



Geological Assessment Report
for the
Alp 1-18 Mineral Claims,
Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 105 O/2

- Prepared For -

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

- by -

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093615

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 7200.

M. P. ...
Regional Manager, Exploration and
Technical Services for Commissioner
Territory.

-Table of Contents-

1.0	Summary and Conclusion.....	2
2.0	Introduction.....	3
3.0	Geology.....	3
4.0	Mineralization and Geochemical Results.....	6
5.0	Discussion.....	7
	Geologist's Certificate.....	10
	Appendix A (Rock Sample Descriptions).....	11
	Appendix B (Geochemistry-ICP/Assay Results).....	14
	Appendix C (Geochemistry Plots).....	22
	Appendix D (Expense Summary).....	28

-Figures-

Figure 1	[Claim Location Map].....	4
Figure 2	[Geology Map].....	5

1.0 Summary and Conclusions

Preliminary exploration work completed on the Alp 1-18 claims consisted of geological mapping, minor hand trenching and sampling. The work program was designed to test the mineral potential of the property through following up on anomalous results from a previous soil geochemical survey, a geophysical survey, and a geological mapping and sampling program conducted by *Noranda Exploration Company Limited*. Workers from the previous program outlined quartz-arsenopyrite ladder veins within quartz-phyric, felsic dykes intruded into dark grey phyllite and slate. Quartz-arsenopyrite-scorodite vein samples from the previous work program returned gold values of up to 57.9 g/mt Au.

The focus of the 1996 work program was on several parallel, southeast-striking and steeply south-dipping dykes containing mineralized quartz veins. A strike length of at least 1000 m has been recorded for the largest and best-exposed of the dyke series. It contains multiple quartz-arsenopyrite ladder veins that do not penetrate the slate wall-rocks and, locally, display evidence of tension gash infilling by quartz-arsenopyrite mineralization. Quartz veins are observed to reach a maximum of 1.0-1.5 m in thickness but appear to coalesce within a halo of silica-flooded dyke rock, generating quartzose "zones" several metres thick. Arsenopyrite contained within the quartz vein sets occurs as (1) disseminated, coarse (2-5 mm) blebs (typically sub- to euhedral arsenopyrite crystals), (2) 0.5-3.0 cm amorphous clots, and (3) veinlets and stringers 0.5-3.0 cm wide. The spacing of the quartz vein sets is irregular but locally may reach 10% within the dyke(s). Owing to lenticularity within the arsenopyrite veinlets, as well as the irregular spacing of arsenopyrite blebs, the density of sulphide mineralization tends to be erratic. Grab samples, collected from the quartz-arsenopyrite veins, yielded values of up to 1.912 oz/mt Au. One 4.5 m chip sample, JDALP15/16/18, taken across multiple quartz-arsenopyrite veins, returned an average grade of 7.99 g/mt Au. JDALP18, a 1.5 m chip sample, returned 0.419 oz/mt Au.

The dyke system containing the quartz ladder veins is open to the south and, given the geochemical results from the current program, suggests additional exploration potential in that direction, at depth. Plots of gold geochemistry versus along-strike distance within the dykes suggest that gold concentration also increases toward the south. The economic potential of this property lies in the potential strike-extension of the known system, closer to an as yet undiscovered plutonic source of both quartz and gold. Subsurface extensions of the known showings, yielding grades equal or superior to those previously recorded, infer potential for a large and, locally, high grade deposit as a down-dip extension of the sampled dykes.

It is recommended that additional exploration work should be conducted on the property in the form of (1) a magnetometer survey over covered areas to identify the covered continuation of the dyke swarm, and/or a source pluton for the dyke system; and (2) a soil geochemistry grid run in conjunction with the geophysical survey to reveal additional information about the quartz-arsenopyrite ladder vein system at depth. Dykes exposed in outcrop should be subjected to a limited, diamond drilling program designed to intersect quartz-arsenopyrite veins in the along-strike direction of the quartz-porphry dykes. Suitable targets identified at depth should also be drill-tested. An additional block of six to eight claims should be added to the west of the existing claim block in order to secure the down-dip extensions of the known showings.

2.0 Introduction

The Alp 1-18 Claim Group is located in the Hess Mountains, east-central Yukon Territory, approximately 160 km northeast of Ross River. The claims lie at approximately 63° 07' N and 130° 32' W on the NTS 105 0/2 1:50 000 map-sheet. Access is by helicopter from Ross River, or from Whitehorse. A 15 km flight is possible from the Jeff Creek pullout on the North Canal Road.

