NordWand Enterprize
Mineral Exploration of Remote Regions
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1 October 2006

Richard Walters, President
Little Squaw Gold Mining Company
3412 S. Lincoln Drive
Spokane, WA 99203-1650

Letter of Recommendation: Chandalar Placers

Dear Mr. Walters,

It is my pleasure to write to you with recommendations regarding an examination of the placer gold deposits on Little Squaw Creek and Big Squaw Creek located on the Little Squaw Gold Mining Company's Chandalar mining claims. I completed a site visit, from 3 to 8 September and returned to Fairbanks on the morning of 9 September. During my visit, I mapped old workings and collected 16 pan samples from dumps alongside old shafts and from the margins and floors of old open-cuts that I found on Little Squaw Creek. In addition, trenches were placed on two drill holes (drilled by Fitch, 1997) to compare the results of pan samples to those for drilled samples. A third trench was attempted, however, permafrost was encountered at about four feet below the surface and further work was abandoned. Finally, I accompanied Mr. James Barker on a field trip via R-44 helicopter, to inspect potential exploration targets on Big Squaw Creek and Tobin Creek. Several samples were collected within old hand-workings on Big Squaw Creek, however, no samples were collected on Tobin Creek. During my visit, historical documents and air-photographs were made available to me for background on the observations and results of earlier work. The purpose of this letter is to offer a proposal to develop probable reserves on Little Squaw Creek in 2007, reportable for public disclosure under SEC Guide 7 criteria and to explore for prospects of placer gold on Big Squaw and Spring Creek.

Description of the Property

Little Squaw Creek and Big Squaw Creek flow into Little Squaw Lake and Squaw Lake, which drain west, via Lake Creek, into the North Fork of the Chandalar River. The region has seen recent glaciation, during which a trunk glacier occupying the Squaw Valley introduced thick deposits of till and outwash into the Little Squaw drainage in

moraine deposits, burying pre-existing placer gold deposits. The morphology of Big Squaw Creek is U-shaped, suggesting that it was modified by active alpine glaciation. Currently, a small rock glacier occupies the cirque at the head of Little Squaw Creek. The only active mining operation in the vicinity is that of Gold Dust Mines at the upper end of Big Creek.

Little Squaw Creek:

The placer gold deposits on Little Squaw Creek are complex and include eluvial and alluvial types of deposits that have been, in places, preserved and elsewhere, removed by recent glacio-fluvial events. Colors of gold can be panned from talus accumulating below hillside lodes. The Little Squaw Creek rock glacier is inferred to be auriferous, since the glacial debris is directly below the lodes and is the same as the rock material forming the eluvial placers. Mr. Barker has informed me that gold has been detected in the colluvium of the rock glacier.

A narrow, steep-gradient gulch placer flows from the rock glacier and continues downstream for about two miles. This deposit has been placer mined in numerous locations by simple hand-methods, although, one claim length (No. 1 Above) was mechanically mined in the early 1980's. This placer post-dates glaciation, as it is found on bedrock at the upper end of the valley, but becomes perched on a false bedrock of mixed local talus and exotic glacial till below an elevation of 3,000 feet above sea level. The gold found in the gulch placer is composed of particles recently liberated from gold-bearing rocks, as well as, re-concentrated from older, pre-glacial bench placers and talus. In general, the values found in the stream placer are modest and present only a small target for exploration and mining. Pan samples that I collected from the stream placer ranged from trace amounts of gold to 0.022 ounces per cubic yard. The present channel is narrow, from 15 to 75 feet wide and full of boulders that clearly hampered earlier mining attempts.

Buried bench placers (Little Squaw Bench, Mello Bench and Murphy Bench) along the left-limit of the mid to lower valley are the oldest surviving placers and are considered to be pre-glacial and possibly, inter-glacial. Their presence is an indication that this part of the Little Squaw valley was not scoured by active ice and that it was buried by till and outwash deposits and possibly over-ridden by ice from a larger, trunk glacier flowing through the Squaw Valley. The bench placers are discontinuously frozen and have been productive where the frost enabled primitive underground mining. The most recent effort to explore these deep deposits was performed by Daglow Exploration, Inc. in 1997, under the supervision of Gary Fitch, a respected and competent Alaskan geologist.

It is shown in Fitch's drilling results and in the Carlson-Buckley shaft that there are multiple levels of pay gravel with increasing pay-grades going down the holes. It should be noted that Fitch had only 100 feet of drill pipe during his program and that many of his holes did not reach bedrock. Most of the production from Little Squaw Creek

(total of ~29,000 oz) were won from the bench placers with very rich spots found on the old federal claims No. 3 Above Discovery down through Discovery, where the Carlson-Buckley shaft and drift is located. Known depths to bedrock underlying the rich bench placers vary from 46 feet to 164 feet below the surface. Fitch recovered ore grades as high as 0.073 ounces per cubic yard (weighted average over several pay levels totaling 36 ft, Hole LS97-11), whereas grades as high as 0.58 ounces per cubic yard over nine feet on bedrock (weighted average over three pay levels, 23 feet, is 0.32 opy) are reported from the Carlson-Buckley shaft. Production grades at the Mello workings are reported by O. Strandberg (1994) to be 0.96 ounces per cubic yard over the period 1924 to 1939 and McKee (1939) claims that "Nuggets up to 10 ounces have been recovered."

Pan samples that I collected from Mello's waste dumps ranged from trace to 0.063 ounces per cubic yard. Furthermore, measured volume samples that I collected from two trenches placed on two of Fitch's drillholes near the creek indicate that drill recovery of placer gold may be under-reported. My recovered, weighted average grade for LS Trench-1 for the interval 9 to 17 feet below surface is 0.123 ounces per cubic yard, whereas Fitch recovered an average grade of 0.142 ounces per cubic yard in his hole (LS97-7) over the same interval. In this case, the trenched samples verified the drilled samples; however, for my Trench-3, the weighted average grade from 10 to 17 feet below surface is 0.026 ounces per cubic yard, in contrast to Fitch's nil to trace values over the same interval.

