Geological and Geochemical

Assessment Report

Undertaken on

Nickelodeon Minerals

Eagle 1- 142

(YB92213-YB92354)

Watson Lake Mining Division, Yukon Territory

Latitude: 62^0 35' Longitude: 129^0 47' N.T.S: 105 I 12

094176

Author: Adam Travis, B.Sc.

Under the supervision of Terry Tucker, P.Geo.

Period of Fieldwork
August 11, 1999 – August 16,1999

094176

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 $ 22,643.78 .

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

Table of Contents

Page No.

Table of Contents (cont.)

List of Figures

After Page No.

List of Appendix's

List of Maps (scale 1:20,000 except 1978 data 1:10,000)

Digital Data: on diskette (back pocket)

Summary

The original target of the staking of the Eagle 1-142 claims was for emeralds in a similar setting to those found in the NWT ~ 60 km SE at Lened and emeralds reported on Expatriate/Archer Cathro's ground which was inferred to be on one of their 9 properties in the Howards Pass region. These emeralds were subsequently learnt to have come from Expatriates Goal-Net property in the Finlayson Lake area.

The Eagle property was also located to cover a base metal Minfile occurrence (Tam (Falcon)), Regional Geochemical anomalies (Zn, Hg, Mo, Sb, V) and to surround Expatriates Falcon claims (target: Nickel, Zinc, Molybdenum with lesser platinum, palladium and gold).

The 1999 field program consisted of 3 men spending 5 days on the Eagle claims. This work resulted in the expenditure of $ 23,588 at Hawk in the collection of 25 rock, 46 soil and 7 silt samples

Based on the results of this program and a review of previous work at least four different deposit model types could be prospective on the claims, these include in order of priority:

1. **Shale Hosted Ni-Mo-Zn +/- PGE's with associated vanadium rich shales** – a relatively persistent horizon near the middle Earn Group has been known for a while and is host to the Nick occurrence to the north on NTS 106A. A review of the 1999 geochemistry indicates a strong correlation between Ni, Zn, Mo and Vanadium. Expatriates Wolfman claims are host to the Vanadium Target with peak values exceeding 2% V_2O_5. Although fluctuating in price vanadium pentoxide trades usually from $US 2-5.
2. **Tom-Jason Stratiform Pb-Zn-Ag:** The prospective Tom-Jason horizon within the Portrait Lake Formation of the Earn Group is exposed on surface. Barite rich shale horizons and gossanous baritic limestones were noted in the Minfile description at Dianne on the Hawk claims.
3. **Howards Pass Stratiform Zn-Pb-Ag:** The Hawk claims are located approximately 10 km's west of the prospective horizons that host the world class Howards Pass deposits (XY, Anniv, and Op). These deposits occur over a strike of 28 km's and contain an indicated reserve of 113 mt grading 5.4% Zn and 2.1% Pb with about 16 g/t Ag. On the Hawk and Eagle claims the Ritz and Dianne Minfile occurrences are hosted within the Prevost Formation this would indicate that the prospective Howards Pass "active member" is anywhere from 100-300 metres below the surface of both the Eagle and Hawk claims.
4. **Emeralds-** Although the Expatriate emeralds were later found to have come from their claims in the Finlayson Lake area some validity still exists for the potential at Hawk. Emeralds in Columbia (the richest and most important) are associated with bituminous rich shales and limestones, which have been buried, or had heat applied to them and the introduction of sulphate rich brines (in a similar environment to oil field brines and Mississippi Valley type Pb-Zn deposit brines), which release beryllium, chromium and vanadium from the sediments. A spatial association with pegmatite bodies is also noted with many emerald occurrences and can also produce the beryllium and heat source needed to drive fluids and chemical reactions.

The 1999 field program was limited to only 4 days, it however has indicated the potential for stratiform Zn-Pb-Ba mineralization and also shale hosted Ni-Mo-Zn+/- PGE's. The sampling of previous pulps for PGE potential, compilation of the previous work (1972-1992), an understanding of the significance of vanadium, and a quick check of the silt samples for emeralds all need to be completed prior to fully assessing the merits of the property.

Claim Details

The Eagle 1- 142 claims were staked from May 25-28 th, 1999 on behalf of Nickelodeon Mineral Inc. and were registered at the Watson Lake Mining Recorder on June 4 th, 1999. The Eagle 1- 142 claims were granted numbers YB92213 to YB92354 and registered documents RL07974 and RL07975 certify the Tranfers of Ownership of the claims from the stakers to Nickelodeon Minerals Inc. The details of the individual claims are listed under Appendix II.

Under an underlying agreement between Nickelodeon Mineral and Tanquery Resources 50% ownership in the claims in exchange for 50% of expenditures is granted.

The 1999 field program consisted of 3 men (Geologists Geoff Bradshaw, James Smith and assistant Blake Henwood) spending 5 field days on the Eagle claims. This work resulted in the expenditure of $ 23,588 (see Appendix III) at Hawk in the collection of 25 rock, 46 soil and 7 silt samples. This expenditure and area of work allows for most of the southern claims to be covered by three years assessment wit hone grouping to the west covered for two years. Unfortunately due to the claim configuration, work coverage and the grouping requirements the northern portion of the claims do not have sufficient work to keep them in good standing and most claims north of the Pelly River have to be dropped.

Location and Access

The Eagle (142 claims) are located on NTS Map Sheets 105I 12 in the Howards Pass area near the Yukon / N.W.T border and are centred on approximately Latitude: 62^0 35' Longitude: 129^0 47'(see Figure 1). The area is approximately 350 km's NE of Whitehorse and access is gained via Highway 6 to Ross River where a helicopter can be chartered for the remaining 150 km's. An airstrip at Howards Pass along with the seasonal Canol and Tungsten roads may provide closer access (see Figure 1).

Topography

The topography and vegetation varies from large flat moss and muskeg covered areas in the vicinity of the Pelly River to moderate to steep hills in the northern and southern portions of the claims with mountains to 1800m (700 m above the Pelly River valley). The hilly areas are covered by variable amounts of spruce, alder, brush and bunch grass with cleared areas generally above 1400 m.

In most places the overburden cover is at least 5-10 m thick although may range up to 35 metres in the Pelly River valley. The overburden usually consists of fine silt to sand with abundant angular to well rounded rock fragments.

Regional Geology

Late Precambrian to Triassic weakly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks underlie most of the Nahanni map area and were likely deposited above unevenly rifted and thinned older sediments and continental crust of the North American craton (see Figure 2). The stratigraphic succession has been subdivided into three assemblages of distinct tectonic affinity, a late Precambrian-Devonian platformal basin assemblage, a Devono-Mississippian turbidite basin assemblage and a Mississippian-Triassic clastic shelf assemblage.

