



Geological Assessment Report  
for the  
Rog<sup>a</sup> 1-14 and Fan<sup>b</sup> 1-10 Mineral Claims,  
Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory

<sup>a</sup>N.T.S. 105-0-12  
<sup>b</sup>N.T.S. 105-0-11

*-Prepared For-*

Eagle Plains Resources Limited (EPL)  
and  
Miner River Resources Limited (MRG)  
Joint-Venture

*- by -*

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November 14, 1996

**093614**

This report has been examined by  
the Geological Evaluation Unit  
under Section 59 (4) Yukon Quartz  
Mining Act and is allowed as  
representation work in the amount  
of \$ 3400

*Neil B. ...*  
for Regional Manager, Exploration and  
Geological Services for Commissioner  
of Yukon Territory.

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## 1.0 Summary and Conclusions

The Rog 1-14 and Fan 1-10 were staked for the purpose of assessing the gold exploration potential of previously reported quartz-arsenopyrite-tourmaline breccia and polymetallic veins associated with granitic plutons. The breccia and the veins occur within the aureoles of the granites and, to a lesser degree, within the plutons themselves. Of particular interest were (previously reported) polymetallic veins containing anomalous values of gold (contained within arsenopyrite) and bismuth (as bismuthinite). The prior geochemical results from both Rog and Fan properties, notably in the form of strong gold-bismuth-antimony+/-arsenic results, inferred that potential existed for a Fort-Knox style, bulk gold exploration target.

Reconnaissance mapping and rock sampling returned results which, while locally are interesting, cannot be considered to be indicators of prime exploration ground on the immediate claims. Results from the Rog claims show that, within portions of a large quartz-tourmaline-arsenopyrite breccia body, elevated gold values. One chip sample from the breccia returned up to 0.135 oz/mt Au across 1.5 m. Polymetallic veins contained within the granite returned anomalous values of up to 0.408 oz/mt Au. However, gold values returned from the breccia and the polymetallic veins, as well as the areal distribution of said veins, are inconsistent. Veins tend to be narrow, discontinuous, and widely spaced (generally 1-2 cm every 3-5 m). Similar results were obtained from the Fan claims except that fewer, higher-grade veins occur.

The irregular and discontinuous spacing of the target veins, coupled with their erratic gold content, reduces the attractiveness of the Rog and Fan claims as exploration targets. Newly discovered higher-grade veins and strong geochemical anomalies in the vicinity suggest that more interesting targets may lie in the immediate area of these claims. While no advanced-level exploration work is recommended for the Rog and Fan claims at this time, preliminary results from these properties infer potential for a similar style of mineralization in the area, ideally with a greater density of polymetallic veining. Additional reconnaissance-level exploration, sampling and prospecting is recommended.

## 2.0 Introduction

The study area lies 80 km northwest of MacMillan Pass in the Selwyn Mountains, southeast Yukon Territory. Access to the Rog and Fan properties is by helicopter from Ross River, approximately 200 km to the southwest, or from Whitehorse. Fixed-wing access may also be possible to the Plata-Inca airstrip which may serve as a staging point to the properties, however, helicopter support is required to gain access to the Rog and Fan properties from that point. The Rog claims lie at 63° 33' N and 131° 31' W, and the Fan claims lie at 63° 36' N and 131° 25' W.

Two areas of mineralization were staked on behalf of a 50:50 joint-venture partnership between Eagle Plains Resources Limited (EPL) and Miner River Resources Limited (MRG). These two companies hold a 100% interest in the properties, less a 1% NSR. Rog 1-14 claims are recorded with tag numbers YB65316-YB65329 inclusive. The Fan 1-10 claims are recorded with tag numbers YB65330-YB65335 inclusive (Fan 1-6), and YB65565-YB65568, inclusive (Fan 7-10). [\*Fan-9 is YB65568/Fan-10 is YB65567]

The Rog Claims were staked to cover the aureole of a large granite pluton containing quartz-arsenopyrite-tourmaline veins and vein-breccia, and polymetallic veins within granite, near the contact zone. The Fan claims were staked to cover quartz-arsenopyrite and polymetallic veins occurring within the aureole of a small porphyritic syenite pluton, roughly 4 km from the Rog property. There, mineralized veins intrude a succession of slate, argillite and chert. Previous work outlined various metallogenic models for the veins and, given positive Fort Knox style mineralization being studied in exploration camps in the area, a reconnaissance-style program was initiated to test the economic potential of the vein systems and of the plutons outlined by previous workers.

The topography of both properties is moderate to steep. Extensive talus fans flank east and west facing slopes. Iron-cemented fan surfaces can be hazardous for walking. Boulder talus flanking granitic outcrop can be dangerously steep and unstable. Both Rog and Fan properties lie above tree-line. Water occurs in small runoff creeks, typically draining melting snow patches, and small lakes occur on both properties and should be presumed to carry *Giardia* contamination.