Fitch speculated that the bench placers could be over 500 feet wide at the Mello Camp and may extend over 4,000 feet down the valley. He further estimated that a total gold resource of 194,000 ounces from 2,260,000 cubic yards of pay gravel (avg. grade of 0.086 opy) is possible. It must be noted that this volume does not include barren overburden and that the strip ratio of waste to pay may be as high as 10:1 in places. My observations of the distribution of old prospect and production shafts lead me to concur with Fitch's conclusions regarding the potential of the bench placer. It is also possible that a second tier bench, called the Murphy Bench, may occur above and downstream of the Mello Bench on its left-limit and could substantially increase the placer resource for Little Squaw Creek. The Little Squaw bench placers are an excellent exploration target with a high potential to define a high-grade, large-volume placer gold resource.

Big Squaw Creek:

Big Squaw Creek is known to have supported small-scale, open-cut workings at its upper end where bedrock is at or near the surface. Hand-stacked cobbles lining the gulch placer and historical references to early mining attest to a small production of gold. Underground workings are not known to have been particularly productive nor to have reached bedrock probably due to thawed and wet gravel. The headwall of Big Squaw Creek is eroded into the same lodes as Little Squaw Creek and it seems reasonable to assume that post-glacial eluvial and alluvial placers similar to Little Squaw Creek occur within the drainage.

I spent only a short time on Big Squaw Creek during my visit and collected a few pan samples within the old open-cut workings at two locations. I found nil to trace values in the samples. Fitch drilled three holes on the right-limit of Big Squaw Creek with meager results, but could not reach bedrock due to the limited capability available to him. The possibility of locating pre-glacial placer gold deposits on Big Squaw Creek is speculative due to the apparent glaciation of the valley, however, this should not dissuade exploration for old channels incised into bedrock that were over-ridden by ice (i.e. the Tamany Channel, Valdez Creek) and for remnant benches like those found on Little Squaw Creek. Big Squaw Creek offers a moderate potential of locating a large-volume placer gold deposit of unknown grade.

Spring Creek:

It has been postulated by earlier investigators that Spring Creek, a short, low-gradient stream located just east of the Little Squaw airstrip, may be an abandoned channel of Big Squaw Creek. Evidence for this is limited to several stream-cut terraces along the right-limit of its upper reach and a drainage pattern that reasonably accommodates the idea. The theoretical point of capture would be at the mouth of the Big Squaw valley, where the valley opens and the stream enters the Lake Creek flats. Strandberg (1994) suggests that if gold-bearing gravels are preserved here, a possible resource of one million cubic yards of gravel may be available for exploitation. Spring Creek is considered to be of low to moderate potential for locating a significant placer gold resource.

Exploration Methods and Recommendations

Due to the depth and bouldery nature of the Chandalar placer deposits, as well as time constraints, the only exploration method feasible is the rotary, reverse-circulation drill. An ideal set-up would be a Simco, Schramm or Foremost drill rig mounted on a rubber tracked, self-propelled carrier (i.e. a big Nodwell vehicle). A large volume compressor with the capacity to provide at least 600 cfm at 350 psi to the face of a 7 7/8 inch tri-cone bit can be mounted on the drill rig or on a support ATV or trailer. A minimum of 170 feet of 7 ½ inch double-wall pipe will be needed and can be placed in a rack on the support vehicle. Typically, drill pipe comes in 10 to 15 ft lengths. If the recommended diameter of pipe and bit is not available, the next smaller size (6-inch bit & 5 ½-inch pipe) will work, although the sample volume is almost half of the larger size. A down-hole hammer (DTH) is generally, not recommended for drilling placer gold deposits as oil is injected to lubricate the hammer and will contaminate the sample. Any oil in a placer sample will cause fine gold to float away, thus losing those values. The drill rig should be outfitted with hydraulic stabilizers and an appropriate hydrocyclone for large volumes of solids and air. A dozer will be needed to prepare trails and pads where the ground surface is too steep for the drilling equipment to negotiate on its own. A tracked excavator is also a useful tool for pioneering trails in very steep conditions and may be required for pulling surface casing. The Little Squaw Creek Gold Mining Co.

owns a dozer and excavator that are ideal for this kind of work. The excavator may be used for shallow trenching on selected drill holes to collect larger samples and check the performance of the drill.

Sampling:

Large volumes of sample material are critically necessary to evaluate placer deposits. I recommend the following sampling procedure.

A) Insert an 8 foot casing when collaring the hole if blow-by is a problem. Collect placer samples on intervals of 2.5 feet (or 0.8 meters) and log the stratigraphy intersected in the hole. Drill at least 5 feet into bedrock to ensure a thorough clean-up of placer gold particles. Save a sample of bedrock chips for geologic mapping and reserve for possible assay.

B) Collect the entire amount of material over the sample interval by placing 5 gallon plastic buckets under the hydrocyclone. Do not split the sample. The buckets should be labeled or numbered and have tight fitting lids. If the samples are relatively dry, large sample sacks can be used in place of buckets. Sacks are easier to handle and transport well.

C) The samples are then transported to a location where the volumes (and mass, if desired) are carefully measured and then concentrated with a small, hydraulic screening/sluicing plant (i.e Goldsaver or Prospector units). The volume of oversize tails off the screen can be measured in a graduated bucket and discarded. Reduced samples are carefully panned to a high-grade concentrate when colors of gold can be counted and their mass estimated. The pan concentrates are then transferred into a labeled ziplock bag for further detailed analysis in a laboratory.

