

ASSESSMENT REPORT

for the

093901.

JRV PROPERTY

Mount Mye Area
Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory, Canada

Latitude: 62° 22' North Longitude: 133° 05' West
N.T.S. 105 K/6

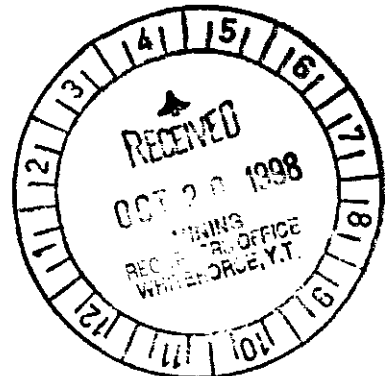
- Prepared For -

WESTERN PROSPECTOR GROUP LTD.

Suite 1500 - 675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 1N2
Tel: (604) 687-4951 Fax: (604) 687-4991

- By -

Wayne J. Roberts, P. Geo



October 4, 1998

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INTRODUCTION

The JRV silver-gold property is situated on the northern and eastern slopes of Mount Mye in the Whitehorse Mining District of central Yukon Territory, Canada. It comprises 173 contiguous mineral claims that cover a northwesterly trending area of approximately 40 square kilometres under option to Western Prospector Group Ltd.

Past exploration discovered three zones of silver and gold-bearing chalcedonic quartz stockwork mineralization occurring along a seven-kilometre strike length. This structurally controlled epigenetic mineralization is hosted by brecciated and altered granite of the mid-Cretaceous Anvil batholith. The discovery of similar epigenetic gold-silver mineralization elsewhere at Fort Knox, True North and Brewery Creek has focused exploration attention of both major and junior mining companies on the bulk tonnage precious metal potential of mid-Cretaceous intrusions from Fairbanks, Alaska to Faro, Yukon Territory that is informally called the "Tintina Gold Belt".

This report summarizes previous work completed on the mineralized occurrences as well as a field program conducted on July 16th and July 17th by a four-person crew including two geologists, a prospector and a soil sampler. As well as summarizing all exploration data, this report includes recommendations and cost estimates for further exploration work.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Location and Access

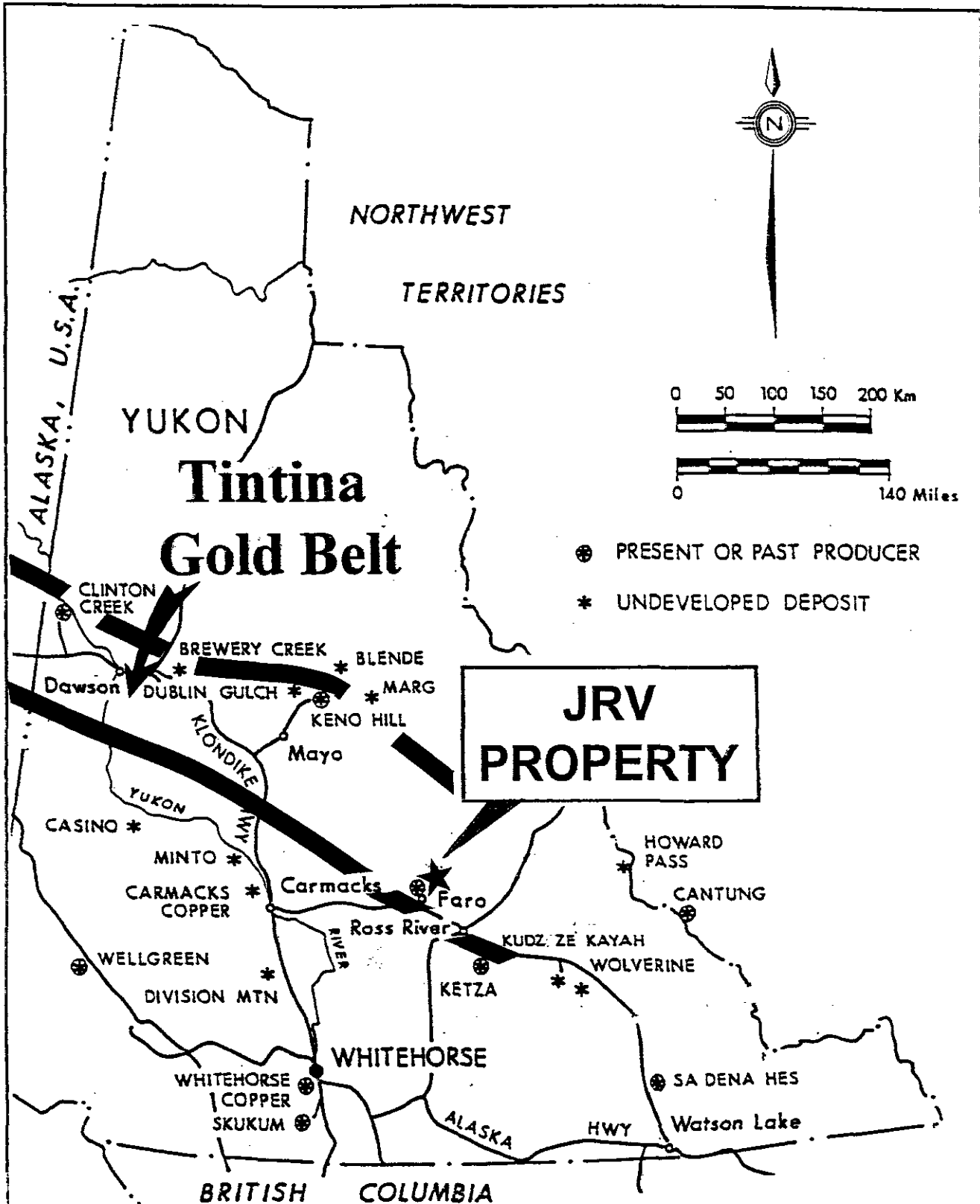
The property covers several ridges and valleys that trend northward and eastward from the peak of Mount Mye, approximately 15 kilometres east of the now dormant Faro lead-zinc-silver mining facilities, 20 kilometres north of the Faro townsite, or 215 kilometres northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Its geographic coordinates are centred at latitude 62° 22' North by longitude 133° 05' West (N.T.S. 105 K/6) in the Whitehorse Mining District (see Figure 1).

The property is readily accessible year-round with helicopter support from Ross River. The towns of Ross River and Faro both have air strips that can accommodate fixed wing charter planes from Whitehorse which has daily scheduled airline flights from Vancouver, B.C. Ross River has helicopter charter, camp supply and expediting services while many of the facilities at Faro have been closed down due to the mine shutdown.

The main road from the Faro townsite to the mine passes within 10 kilometres of the property. An old bulldozer trail leads from the haul road via the headwaters of Rose Creek to the valley north of the peak of Mount Mye to the Cirque zone, one of the mineralized areas on the property (see Figure 2).

Property and Ownership

The subject property covers approximately 40 square kilometres and is comprised of 173 Yukon Quartz mineral claims; all located in the Whitehorse Mining District. The 'JRV'S 1 to 74' and 'JRV'S 76 to 127' were staked on behalf of the Gullen-Risby Family Trust during July, August and October, 1997. Western Prospector Group Ltd. optioned all rights, titles and interests (100 percent) to these mineral claims, and staked an additional 62 Yukon Quartz mineral claims (i.e. JRV'S 128 to 174) in April, 1998. The location and configuration of these claims are shown on Figure 3 of the report. This figure also shows that the northeastern and southeastern sides of the property are bounded by a block of land withdrawn from staking as part of a Yukon Indian land claim settlement (Block R-11). Note Appendix I for an updated claim status summary.



