REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
JUMBO PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

NTS 105F 08/09

LATITUDE: 61° 00' N
LONGITUDE: 132° 08' W

Prepared by

James S. Dodge, P.Eng.
14 MacDonald Road
Whitehorse, Yukon

30 October, 1998

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of $ 400.00 .

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

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

On 26 June, 1998 James S. Dodge conducted a preliminary VLF-EM survey across the 'main' vein and shear zone, as exposed in trench No. 6 (Hall 1988), and its northerly extension as indicated by similar vein-type float from overburden down-slope from the projected bedrock source.

Work was undertaken to determine if recommendations could be made for a drilling program to delineate the lateral and in-depth parameters of the high-grade lead/silver vein exposed by trenching in 1987/88 by Consolidated Rio Plata Resources Ltd., former holders of the Pescod claims.

1.2 Location and Access

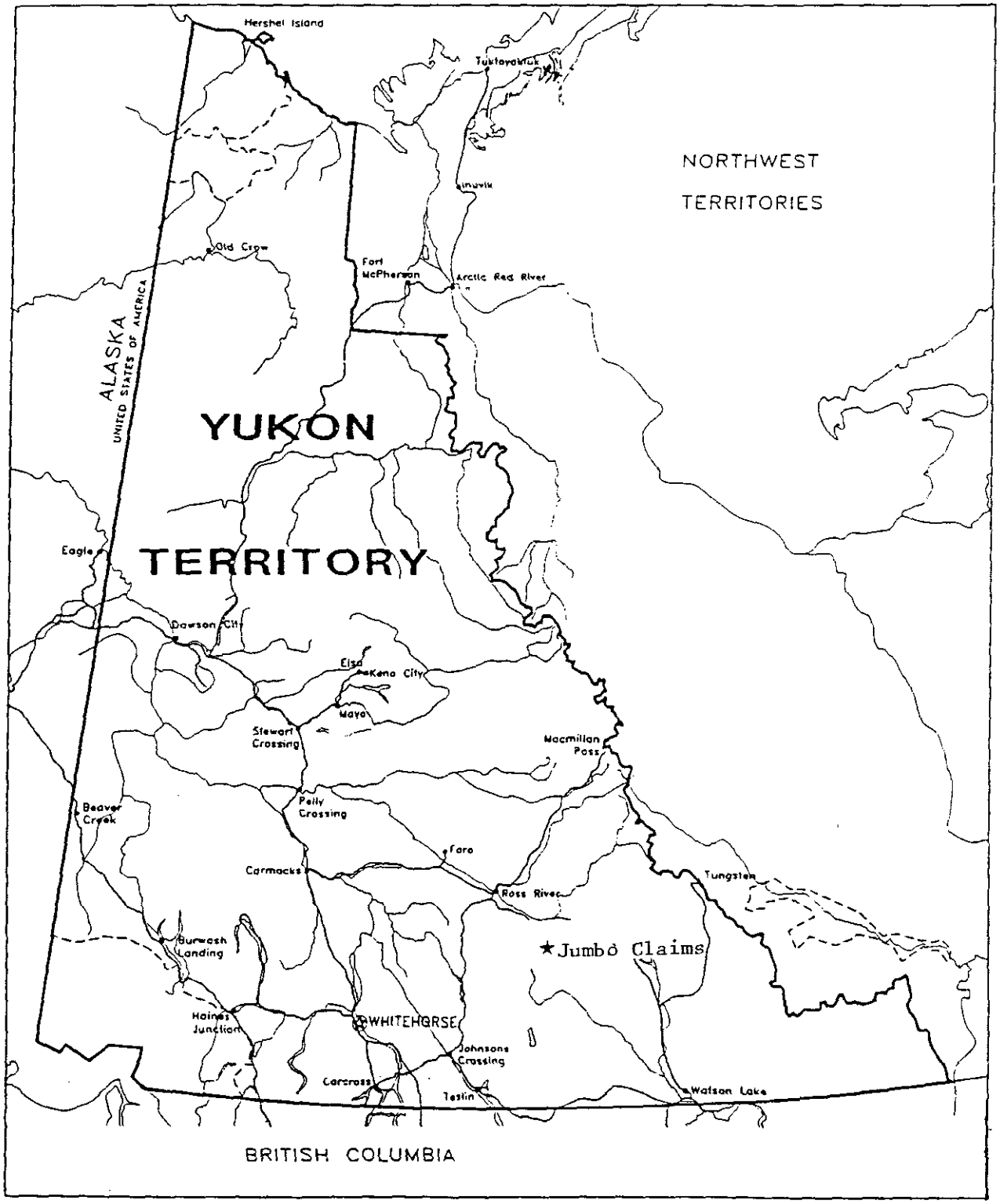
The Jumbo 1-4 Claims are located approximately 55 km southeast of Ross River, just 1.5 km south of the headwaters of the Ketza River. More specifically, the claims are centered about latitude 61° 00' north, longitude 132° 08' west on the common boundary of map sheets NTS 105F-08/09 (Figure 1). Corresponding approximate UTM coordinates are 653000E-6821300N.

The property is accessible by 4x4 vehicle over a 10 km trail branching off the Ketza Gold Mine road at km-30 south of the Robert Campbell Highway at a point about 40 km southeast of Ross River.

1.3 Physiography, Climate and Vegetation

The Jumbo claims are located in the Pelly Mountains southwest of the Tintina Trench. The property lies between 1400 and 1540 meter elevations at timberline. The claims encompass a rolling terrain with southeasterly drainage by two brooks.

Sparse outcrops are exposed intermittently in water-worn beds of the brooks, whereas the higher terrain is largely grass covered with isolated copses of fir (Photo 1).



LOCATION MAP
Jumbo Claims

Scale:

1:6,000,000

Figure 1

1.4 Claim Status

The property consists of four contiguous full quartz claims covering an area of about one square kilometer. Location as indicated on Figure 2 is estimated and registered as such with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder:

