GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

MAGNETOMETER, VLF-EM AND MAX-MIN ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

MOUNT HINTON PROJECT

Latitude: 63° 51" 55' N,
Longitude: 135° 07" 41' W
Mayo Mining District, N.T.S. 105 M 14
Yukon Territory, Canada

YUKON GOLD CORPORATION.
Toronto, Ontario

Canada

Survey by

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Report by

S.J.V. CONSULTANTS LTD.

Ronald F. Sheldrake, Geophysicist
E. Trent Pezzot, Geophysicist

Survey Date: August18 –September 23, 2002
Report Date: October 31, 2002

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1 SUMMARY

Magnetometer, VLF-EM and Max-Min geophysical measurements were made on 2 grids (South Peak Grid and North Peak Grid) on the Hinton Mountain Project, near Keno City, Yukon Territories on behalf Yukon Gold Corporation, a private Ontario based company. The purpose of these surveys was to test the viability of the geophysical techniques to evaluate and extend known zones of gold and sulphide mineralization.

The geophysical surveys did not provide additional information about the mineralised structures and survey was terminated by Yukon Gold Corporation on September 22, 2002.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report describes both the operational aspects of a ground geophysical exploration program that was undertaken during the period August 18, 2002 to September 23, 2002, on the North and South Peak grids of the Mount Hinton Project and the results of the surveys. The impetus for the ground geophysical program was provided by the presence of quartz veins that are reported to carry metallic sulphide mineralization and elevated gold values. The veins have been previously mapped and sampled by a previous landholder and are located in the circs and well developed talus slopes of Mount Hinton. Three geophysical methods, magnetometer, VLF EM and Max-Min EM were used in the evaluation.

The surveys were conducted under supervision of the Yukon Gold Corp. project manager, Chris Caron, and totalled about 20 km of Magnetometer and VLF readings on the South Peak Grid and 1.4 km of Max-Min readings on the North Peak Grid.

This report is meant to be an addendum to a more complete report, and thus location maps, comprehensive description of geology and previous exploration work are treated only briefly, or not included in this report.

3 FIELD WORK AND INSTRUMENTATION

The geophysical surveys and tests were conducted from August 18 to September 23, 2002. A listing of field activities is provided in Appendix 2.

The geophysical crew consisted of Ron Sheldrake (geophysicist), and Chris Caron (project manager) who prepared the grid and assisted in the geophysical measurements as required. Both VLF/Magnetometer and Max-Min systems were used on the Mount Hinton Projects.

3.1 South Peak Grid

For the geophysical survey on the South Peak Grid, magnetometer and VLF readings were taken using a GEM 19 System tuned to the Seattle VLF Transmitter and the magnetometer sensor mounted on aluminum staff. The VLF equipment was tested previous to the survey by taking measurements over a known conductor (a power line), and gave the expected results. Because the geophysical responses from the mineralized zones were anticipated to be of low amplitude, readings were initially taken every 10 metres, but subsequently thinned out to 25 metres.

3.2 North Peak Grid

For the geophysical survey on the North Peak Grid, VLF readings were attempted using two techniques; with the Seattle VLF Station and with a localized transmitter source VLF signal, but neither system provided sufficient field strength. It was decided, then, to take Max-Min 10 readings in an attempt to map the gold bearing quartz structures by the massive sulphide mineralization reported to be with them, although in relatively small amounts.

A baseline was set up and a traverse established along a "road" (Road Line) that crossed a number of the veins. This Road Line traverse was measured with the Max-Min and GSM-19 magnetometer. Because of the difficulty of getting a response from the quartz veins, the test line was measured a number of times to verify that the MaxMin equipment was operating satisfactorily.

4 4. GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

4.1 VLF Electromagnetic Method

In the VLF method the ground is energized with a sine wave signal that is transmitted from distant military transmitters located around the world, or alternatively, by laying out a 1km wire connected to a powered signal generator which creates a localized VLF field in the survey region.

The VLF field responds to changes in the conductivity of the ground (caused by massive sulphide mineralization, graphitic zones, shear zones, etc.) and is also influenced by topography.

4.2 Magnetic Survey Method

Total Magnetic Intensity measurements are taken along survey traverses and are used to identify economic mineralization that is related to magnetic materials (normally magnetite and/or pyrrhotite). Magnetic data are also used as a mapping tool to distinguish rock types, identify faults, bedding, structure and alteration zones.

4.3 Max-Min Electromagnetic Survey Method

The Max-Min system was used in its horizontal maximum coupling mode. A sinusoidal primary signal is transmitted through a large coil. Measurements are then made at a receiver coil (typically separated 25 to 200 metres from the transmitter) that measures the in-phase and quadrature components, as a percentage of the primary signal. (The Tx and Rx coils are connected by a reference cable.) Max-Min measurements are taken along survey traverses (normally on a regular grid) and are used to locate conductive metallic mineralization, although graphite and conductive clays can also respond. Electromagnetic data are also used as a mapping tool to distinguish rock types, identify faults, bedding, structure and alteration zones.

