

Preliminary Evaluation Report on the

PROSPECTUS
Dec. 3, 1987.

GOLDEN PARTRIDGE PROPERTY

MAP SHEETS 105D-3-104 P14 .. 60°00'N. LAT. - 135°20'W. LONG.

062282



for Doron Exploration Inc.

SUITE 1500 · 609 GRANVILLE STREET · VANCOUVER · B.C.
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& J.E. WALLIS, P. Eng. · MARCH 1987

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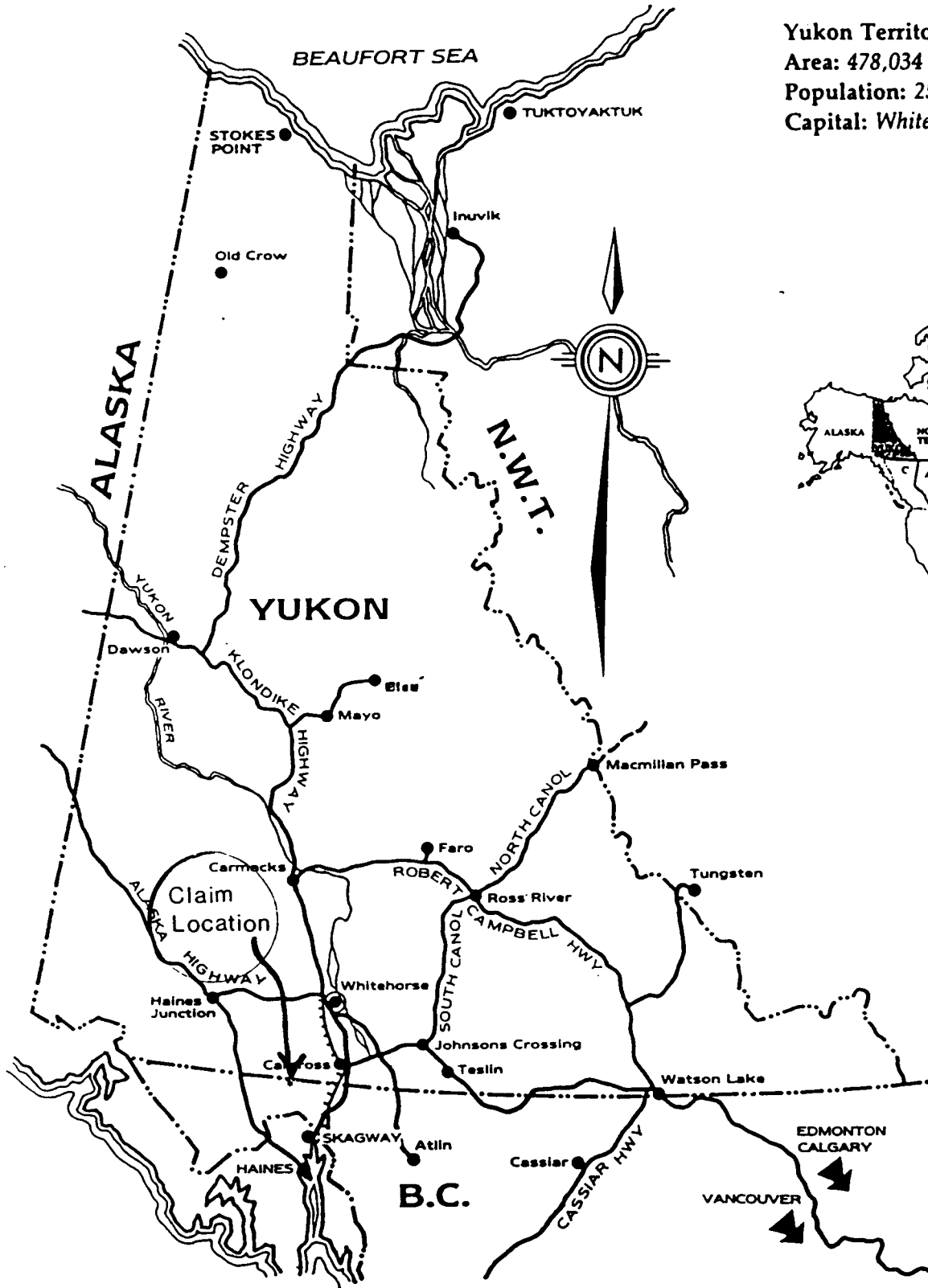
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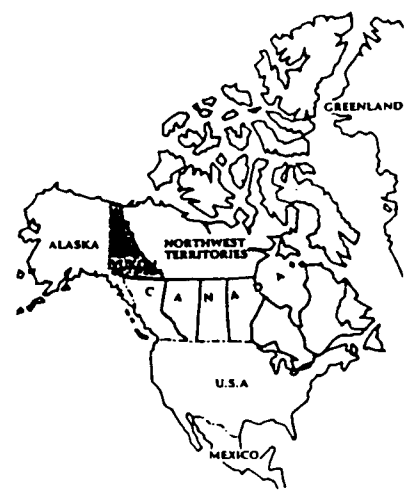
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Yukon Territory
 Area: 478,034 sq. km.
 Population: 25,000
 Capital: Whitehorse



CONCLUSION

Alteration within the Bennett Lake Caldera is characterized by brecciation, microfracturing and stockwork veining, often accompanied by silicification and bleaching. Silicification, pyritization, argillization, propylitization, sericite alteration, chalcedony growth, and adularia growth is common. Many rock types show several styles of alteration.

Geochemical analyses of rock, soil and talus fines samples has established the presence of a pervasive Mo anomaly with local anomalies in Au, Ag, As, Sb, Hg, Pb, Zn, Cu, Th, V, F, Ba, Bi and Cd. Most rock anomalies are associated with sulphide mineralization. The presence of the pervasive Mo anomaly suggests that brecciation and alteration within this area is related to magmatic volatile release. Alteration style and geochemical signature are typically epithermal.

