GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

ON THE

SLYDE 2-16 MINERAL CLAIMS

SLYDE 2-16 (YC09108-22)

LAPIE RIVER AREA
NTS 105 F-14
Lat. 61° 47' N, Long. 133° 02' W
Whitehorse Mining District

For: Arthur John Sr.
General Delivery
Ross River, Yukon

By: G.S. Davidson, P.Geol.
APRIL 10, 2000

094108

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 $ 3000.

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

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1.0 SUMMARY

This report prepared at the request of George Wilson summarizes two prospecting trips to the Slyde claims by A. John Sr. and crew. G. Wilson and B. Harris (prospectors) accompanied A. John Sr. on the second trip in September 1999 and collected most of the rock samples described in this report.

The Slyde property consists of 15 claims (304 hectares) located on the north side of Barite Mountain, 5 km west of the South Canol Road near Fox Creek and 35 kilometers south of Ross River in the east-central Yukon Territory. Access is by an ATV trail that leaves the South Canol Road at Fox Creek and follows the main Fox Creek valley to a small drainage at the north edge of the claims. Helicopter charter, supplies and services for the district are available from Ross River.

Barite Mountain is a prominent series of peaks that reach 2,000 meters and the topography is moderate to steep with cliffs and talus slopes. The property is within the Cassiar Platform geological region, a thick sequence of Lower Cambrian to Mississippian carbonate and clastic rock that was deformed during Mesozoic arc-continent collision, and uplifted during intrusion of the Nisutlin Batholith. The area is referred to as the Seagull Uplift, and was mapped and interpreted by G. Abbot in 1985 (Abbot, 1986). Structurally, the area lies south of the Tintina Fault, the contact between the North American craton and accreted rocks of the Slide Mountain and Yukon Tanana Terranes. The Seagull Uplift is a portion of the cratonic rocks displaced south of the Tintina Fault. The Seagull-Ketza Arch lies northwest of the Yukon Tanana and Slide Mountain teranes, which are being actively explored for massive sulfide deposits formed in Paleozoic and Mesozoic, sedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. Since 1993, over 15,000 claims have been staked in the region, centered on volcanogenic deposits at Wolverine Lake (Westmin) and North Lakes (Cominco). Cominco's Kudz ze Kayah deposit has reported reserves of 14 million tones at 1.1% Cu, 1.5% Pb, 6.1% Zn, 140gpt Ag and 1.3gpt Au.

The Slyde claims were staked by A. Johns Sr. on an old zinc and barite prospect he originally examined in the 1960's. Boulder float occurring at the base of several rock slopes consists of veins of sphalerite, pyrite and galena with barite, limonite and carbonate gangue in graphitic schist and brecciated limestone. Several samples taken in 1998 assayed up to 10.5% zinc and 0.23% copper. Two trips were made to the claims in 1999 and the float mineralization was traced to several cliffs on the north side of Barite Mountain, finding strataform veining over a strike length of approximately 1 kilometer. Felsic tuffaceous volcanic rocks occur above the mineralized sediments. Fourteen rock samples from the prospecting trips were assayed and six samples ran >10,000ppm zinc. Copper and silver values were weakly anomalous but lead values were low to background.

The Slyde prospect may be epigenetic style sulphide veins found in carbonate rocks throughout the district; alternately a volcanogenic origin is indicated by the presence of overlying felsic volcanic rocks. The volcanogenic target models for the district are the Kudz ze Kayah deposit, a massive sulfide body in Paleozoic metasediments; the Wolverine Lake deposit, a strataform Pb-Zn-Cu massive sulfide occurring at the base of a felsic volcanic sequence; and the Wolf deposit, a Pb-Zn-Ba body in metasedimentary rocks. These model consists of massive to broken sulfides occurring in a carbonaceous metasedimentary to felsic metavolcanic and volcanoclastic horizon overlain by massive subvolcanic domes or sills of mafic to felsic volcanic rock. The sulfide mineralization is in fairly narrow elongated lenses in argillaceous horizons that contain variable amounts of magnetite and barite.

Geochemical, electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical surveys are the primary exploration techniques used for evaluating base metal occurrences and locating possible drill sites. There is good potential for finding significant base metal mineralization in this area. An exploration program of grid development, mapping, soil geochemistry and geophysics at a proposed budget of $20,000 is recommended for the Slyde claims.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Slyde property consists of 15 claims located in the east-central Yukon Territory near the Lapie River in the St. Cyr Mountains and the Whitehorse Mining District. The claims cover mountainous topography. The showings are located on several ridges north of Barite Mountain in a rocky upland area. Prospecting trips in 1999 were supervised by prospector A. Johns Sr. Prospectors B. Harris and G. Wilson visited the claims on September 27-28, 1999 with Mr. Johns and collected samples that were brought to the office of Engineer Mining Corp. The writer examined the samples and submitted selected rocks for analysis to NAL.

This report is prepared to describe the prospecting program results and meet assessment requirements.

