



**1997 GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE THUNDERHEAD 1-12 CLAIMS**

093 828

May 19, 1998

Mayo Mining District
N.T.S. 105N/08

Latitude: 63°18' North
Longitude: 132°10' West

Owner: Viceroy Exploration (Canada), Inc.

Author: Carl M. Schulze

Date of work: June 1997

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 \$ 1200.00.

M. B. K.
for Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Introductory Statement	2
1.2 Location and Access	2
1.3 Physiography and Vegetation	2
1.4 Regional Exploration History and Competitor Activity	2
1.5 Property Exploration History	2
1.6 Work Program	4
1.6.1 Sample Preparation and Assay Procedure	4
1.6.2 Personnel	4
CHAPTER 2: GEOLOGY	6
2.1 Regional Geology	6
2.2 Property Geology	6
CHAPTER 3: MINERALIZATION	10
3.1 Property Mineralization	10
3.2 Geochemistry	10
3.3 Geologic Model for Mineralization and Alteration	10
CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS	12
CHAPTER FIVE: RECOMMENDATIONS	13
BIBLIOGRAPHY	14
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	15

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 1	Status of Claims After 1997 Filing	4
Table 2	Stratigraphic Column: Thunderhead Property.....	7

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	General Location Map.....	3
Figure 2	Government Claim Map.....	5
Figure 3	Regional Geologic Setting and Land Disposition	8
Figure 4	Compilation Map	9

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Applicable Expenditures For Assessment Credits
Appendix 2	Rock Assay Results

SUMMARY

The Thunderhead Property, consisting of the THUNDERHEAD 1-24 Claims, is located 145 kilometers north of Ross River, Yukon, just north of Fairweather Lake. It is located within a thick sequence of Lower to Mid – Paleozoic Selwyn Basin shallow marine shelf to off-shelf sediments north of the Tintina Trench. This sequence was emplaced along the margins of the ancient North American Platform from Late Precambrian to Triassic time. In the Fairweather Lake area the lowest members of this sequence belong to the Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Hyland Group, consisting of coarse clastic, frequently calcareous sediments, and lesser thinly bedded shale, argillite, phyllite, and minor limestone. Extensive sequences of Devonian – Mississippian Earn Group shale and chert-pebble conglomerate with lesser Road River Group, primarily Steel Formation, calcareous siltstone to mudstone extend WNW across the area. Quartz monzonitic to monzonitic intrusive units belonging to the Mid – Cretaceous Tombstone Suite have been emplaced into Selwyn Basin sediments.

The Thunderhead property is underlain by a small quartz-monzonite stock emplaced within a small unit of Hyland Group limestone and calcareous thin to medium bedded sediments. The latter have been interpreted by the GSC as lying in fault contact with the broad package of Earn Group and Steel Formation sediments to the north.

Two major mineralized settings occur: copper enriched endoskarn and exoskarn mineralization along the margins of the stock, and copper enriched quartz-arsenopyrite veining with minor base metal enrichment peripheral to the stock. Mineralized occurrences are abundant, but of limited extent. Vein mineralization shows moderate silver enrichment, to 54.2 gpt Ag, and gold enrichment to 1.29 gpt Au; however, most values returned are sub-economic. Fairly narrow vein mineralization is somewhat more “evolved”; however, high copper values and fairly low gold values suggest the mineralogical setting near the stock is unfavourable for development of high grade gold deposits.

Exploration in 1998 is recommended to include traversing roughly one to two kilometers outbound of the stock, explanation of the gold in soil anomalies underlying Thunderhead 13-24, and confirmation of the major assumed fault northwest of the property.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introductory Statement

The Thunderhead Property consists of 24 contiguous quartz mining claims (Thunderhead 1-24) covering a 5 square kilometer area within NTS Sheet 105N/08, in the Mayo Mining District (Figure 1). Assessment work in 1997 was carried out on the Thunderhead 1-12 claims covering a 2.5 square kilometer area.

The 1997 exploration program involved preliminary geological mapping and rock sampling. Reconnaissance soil and rock sampling were carried out prior to staking.

1.2 Location and Access

The Thunderhead Property is located roughly 145 kilometers north of Ross River, Yukon Territory, and roughly 180 kilometers east of Mayo, Yukon. The property is centered at 63°18' North latitude, 132°10' West longitude on NTS Map Sheet 105N/08.

Access is by helicopter from a base camp located at Fairweather Lake roughly ten kilometers to the south. Accommodations are available at Swan Lake Lodge thirty-five kilometers to the northwest.

1.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The property overlies a prominent east-northeast trending ridge attaining 5,350 feet in elevation, with moderate to steep terrain, and abundant outcrop and talus. Alpine vegetation covers much of the property, with sub-alpine taiga covering lower elevations. Surrounding terrain is of moderate relief, covered by typical northern boreal forest.

1.4 Regional Exploration History and Competitor Activity

Little significant exploration has occurred in the vicinity of the Thunderhead property. Treadwell Yukon CL reported finding a lead-silver "lode" in the area in 1929. The HUGO Claims were staked in 1967 roughly seven kilometers to the southwest to cover a gossan with a high zinc geochemical signature. No mineralization was found. The "Dog" Occurrence located fifteen kilometers to the east, found by the GSC in 1984, is reported to contain Earn Group shale intruded by Cretaceous dykes and cut by barite veins.