4.4 Grid Positioning

Global positioning systems (GPS) were used to determine the location of the survey grid. Waypoints were established at each end of the grid traverse lines and along the baseline.

The easting, easting, northing and elevation of each waypoint were recorded on two separate GPS systems. The topographic slope between each station was measured with a hand held clinometer to produce accurate topographic profiles along each line. Correlation of these slope measurements with fixed elevations from the GPS waypoints was used to construct a topographic map of the South Peak Grid.

5 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

5.1 South Peak Grid

Magnetic and VLF-EM data were gathered along 24 NW-SE oriented survey lines, nominally spaced at 100 metre intervals. Station intervals varied from 10 to 25 metres along these lines. Magnetic data is presented in stacked profile format as Plate G-1a and in false colour contour format as Plate G-1b. VLF-EM data is presented in stacked profile format as Plate G-2a and the inphase component in a false colour contour format as Plate G-2b.

The magnetic relief was relatively subdued, showing a maximum range of ~ 200 nTs across the property, including some anomalously low magnetic spikes. 90% of the readings fall within a 65 nTs range, with a standard deviation of only 17 nTs. The original survey results showed a few abrupt, line to line shifts in the magnetic data. In order to resolve these responses, magnetic data was gathered along the baseline (0N) from 1600W to 500E. The magnetic data on four lines (1600W, 100W, 200W and 50W) were shifted by up to 10 nTs in order to tie to the baseline values.

With the exception of a weak magnetic gradient, which decreases from SW to NE, there are no clearly defined magnetic trends that appear to be related to underlying geology. A sharp, 60 nT magnetic low located at 400E/130S is the highest amplitude magnetic response seen on the grid. This feature is also weakly evident on the adjacent lines and is attributed to a very localized, near surface source. A series of similarly narrow, but weaker, magnetic lows are intermittently mapped from 600W/225S to 1100W/75N. These responses are also generated from surface or very near surface sources.

There are no clearly defined VLF-EM responses that are indicative of a narrow, plate-like conductive zone observed on this grid. There are however, some interesting variations in the absolute amplitude of the inphase responses that may be indicative of the underlying geology. These inphase responses are most clearly illustrated on the false colour contour map included as Plate G-2a. They show several NW-SE lineations, running slightly subparallel to the survey line orientation. A prominent inphase low is mapped across lines 1500W and 1400W. This feature is paralleled by a gradient located near line 1000W. A distinct positive feature located on the eastern end of the grid, from lines 50W to 200E, is attributed to topography.

5.2 North Peak Grid

There was insufficient field strength of the VLF-EM signal to provide any useful information in this area.

The Max-Min electromagnetic system, configured in a maximum coupling, horizontal loop mode, recorded inphase and quadrature responses along a road which crossed a number of quartz veins. The purpose of this exercise was to determine whether there were any significant accumulations of massive sulphide associated with these veins.

Readings were taken along 1400 metres of traverse, at 25 metre intervals, using a Tx-Rx coil separation of 100 metres. Inphase and quadrature measurements were taken for 6 frequencies 220, 880, 3520, 14080, 28160 and 56320 Hz. A stacked profile plot of these results is presented as plate G-3a.

No max-min responses, indicative of a buried conductor were observed in these data. The depth of investigation for this test is estimated at 50 metres (one-half the coil separation).

Total Magnetic Field Intensity measurements were recorded at the same 25 metre station increments along this traverse. The resultant profile (also illustrated on plate G-3a) shows three, weak magnetic highs (~ 10 – 15 nTs) at stations 225S, 125S and 0S. These are all one-station highs and caused by very near surface sources. A much stronger magnetic response appears as a strong magnetic low (~100 nTs) centred at station 225N, flanked on each side by 50 nTs highs. The dipolar nature of this response suggests the source material has limited depth extent. The negative sign of the anomaly suggests one of two possibilities: 1) the source could be comprised of very low susceptibility material or 2) the source could contain residual magnetization that is oriented perpendicular to the local earths' magnetic field.

6 Summary and Recommendations

From August 18 to September 23, 2002, SJ Geophysics Ltd. conducted magnetometer, VLF-EM and Max-Min surveys on behalf of Yukon Gold Corporation. The surveys were conducted across two grids, South Peak and North Peak, on the Hinton property, located some 50 km northeast of Mayo, in the Yukon Territories. The purpose of the surveys was to determine the effectiveness of these geophysical techniques to map known occurrences of gold and sulphide enriched quartz veins previously identified on the property.

The study showed that these geophysical techniques did not provide any additional information about the mineralized shear zones and gold bearing veins across the South Peak Grid. The magnetic data showed very little relief. No significant trends, gradients or anomalies were mapped that suggest underlying geological structures. A few narrow, strong magnetic low responses were noted that are attributed to very near surface, localized sources. No significant VLF-EM responses were observed across the known mineralized quartz veins and shear zones, suggesting these features have insufficient conductivity contrast to be detectable by electromagnetic techniques.