Gold shows good correlation with Ag, Pb, Sb, As and Se; Ag shows a high degree of correlation with Au, Zn, Cu, Pb, Cd, Sb, W, As and Se. Flourine is associated with Hg and Se.

Regression analysis of soil and talus fine samples has shown that screening to -250 mesh in this environment can significantly increase anomaly resolution for Au, As, and Sb. It has also shown that there is five times as much gold in the -250 mesh fraction that there is in the -80+250 mesh fraction. Screening to -250 mesh will also eliminate sampling problems due to mechanical sorting in the natural environment.

In summation, the study has specifically shown that:

- 1) mineralization is epithermal in origin;
- 2) gold values above 20 ppb are anomalous;
- 3) future geochemical samples should be analyzed for Au, Ag and As. Precise instructions to grind all geochemical samples to -250 mesh must be given to the analytical laboratory to ensure good anomaly resolution for gold.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A basic prospecting and geochemical program is recommended for the Golden Partridge property. To be cost effective, a small (3 man) crew with helicopter support should be utilized. All geochemical samples should be analyzed for Au, Ag and Pb. Estimated cost of this program is detailed as follows:

Field Geologist, 60 days @ \$400/day	\$ 24,000
Field Assistants, 2 for 60 days @ \$250/day	30,000
Sample analysis, 1500 samples @ \$15/sample	22,500
Camp Cost	15,000
Food and Supplies	18,000
Truck rental	4,000
Helicopter support, 25 hrs @ \$500/hr	12,500
Consultant, reports etc.	<u>12,000</u>
Sub-total	138,000
Contingency 10%	<u>14,000</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 152,000</u></u>

INTRODUCTION

The Golden Partridge property was staked to cover a geologic target for gold and silver mineralization. This target is a cauldron subsidence complex which is age related and similar to the nearby Mt. Skukum complex which hosts the Mt. Skukum Gold Mine of Total Erickson Resources. This complex was mapped in detail by M.B. Lambert (G.S.C. Bull. 227, 1974).

The 1986 field study was designed as a reconnaissance geological and geochemical program to examine the mineralized alteration zones within the complex. Results of this program will enable the 1987 field program to concentrate on the most favourable geological areas for epithermal gold mineralization.

The geochemical and petrological studies for this report were conducted by Brian Luek who is currently enrolled in a Ph.D. geological program in the Department of Earth Sciences at Carleton University, Ottawa. Special thanks must also be given to Dr. Bruce Ballantyne of the Canadian Geological Survey for his valuable assistance.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on and near the B.C./Yukon border approximately 50 miles south of Whitehorse, Yukon. The closest all-weather road is the road to the Mt. Skukum Gold Mine which is 15 miles north of the Jones Creek Valley. Currently, access to this area is by helicopter either from Whitehorse or from a summer base located near the Mt. Skukum mine.

CLIMATE

There are no accurate weather records for the property, however, weather conditions are very similar to those at the Mt. Skukum Mine. Average annual precipitation varies from 14 to 17 inches. The ground can be expected to be snow covered from early September until mid-June. Winter temperatures reach lows of

-45°C with summer temperatures to +25°C. High winds and storm squalls can be anticipated during every month of the year.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area shows high relief with deeply incised, youthful, glacially scoured valleys and rugged alpine terrain. Maximum relief is 1.5 km with average relief being 1 km. The area is extremely rugged with extensive outcrop and talus areas. Vegetation is sparse and is compared primarily of alpine grasses and short arctic birch with willows and scrub spruce in the valley bottoms.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the district has been well documented by M.B. Lambert (1974) in Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin No. 227.

The Bennett Lake (Golden Partridge) complex is the more southerly of two outcrop areas of the Mt. Skukum Group of rocks. The complex consists of two nested calderas, an eroded structural dome and a thick succession of pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks related to eruption, subsidence and filling of the cauldrons. The complex is completely surrounded by granitic rocks containing pendants of the Yukon Group. Geologically, the caldera is located near the eastern contact of the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Whitehorse Trough and volcanic arc (see Figure 1 - Regional Geology).

Souther (1970) offered the following hypothesis for the origin of the early Tertiary volcanism within the Canadian Cordilleran which suggests a relationship between extensional tectonics and high level volcanism. He suggests that eastward subduction of the Farralon Plate gave rise to a volcano-plutonic arc which was maintained by partial melting due to subduction. "Rapid uplift accompanied by east-west regional extension and block faulting in early Tertiary time may reflect a decrease in the rate of subduction, allowing rebound of the gravitationally