1.5 Property Exploration History

Quartz-arsenopyrite veins with lesser chalcopyrite and base metal mineralization were discovered during reconnaissance traversing in June 1997. A soil sampling and preliminary geological mapping and prospecting traverse was then conducted. The THUNDERHEAD 1-12 Claims were staked to cover mineralized vein occurrences. Following the return of favourable gold values from soil sampling to the south, the THUNDERHEAD 13-24 Claims were added.

Several reconnaissance soil sampling and geological mapping traverses were conducted to the east and southwest of the claims, primarily traversing extensions of the ridge underlying the property.

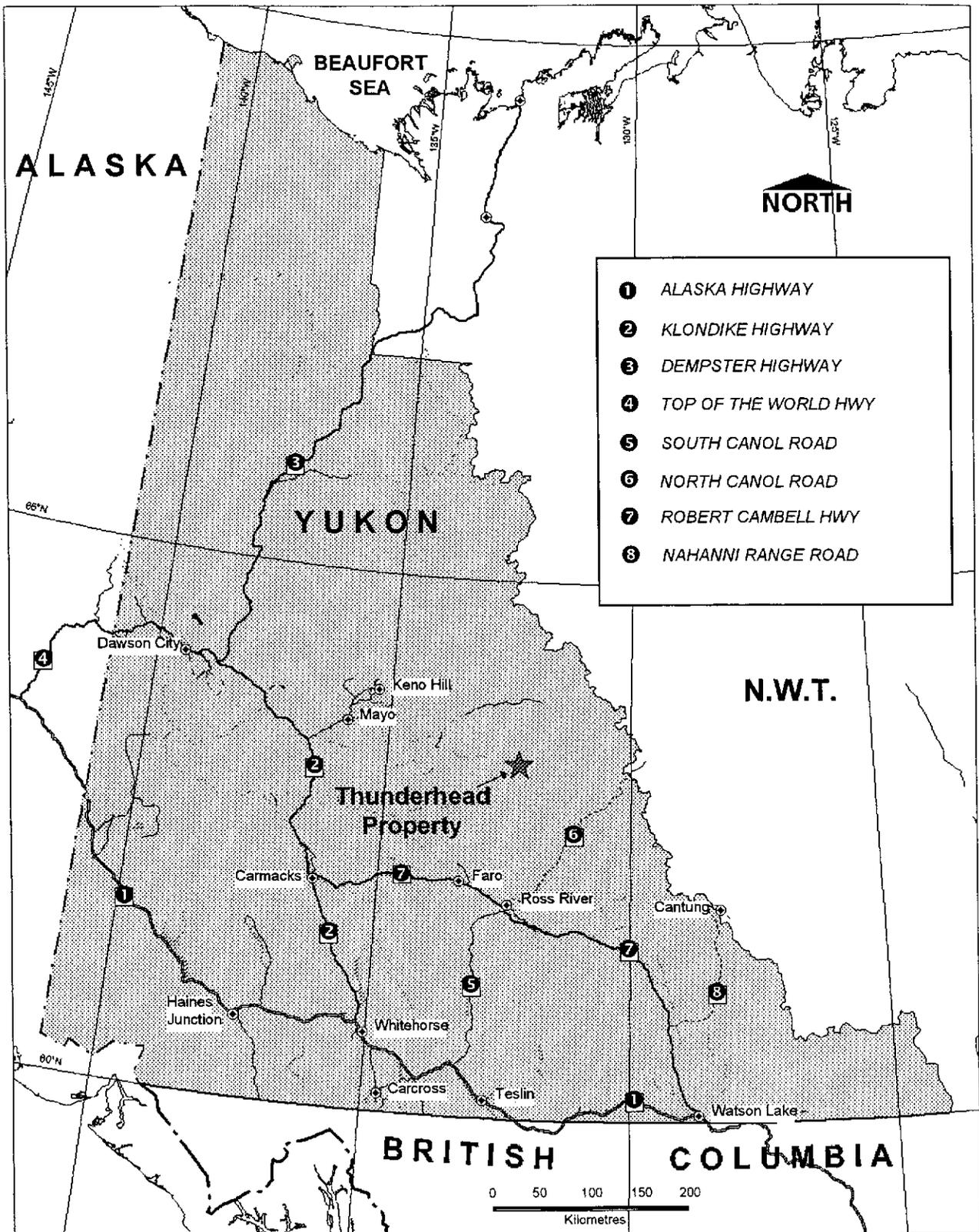


FIGURE 1: GENERAL LOCATION MAP

Table 1 below lists detailed claim status, including assessment status and expiry dates. Figure 2 is a Claim Location Map showing recorded claim locations.

Table 1: Status of Thunderhead Claims after 1997 filing				
Claim Name	Grant No.	Number of Claims	Owner	New Expiry Date
Thunderhead 001-012	YB80957-968	12	Viceroy Exploration (Canada), Inc.	July 8, 1999
Thunderhead 013-024	YB81375-81386	12	Viceroy Exploration (Canada), Inc.	September 2, 1998

