REPORT
ON A
HLEM MAX-MIN SURVEY
OCTOBER 2006

EYAPAMIKAMA LAKE PROPERTY

2.33255

Patricia Mining Division
Province of Ontario

for

NORTHERN DYNASTY MINERALS LTD.
ENERGOLD MINERALS INC.
SOLOMON RESOURCES LIMITED

by

Dan Patrie
Massey, Ontario
October 11, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDICES (AT END OF REPORT)

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. David Tupper of Solomon Resources Limited and Mr. Bruce Youngman of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd., Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd. was contracted to complete a HLEM survey over the central portions of the Eyapamikama Lake property in October, 2006.

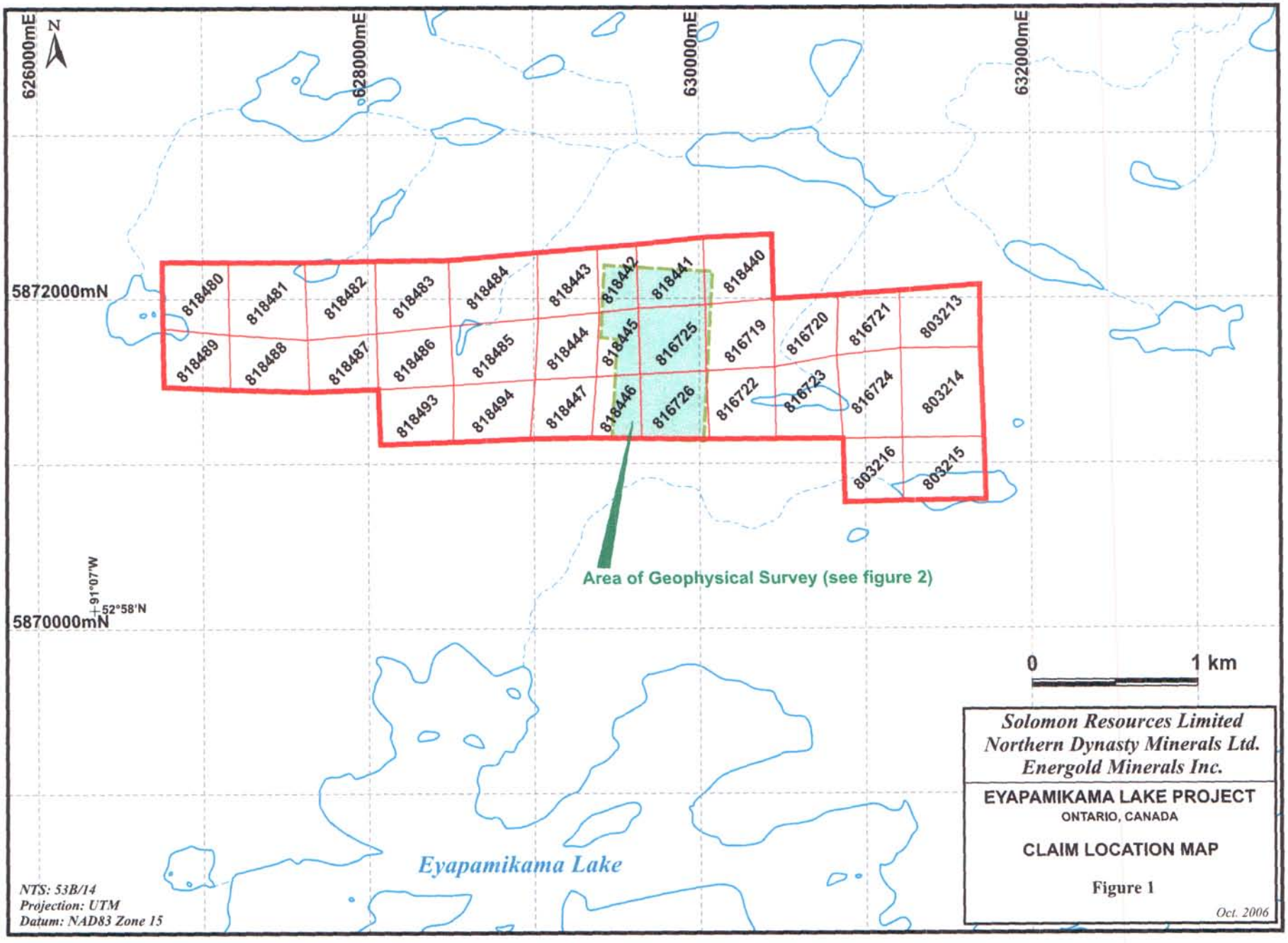
The electromagnetic survey was designed to further define the main conductor associated with polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization utilizing narrower coil separations and a higher frequency than a previous electromagnetic survey completed in 1986 (Walcott, 1987). Readings of the inphase and quadrature components were made at frequencies of 222Hz, 1777Hz and 3555Hz with a coil separation of 50 metres at 25 meter station intervals.

