0.36	20	5.42	908	<1	0.01	72	430	2	0.02	<2	7
C385215		10	<1	0.31	<10	4.34	1535	5	0.02	43	360	4	0.26	<2	9
C385216		10	<1	0.80	<10	5.32	564	1	0.02	71	320	2	0.09	<2	11
C385217		10	<1	0.36	<10	3.55	1245	4	0.02	57	340	6	0.20	<2	7
C385218		10	1	0.87	10	5.66	488	6	0.02	88	230	4	0.26	2	12
C385219		10	1	0.91	<10	5.45	511	8	0.02	77	280	<2	0.29	<2	12
C385220		10	<1	0.89	10	5.84	589	4	0.02	79	310	7	0.10	<2	13
C385221		10	<1	0.65	10	5.74	608	5	0.03	73	270	5	0.18	<2	15
C385222		10	<1	0.75	10	6.00	598	6	0.03	76	270	4	0.13	<2	20
C385223		10	<1	0.26	10	3.64	719	<1	0.02	42	80	3	0.27	<2	6
C385224		10	<1	0.86	10	6.20	622	3	0.03	76	290	4	0.04	3	21
C385225		10	<1	0.47	10	5.74	510	1	0.03	75	340	2	0.08	<2	15
C385226		10	<1	0.39	10	5.38	817	2	0.03	60	860	4	0.10	3	17
C385227		<10	<1	0.09	10	2.83	2060	<1	0.04	9	670	7	0.10	2	7
C385228		10	<1	0.13	20	2.81	1020	<1	0.05	29	650	<2	0.04	<2	6
C385229		10	<1	0.47	10	4.85	1195	<1	0.03	49	510	3	0.18	<2	10
C385230		10	<1	0.96	10	6.56	1260	1	0.02	71	400	4	0.06	<2	13
C385231		10	<1	0.38	10	6.16	1030	<1	0.02	68	570	3	0.22	<2	13
C385232		20	<1	0.72	10	7.30	642	<1	0.02	73	680	3	0.14	<2	19
C385233		10	<1	0.39	10	5.67	1050	<1	0.02	71	610	4	0.19	<2	14
C385234		20	<1	0.28	20	6.78	548	<1	0.02	84	600	3	0.15	<2	22
C385235		10	<1	0.27	10	5.59	779	1	0.02	73	570	3	0.17	<2	13
C385236		10	<1	0.18	10	6.99	883	<1	0.01	80	540	4	0.23	<2	18
C385237		10	<1	0.25	10	5.04	1040	1	0.02	67	560	2	0.18	<2	11
C385238		<10	<1	0.29	<10	4.44	1020	1	0.02	66	510	5	0.17	2	9
C385239		10	<1	0.16	10	6.30	1625	<1	0.01	85	480	6	0.14	<2	13
C385240		10	<1	0.26	10	6.06	1040	<1	0.01	76	480	4	0.18	<2	14
C385241		10	<1	0.47	10	5.56	1070	<1	0.02	65	500	3	0.16	<2	14
C385242		<10	<1	0.03	<10	11.00	105	<1	0.02	3	320	5	<0.01	<2	1
C385243		10	<1	0.86	20	5.36	997	1	0.01	61	560	5	0.16	<2	12
C385244		<10	<1	0.94	20	3.86	1215	1	0.01	40	670	2	0.09	<2	8
C385245		<10	<1	1.09	20	3.25	1025	2	0.01	40	700	3	0.03	<2	6
C385246		<10	<1	0.29	60	2.81	2100	3	0.02	12	650	3	0.02	<2	5
C385247		<10	<1	0.35	30	2.98	2370	3	0.02	15	890	5	0.02	<2	4
C385248		<10	<1	0.35	20	2.42	1865	<1	0.02	7	790	4	0.02	<2	2
C385249		<10	<1	0.29	10	3.03	2680	1	0.02	2	710	5	0.01	2	2