1.6 Work Program

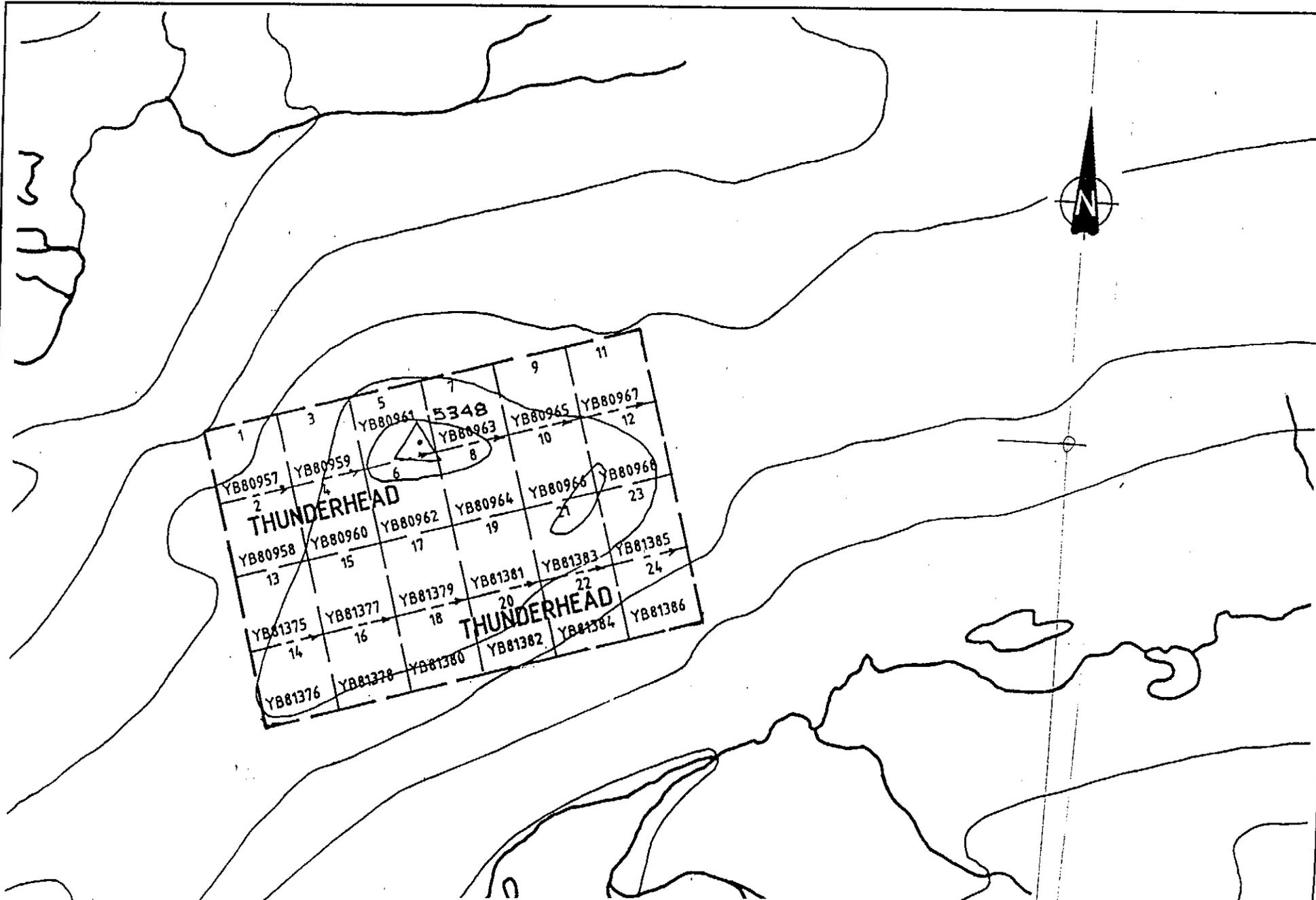
The only work applicable for assessment credits consisted of limited rock sampling (7 samples) and geological mapping following staking of the Thunderhead 1-12 Claims. The THUNDERHEAD 13-24 Claims were added after the applicable work was conducted.

1.6.1 Sample Preparation and Assay Procedure

All samples were shipped and analyzed by Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, B.C. Soil samples were dried and sieved to – 80 mesh, and rock samples were crushed and pulverized to – 150 mesh. All samples were subject to 30g fire assay for gold with an atomic absorption finish, and also analyzed by 32 element ICP scan. Mercury was analyzed using a 10 ppb detection limit. Rejects are retained at Chemex Labs for one year. All sample locations have been tied into UTM co-ordinates and have been plotted. A sample database in Microsoft Excel format is included and can be interfaced with Autocad Map or MapInfo software programs.

1.6.2 Personnel

All applicable work for assessment was done by Carl Schulze, Senior Exploration Geologist.



**THUNDERHEAD PROPERTY CLAIM
LOCATION MAP**

DRAWN BY:		SCALE:	1/2 Mile:1"
DATA BY:	S.C.	NTS:	105N/8
DATE:	04/02/98	FIGURE:	2

CHAPTER 2: GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Thunderhead Property overlies a thick sequence of Lower to Mid – Paleozoic Selwyn Basin shallow marine shelf to off-shelf sediments north of the Tintina Trench. This sequence was emplaced along the margins of the ancient North American Platform from Late Precambrian to Triassic time (Table 2). In the Fairweather Lake area the lowest members of this sequence belong to the Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Hyland Group, consisting of coarse clastic, frequently calcareous sediments as well as fine grained, frequently calcareous thinly bedded shale, argillite, phyllite, and minor limestone. Extensive sequences of Devonian – Mississippian Earn Group shale and chert-pebble conglomerate with lesser Road River Group, primarily Steel Formation, calcareous siltstone to mudstone extend WNW across the area. Fairly sizable units of Permian Mount Christie Formation siltstone, argillite and lesser dolostone, and Cambrian – Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation calcareous sediments occur to the southeast (Figure 3). Younger sedimentary members than the Earn Group, including “Keno Hill Quartzite”, and units of Carboniferous to Permian thin bedded limestone comprise upper members of the Selwyn Basin and occur north of the Fairweather Lake area.