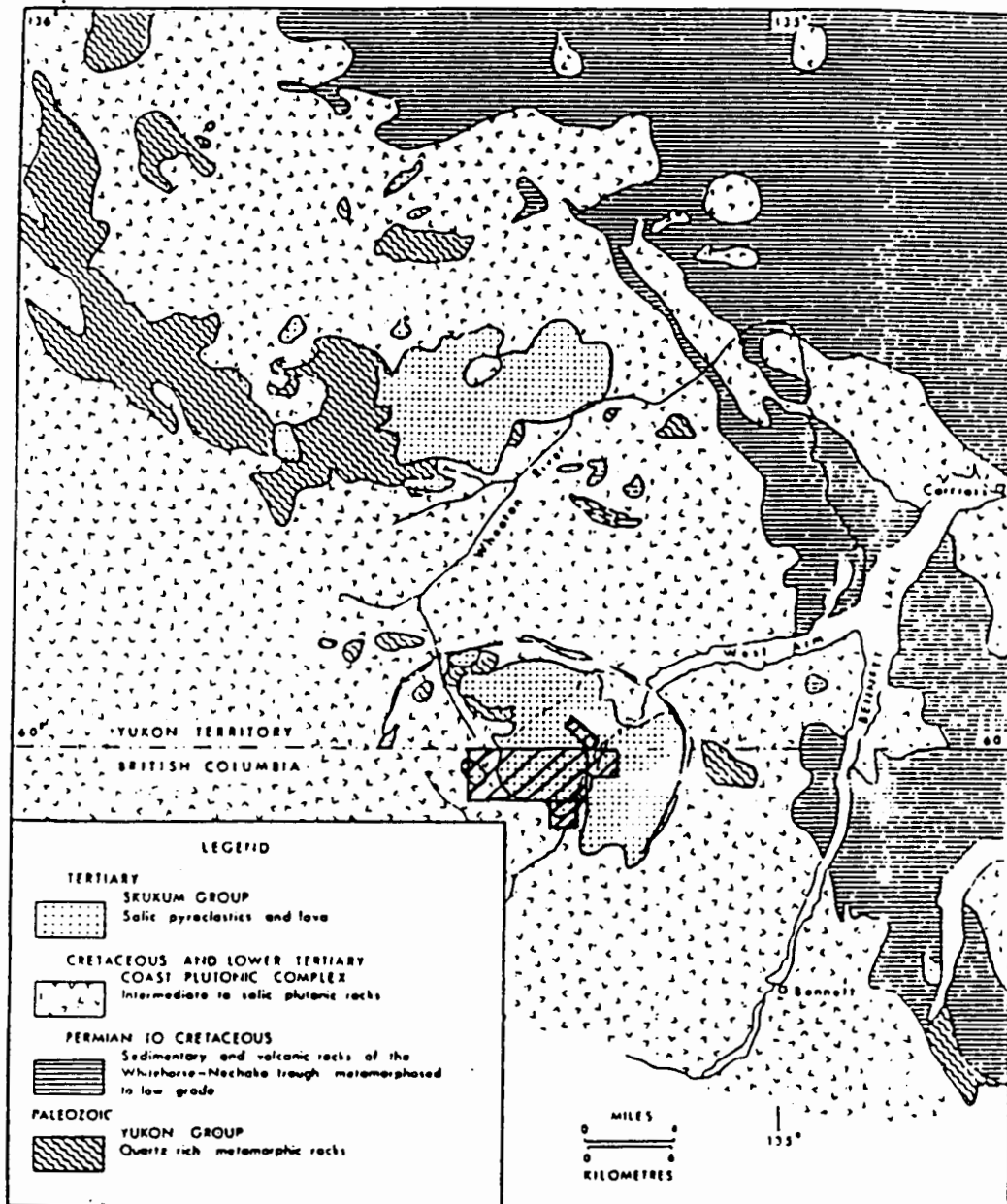


Figure 1 : REGIONAL GEOLOGY PARTRIDGE LAKE AREA

unstable root zone. This resulted in melting of large quantities of rock with subsequent intrusion and diapirism resulting in the emplacement of plutons at high structural levels."

Intrusion of high level plutonic rocks beneath the caldera in early Tertiary time was accompanied by regional extension and high level block faulting. Magmatic fractionation resulted in a zoned and volatile saturated magma chamber.

Initial eruptive events caused radial fracturing, brecciation and shattering of the overlying granitic and metamorphic rocks, followed by the eruption of gas charged magma along the ring fracture system. Volcaniclastics of the Partridge Lake Formation are the result of this eruptive event.

Subsidence along the ring fracture system followed, and a central, largely intact plug was downdropped along the outer ring fractures. Minor block faulting and extrusion of magma within the caldera accompanied this event.

Fractionation of the magma chamber again resulted in explosive volcanism which formed the MacAuley Creek Formation. Caldera collapse then occurred for a second time along arcuate fracture systems within the caldera. Avalanching, active volcanism and brecciation accompanied this event. Volcanism continued for some time after caldera collapse. High level andesite and rhyolite dykes and intrusive bodies crosscut volcanic flows and tuffs at all levels. Dyke swarms are emplaced along ring fractures and fault zones at the southwest edge of the caldera (see Figure 2).

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

A regional grass-roots exploration program by AGIP Canada Limited in 1980 resulted in the discovery of several anomalous gold zones within the northerly outcrop area of the Skukum Group of rocks. Follow-up trenching and drilling resulted in the outlining of 400,000 tons of proven and probable ore with a grade of 20 grams of gold per ton. The ore body consists of major quartz-calcite veins within a northeast trending fault zone. The vein material is non-typical in that it