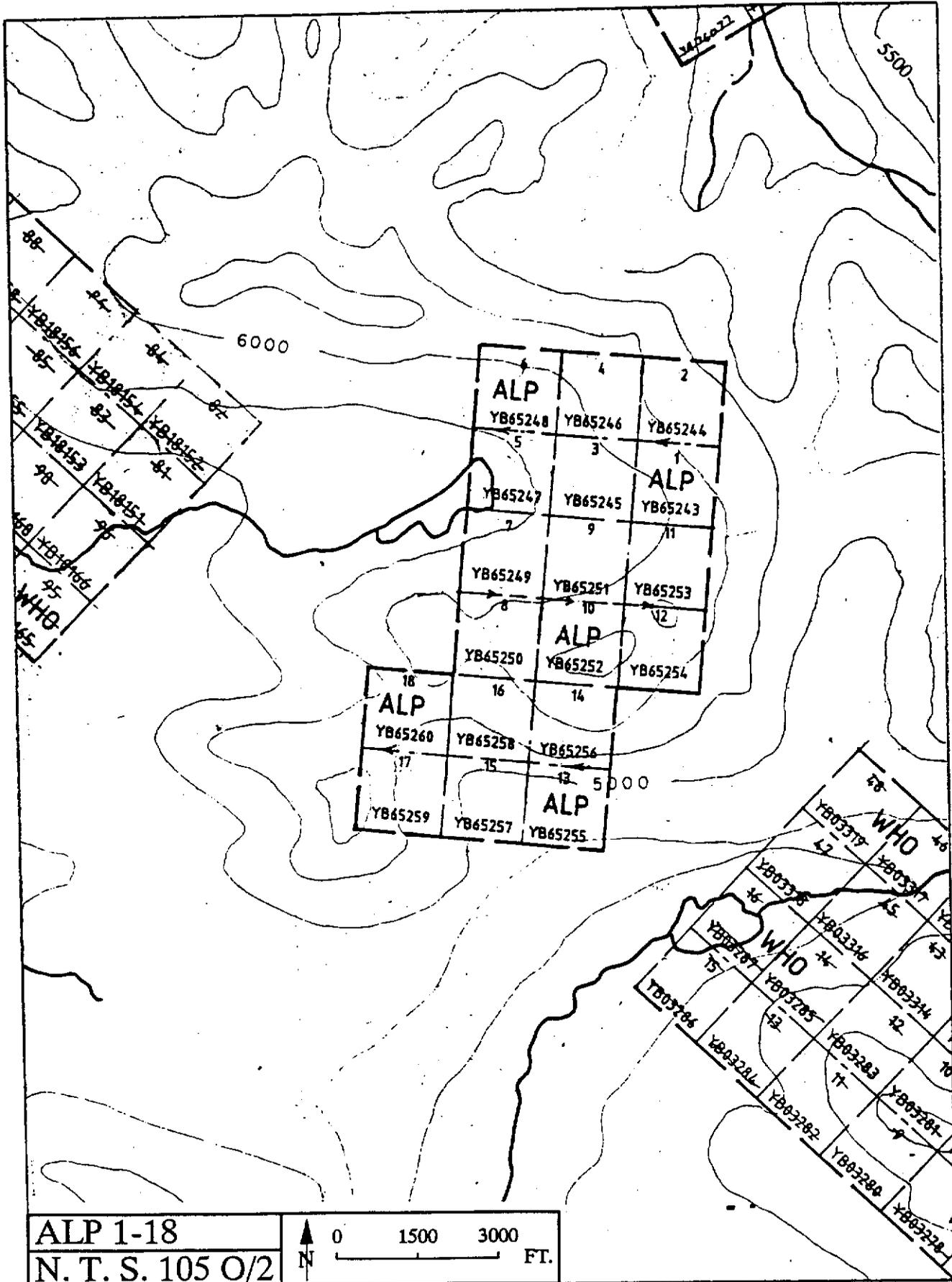
Alp 1-18 were staked on behalf of a 50:50 joint-venture partnership between Eagle Plains Resources Limited (EPL) and Miner River Resources (MRG) who, together, hold a 100% interest in the property, less a 1% NSR. The claims were staked by Mr. B. Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, with 100% ownership subsequently transferred to the joint-venture partnership. Claim tag numbers are recorded for the Alp 1-18 claims as, respectively, YB65243 to YB65260, inclusive.

The claims lie in the MacMillan Pass area of the Selwyn Mountains, east-central Yukon Territory. Elevations range between 1220 m and 2105 m with the topography being steep. South-facing slopes are flanked by thick, unstable talus fans, typically at "angle-of-repose" while north-facing slopes tend to be vertical cliffs with thick talus at their bases. Granitic lithologic units form extremely steep to vertical, blocky-weathering faces which tend to be impassable, particularly along cirque headwalls. Weather is extremely changeable, given the location and altitude of the property. Snow and freezing rain can be expected well into July and in late August but, generally, summer months provide pleasant working conditions. Water may be obtained from a lake near the center of the claim group, but this water may contain *Giardia* and, regardless, should be utilized with caution, in consideration of the amount of arsenic contained in the surrounding, mineralized bedrock.

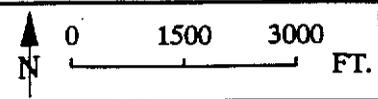
The methods employed in the field consisted of outcrop mapping, prospecting, rock sampling and minor hand-trenching. Results from the mapping exercise are summarized in a comprehensive geology map included within the text of this report. Chip samples were collected parallel to the strike direction of the dykes in order to properly sample the quartz-arsenopyrite veins trending at high angles to the dykes. Most chip samples were collected across intervals of 1.5 or 2.5 m. Rock sample descriptions are summarized at the end of this report (Appendix A). All 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. In addition, all samples were submitted to *Northern Analytical Laboratories Limited*, Whitehorse, Yukon, for gold analysis. Pulps from anomalous samples (ICP) were resubmitted and fire-assayed for gold. Geochemical (ICP and gravimetric fire assay) results are appended (Appendix B) and are discussed later in the text.