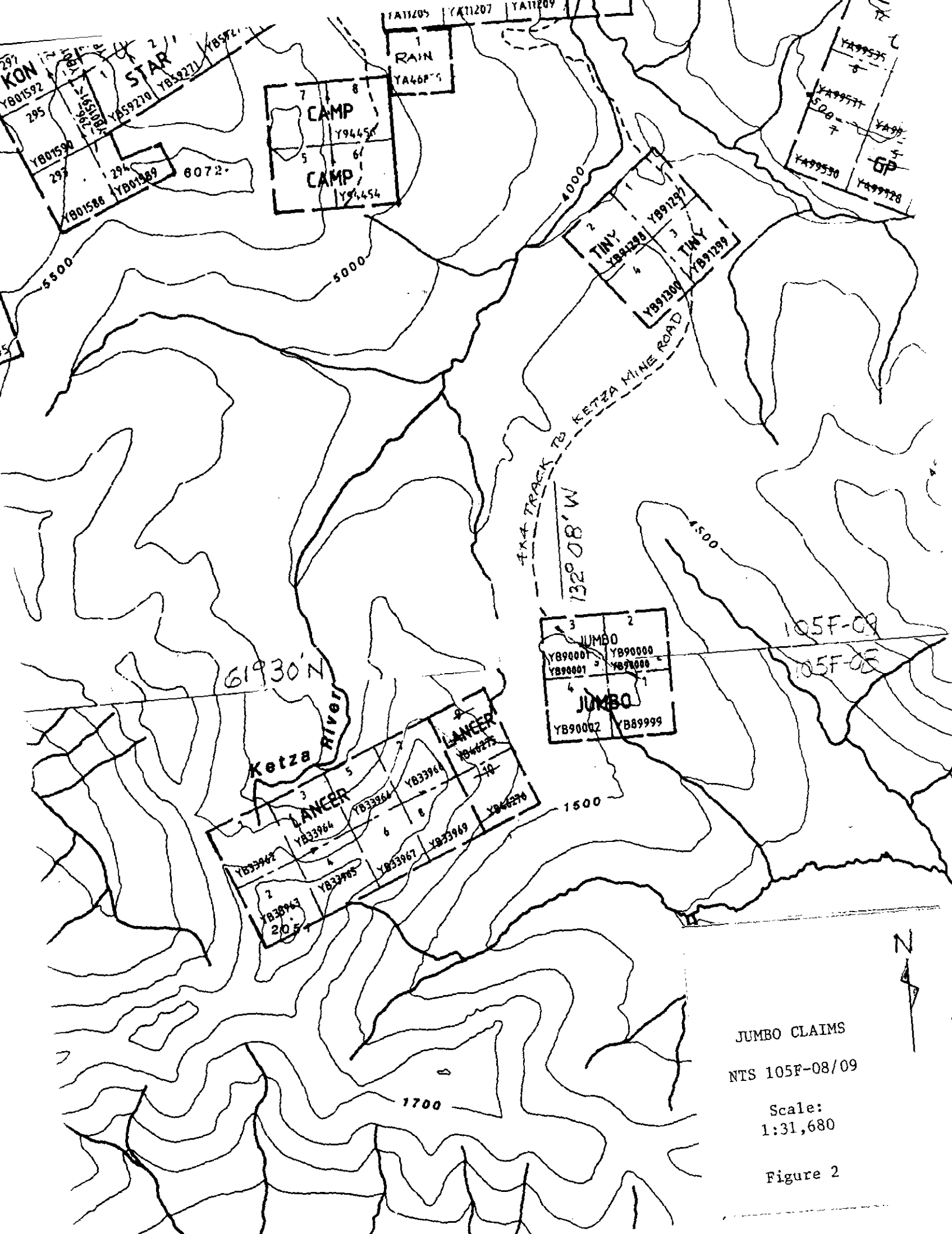
Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Expiry Date	Registered Owner
JUMBO 1-4	YB89999-90002	22-09-1998	James S. Dodge

1.5 Exploration History

The Jumbo 1-4 claims were staked by James S. Dodge of Whitehorse, Yukon in September 1997 toward the end of Dodge's Yukon Mining Incentives Program (YMIP).

The property covers the core area of the former Pescod 1-12 Claims on which the owner, Consolidated Rio Plata Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia carried out considerable trenching in 1985-1988. There is no evidence that any drilling was undertaken then or thereafter.

Nearby mining claims include Dodgex's Lancer (rare earth) Claims 1 km to the southwest, and Mr. G. Fairclough's Tiny Claims 2.5 km to the north (Figure 2).



JUMBO CLAIMS

NTS 105F-08/09

Scale:
1:31,680

Figure 2

PHOTO 1 Panoram view of Jumbo property looking north toward bulldozer/ backhoe excavations (centre). Jumbo Claims 1-4 cover most of the near- and mid-distant rolling terrain. Road to Ketza River Gold Mine road exits across low saddle on left skyline.

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology and Mineralization

An excellent review of the district geology is presented by Mr. Brian J. Hall in his 1988 report on the Pescod claims (Open File Assessment Report #092478). Pertinent portions of Hall's report (pp 11-15) have been reproduced and attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

2.2 Property Geology

Traverses across Jumbo 1-4 Claims by Dodge in 1998 confirmed the general geologic setting as mapped by Hall. However, owing to extensive sloughing of the trench walls over the previous 10 years, only in the trench #6 (Hall's designation) vicinity was bedrock mineralization exposed.

Accordingly, the property evaluation by Dodge focused on the principal vein and on vein-float exposed in shallow overburden pits down-slope from the projected lateral extension of the 'main' vein and shear zone.

2.3 Property Mineralization

Two sub-parallel sulfide-bearing veins, comprising separate and hanging wall units within a high-angle shear zone, crosscut Paleozoic metasediments and basite.

The footwall vein is vertical and up to 3 meters wide. It comprises milky quartz with pods, clots, lenses and discontinuous veinlets of galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite. Average grade is in the range of 7% lead, 6 oz/t silver and 12% zinc.

The hanging wall high-angle vein is up to 1.5 meters wide comprising massive argentiferous galena as exposed near the bottom of Trench #6 in a small outcrop. Hand digging by Dodge revealed that the vein is underlain by blue shear-zone gouge containing white quartz-breccia chips and is overlain by grey weathering phyllite (Photos 2 and 3). The average grade 75% lead and 65 oz/t silver (1997 Assays NAL) with only minor amounts of zinc and copper. This vein now offers the principal target for exploration to identify a potential economic silver-lead deposit.

Of particular importance was the high-grade argentiferous galena float collected (1998 Assays NAL) from 6 shallow backhoe pits in overburden 30-meters east and down-slope from the projected trend of the VLF-EM conductor. Thus, the presence of sulfides within the conductor (shear zone ?) is highly probable.

Photo 2 Jumbo 1 Claim

High-grade, massive argentiferous galena bedrock near bottom of Hall's Trench #6, as viewed to the north along strike of the vein; dip is 60° to east (right).

Chlorite-sericity phyllite (NW foliation) forming hanging wall of the crosscutting vein is poorly exposed far right. Blue bedrock of vein footwall is milky-quartz breccia chips in phyllite gouge comprising 3-meter wide, high angle, northerly trending shear zone.

Photo 3 Jumbo 1 Claim

Looking north across Hall's Trench #88-6. Hand tools (lower right) lie on exhumed bedrock outcrop of massive argentiferous galena vein. Vein dips 60° to right and crosscuts northwest-foliated chlorite-sericite phyllite.

Blue colored shear zone displays milky-quartz chips in phyllite gouge. The shear zone is over 3 meters wide extending west to the upright shovel; the zone is apparently steeply inclined. West (left) of the shovel is a 2-meter wide vertical vein of bull quartz containing pyrite with very low percentages of lead, zinc, and copper as blebs clots and discontinuous veinlets of sulfides.

Northwesterly-foliated phyllite outcrops at left edge of photo; limonite announces presence of disseminated pyrite within the epithermal halo of the 2-vein-shear zone.

