

**GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL
and PROSPECTING REPORT on the
B PROJECT**

(B 14-15,20-23,25,27-30: YB81306-7, 312-15,17, 319-22)

(B 47, 49-62, 75-99: YB81331, 333 - YB81371)

(B 103-119: YC02750 - YC02763, YC39579-81)

NTS: 105M/14

Latitude: 63°59'N

Longitude: 135°15'W

Mayo Mining Division

Work performed May 26 and 27, 2009

Owner/Operator

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November 20, 2009

SUMMARY:

The 1350 ha B property, NTS map sheet 105M/14, is located 7 km north-northeast of Keno City, approximately 360 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is situated in the Mayo Mining Division with a latitude and longitude of 63°59'N, 135°15'W. Road access exists to the property, although all-terrain vehicle use is recommended past Wernecke. Richard E. Fischer is the primary owner and the 2009 program on the B property was funded by Richard E. Fischer (75%) and John McPherson (25%), both of Calgary Alberta.

The B property lies just north of Keno Hill which produced 4,872,423 tonnes averaging 1,389 g/t Ag, 5.6% Pb and 3.1% Zn, from 1921 to 1988. Gold and silver bearing quartz veins occur peripheral to the silver-lead-zinc deposits at Keno Hill. The Moon mineral occurrence, located near the centre of the B property on adjacent ground, hosts a longitudinal fissure vein containing 3.65% Pb, 2.17% Zn, 292.0 g/t Ag and 1.19 g/t Au over 0.4m with values up to 7.99% Pb, 7.89% Zn, 586.0 g/t Ag and 5.18 g/t Au from the aplite host.

The property is primarily underlain by phyllitic metasedimentary rocks of the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group possibly cut by narrow sills and dykes of Earn Group felsic metavolcanic schist and intruded by Triassic greenstone and Cretaceous porphyritic aplite dykes and sills. Two northeasterly trending faults, which are the orientation of the structures hosting Keno Hill type silver-lead-zinc mineralization, were mapped on the property.

Previous exploration has included many old pits, hand and excavator trenches and three drill holes, some of which have been located in the B property area, but no documentation of this work has been uncovered to date. Recent work, from 2001 to 2008, has included geological mapping, with concurrent geochemical sampling and prospecting, with the collection of 85 rock, 45 soil and 49 stream sediment samples and 23 line km of VLF-EM geophysics.

Work in 2009 consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and concurrent rock geochemical sampling across greenstone cliffs above Gambler Lake, which covers a favourable host rock for Keno style mineralization and in a structurally complex environment near the bend in Gambler Gulch, which occurs along the projected trend of the Sadie-Ladue structure.

There is potential for five northeast trending Keno Hill type vein systems to transect the B property, the highly productive Sadie-Ladue structure, two veins on the Lake leases, the Moon, the Stone and the Nabob No. 2 veins.

The significant precious metal results from the Moon adit warrant further work to trace the Moon fissure vein along strike on to the B property and indicate that the aplite is a favourable host. The abundance of aplite encountered on the B property is also suggestive of the presence of a Cretaceous stock that may have intrusion associated gold potential. An airborne magnetic survey would be useful to delineate the presence of a buried intrusion.

At the Moon Adit a 045°/85°W trending fissure vein is exposed in an aplite sill at the contact with overlying phyllite in a classic Keno Hill “schist cap” type of ore shoot, which is observed at the Bellekeno Mine, one of the main deposits within the Keno mining camp. Previous VLF-EM and stream sediment surveys on the B property suggest continuity of mineralization at the Moon adit extending for at least another 400m to the southwest on the B property. The conductor extends over the 2.5 km extent of the baseline.

VLF-EM geophysics with a radio transmitter or a tightly spaced horizontal loop electromagnetic survey may be more effective than the previous VLF survey and could be run across the projected extent of the Moon showing on the Sun Grid (southwest extent) and the Moon Grid (northeast extent) to more accurately delineate the Moon structure.

Enhanced zinc values hosted by the phyllite unit (0.7% Zn previously obtained on B 87 and 0.09% Zn obtained in 2009 on B 47) occur approximately 350m northwest of the Sadie-Ladue structure. Additional soil sampling is recommended across the projected Sadie-Ladue structure to define it since a reconnaissance soil program in 2008 was successful in outlining anomalies despite poor conditions related to permafrost.

In 2008 a mineralized aplite was encountered containing 3365 ppm Pb between the projections of the Stone and Nabob #2 structures. This may indicate proximity to a mineralized structure and warrants further prospecting and trenching. The area is primarily underlain by greenstone, another favourable host rock for Keno Hill type mineralization. An outcrop of quartzite overlain by phyllite was encountered in McKay Gulch along trend of the Nabob #2 structure. Additional prospecting is warranted here to locate a vein fault since this represents a “schist cap” type environment.

The 2008 reconnaissance soil survey outlined significant base and precious metal anomalies including a spot 365 ppb Au anomaly within a broad >100 ppm zinc anomaly. Significant silver-lead-zinc results were also obtained 400m northeast of quartz veins hosted by aplite (\pm arsenopyrite) and phyllite that previously returned 0.7% Zn with minor silver-gold-lead. Additional soil sampling is recommended across the Sun grid area to trace and delineate the anomalies since the reconnaissance program was successful.

Following more detailed delineation of the possible extension of the Moon fissure vein, a phase 2 program of rotary air blast drilling, widely used to trace mineralization in the Keno mining camp, is recommended.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

SUMMARY.....	i
1.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS.....	1
2.0 LEGAL DESCRIPTION	2
3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY	2
4.0 HISTORY.....	2
5.0 2009 WORK PROGRAM.....	3
6.0 GEOLOGY.....	7
6.1 Regional.....	7
6.2 Property	7
6.3 Mineralization.....	12
7.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION	14
7.1 Geochemistry.....	14
7.2 Geophysics	21
8.0 PROSPECTING.....	24
9.0 GEOCHEMISTRY.....	24
9.1. Procedure	24
9.2 Results.....	24
10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	26
11.0 SELECTED REFERENCES.....	27

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 1	Location Map (scale as shown)	1
Figure 2	Claim and Grid Location Map (1:30,000).....	4
Figure 3	Regional Geology Map (as shown).....	5
LEGEND	Legend for Figure 3.....	6
Figure 4	Property Geology (1:25,000)	9
Figure 5	Sun Grid - Geology and Geochemistry (as shown)	10
Figure 6	Moon Showing Area - Geology and Geochemistry (as shown).....	11
Figure 7	Index Map (as shown).....	16
Figure 8	Stone Trend (as shown).....	17
Figure 9	Sun Grid Area (as shown).....	18
Figure 10	Northeast Sun Grid (as shown).....	19
Figure 11	Moon Detail (as shown)	20
Figure 12	Stacked VLF Profiles (1:15,000).....	22
Figure 13	VLF Fraser Filtered InPhase (1:15,000)	23
Figure 14	Gambler Detail 2009 (as shown)	25

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Summary of claims.....	2
Table 2	Location of adits	12
Table 3	Diamond drill hole locations	14
Table 4	Trench Locations.....	14

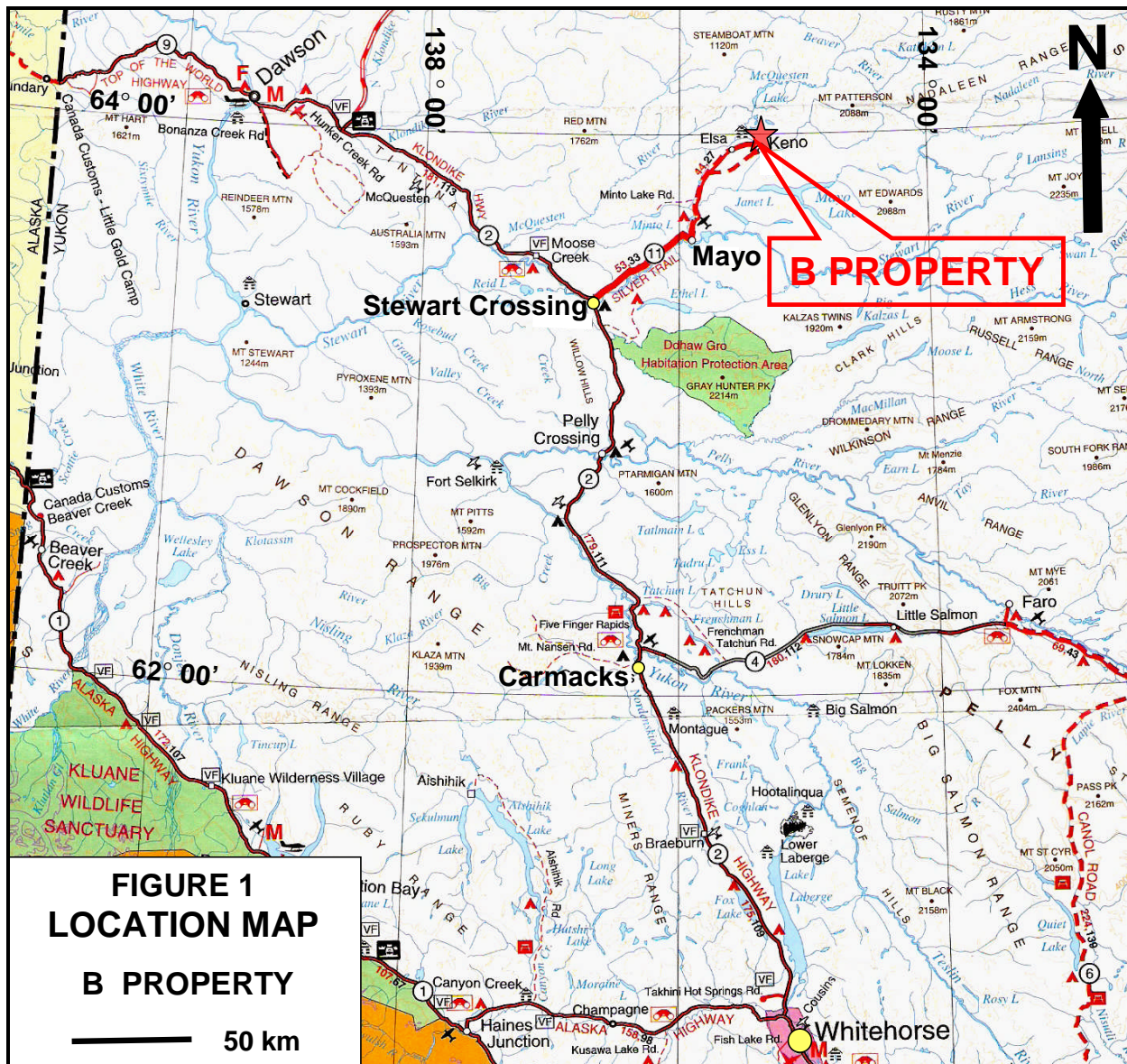
APPENDICES

Appendix I	Statement of Claims
Appendix II	Sample Descriptions
Appendix III	Geochemical Procedure and Results
Appendix IV	Statement of Expenditures
Appendix V	Statement of Qualifications

1.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figure 1)

The B property, NTS map sheet 105M/14, is located 7 km north-northeast of Keno City, approximately 360 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, in the Mayo Mining Division. It is situated on the northwestern slope of Keno Hill, approximately 1-2 km south of Gambler Lake. Latitude and longitude of the property are 63°59'N, 135°15'W.

Access is via the Gambler Gulch road/trail, which passes through Wernecke and crosses Gambler Gulch and Faro Gulch. The trail heads south at Faro Gulch and transects the B property. The trail is road accessible to just beyond the old mining camp at Wernecke (approximately 6 km from Keno City). All-terrain vehicle (ATV) use for the remaining 5 km to the property centre is recommended beyond this point.



