GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE

RUDE CREEK

INTRUSION-RELATED GOLD TARGET, WEST CENTRAL YUKON TERRITORY

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

NTS:
115J/10,15

LATITUDE: 62°43' N
LONGATUDE: 138°35' W

CLAIMS
HIHO 1-24
EIO 1-16

FOR:

PROSPECTOR INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES INC.
530-800 West Pender St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2V6

BY:

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Brian Meyer, P.Geol.

January 2000

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 $ 3400.00.

M. Bu

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

SUMMARY

An extensive research effort focussed on finding 'Pogo-style' and other intrusive related gold targets within the western portion of the Yukon Tanana Terrane of the Yukon Territory was conducted during the period February to March 1999. The study resulted in the staking of 16 claim blocks within six target areas located in west central Yukon. The HIHO and EIO claims, located in the Rude Creek area approximately 130 km south southeast of Dawson, comprise one of the target areas.

Target selection was based on regional similarities to 'Pogo-style' and other intrusion-related gold mineralization using a combination of the following primary criteria:

- Regional stream sediment geochemistry anomalous in Au, As, W, Sn, Sb, Hg, and Mo (Bi, Te not available in database).
- Mid-late Cretaceous intrusives, preferably felsic in composition, with coincident magnetic low anomalies and intruding schist and gneiss of the Yukon Tanana Terrane.
- Spatial association with northwesterly and northeasterly trending structures.

The HIHO claims, located at the confluence of Idaho and Isaac creek, cover the contact between the mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith and schist and gneiss of the Yukon Tanana Terrane, and contain silt geochemistry strongly anomalous in Au (up to 43 ppb), As, Sn and Sb. The claims cover the intersection between a northeast trending, regional-scale fault structure and the northern margin of the Dawson Range Batholith. Two magnetic low anomalies occur within the claims. The claims are situated in an area of known quartz veining and limited placer mining activity.

The Company's 1999 fieldwork on the HIHO claims has identified an open-ended, 900 metre-long area with a magnetic low signature, drained by two creeks anomalous in Au, As, Sb, Hg, Mo, Cu, Ag and V, as well as, containing soils anomalous in As, Sb, V, Mo and Ag.

The EIO claims, located at the headwaters of Rude Creek, are underlain by a mid-Cretaceous phase of the Dawson Range Batholith and contain silt geochemistry anomalous in Au (300 ppb), As, W, Sb, Mo and Sn. Rude Creek has a long history of placer mining, as well as, a reported occurrence of bismuth (Bi) and scheelite (calcium tungstate). Quartz vein occurrences exist in the area.

The Company's 1999 fieldwork on the EIO claims has identified an open-ended, 120 metre long zone defined by tourmalinized-granodiorite with local potassic alteration and quartz veining. This zone contains soil samples elevated in Au (up to 89.5 ppb), As (up to 163.1 ppm), Bi (up to 17.84 ppm), Sb (up to 5.88 ppm) and Ag (up to 2.062 ppm). Rock samples (including quartz vein material) within the anomaly contain elevated Au (up to 95 ppb), W (up to 9.3 ppm), and Bi (up to 0.62 ppm). Fluid inclusion analysis of rock samples collected from subcrop from this anomaly, identified abundant fluid inclusions typical of high temperature alteration (approximately 300-400°C), as well as, vein and intrusive-related gold deposits.

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(1) INTRODUCTION

The Pogo Deposit, located in the Goodpaster District, East-Central Alaska, is a significant new gold discovery containing a geological resource of 9.98 million tons at an average grade of 0.52 oz/ton (The Northern Miner, March 15, 1999). The deposit appears to be, at least in part, genetically related to an arcuate belt of rocks known as the 'Tintina Gold Belt' (see Figure 1), which extends from southeastern Alaska to southwestern Yukon Territory, and contains the Donlin Creek, Fort Knox, Brewery Creek, and other deposits.

The discovery is of significance as the area was relatively unexplored with only limited placer mining and/or exploration conducted prior to the discovery. The deposit is spatially associated with the mid-Cretaceous Goodpaster batholith and occurs within the Yukon Tanana Terrane, which underlies much of east central Alaska, as well as, central and western Yukon. Considering that west-central Yukon contains numerous mid-Cretaceous plutons that intrude Yukon Tanana Terrane, it is not unreasonable to expect 'Pogo-style' mineralization on the Canadian side of the border.

The staking rush that ensued in Alaska following the initial discovery of the Pogo deposit has begun to spread to the Yukon. In addition to favourable geology, there exists considerable cost advantages to conducting mineral exploration in the Yukon versus Alaska. These include: (1) the currency exchange rate, (2) the newly introduced 22% rebate on exploration by the Yukon government, (3) relative ease of raising flow-through funds possible only with Canadian projects, and (4) government-industry cooperatives with organizations such as NATMAP and NATGAM which contribute to companies, a percentage of the cost of geophysical work in the southwestern Yukon region.

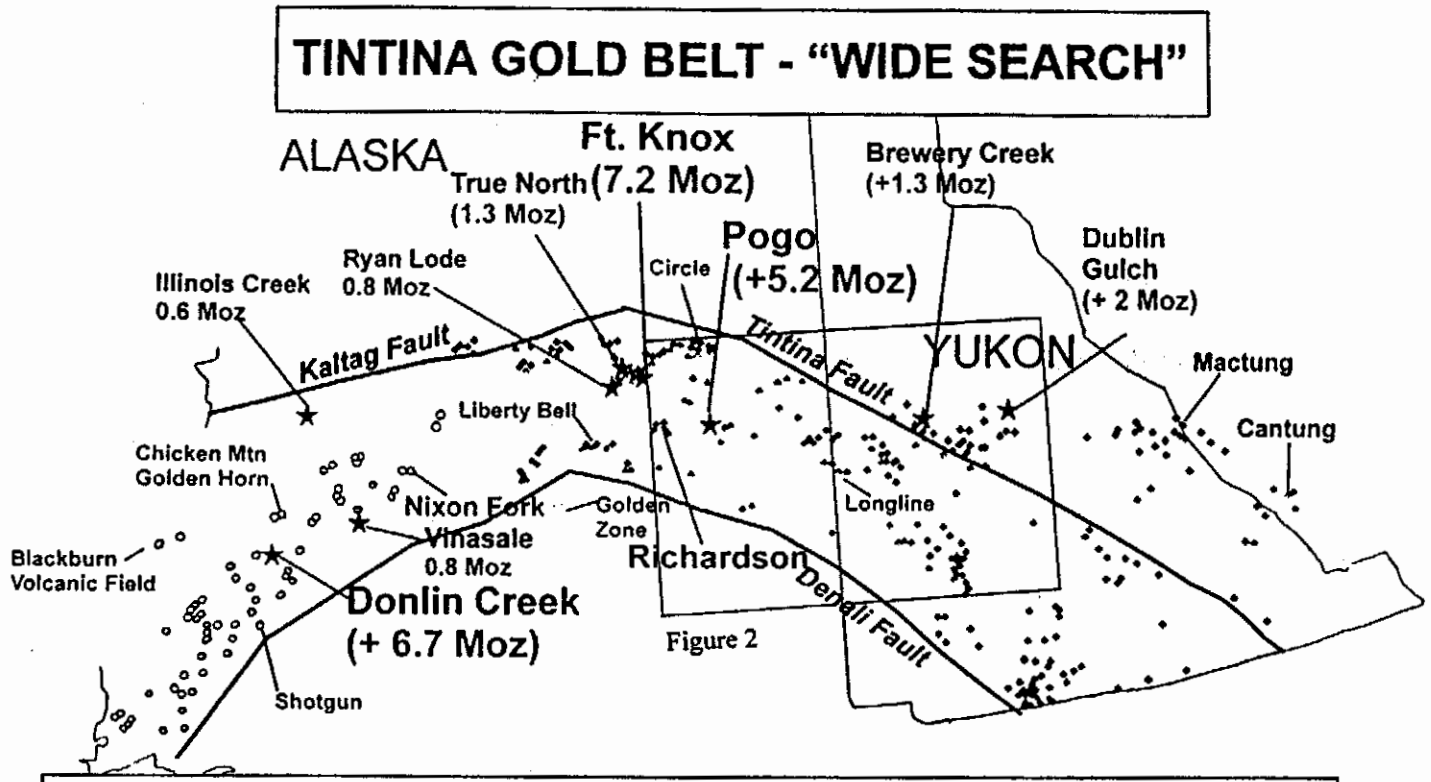
An extensive research effort focussed on finding 'Pogo-style' and other intrusion-related gold targets within the western portion of the Yukon Tanana Terrane of the Yukon Territory was conducted during the period February to March, 1999. The study resulted in staking 16 claim blocks within six target areas in west-central Yukon (see Figure 2). The HIHO and EIO claims, located in the Rude Creek area, comprise one of the target areas.

As part of their overall exploration program covering all six (6) target areas, the Company conducted a first-pass exploration program on the Rude Creek property, on August 30th, 1999. The program consisted of 3 mandays and included 2 silt samples, 38 soil samples and 3 rock samples. The following report summarizes pertinent features of the Pogo deposit and other intrusion-related Au mineralization, describes the characteristics of the Rude Creek target area and summarizes the results of the Company's 1999 field season.

(2) INTRUSTION-RELATED GOLD MINERALIZATION

The Pogo Deposit appears to represent a deep-seated manifestation of the 'plutonic-related gold' deposit type, which includes Fort Knox, True North, Brewery Creek and