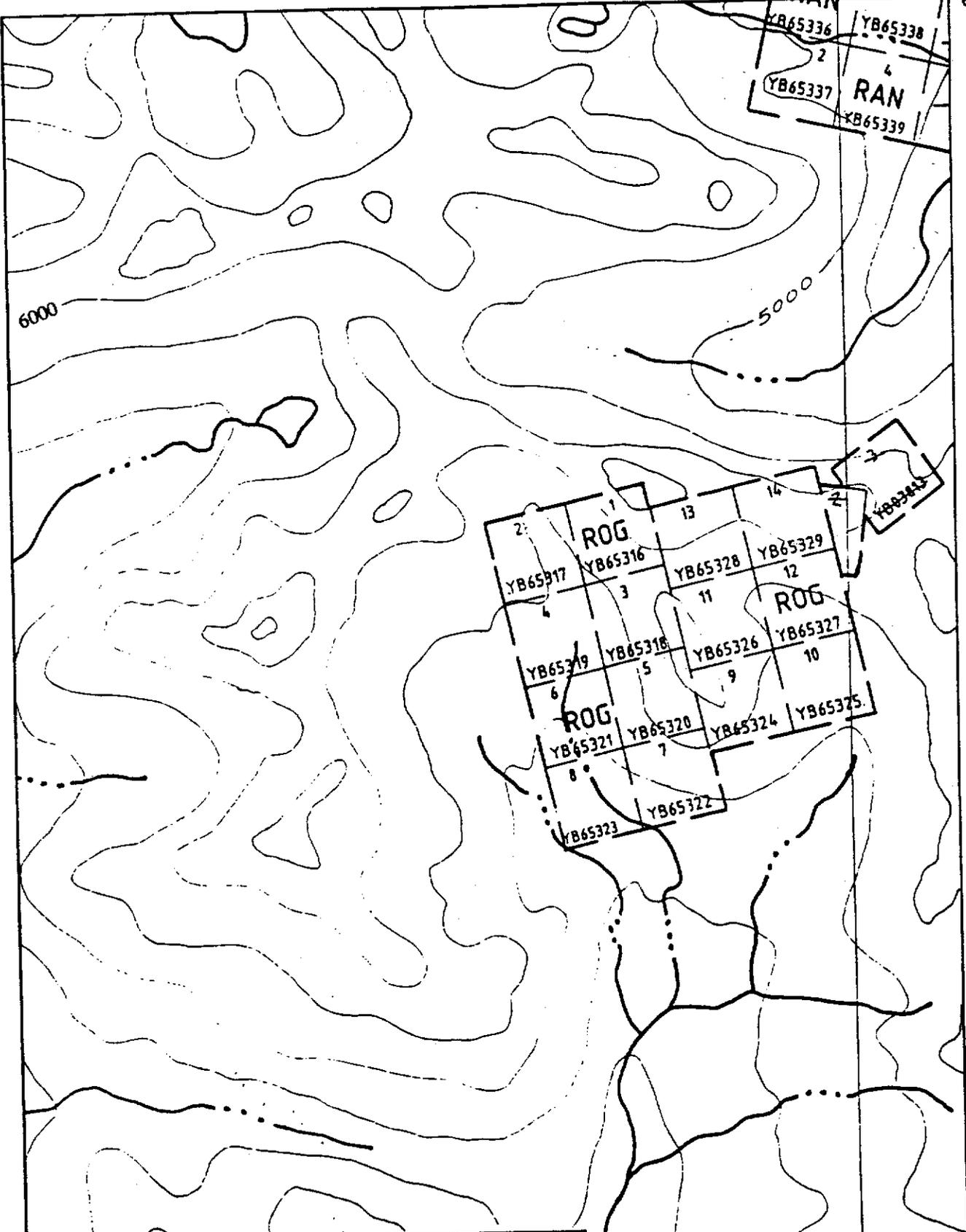
The methods employed in the field consisted of outcrop mapping, prospecting, rock sampling and minor hand-trenching. Results from the mapping exercise are summarized in a geology map included within the body of this report. Rock sample descriptions are summarized (Appendix A). Sample stations were recorded and flagged in the field. All samples were submitted to *International Plasma Laboratory Limited*, Vancouver, B.C., for 30-element ICP analysis. All samples were submitted to *Northern Analytical Laboratories Limited*, Whitehorse, Yukon, for gold analysis. The results are appended (Appendix B) and are discussed later in the text.

### 3.0 Geology

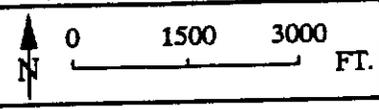
The Rog and Fan properties lie within the Selwyn Basin, a large, generally easterly-trending basin dominated by Cambro-Ordovician platform carbonates to deep-water argillite, turbidite sandstones and siltstones, and chert. The basin continued to act as a major depocenter into the Mississippian. Rog and Fan properties include strata believed to be of Devonian age, largely represented by shale, phyllite, slate and sandstone. Tectonic deformation which culminated in the Selwyn Fold and Thrust belt resulted in broadly northeast-trending, upright to overturned, open to isoclinal folds, and thrust faults. On the Rog, beds dip steeply to the west. Strata exposed on the Fan claims have been tightly folded, locally, but irregular fold geometries and wavelengths suggest inhomogeneous strain. Both properties cover the aureoles of Cretaceous-age plutons which, according to various existing reports, contained polymetallic vein showings as well as a geochemical suite dominated by gold-bismuth-antimony-copper-arsenic.

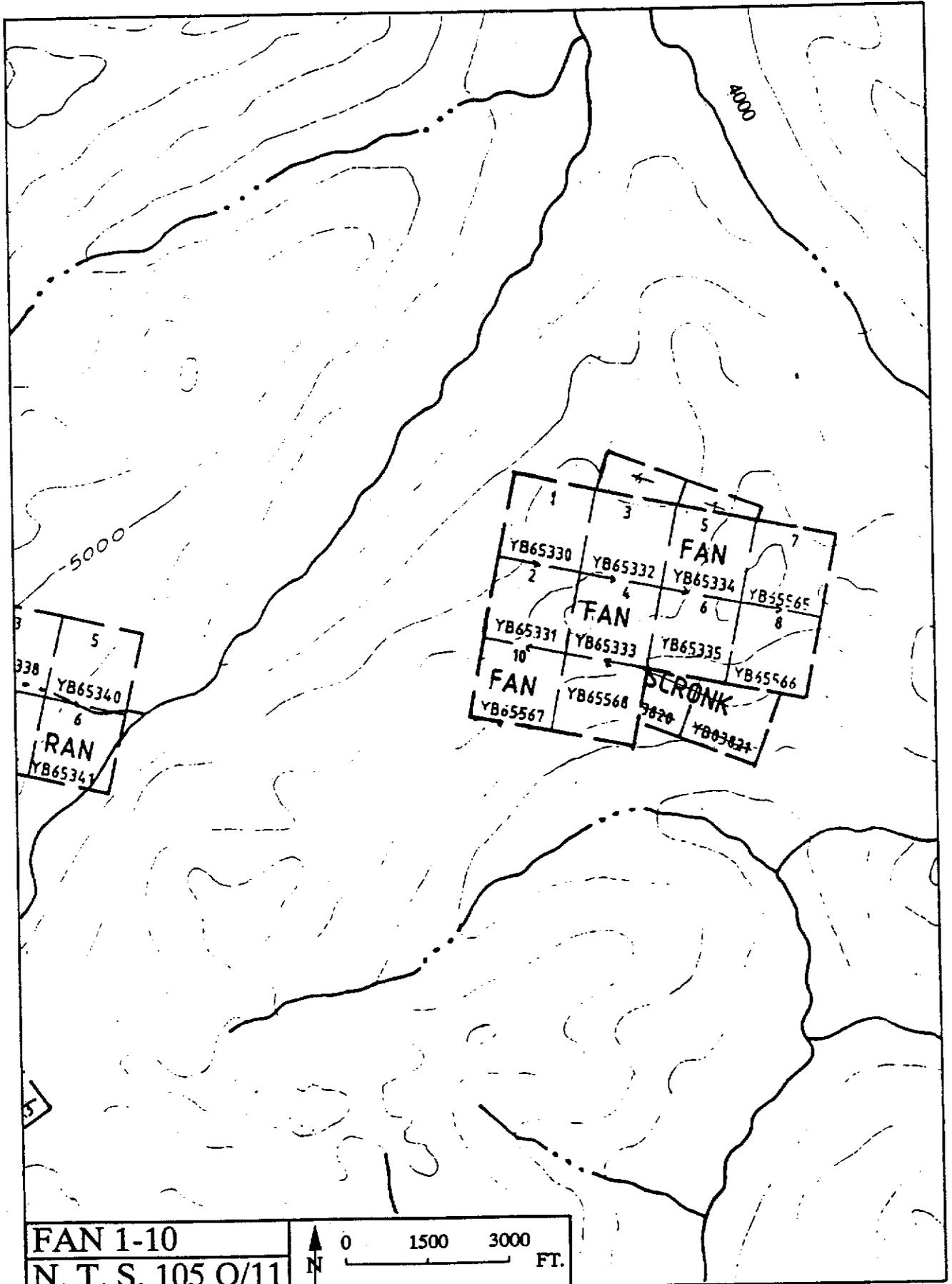
131°30'