2.0 LEGAL DESCRIPTION (Figure 2)

The B Claim Group consists of 68 contiguous claims covering an area of approximately 1350 hectares. The B property is primarily owned by Richard Fischer of Calgary, Alberta but Tom Scott of Calgary, Alberta is the registered owner of the B 75 and B 76 claims. The 2009 program was funded by Richard E. Fischer (75%) and John McPherson (25%). A table showing pertinent claim data follows:

TABLE 1: Summary of claims

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Claims	Current Expiry Date	New Expiry Date*
B 14-15	YB81306-7	2	Aug. 22, 2009	Aug. 22, 2010*
B 20-23,25,27-30	YB81312-15,17, 319-22	9	Aug. 22, 2010	Aug. 22, 2010
B 47, 49, 50-52	YB81331, 33-336	5	Aug. 22, 2010	Aug. 22, 2010
B 53-56, 94	YB81337-340, 366	5	Aug. 22, 2009	Aug. 22, 2010*
B 57-62	YB81341-346	6	Aug. 22, 2010	Aug. 22, 2010
B 75 - 86	YB81347-81358	12	Aug. 22, 2010	Aug. 22, 2010
B 87-93, 95, 97-99	YB81359-365, 367, 369-371	11	Aug. 22, 2010	Aug. 22, 2010
B 96	YB81368	1	Aug. 22, 2011	Aug. 22, 2011
B 103 - 116	YC02750 - 02763	14	June 6, 2009	June 6, 2010*
B 117	YC39579	1	Aug. 11, 2009	Aug. 11, 2010*
B 118 - 119	YC39580-81	2	Aug. 11, 2010	Aug. 11, 2010
TOTAL		68		

* Note: New expiry date based on acceptance of this report.

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The B property is situated within the Stewart Plateau, characterized by individual and isolated small ranges separated by broad deep valleys. The lower slopes have been glaciated with westerly trending ice flow directions. The claims cover the northwestern tree covered slope of Keno Hill. Muskeg and sparse black spruce cover the lower half of the claim group. Exposure is extremely poor but does exist along some of the creeks, as cliff exposures above Gambler Lake and at the higher elevations on Keno Hill, such as on the B 14 and B 15 claims. Elevations on the property range from 2350' (716m) to 4720' (1439m). Vegetation includes spruce, alder, willow and muskeg.

4.0 HISTORY (Figure 3)

The B property lies approximately 1 km north of the old mine workings at Wernecke, an active mining camp from 1921 to 1933, with production principally from the Sadie-Ladue (24-25) and Lucky Queen (34) veins. Production figures from 1921 to 1941, which include some production from the Galena Hill area, are 588,503.4 tonnes of 2,605 g/t Ag and 7.5% Pb. More recent work in the Wernecke area includes high-grading of the Sadie-Ladue, Shamrock and Lucky Queen veins in the 1980's to 1990. Production figures

include 999.5 tonnes of 8,588.6 g/t Ag, 221 tonnes of 7,153.8 g/t Ag and 100 tonnes (including average grades of over 13,713 g/t Ag from the Lucky Queen) in addition to lead (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2004*). The B property also adjoins showings on the northern slope of Keno Hill with significant silver-lead-zinc veins such as the Nabob No. 2 (51), Lake (35) and Stone occurrences (41). (*Refer to Figure 3.*)

The Moon mineral occurrence (105M 046) is located near the centre of the B property. The main showing, which consists of an adit, occurs on the adjoining Try Again and Todd claims, owned by Walter Malicky of Whitehorse, Yukon. Previous trenching and drilling extends on to the B property. The Moon showing was first staked in 1921 and later explored by a 30m long adit. Several periods of hand and excavator trenching were undertaken from the 1960's to 1990's and 3 holes (27.4m) were drilled by Colonial Mines Limited in 1965 (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2004*). A longitudinal fissure vein, traced for 30.5m (*Deklerk and Traynor, 2004*), and a possible transverse vein are exposed at the mouth of the adit.

Many of the old pits, hand and excavator trenches and drill sites have been located on the B property but no documentation of this work has been uncovered to date.

In 2001 to 2002 and in 2005 geological mapping, with concurrent geochemical sampling and prospecting, and a 23 line km VLF-EM geophysical survey were undertaken on the B property to trace the structures hosting mineralization at the Moon, Lake and Sadie-Ladue on to the B property. The geophysical data was integrated and compiled by a qualified geophysicist, Dr. Dave Hildes, Ph.D., P.Geo. of Aurora Geosciences, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory in 2006. Trail rehabilitation, geological mapping, prospecting with concurrent rock and soil geochemical sampling was undertaken in 2008.

5.0 2009 WORK PROGRAM

The 2009 program consisted of geological mapping and prospecting with concurrent rock geochemical sampling from May 26 to 27, 2009 across greenstone cliffs above Gambler Lake, and in a structurally complex environment near the bend in Gambler Gulch. The greenstone cliffs cover a favourable host rock with potential to host Keno style mineralization and the bend in Gambler Gulch lies along the projected trend of the Sadie-Ladue structure. Control was provided by property scale topographic maps, existing grid and GPS.

The mapping portion of the program will be discussed under section 6.2 "Property Geology" and section 6.3 "Mineralization". The prospecting portion of the program will be discussed under section 6.3, "Mineralization" and section 8.0 "Prospecting". The geochemical sampling will be discussed under section 9.0 "Geochemistry".

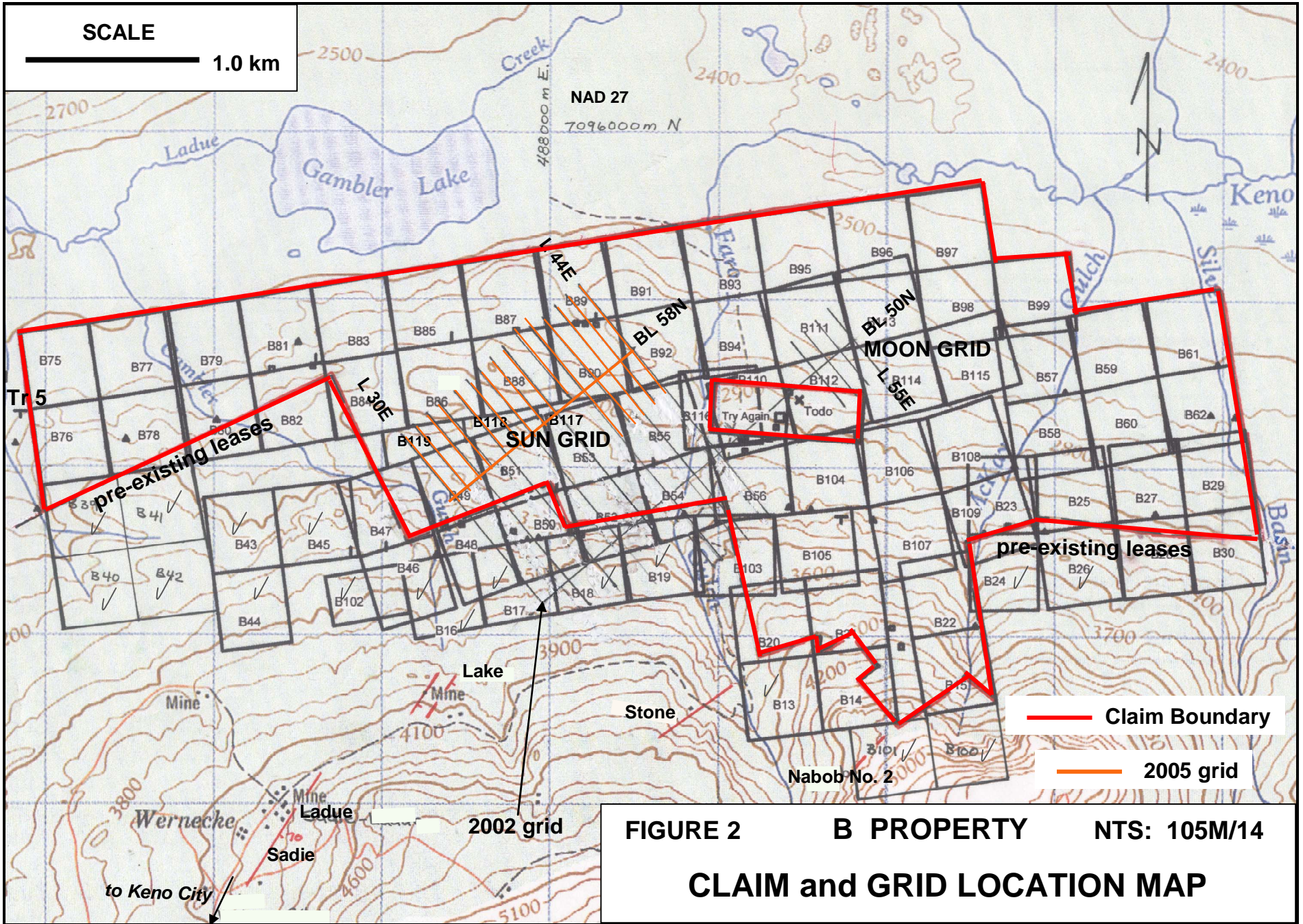
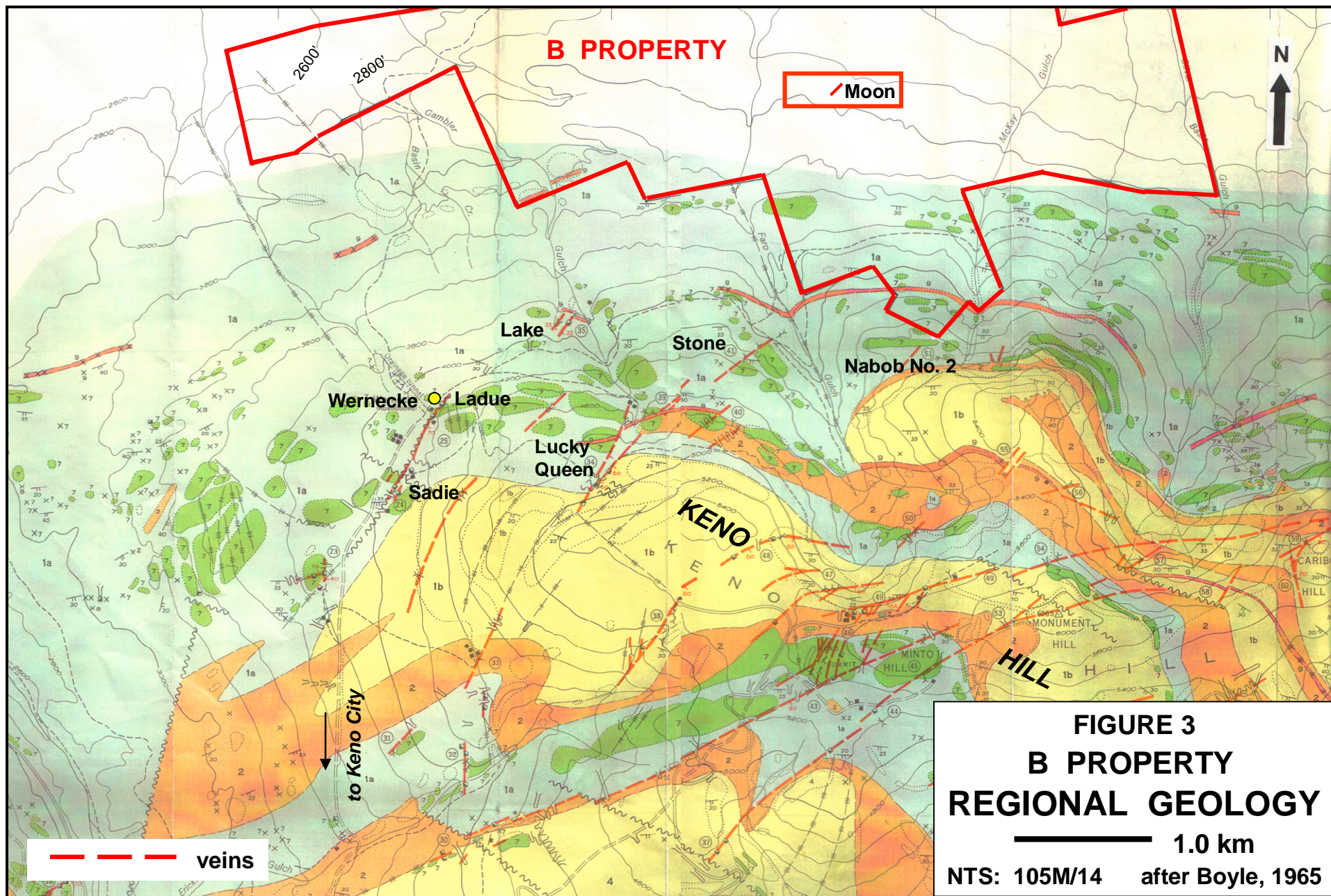


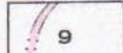
FIGURE 2 B PROPERTY NTS: 105M/14
CLAIM and GRID LOCATION MAP



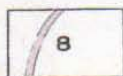
LEGEND

MESOZOIC

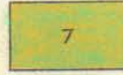
CRETACEOUS (?)