Quartz monzonitic to monzonitic intrusive units belonging to the Mid – Cretaceous Tombstone Suite have been emplaced into Selwyn Basin sediments. Some literature describes eastern extensions of this suite as the “Selwyn Plutonic Suite. Several small Tombstone Suite stocks occur in the Thunderhead area.

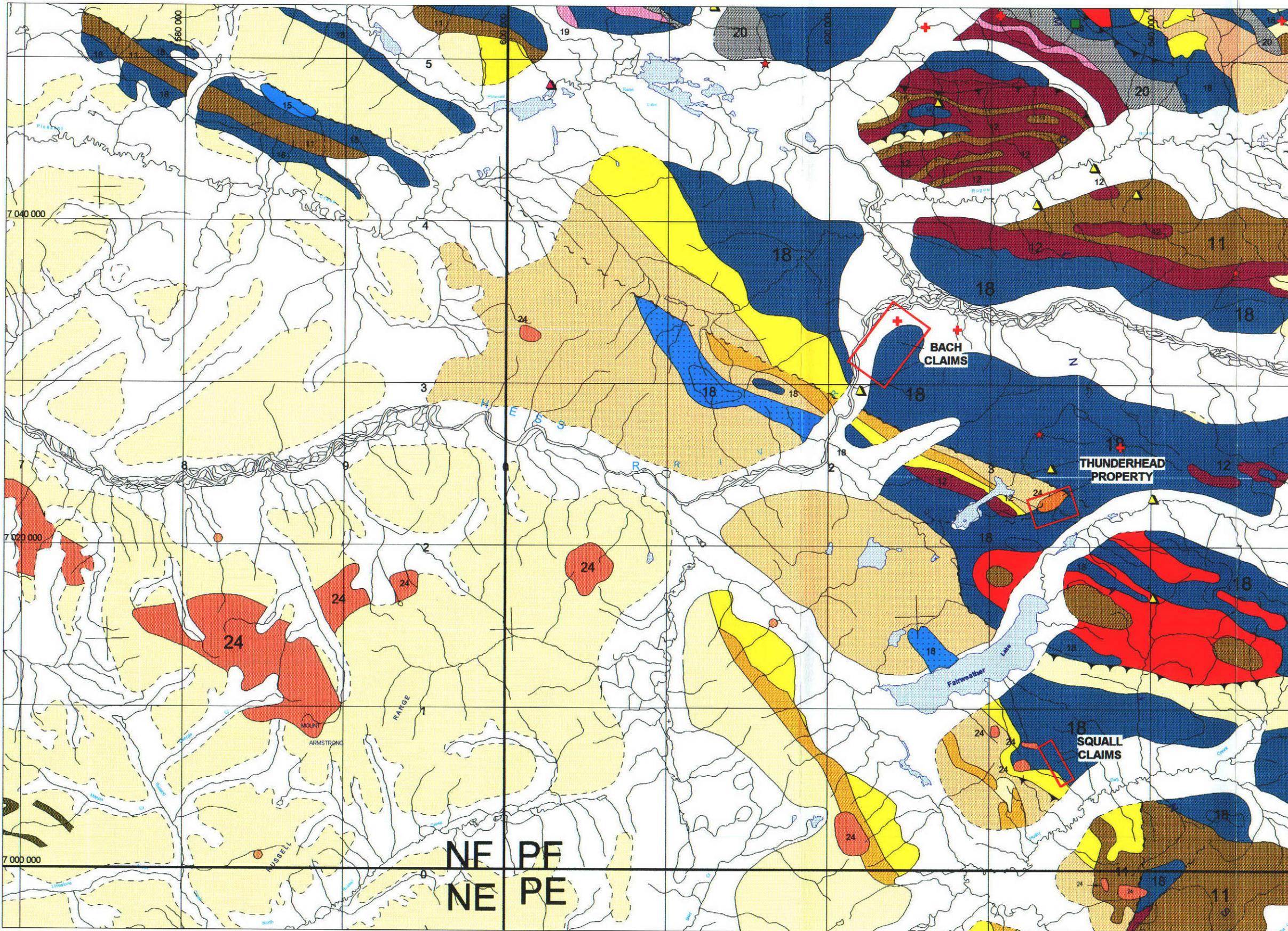
2.2 Property Geology

The Thunderhead property is situated within a broad sequence of Earn group shale, argillite and chert-pebble conglomerate. The property is underlain by a small Tombstone Suite quartz-monzonite stock and associated high level dykes and plugs intruded into the eastern margin of a unit of Hyland group calcareous phyllite and limestone (Figure 4). Hornfelsing of surrounding sediments has occurred, as well as some marbilization and calc-silicate alteration of Hyland Group calcareous sediments. Regional mapping by the GSC shows this unit to be in fault contact with Earn Group sediments to the north; this fault has not been identified in the field. Local reconnaissance mapping has identified conformable units of Road River Group (Steel Formation) weakly calcareous tan weathering shale to mudstone. Baritic horizons marking Earn Group – Road River Group contacts occur to the southwest.