63°35'



ROG 1-14  
 N. T. S. 105 O/12



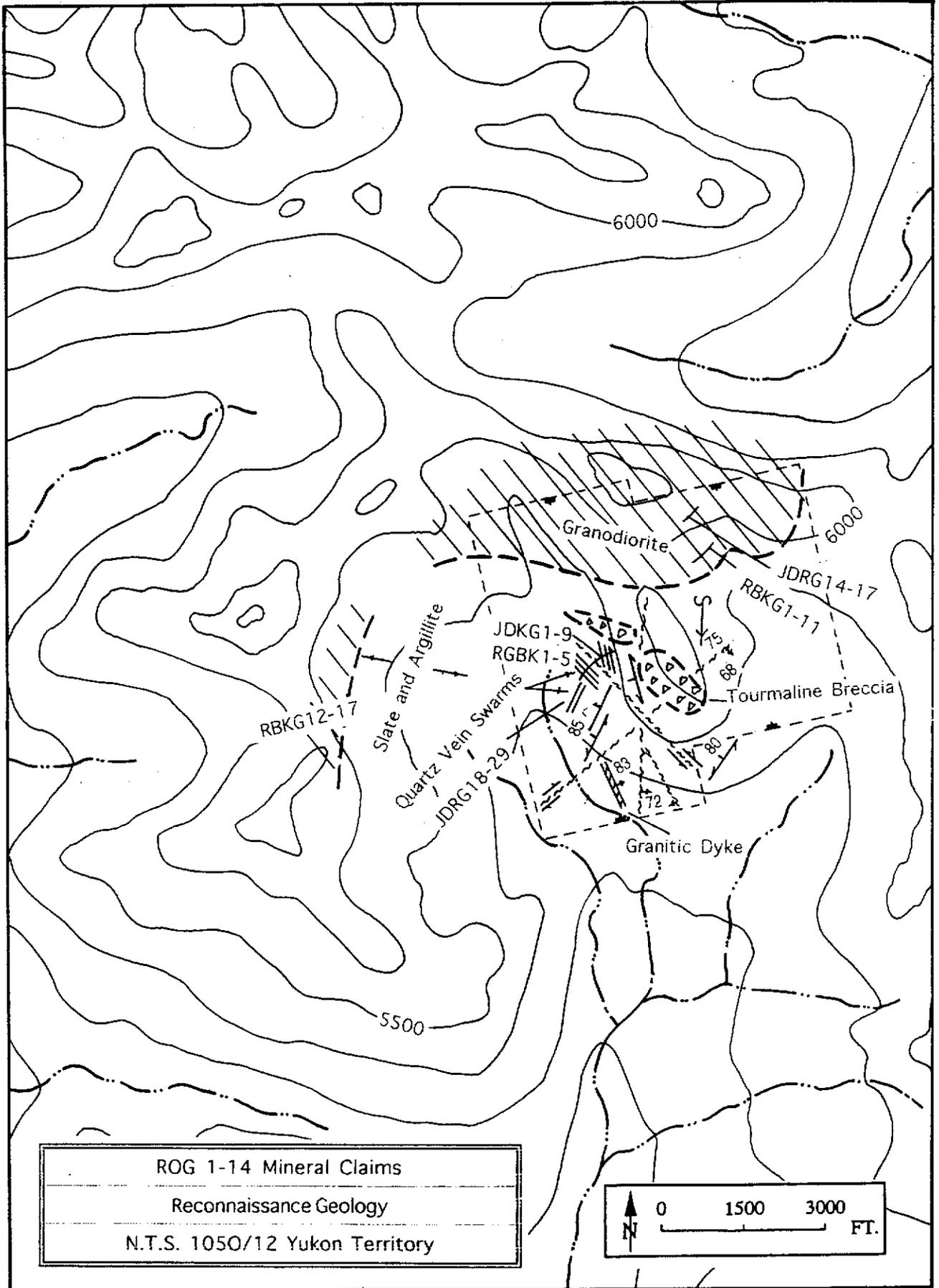


FAN 1-10

N. T. S. 105 O/11



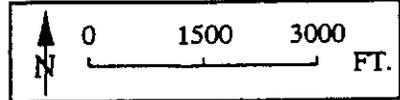
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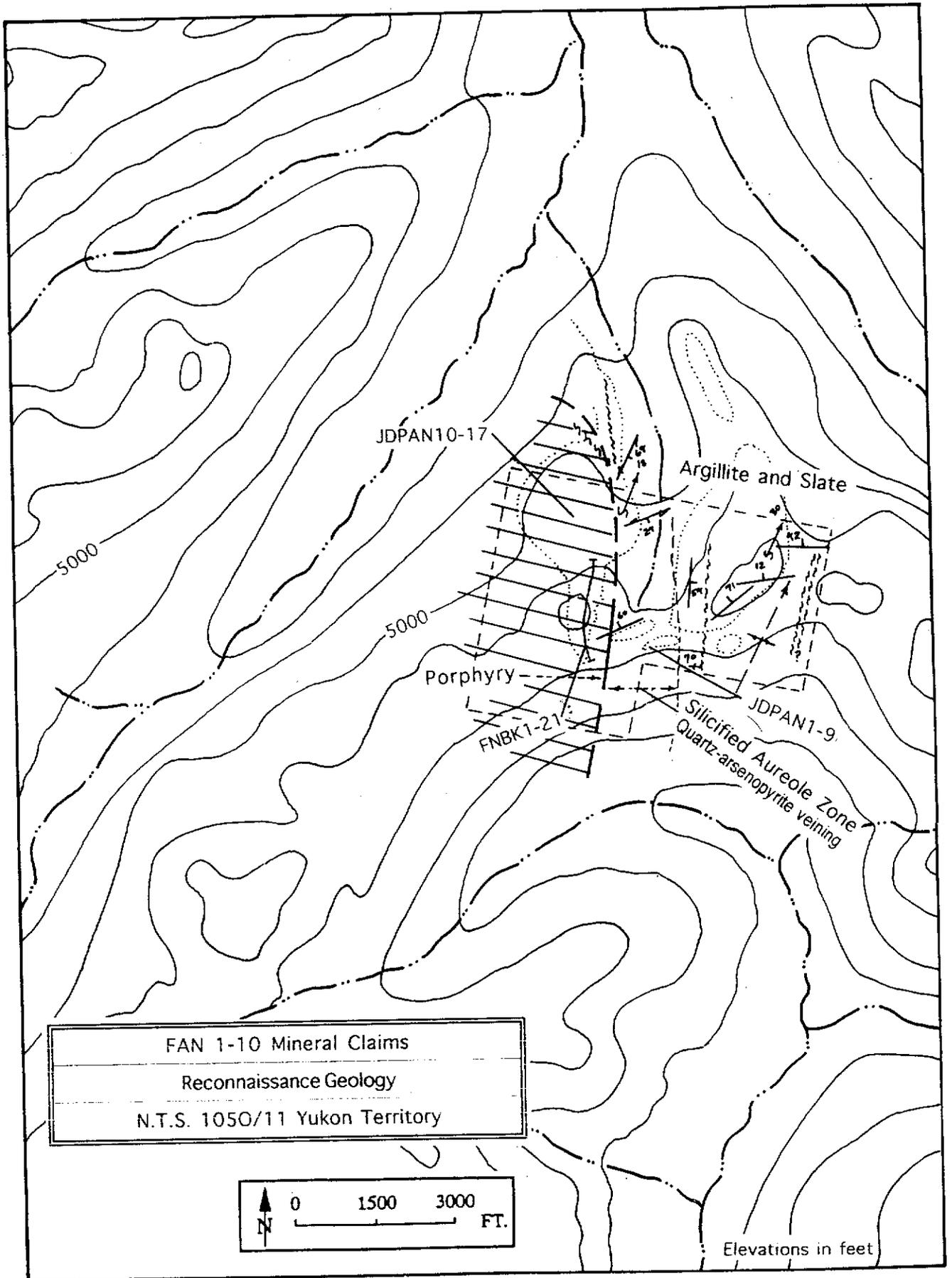


ROG 1-14 Mineral Claims

Reconnaissance Geology

N.T.S. 1050/12 Yukon Territory





### 3.1 Rog Claims

The Rog claims are dominated by two principal lithologies. The first, a generally west-dipping succession of Selwyn Basin strata, consists largely of dark grey phyllite and slate. These rocks appear to lie within the lower greenschist metamorphic facies which has been overprinted, locally, by the aureole of a Cretaceous-age intrusion. Quartz-tourmaline veins intrude the sedimentary succession. These occur as stringer-style intrusives 0.1-1.0 cm thick, and as large intrusive tourmaline-quartz breccia units several metres thick.

The second major lithology is a medium-grained, leucocratic, biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Enclaves of fine- to medium-grained granite within the granodiorite suggest that a second crystallization phase and/or plutonic lobe was intruded by the granodiorite. Multiple intrusive phases may be considered to be a positive sign of a general "Fort Knox" style system. Mafic xenoliths were also noted within the granodiorite which, according to previous workers, returned significant copper, silver and gold results. No samples of mafic xenoliths were sampled this program.

### 3.2 Fan Claims

The Fan claims closely resemble the Rog claims insofar as gross lithologies are concerned. That is, the property is dominated by moderately to tightly folded strata of the Selwyn Basin. The stratigraphic succession is largely represented by phyllite and slate. As with the Rog claims, the sedimentary succession has been intruded by, and lies in the aureole of, a Cretaceous-age pluton. This intrusion is a mesocratic syenite porphyry which appears to be relatively unaltered. It contains porphyroclasts of hornblende and orthoclase within a fine-grained matrix of quartz and mafic minerals (hornblende plus biotite).

## 4.0 Mineralization and Geochemical Results

The Rog and Fan claims were staked to re-examine polymetallic veins described in previous reports, and supported by regional stream geochemical anomalies similar to those expected from "Fort Knox" style mineralization. The geology is interesting from an exploration standpoint because multiple plutons of similar age are in evidence, as are vein networks yielding a suitable geochemical suite (from analyses). Two styles of mineralization exist and are summarized here.