9 Quartz-feldspar porphyry, rhyolite



8 Biotite lamprophyre

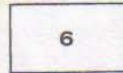


7 Diorite, gabbro (greenstone)

YUKON GROUP

PRECAMBRIAN OR PALAEZOIC

UPPER SCHIST FORMATION (5,6)



6 Graphitic schist, graphitic phyllite, thin-bedded quartzite, argillite, quartz-mica schist, limestone



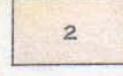
5 Quartz-sericite schist

CENTRAL QUARTZITE FORMATION (3,4)

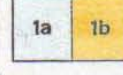


3. White to pale grey, thick-bedded cherty quartzite
4. Thick-bedded quartzite, thin-bedded quartzite, graphitic phyllite, graphitic schist, argillite

LOWER SCHIST FORMATION (1,2)



2 Quartz-sericite schist



1a. Graphitic schist, graphitic phyllite, thin-bedded quartzite, argillite, calcareous schist, slate (includes some quartz-sericite schist (2) on Galena Hill)
1b. Thick-bedded quartzite, thin-bedded quartzite, phyllite, graphitic schist

- Area of rock outcrop and local float (small, large) x
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, dip known) //
- Lineament from air photographs (in some places may represent trace of a vein fault or post-ore fault) - - - - -
- Post-ore fault ~~~~~
- Vein fault //
- Prospect or open cut /
- Shaft []
- Adit (accessible, caved) /
- Mining property or prospect (referred to in text) (S)

Geology compiled by R. W. Boyle from field work in 1953, 1954 and 1955; Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report Part A, Map 1860; Geological Survey of Canada, Preliminary Map 50-20 A; various private reports and maps

To accompany G.S.C. Bulletin 111, by R.W. Boyle

- Road, all weather =
- Other roads =
- Trail - - - - -
- Power line - - - - -
- Building []
- Triangulation station []
- Marsh []
- Contours (interval 200 feet) []

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1964
Base map cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, from maps prepared by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1956, with minor revisions by the Geological Survey of Canada

Approximate magnetic declination 33° 46' E, decreasing by 4.3' annually

INDEX TO MINING PROPERTIES AND PROSPECTS

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Silver King | 21. Moth |
| 2. Elsa | 22. Onek |
| 3. Dixie | 23. Klondyke-Keno |
| 4. Coral and Wigwam | 24. Sadie-Friendship |
| 5. Arctic and Mastiff | 25. Ladue |
| 6. Ruby | 26. Bellekeno |
| 7. No Cash | 27. Mount Keno (Hogan vein) |
| 8. Betty | 28. Ankeno |
| 9. Cream | 29. Mount Keno (Runer vein) |
| 10. Hector | 30. Dorothy |
| 11. Calumet | 31. Kijo |
| 12. Dragon (U. N.) | 32. Croesus No. 1 |
| 13. Formo | 33. Black Cap and Shepherd |
| 14a. Galkeno (McLeod vein) | 34. Lucky Queen |
| 14b. Galkeno (Sime and Sugiyama veins) | 35. Lake |
| 15. Eagle | 36. Vanguard |
| 16. Fisher Creek | 37. Apex |
| 17. Bluebird | 38. Shamrock |
| 18. Tin Can | 39. Highlander |
| 19. Rico | 40. Cub and Bunny |
| 20. Duncan Creek | 41. Stone |
| | 42. Homestake |
| | 43. No. 6 |
| | 44. Porcupine-Kinmar |
| | 45. Comstock |
| | 46. No. 9 |
| | 47. No. 1 |
| | 48. Gambler |
| | 49. Main Fault and No |
| | 50. Lake View |
| | 51. Nabob, No. 2 |
| | 52. Helen Fraction |
| | 53. Gold Hill No. 2 |
| | 54. Ladue Fraction |
| | 55. Fox |
| | 56. Silver Basin |
| | 57. Gold Queen |
| | 58. Duncan |
| | 59. Alice |
| | 60. Caribou |
| | 61. Divide |
| | 62. Devon |
| | 63. Faith |

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Regional (Figure 3)

The regional geology of the B property is represented on the Keno Hill (105 M/14) Map Sheet, Murphy and Roots, 1992. The area is underlain by highly deformed rocks of the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group (a metavolcano-sedimentary package), the Early Carboniferous Keno Hill Quartzite and Triassic diorite to greenstone, which occur within the easterly trending, southerly dipping Tombstone Thrust Sheet. The deformation, characterized by intense foliations and lineations, appears to be related to displacement along the Tombstone Thrust. The foliations and lineations were later deformed by north to northwest trending open folds. All of the above lithological units are intruded by Cretaceous aged aplite and granite dykes and sills. North to northeast and northwest trending faults are evident through the area, with Keno Hill type mineralization associated with the former faults. The mineralized vein faults have been K/Ar dated at 90 Ma.

The B property lies just north of the Keno silver mining camp, which hosts more than 65 deposits and occurrences with all of the mineable silver veins occurring in a 26 km by 1 to 6.4 km wide area. The Keno mining camp produced silver from 1914 until 1989, with production from 1921 to 1988 totalling 4,872,423 tonnes averaging 1,389 g/t Ag, 5.6% Pb and 3.1% Zn. Mineralization primarily consists of galena, sphalerite and freibergite in a gangue of siderite ± quartz and is commonly associated with northeast trending, southeast dipping fault fissures. Most of the deposits occur within the Keno Hill Quartzite. Gold and silver bearing quartz veins occur peripheral to the silver-lead-zinc deposits at Keno Hill.

The Keno Hill camp is an example of a clastic metasediment hosted silver-lead-zinc enriched polymetallic vein deposit model such as the Coeur d'Alene district in Idaho, USA. Commodities in this type of deposit typically include silver, lead, zinc with lesser gold, copper and manganese and individual vein systems range from several hundred to several million tonnes grading from 5 to 1500 g/t Ag, 0.5 to 20% Pb and 0.5 to 8% Zn.

6.2 Property (Figures 4 - 5)

The B property is primarily underlain by phyllitic metasedimentary rocks of the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group, with minor Keno Hill Quartzite, intruded by Triassic greenstone and Cretaceous porphyritic aplite dykes and sills. Two northeasterly trending faults, which are the orientation of the structures hosting Keno Hill type silver-lead-zinc mineralization, were mapped on the property.

The phyllitic metasedimentary rocks comprise the oldest unit on the property (Unit 1) and consist of carbonaceous or graphitic (gf) phyllite that can be calcareous (calc). They generally consist of metamorphosed shales, mudstones and marls. Some of the phyllitic rocks exhibit a variation in grain size and composition, so have been subdivided into rocks that were originally siltstones (ss), arenites (ar) and greywackes (gw). Grey to black

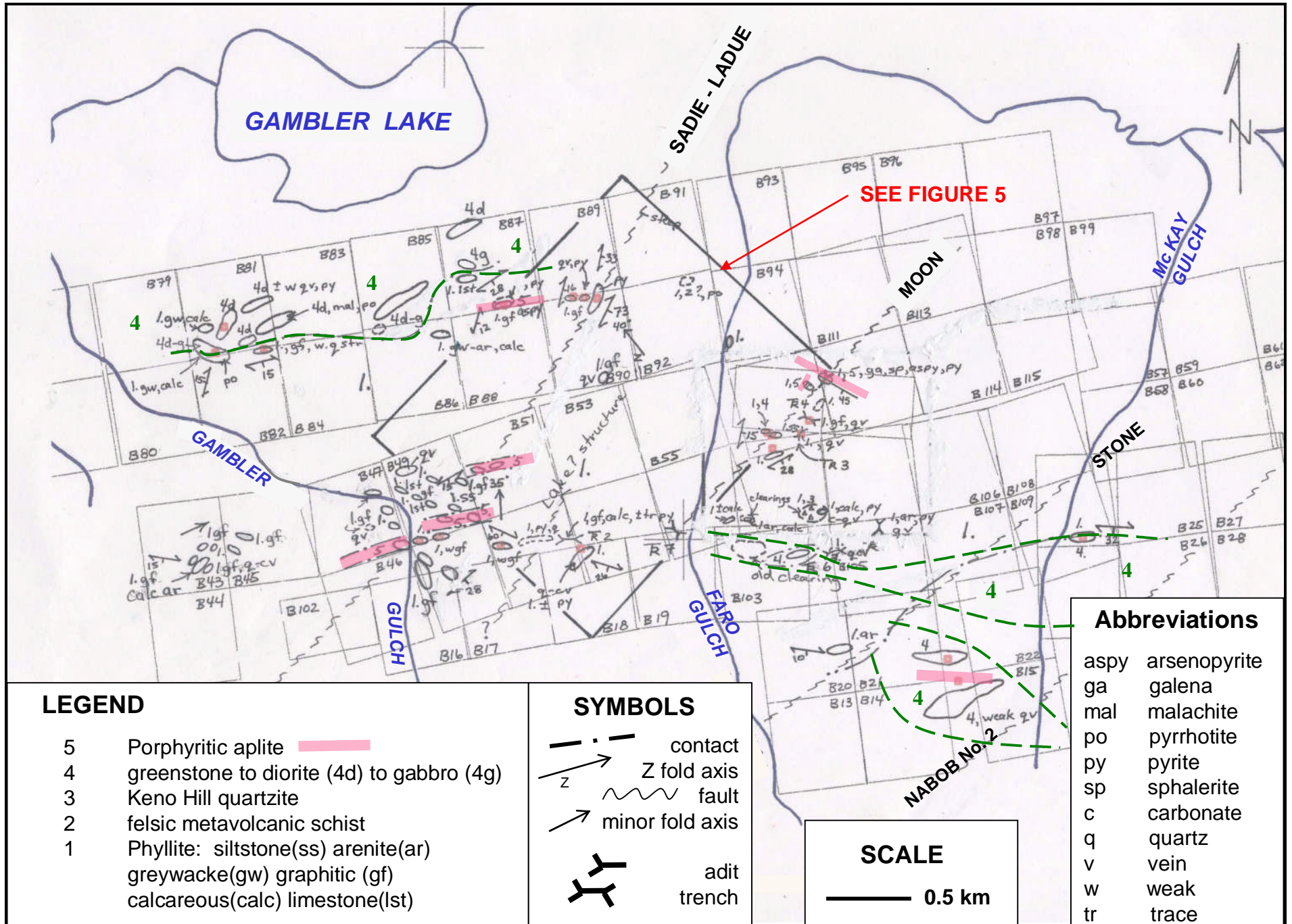
limestone (1st), commonly grading to graphitic calcareous phyllite and thought to be related to Unit 1, is exposed on B 49, B 87 and to the west of the property at Trench 5 (See Figure 5). Unit 1 represents the Lower Schist Unit at Keno Hill, which has been known to host Keno Hill type silver veins, but is not the most favourable host due to its incompetent character resulting in small, irregular and discontinuous veins.