3.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

3.1 Premise

Inasmuch as a prominent, high-angle, north-striking shear zone and its two sub-parallel sulfide-bearing veins are exposed in outcrops on the Jumbo claims, the presence of a resistivity interface between the above and the host phyllite wallrocks identified a most-likely VLF-EM conductor.

Samples of high-grade argentiferous galena float had been found in overburden over 100 meters north of the outcrops. Although outcrops alone provided drilling targets, the confirmation of northerly projection of the shear zone, as a bedrock source of the float, would considerably broaden the targets for drilling.

3.2 Method

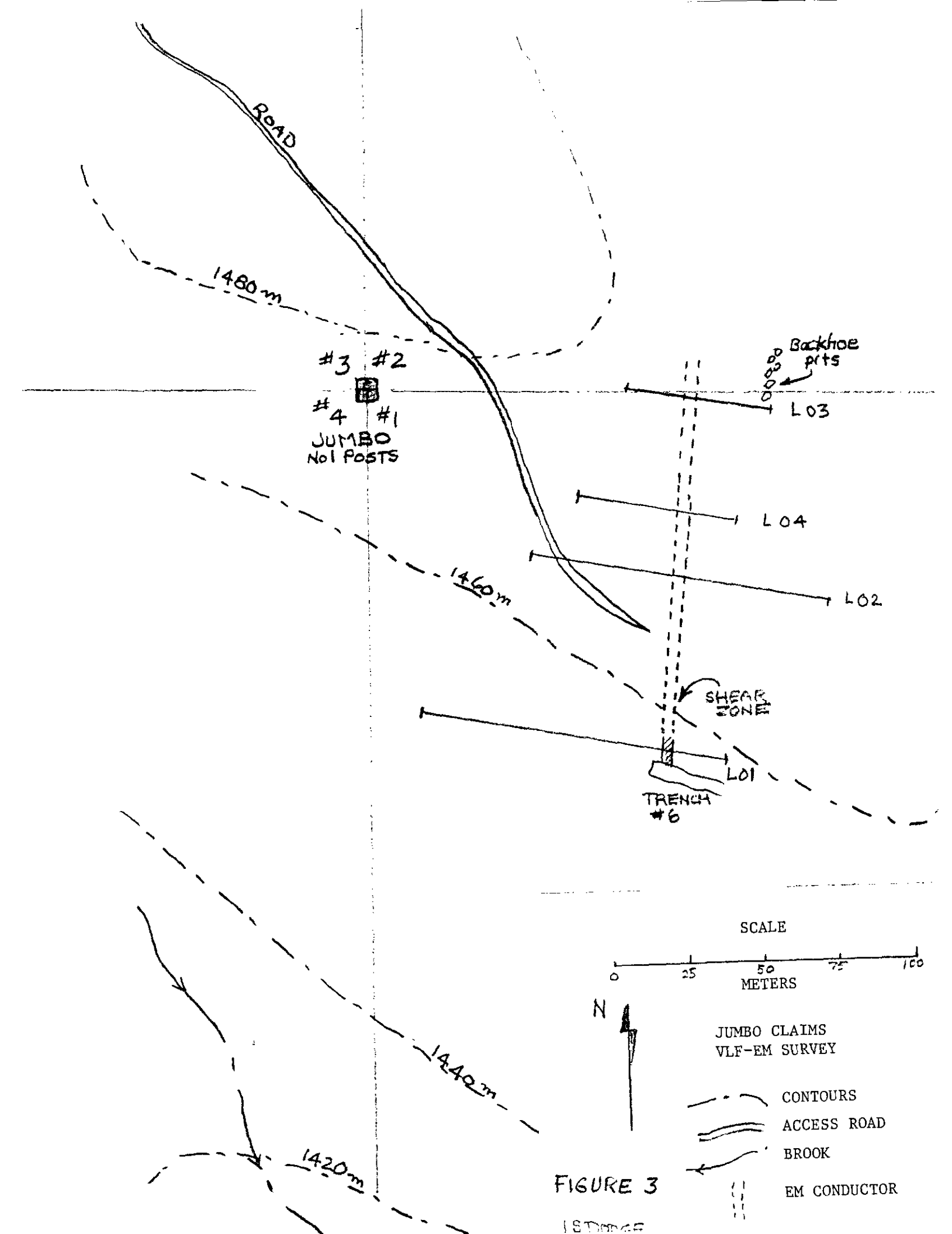
A set of 4 short lines of VLF-EM, aligned at 110°Az crossing the 10°Az trend of the shear zone, was laid out commencing with Line 01 across bedrock exposures ofthe shear zone with its two sulfide veins; herein termed the 'authentication' line.

Using a Geonics EM-16, each line was surveyed on a 10-meter spacing. Readings were collected using the Seattle, Washington EM transmitting station NLK at 24.8 kHz primary energy source. The Seattle station was at 155°Az, being 45° off the alignment of the EM lines. Neverlheless, the Seattle signal was strong at all stations.

3.3 Results

Outcrops of the shear zone and its companion sulfide-bearing veins were prominently displayed a significant conductor by the station plots on Line 01; the 'authentication' line. The confidence factor in the interpretation of successive Lines 02,03, and 04 of VLF-EM was hereby established as being high (attached field plots see Figures 4-7.

It is interpreted that the conductor extends at least as far northerly as the area of high-grade argentiferous galena float (Appendix 2) found as downslope gravity dispersion from the bedrock conductor; with reasonable certainty, read 'vein'. Thus, the trace of the conductor has been indicated for 120 meters north of the bedrock exposures of veins in the shear zone at Line 01.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#2
#4
#1
JUMBO
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Backhoe pits
L03
L04
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TRENCH #6
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JUMBO CLAIMS
VLF-EM SURVEY
CONTOURS
ACCESS ROAD
BROOK
EM CONDUCTOR