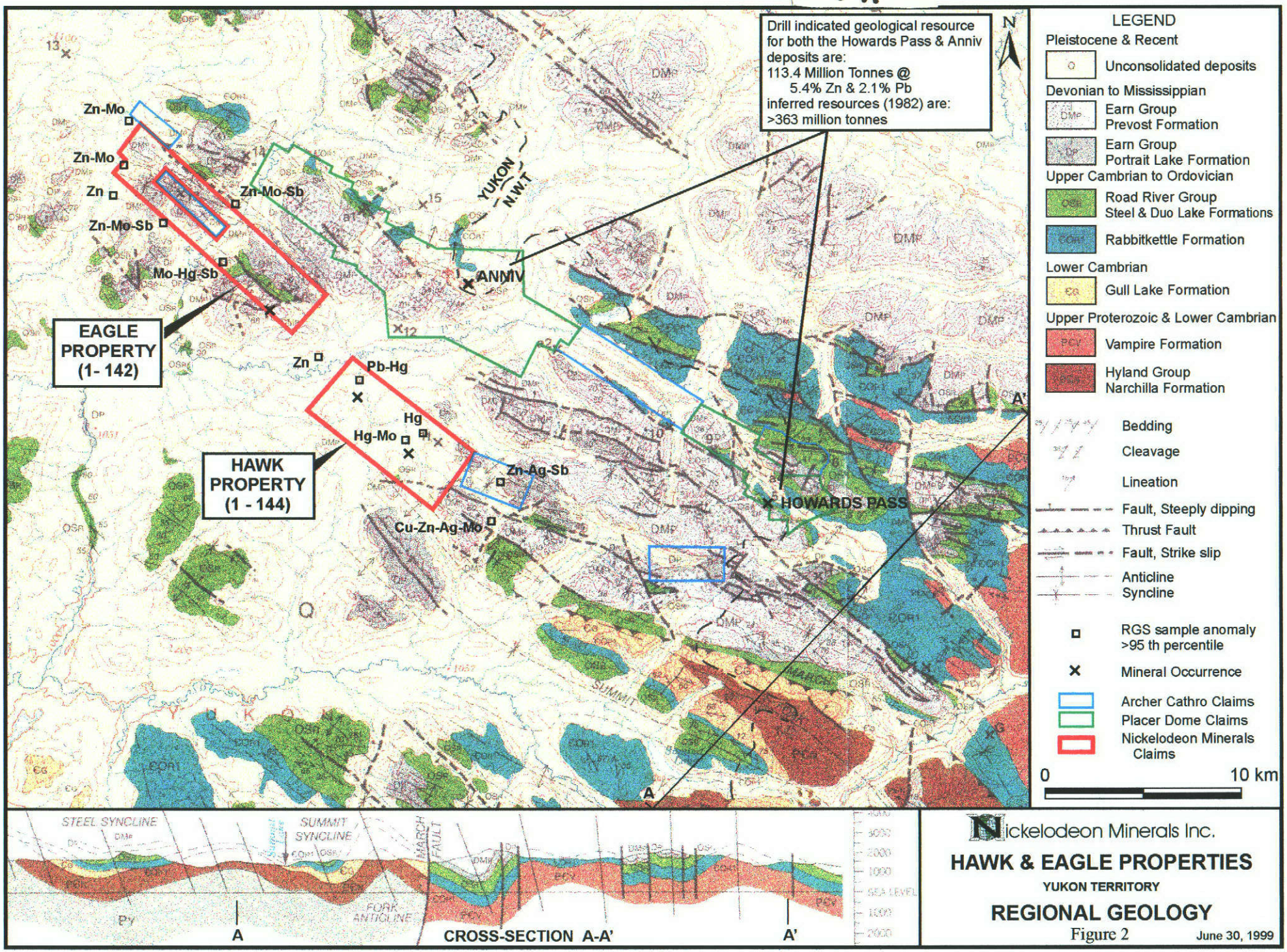
During the Precambrian-Devonian period two contrasting, time equivalent northwest trending facies belts developed and consisted of shallow water carbonate and sandstone (Mackenzie Platform) on the northeast and turbiditic sandstone, deep water limestone, shale, and chert (Selwyn Basin) on the southwest. Within the Selwyn Basin, euxinic black shale of Early Silurian age is host to important stratiform lead-zinc deposits. The aggregate thickness of Lower Cambrian-Middle Devonian rocks ranges from 1600 m for outer basin strata to 4200 m for platform and near platform strata.

In the late Devonian time there was an abrupt change in the depositional regime with shale being deposited across the Mackenzie platform to the northeast and turbiditic quartz chert sandstone and chert pebble conglomerate submarine fan complexes deposited in the Selwyn Basin to the southwest. These clastics were


Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.
EAGLE PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY
PROPERTY LOCATION
Figure 1
May 1, 2000
YUKON
CANADA
0
100 km
N
ALASKA
Beaufort Sea
Herschel
Tuktoyaktuk
Aklavik
Inuvik
Old Crow
Arctic Red River
Little Chicago
Ft. Good Hope
Eagle Plain
Eagle
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
EAGLE PROPERTY
Dawson City
Elsa
Keno
Mayo
Stewart
Pelly Crossing
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
Ross River
Tungsten
Koidern
Destruction Bay
Whitehorse
Haines Junction
Tuchitua
Johnsons Crossing
Teslin
Upper Liard
Watson Lake
Carcross
Yakutat
Skagway
Atlin
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Cassiar
Haines

094176

094176



Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

HAWK & EAGLE PROPERTIES

YUKON TERRITORY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Figure 2

June 30, 1999

derived from elevated fault blocks of older Selwyn basin at least 170 km to the NE of the Nahanni map area. The lack of compressional deformation during this time and presence of local syn-sedimentary steep, normal, or reverse faults suggests an extensional or transtensional event may have elevated the source area. Regional unconformities occur beneath lower Upper Devonian and uppermost Devonian strata. Stratiform barite and barite-lead-zinc deposits, associated with local faulting, form important deposits within black siliceous shale of Middle to Late Devonian age.

Mid-Mississippian quartz sandstone and shale interpreted as bar finger sands deposited on a muddy, shallow marine shelf with the source apparently from the west or northwest. Shale, chert, minor sandstone, and siltstone compose strata of Early Permian and Triassic age. An aggregate thickness for this sequence is approximately 1700m.

In the early Cretaceous the area was subject to northeast-southwest compression which produced large scale open folds in the carbonate strata of the Mackenzie platform and small-large scale open-tight folds with pervasive axial-planar slaty cleavage in incompetent strata of the Selwyn Basin. These folds and faults may root in a detachment that extends beneath the Nahanni map area and across the entire deformed belt of the Mackenzie Mountains.

Granite and granodiorite intrusions of the mid-Cretaceous Selwyn Plutonic Suite underlie about 7 % of the Nahanni map area. They are generally circular in plan, 1-20 km in diameter, and they intrude and hornfels strata as young as Triassic. As well they cross cut regional folds and locally faults. Two major pluton types can be distinquished by the presence of hornblende, or alternatively the presence of biotite plus muscovite. Each type also has clear differences in major, minor, and trace element abundances, as well as radiogenic and stable isotopes (these indicate sialic crustal contamination). Tungsten showings are associated with skarns developed next to two-mica plutons that intrude argillaceous limestone.

Regional metamorphic grade is sub-greenschist with maximum temperatures of about 300^0 C, probably related to above normal heat flow related to Cretaceous deformation and intrusion.

Property Geology

The Eagle property area is located within Gordey and Andersons "Southwestern belt- offshore facies of Selwyn Basin", which consists primarily of sandstone, shale, chert and limestone deposited southwest of the Mackenzie Platform within relatively deeper water of Selwyn Basin. The oldest strata form the Precambrian-Lower Cambrian Hyland Group, which is composed of a coarse clastic capped by thin limestone overlain by marron-dark grey shale. The overlying Lower-Middle Cambrian Gull Lake Formation consists of rusty to buff weathering slate, and minor quartz sandstone, with local archaeocyathid bearing limestone at its base. The Gull Lake is unconformably overlain by Cambro-Ordovician limestone of the Rabbitkettle Formation, which rests beneath the Road River Group. The Road River Group and overlying Earn Group are noted within the claim boundaries and are thus discussed in detail below (see also Map 1).

The Eagle 1-142 claims are primarily (>50%) underlain by Pleistocene-Recent unconsolidated deposits, principally along the Pelly River valley. These mask Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group Prevost and Portrait Lake Formations and the Upper Cambrian to Ordovician Road River Steel Lake Formation . The Portrait Lake Formation underlies approximately 35% of the claims, the Steel Formation approximately 10% and the Prevost Formation the remaining 5%. A northwest trending eroded anticlinal and steeply dipping fault structure is cored by the older Steel Formation near the center of the claims. Progressively younger rocks to the east and west then form synclines towards the outer margins of the claims. The rocks underlying the claims are discussed in more detail below.