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LOCATION MAP

JRV PROPERTY

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By: *WTR*

Scale: As Shown

Date: August, 1998

Figure No. 1

133° 30' W
62° 30' N

132° 45' W
62° 30' N



JRV PROPERTY

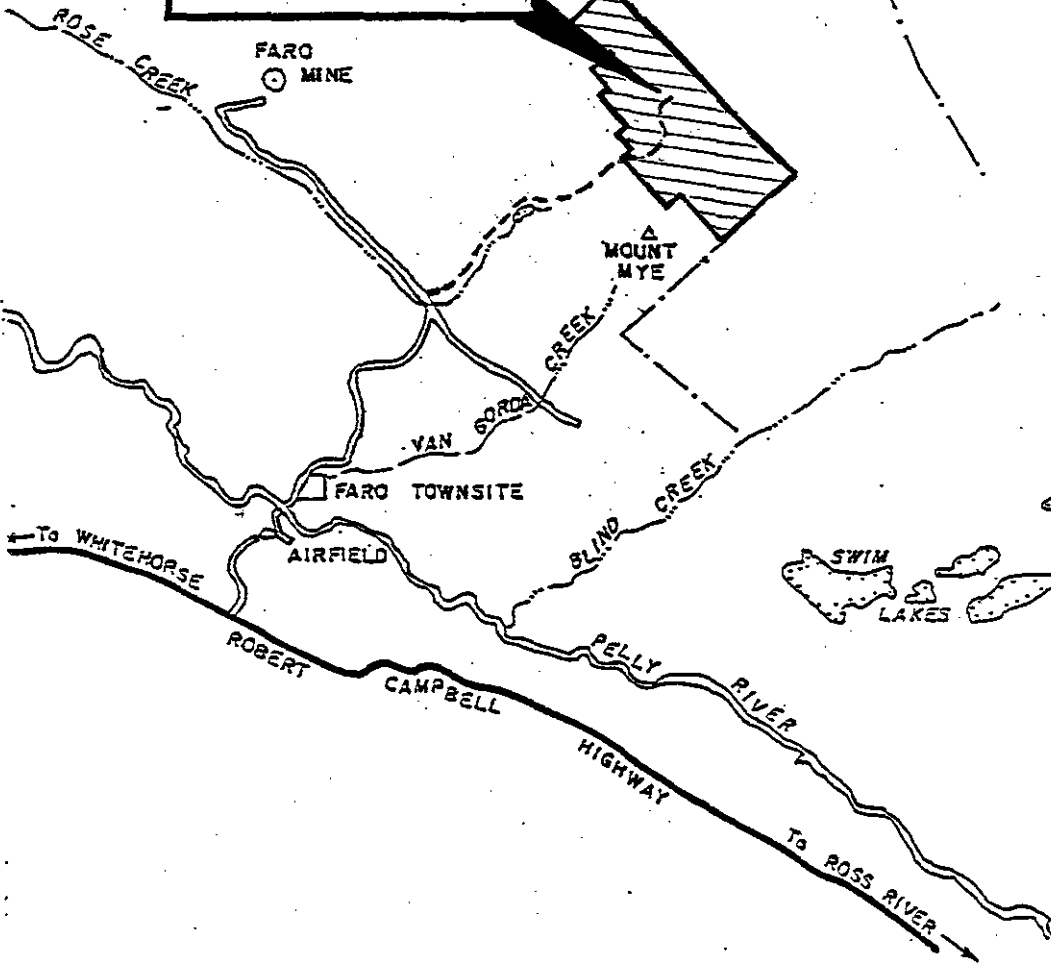
R-11
BLOCK
WITHDRAWN
FROM
STAKING

FARO
MINE

▲
MOUNT
MYE

FARO TOWNSITE

SWIM
LAKES



LEGEND

- HIGHWAY
- BULLDOZER

SCALE : 1: 250,000
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 2 4 6 8 KILOMETRES

WESTERN PROSPECTOR GROUP LTD.

REGIONAL MAP

JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By: <i>WJR</i>	Scale: As Shown
Date: June, 1998	Figure No. 2

Physiography

The claim group covers several ridges and valleys north and east of the peak of Mount Mye, one of a series of mountains comprising the Anvil Range. Topographic relief is moderate to locally high with elevations ranging from 1,310 m on valley floors to 1,980 m A.M.S.L. along the ridge crests; typical of heavily glaciated areas with broad U-shaped valleys separated by steep-sided ridge slopes. The upper portions of the valleys are rugged cirques and smaller cirques occur along the flanks of larger ridges. The various mineral showings are situated between elevations of 1,825 and 1,450 m A.M.S.L.

Bedrock exposures are limited to the steeper ridge slopes. Valley floors are commonly covered by varied thicknesses of glacial till and outwash gravels. Small lakes and swamps occur in most valleys where drainages are restricted by pingoes and moraines. Ridge crests and large areas of their slopes are covered by talus and frost-heaved rock and gravel.

Most of the subject claims are above treeline while sparse alpine spruce occurs on lower slopes with local dwarf birch and willow in wetter areas of the valley floors. Elsewhere, alpine mosses, grass and dwarf birch are the only vegetation. Permafrost is extensive throughout the property.

The climate is typical of the central Yukon alpine terrain with long cold winters (-20° to -50° C), moderate snow cover and short cool summers (10° to 25° C). The exploration season extends from late May through September. Local freshet creeks are common in all valleys during the summer months but by October they reportedly cease free-flowing due to freezing conditions.

History

The following section on History has been taken from an earlier report by D. Blanchflower of Minorex Consulting dated June 12, 1998.

"During the 1960's until the late 1970's the Anvil Range was extensively staked and explored after the discovery of the Faro, Swim, Grum and Vangorda lead-zinc-silver massive sulphide deposits which are hosted by Cambro-Ordovician metasedimentary sequences. However, this exploration work largely ignored precious metal-bearing epigenetic vein mineralization within mid-Cretaceous plutonic rocks of the Anvil Range.

In March, 1966 Action Exploration Ltd. staked the 'X' claims and Malta Mining Ltd. staked an adjoining 'FALCON' claim group within and near the subject property boundaries. Later that year Action conducted an airborne magnetometer and EM survey with follow-up geological mapping and soil sampling, and Falcon undertook an airborne magnetometer and EM survey. Kangaroo Exploration Ltd. (Cyprus) restaked the southern half of the 'X' claim group in September, 1971 and explored their property with geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling that year.

In April 1974, the 'FAT' claim was staked by Ridgemont Mining Corp. (Cyprus) along the eastern side of the present property, and they conducted a Turam survey that year. Much of the rest of the subject property area was re-staked as the 'WYNNE' claim group in March, 1975 by the Vangorda Project, a Welcome North Mines and Getty Mining joint venture. The joint venture explored their claim holdings with soil geochemical sampling, magnetometer and EM surveying in 1975; geological mapping, gravity and Turam surveying and two drill holes (474.3 m) in 1976; and additional magnetometer, EM and gravity surveying and three drill holes (284.7 m) in 1977 (Yukon Minfile, 1996). In September, 1977 Mackir Mining Ltd. staked the 'ROG' claim north of the Wynne claim group.

The 'RAZ 1-20' claim group, located near the current JRV'S 105 to 108 claims, was staked in 1975 by Welcome North Mines Ltd., the operator of the Vangorda Project, to cover a zone of mineralized float and high base metal soil geochemistry that had been previously explored by Kerr-Addison (1963), Anvil Mining Corp. (1965), Spartan Exploration Ltd. (1968-70), and Cyprus Explorations (1973). Rock samples reportedly returned significant lead, zinc, silver and gold values (Robertson and Wallis, 1989). The area is dominantly underlain by intrusive rocks but, due to the prevailing exploration attention, field work was directed to the adjacent metasedimentary rocks and largely ignored a large nearby quartz stockwork alteration, now known as the Arseno zone, which occurs to the northwest and upslope of the mineralized float area.