TABLE 2: THUNDERHEAD PROPERTY STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

Age	Group	Formation (Lithology)	Geology Map Designation	Rock Code	Description
Mid-Cretaceous	Tombstone Plutonic Suite (Selwyn Plutonic Suite)	Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite coeval South Fork Volcanics	Kqm, Kg	QM, MO	Felsic to intermediate quartz monzonitic, monzonitic, to quartz dioritic intrusives. The name "Selwyn Suite" often applies to eastern portion of the suite. Anvil Intrusives and coeval South Fork Volcanics now considered part of Tombstone Suite; varying phases due to different fractionation states rather than a separate major intrusive event.
Devonian - Mississippian	Earn Group	Prevost Formation	DMP (Dme)	CH, ARG ARGG	Brown weathering shale, grey to grey-brown weathering chert-pebble conglomerate, dark grey-black chert-quartz sandstone.
Devonian	Earn Group	Portrait Lake Formation	Dp (Dme)	CH, ARG, ARGG	Argillite, chert, minor sandstone and conglomerate. Black siliceous argillite form lower member. May contain minor greywacke, siltstone and baritic horizons.
Ordovician-Early Devonian	Road River Group	Steel Formation	(OSDr)	SS	Weakly to moderately calcareous orange weathering mudstone to siltstone, often bioturbated reflecting oxygenated bottom water conditions. Baritic horizons often form distinctive upper members near top of formation.
Ordovician-Early Devonian	Road River Group	Duo Lake Formation	Osd (OSDr)	CH, SLT, ARG	Black argillite and massive to thick bedded chert, weathers bluish white, local tan limonitic weathering.
Cambrian - Early Ordovician		Rabbitkettle Formation	COr	LST, SLST	Buff-tan weathering thin-medium bedded limestone, lesser slate, quartzite, phyllite, limestone, local basalt flows, tuffs, breccias.
Late PreCambrian to Early Cambrian	Hyland Group	Narchilla Formation	Can (PrCh)	PHY, ARG	Maroon, brown, black, green thin bedded argillite, phyllite, siltstone. Lesser light brown weathering "grit" and sandstone. Minor limestone to sandy limestone.
Late PreCambrian to Early Cambrian	Hyland Group	Yusezyu Formation	Py (PrCh)	PHY, ARG	Variably calcareous siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, locally calcareous "grits". Also abundant members comprised of phyllite, argillite, shale, lesser limestone. Calc-silicate altered members show pale green colouration suggesting actinolite alteration.

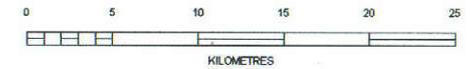
Figure 3: regional geologic setting



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

I: Selwyn Basin (Northeast of Tintina Trench)

- CENOZOIC**
- Quaternary
 - 26 Unconsolidated glacial till, alluvium, stream deposits
- MESOZOIC**
- Cretaceous
 - 24 Biotite granite, biotite quartz monzonite, syenite (predominantly Tombstone Suite)
- Triassic**
- JONES LAKE FORMATION: Brown to grey weathering calcareous and micaceous sandstone and siltstone, siliceous shale and slate, minor limestone
- PALEOZOIC**
- Permian**
- MOUNT CHRISTIE FORMATION: Green argillite, siliceous siltstone, minor sandstone and dolomite with deep-orange weathering
- Carboniferous to Permian**
- 20 Thin bedded limestone, minor black shale, chert, chert pebble conglomerate
- Mississippian**
- 19 Kono Hill quartzite: Massive quartzite, minor slate, phyllite, argillaceous quartzite. Eastern units may be temporarily equivalent.
- Devonian to Mississippian**
- 18 EARN GROUP, Prewest Formation: Thin bedded to laminated, dark blue-grey to black slate, phyllite, commonly graphic, lesser calcareous siltstone sandstone and shale
 - 17 Prewest Formation chert pebble conglomerate interbedded with chert-quartz arenite and graywacke, chert-quartz sandstone, blue-grey to black slate
 - EARN GROUP, Por trait Lake Formation and Unsubdivided: Thin bedded, siliceous black siltstone, shale and chert
 - 16 Felsic metacalcic, quartz porphyry (part of lower schist?)
- Ordovician to Early Devonian**
- ROAD RIVER GROUP, Steel Formation: Orange weathering, thin bedded, bioturbated dolomite to grey-green mudstone to siltstone, lesser chert
 - ROAD RIVER GROUP, Duo Formation and Unsubdivided: Thin to medium bedded, light grey to black chert, black shale, often graphic
- RABBITKLE FORMATION**
- 24 Basalt, tuff, tuff breccia
 - 11 Limestone and dolomite, minor black clay, argillaceous limestone and dolomite
 - 10 Varicoloured slate
 - 9 Quartzite, slate, phyllite, limestone
- HESS RIVER FORMATION (NE part of 105/0 only, part of Mackenzie Platform?)** Black pyritic shale occurs as interstratified thick units of black calcareous shale and rusty black shale
- Early to Mid-Cambrian**
- GULL LAKE FORMATION: Dark grey to black siliceous siltstone
 - SEWY FORMATION: Limestone, silty limestone, local limestone slope breccia, minor siltstone and black shale
- PROTEROZOIC**
- Late Hadrynian to Early Cambrian**
- HYLAND GROUP, Hercliffe Formation: Argillite, dark grey, green to maroon shale and phyllite, minor argillaceous limestone and chert pebble conglomerate and "gill" unit
- Late Hadrynian**
- YUSEZYU FORMATION: Grey to dark grey limestone, minor amonaceous limestone, dark quartzite, calcareous quartzite, minor argillaceous limestone
 - YUSEZYU FORMATION: Argillite, maroon and green thin bedded, also thick bedded quartzite, calcareous quartzite, minor argillaceous limestone



