BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] Geochemical — TOTAL COST $77,130.69

AUTHOR(S) John Buckle — SIGNATURE(S) [signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) ____ YEAR OF WORK 2007

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) ____

PROPERTY NAME Chilkoot

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) NNE 1-6, ANNE 5-39, 41, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 56, 64-78, 87, 92-99, BRE 1-45, BREA 1-4, 31, 40, TOP, RUBY, SNOUT, BREANNE 1, 2, 3, U 1-48

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN ____

MINING DIVISION ATLIN — NTS 104M 001, 2, 32, 46, 52, 58, 59, 62, 81, 83

LATITUDE 59° 51' 49" LONGITUDE 134° 39' 21" (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) Xplorer Minerals Inc. 2) ____

MAILING ADDRESS
Suite 307, 1500 Hardy St.
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 8H2

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) as above 2) ____

MAILING ADDRESS
____

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Quartz-base metal sulphide veins containing gold occur within Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite rocks. Some veins are associated with Eocene volcanic or related hypabyssal intrusions (e.g. Crine). Several other areas to be prospected that have suggested an enrichment in precious metal + base metal mineralization

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 6882, 7417, 9454, 10417, 10425, 10426, 10428, 10740, 15808, 17583, 17992, 18649, 18766, 19186, 19438, 20032, 20790, 23736, 25095

(OVER)

Stream Sediment Sampling Assessment Report

on the
2007 MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAMS
ON THE CHILKOOT PROJECT,

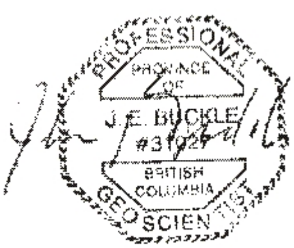
Xplorer Minerals Inc.
Suite 307 - 1500 Hardy St
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y2H8

Tenure Numbers:

Located in the
ATLIN MINING DIVISION
NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. 104M/15_16
Latitude 59” 45’ N, Longitude 134” 30’ W

Report Prepared By
John Buckle B.Sc, P. Geo.
20 Segwun Rd.
Waterdown, ON L0R 2H6
APEGBC #31027
November 5, 2007



Stream Sediment Sampling Assessment Report on the 2007 MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAMS ON THE CHILKOOT PROJECT, ATLIN MINING DIVISION **NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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20 Segwun Rd.
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APEGBC #31027
APGO #0017
August 15, 2009

Contents

1.0 SUMMARY

This report was prepared by John Buckle, P.Geo. at the request of Xplorer Minerals Inc. ("Xplorer Minerals") to describe and evaluate the results of a reconnaissance stream sediment sampling program conducted on the Chilkoot Property in the summer of 2007. Overall, the 2007 exploration program totaled 282 samples consisting of 82 rock chip, 20 grab samples and 154 stream sediment samples, 9 standards and 7 blanks 10 duplicates.

The Chilkoot property, located in northwestern British Columbia, extends south from the Yukon border to Log Cabin on the South Klondike Highway and from the west side of Bennett Lake to Atlin Lake. The 163 claims that comprise the property are 100% owned by Xplorer Minerals and total about 62,500 hectares, covering an area approximately 26 by 35 kilometres. The claims are 70 kilometres northwest of the community of Atlin, or 90 kilometres south of the city of Whitehorse,Yukon.

The area contains many mineral occurrences, including new occurrences recorded since 1988. The area straddles the contact between the Coast Crystalline Belt to the west and the Intermontane Belt to the east. The Intermontane Belt (Whitehorse Trough) is represented by Lower Jurassic Laberge Group sediments and younger volcanics of the Inklin overlap assemblage and rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and Devonian to Permian Boundary Ranges Metamorphics of the Stikine Terrane. These link Mississippian and older Nisling Assemblage units (Nisling Terrane?), to the west, with Cache Creek Complex and Peninsula Mountain oceanic rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane.

All these units are intruded by Cretaceous to Tertiary granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The northwest trending Llewellyn and Nahlin faults cut through the map area. The Llewellyn Fault was the locus for a large hydrothermal system and the majority of the mineralizaiton in the area is associated with this fault.

The area, discovered as a result of the Klondike gold rush, has been explored since at least 1899 when the Engineer mine and the Laverdiere skarn were discovered. Little activity took place from the mid-1920s to the late 1960s. Increasing base metal prices generated new exploration in the 1970s and discovery of the Mount Skukum gold deposit in the 1980s triggered intensive precious metal exploration.

Mineralization in the area, consists of sulphide-rich and sulphide-poor precious and base metal quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, gold-copper skarns, massive sulphide pods and gold associated with listwanite-altered ultramafic rocks.

Historic production came from the Engineer, Ben-My-Chree and Gridiron deposits. The Engineer (104M 014) deposit consists of sulphide-poor gold and gold-tellurium-silver bearing quartz veins hosted in Laberge Group greywacke. The Ben-My-Chree (104M 011) deposit produced minor amounts from a sulphide-rich gold-silver bearing quartz vein in Cretaceous

diorite. The Gridiron (104M 001) deposit produced small amounts from a gold-silver vein hosted in gneiss of the Boundary Ranges Metamorphics.

The Spokane (104M 006) prospect consists of the Lawsan gold-silver vein hosted in schistose gneiss of the Boundary Ranges Metamorphics. Inferred ore reserves are calculated to be 77,216 tonnes grading 5.83 grams per tonne gold in the area above 1035 metres elevation between the Blacksmith and Incline adits.

The Happy Sullivan (104M 013) prospect is similar to the Engineer mine, however, arsenopyrite is locally up to 20 per cent and dendritic crystals of native gold have been found. The Rupert (104M 008) prospect is a gold-silver quartz vein in gneiss of the Boundary Ranges Metamorphics. The Laverdiere (104M 022) and newly discovered Skarn (104M 085) prospects are gold-copper skarns and the TP-Main (104M 048) prospect is a gold-copper-cobalt skarn. The Laverdiere skarn is hosted in limestone of the Stuhini Group, the Skarn is hosted in porphyritic volcaniclastics of the Stuhini Group and the TP-Main occurs in marble of the Boundary Ranges Metamorphics. The Crine (104M 081) prospect is a gold-silver-stibnite vein hosted in schist of the Boundary Ranges Metamorphics. The LQ (104M 044) prospect is a gold-silver vein hosted in gneiss of the Boundary Ranges Metamorphics. The UM (104M 084) prospect is a gold-silver vein hosted in listwanite-altered peridotite. The new Falcon (104M 087) prospect is a silver-gold vein with a high base metal content hosted in schist of the Nisling Assemblage.

Potential exploration targets include: veins hosted in Laberge Group sediments associated with splays of the Llewellyn Fault or intrusions; late cross-cutting veins in Boundary Ranges Metamorphics; sheared and altered or quartz veined rocks within and near the Llewellyn Fault; brecciated contact zones between Cretaceous to Tertiary volcanics and Boundary Ranges Metamorphics and mafic and ultramafic rocks next to fault structures or capped by volcanics. Xplorer Minerals Inc ("Xplorer") has acquired the Chilkoot Project in its entirety. The Chilkoot property is centred 70 km west-northwest of Atlin, British Columbia or 30 km south of Carcross, Yukon. Xplorer Minerals staked the claims and holds 100% interest in the Chilkoot claim block. The majority of modern exploration in the area was conducted in the later part of the 1980's and early to mid 1990's when major companies such as Dupont, Noranda and Westmin conducted regional and property scale exploration in the district.

The Chilkoot mineral claims were staked in, 2006 by Xplorer Minerals Inc. The June, 2007 field program consisted of geochemical sampling of all the steam drainages and along ridges throughout the property area in order to help provide a geochemical framework for property area rocks. The four man-day helicopter-supported program was carried out from June 1 to July 5, and saw a total of 282 sediment and rock samples collected. The total cost of the program, including report preparation was approximately $85,000.00.

Data processing of Landsat imagery generated colour images of the iron oxide and hydroxyl content of the rocks. The method was effective along the barren ridge tops of the project area. The drainages that originated or crossed the colour anomalies were sampled. The stream sediment survey is described in this report. Preliminary rock and stream sediment-sampling program was conducted by Xplorer during the 2006 and 2007 field seasons on the property.

One of the recommendations for future work on the project should be to fly an airborne survey of the project area. The author suggests that this survey cover the complete property area at 150 m line spacing over the favourable stratigraphy using high resolution magnetic and a multi-frequency helicopter-borne frequency domain electromagnetic system.

The area presently held as the Chilkoot property received exploration from numerous exploration companies in the past who have identified and isolated areas containing a wide variety of mineralization and deposit types. Gold-bearing polymetallic vein occurrences account for almost half of the mineral showings on the property. Other significant mineralization comprise an epithermal gold-silver showing, a gold-bearing copper skarn, an iron skarn, and a porphyry molybdenum showing. The property encompasses a wide variety of lithotectonic terranes, several intrusive events, and is cut by major, long-lived faults. Thus, it provides tectonic and lithologic environments favorable for a wide variety of mineral occurrences and deposit types.

Quartz-base metal sulphide veins containing gold occur within Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite rocks. Some veins are associated with Eocene volcanic or related hypabyssal intrusions (*e.g.* Crine). Regional geochemical surveys show that Boundary Ranges suite rocks exhibit a clear anomalous gold signature. Due to the abundance of gold occurrences, the anomalous geochemical response, and the relative lack of exploration within the Boundary Ranges suite rocks, future exploration efforts aimed at gold-bearing vein systems are well founded. The 1989-90 drill program on the Crine showings, located on the Chilkoot property, by Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd. suggest that the vein structures are highly variable, and pinch and swell along strike. Several other areas remain to be prospected that have to date suggested an enrichment in precious metal and base metal mineralization.

Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite rocks also appear to offer a high potential for discovery of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits based on the Big Thing occurrence located near the southeast end of Tutshi Lake (not on, but adjacent the Chilkoot property). The showing may be an isolated lens of Kuroko-type volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization. Age data and correlations suggest that the Boundary Ranges suite is a metamorphosed equivalent of the Stikine assemblage which hosts the Tulsequah Chief volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit located approximately 125 kilometres south-southeast of the property boundary. To the north, in the Finlayson Lake district of the Yukon, the Fyre Lake, Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits are part of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane that may correlate with the Stikine assemblage.

Upper Triassic strata on the property hosts gold-bearing copper skarn mineralization at the Mill showing just north of the shoreline of Tutshi Lake where it bends to the east. Host rocks are carbonate and conglomerate; similar mineralization occurs in correlative host rocks in the Whitehorse copper belt to the north.

Epithermal gold-silver deposits can occur in almost any type of host rock, although volcanic rocks are most common because of the association of epithermal deposits with felsic volcanic fields. Two main elements are large, sustained open fracture systems and extended periods of hydrothermal activity. The Ben-Southeast showing in Lower to Middle Jurassic volcaniclastic breccia and tuffaceous conglomerate, consists of vuggy quartz veins containing galena and chalcopyrite mineralization with silver-gold values. The Chilkoot property area is part of the Tintina Gold Belt that stretches from central Alaska through the Dawson area, Yukon and down into northern British Columbia. This belt is host to a number of intrusion-hosted, or intrusion-related gold and copper-gold deposits. The Cretaceous intrusions on the property are similar in age to many of the intrusions in the Tintina Gold Belt and have a similar geochemical signature. The large Donlin Creek gold deposit in southwest Alaska has spatial and temporal associations with Cretaceous granitic to granodiorite magmatism; bismuth-tungsten-tellurium signatures in granitoid stocks and arsenic-antimony+/-mercury signatures where hosted by sedimentary rocks and hypabyssal dikes.

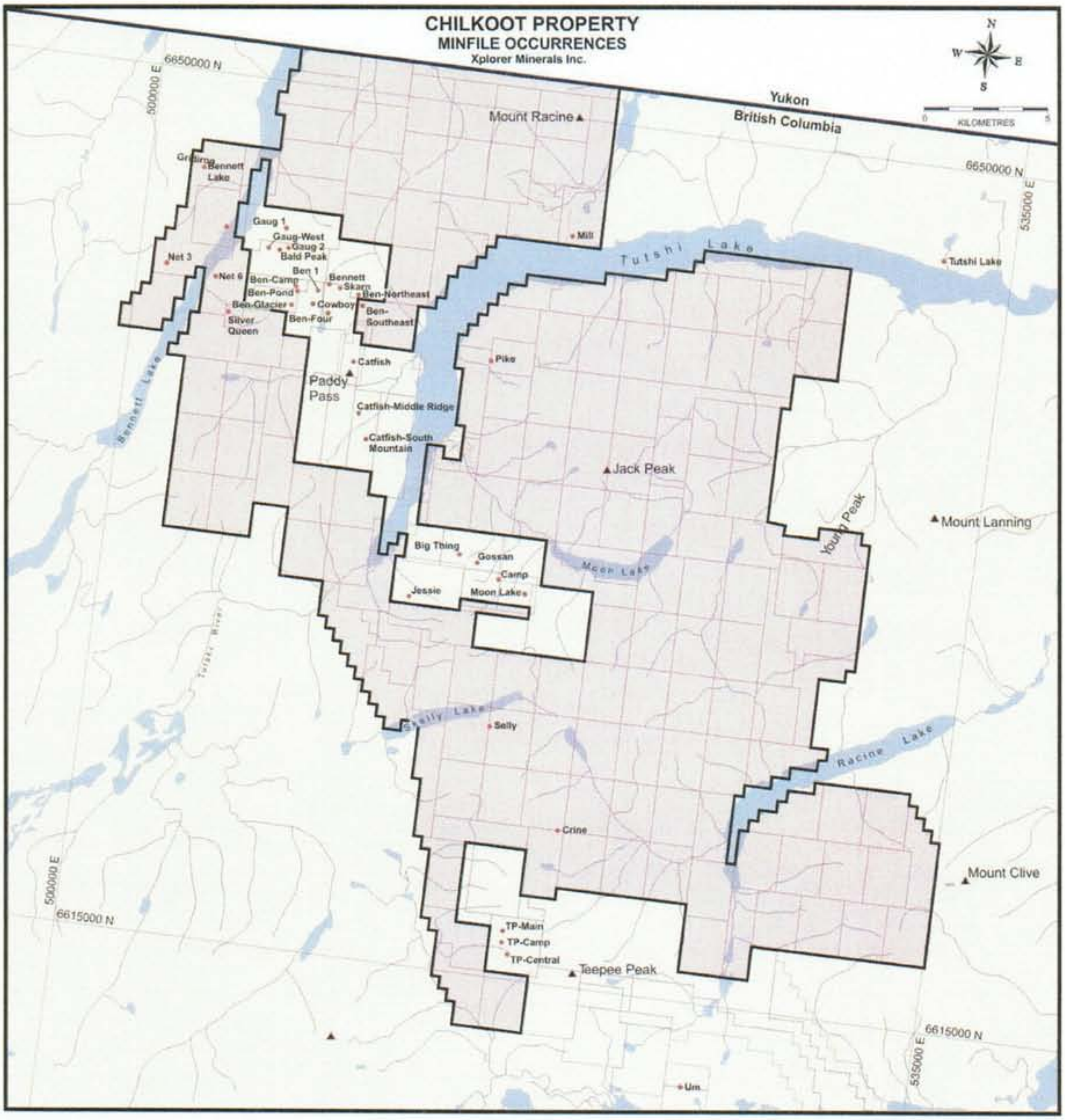
The similarity of the geological setting and geochemical fingerprint of the Tutshi Lake area to that of the Eskay Creek area is recognized. Eskay Creek is a gold-silver rich volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit where mineralization is interpreted to have formed in a subaqueous, near-shore, hotspring environment in an active arc setting. The volcanic strata on the Chilkoot property are coincident with a regional geochemical province displaying an elevated gold-antimony-arsenic signature; a geochemical fingerprint also seen in the belt hosting the Eskay deposit.

The potential for precious metal vein formation is moderate to high where Laberge Group strata occur together with high level magmatic rocks, especially in proximity to large structures such as the Llewellyn fault.

The Chilkoot property contains numerous base and precious metal-bearing mineral zones that require carefully planned and executed exploration and development work in order to outline economic mineralization. In order to advance exploration on the property, a 2 phase fieldwork program focused on exploring and expanding known mineralization is recommended. A first phase program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling is recommended to further define and expand mineralization present on the property, and to assess the potential of new mineral deposit type settings. A geophysical survey of the central portion of the block, between Tushi Lake and Bennett Lake of approximately 500 line kilometres and a second block on the east side of Tushi Lake of a similar size for a total of 1,000 line kilometres. A budget of C$100,000 is proposed for an airborne geophysical survey. In this phase of exploration the objective of an airborne geophysical survey is to outline and further define favourable stratigraphy and deposit settings followed up by an exploration drill program in order to test subsequent targets and extend known mineralization. Results from previous and current exploration have been positive and a two-phase program of property scale and detailed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, airborne geophysical surveying followed up by a drill program with a proposed budget of C$725,000 is recommended.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In June and July of 2007 the author supervised the sampling program on behalf of Xplorer Minerals Inc. The property is about 40 kilometres northwest of the past producing Engineer gold-silver mine and covers ten mineral showings documented in the British Columbia provincial mineral database, MINFILE. These showings are the Gridiron (MINFILE 104M 001), Silver Queen (MINFILE 104M 002), Bennett Lake (104M 032), Ben-Southeast (104M 046), Selly (104M 052), Net 6 (MINFILE 104M 058), Net 3 (MINFILE 104M 059), Pike (MINFILE 104M 062), Crine (MINFILE 104M 081), and Mill (MINFILE 104M 083) (Figure 1).



MINFILE OCCURRENCES*

Chilkoot claims held by Xplorer Minerals Inc.

Outline indicating all claims in Chilkoot property vicinity

• MINFILE Occurrence

*Red text in Legend indicates occurrences on Chilkoot claims

Figure 1. MINFILE Occurrences - Chilkoot Property and Vicinity

104M 001	GRIDIRON	104M 043	BEN-GLACIER	104M 061	CATFISH
104M 002	SILVER QUEEN	104M 044	BENNETT	104M 062	PIKE
104M 003	BEN 1	104M 045	BEN-NORTHEAST	104M 071	BIG THING
104M 004	TUTSHI LAKE	104M 046	BEN-SOUTHEAST	104M 074	CATFISH-MIDDLE RIDGE
104M 027	JESSIE	104M 047	BEN-FOUR	104M 075	CATFISH-SOUTH MOUNTAIN
104M 028	BALD PEAK	104M 048	TP-MAIN	104M 081	CRINE
104M 032	BENNETT LAKE	104M 049	TP-CAMP	104M 083	MILL
104M 038	GAUG-WEST	104M 050	TP-CENTRAL	104M 084	UM
104M 039	GAUG 2	104M 052	SELLY	104M 085	SKARN
104M 040	GAUG 1	104M 057	MOON LAKE	104M 086	COWBOY
104M 041	BEN-POND	104M 058	NET 6	104M 090	CAMP
104M 042	BEN-CAMP	104M 059	NET 3	104M 091	GOSSAN

4

Figure 1 Minfile Ocurrences on the Chilkoot property

This report is based in part on documents and technical reports prepared by various authors and the portions of this report that provide that information are referenced. The documents and technical reports were used to compile the Chilkoot property history, geology and mineralization and are listed in Section 11.0, References.

3.0 Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Chilkoot property area straddles the South Klondike Highway (Highway 2) that runs from Carcross, Yukon south to the port community of Skagway, Alaska. The highway is paved and maintained year-round. Gravel bush roads extend from the South Klondike Highway to provide access to parts of the claim block along Paddy Pass and to a plateau area between Bennett Lake and Tutshi Lake. Helicopter support is provided from permanently based machines in Atlin, 70 kilometres to the southeast and Whitehorse, 90 kilometres to the north.

The project area is in the Coast Mountains. The topography is mountainous and can be extremely rugged and precipitous at higher elevations. Elevations range from about 700 metres above sea level (ASL) at Tutshi Lake to 2040 metres ASL. At lower elevations balsam and lodgepole pine dominate with willow and alder occurring in drainages and avalanche chutes. The alpine areas have scrub balsam, heather and alpine flora.
The area is affected by weather from the coast and receives abundant rain and snow. Snow generally begins accumulating in the alpine areas in mid-September and begins receding in late April to early May. The snow is generally melted back sufficiently by mid- to late May to allow for fieldwork at lower elevations.

Power is not available in the project area. The nearest source of power is in Carcross, 30 kilometres north by road. Carcross is connected to the Whitehorse hydroelectric grid. Water resources are abundant in the project area in numerous flowing streams and large lakes.

The nearest major city centre is Whitehorse, 110 kilometres by road north of the project area. Whitehorse is a supply centre for this northern region and has an ample labour force. Due to historic mining activity in the area, an experienced work force, including mining personnel are available here and in Atlin. The communities of Atlin and Whitehorse are government centres, and supply and service points for fuel, groceries, accommodation, etc. Whitehorse is serviced by major airlines and there are chartered flights to Atlin.

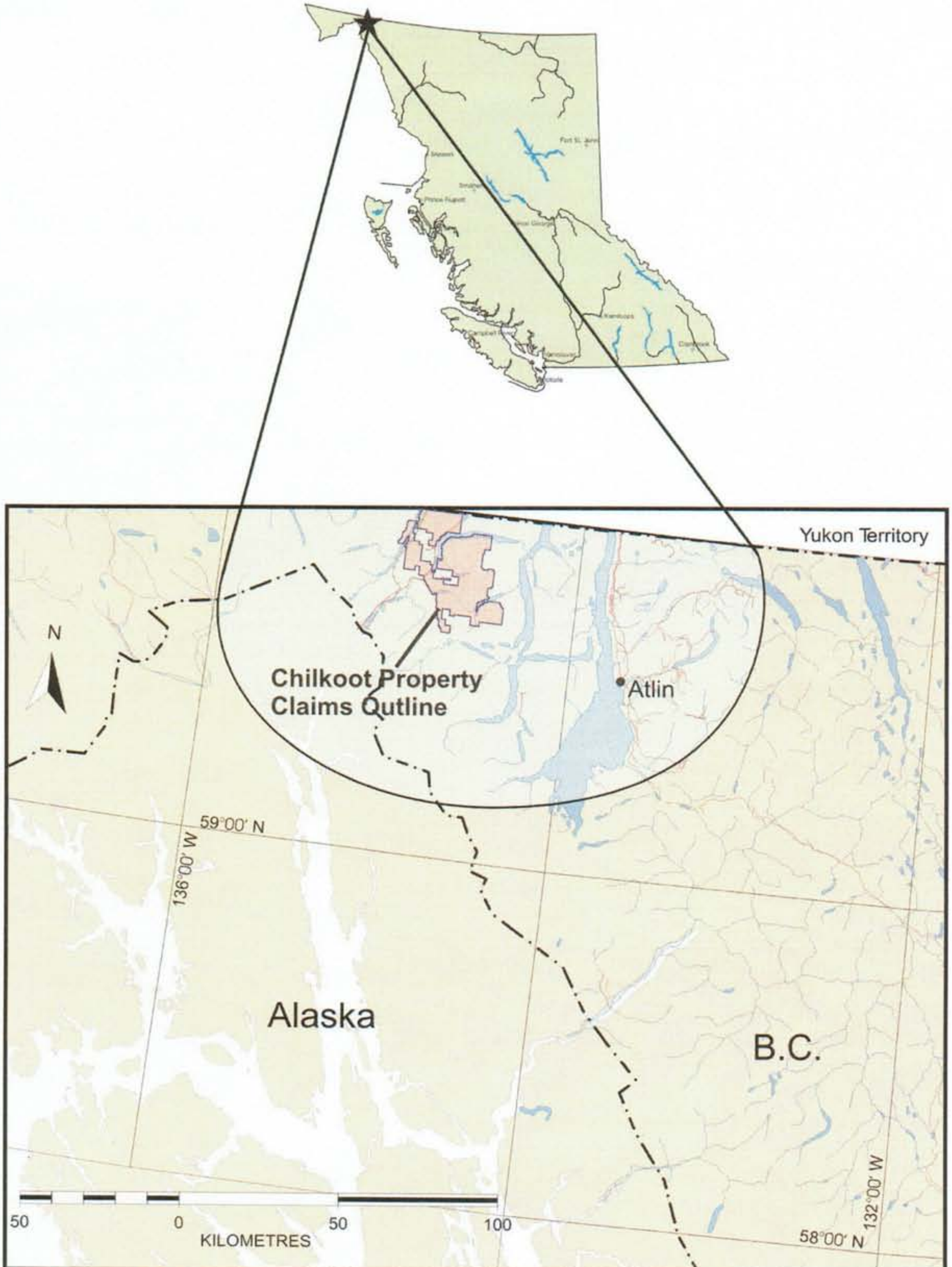


Figure 2 Location Map, Chilkoot property

5.0 PROPERTY TENURE

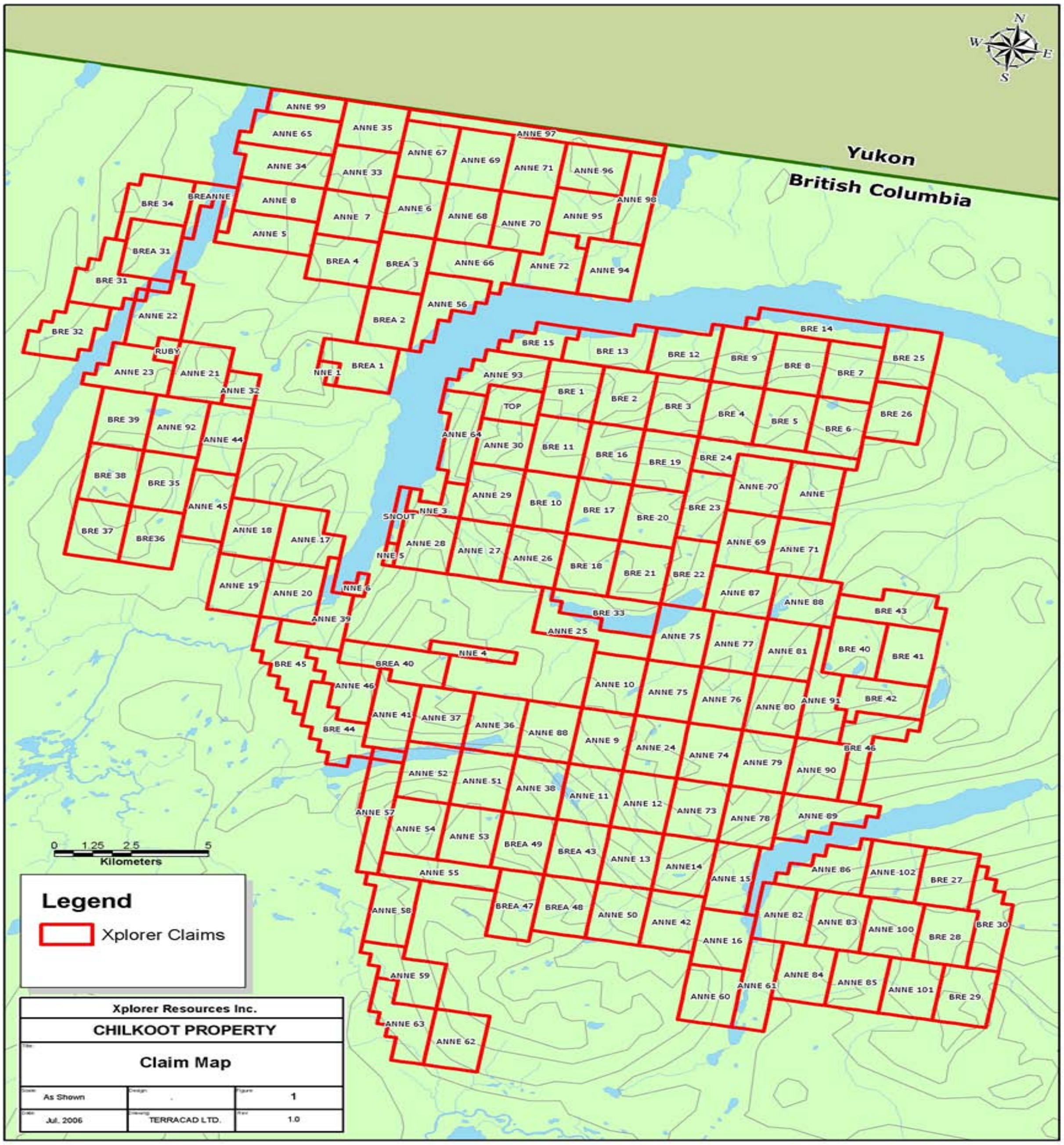


Figure 3

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status
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517305	Mineral	NNE 3	202067 (100%)	104M	2008/jan/01	GOOD
517313	Mineral	NNE 4	202067 (100%)	104M	2008/jan/01	GOOD
517323	Mineral	NNE 5	202067 (100%)	104M	2008/jan/01	GOOD
517330	Mineral	NNE 6	202067 (100%)	104M	2008/jan/01	GOOD
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528297	Mineral	ANNE 6	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528298	Mineral	ANNE 7	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD

528299	Mineral	ANNE 8	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528302	Mineral	ANNE 88	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528304	Mineral	ANNE 9	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528306	Mineral	ANNE 10	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528315	Mineral	ANNE 11	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528325	Mineral	ANNE 12	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
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528330	Mineral	ANNE14	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
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						2007/sep/14
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528633	Mineral	ANNE 87	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528634	Mineral	ANNE 88	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
528635	Mineral	ANNE 89	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
528637	Mineral	ANNE 90	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
528638	Mineral	ANNE 91	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
528656	Mineral	ANNE 92	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528660	Mineral	ANNE 93	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528672	Mineral	ANNE 94	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528673	Mineral	ANNE 95	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528674	Mineral	ANNE 96	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528675	Mineral	ANNE 97	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528676	Mineral	ANNE 98	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528678	Mineral	ANNE 99	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
528701	Mineral	ANNE 100	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14

528702	Mineral	ANNE 101	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
530627	Mineral	BRE 1	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530628	Mineral	BRE 2	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530630	Mineral	BRE 3	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530631	Mineral	BRE 4	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530633	Mineral	BRE 5	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530634	Mineral	BRE 6	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530635	Mineral	BRE 7	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530636	Mineral	BRE 8	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530637	Mineral	BRE 9	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530639	Mineral	BRE 10	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530641	Mineral	BRE 11	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530642	Mineral	BRE 12	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530643	Mineral	BRE 13	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530644	Mineral	BRE 14	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530645	Mineral	BRE 15	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530646	Mineral	BRE 16	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530647	Mineral	BRE 17	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530648	Mineral	BRE 18	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530649	Mineral	BRE 19	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530650	Mineral	BRE 20	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530651	Mineral	BRE 21	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530652	Mineral	BRE 22	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530653	Mineral	BRE 23	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530654	Mineral	BRE 24	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530655	Mineral	BRE 25	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530656	Mineral	BRE 26	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530657	Mineral	BRE 27	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
530658	Mineral	BRE 28	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
530659	Mineral	BRE 29	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
530661	Mineral	BRE 30	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
530665	Mineral	BRE 31	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530666	Mineral	BRE 32	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530667	Mineral	BRE 33	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530668	Mineral	BRE 34	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530671	Mineral	BRE 35	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530672	Mineral	BRE36	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530673	Mineral	BRE 37	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530674	Mineral	BRE 38	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530683	Mineral	BRE 39	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530685	Mineral	BRE 40	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
530687	Mineral	BRE 41	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
530688	Mineral	BRE 42	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
530765	Mineral	BRE 43	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
530770	Mineral	BRE 44	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
530771	Mineral	BRE 45	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD

530855	Mineral	BRE 46	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
531555	Mineral	ANNE 69	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
531556	Mineral	ANNE 70	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
531557	Mineral	ANNE 71	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
531558	Mineral	ANNE	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
533330	Mineral	BREA 1	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
533332	Mineral	BREA 2	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
533333	Mineral	BREA 3	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
533334	Mineral	BREA 4	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
533335	Mineral	BREA 31	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
533337	Mineral	BREA 40	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
533341	Mineral	BREA 43	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD
533343	Mineral	BREA 47	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
533345	Mineral	BREA 48	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
533346	Mineral	BREA 49	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	AMAL 2007/sep/14
533354	Mineral	SNOUT	202067 (100%)	104M	2007/oct/15	GOOD

The area is affected by weather from the coast and receives abundant rain and snow. Snow generally begins accumulating in the alpine areas in mid September and begins receding in late April to early May. The snow is generally melted back sufficiently by mid to late May to allow for fieldwork at lower elevations. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and falls under the jurisdiction of the Government of British Columbia. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development.