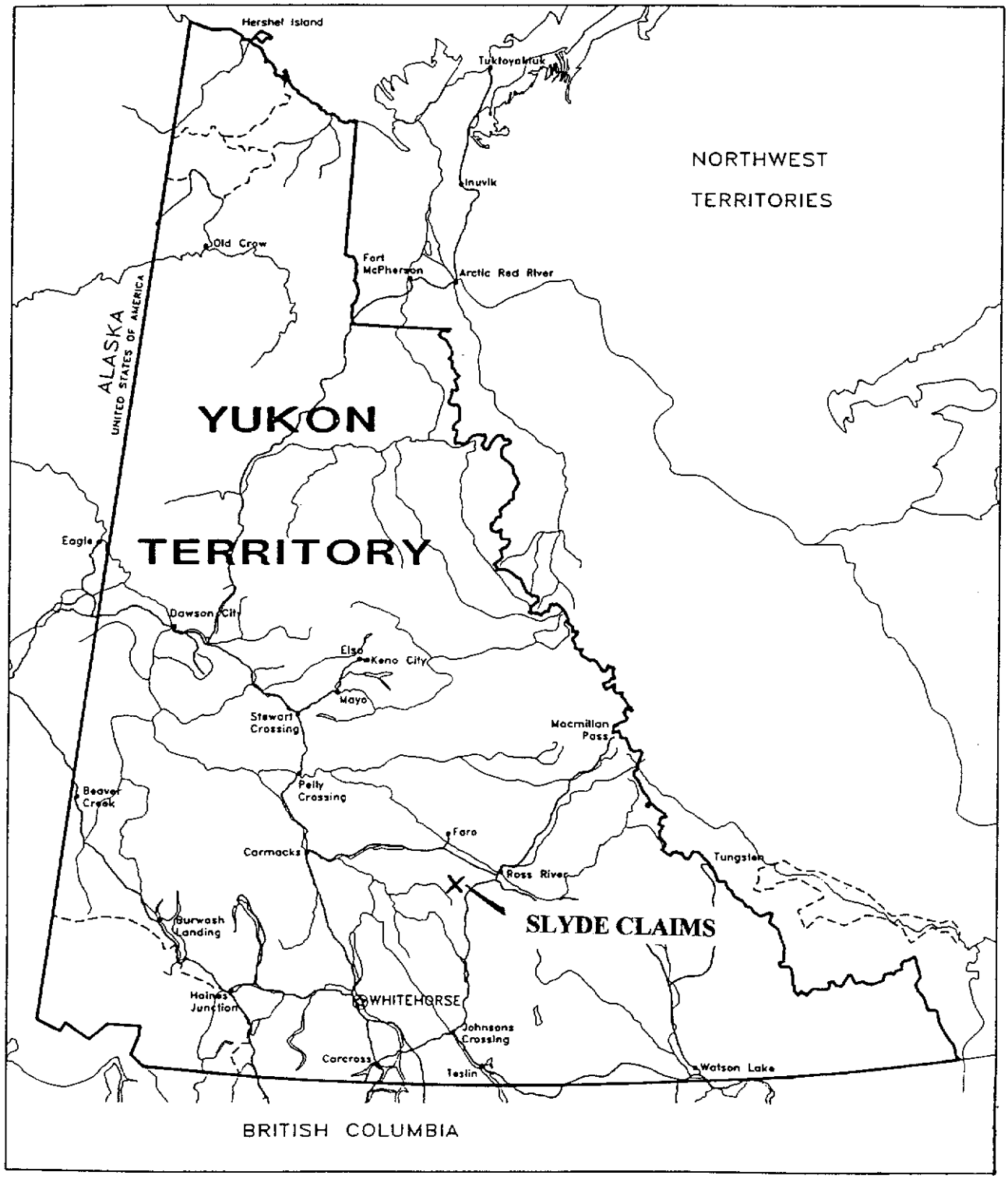
3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Slyde property is located 140 kilometers northeast of Whitehorse and 35 kilometers south of Ross River on NTS Map Sheet 105 F-14 at geographical co-ordinates 61° 47' N and 133° 02' W. Logistically, Whitehorse, Ross River and Watson Lake provide supplies, accommodations and government services for the district and there is a government maintained airstrip at Ross River. The Slyde claims are accessed by ATV on a bush trail that follows the Fox Creek valley from Milepost 112 on the South Canol Road. A clearing north of the claim block is utilized as a campsite. Figures 1 and 2 show the property location.

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Pelly Mountains, south of the Tintina Trench feature long rugged northwesterly trending ridges separated by deep U shaped valleys. Barite Mountain at 2,100 meters is one of the higher peaks in the district while the Lapie River at 1,000 meters is the lowest elevation. The Slyde property covers moderately rugged alpine topography on the north side of Barite Mountain dissected by two steep gullies that descend to the main Fox Creek valley. The claim block features two northeast trending ridges that rise to 1,900 meters elevation.

The ridge tops are rounded to rocky and outcrop is sparse along the crest but extensive on the north slopes. Felsenmeer is common at higher elevations on upland plateaus. Mineralized float was found in the gullies beneath cliff and talus slopes. The effects of alpine glaciation are evident in the north facing cirques.