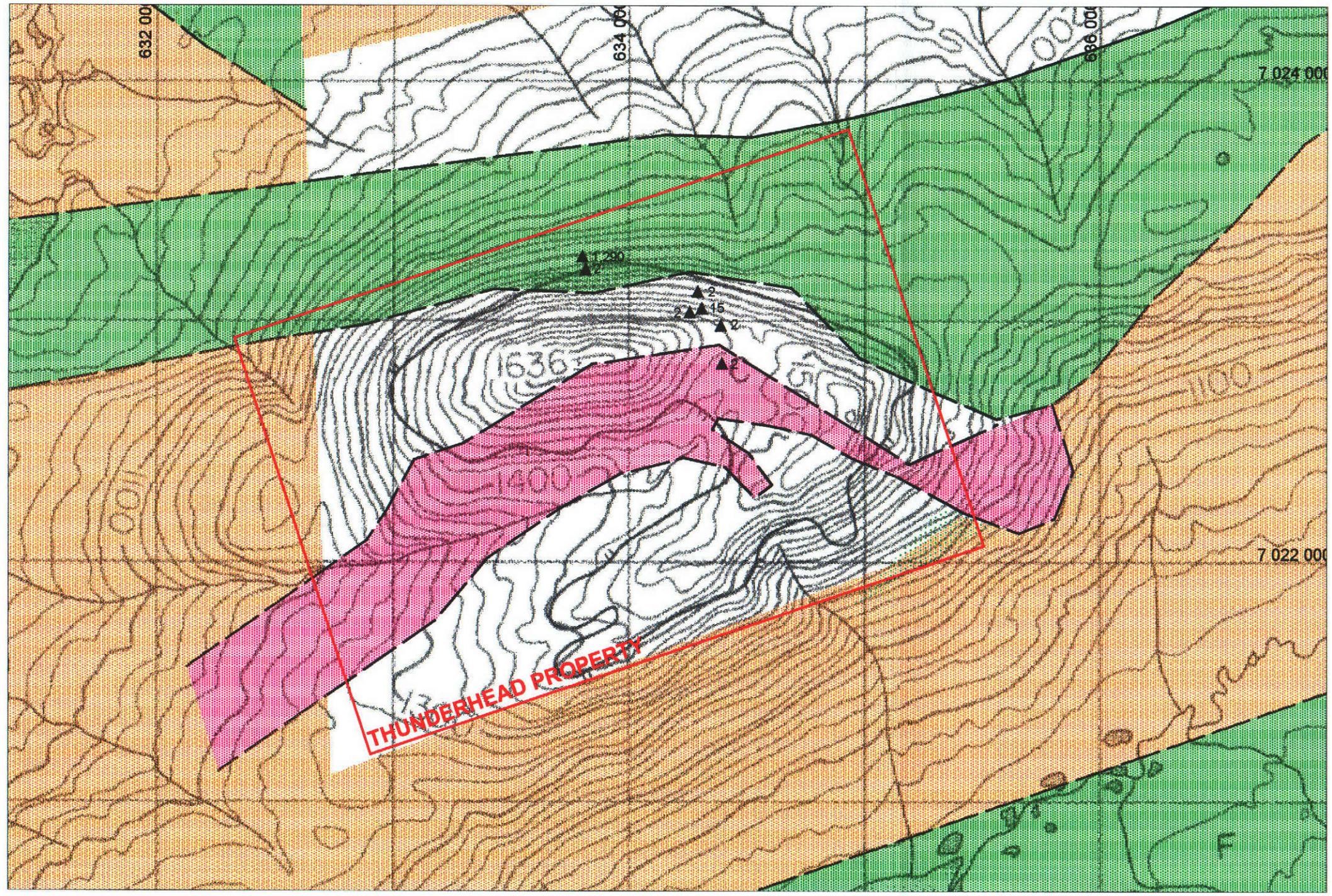
VICEROY INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATION

THUNDERHEAD PROPERTY

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING AND LAND DISPOSITION

DRAWN:	DATE: 13 May 98	NTS: 105/N
DATA BY:	SCALE: 1: 250,000	FIGURE NO: 3

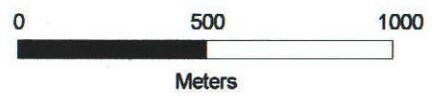
Figure 4: Compilation map



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND		STRUCTURAL SYMBOLS	
	Cretaceous Intrusives (Kqm)		Geological contact, undefined.
	Devonian-Mississippian Eam Group (DMe)		Geological contact, defined.
	Ordovician-Silurian Road River (OsDr)		Thrust fault, known, "teeth" indicate down-dip direction.
	Cambrian-Ordovician Rabbitkettle Fm. (COr)		Thrust fault, assumed, "teeth" indicate down-dip direction.
	Pre-Cambrian Hyland Group (PrCh)		Bedding (primary feature)
			Bedding (vertical)
			Joint
			Joint (vertical)
			Faults.
		OTHER SYMBOLS	
			Rock Sample
			Soil Sample
			Silt Sample
			Intermittent Stream
			Permanent Stream
			Cliff
			Talus
			Outcrop
			Au, As, Sb, Hg >=90th Percentile
			As, Sb, Hg >=90th Percentile
			Au, As >=90th Percentile