D) Holes are reclaimed, posted, and labeled; then surveyed using conventional survey methods or with a differential, sub-meter GPS.

Analysis:

A) Measured sample volumes are compared to theoretical volumes and a correction factor is derived for each sample. The recovery factor is used to adjust the ore-grade for excessive or deficient amounts of sample material. This factor is also used to judge the integrity of the hole (i.e. collapse or blow-out) and overall recovery performance of the drilling system.

B) Pan concentrates are double-panned in a controlled environment or laboratory. All visible colors of gold are extracted, dried, counted, and weighed to the nearest milligram. A digital image of the sample is collected and labeled. The sample of gold is then placed in individual sample vials or combined with other samples for the same drill hole. Reject

pan concentrates are saved for later amalgamation to test for lost values and to analyze for the heavy mineral suite.

C) Empirical data are entered onto a spreadsheet, where formulas are created to calculate volume recovery, correction for swell and recovery, oregrade, and paygrade. Stratigraphic notes and other data about the drill hole are also entered onto the spreadsheet to create a complete log of the hole.

D) Several methods can be used to calculate the placer reserve. I've found that it is a worthwhile practice to utilize contrasting methods and compare the results; for instance, by volume (oz/cy) and by area (oz/sq-ft), or by method of least triangles compared to the method of polygons. This may provide a range to bracket the final tally of prospected gold.

E) Prospect maps are drafted, showing the location of drillholes and data associated with them (thickness of overburden & pay, depth to bedrock, bedrock contours, mass of gold recovered, oregrade, paygrade, etc.). Cross-sections are drawn showing correlated stratigraphic units and bedrock profiles.

F) A report is prepared describing the characteristics of the deposit, the completed work, the methods utilized, the results obtained, with a detailed analysis and interpretation of the results. Recommendations are made for additional work.

A brief discussion of geophysical methods of placer exploration is worthwhile. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) has been used successfully in locating incised channels, rims, and other depressions in bedrock, as well as in identifying coarse sediment units at depths of less than 100 feet. Seismic transects may be useful in estimating the depth of the gravel/bedrock contact, thereby providing useful information to localize drilling efforts thus, reducing costs and time. Magnetometers have been used to identify anomalies that may be related to placer concentrations. Other geophysical methods may have an application, but of the three identified, seismic surveying may be the most practical and useful for initial exploration of deep placer deposits. If bedrock is suspected to be within the detection range of GPR (following seismic work), a radar outfitted with a long-wave, high-frequency (800khz) transducer may be useful for identifying coarse alluvial deposits within stratigraphic units of till and silt and more detailed expressions of bedrock. Further discussion is outside of the scope of this letter.

Drilling Proposal

Placer drilling programs can be divided into two categories: prospect exploration ("scout drilling") and reserve development. Prospect exploration is performed to reconnoiter the placer using widely spaced drill holes to establish the presence and character of placer gold and to gather data on representative stratigraphy. Reserve development is performed systematically with closely spaced drill holes, to define the limits and value of the resource.

Due to the complex nature of the Little Squaw Creek placer deposits, it will be necessary to develop unique criteria for classification of proven and probable reserves in order to satisfy the U.S. SEC Guide 7 definitions for public disclosure. Typically, stream placer deposits are drilled on a pattern employing drill fences placed across the expected mineralized trend or paystreak. Alaska's premier placer mining company, the Fairbanks Exploration Co. (and its heirs, USSR&M and Alaska Gold Co.), defined proven reserves as blocks with drill lines spaced 500 feet apart and holes spaced 100 feet apart, with occasional fill-in lines and holes where further clarification was required. This pattern was used for dredging operations and may not sufficiently define the limits of paying ground for other conventional mining methods. At Valdez Creek, deep placer reserves were proved by drilling fences 200 feet apart and holes 100 feet apart with fill-in holes on the Tamany Channel.

A mine model must also be developed in order to weigh the economic criteria against the drilled resource. In 2002, the Bureau of Land Management conducted a pre-feasibility study of mining in the Koyukuk Mining District, just west of the Chandalar region (Coldwell, J.R., BLM Tech. Rpt. 38). For a large placer mine supported by a 100 mile long winter trail, it was estimated that a paygrade of $3.26 per loose cubic yard for all material moved would be required to break-even. Applying a price for gold of $550 per ounce, this cut-off grade is 0.006 ounces per cubic yard. The economic parameters for the pre-feasibility study should be updated for increased costs due to higher fuel prices and other expenses.

In consideration of the character (geologic & economic) of the Little Squaw placers, it is suggested to adopt the following criteria to define the reserve classes:

> Probable Reserve -- Reserve block with drill fences spaced no further than 500 feet apart and holes spaced no further than 50 feet apart, using an economic cut-off grade of 0.006 ounces per cubic yard.

> Proven Reserve – Reserve block with drill fences spaced no further than 250 feet apart and holes spaced no further than 50 feet apart, using an economic cut-off grade of 0.006 ounces per cubic yard.

In addition, a third reserve class is suggested for internal use and not reported for public disclosure.

> Possible Reserve – Reserve blocks with drill fences spaced no further than 2,000 feet apart and holes spaced no further than 200 feet apart.

If, during the course of the prospect valuation, pay-bearing units and bedrock rims are confidently correlated on a line spacing of 500 feet, it may not be necessary to resort to fill-in drilling in order to move from exploration stage to development stage. That said, it is my opinion that fill-in lines and holes will eventually be necessary to define the

limits of proposed pit-walls. Once in production stage, additional drill data can be acquired during blasting operations to perform grade-control in the pit.

The bench placers of Little Squaw Creek are known to contain high-grade placer resources of potentially important quantity and should be given the highest priority for reserve development drilling. Stream placers on Little Squaw Creek are small and of lower grade than those on the benches and are not considered important on their own merit, but where found on a perched, "false bedrock" may overlie higher-grade pay gravel at lower levels and on true bedrock. This hypothesis can be tested as part of reserve development drilling on the adjacent bench and any gold found in the modern streambed can be included with the total resource.