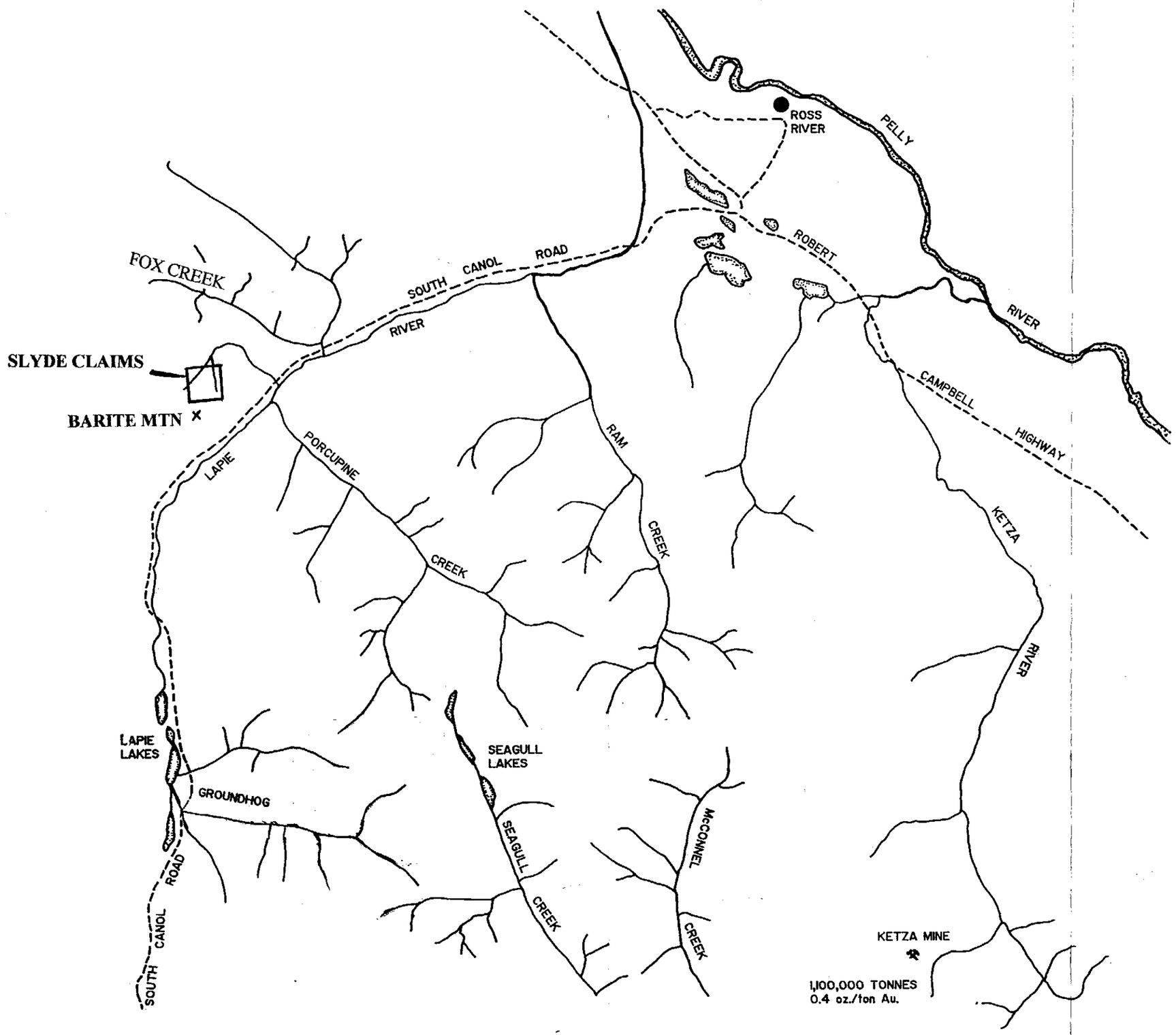
0 100 200 300

KILOMETRES

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
with Standard Parallels at 49°N and 77°N

LOCATION MAP
SLYDE CLAIMS

SCALE: 1 : 6 000 000		DATE:
N.T.S.: 105 F/10	DRAWN:	FIGURE 1



SLYDE PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

FOX CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S.: 105 F/10	TECH.:	DATE:
SCALE: 1 : 250,000	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 2

Vegetation consists of sturdy alpine grasses and moss. Lower areas are covered in dwarf willow and alder thickets with sparse isolated stands of black spruce in the creek valley. The district has a northern interior climate marked by long cold winters and moderate annual precipitation. Maximum summer temperatures average 15°C and precipitation is moderate. On the higher ridges, high winds and sleet may disrupt exploration work in mid-summer. The field season generally last from early June until October.

5.0 PROPERTY

The Slyde property consists of 15 contiguous mineral claims, as shown in Figure 3 and listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Claim Data

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date (* applied for)
SLYDE 2-16	YC09108-22	OCT. 13, 2001

The Slyde 2-16 claims were staked in late September, 1998 and recorded in the office of the district mining recorder in Whitehorse on Oct. 13, 1998 by A. Johns Jr. The writer has not examined the claim lines or posts.

6.0 ENVIRONMENT

No special environmental concerns are known for this area. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has implementing land use regulations in the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. Under these regulations approval of a land use permit may be required prior to commencing exploration on a claim group. A schedule describing thresholds for permitting is available from the mining land-use office in Whitehorse. It is recommended that Mining Land Use Applications for advanced work programs be submitted at least 90 days prior to mobilization.