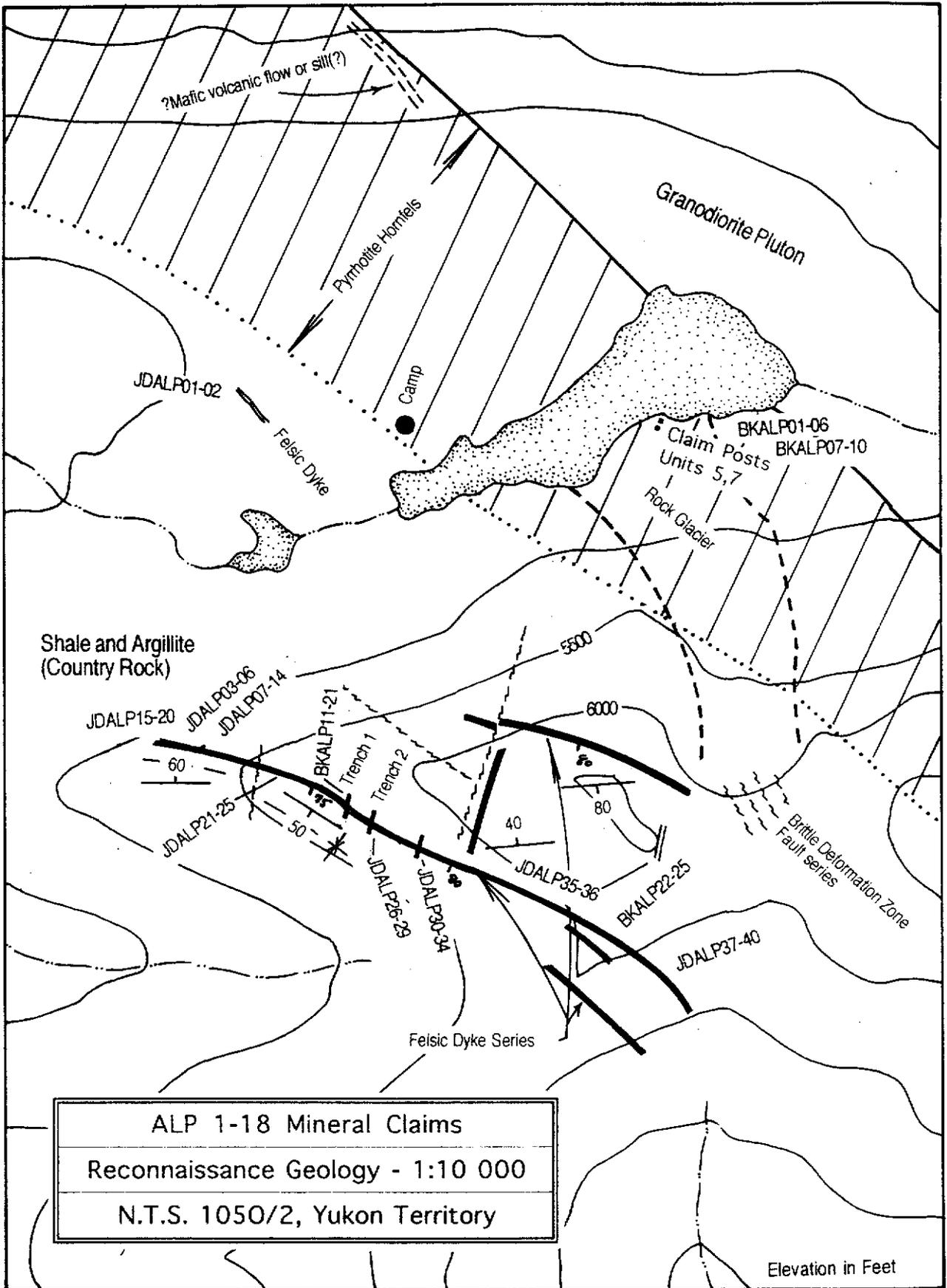
3.0 Geology

The property contains Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Selwyn Basin in close proximity to Precambrian rocks of the MacKenzie Platform western margin. Shale, chert,



ALP 1-18
 N. T. S. 105 O/2





ALP 1-18 Mineral Claims
 Reconnaissance Geology - 1:10 000
 N.T.S. 1050/2, Yukon Territory

arenite and conglomerate of the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group are the country rock to multiple, intrusive plugs. Plutons, up to 10 km in diameter, are Cretaceous-age, medium-grained granodiorites and quartz monzonites.

Alp 1-18 claims overlie the southwest intrusive contact between a medium-grained, Cretaceous granodiorite pluton, and black argillites, phyllites, and slates of the Earn Group. The contact zone is represented by a purple-grey, pyrite-pyrrhotite (+ minor arsenopyrite) hornfels, ranging between 200 and 1000 metres thick. Argillites and slates are intruded by a series of 1-6 m thick quartz-porphphy dykes that strike southeasterly and dip steeply to the south. A total of five felsic dykes were recognized on the property. Most outcrops are exposed as steep, north-facing ridges and slopes. South-facing slopes consist of isolated outcrops surrounded by frost-heaved sub-outcrop and extensive talus fans.

In the vicinity of the Alp property, strata of the Earn Group lie within a moderately-dipping monoclinical succession. They are represented by strongly foliated, fissile, black argillite with foliation progressively grading into a well-developed slaty cleavage in a southwest to northeast, across the property. Strata are warped and, locally, tightly folded along the margins of several of the quartz-porphphy dykes. The scale of folding is small, typically on the order of 1-2 m. Deformation appears to be restricted to these dyke margins and, within the dykes, tension fractures trend at high angles to the dyke margins and tend to be very steeply inclined, ranging to vertical. Dyke margins are also strongly altered and/or veined. Strong argillic (kaolinite-sericite) alteration haloes along dyke-wallrock contacts weather to a soft, white-orange groundmass. Rarely, dyke contacts contain quartz-arsenopyrite-scorodite veins. Altered dyke margins, folded country rock at dyke contacts, and quartz-arsenopyrite-filled tension fractures within dykes suggest that faulting was localized at mechanically weak lithologic contacts and occurred after the intrusion of the dykes. Several of the dykes have been offset by as much as 25 m along a series of steeply dipping, subparallel faults which appear to cross-cut both the regional foliation and the dykes. The largest fault zone coincides with a large topographic "saddle" and was the target of past trenching and sampling by *Noranda Exploration Company Limited*.

4.0 Mineralization and Geochemical Results

Traverses conducted across the granodiorite pluton revealed no mineralization in place. One talus sample was seen to contain chrysocolla, but this mineralization was not found in outcrop nor was it observed in any other hand specimens. The hornfels zone contains minor amounts (1-2%) of very fine-grained, disseminated arsenopyrite and 1-2 mm arsenopyrite stringers. Typically, the latter are rare, and they do not form a significant proportion of the rock by volume. Similar arsenopyrite and quartz-arsenopyrite stringers occur within slates lying at the margins of the hornfels zone but are, likewise, rare.

The notable mineralization observed on the property occurs within the quartz-porphphy dyke swarm. Five, subparallel, felsic dykes have been mapped and all appear to be of similar composition. Dykes trend approximately one hundred twenty degrees and dip roughly eighty degrees to the south. Dyke porphyries contain up to 1-2% disseminated arsenopyrite. Where sulphide mineralization is most abundant, dyke rocks are stained green due to scorodite

alteration. Geochemical results from selected rock samples are summarized in Table 1 with ICP results appended. Auriferous arsenopyrite-scorodite-bearing quartz rubble serves as an excellent prospecting guide to *in situ* mineralization up-slope and helped to locate mineralized dykes in outcrop.

Arsenopyrite mineralization occurs in the form of fine disseminations, large 'clots' and blebs, and large, euhedral crystals within milky quartz intruded into highly altered dyke porphyry. The dykes themselves may, locally, exhibit finely disseminated arsenopyrite and are commonly anomalous in arsenic and gold. Correlation diagrams for gold, arsenic, bismuth and antimony are presented in the following and discussed in the next section of this report.