Road River Group

The Late Middle Ordovician- Early Devonian Road River Group is composed of black shale, chert and limestone of the Duo Lake Formation overlying mudstones of the Steel Formation. The upper contact above the Steel Formation with its orange weathered wispy laminated mudstone is easily identifiable from the overlying Portrait Lake Formation black shales and cherts.

Road River Group – Duo Lake Formation

The Duo Lake Formation comprises recessive weathering, black siliceous graptolitic shale and chert and minor limestone. The weathering colour ranges from tan to black to bluish white and contrasts sharply with the underlying white weathering limestone of the Rabbitkettle Formation and overlying orange weathering mudstone of the Steel Formation. Despite uncertainty caused by poor exposure and complex deformation, 300 metres seems to be the average thickness.

During the 1999 field season black carbonate rich argillite was mapped southeast of camp near the south-central portion of the claims and may represent the Duo Lake Formation.

Road River Group – Steel Formation

The Upper Silurian Steel Formation mudstones constitute the upper most portion of the Road River Group, which forms the upper most section of the offshore facies of the Selwyn Basin. They were mapped in a narrow NW trending belt near the south central portion of the claims and constitute < 10 % of the claims. It is a thin unit of orange weathering (caused by disseminated pyrite) mudstone sandwiched between the underlying and overlying black siliceous shale and chert of the Duo Lake and Portrait Lake formations, respectively. The unit is typically 95-145 metres thick and was formed in relatively quiet water below the sub-wavebase in an offshelf setting. The wispy laminations were a product of dominantly horizontal burrowing. The presence of these burrowing organisms reflects a change form the reducing euxinic conditions prevailing during Duo Lake deposition to an oxygenated environment. Beneath the Steel Formation within the Selwyn Basin rocks there is an aggregate thickness of Lower Cambrian-Middle Devonian rocks ranging from 1600 m for outer basin strata to 4200 m for platform and near platform strata.

During the 1999 field season brown-grey weathered calcareous argillite (mudstone?) flanking the Duo Lake most likely represents the Steel Formation.

Earn Group

Overlying the Steel Formation is the Earn Group which marks the abrupt time in the Middle – Late Devonian when chert conglomerate, sandstone, and shale accumulated in a number of fan complexes in the Selwyn Basin and shale transgressed across the Mackenzie Platform. In the Nahanni map area two regionally mappable formations compose the Earn Group. The lower Portrait Lake Formation is the composed of gun blue weathering siliceous shale and chert with minor chert quartz arenite and wacke, pebbly mudstone and local chert pebble conglomerate. The upper Earn Group or Prevost Formation unconformably overlies the Portrait Lake Formation and is composed of brown weathering shale and thick members of sandstone and chert conglomerate. Stratigraphic relations at the base of the Earn are quite complicated and range from diachronous to unconformable.

Earn Group- Portrait Lake Formation

The Portrait Lake Formation comprises approximately 35% of the surface area of the claims and is chiefly noted in the southern portion of the claims, and although un-investigated during 1999 it is regionally mapped on the north half of the claims also. Regionally the Portrait Lake Formation ranges from 40-880 metres in thickness, although in the SW Nahanni area it ranges from 119-321 metres. At the Oro Minfile occurrence (2 Km North of Eagle) a 915 m section of Devono-Mississippian clastic rocks is exposed on the Bev group and is underlain by 91.5 m of Ordovician to Lower Devonian Road River Formation shale and Cambro-Ordovician Rabbitkettle limestone. Regionally the Portrait Lake Formation is host to extensive bedded barite, which locally can exceed 25 metres in thickness. In most sections it is represented by barite concentrations less than 1 cm in diameter, which occur within carbonaceous mudstone. The concretions are typically found over a 50 cm to 5 m thick stratigraphic interval. The thickest barite occurrence within the Nahanni Map area is known as the Oro (50 m thick) and occurs approximately 2 km's to the North of the Eagle claims. These barite occurrences typically occur near the top of the Portrait Lake Formation.

The Portrait Lake Formation was deposited in a quiet sub-wavebase setting, which at most times featured low clastic influx and deposition of siliceous shale and chert. Chert-pebble conglomerate, chert quartz-arenite, chert-quartz wacke, and pebbly mudstone were deposited by sediment gravity flows. These clastics and bedded barite in the upper part of the formation are the first indication of Devonian tectonic instability in the Selwyn Basin.

During the 1999 field season the Portrait Lake Formation was mapped as chert pebble conglomerate, greywacke, cherts and argillites. This unit is are noted to the eastern and western margins of the claims

Earn Group- Prevost Formation

The Prevost Formation comprises brown weathering shale, resistant grey to grey-brown weathering chert pebble conglomerate, and dark grey to black chert-quartz sandstone. It rests sharply above the gun blue siliceous shale and chert of the Portrait Lake Formation. This unit was mapped in the SW corner of the claims, it is also noted on the regional map along the eastern margin of the claims and in fault contact in the immediate SW corner of the claims.

The characteristics of the Prevost Formation indicate a submarine fan setting. The inter-bedding of sandstone and shale, Bouma sequences, shale clasts, sole marks and a high proportion of coarse clastics as thick as 200 metres with erosive bases are all evidence for a submarine fan setting. These coarse clastics of the Earn Group mark uplift of the sedimentary Selwyn Basin with some contiguous coarse clastics deposits indicating major submarine channels in excess of 200 kilometres

During the 1999 field season a thinly bedded grey argillite near the western claim boundary may represent the Prevost Formation.

Mid-Mississippian- Triassic Clastic Shelf

Although not exposed on the claims or in the immediate vicinity (they are ~ 30 km north and NW) the Nahanni map area contains rock types, which represent a return to normal marine clastic sedimentation after the influx of westerlying, derived turbiditic clastics represented by the Earn Group. This interval includes the mid-late Mississippian Tsichu Formation (quartz sandstone and shale), the early Permian Mount Christie Formation (chert and shale), and the Middle-Late Triassic Jones Lake Formation (siltstone, sandstone and shale).

Selwyn Plutonic Suite

Granite and granodiorite intrusions of the mid-Cretaceous Selwyn Plutonic Suite underlie about 7 % of the Nahanni map area. They are generally circular in plan, 1-20 km in diameter, and they intrude and hornfels strata as young as Triassic. As well they cross cut regional folds and locally faults. Two major pluton types can be distinguished by the presence of hornblende, or alternatively the presence of biotite plus muscovite. Each type also has clear differences in major, minor, and trace element abundances, as well as radiogenic and stable isotopes (these indicate sialic crustal contamination). Tungsten showings are associated with skarns developed next to two-mica plutons that intrude argillaceous limestone.

No intrusions were mapped during the 1999 field season on the Eagle claims, however gossanous zones may be related to fluids derived from Cretaceous intrusion activity.

Regional Mineral Occurrences and Exploration History

The Selwyn Basin area is a world-class district with respect to deposits of lead-zinc-silver, barite and tungsten. The tungsten deposits (eg. CanTung, Mactung, Lened) are skarns developed within limestone of various ages next to granitic plutons of the mid-Cretaceous Selwyn Plutonic Suite. Lead-zinc-silver and barite mineralization is stratiform in nature and occurs at several horizons within fine clastic rocks of Paleozoic age. Major camps include the Anvil District (Cambrian?), Howards Pass (Early Silurian) area and MacMillan Pass

(Late Devonian and Mississippian) district. The Akie area in northern British Columbia also hosts stratiform mineralization not unlike the stratigraphy that hosts the MacMillan Pass district.