FIGURE 3

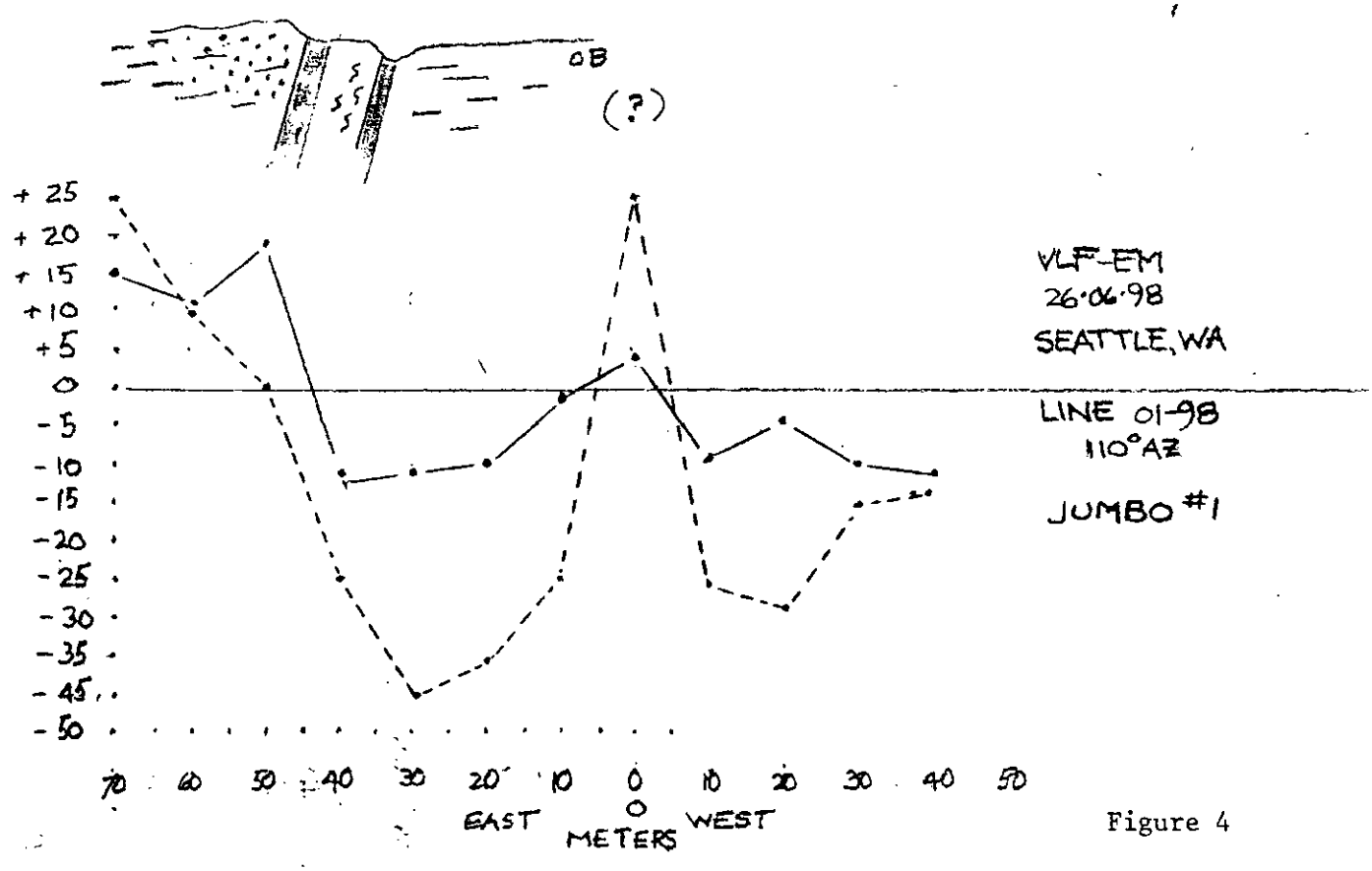
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Figure 4