Table 1
Gold Assays (Alp Claims 'over-limit' results)

Sample	Au (oz/mt)	Sample	Au (oz/mt)
ALPBK02	0.034	JDALP16	0.157
ALPBK06	0.034	JDALP17	1.912
ALPBK11	0.041	JDALP18	0.419
ALPBK13	0.074	JDALP19	0.408
ALPBK14	0.090	JDALP20	0.032
ALPBK22	0.065	JDALP21	0.494
JDALP07	0.051	JDALP22	0.310
JDALP08	0.171	JDALP23	1.771
JDALP09	0.056	JDALP24	0.050
JDALP12	0.989	JDALP35	0.256
JDALP14	0.064	JDALP37	0.095
JDALP15	0.137	- -	- -

5.0 Discussion

The preliminary mapping and sampling program summarized by this report revealed strong positive exploration potential for the Alp 1-18 claims. Gold mineralization appears to be strongest within the quartz-arsenopyrite ladder veins contained within felsic, quartz-porphyry dykes. The strength of gold enrichment increases toward the center of the claim block, in the down-dip direction of the dyke set. That is, higher gold values toward the south may

indicate a high-grade, gold-bearing sulphide body in that direction. The dyke yielding the strongest gold mineralization also appears to be the one which has been most extensively exhumed, inferring that the corresponding (and higher-grade) portions of the other dykes may, as yet, remain covered by overburden along the ridge-flank.

The source of gold mineralization is uncertain, however, the quartz ladder veins post-date a regional tensional phase and appear to infill tension fractures developed within dyke host rocks. Tension fractures formed in response to inhomogenous strain, refracted across slate-dyke contacts. As a regional expression of strain, this is a positive (i.e., regional) feature and might be expected closer to a "source" pluton where more extensive (greater volume) and higher grade mineralization could be encountered. Similar, albeit minor, fractures occur within the country rock along the pluton margins and are also infilled by quartz-arsenopyrite stringers. These latter zones are typically small (1-2 mm wide), and are irregular in their distribution. All fracture-fill, quartz vein networks may be related to the emplacement of the granodiorite pluton seen on the property or, perhaps, a buried pluton representing a secondary lobe of the main intrusive.

If the quartz-phyric dyke set is related to the granodiorite pluton, and the quartz-arsenopyrite vein system is also part of an evolving system, then this polyphase intrusive style, with associated tensional strain forming gold-bearing veins, bears a broad similarity to "Fort Knox" style mineralization. Bismuth is a key elemental indicator of gold mineralization within the Fort Knox geochemical suite. Anomalous, albeit somewhat erratic, bismuth values were also returned from Alp claim rock samples, reaching a maximum of 854 ppm Bi. Molybdenum, an element also associated with the Fort Knox gold deposit, does not occur in anomalous concentrations in the rocks sampled.

A correlation between arsenic, bismuth, and antimony can be depicted (Appendix C). In general, high values of arsenic can be seen to be accompanied by high bismuth (as bismuthinite?) and high antimony (as stibnite?) values. Stibnite and bismuthinite are isostructural, possibly representing a phase series between the two minerals associated with arsenopyrite. Geochemical plots between the various elements occurring in anomalous concentrations (Appendix C) indicate a general tendency for samples highly enriched in arsenic (as arsenopyrite) to be enriched in gold, bismuth, and antimony. Best-fit algorithms were plotted for the scatter-grams. Overall, the variance in these plots is high. Some mineral phases may have preferentially included more bismuth than antimony during crystallization, the observed variance an artifact of any given sulphide sample containing more bismuthinite than stibnite, or *vice versa*. Petrologic work has not been completed on these rocks in order to confirm or disprove this.

The model proposed for the Alp 1-18 claims is based on preliminary data, however, the relationship between gold, arsenic, bismuth and antimony suggests a geochemical suite similar to that of the Fort Knox gold deposit. A second similarity is that tensional strain localized late-stage, gold-bearing fluids to dilatational zones developed as tension fractures across the felsic dykes. The concentration of less-compatible elements within the vein sets possibly indicates a progressive partitioning of metals from an evolving plutonic melt.

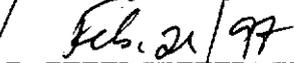
Potential exists for the quartz veins seen in the dykes to increase in both volume (size and abundance) and grade, at depth, given the scenario described above. Geophysical methods should assist in tracking the dykes, at depth, through the pyrrhotite hornfels zone. A soil geochemical grid survey, run across the surface projection of the dykes, should help to delineate favourable targets in the subsurface which may be linked to coincident geophysical targets.

A second-phase exploration program is highly recommended, as follows: (1) veins within the dykes are the main targets and should be mapped, in detail, so that the plane geometry of the veins (rather than that of the dykes) is accurately intersected by drilling; (2) a geophysical survey across the valley floor, down-dip from the surface expression of the dykes, should be used to extend and map-out the geometry of the dykes in the subsurface; (3) a limited diamond-drilling program should be implemented to test the known (outcrop) occurrences, and the down-dip extensions thereof. In stage (3) drilling, two collars sited from the same drill-pad, near the ridge-top, would facilitate drilling within the dyke in a down-dip direction (targeting mineralized veins versus dyke rock). A two-hole "fan" geometry would test the quartz-arsenopyrite veins lying within the plane of the dyke from the ridge top. This geometry would also test any variability in mineralization between two holes. Due to the distribution of arsenopyrite mineralization, it is recommended that the drilling operation utilize HQ or NTW core. At least one other step-out hole should be collared in the valley to test a "blind" target, that being the down-dip extension of the dyke tested by the first two drill-holes, outlined by a magnetometer survey. Overall, the high-grade gold results combined with the property geology infer that excellent potential exists for a sizeable, high-grade gold target on the property.

Respectfully Submitted,



John R. Dickie, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist



November 10, 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;

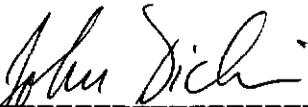
(2) I have over twelve (12) years' experience with various research institutions and mining companies on projects in Canada (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia, Yukon), United States, and Mexico, with over ten years' experience on Yukon projects;

(3) I do not hold any interest in Eagle Plains Resources Limited (EPL), nor do I hold any interest in Miner River Resources Limited (MRG). I do not expect to receive securities or related remuneration from either of the aforementioned companies.