The geophysical survey was completed on a grid re-established by Ackwanance Exploration & Services of Red Lake, Ontario during the period September 25 to October 1, 2006. Ackwanance utilized Kenora Air Service Ltd. from Red Lake, Ontario to access the project area by float plane and established a camp on the north shore of Eyapamikama Lake, approximately 2 kms to the south of the grid area. The geophysical survey was completed on October 3, 2006, with direct access to the survey grid provided by helicopter chartered from Provincial Helicopters Ltd. from Pickle Lake, Ontario.

PROPERTY

The Eyapamikama Lake property is located approximately 170 kilometres north-northwest of Pickle Lake in the Patricia Mining Divison of northwestern Ontario. The property consists of 32 unpatented mining claims, with the center of the claim group situated at UTM 630000m E and 5871500m N (91^0 06' W longitude and 52^0 58.5' N latitude) on map sheets NTS 53 B/14 and 15 (see Figure 1). The property is owned by Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. and Energold Minerals Inc., and is subject to a letter of intent option agreement dated August 23, 2006 allowing Solomon Resources Limited to earn a 60% project interest.

The Eyapamikama Lake property is covered by a mixture of open, grassy bogs spaced amongst otherwise continuous stands of open to dense spruce, poplar and lesser pine. The area where the grid was re-established is the site of a large burn that occurred sometime in the past 15 years, causing additional work for the linecutting crews in areas of blow down.


626000mE
628000mE
630000mE
632000mE
N
5872000mN
5870000mN
91°07'W
52°58'N
818480
818481
818482
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816724
803214
803216
803215
Area of Geophysical Survey (see figure 2)
0
1 km
Eyapamikama Lake
NTS: 53B/14
Projection: UTM
Datum: NAD83 Zone 15
Solomon Resources Limited
Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.
Energold Minerals Inc.
EYAPAMIKAMA LAKE PROJECT
ONTARIO, CANADA
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
Figure 1
Oct. 2006