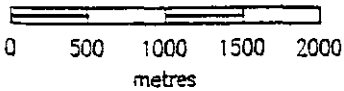
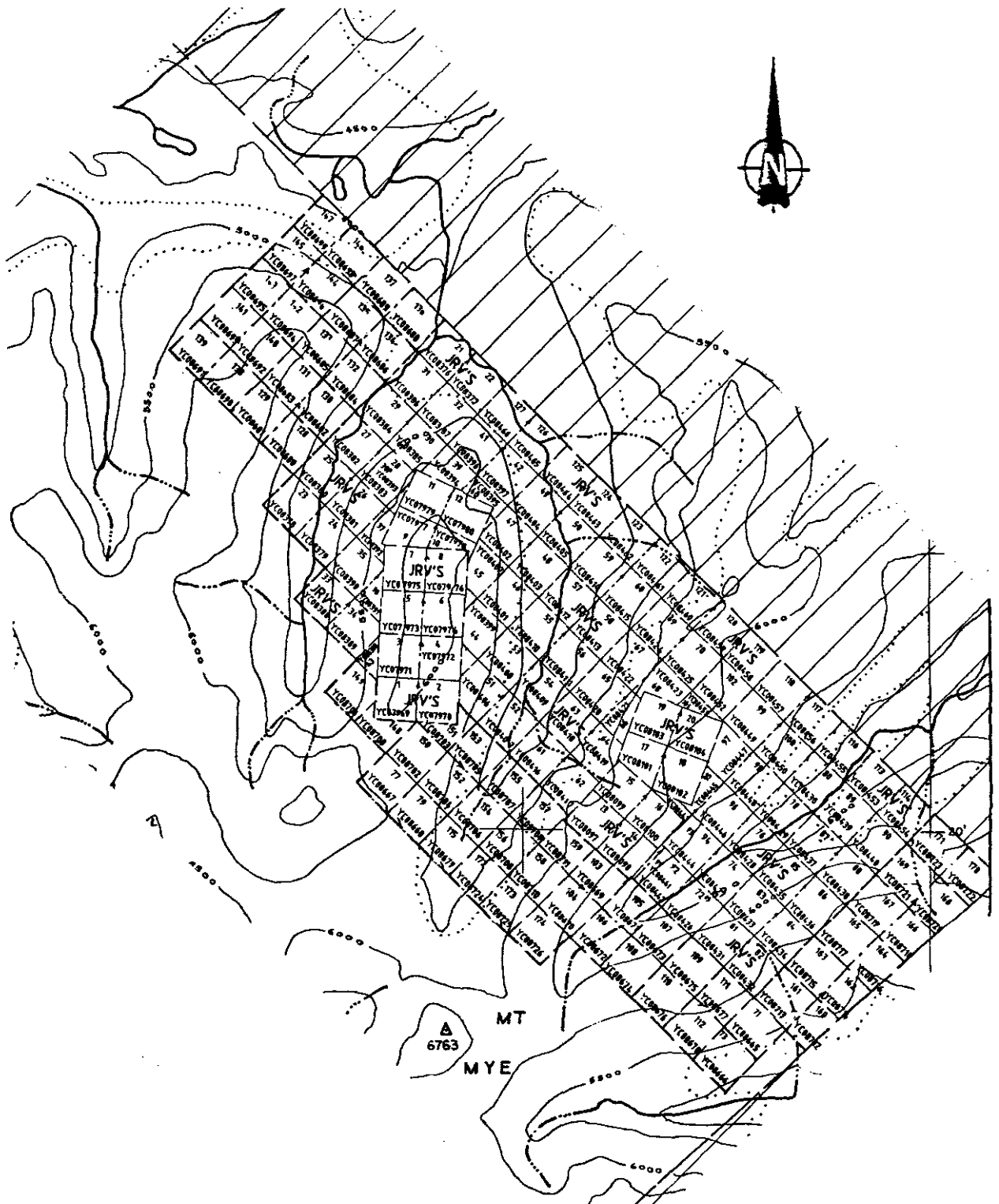
A joint venture between Cyprus Anvil and Metallgesellschaft Canada Ltd. was formed in 1977 and the joint venture conducted a gravity survey that year in the vicinity of the subject property. In October, 1981, the joint venture staked the 'FOO' claims and explored their claim holdings in 1982 with geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling.

In 1986, Doron Explorations Inc. acquired 40 mineral claims of the 'Cody Ridge' property which covered most of the subject claim area. A cursory prospecting and sampling program discovered three mineralized zones, including the 'Cirque' and 'Arsenopyrite' zones (see Figures 5 and 6). Additional property-wide claim staking and rock geochemical sampling of the Cirque zone was undertaken in 1987, including a D6 bulldozer trenching program in the valley east of the Cirque zone. Selected grab samples from the Cirque zone reportedly returned silver values as high as 178.6 ounces per ton (Robertson and Wallis, 1989).

Exploration work in 1988 was funded by Lacana Mining Corporation (later Corona Corporation) with Doron Explorations being the project operator. The 1988 exploration program included: regional and detailed geological mapping, prospecting, claim post tagging, line-cutting (35 line-km), ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying, soil geochemical sampling (4 line-km near Cirque zone), hand trenching (19 blasted trenches in Cirque zone), and an extensive follow-up bulldozer trenching program (Cirque zone). Detailed field work concentrated on the Cirque zone preparing it for drill testing but, as a consequence, other identified property-wide targets were not fully evaluated. Due to an early snowfall none of the mineralized areas within the Cirque zone were drill tested and no further work, other than data compilation, was undertaken by the Lacana-Doron joint venture.

According to the Yukon Minfile (1996), the Cirque zone showings within the subject property were re-staked in July, 1995 as the 'SHARI' claims but there is no record of any exploration work on these claims."

The original JRV claims were staked in 1997 by the Gullen-Risby Family Trust. The Western Prospector Group optioned the JRV claims in April 1998 and staked additional claims.



WESTERN PROSPECTOR GROUP LTD.

MINERAL CLAIM MAP

JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By: *USJR*

Scale: As Shown

Date: June, 1998

Figure No. 3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The JRV Property covers the southeastern margin of the northwest trending elongate Cretaceous Age quartz monzonite to granite Anvil Batholith. The batholith intrudes into the anticlinal core of the Paleozoic meta-sediments preserved as erosional remnants within the stock. A predominant northwest trend to the Anvil Batholith, the Tintina Fault and related fault zones, is evidence to a long-lived, deep-seated structural regime that provided a plumbing system for mineralization.

The JRV property is situated within the Anvil district on the southwestern margin of the Selwyn Basin lead-silver-zinc province. The Anvil district lies within the Tay River map-area (N.T.S. 105K) which was mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1961, 1972 and more recently in the mid-1980's (Gordey and Irwin, 1987). Detailed regional mapping by geologists of Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation (later Curragh Resources) was conducted over several years, and the results of this geological work were published in a series of papers by Jennings and Jilson (1986), Pigage and Anderson (1985), Mortensen and Jilson (1985), and Shanks *et al.* (1987).