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07001575

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Ti	Ti	U	V	W	Zn
		%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.01	10	10	1	10	2
C385210		0.01	<10	<10	157	<10	17
C385211		0.04	<10	<10	155	<10	20
C385212		0.02	<10	<10	91	<10	22
C385213		0.02	<10	10	104	<10	32
C385214		0.04	<10	<10	141	<10	59
C385215		0.03	<10	<10	95	<10	28
C385216		0.09	<10	<10	133	<10	33
C385217		0.03	<10	<10	99	<10	10
C385218		0.10	<10	<10	162	<10	13
C385219		0.10	<10	<10	166	<10	7
C385220		0.10	<10	<10	161	<10	7
C385221		0.07	<10	<10	164	<10	11
C385222		0.09	<10	<10	184	<10	11
C385223		0.04	<10	<10	69	<10	6
C385224		0.09	<10	<10	196	<10	10
C385225		0.06	<10	<10	164	<10	14
C385226		0.06	<10	<10	138	<10	16
C385227		0.03	<10	10	33	<10	4
C385228		0.02	<10	<10	34	<10	11
C385229		0.05	<10	<10	79	<10	30
C385230		0.11	<10	<10	141	<10	62
C385231		0.05	<10	<10	167	<10	37
C385232		0.08	<10	<10	248	<10	31
C385233		0.05	<10	<10	188	<10	12
C385234		0.05	<10	<10	258	<10	12
C385235		0.04	<10	<10	163	<10	11
C385236		0.03	<10	<10	203	<10	10
C385237		0.02	<10	<10	138	<10	7
C385238		0.02	<10	10	117	<10	7
C385239		0.02	<10	<10	134	<10	16
C385240		0.03	<10	<10	147	<10	9
C385241		0.05	<10	<10	139	<10	5
C385242		<0.01	<10	10	10	<10	6
C385243		0.08	<10	<10	125	<10	8
C385244		0.09	<10	<10	64	<10	10
C385245		0.10	<10	<10	51	<10	8
C385246		0.02	<10	<10	27	<10	4
C385247		0.03	<10	10	25	<10	4
C385248		0.03	<10	10	14	<10	2
C385249		0.03	<10	10	12	<10	2



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
		kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
C385250		2.20	<0.005	<0.2	0.55	4	<10	90	0.5	<2	4.58	<0.5	4	7	1	2.98
C106451		4.10	0.015	<0.2	0.84	3	<10	750	<0.5	<2	4.50	<0.5	6	9	12	2.84
C106452		5.04	0.018	<0.2	1.56	<2	<10	310	0.5	<2	2.59	<0.5	13	21	8	4.59
C106453		5.38	0.011	<0.2	2.97	6	<10	180	0.6	<2	3.23	<0.5	31	33	3	5.06
C106454		6.58	0.006	<0.2	1.89	4	<10	290	<0.5	<2	4.46	<0.5	24	25	94	3.22
C106455		4.84	0.005	<0.2	2.12	7	<10	90	<0.5	<2	3.87	<0.5	29	40	13	3.36
C106456		8.00	<0.005	<0.2	3.66	3	<10	60	0.5	<2	0.58	<0.5	42	69	90	7.39
C106457		5.26	<0.005	<0.2	4.05	2	<10	20	0.5	<2	0.38	0.5	52	100	958	8.44
C106458		5.56	<0.005	<0.2	5.04	3	<10	10	0.6	<2	0.19	<0.5	60	99	410	9.39
C106459		4.68	<0.005	<0.2	4.39	3	<10	10	0.5	<2	0.22	<0.5	49	91	28	8.73
C106460		5.82	<0.005	<0.2	3.92	<2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.56	<0.5	49	91	66	8.43
C106461		6.74	0.006	<0.2	3.68	5	<10	160	<0.5	<2	1.13	<0.5	50	88	302	8.02
C106462		6.46	<0.005	<0.2	3.18	<2	<10	320	<0.5	<2	3.59	<0.5	47	76	214	7.95
C106463		3.62	<0.005	<0.2	2.54	4	<10	30	<0.5	<2	3.54	<0.5	47	66	212	8.76
C106464		2.32	<0.005	<0.2	2.33	3	<10	50	<0.5	<2	3.56	<0.5	42	69	500	8.03
C106465		4.84	<0.005	<0.2	2.25	6	<10	50	<0.5	<2	3.53	<0.5	40	68	775	7.82
C106466		5.60	0.008	<0.2	3.69	5	<10	50	<0.5	<2	2.68	<0.5	53	73	1840	7.80
C106467		1.38	<0.005	<0.2	0.11	<2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	20.7	<0.5	2	<1	49	0.17
C106468		1.24	0.009	<0.2	4.88	3	<10	80	0.5	<2	1.57	<0.5	66	83	1470	7.96
C106469		6.78	0.017	<0.2	4.73	8	<10	220	0.7	<2	2.53	<0.5	64	70	1090	6.69
C106470		2.86	0.021	<0.2	2.90	<2	<10	250	0.6	<2	2.35	<0.5	37	36	312	4.85
C106471		1.36	0.011	<0.2	1.05	<2	<10	120	<0.5	<2	4.33	<0.5	11	13	45	3.16