For 2007, I recommend drilling 70 holes on Little Squaw Creek using the drilling method and sampling protocol described above, to develop probable reserves, starting near the Mello Camp and going downstream to the Carlson-Buckley shaft. This distance is 3,000 feet and can be evaluated with seven lines of ten holes each. The first phase of drilling should demonstrate the presence (or lack) of a large body of pay gravel and whether or not more drilling is warranted to expand or clarify the resource. The drill footage goal for Phase One reserve development drilling on Little Squaw Creek is 10,000 feet for an average depth of 140 feet per hole. The estimated cost to complete this program is $465,000 including fuel, specialized sampling equipment, and air logistical support during drilling operations. This estimate does not include the mobe/de-mobe costs of the drilling equipment nor use of the Company's equipment (dozer & excavator) and room and board for the crew.

In 2007, Big Squaw Creek and Spring Creek should be explored by Phase One scout drilling using up to 20 drill holes. It is proposed to place two drill fences across the valley of each creek, with lines spaced approximately 2,000 feet apart and holes spaced 100 to 200 feet apart. The drill footage goal is 3,000 feet for an average depth of 150 feet per hole. Based on the results, the company can judge the possible reserve and make decisions regarding the condemnation or advancement of the prospect. The estimated cost to complete this drilling is $140,000 including fuel and support (as before), but not including mobe/de-mobe of the drilling equipment nor support provided by the Company.

Conclusion

The Little Squaw Creek placer gold deposits have produced at least 29,000 ounces of gold from small-scale, open-cut and underground workings. The evidence gathered to-date suggests that there is an outstanding potential to develop a high-grade placer gold resource exceeding 2 million cubic yards of pay gravel. This potential can only be realized through diligent and competent drilling and valuation. The prospect of constructing a mine in remote Alaska is a significant challenge, but one that has been met and overcome by others. The state of Alaska is pro-mining and encourages mine development through streamlined regulatory processes, secure mineral rights, and pro-active representation. If the placer deposits at Chandalar prove-up, there is good cause to

believe that a large-scale placer mine can be established here. Furthermore, the infrastructure and data developed during placer exploration and mining operations will enhance the value of the property and promote the progressive exploration and development of the rich lode deposits located on the company's property.

It is my conclusion that the expenditure to initiate reserve drilling on Little Squaw Creek and prospect drilling on Big Squaw Creek and Spring Creek is warranted and should be undertaken soon.

Thank you for the opportunity to visit and work on one of the most significant placer deposits in my home state of Alaska. Good luck in your prospecting and I hope that I can be of further service to your company.