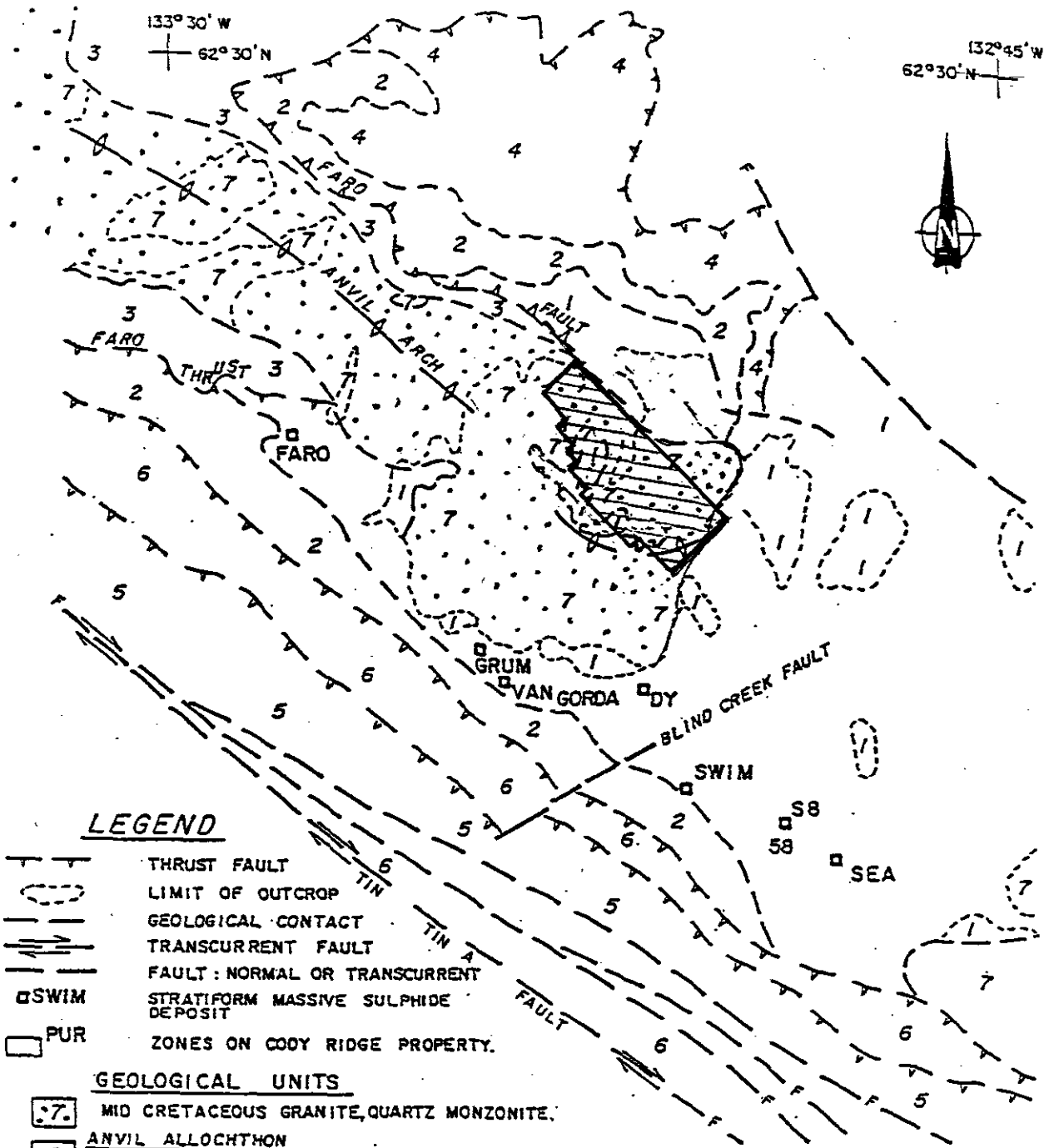
The Anvil district is regionally underlain by allochthonous Paleozoic metasedimentary and lesser metavolcanic rocks of the Anvil Range that have been intruded by mid-Cretaceous Anvil Batholith and minor quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of Tertiary age. On a regional scale, the district lies within the Omineca Crystalline Belt, the easterly of two granitic and metamorphic belts which extend the length of the Canadian Cordillera. In the central Yukon, the Omineca Belt is a series of uplifts exposing polydeformed and metamorphosed Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks that are cored by mid-Cretaceous (100 Ma.) late to syn-kinematic intrusions, partly bounded by extensional faults (Jennings and Jilson, 1986). The Anvil batholith is one of the larger granitic intrusions.

133°30' W

62°30' N

132°45' W

62°30' N



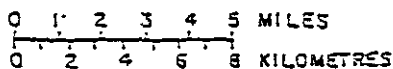
LEGEND

- THRUST FAULT
- LIMIT OF OUTCROP
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- TRANSCURRENT FAULT
- FAULT: NORMAL OR TRANSCURRENT
- SWIM STRATIFORM MASSIVE SULPHIDE DEPOSIT
- PUR ZONES ON CODY RIDGE PROPERTY.

GEOLOGICAL UNITS

- 7. MID CRETACEOUS GRANITE, QUARTZ MONZONITE.
- 6. ANVIL ALLOCHTHON PENNSYLVANIAN - PERMIAN: BASALT, TUFF, CHERT
- 5. NISUTLIN ALLOCHTHON CARB. TRIAS: CONGLOMERATE
- 4. CAMBRO - ORDOVICIAN PILLOW BASALT, TUFF
- 3. SILTSTONE, CHERT
- 2. SHALY LIMESTONE, CALC-PHYLLITE
- 1. LOWER CAMBRIAN MOUNT MYE FORMATION (GULL LAKE FORMATION) SLATE, SILTSTONE, MINOR MARBLE.

SCALE :



WESTERN PROSPECTOR GROUP LTD.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By: <i>WJR</i>	Scale: As Shown
Date: June, 1998	Figure No. 4

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The JRV claims cover an area measuring roughly 10 kilometres by 4 kilometres overlying the southeastern portion of the Anvil Batholith. Several large roof pendants of Cambro-Ordovician meta-sediments are preserved along several ridge tops while most valleys are underlain by intrusive rocks. Much of the intrusive rocks appear unaltered and can be classified as a granite to quartz monzonite.

Two dominant sets of moderately to steeply dipping normal regional faulting at 060° and 160° appear to be related to extensional faulting during the intrusion of the Anvil batholith (Jennings and Jilson, 1986). In addition, other transcurrent faults may be parasitic structures related to movement along the Tintina Fault zone which passes along the southwestern edge of the Anvil district, approximately 20 kilometres southwest of the subject property. These fault and fracture sets were probably repetitively reactivated during late-stage mid-Cretaceous Anvil and Eocene intrusive activity. A series of northerly trending (160°) quartz-eye porphyry dykes appear to be related to the mineralizing event.

Silver-gold mineralization is hosted in northerly trending zones of fault, fracture and joint-controlled quartz-chalcedony. Broad zones of silicification and chalcedonic veining reaching widths of several hundreds of metres are associated with areas of argillic and phyllic alteration of the host intrusion. Elevated manganese, arsenic, antimony and lead values are associated with mineralization. Silver-gold values occur over a vertical interval of 400 metres with mineralization in the upper portion associated with pyragyrite and tetrahedrite and in lower elevations with galena, arsenopyrite and sphalerite. Individual veins attain thickness of four metres.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

During July 16th and 17th, the writer along with Pete Risby and two other field personnel, all employed by Western Prospector Group Ltd., prospected and sampled within the Cirque and Arseno zones. A total of 36 rock and 22 soil geochemical samples were taken during the two-day program. Rock sample ledgers and assay certificates are included as Appendices II and III respectively of this report.

Exploration programs have partially defined northwest-trending broad zones of stockwork epithermal silver-gold mineralization called the Arseno and Cirque areas, each having the potential to host open-pittable bulk tonnage precious metal mineralization. A compilation of sampling of these zones can be summarized as follows.

Arseno Zone

The Arseno zone trends north-northwesterly through the JRV's 13, 14, 103, 105 and 92 mineral claims. All recent sampling was conducted on JRV claims 13 and 14 (See Figure 3).