Power is not available in the project area. The nearest source of power is in Carcross. 30 km north by road. Carcross is connected to the Whitehorse hydroelectric grid. At this time, the Whitehone grid has plenty of excess power and the ability to readily increase its output to supply a large mining complex . Water resources are abundant in the project area in flowing steams and numerous large lakes.
The nearest major city centre is Whitehorse, 90 km by road north of the project area. Whitehorse is a supply centre for this northern region and has an ample labour force. Due to historic mining activity in the area, an experienced work force, including mining personnel are available in Yukon and in Atlin.

4.0 HISTORY

The Bennett Lake district was first explored by prospectors travelling along the major lakes and rivers in the early 1890s. The Klondike gold rush in the Yukon brought a great influx of people to the Bennett lake area in 1898. Gold and silver-bearing quartz veins were discovered around Bennett and Tagish lakes, and in the Wheaton River drainage. High grade mining operations at the Engineer mine beside Taku Arm (Tagish Lake), and at the Venus mine on Montana Mountain (Yukon) periodically produced gold and silver during the early to mid-1900s. The Venus mine is about 5 kilometres north of the northern Chilkoot property boundary and the Engineer mine is about 40 kilometres southsoutheast of the Chilkoot property.

In the early 1900s, ridges in the area between Tutshi Lake and the south end of Windy Arm (Tagish Lake) were prospected for Venus vein-type occurrences. Seven pits in the old Venus mill site area (on the Chilkoot property) may date from this period. At the Venus mill site, an adit was driven into altered conglomerate and limestone during the 1970s. (Assessment Report 1610). The pits were, with one exception, blasted in conglomerate or a fine grained felsic intrusion containing copper-lead-zinc mineralization. One pit was in limestone and contained copper mineralization. Showings on the Mill claims, which covered the old Venus mill site, were discovered during geological mapping and prospecting in 1987 by United Keno Hill Mines Limited. In 1988, United Keno conducted ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveying. In 1989, mapping, prospecting and sampling were done on the Mill 1 claim and two drillholes totalling 639 metres were completed on the newly staked Mill 2 claim. This showing is listed as 104M 083 in the provincial mineral inventory database, MINFILE.

Near Pavey on the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, two claims were staked by Fred H. Storey around 1913. The Silver Queen and Ruby Silver claims were staked to cover high grade silver mineralization. This showing is listed as 104M 002 (Silver Queen) in the provincial mineral inventory database, MINFILE and is located on the current Chilkoot property. Between 1916-17, the early workers built a 1200-metre tramway from the railroad at 660 metres elevation up the mountainside to 1400 metres elevation. They then drove a 300 metre-long adit to intersect the ruby silver (pyrargyrite) mineralization.

Some ore was reportedly shipped in 1916, but there is no record of the tonnage. No significant silver mineralization was observed in or near the adit. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite occur in material below the old aerial tramway constructed below the adit portal. A quartz-arsenopyrite vein occurs in a quartz-eye porphyry dike above the adit; a grab sample assayed 14.8 grams per tonne gold (Lueck, 1989). The adit remains open and in good shape (ca. 1989). Three shorter adits are located in a steep gully 2.5 kilometres to the north of the Ruby Silver adit but do not occur on the Chilkoot property; the history of these workings is unknown. In 1933, the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company carried out exploration work on the Silver Queen Group. The claims were held as the Dick 1-40 and Old 1-6 claims in 1970 by the Premier Mining Company who carried out an aeromagnetic survey. In 1971, Premier conducted geological mapping and trenching on the Old 5 and Dick 6 claims. Prospecting in 1987 located veins above the adit.

In the north part of the Chilkoot property near the BC-Yukon border, the Rigel 1 claim was staked in 1987 to cover a very rusty ridge consisting of pyritiferous cherts. United Keno Hills Mines Limited conducted 5.2 kilometres of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveying. The Fin 1 claim was staked in 1987 by Noranda Exploration in the north part of the Chilkoot property between Bennett and Tutshi lakes to cover a large gossan. In 1988, Noranda completed prospecting, mapping and stream sediment sampling. The Gridiron adit (MINFILE 104M 032) is located about 9 metres above the western shore of Bennett Lake on a west trending shear zone and is on the Chilkoot property. A clearly defined quartz vein about 0.2 metre wide near the adit portal was reported (Assessment Report 1901) to carry high gold and silver values. In 1901, 68 tonnes of ore were mined producing 2582 grams of silver and 156 grams of gold. In 1981, Du Pont of Canada

5.0 Exploration

Limited staked the Ange 1 and Be 1 claims to cover the showing area and conducted soil and rock sampling. The Shui claim was staked in 1981 by Du Pont on the basis of an auriferous stream sediment anomaly. Follow-up work in July and August consisted of collecting 20 soil samples and 10 rock samples. In 1978-79 and 1981, E & B Explorations Ltd. conducted geological mapping, rock and stream sediment sampling and prospecting for uranium on the Net property on the east and west sides of Bennett Lake. These surveys were follow up to geochemical anomalies in uranium derived from the analysis of sample pulps acquired from Kennco Explorations Ltd. Other work done on the property involved prospecting using hand held scintillometers. In the 1981 work, two galena occurrences were discovered but neither appeared to have any economic significance. One occurrence is within a narrow quartz vein in feldspar porphyry biotite quartz monzonite; the other is in a quartz-feldspar vein cutting equigranular quartz monzonite. One minor occurrence of molybdenite was also discovered close to the contact with feldspar porphyry biotite quartz monzonite (Net 6, MINFILE 104M 058; Net 3, 104M 059). In the area where Tutshi Lake curves to the east, the Take claims were staked by Du Pont Exploration in 1981 and follow up of a cupriferous stream sediment sample was conducted later that year. Geological mapping and stream sampling were undertaken and the claims were allowed to lapse. In 1986, the Pike claim was staked and geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling were carried out during the field season by H. Copland which resulted in the discovery of anomalous gold values in quartz stringers (Pike, MINFILE 104M 062)Report 23736, 23737.

In 1994, the Pike 1-2 claims were staked to cover this showing and geological mapping, rock and stream sediment sampling and a VLF-EM survey were completed by R.H. McMillan.
As a result of a large regional exploration programme known as the Kulta Project carried out in 1981 by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited, follow up heavy mineral, rock and soil sampling was conducted over a large area between Bennett Lake in the northwest to Teepee Peak in the southeast. An anomalous gold sample in a creek draining north into Skelly Lake led to the Selly claim being staked and rock, soil and stream sampling completed. This sampling resulted in the discovery of small mineralized skarns (Selly, MINFILE 104M 052).

The southern area of the Chilkoot property is adjacent to two significant skarn mineral occurrences, the TP Main (MINFILE 104M 048) and TP Camp (MINFILE 104M 049), which were discovered in 1983 on Teepee Peak by Trigg, Woollett, Olson Consulting Ltd. while exploring on behalf of Texaco Canada Resources Ltd. The TP claims were staked and a limited amount of prospecting, rock and stream sediment geochemical sampling and reconnaissance geological mapping were completed on and around the claims. The company kept the property in good standing but failed to continue work in this area until 1987 when Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd. optioned the property under joint venture agreement. It was the 1988 fieldwork conducted by Cyprus and the prospecting work done by BC Geological Survey geologists that first isolated new vein-type precious metal mineralization found on the TP 9 claim (located on the current Chilkoot property).

In 1988, Cyprus expanded the property and completed an exploration program consisting of 650 kilometres of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, followed by reconnaissance geological mapping, geochemical (soil and rock sampling) and ground magnetic surveys. Prospecting in 1988 in an area of previous soil, rock and stream sediment sampling by Du Pont resulted in the discovery of an arsenopyrite-rich quartz vein with gold-silver values containing galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and minor chalcopyrite that could be traced for 500 metres on a north-northwesterly trend (Crine vein). Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd. continued work in 1989 and the Crine #1 vein, Crine #3 vein, Scotia vein, BX zone and Quartz zone were discovered. The Scotia vein is located approximately 550 metres west of the Crine #3 vein and exhibits the same mineralogy as the Crine veins. The BX zone is the northerly extension of the Crine #1 vein. The Quartz zone, located at the southeast end of the projected Scotia vein, consists of high grade gold assays found in a quartz-graphite mix. The Crine veins, Scotia vein, BX and Quartz zones are located wholly within the current Chilkoot property boundaries. Further work in 1989 consisted of sampling, geochemical and geophysical surveys and 1371 metres of diamond drilling. This work focused on the Crine veins, Scotia vein and Quartz zone. A total of 12 NQ drillholes totalling 1282 metres were drilled on the Crine and Scotia veins; 2 holes on the Crine #3 vein, 7 holes on the Crine #1 vein, 1 hole on the Scotia vein, and 2 holes on the Quartz zone. In 1990, Cyprus Gold conducted trenching, diamond drilling, prospecting and rock sampling on the Crine/Scotia veins, and BX and Quartz zones. Eleven NQ drillholes totalling 1336 metres were drilled on the Crine #1 vein, BX zone, Quartz Zone, and Scotia vein. Westmin Resources Limited planned to evaluate the area in 1996.

The mineral occurrences that occur on the Chilkoot property are listed below. The Chilkoot property also surrounds a significant area of mineralization hosting numerous mineral showings that is currently known as the Golden Eagle Project. The Golden Eagle Project area is not part of the Chilkoot property but is herein briefly described as it shares similar geology. In 2003-04, Marksmen Resources Ltd. conducted a major exploration program on the Golden Eagle area covering 21 mineral showings that are documented in the provincial mineral inventory database, MINFILE.

The Golden Eagle area has a long history of mineral exploration, dating back to the Klondike gold rush, when the gold seekers came through the Bennett Lake valley on their way to the Klondike goldfields. Some old, undocumented adits may date back to this time. The majority of modern exploration in the area was conducted in the latter part of the 1980s and early to mid-1990s when major companies such as Du Pont, Noranda and Westmin conducted regional and property scale exploration in the district. This work identified base and precious metal mineralization in a variety of geological settings and deposit model types over a large area measuring at least 14 by 18 kilometres. The mineralization occurs as skarn-type mineralization in Devonian to Triassic metavolcanic rocks bordering Cretaceous intrusions; as gold-bearing arsenopyrite-quartz veins in rhyolitic intrusions and adjacent hostrocks; as disseminated copper-gold mineralization in Cretaceous intrusions; and as feeder zone mineralization in a possible volcanogenic massive sulphide setting.

The following list of mineral showings occur within the Golden Eagle project area. Refer to the online provincial mineral inventory database, MINFILE, at www.minfile.ca for geologic descriptions.

MINFILE NO. SHOWING NAME
104M 003 BEN 1 Silver Gold Lead Zinc Antimony
104M 027 JESSIE Silver Gold Copper Lead Zinc
104M 028 BALD PEAK Gold Silver Lead Antimony
104M 038 GAUG-WEST Gold Silver Lead Antimony
104M 039 GAUG 2 Gold Silver Zinc Copper Lead
104M 040 GAUG 1 Silver Copper
104M 041 BEN-POND Silver Lead Gold Zinc Antimony
104M 042 BEN-CAMP Silver Gold Lead Zinc
104M 043 BEN-GLACIER Gold Silver Cobalt
104M 044 BENNETT Gold Silver Zinc Copper Lead
104M 045 BEN-NORTHEAST Gold Silver
104M 047 BEN-FOUR Gold Silver
104M 057 MOON LAKE Silver Zinc Lead Copper Gold
104M 061 CATFISH Silver Gold Zinc Lead Antimony Copper
104M 071 BIG THING Gold Silver Lead Zinc Copper
104M 074 CATFISH-MIDDLE Gold Silver Copper Lead Zinc
RIDGE
104M 075 CATFISH-SOUTH Silver Gold Copper Lead Zinc
MOUNTAIN
104M 085 SKARN Gold Copper
104M 086 COWBOY Gold Silver Antimony Lead Copper
104M 090 CAMP Gold
104M 091 GOSSAN Gold Lead Copper

Numerous old trenches and adits in the area show that exploration has occurred intermittently in the past, although none of this work was recorded in assessment records or Ministry of Mines Reports.

02681, 05910,06882, 06833, 07417, 09454, 10069, 10417, 10424, 10425, 10426, 10427, 10428, 10429, 10740, 11044, 11300, 12554, 14332, 14384, 15500, 15808, 15972, 16381, 16569,

17583,17830, 17992, 18319, 18522, 18649, 18651, 18766A, 18766B, 19186, 19438A, 19438B, 19527A, 19627B, 20032, 20581, 20790, 23149, 23218, 23550, 23599, 23736, 23737, 24844, 24869, 25095, 25096, 25417, 25735, 26193, 26760, 27196A, 27196B, 27267, 27474, 27527, 27674A, 27674B, 27748, 27828.
02681, 05910, describes the Bighorn Creek showing was investigated and the adit was resampled in 1978. 10069 reports work done on Bighorn Creek in 1981.

06882 and 06883 Culbert and Beaty 1978 describes the geology of the east and west shores of Bennett Lake as sedimentary, metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks trending northeasterly. The exploration work concentrated on uranium values in the aplite and pegamatite dykes associated with late granitic intrusive on the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. In the report it is noted that the contact between the granitic and metasedimentary rocks is obvious from the rusty weathering of the pyrrhotitferous metasedimenatary rocks. Also, noted are the marble and argillites on the west slope of the Bennett lake valley. The report refers to anomalously radioactivity from the radiometric geophysical survey and high geochemical values in the vicinity of the aplite and pegmatite dykes.

07417 Culbert and Leighton followed-up on the uranium anomalies in 1979 adding that silver values were also anomalous however, the uranium values were restricted to the narrow pegmatite veins. The reports notes hydrothermal alteration and arsenic values.

09454 Pegg of Kennecott worked the Net claims on Bennett Lake. Rock chip samples reported high values in gold and silver along with molybendenite, galena on the claim block. The mineralization is associated with small quartz veins related to a rhyolitic intrusive.

10417 Du Pont Canada performed geological and geochemical work on a number of claim blocks collectively known as the Kulta Project in the Tutshi and Bennett Lake area as well as a number of properties in the Yukon, in 1982. Their work concentrated on gold quartz carbonate vein shear zone systems hosted in fine grain greywacke. Narrs showing is slightly anomalous Cu, Zn, As in rock samples. The Peng has anomalous value in Au, Be, Take, Ange, Gaug, Shui, Tuts, Tshik, Undas and Annig had no significant values, Skel, Selly, Keap show some anomalous Cu, Zn and Au, Race had no significant values, and Creed, Crine were the most interesting targets.

10424 Tuts also on the Kulta prospect explored by DuPont in 1982 showed anomalous Zn and Cu with one high value of Au.

10425 DuPont also explored in 1982 on the Ange claims sampling on old adit workings in quartz vein mineralization returned consistently high values in Cu, Pb and Zn.

10426 DuPont on the Crine claims geochemistry and geology Copland reported "No significant mineralization observed on the property." However, reprocessing of the data indicate an anomalous area in the northwest of the property.

10427 Dupont on the Gaug property low grade Cu, Ag, Au mineralization near an area of previous adit workings and well established trails on the east side of Tutshi L.

10428 Describes the sampling and geology done by Du Pont in 1982 on the Skelly claims on the south east corner of Skelly Lake. The report describles numerous gossans related to pyrite and pyrhhotite in the sedimentary rocks at the contact with dioritic and rhyolitic intrusive. Small skarns with Py, Po, Cu, and Zn are mentioned however, no significant metal values were reported.

10429 Also by Du Pont Canada describes the sampling and mapping of the Shui claims. These claims are adjacent to, but not on the current Xplorer property. Some elevated values of Au were reported and follow-up was recommended.

10740 Work on the Key claims by Newex Syndicate did yield encouraging results and no further work was recommended.

11044 Gaug claims report "significant values of Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn are present on the Gaug property". The mineralization is in veins in a shear zone in a granodiorite host. Some grab samples ranged from 3.3% to 9.5% Cu. Gold and silver values were also high, in the order of 0.6 oz/T Au and 9.5 oz/T Ag.

11300 In 1983, Texaco Canada Resources Ltd. on TP claims, a gold/cobalt showing. The mineralization is in amphibole skarn and in shear zone related structures in a quartz-feldspar porphyry.

12554 In 1983, Texaco Canada Resources Ltd. staked the BEN 1 to BEN 4 mineral claims in the southeast part of the NEW – LQ claim block. This staking was undertaken to protect gold and silver occurrences discovered by prospecting in 1982. Texaco's exploration program included prospecting, geologic mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying, and trenching.

14332 Cheemo Claims explored by R. McClure describes an epithermal gold deposit but assay values are very low.

14384 Work on the Dodge Claims at the south end of Windy Arm did not locate any mineralization.

15500 Moon Lake project by Noranda Tut claims from the south east end of Tutshi Lake to Moon Lake. Some very high assays were reported in structurally controlled values up to 6,400 ppb Au and 4% Cu were obtained from grab samples in a sulphide-rich weathered shear zone. 15808, 23236, 23237 Pike claims quartz carbonate veinlets with some gold values in the 500 ppb range on the east shore of Tutshi Lake.

15972 Catfish claims in Paddy Pass sulphide bearing quartz veins up to 1.5 m wide. In 1986, II. Copeland of Whitehorse staked the Catfish claims on the north side of Paddy Pass and conducted a program of geological mapping, sampling and prospecting. This work identified two major quartz vein trends, one striking west-northwest; the other northeast. The west-northwest trend is generally barren in appearance and geochemistry and less than 50 cm wide. The northeast trending veins are coarse-grained, milky white, comb-structured, vuggy with moderate to intense limonite and jarosite coatings. A sample from a 15 In long adit driven on one *of* these veins returned 21.27 gmimt gold (0.68 oz/ton) and 134.2 gm/mt silver (4.29 oz/ton) the nature of the sample was not mentioned.

Copeland also found numerous pieces of mineralized float on the property including malachite stained quartz containing up to 2% galena that assayed up to 148.3 grn/mt silver (4.74 oz/ton), but he was not able to determine the source. He was able to locate the source of stibnite-galena mineralized quartz veins that occur crosscutting rhyolite dykes. One float sample of this material returned 3,800 ppb gold and 100.4 ppm silver. He also discovered a silicified volcanic boulder in a creek bed that contained lenses and blebs of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena comprising 20% of the rock. Zinc values from this sample ran 47,766 ppm. Coarse molybdenite was observed on fracture surfaces on a granite outcrop in one location.

The Catfish Property was subsequently sold or optioned to Frame Mining Ltd. In 1988, Frame contracted Beacon Hill Consultants Ltd to conduct an exploration program consisting of geological mapping, soil sampling, stream sediment sampling and rock sampling (Morris, 1988).

16381 Describes Du Pont's work on the Crine, Selly, Shui, Gaug, and Ange claims. Statistical analysis led to recommendations of future work.

16569 In 1988, Lodestar added the WILLARD claim and optioned the adjoining BEN claims from Texaco. However, no exploration was conducted that year.
In 1990, Lodestar embarked on an extensive exploration program that tested a number of the prospective showings and discovered two new gold occurrences at the Skarn Zone and the Cowboy Zone. The program included prospecting, lithogeochemical sampling, road building, trenching, and diamond drilling. Their results included 3.43 gm/mt gold over 8.0 m in hole 90-08 and 14.64 gm/mt gold over 1.0 m in hole 90-03.

2058 Lodestar reported results from trenching on the Pavey project. Good gold values between 1 and 3 gm/T were reported. Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. acquired an option on Lodestar's claim group (collectively known as the Pavey property) in 1993, and conducted limited prospecting in 1993 and 1994, with Noranda Exploration Company Limited acting as the operator on behalf of Hemlo. In 1993, Lodestar Explorations Inc. changed its name to Precision International Resources. In 1995, the PAVEY claims were allowed to lapse and in 1996, the BEN claims were allowed to lapse.

17583 A geophysical survey conducted by United Keno Hill identified a magnetic trend with coincident VLF conductor along Charlie Ridge on Mount Dean on the BC/Yukon border.

17830, 19186, 23218, 23550 Lodestar's Pavey Property was worked in 1987, the LQ and Pavey claims to cover the area previously known as the GAUG claims. Shortly after, Lodestar Explorations Inc. optioned this claim group and began prospecting, reconnaissance mapping, trenching, and sampling. This work identified the Ben Fault and I.Q vein zones and recommended future trenching and diamond drilling on these targets.

17992, 18319, 18651 In 1985, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd initiated a regional exploration program in the area aimed at evaluating the Triassic volcanic rocks for their potential

to host volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization. The program involved mapping with lithogeochemical sampling and prospecting. During the program pods and lenses of massive pyrrhotite were found in a sequence of chert-shale and tuff in Moon Creek. The sulphides returned values up to 130 ppb gold. Noranda later staked the TUT I to 3 claims.
The following year Noranda conducted exploration program on the "Po" showing and the "Carbonate Zone" as well as regional silt sampling and prospecting in the surrounding area. This work returned gold values up to 450 ppb from carbonate-altered volcanic float and tip to 6,000 ppm copper and 7,800 ppm zinc from rock samples in the "Po" showing area.

In March of 1987, Noranda contracted Aerodat Ltd to conduct an airborne geophysical survey over the property. The survey measured four electromagnetic frequencies, magnetics and two VLF EM frequencies. In 1988, Noranda collected 153 soil, 2 silt and 77 rock samples, conducted an Induced Polarization (1P) survey and drilled two diamond drill holes. The soil geochemical survey identified a northwest-southeast trending anomaly up to 400 m wide and 1000 m long. Values in the soil were up to 18,000 ppb gold, with several samples returning over 1,000 ppb gold. The rock sampling indicated the anomalous soil to be associated with a sheared mafic volcanic unit. The IP survey identified a resistivity anomaly in the Carbonate Zone that is coincident with the anomalous gold-in-soil zone.

18522 Beacon Hill recorded four styles of mineralization on the property: molybdenum in quartz veins; a bleached, pyritic shear zone; an antimony-rich volcanic tuff' horizon: and rsenopyrite rich quartz veins. The molybdenite in quartz veins was observed on the North Mountain, west of an old adit. The bleached, pyritic shear zone occurs in a drainage on the east side of North Mountain. The area is described as a large pyritic gossan, but no other mineralization was observed. The antimony-rich tuff horizon occurs in the Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanics along the western part of the property. The arsenopyrite-rich quartz veins occur on North Mountain, Middle Ridge and South Mountain. The veins on the North Mountain are those described by Copeland in 1986. On South Mountain, the mineralized veins are up to 0.6 m wide and are confined to a fine-grained rhyolite host.

18649 United Keno Hill conducted a geophysical program on their Mill claims located on the Venus mill site. Follow-up of mag and VLF anomalies was recommended. 20032 reports on the drilling of several targets finding blebs on of sulphides in felsic metavolcanics between metasedimentary sequences of carbonate, chert and argillite.

18766A,B 19438A,B 20790,23149 Cyprus Gold work their Teepee property in the Skelly Lake area in 1988 with geophysics, geology and chemistry surveys. Their property included the previously mentioned Crine, Creed, Keap, Selly, TP and Key showings. The target was skarn gold and hydrothermal vein mineralization. Values were generally low with a few high gold/silver values to 27 g/T. Crine veins #1 returned 0.42 oz/T Au with 19 oz/T Ag from grab samples taken over 125 m and #3 assayed 0.47 oz/T Au and 2.75 oz/T Ag along 700m, the Scotia vein gave 0.52 oz/T Au with 3.41 oz/T Ag from selected samples over 700m and silver values in the Bx zone in the order of 15 oz/T. Diamond drilling gave much lower but still significant values in Au and Ag.

195275A,B describes work done on the Catfish claims on the west shide of Tutshi L at Paddy

Pass significant gold/silver mineralization was only found in narrow veins in shears in the granodiorite. 19794 reports a moderate to strong IP anomaly associated with the veins.

19974 P. Walcott conducted a time-domain, dipole-dipole IP survey for Frame Mining Co. in 1990 on their Catfish claims on the west shore of Tutshi L. at Paddy Pass. The target was sulphide bearing quartz veins. The results indicated some strong anomalies. In 1989, Frame Mining conducted a more extensive program consisting of geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, petrographic work, 3.1 km of roadwork, blasting and hand trenching (8 trenches), 10 km of line cutting and 10 km of Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical surveying. Frame collected 447 rock samples, 143 soil samples and 20 petrographic samples.
The trenching program focused on the north side of Middle Ridge. Highlights of the program include 1.00 gm/mt Au and 15 gm/mt Ag over 9.0 in in 'french 4; 1.34 gm/mt Au and 25.0 gm/mt Ag over 9.7 m in Trench 6; 1.17 gm/mt Au over 6.0 m in Trench 7; and 2.05 gm/mt Au and 141.1 gmhnt Ag over 6.0 m in Trench 8.

The IP survey identified three classes of chargeability anomaly on the property: Class A, Class B, and Class C. The Class A anomalies are narrow zones of high chargeability with little or no resistivity as would be expected from narrow vein-like causative sources. The Class B anomalies are high chargeability anomalies with lower resistivity that occur on the western extremities of the grid and southern end of the baseline and appear to represent the response of a carbonaceous argillite. The Class C anomalies are a large complex zone of high chargeability on the eastern side of the grid. These anomalies are attributed to a formational cause but are in an area mapped to be underlain by intrusive rocks and Boundary Range Metamorphic rocks.

Following the 1989 exploration program, Frame did not conduct any further exploration on the property and it was later allowed to lapse.

20032 Is a diamond drilling report for United Keno Hill on their Mill 1&2 claims that straddle the South Klondike highway 30 km south of Carcross. The some very high gold, silver and copper values were reported.

20581 report for Lodestar on their Pavey and Ben claims on the ridge to the north of Paddy Pass, describes work geology, geochemistry and diamond drilling done in 1990. Drilling 694 m of NQ core 8 holes in the Skarn zone and 3 in the Cowboy zone. Values up to 6.42 gm/T over 0.5 m were reported from the Cowboy zone.