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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Project: YUP/ANGEL-2

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Total # of pages: 3 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 11-JAN-2007
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07001575

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
		10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1
C385250		<10	<1	0.34	10	2.68	2380	<1	0.02	3	740	4	0.01	<2	2
C106451		<10	<1	0.40	10	2.88	2070	1	0.01	16	680	5	0.03	<2	5
C106452		<10	<1	0.37	50	2.56	995	<1	0.01	39	770	4	0.01	<2	4
C106453		10	<1	0.63	20	5.00	1385	<1	0.01	74	700	3	0.01	<2	9
C106454		<10	<1	0.55	10	4.56	1885	6	0.02	63	370	5	0.03	<2	10
C106455		10	<1	0.33	10	4.09	1810	<1	0.02	70	390	4	0.02	<2	12
C106456		10	<1	0.13	<10	4.12	413	11	0.02	75	480	5	0.02	<2	8
C106457		10	1	0.08	<10	4.59	435	1	0.02	89	470	2	0.10	3	15
C106458		10	<1	0.09	10	5.57	379	<1	0.01	112	470	3	0.05	<2	20
C106459		10	<1	0.07	10	4.94	375	<1	0.02	101	450	2	0.01	<2	20
C106460		10	<1	0.09	<10	4.54	543	<1	0.02	94	430	2	0.01	<2	17
C106461		10	<1	0.10	<10	4.53	1015	<1	0.02	98	390	3	0.04	<2	14
C106462		10	<1	0.13	<10	3.96	783	1	0.03	80	390	3	0.04	<2	11
C106463		10	<1	0.15	<10	3.72	945	<1	0.03	70	410	5	0.03	<2	10
C106464		10	<1	0.16	<10	3.99	1180	<1	0.03	77	400	4	0.06	2	9
C106465		<10	<1	0.20	<10	3.94	1265	<1	0.03	71	410	4	0.09	<2	8
C106466		10	<1	0.43	<10	5.42	927	1	0.02	79	410	2	0.19	<2	12
C106467		<10	<1	0.02	<10	11.05	118	<1	0.02	2	390	8	<0.01	<2	1
C106468		10	<1	0.94	<10	6.33	635	<1	0.02	79	370	2	0.15	<2	15
C106469		10	<1	1.93	10	6.66	868	1	0.02	81	460	3	0.12	4	15
C106470		10	<1	0.83	20	4.24	791	12	0.03	90	670	2	0.04	<2	7
C106471		<10	<1	0.24	30	2.75	1695	<1	0.03	17	640	7	0.01	<2	6



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Project: YUP/ANGEL-2

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Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)

Finalized Date: 11-JAN-2007

Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07001575

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Ti	Ti	U	V	W	Zn
		%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.01	10	10	1	10	2
C385250		0.03	<10	10	17	<10	4
C106451		0.02	<10	<10	25	<10	6
C106452		0.04	<10	<10	36	<10	16
C106453		0.06	<10	<10	78	<10	58
C106454		0.04	<10	<10	69	<10	41
C106455		0.02	<10	<10	115	<10	19
C106456		0.01	<10	<10	151	<10	14
C106457		0.01	<10	<10	225	<10	15
C106458		0.01	<10	<10	253	<10	30
C106459		0.01	<10	<10	251	<10	26
C106460		0.01	<10	<10	232	<10	27
C106461		0.01	<10	<10	188	<10	23
C106462		0.02	<10	<10	181	<10	26
C106463		0.02	<10	<10	213	<10	27
C106464		0.01	<10	10	160	<10	24
C106465		0.01	<10	<10	132	<10	21
C106466		0.04	<10	<10	141	<10	16
C106467		<0.01	<10	10	8	<10	6
C106468		0.09	<10	<10	172	<10	12
C106469		0.17	<10	10	141	<10	7
C106470		0.06	<10	10	55	<10	25
C106471		0.02	<10	20	27	<10	12



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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 24-OCT-2006
Account: TWSEV

CERTIFICATE VA06104290

Project: Recce-Angel

P.O. No.:

This report is for 23 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 19-SEP-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Cu-AA46	Ore grade Cu - aqua regia/AA	AAS

To: TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP
ATTN: JOAN MARIACHER
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

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

Signature:

Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory



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Project: Recce-Angel

Page: 2 - A
Total # pages: 2 (A - C)
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06104290