The Arseno zone appears to be controlled by a steeply dipping to vertical shear zone that trends at 160° to 165° across a ridge. The location of the mineralized zone is reflected by limonite staining and a distinct ravine with swale on the ridge crest. Northwest of the ridge and within the Arseno zone limonitic, moderately to intensely argillically-altered granite crops out locally within the scree slope. Local outcrops of quartz-carbonate vein stockwork within the altered granite occur as less than 1 cm wide quartz-carbonate-limonite (pyrite) fracture fillings spaced 1 to 10 cm apart over a 1 to 3 m wide area. Within the talus float there are pebbles to boulders (1 m diameter) of chalcedonic quartz-carbonate-scordite (As oxide) vein material with or without pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and minor tetrahedrite as disseminations and fracture fillings within the vein gangue material. There is also chalcedonic quartz-carbonate vein material with no scordite or obvious sulphide mineralization exhibiting banded and cockscomb textures, typical of epithermal fluid emplacement and veining. Samples of the vein material appear, from the talus distribution, to occupy the central portion of the shear zone. The distribution of

mineralized float suggests the zone is over 1,500 metres long, and the results from two reconnaissance geochemical sampling lines across the zone outlined anomalous silver- and gold-in-soil values over a 400 metre width (see Figure 6).

A total of sixteen rock geochemical samples were collected from the Arseno zone with descriptions outlined in Appendix II and assay data sheets in Appendix III. Silver values ranged from 2.7 to 695.0 gpT and gold values ranged from 0.006 to 5.53 gpT. It is apparent from the results that the quartz-chalcedony vein material with arsenopyrite and galena and/or scordite (As oxide) hosts higher precious metal values.

The southeastern trend of the Arseno zone is extensively covered with talus and glacial till. However, the 1970's exploration work on the 'RAZ' property by Welcome North Mines (Brock, 1998, Per. Com.) discovered a large area of mineralized float with precious metal values ranging from 0.59 to 7.54 gpT gold and 26.0 to 539.6 gpT silver along the projected southeasterly trend of the Arseno zone. The high tenor of this reported vein float were recently confirmed by a Western Prospector grab sample (No. 288153) that returned values of 5.53 gpT gold and 695.0 gpT silver (see Figures 5 and 6).

A preliminary soil sampling program to determine the effectiveness of this exploration targeting method as well as confirm presence of widespread gold-silver mineralization across the Arseno zone was conducted. Two 500-metre long subparallel soil lines at a 200 metre separation, with sample sites at 50 metres, were established over the central overburden covered portion of the Arseno zone. Samples consisted of either "B" or "C" horizon soil that was commonly a yellow to rusty brown colour. All soils were packaged in kraft paper bags and forwarded to Northern Analytical Laboratory in Whitehorse for analysis of gold and silver. The gold and silver values are plotted on Figure 6 in ppb gold and ppm silver. Gold soil values ranged from 8 to 78 ppb and silver values ranged from 0.5 to 49.3 ppm. Both the gold and the silver geochemical values confirm elevated metal values over a 400 metre width that remain open to the east.

In summary, work to date on the Arseno zone has outlined an exploration target warranting continued exploration.

- Silver-gold mineralization is associated with siliceous stockwork in altered quartz monzonite.
- The zone has a 1,500 metre length by 500 metre width and is open for expansion.
- Mineralization occurs over a vertical interval of 300 metres.
- Reconnaissance geochemical soil lines across the zone defined a 500 metre wide +3ppm silver anomaly.
- A prior test IP survey outlined an open-ended chargeability anomaly measuring 500 metres by 700 metres coincident with the silver soil anomaly.
- Grab and chip samples average 0.36 g/T gold and 87.0 g/T silver.
- Sulphide content increases with depth within the mineralizing system.
- Continued exploration work is warranted that should include soil sampling and IP chargeability surveys followed by diamond drilling.

Cirque Zone

The Cirque zone has received most of past exploration work and is well-documented by Robertson and Wallis (1989) and Minorex (1998). The following excerpt, taken from the Minorex report, provides the reader with a comprehensive review of the Cirque zone.

"According to Gordey and Irwin (1987) and Robertson and Wallis (1989), the Cirque zone is underlain by the mid-Cretaceous Mount Mye phase of the Anvil plutonic suite which underlies a roof pendant of foliated gneiss belonging to the Lower Cambrian-age Gull Lake Formation (Pigage and Anderson, 1985). The older gneissic rocks crop out along the ridge crest between Mount Mye peak

and the Cirque zone, and their contact with the underlying intrusive rocks is mapped immediately south of the Cirque zone. Peraluminous biotite-muscovite granites dominate the Mount Mye intrusive phase but there is considerable mineralogical and textural variations, commonly muscovite granite and muscovite syenite with lesser granodiorite and trachytic-textured syenite. Textures vary from coarse-grained with aligned potassic feldspar megacrysts to fine-grained seriate texture. Tourmaline, garnet and, possibly minor sillimanite, occur as local accessory minerals in the granite with tourmaline and garnet also occurring in quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatites.

Hornblende diorite, and hornblende-plagioclase porphyry to aphanitic chlorite-epidote altered diorite dykes cut the granitic and metasedimentary rocks. These dykes appear to be late-stage intrusives related to the emplacement of the Anvil batholith; trending approximately 045° within the zone to more east-west farther south along the same ridge. According to Robertson and Wallis (1989), "In detail, for example in the "Cirque Area", veins occupy a wide range of trends from 010° to 175° with dips from -50° west to -60° east; some preferred orientations are present (close to north-south, 035° to 045° and 150° to 160°) with generally steep to vertical dips but dykes of a variety of compositions seem to occupy only one of these orientations. Vein mineralization in the "Cirque Area" is essentially restricted to filling brittle fractures in the granitic rocks, whereas the overlying sub-horizontal schist units behaved in a more ductile fashion as cap rock inhibiting fracture and vein formation. In contrast, dykes intruded both lithologies with no evident change in width or orientation, perhaps suggesting a significant time difference and change in local stress regime between dyke formation and mineralization."

The Cirque zone appears to trend at 160° towards the intrusive contact with the roof pendant of metasedimentary rocks. It is more than 500 m long and 100 m wide. Within this zone the writer observed a variety of vein mineralization varying from glassy, milky or sugary chalcedonic quartz veins with or without associated pyrite, galena, sphalerite and/or arsenopyrite. Most veins occur as less than 1 cm thick fracture infillings within a wider fractured areas with pervasive limonitic, hematitic and/or pyrolusite (manganese oxide) staining on the rock surfaces. Such fractured areas are often weakly to moderately silicified and sericitized."

JRV PROPERTY

CIRQUE ZONE

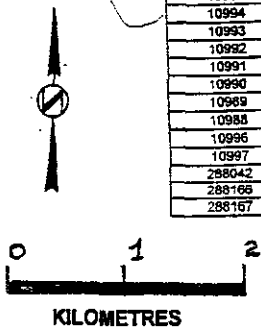
SAMPLE NO.	INT. (m)	Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)
10979	2.5	-	2.0
10980	1.5	-	5.1
10981	3.0	0.04	14.2
10982	2.0	0.11	70.1
10983	10.0	0.03	3.6
288151	grab	1.97	2210.0
288152	1.0	0.44	50.0

ARSENO ZONE

SAMPLE NO.	INT. (m)	Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)
10995	3.0	0.06	5.7
10994	30.0	0.05	7.7
10993	1.0	-	6.9
10992	grab	1.33	132.0
10991	0.2	0.53	51.1
10990	1.0	0.02	6.0
10989	5.0	0.04	23.4
10988	2.0	0.05	602.0
10996	1.0	0.01	4.4
10997	grab	0.96	96.8
288042	grab	0.24	24.4
288166	2.0	0.18	16.2
288167	2.0	0.40	2.7

ARSENO ZONE

SAMPLE NO.	INT. (m)	Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)
10998	grab	3.00	47.3
10999	grab	0.11	25.1
288154	grab	0.35	102.2
288155	grab	0.28	9.1
288156	grab	1.06	78.9
288181	grab	0.56	88.9
288157	grab	0.06	7.7
288158	grab	0.19	18.8
288165	grab	0.12	28.4
288153	grab	5.53	695.0
288159	grab	0.55	113.1
288160	grab	0.01	4.5



△
MT. MYE

WESTERN PROSPECTOR GROUP LTD.