PRIME PROPERTIES



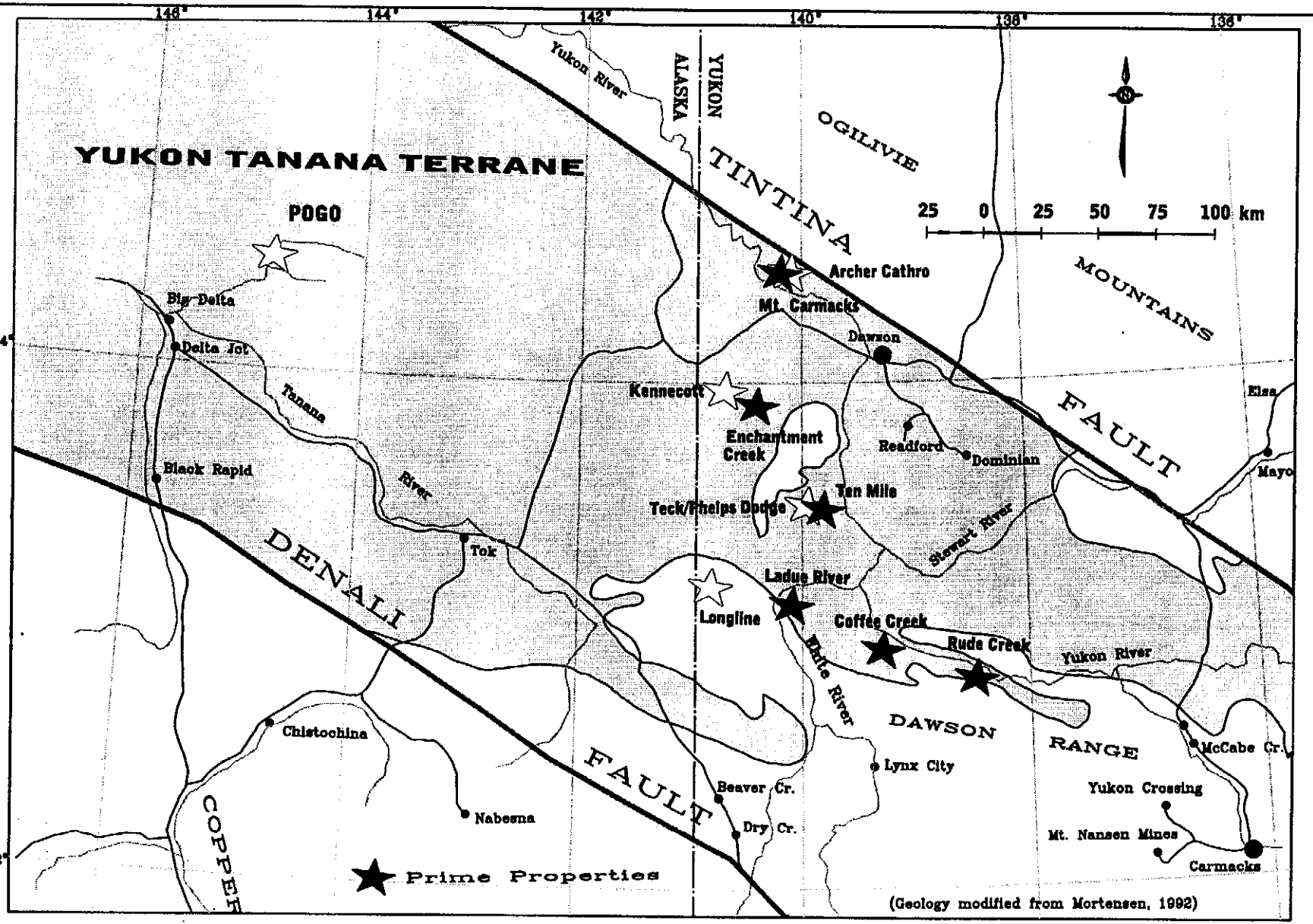
EXPLANATION

- Au Occurrences in or near Mid K intrusions (~85-110 Ma)
- Au Occurrences in or near Late K igneous rocks (~66-73 ma)
- ★ Deposits with + 0.5 Million ounces of Drill-Indicated Resource/Reserves
- Major Faults

Figure 1

PRIME PROPERTIES

Figure 2. Location Map



Dublin Gulch deposits (Smith, Cordilleran Abstract, 1999). Plutonic-related gold mineralization, or, 'intrusion-related' as per more current nomenclature, represents a suite of mineralization encountered throughout the Tintina Gold Belt (see Figure 1). The belt, which extends from southwestern Alaska to east central Yukon Territory, is estimated to contain in excess of 39 million ounces of Au in current resources (The Northern Miner, November 30, 1999) with past production totaling 29.9 million ounces.

Intrusion-related gold mineralization is defined by its distinct association with reduced, I-type, calc-alkalic and/or alkalic intrusions (McCoy, Cordilleran Roundup Abstract, 1999). These intrusions are part of two subduction-related magmatic arcs: one that formed between 105-85 Ma in Interior Alaska and the Yukon, and the other between 73 and 67 Ma in southwest Alaska (McCoy Abstract, 1999). The types, sizes, and grades of gold deposits depends on the (1) proximity and size of the gold source, i.e. porphyritic granitoid bodies, (2) physio-chemical controls on hydrothermal fluids and cooling rock bodies (e.g. pressure and temperature gradients controlled by emplacement depth) and (3) local lithologies and structures (McCoy, Cordilleran Roundup, Abstract, 1999).

Gold deposited at high (>400°C) temperatures is only preserved or originally present in the more deeply emplaced gold deposits in Interior Alaska and the Yukon (McCoy, Cordilleran Abstract, 1999). This mineralization shows evidence of early, very low-sulfidation state with characteristic mineral assemblages containing pyrrhotite±pyrite, arsenopyrite-loellingite, native Bi, and low-S Bi-Te minerals.

(3) PROFILE OF THE POGO DEPOSIT

As the Pogo-deposit is a relatively new discovery, information pertaining to its characteristics is limited. A model for the deposit does not currently exist, at least in the public domain. The information contained herein was collected from The Northern Miner (articles dated August 3, November 30, 1998 and March 15, 1999), as well as, from an abstract from the Cordilleran Roundup by Moira Smith, Project Geologist at Teck Corp. As more information pertaining to the deposit becomes available, exploration parameters are subject to modification.

(3.1) Property Location, Access, and Physiography

The Pogo Deposit occurs in the far-northwestern corner of the Stoneboy property, 90 miles east-southeast of Fairbanks and 40 miles north of the town of Delta Junction in the Goodpaster district of east-central Alaska (see Figure 1 and 2). The property is accessible by helicopter and small fixed-wing aircraft, with road access limited to winter months.

The terrain consists of rolling, tundra-covered and lightly timbered hills, with a vertical relief of about 3,000 feet (915 meters). The property boundaries enclose approximately 72 square miles (18,648 ha).

(3.2) Area History

Little placer mining has occurred in the area, and until the discovery of the Pogo deposit, limited systematic exploration work had been undertaken.

In 1981, the Alaskan subsiduary of Watts Griffis & McQuat (WGM) conducted regional stream sediment-sampling and found that Pogo Creek, and to a lesser extent, Liese Creek, returned weak Au (35 ppb) and multi-element anomalies. Follow-up work revealed some gold-mineralized quartz float. Working on behalf of Sumitomo Metals, WGM returned to the area 10 years later, in 1991, and carried out a grid soil-sampling program that identified a 1 square-mile gold anomaly with greater than 100 ppb Au. In 1994, three holes were drilled, followed by 13 more the next year. To date, 176 holes have intersected the Liese zone.

Teck Corp., which signed a joint venture agreement with Sumitomo in late 1997, has carried out geophysical work on the Liese zone, however, geochemical sampling has been found to be the most effective exploration tool. Regional reconnaissance work has identified an 8-mile-long trend of anomalous gold in rocks and soils, extending to the southeast. In particular, quartz boulder trains, found in four separate areas, have yielded multi-ounce gold values, including 13- and 28-oz. grab samples from Tan Creek Ridge and 3 oz. samples from Sonora Creek Ridge.

(3.3) Regional Geology

The deposit is underlain by highly deformed, amphibole-grade paragniess and minor orthogneiss of the late Proterozoic to mid-Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana Terrane. Both sedimentary and volcanic sequences comprise the protolith of the gneisses.

(3.4) Local Geology

The Pogo deposit consists of two or more, tabular, gently dipping subparallel quartz bodies hosted by Proterozoic to early Paleozoic gneisses of the Yukon Tanana Terrane. It occurs approximately 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) south of the southern margin of the mid-Cretaceous Goodpaster Batholith.

The deposit is divided into an upper zone and a lower zone. The upper is referred to as the Main Liese, or L1, whereas, the lower, as the Lower Liese or L2. The two zones are spaced about 500 feet (152 meters) apart. The bodies range in thickness from 1 to 70 feet (0.30 meters to 21.3 meters), and averaging 20 feet (6.1 meters) thick. The Main zone is 4,500 feet (1372 meters) long and 2,000 feet (610 meters) wide. A possible third zone has been intersected by two deep drill holes 400 feet (122 meters) below the Lower Liese. A quartz body occurs above the L1, however it is discontinuous.

A distinct spatial association with mid-Cretaceous intrusions, combined with a lithophile (Sn, W, Mo) metal signature suggest that gold mineralization within the deposit was derived from fluids that came from the mid-Cretaceous Goodpaster Batholith granitoid bodies.

Quartz veins contain 3% ore minerals consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, loellingite ($FeAs_2$), and arsenopyrite, with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, bismuthinite, maldonite (Au_2Bi), native bismuth and native gold. The gold occurs uniformly fine-grained.

(3.5) Structure

Northwest-trending structures that parallel the Tintina and Denali fault system, as well as, northeast-trending structures are present on the property. The Pogo is divided along a flecture point, where half the deposit dips to the northwest and the other half dips to the north.

(3.6) Alteration

Early biotite and later quartz-sericite stockwork and sericite-dolomite alteration is spatially associated with the Liese Zone, suggesting both vein and replacement types of mineralization. This alteration indicates the deposit was emplaced fairly deep in the crust and under very high temperatures.

(3.7) Geochemistry

Strong correlation exists between Au and Bi, and weaker correlation exists between Au and other elements such as Te, As, W, Sn, Mo, (Hg, Sb).

(3.8) Aeromagnetic Signature

Regional aeromagnetic and geologic surveys have revealed linear magnetic low anomalies, which coincide with a series of small plutons. The Pogo deposit occurs along one of these linear magmatic features, known as 'the Pogo Trend'. A second linear feature, defined by similar parameters has been interpreted to the south of Pogo and is know as the "Big Swede Trend".

Local aeromagnetic signature consists of a magnetic low with an adjacent magnetic high. It is interpreted that the magnetic low is a result of low oxidation state plutons that have low magnetite abundance. The magnetic high is interpreted to be a result of a pyrrhotite-bearing hornfels within the aureole of the pluton.

(4) 1999 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

(4.1) Scope of Program

The 1999 Rude Creek exploration program, consisting of 3 mandays, was conducted by Bart Jaworski, G.I.T., Brian Meyer, P.Geol. and Michael Glynn, under contract to Prospector International Resources during August 30th, 1999. This program involved stream sediment (silt) sampling of secondary drainages, contour and ridgeline reconnaissance soil sampling, rock sampling of available outcrop and prospecting. The

program was helicopter supported from a fly camp temporarily set up on Ballarat Creek airstrip.

(4.2) Sampling

Soil samples were collected in kraft bags at 100 to 200 metre spacing along ridgelines and topographic contours. In anticipation of loess cover, soil samples were typically collected from pits at least 30-60 centimetres deep in order to attain the 'C' soil horizon. Each soil sample was described using a standard fill-out form with topography, vegetation, soil characteristics, and rock fragment lithology categories.

Silt samples were collected in plastic bags in order to retain fine particle size fractions that may have been in solution. In-field sieving was not conducted.

Samples were named using the following system: e.g. '99XBM010' – whereby '99' is the year, 'X' is soil ('S' is silt, 'R' is rock), 'BM' is the sampler's initials, and '010' is the tenth sample.

(4.3) Analytical Procedures

Samples were shipped to ACME Analytical Laboratory located at 852 E. Hastings in Vancouver, BC. Soil samples were sieved to –80 mesh and silt samples were sieved to two fractions, -150 +230 mesh and –230 mesh. Rock samples were crushed to –10 mesh, split and then pulverized to –100 mesh. All samples were analyzed using Group 1F (30 grams) ICP-MS.

(4.4) Geochemical Evaluation

Results from the Company's silt samples were compared to geochemical thresholds (see Table 4) used by Geological Survey of Canada (G.S.C.) surveys of the region (Regional Geochemical Reconnaissance, South-West Yukon, Snag area, NTS 115J and 115K E1/2, Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1363, Map 99-1986, scale 1:250,000).