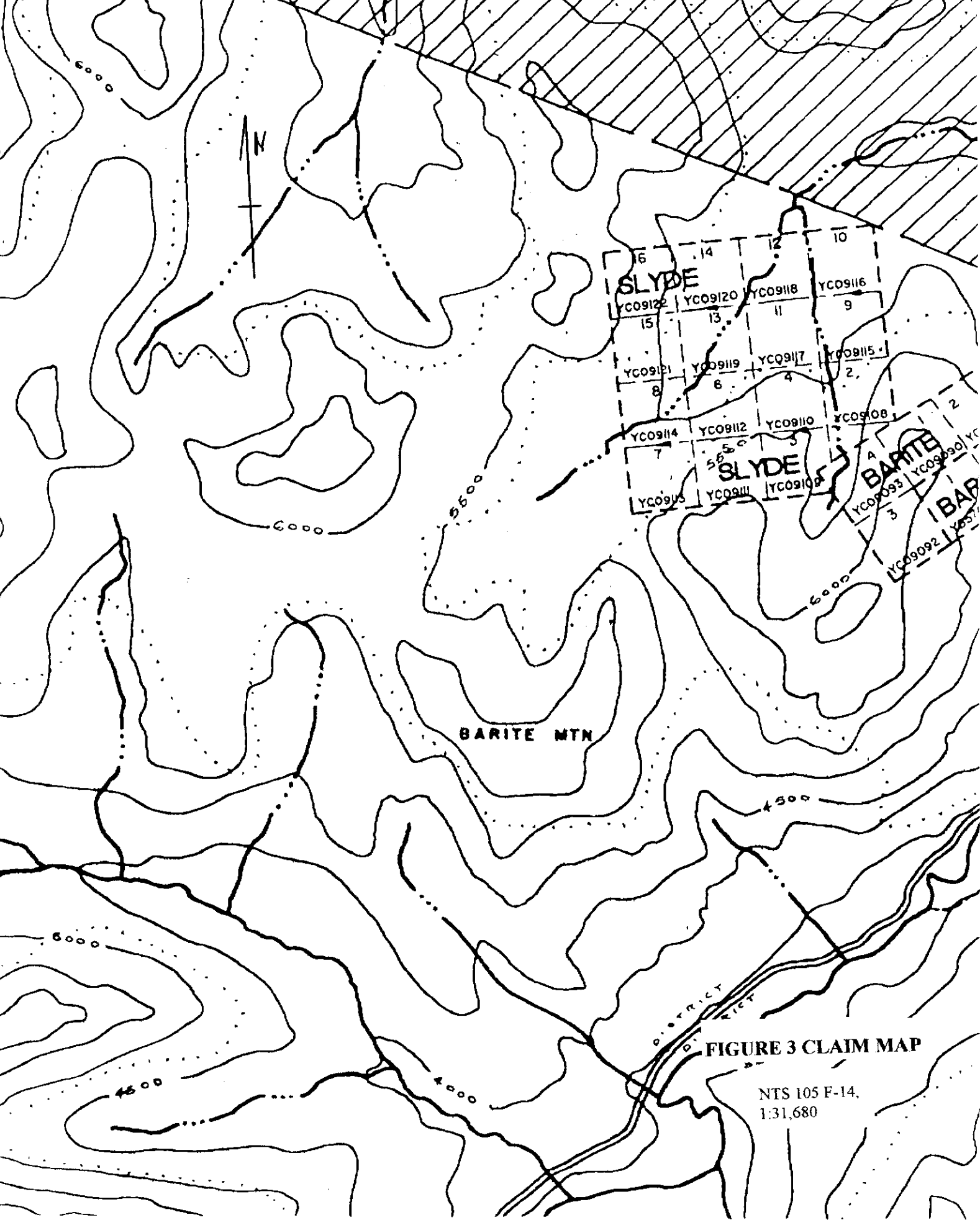


FIGURE 3 CLAIM MAP

NTS 105 F-14,
1:31,680

7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The rocks underlying the Barite Mountain area are within the Cassiar Platform, a thick sequence of miogeoclinal clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks that were deformed during Mesozoic arc-continent collision and by uplift, caused by Cretaceous granitic intrusions (Templeman-Kluit, 1979). The region lies southwest of the Tintina Fault, a large transcurrent Late Cretaceous to Tertiary fault system that caused at least 450 km of displacement. This portion of the Cassiar Platform is divided into four thrust panels that have been displaced in a northeast direction (Abbott, 1986). The Seagull-Porcupine thrust underlies Seagull Creek, and sedimentary units have been uplifted and subjected to block faulting in a northwest trending window known as the Ketza-Seagull Arch (Abbott, 1986). The Slyde property lies south of the St. Cyr Fault and north of the Pass Peak Thrust within the structurally complex Ketza-Seagull Arch. The Bacon Creek Stock a Cretaceous quartz monzonite intrusion lies southwest of Barite Mountain.