Numerous foliation-parallel boudins of Triassic greenstone (Unit 4) to meta-diorite (Unit 4d) and meta-gabbro (Unit 4g) thought to represent deformed sills and/or dykes are contained within the phyllitic metasedimentary unit. Unit 4, a favourable host for mineralized fissure veins in the Keno Hill Camp, predominates in the northwestern and southeastern property areas and as more isolated exposures in the central property area, covered by the Sun Grid.

Quartzite (Unit 3), the main host for mineralized fissure veins in the Keno Hill Camp, occurs in the vicinity of Trench 6 on B 105 with float identified on B 56. This area lies just west of the projection of the fault that hosts the vein at the Stone occurrence to the southwest (*Figure 10*). Quartzite occurs beneath grey phyllite and minor metavolcanic schist along McKay Gulch, along trend of the Nabob No. 2 vein (*Figure 10*).

Cretaceous porphyritic aplite dykes and sills cut Unit 1 in the Moon showing area on the Try Again and Todd claims and in several locations across the B property. A porphyritic aplite sill (Unit 5) intrudes Unit 1 at the Moon Adit and a similar dyke occurs just to the southwest (*Figure 11*). A similar sill to that at the Moon Adit is exposed on the B 87 claim (*Figure 10*). A large sill has been traced across Gambler Gulch on the B 47 and 49 claims (*Figure 14*). This sill may be offset to the north, where it appears on the B 51 claim on the Sun Grid. Another aplite cuts the greenstone in the B14 – B15 claim area (*Figure 8*). A sill is also exposed just south of the southeastern corner of the B property along Silver Basin Gulch.

Two northeasterly trending faults, which are the orientation of the structures hosting Keno Hill type mineralization, were mapped on the property. One of the faults was mapped on the B 90 claim and another mapped at the adit. Trench 2 occurs proximal to the postulated intersection between the Lake and Moon fissure vein faults, a favourable environment for ore shoots in the Keno Hill Mining Camp. Minor north to northwesterly trending drag folds were also mapped on B 90 and B 50, with the former fold showing vergence to the northeast. The lithological units on the B property appear to form the southern limb of an anticline.



LEGEND

- 5 Porphyritic aplite
- 4 greenstone to diorite (4d) to gabbro (4g)
- 3 Keno Hill quartzite
- 2 felsic metavolcanic schist
- 1 Phyllite: siltstone(ss) arenite(ar)
greywacke(gw) graphitic (gf)
calcareous(calc) limestone(lst)

SYMBOLS

- · — contact
- Z fold axis
- ~ fault
- ↗ minor fold axis
- Y Y adit
- — trench

SCALE

— 0.5 km

Abbreviations

- aspy arsenopyrite
- ga galena
- mal malachite
- po pyrrhotite
- py pyrite
- sp sphalerite
- c carbonate
- q quartz
- v vein
- w weak
- tr trace

FIGURE 4: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

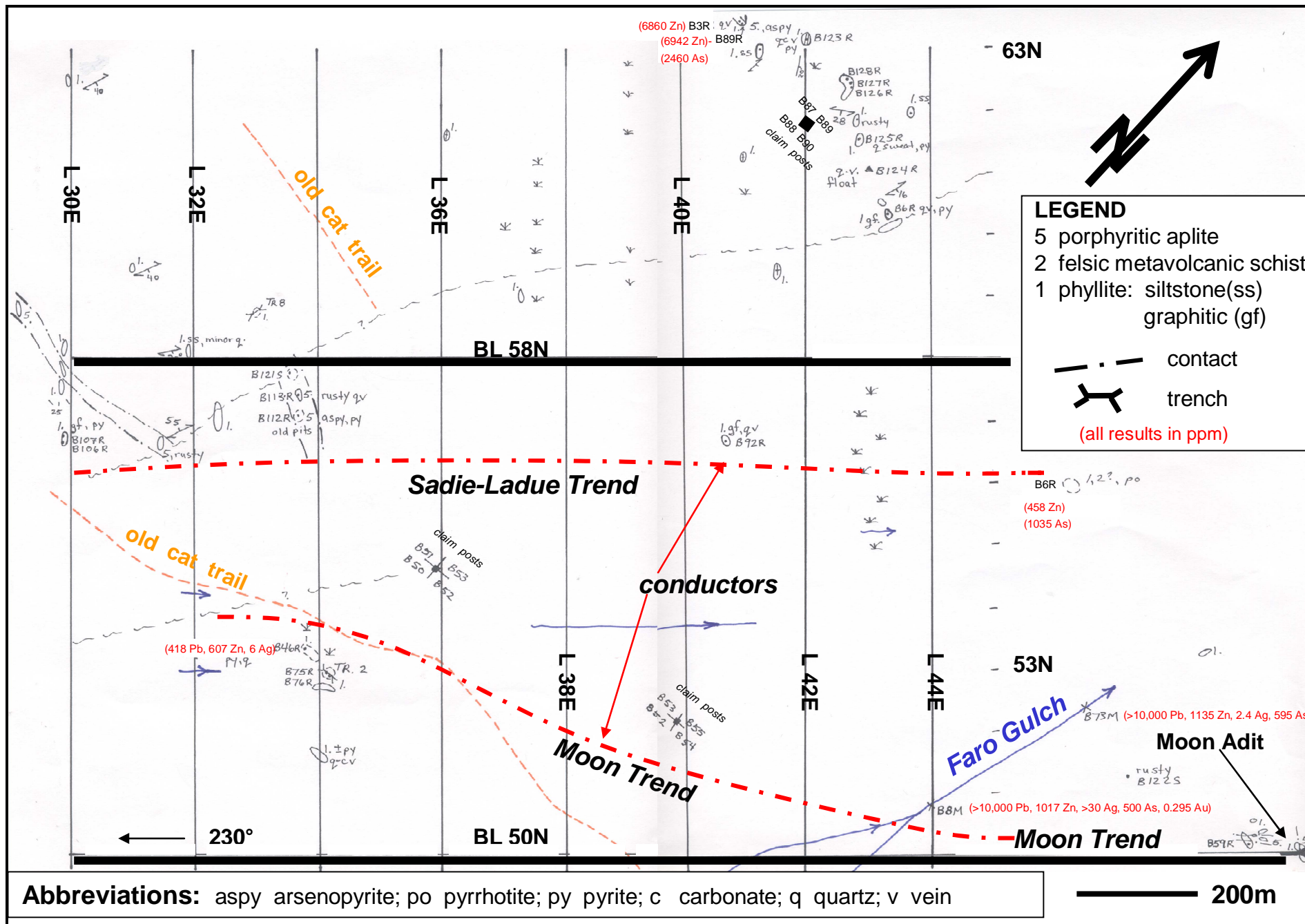


FIGURE 5: SUN GRID – GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

6.3 Mineralization (Figures 2-5)

Significant mineralized structures that lie proximal to and have potential to extend on to the B property include, from west to east, the highly productive Sadie-Ladue, the Lake, the Moon, Stone and Nabob No. 2 (see Figure 3).

Three caved adits were located at the Stone occurrence, one caved adit on the Lake occurrence and one caved adit at the Moon occurrence. UTM coordinates were recorded by GPS using Nad 83 projection, Zone 8 and are shown in Table 2, below.

TABLE 2: Location of adits

Name	Easting (mE)	Northing(mN)	Elevation (m)
Moon	489364	7094591	871
Stone 1	488816	7092624	1190
Stone 2	488719	7092555	1250
Stone 3	488662	7092512	1290
Lake	487381	7092835	1155

The Sadie-Ladue vein system consists of at least two longitudinal veins trending 030 to 040°, dipping to the southeast and hosted by greenstone, thin bedded quartzite, phyllite and interbedded schist. The veins are offset dextrally by northwest trending cross-faults. Prior to 1965 the Ladue mine produced 200,000 tons of 54.5 oz/ton Ag, 12.6% Pb and the Sadie-Friendship mine, 113,000 tons of 55.3 oz/ton Ag, 7.8% Pb (Boyle, 1965).

Two parallel veins exposed at the Lake occurrence by open cuts and an adit may represent the northern extension of the Sadie – Ladue system. The northeast trending, southeast dipping veins range from 0.9 to 2.4m wide (Boyle, 1965).

A 050° trending, southeast dipping 3m wide vein, explored by three adits and several open cuts and pits, is documented at the Stone occurrence (Jersey Silver Mine), which may represent the northeastern extent of the Lucky Queen system. The Lucky Queen mine produced 123,000 tons averaging 97.8 oz/ton Ag and 8.7% Pb prior to 1965 (Boyle, 1965). The mineralized part of the Stone vein fault is hosted by greenstone below a schist capping (Boyle, 1965). Vein mineralization from the dumps of the three caved Stone adits, primarily from the lower adit (Stone 1) returned anomalous results of 456 g/t Ag, 0.64% Pb, 0.26% Zn with 0.25 g/t Au. The silver values are high compared to the Pb suggestive of high silver content in the galena. The projection of this vein fault would trend across the B 20, 21, 107 and 109 claims and beyond, near the contact between the phyllite and greenstone (Figure 4).

The Nabob No. 2 vein, explored by at least three shafts, trends 050° and is hosted by graphitic schist, quartzite, phyllite and greenstone. There is no record of any ore shoots (Boyle, 1965), The extension of this structure projects on to the B 15, 25, 60 and 62 claims.

At the Moon Adit (located within the central B property, but not part of the property holdings) a Keno Hill type longitudinal fissure vein, trending 045°/85°W, and a transverse vein (030°/80°W) are exposed at the contact between the phyllite and a Cretaceous porphyritic aplite sill. The longitudinal vein is mineralized with galena, sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Transverse structures are mineralized with quartz, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite, and galena, arsenopyrite and pyrite. Results from the Moon showing include 3.65% Pb, 2.17% Zn, 292.0 g/t Ag and 1.19 g/t Au with 600 ppm As over 0.4m from the longitudinal fissure vein and values up to 7.99% Pb, 7.89% Zn, 586.0 g/t Ag and 5.18 g/t Au with >10,000 ppm As from the mineralized aplite.

Three Cretaceous aplite sills, a competent host rock with potential to host Keno Hill type veins as illustrated at the Moon Adit, have been mapped on the B property. The sills are commonly mineralized with pyrite, arsenopyrite, ±sphalerite and/or galena.

An aplite sill mineralized with pyrite and arsenopyrite (referred to as the Gambler Sill) crosses Gambler Gulch just upstream of the bend. The sill has been traced for 600m (*Figures 4 and 14*), and lies 1.5 km along trend to the northeast of the Sadie-Ladue fissure vein, a significant past producer. The eastern end of the sill is exposed on the Sun Grid (*Figure 5*) where it was previously explored by several old pits and appears to be locally sinistrally offset. There is very limited exposure in the area. Two samples were collected from the sill in 2009 and a third from a quartz vein hosted by the sill (Sample numbers 09-B008-1, -2 and 09-B014).

An arsenopyrite-bearing mineralized aplite and phyllite occurs on the B 87 claim at approximately L43E/6350N, with maximum results of 145 ppb Au, 2675 ppm As and 6,942 ppm Zn in B2R and B89R (*Figures 4 and 5*). This mineralized zone lies within 400m of a northeast trending fault, which may represent the strike extent of the fault that hosts the productive Sadie-Ladue Vein, approximately 1.2 km along trend to the northeast of the Gambler Sill.

The aplite sill in the B14 – B15 claim area contains fine disseminated galena, returning 3365 ppm Pb.

Mineralized aplite (arsenopyrite and pyrite-bearing) occurs southeast of the property, on the eastern bank of Silver Basin Gulch, with values of 5.73 g/t Au, 9.2 g/t Ag over 0.6m from arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins with pyrite and minor sphalerite and galena.

No significant mineralization has been located within the greenstone-diorite unit on the property, another favourable competent host rock. However, Keno Hill type mineralization is recessive, so not generally exposed in outcrop. A greenstone hosted quartz vein was encountered in 2009 and sampled as 09-B004-2. Minor chalcopyrite was noted in pyritic greenstone and sampled as 09-B004-1 (*Figure 14*).