Soil samples collected by the Company were evaluated using geochemical thresholds derived from qualitative inspection of the Company's data set, as well as, threshold values being used by companies working in Alaska within the Yukon Tanana Terrane (as per Western Keltic Mines' news release dated September 9,1999, and Northern Miner Article "Pogo area gold play mixed bag for juniors" dated November 1, 1999). These thresholds, representing 'elevated' elemental values, are listed in Table 1, below:

Table 1. Thresholds for Elevated Values in Soil

Au	10 ppb
As	50 ppm
Bi	0.5 ppm
Te	0.1 ppm
Sb	4 ppm
Hg	100 ppb
Ag	0.5 ppm
Pb	100 ppm
Cu	100 ppm
W	1 ppm

Rock values collected by the Company were evaluated using thresholds derived from qualitative inspection of the Company's data set only. The following thresholds, representing elevated values in rock, are listed in Table 2, below:

Table 2. Thresholds for Elevated Values in Rock

Au	95 ppb
As	100 ppm
Bi	0.5 ppm
Te	0.1 ppm
Sb	4 ppm
Hg	100 ppb
Ag	0.5 ppm
Pb	100 ppm
Cu	100 ppm
W	1 ppm

(5) RUDE CREEK AREA

(5.1) Location, Access, Physiography

The Rude Creek area is located in west-central Yukon Territory, approximately 140 km northwest of Carmacks and approximately 130 km south southeast of Dawson City. Access to the property is by helicopter from Dawson or Carmacks. Trails exist in the area.

The target area is unglaciated and consists of subdued topography ranging from 670 meters (2200 feet) to 1400 meters (4640 feet). The area contains abundant felsenmeer.

(5.2) Property Description

The claims are located within the Whitehorse Mining District and consist of 2 non-contiguous claim groups totaling 40 claims (836 ha) (see Figure 3). The EIO claims are located on NTS map sheet 115J/10 and the HIHO claims span the NTS 115J/10 and NTS 115J/15 map sheets. The claims are 100% owned by Prime Properties c/o Terry King. Claim information is described as follows:

Table 3. Claim Information.

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Claim Name	Grant No.	Number of Claims	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
HIHO	YC09898-YC9900	1-3	62.7	2000/03/23
HIHO	YC13901-YC13921	4-24	438.9	2000/03/23
EIO	YC14002-YC14011	10	209	2000/03/23
EIO	YC18150-YC18155	11-16	125.4	2000/09/03
Total	-	**40**	**836**	-

Prospector International has the option to earn 70% interest in one of the six properties owned by the Syndicate by spending CD$52,000 on exploration in 1999 (fulfilled) and an additional CD$120,000 in 2000. The Company has until November 1, 2000 to decide in which of the six properties to acquire an interest. To acquire 70% interest, the Company must issue 100,000 shares by November 1, 2000, pay CD$100,000 before June 1, 2001, obtain a favourable preliminary feasibility report within six years and issue an additional 1,000,000 shares and pay an additional US$1,000,000 within 30 days of receipt of a preliminary feasibility report. The Company's interest will be subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty, which can be bought-out up to 50% for US$1,500,000.

(5.3) Area History

(5.3.1) Isaac Creek

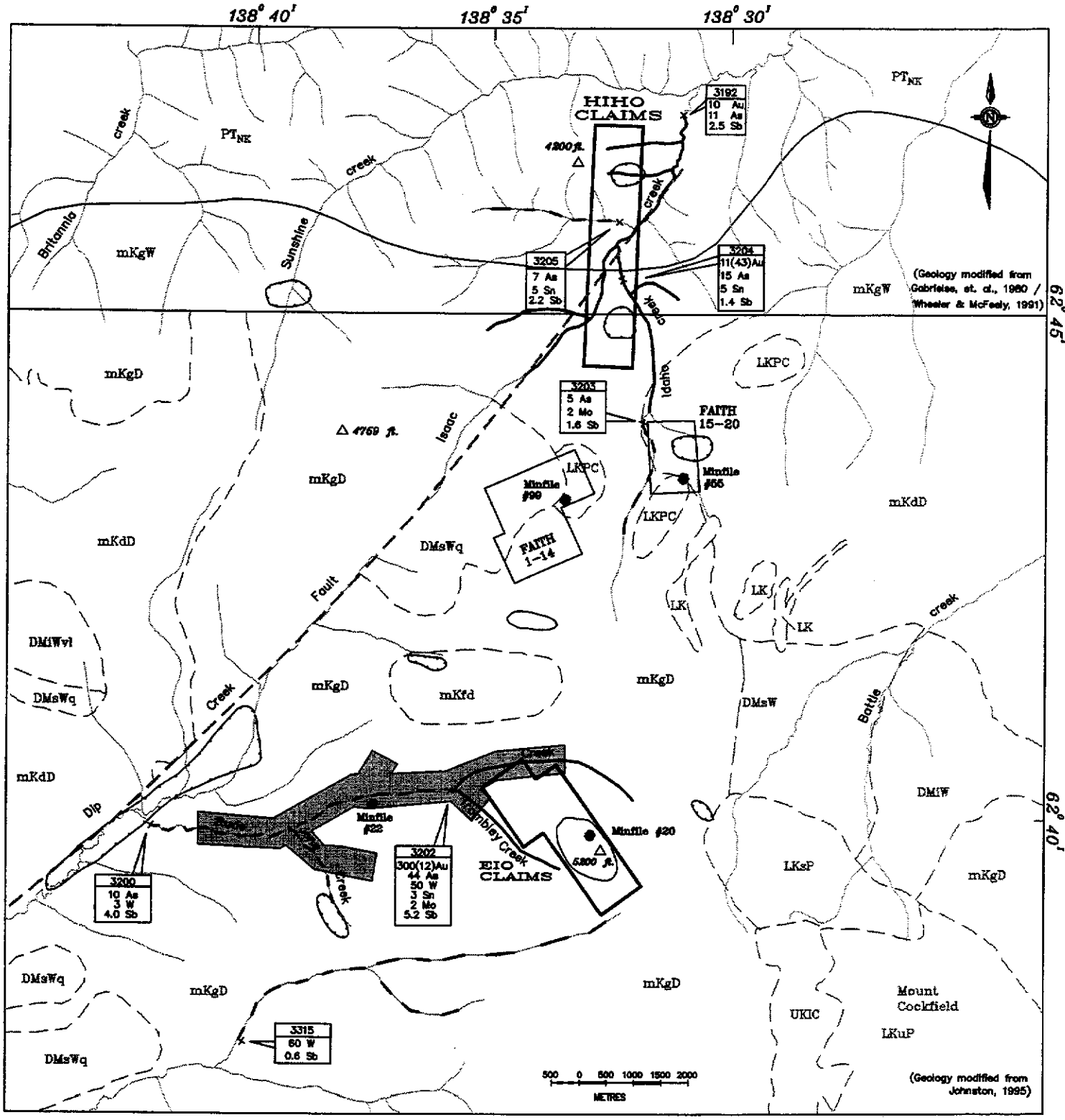
Documented placer history on Isaac Creek goes back to October 1915, when Daniel Moriarty and Leonard Beck staked a co-discovery claim on the creek just below the mouth of Idaho Creek. Jens Rude was active on this creek at the time. By the summer of 1916, nearly all of Isaac Creek and most of its tributaries were staked. Interest in the area subsided shortly thereafter, and none of the claims staked during this rush were renewed.

James Robertson restaked the discovery claim in April 1922, however, this claim was not renewed. During the mid-1930's, G. Leslie and G.Stevenson (two miners from Rude Creek) reportedly prospected the creek. No recent records of work could be located.

Work by Archer Cathro on hardrock claims overtop the creek noted that there are a few old grown-in placer pits and test work on Isaac Creek, but there are no signs of recent work or of any mining activity.

(5.3.2) Idaho Creek

The Idaho vein showing (Minfile 115J10 055) is located approximately 1.5 km south of the HIHO claims. This showing, partially underlain by Late Cretaceous quartz monzonite of the Casino/Prospector Mtn. Plutonic suite, consists of manganiferous quartz veins containing limonite boxwork with minor pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite and occurs in altered shear zones cutting mid Cretaceous granitic rocks. Specimens of vein material assayed up to 15 g/t Au and 1,389 g/t Ag. Soil sampling outlined widespread gold, arsenic, silver, lead, zinc and copper anomalies.



LEGEND

(Full Geological Legend – Appendix A)

mKgW – Mid Cretaceous Whitehorse granodiorite

mKgD – Mid Cretaceous biotite> hornblende granodiorite

PT_{NK} – Upper Proterozoic – Triassic Nisutlin Assemblage

mKfD – Mid Cretaceous quartz monzonite to granite

– active placer claims

– geological boundary (Garbrielse, 1980)

– geological boundary (Johnston, 1995)

3192 / 10 Au / 11 As – Silt Sample (G.S.C.) ppm (ppb for Au, Hg) of anomalous elements

– magnetic low

– magnetic high

– anomalous creek

– Au–poor anomalous creek

– creek

PROSPECTOR INTERNATIONAL		
Regional Silt Geochemistry Isaac & Rude Creek Area HIHO & EIO Claims 115J 9,10,15,16		
December 1999	Scale 1:100,000	Figure: 3

The area was staked as the DAH claims in June 1985 by Chevron Canada Resources Ltd., which performed mapping and geochemical sampling later in the year. Silverquest Resources Ltd. optioned the claims in spring 1986, added more DAH claims in June and performed bulldozer trenching later that year. The claims were sold to Rinsey Minerals Ltd. in March 1990 and optioned to Eastfield Resources Ltd. in March 1993.

J.P. Ross restaked the area in June 1993 as the Faith 1-20 claims. Between June and September 1993, Ross carried out soil, silt and rock sampling, trenching and prospecting on the showing. Ross's work program was primarily aimed at confirming results obtained from previous programs. Although Ross did not obtain values as high as previous operators, seven float samples collected from trench 86-2 returned an average of 5.66 g/t Au and 178.7 g/t Ag. In June 1994, Ross optioned the property to Island-Arc Resources Corp.

Work by Archer Cathro on hard rock claims covering Idaho creek noted the presence of canyons immediately upstream from the forks. A silt sample in the vicinity of the canyons returned 1500 ppb Au, and soil sampling on the inside of the "V" near the forks returned values of up to 6550 ppb Au. They also noted the presence of old moss covered test pits [circa 1915], but did not see any sign of mining.

(5.3.3) Rude Creek

The EIO claims cover the Haxe occurrence (Minfile #115J 020). This area was staked as the Ray claims in January 1966 by Montana Minerals Ltd., which conducted soil sampling and mapping in 1970. It was restaked as the Hen claims in June 1985 by Nordac Mining Corp. and optioned to Gyro Energy & Minerals Corp. later in the year. Soil samples from a pyritic area in the east-central part of the Hill claims returned anomalous copper and molybdenum values. Exploration was geared towards Casino-style Cu-Mo-porphyry mineralization. No known Au assays were conducted.

Cominco Ltd. conducted work on the Battle claims, located at the headwaters of Rude, Battle and Victory creeks. These claims intersect the eastern flank of the EIO claims. Soil samples were collected and analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo and W. Two Cu anomalies, with coincident Mo anomalies, were located at the head of Battle Creek. Tungsten anomalies were scattered and erratic.