The oldest units are Early Cambrian calcareous mica-schist and marble, overlain by Late Cambrian and Early Ordivician phyllite with interbedded mafic tuffs and flows. Phyllites are in turn overlain by black graptolitic shale of Ordivician and Silurian age. These older units are recessive weathering and occur in valley bottoms and well-rounded ridges. A thick sequence of resistant dolomite forms prominent cliffs that overlie the shales and phyllites. The dolomite unit is divided into a basal sandy-silty dolomite with lenses of massive grey dolomite; a middle member of dolomitic sandstone and quartzite; and an upper member of dark grey dolomite. Most of the regions Ag-Pb-Zn veins occur in quartz-carbonate veins and vein faults within the dolomites. Overlying the dolomite are Late Devonian to Mississippian black shales, chert and grit.

Mineralization in the region consists of several styles:

1) Strataform barite and lead-zinc-silver mineralization occurs around Pass Peak and on Barite Mountain in Siluro-Devonian carbonates and Devono-Mississippian black slate.

2) Skarn, manto and polymetallic veins related to uplift during formation of the Ketza-Seagull Arch. The Ketza River gold mine developed auriferous sulfide/oxide mantos and chimneys in Lower Cambrian limestones, thought to overlie a buried Cretaceous intrusion (Abbott, 1986). In the Seagull Creek valley, pods of massive and disseminated pyrrhotite occur in limy sediments and are considered to be skarn style mineralization. Epigentic veins are common along faults and in swarms of veinlets in the more resistant carbonate units. Galena, sphalerite, quartz and siderite with or without pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite are the primary sulfide minerals found in the veins. In the Grounhog Creek area, several of the larger galena veins have been mined in small open cuts for high-grade silver.

3) Volcanogenic style mineralization is found in the McConnel River drainage in the central portion of the Ketza-Seagull Arch. In metamorphic and volcanic rocks of the Slide Mountain and Yukon-Tanana Terranes volcanogenic massive sulfide mineralization occurs in Beshi and Kuroko style deposits.

4) Epithermal mineralization, north of the Ketza-Seagull Arch in the Tintina trench Eocene volcanism and sedimentation deposited sequences of basalt, rhyolite, felsic tuff and conglomerate. Late Tertiary uplift and faulting preserved Eocene volcanoclastic rocks in structurally complex grabens. Epithermal style gold and silver mineralization occurs at fault intersections in these grabens.

Sedimentary rocks in the Slyde claims area strike 120-140° and dip 20-40° northwest. Major thrust faults in the Barite Mountain area trend NW-SE and have displaced carbonate blocks over black shales. The regional geology and mineralization is described by Wheeler et al (1960), Tepleman-Kluit et al (1974-1977 & 1979), Morin (1981) and Abbott (1986). The regional geology is reproduced in Figure 4 and the Table of Formations is presented in Table II.

TABLE II - TABLE OF FORMATIONS
(adapted from Abbott, 1986)

Tertiary

QTvb-Basalt
Tscg-Sandstone, conglomerate, shale
Tgfp-Quartz-feldspar porphyritic rhyolite

Cretaceous

Kg-Buff to gray dykes, sills and small plugs of aplite and granite; locally quartz, feldspar and/or biotite phyric; minor arsenopyrite
Kl-Fine to coarse-grained, light gray, biotite lamprophyre dykes, locally feldspathic

Triassic

Trd-Fine- to medium-grained greenstone (meta-diorite, meta-gabbro)

Carboniferous & Permian

CPav-Anvil Allocthan, amphibolite, greenstone, basalt, gabbro
CPas-Serpentinite

Late Devonian & Mississippian

Msy-Syenite
uDMs-Black shale, chert grit and chert conglomerate

Silurian, Early & Middle Devonian

SDd-Buff, grey, and red weathering dolomite, with lenses of massive arenite
Ss-Grey weathering platy, thinly laminated dolomitic siltstone

TABLE II - TABLE OF FORMATIONS-CONT.

Ordivician and Silurian

OSsl-Black graptolitic shale, minor chert

Late Cambrian & Early Ordivician

uCOsl-Calcareous phyllite, tuffaceous phyllite

Early Cambrian

ICcsl-Grey weathering calcareous mica schist and marble

Precambrian-Lower Cambrian

PPK-Klondike schist

8.0 HISTORY

The Pelly Mountains were first explored by Robert Campbell of the Hudsons Bay Company in 1840. A post was established by the HBC at Francis Lake in the 1850's. Prospectors entered the country via the Liard River system around 1880 looking for placer gold deposits. Minor amounts were found along bars in the Nisutlin, Ketza, Finlayson and Lapie Rivers. Lode prospecting began in the early 1900's with the discovery of silver rich galena veins near the Ketza River on the Iona Silver property. In the Groundhog Creek-Lapie River area documented exploration started in the mid 1950's when the British-Yukon Exploration Co. (BYEC) dispatched prospecting crews. Galena veins were found in several tributaries of Seagull Creek in 1956 and in the 1960's Canol Mines Ltd. examined the many small sulphide pods found along vein faults around Groundhog and Seagull Creeks. The No. 1 vein (Silver Arrow) was drilled with reported reserves of 2,558 tonnes grading 782gpt (22.3opt) silver and 42.5% lead. High-grade mining by the Silver Arrow Syndicate in the late 1970's resulted in the trucking of about 1,000 tons to the smelter at Trail, B.C. In mid 1980's many of the occurrences were restaked by Yukon Minerals Corp. Extensive exploration failed to find significant ore deposits.