### (1) Quartz-tourmaline vein/breccia:

Adjacent to the Rog pluton, the country rocks are intruded by a quartz-tourmaline vein system that experience multiple intrusive phase, resulting in a combination vein and breccia network. Locally, wallrocks are intensely silicified. Finely disseminated arsenopyrite occurs within the breccia matrix. Tourmaline is also very fine-grained. Quartz-tourmaline veins, locally with disseminations and blebs of arsenopyrite, cut the breccia and appear to be related to a local, high-pressure intrusion of silica-tourmaline-metals into the wallrock along the margin of the Rog pluton. Scorodite accompanies arsenopyrite mineralization.

Results from samples taken across the breccia returned gold results of 0.052 oz/mt Au from a 1.5 m chip sample (JDKG-07) and 0.135 oz/mt Au from a second 1.5 m chip sample (JDKG-23). Chip and grab samples collected from adjacent intervals returned low results, reflecting the irregular distribution of sulphide mineralization displayed within the quartz-vein-breccia system. As an example, a 1.5 m chip sample taken across the strike of the breccia, approximately 2 m up-slope of sample JDKG-07, returned only 166 ppb Au. More visible arsenopyrite was noted in the richer sample. Higher grade samples also returned significantly elevated bismuth values. Pyrite-pyrrhotite disseminations were recognized as minor accessory sulphide minerals. No similar breccia body was found on the Fan claims.

## (2) Polymetallic veins

Polymetallic veins were largely restricted to the plutons on both claim blocks. Recessive-weathering veins typically revealed blue-green staining from alteration (malachite-azurite) of chalcopyrite. Chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite-bismuthinite(?)-stibnite/tetrahedrite-galena-sphalerite account for various, relative percentages of the vein sulphides. More lead-zinc mineralization occurs in veins at the Fan property whereas those of the Rog appear to be more copper-rich. Sample FNBK-1 returned 56.6 ppm Ag, as well as 2.3% Pb, 287 ppm Zn, and 743 ppm Sb. JDPAN-07 returned 26.5 ppm Ag, 1.38% Pb, 72 ppm Zn, and 6679 ppm Sb.