No significant Max-Min responses were observed across Road Line traverse on the North Peak Grid. It is likely that the mineralized quartz veins and shear zones were too small to be mapped with the wide (100 metres) Tx-Rx coil separation. The results suggest that there is no large accumulation of massive sulphides within 50 metres of the ground surface.

The failure of these geophysical techniques to respond to the exploration targets was discussed during the field program. It was decided to focus the exploration efforts on more direct techniques, namely bulk sampling and trenching across the known veins. No recommendations for further geophysics are made for this property at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

Per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Ronald F. Sheldrake, (B.Sc.)	E. Trent Pezzot, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Geophysicist	Geophysics, Geology

7 Appendix 1 - Statement of Qualifications

I, Ronald Sheldrake of 2482 –148A Street, Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Faculty of Astronomy and Geophysics - degree (B.Sc.) in Geophysics.
2. THAT I have been engaged in mining and petroleum exploration since 1974.
3. That I am familiar with the use and interpretation of the airborne and ground geophysical methods that are discussed in this report.
4. THAT I hold no direct or indirect interest in, nor expect to receive any benefits from the mineral property or properties described in this report.

Signed by: ____________________

I, E. Trent Pezzot, of the city of Surrey, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1974 with a B.Sc. degree in the combined Honours Geology and Geophysics program.
2) I have practised my profession continuously from that date.
3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4) I have no interest in Yukon Gold Corporation or any of their subsidiaries or related companies, nor do I expect to receive any.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
T. PEZZOT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Signed by: ____________________

8 Appendix 2 – Listing of Field Activities

Date	Activities
August 18, 2002	Mob to Whitehorse from Vancouver
August 19, 2002	Travel Whitehorse to Mt Hinton Camp
August 20, 2002	Production test line over "Number 5" structure
August 21, 2002	Travel to Whitehorse to get more wet weather gear and fix/dry out equipment
August 22, 2002	Return to Mount Hinton Camp
August 23, 2002	Chris establishes some grid, I assist
August 24, 2002	Production mag/VLF
August 25, 2002	Production mag/VLF
August 26, 2002	Production mag/VLF
August 27, 2002	Production mag/VLF
August 28, 2002	Production mag/VLF
August 29, 2002	Production mag/VLF
August 30, 2002	Production mag/VLF
August 31, 2002	Chris goes to Mayo gets more supplies; I process data
September 1, 2002	Production mag/VLF
September 2, 2002	Production mag/VLF - finish South Grid
September 3, 2002	Travel to Whitehorse - project completed?
September 4, 2002	Standby in Whitehorse - plan phase II, YGC decides to proceed
September 5, 2002	Standby in Whitehorse - plan phase II, need road to North Peak
September 6, 2002	Standby in Whitehorse - plan phase II, need road to North Peak
September 7, 2002	Travel to Keno City, set up mag base station
September 8, 2002	Production - I do baseline readings on South Grid
September 9, 2002	Attempt Mag-VLF readings North Grid but signal too low
September 10, 2002	While waiting for VLF TX, Chris, Bob and I explore adit
September 11, 2002	I establish new baseline on North Grid and chain L0+00 part way
September 12, 2002	I try to use VLF TX but contact poor on talus slope, won't work
September 13, 2002	Travel to Whitehorse to return VLF TX system and get Max-Min system
September 14, 2002	Travel to Keno
September 15, 2002	Try Max-Min on L0+00 but data U/S
September 16, 2002	Flag road line and take readings -1100 to 300, but data suspect (batts?)
September 17, 2002	Production Max-Min Road line, data check
September 18, 2002	Chris goes to Carmacks to get his family, standby/equipment testing
September 19, 2002	Production Max-Min Road Line, further data check
September 20, 2002	Production - I take mag readings on Road Line to check for magnetic variation
September 21, 2002	De-mob to Whitehorse then Vancouver

9 Appendix 3 – Equipment Specifications

GSM-19 MAGNETOMETER / GRADIOMETER

Resolution:	0.01 nT, magnetic field and gradient.
Accuracy:	0.2 nT over operating range.
Gradient Tolerance:	up to 5000 nT/metre.
Operating Interval:	4 seconds minimum, faster optional.
Reading:	Initiated by keyboard depression, external trigger or carriage return via RS-232C.
Input/Output:	6 Pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and optional analog output
Power Requirements:	12v 300 mA peak(during polarization), 35 mA standby, 600 mA peak in gradiometer
Power Source:	Internal 12v, 1.9ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, other optional External 12v power source can be used.
Battery Charger:	Input: 110/220 VAC, 50/60 Hz and/or 12VDC. Output: 12v dual level charging.
Operating Ranges Temperature:	-40o C to +600 C
Battery Voltage:	10v min. to 15v max.

Dimensions:	Console:	223 x 69 x 240 mm.
	Sensor staff:	4 x 450 mm sections.
	Sensor:	170 x 71 mm diameter.

Weights:	Console:	2.1 kg
	Staff:	0.9 kg.
	Sensor:	1.1 kg each.