PREVIOUS WORK

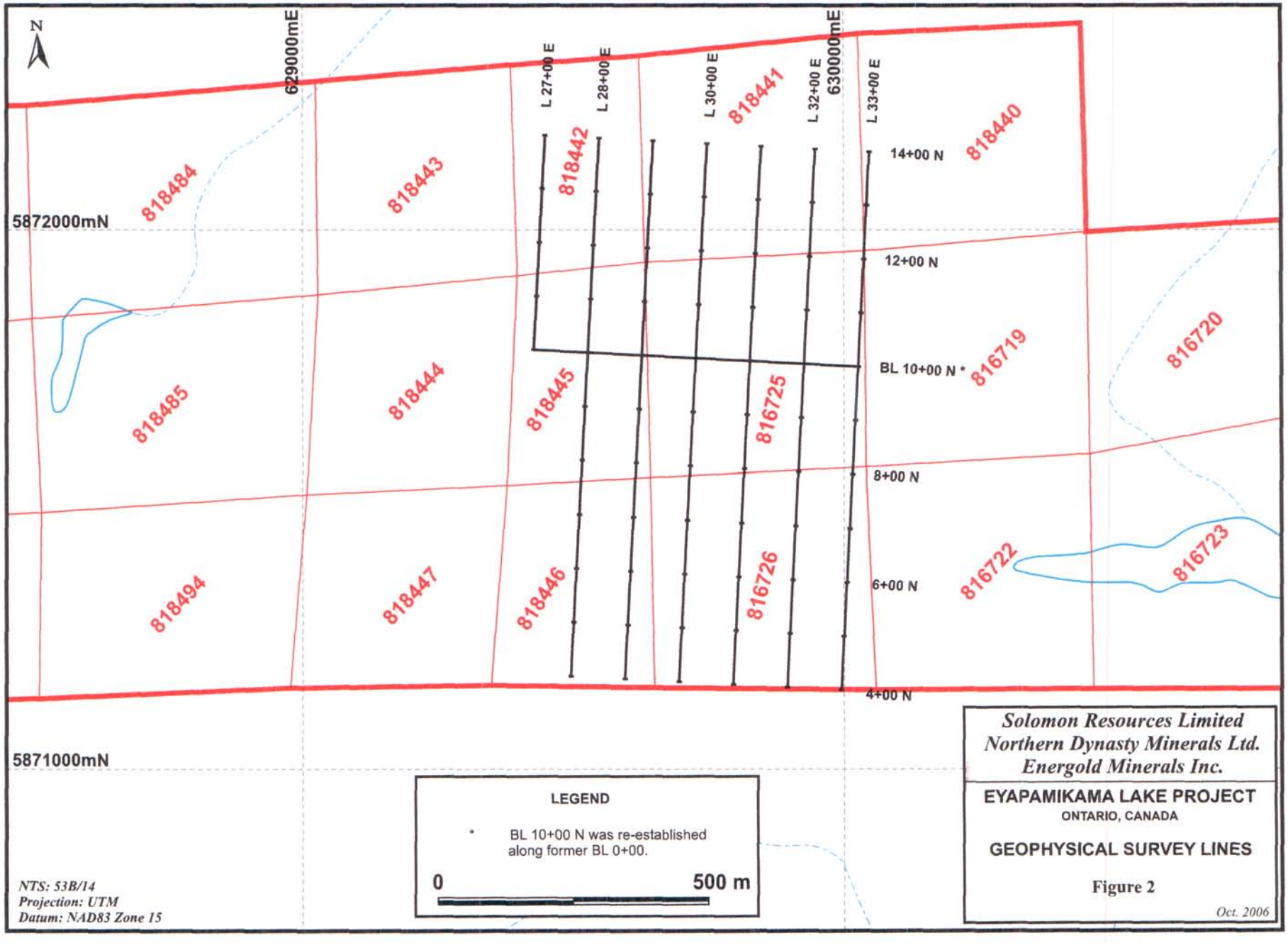
Gold mineralization was first discovered on the Eyapamikama property in 1984. During the period 1985 to 1988, field work included geological, soil, ground electromagnetics and magnetics surveys together with 4,139 metres of diamond drilling in 30 holes. Small lithogeochemical sampling and surface prospecting programs were completed in 2000, 2002 and 2004.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Eyapamikama Lake property is located in the northwestern portion of the North Caribou greenstone belt, within the Sachigo Sub-Province of the Superior Geologic Province (Childe, 1997). Polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization associated with iron formation units occurs near the contact between underlying metamorphosed mafic to intermediate volcanic flows, with lesser pyroclastics and sediments, overlain by predominantly sedimentary rocks. A 450 to 700 metre zone of ductile shearing extends east-west across the property, along the contact between metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks.

PURPOSE

The electromagnetic survey was designed to further define the main conductor associated with polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization utilizing narrower coil separations and a higher frequency than a previous electromagnetic surveying completed in 1986 (Walcott, 1986). This program is consistent with Walcott's recommendation that if further electromagnetic work was completed on the property, then "50 metre coil separation work should be done across the main showing." The area selected for the detailed survey coincides with the central portions of the property's main mineralized horizon, where polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization had been located in surface outcrop and initial diamond drilling.


N
629000mE
630000mE
L 27+00 E
L 28+00 E
L 30+00 E
L 32+00 E
L 33+00 E
5872000mN
5871000mN
14+00 N
12+00 N
BL 10+00 N *
8+00 N
6+00 N
4+00 N
818484
818443
818442
818441
818440
818485
818444
818445
816725
816719
816720
818494
818447
818446
816726
816722
816723
LEGEND
* BL 10+00 N was re-established along former BL 0+00.
0
500 m
NTS: 53B/14
Projection: UTM
Datum: NAD83 Zone 15
Solomon Resources Limited
Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.
Energold Minerals Inc.
EYAPAMIKAMA LAKE PROJECT
ONTARIO, CANADA
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY LINES
Figure 2
Oct. 2006

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The HLEM survey was carried out using a Max-Min II electromagnetic unit made by Apex Parameters Ltd. The frequencies read were 222Hz, 1777Hz and 3555Hz, employing a coil separation of 50 meters. Readings were made every 25 meters, with the plot point in the middle of the cable. The previous electromagnetic survey completed by Walcott in 1986 used coil separations of 100 metres, with frequencies of 222, 444 and 1777 Hz.