At both properties, arsenopyrite appears to be the dominant sulphide phase present. Overall, select samples of veins returned high gold values. The following results from the Rog-Fan group were returned from the Fan claims: 0.408 oz/mt Au (FNBK-10); 0.275 oz/mt Au (FNBK-1); and 0.142 oz/mt Au (FNBK-13). Sample descriptions are summarized in Appendix A with gravimetric fine-assay results, for overlimit samples, summarized in Table 1.

Table 1  
Summary of Overlimit Results for Rog/Fan claims (Au/Bi)

| Sample   | Au (oz/mt) | Bi (ppm) | Sample  | Au (oz/mt) | Bi (ppm) |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|
| JDKG-07  | 0.053      | 18       | FNBK-5  | 0.039      | 66       |
| JDKG-17  | 0.090      | 128      | FNBK-9  | 0.059      | 294      |
| JDKG-23  | 0.135      | 111      | FNBK-10 | 0.408      | 135      |
| JDPAN-07 | 0.141      | 370      | FNBK-13 | 0.142      | 2000     |
| FNBK-1   | 0.275      | 157      | FNBK-18 | 0.035      | 50       |

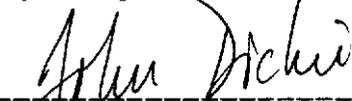
## 5.0 Discussion

The Rog and Fan claims cover adjacent areas sharing a similar mineralization style. The tourmaline-quartz-sulphide vein/breccia system at Rog returned high values from some samples, yet gold content is extremely irregular over short intervals and chip-sampled intervals across the width of the breccia yielded low gold values overall. It is suspected that the vein portion of the vein-breccia system contains the abundant arsenopyrite and, therefore, the gold mineralization. The quartz-tourmaline breccia unit is, in itself, anomalous in its gold content but must be regarded as an uneconomic target. Quartz-sulphide veins yielded some high values but the sampled intervals tend to be narrow. Wider zones of both breccia and vein swarms, closer to the Rog pluton, might yield more economic samples. Unfortunately, a reconnaissance of prospective areas failed to return significant *in situ* mineralization. More regional work might be utilized along the pluton margin to better identify the sources of vein-style mineralization, including megacrystic arsenopyrite, collected as talus derived from an, as yet unknown, source within vertical cliffs.

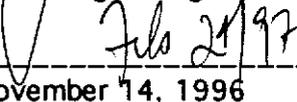
Polymetallic veins yielded interesting results and are, geochemically and mineralogically, consistent with a "Fort Knox" style system. Most samples are enriched in bismuth, accepted as a geochemical pathfinder element for this mineralization style. The polymetallic veins are gold-rich and carry economic accessory metals such as silver, copper, lead and zinc. The limiting factor controlling this mineralization at the Rog/Fan claims is vein spacing. Veins observed in outcrop tend to be narrow (0.5 to 2.0 cm), they pinch and swell along strike, and they occur as narrow "swarms" across 1-2 metres' width, separated by 3-5 metres (or more) of barren granite. For this mineralization to become a more viable exploration target, a much greater density of polymetallic veining must be identified in outcrop, on both properties.

In general, the sampling program returned numerous gold-bearing samples with grades sufficient to be considered economic. The density of polymetallic veins at the Rog/Fan claims cannot be considered economic. Individual veins proved to be very interesting from an exploration standpoint and may serve as a positive indicator for additional exploration work with a more regional scope. Based on work completed, to date, on the Rog/Fan properties, the relative scarcity of veins limits the economic potential of these targets. More reconnaissance-style work, mostly prospecting and sampling, is warranted for both properties. An attempt should be made to locate areas, possibly adjacent to the existing claims (?), where more veins of similar grade might be encountered.

Respectfully Submitted,



John R. Dickie, M.Sc.  
Consulting Geologist



February 21, 1997

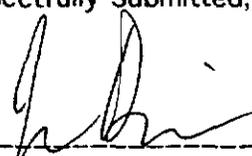
November 14, 1996

## Geologist's Certificate

This is to certify that I, John R. Dickie, of 118-40 Knightsridge Drive in Halifax, Nova Scotia, am a consulting geologist with offices in Halifax and at 1409 Fir Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, and that:

- (1) I hold B.Sc. (Honours in Geology), B.Ed. (Chemistry/Environment), and M.Sc. (Geology) degrees from Dalhousie University and University of Toronto;
- (2) I have over twelve (12) years' experience with various research institutions and mining companies on projects in Canada, United States, and Mexico, with over ten years experience on Yukon projects;
- (3) I do not hold any interest in Eagle Plains Resources Limited or Miner River Resources Limited, nor do I expect to receive securities or related remuneration from Eagle Plains Resources Limited or Miner River Resources Limited;
- (4) This report and the conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on fieldwork conducted by myself or personally witnessed, on the Rog/Fan claims, between July 21 and July 28, 1996;
- (5) I am regarded as a Professional Geoscientist, eligible for registration with APENS, in the Province of Nova Scotia, where formal registration of Geoscientists is pending.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
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John R. Dickie, M.Sc.  
Consulting Geologist

*Feb. 28/97.*  
-----  
November 14, 1996

**Appendix A**  
**Rock Sample Descriptions**

| <u>Sample</u> | <u>Description</u>                                                                 |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| JDKG-1        | grab; qz-veined siltstone                                                          |
| JDKG-2        | 0.5 m chip; qz-veined siltstone, Tr-0.5% aspy dissem.                              |
| JDKG-3        | Representative grab; qz-tourmaline veins 0.1-1.0 cm; aspy blebs and disseminations |
| JDKG-4        | 0.4 m chip; qz-asy vein; Tr-0.5% aspy blebs                                        |
| JDKG-5        | 1.5 m chip; qz-asy vein; Tr aspy disseminations                                    |
| JDKG-6        | 1.5 m chip; 25 cm qz-asy veins; aspy to 10%                                        |
| JDKG-7        | 1.5 m chip; as per -6; adjacent sample                                             |
| JDKG-8        | grab of above (-6 )                                                                |
| JDKG-9        | 1.0 m chip; qz-asy veins/stringers                                                 |
| RGBK-1        | 0.6 m chip; silicified siltstone; wallrock to -2                                   |
| RGBK-2        | 0.7 m chip; qz vein with Tr aspy                                                   |
| RGBK-3        | 1.0 m chip; Tr tourmaline-asy in siltstone (wallrock to -2)                        |
| RGBK-4        | 1.0 m chip; Tr aspy-qz-tourmaline; adjacent to -3                                  |
| RGBK-5        | 0.7 m chip; qz-tourmaline vein; Tr aspy                                            |
| RBKG-1        | grab; rusty felsic dyke; Tr aspy                                                   |
| RBKG-2        | 12 cm chip; 2 x 2 mm qz-stringers                                                  |
| RBKG-3        | grab; 2 mm aspy stringer in granite                                                |
| RBKG-4        | 0.6 m chip across granite between -2 and -3                                        |
| RBKG-5        | 2 cm qz-tourmaline vein                                                            |
| RBKG-6        | qz-tourmaline vein; float                                                          |
| RBKG-7        | same as -6                                                                         |
| RBKG-8        | qz-tourmaline veined siltstone; 0.5% aspy                                          |