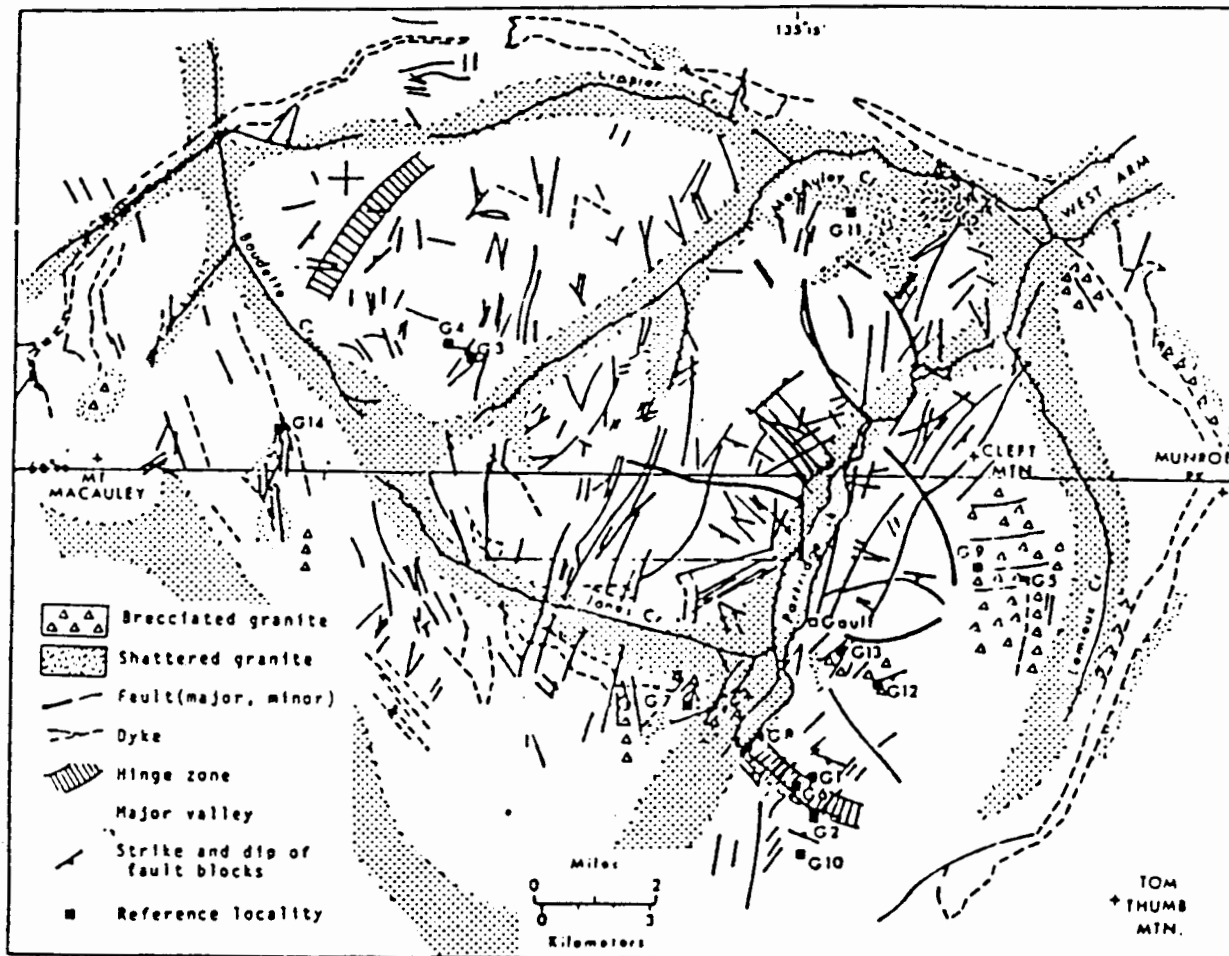


Figure 2: FAULTS, DYKES, AND AREAS OF SHATTERED AND BRECCIATED GRANITIC ROCKS - PARTRIDGE LAKE AREA

contains practically no sulphides and the gold is not visible. Total Erickson Resources Ltd. is currently mining this deposit as their Mt. Skukum Gold Mine at the rate of 150 tons per day.

The Golden Partridge property is located in a southerly outlier of the Skukum Group which has almost identical geology and structural features.

CLAIM STATUS

The Golden Partridge property consists of 8 claims which are composed of a total of 131 units. All claims adjoin and are located in British Columbia with the exception of the BTT 1-10 claims which are located in the Yukon. The claims are held under option by Daron Exploration Inc. Claim details are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
BTT 1-20	2794	20	March 15/88
BTT 20-40	2795	20	March 15/88
BTT 40-60	2796	20	March 15/88
BTT 1-10 (Yukon)		10	May 23/87
Julia	2642	20	June 15/87
Emily	2643	10	June 15/87
Yak (1)	2727	15	Sept. 22/87
Yak (2)	2728	16	Sept. 22/87

Claim locations are shown on Figure 3 - Claim Location Map - Golden Partridge Property.

HISTORY

Undoubtedly, this area was looked at by prospectors working in the Wheaton District in the early 1900's, but little information is available prior to 1979. E & B Exploration Ltd. ran a regional exploration program for uranium in the area in 1979. In an assessment report (Report 7321) R.R. Culbert mentions "many thin aplite and quartz pyrite veins" and a "quartz-flourite vein with galena-sphalerite-chalcopryrite." These are located on the present "Julia" claim.

In 1981, Kennco Explorations Ltd. carried out a geochemical program in the area (Report 10217). Some moderate Ag - Pb - Zn anomalies were outlined in an area covered by the "Border" claim.

Copies of both these assessment reports are attached as Appendix "A".

1986 FIELD PROGRAM

The 1986 field program was designed as a reconnaissance geological and geochemical program to examine the mineralized alteration zones within the complex, as mapped by Lambert (1974). Approximately 30 man days were spent in the field during August 1986 by geologist B. Luek and prospectors T. Peever and B. Harris under the supervision of J.E. Wallis, P.Eng. Extremely steep and rugged terrain with vertical relief of up to 1.5 km restricted the areas which could be traversed and sampled. Often, sample locations were a result of being located along the only suitable route off the mountain, no attempt was made to follow alteration zones which cut across traverse lines. Alteration zones were sampled when encountered, and soil and talus fines collected whenever it was felt that the physiographic setting of the sample location would allow for a meaningful interpretation of the sample geochemistry.

A total of 106 samples were collected. Of these, 52 are rock samples, 50 are soil or talus fines and 4 are stream gravel fines collected from steep talus fan outwash areas.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

(a) Rocks

All rock samples and chip samples were carefully examined under the binocular microscope to determine which pieces of rock were to be chosen as representative of the entire sample. In some cases a sample consisted of only one rock.

Representative samples were cut and slabbed, a piece of each rock was saved, slabs were sent off to be made into polished thin sections and the remainder of the sample was crushed and pulverized for geochemical analysis. Large chip samples and bulk samples were also crushed and ground and submitted for analysis in case the selected samples were not representative.