The survey was carried out on approximately north-south survey lines re-established by Ackwanance Exploration & Services (see Figure 2). Several cross-lines were also extended in the survey area by to provide for more detailed coverage. Baseline 10+00N was re-established along former baseline 0+00, to avoid the use of north and south coordinates on the same grid. A total of 6.5 kilometers HLEM Max-Min survey was read on the property.

The MMC Microprocessor used with the receiver allowed for the collection of the readings of the in-phase (real) and quadrature (imaginary) components along with standard deviations, the ground conductivity values, line, station, terrain slope and coil information suitable for downloading to a computer for data processing. Maps were plotted by Roman Tykajlo of Ottawa, Ontario and S.J. Geophysics Ltd. of Delta, British Columbia. A memorandum describing and interpreting the survey results was completed by Syd Visser of SJ Geophysics Ltd. and is attached as an appendix to this report (Visser, 2006).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The HLEM Max-Min survey proved successful in further defining the main conductive zone associated with polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization on the property. This conductive zone, which coincides with Conductor A in Walcott's 1986 survey, was found to extend east-west across the surveyed area from line 33+00 East through to line 27+00 East (see Horizontal Loop EM Survey Maps in the Appendix). The detailed survey was able to separate individual parallel conductors within the conductive zone (Visser, 2006). Along the southern edge of the conductive zone, a very strong and continuous conductor located close to surface is indicated. Also, a more northerly conductor was identified, which appears to be more conductive in the eastern and western ends of the

survey area, when compared to the central portions (Visser, 2006)

Three other east-west trending conductors were also further defined in the survey area, with a high conductivity conductor located at approximately 5+00N, a slightly weaker conductor located between 7+50N and 8+50N, and a weaker conductor located at 12+00N (Visser, 2006).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The detailed HLEM Max-Min survey that was completed in October, 2006 proved successful in further defining the main conductive zone associated with polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization at the Eyapamikama Lake property. This survey confirmed that individual conductors can be separated in the main conductive zone, which can assist in identifying thicker parts of the conductors and help to prioritize further drill targets (Visser, 2006).

The following recommendations for the Eyapamikama Lake property are made by Visser (2006):

1. Additional detailed work should be considered along the trend of the main mineralized horizon and, if completed, should be carried out with 12.5 metre station spacing to provide better spatial resolution.
2. For more deeper drilling, and to determine if the conductors have any depth extent, a large loop time domain EM survey such as UTEM would be advised.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel F. Patrie
Geology and Geophysics Technologist
October 11, 2006

REFERENCES

Childe, F., 1997, Arseno Lake Property, Ontario, Summary of Previous Work and Recommendations for Future Work. A report prepared by Energold Minerals Inc.

Tremblay, R.J., 2000, Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.. Evaluation Report and Work Proposal, Eyapamikama Lake Polymetallic Property, Patricia Mining Division, Ontario.

Walcott, P.E., 1987, Northern Dynasty Exploration Limited, A Geophysical Report On An Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey, December, 1986, Arseno Lake Property, Patricia Mining Division, Ontario.

Visser, S., 2006, Memorandum Re: HLEM Survey, Eyapamikama Lake Property. Prepared for Solomon Resources.

PERSONNEL

C.Brent Patrie
Val Therese, Ontario

Dan Patrie
Massey, Ontario

Gab Roy
Elliot Lake, Ontario

Jody Steinke
Spanish, Ontario

Jason Gignac
Spanish, Ontario

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

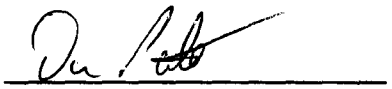
I, Daniel F. Patrie do hereby certify:

1. That I am a geology and geophysics technologist and reside at Hwy 17 west, Massey, Ontario, P. O. Box 45, P0P 1P0,

2. That I graduated from Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology in 1987 with a Diploma in Geological Technology with a one year certificate in geophysics,

3. That I have practiced my profession continuously since that time and prior to that since 1972, I have been an active prospector,

4. That I supervised the geophysical survey on the Eyapamikama Lake Property, Patricia Mining Division, Ontario.



Daniel F. Patrie
Geology and Geophysics Technologist
October 11, 2006

LETTER OF CONSENT

I, Daniel F. Patrie, of the Town of Massey, Ontario, do hereby consent to Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd, Energold Minerals Inc., and/or Solomon Resources Limited using in whole or in part my geophysical report on the Eyapamikama Lake Property situated in the Patricia Mining Division in a prospectus of statement of material facts or filing with government regulatory bodies as deemed necessary.