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt. kg	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %
		0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
378601		1.88	0.016	<0.2	3.01	3	<10	40	0.5	<2	0.71	<0.5	64	21	1785	7.40
378602		1.28	0.134	0.4	3.18	18	<10	60	1.8	<2	0.10	<0.5	47	39	9540	11.55
378603		1.82	0.007	<0.2	3.79	3	<10	40	0.6	<2	0.58	<0.5	77	46	2380	8.23
378604		1.68	0.174	1.7	4.28	59	<10	120	0.5	3	1.06	<0.5	969	78	>10000	10.10
378605		1.84	0.121	0.4	2.45	<2	<10	360	0.5	3	6.76	<0.5	31	30	2820	4.28
378606		1.68	0.017	1.7	0.11	14	<10	60	<0.5	<2	9.99	<0.5	36	4	9120	4.60
378607		1.74	0.008	<0.2	0.44	<2	<10	330	<0.5	<2	3.55	<0.5	23	8	47	9.23
378608		1.80	0.019	0.2	0.04	<2	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.52	1.8	59	1	95	22.7
378609		1.94	0.508	4.3	0.08	850	<10	50	<0.5	88	0.04	2.2	259	1	2570	38.3
378610		1.94	0.088	0.3	0.05	11	<10	1990	<0.5	<2	0.22	1.2	16	3	28	15.7
378611		2.02	<0.005	1.7	0.33	45	<10	310	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	17	4	142	8.25
378612		2.78	<0.005	1.4	0.38	35	<10	1850	<0.5	<2	0.02	0.5	13	5	90	8.55
378613		3.30	<0.005	1.0	0.40	41	<10	140	0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	10	4	64	5.01
378614		3.00	0.329	3.0	0.30	368	<10	170	<0.5	2	0.03	0.6	12	4	418	11.00
378615		3.54	0.024	2.5	0.27	294	<10	100	<0.5	6	0.02	<0.5	8	4	274	9.44
378616		4.10	0.009	1.2	0.30	367	<10	120	<0.5	2	0.02	<0.5	8	5	231	5.41
378617		2.16	<0.005	0.2	0.17	10	<10	10	1.1	<2	3.07	1.5	6	1	661	31.2
107653		1.16	0.389	<0.2	1.94	32	<10	60	<0.5	<2	6.28	<0.5	208	58	2010	9.70
107654		5.76	<0.005	<0.2	6.82	9	<10	40	1.3	<2	0.11	<0.5	98	118	139	14.4
107655		4.64	0.013	0.5	0.04	32	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	0.12	<0.5	176	2	414	>50
107656		2.42	0.058	0.9	3.17	<2	<10	290	1.0	<2	4.78	<0.5	70	33	>10000	6.32
107657		3.76	0.192	0.4	1.42	5	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.29	<0.5	222	15	17	12.6
107658		1.74	0.033	0.8	3.11	9	<10	80	1.0	<2	0.69	<0.5	43	42	7380	8.54



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06104290

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
		10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1
378601		20	<1	0.15	20	3.85	460	9	0.03	46	1430	2	0.14	6	10
378602		10	<1	0.09	10	3.04	561	5	<0.01	60	360	8	1.16	6	18
378603		10	<1	0.27	50	4.69	579	<1	<0.01	62	760	4	0.13	<2	7
378604		10	<1	0.24	<10	5.23	960	<1	<0.01	170	370	3	2.96	2	9
378605		10	<1	0.79	10	5.85	2430	27	0.01	104	540	<2	0.25	<2	14
378606		<10	<1	0.05	10	3.77	8490	<1	0.01	6	100	6	0.95	2	14
378607		<10	<1	0.28	20	0.68	4230	6	<0.01	20	870	<2	0.53	<2	4
378608		<10	<1	0.02	20	0.06	1270	3	<0.01	32	2390	<2	0.85	2	1
378609		<10	5	0.05	10	0.06	6800	266	<0.01	121	670	104	>10.0	43	6
378610		<10	1	0.03	70	0.06	9870	64	<0.01	11	760	6	0.08	<2	1
378611		<10	<1	0.22	20	0.10	4900	1	<0.01	24	140	37	0.12	6	3
378612		<10	<1	0.24	20	0.08	3790	1	<0.01	21	130	32	0.18	5	3
378613		<10	<1	0.24	20	0.05	3820	<1	<0.01	22	150	72	0.05	6	2
378614		<10	<1	0.19	10	0.03	2920	1	<0.01	11	170	236	0.17	4	2
378615		<10	<1	0.18	10	0.03	2540	1	<0.01	9	160	198	0.26	6	2
378616		<10	<1	0.19	20	0.02	874	<1	<0.01	8	170	79	0.15	3	1
378617		<10	<1	0.01	<10	1.18	1900	2	<0.01	23	30	4	<0.01	12	1
107653		10	<1	0.04	<10	4.40	2800	<1	0.05	45	360	2	0.75	2	31
107654		20	<1	0.08	<10	7.02	475	<1	<0.01	175	350	3	0.10	2	34
107655		10	<1	0.01	<10	0.12	3830	2	0.01	23	30	16	8.29	<2	1
107656		10	<1	1.07	10	5.70	1870	37	0.01	56	670	3	0.66	3	9
107657		<10	<1	0.23	20	0.67	258	35	<0.01	105	1600	<2	1.28	3	2
107658		10	<1	0.47	20	3.37	532	17	0.01	57	1980	14	0.27	<2	9