GSM-19 VLF

Frequency Range:	15 - 30 kHz in 0.1 kHz steps.
Parameters measured:	Vertical In-Phase and Out-of-Phase components as percentage of total field. 2 components of horizontal field.
Resolution:	0.5%.
Number of Stations:	Up to 3 at a time.
Storage:	Automatic with time, coordinates, magnetic field/gradient, slope, frequency, in- and out-of-phase vertical and both horizontal components for each selected station.
Terrain Slope Range:	0 - 90 (entered manually).
Sensor Dimensions:	14 x 15 x 9 cm (5.5 x 6 x 3").
Sensor Weight:	1.0 kg (2.2 lb).

MAXMIN I-10 ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

FREQUENCIES:	110, 220, 440, 880, 1760, 3520, 7040, 14080, 28160 and 56320 Hz.
COIL SEPARATIONS:	SET NO.1: 12.5. 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300 and 400 metres (the standard set). SET NO. 2: 10, 20, 40, 60, 80. 100, 120, 160. 200. 240 and 320 metres (selected with grid switch in receiver). SET NO.3: 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 1000, 1200 and 1600 feet (selected with grid switch in receiver).

TRANSMITTER DIPOLE MOMENTS:

110 Hz:	200 Atm2	14080 Hz:	20 Atm2
3520 Hz:	80 Atm2	880 Hz:	140 Atm2
20 Hz:	190 Atm2	28160 Hz:	10 Atm2
7040 Hz:	40 Atm2	1760Hz:	110 Atm2
440 Hz:	170 Atm2	56320 Hz:	5 Atm2

MODES OF OPERATION:	MAX 1: Horizontal loop or slingram - transmitter and receiver coil planes horizontal and coplanar. MAX 2: Vertical coplanar loop mode - transmitter and receiver coil planes vertical and coplanar. MIN 1: Perpendicular mode 1 - transmitter coil plane horizontal and receiver coil plane vertical. MIN 2: Perpendicular mode 2 - transmitter coil plane vertical and receiver coil plane horizontal
PARAMETERS MEASURED:	In-phase and quadrature components of the secondary magnetic field, in % of primary field.
READOUTS:	Analog direct edgewise meter readouts for in-phase, quadrature and tilt. Additional digital LCD readouts provided in the optional MMC computer. Interfacing and controls are provided for ready plug-in of the MMC
RANGES OF READOUTS:	Switch activated analog in-phase and quadrature scales: 0±4%,0±20% and 0±100%, and digital 0±99.9 % autorange with optional MMC. Analog tilt 0±75% and 0±99% grade with MMC.
RESOLUTION:	Analog in-phase and quadrature 0.1 to 1 % of primary field, depending on scale used, digital 0.01 % with autoranging MMC; tilt 1 % grade.
REPEATABILITY:	0.01 to 1 % of primary field, typical, depending on frequency, coil separation and conditions.
SIGNAL FILTERING:	Powerline comb filter, continuous spheric noise clipping, autoadjusting time constant, and more.
WARNING LIGHTS:	Receiver signal and reference warning lights to indicate potential error conditions.
SURVEY DEPTH PENETRATION:	From surface down to 1.5 times coil separation for large horizontal target and 0.5 times coil separation for large vertical target, values typical.
REFERENCE CABLE:	Lightweight unshielded 4/2 conductor teflon cable for maximum operating temperature range and for minimum pulling friction
INTERCOM:	Voice communication link provided for operators via the reference

	cable.
TEMPERATURE RANGE:	Minus 30 to plus 60 degrees Celsius, operating.
RECEIVER BATTERIES:	Four standard 9 V - 0.6 Ah alkaline batteries. Life 25 hours continuous duty, less in cold weather. Optional 1.2 Ah extended life lithium batteries available (recommended for very cold weather).
TRANSMITTER BATTERIES:	Standard rechargeable gel-type lead-acid 6 V -28 Ah batteries (4 x 6 V - 7.2 Ah) in nylon belt pack. Optionally rechargeable long life 6 V - 28 Ah nickel-cadmium batteries (20 x 1.2 V - 7 Ah) with ni-cad chargers - best choice for cold climates.
TRANSMITTER BATTERY CHARGERS:	Lead acid battery charger: 7.3 V @ 2.8 A, Ni-cad battery charger: 2.8 A @ 8 V nominal output. Operation from 110-120 and 220-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, and 12.15 VDC supplies.
RECEIVER WEIGHT:	8 Kg carrying weight (including the two ferrite cored antenna coils), 9 Kg with MMC computer.
TRANSMITTER WEIGHT:	16 Kg carrying weight.
SHIPPING WEIGHT:	60 Kg plus weight of reference cables at 3 Kg per 100 metre, plus optional items if any. Shipped in two aluminum lined field / shipping cases.
STANDARD SPARES:	Spare transmitter battery pack, spare transmitter battery charger, two spare transmitter retractile connecting cords, spare set of receiver batteries
OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES, PLEASE SPECIFY:	•MMC, MaxMin Computer option • Data interpretation and presentation programs • Reference cables, lengths as required • reference cable extension adapter • Handheld inclinometer for rough terrain • Receiver extended life lithium batteries • Transmitter ni-cad battery & charger option • Minimal, regular or extended spare parts kit

Verification of Project Expenditures

I, John Slack of P.O. Box 100 Hillsburgh, Lot 27 Concession 11, Township of Erin, in the province of Ontario, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I was responsible for overseeing exploration program on the Mount Hinton Property on behalf of Yukon Gold Corp.