(b) Soil and Talus Fines

Soil and talus fine samples were dried at low temperature and then sieved by a mechanical shaker. The -80 mesh fraction was separated for analysis and then split in half. One half was ground and pulverized and submitted for analysis. The other half was screened at 250 mesh and the two fractions were separated. Both the -80+250 and the -250 mesh fractions were then pulverized and submitted for analysis. Each sample therefore, received three separate analyses for each element. The results were then compared to see the distribution of metals, according to mesh size, in the samples.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

1. X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry

Major elements, and a variety of trace elements were analyzed using x-ray fluorescence. The following is a list of oxides and elements analyzed for by this technique, with detection limits and estimates of absolute error:

<u>Oxide/Element</u>	<u>Absolute Error</u>	<u>Detection Limit</u>
SiO ₂	.40%	.40%
TiO ₂	.02%	.02%
Al ₂ O ₃	.40%	.40%
Cr ₂ O ₃	.10%	.10%
Fe ₂ O ₃	.10%	.10%
FeO	.20%	.20%
MnO	.01%	.01%
MgO	.10%	.10%
CaO	.10%	.10%
Na ₂ O	.50%	.50%
K ₂ O	.05%	.05%
H ₂ O	.10%	.10%
CO ₂	.05%	.05%
P ₂ O ₅	.02%	.02%
S	.04%	.04%
Ba	.002%	.002%
Nb	.003%	.003%
Rb	.002%	.002%
Sr	.002%	.002%
Y	.003%	.003%
Zr	.002%	.002%

H₂O, CO₂, FeO and S were determined by rapid chemical methods and their analyses accompany the X.R.F. report.

2. Neutron Activation Analysis

Neutron activation analyses were done on all rock, soil and talus fines samples. The following 29 elements were analyzed for using this method: Sc, Cr, Fe, Co, Ni, Zn, As, Se, Rb, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sb, Cs, Ba, La, Eu, Tb, Yb, Hf, Ta, W, Ir, Au, Th, U, Te, Hg, Bi.

Blind duplicates and reference standards were run to try and determine the precision and accuracy of the results.

3. Atomic Absorption and Inductively Coupled Plasma Analyses

Total digestion of rock samples by hot HF preceded analysis by these methods. Atomic absorption with air and acetylene was done to analyze for Zn, Cu, Pb, Ni, Co, Mn, Ag, and Cd. Gold analyses were done by A.A. using the graphite furnace and an M.I.B.K. concentration to bring the detection limit to 1 ppb. Mo and V were analyzed for by I.C.P. methods and F and Cl were analyzed for using wet chemical methods. Detection limits for the above mentioned elements were listed below:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Detection Limit</u>
F	50 ppm
Cl	100 ppm
S	50 ppm
Au	1 ppb
Zn	2 ppm
Cu	2 ppm
Pb	5 ppm
Ni	2 ppm
Co	2 ppm
Mn	5 ppm
Fe	10 ppm
Ag	.5 ppm
Cd	.5 ppm
Mo	.5 ppm
V	2 ppm

PRECISION AND ACCURACY

The reference standard Ss06 was analyzed using all of the various analytical techniques. The following is a listing of elements and their average or "true" value in the standard, beside which is a listing of the values obtained from the analyses in this study:

<u>Element</u>	<u>"True Value"</u>	<u>Analyzed Values</u>	<u>Method(s)</u>
Ag	.2 ppm	.5 ppm; 2 ppm	3 AA 6 NAA
As	31 ppm	31, 33, 30, 32, 31, 31	6 NAA
Au	6.2 ppm	5, 7, 10, 9, 9, 37; 15.1, 8, 8, 12	6 NAA 3 AA
Ba	860 ppm	730, 780, 780, 770, 740, 740; 699, 685, 697	6 NAA
Bi	.5 ppm	2, 1, 1	3 NAA
Cd	.4 ppm	5 ppm; .5 ppm	6 NAA 3 AA
Cl	unknown ppm	115, 100, 100	3 DIONEX 1
Cr	450 ppm	520, 530, 510, 500, 510, 510	6 NAA
Cu	52 ppm	48, 51, 49	3 AA
F	850 ppm	809, 836, 860	3 DIONEX 1
Fe	4.9%	5.2, 5.3, 4.9, 5.3, 5.2, 5.1; 4.6, 4.6, 4.7	6 NAA
Hg	25 ppb	30, 25, 25	3 NAA
Ir	unknown ppb	50 ppb	6 NAA
La	30 ppm	31, 32, 34, 33, 34, 34	6 NAA
Mn	1050 ppm	920, 960, 930	3 AA
Mo	5 ppm	4, 6, 4, 4, 3, 3; 4.5, 3.3, 4.2	6 NAA 3 AA
Nb	unknown ppm	40, 44, 51	3 XRF
Ni	295 ppm	300, 320, 270, 300, 290, 270 302, 297, 318	6 NAA 3 AA
Pb	25 ppm	25, 23, 25	3 AA
Rb	137 ppm	130, 140, 120, 140, 130, 120 113, 116, 124	6 NAA 3 XRF
Sb	.3 ppm	1.4, 1.4, 1.6, 1.5, 1.5, 1.4	6 NAA
Se	unknown ppm	5 ppm	6 NAA
Sr	unknown ppm	420, 423, 420	3 XRF
Ta	unknown ppm	2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.2, 2.4, 2.4	6 NAA
Te	unknown ppm	.09, .09, .06	3 NAA
Th	13 ppm	13, 13, 14, 13, 13, 13	6 NAA
U	17 ppm	14, 14, 15, 14, 14, 14	6 NAA
V	150 ppm	113, 113, 113	3 NAA
W	18 ppm	18, 19, 23, 19, 17, 18	6 NAA
Y	50 ppm	66, 28, 29	3 XRF
Zr	183 ppm	186, 172, 168	3 XRF
Zn	120 ppm	160, 160, 150, 130, 100, 110; 131, 142, 132	6 NAA 3 AA

Because the reference standard has not been analyzed enough times for the various elements or been proven to be totally homogeneous, it is impossible to be rigorous in determining accuracy and precision. This listing allows for a qualitative examination of the data and helps to build the reference standard database.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Thin Section Results

A variety of styles and alteration, fracturing, brecciation and veining have been observed and documented (see Appendix B - Thin Section Analysis Reports). Silicification and brecciation are widespread and common alteration types. Many samples have been interpreted to be silicified hydrothermal breccias. Brecciation is always accompanied by silicification but quartz replacement is not restricted to zones of brecciation.

Large veins were not encountered anywhere during traversing but breccia zones, fracture zones and stockwork hair-veinlet systems in fault zones are common. Within these zones, silicification, argillization, propylitization, sericite alteration, adularia replacement and chalcedony deposition are common and often overprint one another.