NORTH



**THUNDERHEAD PROPERTY
COMPILATION MAP**

DRAWN BY:	DATE: 13 May 98	NTS: 105/N
REVISION:	SCALE: 1:20,000	FIGURE NO: 4

CHAPTER 3: MINERALIZATION

3.1 Property Mineralization

Several mineralogical settings, all spatially related to the quartz-monzonitic stock, occur within the property. Composite grab sampling of endoskarn mineralization, consisting of disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite returning up to 0.60% Cu, occurs within western parts of the stock. Fine grained actinolite alteration within the calcareous sediments suggests retrograde mineralization; however, further analysis is required to confirm this. Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite with minor bornite exoskarn mineralization, returning up to 0.52% copper from composite grab samples, has been noted along eastern margins of the stock. Quartz-arsenopyrite veins occur peripherally to the stock across the property. Although these generally range from 0.1-0.3 meters in width, wider veins to at least 1.0 meters in width occur east of the stock, and vein rubblecrop material may suggest wider veins. Composite grab sampling returned values to 1.23% Cu, 49.6 gpt Ag, and 240 ppb Au from these veins, suggesting the presence of tetrahedrite. Gold values were disappointing; the highest value returned is 1.2 gpt Au from a float sample of quartz-arsenopyrite vein material. Mineralization is primarily hosted within Hyland Group coarse clastic sediments. Quartz-arsenopyrite veins have been reported within Road River and Earn Group fine grained sediments; however a re-evaluation of the host stratigraphy should be done to ensure these have been correctly mapped and are not also Hyland Group sediments.

Sporadic elevated gold values were returned from soil sampling across the Thunderhead 13-24 claims. Follow-up work is required to determine the source of these anomalies.

3.2 Geochemistry

Assay results from rock sampling suggest the presence of two mineralogical regimes: a copper enriched endoskarn and exoskarn mineralized setting, and a silver enriched quartz-arsenopyrite vein setting. Rock sampling results of skarn material show that copper enrichment is associated with strongly elevated bismuth and arsenic values, and moderately elevated tungsten, antimony, and base metal values. Vein material returned very high arsenic and bismuth values (to 2490 ppm Bi), strongly elevated antimony values (boulangerite?), copper values to 1.23%, and tungsten values to 690 ppm W, and moderately elevated mercury values to 450 ppb. Sampling of skarn material returned low gold values to 60 ppb, whereas elevated values to 1.29 gpt Au. Silver values to 54.2 gpt Ag were returned from vein material, usually associated with high copper values; skarn material returned weakly anomalous silver values to 10.4 gpt Ag.

Results of soil sampling returned a similar pathfinder signature with elevated gold values. Numerous sporadic elevated gold values to 205 ppb Au were returned from a traverse conducted across the stock and Hyland Group sediments to the south. Strongly elevated bismuth, arsenic, antimony and mercury values to 7 ppm Hg are associated with elevated gold values, suggesting a vein source for many of the anomalies. No follow-up surface work has been conducted to confirm anomalies underlying the Thunderhead 13-24 claims.

3.3 Geologic Model for Mineralization and Alteration

A simple geologic model for mineral emplacement may be developed for the Thunderhead property. A small Cretaceous stock was emplaced within reactive Hyland Group stratigraphy. Base metal and arsenic enriched hydrothermal fluids, and possibly hydromagmatic fluids extended into marginal areas of the stock, creating the base metal enriched endoskarn as well as exoskarn mineralization within the reactive sediments. Vein mineralization was developed from fluid movement along available open spaces. The

latter appears to be slightly more “evolved”, indicating vein formation may have post-dated skarn formation, possibly as a result of a separate, later pulse of fluid movement.

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS

The Thunderhead Property overlies a thick sequence of Lower to Mid – Paleozoic Selwyn Basin shallow marine shelf to off-shelf sediments north of the Tintina Trench. This sequence was emplaced along the margins of the ancient North American Platform from Late Precambrian to Triassic time. In the Fairweather Lake area the lowest members of this sequence belong to the Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Hyland Group consisting of coarse clastic, frequently calcareous sediments, and lesser thinly bedded shale, argillite, phyllite, and minor limestone. Extensive sequences of Devonian – Mississippian Earn Group shale and chert-pebble conglomerate with lesser Road River Group, primarily Steel Formation calcareous siltstone to mudstone extend WNW across the area. Quartz monzonitic to monzonitic intrusive units belonging to the Mid – Cretaceous Tombstone Suite have been emplaced into Selwyn Basin sediments.

The Thunderhead property is underlain by a small quartz-monzonite stock emplaced within a small unit of Hyland Group limestone and calcareous thin to medium bedded sediments. The latter have been interpreted by the GSC as lying in fault contact with a broad package of Earn Group and Road River Group sediments to the north.