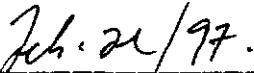
(4) This report and the conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on fieldwork conducted by myself, or personally witnessed, on the Alp 1-18 claims during August, 1996;

(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,



John R. Dickie, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist



November 10, 1996

Appendix A
Rock Sample Descriptions

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Chip(C)/Grab(G)</u>	<u>Description</u>
BKALP01	G	20 cm qz-asy vein float
BKALP02	C	0.6 m chip; scorodite stained fractured siltstone
BKALP03	G	4 cm sample across 1 cm qz-asy vein (incl. selvages)
BKALP04	G	15 cm sample across 10 cm vein (as above)
BKALP05	G	6 cm sample across 2 cm vein (as above)
BKALP06	G	4 cm sample across 3 cm vein (as above)
BKALP07	C	2.0 m chip (hornfelsed siltstone between #3 and #6)
BKALP08	C	1.0 m chip (" " #3 and #4)
BKALP09	C	1.0 m chip (" " #4 and #5)
BKALP10	G	10 cm wide qz-asy vein
BKALP11	G	corroded/altered vein with aspy blebs (est. 2-3%)
BKALP12	C	0.6 m chip across #11 (above) and 0.3 m qz-asy veins
BKALP13	G	15 cm qz-asy vein talus sample
BKALP14	C	0.3 m chip across vein in dyke exposed in Trench 1
BKALP15	G	grab of shale adjacent to #14 (above)
BKALP16	C	0.8 m chip across felsic dyke (Trench 1)
BKALP17	C	2.5 m chip across 3 qz-asy veins in dyke (i)
BKALP18	C	2.5 m chip across 2 qz-asy veins in dyke (ii)
BKALP19	C	2.5 m chip across 3 qz-asy veins in dyke (iii)
BKALP20	C	3.0 m chip across felsic dyke
BKALP21	-	Lost
BKALP22	C	2.5 m chip across felsic dyke (i)
BKALP23	C	2.5 m chip across felsic dyke (ii)
BKALP24	C	2.5 m chip across felsic dyke (iii)
BKALP25	C	2.5 m chip across felsic dyke (iv)
JDALP01	G	minor dykelet (2 cm) with Tr py
JDALP02	G	20% pyrr in hornfelsed siltstone
JDALP03	G	Qz-asy vein 1 cm in felsic dyke
JDALP04	C	0.5 cm qz-asy veinlet crossing felsic dyke
JDALP05	C	1.0 m chip of silicified dyke margin
JDALP06	G	oxidized vein(?) at dyke/wallrock contact
JDALP07	C	1.5 m chip across multiple 1-3 cm veins in dyke (i)
JDALP08	C	1.5 m chip (from JDALP07), incr. Qz/asy (ii)
JDALP09	C	1.5 m chip (from JDALP08) (iii)
JDALP10	G	12-15 cm qz-asy vein, 3-5 mm aspy blebs 6-7%
JDALP11	G	10-15 cm qz-asy vein. 1 cm aspy veinlets
JDALP12	G	(as per JDALP11) 5 m along-strike
JDALP13	G	silicified dyke margin, tr aspy
JDALP14	G	Rep. Grab across 3 m at 30 cm int.; 12 cm qz-asy vein across dyke axis
JDALP15	C	1.5 m chip across qz-asy vein in silicified dyke (i)
JDALP16	C	1.5 m chip (from JDALP15) (ii)
JDALP17	G	Select grab from JDALP16
JDALP18	C	1.5 m chip (continues from JDALP15) (iii)
JDALP19	G	Select grab of 40 cm thick qz-asy vein

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Chip (C)/Grab (G)</u>	<u>Description</u>
JDALP20	G	Dyke margin, clay-altered and silicified
JDALP21	G	up-slope, large dyke, qz-asy py veins
JDALP22	G	qz-asy py vein (2 m silicified vein zone)
JDALP23	G	qz-asy py vein (as above)
JDALP24	G	qz-asy py vein (as above)
JDALP25	C	1.5 m chip across qz-asy py vein 25 m from ridge top
JDALP26	C	1.5 m chip, qz-asy py vein in Trench 2
JDALP27	G	grab of JDALP26
JDALP28	G	" "
JDALP29	C	1.0 m chip across qz-asy py vein in dyke
JDALP30	G	qz-asy py vein in minor trench
JDALP31	G	sugary, silica-altered dyke, Tr dissem. Aspy
JDALP32	C	2.5 m chip, Trench 3, silicified dyke, qz veinlets
JDALP33	G	grab of scorodite-stained silicified dyke
JDALP34	C	0.8 m chip, as per JDALP33
JDALP35	C	2.0 m chip, rusty, corroded dyke rock, Tr scorodite
JDALP36	G	relatively fresh felsic dyke
JDALP37	G	1 m wide qz-asy py vein within felsic dyke (#36)
JDALP38	C	1.5 m chip across silicified and veined dyke
JDALP39	G	grab of qz-asy py vein mineralization
JDALP40	G	grab of qz-asy py vein mineralization

Appendix B
Geochemistry Results (ICP/Assay)

26/08/96

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO# 07035

Sample #	Au ppb
BKDR 1	133
BKDR 2	93
BKDR 3	49
BKDR 4	89
BKDR 5	203
BKDR 6	2374
BKDR 7	6116
JDDL 1	365
JDDL 2	1312
JDDL 3	843
JDDL 4	1550
JDDL 5	215
JDDL 6	128
JDDL 7	1988
ALP BK 1	84
ALP BK 2	1130
ALP BK 3	799
ALP BK 4	163
ALP BK 5	209
ALP BK 6	1241
ALP BK 7	664
ALP BK 8	631
ALP BK 9	55
ALP BK 10	152
ALP BK 11	1262
ALP BK 12	380
ALP BK 13	2537
ALP BK 14	✓2994✓
ALP BK 15	671
ALP BK 16	✓49✓

Certified by



26/08/96

Assay Certificate

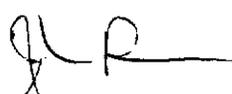
Page 2

Bernie Kreft

WO# 07035

Sample #	Au ppb
ALP BK 17	152 ✓
ALP BK 18	407 ✓
ALP BK 19	67 ✓
ALP BK 20	907 ✓
ALP BK 22	2140
ALP BK 23	559
ALP BK 24	266
ALP BK 25	715
JD ALP 1	13
JD ALP 2	11
JD ALP 3	376 ✓
JD ALP 4	874 ✓
JD ALP 5	70 ✓
JD ALP 6	44 ✓
JD ALP 7	1834 ✓
JD ALP 8	6613 ✓
JD ALP 9	1450 ✓
JD ALP 10	413 ✓
JD ALP 11	46 ✓
JD ALP 12	>7000 30758
JD ALP 13	506 ✓
JD ALP 14	2340 ✓
JD ALP 15	4926 ✓
JD ALP 16	6055 ✓
JD ALP 17	>7000 50143 @ 31100
JD ALP 18	>7000 12000
JD ALP 19	>7000 12000
JD ALP 20	1028
JD ALP 21	>7000 15363
JD ALP 22	>7000 0611