Daniel F. Patrie

Geology and Geophysics Technologist

Dated at Massey, Ontario, Canada this 11th day of October 2006, in the District of Sudbury.

APPENDICES

SJ Geophysics Ltd.
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

11762 - 94TH AVENUE
DELTA, B.C., V4C 3R7, CANADA

BUS: 604 582-1100
FAX: 604 589-7466

MEMORANDUM

To: Dave Tupper, Bruce Youngman

Date: October 11, 2006

From: Syd Visser

RE: Eyapamikama Lake property, Ontario

Introduction

A small horizontal loop electromagnetic survey was performed on the Eyapamikama Lake property in Ontario in October, 2006. The data was collected by Dan Patrie Explorations Ltd. at the request of Dave Tupper of Solomon Resources Limited and Bruce Youngman of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. The data was forwarded to Syd Visser at S.J.V. Consultant Ltd. for quality control and interpretation.

The purpose of the survey was to fill in a small part of the grid not fully covered in the previous survey and to detail the main conductive zone to see if it could be separated into multiple conductors, as suggested by the previous survey and drilling. If closely spaced conductors are separated by more than one coil separation, then a HLEM survey can easily separate conductors. If they are separated by more than one half the coil separation, there will still be some clear indications that there are multiple conductors. At separations less than one half the coil separation, two parallel conductors will appear as one. In the previous survey only two frequencies, 222 Hz and 1777 Hz, were used. During this survey a higher frequency of 3555 Hz was also read to see if the conductor could be further separated according to conductivity. By measuring with a higher frequency, there was a possibility of locating weaker conductors in the survey area and to better define the edges of the conductors in the case they had a more disseminated halo.

Discussion

The survey indicated that there are 4 main conductors or conductive zones in the survey area, as shown on the Horizontal loop EM maps, with one located at approximately 500N, one between 750N and 850N, a conductive zone consisting of multiple conductors at 1100N, and one weaker one at approximately 1200N.

The first conductor, located at approximately 500N, is a narrow well defined high conductivity conductor located close to surface, although possibly getting a little deeper to the east.

The second conductor, located between 750N and 850N, is also a well defined conductor, but slightly weaker than the first conductor. It is also shallow for most part, with the exception of line 3100E where it almost disappears.

The third conductor, which is best described as a conductive zone, is the most interesting in that the negative response of the HLEM is wider than one coil separation indicating a wide zone or multiple conductors. Along the southern edge of the conductive zone, a very strong and continuous conductor that is located very close to surface is indicated. The width of the conductor is difficult to determine due to the influence of the more northerly conductor(s). The more northerly conductor of this conductive zone appears to be more conductive in the eastern and western ends of the survey area and much weaker in the central portions (line 3100E and line 3000E). The data was only collected at 25m station spacing making it more difficult to separate the conductors.

The most northernmost conductor, which is approximately located at 1200N, is similar in conductivity to the second conductor but appears to be discontinuous in the central part of the survey area.