The Rude Creek Ag-Pb-Zn-Au showing (Minfile #115J 022) is located approximately 3 kilometers downstream of the EIO claims. The showing consists of a lens of galena and sphalerite about 4.6 meters long and up to 25 centimeters wide in a vein 1 metre wide that strikes east and cuts Klotassin granodiorite. A grab sample of galena assayed 71.6% Pb, 6.2% Zn, 6517.5 g/t Ag and 0.34 g/t Au. An adit was driven west along strike but the vein pinched out in the first 3 meters.

Placer activity on Rude Creek started in 1915 with staking by Jens Rude and George Jensen. Most of the creek was staked following this discovery, and many of the claims were either explored or mined. During June of 1915, about 25 men were prospecting and mining along the creek, with most of the work done in the first 500 meters below the

mouth of Trombley Creek. Interest waned by the 1920's when all the claims on the creek had lapsed. In the summer of 1933, George Leslie staked a discovery claim at the mouth of Ray Creek. He soon went into a partnership with George Stevenson and they worked in the area until 1948. Mr. Leslie continued working on the creek until his death in 1954.

During the spring of 1979, Larry Smith acquired ground on Rude Creek, which he sold to Gold Creek Mining Ltd. for cash and a production royalty. Gold Creek Mining went into production the following year, but lasted only to the end of the 1981 season. During 1987, Andre Fournier began mining on Rude Creek near its confluence with Dip Creek. He mined in this area until 1991 when he moved his operation to a site approximately 5.5 kilometers upstream from Dip Creek. Reported gold production for the period 1987-90 was 3,483 crude ounces.

(5.4) Area Activity

Quartz claims staked in the area include the FAITH 1-14 and the FAITH 15-20 claims, which are registered under the name J.P. Ross. These claims are shown in Figure 3.

(5.5) Regional Geology

The project area occurs within the Yukon Tanana Terrane, which underlies much of central and western Yukon and east central Alaska. There has been considerable debate as to whether the Yukon Tanana Terrane represents autochthonous North American strata, or a truly allochthonous terrane not directly related to North American margin or both (J.K. Mortensen, 1992). A compilation of the Yukon Tanana Terrane by Wheeler et. al. (1988), considers a large part of the terrane to represent a fragment of displaced North American continental margin.

The Yukon Tanana Terrane consists mainly of a poorly exposed assemblage of poly-deformed metamorphic rocks derived from a variety of igneous and sedimentary protolith. The following assemblages, as described by J.O. Wheeler & P. McFeely, 1991, belong to the Yukon Tanana Terrane within the study area, listed from oldest to youngest:

- The Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian Nisling assemblage, which represents a metamorphosed passive continental margin assemblage consisting of muscovite-biotite schist, phyllite, slate, micaceous quartzite, marble, skarn, greenstone and amphibolite.

- The Cambrian to Devonian Nasina assemblage, which is a partly metamorphosed carbonaceous and siliceous offshelf sedimentary package. It consists of dark grey to black graphitic and micaceous quartzite with interfoliated graphitic, biotite muscovite schist.

- The Upper Proterozoic to Triassic Nisutlin subterrane, which consists of cataclastic sediments and volcanics of the pericratonic Kootney Terrane.

(5.6) Local Geology

The claims are associated with a 105±4 Ma (mid-Cretaceous) biotite>hornblende granodiorite (Johnston, 1995). The geochronological date was derived from Rb-Sr mineral-whole rock data. The north side of the batholith intrudes the Upper Proterozoic-Triassic Nisutlin assemblage of the Yukon Tanana terrane. Gabrielse, et. al. (1980) described the country rocks as consisting of schist and gneiss.

(5.7) Regional Geochemical Thresholds

Regional silt geochemistry data was used as one of the main exploration parameters for selecting targets during the study. This information was gathered from Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1363 (Regional Geochemical Reconnaissance, South-West Yukon, NTS 115J and 115K E1/2, Snag Area, map 99-1986). Concentrations and corresponding percentile ranges of pertinent elements from this Open File, are summarized below:

Table 4. Concentrations and Percentiles of Silt Geochemistry in Snag Area.

Element	Percentile as shown	Percentile as shown	Percentile as shown	Percentile as shown
Au (ppb)	35-800 (98%)	17-34 (95.2%)	11-16 (91.1%)	5-10 (74.5%)
As (ppm)	18.1-190 (98.1%)	11.1-18.0 (95.3%)	7.1-11.0 (90.4%)	4.1-7 (80.3%)
W(ppm)	13-60 (98.2%)	7-12 (96.4%)	3-6 (91.0%)	-
Sn (ppm)	6-25 (98.1%)	5 (94.5%)	-	3-4 (71.5%)
Mo (ppm)	5-37 (98.4%)	3-4 (96.6%)	2 (90.7%)	-
Sb (ppm)	2.2-13 (98.2%)	1.5-2.1 (95%)	1.0-1.4 (90.2%)	0.6-0.9 (74.4%)
Hg (ppb)	111-375 (98.3%)	86-110 (95.5%)	66-85 (91%)	36-65 (72.0%)
Cu (ppm)	75-473 (98%)	45-74 (95.3%)	35-44 (90.3%)	24-34 (72.9%)
Ag (ppm)	0.6-3.3 (98.8%)	0.5 (97.6%)	0.4 (94.2%)	0.2-0.3 (78.9%)
Pb (ppm)	31-694 (98.2%)	18-30 (95%)	14-17 (90.2%)	10-13 (83.6%)

The reader should be aware that important pathfinder elements such as Bi, and Te are not reported in Open File 1363. No known Bi, and Te data exist for the Dawson, Stewart and Snag map sheets. Additionally, the reader should be aware that percentile ranges for elements reported in Open File 1363, do not discriminate between lithologies, and hence represent the map sheet as a whole. This may obscure certain anomalies.

Geochemical anomalies are regarded by the author as strongly anomalous if within the >95th percentile range, moderately anomalous if between the 90th -95th percentile range, and weakly anomalous if within the 70th – 90th percentile range.

(5.8) HIHO Claims

(5.8.1) Property Geology

The HIHO claims are centered on the confluence of Isaac creek and Idaho creek and cover the contact between the mid-Cretaceous biotite>hornblende granodiorite of the Dawson Range Batholith and schist and gneiss of the upper Proterozoic-Triassic Nisutlin

subterrane. The claims are north-south oriented and are aligned perpendicular to the contact. The southern half of the claim block is underlain by the batholith, whereas, schistose and gneissic country rock underlies the northern half of the claim block

Recent geological compilation with interpretation from geophysical surveys of the northern Dawson Range (Johnston, 1995), reveal the presence of the Dip Creek Fault, which is a regional-scale, northeast trending, sinistral-offset, fault structure (see Figure 3). The HIHO claims cover the intersection between this fault and the contact of the pluton.

(5.8.2) Regional Silt Geochemistry

Three geochemically anomalous creeks partially drain the HIHO claims. Idaho Creek contains a silt sample, collected from within the claim block, strongly anomalous in Au (11 ppb and 43 ppb), As (15 ppm), and Sn (5 ppm) and moderately anomalous in Sb (1.4 ppm). Isaac Creek contains a silt sample, collected downstream of the claims, strongly anomalous in Sb (2.5 ppm), moderately anomalous in As (11 ppm), and weakly anomalous in Au (10 ppb). A western tributary to Isaac Creek contains a silt sample, collected within the claims, strongly anomalous in Sn (5 ppm) and Sb (2.2 ppm) and weakly anomalous in As (7 ppm). These samples are summarized in Table 5 and shown in Figure 3.

Table 5. Silt Geochemistry of the Isaac & Idaho Creek area.

Sample	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	W (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
3192	10	11	-	-	2.5
3204	11 (43)	15	-	5	1.4
3205	-	7	-	5	2.2

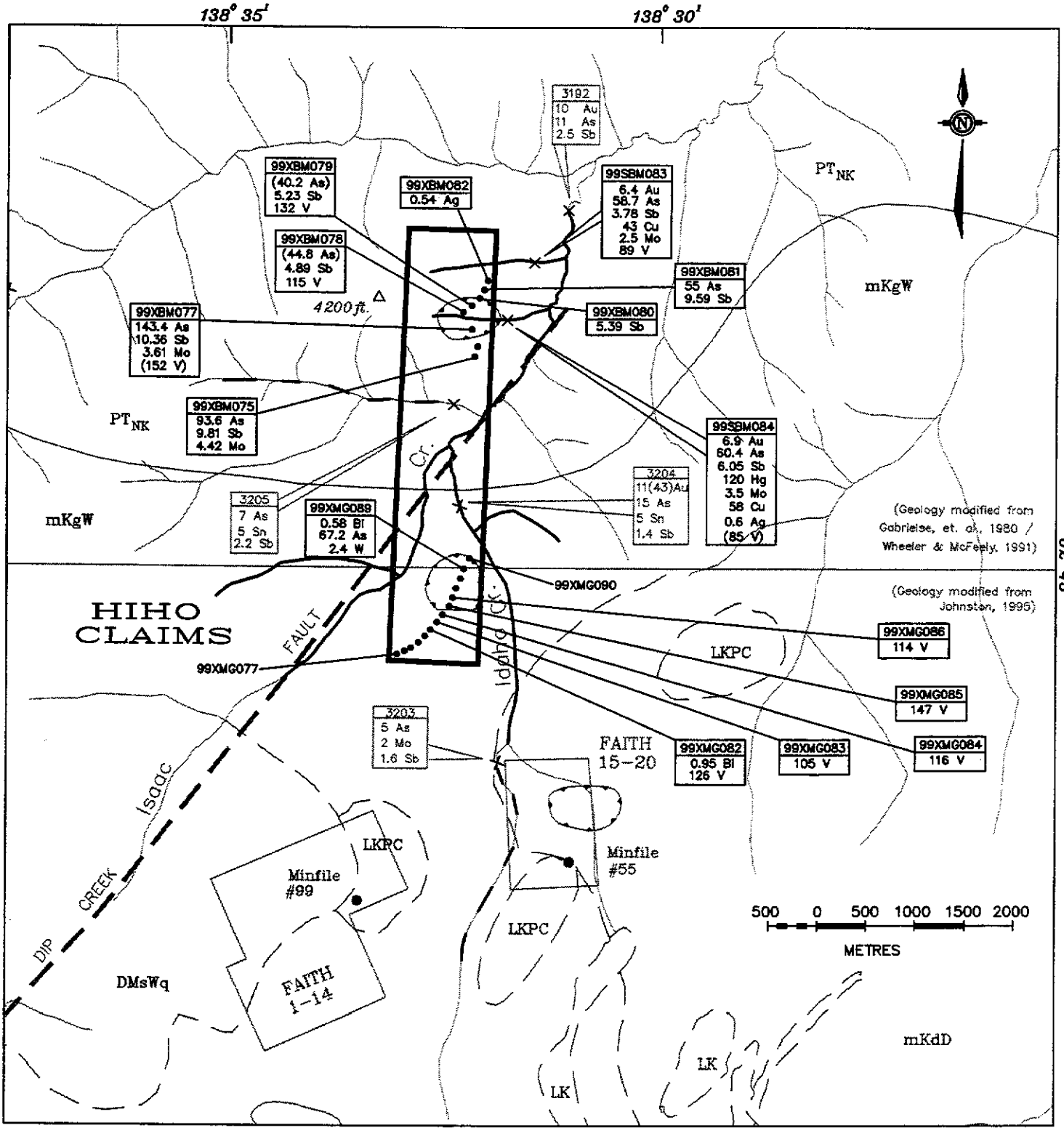
(5.8.3) Aeromagnetic Signature

The HIHO claims cover two north-south oriented magnetic low anomalies (57,520 gamma) occur on either side of the Dip Creek Fault. The northern anomaly is 0.4 kilometres wide by 0.8 kilometres long and is defined by a 57,520 gamma contour. The southern anomaly is 0.8 kilometres by 0.8 kilometre in area and is defined by a 57,560 gamma contour.