Certified by



26/08/96

Assay Certificate

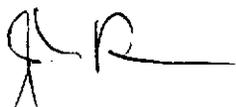
Page 3

Bernie Kreft

WO# 07035

Sample #	Au ppb
JD ALP 23	>7000 55078 → 31100
JD ALP 24	1702 ✓
JD ALP 25	>7000 7922
JD ALP 26	311 ✓
JD ALP 27	506 ✓
JD ALP 28	295 ✓
JD ALP 29	461 ✓
JD ALP 30	288 ✓
JD ALP 31	88 ✓
JD ALP 32	83 ✓
JD ALP 33	176 ✓
JD ALP 34	208 ✓
JD ALP 35	47 ✓
JD ALP 36	35 ✓
JD ALP 37	3248 ✓
JD ALP 38	182
JD ALP 39	599
JD ALP 40	187

Certified by



09/09/96

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO# 07035a

Sample #	Au oz/ton
BKDR 6	0.081
BKDR 7	0.147
JDDL 2	0.053
JDDL 4	0.044
JDDL 7	0.058
ALP BK 2	0.034
ALP BK 6	0.034
ALP BK 11	0.041
ALP BK 13	0.074
ALP BK 14	0.090
ALP BK 22	0.065
JD ALP 7	0.051
JD ALP 8	0.171
JD ALP 9	0.056
JD ALP 12	0.989
JD ALP 14	0.064
JD ALP 15	0.137
JD ALP 16	0.157
JD ALP 17	1.912
JD ALP 18	0.419
JD ALP 19	0.408
JD ALP 20	0.032
JD ALP 21	0.494
JD ALP 22	0.310
JD ALP 23	1.771
JD ALP 24	0.050
JD ALP 25	0.256
JD ALP 37	0.095

Note: Gravimetric Fire Assays.

Certified by





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

iPL 96H0810

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

Bernie Kraft

Northern Analytical Laboratories

78 Samples

0= Rock 0= Soil 0= Core 0=RC Ct 78= Pulp 0=Other

[081009:10:22:69090596]

Out: Sep 05, 1996 Project: W.O. 07035

Raw Storage: -- -- -- -- 12Mon/Dis --

Mon=Month Dis=Discard

In: Aug 29, 1996 Shipper: Norm Smith

Pulp Storage: -- -- -- -- 12Mon/Dis --

Rtn=Return Arc=Archive

PO#: 054620 Shipment: ID=C030901

Msg: ICP(AqR)30

Msg:

Document Distribution

1 Northern Analytical Laboratories EN RT CC IN FX
105 Copper Road 1 2 2 2 1
Whitehorse DL 3D 5D BT BL
YT Y1A 2Z7 0 0 0 1 0