| <u>Sample</u> | <u>Description</u>                                                                                                |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RBKG-9        | same as -8                                                                                                        |
| RBKG-10       | same as -9                                                                                                        |
| RBKG-11       | subcrop; silicified siltstone                                                                                     |
| Rep-1         | massive arsenopyrite grab of float (Rog)                                                                          |
| Rep-2         | select from best of Rog breccia zone; qz-tourmaline-asy                                                           |
| Rep-3         | felsic dyke with 3 mm aspy veinlet; above RBKG-13/15                                                              |
| RBKG-12       | 10 cm sample width; aspy veinlet                                                                                  |
| RBKG-13       | 10 cm sample width; qz-asy stringer (2 mm)                                                                        |
| RBKG-14       | 4 cm wide qz-asy veinlet                                                                                          |
| RBKG-15       | 3 cm “ “                                                                                                          |
| RBKG-16       | 15 cm qz-tourmaline vein cutting granite                                                                          |
| RBKG-17       | composite sample; qz-tourmaline veined siltstone                                                                  |
| JDRG-14       | qz-asy vein; select grab                                                                                          |
| JDRG-15       | grab; 30 cm tourmaline-qz-kspar pegmatite                                                                         |
| JDRG-16       | 0.5 m chip; across pegmatite                                                                                      |
| JDRG-17       | 0.5 m chip; polymetallic vein plus offshoots; malachite/azurite staining; arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite? |
| JDRG-18       | 1.5 m chip; vein breccia (qz-tourmaline-asy)                                                                      |
| JDRG-19       | grab; strongly silicified wallrock                                                                                |
| JDRG-20       | 1.5 m chip; qz-tourmaline breccia                                                                                 |
| JDRG-21       | 1.5 m chip; qz-tourmaline breccia                                                                                 |
| JDRG-22       | 1.5 m chip; as above; 10 m from -18 to -21                                                                        |
| JDRG-23       | 1.5 m chip; same as and adjacent to -22                                                                           |

| <u>Sample</u> | <u>Description</u>                                                     |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| JDRG-24       | 1.0 m chip; qz-tourmaline vein in breccia zone                         |
| JDRG-25       | 1.5 m chip; same as and adjacent to -24                                |
| JDRG-26       | 1.5 m chip; same as and adjacent to -25                                |
| JDRG-27       | 1.0 m chip; wallrock to main breccia body (qz-tourmaline)              |
| JDRG-28       | grab; qz-tourmaline stringer; 10 m below main breccia zone             |
| JDRG-29       | grab; same as -28                                                      |
| JDPAN-1       | grab; white, sucrosic qz vein; no visible sulphide                     |
| JDPAN-2       | grab; ferricrete/iron-cemented breccia                                 |
| JDPAN-3       | very fine grey sandstone; Tr aspy/scorodite                            |
| JDPAN-4       | argillite; rusty; no visible sulphide                                  |
| JDPAN-5       | gossanous, qz-veined and silicified siltstone                          |
| JDPAN-6       | grab; silicified siltstone                                             |
| JDPAN-7       | qz-breccia/7-8 aspy clots and blebs; strong scorodite                  |
| JDPAN-8       | qz-vein; 2 cm; no visible sulphide                                     |
| JDPAN-9       | 2 cm qz veins spaced 2 m apart; Tr sulphide                            |
| JDPAN-10      | 3 cm qz vein in granite (grab)                                         |
| JDPAN-11      | rep. Grab of 15 cm milky qz vein                                       |
| JDPAN-12      | qz-asy vein infilling tension gashes in siltstone country rock (talus) |
| JDPAN-13      | pegmatitic zone in granite; qz-rich                                    |
| JDPAN-14      | rusty granite; no visible sulphide                                     |
| JDPAN-15      | 1 cm qz vein; no sulphide                                              |
| JDPAN-16      | 2 cm vein; same as -15                                                 |
| JDPAN-17      | 3 cm vein; same as -15                                                 |

**Appendix B**  
**Geochemical Results**

15/08/96

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO# 10443a

| Sample #  | Au<br>oz/ton |
|-----------|--------------|
| JDKG - 07 | 0.053        |
| JDKG - 17 | 0.090        |
| JDKG - 23 | 0.135        |
| REP - 01  | 0.063        |
| JD PAN 07 | 0.141        |
| FNBK - 1  | 0.275        |
| FNBK - 5  | 0.039        |
| FNBK - 9  | 0.059        |
| FNBK - 10 | 0.408        |
| FNBK - 13 | 0.142        |
| FNBK - 18 | 0.035        |

Note: Gravimetric assays.

Certified by



07/08/96

Assay Certificate

Page 2

Bernie Kreft

WO#10443

| Sample #  | Au<br>ppb |
|-----------|-----------|
| RGBK - 04 | 109       |
| RGBK - 05 | 316       |
| REP - 01  | 2044      |
| REP - 02  | 400       |
| REP - 03  | 134       |

*Handwritten signature*

13/08/96

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO#10443

| Sample #  | Au<br>ppb |
|-----------|-----------|
| JD PAN 01 | 8         |
| JD PAN 02 | 31        |
| JD PAN 03 | 15        |
| JD PAN 04 | 28        |
| JD PAN 05 | 8         |
| JD PAN 06 | 6         |
| JD PAN 07 | 4931      |
| JD PAN 11 | 51        |
| JD PAN 12 | 55        |
| JD PAN 13 | 92        |
| JD PAN 14 | 158       |
| JD PAN 15 | 12        |
| JD PAN 16 | 9         |
| JD PAN 17 | 6         |
| FNBK - 1  | >7000     |
| FNBK - 2  | 37        |
| FNBK - 3  | 29        |
| FNBK - 4  | 84        |
| FNBK - 5  | 1318      |
| FNBK - 6  | 53        |
| FNBK - 7  | 5         |
| FNBK - 8  | 424       |
| FNBK - 9  | 2045      |
| FNBK - 10 | >7000     |
| FNBK - 11 | 61        |
| FNBK - 12 | 588       |
| FNBK - 13 | 6115      |
| FNBK - 14 | 58        |
| FNBK - 15 | 44        |
| FNBK - 16 | 16        |