Two major mineralized settings occur: copper enriched endoskarn and exoskarn mineralization along the margins of the stock, and copper enriched quartz-arsenopyrite veining with minor base metal enrichment. Mineralized occurrences are abundant, but of limited extent. Both settings have strong bismuth, antimony, and moderate mercury signatures. Vein mineralization shows moderate silver enrichment, to 54.2 gpt Au, and gold enrichment to 1.29 gpt Au; however, most values returned are sub-economic. Fairly narrow vein mineralization is somewhat more “evolved”; however, high copper values and fairly low gold values suggest proximal mineralization to the stock has low potential to host high grade gold deposits

CHAPTER FIVE: RECOMMENDATIONS

To date, all mineralized occurrences on the Thunderhead property are of limited extent and return sub-economic gold values. Since more gold enriched occurrences may exist further away from the stock, reconnaissance traverses including soil sampling at 50 meter intervals and rock sampling should be done roughly one to two kilometers outboard from the intrusive margin. Significantly larger occurrences than any found to date are necessary for potential economic viability. Traversing should be done to the northwest, to confirm the presence of the interpreted fault. Follow-up surface work should be done to explain soil anomalies across the Thunderhead 13-24 claims. Sufficient work should be done to satisfy assessment requirements.

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- Schulze, C, 1997: Yukon Regional Project, 1997 Progress Report; In-house Report, Viceroy Exploration (Canada), Inc.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Carl M. Schulze, of the City of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I have held the position of Senior Exploration Geologist with Viceroy International Exploration since 1996.
- 2) I graduated from Lakehead University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology in 1984.
- 3) I have been continually active in mineral exploration since 1984.
- 4) I supervised the exploration program and performed part of the work described in this report.
- 5) I am currently vice-president of the Yukon Chamber of Mines and a member of the Yukon Prospectors' Association



Carl M. Schulze
Senior Project Geologist
Viceroy International Exploration

APPENDIX 1

APPLICABLE EXPENDITURES FOR ASSESSMENT CREDITS

Thunderhead Property (Thunderhead 1-12) Expenditures	
Description	Expenditure
Labor	\$309
Camp Meals and Lodging	120
Helicopter	640
Geochemical Analyses	140
Total	\$1,209

APPENDIX 2

ROCK ASSAY RESULTS

Rock Sample Description Sheet

Sample	X_Coord	Y_Coord	Z_Coord	Traverse	Zone	Type	Width_m	Desc	Fm	Lithology	Modifier	Colour	Carb	Silicif	Alt_ARG	It_POT	Alt_PHY	Limonte	Mineral_1	M1_Amt	Mineral_2	M2_Amt	Mineral_3	M3_Amt	Date	Name
M595670R	635114.16	7022804.12		66H	8	g		Ta	PrCh	PHY	Vn	grn							As	10					22-Jun-97	CS
M595671R	635126.21	7022750.31		66H	-8	cg		Ta	PrCh	SLT	Fol	lgy		S2	A1			mod	P	tr					22-Jun-97	CS
M595672R	635605.09	7022656.42		66H	8	cg		Ta	OSDr	SH	Sch	grn					Ph3	mod	P	2					22-Jun-97	CS
M595673R	635570.03	7022570.05		66H	8	cg		Ta	OSDr	SH	Sch	tan					Ph3	mod	P	20					22-Jun-97	CS
M595674R	635622.15	7022585.06		66H	8	cg		Ta	OSDr	SH	Frac	vn					Ph3	mod	P	20	Cp	1			22-Jun-97	CS
M595675R	635701.75	7022515.03		66H	8	ch	1.5	Oc	Kqm	QBM	Mas	buff	C1		A1		Ph1	wk	P	7	As	1			22-Jun-97	CS
M595676R	635708.14	7022358.1		66H	8	cg		Rc	Kqm	QBM	Mas	buff	C1	S1	A1			wk	P	10					22-Jun-97	CS

Rock Sample Description Sheet

ASAMP	Au_ppb	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Comments
M595670R	1290	1.8	0.09	10000	120	0.2	20	0	0.2	3	142	98	5.72	5	110	0.14	5	0	45	1	0	3	20	138	186	0	145	0	5	5	3	5	10	Qz-as vein gouge
M595671R	2	0.2	1.33	226	30	0.2	1	0.01	0.2	8	106	38	4.54	5	5	0.04	10	0.98	425	0	0.01	17	330	18	1	5	20	0	5	5	18	5	84	Mod. Py boxwork
M595672R	2	0.1	1.78	134	210	0.5	1	0.05	0.2	11	32	27	6.91	5	20	0.14	40	0.49	315	0	0.01	19	690	30	6	4	38	0	5	5	18	5	74	Mod. frac. cont lim
M595673R	2	0.1	1.13	6	90	1	1	1.03	0.2	26	25	11	6.54	5	10	0.15	10	0.57	285	0	0.01	45	290	16	2	7	33	0	5	5	11	5	98	Incl. veined + partly weath. py
M595674R	15	0.1	0.4	204	40	0.5	1	0.03	0.2	22	114	338	12.1	5	50	0.04	5	0.08	920	0	0	16	220	46	4	2	9	0	5	5	6	5	120	Qz-P-Cp veining in OSDr schist
M595675R	2	0.1	0.3	972	30	0.5	1	1.06	0.2	0	44	0	0.6	5	160	0.19	5	0	205	0	0.03	1	250	164	40	0	183	0	5	5	0	5	74	As shear controlled
M595676R	2	0.1	0.38	94	60	0.5	8	0.68	0.2	0	61	3	0.75	5	5	0.25	5	0	125	1	0.03	1	220	34	2	0	98	0	5	5	0	5	34	Pyrite in radial(?) clusters