2. THAT I am the project manager and employed Chris Caron of Chelmsford, Ontario to carry out all on site activities.

3. THAT I have reviewed all project expenditures and declare that all expenditures are accurate and related to the Geophysics Program on the Mount Hinton Property, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory.

Signed by:

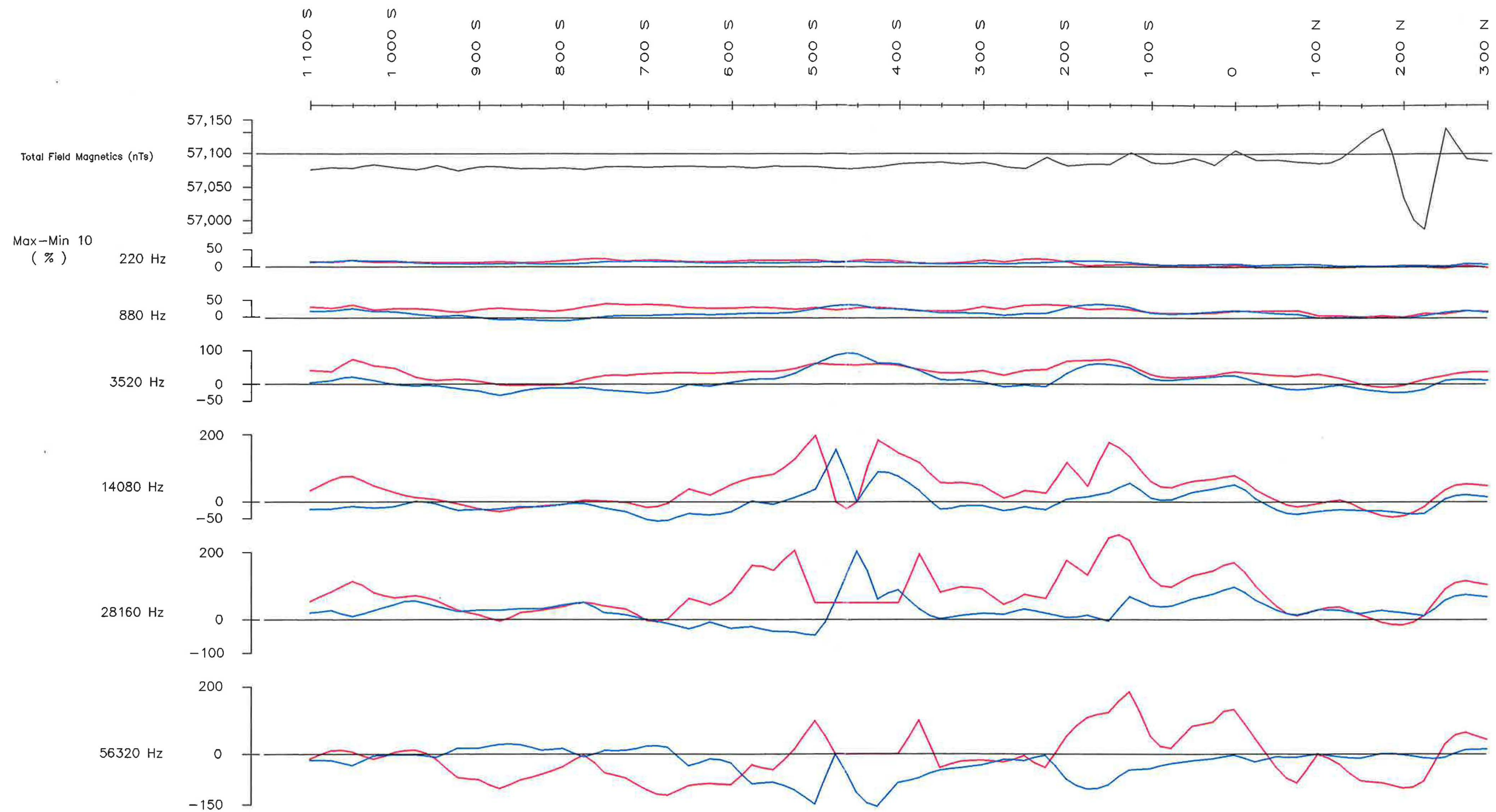
John Slack

Yukon Gold Corp. - Mount Hinton Project
List of Expenditures - Magnetometer, VLF-EM and Max-Min Electormagnetic Surveys