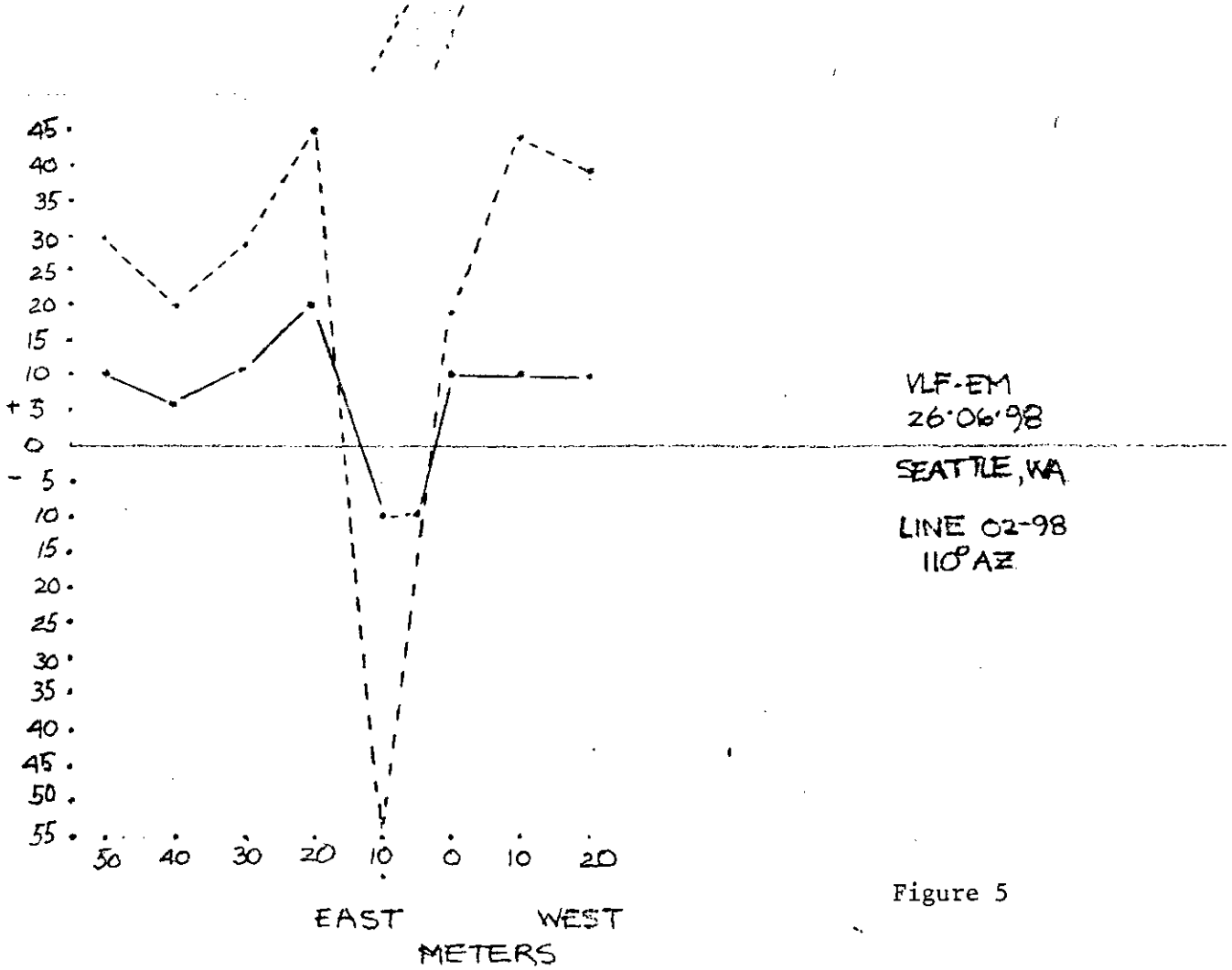
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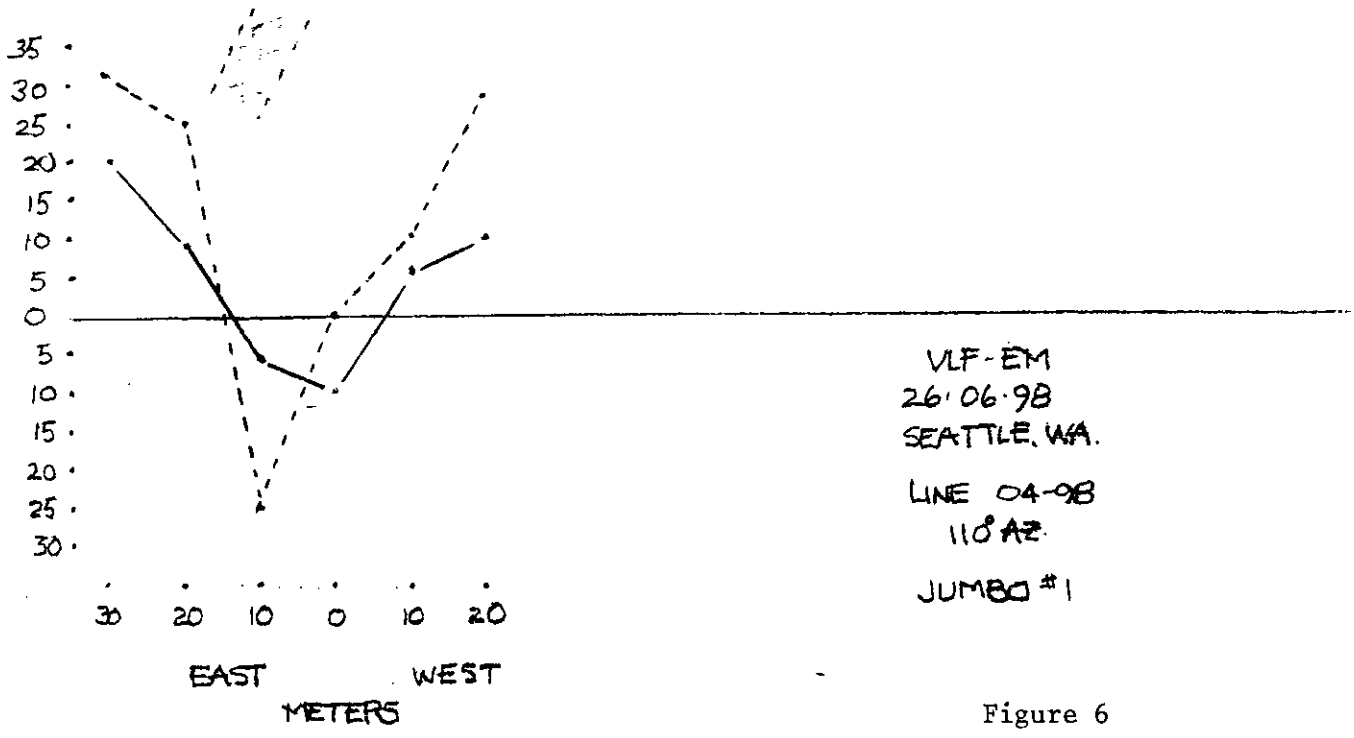
Figure 5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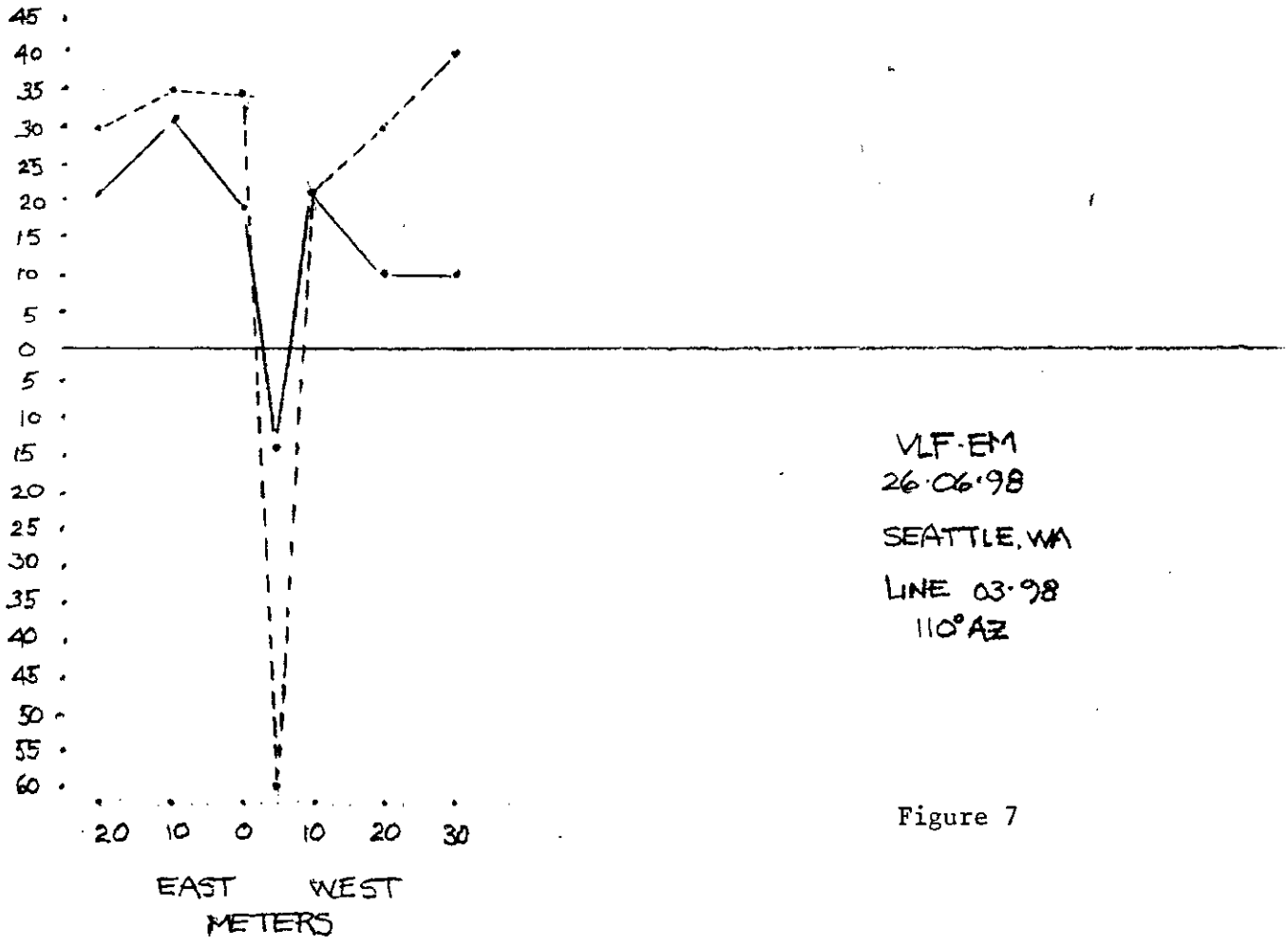
LINE 04-98
110° AZ.
JUMBO #1

Figure 6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SEATTLE, WA
LINE 03-98
110° AZ

Figure 7

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

Results from the geological reconnaissance, VLF-EM survey, and from sampling of float in overburden, support the conclusion that the Jumbo property has the setting for development of a potentially economic ore deposit because of several favorable factors:

4.11 The bedrock outcrop of high-grade silver-lead vein uncovered by Dodge beneath sloughted overburden near the bottom of a backhoe (1988) trench.