Barite occurrences on Barite Mountain were first noted by the GSC in 1944 and have been staked numerous times. Samples contain 99.2 to 99.7% $BaSo_4$ in a 9m wide zone of brecciated limestone. Various attempts to bulk sample and ship barite material from the occurrence were made in the 1960's. Two claims are presently held over the veins.

FIGURE 4
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

NTS 105 F-14
1:250,000
LEGEND-see Table of Formations

In the Ketza River area 40km east of Barite Mountain, a small auriferous manto deposit discovered in the 1950's, was explored by Canamax Resources Corp. in the late 1980's. An ore body was outlined and developed as the Ketza Mine from 1988-1990. About 3 million grams of gold was produced, mainly from oxide ore mined by open pit and underground methods. Other gold prospects were discovered in the Tintina Trench in the late 1980's causing a staking rush. Epithermal gold style mineralization was discovered at Grew Creek and a deposit was eventually outlined by diamond drilling.

Southeast of the Lapie River area in the Yukon-Tanana terrane, Cominco discovered massive sulfide float near the North Lakes in 1993. Follow-up geochemistry and geophysics identified a promising anomaly that was drilled in 1994 and 1995 delineating the Kutz ze Kayah massive sulfide deposit. Westmin Resources Ltd. announced a volcanogenic massive sulfide discovery at the south end of Wolverine Lake in the summer of 1995. Mineralization has also been found on the Ice property of Expatriate Resources, the Fire Lake deposit of Columbia Gold, the Wolf property of Atna/YGC and the Money claims of Atna. The Wolf deposit occurs in a sequence of Devonian metasedimentary and volcanic rocks that also occur in the Barite Mountain area.

9.0 1999 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

In August-September 1999, two prospecting visits to the claim block included collecting rock samples of which 14 were selected and submitted for analysis by the writer.

The bedrock geology of the Slyde claims consists of a structurally complex sequence of sedimentary and volcanic rocks situated in the western portion of the Porcupine Thrust near the Lapie River Fault. Structural movements have disrupted the stratigraphy, in part due to doming above the Cretaceous Bacon Creek Stock. The oldest rocks, exposed in the Fox Creek drainage are Early Cambrian grey weathering calcareous mica schist and marble. These are overlain by a succession of Late Cambrian and early Ordivician calcareous phyllite and tuffaceous phyllite that outcrop in the Fox Creek valley. Unconformably overlying the phyllites are Ordovician and Silurian black graptolitic shale with minor chert, in turn overlain by resistant Silurian-Devonian limestone, dolomitic siltstone and red weathering dolomite with lenses of massive quartz arenite. The resistant carbonate rocks form cliffs on the north face of Barite Mountain. Recessive weathering black shale, chert grit and chert conglomerate of Devonian and Mississippian age unconformably overlie the carbonates. The Devono-Mississippian sequence includes lenses of felsic to mafic volcanic rock that overlie the barite and sulphide veining.

Plutonic rocks are seen in outcrop south of Barite Mountain and boulders of quartz monzonite to syenite are common throughout the area. The following rock units occur in the property area:

(**uEOsl**) Calcareous and tuffaceous phyllite, Early Cambrian: Recessive, grey to buff weathering, thinly laminated and very lustrous phyllite. Quartz-carbonate veins and boudins are common. Phyllite contains minor strataform lenses of fine grained galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite with disseminated pyrite and occasionally lenses or veins of massive pyrite-pyrrhotite.

(**Ossl**) Black graptolitic shale, minor chert, Ordovician and Silurian: Fairly limited in extent, the recessive weathering black shale is found at lower elevations at the north end of the property. Several large quartz-carbonate veins and boudins are present. Patchy lenses of pyrite and galena occur in carbonate veinlets near the larger quartz-carbonate veins.

(**SD, Ds, Dph & Dcb**) Dolostone, Silurian & Devonian: Up to 1,500 meters thick, this resistant carbonate and lesser clastic assemblage underlies much of the property and outcrops as cliffs on the steeper ridges. Grey to red weathering, it hosts most of the small galena-sphalerite veins and pods in the area. The sub-units are **D** massive, medium grained dolostone; **Ds** fine-grained sericitic silicified dolostone; **Dph** phyllitic dolstone with bands of silicified dolostone; **Dcb** black, fine-grained carbonaceous dolostone with minor phyllite.

(**UDMs**) Black shale, chert grit and chert conglomerate, Upper Devonian to Missippian; Recessive weathering but overlying the dolostones, these black horizons are graphitic, and contain small stretched pebbles in the grits and conglomerates. These shales trapped and localized mineralizing fluids in the underlying dolostones on the adjoining HV claims (Fowler, 1988).

Felsic volcanics, felsic tuffaceous rocks were found northeast of the main showings.