All of the alteration, except for the alteration in one sample which contains actinolite veinlets, can be described as being characteristic of epithermal environments. The presence of fluorite, chalcedony and high levels of Ba, as well as the presence of extensive oxidation suggests that much of the alteration has occurred near the surface. The widespread presence of Mo suggests that hydrothermal brecciation and alteration are related to magmatic volatile release mechanisms (assuming a magmatic source for the Mo).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS METHOD

All calculations have been done on an Apple II home computer using the software package "MAX" which was developed in Hannover, West Germany. Testing of this package was done by the creator and various statistical experts at the G.S.C. The software package was kindly donated for use by the G.S.C.

Rock samples and soil samples have been divided into two separate populations for statistical analysis. The following methods of analysis have been used:

1. Mean, medians, variances and standard deviations for each element have been calculated for the two populations (see Appendix C). Proper definition of background and anomalous thresholds based on this data set, is not possible due to the limited sample population and the fact that it is biased by preferential sampling of alteration zones.

Anomalies for the elements Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mn, Au, Hg and As have been defined for soils in this region by Dupont Expl. Inc. following their Kulta Regional Sampling Program (B.C. assessment report 10,425). Sample populations range from 550 to 650 samples.

<u>Element</u>	<u>Anomalous Value</u>
Mo	4 ppm
Cu	80 ppm
Pb	30 ppm
Zn	150 ppm
Ag	1.6 ppm
Mn	1200 ppm
Au	15 ppb
As	120 ppm
Hg	80 ppb

These values have been used to define anomalies in the sample population of this study, including rock samples, as no good database for rock geochemistry is available for this region.

A listing of anomalies based on this less than rigorous approach has been prepared and follows. "Chemdata" refers to rock samples, "Chemdata 2" refers to soil samples and the suffixes 1, 2, and 3 refer to the size fractions - 80 total, -80+250, and -250 respectively.

2. Histogram analysis, based on constant class intervals, has been done for both normal and log transformed data for the elements Au, Ag, As and Sb for both populations (see Appendix D).

Histogram analysis of rock sample data using both normal and log transformed data has been done for the elements Au, Ag, As and Sb. Analysis of normal data for these elements shows it to be extremely left skewed, with between 87% and 91% of all values occurring in the first of 20 class intervals.

Log transformed data is closer to a normal distribution for As and Sb, but Au and Ag remain left skewed. This indicates that detection limits for Au and Ag are too high to determine true background levels. This seems surprising in the case of Au with a detection limit of 1 ppb, but the data indicates that some of these rocks are extremely depleted in Au. Histogram analysis shows gold to be anomalous at 20 ppb.

Histogram analysis of Au values in the various size fractions, within the soil sample population, shows the Au distribution to be erratic. This is probably due to the limited sample population size (N=33).

3. Correlation matrixes have been calculated for major elements in rocks and for trace elements in both rocks and soils. Simple correlation coefficients have been calculated for the rock sample population and Spearman rank correlation coefficients have been calculated for the soil and talus fines sample population.

The following elemental associations have been established based on calculated correlation coefficients for both rocks and soil samples.

Rocks:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Corr. Coeff. .5</u>	<u>.5 Corr. Coeff. .3</u>
Au	Ag, Pb, Sb	Zn, Cu, Cd, Bi, W, As, Se
Ag	Au, Zn, Cu, Pb, Cd, Sb, W, As, Se	
Hg	Se	F, V, Te, Sb
F		Hg, Se
S	V, Sc, As	Cu, Co, Fe
Co	Sc, V	Fe, Mn, S
Mn		Co, Fe
Fe	V, Sc,	S, Co, Mn, Eu
Mo	-	-
Te		Tg
Bi		Cs, Au
Ba		W, As
As	Cr, W, S, Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, Cd, Sb	Au, V, Ba, Sc, Se
W	Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, Cd, Sb As, Se	Au, Ni

Soils:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Corr. Coeff. .5</u>	<u>.5 Corr. Coeff. .3</u>
Au	Co	Fe, As, Mo, Cd
Co	Fe, Au	As, Cd, Sb
Fe	Co, As	Cd, Sb, Au
Zn		Cd
As	Fe, Co, Sb	Cd, Mo, Au
Mo		Co, As, Sb, Au, Cd
Cd		Fe, Co, Zn, As, Mo, Sb

In general, soils show much less correlation than do rocks. This is to be expected as rock samples are very site and environment specific whereas soils are a mixture of various geological "environments". The siderophile tendency of Au, however, is apparent for soils in this region. This may reflect an association with sulphur content which, unfortunately, was not analyzed for in soils.

An interesting feature of the rock correlation data is that the Mo is not correlated with anything. This observation, coupled with the fact that Mo values are elevated in most samples, suggests that most all of the alteration zones sampled have had magmatic fluids introduced into their make-up sometime during their alteration history.

4. Regression analysis was done for selected variables in the soil sample population to test for linear relationships between different elements and between like elements from different screen mesh fractions (see Appendix E).

Regression analysis was done for two reasons: (1) To see the relationship between population characteristics in terms of Au, As, and Sb abundance in the various soil size fractions; (2) To see if any significant linear relationship exists between different elements, in this case between Au-As, Au-Sb, and Au-As/Sb (multiple variable regression).

The results of this analysis are rather startling when we look at gold distribution in soils. It shows that there is a highly significant linear relationship between Au in the various size fractions (coeff. of determination = .93 to .95). The relationships analyzed are as follows:

$$\text{Au (-250 mesh)} = -3.3 \text{ ppb} + 5.0 \text{ Au (-80+250 mesh)}$$

$$\text{Au (-80 total)} = 1.3 \text{ ppb} + .72 \text{ Au (-250 mesh)}$$

This shows that 72% of the gold in the -80 total fraction is in the -250 part of that fraction and that there is 5 times as much Au in the -250 mesh fraction as there is in the -80+250 mesh fraction.

The implications of this analysis are that most of the gold in the soils and talus fines is dispersed as very small (-63 microns) particles, and that it is not bound up in rock or mineral fragments in naturally weathering materials.