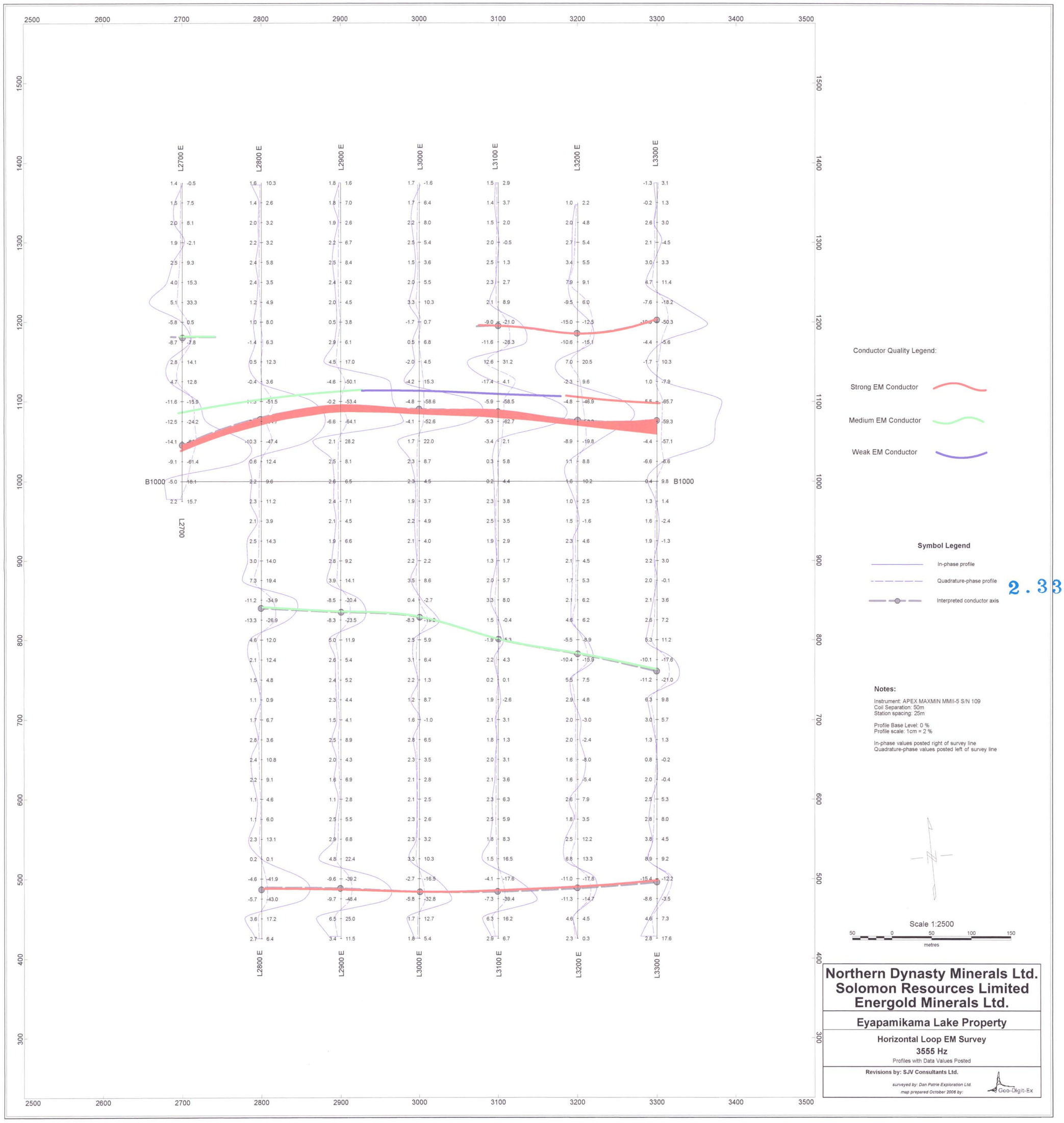
Conclusions and Recommendations

The 50m coil separation survey confirmed that individual conductors can be separated in the main conductive zone, which can assist in identifying thicker parts of the conductors and help to prioritize further drill targets. Additional detailed work should be considered along the trend of the main mineralized horizon and, if completed, should be carried out with 12.5m station spacing to provide better spatial resolution.

For more deeper drilling and to determine if the conductors have any depth extented a large loop time domain EM survey such as UTEM would be advised.

Syd Visser, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Geophysicist/Geologist



Conductor Quality Legend:

Strong EM Conductor

Medium EM Conductor

Weak EM Conductor

Symbol Legend

In-phase profile

Quadrature-phase profile

Interpreted conductor axis

2.33255

Notes:

Instrument: APEX MAXMIN MMII-5 S/N 109
Coil Separation: 50m
Station spacing: 25m

Profile Base Level: 0 %
Profile scale: 1cm = 2 %

In-phase values posted right of survey line
Quadrature-phase values posted left of survey line

Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150
metres

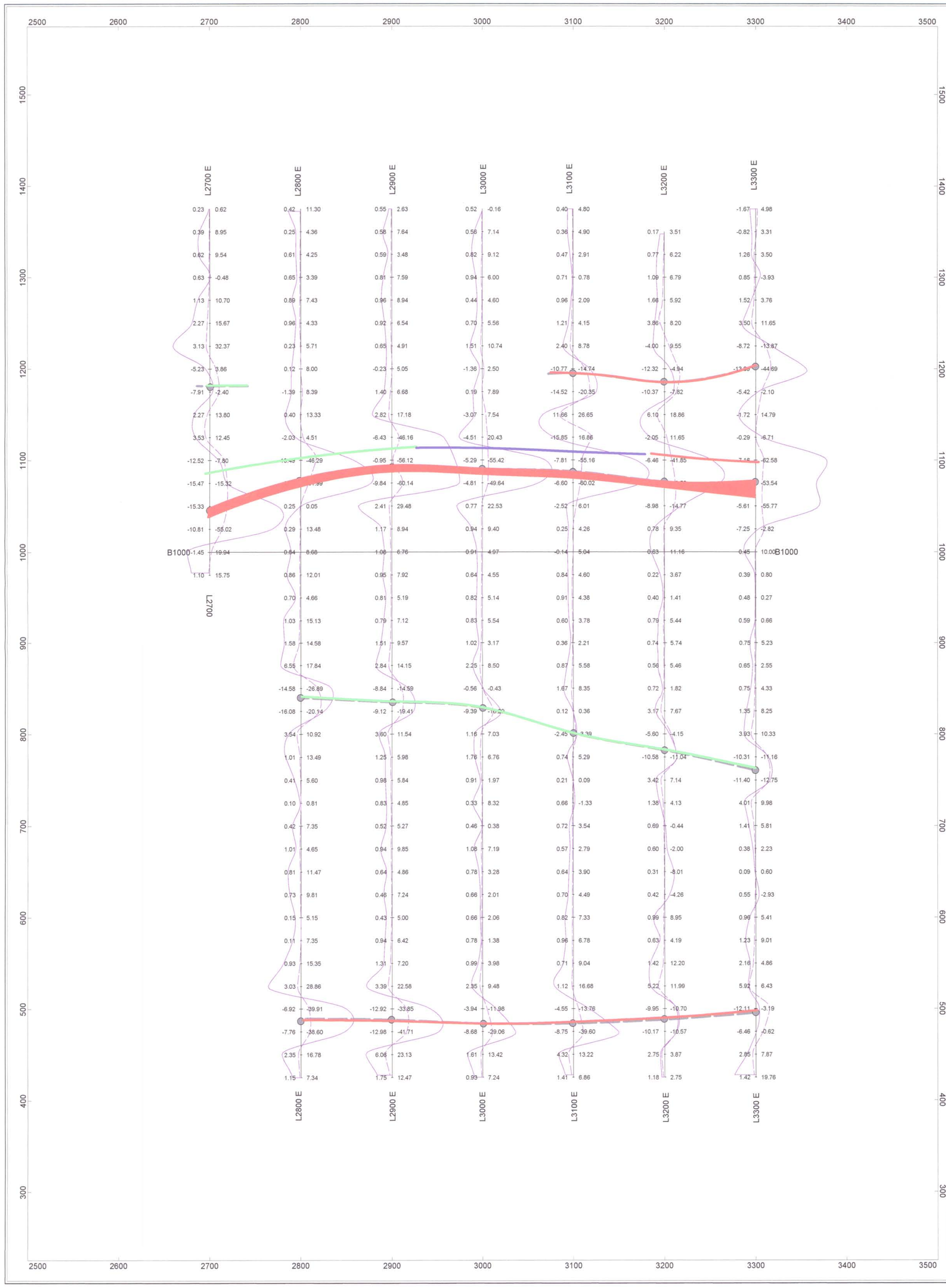
Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.
Solomon Resources Limited
Energold Minerals Ltd.

Eyapamikama Lake Property

Horizontal Loop EM Survey
3555 Hz
Profiles with Data Values Posted

Revisions by: SJV Consultants Ltd.

surveyed by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.
map prepared October 2006 by: Geo-Digit-Ex



Conductor Quality Legend:

Strong EM Conductor

Medium EM Conductor

Weak EM Conductor

Symbol Legend

In-phase profile

Quadrature-phase profile

Interpreted conductor axis

Notes:

Instrument: APEX MAXMIN MMII-5 S/N 109
Coil Separation: 50m
Station spacing: 25m

Profile Base Level: 0 %
Profile scale: 1cm = 2 %

In-phase values posted right of survey line
Quadrature-phase values posted left of survey line

Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150
metres

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.
Solomon Resources Limited
Energold Minerals Ltd.