ATT: Norm Smith

Ph:403/668-4968

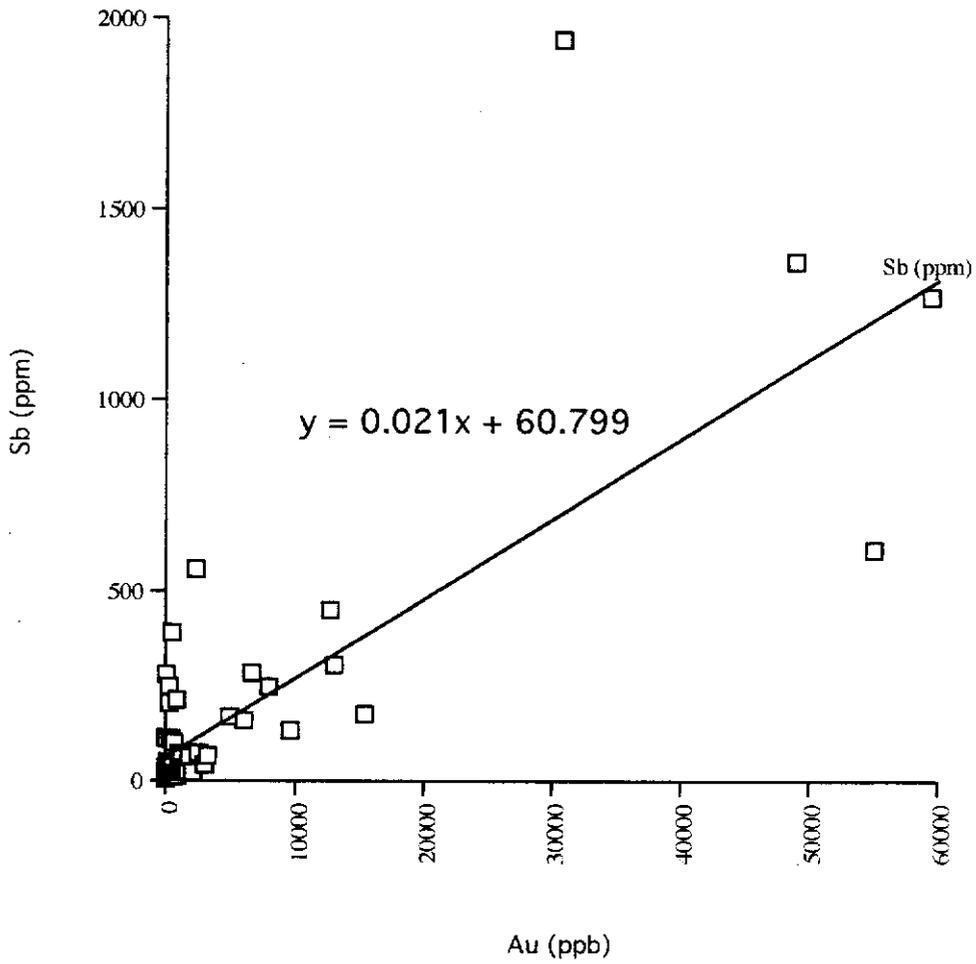
Fx:403/668-4890

Analytical Summary

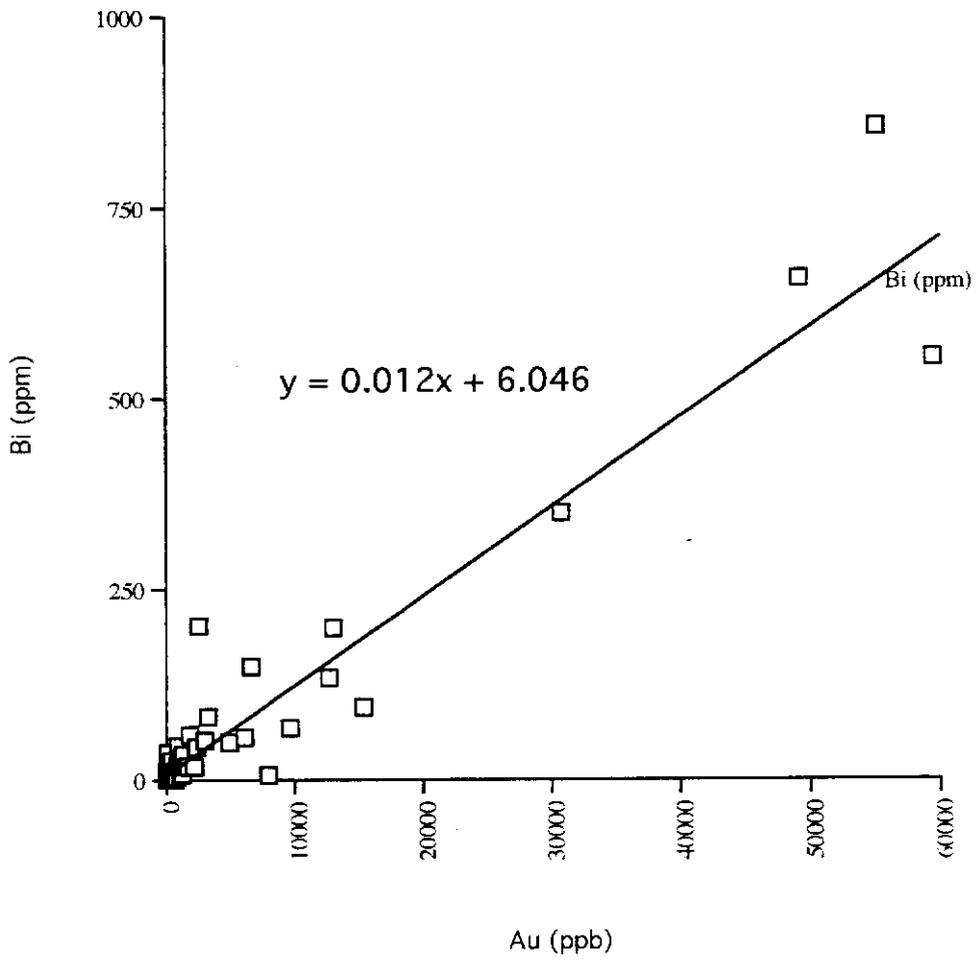
Table with columns: ##, Code, Met Title, Limit, Limit, Units, Description, Element, ##. Contains 30 rows of analytical data for various elements like Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Arsenic, etc.

Appendix C
Geochemical Cross-Plots

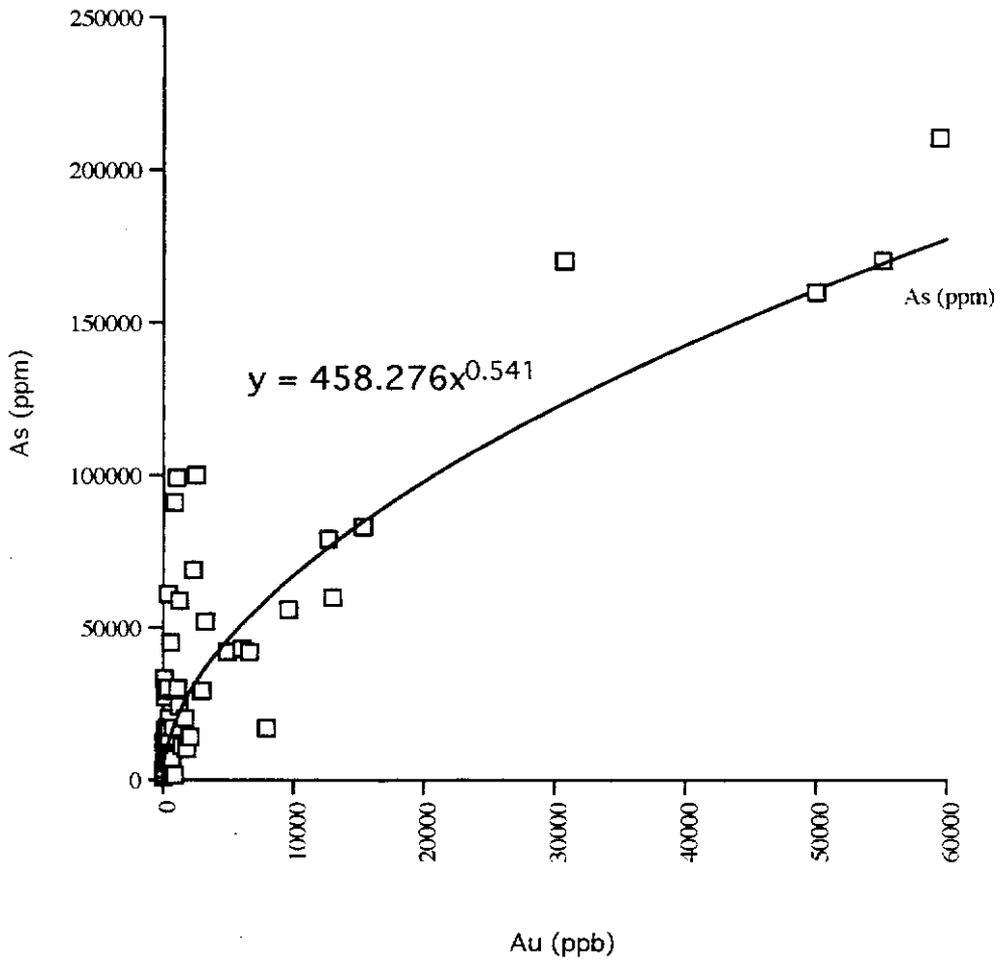
Geochemical Plot: Au (ppb) vs Sb (ppm)