The HIHO claims occur on the southeastern side of a northwest trending series of magnetic low anomalies, which extend from Isaac Creek to Coffee Creek along the northern margin of the Dawson Range Batholith. The reader is referred to 1:250,000 scale, Map 7840G (Snag), from the Geological Survey of Canada Aeromagnetic Map Series (1965-1968).

(5.8.4) 1999 Exploration Results

Sampling on the HIHO claims consisted of 2 silt and 22 soil samples (see Figure 4a). Both silt samples were collected from tributaries draining a magnetic low feature within



LEGEND

(Full Geological Legend – Appendix A)

LKPC – Late Cretaceous quartz monzonite to aplite

mKgW – Mid Cretaceous Whitehorse granodiorite

mKdD – Mid Cretaceous hornblende>biotite quartz diorite

PT_{NK} – Upper Proterozoic – Triassic Nisutlin Assemblage

– geological boundary (Garbrielse,1980)

– geological boundary (Johnston,1995)

99XBM077 / 143.4 As / 10.36 Sb / 3.61 Mo / (152 V) – Sample (Prospector) ('X'–soil,'S'–silt); ppm (ppb for Au, Hg) of anomalous elements

3192 / 10 Au / 11 As – Silt Sample (G.S.C.); ppm (ppb for Au, Hg) of anomalous elements

– magnetic low

– magnetic high

– anomalous creek

– Au–poor anomalous creek

PROSPECTOR INTERNATIONAL		
1999 EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Isaac Creek Area		
HIHO CLAIMS (115J–10,15)		
December 1999	Scale: as shown	Figure 4a

the northern portion of the claim block. These silts contain anomalous Au, As, Sb, Hg, Mo, Cu, Ag and V, as shown in Figure 4a and summarized in Table 6a below:

Table 6a. Silt Geochemistry from the northern portion of the HIHO claims.

Sample	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppb)	V (ppm)
99SBM083	6.4	58.7	3.78	-	43	2.47	-	89
99SBM084	6.9	60.4	6.05	120	58	3.46	0.606	85

Soil samples collected across the same magnetic low feature identified an open-ended, 900 metre-long anomalous area containing As, Sb, V, Mo and Ag, as shown in Figure 4a and summarized in Table 6b, below:

Table 6b. Soil Geochemistry from the northern portion of the HIHO claims.

Sample	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	V (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppb)	Fragment Lithology
99XBM075	93.6	9.81	-	4.42	-	Quartz biotite gneiss
99XBM077	143.4	10.36	152	3.61	-	Quartz bioitie gneiss (trace limonite)
99XBM078	44.8	4.89	115	-	-	Quartz bioite gneiss
99XBM079	40.2	5.23	132	-	-	Quartz bioite gneiss
99XBM080	-	5.39	-	-	-	Quartz bioite gneiss
99XBM081	55	9.59	-	-	-	Quartz bioite gneiss
99XBM082	-	-	-	-	0.54	Quartz bioite gneiss

Sampling on the southern portion of the HIHO claims was limited to 14 soil samples, collected at 150 metre spacing, covering a magnetic low feature (see Figure 4a). Significant results are shown in Figure 4a and summarized in Table 6c, below:

Table 6c. Soil Geochemistry from the southern portion of the HIHO claims.

Sample	V (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	As (ppm)	W (ppm)	Fragment Lithology
99XMG082	126	0.95	-	-	Megacrystic hornblende granodiorite
99XMG083	105	-	-	-	Rusty megacrystic hornblende granodiorite
99XMG084	116	-	-	-	Rusty megacrystic hornblende granodiorite
99XMG085	147	-	-	-	Rusty hornblende granodiorite
99XMG086	114	-	-	-	Rusty hornblende granodiorite
99XMG089	-	0.58	67.2	2.4	Granodiorite, slightly silicified
99XMG090	-	-	45.9	-	Quartz-rich granodiorite (with quartz eyes)

(5.9) EIO Claims

(5.9.1) Property Geology

The EIO claims are located approximately 8 km south of the HIHO claims, and are situated at the headwaters of Rude Creek. The claims occur within a mid-Cretaceous biotite>hornblende granodiorite intrusion. This is the same intrusion as the one associated with the HIHO claims to the north.

(5.9.2) Regional Silt Geochemistry

The EIO claims are drained by Rude Creek and Trombley Creek. A silt sample collected from the confluence of Rude Creek and Trombley Creek, contains strongly anomalous Au (300 ppb and 12 ppb), As (44 ppm), W (50 ppm), and Sb (5.2 ppm). The sample is also weakly anomalous in Sn and moderately anomalous in Mo. A silt sample collected from a creek draining the south end of the EIO claims contains strongly anomalous W (60 ppm) and weakly anomalous Sb (0.6 ppm). These values are shown in Figure 3 and summarized in Table 7, below:

Table 7. Silt Geochemistry of the Rude Creek area.

Sample	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	W (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
3200	-	10	3	3	4.0
3202	300 (12)	44	50	3	5.2
3315	-	-	60	-	0.6

Kreft (1994) reports gold in Rude Creek to be flaky and bright with small nuggets, and having purity of 840 to 860 fine (Kreft, 1994). Minor amounts of Bi and scheelite (calcium tungstate), as well as, significant amounts of magnetite and galena are also reported. Anomalous Ag and Pb values also occur within silt samples collected from Rude Creek. The presence of these elements, as well as, magnetite and galena may be related to nearby Late Cretaceous Casino-style plutons known to have alteration halos characterized by total field magnetic highs (Johnston, 1995).

(5.9.3) Aeromagnetic Signature

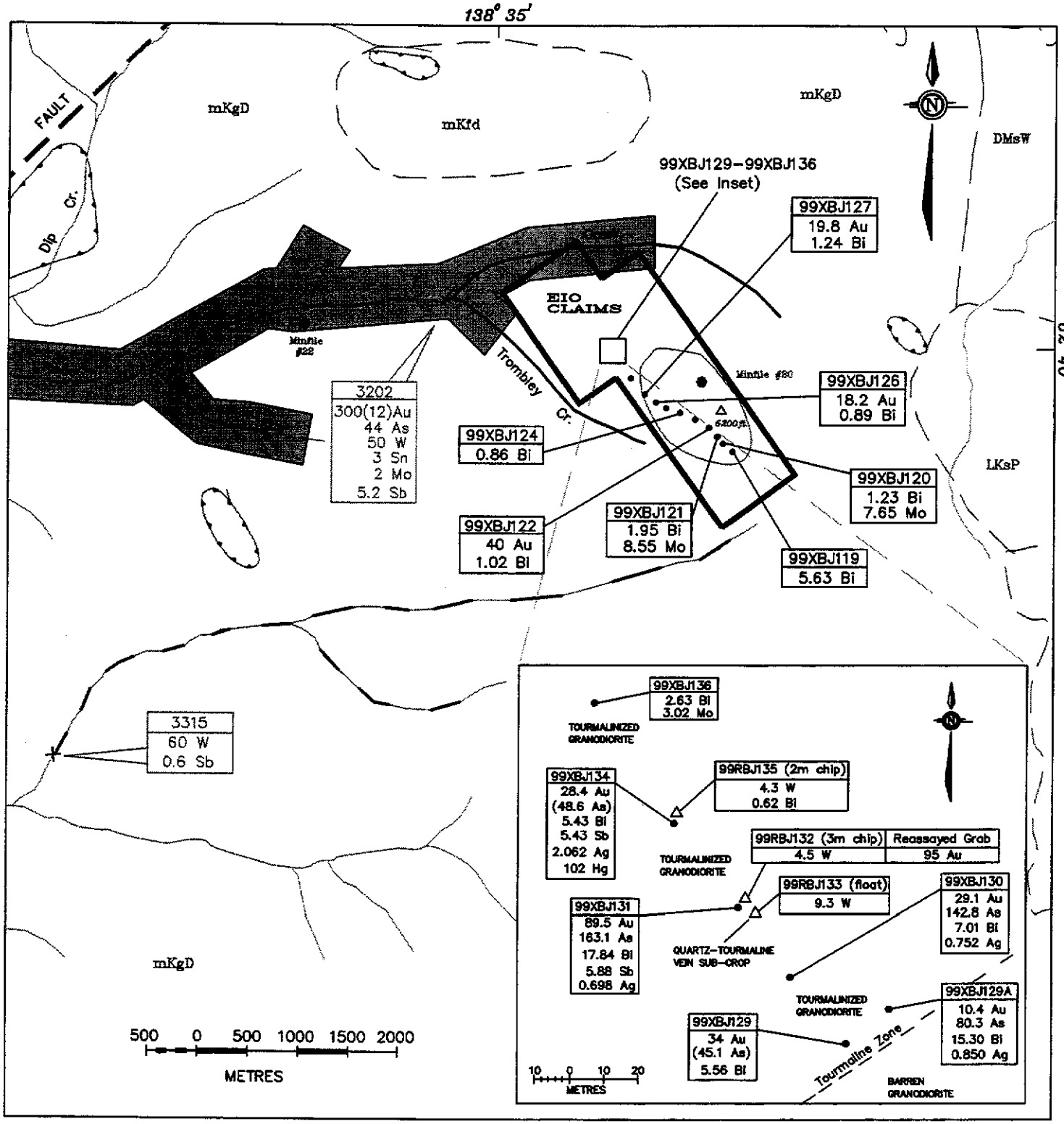
The EIO claims cover an oval-shaped, northwest trending, magnetic high. This anomaly contains 58,360 gammas and occurs within a large area of elevated magnetics.

(5.9.4) Potassium Signature

The EIO claims cover a strong potassium anomaly. Geophysical data flown by the Yukon Government and Natural Resources of Canada for parts of the 115J/10,11,14,15 map sheets, show the headwaters of the Rude Creek area to contain upwards of 3.40% potassium. This is significant because it may suggest the presence of strong potassium alteration, which is often associated with gold mineralization.

(5.9.5) 1999 Exploration Results

Sampling on the EIO claims consisted of 16 soil samples, 2 rock chip samples, 1 float sample and several hand-samples (see Figure 4b). Soil samples collected at 100-200 metre spacing over approximately 1.5 kilometres on the southern portion of the claim block, returned discontinuously anomalous Au (up to 40 ppb), Bi (up to 5.63 ppm) and Mo (up to 8.55 ppm). These results are shown in Figure 4b and summarized in Table 8a, below:



LEGEND

(Full Geological Legend – Appendix A)

LKsP – Late Cretaceous subvolcanics/shallow intrusives

mKgD – Mid Cretaceous biotite> hornblende granodiorite

mKfD – Mid Cretaceous quartz monzonite to granite

DMsW – Undifferentiated micaschist and quartzite

– active placer claims

99XBJ131 / 89.5 Au / 163.1 As / 17.84 Bi – Sample (Prospector) ('X'–soil,'S'–silt,'R'–rock) – ppm (ppb for Au, Hg) of anomalous elements

3192 / 10 Au / 11 As – Silt Sample (G.S.C.) – ppm (ppb for Au, Hg) of anomalous elements

– magnetic low

– magnetic high

– anomalous creek

– Au–poor anomalous creek

Geology modified from Johnston (1995)
Inset Geology by Bart Jaworski GIT.