In November and December 1995, and in July, 1996 Westmin Resources Limited re-staked the area as the LEW and LQ claims. In 1996, Westmin conducted a program of geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and percussion drilling. Their work focused on the Skarn Zone and on the Bennett Grid IP anomaly. In 1997, Westmin conducted a program of diamond drilling on the Skarn Zone and Bennett Grid. The drilling at the Bennett grid (1 hole, 141.7 m) found the IP chargeability to be caused by graphitic sediments with anomalous, but low gold values (i.e. < 0.36 gm/mt Au). The drilling on the Skarn Zone intersected numerous quartzcalcite-arsenopyrite veins with the best result being 10.08 gm/mt gold over 2.0 m wide (drill width). No further work was done on the property.

In 1957, R.L. Christie of the Geological Survey of Canada mapped the area. In 1987, the BC Geological survey conducted a program of reconnaissance stream sediment and lithogeochemical sampling in the region. This program found the creek draining Paddy Pass and its most easterly, south tributary to he anomalous in gold, arsenic and antimony. In 1988, Mihalynuk, Rouse, Moore and Friz from the BC Geological Survey re-mapped the area in greater detail.

In the 1970's the north side of Paddy Pass was staked as the "Linda" claims then later the "Friendship Silver" claims and explored for molybdenum and copper (Morris, 1988). The B.C. mineral inventory lists "Linda" as a molybdenite occurrence.

The arsenopyrite-rich quartz veins on Middle Ridge are up to 3.1 m wide and occur in a rhyolitic dyke that cuts Boundary Range Metamorphic rocks. An anomalous gold trend was traced for over 2.5 km by soil and stream sediment anomalies with values as high as 47,325 ppb. Soil samples yielded up to 24,220 ppb gold (0.71 oz/t) and up to 20,425 ppm arsenic. Beacon Hill recommended an extensive program of mapping, soil sampling, trenching and diamond drilling.

In 1981, Dupont and Kennco staked the area between Tutshi Lake and Moon Lake based on encouraging results from a regional geochemical survey in the area. During the field season a program of geological mapping, soil, silt and rock sampling was conducted, however the work was not recorded for assessment purposes. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1982.

At the Carbonate Zone, Noranda established a grid with a 4.9 km baseline and 11.4 km of cross lines. The grid was geologically mapped at 1:2,500 scale and soil-sampled with 524 samples being collected. The mapping program outlined a carbonate alteration zone 75 m wide by several hundreds of m long. The soil-sampling program returned anomalous copper, gold, silver and zinc values throughout the Carbonate Zone with gold values as high as 2,000 ppb. Noranda also collected 224 rock samples. One float sample from the Carbonate Zone returned a value of 44,000 ppb gold, another returned 6.4 gmtmt gold and 4% copper (sample #97537). There is some confusion in the Noranda report as to whether the sample 197537 is from a 3.0 m chip or grab sample.

In 2004, Marksmen Resources Ltd contracted McPhar Geosurveys Ltd of Newmarket, Ontario to conduct helicopter-borne magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric survey over the entire property. The airborne survey was flown from August 17 to September 1. Marksmen also contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd to conduct a mapping, prospecting and rock sampling program on the Bennett Lake Block, and, to follow-up some of the airborne results on the southeast shore of Tutshi Lake and southeast of the Carbonate Zone on the Connor 3 claim. The 2003 program on the Bennett Lake Block involved a cursory look at the property and consisted of selected rock sampling and stream sediment sampling by the Marksmen crew. The crew looked at the old drill holes locations and old drill core and collected selected rock samples from the prospective sites and stream sediment samples from two creeks on the property. In 2004, the West Gully area was mapped in detail and anomalous rock sample results from previous operators were followed-up to determine the geological setting of the mineralization. A more regional mapping and rock sampling program was conducted around the Skam Zone and Stibnite Zone areas.

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geological description of the Chilkoot property is derived in whole or in part from Mihalynuk (1999, 2003), Casselman (2005) and Cuttle (1989, 1990). The property area occurs at the contact between the Coast Belt and the western margin of the Intermontane Belt. The Coast Belt is comprised predominantly of Late Cretaceous and Tertiary magmatic rocks, while the Intermontane Belt at this latitude is composed of Mesozoic arc volcanic and arc-derived sedimentary rocks.

According to Wheeler *et al.* (1991) the architecture of the area is a product of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic amalgamation of the following terranes (from east to west): mainly Paleozoic and lesser early Mesozoic oceanic crustal and supracrustal rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane; early Mesozoic arc volcanic and related sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini Group, at this latitude representing Stikine Terrane; and possibly(?) Late Proterozoic to Paleozoic metamorphosed epicontinental rocks of the Nisling Terrane. These terranes are overlapped by Lower to Middle Jurassic basinal turbidites of the Laberge Group that form part of the Inklin overlap assemblage. Laberge strata are succeeded by late Mesozoic and Tertiary mainly felsic volcanic strata of the Windy-Table and Montana Mountain complexes and the Sloko Group. Intrusive roots to the several volcanic episodes postdating Laberge deposition include the granitoids of the Whitehorse Trough and Coast Belt.

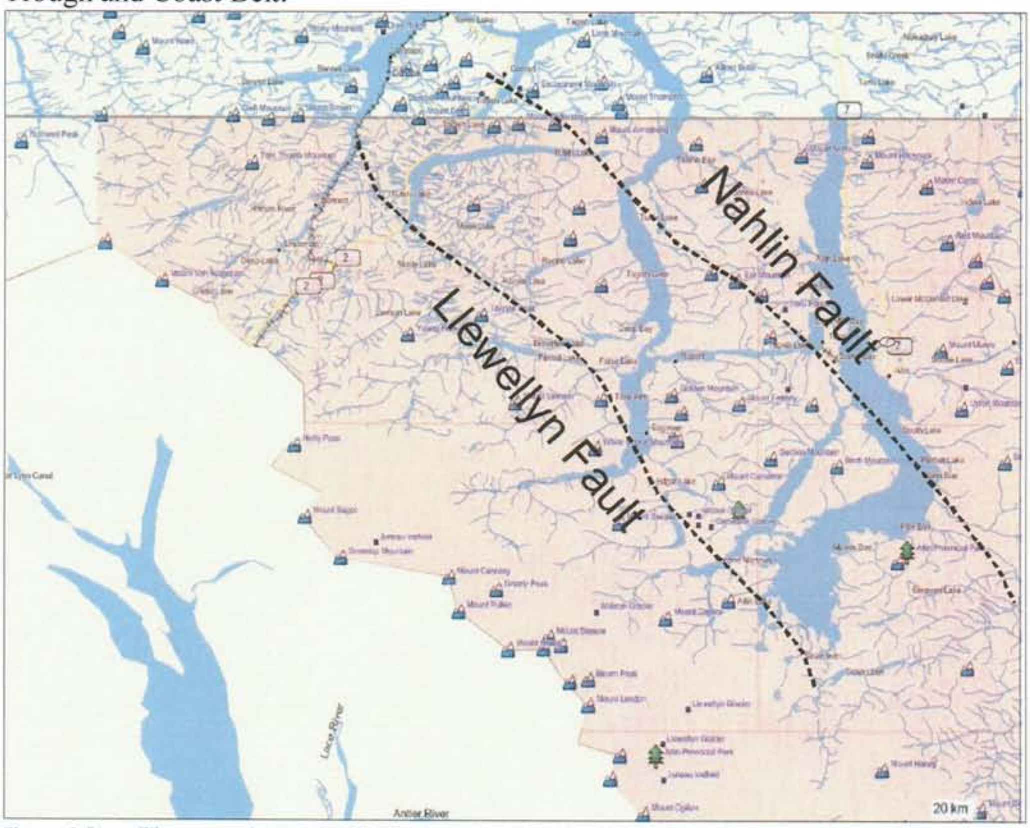

Figure 3 from Thompson in report 23599

Current data indicate that both the Laberge Group and the Stuhini Group strata (which at this latitude represent Stikine Terrane) together constitute an overlap assemblage which is termed the Whitehorse Trough overlap assemblage. The nature of the Nisling rocks is in question; it is not certain that they really constitute a separate terrane. However, to maintain consistency with widespread current usage they are referred to collectively as the Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

The structural geology of the area is dominated by two major subparallel, north northwest trending faults that divide and define the boundaries between the Cache Creek Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough, and between the Whitehorse Trough and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The Nahlin fault, east of and not in the project area, more or less marks the western extent of the Cache Creek Terrane and eastern extent of the Whitehorse Trough. It is a steeply dipping to vertical fault or series of faults and has been intermittently active, probably since the Late Triassic into the Tertiary. The Llewellyn fault (which transects the Chilkoot property area) marks the boundary between the regionally metamorphosed Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the west and the Whitehorse Trough in the east. It is also steeply dipping and appears to have been active from Late Triassic to Tertiary time.

The Intermontane Belt in the property area is divided into two packages: Yukon-Tanana Terrane to the west, and rocks of the Whitehorse Trough to the east. Overlapping these packages are Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks. The Yukon-Tanana Terrane consists primarily of the Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite, a belt of polydeformed rocks bounded on the east by the Llewellyn fault and on the west by mainly intrusive rocks of the Late Cretaceous to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. The Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite is comprised of a wide range of protoliths from quartzose to pelitic or carbonaceous and calcareous sediments through volcanic tuffs or flows to small lenses to large bodies up to several kilometres across of gabbroic, dioritic, granodioritic and granitic intrusions and ultramafite. These rocks are believed to be Devonian to Middle Triassic in age.

The Whitehorse Trough is bounded by the Llewellyn fault to the west, and by the Nahlin fault to the east near Taku Arm (Tagish Lake). In the property area, the Whitehorse Trough rocks consist of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and Lower Jurassic Laberge Group. The Stuhini Group is comprised of basic to intermediate subalkaline volcanic flows, pyroclastics and related arc sediments. These rocks are intruded by Late Cretaceous and Paleogene granodioritic intrusions. The upper part of the Stuhini Group is comprised of conglomerate, limestone, shale and wacke. The Stuhini Group is correlative with the Lewes River Group in the Yukon and this sequence extends from central Yukon down to the Tulsequah River area in British Columbia.

The Laberge Group is divided into the Takwahoni and Inklin formations. They are dominated by immature marine clastics that are regionally metamorphosed to prehnitepumpellyite and epidote-albite facies. Adjacent to plutons they are hornfelsed to a higher grade. The Takwahoni Formation is of Early to Middle Jurassic age and consists of Stikinia-derived, conglomerate-rich clastic rocks. The Inklin Formation consists of an Early Jurassic, mainly fine grained clastic succession of rhythmically bedded argillites and greywackes with locally abundant thin conglomerate units. The argillite can be noncalcareous to weakly calcareous to siliceous. Conglomerate units in both the Takwahoni and Inklin formations are polymictic with clasts of well rounded volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive lithologies.

The overlapping Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks crop out northwest and southeast of Tutshi Lake. They are composed of andesitic to dacitic bladed feldspar porphyry flows and tuffs, dacitic lapilli tuff, rhyolite flows and ash flows, variegated feldspar-phyric flows or coarse pyroclastics, and polymictic felsic lapilli tuffs. In many instances volcanism appears to have been focused along major structural breaks, such as the Nahlin and Llewellyn faults.

6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Chilkoot property geology description is sourced in whole or in part from Mihalynuk (1999, 2003), Casselman (2005) and Cuttle (1989, 1990). The crustal-scale Llewellyn fault transects the Chilkoot property on a north-northwesterly trend. The steeply dipping fault marks the boundary between regionally metamorphosed rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the west and Whitehorse Trough rocks to the east (Figure 4). The Yukon-Tanana Terrane rocks consists primarily of the Devonian to Middle Triassic Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite where locally preserved relic textures display a wide range of protoliths from quartzose to pelitic or carbonaceous and calcareous sediments through volcanic tuffs or flows to small lenses to large bodies up to several kilometres across of gabbroic, dioritic, granodioritic and granitic intrusions and ultramafite. The Boundary Ranges suite are bounded on the east by the Llewellyn fault and on the west by mainly granitic intrusive rocks of the Late Cretaceous to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. The Whitehorse Trough rocks consist of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and Lower Jurassic Laberge Group and are bounded by the Llewellyn fault to the west, and the Laberge Group sediments and Late Cretaceous and Paleogene granodioritic intrusions to the east. The Stuhini Group is comprised of mafic to intermediate subalkaline volcanic flows, pyroclastics and related arc sediments. The upper part of the Stuhini Group is comprised of conglomerate, limestone, shale and wacke. The Stuhini Group is correlative with the Lewes River Group in the Yukon and this sequence extends from central Yukon down to the Tulsequah River area in British Columbia.

Intrusive rocks that dominate the western and eastern margins of the Chilkoot property are part of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Magmatic rocks that are genetically integral to the Coast Plutonic Complex range in age from Jurassic to Early Tertiary. Caught within this plutonic collage are scraps of older, metamorphosed intrusive and layered rocks. Metamorphosed intrusive bodies of Jurassic and older age may be highly deformed, exhibiting a strong, pervasive, northwest-trending fabric. Most plutons are dominantly granodiorite and quartz monzonite, and mid-Tertiary, Late Cretaceous and older nonmigmatitic tonalite orthogneiss and weakly to nonfoliated granite.

The lithologic diversity of the Boundary Ranges rocks are similar to that in the Whitehorse map area, suggesting a correlation with the metamorphic rocks there. Original thicknesses are difficult to estimate due to the high degree of deformation, and particularly, non-coaxial folding and interstratal slip. These same factors make it very difficult to trace specific layers more than a few hundred metres in outcrop. Biotite schists form a belt along the western edge of the metamorphic belt. Biotite schists generally display a strong foliation which is disrupted by minor folds. They form compact, low outcrops that weather rusty, dark grey and may also contain impure metaquartzite layers. Resistant, yellow, orange and tan-weathering, medium-grained marble layers up to 200 metres thick are the best marker units within the metamorphic package. Locally the marble is well banded with grey graphite-bearing, green chlorite bearing or orange iron oxide stained septa. Unfortunately, like all other rocks within this polydeformed metamorphic domain, these units are discontinuous on a scale of kilometres or even hundreds of metres. Finely crystalline graphite and muscovite(?) schist generally form rubbly to blocky outcrops depending on the degree of induration.

They may grade into actinolite chlorite schists and commonly contain calcareous interlayers. The graphite muscovite schist host base metal-gold-arsenopyrite veins and tectonic breccia zones at the Crine showing. Muscovite schists are generally closely associated with the graphite muscovite schist unit, but lack carbonaceous partings and rarely enclose carbonate bands. Chlorite actinolite schists are the most abundant rocks of the metamorphic suite. Plagioclase and quartz may comprise up to 50 per cent or more of the rock, which results in mineral segregation so that the outcrop displays gneissic green and white banding. Biotite and rare garnet may be present as accessory phases.

Pyroxene plagioclase schists with lesser chlorite and actinolite form conspicuous units several hundreds of metres thick north of Fantail Lake. They also occur as volumetrically minor layers within chlorite actinolite schist. In the Tutshi Lake area similar schists grade into a weakly foliated gabbroic body. Stuhini Group lithologies are diverse: basic to intermediate subalkaline volcanic flows, pyroclastics and related arc sediments. Characteristic lithologies include coarse augite porphyry and bladed feldspar porphyry, as well as widespread upper Norian carbonate known as the "Sinwa Formation". Two major divisions are developed in the area. A poorly exposed lower, foliated division is intruded by granodioritic plutons which are nonconformably overlain by upper division strata. At the base of the upper division, a granitoid-rich boulder conglomerate gives way upward to pebble conglomerate rich in metamorphic fragments and finally into wackes and argillites. These rocks are succeeded by a thick succession of augite-phyric pillow basalts interlayered with fossiliferous siltstone. Topping the succession is quartz-rich volcanic sandstone and conglomerate capped by upper Norian limestone. Evidence for the lower division occurs in deformed strata adjacent the Llewellyn fault. Screens and sheared rocks along the fault are dominated by chlorite epidote schist with relict textures showing pyroxene-phyric clasts.

Contacts between the Stuhini Group and metamorphic strata of the Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite are not well exposed in the area but may coincide with structural boundaries. An orange to tan weathering, clast-supported limestone boulder conglomerate separates Stuhini Group strata and Sinemurian Laberge Group argillites. It forms a laterally continuous belt extending from Tagish Lake to Moon Lake. A conglomerate unit that straddles Bennett Lake was previously mapped as Paleozoic to Triassic in age but is now known to be at least as young as Late Triassic. This unit sits above foliated Late Triassic granodiorite and contains abundant clasts of both granodiorite, and highly stretched quartz-rich metasediments. Locally it is foliated. Coarse pyroxene-phyric basalt is a characteristic lithology of the Stuhini Group. These basalts commonly display evidence of subaqueous eruption and may be well pillowed or they may comprise massive flows with interflow marine sediments. Dark green to grey or maroon heterolithic lapilli tuff is a common lithology, occurring at several horizons within the Stuhini

Group. Late Triassic intrusions are common in northern Stikine terrane, where they are collectively known as the Stikine plutonic suite. They are generally cospatial with the thickest accumulations of Stuhini Group volcanic rocks, and with hornblendite and hornblende-clinopyroxenite ultramafites. They range from granodiorite to alkali granite to gabbro.

Strata of the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group are dominated by immature marine clastics preserved in a northwest trending fold and thrust belt. They are regionally metamorphosed to prehnite-pumpellyite and epidote-albite facies and, adjacent to plutons, are hornfelsed to higher grade. An informal definition of the Takwahoni and Inklin formations is most suited to the Laberge Group in this area. That is: the name Takwahoni Formation is applied to Stikinia-derived, conglomerate-rich clastic rocks. The name Inklin Formation is applied to a mainly fine grained clastic succession with locally abundant wackes and thin conglomeratic units. Inklin Formation rocks which underlie much of the area are crosscut by numerous granitoid stocks. Widespread folding and thrust faulting make thicknesses difficult to assess. Typical Laberge Group lithologies include conglomerate, greywacke, diamictite, immature sandstone and siltstone, and both noncalcareous and lesser calcareous argillite. The dominant lithology is brown to green weathering, medium grained, thick bedded lithic wacke with thin shale and sand interlayers. Conglomerates and greywackes generally occur as massive beds while argillites and siltstones are normally thinly bedded and may be laminated. Conglomerates commonly form tabular or lensoid bodies reflecting deposition in channels. Contacts between the Laberge Group and older rocks are seen at only a few localities in the area. At two localities in the Tutshi Lake area, fossiliferous Laberge or Laberge-like strata rest unconformably on metamorphic rocks. On the ridges north of Skelly Lake, coarse clastic strata of Laberge Group character rest with angular unconformity on Boundary Ranges metamorphic rocks. Another example is north of Paddy Pass where well exposed Laberge wackes overlie metamorphic rocks. Although the contact between the Laberge Group and underlying Stuhini Group is commonly disrupted, locally its fundamental character is that of a disconformity. Apparently disconformably overlying the Laberge Group are Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic strata. Younger still are Eocene Sloko Group epiclastic and felsic volcanic rocks that overlie deformed Laberge strata.

Intermediate pyroclastic and flow units of probable Lower to Middle Jurassic age crop out both northwest and southeast of Tutshi Lake. These volcanics are distinguished from Stuhini Group volcanic rocks because they lack both voluminous augite-phyric basalt flows and granite boulder conglomerate interlayers. Further, they are interlayered with conglomerates most likely derived from the Laberge Group. A variety of lithologies are common within this rock package. These include bladed feldspar porphyry flows and tuffs, dacitic lapilli ash tuff, dark angular lapilli tuff, rhyolite flows and ash flows, variegated feldspar-phyric flows or coarse pyroclastics, and polymictic felsic lapilli tuffs. An average composition for the suite is probably andesite to dacite, albeit small amounts of rhyolite to basalt are common. (from Thompson in report 23599)

The Llewellyn fault is a major north-northwest-trending fault that transects the Chilkoot property. It is locally a discreet, near vertical structure only a few tens of metres across but is commonly 1 to 3 kilometres across and comprised of numerous elongate lenses of various, nearly vertical lithologies. Lithologies within the fault zone are commonly silicified, sericitized, argillically altered, and pervasively cleaved. The crustal-scale fault, as well as related secondary faults, provide conduits for pluton emplacement and mineralizing hydrothermal systems. It is an important environment where high mineral potential exists and the juxtaposition of two disparate crustal fragments, Yukon-Tanana terrane and Whitehorse Trough, has created mineral exploration opportunities for a number of deposit types.

The overlapping Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks crop out northwest and southeast of Tutshi Lake. They are composed of andesitic to dacitic bladed feldspar porphyry flows and tuffs, dacitic Iapilli tuff, rhyolite flows and ash flows, variegated feldspar-phyric flows or coarse pyroclastics, and polymictic felsic lapilli tuff's. In many instances, volcanism appears to have been focused along major structural breaks, such as the Nahlin and Llewellyn faults.
The structural geology of the area is dominated by two major sub-parallel, north-northwest trending faults that divide and define the boundaries between the Cache Creek Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough and between the Whitehorse Trough and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The Nahlin Fault more or less marks the western extent of' the Cache Creek Terrane and eastern extent of the Whitehorse Trough. It is a steeply dipping to vertical fault, or series of' faults and has seen intermittent activity from the Late Triassic to Tertiary time. The Llewellyn fault marks the boundary between the regionally metamorphosed Yukon-Tanana Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough. It is also steeply dipping and appears to have been active from late Triassic to Tertiary.
The Bennett Lake district is located at the contact between the Intermontane belt of the western cordillera and the younger volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Coast Intrusions. The Bennett lake portion of the property lies west of the Llewellyn Fault in Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The geology can generally be divided into three northwest-southeast trending packages: Stuhini Group rocks to the east: Boundary Range Metamorphic rocks in the centre; Lower Jurassic Inklin sediments and Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks to the west. The Stuhini Group rocks consist of dark-green, in part variegated green-maroon, dense, massive, hornblende feldspar phyrie volcanic rocks that contain up to 5% pervasive epidote. In hand specimen, the rock is weakly porphyritic with 10% euhedral, white feldspar phenocrysts to 3 mm long.

In the lower 150 m of the Stuhini Group rocks are at least four intervals of light buff-weathering, light green tremolite marble interbedded with dark grey, tine-grained lapilli tuff. The marble is significantly altered and permeated by micro-fractures. Towards the upper contact with the Inklin Formation is a dark green-grey volcaniclastic breccia, with clasts to 10 cm, interbedded with the volcanics.

The lower Stuhini Group is in fault contact with the Boundary Range Metamorphic Rocks. The Boundary Range Metamorphic Rocks are composed of feldsparhornblende-biotite+sericite gneiss, and feldspar-quartz-chlorite+ biotite schist. Minor augen gneiss and rare carbonate
The Chilkoot property area is part of the Tintina Gold Belt that stretches from central Alaska through the Dawson area, Yukon and down to northern British Columbia. This belt is host to a number of intrusion-hosted, or intrusion-related gold and copper-gold deposits. The Cretaceous intrusions on the property are similar in age to many of the intrusions in the Tintina Gold Belt and have a similar geochemical signature. The large Donlin Creek gold deposit in southwest Alaska has various similar characteristics, among which are spatial and temporal associations with Cretaceous granitic to granodiorite magmatism; bismuth-tungsten-tellurium signatures in

gold deposits in granitoid stocks and arsenic-antimony+/-mercury signatures where hosted by sedimentary rocks and hypabyssal dikes.

Mihalynuk recognized the similarity of the geological setting and geochemical fingerprint of the Tutshi Lake area to that of the Eskay Creek area of British Columbia (Mihalynuk et al., 2003). Eskay Creek is a gold-silver rich volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. The ore-forming horizons at Eskay Creek occur at the interface between Middle Jurassic argillaceous strata and felsic volcanic units in the Bowser Basin. The mineralization is interpreted to have formed in a subaqueous, near-shore, hotspring environment in an active arc setting. Volcanic textures well preserved in the Tutshi Lake area suggest a similar transition from submarine to subaerial volcanism. The volcanic strata are coincident with a regional geochemical province displaying an elevated gold-antimonyarsenic signature; a geochemical fingerprint also seen in belts hosting shallow submarine volcanogenic massive sulphide (Eskay-style) deposits. Many of these features are observed in the Tutshi Lake area.

Like classical polymetallic vein systems, the Tutshi Lake area polymetallic veins occur in regions of high permeability that result from the development of fabric in metamorphic rocks or fracturing associated with faulting. Thus, they are predominantly but not exclusively hosted in medium to high-grade metamorphic rocks. Most are also associated with calcalkaline, granite to diorite intrusions, dikes and dike swarms. Typical veins are discordant, steeply dipping and occur in clusters or subparallel sets which in many cases follow specific structural trends in the host rock. At nearly all occurrences the ore minerals are mainly confined within the veins, but mineralization may also be disseminated in the adjacent wallrocks. Sulphide mineralogy of the polymetallic veins varies between and within vein systems. It is as much a reflection of mineral zoning within the veins as it is of different metal source areas. Most veins consist of vuggy and drusy quartz that is typically iron-oxide stained (both galena- and arsenopyrite-rich veins). Where the veins are thickest, they are typically banded. Late chalcedonic veins locally crosscut mineralized veins (e.g. the Pike showing; MINFILE 104M 062). An example of a galena-rich polymetallic vein is the Gridiron showing (MINFILE 104M 001); an example of an arsenopyrite-rich polymetallic vein is the Crine showing (MINFILE 104M 081). Chalcopyrite-rich olymetallic veins include the Silver Queen showing (MINFILE 104M 002).

Structural control of polymetallic veins in the Tutshi Lake area appears to vary with the host rock lithology. In metamorphic hostrocks, mineralized veins tend to be discordant and oriented parallel to dominant joint or fracture sets such as at the Crine occurrence. The original Crine vein showing was discovered by BC Geological Survey Branch mapping crews on the eastern flank of Teepee Peak and received considerable work in 1989-90 by Cyprus Canada (Gold) Ltd. It is near-vertical, and tabular to podiform, with maximum widths of up to 4 metres and has been traced for 650 metres.

The age of mineralization of polymetallic veins in the Tutshi Lake area is uncertain, but based on the wide range of host lithologies, it probably varies. Most appear to be linked to magmatic events concomitant with the development of the Late Cretaceous to Eocene Coast Plutonic Complex. Lead-lead data from the Crine vein suggest a Cretaceous age with isotopic characteristics similar to those of veins related to Cretaceous plutonic intrusions (Mihalynuk, 1999). The widespread occurrence of auriferous polymetallic veins in the Tutshi Lake area is an indication that zones of abundant veining could exist. Such zones might be amenable to bulk mining techniques and are potential exploration targets.

Copper skarn mineralization has historically been prominent just to the north in the Whitehorse copper belt of the Yukon. Near the north shore of Tutshi Lake, auriferous copper skarn mineralization was encountered in a drill program conducted by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. in the summer of 1989. Drilling intersected several extensive zones of massive sulphide which replace conglomerate clasts and matrix within a unit stratigraphically underlying the "Sinwa" limestone of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. The massive sulphide mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite. Copper skarn mineralization at the Mill showing (MINFILE 104M 083) is located at the same stratigraphic interval as other deposits in the Whitehorse copper belt. Its occurrence in northernmost British Columbia suggests that the Whitehorse copper belt extends 20 kilometres further south than its present known limit (Mihalynuk, 1999). Iron skarns were once a principal source of iron, but due to their relatively small size and irregular form, they have been replaced worldwide by iron formations. Iron skarns can, however, contain appreciable amounts of gold or have an association with peripheral gold deposits. This is the case for iron skarns in the Tutshi area that are clustered on Teepee Peak and the Selly showing (MINFILE 104M 052). All are hosted in Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite marbles, along contacts with Coast Belt granitoid intrusions.

Epithermal gold-silver deposits may occur in almost any type of hostrock, although volcanic rocks are most common because of the association of epithermal deposits with felsic volcanic fields. Two main requirements are large, sustained open fracture systems and extended periods of hydrothermal activity. The Ben-Southeast showing (MINFILE 104M 046) consists of vuggy quartz veins striking 060 degrees and dipping vertically. The veins occur in Lower to Middle Jurassic volcaniclastic breccia and tuffaceous conglomerate and contain galena and chalcopyrite mineralization.

Porphyry molybdenum deposits display a strong geochemical signature, both in rocks adjacent to the deposits (molybdenum, tungsten, copper and iron) and peripherally (lead, zinc, silver). Typical, strong dispersion of molybdenum into stream sediments and water can be effectively utilized in exploration for these deposits. Porphyritic quartz monzonite and monzonite most commonly host porphyry molybdenum deposits, although subvolcanic granite to granodiorite intrusions are also known hostrocks. Thus, intrusions of monzonite composition along the eastern margin of the Coast Belt may have some potential, as do multiphase hypabyssal Coast Belt intrusions and satellite bodies that intrude the Whitehorse Trough strata. The Net 3 (MINFILE 104M 059) is an example of a molybdenum occurrence within quartz monzonitic to granodioritic intrusions. Mineralization at the Net 3 was discovered during a regional uranium exploration program in the late 1970s. It comprises veins and veinlets of native silver, molybdenum and scheelite along an intensely altered fracture zone. Given that economic molybdenum deposits are huge and geochemically conspicuous, and that the region has been explored for this type of deposit in the past, it is not likely that an outcropping deposit is present within the map area. Undiscovered deposits of this type may, however, exist in the near subsurface.