4.12 A prominent, wide, quartz-gouge shear zone is exposed as being strike-parallel to both (a) the vertical low-grade quartz-hosted sulfide vein in the footwall, and (b) the high-angle, massive, high-grade galena vein underlying a convergent hanging wall.

4.13 High-grade argentiferous vein float samples were obtained from overburden in six shallow backhoe pits excavated along the base of a hillside near the crest of which lies the northerly projection of the VLF-EM conductor (vein + shear zone) beneath overburden.

4.14 A FLF-EM survey identified a prominent bedrock electromagnetic conductor zone extending for 120 meters north from the 'authentication' base line established over outcrops of the shear zone and its two companion sulfide veins.

4.15 A tentative audit of favorable assets of the claims would be incomplete without emphasizing the benefit for low-cost exploration afforded by the vehicle access trail which crosses the outcrop of the veins.

4.2 Recommendations

4.21 Rehabilitation of the access road at several sites to eliminate the seasonally treacherous mud holes.

4.22 Conduct a program of inclined core drilling commencing at the 'Trench #88-6' area to test for the depth continuity of the high grade argentiferous galena vein now exposed, but badly sloughed over, near the bottom of the deep backhoe excavation.

4.23 Follow up with several inclined core drill holes at about 25-meter intervals as a 'fence' extending northerly from the No. 1 drill hole to test lateral continuity of the high-grade vein mineralization within the shear zone EM conductor.

4.24 Inasmuch as 4x4 access would be assured, fill-in drilling using reverse-circulation rotary equipment would appear appropriate depending upon favorable results from initial core drilling.

5.0 SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

1.	Labor	
	James S. Dodge, P.Eng. 1.25 Man Days, incl. report prep @ $450/day	$562.50
2.	Equipment Rental	
	Geonics EM-16 @ 25% of rental $871 per month; Haskins Assoc.	217.75 *
3.	Assays	
	Northern Analytical Lab six float samples WO 00517	170.13 *
4.	Food, one day @ $25	25.00
5.	Transportation	
	Ross River-Jumbo-return 4x4 pickup 160 km @ 35¢/km	56.00
6.	Office, photos, xerox, report binders	15.00
	Total Expenditures Applicable to Jumbo	$1,046.38

* Receipts following pages

James S. Dodge, P.Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
YUKON TERRITORY
JAMES S. DODGE

6.0 REFERENCES

Templeman-Kluit, D.J. 1977 Stratigraphic and structural relations between the Selwyn Basin, Pelly Cassiar Platform and Yukon Crystalline Terrane in the Pelly Mountains, Yukon: Geological Survey of Canada Paper 77-1a, pp 223-227.

Templeman-Kluit, D.J. 1988 Geology of Quiet Lake (105F) and Finlayson Lake (105G) Map areas, Yukon Territory: Geological Survey of Canada Open-File Report 486.

Hall, B.J. 1988 Report on geological mapping, soil geochemistry, geophysics and trenching on the Pescod Claims, Ketza River area Yukon, Open-File Assessment Report #092478 for Consolidated Rio Plata Resources Ltd.

Mortensen, J.K. and Jilson, G.A. 1985 Evolution of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane: Evidence from southeastern Yukon Territory: Geology, volume 13, pp 806-810.

7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James S. Dodge, of 14 MacDonald Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri with B.Sc. degree (1941) in Mining Engineering.

   I am a graduate of Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, California with M.Sc. (1951) degree in Economic Geology.

   I have completed a summer field mapping program with Princeton University at Red Lodge, Montana 1940.

   I have completed a one-year post graduate program in ore deposit at Albert-Ludwigs Universitaet, Freiburg, Germany 1952.

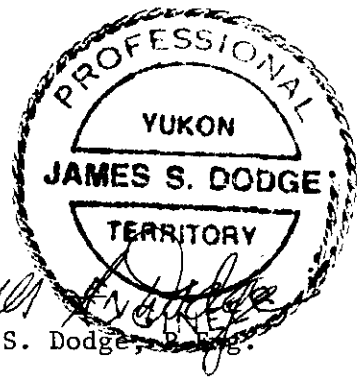
2) I have practiced my profession since 1939, and have been active in mineral exploration and mine development in the Yukon since 1960.

3) I am a registered consulting Professional Engineer in the Yukon Territory.

4) I undertook the VLF-EM geophysical survey on the Jumbo claims on 26 June, 1998.

5) I am a Senior Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists.

Dated: 30 October, 1998



James S. Dodge, P.Eng.

2. DISTRICT GEOLOGY

Regionally the district consists of a miogeosynclinal sequence of clastic, volcanic and carbonate rocks which are situated immediately to the east of the Ketza-Seagull Arch (Abott, J.G., 1986a). Beginning in the Hadrynian, this stratigraphic package represents a somewhat discontinuous succession of Paleozoic carbonates phyllites and quartzites which are overlain by an allochthonous sequence of upper Devonian to Mississippian volcanics and sediments. Deformation during a Mesozoic arc-continent collision has resulted in the emplacement of the allochthonous rocks, plus the development of most of the major structures (Tempelman-Kluit D., 1979).

2.1 Stratigraphy and Lithology

The Hadrynian to lower Cambrian stratigraphy begins with a sequence of thin banded slates and shalely quartzites ($lP_{fq}s$). Elsewhere in the Cordillera, this unit is considered to be equivalent to the Windermere Group (Templeman-Kluit D., et. al., 1976). Overlying this is a lower Cambrian series of limestones (lЄcl) calcareous argillites (lЄc) and dolomites (lЄd) which comprises in part the Pelly-Cassiar Platform. This in turn represents a portion of a carbonate facies belt which occurs along the western edge of the North American craton. According to Read (1980) this lower Cambrian carbonate succession is estimated to be up to 700 m thick.

However, within the immediate area of the Ketza River the thickness of the reef forming archaeocyathid build-ups are estimated by Canamax Resources Inc. to be up to 180 meters. Dolomitization, possibly related to the unconformity which overlies this unit is most prevalent along its upper contact (Parry S., personal communication).

According to Templeman-Kluit (1977) an upper Cambrian phyllite (uCosl) unconformably overlies the lower Cambrian strata. This unit consists predominantly of a medium gray chlorite-muscovite quartz phyllite. To the south is the McDame Mapsheet. This unit is considered to represent the Kechika Group of Gabrielse (1963). Interspersed within this unit are minor lenses of mafic tuff,

represented by chloritic phyllites and metabasites. A total thickness for this unit is estimated to be about 1,000 metres (Tempelman - Kluit D., et. al., 1976).