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Total # pages: 2 (A - C)
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06104290

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Cu-AA46
		Ti	Ti	U	V	W	Zn	Cu
		%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.01
378601		0.06	<10	<10	197	<10	16	
378602		0.01	<10	<10	222	<10	58	
378603		0.03	<10	<10	82	<10	17	
378604		0.01	<10	<10	99	<10	12	1.08
378605		0.04	<10	<10	84	<10	35	
378606		<0.01	<10	10	10	<10	9	
378607		0.02	<10	<10	17	10	6	
378608		<0.01	<10	<10	206	50	4	
378609		<0.01	40	10	19	<10	42	
378610		<0.01	<10	10	29	10	13	
378611		<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	13	
378612		<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	10	
378613		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	11	
378614		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	10	
378615		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	8	
378616		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	4	
378617		<0.01	10	<10	21	10	19	
107653		0.01	<10	<10	209	<10	16	
107654		0.02	<10	<10	339	<10	48	
107655		<0.01	20	<10	14	230	14	
107656		0.08	<10	<10	52	<10	10	1.26
107657		0.06	<10	<10	27	10	12	
107658		0.05	<10	<10	140	<10	47	

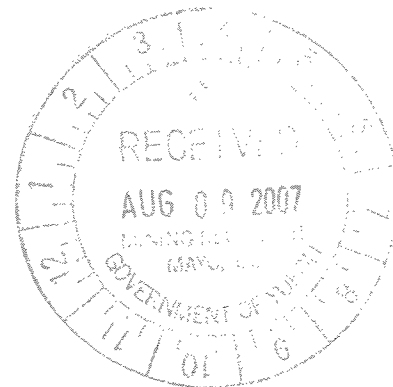


Cash Minerals

Suite 1890 – 1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3X1

Telephone: 604-633-9942

Fax: 604-633-9972



AFFIDAVIT

I, Tuangphak Klaimanee, of Port Coquitlam, B.C. make and oath and say:

That to the best of my knowledge the attached Statement of Expenditures for exploration work on Angel 1-20 YC 50598 – YC 50617 and Angel 21 – 30 YC 50374 –YC 50383 is accurate.

Tuangphak Klaimanee

Sworn before me at Vancouver, B.C.

this 9th day of August 2007.

Mark E. French
Barrister & Solicitor
1200-701 W. GEORGETOWN
VANCOUVER, BC
V7Y1L2



Cash Minerals

9 August 2007

Statement of Expenditures

Group 1 ANGEL 1, 3, 5-10, 15-20, 29-30 YC50598, YC50600, YC50602-YC50607, YC50612-YC50617, YC50382-YC50383
(work done until Jun 27, 2007)

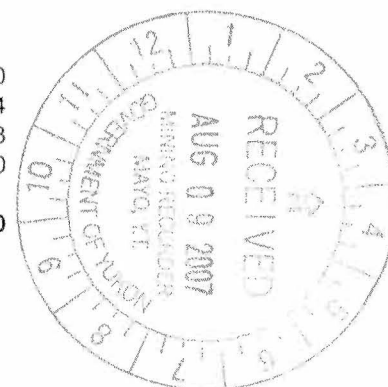
Group 2 ANGEL 2, 4, 11-14, 21-28 YC50599, YC50601, YC50608-YC50611, YC50374-YC50381
(work done from June 28 - July 10, 2007)