**ROCK GEOCHEMICAL
SAMPLE PLAN**

JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

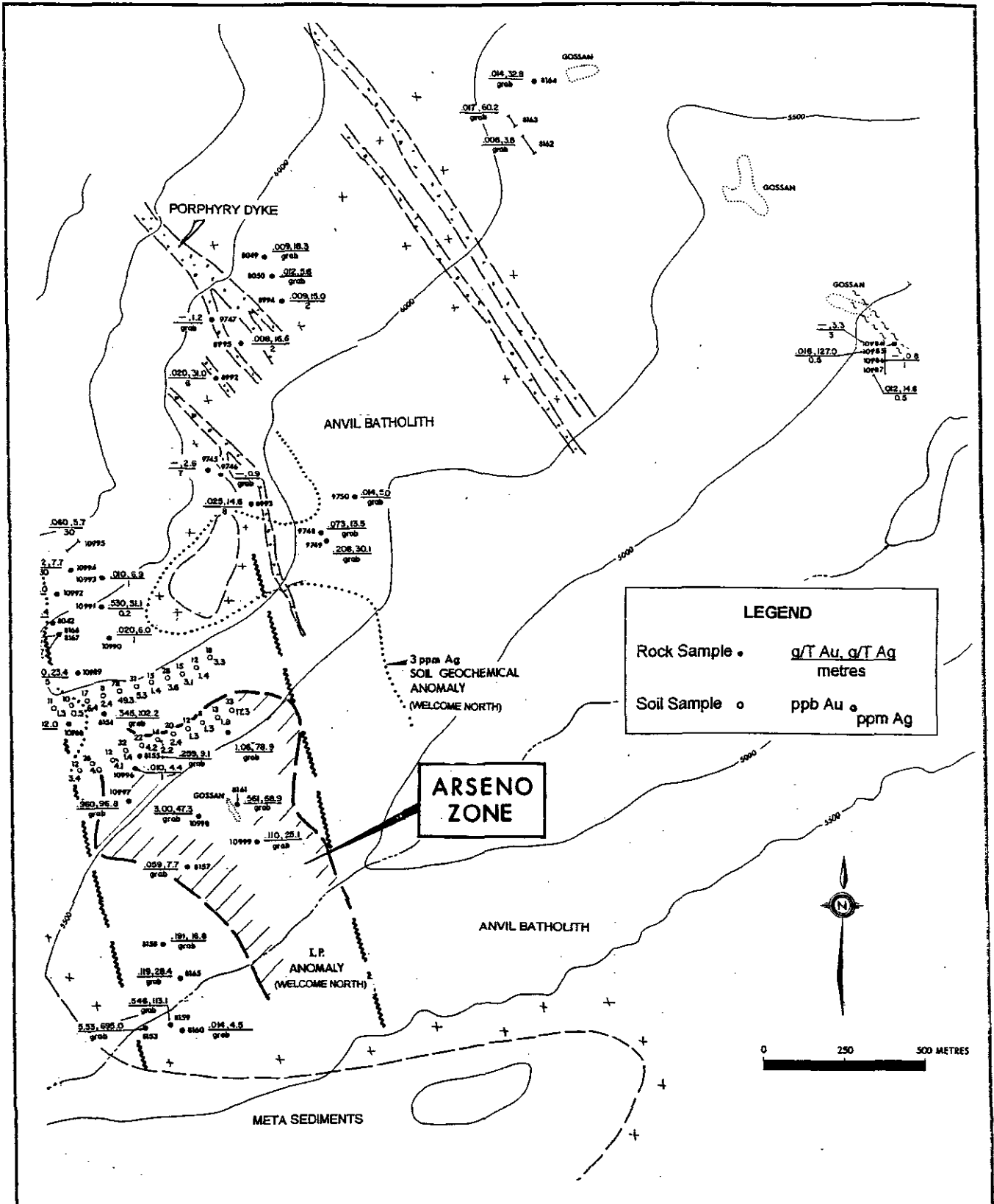
Drawn By: <i>WSP</i>	Scale: As Shown
Date: August, 1998	Figure No. 5

The Cirque zone trends north-northwesterly and underlies JRV claims 8, 10, 12 and 45. The July field program was conducted on the JRV 12 claim where eight rock samples were taken from the Ruby-Cirque area and 12 samples taken in the north dyke region. All rock samples were packaged in plastic sample bags and forward to Northern Analytical Laboratories in Whitehorse for analysis of gold and silver. The resultant assay certificates are included as Appendix III of this report. Assay results are highlighted on Figure 5.

Overall, the Cirque zone appears to have high silver values associated with individual veins but opportunity for widespread low-grade values appears rare. Unaltered quartz monzonite to granite between the veins does not contain elevated gold-silver values. Areas of stockworking veins are necessary to develop exploration targets.

A summary of the Cirque zone is presented in point form.

- Silver-gold values associated with vein stockwork and joint-controlled quartz-chalcedony mineralization.
- 1,500 metre length by 200 metre width.
- Mineralization occurs over a vertical interval of over 400 metres.
- Grab and chip samples average 550 g/T silver and 0.70 g/T gold.
- Trench assays and bulk sampling indicate potential for high grade silver values (1,096 g/T over 2.0 metres).
- Prior sampling of 15 subparallel ruby veins averaged a reported 324 g/T silver over 1.9 metres.



LEGEND

Rock Sample • $\frac{g/T Au, g/T Ag}{metres}$

Soil Sample ○ $\frac{ppb Au, ppm Ag}{ppm Ag}$

ARSENO ZONE

WESTERN PROSPECTOR GROUP LTD.

**ARSENO ZONE
COMPILATION MAP**
JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By: <i>ASIR</i>	Scale: As Shown
Date: August, 1998	Figure No. 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The JRV property is dominantly underlain by a syn-kinematic peraluminous granite belonging to the Mount Mye phase of the mid-Cretaceous Anvil batholith. The granitic rocks are locally capped by roof pendants of metasedimentary and lesser metavolcanic rocks belonging to the Lower Cambrian Gull Lake Formation, and intruded by minor quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of Tertiary age.

Two moderately to steeply dipping normal fracture sets, at 060° and 160°, related to extensional faulting during the late-stage emplacement of the Anvil batholith control the known precious metal-bearing epigenetic vein mineralization. Precious metal-bearing epigenetic vein mineralization appears to be vertically zoned with proportionally higher base metal values at lower elevations. The host intrusive rocks have undergone brittle fracturing which provided open spaces for epigenetic mineralization whereas the overlying metasedimentary roof pendants reportedly acted as cap rocks.

Veins vary in mineralogy, texture and precious metal content, but all display epigenetic veining characteristics. They range from well-defined glassy, milky or sugary textured chalcedonic quartz and carbonate veins with or without pyrite, galena, sphalerite and/or arsenopyrite and lesser tetrahedrite to brecciated and silicified vein stockwork zones within larger shear zones with multiple chalcedonic quartz-carbonate (\pm rhodochrosite) fracture fillings and associated pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite and sphalerite. All of the examined mineralized zones are hosted by weakly to intensely altered (argillic) peraluminous granite of the Anvil batholith.