Additional quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, hosted by the phyllite and altered phyllite occur across the property. A phyllite hosted vein was encountered in 2009 and sampled as 09-B006 (*Figure 14*).

It is possible that both the Lake and Moon vein faults represent the northern extension of the Sadie-Ladue system, dextrally offset by northwest trending cross-faults.

The results of the 1965 drill program on the Moon/B property are not in the public record and the core has not been located. Diamond drill hole collars located in the field are documented in Table 3 below using UTM coordinates Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection and plotted in Figure 10.

Table 3: Diamond drill hole locations

Drill Hole	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting	Elevation (m)
65-01	7094581	489402	869
65-02	7094008	488935	952
65-03	not	located	

The old trenches and pits encountered on the property are documented in Table 4 below using UTM coordinates Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection and are shown in Figures 8-11.

Table 4: Trench locations

Trench No.	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting	Elevation (m)
Tr 1	7093851	489653	1012
Tr 2	7093795	488049	1008
Tr 3	7094385	489255	923
Tr 4	7094433	489270	914
Tr 5	7094472	484775	778
Tr 6	7093730	489348	1059
Tr 8	7094075	4887510	998
Pit 1 (Tr 7)	7093818	488635	988
Pit 2	7093857	488615	984
Pit 3	7093866	488604	992
Pit 4	7094036	4887661	985
Pit 5	7094032	4887648	987
Pit 6	7094051	4887617	988

7.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION (Figures 5 to 13)

7.1 GEOCHEMISTRY (Figures 5 to 11)

A total of 85 rock, 45 soil and 49 stream sediment samples were collected from the property area between 2001 and 2008. Complete details, results and locations are documented in past assessment reports (*Pautler, 2001, 2002, 2006a and 2008b*).

Work has been concentrated along trend of the past producing Sadie-Friendship and Ladue mines, and the Moon, Lake, Stone and Nabob #2 occurrences. Figure 7 serves as an index map for the detailed areas covered, which include the Stone trend (*Figure 8*), the Sun Grid area (*Figure 9*), northeast Sun Grid (*Figure 10*) and a detail of the Moon showing (*Figure 11*). The Sun grid covers the possible extensions of the Sadie-

Ladue, Lake and Moon showings. The Moon showing was investigated in detail in an attempt to evaluate the potential for its continuity along strike on to the B claims.

The rock samples across the property (denoted with an "R") primarily consisted of grab samples of vein mineralization and altered wallrock, exposed as float and outcrop. The soil samples (denoted with an "S"), generally not useful in this environment due to thick overburden and permafrost, were collected from areas of old workings, generally with poor exposure, in order to evaluate the significance of the workings. The moss mat samples (ending with an "M") were collected from the leeward side of boulders within the creek, where possible, and placed in waterproof Kraft bags. The sand samples (ending with a "D") were collected from the high-energy environment, screened to -20 mesh in the field, sieved to -80 mesh in the lab and a 30g sample was analyzed. Silt samples (ending with an "L") were collected if sand samples could not be obtained.

All samples were sent to Eco Tech Laboratory, Kamloops, British Columbia and analyzed according to the procedure described under section 9.0, "Geochemistry" and detailed in Appendix III.

The best results from rock sampling on the property are 145 ppb Au, 2675 ppm As and 6,942 ppm Zn from quartz bearing aplite and phyllite at L43E/6350N proximal to the projection of the Sadie-Ladue structure, approximately 3 km along trend to the northeast of the past producer.

The best soil results were obtained from a sample collected from the vicinity of Trench 6, which returned an anomalous 90 ppm Pb and 30 ppb Au (B119S) with elevated Zn (161 ppm). Low anomalous silver (0.9 g/t), lead (32 ppm) and zinc (153 ppm) were obtained from the Trench 7 area (B78S). Low anomalous silver (0.9 g/t) and gold (20ppb) are associated with a northwest trending fault (Sadie-Ladue structure?) on B 90 (B84S).

A reconnaissance soil line across the trend of the Sadie-Ladue, Lake and/or Moon structures in 2008 on the northeastern Sun Grid was useful in outlining base and precious metal anomalies despite the poor environment for good soil development (*Figure 9*). Of particular interest are the gold in soil results including a spot 365 ppb Au anomaly within a broad >100 ppm zinc anomaly. Significant silver-lead-zinc results were also obtained from the northwest end of the line, 400m northeast of quartz veins hosted by aplite (\pm arsenopyrite) and phyllite that previously returned 0.7% Zn with minor silver-gold-lead.

Stream sediment geochemistry in Faro Gulch, with values up to >10,000 ppm Pb, 1,260 ppm Zn, >30 ppm Ag, 730 ppb Au and 925 ppm As from sample B55M, suggests that mineralization associated with the Moon fissure vein continues on to the B property and extends for at least another 400m.

Anomalous gold in stream sediment values, up to 760 ppb Au, were obtained from the eastern property area in the Silver Basin Gulch area. The Nero Showing, consisting of quartz veins with minor galena, is reported in this area approximately 1 km southeast of the B property.

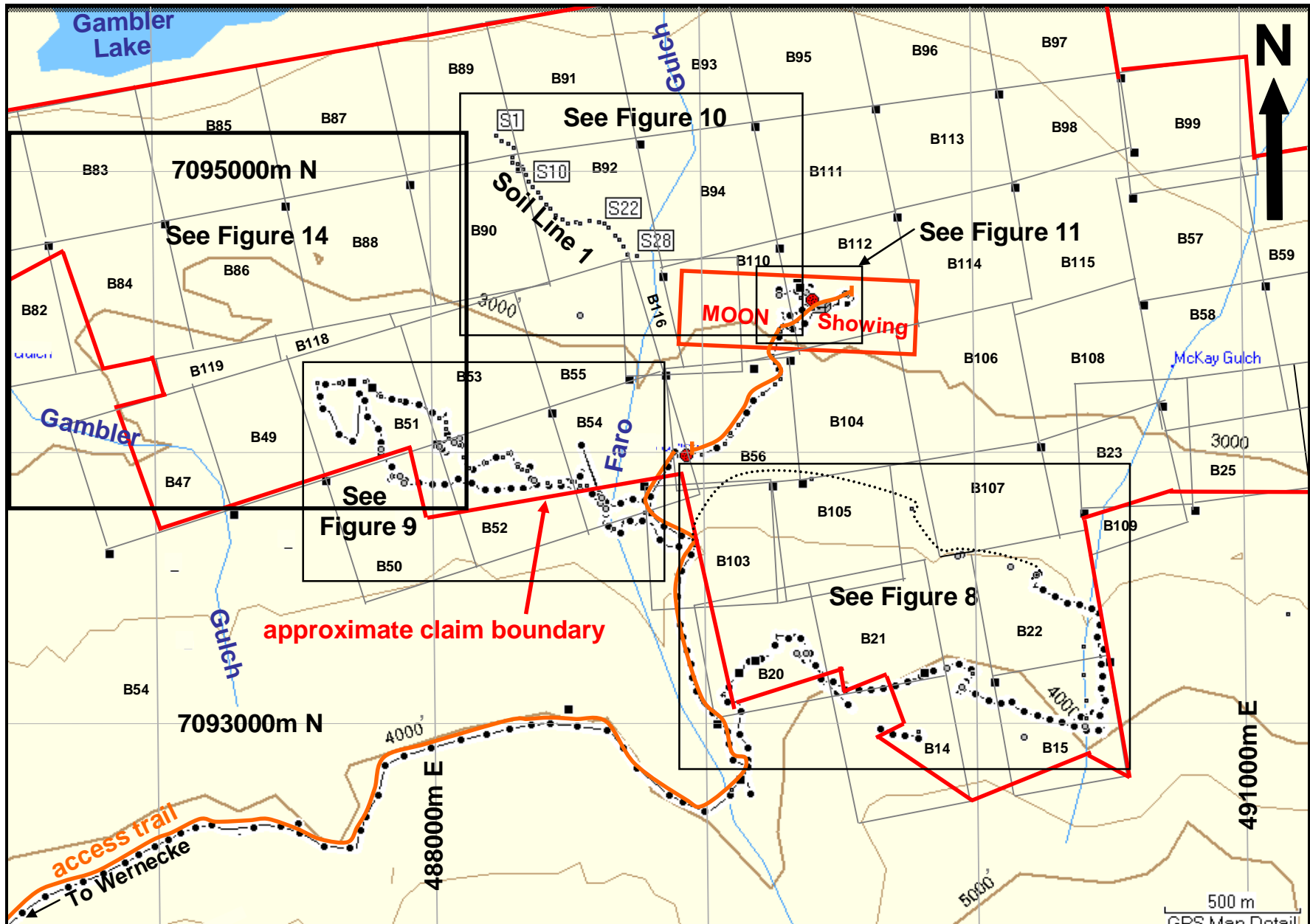
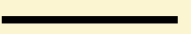