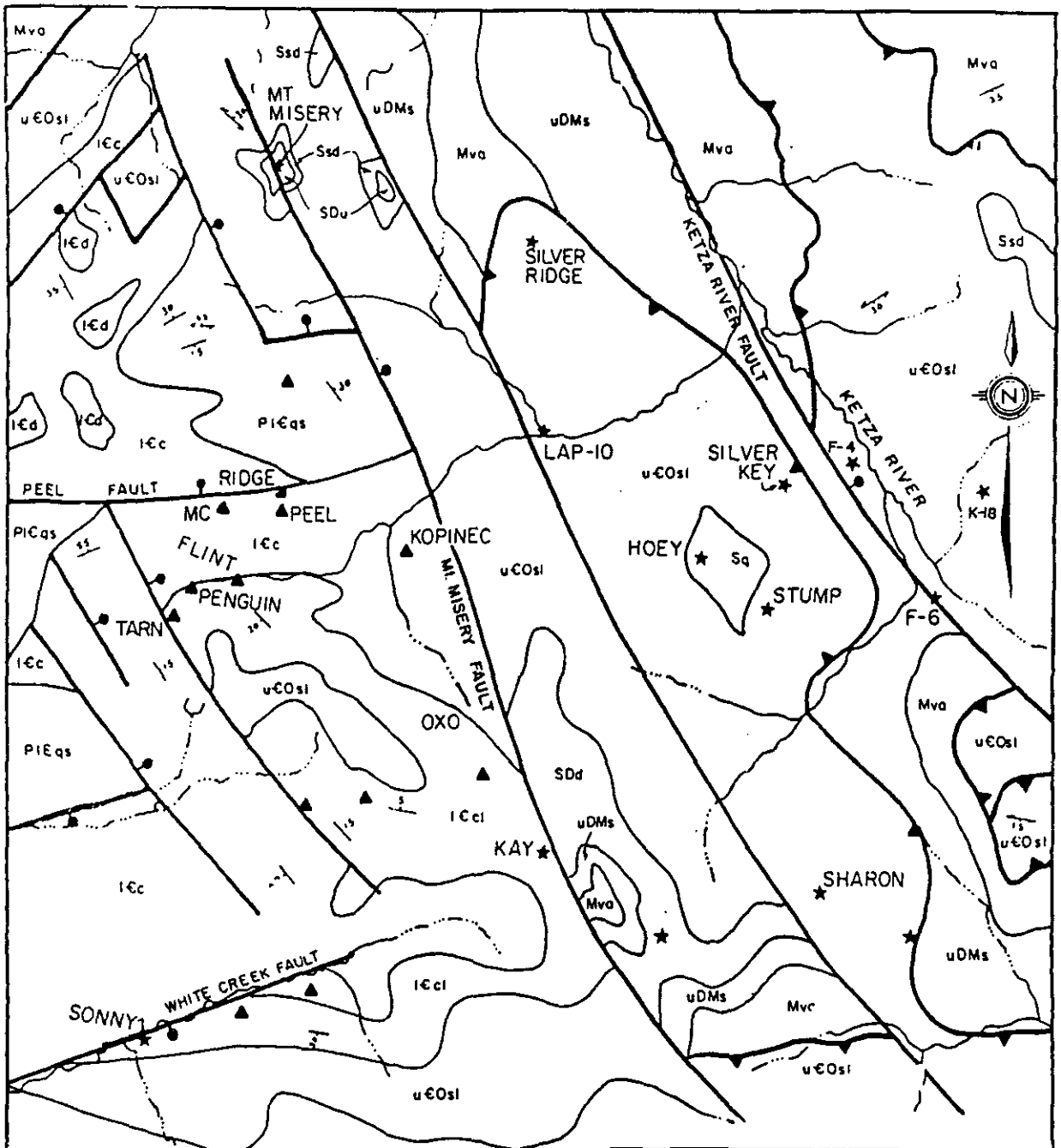
Conformably overlying the calcareous phyllites are a series of mafic volcanic breccias which grade upward from the mafic volcanics of the upper Cambrian strata. Overlying this is up to 1,000 m of recessive weathering fissile black graptolitic slate ranging in age from early to late Ordovician. Elsewhere in the Yukon this unit represents the Road River Formation of the Kechika Group, and is used to define the lateral extent of the Selywn Basin.

Lower to middle Silurian orthoquartzites (Sq) and Silurian to lower Devonian dolomitic siltstones (SDd) conformably overlie the Kechika Group. The well-sorted nature of these sediments suggest deposition in a beach environment. To the south in the McDame mapsheet this unit is known as the Sandpile Group (Gabrielse, H., 1963).

Between the middle Silurian and lower Devonian an angular unconformity separates the middle to lower Devonian dolomites and Silurian orthoquartzites from the underlying strata. Above the lower Devonian dolomites and orthoquartzites are a series of upper Devonion to Mississippian graphitic clastics which can be considered to be equivalent to the lower Sylvestor Group on the McDame Mapsheet to the south (Gabrielse, H., 1963).

An allochthonous package of mafic volcanics, pyroclastics, cherts and argillites overlies the Hadrynian to lower Paleozoic strata. Although some confusion exists over the precise age relationships of this somewhat chaotic package, it is generally considered to be Mississippian to Permian. Possible equivalents would be the upper Sylvestor Formation in the McDame map area (Gabrielse, H., 1963) or the Anvil Range Group to the northwest of the Tintina Trench (Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1972).

Immediately to the south and west of the area represented by Figure 4 is a northwest trending series of Mississippian syenites and Cretaceous quartz monzonites (Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1977). In the centre of the district the


MT MISERY
SILVER RIDGE
KETZA RIVER FAULT
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MT. MISERY FAULT
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SILVER KEY
HOEY
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SHARON
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MISS.
DEV.
SIL.
ORD.
CAMB
PRE-CAMB
Mva MAFIC VOLCANICS
uDMs GRAPHITIC SHALES
SDd DOLOMITE
Ssd DOLOMITIC SILTSTONE
Sq ORTHOQUARTZITE
uCOsl PHYLLITE
lCd DOLOMITE
lCc CALCAREOUS ARGILLITE
lCcl LIMESTONE
PlCqs SHALE, SANDSTONE
FOLIATION
BEDDING
NORMAL FAULT
THRUST FAULT
SULPHIDE MANTO
OXIDE MANTO
Ag-Pb VEIN
After TEMPLEMAN-KLUIT D.J. 1977
CONS. RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.
KETZA RIVER AREA
WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERR.
DISTRICT GEOLOGY
0 2 4 Km
BY: B.V.H.
DATE: APRIL, 1988
FIGURE: 4

The most abundant rock type on the property are the Cambro-Ordovician calcareous chlorite-serricite phyllites (€Osp). Although recessive in nature this rock type is found to represent most of the outcrops in the eastern half of the grid. In outcrop they are gray-green to silver in colour, thin-bedded, fine grained and characterized by the development of a pronounced foliation. In addition where discernable the bedding is often represented by a series of 1-5 mm wide bands of calcareous material. However, in most cases this bedding has been transposed into the plane of the F_1 foliation.