In Good Faith,

Jeffrey O. Keener

Attachments:
Statement of qualifications
2006 placer sampling results

Pending:
Prospect map & database
Images of 2006 placer samples

Little Squaw Gold Mining Company

Little Squaw Creek and Big Squaw Creek 2006 Placer Samples

Sample No.	UTM Zone 6, NAD 27AK Easting	Northing	Sample Site Description	Sample Material Description	Loose Volume Sample (gals. or pans)	Volume Factor* [75%]	Volume Conversion (bcf)	Color Count f (<1 mg)	A (1-2 mg)	B (2-5 mg)	C (5-25 mg)	Nuggets (>50 mg)	Estimated Mass Au (mg)	Measured Mass Au (mg)	Cre-grade** (oz/bcy)	Pay-grade*** ($/bcy)
LS PS-1	450375	7494376	talus thrown from old ditch	talus overburden	3 pans	2.25	0.41						nil			
LS PS-2	450361	7494369	old dump on left-limit of creek	talus and alluvium	5 pans	3.75	0.68	96	5				12	7	0.0077	$ 4.59
LS PS-3	450389	7494363	virgin right-limit creek bank, 0 to 1 ft	alluvium	10 gals	7.5	1.00	17	1				4	3	0.0022	$ 1.33
LS PS-4	450364	74944O9	composite across floor of recent dozer trench on left-limit	talus and alluvium	10 gals	7.5	1.00	91	3				20	14	0.0103	$ 6.20
LS PS-5	450369	7494350	sndy gvl around collar of old shaft	talus overburden	5 pans	3.75	0.68	5	2				3	did not keep		
LS PS-6	450090	7493844	composite across floor of recent dozer trench on left-limit	talus and alluvium	10 gals	7.5	1.00	18	3				7	4	0.0030	$ 1.77
LS PS-7	450064	7493818	fines within pried-up schist bedrock	bedrock	3 pans	2.25	0.41	n/a					tr			
LS PS-8	450462	7494796	outwash gvl in floor of old excavation	sandy glacial outwash, overburden	1 pan	0.75	0.14						nil			
LS PS-9	450492	7494713	composite over old dump near Mello shaft	talus overburden	5 pans	3.75	0.68	6	1				3	did not keep		
LS PS-10	450505	7494708	channel sample (0-4ft) of Mello dump	talus and alluvium	10 gals	7.5	1.00	49	15	3			65	87	0.0642	$ 32.10
LS PS-11	450751	7495041	old shaft dump, glacial till	clay & round pbls - glacial till	1 pan	0.75	0.14						nil			
LS PS-12	450764	7495082	edge of Jan Drew mine cut	c-g alluvium & bldrs, disturbed, but little displac	5 pans	3.75	0.68	34	2	1			12	10	0.0109	$ 5.47
LS PS-13	450756	7495124	channel sample of Jan Drew dam	m-g alluvium, dozed, but unwashed	10 gals	7.5	1.00	32	5	2			35	30	0.0221	$ 11.07
LS PS-14	450796	7495525	composite of dumps around Carlson-Buckley shaft	glacial till and outwash	7 pans	5.25	0.95	7	1				3	3	0.0023	$ 1.17
LS PS-15	450695	7495124	face of old cross-cut	sandy, qz-rich gravel, glacial outwash	5 gals	3.75	0.50						nil			
LS PS-16	450517	7494678	composite across old dump near entrance to camp	coarse tails	10 gals	7.5	1.00	26	2				5	4	0.0030	$ 1.48
						Totals:	11.23					Avg all pan samples:		162	0.0106	$ 6.39
LS Trench 1	450673	7494727	Trench placed on drillhole LS97-7													
			0 to 9 ft below surface	m-g ang to sub-ang gvl	did not sample											
LS T1-S1			9 to 11 ft below surface	c-g mixed gvl w/numerous bldrs to 3 ft	10 gals	7.5	1.00	47	10	2			55	69	0.0509	$ 25.46
LS T1-S2			11 to 13 ft below surface	m-g ang to sub-ang gvl	10 gals	7.5	1.00	53	13	6	5	1	110	216	0.1594	$ 79.69
LS T1-S3			13 to 15 ft below surface	m-g ang to sub-ang gvl	10 gals	7.5	1.00	41	18	7		1	245	218	0.1609	$ 80.43
LS T1-S4			15 to 17 ft below surface	m-g ang to sub-ang gvl w/sticky tan cly	10 gals	7.5	1.00	42	10	5	4		100	181	0.1336	$ 66.78
														weighted avg:	0.1262	$ 63.09
LS Trench 3	450698	7494859	Trench placed on drillhole LS97-11													
			0 to 10 ft below surface	sndy f-g gvl	did not sample											
LS T3-S1			10 to 12 ft below surface	c-g mixed gvl w/numerous bldrs to 4 ft & tan cly	10 gals	7.5	1.00	8	2	4			15	22	0.0162	$ 8.12
LS T3-S2			12 to 14 ft below surface	m-g mixed gvl & tan cly	10 gals	7.5	1.00	42	8				12	17	0.0125	$ 6.27
LS T3-S3			14 to 16 ft below surface	m-g mixed gvl & tan cly	10 gals	7.5	1.00	16	4	7	1		30	80	0.0590	$ 29.51
LS T3-S4			16 to 17 ft below surface	m-g mixed gvl & tan cly	10 gals	7.5	1.00	11	3				5	12	0.0089	$ 4.43
														weighted avg:	0.0264	$ 13.18
BS PS-1	448357	7494056	from floor of old works	m-g alluvial gvl, ang to sub-rnd	1 pan	0.75	0.14	1					tr			
BS PS-2	448387	7494053	channel sample of old pit	m-g alluvial gvl, ang to sub-rnd	1 pan	0.75	0.14	1					tr			
BS PS-3	447676	7492965	from floor of old works	cobbly ang to sub-ang gvl	2 pans	1.5	0.27	n/a					1	did not keep		
						*Swell in c-g gvl is 1.33; this factor estimates volume in-bank or in-situ									** @850 fine	***$500/oz

Summary Budget
Chandalar 2007 Placer Drilling Program

Scope:
Drill ~10,000 ft using available RVC drilling equipment;
Develop probable reserves on Little Squaw Creek;
Conduct scout drilling on Big Squaw Creek and Spring Creek;
Conduct limited pitting on selected drill holes to verify drilled results;

Time:
Startup drilling activity on or about 1 May and conclude by 25 June
Conduct pit sampling on 26 to 30 June
Complete pre-liminary report before 15 July
Complete sample analysis and final report before 15 October

Definitions:
Proven Reserve..... Drill lines spaced no more than 250 ft apart, holes spaced no more than 50 ft apart, cut-off grade of 0.006 opy
Probable Reserve.... Drill lines spaced no more than 500 ft apart, holes spaced no more than 50 ft apart, and cut-off grade of 0.006 opy
Possible Reserve.... Drill lines spaced no more than 2,000 ft apart and holes spaced no more than 200 ft apart
Scout Drilling.... Widely spaced drill lines with variably spaced drill holes to explore for the presence of placer gold and general stratigraphy

Assumptions:
Hole diameter is 8" or 0.35 sq-in (alternate is 6" or 0.2 sq-in)
Hole is sampled on 2. 5 ft (0.8 m) intervals
Average depth of hole is 140 ft;
Each hole will generate an avg 56 samples or total of ≈4,000 samples for 10,000 ft
About half of samples will contain weighable quantities of gold
Typical rate of drill production is two holes per day
Metallogeny, Inc. (Keener) is contracted to provide management and support for placer drilling
Tester Drilling is contracted to provide drilling equipment, personnel, and support
Single 10 hr shift, 1 driller, ≈2 helpers, ≈2 geos, & 1 geo assistant
Support provided by Little Squaw Gold Mining Co. (dozer, excavator, room, & board) are not included in this budget summary

Fixed Rates:	Rate (per day)	(per hour)	(each)
Drill contract (Tester Drilling)	$ 3,500.00		
Placer drilling management fee (Metallogeny)			
... above fee includes use of sample plant, pump, & 6x6 ATV	7.5 % of est. budget		
Placer geologist (Metallogeny)	$ 500.00		
Field assistant (Metallogeny)	$ 250.00		
Placer sample analysis (Metallogeny)			$ 20.00
Report & graphics (Metallogeny)		$ 50.00	