The earliest important discovery in the region was that of the barite-lead zinc Tom deposit near MacMillan Pass in 1951. However because of its remote location it did not generate much exploration interest in the area. By the late 1960's interest in the MacMillan Pass and adjacent areas had increased and several showings were discovered. Following the discovery of the Canada Tungsten (CanTung) deposit in 1958 in a limestone skarn, exploration accelerated and additional tungsten showings in the southeastern part of the Nahanni map area were discovered. In 1972, a staking rush followed the announcement of the discovery of the shale hosted stratiform lead-zinc deposits at Howards Pass. As a result of this rush many new showings were discovered within the following years, however few turned out to be significant. In the 1970's there was also interest in carbonate hosted lead zinc deposits in the Mackenzie Mountains. Recently renewed interest in platinum group elements has also noted their potential associated with nickel, molybdenum and vanadium rich shale horizons (eg. Nick). The discovery of emeralds in 1997 by Yukon prospector Ron Berdahl in the vicinity of the Lened pluton just within the N.W.T and subsequent announcement of an emerald discovery by Expatriate Resources in 1998 generated interest for emeralds in the Yukon. These announcements in fact were the impetuous for Nickelodeons staking of the Hawk and Eagle claim groups.

Stratiform Deposits

In the Nahanni map there are three main exploration targets for stratiform mineralization: lead zinc mineralization in the Ordovician-Silurian Duo Lake Formation (eg. Howards Pass), lead-zinc mineralization within the Silurian-early Devonian Sapper Formation (eg. Vulcan) and barite+/- lead, zinc within the Early to Late Devonian Portrait Lake Formation (eg. Oro, Tom-Jason).

Howards Pass

Nickelodeons Hawk and Eagle claims are located approximately 10 km's west of the prospective horizons that hosts the world class Howards Pass deposits (XY, Anniv, and Op). These deposits occur over a strike of 40 km's and contain an indicated reserve of 113 mt grading 5.4% Zn and 2.1% Pb with about 16 g/t Ag. An inferred resource of 360 million tonnes with a similar grade has been projected for areas of widely spaced drilling. The ultimate tonnage is probably much larger with some estimates as high as 1 billion tonnes because all three zones are open at depth and along strike.

Sedimentary Exhalative deposits accumulate in restricted second and third order basins or half grabens bounded by syn-sedimentary growth faults. Exhalative centres occur along these faults and the exhaled brines accumulate in adjacent seafloor depressions with biogenic reduction of seawater sulphate within an anoxic brine pool is believed to control sulphide precipitation. The deposits are typically zoned with Pb found closest to the vent grading outward and upward into more Zn-rich facies. Cu is usually found either within the feeder zone of close to the exhalative vent. Barite, exhalative chert and hematite-chert iron formation, if present, are usually found as a distal facies. Sediments such as pelagic limestone interbedded with the ore zone may be enriched in Mn. NH_3 anomalies have been documented at some deposits, as have Zn, Pb and Mn haloes. The host stratigraphic succession may also be enriched in Ba on a basin-wide scale.

The principal exploration guidelines are appropriate sedimentary environment and stratigraphic age. Restricted marine sedimentary sequences deposited in an epicratonic extensional tectonic setting during the Middle Proterozoic, Early Cambrian, Early Silurian or Devono-Mississippian ages are the most favourable.

At Howards Pass very fine grained stratiform sphalerite-galena-pyrite occurs within black mudstone and carbonaceous chert of the Duo Lake Formation (Road River Group). The mineralization appears to be of the same age and identical mineralogy in the three different orebodies that are separated along a strike length of 28 km. Similar mineralization, but at a lower grade occurs at the same stratigraphic level at several localities. All of these occurrences are characterized by a lack of massive pyrite, relatively low Ag and Cu, lack of associated bedded barite, and lack of volcanic rocks, Mineralized feeder vents or stockworks have not yet been identified for any of these occurrences. High grade mineralized shale in outcrop and float looks so much like non-mineralized shale it is easily overlooked.

Expatriate Resources acquired the HP and Nod properties in the area in 1997 and completed geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling. The claims cover extensions to the "active member" of the Ordovician-Silurian Road River Group, which hosts the deposits in the district. Geochemistry and drilling by previous operators indicates that the active member extends for 3500 metres onto the claims. Expatriate is planning an 8000 m drill program to test the active member on the property in 2000.

Vulcan

The Vulcan property, within the Sapper Formation, is of probable Late Silurian- Early Devonian age. Mineralization consists of discontinuous stratiform lenses of sphalerite bearing massive sulphide, shale hosted laminated and brecciated pyrite-sphalerite-galena and galena-bearing massive barite-fluorite. The massive barite may represent sinter mounds precipitated around brine vents on the seafloor, whereas the laminated and massive sulphides are interpreted to have formed from brines that flowed away from the vents to collect within topographic depressions.

The Sapper Formation comprises tan weathering siltstone, calcareous siltstone, and limestone, occupying an intermediate position between shallow carbonates in the east and offshore Road River rocks to the west. The common connotation of Road River with black graptolitic shale and cherts, precludes the Sapper Formation from the Road River Group. This environment in not found in the immediate area of the claim group.

Tom-Jason, CMC-Oro

Stratiform mineralization within the Portrait Lake Formation is characterized by the barite occurrences at the CMC, ORO, and GHMS properties. Development of the regional barite horizon and the barite lead-zinc deposits were synchronous with extension faulting during Earn Group sedimentation. Near MacMillan Pass the Tom and Jason deposits consist of zinc-lead-silver-barite hosted within shale and turbidites of the Earn Group. Geological reserves at the Tom deposit comprise 15 mt averaging 7% Zn, 4.61% Pb and 49.1 g/t Ag. At the Jason deposit, geological reserves total 14 mt grading 6.57% Zn, 7.09% Pb and 79.9 g/t Ag. The Portrait Lake Formation in the Nahanni map area is a target for similar types of deposits.

Shale Hosted Ni-Zn-Mo-PGE

The Tam (Falcon) Minfile on Nickelodeons Eagle claims to the north of the Hawk claims gives a reference to similarities to the Nick Minfile occurrences, which is documented as a Shale Hosted Ni-Zn-Mo-PGE type. In this deposit type thin layers of pyrite, vaesite (NiS_2), jordisite (amorphous MoS_2) and sphalerite occur in black shale sub-basins with associated phosphatic chert and carbonate rocks. The geologic setting is one of an anoxic basin within clastic sedimentary (flysch) sequences containing black shales. Known deposits are found near the basal contact of major formations. Underlying regional unconformities and major basin faults are possible controls on mineralization. Chinese deposits occur discontinuously in a 1600 km long arcuate belt, possibly controlled by basement fractures.

Semi-massive to massive sulphides as nodules, spheroids, framboids and streaks or segregations in a fine-grained matrix of sulphides, organic matter and nodular phosphorite or phosphatic carbonaceous chert occur. Mineralization can be rhythmically laminated; often has thin discontinuous laminae, brecciated clasts and spheroids of pyrite, organic matter and phosphorite. In China nodular textures (~ 1 mm diameter) grade to coatings of sulphides on tiny 1-10 μm spherules of organic matter. Fragments and local folding reflect soft sediment deformation. Abundant plant fossils in Nick mineralization and abundant fossils of microorganisms (cyanobacteria) in the Chinese ores are also noted. Mineralized horizons readily oxidize to a black colour and are recessive however phosphatic horizons can be resistant to weathering. Siliceous stockworks and bitumen veins with silicified wall rock commonly occur in the footwall units. Carbonate concretions up to 1.5 m in diameter occur immediately below the Nick mineralized horizon in the Yukon.