Andesitic dykes, Cretaceous; Thin, discontinuous fine-grained mafic dykes occur in north trending swarms

Structurally, the Slyde property lies in the northwestern margin of the Seagull Uplift portion of the Ketza-Seagull Arch, between the Pass Peak Thrust to the south and the St Cyr and Porcupine Thrusts to the north. Coupled with a series of northwest and northeast trending normal faults, the structural deformation has produced a complex assemblage of sedimentary units. The Lapie Fault is a NE trending fault follows the Lapie River valley.

9.1 MINERALIZATION

Most of the mineralization in the area is structurally and lithologically controlled, hydrothermal vein-fault pods and breccias. Varying in width from 0.5 cm to 2 m, massive to semi-massive replacement sulfide mineralization occurs in steeply dipping NNW to NNE trending faults.

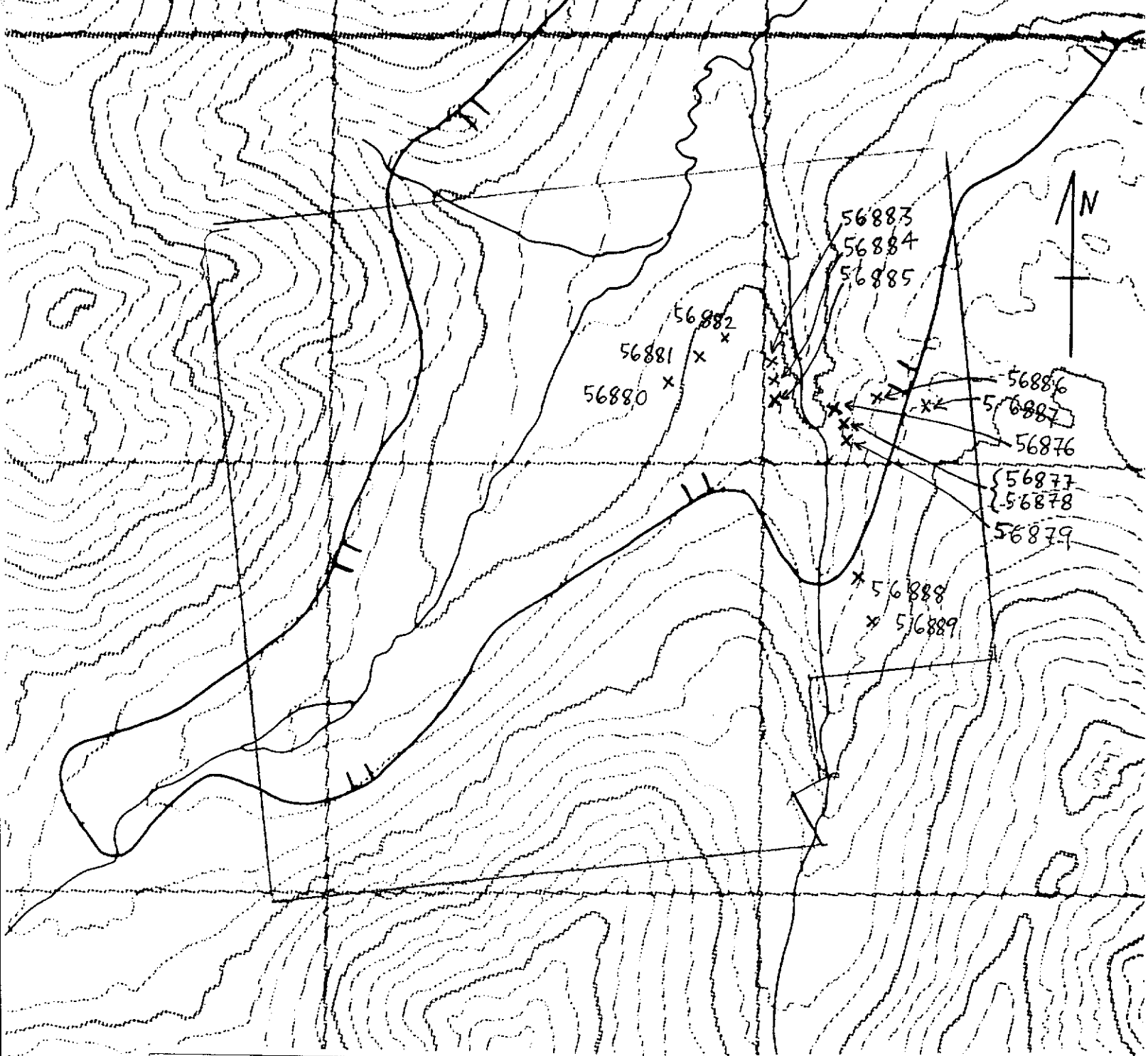
Two types of mineralization are evident in samples from the Slyde claims 1) barite-sulfide veins in strataform zones hosted by graphitic schists, brecciated limestones and graphitic black shales, 2) fracture and fault controlled, replacement and epigenetic style, Ag-Pb-Zn veins and pods hosted by limonitic faults and shears, and quartz-carbonate stockworks, mainly in carbonate rocks. Table III summarizes sample descriptions and values.