Cost Items:	Est. Cost
Consulting fees for 2 senior geologists and 1 field assistant	$ 80,000.00
Drill contract	$ 200,000.00
Fuel (6,100 gals diesel & 615 gals gasoline)	$ 25,000.00
Air logistics (fuel, personnel, equipment, & supplies)	$ 40,000.00
Miscellaneous...	
...sample analysis (drying, weighing, image, & data entry)	$ 40,000.00
...sampling supply	$ 5,000.00
...drill bits & shrouds	$ 10,000.00
...presentation graphics	$ 10,000.00
Sub-total	$ 410,000.00
Management	$ 30,000.00
Contingency	$ 25,000.00
Grand total	$ 465,000.00
Cost per foot	$ 46.50
Scout drilling on Big Squaw and Spring Creek (3,000 ft)	$ 139,500.00
Total for all proposed drilling	$ 604,500.00

Metallogeny, Inc.
P.O. Box 82811
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708
10/19/2006

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

JEFFREY O. KEENER
NordWand Enterprize
P.O. Box 82811, Fairbanks, Alaska 99708
Phone 907-474-0943, Fax 907-474-0943, Email jkeener@gci.net

I, JEFFREY O. KEENER, Contract Geologist, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am currently employed as sole proprietor of NordWand Enterprize, P.O. Box 82811, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99708, USA. I am also president of Metallogeny, Inc., at the same address.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Alaska, with a B.S. degree in Geology (1991).

3. I am a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (MEM-0777) and the Alaska Miners Association.

4. From 1986 to the present I have been actively and continuously employed in various capacities in the mining industry in numerous locations in Alaska, Nevada, Arizona, and California.

5. I am responsible for preparation of the Letter of Recommendation for the Little Squaw Creek placer gold deposits dated 1 October 2006 relating to field work that I performed in early September on the property and recommendations for future work on said property and placer deposits.

6. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Letter of Recommendation other than data review for another client in 1996.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Letter of Recommendation that is not reflected in the Letter of Recommendation, the omission to disclose which would make the Letter of Recommendation misleading.

8. I am independent of the issuer applying and I own no interest in any company or entity that owns or controls an interest in the properties which comprise the Chandalar project. I have owned a small position in the stock of the Little Squaw Gold Company in the past, but disposed of all interest before being engaged to perform work on the company's behalf.

9. I have read SEC Guide 7 and the Letter of Recommendation has been prepared in consideration of that instrument and form.

10. I consent to the filing of the Letter of Recommendation with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and the publication by them, including publication of the Letter of Recommendation in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

DATED in Fairbanks, Alaska this 1st day of October 2006.

J.O. Keener

Jeffrey O. Keener, B.S.

NORDWAND ENTERPRIZE
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JOKEENER@ACSALASKA.NET

Consent of Author

Attention: Corporate Finance
United States Securities and Exchange Commission

Attention: Corporate Finance
Little Squaw Gold Mining Company
3412 Lincoln Drive
Spokane, Washington 99203 USA

I, Jeffrey O. Keener, contract geologist doing business as NordWand Enterprize of P.O. Box 82811, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99708, USA, authored and prepared the letter: Letter of Recommendation for the Little Squaw Creek placer gold deposits, hereafter known as 'Letter'. This Letter was produced by myself on 1 October 2006.

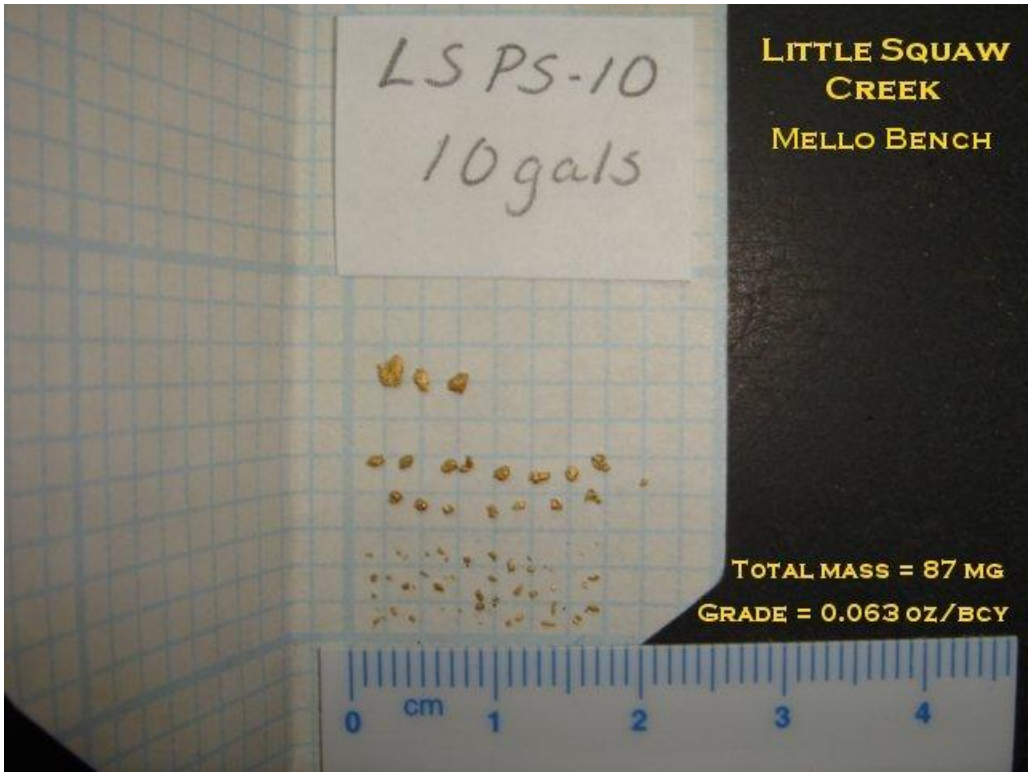
I hereby consent to the filing of the Letter in the public files of the Untied States Securities and Exchange Commission (hereafter known as USSEC) for use in a SB-2 filing with the USSEC and to any use of and reference to the subject matter of the Letter. I also consent to the use of my name as author of the Letter.