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Certified by

13/08/96

Assay Certificate

Bernie Kreft

WO#10443

| Sample #  | Au<br>ppb |
|-----------|-----------|
| FNBK - 17 | 44        |
| FNBK - 18 | 1111      |
| FNBK - 19 | 20        |
| FNBK - 20 | 39        |
| FNBK - 21 | 75        |
| JDKG - 01 | 8         |
| JDKG - 02 | 5         |
| JDKG - 03 | <5        |
| JDKG - 04 | 10        |
| JDKG - 05 | 780       |
| JDKG - 06 | 166       |
| JDKG - 07 | 1911      |
| JDKG - 08 | 412       |
| JDKG - 09 | 56        |
| JDKG - 14 | 590       |
| JDKG - 15 | 19        |
| JDKG - 16 | 14        |
| JDKG - 17 | 3065      |
| JDKG - 18 | 87        |
| JDKG - 19 | 196       |
| JDKG - 20 | 530       |
| JDKG - 21 | 109       |
| JDKG - 22 | 906       |
| JDKG - 23 | 5353      |
| JDKG - 24 | 372       |
| JDKG - 25 | 501       |
| JDKG - 26 | 168       |
| JDKG - 27 | 505       |
| JDKG - 28 | 302       |
| JDKG - 29 | 364       |

Checked by: *AK D*

13/08/96

Assay Certificate

Page 3

Bernie Kreft

WO#10443

| Sample #  | Au<br>ppb |
|-----------|-----------|
| RBKG - 01 | 164       |
| RBKG - 02 | 240       |
| RBKG - 03 | 594       |
| RBKG - 04 | 10        |
| RBKG - 05 | 7         |
| RBKG - 06 | 9         |
| RBKG - 07 | 82        |
| RGBK - 01 | 34        |
| RGBK - 02 | 69        |
| RGBK - 03 | 55        |
| RGBK - 04 | 109       |
| RGBK - 05 | 316       |
| REP - 01  | 2044      |
| REP - 02  | 400       |
| REP - 03  | 134       |

*ALD*

07/08/96

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO#10443

| Sample #  | Au<br>ppb |
|-----------|-----------|
| JDKG - 06 | 166       |
| JDKG - 07 | 1911      |
| JDKG - 08 | 412       |
| JDKG - 09 | 56        |
| JDKG - 14 | 590       |
| JDKG - 15 | 19        |
| JDKG - 16 | 14        |
| JDKG - 17 | 3065      |
| JDKG - 18 | 87        |
| JDKG - 19 | 196       |
| JDKG - 20 | 530       |
| JDKG - 21 | 109       |
| JDKG - 22 | 906       |
| JDKG - 23 | 5353      |
| JDKG - 24 | 372       |
| JDKG - 25 | 501       |
| JDKG - 26 | 168       |
| JDKG - 27 | 505       |
| JDKG - 28 | 302       |
| JDKG - 29 | 364       |
| RBKG - 01 | 164       |
| RBKG - 02 | 240       |
| RBKG - 03 | 594       |
| RBKG - 04 | 10        |
| RBKG - 05 | 7         |
| RBKG - 06 | 9         |
| RBKG - 07 | 82        |
| RGBK - 01 | 34        |
| RGBK - 02 | 69        |
| RGBK - 03 | 55        |

Analysed by *ALD*

30/07/96

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreff

WO#10442

| Sample #  | Au<br>ppb                 |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| BKRG - 6  | 80                        |
| BKRG - 7  | 42                        |
| BKRG - 8  | 12                        |
| BKRG - 9  | 5                         |
| BKRG - 10 | 252 - Grab Brx. siltstone |
| BKRG - 11 | 174 - 2.0 m chip          |
| BKRG - 12 | 145 - 3.0 m chip          |
| BKRG - 13 | 12                        |
| BKRG - 14 | 15                        |
| BKRG - 15 | 626 - 0.8 m chip          |
| BKRG - 16 | 334 - 1.5 m chip          |
| BKRG - 17 | 234 - 0.8 m chip          |
| BKRG - 18 | 77                        |
| RBKG - 8  | 177                       |
| RBKG - 9  | 51                        |
| RBKG - 10 | 3385                      |
| RBKG - 11 | 26                        |
| RBKG - 12 | 29                        |
| RBKG - 13 | 265                       |
| RBKG - 14 | 3019                      |
| RBKG - 15 | 520                       |
| RBKG - 16 | 119                       |
| RBKG - 17 | 118                       |

*adjacent (Brx siltstone with Arseno)*  
*adjacent (Brx. Siltstone with arseno)*  
*float / talus from another Brx. siltstone zone*  
*quartz - arseno veins within intrusive (3m width)*  
*tourmaline veins within granite intrusive*

Certified by





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[076117:42:11:69082296]

Mon=Month Dis=Discard  
Rtn=Return Arc=Archive

Northern Analytical Laboratories 23 Samples  
ut: Aug 22, 1996 Project: W.O. 10442  
n: Aug 20, 1996 Shipper: Norm Smith  
O#: 054618 Shipment: ID=C030901

0= Rock 0= Soil 0= Core 0=RC Ct 23= Pulp 0=Other  
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Pulp Storage: -- -- -- -- 12Mon/Dia