FIGURE 7: INDEX MAP

SCALE  500m

Nad 83 zone 8

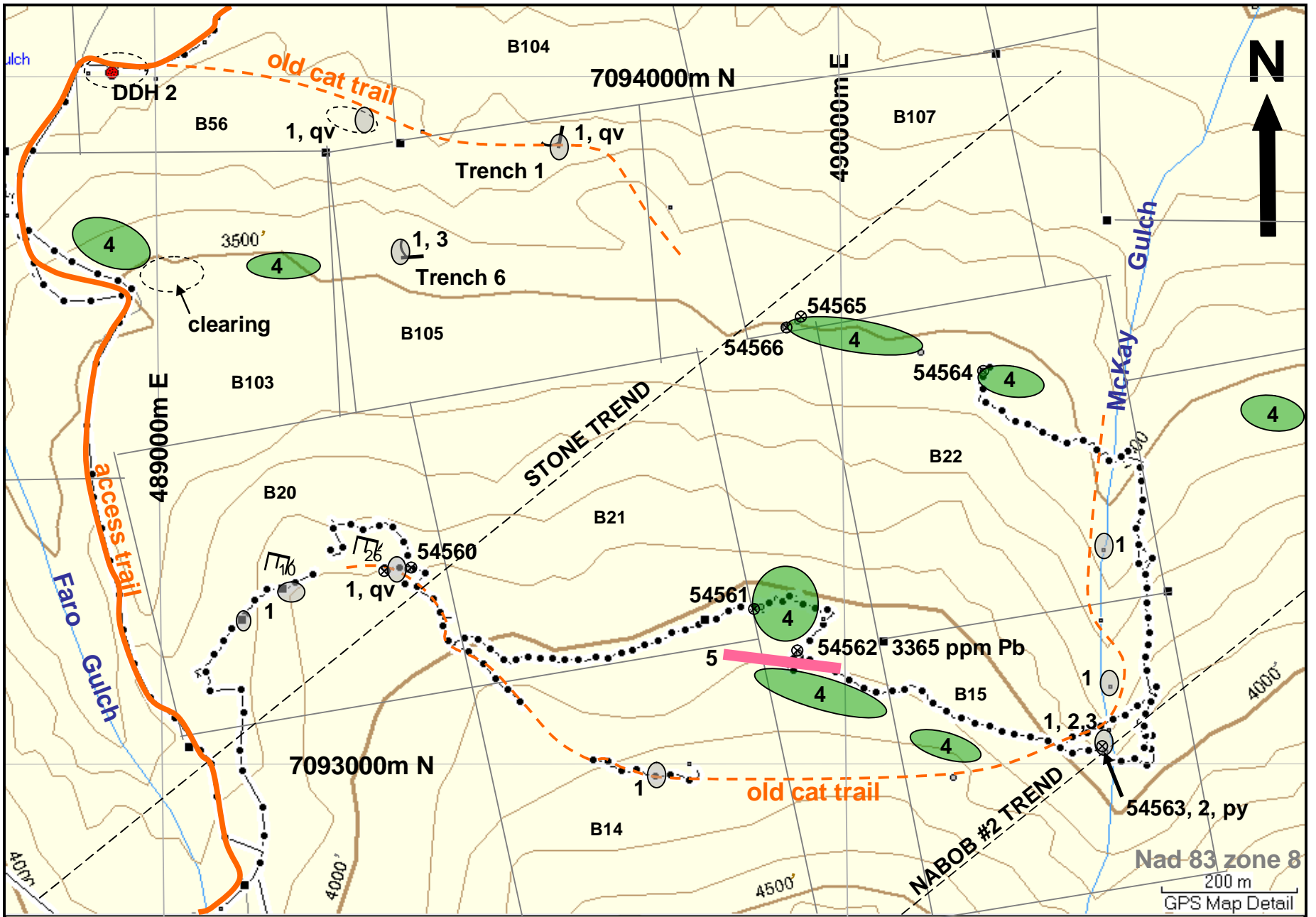


FIGURE 8: STONE TREND

SCALE 200m

54561 ⊗ 2008 sample location
Results shown if >50 Au, 1.0 Ag, 100 Pb, 100 Zn

Nad 83 zone 8
200 m
GPS Map Detail

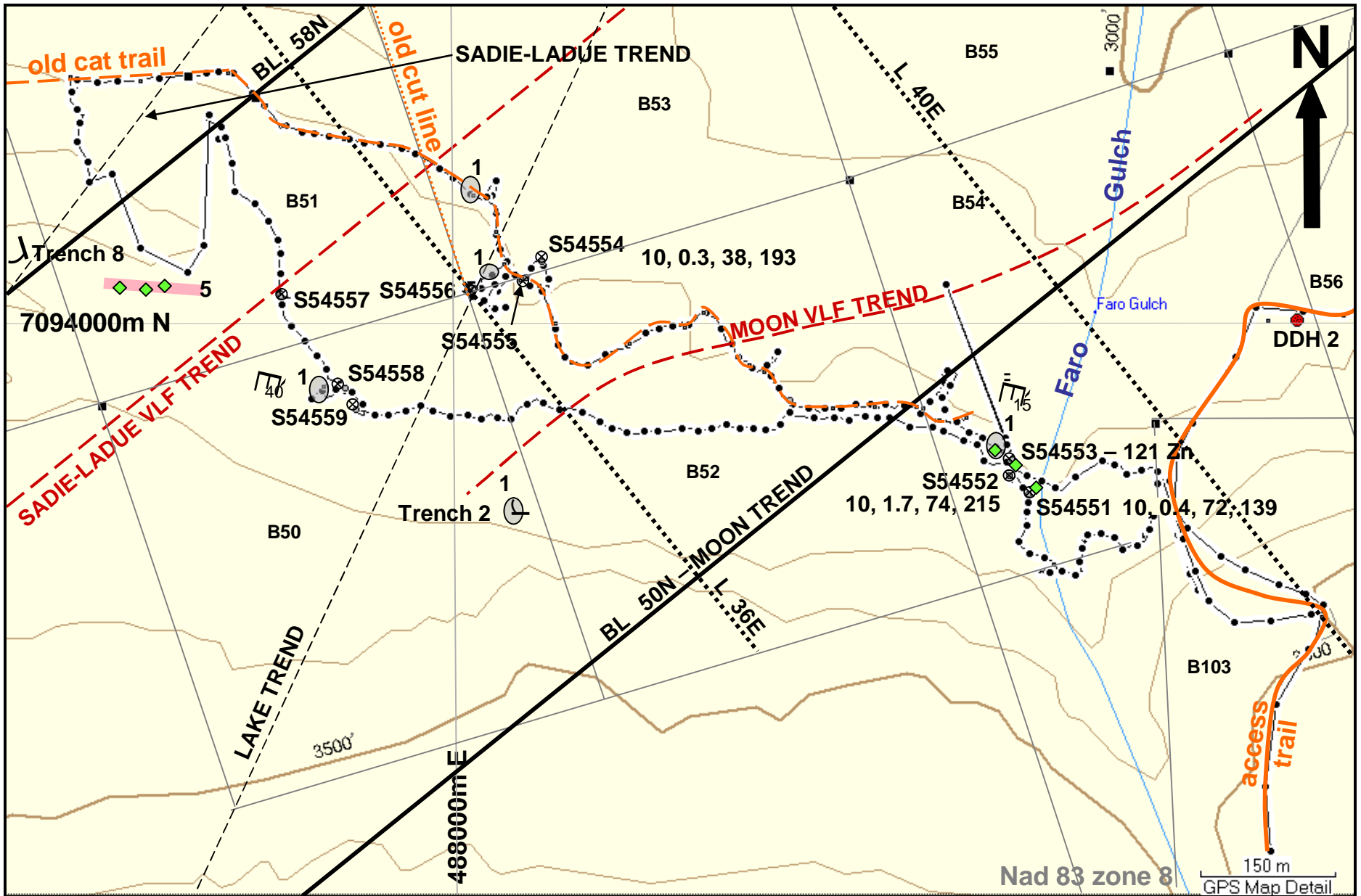
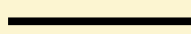


FIGURE 9: SUN GRID AREA

SCALE  150m

54555 ⊗ 2008 sample location
 S denotes soil
 Results shown if >30 Au, 1.0 Ag, 50 Pb, 150 Zn

◆ denotes pit
 Au, Ag, Pb, Zn
 (ppb, rest ppm)