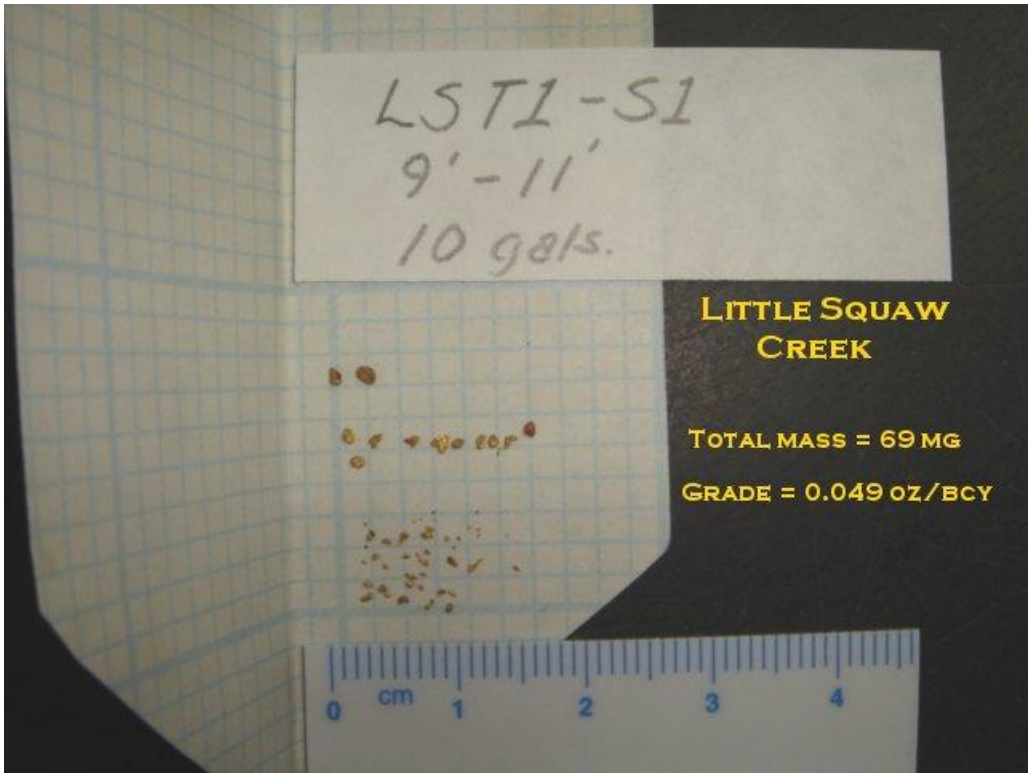
I hereby certify that there is no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in information derived in the Letter or that the written disclosure in the Letter contains any misrepresentations.