Several genetic models have been suggested reflecting the limited data available and the unusual presence of PGEs without ultramafic rocks. Syngenetic deposition from seafloor springs with deposition of metals

on or just beneath the seafloor is the most favoured model. Siliceous venting tubes and chert beds in the underlying beds in the Yukon suggest a hydrothermal source for metals.

Associated deposit types include phosphorite layers, stone coal, Sedex, sediment hosted barite, vanadium shales, sediment hosted Ag-V and uranium deposits.

Elevated values of Ni, Mo, Au, PGE, C, P, Ba, Zn, Re, Se, As, U, V and S in rocks throughout large parts of the basin and derived stream sediments are the target. In China average regional values for host shales of 350 g/t Mo, 150 g/t Ni, several wt % P_2O_5 and 5 to 22% organic matter. Organic content correlates with metal contents for Ni, Mo and Zn. Electromagnetic surveys should detect pyrite horizons. Chert or phosphate-rich sediments associated with a pyritiferous horizon. Barren, 5 mm to 1.5 cm thick, pyrite layers (occasionally geochemically anomalous) up to tens of metres above mineralized horizon.

The thin sedimentary horizons (not economic) represent hundreds of thousands of tonnes grading in per cent values for at least two of Ni-Mo-Zn with significant PGEs. In China, Zunyi Mo mines yield ~ 1000 t per year averaging ~4 % Mo and containing up to 4 % Ni, 2 % Zn, 0.7 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag, 0.3 g/t Pt, 0.4 g/t Pd and 30 g/t Ir. The ore is recovered from a number of small adits using labour-intensive mining methods.

In China the Mo-bearing phase is recovered by roasting followed by caustic leaching to produce ammonium molybdate. Molybedenum-bearing phases are fine grained and dispersed, therefore all ore (cutoff grade 4.1% Mo) is direct shipped to the smelter after crushing.

Current world production from shale-hosted Ni-Mo-PGE mines is approximately 1000 t of ore with grades of approximately 4 % Mo. Known deposits of this type are too thin to be economic at current metal prices, except in special conditions. However, these deposits contain enormous tonnages of relatively high grade Ni, Mo, Zn and PGE which may be exploited if thicker deposits can be found, or a relevant new technology is developed.

At Nickelodeons Hawk claims soil samples have returned values of up to Ni 965 ppm, Mo 99 ppm, Au 10 ppb, P 5620 ppm, Ba 3940 ppm (partial dig. only), Zn 3.81%, As 60 ppm, V 1260 ppm and S 2.34%. This suite of geochemically anomalous values along with the associated Vanadium Target (2 % V_2O_5, mod.-high Mo and Zn with lesser Pt, Pd and Au) on Expatriates Wolfman claims immediately to the south indicates that this deposit type may be valid on these claims.

At Nickelodeons Eagle where the Tam (Falcon) Minfile suggested similarities to the shale hosted Ni-Zn-Mo-PGE Nick occurrence 1999 soils have returned values to Ni 723 ppm, Mo 411 ppm, Au 20 ppb, P 5490 ppm, Ba 1400 ppm (partial dig. only), Zn 7830 ppm, As 376 ppm, V 1005 ppm and S 1.33%.

Skarn Deposits

Tungsten skarn deposits are developed within limestone host rocks adjacent to mid-Cretaceous granitic plutons. These skarn deposits in the Yukon can be grouped into four main categories: W-Cu, W-Mo, Zn-Pb and W-Cu-Sn. The W-Cu skarns from the largest group and are the type found in the Nahanni area. Skarns of this type are localized in limestone beds which may be interbedded with biotite and calc-silicate hornfels. The extent of the skarn coincides with the development of hornfelsic alteration of the interbedded or overlying pelitic sediments but is not necessarily related to distance from the intrusive contact. Tungsten mineralization is associated with plutons lacking hornblende, with marginal phases or satellite intrusions anomalous in tungsten (8 ppm). In the deposits the ore mineral is typically blue-white fluorescing scheelite, with associated pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. The largest deposits in the region are located just outside the map area. At MacTung, near MacMillan Pass a reserve of 30 million tonnes of 0.9% WO_3 has been published. At the past producing Canada Tungsten Mine (off the southeastern corner of the Nahanni map are) the once world's largest producer of scheelite concentrate a reserve of 4.3 million tonnes grading more than 1.55% WO_3 remains.

Vein Deposits

Small vein deposits are numerous, scattered, and are not preferentially concentrated in any rock unit. Sphalerite, galena, and pyrite are the most common sulphides, but tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite, jamiesonite, stibnite, boulangerite, malachite, and azurite are reported at different localities. The age of most vein occurrences is not obvious, however many are thought to have formed in response to a combination of Cretaceous deformation, heating, and intrusion.

Emerald Deposits

Emerald the green gem variety of the mineral beryl ($Be_3 Al_2 (Si0_3)_6$) is the third most valuable gemstone in the world after diamond and ruby. When chromium or in some cases vanadium substitute for aluminum in the beryl structure a green color results. There are no set prices and a Canadian jeweler may sell a fine quality one carat emerald for $3,000-$7,000 / carat, although a world record price of $ 107,569 was paid in 1987. The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry's Precious Stone Trade Section has deemed that only chromium coloration counts, those colored by vanadium (even though they can be identical) should be called "green vanadium beryl" and not emerald. Emeralds are resistant, have a specific gravity close to quartz, are bright green and typically form six sided prisms. Columbia currently provides over 30% of the world's emerald production, with other fine emeralds also produced from Brazil, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Russia.

Worldwide emerald deposits occur in two distinct geological environments, those associated with bituminous black shales and sedimentary rocks (Columbian type) and those associated with pegmatitic/granitic rocks interacting with ultramafic rocks. A further sub class of the latter type occurs in "recent" suture zones (Pakistan, Afghanistan) and in "ancient" suture" zones (Brazil, Russia, Egypt, Zimbabwe...).

Emeralds in Columbia (the richest and most important) are associated with bituminous rich shales and limestones, which have been buried, or had heat applied to them and the introduction of sulphate rich brines (in a similar environment to oil field brines and Mississippi Valley type Pb-Zn deposit brines), which release beryllium, chromium and vanadium from the sediments. Subsequent chemical reactions with hydrogen sulphide gas and other reactions cumulate with the deposition of emeralds. The emeralds range up to 10 cm are noted within calcite-albite veins (< 15 cm best) and are usually best concentrated at the intersection of veins or other structures with pockets containing as much as $US 6 million.

In the "recent" suture" zones of Pakistan beryllium rich solutions from Miocene granites generated by the subduction of the Indian plate permeated chromium rich ultramafic ocean floor rocks an subsequent emerald precipitation took place. Emerald occurrences are associated with fuchsite and tourmaline in faults, fractures, quartz stockworks, and in talcose rocks and fracture fillings. At Khaltaro emeralds are also noted within pegmatitie dykes along a major suture zone. In Afghanistan emerald crystals are contained within small quartz-ankerite and dolomite veinlets in metasomatically altered diorite-gabbro, dolomitic marble, quartz biotite schist and quartz porphyry and are suture related.

In "ancient" suture zones biotite schist is the most common host rock for the emeralds related to the chemical interaction between pegmatities and mafic-ultramafic rocks or their metamorphosed equivalents. In Brazil Archean gneisses and migmatites and Proterzoic volcano-sedimentary sequences are the host rocks. A similar model of Be-bearing fluids penetrating mafic-ultramafic rocks rich in Cr is still required. This is also noted in Australia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe etc. where Be bearing pegmatite's interact with Cr rich ultramafic rocks. In North America gem quality emeralds had only (pre-1997) been found only in North Carolina (although there are many occurrences of green opaque beryl, aquamarine and morganite). These emeralds occur where younger granites have intruded older Precambrian mafic- ultramafic chromium bearing schists.