Upper Triassic arc rocks of the Whitehorse Trough are lithologically and temporally equivalent to those hosting important copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry deposits in southern BC. Upper Triassic arc rocks of the Whitehorse Trough are lithologically and temporally equivalent to those hosting important copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry deposits in southern BC. Minor synsedimentary volcanic rocks in the Early Jurassic trough strata may hold potential for shallow subaqueous hotspring deposits rich in gold and silver like those at the Eskay Creek mine.

The Bennett Lake-Tutshi Lake area has the potential to host several deposits types, from bulk tonnage copper/gold porphyries with associated skarn deposits to high-grade gold veins to volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits. This area of northwestern BC and Southern Yukon has had an extensive history of exploration for high-grade gold veins and has had some production from the Venus vein system on Montana Mountain, 15 km east of the property, and from the Mount Skookum Mine, 35 km to the northwest. High-grade gold-bearing arsenopyrite quartz veins have been observed throughout the property. This style of mineralization is similar to the veins at Mt Skookum and Venus. This area is part of the Tintina Gold Belt that stretches from central Alaska through the Dawson area and down to northern British Columbia. This belt is host to a number of intrusion-hosted, or intrusion related gold and copper-gold deposits. The Cretaceous Intrusions on the property are similar in age to many of the intrusions in the Tintina Gold Belt and have a similar geochemical signature. The intrusions in the Bennett Lake area exhibit some large-scale alteration features and disseminated mineralization typical of a porphyry copper system. Skarn-type alteration and mineralization has been observed adjacent to these intrusions in the Bennett Lake area.

In many parts of British Columbia the Late Triassic Stuhini Group is enriched in copper mineralization (Mihalynuk, 1999). Mihalynuk recognized the similarity of the geological setting and geochemical fingerprint of the Tutshi Lake area to that of the Eskay Creek area of British Columbia (Mihalynuk et. al., 2003). Eskay Creek is a gold-silver-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. The ore-forming horizons at Eskay Creek occur at the interface between Middle Jurassic argillaceous strata and felsic volcanic units in the Bowser Basin. The mineralization is interpreted to have formed in a sub aqueous, near shore, hot spring environment in an active arc setting. The volcanic strata are coincident with a regional geochemical province displaying an elevated gold-antimony-arsenic signiature. This geochemical fingerprint is typical of shallow submarine VMS deposits. Many of these features are observed in the Tutshi Lake area.

Other geological features in the Tutshi Lake area that indicate potential for VMS deposits are:

1. Bimodal felsic and mafic volcanic rocks overlain by marine sediments
2. Stockwork quartz-carbonate veining in the Carbonate Zone (hydrothermal feeder zone)
3. Soil geochemical anomalies proximal to volcanic-sedimentary interface
4. Copper-lead-zinc-gold-silver metal association in soil and rock samples

The mafic volcanic rocks, carbonate alteration and stockwork veining in the Carbonate Zone are also indications of a potential mafic-hosted VMS-type deposit such as the Besshi-type or Cyprus-type Deposits.

7.0 MINERALIZATION

The Chilkoot property area is part of a geochemical province with high background gold, arsenic and antimony regional geochemical stream sediment results (Mihalynuk, 1999). The area encompasses a wide variety of lithotectonic terranes, it records several intrusive events, and it is cut by major, long-lived faults. Thus, it provides tectonic and lithologic environments favorable for a wide variety of mineral occurrences. Potential for other deposit types may become more apparent as new deposit models are developed. There are 10 documented mineral occurrences on the property. Four are gold-bearing polymetallic veins, one an epithermal gold-silver vein, one a copper skarn, one an iron skarn, one a uranium showing, one porphyry molybdenum showing, and one is a limestone showing (Figure 5).

Like classical polymetallic vein systems, Chilkoot property area polymetallic veins occur in regions of high permeability that result from the development of fabric in metamorphic rocks or fracturing associated with faulting. Thus, they are predominantly but not exclusively hosted in medium to high-grade metamorphic rocks. Most are also associated with calcalkaline, granite to diorite intrusions, dikes and dike swarms. Typical veins are discordant, steeply dipping and occur in clusters or subparallel sets which in many cases follow specific structural trends in the hostrock. At nearly all occurrences the ore minerals are mainly confined within the veins, but mineralization may also be disseminated in the adjacent wallrocks. The four gold-bearing polymetallic vein occurrences are the Gridiron, Silver Queen, Ben-Southeast and Crine. The Crine occurrence is located on the eastern flank of Teepee Peak over a 1 kilometre area and comprises a series of strike persistent, precious and base metal-bearing quartz veins that occupy zones of weakness parallel to the Llewellyn fault system. The Crine showing consists of the Crine, Crine #1, Crine #3 and Scotia veins, and the BX and Quartz zones (Figure 5). The Crine, Crine #1, Crine #3 and Scotia veins are all arsenopyrite-rich veins with gold, silver, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and minor chalcopyrite. Areas of the veins exhibit a massive nature to the galena and sphalerite although along strike the veins change to dominant arsenopyrite in a quartz host with a lower base metal content. The width of the veins vary from 10 centimetres to 4.1 metres and can be traced intermittently on surface for up to 1.7 kilometres. The veins strike between 150 to 160 degrees and dip 44 to 70 degrees west. The BX zone, exposed along a steep hillside, is the northerly extension of the Crine #1 vein. The Quartz zone is located at the southeast end of the projected Scotia vein. The Crine vein occurs in a vertical, brecciated, sheared and silicified zone. The quartz vein is podiform, pinching and swelling up to 4 metres in width and has been traced for 650 metres at a strike of 150 degrees. The vein becomes wider where crosscutting, sometimes multiple parallel andesitic dikes occur. The faulted western margin is in some places well defined. The vein has zones of massive arsenopyrite and scorodite, pyrite and disseminated galena with small amounts of sphalerite. Some sections of the vein contain up to 50 per cent sulphide mineralization as lenses of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and/or stibnite. Samples from the vein assayed 3.64 to 33.2 grams per tonne gold (Durfeld, 1989). Fourteen chip samples of 1 to 3 metres width over the 650 metre strike length average 4.45 grams per tonne gold, 29.8 grams per tonne silver and 5.45 per cent arsenic (Cuttle, 1989).

The Crine #1 and Crine #3 arsenopyrite-rich veins strike 150 degrees and may be persistent along strike for up to 700 metres as traced by float. These contain small pods of massive to disseminated dark brown sphalerite and galena with disseminated pyrite.

Drilling on the Crine #3 vein intersected narrow vein material, up to 0.50 metre, dipping steeply to the west between 69 and 73 degrees. A drill core sample across 0.50 metre assayed 0.78 gram per tonne gold, 20.22 grams per tonne silver, 0.92 per cent arsenic, 0.78 per cent lead and 1.46 per cent zinc (Cuttle, 1989).

The Crine #1 vein, up to 4.11 metres wide, is podiform. The vein is highly brecciated and silicified and dips 43 to 50 degrees west. Massive and disseminated arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and lesser pyrite are common. Drilling suggests this vein to be fairly shallow, tabular and possibly zoned, becoming more silver-rich to the south. A feldspar porphyry dike commonly occurs as a footwall marker. A drill core sample across the 4.11 metre width assayed 3.70 grams per tonne gold, 326.69 grams per tonne silver, 3.45 per cent arsenic, 0.67 per cent lead and 2.30 per cent zinc (Cuttle, 1989).

The BX zone, exposed along a steep hillside, is the northerly extension of the Crine #1 vein and, due to the low gold values, possibly indicates mineral zonation. The zone exhibits intense quartz stockwork and brecciation in a clay altered felsite dike. Mineralization consists of disseminated chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, galena, arsenopyrite, pyrite and minor sphalerite. The zone outcrops over 100 metres and is 0.50 to 1.8 metres wide. Chip samples assayed from 34.28 to 377.08 grams per tonne silver (Cuttle, 1989).

The Scotia vein is about 550 metres west of the Crine #3 vein. This arsenopyrite-rich vein trends 160 degrees and pinches and swells over a 700 metre strike length as indicated by float samples. Drilling in 1989 indicated that the vein is narrow, less than 1 metre, and dips 69 degrees west. Drilling in 1990 indicated that there is a small higher grade pod of mineralization plunging southeast. A drill core sample taken in 1989 over 0.95 metre assayed 7.98 grams per tonne gold, 14.05 grams per tonne silver, 8.70 per cent arsenic, 0.13 per cent lead and 0.84 per cent zinc (Cuttle, 1989).

The Quartz zone, located at the southeast end of the projected Scotia vein, consists of a quartz-graphite mix with high gold values. The vein is generally narrow, less than 1 metre, poddy and dips 60 to 70 degrees west. Minor pyrite and arsenopyrite occur with small amounts of silver indicated from assays. Drilling shows a flat lying zone, while float found on the surface indicates a steeply west dipping zone; faulting is suggested to explain this. Drilling has also indicated the similarity between this zone and the Crine and Scotia veins. A drill core sample over 3 metres assayed 4.76 grams per tonne gold, 15.08 grams per tonne silver, 0.69 per cent arsenic, 0.09 per cent lead and 0.09 per cent zinc (Cuttle, 1989).

In the northwest portion of the property the Gridiron showing is located on the west shore of Bennett Lake where an adit follows a crushed zone of quartz and talcose matter carrying several per cent galena, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite, pyrite and minor sphalerite. This showing is an example of a galena-rich polymetallic vein. A sample of the quartz vein taken in 1982 assayed 3.2 grams per tonne gold, 315 grams per tonne silver, 2.05 per cent lead and 1.34 per cent arsenic (Neelands and Copland, 1982).

The Silver Queen showing, located 3 kilometres south of the Gridiron and on the east side of Bennett Lake, consists of a 300-metre long adit that was driven (ca. 1916-17) to intersect pyrargyrite (ruby silver) mineralization. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite occur in material below the old aerial tramway constructed below the adit portal. A quartz-arsenopyrite vein occurs in a quartz-eye porphyry dike above the adit. A grab sample assayed 14.8 grams per tonne gold (Lueck, 1989). This showing is an example of a chalcopyrite-rich polymetallic vein. Polymetallic veins at the Ben-Southeast occurrence are hosted in Lower to Middle Jurassic volcaniclastic breccia and tuffaceous conglomerate. Galena and chalcopyrite mineralization occurs as either disseminations within fracture and shear zones or in veins with cockscomb and vuggy textures. The vuggy quartz veins strike 060 degrees and dip vertically. The vein is about 30 centimetres wide, pinches out at one end, and is talus covered at the other. A grab sample assayed 253.7 grams per tonne silver, 1.34 per cent lead and 0.07 gram per tonne gold (Lhotka and Olson, 1983).

A number of models have been developed over the last decade to aid exploration for epithermal veins. Epithermal gold deposits may occur in almost any type of hostrock, although volcanic rocks are most common because of the association of epithermal deposits with felsic volcanic fields. Two main ingredients are large, sustained open fracture systems and extended periods of hydrothermal activity. The Pike showing is located on the east side of Tutshi Lake across from Paddy Pass. The showing outcrops in a creek bed between 900 and 1060 metres elevation and is hosted in pyritic Stuhini Group andesite. The andesite is argillically altered and intense gossans ocur along with numerous highly fractured zones. The zones range from one to several metres across and contain intense alteration associated with slickensides on the margins. Very fine grained quartz stringers and small veins, up to 2 centimetres wide, contain pyrite and minor amounts of chalcopyrite. The highest value came from a grab sample of quartz veinlets in the andesite which assayed of 0.59 gram per tonne gold and 0.5 gram per tonne silver (Copland, 1987). Late chalcedonic veins locally crosscut mineralized veins (Mihalynuk, 1999). Copper skarn mineralization has historically been prominent just to the north in the Whitehorse copper belt of the Yukon. Near the north shore of Tutshi Lake, auriferous copper skarn mineralization was encountered in a drill program conducted by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. in the summer of 1989. Drilling intersected several extensive zones of massive sulphide which replace conglomerate clasts and matrix within a unit stratigraphically underlying the “Sinwa” limestone of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. The massive sulphide mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite. The copper skarn mineralization at the Mill showing is located at the same stratigraphic interval as other deposits in the Whitehorse copper belt. Its occurrence in northernmost British Columbia suggests that the Whitehorse copper belt extends 20 kilometres further south than its present known limit (Mihalynuk, 1999). The zone is strongly fractured and brecciated with extensive epidote and chlorite alteration. Geochemical results from drill core yielded 2.06 grams per tonne gold, 41.14 grams per tonne silver and 1.58 per cent copper over 1.40 metres (Ouellette, 1990). Several small intrusive apophyses have been mapped in the vicinity of the drillholes and drill core revealed numerous felsic dikes at depth. Iron skarns can contain appreciable amounts of gold or have an association with peripheral gold deposits. This is the case for iron skarns in the Tutshi Lake area that are clustered on Teepee Peak and at the Selly showing. The Selly showing, located just south of Skelly Lake, consists of small skarn zones developed in rocks of the Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite adjacent to a north trending intrusive contact with Coast Plutonic Complex granodiorite. Mineralization consists of minor disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and galena. Limestone outcrops in several locations on Bennett Range, 0.5 to 2.5 kilometres northwest of Bennett Lake. The Bennett Lake limestone showing occurs within the Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite which is intruded to the west by granite and granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The strata have been warped into a gently plunging, tight to open syncline-anticline pair.

The Net 6 showing is located east of Bennett Lake between the Gridiron showing to the north and the Silver Queen showing in the south. Uranium exploration began in the area near Partridge Lake in 1979 when E & B Exploration Ltd. ran a regional exploration program. The area of the showing is underlain by feldspar porphyry biotite quartz monzonite of the Coast Plutonic Complex in contact with Stuhini Group volcanics and sediments. The plutonic rocks are cut by radioactive aplite and pegmatite dikes. A sample of an aplite dike assayed 0.034 per cent uranium (Beaty and Culbert, 1978). Porphyritic quartz monzonite and monzonite most commonly host porphyry molybdenum deposits, although subvolcanic granite to granodiorite intrusions are also known hostrocks. Thus, intrusions of monzonite composition along the eastern margin of the Coast Belt may have some potential, as do multiphase hypabyssal Coast Plutonic Complex intrusions and satellite bodies that intrude the Whitehorse Trough strata. The Net 3 showing is an example of a molybdenum occurrence within quartz monzonitic to granodioritic intrusions. Mineralization at the Net 3 was discovered during a regional uranium exploration program in the late 1970s. It comprises veins and veinlets of native silver, molybdenum and scheelite along an intensely altered fracture zone (Mihalynuk, 1999).

Arsenopyrite-quartz veins also occur on North Mountain and South Mountain on the Tannis Property. The veins on the North Mountain are hosted in rhyolitic intrusions and in the Boundary Range Metamorphic rocks and were described by Copeland in 1986. On South Mountain, the mineralized veins are confined to a fine-grained rhyolite host. The veins are up to 0.6 rn wide and occur below 1385 m elevation and above 1400 m elevation. Mihalynuk (1999) reported discovering an antimony-rich tuff horizon in the Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanics, which overlie the Inklin Formation (Laberge Group) shales along the western part of the property. in 1988, Mihalynuk collected a sample of this material that contained 975 ppm antimony. Gold mineralization has been document to occur with hydrothermal alteration related to either a shear zone in mafic volcanic rocks or to occur as disseminations in the altered mafic volcanic rocks. In the drill logs prepared by Noranda (Duke, 1989) they reported a high degree of propylitic alteration accompanied by silicification, carbonatization and disseminated and fracture-filed pyrite and pyrrhotite, which contained gold.

The mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite and pyrite in quartz carbonate veins that form a weak to moderate stockwork zone in the cliffs at the north end of the zone. An iron-rich mineral seep occurs 200 m cast of the stockwork zone and may indicate an extension of the stockwork zone eastward. Sampling of the iron-rich seep material by previous workers, however, did not return any significant precious or base metals values. The soil-sampling progam above the stockwork zone returned a number of samples anomalous for copper and gold.

8.0 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING PROGRAM

Fieldwork carried out on the Chilkoot property claims by the writer between June 1 and July 5, 2007 consisted of limited geological examination and rock chip and stream sediment sampling.

This work was relevant to the exploration of precious and base metal-bearing mineralization. Fieldwork resulted in 5 rock chip, and 412 stream sediment samples sent for analysis. Each rock sample consisted of about 2-5 kilograms of rock chips (1-4 centimetres width). The stream sediment samples were taken from active creek beds, and where creeks were dry from appropriate channel material. One moss mat sample was taken from a dry creek bed/avalanche chute that contained rock fragments and/or felsenmeer. The helicopter and boat-supported reconnaissance stream sediment sampling program was conducted between June 1 and July 5, 2007. A total of 282 samples were obtained and sent for analysis. The stream sediment samples were taken from active creek beds, and where creeks were dry from appropriate channel material and placed in marked bags. All samples were later sent for analysis to Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd., Whitehorse, Y.T. for 28 element aqua regia ICP-ES analysis. Analytical results are shown in Appendix A.

Examination of rock outcrops was carried out along roadcuts on the South Klondike Highway which transects the property and exposes most of the major lithologic units that host mineralization in the project area. The author identified quartz monzonite of the Late Cretaceous to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex, mafic volcanic rocks and pebble conglomerate of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, argillites and wackes of the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group, schists and metaquartzite of the Devonian to Middle Triassic Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite, andesitic tuffs assigned to the Lower to Middle Jurassic 'unnamed volcanics', and limestone of the 'Sinwa Formation' (Stuhini Group). A helicopter and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) was used to gain access to the ridges on the west and east side of Bennett Lake and to the Skelly Lake area. Both showings were examined and rock chip samples taken. Across the Chilkoot property numerous streams drain the major lithologic units; access to stream sediment sample sites was from the South Klondike Highway.

8.1 2007 Stream sediment Sampling Program

The work program on the Chikloot Property in 2007 consisted of mapping, rock sampling, and stream sampling.

Table 1 Table of daily reports of work done

Date	Work Done
Tues, May 29, 2007	Project orientation for crew in Vancouver office concerning property location, requirements for assessment and tentative work schedule. Reviewed Landsat images that had been developed to identify hydroxyl and oxidation anomalies and selected several potential targets. Target anomalies are numbered based on last 5 digits of UTM northing.
Wed, May 30, 2007	Crew attended Level I Advanced first aid training for crew with St. John's Ambulance in Vancouver.
Thurs, May 31, 2007	Crew attended Level I Advanced first aid training for crew with St' John's Ambulance in Vancouver.
Fri, June 1, 2007	Crew traveled together to Whitehorse, arriving at 2:00pm. Began acquiring necessary field supplies such as field gear, geological and sampling equipment. Spent night in Whitehorse.
Sat, June 2,	Clear, sunny and warm throughout day. Traveled to Carcross and preformed

2007	primary area reconnaissance along highway. Orientated crew to expected sampling techniques for chip sampling of outcrops. Identified obvious gossan targets accessible from highway including anomalies 42200 and 43300.
Sun, June 3, 2007	Cloudy in the AM, becoming more sunny and warm throughout day. A. Stevensa and J. Simper were dropped off at 9:00AM at gossan Anomaly 42200 for sampling along north eastern traverse of target until 5:30PM. A. Hicken and J. Buckle headed back to camp to set up sample and infomap tables. Anomaly identified as volcanic tuff with oxidation of dissemintated pyrrhotite causing the strong orange staining.
Mon, June 4, 2007	Traveled to Whitehorse for additional supplies including groceries as well as to acquire ATV for sampling assistance.
Tues, June 5, 2007	Clear, sunny and warm throughout day. Used ATV to gain access to south western exposure of gossan anomalies. Sampled in two groups with A. Stevens and J. Simper accessing the 42200 anomaly and J. Buckle and A. Hicken the 43300 anomaly. D. Cardinal arrived at Carcross camp. Anomaly 43300 identified to be part of same system as anomaly 42200.
Wed, June 6, 2007	Overcast with low ceiling and periods of light rain through most of day, becoming sunny and clear later in the afternoon. A. Stevens and J. Simper left with ATV at 9:00AM to complete sampling on the 43300 anomaly until 6:00PM. A. Hicken remained in camp to continue working on sample table. J. Buckle and D. Cardinal toured property along highway for preliminary mapping and rock suite identification.
Thurs, June 7, 2007	Overcast and cool throughout day. Dropped Dan and J. Simper off at 9:00AM at 32000 anomaly for stream and outcrop sampling. They determined that gossan anomaly did not exist in same capacity as indicated by Landsat images. Remainder of crew traveled to Whitehorse to obtain 1:50000 topographical maps for property. Ensured sample data had been entered into computer and was up to date. John arranged for a helicopter to arrive at the Carcross camp for property assessment for following day.
Fri, June 8, 2007	Clear, sunny and warm throughout day. Helicopter arrived at 8:00AM for tour. Visited several targets of interest, identified through Landsat anomalies.
Sat, June 9, 2007	Clear, sunny and warm throughout day. Helicopter arrived at 8:00AM for pickup. Returned to anomaly targets 19000, 19200, 19600 and 33000 for further assessment and detailed chip sampling. Returned to camp at 5:00PM and spent remainder of evening performing sample data entry. Anomalies identified as intermediate meta-siltstones containing fine disseminated pyrrhotite.
Sun, June 10, 2007	Clear and sunny in morning, becoming more overcast and rainy towards afternoon. Helicopter arrived at 8:00AM for pickup. Traveled to anomaly targets 46000 and 26500 for assessment and detailed chip sampling. Of interest at target 46000 was limestone that had been metamorphosed into marble. Returned to Carcross camp at 1:30PM on account of poor weather.

Mon, June 11, 2007	Traveled to Whitehorse to obtain necessary equipment and supplies for lakeshore stream sampling activities, including purchasing a suitable boat and safety equipment. Returned borrowed ATV to owner. Submitted rock-chip samples to the EcoTech lab, to be processed and readied for assaying at the Kamloops facility.
Tues, June 12, 2007	Periods of heavy rain in the morning delayed crew departure to Tutshi Lake until mid-day. Crew spent the morning entering data and updating the sample database. At approximately 12:30PM, crew drove to Tutshi Lake with the intention of beginning stream sampling activities on the eastern shore of the lake. Unfortunately the weather conditions in the afternoon were quite windy and wet, and the conditions on the lake were determined to be too severe. Crew opted to inspect road outcrop 46400. Determined that the exposed rock was highly calcareous white limestone, which is thought to correlate with the Bennett Lake marble. Retuned to Carcross camp at approximately 5:30PM.
Wed, June 13, 2007	Periods of rain in the morning, partially clearing in the afternoon, but remaining cool and windy. Crew began sampling all stream targets along the eastern shoreline of Tutshi Lake via boat at approximately 9:00AM. Sampled targets 41600 through 33700 (North to South), returning to Carcross camp at approximately 6:30PM.
Thurs, June 14, 2007	Crew spent the day entering and updating data in sample table and converting sample photos. In the afternoon the crew drove throughout the Carcross-Tagish area in an attempt to locate adequate accommodation for the following week.
Fri, June 15, 2007	Periods of rain in the morning, with clearing up towards the afternoon. Crew departed from Carcross camp at approximately 9:00AM and transported all gear and equipment to new camp location. Dropped off all equipment at the B&B, and departed for Tutshi Lake at approximately 10:30. Crew continued sampling the eastern shore of Tutshi Lake via boat, from target 42100 to 43200. Returned to camp at approximately 6:30PM.
Sat, June 16, 2007	Periods of light rain in the morning, clearing in the afternoon. Crew departed the camp at approximately 9:30AM. Continued sampling the eastern shoreline of Tutshi Lake from target 16500 through 19600, (NE arm). Crew retuned to camp at approximately 7:00PM.
Sun, June 17, 2007	Periods of heavy rain and high wind in the morning delayed departure until nearly 11:00AM from camp. Crew travelled to furthest eastern target in the NE arm of Tutshi Lake, and then worked their way back up along the southern shoreline of the NE arm. Sampled targets 31600 – 20700 (east to west). Crew retuned to camp at approximately 8:00PM.
Mon, June 18, 2007	Crew travelled to Whitehorse to obtain supplies for a temporary fly camp along Bennett Lake.

Tues, June 19, 2007	Sunny and warm in the morning, and no wind. Crew departed camp Eagle's Landing at 9:30AM for Bennett Lake to begin two day sampling trip from Yukon boarder south to Bennett. Crew sampled targets 49800 through 42800 along eastern shoreline of Bennett Lake until approximately 7:30PM. Set up temporary fly camp towards southern end of Bennett Lake. data tables as well as selecting targets for future work from maps and previous sample data.
Fri, June 29, 2007	Weather clear in morning becoming more overcast and rainy towards afternoon. Departed at 8:30AM with three crews into field to sample outcrops, as well as stream silts, in and around targets 44000 to 49000. Returned at 2:30PM due to worsening weather.
Sat, June 30, 2007	Crew spent day in office updating sample tables and preparing for sampling targets in the southern Chilkoot properties.
Sun, July 1, 2007	Weather sunny and clear. Crew departed at 8:30AM to sample and map Chilkoot Anomaly 12000. Returned at 4:30PM.
Mon, July 2, 2007	Weather sunny and clear. Crew of four departed at 9:00AM to field for sampling and prospecting of gold showings northwest of Brownlee Lake. Crew returned at 3:00PM.
Tues, July 3, 2007	Weather overcast with sunny periods. Departed for field at 8:30AM. Sent two crews to field to target gossom and mineral showings. A. Stevens and J. Simper preformed an east to west traverse of Paddy's Pass obtaining chip and grab samples en route. A. Hicken and D. Heino targeted Ben 1 showing but were unable to locating exact location. Crew returned at 5:00PM.
Wed, July 4, 2007	Weather sunny and clear. Crew departed at 8:30AM. A. Hicken and D. Heino returned to Ben 1 showing, returning at 4:00PM. Remaining crew remained at camp to update sample tables and prepare samples for submission to lab.
Wed, July 5, 2007	Weather sunny and clear. Crew departed for field at 9:00AM. J. Simper and A. Stevens returned to Paddy's Pass in order to complete a west to east traverse while obtaining chip samples of outcrops as well as grab samples along talus slopes. A. Hicken and G. Payee prospected and sampled Chilkoot anomaly

Rock chip samples were collected from bedrock using a rock hammer and each sample consisted of about 2-5 kilograms of rock chips (1-4 centimetres width). The stream sediment samples were taken from active and non-active creek beds. All samples were documented in a spreadsheet database with UTM waypoints and later sent for analysis. Every 10th sample was alternately a duplicate, blank or standard respectively. In the author's opinion the sampling procedures are consistent with accepted industry practice. A complete description of each sample is presented in Appendix A.

The analytical certificates from Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamploops are in Appendix A, respectively and show the results, methods and procedures for fire assay and multi-element ICP analysis. Rock and stream sediment samples taken on the Chilkoot property were not tampered with by anyone. The samples were prepared using standard analytical procedures by Eco Tech Laboratories. Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd. performs internal quality control by performing routine check analysis on random samples to verify data. The author included duplicate and blank samples in the shipments sent in for geochemical analysis of rock chip and stream sediment samples. The intent was to identify weak, moderate or strong areas of metallic mineralization and perform follow up exploration in the most prospective areas. Generally, the results indicate that the assay data are accurate, precise, free from contamination, and in control.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

High mineral potential exists on the Chilkoot property for a number of deposit types with the juxtaposition of Yukon-Tanana Terrane and Whitehorse Trough lithologies. A number of geologic tracts in the area have moderate to high mineral potential, particularly for precious metals. Ten of the most prospective tracts are presented here:

(1) Quartz veins in the Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite rocks

Exploration for occurrences of this type should focus on late crosscutting metal-bearing veins rather than the abundant, concordant quartz sweats which are generally barren. Like classical polymetallic vein systems, the Tutshi Lake area polymetallic veins occur in regions of high permeability that result from the development of fabric in metamorphic rocks or fracturing associated with faulting. Thus, they are predominantly but not exclusively hosted in medium to high-grade metamorphic rocks. Most are also associated with calcalkaline, granite to diorite intrusions, dikes and dike swarms. Typical veins are discordant, steeply dipping and occur in clusters or subparallel sets which in many cases follow specific structural trends in the hostrock.

(2) Veins adjacent to the Llewellyn fault zone

The most prospective veins are those hosted by Laberge Group strata and associated with fault splays, fault-related folds, and dioritic intrusions and volcanics adjacent to the splays.

(3) Quartz-carbonate-clay-altered shear zones

Several altered shear zones within and adjacent to the Llewellyn fault zone are known to be anomalous in gold. Structurally controlled, calcareous sediment-hosted disseminated gold-silver deposits of the Carlin type may occur in such environments. They are recognized mainly in passive continental margin successions which are affected by much younger deformation and intrusions, but are also known to occur in arc settings. Two settings are most prospective in the area: extensively faulted and intruded 'Sinwa Formation' and underlying, fine grained calcareous sediments; and well bedded, fine grained calcareous strata within the Laberge Group, especially where it is near the Llewellyn fault or its subsidiary splays.