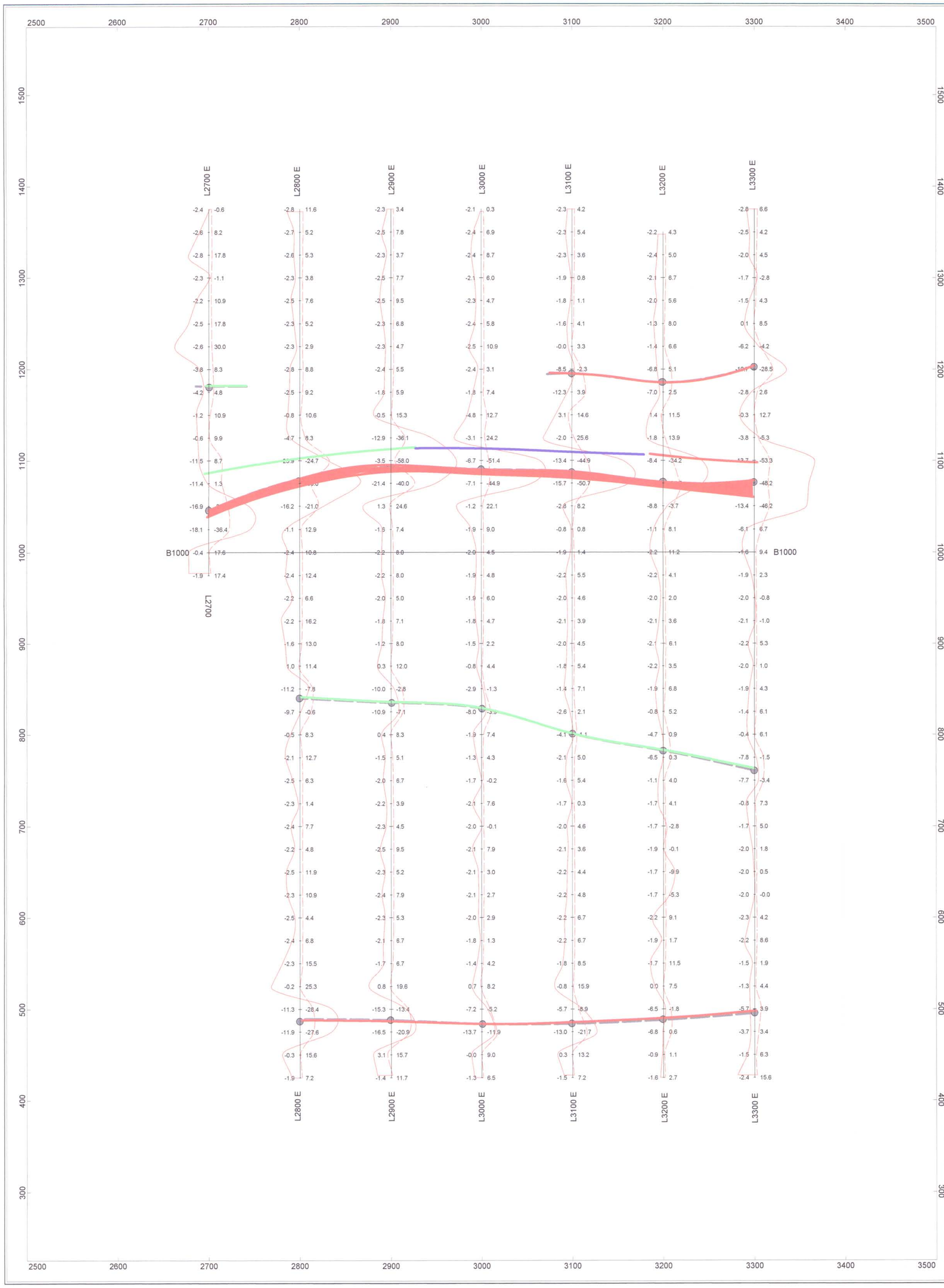
Eyapamikama Lake Property

Horizontal Loop EM Survey
1777 Hz
Profiles with Data Values Posted

Revisions by SJV Consultants Ltd.

surveyed by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.
map prepared October 2006 by:

Geo-Digit-Ex



Conductor Quality Legend:

Strong EM Conductor

Medium EM Conductor

Weak EM Conductor

Symbol Legend

In-phase profile

Quadrature-phase profile

Interpreted conductor axis

2.3325

Notes:

Instrument: APEX MAXMIN MMII-5 S/N 109
Coil Separation: 50m
Station spacing: 25m

Profile Base Level: 0 %
Profile scale: 1cm = 2 %

In-phase values posted right of survey line
Quadrature-phase values posted left of survey line

Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150
metres

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.
Solomon Resources Limited
Energold Minerals Ltd.

Eyapamikama Lake Property

Horizontal Loop EM Survey
222 Hz
Profiles with Data Values Posted

Revisions by SJV Consultants Ltd.

surveyed by: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.
map prepared October 2006 by:

Geo-Digit-Ex