Labour

	Group 1	Group 2	Total
Damien Foster - Geologist - 4 days June 22, 27, 28, July 1 at \$250/day at 25%	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$250.00
Rick Zuran - Geologist - 3 days June 12, 15, 16 at \$333.33/day at 50%, 25%, 25%	\$333.33		\$333.33
Alexandria Marcotte - Student Geologist - 2 days June 16, 28 at \$200/day	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$400.00
Jamie Keech - Student Geologist - 1 day June 22 at \$200/day	\$200.00		\$200.00
John Fingas - Student Geologist - 3 days June 12 (50%), 13, 22 at \$200/day	\$500.00		\$500.00
Martin Bradshaw - Student Geologist - 4 days July 13, 22 at \$200/day	\$800.00		\$800.00
Mohsen Kamangari - Student Geologist - 1 day June 22 at \$200/day	\$200.00		\$200.00
Lawrence Charebois - Student Geologist - 2 days July 5, 6 at \$200/day		\$400.00	\$400.00

Expenses

Field Room and Board - 49 x \$120/day/person	\$3,600.00	\$2,280.00	\$5,880.00
Fireweed Helicopters	\$11,034.74		\$11,034.74
Trans North Helicopters	\$1,048.23		\$1,048.23
Drilling: Prospector Drilling	\$221,528.95	\$85,167.55	\$306,696.50
	\$239,570.25	\$88,172.55	\$327,742.80



[Handwritten signatures]

CORETECH

DIAMOND DRILLING

2016 West Bench Dr. Penticton, B.C. V2A-8Z3

Phone 250-493-9467

Fax 250-493-1602

Invoice # 013514 November 7th, 2006

ANGEL LAKE

Cash Minerals

1016-510 Hastings

Vancouver, B.C.

V6B-1L8

Mob - Superior Drilling Equipment into Steel Property

October 10-13th

Man hours	96 @ \$50.00 per hour	\$ 4,800.00
-----------	-----------------------	-------------

Angel Lake #01-06 October 14th-21st

Man hours	292 @ \$50.00 per hour	14,600.00
-----------	------------------------	-----------

Machine hours	1 @ \$85.00 per hour	85.00
---------------	----------------------	-------

Footage	212.4 @ \$80.00 per meter	16,992.00
---------	---------------------------	-----------

Angel Lake #02-06 October 22nd-November 29

Man hours	237 @ \$50.00 per hour	11,850.00
-----------	------------------------	-----------

Footage	187.41 @ 80.00 per meter	14,992.80
---------	--------------------------	-----------

Pump	15 days @ \$75.00 per day	1,125.00
------	---------------------------	----------

(rented out to Igor Oct. 05-19/06)

De-MOB October 30-November 1

Man hours	96 @\$50 per hour	4,800.00
-----------	-------------------	----------

PAID

23 NOV 2006

0031

Consumable Materials

"1" pail of Rod Grease @ \$103.50	103.50
"1" pail of Extreme Blue @ \$200.00	200.00
"1" pail of Extreme Gold @ \$200.00	<u>200.00</u>
Subtotal	\$69,748.30
G.S.T.	<u>4,184.89</u>
TOTAL	\$73,933.19

PROSPECTOR DRILLING

Box 548
Ste. Rose Du Lac, Manitoba R0L 1S0
Canada

INVOICE

Invoice No. 70
Date 18/08/2007
Page 1

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CASH MINERALS LTD
Bear River Project

RECEIVED JUL 06 2007

Ship To:
CASH MINERALS LTD
1890-1088 W. Hastings St
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3X1
Canada

Business No.: 844865562

Item No.	Quantity	Unit	Description	Tax	Unit Price	Amount
			June 9 - 16, 2007 Hole AN-2007-03			
	3.1	Meter	Casing	G	114.00	353.40
	296.9	Meter	Coring	G	107.00	31,768.30
	55.7	Meter	Coring	G	117.00	6,516.90
	126	Hour	Man field rate	G	65.00	8,190.00
	27	Hour	Equipment field rate	G	100.00	2,700.00
	10	Hour	Equipment standby rate	G	60.00	600.00
	1	Each	NW casing shoe	G	350.00	350.00
	1	Each	WOB	G	190.00	190.00
	1	Each	133	G	190.00	190.00
	1	Each	Rod grease	G	115.00	115.00
	1	Each	Linseed soap	G	100.00	100.00
	1	Each	NQ2 bit	G	508.00	508.00
	1	Each	GS550	G	190.00	190.00
	1	Each	NQ2 10' rod	G	182.00	182.00
			15% S/H on items 7 - 14	G		205.05
			Subtotal:			52,158.65
			G - GST 6%			
			GST			3,129.51
769-0487 (866) 210-8613 Freight 0.00						
Total Amount						55,288.16