PROSPECTOR INTERNATIONAL

1999 EXPLORATION RESULTS
EIO CLAIMS
Rude Creek Area
115J 9,10,15,16

December 1999	Scale: as shown	Figure 4b

Table 8a. Significant soil samples results from the southern EIO claim block.

Sample	Au (ppb)	Bi (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Fragment Lithology
99XBJ119	-	5.63	-	Granodiorite
99XBJ120	-	1.23	7.65	Granodiorite
99XBJ121	-	1.95	8.55	Granodiorite
99XBJ122	40	1.02	-	Granodiorite
99XBJ124	-	0.86	-	Granodiorite
99XBJ126	18.2	0.89	-	Leucocratic phase of granodiorite
99XBJ127	19.8	1.24	-	Granodiorite

Soil sampling immediately north of this broadly anomalous area, intersected a zone of tourmalinized-granodiorite with local quartz veining and coincident anomalous Au (up to 89.5 ppb), As (up to 163.1 ppm), Bi (up to 17.84 ppm), Sb (up to 5.88 ppm) and Ag (up to 2.062 ppm). This zone is open-ended towards the north, east and west, and is at least 120 metres long (see Inset in Figure 4b). Significant soil sample results from this anomaly are summarized in Table 8b, below:

Table 8b. Significant soil samples results from the northern EIO claim block.

Sample	Au (ppb)	Bi (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Fragment Lithology
99XBJ129	34	5.56	45.1	-	-	Tourmaline-rich granodiorite, silicification
99XBJ129A	10.4	15.30	80.3	-	0.850	Quartz-eye, tourmaline-granodiorite
99XBJ130	29.1	7.01	142.8	-	0.752	Rusty, silicified, tourmaline-granodiorite
99XBJ131	89.5	17.84	163.1	5.88	0.698	Rusty, silicified, tourmaline-granodiorite
99XBJ134	28.4	5.43	48.6	5.43	2.062	Rusty, silicified, tourmaline-granodiorite
99XBJ136	-	2.63	-			Rusty, silicified, tourmaline-granodiorite

Rock samples from the EIO claim block were collected from the tourmaline-granodiorite zone, described above. The rock samples returned elevated Au (95 ppb), W (up to 9.3 ppm) and Bi (0.62 ppm). These results are shown in Figure 4b and summarized in Table 8c, below.

Table 8c. Rock samples collected from the EIO claim block.

Sample	Au (ppb)	W (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Rock Description (sample type)
99RBJ132	-	4.5	-	Tourmaline-rich, silicified intrusive, locally deep red color (3 metre chip across outcrop)
99RBJ132 (replicate)	95	n/a	n/a	As above (grab replicate analyzed using Au-only Fire Assay)
99RBJ133	-	9.3	-	Pink, potassically altered, tourmaline-rich granodiorite, locally pyrite and quartz veins (float sample)
99RBJ135	-	4.3	0.62	Tourmaline-rich, silicified intrusive, locally deed red color (2 metre chip of subcrop)

A photograph taken from the above described soil anomaly is shown below:

Photograph, looking SW, taken from sample 99XBJ134 (foreground) within the Au-Bi-As-Sb-Ag soil anomaly containing tourmaline-rich granodiorite float. The headwaters of Trombley creek are located immediately southwest of the anomalous zone.

(5.9.6) Fluid Inclusion Analysis

Float sample 99RBJ133, consisting of pink potassically-altered, tourmaline-rich granodiorite, underwent fluid inclusion analysis conducted by Cadence Mineral Resources Inc. (see Appendix D). The following is a description of the analysis.

The sample was found to contain a very abundant vapor-rich inclusions and abundant vapor/liquid inclusions with rare halite-bearing inclusions. The characteristics and relative abundances of these fluid inclusions suggest intrusion-related and vein styles of mineralization, as well as, the presence of high temperature alteration (possibly potassic) at approximately 300-400°C.

Vuggy textures and large size of abundant fluid inclusions, plus the absence of liquid CO_2 suggests that this is a relatively shallow deposit (less than 1 Kbar depth) and/or the top of a system.

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(6) CONCLUSIONS

The HIHO claims host good potential for Pogo and other intrusion-related gold mineralization, for the following reasons:

- The claims are underlain by a mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith that intrudes schist and gneiss of the upper Proterozoic – Triassic Nisutlin subterrane of the Yukon Tanana Terrane.
- G.S.C. silt geochemistry contains strongly anomalous Au (43 ppb), As (15 ppm), Sn (5 ppm) and Sb (2.5 ppm).
- Two magnetic low anomalies occur within the claim block.
- The claims cover the intersection between a northeast trending, regional-scale fault structure and the northern margin of the batholith.
- Gold-bearing quartz veins are documented in the area.
- Creeks draining the claims have limited placer mining production.

The Company's 1999 fieldwork on the HIHO claims has identified the following primary target:

- An open-ended, 900 metre-long area with a magnetic low signature, drained by two creeks anomalous in Au, As, Sb, Hg, Mo, Cu, Ag and V, as well as, containing soils anomalous in As, Sb, V, Mo and Ag.

The EIO claims provide good potential for hosting Pogo and other intrusion-related gold mineralization for the following reasons:

- The claims are underlain by a mid-Cretaceous biotite > hornblende granodiorite.
- Silt geochemistry contains strongly anomalous Au (300 ppb), As (44 ppm), W (50 ppm) and Sb (5.2 ppm), moderately anomalous Mo and weakly anomalous Sn.
- The claims cover the headwaters of Rude Creek, which has a long history of placer mining (recently producing 3,483 ounces over three years), as well as, a reported occurrence of bismuth (Bi) and scheelite (calcium tungstate).
- Quartz vein occurrences exist in the area.
- The claims cover a strong potassium anomaly.

The Company's 1999 fieldwork on the EIO claims has identified the following primary target:

- An open-ended, 120 metre long zone defined by:
    - Tourmalinized-granodiorite with local potassic alteration and quartz veining.
    - Soils elevated in Au (up to 89.5 ppb), As (up to 163.1 ppm), Bi (up to 17.84 ppm), Sb (up to 5.88 ppm) and Ag (up to 2.062 ppm).
    - Rock samples (including quartz veins material) with elevated Au (95 ppb), W (up to 9.3 ppm), and Bi (0.62 ppm).

Fluid inclusion analysis of rock samples collected from subcrop from this anomaly, containing abundant fluid inclusions typical of intrusion-related and vein gold deposits, as well as, high temperature alteration (approximately 300-400°C).

(7) RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended work for the HIHO claims consists of further reconnaissance soil sampling, silt sampling, rock sampling and prospecting aimed at further delineating the 900 metre long anomalous zone. The budget for the recommended program is shown below:

Table 9a. Budget for Recommended Work – HIHO Claims.

Item	Quantity	Cost per unit	Sub-Total
Geologist	1 day	$250	$250
2 Samplers / Prospectors	1 day	$200	$400
Soil Samples	40	17.4	$696
Rock Samples	10	19.6	$196
Silt Samples	5	34.96	$175
Helicopter	1 day @ 2.5 hr/day	$785	$1,963
Truck Rental			$133
Bonanza Air (mob)			$250
Camp, food, etc.	1 days	$65/man/day	$195
Assessment Report			$250
Filing Fees		$10/claim	$240
Total	-	-	**$4,748**

Recommended work for the EIO claims consists of grid soil sampling and rock sampling on the identified Au-Bi-As-Sb-Ag soil anomaly, as well as, silt samples and further prospecting. The budget for the recommended work is shown below:

Table 9b. Budget for Recommended Work – EIO Claims.

Item	Quantity	Cost per unit	Sub-Total
Geologist	4 days	$250	$1,000
2 Samplers / Prospectors	4 days	$200	$1,600
Soil Samples	220	17.4	$3,828
Rock Samples	15	19.6	$294
Silt Samples	5	34.96	$175
Helicopter	4 days @ 2.5 hr/day	$785	$7,850
Truck Rental			$133
Bonanza Air (mob)			$250
Camp, food, etc.	4 days	$65/man/day	$780
Assessment Report			$250
Filing Fees		$10/claim	$160
Total	-	-	**$16,320**

Contingent upon the success of this work, further work would consist of detailed grid soil sampling, detailed geological mapping, and ground geophysical surveys consisting of magnetics and induced polarization, followed by trenching.

(8) STATEMENT OF WORK

HIHO CLAIMS

Labour	2 mandays @ $300/day	600.00
Workers Compensation		19.67
Helicopter	0.9 hrs @ $785/hr	755.96
Assays	22 soils @ $1740ea, 2 silts @ $34.96ea	484.41
Shipping		67.65
Bonanza Air	3 Dawson-Balarat trips @ $500ea	218.86
Truck Rental	1 truck @ $2,000/mo	70.22
Airfare		133.33
Field Supplies		31.15
Report		192.93
		$2,574.18

EIO CLAIMS

Labour	1 manday @ $300/day	300.00
Workers Compensation		8.20
Helicopter	0.5 hrs @ $785/hr	419.98
Assays	16 soils @ $17.40ea, 3 rocks @ $19.60ea	360.80
Shipping		52.72
Bonanza Air	3 Dawson-Balarat trips @ $500ea	91.19
Truck Rental	1 truck @ $2,000/mo	29.26
Airfare		133.33
Field Supplies		12.98
Report		80.39
		$1,488.85

(9) STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **Bart J. Jaworski,** of Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Degree (1996) in Geology.

2. I have practiced my profession as a geologist in Canada, continually since graduation.

3. I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 4042 W 27th Ave, Vancouver, British Columbia.

4. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and hold the title of 'Geoscientist-In-Training' (Reg #112628).

5. I am the author of this report. The information in this report is based on personal examination of the property during Prospector's 1999 field season and an overview of published reports and maps on the property and the surrounding area.

6. I have a 10% direct interest in Prime Properties Synicate. I expect to receive 100,000 options (at 15 cents/share) in Prospector International Resources Inc. by the end of January 2000.

7. I have not received nor do I expect to receive, any additional interest, direct or indirect, in the properties and securities of Prime Properties and/or Prospector International.

8. Prime Properties and its affiliates are hereby authorized to use this report in any prospectus, statement of material facts, or other public document.

DATED in Vancouver, British Columbia, this 5th day of January 2000.

Bart J. Jaworski, G.I.T.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian H. Meyer, of the city of Burnaby in the province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1979) with a B.Sc. degree in geology.

3) I have practiced my profession as a geologist since graduation in 1979.

4) I have participated in the field examination of the **Rude Creek property** on August 30, 1999, and having reviewed the related report titled **Geological And Geochemical Report On The Rude Creek Intrusion-Related Gold Target, West-Central Yukon Territory,** verify its authenticity and the professional quality as prepared by Bart Jaworski G.I.T.