Intercalated within the calcareous chlorite-sericite phyllites (€Ocsp) are at least four bands of mafic volcanics. These trend northwesterly across the grid, average 10-15 m in thickness and are represented by two rock types chloritic phyllite (€Ocp) and a metabasite (€Omv). Regionally both these rock types occur in close proximity to one another with the chloritic phyllites (€Ocp) in general surrounding the metabasites (€Omv). In outcrop both rock types are more massive than the calcareous chlorite-sericite phyllite (€Ocsp) which enclose them and are medium to dark green in colour. Distinguishing the metabasites (€Omv) from the chloritic phyllites (€Ocp) is the presence of attenuated phenocrysts of plagioclase and mafic minerals, plus the relative absence of a foliation. Often the weathered surfaces of the metabasites are tan to light brown indicating a fair degree of oxidation has occurred to the mafic minerals. Perhaps one of the most distinctive features of these rock types verses the sediments (€Ocsp) which enclose them is their non-calcareous nature. This suggests an origin which is distinctly different and based upon appearance the mafic volcanics possibly represents volcanic flows. The chloritic phyllites on the other hand can represent either mafic tuffs or the margins of volcanic flows which have been affected by the regional deformation. Both interpretations are based largely upon the absence of a foliation which is present in the phyllites.

West of the northerly trending thrust fault which parallels L59+00N is an intercalated a sequence of graphitic argillites and mafic volcanics. In outcrop the graphitic argillites are recessive weathering, carbonaceous, fine grained, thin-bedded and calcareous. According to the regional mapping of the Geological Survey of Canada (Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1977) these rocks are thought to represent an Upper Devonion to Mississippian sequence of black clastics. However,

presence of a buried intrusive is suggested by the hornfelsing of some of the argillites. In addition the outline of the Ketza-Seagull Arch is northwesterly or roughly the same of the outlying intrusives (Steve Parry, personal communication, 1985; Abott, J.G., 1986).

2.2 Structure

For the most part the structure of the district is relatively uncomplicated in comparison to the highly deformed strata which occupies much of the Pelly Mountains.

Faulting has played the dominant role in the structural evolution of this district. The earliest of which are a series of northeasterly directed thrust sheets. Accompanying this thrust faulting is some localized drag folding in the hangingwall rocks. Recent mapping has shown the geology of the Ketza River District to comprise of four major thrust blocks. From southwest to northeast these are separated by the McConnell Thrust, upper and lower Seagull Thrusts, upper and lower Porcupine Thrusts, and the Cloutier Thrust (Abott, J.G., 1986).

Subsequently the area was affected by a series of northwesterly trending normal faults and a set of north to northeasterly striking high-angle faults. Based upon offsetting relationships on the northeasterly striking Peel Fault it appears that the oldest are the northwesterly striking normal faults. This permits the northwesterly striking normal faults to be related to the thrusting which is also a relatively old event. The mechanism for the formation of these normal faults could be related to relaxation; subsequent to cessation of the thrusting. Somewhat supportive of this interpretation is the fact these faults have a compatible sense offset which is northeast side down.

Looking at the sense of offset for the east to northeasterly trending faults it is evident that the central portion of the district has the overall structure of a horst. Since the sense of displacement for the thrust faults is to the northeast, the lowest thrust sheet is therefore the Cloutier Block which occupies much of the Ketza-Seagull Arch. Outward from the centre of this horst the stratigraphy becomes

progressively younger from a central block cored by pre-Cambrian sediments. In addition outward from this horst the upper thrust blocks such as the Seagull and Porcupine become exposed. This chronology of events also implies that the Seagull and Porcupine thrusts may be one and the same, but separated only by an area of uplift.

Folding of significance is most prevalent in the upper Cambrian phyllites. Here at least two phases of deformation are present, both of which strike and plunge to the northwest. In age these folds appear to pre-date the faulting, and possibly represent the inception of an arc-continent collision which began in the late Triassic to early Jurassic (Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1979).

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

24/09/97

Assay Certificate

James Dodge

WO# 07923

Certified by

Trench 6 mB

Sample #	Au ppb	Ag g/mt	Pb %	
21567	67	419.0	16.700	Footwall vein 0.6 m
21568	62	41.6	1.050	Footwall vein 2.0m
21569	257	68.7	2.650	
21570	82	11.6	0.032	JUMBO Cls.
21571	63	2225.0	73.300	Hanging wall vein 1.5 m
21572	63	2258.0	77.900	Hanging wall vein 1.5m
21573	14	391.0	4.740	
21559		718.0		Vein #4 - MAUI Cls.

Note: Sample 21559 was originally analysed in WO#07875.

105 Copper Road, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 2Z7 Ph: (403) 668-4968 Fax: (403) 668-4890

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

105 Copper Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2Z7
Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
E-mail: NAL@hypertech.yk.ca

James Dodge

WO# 05517

Certified by

Sample #	Ag g/mt	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
21574	1947	0.136	69.0	0.030
21575	551	0.092	30.8	1.570
21576	2083	0.081	68.3	0.471
21577	1346	0.062	40.2	0.121
21578	1591	0.216	54.1	0.164
21579	1092	0.077	44.8	1.290

JUMBO #2 CLAIM ASSAYS

Samples No. 21574 through 21579 are selected from cobble- to boulder-sized massive galena float which had been brought up from overburden at six separate in-NS-line backhoe excavations at the base of hillside near the top of which appears to be the site (VLF-EM conductor) of overburden-covered northerly extension of the shear zone with its high-grade argentiferous galena vein (Photo 2) outcropping in a trench over 120 meters to the south.

T. HASEK ASSOCIATES LTD.

119 - 744 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6C 1A5

Tel: (604) 684-1107
Fax: (604) 684-2312
thomas@hasek.com

June 17, 1998

DODGEX LTD.
14 MacDonald Road
Whitehorse
Yukon Territory
Y1A 4L2

Attn: Jim Dodge

Invoice: 6021

Re: Rental of EM-16 VLF-EM Receiver

Rental Period: June 18 - July 17, 1998

Inception Fee	$50.00
1 month @ $750.00/month	750.00
Insurance @ $0.50/day	15.00
G.S.T.	56.00
Total this invoice	**$871.00**

N.B. 1. Rentals are payable in advance.
2. 2.0% interest per month on overdue accounts.
3. GST #R122439938.

FAX

TO: T. HASEK ASSOCIATES LTD.
604-684-2312
Vancouver, B.C.

FROM: James S. Dodge
867-668-4229
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Page 1 of 2 Pages

18 June, 1998

Attached please find my acceptance sheet of your EM-16 rental Agreement with xerox of my cheque being mailed this afternoon.

Please enclose operating instructions with instrument.

Advise CPInternational to "Hold for Pickup" with a telephone contact in Whitehorse: 867-633-5037.

Best regards,

Jim

James S. Dodge, P.Eng.

ELIZABETH OR JAMES DODGE
14 MACDONALD ROAD
WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 4L2
PHONE 633-3677

119

18 June 19 98

PAY TO THE ORDER OF T. Hasek Associates Ltd. $ 871.00

Eight-hundred seventy-one and XX/100 DOLLARS

CIBC Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
110 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2A8

MEMO EM-16 rental James S. Dodge

⑈119⑈ ⑆00080⑈010⑆ 11⑈85330⑈