Significant gold and silver values, ranging up to 5.53 and 695.0 gpT respectively, were returned from rock geochemical samples that were collected within the Arseno zone. Rock geochemical sampling results from the Cirque zone indicate that the mineralization may be more localized with selective grab samples returning values ranging up to 1.956 gpT gold and 2,210 gpT silver.

Preliminary soil sampling and IP chargeability surveys were successful in developing an exploration target worthy of diamond drill testing. Continued expansion of these surveys is warranted.

The Arseno zone holds the best potential for discovery of a bulk tonnage silver-gold deposit on the property.

A comprehensive two-phase exploration program focused to outlining large bulk tonnage zones of precious metal mineralization is recommended. An initial program of grid establishment of approximately 40 kilometres to provide control for geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling and test IP chargeability surveying is planned on the Arseno zone. The budget for the above program along with logistical support is approximately \$200,000. A follow-up diamond drill program of 1,500 metres in 20 holes is recommended to test for precious metal mineralization along the 1,500 metre length of the Arseno zone. An expenditure commitment of \$400,000 is required for initial drill testing. Total proposed property exploration expenditures for the JRV two-phase program are \$600,000.

Respectfully submitted by,



Wayne J. Roberts, P. Geo.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

JRV PROPERTY

During the period July 1 to September 30, 1998
Field work conducted July 14 – 20, August 21 – 23, 1998

<u>Exploration Function</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Analysis – Assays (Northern Analytical Laboratories, Whitehorse)	\$1,237.75
Accommodation (Welome Inn, Ross River. Whitehorse hotels)	\$1,820.57
Drafting, Maps, Prints (Janina Serwin)	\$224.88
Expediting / Telephone	\$139.47
Equipment Lease – Radios (Glentel, Vancouver)	\$117.70
Equipment – Consumables	\$43.46
Fuel (2 pick-up trucks)	\$367.16
Salaries & Wages	
Wayne Roberts July 15-18	
October 4-5 6.75 days @ \$398.29/day	\$2,688.43
Pete Risby July 15-18	
August 21-23 7 days @ \$200/day	\$1,400.00
Brian Thurston July 15-18	
5 days @ \$308.95/day	\$1,534.77
Brooke Roberts July 15-18	
4.9 days @ \$173.89/day	<u>\$ 851.09</u>
	\$6,474.29 \$6,474.29
Transportation – Helicopter	
Trans North, Whitehorse July 15-18	\$5,765.00
Trans North, Ross River August 21-23	<u>\$ 832.00</u>
	\$8,597.00 \$8,597.00
Transportation – Freight	\$155.73
Project Management / Supervision (Wayne Roberts)	<u>\$450.92</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$18,608.43

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, WAYNE J. ROBERTS, of the Municipality of Coquitlam, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

- 1) I am a geologist and Vice President Exploration for the Western Prospector Group Ltd. with a business office at 1500 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1N2, Canada.
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, 1968, with a Bachelor of Science, Major in Geology.
- 3) I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (No. 19815).
- 4) I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past thirty years.
- 5) I have personally supervised and conducted field work on the JRV property during 1998, and prepared this report summarizing work completed and recommendations for further exploration.



Wayne J. Roberts, P. Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada this 4th day of October, 1998

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- Yukon Exploration and Geology, 1982, p. 144.

APPENDIX I
Mineral Claim Data
JRV Property
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory

JRV PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIM DATA

Claim Name	NTS	Record Number	Record Date	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	Mineral Claim Operator
JRV's 152	105K06	YC 08704	Apr. 20 / 99	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd.
JRV's 153	105K06	YC 08705	Apr. 20 / 99	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd.
JRV's 154	105K06	YC 08706	Apr. 20 / 99	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd.
JRV's 155	105K06	YC 08707	Apr. 20 / 99	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd.
JRV's 156	105K06	YC 08708	Apr. 20 / 99	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd.
JRV's 157	105K06	YC 08709	Apr. 20 / 99	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd.
JRV's 158	105K06	YC 08710	Apr. 20 / 99	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd.
JRV's 159	105K06	YC 08711	Apr. 20 / 99	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd.
JRV's 160	105K06	YC 08712	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 161	105K06	YC 08713	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 162	105K06	YC 08714	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 163	105K06	YC 08715	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 164	105K06	YC 08716	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 165	105K06	YC 08717	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 166	105K06	YC 08718	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 167	105K06	YC 08719	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 168	105K06	YC 08720	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 169	105K06	YC 08721	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 170	105K06	YC 08722	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 171	105K06	YC 08723	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2001	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 172	105K06	YC 08724	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2000	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 173	105K06	YC 08725	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2000	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P
JRV's 174	105K06	YC 08726	Apr. 20 / 98	Apr. 20 / 2000	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	Western Prospector Group Ltd. P

Total Number of Mineral Claims:

173

*Note: P designates claim expiry dates are pending assessment work filed.

APPENDIX II
Sample Ledgers

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Western Prospector Group.

Assay No.	Area	Date	Sample Width (m)	Sample Description	Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)
288041	Dreum South	July 16/98	2	0-2m best Qtz STKWRK w Cpx (.1-.3%) ± Tr Aspy & <.2% Py; 30m wide intrusive dyke @ 050°	.012	
042	JRV (ARSENIC ZONE)	July 17/98	GRAB	Chalcedony Qtz stringers w diss Aspy <1% Yellow stain (Siderite)	.242	24.4
043	JRV (RUSTY SHOWING)	"	2-3	Rusty/bleached Granite 2-3m above Manganese stain Granite w Chalcedony	.013	2.3
044	" "	"	~2	~2m grab of Manganese oxide Stained Granite w Qtz Chalcedony & Tr Py	.510	152.6
045	" "	"	~3	~3m Same Strike ~ 20-30m North, Same as [288044] w ~85% Qtz.	.054	9.8
046	" "	"	~3	Same 3m area as [288045] with only 35% Qtz, <1% Diss Py & Tr Aspy	.538	57.9
047	" "	"	GRAB	Waynes Grab of Area About mainly Stained Granite. <3% Qtz	.033	41.7
048	" "	"	"	Waynes Grab of Qtz Chalcedony material w Galena ~1-2% & Tr Py	.740	1343.0
049	JRV (NORTH DYKE ZONES)	"	"	North of Arsenic zone ~1km. ^{shear zone?} Qtz-Eye Feld Ppy Dyke, ~170°, Sulphides replacing Plagioclase? Sll	.009	18.3
288050	" "	"	"	Chalcedonic Qtz Veins in granite adjacent to above dyke. Yellow Altin & bleached/ ^{shear} zone.	.012	5.6

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sampler Brian Thurston

Western Prospector Group.

Assay No.	Area	Date	Sample Width (m)	Sample Description	Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)
69745	JRV (NORTH DYKE ZONES)	July 17/98	6-8	~6-8m wide Shear Zone; Select Grab of granite w chalcocane Qtz Veins, Yellow stain, Bx!	—	2.6
746	" "	"	GRAB (OIL → TALUS)	Same area as above in Smokey Qtz-eye Feld ppy, yellow stain, Bx! ~30%, Tr Py or Aspy	—	0.9
747	" "	"	" (OIL → TALUS)	Smokey Qtz-eye - Feld Ppy as above but less Bx.	—	1.2
748	JRV (EAST SLOPE OF DYKES)	"	" (float)	Auto Brecciated Vuggy Dyke material as above w ~3% diss Aspy & Aspy fracture filling, Tr galena, ^{contact at?} shear or Dyke!	.073	13.5
749	" "	"	" (float))	Same as <u>69748</u>	.208	30.1
69750	" "	"	" (TALUS)	further East (downslope) from <u>69749</u> Red stain ~6m wide Talus pile - Dyke w diss Aspy <1%, ^{orange-red-} yellow stain.	.014	5.0

APPENDIX III

Assay Certificates

Northern Analytical Laboratories Ltd.