TABLE III-SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND VALUES

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM
56876	2m chip-chlorite schist containing barite and carbonate veins and bands, sphalerite veining, weak limonite staining	1.1	35	26	>10,000
56877	1m chip-dolomite breccia hosting bladed sphalerite and barite veins and beds	4.6	115	21	>10,000
56878	1m chip-same as above but 5m lower on cliff face	3.9	114	40	>10,000
56879	Grab of black graphitic shale containing a few narrow carbonate and pyrite veins	0.7	53	40	727
56880	Grab of light grey tuffaceous schist containing barite veins.	0.8	13	31	110
56881	Grab of brecciated carbonate rock with felsic tuff fragments and graphitic bands	0.5	11	31	35
56882	Grab of massive quartz-barite veining and minor pyrite	0.1	4	12	37
56883	Grab of quartz-barite veining with fine grained pyrite and sphalerite bands	12.9	180	93	>10,000
56884	Grab of brecciated carbonate with lenses of sphalerite	4.0	77	61	>10,000
56885	Grab of light banded to brecciated carbonate rock hosting bands of fine grained sphalerite	17.0	272	94	>10,000

Table III cont.

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM
56886	Grab of felsic tuff with bands of fine grained pyrite	0.3	58	28	551
56887	Grab of felsic volcanic rock containing quartz-sulphide veining	0.1	14	87	1445
56888	Grab of fractured felsic volcanic rock with 2% fine disseminated pyrite, carbonate veining	0.2	26	13	541
56889	Grab of light grey felsic volcanic breccia with tuffaceous fragments and carbonate veining, 5% fine pyrite	0.1	24	11	261



Sample #	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
56876	1.1	35	26	>10000
56877	4.6	115	21	>10000
56878	3.9	114	40	>10000
56879	0.7	53	40	727
56880	0.8	13	31	110
56881	0.5	11	31	35
56882	0.1	4	12	37
56883	12.9	180	93	>10000
56884	4.0	77	61	>10000
56885	17.0	272	94	>10000
56886	0.3	58	28	551
56887	0.1	14	67	1445
56888	0.2	26	13	541
56889	0.1	24	11	261
56890	0.6	70	8	102

FIGURE 5
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

1:12,500

10.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The initial rock sampling has found elevated zinc values in a brecciated carbonate rock that can be traced over a 1km strike length. The sphalerite veining is exposed in cliffs and talus slopes. Felsic volcanic rocks found to the northeast by prospectors may be related to the sulphide veining. Alternately the veins may be typical syngenetic sulphide showings found in vein-faults around the district.

10.1 PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Surface exploration consisting of grid development, geological mapping, geochemistry and geophysical surveys is recommended for the Slyde claims. A proposed budget is suggested bellow.

10.2 EXPLORATION PROGRAM BUDGET

Geological mapping and sampling, 7 days		2,450.00
Surface exploration, grid lines, 10 km		2,500.00
Geophysical surveys, VLF-EM and magnetometer		2,500.00
Geochemistry and assays		1,500.00
Camp and support		2,000.00
Transportation		1,500.00
Report, maps & assessment		2,500.00
	Sub Total	$ 14,950.00
Contingency, 10%		1,550.00
TOTAL		**$16,500.00**

11.0 REFERENCES

Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1649, Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Data, Southeastern Yukon.

Johnston S. & Mortenson J.,1994; Regional setting of porphyry Cu-Mo deposits, volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits, and mesothermal gold deposits in the Yukon-Tanana terrane, Yukon

Temple-Man-Kluit D., 1975, Open File 486

Yukon Minfile, DIAND, 1995

12.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Period: August 1- September 28, 1999

A. John Jr., 3 days	$450.00
A. John Sr., 5 days	750.00
L. Tommy, 2 days	300.00
B. Harris, 2 days	400.00
G. Wilson, 2 days	400.00
Trucks, argo, ATV	700.00
Gas and supplies	375.00
NAL, assays	225.00
TOTAL COSTS	$3,600.00

13.0 CERTIFICATE

I, GRAHAM DAVIDSON, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a consulting geologist and that I examined samples from the Slyde claims collected by B. Harris and G. Wilson and reviewed geological documents on the area in the preparation of this report.

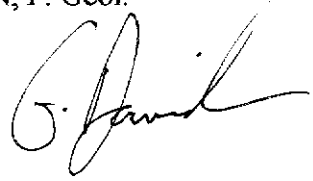
2. That I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario (H. BSc., Geology, 1981).

3. That I am registered as a Professional Geologist by the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (No.42038).

4. That I have been engaged in mineral exploration for fourteen years in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, and that I hold no interest in the property.

SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon, this 10 day of April, 2000.

G.S. DAVIDSON, P. Geol.



APPENDIX I

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

27/10/99 Certificate of Analysis Page 1

Engineer Mining WO# 00029

Certified by

	Sample #	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
r	56876	1.1	35	26	>10000
r	56877	4.6	115	21	>10000
r	56878	3.9	114	40	>10000
r	56879	0.7	53	40	727
r	56880	0.8	13	31	110
r	56881	0.5	11	31	35
r	56882	0.1	4	12	37
r	56883	12.9	180	93	>10000
r	56884	4.0	77	61	>10000
r	56885	17.0	272	94	>10000
r	56886	0.3	58	28	551
r	56887	0.1	14	87	1445
r	56888	0.2	26	13	541
r	56889	0.1	24	11	261
r	56890	0.6	70	8	102

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