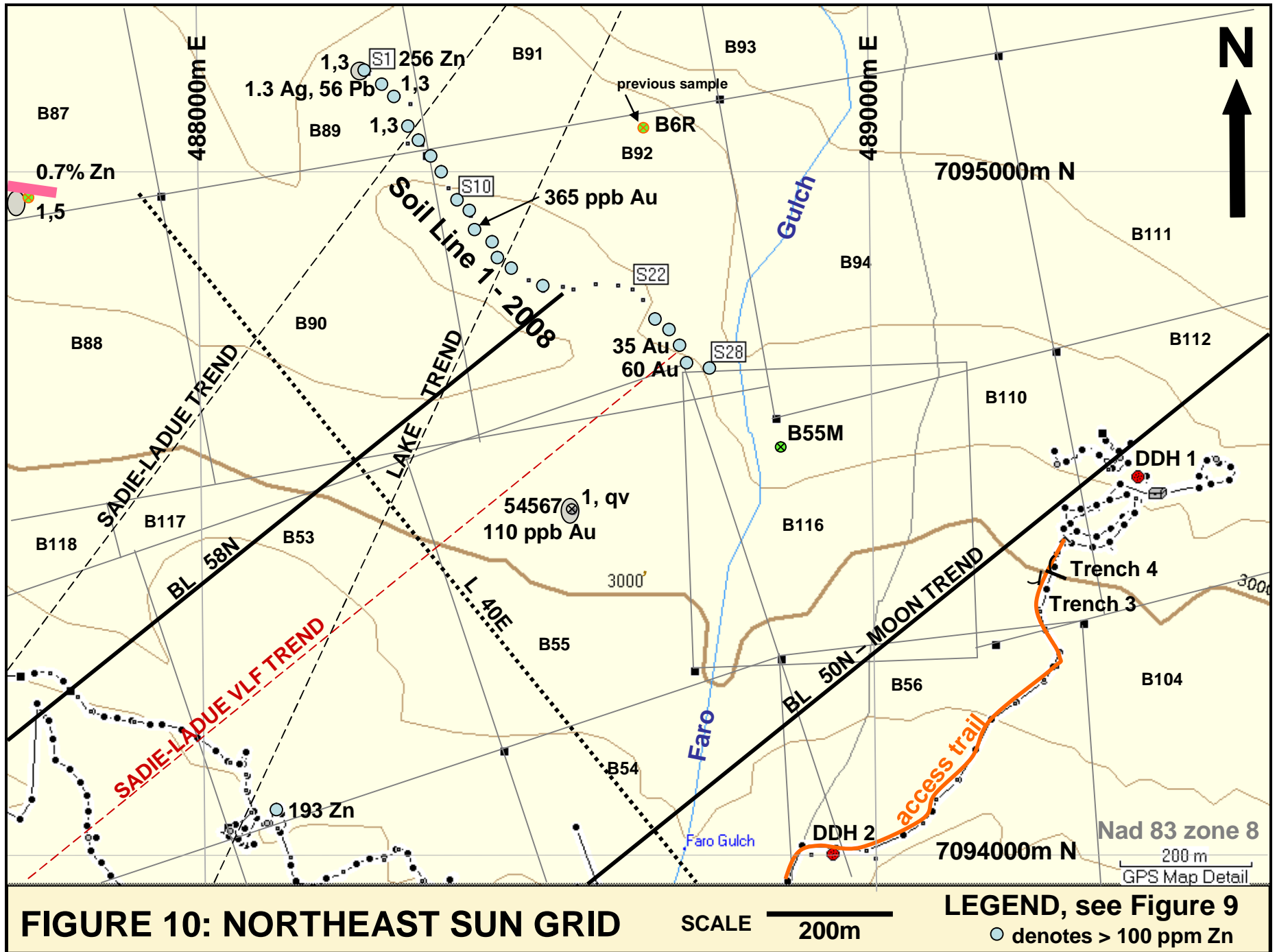


FIGURE 10: NORTHEAST SUN GRID

SCALE 200m

LEGEND, see Figure 9

● denotes > 100 ppm Zn

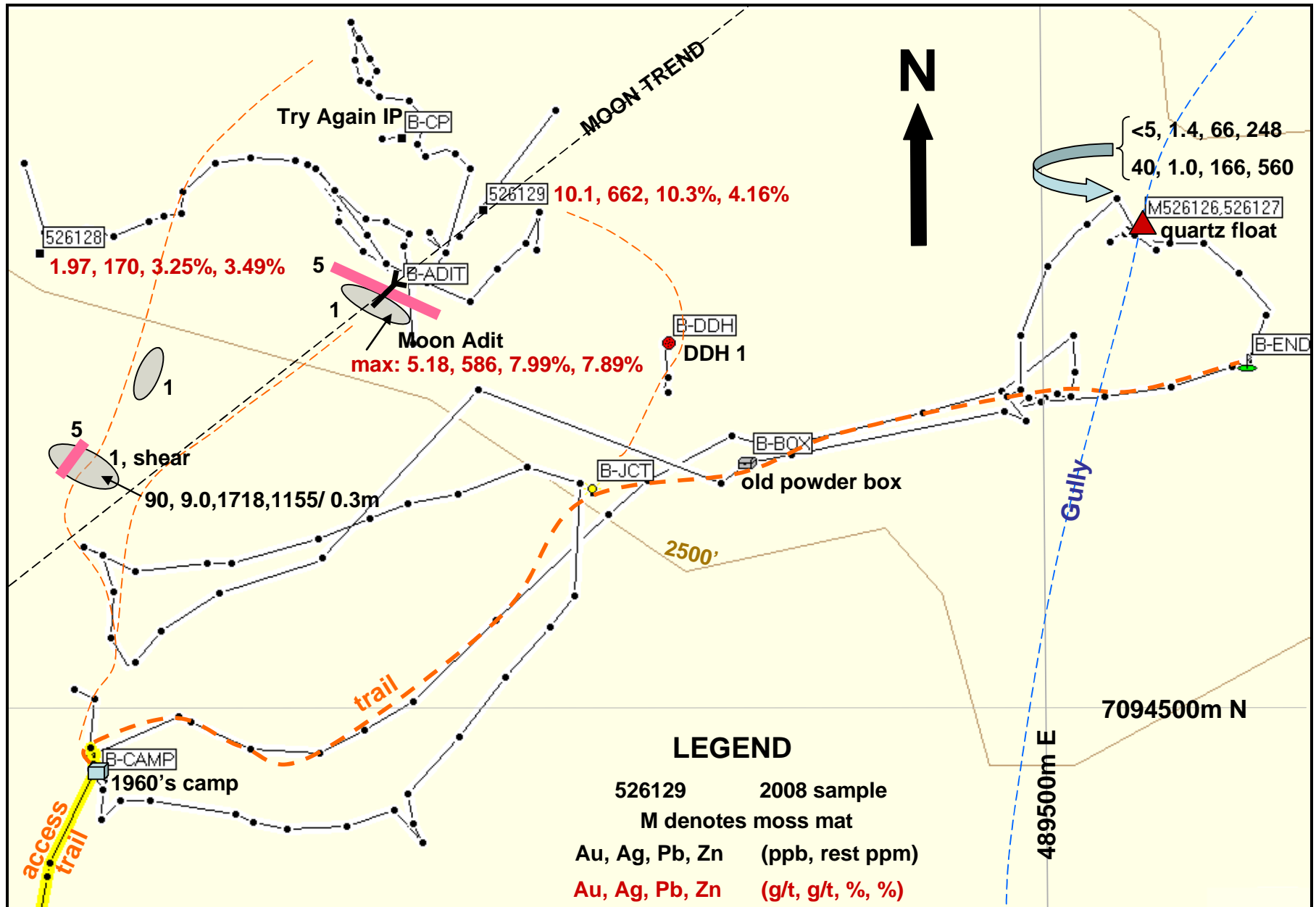


FIGURE 11: MOON DETAIL

SCALE 30m

Nad 83 zone 8

7.2 GEOPHYSICS (Figures 12 and 13)

VLF - EM surveys were carried out in 2002 and 2005 over 23.0 line kilometres of grid. The 23 line km grid consists of a 230° trending, 2.5 km long baseline (BL 50N) with eight 1.0 km lines spaced 200m apart, southwest of the Moon Adit (Sun Grid) and four 500m long lines spaced 100m apart, northeast of the Moon Adit (Moon Grid) and a 1.5 km long baseline on the west side of the Sun Grid (BL 58N) with ten 0.5 km lines and five 0.8 km long lines, spaced 100m apart. The locations of the grids are shown on Figure 2.

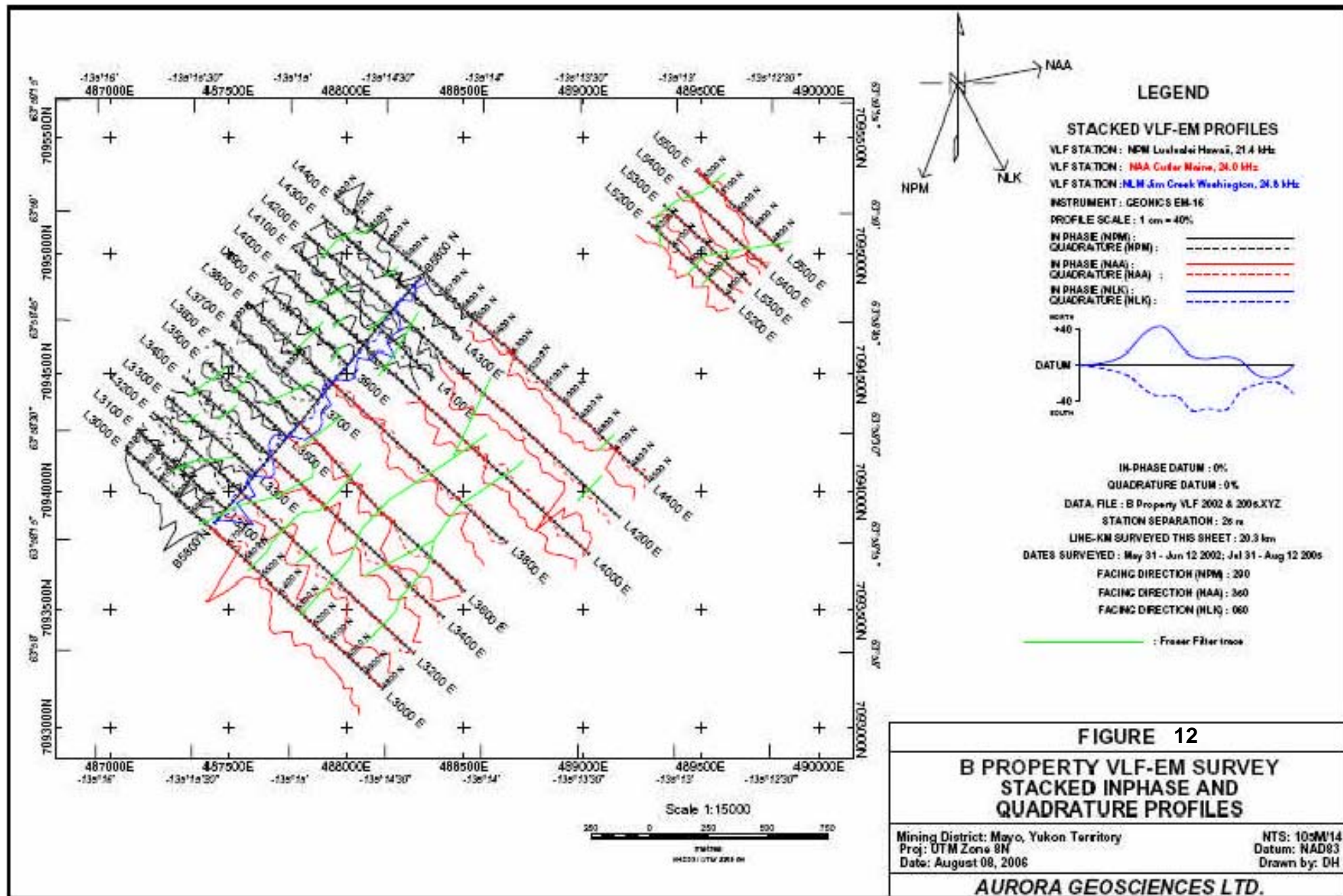
The surveys utilized a Geonics EM-16 unit using the Cutler Maine station in 2002 and the Hawaii station in 2005 for the northeast trending structures and the Jim Creek, Washington (Seattle) station for the cross-structures. Readings were taken at 25m intervals on lines spaced 100m and 200m apart. The null for the Hawaii station was obtained at 020° with readings taken facing 290°. The null for the Cutler station was obtained at 080° with readings taken facing 350°. The null for the Jim Creek station was obtained at 150° with readings taken facing 060°. Both inphase and quadrature readings were measured in degrees.

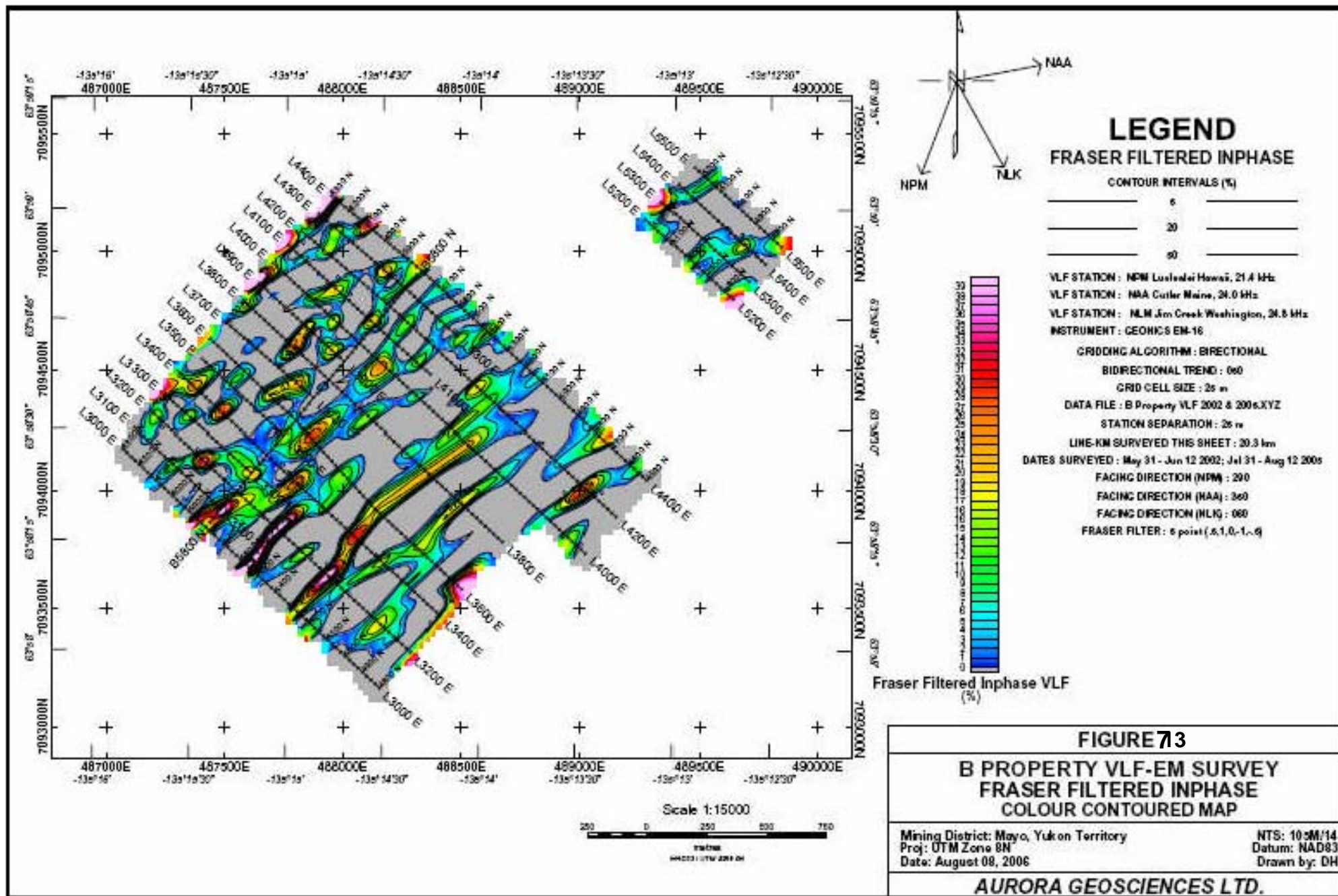
It should be noted that no reception was obtained on the Hawaii station in 2002, the optimum station to pick up the northeasterly trending Keno Hill type structures and associated vein faults, with poor reception in 2005 for the duration of the survey. Consequently, the Cutler, Maine station was utilized in 2002. The geophysical data was integrated and compiled by a qualified geophysicist, Dr. Dave Hildes, Ph.D., P.Geo. of Aurora Geosciences, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory in 2006 (*see Pautler 2006b*). There appears to be a fair bit of noise on both the Cutler and Hawaii channels in both surveys, particularly making dip directions difficult to determine.

The stacked section (*Figure 12*) shows the inphase and quadrature profiles with the traces of the conductors from the Fraser filtered map shown in green. The results were Fraser filtered to more accurately define the conductors. and contoured with a colour scheme only showing the positive Fraser filtered results (*Figure 13*). In general the quadrature response is very subdued, indicating that the conductivity-thickness of the identified conductors is low.

The interpretation and compilation of the 2002 and 2005 VLF-EM geophysical surveys shows a continuous conductor southeast of the 5800N baseline that may correspond to the Sadie-Ladue structure. The structure appears to offset aplite dykes near L3200E/5700N and continue through to just northeast of the grid at approximately 4500E/5600N where pyrrhotite bearing phyllite and felsic schist returned anomalous values of 458 ppm Zn and 1035 ppm As. (*Refer to Figure 5*).

Another continuous conductor (although line spacing is fairly coarse at 200m) extends just northwest of the 5000N baseline that may correspond to the Moon structure. The highest conductivity occurs at L3200E/5275N near Trench 2, an old trench with anomalous values of 418 ppm Pb, 607 ppm Zn and 6.0 ppm Ag from pyritic phyllite with minor quartz. (*Refer to Figure 5*).