PROSPECTOR DRILLING

Box 549
c/o Rose Du Lac, Manitoba R0L 1S0
Canada

INVOICE

Invoice No. 73
Date 03/07/2007
Page: 1

Sold To:

CASH MINERALS LTD
Bear River Project

Ship To:

CASH MINERALS LTD.
1890-1068 W Hastings St
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3X1

Canada

Business No.: 844665562

Item No.	Quantity	Unit	Description	Tax	Unit Price	Amount
			June 17 - 21, 2007 Hole # AN-2007-04			
	1.5	Meter	Casing	G	114.00	171.00
	98.2	Meter	Coring	G	107.00	10,507.40
	3.1	Meter	HW casing	G	140.00	434.00
	138	Hour	Man field rate	G	65.00	8,970.00
	41	Hour	Equipment field rate	G	100.00	4,100.00
	3	Each	NQ 10' rod	G	182.00	546.00
	1	Each	NW casing shoe	G	350.00	350.00
	2	Each	Rod grease	G	115.00	230.00
	2	Each	NQ-2 bit	G	508.00	1,016.00
	1	Each	133	G	190.00	190.00
	1	Each	WOB	G	190.00	190.00
	1	Each	HW casing shoe	G	400.00	400.00
	1	Each	NQ 10' outer tube	G	370.00	370.00
	1	Each	NQ reaming shell	G	345.00	345.00
	1	Each	NQ outer couplings	G	290.00	290.00
	1	Each	NW 5' casing	G	130.00	130.00
			15% S/H on items 6 - 16	G		556.80
			Subtotal:			28,786.20
			G - GST 6%			
			GST			1,727.77
Comments					Freight	0.00
769-0487 (866) 210-8613					Total Amount	30,523.97

RESPECTOR DRILLING

425

o, Rose Du Lac, Manitoba R0L 1S0

17808

INVOICE

Invoice No

74

Date

03/07/2007

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CASH MINERALS LTD.
Bear River Project

Ship To:

CASH MINERALS LTD
1890-1088 W. Hastings St
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3X1

Canada

business No.: 844865562

Item No.	Quantity	Unit	Description	Tax	Unit Price	Amount
			June 22 - 28, 2007 Hole # AN-2007-05			
	4.6	Meter	Casing	G	114.00	524.40
	300	Meter	Coring	G	107.00	32,100.00
	86.2	Meter	Coring	G	117.00	10,085.40
	113	Hour	Man field rate	G	65.00	7,345.00
	50.5	Hour	Equipment field rate	G	100.00	5,050.00
	2	Each	NW casing shoe	G	350.00	700.00
	2	Each	NW 5' casing	G	130.00	260.00
	4	Each	NQ-2 10' rod	G	182.00	728.00
	2	Each	NQ-2 bit	G	508.00	1,016.00
	1	Each	OBX	G	190.00	190.00
	1	Each	133	G	190.00	190.00
	1	Each	GS550	G	190.00	190.00
	2	Each	Extreme blue	G	180.00	360.00
	2	Each	Extreme gold	G	180.00	360.00
	2	Each	Rod grease	G	115.00	230.00
	1	Each	Linseed soap	G	100.00	100.00
			15% S/H on items 6 - 16	G		648.60
			Subtotal:			60,077.40
			G - GST 6%			
			GST			3,604.64
						
Comments					Freight	0.00
(50) 769-0487 (866) 210-8613					Total Amount	63,682.04

PROSPECTOR DRILLING

JK 548

c. Rose Du Lac, Manitoba R0L 1S0

Canada

INVOICE

Invoice No. 89
 Date 31/07/2007
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Bill To:

CASH MINERALS LTD
 Bear River Project

Ship To:

CASH MINERALS LTD
 1890-1088 W. Hastings St
 Vancouver, BC
 V6E 3X1

Canada

Business No.: 844665562

Item No.	Quantity	Unit	Description	Tax	Unit Price	Amount
			June 28 - July 2, 2007 Hole # AN-07-06			
	22	Meter	Casing	G	114.00	2,508.00
	20.4	Meter	Coring	G	107.00	2,182.80
	201	Hour	Man field rate	G	65.00	13,065.00
	19	Hour	Equipment field rate	G	100.00	1,900.00
	48.5	Hour	Standby Equipment field rate	G	60.00	2,910.00
	3	Day	Second supply pump	G	100.00	300.00
	1	Each	NQ core barrel	G	370.00	370.00
	1	Each	NQ reaming shell	G	345.00	345.00
	1	Each	NQ adaptor locking coupling	G	290.00	290.00
	8	Each	NQ2 10' rod	G	182.00	1,456.00
	2	Each	NW casing shoe	G	350.00	700.00
	7	Each	NW 5' casing	G	150.00	1,050.00
			15% S/H on Items 7 - 12	G		831.65
			Subtotal:			27,708.45
			G - GST 6%			
			GST			1,662.51
Comments					Freight	0.00
250) 769-0487 (866) 210-8613					Total Amount	29,370.96

PROSPECTOR DRILLING

Box 548
 20, Ross Du Lac, Manitoba R0L 1S0
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INVOICE

Invoice No. 90
 Date 31/07/2007
 Page 1

Sold To:

CASH MINERALS LTD.
 Bear River Project

Ship To:

CASH MINERALS LTD.
 1890-1066 W Hastings St.
 Vancouver, BC
 V6E 3X1

Canada

Business No.: 844665562

Item No.	Quantity	Unit	Description	Tax	Unit Price	Amount
			July 3 - 10, 2007 Hole # AN-07-6A			
1	24.4	Meter	Casing	G	114.00	2,781.60
2	281.6	Meter	Coring	G	107.00	30,131.20
3	12.2	Meter	HW casing	G	140.00	1,708.00
4	151	Hour	Man field rate	G	65.00	9,815.00
5	35.5	Hour	Equipment field rate	G	100.00	3,550.00
6	23	Hour	Standby equipment field rate	G	60.00	1,380.00
7	8	Day	Second fuel pump	G	100.00	800.00
8	2	Each	Blue polymer	G	180.00	360.00
9	1	Each	NQ-2 bit	G	525.00	525.00
10	3	Each	Hoseline	G	120.00	360.00
11	1	Each	NQ reaming shell and backend	G	635.00	635.00
12	1	Each	NQ-2 10' rod	G	182.00	182.00
13	1	Each	Linseed soap	G	100.00	100.00
14	18	Each	NW 5' casing	G	130.00	2,080.00
15	6	Each	HW 5' casing	G	165.00	990.00
16	1	Each	NW casing shoe	G	350.00	350.00
17	1	Each	HW casing shoe	G	400.00	400.00
18	2	Each	Gold polymer	G	180.00	360.00
19			15% S/H on items 8 - 18	G		951.30
			Subtotal:			57,459.10
			G - GST 6%			
			GST			3,447.55
Comments				Freight		0.00
250) 769-0487 (866) 210-8613				Total Amount		60,906.65

PROSPECTOR DRILLING

Box 549
 Le. Rose Du Lac, Manitoba R0L 1S0
 Canada

INVOICE

Invoice No. 82
 Date 07/08/2007
 Page 1

old To:

CASH MINERALS LTD
 Bear River Project

Ship To:

CASH MINERALS LTD.
 1890-1088 W. Hastings St.
 Vancouver, BC
 V6E 3X1

Canada

Business No.: 844865562

Item No.	Quantity	Unit	Description	Tax	Unit Price	Amount
			July 11 - Aug. 2, 2007 Hole # AN-2007-07			
1.	6.1	Meter	Casing	G	114.00	695.40
2.	293.9	Meter	Coring	G	107.00	31,447.30
3.	40.5	Meter	Coring	G	117.00	4,738.50
4.	234	Hour	Man field rate	G	65.00	15,210.00
5.	21	Hour	Equipment field rate	G	100.00	2,100.00
6.	33	Hour	Standby equipment field rate	G	60.00	1,980.00
7.	12	Day	Second supply pump	G	100.00	1,200.00
8.	1	Each	NQ2 10' rod	G	182.00	182.00
9.	2	Each	Gold polymer	G	180.00	360.00
10.	2	Each	Blue polymer	G	180.00	360.00
11.	1	Each	Linseed soap	G	100.00	100.00
12.	1	Each	550X	G	200.00	200.00
13.	1	Each	NQ reaming shell	G	345.00	345.00
14.	1	Each	NQ2 bit	G	525.00	525.00
15.			15% S/H on items 8 - 14	G		310.80
			Subtotal:			59,754.00
			G - GST 6%			
			GST			3,585.24
Comments (250) 769-0487 (866) 210-8613				Freight		0.00
				Total Amount		63,339.24