(4) Contacts between Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite and Eocene volcanic or subvolcanic intrusive rocks

An example are the volcanic rocks at Teepee Peak. Skarn development and/or polymetallic replacement in Boundary Ranges suite marbles are good exploration targets.

(5) Contacts between Stuhini Group and Laberge Group where adjacent to Cretaceous plutons

For example, copper skarn mineralization is recognized in the subsurface conglomerates that overlie the 'Sinwa Formation' at the Mill showing. This may be the southern limit of the Whitehorse copper belt, a string of deposits formed within and adjacent to Sinwa carbonates as far north as Whitehorse.

(6) Quartz-carbonate+/-mariposite alteration of mafic and ultramafic bodies

Potential for lode gold quartz veins of the mesothermal Motherload type is greatest adjacent to a crustal scale fault like the Llewellyn fault.

(7) Copper-gold porphyry mineralization in alkalic phases of the Stikine plutonic suite

Mapping at the margins of these bodies reveals striking textural and structural similarities to border phases of the Hogem and Copper Mountain bodies, both of which host porphyry copper deposits. However, no obvious correlation exists between elevated regional geochemical copper values and these plutons.

(8) Shallow submarine hotspring gold-silver deposits

A prime example is the Eskay Creek mine which is hosted within strata that have age equivalents in the Whitehorse Trough.

(9) Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite rocks and volcanic-associated deposits

These rocks appear to offer a high potential for discovery of volcanic-associated deposits based upon the Big Thing occurrence (MINFILE 104M 071) located near the southeast end of Tutshi Lake. The showing may be an isolated lens of Kuroko-type volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization. Age data and correlations suggest that the Boundary Ranges suite is a metamorphosed equivalent of the Stikine assemblage which hosts the Tulsequah Chief volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit located approximately 125 kilometres south-southeast of the property boundary.

(10) Intrusion-hosted, or intrusion-related gold and copper-gold deposits

The Cretaceous intrusions on the property are similar in age to many of the intrusions in the Tintina Gold Belt that stretches from central Alaska through the Dawson area, Yukon and down to northern British Columbia and have a similar geochemical signature. The large Donlin Creek gold deposit in southwest Alaska has various similar characteristics, among which are spatial and temporal associations with Cretaceous granitic to granodiorite magmatism; bismuth-tungsten-tellurium signatures in gold deposits in granitoid stocks and arsenic-antimony+/-mercury signatures where hosted by sedimentary rocks and hypabyssal dikes. While the property has seen several years of exploration including 23 diamond-drill holes on the Crine veins, prospective vast areas of the property remain untested and further exploration is required to fully delineate its potential. The varied mineralization types known to occur on and in the vicinity of the Chilkoot property represent significant targets and opportunities for new discoveries. The potential for discovering new mineralization on the Chilkoot property is very high and should be further evaluated. Previous literature and exploration by several mining companies has outlined mineralized zones, and the potential of discovering new deposit types will require additional follow-up fieldwork to determine their economic viability. Based on the high potential for discovery of new mineralization and extending known mineralization, a 2 phase program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, airborne geophysical surveying, and core drilling is recommended.

PHASE 1

Property scale geological mapping and detailed geological mapping of showing areas is recommended in conjunction with an airborne geophysical survey to outline or expand mineralized zones, and identify favourable stratigraphy that may host potential new deposit-type targets. A combined airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey totaling 1000 line kilometres is recommended to be flown on prospective areas identified in phase 1. Line spacing of 150 metres should be used in high potential areas, and reconnaissance lines spaced at 500 metres to trace favourable stratigraphy and to aid in interpreting the regional geology in areas with limited outcrop exposure. The budget for phase 1 totals C$240,000.

PHASE 2

Contingent on the results of phase 1, follow-up drilling totaling 1500 metres is also recommended to test the geophysical responses as they relate to geological mapping and sampling results. The budget for phase 2 is approximately C$347,500.

10.0 PROPOSED BUDGET - PHASE 1

Item Description Amount (Cdn$)

Table 2 Phase 1 proposed budget

Personnel:	
Geologists (x2) 45 days x $500/day =45,000	45,000
Accommodation, food, travel, fuel, rental vehicle, helicopter,expenses, field supplies	38,000
Analytical – rock, 400 samples @ $30/sample	12,000
Communication – telephone, fax, obile/satellite phone	2,000
Report and drafting	8,000
Airborne Geophysical Survey	
1000 line-kilometres @ $100	100,000
Mob/demob and contingency	45,000
Total Phase 1 =	**$240,000**

PROPOSED BUDGET - PHASE 2

Item Description Amount (Cdn$)

Table 3 Pase 2 proposed budget

Personnel:	
Geologists (x2) 50 days x $500/day 25,000	
50 days x $500/day 25,000	50,000
Equipment, saws, field supplies	1,800
Drilling, includes site preparation, helicopter support and related costs	262,500

1500 metres @ $175/metre	
Analytical – core, soil, rock 200 samples @ $30/sample	6,000
Accommodation, food, travel, fuel, rental vehicle, helicopter, expenses	16,200
Communication – telephone, fax, mobile/satellite phone	1,000
Report and drafting	10,000
Total Phase 2 =	**$ 347,500**
TOTAL PHASE 1 AND 2 =	**$ 587,500**

In the author's opinion, the proposed recommendations are warranted as outlined, and phase 1 and 2 should be completed within the calendar years of 2009 and 2010. The data compilation should be conducted prior to any other work being initiated in order to prioritize the follow-up work as efficiently as possible. Mapping, prospecting and ground geophysics in these areas will help to define targets further. Much of the remaining work need not be staged and can be run simultaneously to affect efficiencies with camp, crew and helicopter costs. The data compilation should be conducted prior to any other work being initiated in order to prioritize the follow-up work as efficiently as possible.

Mapping, prospecting and ground geophysics in these areas will help to define targets further. Much of the remaining work need not be staged and can be run simultaneously to affect efficiencies with camp, crew and helicopter costs.

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12.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

John Buckle
20 Segwun Rd, Waterdown, Ontario Canada L0R 2H6
Tel: 905 517-6555
Email: geosol@geologicalsolutions.com

I, John Buckle, am a self-employed Professional Geoscientist and do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with Geological Technical Certificate from Sault College in 1972 and a Bachelor of Science degree from York University, Toronto, Ontario in 1980.
2. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia #31027 and with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario #0017.
3. I have worked as a geologist for thirty-five years since my graduation from college.
4. I am responsible for all sections of the assessment report titled "Stream Sediment Sampling Assessment Report on the 2007 MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAMS ON THE CHILKOOT PROJECT, ATLIN MINING DIVISION NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA" and dated August15th, 2009. I examined and sampled the property between June 1 and July 4, 2007 and was responsible for the overall supervision of the stream sediment sampling program.

Dated this 15th day of August 2009.

John Buckle, P.Geo.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
J.E. BUCKLE
#31027
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTISTS
JOHN E. BUCKLE
PRACTISING MEMBER
0017
ONTARIO

13.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR 2007 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM

Xplorer Minerals Inc						
Deferred Exploration for Chilkoot						
Statement of Work # 4153674						
Employed Persons: Consulting wages						
				Rates		
Date	**comment**	**specific Dates**	**# of Days**	**per day**	**amount**	**Total**
1280289 Alberts Ltd						
c/o Andrea Stevens	Geological Consulting	June 1-14-2007	14	$275.00	3850	
1280289 Alberts Ltd					0	
c/o Andrea Stevens	Geological Consulting	June 15-30/09	15	275	4125	
Anna Hicken	Geological Consulting	June 16-30/07	13	173.07	2250	
Jennifer Simper	Geological Consulting	June1-14/07	14	250	3500	
Jennifer Simper	Geological Consulting	June15-30/07	16	250	4000	
Geological Solutions	Manager -Geological consult	June 1-30/07	30	salary	2500	
Dan Cardinal	Geological Consulting	June 1-15/07	15	salary	3750	
Dan Cardinal	Geological Consulting	June 16-30/07	15	salary	3750	
Garry Payie	Geological Consulting	Jun 23-30/07	8	500	4000	
Peter Burjoski	Camp cook	June	25	252	6300	
					38025	38025
Transportation	**Comments**	**Specific Dates**	**# of hrs**	**rate/hr**	**amount**	
June 8/07	Heli Dynamics inv6714	Jun 8/07 flying		1025	1704.36	
pro rate		Jun 8/07 fuel & oil				
Jun 9/07	Heli Dynamics inv6715	June 9 - flying	4.1	1025	4202.5	
	heli Dyniacics	June 9 - fuel & oil	4.1	159.6	654.36	
June 10/07	Heli Dynamics inv#6716	June10-flying	2.4	1025	2460	
	Heli Dynamics	June 10-fuel & oil	2.4	159.6	383.04	
June 27/07	Heli Dynamics #6319	June 27 flying	2.6	1400	3640	
	Heli Dynamics	June 27 fuel & oil	2.6	196	509.6	
June 29/07	Heli Dynamics#6320	June 29flying	2.8	1400	3920	
	Heli	June 29 fuel & oil	2.8	196	548.8	
June 30/07	Heli Dynamcis #6322	June 30 flying	3.4	1400	4760	
	Heli	June 30 fuel & oil	3.4	196	666.4	

					23449.06	23449.06
Transportation	**Comments**	**Specific Dates**	**Days**	**rate/day**	**amount**	
Truck Rental	Peter Burjoski		25	150	3750	3750
Gas supplies & Lodging	**comments**	**Specific Dates**	**Days**		**amount**	
John Buckle	Geologist & Supervisor	June1-27/07			9456.4	
St Johns Ambulance	Course for staff	June 8/07			504	
Jennifer Simper	camp supplies	June 30 /07			69.98	
	Supplies	June 30 /07			74.43	
Air Canada	Garry Payie	June 19/07			1087.5	
Westjet	AnnaHicken-	June 30 /07			219.86	
Air North	John Buckle	June 30 /07			277.33	
Air North	Dan Cardinal	June 30/07			217.13	
					11906.63	11906.63
						77130.69
Maps, data, reports	John Buckle					8000
						85130.69

APPENDIX A

Analytical Results and Descriptions of Sampling Program

Values are in ppm except as listed:

Au(ppb) Al% Ca% Fe% Mg% Na% Ti%

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]

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

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2007- 7080

Xplorer Resources Inc.
#307 - 1500 Hardy Street
Kelowna, BC

Attention: John Buckle

No. of samples received: 167
Sample Type: Soil
Project: Chilkoot
Shipment #: 070622a
Submitted by: John Buckle

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	1050	5	<0.2	1.08	35	120	<5	0.65	1	10	16	19	2.33	20	0.58	391	7	0.03	17	630	34	10	<20	36	0.03	<10	34	<10	8	54
2	1051	<5	<0.2	1.17	30	70	<5	0.28	<1	8	22	12	2.35	<10	0.46	220	4	0.02	11	230	38	<5	<20	44	0.05	<10	58	<10	<1	51
3	1052	5	<0.2	1.03	30	60	<5	0.28	<1	7	21	10	2.10	<10	0.41	221	4	0.02	10	200	34	5	<20	44	0.04	<10	51	<10	<1	47
4	1053	5	<0.2	0.98	40	85	5	0.83	1	10	20	17	1.83	<10	0.54	433	4	0.04	15	450	46	5	<20	42	0.05	<10	37	<10	7	116
5	1054	<5	<0.2	0.81	15	70	5	0.52	<1	8	16	10	1.78	10	0.45	282	3	0.03	10	370	28	5	<20	34	0.05	<10	36	<10	4	37
6	1055	<5	<0.2	0.85	15	90	<5	0.44	<1	9	34	12	1.96	<10	0.65	304	2	0.02	22	600	36	5	<20	22	0.04	<10	34	<10	7	42
7	1056	<5	<0.2	1.15	40	90	<5	0.59	<1	10	27	17	2.28	<10	0.65	413	3	0.05	17	610	32	10	<20	33	0.05	<10	49	<10	5	46
8	1057	5	<0.2	1.31	40	115	<5	0.79	1	11	31	21	2.49	<10	0.71	473	5	0.06	21	800	36	15	<20	43	0.05	<10	56	<10	6	53
9	1058	<5	<0.2	0.60	20	45	<5	0.38	<1	4	9	5	1.19	20	0.24	146	<1	0.03	4	320	20	<5	<20	9	0.04	<10	25	<10	5	28
10	1059	<5	<0.2	0.81	15	80	<5	0.81	<1	7	18	12	1.51	10	0.42	371	4	0.02	9	360	26	<5	<20	45	0.03	<10	28	<10	15	28
11	1060	5	0.3	1.22	20	145	<5	4.53	1	8	18	116	1.59	30	0.38	687	23	0.03	12	910	42	15	<20	190	0.02	<10	32	<10	54	32
12	1061	<5	<0.2	0.35	10	45	<5	0.33	<1	4	9	5	1.09	<10	0.19	154	<1	0.02	5	500	12	<5	<20	12	0.03	<10	24	<10	6	19
13	1062	<5	<0.2	0.96	20	90	<5	1.17	<1	8	17	36	1.59	10	0.45	375	12	0.03	10	380	30	<5	<20	60	0.04	<10	32	<10	14	30
14	1063	<5	0.2	1.15	20	150	5	0.86	<1	7	19	17	1.80	20	0.44	473	19	0.02	13	610	36	10	<20	39	0.03	<10	34	<10	23	34
15	1064	<5	<0.2	0.50	10	90	<5	0.35	<1	4	8	7	1.06	<10	0.26	359	13	0.02	6	250	20	<5	<20	18	0.02	<10	17	<10	8	20
16	1065	<5	<0.2	0.83	20	130	<5	0.44	<1	5	12	18	1.41	20	0.33	384	10	0.02	8	400	28	5	<20	20	0.02	<10	24	<10	16	25
17	1066	<5	<0.2	0.59	5	90	<5	0.38	<1	5	11	14	1.31	20	0.28	286	6	0.02	7	420	22	<5	<20	19	0.02	<10	22	<10	13	22
18	1067	<5	<0.2	0.40	10	75	<5	0.39	<1	4	10	5	1.21	<10	0.23	200	7	0.02	5	360	14	<5	<20	25	0.02	<10	25	<10	5	16
19	1068	<5	<0.2	0.37	10	45	<5	0.26	<1	4	10	4	1.25	<10	0.24	143	1	0.02	5	410	14	<5	<20	12	0.02	<10	24	<10	6	16
20	1069	<5	<0.2	0.72	20	70	<5	1.06	<1	7	18	19	1.74	<10	0.49	505	4	0.02	10	550	42	5	<20	44	0.03	<10	30	<10	7	57
21	1070	135	0.2	0.63	180	30	<5	0.43	<1	15	236	27	2.81	<10	0.16	208	6	0.02	202	360	18	10	<20	7	0.02	<10	17	<10	7	57
22	1071	<5	0.6	1.06	125	45	<5	>10	8	9	33	35	1.85	<10	0.76	404	7	0.03	28	710	198	25	<20	120	0.02	<10	41	<10	5	538
23	1072	<5	<0.2	0.55	15	45	<5	0.35	<1	5	16	8	1.30	10	0.30	175	2	0.03	8	400	18	<5	<20	13	0.04	<10	28	<10	6	32
24	1073	<5	<0.2	0.70	15	60	5	0.44	<1	6	20	11	1.61	<10	0.38	257	2	0.03	11	510	24	<5	<20	22	0.05	<10	35	<10	6	40
25	1074	<5	<0.2	1.28	35	95	5	0.67	<1	8	35	18	1.92	20	0.50	268	5	0.04	14	730	34	10	<20	26	0.08	<10	50	<10	26	44

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
26	1075	<5	<0.2	0.74	30	75	<5	0.50	<1	8	16	14	1.90	20	0.37	207	2	0.03	9	830	26	<5	<20	16	0.08	<10	56	<10	12	57
27	1076	<5	<0.2	0.76	35	55	<5	0.52	1	7	11	13	2.13	20	0.36	344	4	0.03	9	580	46	10	<20	17	0.06	<10	47	<10	18	96
28	1077	5	<0.2	2.67	45	210	10	1.69	<1	22	83	70	3.80	<10	1.46	438	6	0.19	55	930	66	20	<20	112	0.13	<10	115	<10	2	90
29	1078	5	<0.2	1.58	35	115	10	0.92	<1	15	53	42	3.05	<10	1.01	387	5	0.08	33	820	44	15	<20	74	0.09	<10	79	<10	7	75
30	1079	<5	<0.2	1.05	60	60	5	0.63	<1	10	26	21	2.11	<10	0.73	316	2	0.04	18	660	42	10	<20	34	0.05	<10	49	<10	5	66
31	1080	5	<0.2	1.13	30	145	5	1.29	<1	9	10	19	2.61	10	0.53	608	4	0.03	12	760	46	<5	<20	81	0.04	<10	39	<10	19	110
32	1081	5	<0.2	2.08	75	115	10	1.52	2	19	21	37	4.07	<10	0.86	485	9	0.08	27	1250	54	20	<20	100	0.06	<10	79	<10	9	99
33	1082	15	<0.2	0.47	140	100	<5	2.27	2	15	9	39	3.33	<10	0.38	620	11	0.02	44	1050	26	20	<20	106	0.02	<10	35	<10	13	151
34	1083	10	<0.2	0.48	135	105	5	2.28	2	14	10	39	3.32	<10	0.39	604	9	0.02	41	1140	26	15	<20	108	0.02	<10	35	<10	13	141
35	1084	5	<0.2	0.63	75	90	<5	0.56	<1	7	15	16	1.55	<10	0.37	306	<1	0.03	9	510	24	<5	<20	37	0.04	<10	24	<10	7	43
36	1085	5	0.2	0.54	140	50	<5	0.45	<1	4	6	5	1.01	10	0.18	163	1	0.02	4	310	22	<5	<20	15	0.03	<10	20	<10	4	59
37	1086	25	0.3	0.84	495	65	5	0.75	4	5	8	16	1.38	<10	0.27	232	3	0.03	7	420	54	5	<20	37	0.04	<10	25	<10	6	326
38	1087	35	1.6	0.77	415	130	5	0.58	2	11	16	16	2.44	<10	0.50	660	3	0.02	14	1000	106	100	<20	29	0.03	<10	28	<10	6	99
39	1088	30	0.2	1.09	190	90	<5	0.61	<1	9	10	16	2.05	10	0.49	352	2	0.03	9	690	36	15	<20	32	0.05	<10	43	<10	5	47
40	1089	15	0.2	1.95	235	105	<5	1.54	<1	11	10	36	2.81	<10	0.45	420	8	0.03	14	870	52	15	<20	72	0.05	<10	54	<10	7	53
41	1094	5	0.2	1.14	185	55	<5	0.69	<1	10	8	18	2.25	<10	0.30	326	9	0.03	17	500	32	20	<20	52	0.04	<10	33	<10	4	67
42	1095	5	<0.2	0.64	345	20	<5	0.34	<1	5	7	7	1.22	<10	0.19	198	5	0.02	7	230	30	5	<20	19	0.03	<10	22	<10	3	37
43	1096	5	0.2	1.02	340	40	<5	0.47	<1	7	12	17	1.75	<10	0.34	267	7	0.02	13	430	44	50	<20	35	0.03	<10	30	<10	4	46
44	1097	<5	0.2	0.35	40	25	<5	0.20	<1	2	2	2	0.55	<10	0.07	193	10	0.01	1	150	18	<5	<20	12	0.02	<10	10	<10	4	17
45	1098	<5	0.4	0.66	35	55	5	0.35	<1	5	5	5	1.31	10	0.30	408	3	0.01	4	310	26	<5	<20	13	0.06	<10	18	<10	8	49
46	1099	<5	1.2	1.06	20	35	10	1.07	2	5	3	6	1.65	30	0.07	1440	34	0.01	2	460	234	<5	<20	23	0.04	<10	21	<10	39	93
47	1100	<5	0.2	0.58	35	45	<5	0.37	<1	5	2	2	1.44	20	0.25	458	2	0.01	1	280	28	<5	<20	4	0.06	<10	16	<10	10	56
48	2046	5	<0.2	1.14	55	165	<5	0.76	<1	11	16	20	2.43	10	0.56	434	5	0.02	17	640	40	<5	<20	49	0.04	<10	33	<10	9	59
49	2047	15	0.8	2.91	50	270	10	0.84	5	23	18	199	6.32	<10	0.87	2054	27	0.03	15	1710	158	25	<20	607	0.10	<10	70	<10	<1	789
50	2048	5	<0.2	0.79	40	75	<5	0.74	<1	7	16	15	1.59	10	0.42	319	4	0.03	12	440	40	5	<20	36	0.03	<10	32	<10	5	106
51	2049	<5	<0.2	0.79	25	65	<5	0.78	<1	7	16	13	1.56	<10	0.40	266	2	0.03	10	400	28	5	<20	54	0.04	<10	31	<10	4	38
52	2050	5	<0.2	0.72	25	80	<5	0.37	<1	8	33	12	1.63	<10	0.57	257	1	0.02	18	520	32	<5	<20	20	0.03	<10	28	<10	7	37
53	2051	5	<0.2	0.91	30	75	<5	0.50	<1	9	37	14	2.61	10	0.55	316	3	0.03	18	650	28	10	<20	18	0.05	<10	55	<10	5	40
54	2052	<5	<0.2	0.32	20	40	<5	0.29	<1	3	8	4	0.93	<10	0.17	139	<1	0.02	5	460	12	<5	<20	7	0.02	<10	20	<10	4	18
55	2053	<5	<0.2	0.91	25	75	<5	0.50	<1	10	33	14	2.81	10	0.52	307	3	0.03	17	630	28	<5	<20	20	0.04	<10	61	<10	5	38
56	2054	5	<0.2	0.77	35	60	<5	0.45	<1	8	28	12	2.24	20	0.47	271	3	0.03	15	620	24	10	<20	12	0.04	<10	49	<10	4	33
57	2055	<5	<0.2	0.58	35	45	<5	0.38	<1	4	9	5	1.14	20	0.23	148	1	0.02	5	350	20	<5	<20	10	0.04	<10	25	<10	6	26
58	2056	<5	<0.2	0.71	20	75	<5	0.52	<1	6	14	7	1.47	<10	0.40	355	4	0.02	8	260	24	<5	<20	39	0.03	<10	26	<10	8	27
59	2057	5	<0.2	0.91	35	55	<5	1.01	<1	7	17	26	1.62	<10	0.44	329	8	0.03	10	220	30	5	<20	40	0.04	<10	33	<10	10	27
60	2058	<5	<0.2	0.96	25	90	<5	1.30	<1	7	16	40	1.52	10	0.42	348	13	0.03	10	430	32	<5	<20	65	0.03	<10	30	<10	17	31
61	2059	<5	0.2	1.14	30	165	<5	1.03	<1	7	19	18	1.78	20	0.43	556	18	0.03	13	620	38	5	<20	43	0.03	<10	34	<10	23	36
62	2060	<5	0.6	0.99	25	265	<5	3.50	<1	4	14	38	1.30	60	0.28	694	27	0.03	8	1070	36	10	<20	118	0.02	<10	24	<10	68	29
63	2061	<5	<0.2	0.50	20	80	<5	0.35	<1	4	9	13	1.08	20	0.24	271	4	0.01	5	340	20	<5	<20	16	0.02	<10	18	<10	11	20
64	2062	135	0.2	0.57	185	35	<5	0.50	<1	15	229	26	2.68	<10	0.16	198	7	0.01	198	350	20	20	<20	11	0.01	<10	16	<10	7	56
65	2063	<5	0.2	0.74	30	110	<5	0.41	<1	5	12	16	1.34	20	0.30	348	9	0.02	8	400	26	5	<20	17	0.02	<10	22	<10	14	24

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

66	2064	<5	<0.2	0.39	20	65	5	0.44	<1	4	10	4	1.07	<10	0.24	202	6	0.01	5	370	16	<5	<20	24	0.02	<10	22	<10	5	17
67	2065	5	<0.2	0.76	25	60	<5	0.28	<1	6	13	7	1.36	<10	0.32	193	3	0.02	8	400	30	<5	<20	16	0.03	<10	31	<10	4	27
68	2066	<5	<0.2	0.40	15	60	<5	0.27	<1	4	9	5	1.05	<10	0.25	156	2	0.02	4	390	14	<5	<20	14	0.02	<10	20	<10	6	18
69	2067	5	0.5	0.67	30	45	<5	0.99	<1	7	16	17	1.75	<10	0.45	496	3	0.02	12	550	38	5	<20	32	0.03	<10	29	<10	6	58
70	2068	<5	<0.2	0.52	20	40	<5	0.27	<1	5	16	7	1.22	<10	0.29	182	2	0.02	8	370	18	<5	<20	13	0.03	<10	26	<10	7	30
71	2069	<5	<0.2	0.50	15	35	<5	0.26	<1	4	15	7	1.19	<10	0.29	158	1	0.02	8	370	16	<5	<20	8	0.03	<10	27	<10	3	27
72	2070	<5	<0.2	0.62	20	45	<5	0.32	<1	5	18	7	1.13	<10	0.29	157	2	0.02	8	450	20	<5	<20	14	0.05	<10	27	<10	9	26
73	2071	<5	<0.2	0.66	35	65	5	0.41	<1	7	12	12	1.68	10	0.33	207	2	0.02	8	650	24	<5	<20	10	0.08	<10	45	<10	8	52
74	2072	<5	<0.2	0.70	35	70	5	0.44	<1	8	16	14	1.80	<10	0.35	214	4	0.02	10	710	26	10	<20	13	0.07	<10	52	<10	9	53
75	2073	<5	<0.2	0.69	35	70	<5	0.43	<1	7	15	14	1.73	10	0.34	211	2	0.02	9	670	26	<5	<20	12	0.07	<10	52	<10	9	54
76	2074	<5	<0.2	0.70	40	50	<5	0.51	<1	7	10	12	1.80	20	0.31	311	<1	0.02	5	550	44	<5	<20	15	0.07	<10	30	<10	17	133
77	2075	5	0.2	2.82	55	225	<5	1.85	1	23	85	80	3.93	<10	1.54	469	6	0.20	59	960	72	25	<20	117	0.12	<10	122	<10	<1	97
78	2076	5	<0.2	1.60	35	115	<5	0.93	<1	15	55	42	3.09	<10	1.03	384	4	0.07	33	800	42	10	<20	66	0.09	<10	83	<10	3	74
79	2077	5	0.2	1.12	75	65	<5	0.74	<1	11	29	26	2.35	<10	0.77	343	3	0.04	22	700	46	15	<20	39	0.05	<10	53	<10	5	74
80	2078	5	0.2	0.92	40	115	<5	0.96	<1	8	9	11	2.36	<10	0.47	498	3	0.02	10	640	36	<5	<20	50	0.04	<10	36	<10	14	99
81	2079	5	0.2	2.43	125	105	10	1.87	1	24	24	48	4.22	<10	0.90	589	9	0.06	35	1120	60	15	<20	109	0.06	<10	82	<10	9	134
82	2080	5	0.2	0.47	145	105	10	2.37	2	16	9	41	3.31	<10	0.39	656	9	0.02	42	1070	26	10	<20	115	0.03	<10	34	<10	15	147
83	2081	40	<0.2	0.76	35	85	<5	0.60	<1	7	21	70	1.82	10	0.42	245	2	0.03	16	680	22	10	<20	27	0.04	<10	44	<10	9	32
84	2082	<5	<0.2	0.33	15	45	<5	0.36	<1	4	11	5	1.32	10	0.18	147	<1	0.02	6	620	12	<5	<20	10	0.02	<10	31	<10	7	19
85	2083	5	<0.2	0.56	50	75	<5	0.58	<1	5	10	10	1.29	<10	0.26	188	2	0.03	9	490	20	<5	<20	36	0.02	<10	23	<10	5	37
86	2084	35	0.2	0.64	100	90	<5	0.45	<1	8	16	14	1.83	<10	0.41	330	2	0.02	13	520	28	5	<20	31	0.02	<10	23	<10	6	49
87	2085	35	0.3	1.01	625	70	<5	0.75	2	6	10	17	1.60	<10	0.34	297	3	0.03	8	460	50	5	<20	40	0.04	<10	30	<10	6	285
88	2086	55	1.7	0.74	370	125	5	0.49	1	10	14	16	2.19	<10	0.48	619	2	0.02	13	810	90	135	<20	27	0.03	<10	26	<10	5	104
89	2087	5	0.2	1.28	260	100	10	0.70	<1	10	12	21	2.22	<10	0.51	431	2	0.04	10	710	40	10	<20	38	0.06	<10	46	<10	7	50
90	2088	10	0.2	1.92	230	95	10	1.36	<1	11	10	34	2.85	<10	0.45	406	9	0.03	12	830	52	15	<20	64	0.05	<10	55	<10	6	52
91	2089	10	<0.2	1.33	205	65	5	1.66	1	10	9	23	1.95	<10	0.31	383	4	0.04	22	540	34	15	<20	69	0.04	<10	35	<10	6	95
92	2091	<5	<0.2	1.01	110	45	<5	0.57	<1	10	14	10	1.52	10	0.31	390	3	0.02	16	310	32	5	<20	27	0.03	<10	26	<10	7	67
93	2092	130	0.3	0.58	185	35	5	0.44	<1	15	227	26	2.67	<10	0.16	200	6	0.01	195	350	20	15	<20	8	0.02	<10	16	<10	7	57
94	2093	5	<0.2	0.58	225	20	<5	0.31	<1	4	8	5	1.16	<10	0.17	199	6	0.01	10	220	20	<5	<20	17	0.03	<10	20	<10	3	42
95	2094	5	<0.2	0.80	465	25	<5	0.44	<1	6	9	10	1.49	<10	0.24	203	6	0.02	9	280	42	10	<20	25	0.03	<10	26	<10	3	43
96	2095	5	0.2	1.07	435	40	5	0.61	<1	6	9	11	1.54	<10	0.27	272	12	0.02	11	320	34	20	<20	29	0.03	<10	31	<10	7	44
97	2096	<5	<0.2	0.29	25	15	<5	0.12	<1	2	2	1	0.59	<10	0.10	201	6	0.01	2	130	14	<5	<20	6	0.03	<10	10	<10	2	18
98	2097	<5	<0.2	0.41	30	20	<5	0.23	<1	2	2	2	0.60	<10	0.08	189	9	0.01	1	170	20	<5	<20	10	0.03	<10	10	<10	4	17
99	2098	<5	0.5	0.64	45	50	<5	0.38	<1	5	5	5	1.18	10	0.26	375	3	0.01	4	320	24	10	<20	17	0.05	<10	17	<10	9	44
100	2099	<5	<0.2	0.24	20	20	<5	0.17	<1	2	2	2	0.61	20	0.08	176	1	0.01	1	160	22	<5	<20	<1	0.03	<10	9	<10	7	29
101	2100	<5	<0.2	0.68	25	80	5	0.29	<1	6	3	3	1.75	20	0.31	455	2	0.01	1	370	30	5	<20	5	0.09	<10	20	<10	7	72
102	3020	<5	<0.2	0.63	30	45	<5	0.45	<1	6	12	21	1.26	<10	0.33	274	4	0.02	10	320	24	<5	<20	21	0.03	<10	25	<10	5	36
103	3021	<5	<0.2	0.67	30	45	<5	0.51	<1	6	14	26	1.30	<10	0.35	308	5	0.03	11	320	26	5	<20	21	0.03	<10	26	<10	6	38
104	3022	<5	<0.2	0.72	35	55	<5	0.75	<1	7	14	37	1.38	<10	0.36	306	5	0.03	11	400	28	5	<20	29	0.03	<10	28	<10	8	42
105	3023	<5	<0.2	0.33	15	50	<5	0.33	<1	4	9	5	1.10	10	0.18	150	1	0.02	6	540	14	<5	<20	11	0.03	<10	25	<10	7	19