item	quantity		price ea.	price
Supplies				
groceries - 2 men- 30days				$1,000.00
sample bags - poly, 12" x 20"	100			$28.00
sample bags - kraft, geochem	200			$60.00
mattock	1			$60.00
loupe	1			$37.00
flagging tape - orange	50 rolls		$2.00	$100.00
chisel	1			$15.00
mallet	1			$20.00
shovel	1			$25.00
sling	1			$40.00
markers - black	6			$12.00
pickets - 1/4 " x 4'	100			$50.00
pails - plastic	10		$12.00	$120.00
generator - 750 watts	1			$750.00
claim posts 4"x4"x4'	4			$30.00
Supplies Total				**$2,347.00**
Camp Equipment				
tent - one man - alpine	2		$350.00	$700.00
tent - 3 man - geodesic	1			$250.00
recon pack	1			$100.00
therma-rest	1			$80.00
chair	2		$25.00	$50.00
propane heater	2		$70.00	$140.00
propane cylinders - 3 pack	8		$12.00	$96.00
propane cook stove	1			$80.00
pots - set of	1			$50.00
frying pan	1			$15.00
utensils				$25.00
water filter system	1			$95.00
tarps	3		$20.00	$60.00
storage boxes	2		$30.00	$60.00
rain gear	1	*		$150.00
cord		*		$15.00
Asst. socks,gloves, etc.		*		$200.00
rain boots	1	*		$50.00
water container - 20L	1			$10.00
Camp Equipment Total				**$2,226.00**
Equipment Rentals				
all-terrain vehical rental	2		1300/month	$2,600.00
trailer rental	1		700/month	$700.00
jerry cans - 25 L	4		$20.00	$80.00
fuel for ATV's				$120.00
maint. / insurance / helmets etc.				$1,000.00
straps - tie downs				$30.00
fuel for truck				$400.00
Equipment Rentals Totals				**$4,930.00**
Geophysics Equipment Rental & Labour				**$ 22,663.81**
Geophysics Program Total				**$ 32,166.81**

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ $30,000 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. QM00409 - 419

Mining Recorder
Mayo Mining District



Horizontal Scale 1:5,000

50 0 50 100 150

SCALE IN METRES

In Phase
Quadrature

YUKON GOLD CORPORATION

HINTON PROJECT

NORTH PEAK GRID

STACKED PROFILE MAP

MAGNETOMETER, MAXMIN

Equipment Used: Max-Min I-10

Survey Mode: Max 1 (horizontal co-planar)

Coil Sepration: 100 metres

ROAD LINE

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Oct/2002 Plate: G-3a

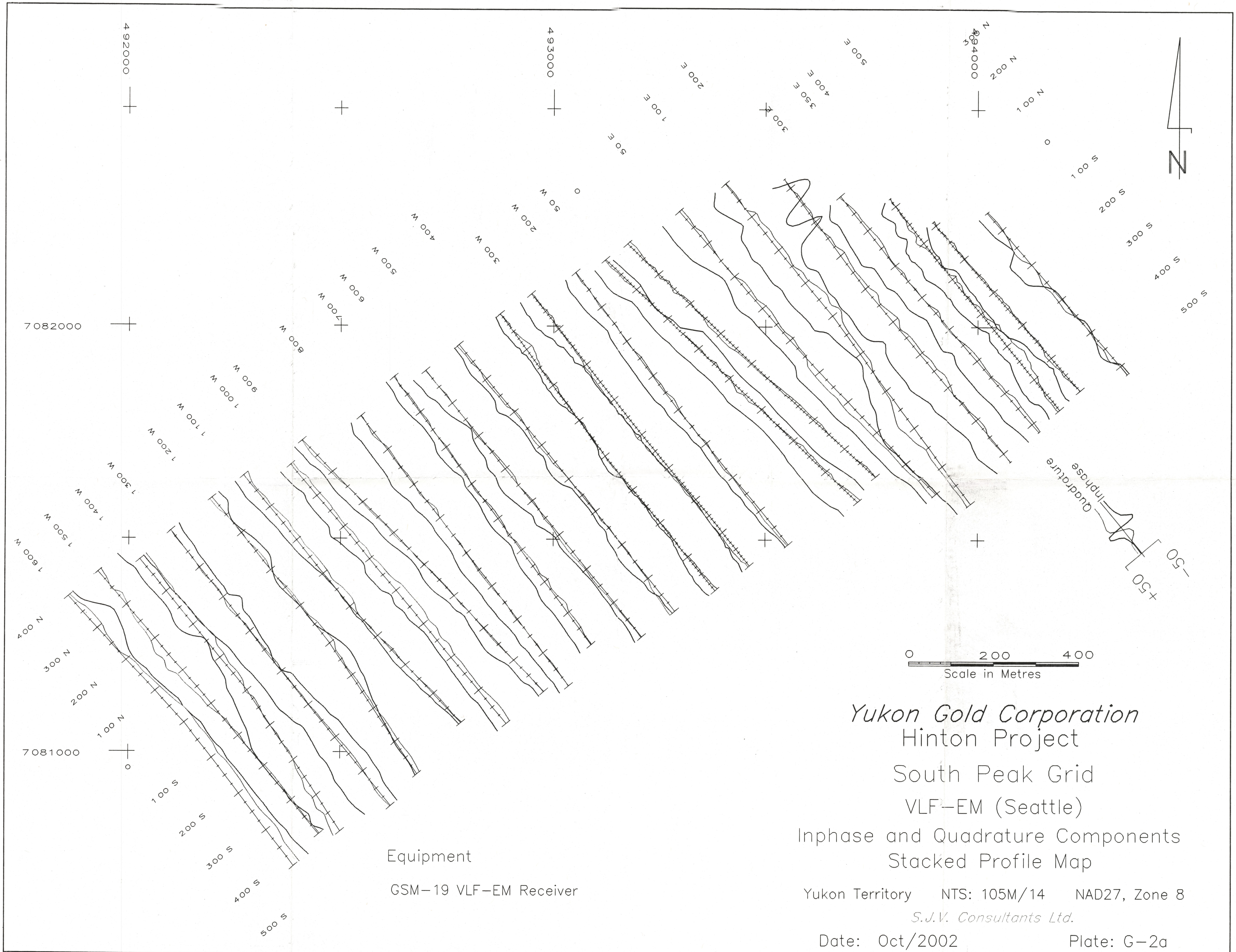
Yukon Gold Corporation
Hinton Project
South Peak Grid
Total Magnetic Field Intensity (nTs)
Stacked Profile Map