In regards to geochemical sampling, it shows that in this environment, a simple screening to -250 mesh will increase the gold anomaly resolution by 1.4 times. It will also eliminate erroneous interpretation of data due to low values which will be encountered in naturally sorted materials which are depleted in the lowest size fraction. Pan concentrate sampling would be completely useless for testing for gold anomalies in this environment.

As/As and Sb/Sb regressions for various size fractions also shows a highly significant linear relationship (coeff. of determination = .97 to .985) as follows:

$$\text{As } (-80+250) = .56 \text{ ppm} + .82 \text{ As } (-250)$$

$$\text{Sb } (-80+250) = .07 \text{ ppm} + .79 \text{ Sb } (-250)$$

This again shows that a simple screening to -250 mesh will significantly increase the anomaly resolution for As and Sb.

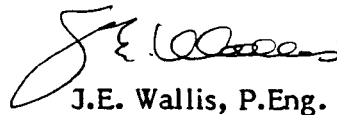
There is no significant linear relationship between Au-As, Au-Sb, or Au-As/Sb for this population (coeff. of determination = .06 to .09).

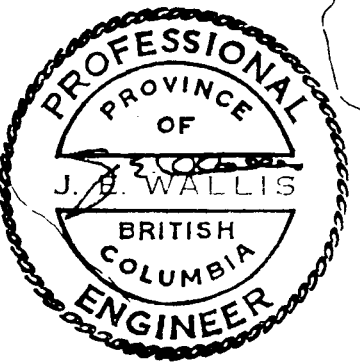
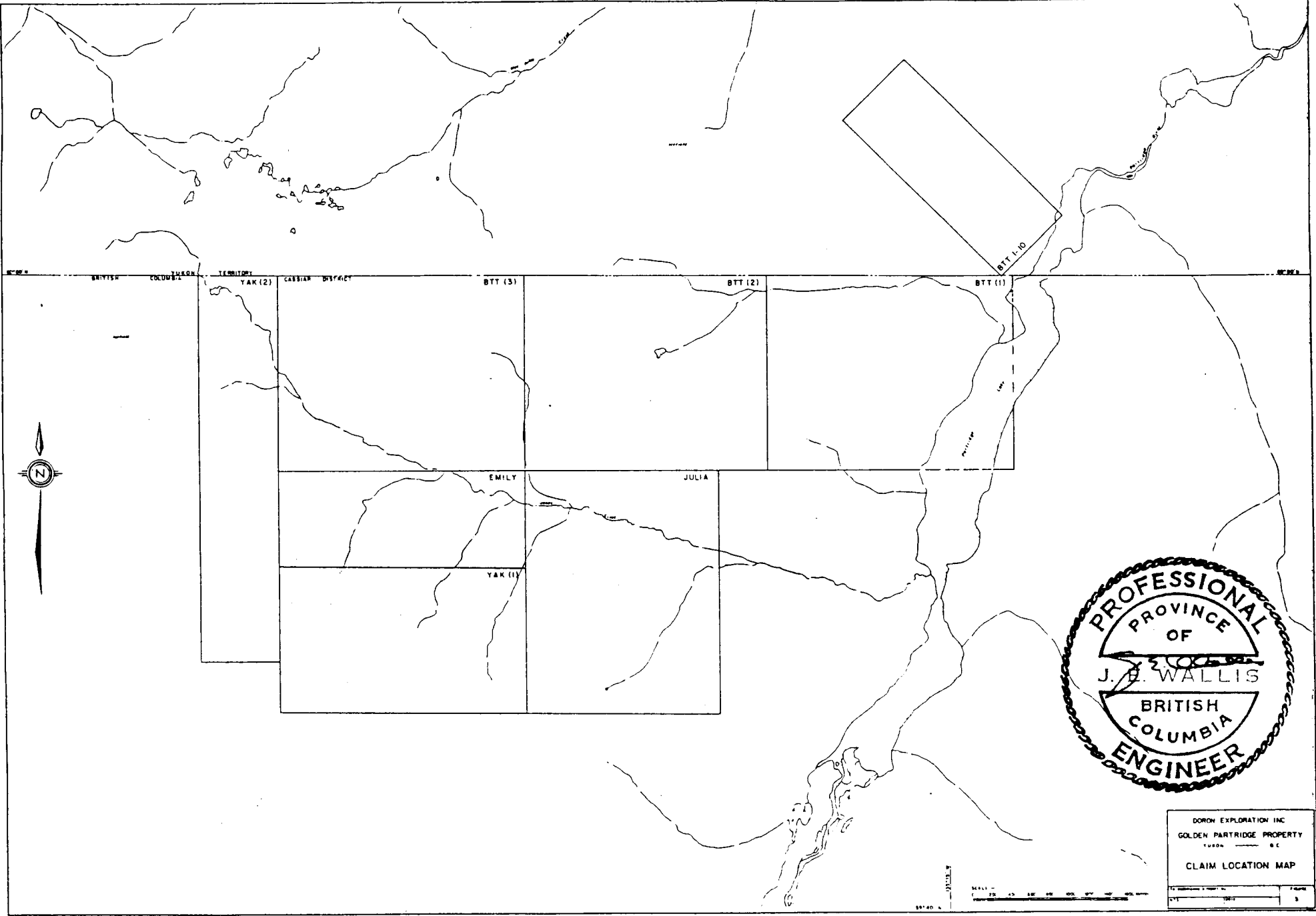
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J.E. Wallis, of Box 59, Atlin, British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I am a registered Professional Engineer in good standing in the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the Haileybury School of Mines 1958, the University of Alaska, B.Sc. 1965 and Queen's University, M.Sc. (Eng) 1967.
3. I have been practicing my profession for 28 years and as a Professional Engineer for the past 21 years.
4. I do not have nor have I ever had any interest direct, indirect or contingent, in the shares of Doron Exploration, Inc., nor do I expect to receive any interest, either direct or indirect, in the properties or securities pertaining thereto.
4. I have personally visited the property reviewed in this report on August 11, 12, 18, 19, 1986.
5. I hereby grant my permission for Doron Exploration, Inc. to use this report for filing with the Vancouver Stock Exchange as partial requirement of a Statement of Material Facts or for any legal purposes normal to the business of Doron Exploration, Inc.