8.0 PROSPECTING (Figures 7 and 14)

Prospecting with concurrent mapping and geochemical sampling was conducted along trend of the past producing Sadie-Friendship and Ladue mines in a structurally complex environment near the bend in Gambler Gulch. An area of greenstone cliffs above Gambler Lake was also investigated in detail since greenstone constitutes a favourable host rock for Keno style mineralization.

The traverses, sample locations and lead, zinc, silver results are outlined on Figure 14. Sample descriptions are documented in Appendix II.

Some minor quartz veining was noted in the Gambler bend area, hosted by phyllites (Sample number B09-006) and arsenopyrite was noted within a 060° trending aplite sill (Gambler Sill) that was traced for 600m (Sample numbers B09-008-1 & 2 and B09-014). No significant veins were uncovered within the greenstone cliffs, although one 20 cm wide vein was sampled (Sample number B09-004-2). Minor chalcopyrite was identified in one location within pyritic greenstone (Sample number B09-004-1).

9.0 GEOCHEMISTRY (Figure 14)

9.1 Procedure

A total of 6 rock samples were collected from the property area in 2009. The samples consisted of grab samples of quartz veins, altered wallrock and mineralized aplite and greenstone, exposed as subcrop and outcrop. Sample locations and lead, zinc, silver results are outlined on Figure 14. Sample descriptions with select results are documented in Appendix II and complete results are shown in Appendix III.

All samples were sent to Eco Tech Laboratory, Kamloops, British Columbia and analyzed for Al, Sb, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Ag, Sr, Ti, Sn, W, U, V, Y and Zn using a 28 element ICP package which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish.

9.2 Results and Interpretation

It is interesting to note that anomalous zinc was obtained from the graphitic phyllite with quartz near the bend in Gambler Gulch (Sample number B09-006), which lies proximal to the projection of the Sadie-Ladue structure. The Gambler aplite sill that cuts through Gambler Gulch contains anomalous arsenic but no significant base or precious metal values (Sample numbers B09-008-1 & 2 and B09-014).

No significant results were obtained from the greenstone cliffs, with the chalcopyrite occurrence only returning 176 ppm Cu (Sample number B09-004-1) and no significant results in the quartz vein (Sample number B09-004-2).

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is potential for five northeast trending Keno Hill type vein systems to transect the B property, the highly productive Sadie-Ladue structure, two veins on the Lake leases, the Moon, the Stone and the Nabob No. 2 veins.

The significant precious metal results from the Moon adit warrant further work to trace the Moon fissure vein along strike on to the B property and indicate that the aplite is a favourable host. The abundance of aplite encountered on the B property is also suggestive of the presence of a Cretaceous stock that may have intrusion associated gold potential. An airborne magnetic survey would be useful to delineate the presence of a buried intrusion.

At the Moon Adit a 045°/85°W trending fissure vein is exposed in an aplite sill at the contact with overlying phyllite of Unit 1. The aplite represents a competent host rock and an ore shoot appears to have developed at the junction of the aplite (a competent host rock) and an overlying incompetent unit. This is a classic Keno Hill type “schist cap” type of ore shoot, which is observed at the Bellekeno Mine, one of the main deposits within the Keno mining camp currently being brought back into production by Alexco Resource Corp. (*Alexco Resource Corp. website*).

Previous VLF-EM and stream sediment surveys on the B property suggest continuity of mineralization at the Moon adit extending for at least another 400m to the southwest on the B property. The conductor extends over the 2.5 km extent of the baseline.

The VLF-EM survey results are difficult to interpret due to the poor reception of appropriate stations to pick up the northeasterly trending Keno Hill type structures and associated vein faults. VLF-EM with a radio transmitter or a horizontal loop electromagnetic survey (HLEM) at 50m line spacings and a 50m coil length may be more qualitative and could be run across the projected extent of the Moon showing on the Sun Grid (southwest extent) and the Moon Grid (northeast extent) to more accurately delineate the Moon structure. (*See Figure 2 on page 4 for grid locations.*)

Enhanced zinc values hosted by the phyllite unit (0.7% Zn previously obtained on B 87 and 0.09% Zn obtained in 2009 on B 47) occur approximately 350m northwest of the Sadie-Ladue structure. Additional soil sampling is recommended across the projected Sadie-Ladue structure to define it since a reconnaissance soil program in 2008 was successful in outlining anomalies despite poor conditions related to permafrost.

In 2008 a mineralized aplite was encountered containing 3365 ppm Pb between the projections of the Stone and Nabob #2 structures. This may indicate proximity to a mineralized structure and warrants further prospecting and trenching. The area is primarily underlain by greenstone, another favourable host rock for Keno Hill type mineralization. An outcrop of quartzite overlain by phyllite was encountered in McKay Gulch along trend of the Nabob #2 structure. Additional prospecting is warranted here to locate a vein fault since this represents a “schist cap” type environment.

The 2008 reconnaissance soil survey outlined significant base and precious metal anomalies including a spot 365 ppb Au anomaly within a broad >100 ppm zinc anomaly. Significant silver-lead-zinc results were also obtained 250m northeast of quartz veins hosted by aplite (\pm arsenopyrite) and phyllite that previously returned 0.7% Zn with minor silver-gold-lead. Additional soil sampling is recommended across the Sun grid area to trace and delineate the anomalies since the reconnaissance program was successful.

Following more detailed delineation of the possible extension of the Moon fissure vein, a phase 2 program of rotary air blast drilling, widely used to trace mineralization in the Keno mining camp, is recommended.

11.0 SELECTED REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I: Statement of Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Record Date	Expiry Date
YB81306	B	14	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81307	B	15	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81312	B	20	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81313	B	21	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81314	B	22	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81315	B	23	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81317	B	25	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81319	B	27	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81320	B	28	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81321	B	29	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81322	B	30	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81331	B	47	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
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YB81334	B	50	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81335	B	51	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81336	B	52	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81337	B	53	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
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YB81339	B	55	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81340	B	56	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81341	B	57	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
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YB81349	B	77	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81350	B	78	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81351	B	79	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81352	B	80	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81353	B	81	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81354	B	82	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81355	B	83	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81356	B	84	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81357	B	85	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81358	B	86	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81359	B	87	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81360	B	88	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
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YB81364	B	92	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81365	B	93	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81366	B	94	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010

Grant	Claim	Claim	Claim	Record	Expiry
Number	Name	Number	Owner	Date	Date
YB81367	B	95	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81368	B	96	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2011
YB81369	B	97	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81370	B	98	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81371	B	99	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YC02756	B	103	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02757	B	104	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02758	B	105	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02759	B	106	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02760	B	107	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02761	B	108	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02762	B	109	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02763	B	110	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02764	B	111	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02765	B	112	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02766	B	113	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02767	B	114	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02768	B	115	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC02769	B	116	Richard Fischer - 100%.	6/6/2001	6/6/2010
YC39579	B	117	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/11/2005	8/11/2010
YC39580	B	118	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/11/2005	8/11/2010
YC39581	B	119	Richard Fischer - 100%.	8/11/2005	8/11/2010
YB81347	B	75	Tom Scott - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
YB81348	B	76	Tom Scott - 100%.	8/22/1997	8/22/2010
TOTAL	68 claims				

APPENDIX II: Sample Descriptions

**B PROJECT, YT
2009 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND
RESULTS**

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 8 NORTHING	ELEV.	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm
09-B004-1	above Gambler Lake	486710	7095023	824.2	grab	2-3% disseminated pyrite +/- chalcopyrite in metadiorite	5	0.2	16	84	<5	176
09-B004-2	above Gambler Lake	486713	7095016	824.2	grab	quartz vein in metadiorite, no visible mineralization	<5	<0.2	2	17	<5	20
09-B006	bend in Gambler Gulch	487011	7093917	955.4	10 cm chip	quartz vein in graphitic phyllite, 30 cm length, no visible mineralization	5	0.6	24	886	<5	21
09-B008-1	bend in Gambler Gulch	487176	7093850	989.8	grab	1-2% cubic pyrite, trace arsenopyrite, sphalerite? within quartz vein in aplite, pseudo-outcrop	15	<0.2	50	243	385	10
09-B008-2	bend in Gambler Gulch	487176	7093850	989.8	grab	trace arsenopyrite (some may be manganese) in aplite, psuedo-outcrop	5	0.4	66	99	405	8
09-B014	Sun Grid	487634	7094041	972.5	1m chip	euhedral pyrite + arsenopyrite (<5% total) disseminated throughout aplite	10	<0.2	6	128	730	11

APPENDIX III

Geochemical Procedure and Results

ECO TECH LABS – Analytical Method for

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

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

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

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

GOLD ASSAY

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

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

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

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

K:Methods/methicp K:methods/methauas

10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
 V2C 6T4
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

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

2616-126th Avenue SW
Calgary, AB
 T2W 3V6

No. of samples received: 6
 Sample Type: Rock
 Submitted by: Richard Fischer

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	09-B4-1	5	0.2	3.90	<5	45	<5	1.74	2	41	138	176	4.80	<10	2.82	673	3	0.02	61	980	16	<5	<20	24	0.16	<10	119	<10	7	84
2	09-B4-2	<5	<0.2	0.45	<5	10	<5	0.24	<1	5	218	20	0.98	<10	0.28	152	<1	<0.01	12	80	2	<5	<20	5	0.03	<10	22	<10	<1	17
3	09-B6	5	0.6	0.11	<5	10	<5	0.56	8	7	167	21	1.09	<10	0.03	198	<1	0.02	16	90	24	<5	<20	13	<0.01	<10	2	<10	1	886
4	09-B8-1	15	<0.2	0.37	385	115	<5	0.63	4	2	78	10	0.49	<10	0.02	185	<1	0.05	11	270	50	<5	<20	31	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	3	243
5	09-B8-2	5	0.4	0.40	405	110	<5	0.08	2	2	76	8	0.32	10	0.02	53	<1	0.05	7	210	66	<5	<20	9	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	2	99
6	09-B14	10	<0.2	0.40	730	115	<5	0.41	1	4	58	11	0.64	10	0.03	323	<1	0.05	13	220	6	<5	<20	19	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	4	128

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	09-B4-1	10	0.2	3.92	<5	45	<5	1.71	3	41	130	172	4.74	<10	2.83	668	2	0.02	61	990	14	<5	<20	22	0.15	<10	112	<10	6	82
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Resplit:

1	09-B4-1	5	0.2	3.92	<5	45	<5	1.69	3	40	141	171	4.66	<10	2.82	667	2	0.02	61	960	14	<5	<20	23	0.16	<10	116	<10	6	83
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Standard:

Pb129a			11.6	0.84	5	75	<5	0.48	63	6	11	1374	1.47	<10	0.66	355	3	0.04	5	470	6206	20	<20	31	0.05	<10	18	<10	2	9941
SE29		605																												

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.

Ag : Aqua Regia Digest / AA Finish.

NM/nw
 df/1_172RS
 XLS/09

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Norman Monteith
 B.C. Certified Assayer

APPENDIX V
Statement of Expenditures

Total Wages:	Matthias Bindig	2 days @ 350.00/day	700.00	
	Lauren Blackburn	2 days @ 425.00/day	<u>850.00</u>	
		Total:		\$1,550.00
Geochemistry:	6 rocks	@ 33/ea. Au, ICP		198.00
Equipment Rental:	ATV	2 days @ 50.00/day	100.00	
	Radios	2 days @ 5.00/day	<u>10.00</u>	
		Total:		110.00
Field Supplies:	(flagging tape, batteries, sample bags, markers, tags)			30.00
Report & Drafting:				<u>400.00</u>
TOTAL:				\$2,288.00
Filed for Assessment				\$2,200.00

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Jean Marie Pautler, do hereby certify that:

I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist and authored this report.

I am a geologist with thirty years of experience in the North American Cordillera.

I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980).

I am a Professional Geoscientist, registered in the province of British Columbia, Registration No 19804.

I planned, directed and reviewed the 2009 exploration program on the B property between May 26 and 27, 2009.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the B property, which is the subject of this report.

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.
JP Exploration Services Inc.