5) I have no interest, directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly in the Rude Creek property, or any other property of Prime Properties or Prospector International Resources Inc. or any affiliate, nor do I beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of Prime Properties or Prospector International Resources Inc. or any affiliate.

6) Permission is hereby granted to Prime Properties or Prospector International Resources Inc. to use this report in any prospectus, statement of material facts, or other public document.

Dated this fourth day of January, 2000.

Brian H. Meyer, P.Geol.

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APPENDIX A

FULL GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

(From Figure 3; source: Johnston, 1995)

Upper Cretaceous

Carmacks Group

UKIC	Light grey, feldspar- and locally quartz-phyric andesite to latite flow, tuff and flow breccia (Mount Cockfield)

Late Cretaceous

Prospector Mountain / Casino Plutonic Suite

LKsP	Heterogeneous array of quartz, plagioclase, potassium feldspar, hornblende and biotite phenocrystic subvolcanic and shallow level intrusions.
LkuP	Dun weathering, dark green to black, spinel peridotite; potassic gabbro, monzogabbro; diabase.
LKPC	Fine to medium grained leucocratic, locally porphyritic, quartz-monzonite to aplite.

Mid Cretaceous

Dawson Range Batholith

MKfD	Biotite rich, leucocratic quartz-monzonite to granite
MKgD	Biotite > hornblende granodiorite
MKdD	Hornblende > biotite potassic quartz-diorite and hornblende biotite diorite.

Devono – Mississippian

Wolverine Creek Metamorphic Suite

DmiW	Undifferentiated metaigneous schist and gneiss.
DmiWvl	Intermediate to felsic metavolcanic and related finely layered metasedimentary rocks.
DMsWq	Brown, orange and grey weathering, carbonaceous black to tan quartzite and micaceous quartzite with subordinate micaschist and rare marble.
DMsW	Undifferentiated micaschist and quartzite.

APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES (ROCK SAMPLES)

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Prospector Resources PROJECT RUDE CREEK File # 9903368

c/o International Kodiak,, Vancouver BC V6C 3A6 Submitted by: Bart Jaworski

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	S %
99RBJ-132	2.88	6.81	12.75	38.6	133	6.5	3.8	528	1.64	23.5	3.1	3.0	13.7	49.1	.40	.92	.47	22	1.23	.075	21.8	18.3	.09	162.8	.002	7	.77	.036	.27	4.5	.22	<5	<.1	<.02	2.0	.04
99RBJ-133	3.52	11.82	15.49	29.6	234	6.4	1.0	297	.73	58.1	2.0	6.4	16.5	6.8	.45	2.61	.31	3	.27	.007	8.7	24.9	.02	100.5	.001	11	.49	.008	.25	9.3	.19	5	<.1	<.02	.8	.03
99RBJ-135	2.45	7.63	18.44	57.1	65	7.5	3.5	604	2.59	30.0	2.9	4.0	15.2	30.2	.31	.78	.59	29	.56	.079	18.3	25.4	.24	169.4	.003	8	1.06	.033	.26	4.3	.21	7	.1	<.02	4.2	.01
RE 99RBJ-135	2.49	7.62	18.79	60.9	66	7.4	3.7	633	2.75	31.6	3.1	1.5	16.0	31.8	.35	.87	.62	31	.59	.083	21.8	24.4	.26	180.8	.003	9	1.15	.035	.27	4.0	.23	<5	<.1	<.02	4.4	.01

GROUP 1F30 - 30.00 GM SAMPLE, 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU,, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS,V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 9 1999 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 15/99 **SIGNED BY.** C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: INTERNATIONAL KODIAK RESOURCES INC. ##
NULL
530 - 800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2V6

Project :
Comments: ATTN: BART JAWORSKI

Certificate Date: 04-OCT-1999
Invoice No. : I9930138
P.O. Number :
Account : PHY

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9930138

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA
ROCK SAMPLE 1	205	226	< 5
ROCK SAMPLE 2	205	226	95

CERTIFICATION: _____

APPENDIX C

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES (SOIL SAMPLES)

[redacted]ACM[redacted]ALY[redacted]AL [redacted]RAT[redacted]S I[redacted] [redacted]2 E [redacted]STIN[redacted] ST. [redacted]NCOUVER BC [redacted]6A 1R[redacted] [redacted] PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Prospector International Resources Inc. PROJECT RUDE CREEK File # 9903366 Page 1

c/o International Kodiak,, Vancouver BC V6C 3A6 Submitted by: Bart Jaworski

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	S %
99XBJ-119	1.18	25.06	13.13	58.4	73	26.6	15.0	389	3.20	14.3	1.5	5.2	3.6	19.6	.23	.93	5.65	82	.28	.058	8.1	38.6	.69	110.1	.118	2	2.59	.015	.08	.3	.21	60	.6	.12	8.1	.03
99XBJ-120	7.65	24.37	14.63	60.4	104	23.3	12.9	448	3.29	12.3	3.0	8.9	3.1	40.9	.19	1.00	1.23	81	.33	.084	17.5	38.7	.75	175.6	.104	2	2.34	.017	.07	.3	.25	43	.8	.09	7.9	.06
99XBJ-121	8.55	42.29	16.02	76.1	132	29.5	21.4	885	3.90	22.4	6.5	8.2	4.1	59.6	.19	1.15	1.95	90	.35	.081	17.5	37.6	.84	185.9	.094	2	2.79	.020	.09	.3	.28	55	.6	.14	9.0	.07
99XBJ-122	1.74	30.01	18.05	72.2	216	25.1	17.2	759	3.27	33.6	3.9	40.0	6.1	33.3	.39	1.47	1.02	81	.38	.079	11.6	33.8	.71	134.8	.112	1	2.09	.019	.11	.4	.20	47	.6	.06	7.0	.04
99XBJ-123	3.19	12.08	14.79	36.1	74	10.1	5.3	302	2.45	15.7	1.0	6.2	1.8	12.1	.14	.72	.58	102	.11	.042	7.5	24.6	.25	73.3	.096	1	1.39	.009	.06	.2	.16	45	.5	.04	9.9	.03
99XBJ-124	1.22	17.58	9.75	52.4	146	20.6	11.9	498	2.77	16.8	2.4	6.6	3.7	19.6	.31	.72	.86	72	.27	.068	10.5	31.8	.54	116.7	.103	1	1.91	.014	.08	.3	.14	38	.5	.07	6.1	.04
99XBJ-125	1.39	25.73	10.31	62.3	79	29.3	14.1	539	3.15	13.5	1.9	4.1	4.1	22.3	.21	.75	.38	85	.27	.048	10.7	42.2	.73	169.9	.135	2	2.57	.019	.07	.2	.13	30	.6	.05	7.5	.02
99XBJ-126	2.15	26.36	9.38	62.5	145	24.9	13.7	616	3.06	21.7	3.1	18.2	7.1	65.5	.26	.97	.89	80	.31	.075	11.5	35.5	.68	124.8	.141	2	2.36	.019	.11	.3	.24	51	.6	.08	6.8	.03
99XBJ-127	1.80	17.79	14.84	71.6	73	24.0	13.4	689	3.24	16.2	1.4	19.8	5.9	27.0	.27	.85	1.24	86	.28	.062	8.5	36.3	.69	108.2	.140	1	1.86	.016	.09	.4	.17	36	.4	.05	6.8	.02
99XBJ-128	1.12	13.39	9.47	52.8	42	17.8	9.7	433	2.81	10.6	1.2	5.9	4.7	36.4	.25	.75	.35	82	.31	.067	8.6	28.4	.54	104.6	.145	1	1.51	.016	.08	.3	.13	25	.4	.03	6.6	.02
99XBJ-129	.88	22.63	16.45	65.9	396	27.4	12.0	640	3.02	45.1	1.2	34.0	3.6	17.8	.31	1.88	5.56	70	.26	.049	8.2	37.6	.70	173.7	.095	2	2.42	.016	.07	.4	.13	53	.5	.04	5.6	.03
99XBJ-129A	1.39	20.52	24.99	60.7	850	20.3	10.0	727	2.83	80.3	1.8	10.4	2.5	24.0	.37	2.44	15.30	63	.31	.083	10.5	32.7	.59	276.1	.060	2	2.07	.015	.08	.3	.17	58	.6	.06	5.9	.04
99XBJ-130	1.60	24.85	42.06	57.4	752	17.4	10.6	628	3.19	142.8	3.6	29.1	3.2	22.6	.32	2.87	7.01	69	.44	.059	9.6	34.5	.46	197.8	.054	2	1.75	.012	.06	.4	.14	50	.6	.06	6.2	.03
99XBJ-131	2.16	29.28	56.27	84.0	698	22.5	12.2	871	3.62	163.1	2.7	89.5	5.2	17.5	.58	5.88	17.84	72	.28	.079	11.6	34.6	.55	165.4	.068	3	1.78	.012	.07	.7	.15	41	.5	.11	6.1	.03
99XBJ-134	2.67	16.06	23.23	32.8	2062	8.6	4.2	148	1.73	48.6	1.7	28.4	.7	20.6	.24	2.10	5.43	69	.25	.052	7.8	23.1	.18	110.0	.062	2	1.06	.010	.04	.3	.17	102	.5	.08	7.6	.04
99XBJ-136	3.02	20.45	26.48	63.9	254	21.5	10.0	384	3.46	38.1	2.2	9.1	3.8	19.0	.29	1.13	2.63	96	.19	.048	10.1	39.2	.48	129.2	.080	2	2.30	.014	.07	.3	.18	60	.6	.08	9.7	.03
RE 99XBJ-136	2.89	20.68	25.65	63.2	241	21.2	10.0	377	3.40	36.2	2.1	9.6	3.6	19.0	.27	1.08	2.49	95	.19	.048	10.1	39.7	.47	127.1	.077	2	2.28	.012	.07	.3	.18	56	.6	.06	9.3	.03
99XBM-075	4.42	62.22	6.75	155.9	395	38.9	6.1	190	2.63	93.6	1.8	.8	4.3	28.4	.54	9.81	.17	98	.11	.049	7.7	41.5	.70	234.8	.112	<1	1.39	.010	.33	<.2	.52	20	3.2	.08	4.9	.19
99XBM-076	1.50	29.77	8.16	86.5	145	36.4	11.3	303	3.12	34.4	.7	1.0	4.2	22.9	.28	2.25	.19	92	.28	.028	8.7	51.8	.69	286.7	.112	1	1.90	.015	.21	<.2	.14	20	.7	.05	6.2	.01
99XBM-077	3.61	69.08	7.63	221.6	456	76.1	22.2	595	5.56	143.4	.7	8.7	3.0	21.4	.72	10.36	.39	152	.68	.127	8.0	68.0	1.29	261.5	.208	1	2.93	.019	.34	.2	.53	41	1.2	.10	13.8	.02
99XBM-078	2.68	42.65	9.60	171.1	421	63.9	16.8	298	3.30	44.8	.8	2.4	3.9	24.3	.60	4.89	.20	115	.14	.030	11.9	60.4	.82	369.7	.133	1	2.05	.019	.29	<.2	.23	19	1.0	.07	7.3	.08
99XBM-079	2.35	42.27	8.87	158.1	362	56.9	15.7	430	3.55	40.2	.7	1.0	3.3	21.4	.42	5.23	.20	132	.28	.033	8.7	67.9	.96	457.3	.165	1	2.11	.016	.40	<.2	.31	18	.8	.08	8.1	.03
99XBM-080	2.06	32.35	8.35	124.8	140	47.4	12.8	310	3.22	32.9	.8	1.0	3.9	20.2	.37	5.39	.19	96	.25	.036	9.1	62.7	.85	424.5	.140	1	2.24	.013	.22	<.2	.20	15	.6	.07	6.9	.02
99XBM-081	2.61	36.77	9.75	192.7	195	75.5	14.9	416	3.55	55.0	1.1	1.4	5.3	18.1	.46	9.59	.18	98	.25	.043	14.2	61.5	.76	328.1	.109	1	1.97	.011	.35	<.2	.25	17	.7	.07	7.1	<.01
99XBM-082	1.43	15.65	8.58	93.0	535	27.0	16.2	692	2.63	15.9	.6	2.2	2.6	20.4	.99	1.86	.19	75	.23	.064	8.0	38.9	.48	399.7	.077	1	1.82	.016	.09	<.2	.11	20	.3	.04	6.2	.01
99XMG-077	1.44	14.80	9.88	53.8	32	21.0	12.7	444	3.16	10.6	.7	2.8	8.1	17.1	.14	.93	.26	85	.19	.024	8.5	41.3	.63	178.1	.098	1	2.79	.016	.09	<.2	.21	37	.4	.03	8.2	.01
99XMG-078	2.59	22.51	7.96	51.4	111	21.0	12.7	370	3.35	8.5	1.2	1.6	6.4	23.4	.06	.72	.16	89	.25	.018	10.0	42.4	.74	304.7	.120	1	2.66	.020	.04	<.2	.17	20	.4	.03	7.7	<.01
99XMG-079	1.59	14.90	10.29	49.9	74	21.6	11.6	260	3.43	12.9	.8	1.9	6.8	16.9	.11	.89	.28	93	.19	.020	8.5	42.3	.63	243.6	.115	1	2.52	.016	.08	<.2	.18	29	.4	.04	8.6	.01
99XMG-080	1.55	20.63	7.72	61.7	41	23.6	16.0	454	3.58	9.2	1.1	3.4	5.3	15.1	.23	.81	.20	91	.15	.039	9.3	37.9	.67	272.8	.107	2	3.35	.018	.11	<.2	.22	61	.6	.03	8.0	.01
99XMG-081	1.34	13.39	9.15	75.4	36	24.7	18.7	631	3.53	8.9	.9	3.8	4.7	19.4	.31	.65	.17	83	.28	.066	8.7	38.6	.72	310.8	.150	2	2.63	.020	.12	<.2	.15	24	.5	.04	7.3	.01
99XMG-082	.93	10.51	8.75	74.0	23	11.9	15.0	832	3.95	8.2	.9	1.3	2.9	12.1	.15	.64	.95	126	.20	.110	7.3	30.5	.98	237.2	.129	1	2.51	.018	.19	<.2	.22	61	.4	.03	10.4	.01
99XMG-083	1.07	21.40	8.84	64.2	26	25.2	15.9	436	3.90	14.5	1.3	3.2	7.3	12.5	.18	.77	.17	105	.17	.039	8.6	47.0	.80	168.8	.189	2	3.14	.018	.16	<.2	.25	71	.6	.03	8.9	.01
99XMG-084	1.12	12.77	10.37	60.0	31	11.6	10.7	461	3.50	8.8	1.0	2.6	6.6	15.6	.19	1.02	.23	116	.18	.040	9.2	29.1	.85	364.0	.205	1	2.54	.018	.14	<.2	.30	41	.4	.02	12.4	.01
99XMG-085	1.41	9.89	17.17	69.2	36	10.3	9.1	530	4.37	13.2	.7	1.7	5.3	11.1	.18	1.09	.32	147	.13	.051	5.9	29.4	.71	113.2	.208	1	2.43	.013	.09	<.2	.19	25	.4	.07	15.8	.01
STANDARD DS2	14.36	128.46	30.82	163.9	249	36.2	13.5	819	3.15	63.8	21.5	206.5	3.4	30.3	11.88	10.44	10.43	81	.55	.081	13.6	170.9	.60	142.0	.113	4	1.75	.039	.16	7.8	1.90	268	2.6	1.87	6.2	.02