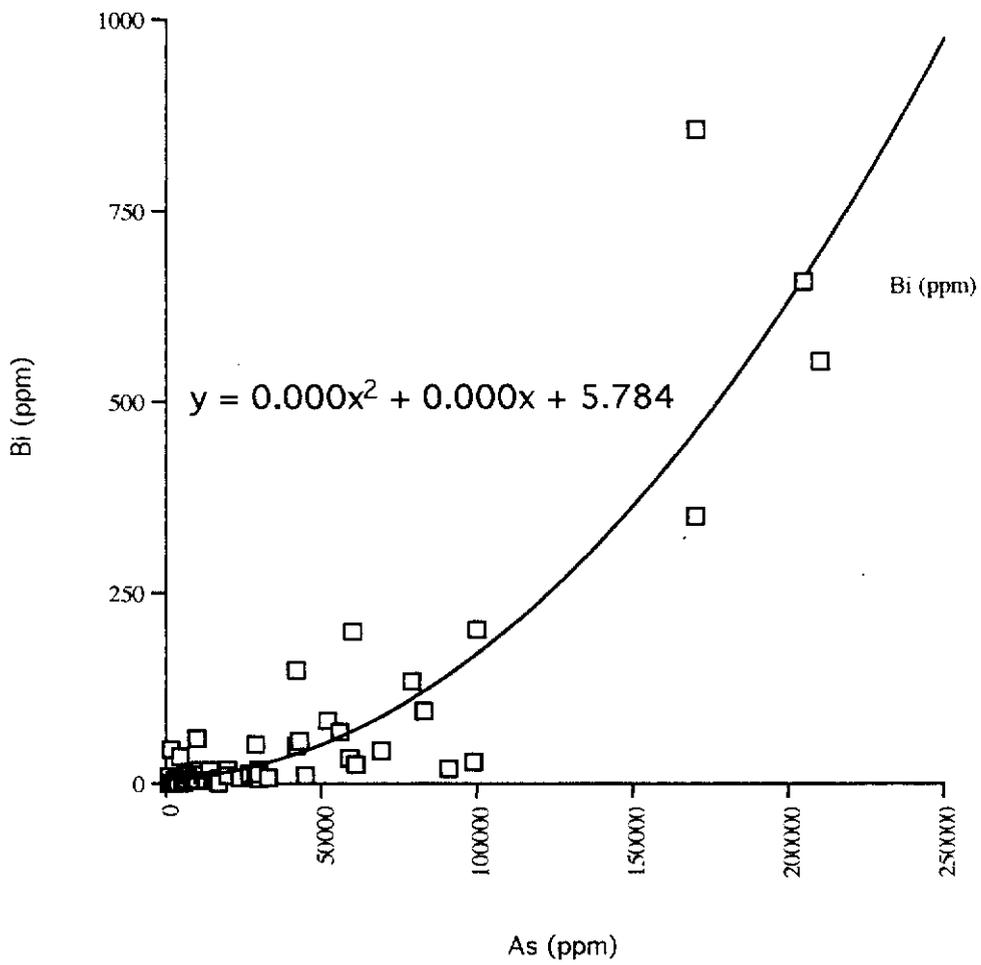
Geochemical Plot: Au (ppb) vs Bi (ppm)



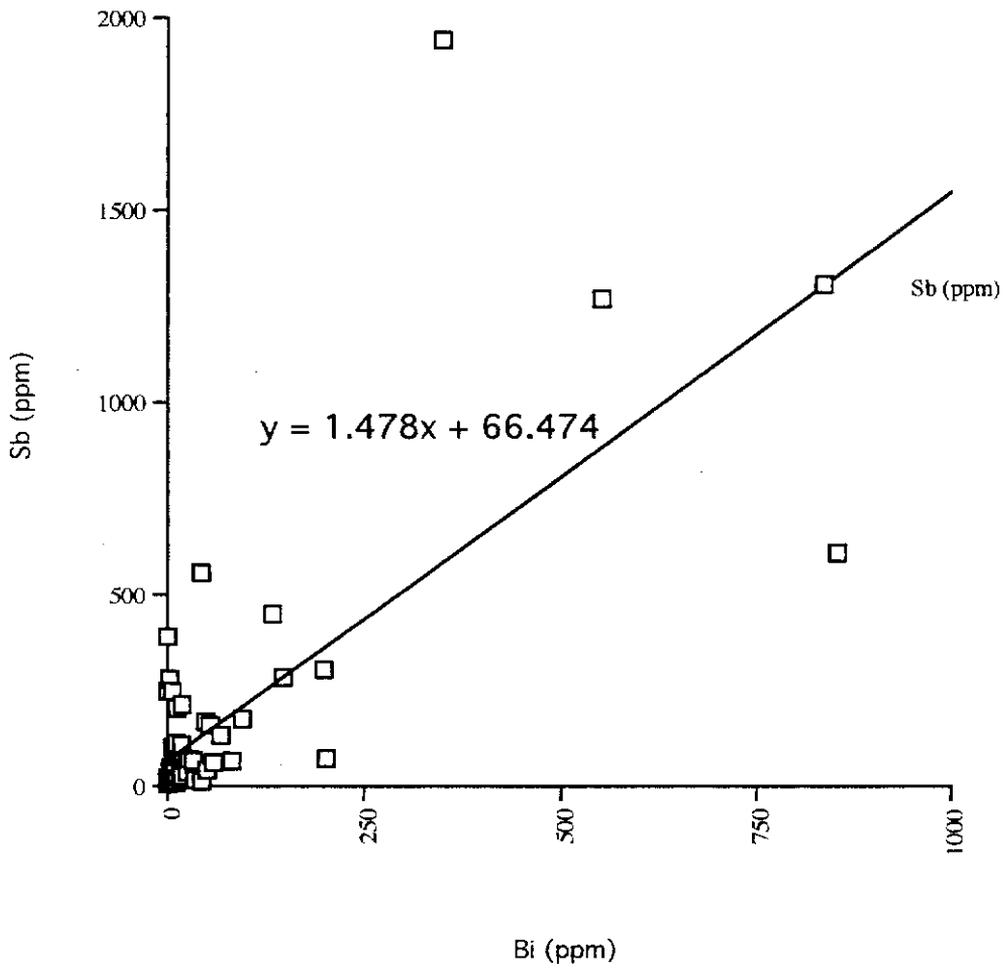
Geochemical Plot: Au (ppb) vs As (ppm)



Geochemical Plot: As (ppm) vs Bi (ppm)



Geochemical Plot: Sb (ppm) vs Bi (ppm)



Appendix D
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
	Subtotal: \$1780.30

Program: Phase 1

Helicopter	2589.79
Geochemistry	1442.06
Overlimit Assays	359.52
Camp Supplies	67.37
Food	88.78
Wages	6000.00

(J. Dickie; Senior Geologist 9 days @375.00/day)

(B. Kreft; Camp Manager 6 days @ 375.00/day)

Total Expenses	\$12,327.82
	Less Cash Advanced <u>\$12,327.82</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).