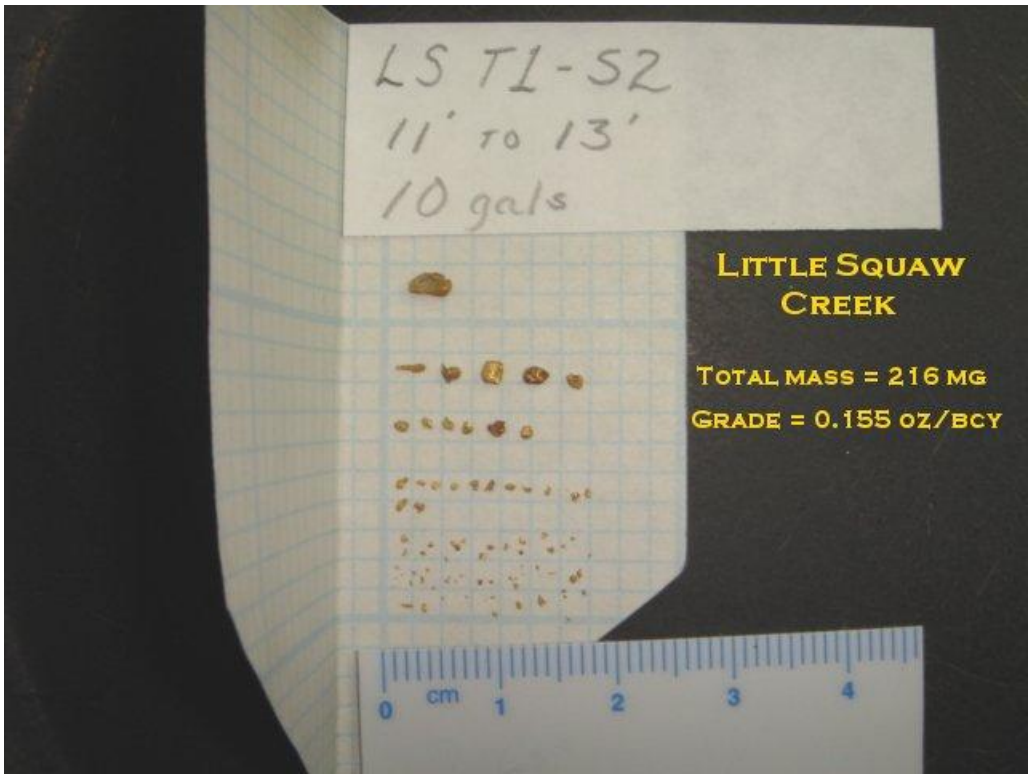
Dated this day, 5 October 2006

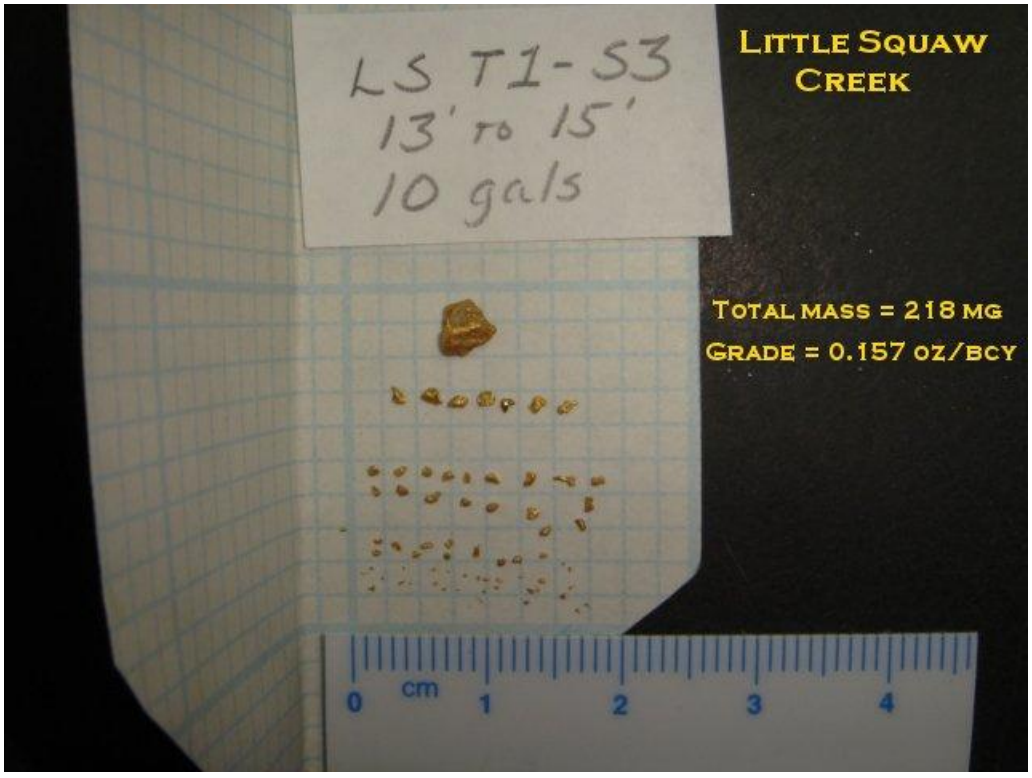
J. O. Keener

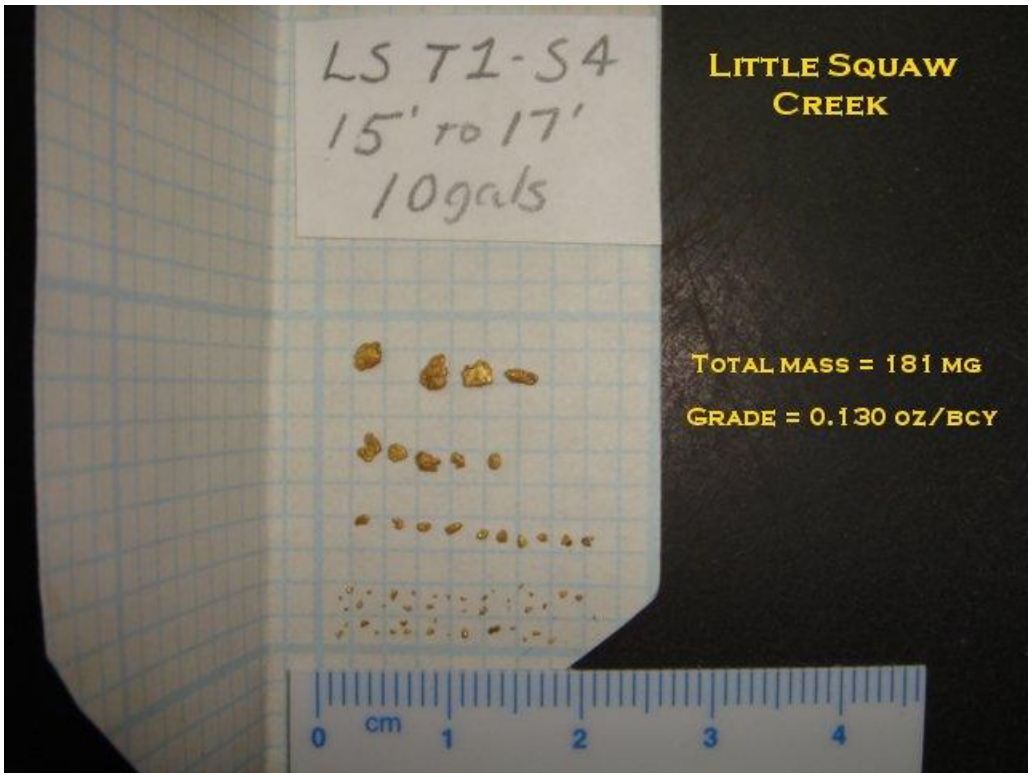
Jeffrey O. Keener
NordWand Enterprize
AIPG MEM-0777


LS PS-10
10 gals
LITTLE SQUAW CREEK
MELLO BENCH
TOTAL MASS = 87 MG
GRADE = 0.063 OZ/BCY
0 cm 1 2 3 4


LS T1-S1
9'-11'
10 gals.
LITTLE SQUAW CREEK
TOTAL MASS = 69 MG
GRADE = 0.049 OZ/BCY
0 cm 1 2 3 4


LS T1-S2
11' to 13'
10 gals
LITTLE SQUAW CREEK
TOTAL MASS = 216 MG
GRADE = 0.155 OZ/BCY
0 cm 1 2 3 4


LS T1-S3
13' to 15'
10 gals
LITTLE SQUAW CREEK
TOTAL MASS = 218 MG
GRADE = 0.157 OZ/BCY
0 cm 1 2 3 4


LS T1-S4
15' to 17'
10gals
LITTLE SQUAW CREEK
TOTAL MASS = 181 MG
GRADE = 0.130 OZ/BCY
0
cm
1
2
3
4