Dated at Atlin, British Columbia, this 23rd day of March, 1987.

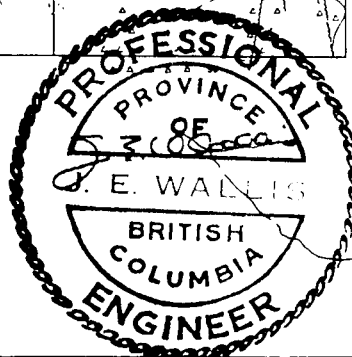
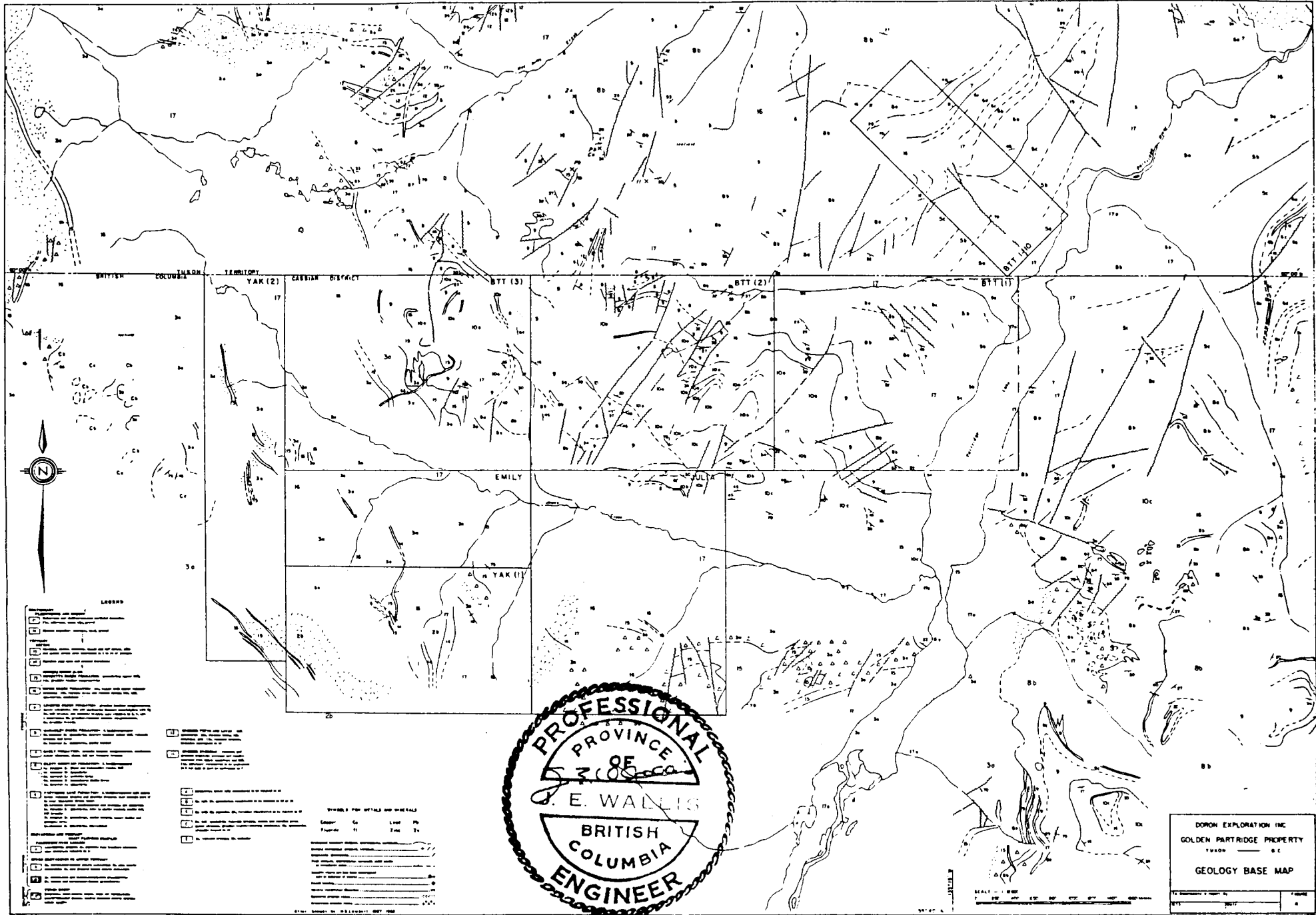

J.E. Wallis, P.Eng.



DORON EXPLORATION INC
 GOLDEN PARTRIDGE PROPERTY
 YUKON B.C.
 CLAIM LOCATION MAP



55°40' N



DORON EXPLORATION INC.
 GOLDEN PARTRIDGE PROPERTY
 198000 1:50,000
 GEOLOGY BASE MAP

SYMBOLS FOR DETAILS AND DETAILS

Symbol	Color	Code	Layer	Scale
[Symbol]	Green	G	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Blue	B	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Red	R	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Black	Bl	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Grey	Gr	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	White	W	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Yellow	Y	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Pink	P	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Blue	Lb	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Green	Lg	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Red	Lr	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Black	Lbk	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Grey	Lgr	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light White	Lwh	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Yellow	LY	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Pink	LP	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Blue	LLb	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Green	LLg	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Red	LLr	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Black	LLbk	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Grey	LLgr	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light White	LLwh	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Yellow	LLY	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Pink	LLP	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Light Blue	LLLb	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Light Green	LLLg	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Light Red	LLLr	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Light Black	LLLbk	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Light Grey	LLLgr	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Light White	LLLwh	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Light Yellow	LLLY	100	1:50,000
[Symbol]	Light Light Light Pink	LLLP	100	1:50,000