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. **ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2007- 7080** **Xplorer Resources Inc.**

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
106	3024	<5	<0.2	0.64	25	45	<5	0.46	<1	6	12	23	1.22	<10	0.33	226	4	0.02	9	310	24	<5	<20	19	0.03	<10	24	<10	5	36

107	3025	<5	<0.2	0.81	45	75	<5	0.85	1	8	17	16	1.66	20	0.44	387	4	0.03	13	430	40	5	<20	38	0.03	<10	32	<10	5	108
108	3026	5	<0.2	0.93	60	95	<5	1.35	2	9	18	26	1.71	<10	0.48	410	9	0.03	18	520	48	25	<20	63	0.02	<10	35	<10	8	131
109	3027	10	<0.2	1.05	60	55	<5	1.41	<1	9	21	18	1.81	20	0.22	432	5	<0.01	15	510	20	<5	<20	31	<0.01	<10	30	<10	4	94
110	3028	5	<0.2	0.71	25	60	<5	0.38	<1	8	27	12	1.62	<10	0.57	250	1	0.02	20	540	30	<5	<20	15	0.03	<10	27	<10	6	37
111	3029	<5	<0.2	1.03	45	90	<5	0.55	<1	9	23	15	2.16	<10	0.58	394	2	0.04	16	600	30	5	<20	25	0.04	<10	45	<10	3	44
112	3030	25	<0.2	1.13	50	95	<5	0.63	<1	10	27	17	2.45	10	0.63	404	3	0.04	19	700	36	10	<20	30	0.05	<10	54	<10	4	49
113	3031	5	<0.2	0.96	75	85	<5	0.74	<1	7	17	15	1.61	10	0.40	295	2	0.04	12	580	30	10	<20	27	0.04	<10	36	<10	6	37
114	3032	<5	<0.2	0.74	60	55	<5	0.47	<1	6	14	10	1.21	<10	0.34	207	2	0.03	9	440	24	5	<20	19	0.03	<10	28	<10	4	28
115	3033	135	0.2	0.58	200	35	10	0.50	<1	15	227	26	2.71	<10	0.16	200	6	0.01	196	370	20	15	<20	9	0.02	<10	16	<10	6	56
116	3036	5	<0.2	0.74	45	60	<5	0.56	<1	5	11	7	1.30	20	0.28	182	2	0.03	8	390	26	10	<20	17	0.04	<10	28	<10	7	30
117	3037	15	<0.2	0.95	30	105	<5	1.41	<1	6	17	19	1.54	20	0.37	365	8	0.02	10	520	32	10	<20	61	0.03	<10	30	<10	22	30
118	3038	10	<0.2	1.00	30	60	<5	1.16	<1	8	19	28	1.61	<10	0.43	293	9	0.03	12	300	32	5	<20	50	0.04	<10	35	<10	11	27
119	3039	5	<0.2	1.07	35	65	<5	1.42	<1	8	17	37	1.69	10	0.45	330	9	0.03	12	310	36	5	<20	54	0.04	<10	35	<10	15	29
120	3040	<5	0.6	1.34	30	260	<5	4.32	<1	6	17	33	1.47	40	0.37	845	17	0.03	12	1170	42	10	<20	139	0.03	<10	27	<10	65	40
121	3041	<5	<0.2	0.94	30	150	<5	0.59	<1	6	13	22	1.54	20	0.35	485	12	0.02	9	490	32	10	<20	23	0.02	<10	26	<10	21	28
122	3042	<5	<0.2	0.38	15	75	<5	0.43	<1	4	11	5	1.16	<10	0.22	193	7	0.01	5	330	16	<5	<20	25	0.03	<10	23	<10	6	17
123	3043	<5	<0.2	0.47	15	60	5	0.27	<1	6	11	8	1.35	<10	0.30	291	7	0.02	6	430	18	5	<20	18	0.03	<10	26	<10	3	23
124	3044	<5	<0.2	0.46	15	65	<5	0.33	<1	6	12	9	1.28	<10	0.29	313	7	0.02	7	450	18	<5	<20	21	0.03	<10	24	<10	4	25
125	3045	<5	<0.2	0.39	20	45	<5	0.29	<1	4	10	5	1.19	<10	0.24	162	1	0.02	5	410	16	<5	<20	13	0.02	<10	23	<10	7	18
126	3046	<5	<0.2	0.61	30	30	<5	0.92	<1	6	15	12	1.49	<10	0.43	362	3	0.02	9	490	30	<5	<20	30	0.03	<10	26	<10	6	45
127	3047	<5	<0.2	0.66	20	50	<5	0.40	<1	6	20	9	1.57	<10	0.36	248	3	0.03	11	490	22	5	<20	18	0.04	<10	36	<10	5	38
128	3048	<5	<0.2	0.75	25	60	<5	0.43	<1	7	21	11	1.58	<10	0.40	267	2	0.03	11	500	24	5	<20	19	0.05	<10	36	<10	8	40
129	3049	<5	<0.2	0.70	30	60	<5	0.34	<1	6	19	9	1.26	<10	0.33	202	1	0.03	8	440	22	<5	<20	16	0.06	<10	30	<10	8	30
130	3050	<5	<0.2	0.92	55	95	10	0.57	<1	10	21	20	2.12	10	0.45	274	3	0.03	12	870	36	5	<20	18	0.10	<10	59	<10	12	68
131	3051	<5	<0.2	0.83	60	65	<5	0.66	<1	7	9	16	2.03	30	0.30	508	1	0.02	5	590	86	<5	<20	20	0.06	<10	30	<10	27	131
132	3052	5	<0.2	2.56	55	205	10	1.65	<1	21	81	69	3.69	<10	1.41	431	5	0.18	54	950	68	20	<20	105	0.13	<10	113	<10	2	89
133	3053	<5	<0.2	0.33	15	50	<5	0.31	<1	4	8	5	0.98	<10	0.18	143	<1	0.02	4	500	12	<5	<20	13	0.03	<10	21	<10	7	19
134	3054	5	<0.2	1.67	40	130	10	1.05	<1	15	58	46	3.33	<10	1.04	401	4	0.08	34	990	48	10	<20	75	0.11	<10	90	<10	7	85
135	3055	5	<0.2	1.13	70	65	<5	0.82	<1	11	30	26	2.35	<10	0.78	338	3	0.04	21	700	44	10	<20	39	0.06	<10	54	<10	6	74
136	3056	5	<0.2	1.12	40	160	<5	1.25	<1	9	10	16	2.60	10	0.52	609	3	0.02	11	750	44	<5	<20	80	0.04	<10	38	<10	18	105
137	3057	5	<0.2	2.49	130	130	10	1.97	<1	23	24	45	4.30	<10	0.92	592	8	0.07	32	1170	64	10	<20	108	0.07	<10	79	<10	9	123
138	3058	5	<0.2	0.45	150	95	<5	2.23	2	14	9	38	3.19	<10	0.37	562	10	0.02	41	1070	26	20	<20	106	0.02	<10	34	<10	13	145
139	3059	10	<0.2	0.61	40	75	5	0.52	<1	5	13	16	1.34	10	0.31	193	1	0.03	12	420	20	<5	<20	28	0.04	<10	30	<10	6	25
140	3060	5	<0.2	0.52	55	65	<5	0.53	<1	5	11	10	1.14	<10	0.24	218	2	0.02	8	430	20	5	<20	33	0.02	<10	21	<10	5	32
141	3061	20	0.2	0.64	95	95	<5	0.57	<1	6	14	15	1.55	<10	0.35	288	2	0.02	10	520	26	5	<20	38	0.03	<10	25	<10	6	40
142	3062	20	0.4	1.09	855	70	5	0.87	<1	7	10	21	1.70	10	0.35	322	3	0.03	7	510	44	5	<20	44	0.04	<10	32	<10	8	275
143	3063	140	0.3	0.59	210	30	<5	0.41	<1	14	224	26	2.70	<10	0.16	200	5	0.01	193	370	20	15	<20	9	0.02	<10	16	<10	7	58
144	3064	55	1.4	0.82	395	145	<5	0.55	<1	10	17	17	2.31	10	0.52	719	2	0.02	15	810	80	60	<20	32	0.03	<10	27	<10	6	98
145	3065	15	0.2	1.47	325	110	10	1.25	<1	11	13	27	2.37	<10	0.55	502	4	0.04	13	860	44	10	<20	63	0.06	<10	51	<10	8	58

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. **ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2007- 7080** **Xplorer Resources Inc.**

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
146	3066	10	0.3	2.09	285	100	5	1.62	<1	12	11	39	2.91	<10	0.47	432	8	0.03	14	940	56	15	<20	70	0.05	<10	56	<10	8	54
147	3067	5	<0.2	1.53	185	45	<5	0.27	<1	7	8	15	1.62	<10	0.21	205	4	0.02	12	440	40	5	<20	24	0.03	30	27	<10	5	48

148	3068	5	0.9	1.28	80	70	5	0.48	2	8	10	29	2.99	<10	0.23	281	7	0.02	12	620	150	15	<20	27	0.04	30	31	<10	9	132
149	3069	15	0.3	1.64	295	75	<5	1.02	<1	12	11	28	3.07	<10	0.42	376	11	0.04	25	720	50	20	<20	80	0.05	10	47	<10	5	94
150	3070	10	0.3	1.23	755	35	<5	0.71	<1	7	12	13	2.00	<10	0.34	265	10	0.03	14	430	50	15	<20	43	0.04	50	38	<10	3	61
151	6000	15	0.2	1.07	130	50	<5	0.60	<1	8	11	13	1.52	<10	0.29	367	3	0.02	13	450	34	5	<20	25	0.04	10	31	<10	6	47
152	6002	20	0.4	1.73	740	70	5	0.85	<1	11	21	33	2.84	<10	0.51	421	9	0.04	20	690	70	50	<20	71	0.06	30	49	<10	5	71
153	6003	<5	<0.2	0.48	30	25	<5	0.27	<1	4	3	2	0.85	20	0.14	307	10	0.01	2	200	22	<5	<20	6	0.04	40	14	<10	3	25
154	6004	5	1.1	1.02	50	70	10	0.97	<1	7	10	10	1.58	20	0.38	646	5	0.02	7	560	38	10	<20	32	0.07	190	25	<10	16	64
155	6005	15	0.2	0.51	20	40	<5	0.37	<1	4	3	3	0.91	10	0.13	740	11	0.02	2	260	24	<5	<20	12	0.04	60	14	<10	7	25
156	6006	5	0.2	0.53	30	50	<5	0.30	<1	5	3	2	1.58	40	0.25	442	3	0.01	2	280	26	<5	<20	<1	0.07	40	19	<10	10	55
157	6007	5	0.3	0.66	35	50	<5	0.14	<1	3	3	2	1.17	20	0.15	406	6	0.01	2	210	34	<5	<20	5	0.05	30	14	<10	6	54
158	6008	5	<0.2	0.22	65	15	<5	0.24	<1	2	2	1	0.62	<10	0.08	138	5	0.01	1	90	12	<5	<20	11	0.03	110	11	<10	3	13
159	6009	15	0.4	1.20	40	125	5	>10	1	14	66	40	2.21	<10	4.03	359	6	0.03	28	630	38	25	<20	79	0.05	<10	55	<10	1	43
160	6011	5	<0.2	0.81	20	60	10	0.65	1	24	159	23	5.02	<10	1.22	345	4	0.02	42	420	26	10	<20	20	0.06	<10	150	<10	<1	29
161	6023	5	<0.2	0.62	25	75	<5	0.27	<1	5	3	2	1.60	<10	0.30	439	1	0.01	2	350	28	<5	<20	9	0.09	<10	17	<10	7	66
162	6024	<5	<0.2	0.21	60	15	<5	0.20	<1	2	3	2	0.67	10	0.08	126	4	0.01	<1	80	12	<5	<20	7	0.03	70	12	<10	3	13
163	6025	10	0.3	1.24	45	100	5	4.49	<1	11	22	36	2.19	<10	1.33	317	4	0.06	15	820	38	20	<20	81	0.06	<10	54	<10	3	43
164	6026	<5	<0.2	0.37	25	30	<5	0.10	<1	2	2	2	0.91	<10	0.10	261	2	0.01	<1	120	22	<5	<20	5	0.04	<10	10	<10	4	36
165	6027	10	0.2	1.22	70	95	<5	3.89	<1	10	22	31	2.01	20	1.19	324	3	0.06	14	770	34	10	<20	66	0.06	<10	51	<10	2	40
166	6028	15	0.5	1.32	50	145	5	>10	<1	15	69	44	2.07	<10	4.80	400	7	0.03	32	640	46	25	<20	89	0.06	<10	53	<10	4	46
167	6036	<5	0.2	0.82	25	60	15	0.66	2	24	162	26	5.04	<10	1.20	355	4	0.02	41	380	30	5	<20	18	0.06	10	152	<10	<1	30

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	1050	<5	<0.2	1.13	40	135	<5	0.70	1	10	16	19	2.39	10	0.58	403	7	0.03	18	630	36	15	<20	44	0.03	10	35	<10	8	54
10	1059		<0.2	0.79	20	75	<5	0.75	<1	6	17	11	1.50	<10	0.41	350	6	0.02	9	330	26	5	<20	38	0.03	10	28	<10	12	27
12	1061	<5																												
19	1068	5	<0.2	0.37	15	35	5	0.24	<1	4	9	4	1.06	<10	0.25	141	<1	0.02	4	380	14	<5	<20	11	0.04	40	20	<10	7	17
28	1077	10	<0.2	2.58	45	215	10	1.64	1	21	81	71	3.75	<10	1.42	433	6	0.18	54	910	68	20	<20	117	0.12	<10	115	<10	3	90
36	1085	5	0.2	0.52	150	45	<5	0.44	<1	5	7	6	1.00	10	0.17	158	2	0.02	5	310	20	<5	<20	16	0.03	20	20	<10	5	58
45	1098	<5	1.5	0.61	40	50	5	0.33	<1	5	5	5	1.23	10	0.28	368	4	0.01	4	270	44	5	<20	13	0.05	50	17	<10	6	47
54	2052	<5	<0.2	0.32	20	50	<5	0.31	<1	4	8	4	1.01	<10	0.17	144	<1	0.02	5	490	12	<5	<20	8	0.02	10	22	<10	6	18
63	2061	<5	0.2	0.53	25	80	<5	0.36	<1	5	10	13	1.16	20	0.25	278	4	0.01	5	350	20	<5	<20	17	0.02	30	19	<10	10	22
71	2069	<5	<0.2	0.52	15	40	<5	0.28	<1	5	16	8	1.23	10	0.29	160	<1	0.02	7	390	16	<5	<20	10	0.04	10	29	<10	5	30
80	2078	5	0.2	0.93	35	110	<5	1.02	<1	9	9	12	2.41	10	0.47	529	4	0.02	10	660	36	5	<20	57	0.04	<10	37	<10	16	93
83	2081	20																												
89	2087	10	<0.2	1.19	245	90	5	0.64	<1	10	11	19	2.18	<10	0.50	385	4	0.04	12	690	36	15	<20	36	0.05	10	45	<10	5	47
98	2097	<5	0.2	0.40	35	25	<5	0.22	<1	3	2	2	0.61	<10	0.09	193	10	0.01	1	160	20	<5	<20	10	0.03	60	11	<10	4	18
106	3024	<5	<0.2	0.64	35	45	<5	0.47	<1	6	12	24	1.22	<10	0.33	233	4	0.02	8	300	26	<5	<20	21	0.03	10	24	<10	7	37
124	3044		<0.2	0.50	15	65	<5	0.34	<1	6	11	9	1.34	10	0.32	312	7	0.02	7	480	20	<5	<20	22	0.04	10	25	<10	3	26
125	3045	<5																												
133	3053	5	<0.2	0.33	20	40	<5	0.30	<1	4	8	4	0.91	<10	0.18	142	<1	0.02	5	470	12	<5	<20	8	0.02	20	20	<10	5	18
140	3060	20																												
141	3061	10	0.2	0.64	95	95	<5	0.57	<1	6	14	15	1.57	10	0.33	276	1	0.03	10	510	26	<5	<20	39	0.03	10	26	<10	6	40
150	3070	10	0.7	1.28	775	35	5	0.77	<1	8	12	15	2.06	<10	0.36	278	13	0.03	15	460	54	15	<20	41	0.03	60	40	<10	5	67
160	6011	<5																												

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. **ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2007- 7080** **Xplorer Resources Inc.**

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
Standard:																														
Till-3			1.5	0.97	95	45	5	0.70	<1	13	57	18	1.99	10	0.55	293	3	0.03	32	470	33	5	<20	11	0.05	<10	35	<10	7	37

Till-3		1.5	1.04	95	50	<5	0.71	<1	12	57	18	1.94	<10	0.53	309	3	0.03	32	450	33	10	<20	12	0.05	<10	37	<10	6	36
Till-3		1.6	0.99	95	45	5	0.67	<1	13	56	19	1.94	10	0.55	301	2	0.03	33	450	34	10	<20	10	0.04	10	35	<10	7	36
Till-3		1.5	1.05	90	45	<5	0.70	<1	13	59	19	1.94	10	0.54	299	3	0.03	32	460	34	5	<20	13	0.05	<10	37	<10	8	37
Till-3		1.5	1.01	85	50	5	0.64	<1	13	56	19	1.94	10	0.55	304	2	0.03	32	450	33	5	<20	14	0.05	<10	36	<10	8	38
Se29	605																												
Se29	600																												
Se29	600																												
Se29	600																												
Se29	595																												

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

JJ/bp/sa
df/7080
XLS/07

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2007- 7079

Xplorer Resources Inc.
#307 - 1500 Hardy Street
Kelowna, BC

Attention: John Buckle

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

No. of samples received: 9
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Chilkoot
Shipment #: 070622a
Submitted by: John Buckle

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	1090	15	0.3	3.90	25	80	<5	2.21	<1	16	56	86	3.97	<10	0.66	205	9	0.25	23	1440	58	10	<20	436	0.02	<10	13	<10	7	25
2	1091	30	0.3	1.36	55	60	5	0.65	1	8	84	24	2.13	<10	0.49	157	9	0.15	15	490	28	<5	<20	138	0.05	<10	79	<10	5	31
3	1092	5	<0.2	0.02	15	20	<5	>10	<1	<1	2	7	0.47	<10	>10	237	6	0.02	<1	180	8	40	<20	45	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	23
4	1093	15	<0.2	1.00	10	55	5	0.78	2	5	67	13	1.74	<10	0.30	177	5	0.11	5	500	28	10	<20	61	0.05	<10	25	<10	8	48
5	2045	125	0.6	0.01	110	30	<5	>10	3	4	4	33	1.26	<10	0.12	450	79	0.02	2	200	20	30	<20	414	0.01	<10	17	<10	<1	19
6	2090	25	0.2	2.61	2390	60	10	1.20	59	17	87	46	4.10	10	1.22	409	14	0.28	34	1130	40	15	<20	156	0.16	<10	177	<10	13	65
7	3034	5	0.7	7.44	95	110	20	3.99	3	34	130	150	6.89	10	1.81	306	10	0.49	55	590	88	20	<20	181	0.18	<10	214	<10	4	50
8	3035	10	0.2	4.06	50	60	<5	9.87	1	20	32	53	2.21	<10	0.46	305	6	0.44	25	580	54	20	<20	191	0.10	<10	50	<10	11	30
9	6010	15	<0.2	1.77	1185	100	10	0.69	27	45	258	23	8.73	10	0.64	524	9	0.02	72	130	32	360	<20	32	0.04	<10	401	<10	<1	82
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	1090	15	<0.2	3.92	25	80	10	2.19	<1	16	56	83	3.92	<10	0.66	204	8	0.25	22	1420	54	10	<20	445	0.02	<10	14	<10	8	23
Resplit:																														
1	1090	20	<0.2	3.92	15	95	5	2.15	1	15	67	77	3.78	10	0.68	206	8	0.25	22	1400	54	10	<20	439	0.02	<10	14	<10	8	20
Standard:																														
PB113			11.8	0.21	50	65	<5	1.79	46	3	6	2347	1.13	<10	0.13	1526	87	0.03	3	70	5402	25	<20	78	0.01	<10	9	40	2	6906
SE29		615																												

JJ/bp
df/7077
XLS/07

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

20-Jul-07

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

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 7063
Revised

Xplorer Resources Inc.
#307 - 1500 Hardy Street
Kelowna, BC

Attention: John Buckle

No. of samples received: 7
Sample Type: Silt
Project: Chilkoot
Shipment #: 070611C
Submitted by: John Buckle

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	2024	15	0.2	0.91	25	55	<5	0.58	1	8	9	8	2.02	30	0.42	384	2	0.02	5	550	32	<5	<20	21	0.04	<10	26	<10	13	52
2	2025	15	<0.2	0.73	25	50	<5	0.37	<1	8	8	6	1.74	20	0.39	368	2	0.02	5	470	26	<5	<20	16	0.03	<10	24	<10	11	48
3	2027	15	0.4	0.55	15	65	<5	0.25	<1	6	9	7	1.19	<10	0.25	187	1	0.01	5	320	18	<5	<20	12	0.07	<10	26	<10	12	27
4	2040	5	<0.2	0.91	10	90	<5	0.41	<1	8	14	13	1.75	20	0.37	277	2	0.02	8	480	24	<5	<20	16	0.09	<10	40	<10	15	39
5	2041	<5	<0.2	1.06	5	95	10	0.44	<1	9	17	14	1.94	20	0.43	333	3	0.02	9	510	26	<5	<20	16	0.11	<10	45	<10	18	44
6	2042	<5	<0.2	0.87	25	55	<5	0.55	<1	8	10	8	1.98	20	0.40	381	2	0.02	6	530	34	<5	<20	22	0.04	<10	26	<10	12	53
7	2043	<5	<0.2	1.05	75	55	<5	0.80	1	14	58	19	2.07	20	0.59	310	3	0.03	31	450	36	10	<20	13	0.06	<10	38	<10	12	35

QC DATA:

Repeat:																														
1	2024	25	0.2	0.87	25	55	<5	0.55	<1	8	10	8	1.98	20	0.40	381	2	0.02	6	530	34	<5	<20	22	0.04	<10	26	<10	12	53
Standard:																														
Till3			1.4	1.05	75	50	<5	0.68	1	14	58	19	2.07	20	0.59	310	3	0.03	31	450	36	10	<20	13	0.06	<10	38	<10	12	35
OXD43		420																												

Au by 30g fine Assay.
Other Elements: Agua regia digest ICP finish.