Equipment
GSM–19 Proton Precession Magnetometer

Yukon Territory NTS: 105M/14 NAD27, Zone 8

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Date: Oct/2002 Plate: G–1a



Yukon Gold Corporation
Hinton Project

South Peak Grid

VLF–EM (Seattle)

Inphase and Quadrature Components
Stacked Profile Map

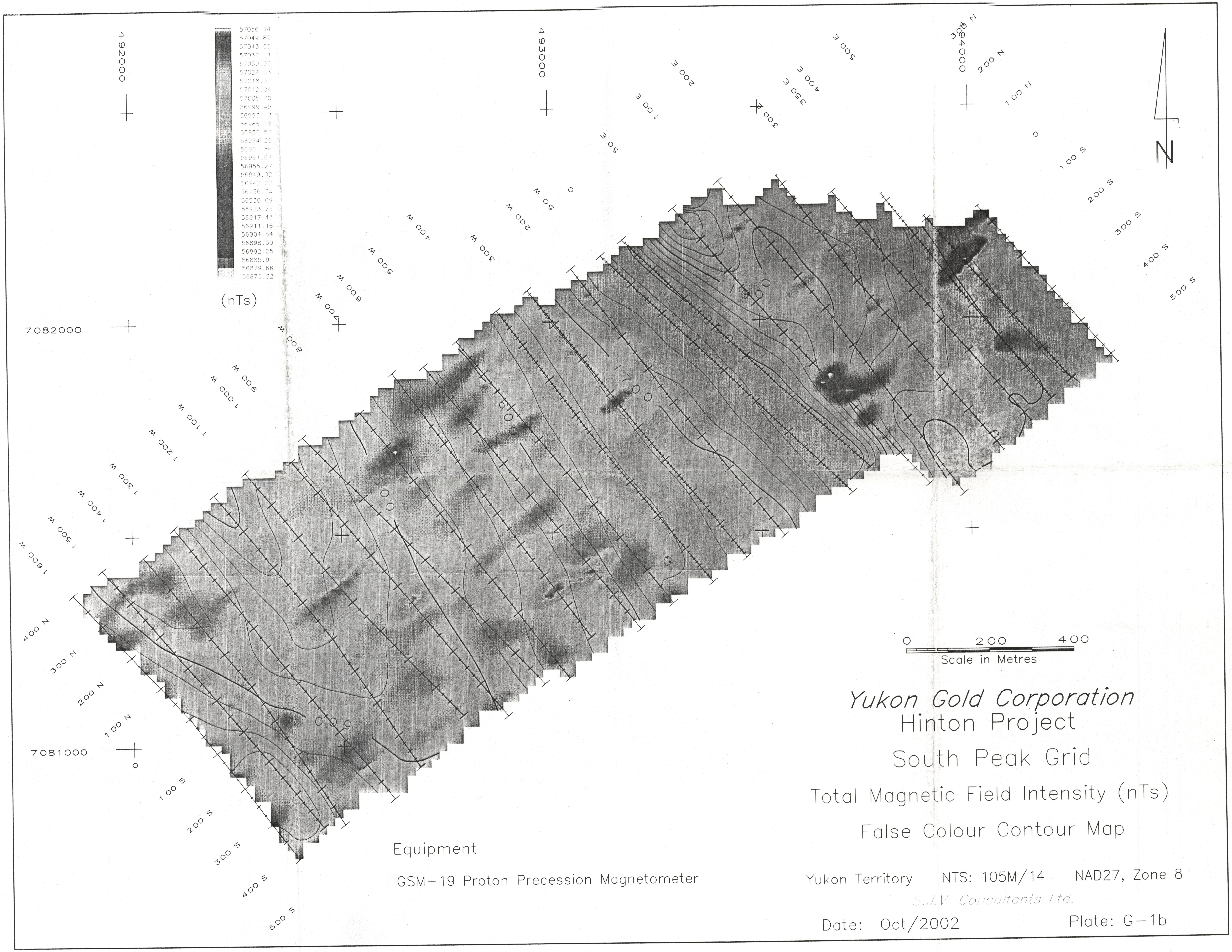
Yukon Territory NTS: 105M/14 NAD27, Zone 8