Targeted areas in North America for emeralds would be organic rich shales sequences or pegmatite. The shales, usually with evaporite sequences, alteration bleaching to a light grey and the weathering of large amounts of pyrite associated with Columbian type emerald deposits may produce a traditional reddish orange gossan. Pegmatites commonly contain rare earth elements and minerals that can potentially produce gemstones. The most prospective pegmatite's are usually small (30 $km^{2)}$, S-type, mid-Cretaceous,

peraluminous (two mica granites, garnet or andalusite bearing), rare elements bearing accessory minerals, megacrystic, leucocratic, and 87Sr / 86Sr ratios > 0.71.

A primary target for emeralds (or other gemstones) would be where rare-element pegmatite's intrude or are close to any type of chromium bearing rock. The higher the amount of chromium, the better the chance of emerald and/or chrysoberyl mineralization. Airborne magnetics can be used to help identify ultramafic formations and stream surveys can be used to delineate zones of anomalous Be and Cr.

Yukon-NWT Emeralds

The discovery of diamond bearing kimberlite in the NWT generated interest in not only diamond exploration but also increased interest in gemstone exploration. Numerous papers, special volumes and short courses were offered in the 1990's on diamonds and a few papers were also published with regards to gemstone exploration.

In 1997 Yukon prospector Ron Berdahl discovered "emeralds" on the Lened claims approximately 50 km's to the SE of the Hawk claims in the NWT. At Lened 2 cm long x 0.5 cm wide vanadium rich "emeralds" are associated with phlogopite schist developed along the contact zone between a rare element pegmatite and Devonian-Missippian Road River black shales.

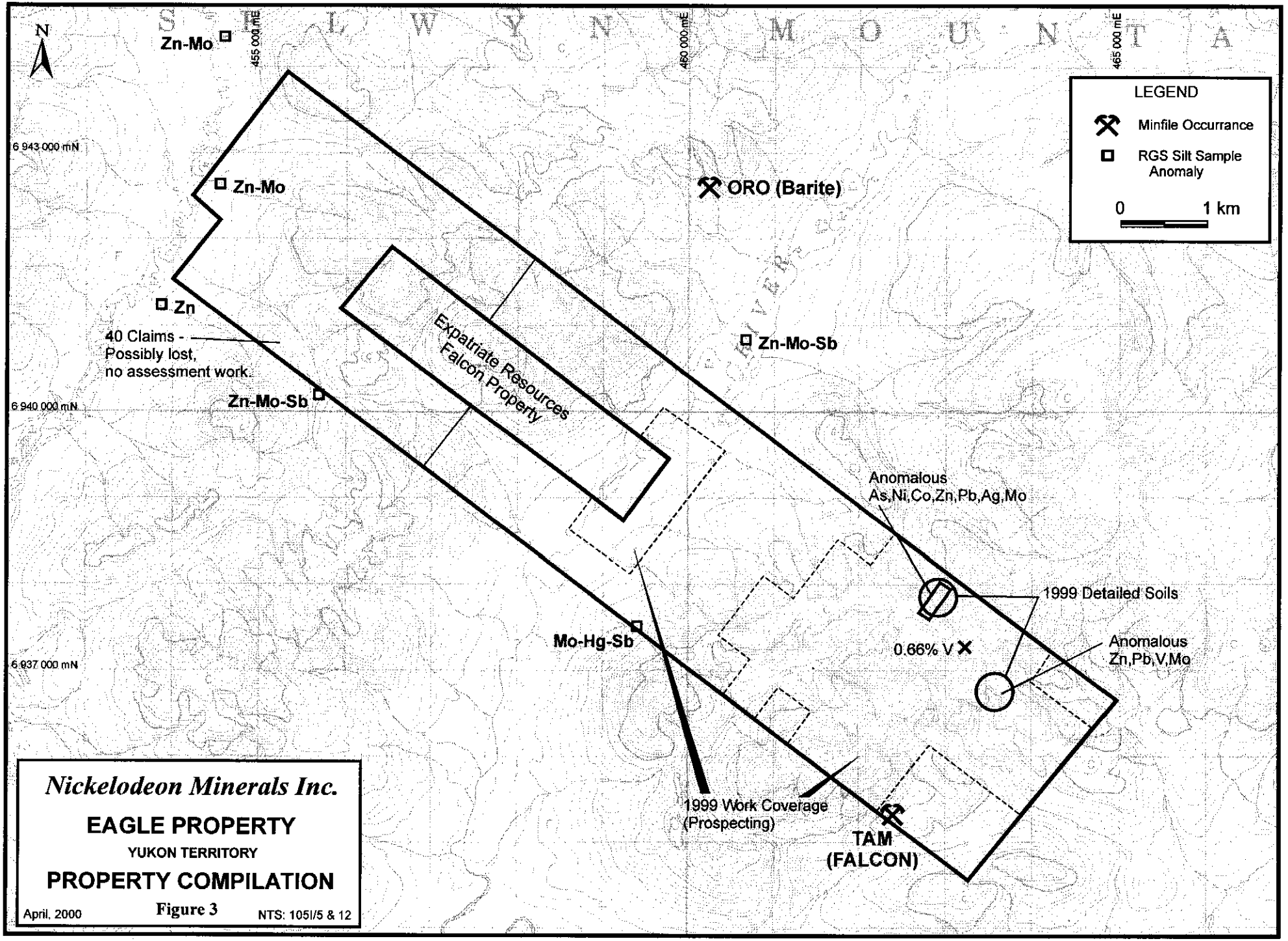
In late 1998 Expatriate announced the discovery of about "one kilogram of emeralds collected from float and outcrop during a two-hour examination within a 30 m x 100 m area while exploring a base metal soil anomaly". The area was not divulged and much speculation ensued as to which claim the emeralds came from. Nickelodeon inferred that one of Expatriates nine mineral properties in the Howards Pass area might be the source of the emeralds. In particular the vanadium rich shale horizon on the Wolfman claims appeared as a likely host. Nickelodeon thus proposed staking along trend to the north east of Wolfman and to cover base metal Minfile targets.

It was subsequently learnt that Expatriates emeralds were located on their Goal-Net property in the Finlayson Lake area to the south of Kudz de Kayah and Wolverine. In 1999 Expatriate conducted detailed prospecting in the vicinity of the discovery showing and have located numerous emerald bearing float trains in an 800 m x 400 m area that straddles a ridge top. Bedrock consists of inter-fingered meta-gabbro and chlorite schist, a Cretaceous granite body occurs 600 m east of the emerald locality, while a small ultramafic body occurs just to the west. Emeralds occur in a chlorite-phlogopite(?) tourmaline schist horizons (0.5-4 m thick) where intersected by gently dipping quartz tourmaline veins. The 1999 sampling, washing and hand-sorting program recovered small (< 0.25 carart) gem quality emeralds with excellent color and clarity.

The setting at Hawk and Eagle for the formation of emeralds is not unlike a Columbian type setting, however the thick sedimentary sequences are composed of Road River and Earn Group which formed in deeper basins than the interbedded evaporite sequences. A more favourable setting may be in the sedimentary sequences in the western N.W.T. The mention of Cretaceous aged aplite dykes at the Ritz Minfile although not pegmatitic may give an indication of potentially favorable environment.