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
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22-Jun-07

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

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 7063

Xplorer Resources Inc.
#307 - 1500 Hardy Street
Kelowna, BC

Attention: John Buckle

No. of samples received: 7
Sample Type: Silt
Project: Chilkoot
Shipment #: 070611C
Submitted by: John Buckle

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	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	2024	0.2	0.91	25	55	<5	0.58	1	8	9	8	2.02	30	0.42	384	2	0.02	5	550	32	<5	<20	21	0.04	<10	26	<10	13	52
2	2025	<0.2	0.73	25	50	<5	0.37	<1	8	8	6	1.74	20	0.39	368	2	0.02	5	470	26	<5	<20	16	0.03	<10	24	<10	11	48
3	2027	0.4	0.55	15	65	<5	0.25	<1	6	9	7	1.19	<10	0.25	187	1	0.01	5	320	18	<5	<20	12	0.07	<10	26	<10	12	27
4	2040	<0.2	0.91	10	90	<5	0.41	<1	8	14	13	1.75	20	0.37	277	2	0.02	8	480	24	<5	<20	16	0.09	<10	40	<10	15	39
5	2041	<0.2	1.06	5	95	10	0.44	<1	9	17	14	1.94	20	0.43	333	3	0.02	9	510	26	<5	<20	16	0.11	<10	45	<10	18	44
6	2042	<0.2	0.87	25	55	<5	0.55	<1	8	10	8	1.98	20	0.40	381	2	0.02	6	530	34	<5	<20	22	0.04	<10	26	<10	12	53
7	2043	<0.2	1.05	75	55	<5	0.80	1	14	58	19	2.07	20	0.59	310	3	0.03	31	450	36	10	<20	13	0.06	<10	38	<10	12	35

<u>QC DATA:</u>

Repeat:

Et #.	Tag #	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	2024	0.2	0.87	25	55	<5	0.55	<1	8	10	8	1.98	20	0.40	381	2	0.02	6	530	34	<5	<20	22	0.04	<10	26	<10	12	53

Standard:

Et #.	Tag #	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
Till3		1.4	1.05	75	50	<5	0.68	1	14	58	19	2.07	20	0.59	310	3	0.03	31	450	36	10	<20	13	0.06	<10	38	<10	12	35

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 7062

Xplorer Resources Inc.
#307 - 1500 Hardy Street
Kelowna, BC

Attention: John Buckle

No. of samples received: 2
Sample Type: Soil
Project: Chilkoot
Shipment #: 070611a
Submitted by: John Buckle

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	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	1020	<0.2	4.48	110	165	25	2.95	4	18	<1	41	>10	10	0.29	390	13	0.03	10	1770	82	<5	<20	126	0.06	<10	34	<10	<1	53
2	1034	<0.2	1.61	50	135	5	0.50	1	6	1	19	4.58	20	0.08	238	6	0.20	4	1620	44	<5	<20	372	0.04	<10	18	<10	2	26
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	1020	<0.2	4.41	115	150	30	2.87	3	19	2	42	>10	10	0.29	378	12	0.03	10	1780	84	<5	<20	124	0.06	<10	34	<10	<1	53
Standard:																													
Till-3		1.4	1.16	75	35	<5	0.49	<1	10	59	18	1.85	<10	0.50	1332	<1	0.02	28	400	40	10	<20	15	0.05	<10	36	<10	6	34

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22-Jun-07

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 7047

Xplorer Resources Inc.
#307 - 1500 Hardy Street
Kelowna, BC

Attention: John Buckle

No. of samples received: 18
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Chilkoot
Shipment #: 070611C
Submitted by: John Buckle

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	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	3001	0.2	0.32	15	30	<5	0.10	<1	3	128	9	0.62	<10	0.18	94	5	0.02	9	110	28	<5	<20	9	<0.01	<10	12	<10	2	30
2	3002	<0.2	1.01	15	35	<5	1.59	<1	12	141	13	2.02	<10	0.93	379	3	0.02	24	360	30	10	<20	94	0.02	<10	44	<10	8	43
3	3004	<0.2	0.80	15	40	<5	1.26	<1	8	121	8	1.57	<10	0.75	328	5	0.02	16	240	34	<5	<20	68	0.01	<10	30	<10	8	41
4	3005	<0.2	0.91	35	90	<5	0.12	<1	6	61	6	2.82	<10	0.31	342	4	0.03	3	600	32	<5	<20	6	0.02	<10	14	<10	6	29
5	3006	1.0	2.25	140	220	5	>10	<1	5	45	7	3.35	<10	0.19	200	166	0.27	3	240	50	<5	<20	109	0.04	<10	34	<10	7	27
6	3007	0.2	2.06	20	100	<5	0.94	<1	23	117	113	3.89	<10	1.25	245	5	0.27	52	1080	42	5	<20	79	0.16	<10	121	<10	10	52
7	3008	<0.2	1.21	10	70	5	0.88	<1	24	115	123	3.32	<10	0.66	181	7	0.16	58	1050	26	<5	<20	48	0.13	<10	81	<10	7	30
8	3009	<0.2	1.13	20	85	10	0.84	<1	19	71	85	2.44	<10	0.48	114	6	0.18	39	1170	26	10	<20	60	0.12	<10	64	<10	15	23
9	3010	<0.2	0.75	15	55	<5	0.65	<1	13	69	65	2.09	<10	0.38	110	3	0.11	26	1110	18	5	<20	44	0.11	<10	59	<10	8	18
10	3011	<0.2	0.89	5	80	10	0.52	<1	14	85	67	2.83	<10	0.59	135	2	0.10	20	1140	22	<5	<20	33	0.15	<10	89	<10	5	24
11	3012	<0.2	1.08	10	60	5	0.78	<1	22	76	124	3.75	<10	0.56	181	4	0.10	27	1150	26	<5	<20	54	0.13	<10	79	<10	5	53
12	3013	<0.2	1.19	<5	70	15	0.66	<1	18	83	85	3.17	<10	0.71	173	3	0.11	27	1140	28	<5	<20	39	0.14	<10	90	<10	6	33
13	3014	<0.2	1.11	10	55	5	0.69	<1	15	75	89	3.13	<10	0.57	145	3	0.13	22	1190	26	<5	<20	65	0.13	<10	80	<10	7	28
14	3015	<0.2	1.32	90	160	<5	0.50	<1	7	26	11	3.29	<10	0.53	305	11	0.06	3	1750	36	10	<20	29	0.11	<10	74	<10	17	51
15	3016	<0.2	1.39	10	105	5	1.37	<1	16	32	56	3.32	<10	0.86	352	3	0.09	6	2310	32	<5	<20	37	0.12	<10	102	<10	15	33
16	3017	0.2	1.12	15	105	10	0.83	<1	28	180	83	3.88	<10	0.80	338	3	0.10	55	1390	28	5	<20	33	0.16	<10	74	<10	10	30
17	3018	<0.2	0.64	10	60	<5	0.61	<1	14	65	93	2.36	<10	0.32	172	3	0.07	9	1000	18	<5	<20	33	0.06	<10	39	<10	5	18
18	3019	0.4	1.24	30	90	10	0.48	<1	13	49	10	3.35	<10	0.61	311	5	0.05	4	1040	54	<5	<20	43	0.04	<10	27	<10	6	39
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	3001	<0.2	0.33	10	35	<5	0.11	<1	3	132	9	0.62	<10	0.18	95	5	0.02	8	110	28	<5	<20	10	0.01	<10	12	<10	4	29
10	3011	<0.2	0.88	15	80	10	0.53	<1	14	83	65	2.79	<10	0.59	134	4	0.10	21	1120	22	10	<20	30	0.13	<10	89	<10	6	24
Resplit:																													
1	3001	<0.2	0.30	10	30	<5	0.09	<1	3	144	8	0.62	<10	0.18	87	4	0.01	9	100	24	<5	<20	9	<0.01	<10	12	<10	2	25
Standard:																													
PB113		11.0	0.23	60	65	<5	1.71	36	3	6	2312	1.04	<10	0.10	1472	49	0.02	<1	60	5448	15	<20	72	0.02	<10	7	<10	<1	6938

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Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

22-Jun-07

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 7046

Xplorer Resources Inc.
#307 - 1500 Hardy Street
Kelowna, BC

Attention: John Buckle

No. of samples received: 36
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Chilkoot
Shipment #: 070611C
Submitted by: John Buckle

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	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	2001	<0.2	2.14	35	125	<5	1.20	<1	5	76	5	1.73	<10	0.32	330	6	0.23	3	1040	56	<5	<20	138	0.02	<10	22	<10	4	23
2	2003	<0.2	2.02	20	75	5	0.97	<1	5	53	8	2.21	<10	0.54	326	5	0.22	6	670	48	<5	<20	168	0.02	<10	17	<10	5	21
3	2004	<0.2	2.55	40	265	<5	1.18	<1	10	70	10	2.09	<10	0.70	533	5	0.25	7	820	54	<5	<20	130	0.04	<10	40	<10	9	35
4	2005	<0.2	2.12	35	225	<5	1.41	<1	4	103	5	1.15	<10	0.28	141	3	0.19	4	490	54	5	<20	172	0.02	<10	11	<10	6	20
5	2006	<0.2	1.48	20	105	<5	1.18	<1	11	64	11	2.42	<10	0.40	526	4	0.17	8	670	34	<5	<20	65	0.02	<10	42	<10	9	32
6	2007	<0.2	1.33	10	125	5	0.48	<1	6	49	6	1.77	<10	0.45	208	4	0.10	4	510	38	5	<20	48	0.01	<10	12	<10	7	17
7	2008	<0.2	1.07	25	75	<5	0.42	<1	7	66	9	2.24	<10	0.28	259	4	0.14	6	640	32	<5	<20	47	0.02	<10	15	<10	4	20
8	2009	<0.2	0.32	15	155	<5	0.03	<1	2	45	5	1.21	20	<0.01	14	5	0.03	1	450	16	<5	<20	71	<0.01	<10	2	<10	4	9
9	2010	<0.2	0.35	15	175	<5	0.05	<1	<1	45	5	0.96	<10	<0.01	8	2	0.02	1	320	14	<5	<20	57	<0.01	<10	2	<10	3	3
10	2011	<0.2	1.66	45	110	<5	0.88	<1	3	77	4	1.48	<10	0.40	97	3	0.18	5	560	44	<5	<20	151	0.01	<10	25	<10	5	11
11	2012	<0.2	2.40	45	45	<5	1.43	<1	4	80	4	1.20	<10	0.34	265	6	0.24	3	440	54	10	<20	87	0.02	<10	28	<10	8	21
12	2013	<0.2	1.94	35	45	<5	1.03	<1	4	85	4	1.32	<10	0.34	249	4	0.25	3	490	46	<5	<20	71	0.02	<10	24	<10	8	24
13	2014	<0.2	1.34	10	85	<5	0.31	<1	12	39	28	4.23	<10	0.30	443	4	0.04	5	950	34	<5	<20	12	0.06	<10	70	<10	16	49
14	2015	<0.2	2.51	40	90	10	1.97	<1	18	26	20	3.00	<10	0.46	273	4	0.21	7	1410	60	5	<20	248	0.10	<10	51	<10	10	31
15	2016	<0.2	2.53	30	150	15	1.03	<1	15	55	43	3.96	<10	1.01	699	6	0.21	9	1180	62	5	<20	152	0.10	<10	113	<10	10	83
16	2017	<0.2	1.57	20	125	5	0.66	<1	10	39	21	3.20	<10	0.65	682	2	0.15	3	990	46	<5	<20	67	0.10	<10	79	<10	7	33
17	2018	<0.2	4.75	75	130	10	2.39	<1	9	28	12	3.42	<10	1.14	1114	5	0.52	4	1150	106	10	<20	448	0.06	<10	77	<10	6	56
18	2019	<0.2	2.82	25	70	10	1.58	<1	10	16	20	3.20	<10	0.97	564	4	0.16	5	1150	60	10	<20	237	0.07	<10	71	<10	8	34
19	2020	<0.2	1.50	25	75	<5	0.67	<1	10	45	14	2.57	<10	0.42	601	3	0.21	6	1160	36	<5	<20	92	0.07	<10	59	<10	6	25
20	2021	<0.2	2.60	40	130	5	0.96	<1	19	39	12	3.39	<10	1.13	774	5	0.20	5	870	58	10	<20	78	0.06	<10	86	<10	8	63
21	2022	<0.2	0.02	15	30	<5	>10	<1	<1	3	3	0.46	<10	>10	238	5	<0.01	<1	190	8	35	<20	43	<0.01	<10	3	<10	1	13
22	2023	<0.2	1.81	20	245	5	0.75	<1	10	58	13	3.01	<10	0.44	708	6	0.14	9	730	38	10	<20	78	0.05	<10	43	<10	9	51
23	2026	0.5	1.21	95	90	5	0.55	<1	10	59	17	2.51	<10	0.47	282	9	0.13	16	900	38	5	<20	32	0.05	<10	50	<10	9	43
24	2028	<0.2	1.42	15	145	10	0.60	<1	11	81	128	3.15	<10	1.00	235	7	0.11	13	830	32	<5	<20	42	0.14	<10	113	<10	13	26
25	2029	0.2	1.26	30	140	5	0.51	<1	10	73	102	2.84	<10	0.71	174	8	0.13	9	760	28	<5	<20	46	0.14	<10	94	<10	10	19
26	2030	<0.2	1.68	25	195	10	0.69	<1	15	77	106	3.38	<10	0.96	203	20	0.16	18	930	34	<5	<20	60	0.15	<10	101	<10	12	31
27	2031	<0.2	1.09	65	95	<5	0.45	<1	8	59	35	2.41	<10	0.73	133	4	0.09	5	690	26	<5	<20	37	0.08	<10	69	<10	9	15
28	2033	<0.2	1.57	25	160	<5	0.49	<1	9	68	91	3.10	<10	0.88	151	12	0.12	10	820	36	<5	<20	53	0.11	<10	100	<10	10	21
29	2034	0.2	1.48	15	115	5	2.03	<1	17	77	111	3.27	<10	0.63	321	6	0.20	27	990	32	<5	<20	88	0.13	<10	85	<10	9	40
30	2035	<0.2	2.81	30	90	<5	2.14	1	16	92	117	3.29	<10	0.68	287	58	0.31	36	1010	56	<5	<20	189	0.11	<10	101	<10	9	286
31	2036	<0.2	2.53	20	205	10	0.82	<1	26	112	108	4.62	<10	1.59	424	6	0.22	45	900	52	10	<20	70	0.23	<10	156	<10	12	60
32	2037	<0.2	1.47	<5	140	10	0.53	<1	19	124	97	3.80	<10	1.25	308	5	0.12	35	830	30	10	<20	29	0.17	<10	125	<10	11	46
33	2038	<0.2	2.33	20	145	5	1.02	1	26	107	140	4.73	<10	1.36	391	13	0.22	47	1000	48	15	<20	76	0.18	<10	138	<10	12	59
34	2039	<0.2	1.44	100	115	10	0.71	<1	9	43	16	2.90	<10	0.38	258	7	0.06	3	1500	38	10	<20	93	0.08	<10	42	<10	13	46
35	2044	<0.2	0.04	10	25	<5	>10	<1	1	14	1	0.33	<10	>10	759	4	<0.01	1	40	8	35	<20	213	0.01	<10	5	<10	15	21
36	0706	<0.2	0.04	10	25	<5	>10	<1	1	14	1	0.33	<10	>10	759	4	<0.01	1	40	8	35	<20	213	0.01	<10	5	<10	15	21

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	2001	<0.2	2.16	30	135	<5	1.21	<1	5	78	5	1.73	<10	0.32	333	6	0.24	3	1040	60	<5	<20	141	0.03	<10	22	<10	7	22

10	2011	<0.2	1.71	50	100	<5	0.89	<1	2	79	4	1.48	<10	0.41	98	3	0.19	4	550	42	<5	<20	150	0.01	<10	26	<10	4	12
Resplit:																													
1	2001	<0.2	2.07	30	140	<5	1.20	<1	6	85	6	1.63	<10	0.33	328	5	0.23	3	1110	60	5	<20	137	0.03	<10	22	<10	8	23
Standard:																													
PB113		10.6	0.25	55	70	<5	1.71	35	3	6	2313	1.03	<10	0.10	1471	49	0.02	1	60	5418	15	<20	72	0.02	<10	7	<10	<1	6961

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B.C. Certified Assayer

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 7208

Optima Minerals
#307 1500 Hardy Street
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 8H2

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

No. of samples received: 62
Sample Type: Rock
Project Name: Yellow Bluff
Submitted by: Andrea Stevens
Shipment # : 070723a

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	*Fire Assay* 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	1136	10	<0.2	1.28	550	55	35	0.60	3	8	15	6	9.80	<10	0.37	368	13	0.13	11	320	36	30	<20	86	0.06	<10	14	<10	<1	37
2	1137	5	<0.2	1.37	445	40	25	0.32	<1	7	10	5	5.41	<10	0.70	274	5	0.09	5	350	38	10	<20	54	0.03	<10	3	<10	<1	61
3	1138	<5	<0.2	3.06	155	35	10	0.99	<1	11	34	6	3.92	<10	1.97	1247	9	0.27	5	1050	50	35	<20	103	0.10	<10	30	<10	5	62
4	1139	<5	<0.2	1.96	10	35	35	0.67	<1	22	79	20	3.96	<10	1.64	545	1	0.08	7	1000	32	<5	<20	59	0.13	<10	88	<10	<1	52
5	1140	20	<0.2	1.21	595	40	45	0.35	3	9	21	6	>10	<10	0.36	285	14	0.13	11	160	44	30	<20	56	0.06	<10	3	<10	<1	39
6	2148	10	0.3	2.04	465	35	15	1.62	<1	22	171	81	3.93	<10	2.56	1869	5	0.01	67	280	48	30	<20	82	0.06	<10	135	<10	<1	66
7	2149	5	<0.2	1.71	<5	210	5	>10	3	32	190	36	5.32	<10	7.23	1519	7	0.02	59	500	24	40	<20	1169	0.04	<10	158	<10	<1	54
8	2150	10	<0.2	2.09	180	35	25	0.78	<1	8	29	6	4.75	<10	1.02	680	4	0.22	<1	560	48	<5	<20	120	0.06	<10	15	<10	1	50
9	2151	10	<0.2	2.40	65	50	45	0.82	2	9	30	5	7.65	<10	2.11	390	11	0.07	6	350	44	25	<20	73	0.09	<10	23	<10	<1	40
10	2152	<5	<0.2	0.03	10	25	<5	>10	<1	<1	2	2	0.45	<10	>10	214	<1	0.01	<1	430	6	10	<20	66	0.06	<10	5	<10	<1	12
11	1	<5	<0.2	2.79	15	80	30	1.11	<1	14	56	15	3.65	<10	0.71	740	9	0.31	9	1150	44	20	<20	162	0.10	<10	68	<10	5	59
12	2	10	<0.2	2.61	165	55	20	1.27	<1	19	116	19	4.19	<10	0.71	691	12	0.37	13	1050	48	5	<20	191	0.10	<10	68	<10	4	65
13	3	20	0.2	2.29	345	60	10	1.08	<1	22	45	22	4.55	<10	0.82	866	7	0.31	18	1080	44	20	<20	145	0.08	<10	68	<10	4	77
14	4	10	<0.2	2.21	165	60	10	1.06	<1	22	62	23	3.51	<10	0.62	788	7	0.29	19	910	46	10	<20	174	0.07	<10	23	<10	5	59
15	5	10	<0.2	2.94	30	105	15	1.15	<1	17	49	18	3.13	<10	0.98	831	3	0.31	15	750	48	5	<20	191	0.08	<10	26	<10	4	59
16	6	10	<0.2	4.82	35	155	20	2.62	<1	21	86	29	2.09	<10	1.45	621	11	0.52	20	680	70	25	<20	340	0.09	<10	39	<10	4	55
17	7	10	<0.2	3.56	95	60	35	1.38	2	13	54	13	4.17	<10	1.51	648	11	0.43	10	790	60	40	<20	223	0.10	<10	63	<10	5	53
18	8	20	<0.2	1.93	260	55	20	0.88	<1	14	71	15	3.72	<10	0.83	709	14	0.28	10	790	38	20	<20	134	0.06	<10	60	<10	3	116
19	9	5	<0.2	1.78	280	50	20	0.85	<1	16	51	14	3.70	<10	0.87	567	4	0.25	12	880	38	10	<20	114	0.09	<10	54	<10	4	36
20	10	5	<0.2	2.50	220	65	20	1.16	<1	14	78	16	3.31	<10	1.00	587	7	0.33	13	730	48	10	<20	183	0.08	<10	38	<10	3	48
21	11	5	0.2	3.17	130	70	30	1.62	<1	11	60	14	3.03	<10	0.88	733	6	0.41	11	720	54	15	<20	217	0.08	<10	27	<10	4	51
22	12	<5	<0.2	3.52	80	85	20	1.88	<1	12	73	17	2.72	<10	0.75	701	11	0.42	14	750	60	30	<20	255	0.07	<10	22	<10	5	56
23	13	5	<0.2	3.70	50	105	20	1.98	<1	11	46	17	2.55	<10	0.76	602	6	0.38	11	760	64	15	<20	247	0.07	<10	15	<10	6	61
24	14	15	<0.2	3.30	90	110	15	1.44	<1	14	35	28	3.11	<10	0.95	510	7	0.27	20	710	62	15	<20	172	0.07	<10	22	<10	4	73
25	15	<5	<0.2	3.30	110	55	10	1.63	<1	10	37	12	3.59	<10	0.73	477	6	0.37	9	810	60	10	<20	255	0.08	<10	18	<10	4	48

Et #.	Tag #	*Fire Assay* 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
26	16	5	<0.2	3.89	70	55	25	1.92	<1	9	58	6	3.36	<10	0.95	630	8	0.42	8	730	66	20	<20	290	0.08	<10	26	<10	3	43
27	17	10	<0.2	4.55	55	120	20	2.37	<1	9	50	10	2.77	<10	0.99	798	11	0.42	5	780	68	30	<20	287	0.10	<10	23	<10	4	39
28	18	<5	<0.2	0.47	75	90	120	0.64	8	17	14	8	>10	<10	<0.01	288	18	0.02	24	250	24	25	<20	89	0.13	<10	15	<10	<1	13
29	19	5	<0.2	3.01	515	45	25	0.92	<1	12	21	11	5.24	<10	1.56	1029	10	0.28	10	960	56	35	<20	177	0.04	<10	22	<10	2	48
30	20	10	<0.2	2.27	105	40	<5	0.49	<1	12	14	11	4.25	<10	1.23	644	<1	0.14	5	830	44	<5	<20	75	0.04	<10	11	<10	3	40
31	21	10	<0.2	7.03	100	75	20	2.97	<1	13	47	16	3.75	<10	3.13	1913	12	0.54	10	940	94	45	<20	331	0.08	<10	58	<10	5	81
32	22	<5	<0.2	7.63	90	70	15	4.03	<1	12	37	7	3.27	<10	3.11	2694	15	0.44	7	1160	92	60	<20	349	0.08	<10	53	<10	5	91
33	23	10	<0.2	5.56	120	50	10	2.42	1	13	49	9	3.63	<10	2.38	1532	14	0.52	10	910	80	50	<20	289	0.04	<10	38	<10	5	62
34	24	5	<0.2	6.95	125	85	<5	3.12	<1	12	44	8	3.57	<10	2.81	1397	6	0.64	5	780	88	25	<20	351	0.06	<10	43	<10	5	69
35	25	5	<0.2	6.88	110	55	10	3.61	<1	10	42	8	3.12	<10	2.27	1658	16	0.54	<1	1020	94	35	<20	358	0.08	<10	31	<10	5	67
36	26	<5	<0.2	2.05	150	40	10	0.32	1	20	16	9	3.48	20	1.70	300	8	0.12	7	690	52	35	<20	57	0.02	<10	10	<10	4	53
37	27	15	<0.2	1.85	215	40	15	0.29	<1	10	18	7	3.38	10	1.41	357	<1	0.12	3	830	46	<5	<20	51	0.05	<10	10	<10	4	54
38	28	<5	<0.2	7.84	75	140	30	3.60	<1	12	63	20	3.19	<10	4.08	1707	24	0.46	8	890	100	80	<20	297	0.07	<10	64	<10	4	91
39	29	<5	<0.2	1.81	290	45	15	0.40	<1	11	18	6	3.68	10	1.10	350	<1	0.11	<1	510	46	<5	<20	49	0.05	<10	11	<10	4	63
40	30	<5	<0.2	5.30	170	45	20	2.01	2	19	37	15	6.03	<10	2.93	2175	15	0.38	16	640	76	60	<20	177	0.06	<10	38	<10	2	55
41	31	<5	<0.2	4.54	75	60	35	1.63	2	33	23	27	4.50	<10	2.59	1012	9	0.34	28	660	74	35	<20	176	0.05	<10	36	10	4	58
42	32	<5	<0.2	5.16	60	140	10	2.48	<1	29	35	34	1.83	<10	2.58	449	9	0.32	31	630	76	35	<20	241	0.06	<10	26	<10	5	46
43	33	<5	<0.2	6.18	70	125	20	3.85	<1	7	32	8	1.37	<10	1.70	325	8	0.34	4	660	82	30	<20	384	0.05	<10	19	<10	4	33
44	34	<5	<0.2	6.63	70	95	<5	3.06	<1	8	40	7	2.08	<10	3.34	817	18	0.44	4	670	86	60	<20	236	0.04	<10	37	<10	4	62
45	35	<5	<0.2	1.43	70	50	10	0.18	<1	12	19	14	2.68	20	0.88	192	2	0.07	6	520	38	<5	<20	26	0.03	<10	6	<10	4	74
46	36	<5	<0.2	3.54	100	80	15	0.64	<1	10	22	9	3.79	10	2.16	1202	6	0.17	8	950	58	20	<20	59	0.03	<10	27	<10	4	81
47	37	<5	<0.2	4.74	95	130	10	1.04	<1	9	22	10	3.17	20	2.21	1281	9	0.32	6	870	68	25	<20	103	0.03	<10	22	<10	4	73
48	38	<5	<0.2	4.18	70	115	25	0.81	<1	6	10	7	3.08	20	2.28	1292	12	0.26	5	630	64	40	<20	84	0.03	<10	18	<10	4	78
49	39	<5	<0.2	3.02	110	95	<5	0.34	<1	6	22	7	3.11	10	2.30	1113	10	0.13	6	560	54	40	<20	41	0.03	<10	19	<10	2	55
50	40	<5	<0.2	2.12	360	90	10	0.29	<1	10	15	9	3.04	10	1.42	579	<1	0.11	<1	670	38	<5	<20	41	0.09	<10	15	<10	3	50
51	41	<5	<0.2	5.60	560	70	50	1.46	4	16	23	14	>10	<10	4.07	3548	22	0.22	18	620	78	75	<20	138	0.13	<10	92	<10	<1	62
52	42	5	<0.2	2.21	220	45	25	0.96	<1	10	17	7	5.21	<10	0.74	397	3	0.23	1	490	40	<5	<20	132	0.06	<10	23	<10	<1	47
53	43	<5	<0.2	1.84	275	45	35	0.35	5	14	14	8	8.81	<10	1.06	317	15	0.19	17	270	44	45	<20	83	0.04	<10	29	<10	<1	28
54	44	<5	<0.2	2.18	45	40	20	1.22	<1	8	9	4	7.49	<10	1.91	370	<1	0.03	<1	190	34	<5	<20	86	0.16	<10	18	<10	<1	27
55	45	<5	<0.2	2.22	<5	165	85	0.64	10	15	8	5	>10	<10	1.87	451	26	0.05	29	290	36	75	<20	58	0.11	<10	47	<10	<1	42
56	46	<5	<0.2	2.04	200	35	15	0.58	1	9	28	9	3.68	10	0.91	593	9	0.22	8	750	48	25	<20	99	0.04	<10	11	<10	4	64
57	47	<5	<0.2	2.34	40	90	15	1.12	<1	9	24	13	2.37	<10	0.79	454	<1	0.18	1	630	44	<5	<20	146	0.07	<10	20	<10	4	64
58	48	<5	<0.2	4.56	25	85	35	1.86	<1	8	30	8	5.36	<10	1.75	1682	8	0.27	4	480	64	10	<20	235	0.07	<10	31	<10	1	42
59	49	<5	<0.2	4.59	175	40	25	1.82	1	10	22	7	7.04	<10	1.98	1785	14	0.54	7	620	74	35	<20	244	0.06	<10	30	<10	<1	56
60	50	<5	<0.2	2.54	190	40	25	0.86	2	12	20	9	6.74	<10	1.30	1020	9	0.33	8	730	52	20	<20	201	0.05	<10	22	<10	2	54
61	51	<5	<0.2	1.70	250	40	20	0.42	1	10	9	7	5.83	<10	0.85	375	9	0.16	6	550	44	20	<20	103	0.04	<10	11	<10	1	57
62	52	<5	<0.2	1.14	225	30	15	0.22	<1	10	3	8	4.57	10	0.56	137	7	0.08	5	510	36	10	<20	49	0.02	<10	6	<10	3	78

Et #.	Tag #	(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
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	1136	10	<0.2	1.34	510	55	55	0.63	4	9	16	6	9.90	<10	0.31	379	20	0.13	13	340	38	50	<20	94	0.04	<10	12	<10	<1	35
19	9	10	<0.2	1.84	310	55	20	0.85	<1	16	52	15	3.73	<10	0.84	578	<1	0.27	<1	890	38	<5	<20	122	0.16	<10	56	<10	4	36
36	26	<5	<0.2	1.95	140	40	15	0.31	2	20	14	9	3.47	10	1.65	291	10	0.11	9	680	52	45	<20	57	0.02	<10	10	<10	4	53
45	35	<5	<0.2	1.35	70	50	<5	0.17	<1	12	18	14	2.68	20	0.86	188	2	0.07	3	500	34	<5	<20	23	0.06	<10	5	<10	4	71
54	44	<5																												
Resplit:																														
1	1136	10	<0.2	1.45	515	55	50	0.65	6	9	19	5	9.72	<10	0.43	399	14	0.14	17	340	40	60	<20	95	0.07	<10	15	<10	<1	34
36	26	10	<0.2	1.97	125	45	20	0.31	3	19	22	9	3.43	20	1.66	295	8	0.11	12	670	52	50	<20	56	0.04	<10	10	<10	5	51
Standard:																														
Pb113			11.8	0.29	40	60	<5	1.68	42	2	6	2312	1.06	<10	0.11	1458	62	0.02	4	80	5522	20	<20	75	<0.01	<10	8	10	<1	6956
Pb113			11.4	0.27	45	65	<5	1.62	37	2	5	2179	1.01	<10	0.11	1496	60	0.02	4	80	5444	20	<20	80	<0.01	<10	8	10	<1	6989
SE29		600																												
SE29		600																												

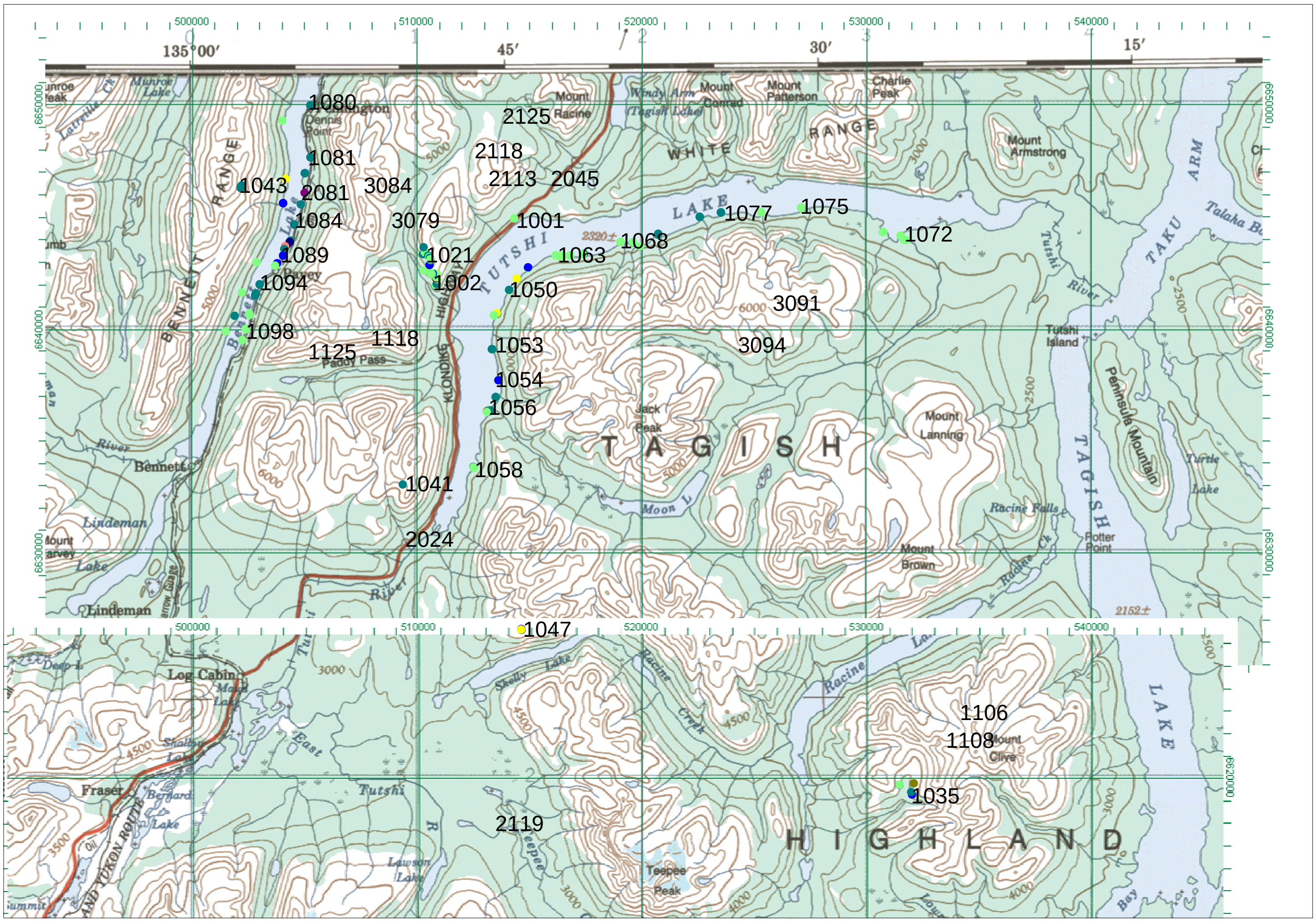
JJ/jl
df/7208
XLS/07

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

Appendix B

Sample Location Maps

Bennett Lake
Guard Rail Point
Bennett Range
Bennett Range
Bennett Lake
Paddy Pass
Bennett
Bennett Lake
Homan River
Lindeman Lake
Lindeman Lake
Coast Mountains
Tutshi Lake
Tutshi Lake
Tutshi Lake
Tutshi Lake
Tagish Highland
Jack Peak
Moon Lake
Tutshi River
Skelly Lake
2
3 km
GPS Map Detail