GROUP 1F30 - 30.00 GM SAMPLE, 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU,, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS,V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 9 1999 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 17/99 **SIGNED BY** C. Leong .....D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL

Prospector International Resources Inc. PROJECT RUDE CREEK FILE # 9903366 Page 2

ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	S %
99XMG-086	.86	26.55	17.05	94.4	185	21.4	16.0	857	3.99	11.1	5.6	3.9	11.8	39.4	.19	1.69	.24	114	.75	.079	29.6	39.1	1.22	428.2	.175	2	2.48	.022	.13	<.2	.36	79	.5	.03	9.1	.04
99XMG-087	.65	22.16	13.24	82.4	176	18.6	14.2	644	3.57	32.5	4.1	4.7	8.2	46.5	.24	1.77	.35	97	.86	.067	22.4	32.5	.95	371.8	.125	2	2.12	.017	.08	.2	.24	66	.5	.04	8.0	.05
99XMG-088	.86	12.52	6.78	63.1	72	13.1	8.0	366	2.99	31.4	.7	1.6	3.2	35.3	.25	1.22	.21	94	.54	.029	7.2	22.4	.69	303.0	.150	1	1.59	.018	.09	<.2	.19	19	.3	.04	7.8	.03
99XMG-089	3.50	11.19	4.91	26.5	186	5.1	3.2	156	1.55	67.2	.5	1.2	2.8	13.6	.13	2.13	.58	48	.22	.022	5.5	9.0	.21	112.4	.058	2	.75	.011	.09	2.4	.13	41	.3	.03	5.4	.03
99XMG-090	1.50	13.41	8.89	72.0	77	14.7	11.1	522	3.32	45.0	3.5	2.5	9.3	37.0	.15	1.12	.21	82	.59	.053	20.9	26.7	.76	316.3	.173	2	2.07	.021	.15	.5	.27	55	.6	.03	7.4	.03
RE 99XMG-090	1.54	13.89	8.71	71.8	91	14.7	11.1	525	3.32	45.9	3.6	4.3	9.4	37.5	.14	1.18	.22	81	.58	.052	21.1	26.7	.77	325.0	.172	1	2.06	.020	.15	.6	.27	58	.6	.04	7.3	.03
STANDARD DS2	14.07	127.75	30.02	161.4	240	36.7	10.5	822	3.15	63.0	21.4	189.1	3.0	30.3	10.85	9.10	9.61	80	.54	.081	13.5	172.4	.61	145.8	.116	3	1.79	.039	.16	7.4	2.12	225	2.6	1.85	6.3	.04

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA

APPENDIX D

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES (SILT SAMPLES)

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Prospector International Resources Inc. PROJECT RUDE CREEK File # 9903367 Page 1

c/o International Kodiak,, Vancouver BC V6C 3A6 Submitted by: Bart Jaworski

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	S %
99SBM-083 -150+230	2.47	42.72	9.80	127.6	281	39.7	20.4	1176	3.36	58.7	2.5	2.6	4.6	38.3	.71	3.78	.18	89	.73	.103	22.2	46.9	.75	368.2	.096	1	1.52	.014	.23	.2	.25	58	1.3	.06	5.6	.06
99SBM-084 -150+230	3.46	56.45	7.67	125.5	570	43.2	14.2	804	2.84	58.1	1.9	6.3	1.7	50.7	1.27	6.05	.19	84	1.06	.119	12.2	44.4	.59	521.1	.078	2	1.34	.013	.22	.2	.28	112	2.8	.08	4.9	.10
RE 99SBM-084 -150+230	3.39	58.12	7.70	125.9	579	44.0	13.8	822	2.84	60.4	1.9	5.7	1.7	49.9	1.25	5.93	.19	85	1.08	.119	11.9	41.1	.57	510.1	.076	1	1.32	.014	.23	< .2	.28	115	2.8	.08	4.9	.10
STANDARD DS2	13.54	128.64	27.15	163.7	257	36.1	12.2	831	3.17	63.5	20.8	196.2	3.3	27.7	11.37	10.17	10.39	82	.55	.082	12.4	171.0	.61	143.9	.115	2	1.79	.039	.16	7.6	2.02	246	2.5	1.86	6.1	.02

GROUP 1F30 - 30.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 9 1999 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 17/99 **SIGNED BY** ..... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL

Prospector International Resources Inc. PROJECT RUDE CREEK FILE # 9903367 Page 2

ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	S %
99SBM-083 -230	2.26	38.91	10.40	121.1	307	37.3	19.8	1178	3.15	51.6	2.6	6.4	4.8	45.2	.76	3.19	.20	87	.77	.098	23.6	47.6	.73	369.6	.100	1	1.63	.024	.17	.3	.22	70	1.2	.06	5.7	.05
99SBM-084 -230	3.25	58.19	7.62	129.5	604	43.6	13.6	750	2.82	55.6	1.9	6.9	1.8	53.3	1.22	5.43	.20	85	1.09	.114	12.7	46.0	.61	513.4	.082	2	1.45	.021	.20	.2	.26	120	2.5	.08	5.2	.09
RE 99SBM-084 -230	3.11	55.36	7.81	126.7	606	42.1	13.0	730	2.76	55.4	1.8	5.6	1.8	49.2	1.20	5.37	.20	83	1.06	.111	12.4	40.0	.61	516.0	.081	2	1.43	.021	.19	.2	.26	115	2.6	.07	5.2	.09

Sample type: SILT. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data 1 FA

APPENDIX E

FLUID INCLUSION ANALYSIS

J.J. Irwin, Ph.D.
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December 14, 1999

Mr. B. Jaworski
Prospector International Resources Inc.
#530-800 West Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6

Re: Petrographic examination of fluid inclusions

Sample 99RBJ-133 contains the fluid inclusion assemblage typical of the intrusion hosted or intrusion related gold deposits, but also a lot of other inclusions more commonly associated with vein deposits and high temperature alteration, (approximately 300-400° C) possibly potassic. This is usually a desirable characteristic and could mean that this is an intrusive-related deposit that has had one or more generations of high temperature veining superimposed. The ore deposits at Butte, Montana are like this.

The vuggy textures and large size of abundant fluid inclusions, suggests to me that this is a relatively shallow deposit and/or we are in the top of a system, or at least there is a late, shallow stage of hydrothermal activity.

In combination these characteristics are quite positive.

99RBJ-133

- Quartz veinlets and phenocrysts in intrusive host.
- Very FI rich sample
- Vapor rich magmatic FIA and some high salinity FI.

Fluid Inclusion Description	
(1) Vapor-rich FI without DM, occur as dominant FI type within some QV	Very Abundant
(2) Variable vapor/liquid, mostly moderate to large bubble, some small bubble, no DM, some with deformed bubble indicating presence of clathrates and some CO_2.	Abundant
(3) Moderate bubble, with DM halite plus others	Rare
(4) Large bubble FI with small DM	Rare

DM means "daughter mineral", DB means "double bubble", indicates presence of liquid CO_2; Inclusions are classified as "rare", "common" or "abundant", based on the number present in the slide.

Sincerely,

J.J. Irwin