Property Mineral Occurrences and Exploration History

The work to date on the Eagle claims has indicated that they are underlain by Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group Prevost and Portrait Lake Formations, Upper Cambrian –Ordovician Steel & Duo Lake Formations and considerable Pleistocene-Recent unconsolidated deposits. The Tam (Falcon) Minfile occurrence (see Figure 3) is hosted near the Earn and Road River Group contact and this would indicate that the prospective Howards Pass "active member" is anywhere from 100-300 metres below the surface of both the Eagle and Hawk claims. The prospective Tom-Jason horizon within the Portrait Lake Formation of the Earn Group is exposed on surface on both claim groups and the near time equivalent Oro barite occurrences is noted only 2 kilometres north and east of the Eagle claims. Previous workers have also discovered strongly anomalous Zn, Ni, Mo, Ag, As, Cu, and Cd. This similar suite of elements is found on the Nick property (Minfile 106D 092)


N
455 000 mE
480 000 mE
465 000 mE
6 943 000 mN
6 940 000 mN
6 937 000 mN
Zn-Mo
Zn-Mo
ORO (Barite)
Zn
40 Claims -
Possibly lost,
no assessment work.
Expatriate Resources
Falcon Property
Zn-Mo-Sb
Zn-Mo-Sb
Anomalous
As,Ni,Co,Zn,Pb,Ag,Mo
1999 Detailed Soils
0.66% V
Anomalous
Zn,Pb,V,Mo
Mo-Hg-Sb
1999 Work Coverage
(Prospecting)
TAM
(FALCON)
LEGEND
Minfile Occurrance
RGS Silt Sample
Anomaly
0
1 km
Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.
EAGLE PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY
PROPERTY COMPILATION
April, 2000
Figure 3
NTS: 105I/5 & 12

where a layer of exhalative NiS_2 occurs in black shale of approximately the same age. This environment is also potentially prospective for the formation of platinum group elements.

Tam(Falcon) Minfile

In the southern portion of the current Eagle 1-142 claims the Tam (Falcon) Minfile occurrences is located. The original claims were staked in 1972-3 by Welcome North in response to placer lead zinc discoveries in the Howard's Pass area. In the spring of 1973 the claims were optioned by Dynasty Explorations who conducted reconnaissance geology. This work noted that the section exposed on the Tam Group was too high in the sequence to be favourable for Howards pass type mineralization. The area appears to be distant from the "shale-out" zone" with no limestone or transitional rock noted. Several tentative faults, synclines and complexly folded shale and chert units were also noted.

Many other claims in the area were also staked and have been collectively grouped under the Tam (Falcon) Minfile description. Four zinc anomalies and minor gossans were reported for the MTX group and separate lead and zinc soil anomalies were reported on the Sam group. Above threshold zinc values were also found on the Tom, Pos and Pell ground and all were attributed to high metal background in shales.

In the late 1970's the Falcon claims were staked to cover an area with anomalous Ni and Zn in silt samples collected by Archer, Cathro. Six strongly anomalous areas appear to coincide with a recessive, metal rich horizon which marks the contact between calcareous shale and mudstone of the Road River Formation and turbidite deposits of the Earn Group. The anomalies are centred around the calcareous spring deposits which assays up to 18.5% Zn and 0.9% Ni. Soil samples returned values of up to 11.4 ppm Ag, 405 ppm As, 1105 ppm Cu, > 100 ppm Cd and 330 ppm Mo. A similar suite of elements is found on the Nick property (Minfile 106D 092) where a layer of exhalative NiS_2 occurs in black shale of approximately the same age.

Falconbridge's 1992 work outlined a 1400 m x 200 m soil anomaly with Ni values between 1440 and 2600 ppm Ni, and zinc values ranging from 0.61 to 3.1%. This anomaly appears to coincide with a willow bog with thick accumulations of organic material, which may have concentrated the metals. A 5 m hand trench across the prospective Road River-Earn Group contact failed to encounter sulphides. Archer, Cathro dug five trenches in four areas of previously defined grid soil geochemical anomalies. None of the trenches reached bedrock due to the presence of permafrost. Soil samples collected from the bottom of the trenches returned assay results similar to samples collected in 1991 and 1992. Fieldwork also determined that the soil anomalies did not result from the surficial enrichment in organic-rich

Oro Minfile

Approximately 2 kilometres to the North of the Eagle claims the Oro barite zone with low lead and zinc values occurs near the base of a Devono-Mississippian shale unit. The shale and underlying sandstone and conglomerate are folded about northwest-trending axes. A 915 m section of Devono-Mississippian clastic rocks is exposed on the Bev group and is underlain by 91.5 m of Ordovician to Lower Devonian Road River Formation shale and Cambro-Ordovician Rabbitkettle limestone.

The area was originally staked in 1972 by Noranda, which conducted mapping and grid soil sampling in 1972 and drilled 6 holes (312.7 m) in 1973. The adjacent area to the west was staked as Bev cl (Y71747) in Dec/72 by Cominco which conducted mapping and geochem surveys in 1973.

Noranda also optioned the adjoining Bet cl (Y70875) of Sovereign Met Corp (Empire Met Corp L) from 1972 to 1976 and performed mapping and geochem surveys in 1973. Parts of the Oro group were restaked as Tang cl (Y84533) in Jul/75 by Ogilvie JV-C.L. Smith (Brinco L; Mitsubishi Met Corp; Ventures West Capital L), which performed mapping and geochem surveys in 1976 and 1977, and as OP cl (YA8) by Canex Placer in Nov/75.

The Bev group was partially restaked as She cl (YA11300) in Oct/76 by Yukon Revenue ML and the Tang group was explored with mapping and geochem sampling in 1977. Hudson Bay Mg staked Fast cl (YA68856) 2.4 km to the southwest in Aug/82 and explored with mapping and geochem sampling in 1983.

1999 Mineral Occurrence Investigations

The 1999 field program focused efforts on contour and a small detailed soil sampling grid in the southern portion of the claim group and reconnaissance style silt and rock sampling along the drainages, with all work completed south of the Pelly River (see Figure 3). This work did not cover the plotted location of the Tam (Falcon) Minfile occurrences, however two gossanous zones were located in the southeastern portion of the claims. Near one of these gossanous zones a cut line was also noted, indicating previous work in the area.

These gossanous zones have returned anomalous As, Ag, Co, Mo, Ni, V, Pb and Zn soil results and appear to be related to structures. In the northerly gossan (contoured soil area) the anomalous trend of soils and a few rocks samples indicates a NE steeply dipping mineralized trend. In the southern gossan (soil gridded area) a regionally mapped NW trending structure is noted near the contact of the Earn and Road River Group rocks.

Regional Geochemistry

An examination of the Regional Stream Geochemistry in the vicinity of the claim block reveals numerous zinc, molybdenum, antimony, vanadium, mercury with lesser copper, silver and lead anomalies (see Figure 2).

When examined in conjunction with the Minfile occurrences and Regional Geology it becomes apparent that the Zn-Mo-V anomalies most likely represent the anomalous middle Earn Group horizon that is regionally anomalous and is host to the Nick occurrence on map sheet 106A. The lead-zinc-silver anomalies may represent mineralization from the Portrait Lake Formation at the same stratigraphic level as the Tom and Jason deposits near MacMillan Pass.

Property Geochemistry

The 1999 field season consisted of the collection of 25 rock, 46 soil and 7 silt samples (see Maps 3-20). This program focused efforts on soil sampling two areas in the southern portion of the claim group and reconnaissance style silt and rock sampling south of the Pelly River. The 95 th percentile was calculated as a guide to help determine highly anomalous threshold values.

Hawk Geochemistry 95 th Percentile

SAMPLE	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Sb	V	Zn
Eagle Silts	10	1.8	121	1944	1.9	72	39	46	253	10.24	759	88	385	10	11	691	7402
Eagle Soils	20	4.6	340	1338	0.5	34	122	49	209	7.56	3970	53	214	26	19	670	1504
Eagle Rocks	10	2.3	147	4024	2.8	14	15	241	214	5.97	935	185	76	13	53	1486	1052

Note All Elements reported in ppm except Au in ppb, Fe %

Silt Geochemistry

Seven silt samples were collected from drainages and tributaries in the south and central portions of the claims. The samples were collected from the active portions of the stream and were screened on site to sand size or smaller and placed in Hubco sand sample bags, which allowed them to dry. These samples were labeled with the appropriate Chemex tag number and similarly flagged at the field site. The silt samples were sent to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver where they were oven dried, manually disaggregated and up to 100 grams of 180 micron (-80 Mesh) was screened out. A 30-gram fire assay for gold and also a 34-element ICP aqua regia leach was conducted. (See Appendix V for full procedures).