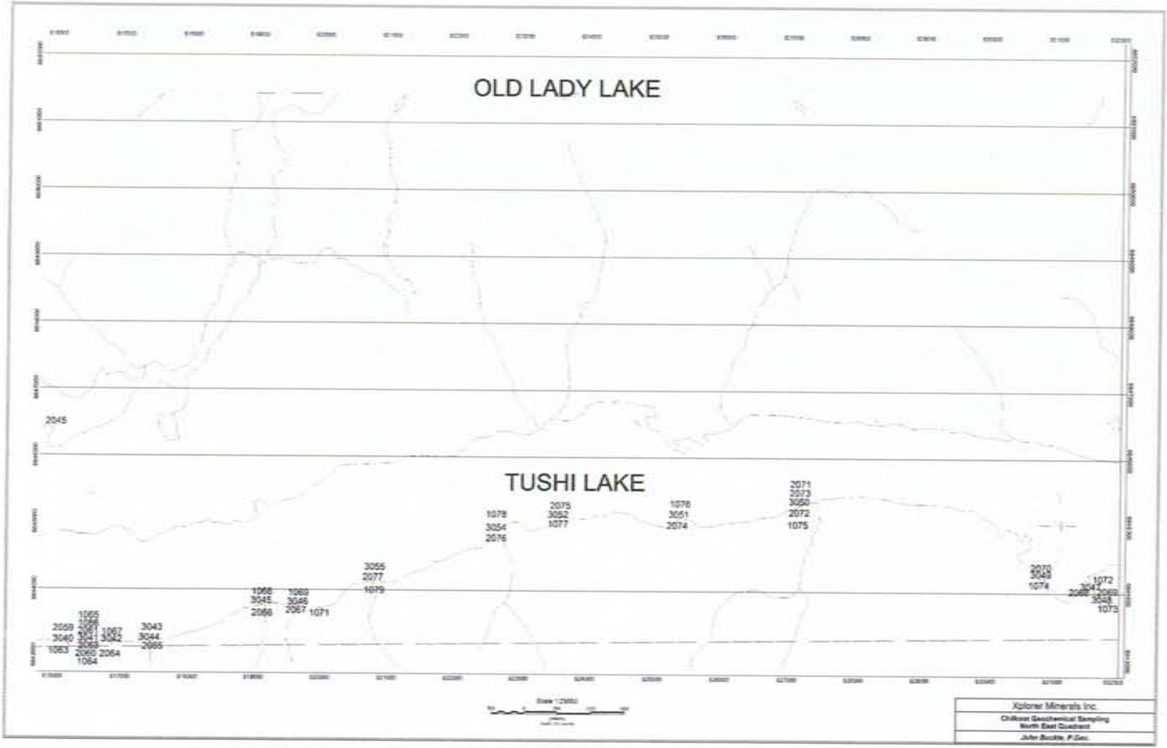


Sample_Table__Aug26__2007__1 by A(

140	(1)	
135	(3)	
130	(1)	
55	(2)	
45	(1)	
40	(1)	
35	(3)	
30	(1)	Gold ppb
25	(3)	
20	(3)	
15	(11)	
10	(18)	
5	(70)	
<5	(94)	
Au ppb	(1)	

Chilkoot Stream Sediment Sampling 2007
Xplorer Minerals Inc

John Buckle, P.Geo.
Sept. 15, 2007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TUSHI LAKE
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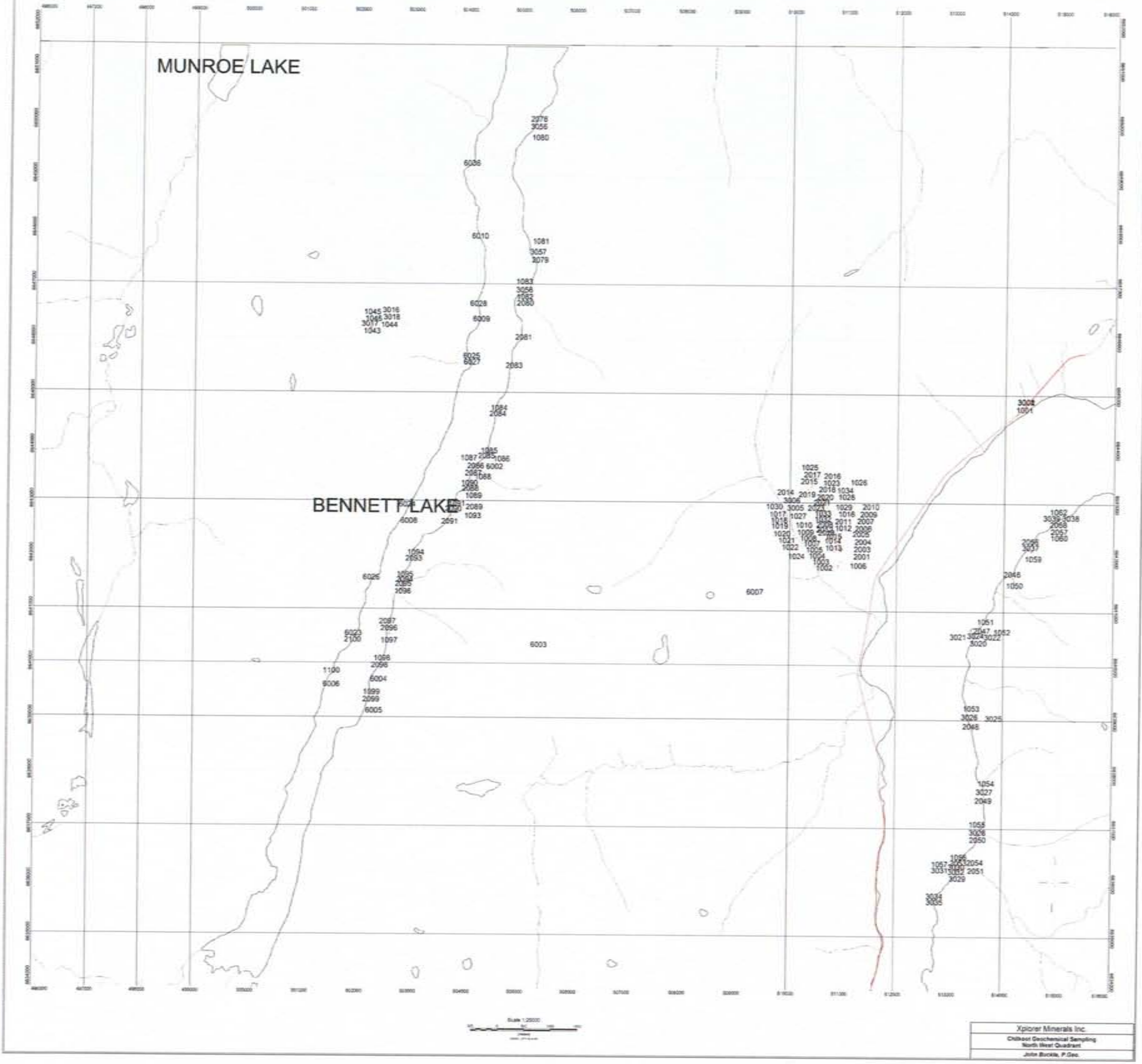
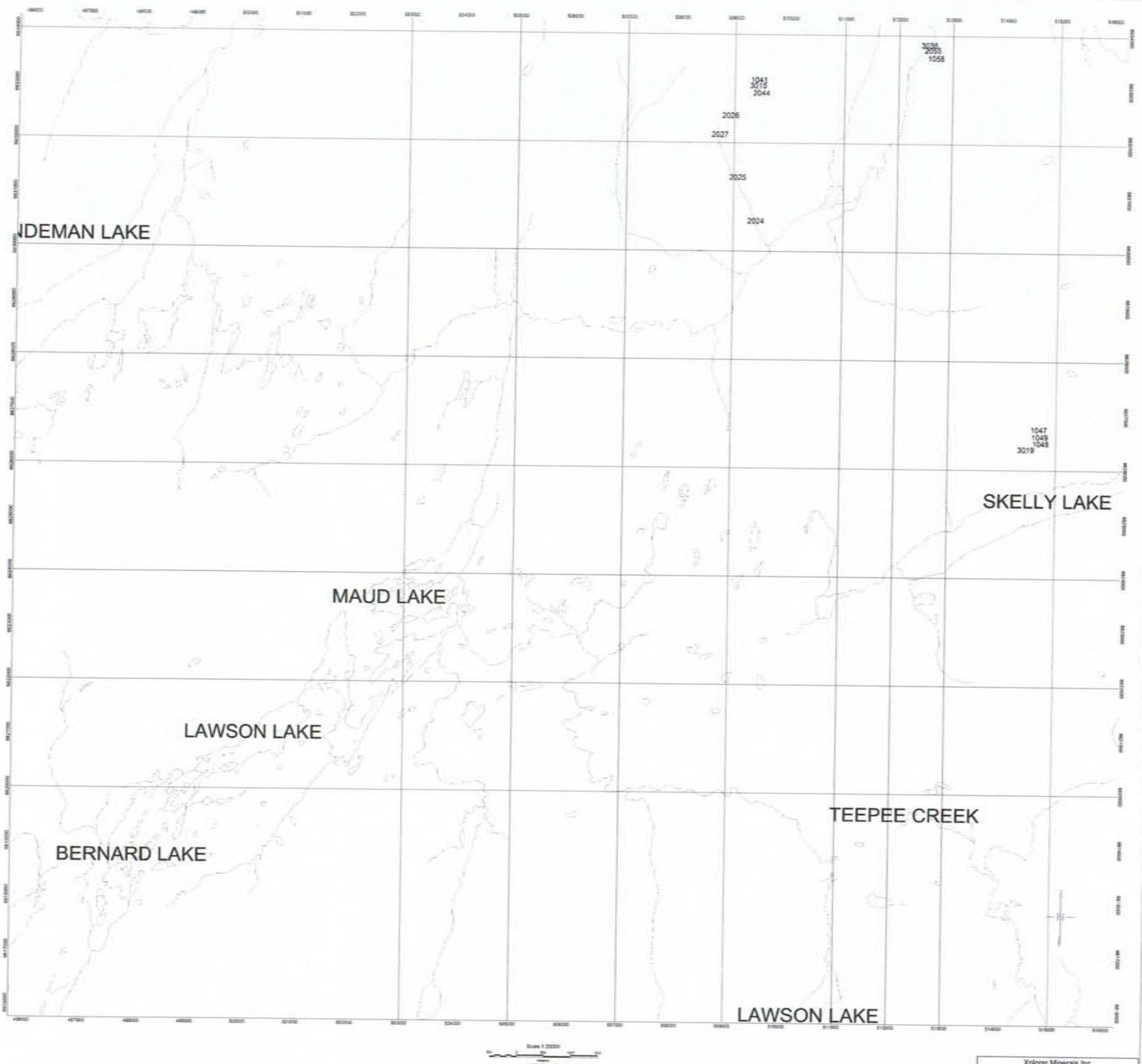
Xplorer Minerals Inc.
Chilkoot Geochemical Sampling
North East Quadrant
John Buckle, P.Geo.

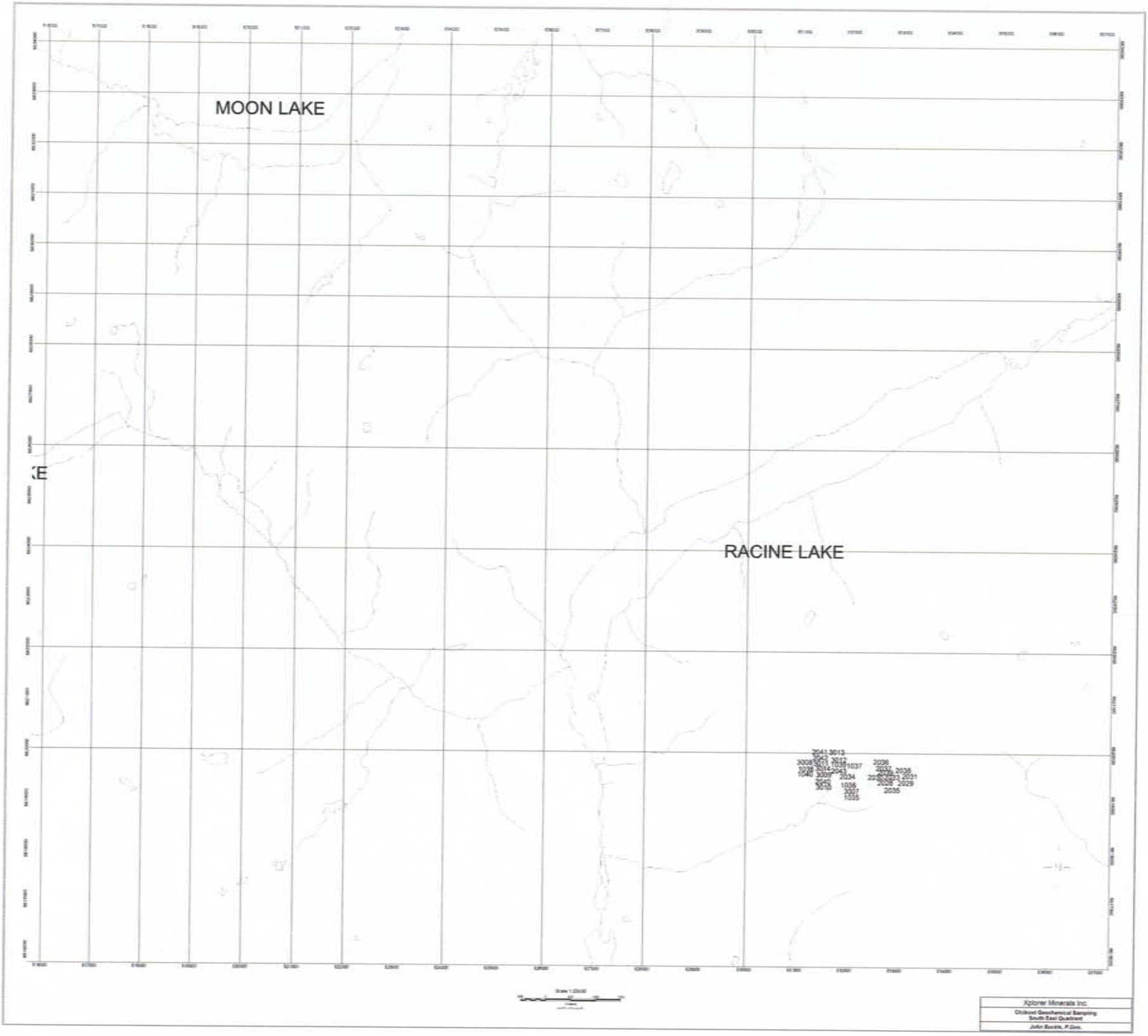

MUNROE LAKE
BENNETT LAKE
Xplorer Minerals Inc.
Chilkoot Geochemical Sampling
North West Quadrant
John Buckle, P.Geo.



Xplorer Minerals Inc.

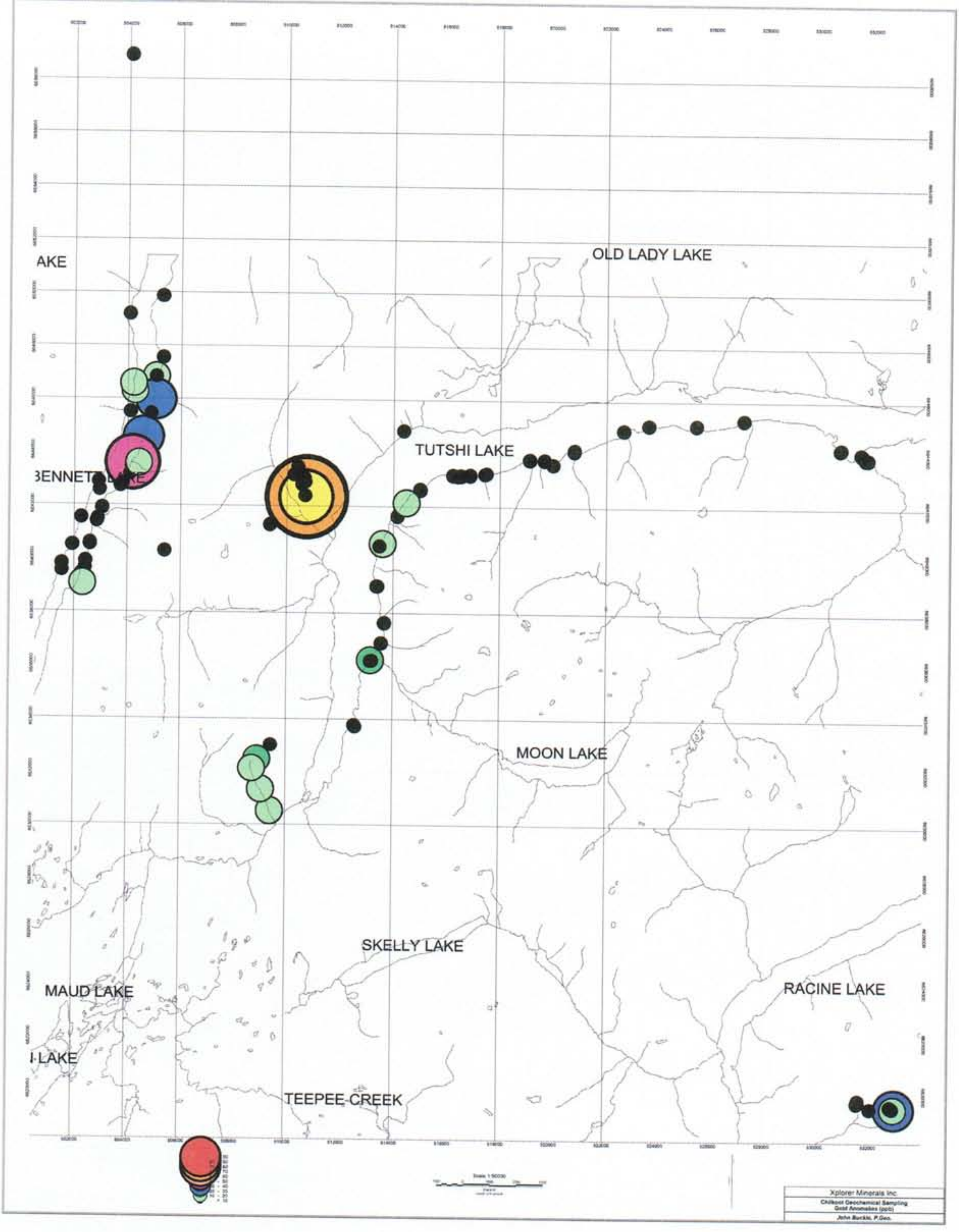
Chilkoot Geochemical Sampling
South West Quadrant

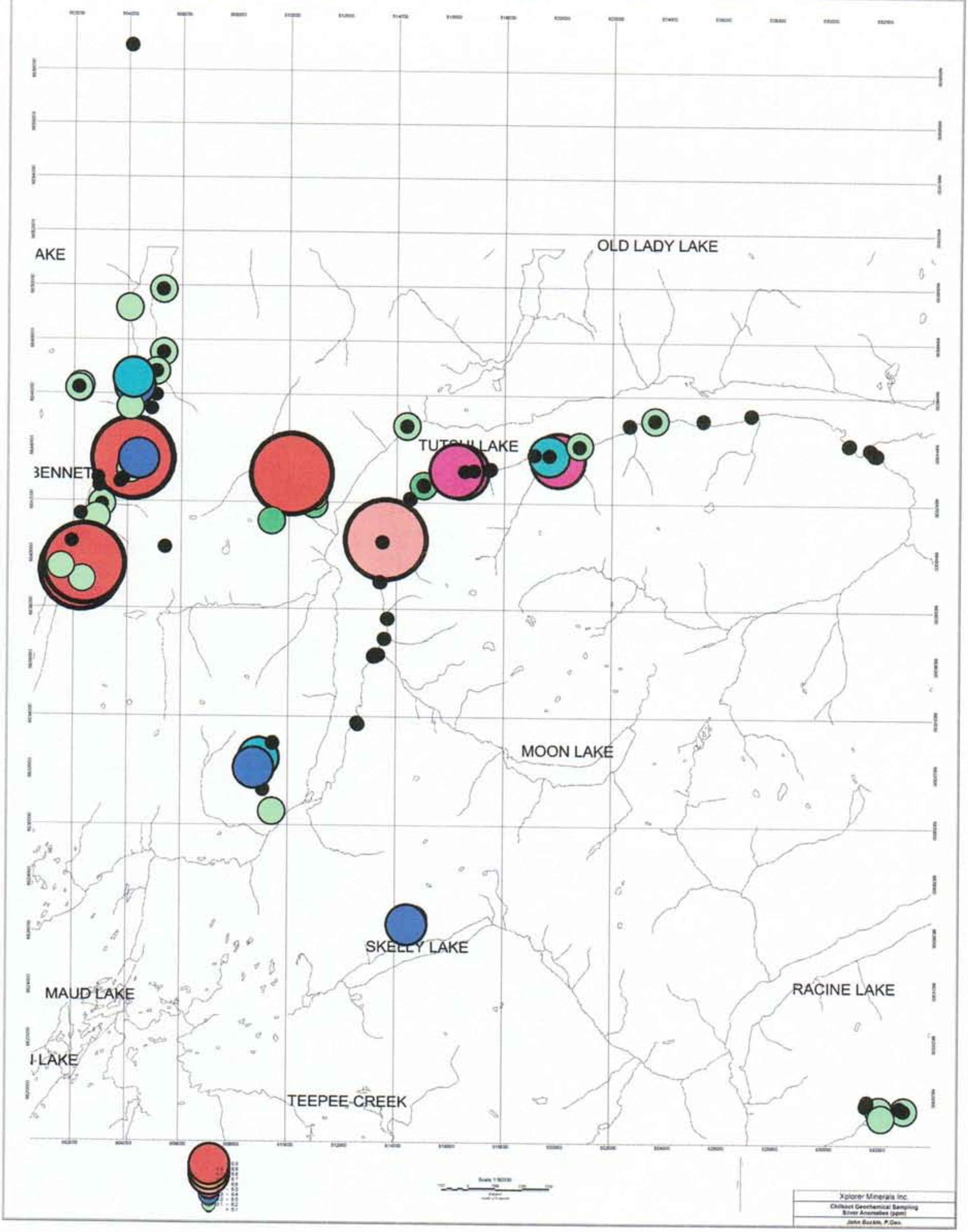
John Buckle, P.Geo.


MOON LAKE
RACINE LAKE
Xplorer Minerals Inc.
Chilkoot Geochemical Sampling
South East Quadrant
John Buckle, P.Geo.

Appendix C

Geochemical Anomaly Maps

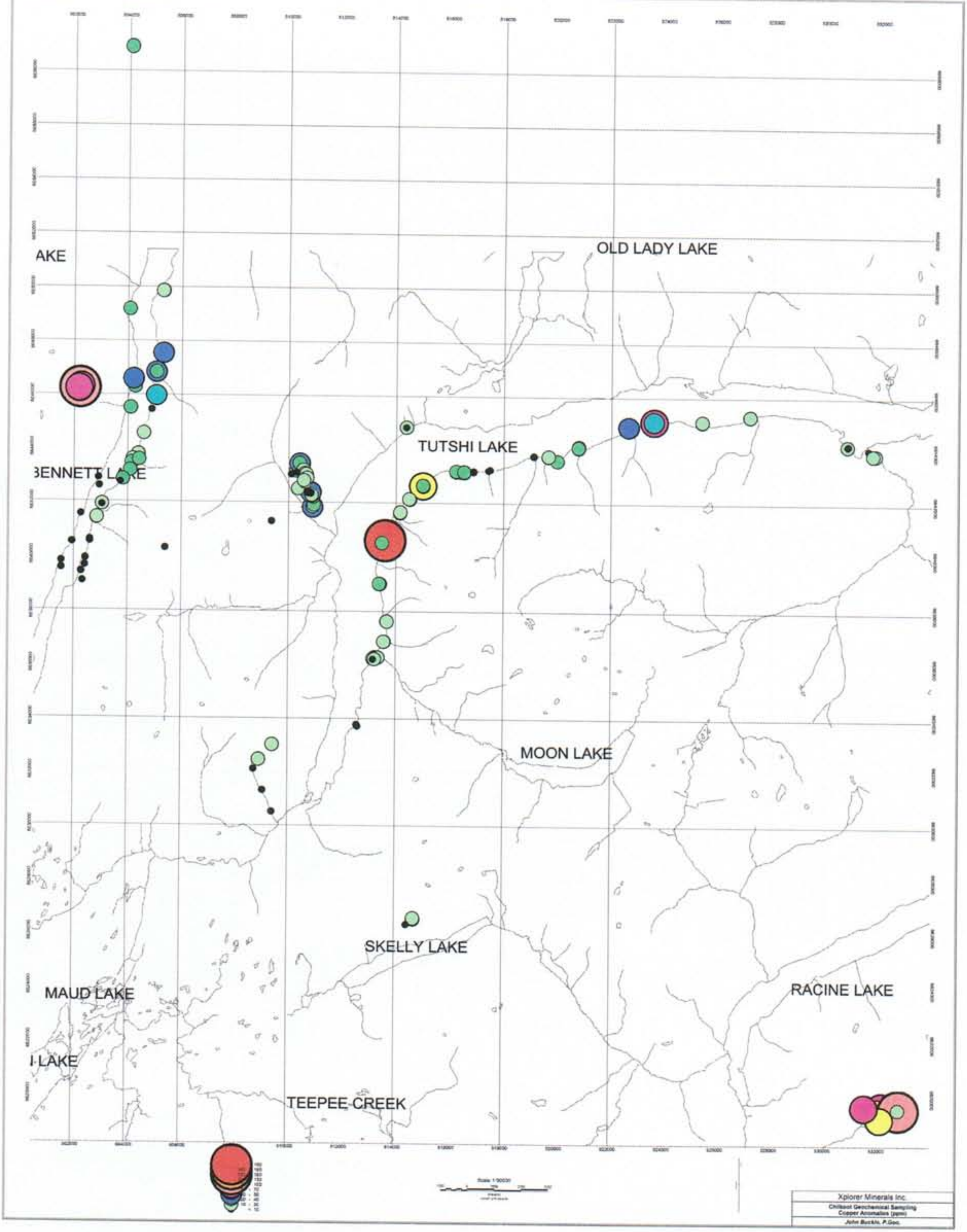

AKE
OLD LADY LAKE
TUTSHI LAKE
BENNETT LAKE
MOON LAKE
SKELLY LAKE
RACINE LAKE
MAUD LAKE
LAKE
TEEPEE CREEK
Xplorer Minerals Inc.
Chilkoot Geochemical Sampling
Gold Anomalies (ppb)
John Buckle, P.Geo.



Xplorer Minerals Inc.

Chilkoot Geochemical Sampling
Silver Anomalies (ppm)

John Buckle, P.Geo.


OLD LADY LAKE
AKE
BENNETT LAKE
TUTSHI LAKE
MOON LAKE
SKELLY LAKE
MAUD LAKE
RACINE LAKE
LAKE
TEEPEE CREEK
Xplorer Minerals Inc.
Chilkoot Geochemical Sampling
Copper Anomalies (ppm)
John Bucklo, P.Geo.