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Analytical Summary

| ## | Code | Met | Title | Limit | Limit | Units | Description               | Element    | ## |
|----|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|------------|----|
|    |      |     |       | Low   | High  |       |                           |            |    |
| 01 | 721P | ICP | Ag    | 0.1   | 100   | ppm   | Ag ICP                    | Silver     | 01 |
| 02 | 711P | ICP | Cu    | 1     | 20000 | ppm   | Cu ICP                    | Copper     | 02 |
| 03 | 714P | ICP | Pb    | 2     | 20000 | ppm   | Pb ICP                    | Lead       | 03 |
| 04 | 730P | ICP | Zn    | 1     | 20000 | ppm   | Zn ICP                    | Zinc       | 04 |
| 05 | 703P | ICP | As    | 5     | 9999  | ppm   | As ICP 5 ppm              | Arsenic    | 05 |
| 06 | 702P | ICP | Sb    | 5     | 9999  | ppm   | Sb ICP                    | Antimony   | 06 |
| 07 | 732P | ICP | Hg    | 3     | 9999  | ppm   | Hg ICP                    | Mercury    | 07 |
| 08 | 717P | ICP | Mo    | 1     | 9999  | ppm   | Mo ICP                    | Molydenum  | 08 |
| 09 | 747P | ICP | Tl    | 10    | 999   | ppm   | Tl ICP 10 ppm (Incomplete | Thallium   | 09 |
| 10 | 705P | ICP | Bi    | 2     | 999   | ppm   | Bi ICP                    | Bismuth    | 10 |
| 11 | 707P | ICP | Cd    | 0.1   | 100   | ppm   | Cd ICP                    | Cadmium    | 11 |
| 12 | 710P | ICP | Co    | 1     | 999   | ppm   | Co ICP                    | Cobalt     | 12 |
| 13 | 718P | ICP | Ni    | 1     | 999   | ppm   | Ni ICP                    | Nickel     | 13 |
| 14 | 704P | ICP | Ba    | 2     | 9999  | ppm   | Ba ICP (Incomplete Digest | Barium     | 14 |
| 15 | 727P | ICP | W     | 5     | 999   | ppm   | W ICP (Incomplete Digest  | Tungsten   | 15 |
| 16 | 709P | ICP | Cr    | 1     | 9999  | ppm   | Cr ICP (Incomplete Digest | Chromium   | 16 |
| 17 | 729P | ICP | V     | 2     | 999   | ppm   | V ICP                     | Vanadium   | 17 |
| 18 | 716P | ICP | Mn    | 1     | 9999  | ppm   | Mn ICP                    | Manganese  | 18 |
| 19 | 713P | ICP | La    | 2     | 9999  | ppm   | La ICP (Incomplete Digest | Lanthanum  | 19 |
| 20 | 723P | ICP | Sr    | 1     | 9999  | ppm   | Sr ICP (Incomplete Digest | Strontium  | 20 |
| 21 | 731P | ICP | Zr    | 1     | 999   | ppm   | Zr ICP                    | Zirconium  | 21 |
| 22 | 736P | ICP | Sc    | 1     | 99    | ppm   | Sc ICP                    | Scandium   | 22 |
| 23 | 726P | ICP | Ti    | 0.01  | 1.00  | %     | Ti ICP (Incomplete Digest | Titanium   | 23 |
| 24 | 701P | ICP | Al    | 0.01  | 9.99  | %     | Al ICP (Incomplete Digest | Aluminum   | 24 |
| 25 | 708P | ICP | Ca    | 0.01  | 9.99  | %     | Ca ICP (Incomplete Digest | Calcium    | 25 |
| 26 | 712P | ICP | Fe    | 0.01  | 9.99  | %     | Fe ICP                    | Iron       | 26 |
| 27 | 715P | ICP | Mg    | 0.01  | 9.99  | %     | Mg ICP (Incomplete Digest | Magnesium  | 27 |
| 28 | 720P | ICP | K     | 0.01  | 9.99  | %     | K ICP (Incomplete Digest  | Potassium  | 28 |
| 29 | 722P | ICP | Na    | 0.01  | 5.00  | %     | Na ICP (Incomplete Digest | Sodium     | 29 |
| 30 | 719P | ICP | P     | 0.01  | 5.00  | %     | P ICP                     | Phosphorus | 30 |

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Fax (604) 879-7898

Northern Analytical Laboratories 75 Samples

Out: Aug 22, 1996 Project: W.O. 10443
In: Aug 20, 1996 Shipper: Norm Smith
PO#: 054618 Shipment: ID=C030901
1sg: ICP(AqR)30

0= Rock 0= Soil 0= Core 0=RC Ct 75= Pulp
Raw Storage: -- -- -- -- 12Mon/DIs
Pulp Storage: -- -- -- -- 12Mon/DIs

[076218:10:45:69082296]
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Rtn=Return Arc=Archive

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Ph:403/668-4968
Fx:403/668-4890

Analytical Summary

Table with columns: ## Code, Met Title, Limit Low, Limit High, Units, Description, Element, ##. Contains 30 rows of analytical data for various elements like Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Arsenic, etc.

EN=Envelope # RT=Report Style CC=Copies IN=Invoices FX=Fax(1=Yes 0=No)
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**Appendix C**  
**Expense Summary**

**(1st Sheet: Rog)**  
**(2nd Sheet: Fan)**

Appendix C  
Expense Summary

First Pass

|                                       |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Supplies                              | 124.44              |
| Posts/Flagging                        | 51.71               |
| Wages (B.Kreft)                       | 234.38              |
| Helicopter                            | 1045.98             |
| Reprographics (Topographic Base-Maps) | 44.56               |
| Office/Fax-Phone Charges              | 77.13               |
| Geochemistry                          | 202.10              |
| Geo/Fan Claims Applications           | 250.00              |
|                                       | Subtotal: \$2030.30 |

Program: Phase 1

|                                                  |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fixed-wing Air support (Big Salmon Air)          | 894.52                              |
| Camp Supplies                                    | 302.43                              |
| Geochemistry                                     | 1456.14                             |
| Food                                             | 76.65                               |
| Wages                                            | 4500.00                             |
| (J. Dickie; Senior Geologist 7 days @375.00/day) |                                     |
| (B. Kreft; Camp Manager 5 days @ 375.00/day)     |                                     |
| Total Expenses                                   | \$9260.04                           |
|                                                  | Less Cash Advanced <u>\$9260.04</u> |

Amount Owing: \$0.00

N.B. Expenses drawn from cash advanced to Mr. B. Kreft, Whitehorse, by Eagle Plains Resources Limited and Miner River Resources Limited (ASE listed exploration companies).

-ROG EXPENSES-

Appendix C  
Expense Summary

First Pass

|                                       |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Supplies                              | 124.44              |
| Posts/Flagging                        | 51.71               |
| Wages (B.Kreft)                       | 234.38              |
| Helicopter                            | 1045.98             |
| Reprographics (Topographic Base-Maps) | 44.56               |
| Office/Fax-Phone Charges              | 77.13               |
| Geochemistry                          | 202.10              |
| Geo/Fan Claims Applications           | 250.00              |
|                                       | Subtotal: \$2030.30 |

Program: Phase 1

|                                                  |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fixed-wing Air support (Big Salmon Air)          | 894.52                              |
| Camp Supplies                                    | 302.43                              |
| Geochemistry                                     | 1456.14                             |
| Food                                             | 76.65                               |
| Wages                                            | 4875.00                             |
| (J. Dickie; Senior Geologist 7 days @375.00/day) |                                     |
| (B. Kreft; Camp Manager 5 days @ 375.00/day)     |                                     |
| Total Expenses                                   | \$9535.04                           |
|                                                  | Less Cash Advanced <u>\$9535.04</u> |

Amount Owing: \$0.00

N.B. Expenses drawn from cash advanced to Mr. B. Kreft, Whitehorse, by Eagle Plains Resources Limited and Miner River Resources Limited (ASE listed exploration companies).

-FAN EXPENSES-