24/07/98

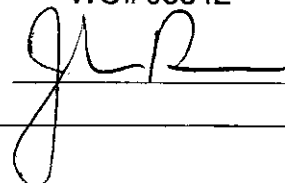
Certificate of Analysis

Page 1

Western Prospector Group

WO# 05542

Certified by



Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm
r 288014	>7000	
r 288015	98	
r 288016	72	
r 288017	67	
r 288018	10	
r 288019	12	
r 288020	25	
r 288021	<5	
r 288022	5	
r 288023	106	
r 288024	132	
r 288025	42	
r 288026	47	
r 288027	34	
r 288028	135	
r 288029	14	
r 288030	35	
r 288031	221	
r 288032	208	
r 288033	193	
r 288034	16	
r 288035	22	
r 288036	22	
r 288037	8	
r 288038	8	
r 288039	305	
r 288040	155	
r 288041	12	
r 288042	242	24.4
r 288043	13	2.3

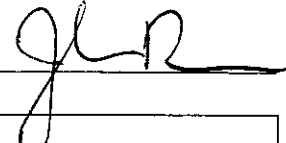
24/07/98

Certificate of Analysis

Page 2

Western Prospector Group

WO# 05542

Certified by 

Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm
r 288044	510	>50.0
r 288045	54	9.8
r 288046	538	>50.0
r 288047	33	41.7
r 288048	740	>50.0
r 288049	9	18.3
r 288050	12	5.6
r 288110	5	
r 288111	7	
r 288112	8	
r 288113	<5	
r 288114	<5	
r 288115	<5	
r 288116	17	
r 288117	<5	
r 288118	<5	
r 288119	11	
r 288120	<5	
r 288121	7	
r 288122	16	
r 288123	583	
r 288124	28	
r 288125	9	
r 288126	<5	
r 288127	21	
r 288128	94	
r 288129	11	
r 288130	5	
r 288131	9	
r 288132	12	

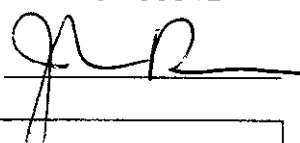
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Certificate of Analysis

Page 3

Western Prospector Group

WO# 05542

Certified by 

Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm
r 288133	94	
r 288134	56	
r 288135	253	
r 288136	485	
r 288137	13	
r 288138	16	
r 288139	<5	
r 288140	<5	
r 288141	9	
r 288142	96	
r 288143	<5	
r 288144	<5	
r 288145	14	
r 288146	<5	
r 288147	4370	
r 288148	29	
r 288149	82	
r 288150	22	
r 288151	1956	>50.0
r 288152	433	50.0
r 288153	5530	>50.0
r 288154	345	>50.0
r 288155	259	9.1
r 288156	1059	>50.0
r 288157	59	7.7
r 288158	191	16.8
r 288159	546	>50.0
r 288160	14	4.5
r 288161	561	>50.0
r 288162	6	3.8

24/07/98

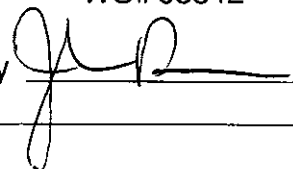
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Page 4

Western Prospector Group

WO# 05542

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Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm
r 288163	17	>50.0
r 288164	14	32.8
r 288165	119	28.4
r 288166	178	16.2
r 288167	399	2.7
r 48992	20	31.0
r 48993	25	14.6
r 48994	9	15.0
r 48995	8	16.6
r 69745	<5	2.6
r 69746	<5	0.9
r 69747	<5	1.2
r 69748	73	13.5
r 69749	208	30.1
r 69750	14	5.0
s BR - 16	8	
s BR - 17	<5	
s BR - 18	12	
s BR - 19	11	
s BR - 30	11	
s BR - 31	19	
s BR - 32	6	
s BR - 33	10	
s BR - 34	13	
s BR - 35	<5	
s BR - 36	6	
s BR + 00	12	3.4
s BR + 50	26	4.0
s BR + 100	12	4.1
s BR + 150	32	11.4

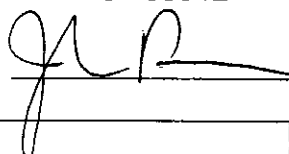
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Page 5

Western Prospector Group

WO# 05542

Certified by 

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s BR + 200	22	4.2
s BR + 250	14	2.2
s BR + 300	20	2.4
s BR + 350	12	1.3
s BR + 400	8	1.3
s BR + 450	13	1.8
s BR + 500	53	17.3
s JV + 00	11	1.3
s JV + 50	10	0.5
s JV + 100	17	6.4
s JV + 150	8	2.4
s JV + 200	78	49.3
s JV + 250	31	5.3
s JV + 300	15	1.4
s JV + 350	28	3.6
s JV + 400	15	3.1
s JV + 450	12	1.4
s JV + 500	18	3.3

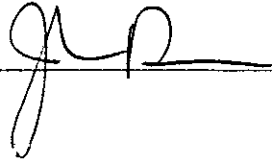
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Certificate of Analysis

of pages (not including this page): 5

Western Prospector Group

WO# 05542

Certified by 
 John Reeve (Senior Chemist)

Date Received: 20/07/98

SAMPLE PREPARATION:

Code	# of Samples	Type	Preparation Description (All wet samples are dried first.)
r	105	rock	Crush to -10 mesh; riffle split 200g; pulverize to -100 mesh
s	33	soil	Screen -80 mesh

ANALYTICAL METHODS SUMMARY:

Symbol	Units	Element	Method (A:assay) (G:geochem)	Fusion/Digestion	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Au	ppb	Gold	G: FA/AAS	15g FA / aqua regia	5	7000
Ag	ppm	Silver	G: AAS (BC)	aqua regia	0.1	50.0

AAS = atomic absorption spectrophotometry
 FA = fire assay

BC = background correction applied

$$1000\text{ppb} = 1\text{ppm} = 1\text{g/mt} = 0.0001\% = 0.029166\text{oz/ton}$$

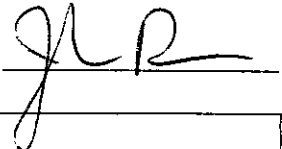
27/07/98

Certificate of Analysis

Page 1

Western Prospector Group

WO# 05542a

Certified by 

Sample #	Ag g/mt
p 288044	152.6
p 288046	57.9
p 288048	1343.0
p 288151	2210.0
p 288153	695.0
p 288154	102.2
p 288156	78.9
p 288159	113.1
p 288161	68.9
p 288163	60.2

27/07/98

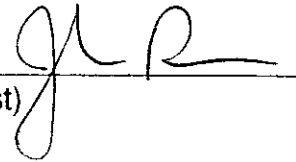
Certificate of Analysis

of pages (not including this page): 1

Western Prospector Group

WO# 05542a

Certified by _____
 John Reeve (Senior Chemist)



Date Received: 24/07/98

SAMPLE PREPARATION:						
Code	# of Samples	Type	Preparation Description (All wet samples are dried first.)			
p	10	pulp	No further preparation			

ANALYTICAL METHODS SUMMARY:						
Symbol	Units	Element	Method (A:assay) (G:geochem)	Fusion/Digestion	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Ag	g/mt	Silver	A: AAS (BC)	aqua regia	1.0	10000

AAS = atomic absorption spectrophotometry

BC = background correction applied

1000ppb = 1ppm = 1g/mt = 0.0001% = 0.029166oz/ton