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Date: Oct/2002 Plate: G–2a

Equipment

GSM–19 VLF–EM Receiver



Yukon Gold Corporation
Hinton Project
South Peak Grid
Total Magnetic Field Intensity (nTs)

False Colour Contour Map

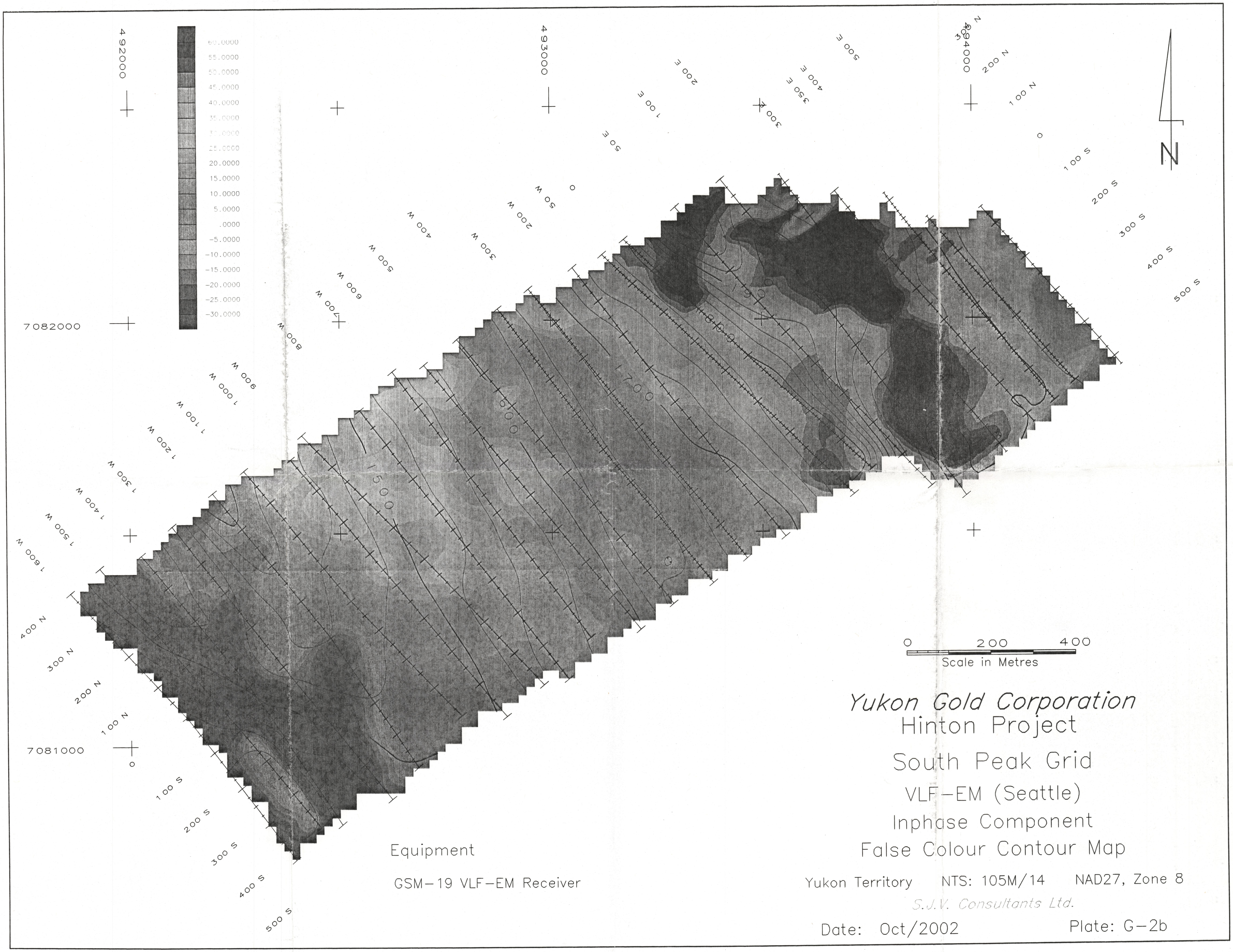
Equipment

GSM-19 Proton Precession Magnetometer

Yukon Territory NTS: 105M/14 NAD27, Zone 8

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Date: Oct/2002 Plate: G-1b



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Scale in Metres
Yukon Gold Corporation
Hinton Project
South Peak Grid
VLF-EM (Seattle)
Inphase Component
False Colour Contour Map
Equipment
GSM-19 VLF-EM Receiver
Yukon Territory NTS: 105M/14 NAD27, Zone 8
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
Date: Oct/2002
Plate: G-2b