Silt Geochemistry Results

The seven silt samples were examined for anomalous concentrations of elements, which were set at Au > 10 ppb, Ag >1.0 ppm, As > 50 ppm, Be >1.0 ppm, Cd >10 ppm, Co > 10 ppm, Cu > 100 ppm, Mn > 1000 ppm, Mo >14 ppm, Ni > 175 ppm, Pb > 20 ppm, Sb > 9 ppm, V >250 ppm and Zn >1500 ppm. Also noted is a relatively high background of iron in the silt samples which range from 2.11 to >15% Fe. Although barium is only partially digested in the ICP analysis values of 230-2070 ppm were returned and agree with the geological observations of barite.

Using data obtained from Nickelodeons Hawk claims it is noted that at Eagle the silt samples contain higher values in As, Cd, Cu, Mo, V and Zn (which agrees well with previous work at nearby Tam (Falcon) Minfile).

Eagle Silt Samples

SAMPLE	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Sb	V	Zn
417056	10	1.4	40	2070	0.5	20	9	49	88	2.11	270	19	260	10	6	513	4550
417057	5	1.4	48	1650	0.5	16	16	32	71	2.72	640	15	319	10	4	253	5120
417058	<5	0.6	36	1570	0.5	16	10	20	62	2.11	290	11	140	10	4	179	1655
417059	10	1.2	44	1620	1.0	19	26	39	142	3.83	780	21	277	6	6	263	2600
417456	<5	0.6	42	230	0.5	9	9	7	56	>15.00	5	95	35	<2	8	150	512
417457	<5	2.0	92	860	2.0	23	38	24	301	8.10	710	53	255	2	8	417	1865
417458	<5	1.2	134	1280	1.5	93	40	36	124	10.95	655	72	413	<2	12	767	8380
95% Per	**10**	**1.8**	**121**	**1944**	**1.9**	**72**	**39**	**46**	**253**	**10.24**	**759**	**88**	**385**	**10**	**11**	**691**	**7402**

Three of the silts (417056-417058) were taken near the central portions of the claims and returned anomalous Ag, Cd, Mo, Ni and highly anomalous zinc (1655-5120 ppm). The better results drain the Road River Group possibly near the anticlinal axes and/or high angle fault.

Sample 417059 near the western claim boundary drains a cross section of the southern portion of the property and also returned elevated Au, Ag, Be, Cd, Mo, Ni, V and Zn.

The remaining three silt samples (417456-417458) were taken in the vicinity of a gossanous zone and detailed soil grid. All samples are remarkably high in iron with values of 8.10->15.00 % Fe and molybdenum (53-95 ppm). Sample 417456 aside from the high levels of iron and molybdenum is quite depleted in the other elements and may represent a leached zone. Samples 417457-417458 are quite elevated in Ag, As, Be, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mo, Ni, V and Zn. These samples appear to drain a faulted contact area between the Road River and Earn Group. The elevated values in Be, Mo and Cu may be indicative of hydrothermal activity associated with an intrusion. In the context of emerald exploration these gossanous beryllium rich zones may be very prospective.

Soil Geochemistry

Two detailed areas of soil sampling were conducted during the 1999 field season in the vicinity of two gossanous zones. In the first area near the eastern claim boundary 25 soils were taken along approximately the 1350 m contour at 50 m intervals for a total distance of approximately 1.3 kilometres, with three grab soils also taken in the area. In the second area near the southern claim boundary 16 were taken on 50 m centres in a 150 m x 150 m grid, with two grab soils also taken in the area.

The soil samples were shipped to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver where they were oven dried, manually disaggregated and up to 100 grams of 180 micron (-80 Mesh) was screened out. A 30-gram fire assay for gold and also a 34-element ICP aqua regia leach was conducted (see Appendix V for full procedures).

The soil sampling grid and contour line were established by chain, compass and flagging with samples collected at an average depth of 25 cm. Factors influencing the sampling depth include vegetation, the thickness of a recent ash layer, and permafrost.

Soil Geochemistry Results

The 95 th percentile values for the forty-six soil samples were examined relative to the 95 th percentile values returned for the silts. The soils returned higher values for Ag, As and Mn and generally lower Zn. The soil samples results have been tabulated on the following page.

1999 Contour Soil Area (28 soils)

Samples B1-B3 were grab soils taken near the eastern boundary of the claims near an east-west trending gossan zone (perpendicular to axial plane?). These samples returned elevated values of > 15.00 % Fe, 316-360 ppm As, 219-719 ppm Cu, 390-8260 ppm Mn and 912-1510 ppm Zn. Contour soil samples taken below samples B1-B3 (E1-350-450) also showed elevated As, Fe%, Mo and Zn.

The only other significant results along the contour soil line were in the vicinity of creek (samples E1-00 – 100), which also returned anomalous Ag, As, Co, Cu, Fe%, Mn, Mo, Ni and Zn and at sites E6-200 and E6-250 anomalous Ag. These results suggest a possible NE trending structure across the creek gulley and also perhaps one trending along the gulley that may be responsible for mineralization that is causing the anomalies.

1999 Grid Area (18 soils)

A 150 m x 150 m grid was established in the vicinity of anomalous stream sediment samples 417456-417458 and near a gossanous zone. Values of up to Ag 5.0 ppm, Cd 35 ppm, Co 14 ppm, Cu 178 ppm, Fe 5.12%, Mo 38 ppm, Ni 177 ppm, and Zn 1485 ppm were returned from sample E4-100. Sample E5-00 returned 104 ppm Pb and sample E2-00 returned V 1005 ppm. Nearby grab soils Gos-1 and Gos-2 returned 7.57- > 15.00% Fe with elevated Cu, Mo, As and V.

This grid area is in the vicinity of a faulted contact between Earn and Road River Group rocks.

1999 Eagle Soils

SAMPLE	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Sb	V	Zn
B1	10	2.6	316	870	<0.5	37	258	2	719	>15.00	8260	7	198	26	10	77	912
B2	<5	0.8	360	110	<0.5	<0.5	12	<1	219	>15.00	390	<1	14	24	2	12	804
B3	<5	1.0	346	820	<0.5	24	143	<1	256	>15.00	5030	3	237	16	4	46	1510
E1-00	20	2.6	212	1170	<0.5	18	15	36	143	3.53	325	33	144	20	18	372	1435
E1-50	20	2.0	150	1330	<0.5	7	24	25	91	2.77	905	29	219	12	18	193	2140
E1-100	20	1.2	376	1240	<0.5	20	104	22	62	7.34	4220	122	723	12	22	204	7830
E1-150	<5	0.4	26	240	<0.5	<0.5	1	7	11	0.88	25	6	10	<2	<2	66	104
E1-200	<5	0.4	46	760	<0.5	<0.5	1	11	20	1.54	25	10	12	6	<2	97	116
E1-250	<5	0.6	94	700	<0.5	1	3	17	38	2.57	35	14	20	24	4	157	188
E1-300	<5	<0.2	6	100	<0.5	<0.5	<1	4	3	0.45	20	1	1	<2	<2	23	22
E1-350	<5	0.6	140	910	<0.5	16	73	6	98	10.70	3220	12	164	10	4	98	692
E1-400	<5	0.8	26	360	<0.5	<0.5	3	11	22	1.24	35	12	22	10	2	122	154
E1-450	10	1.0	306	830	<0.5	7	22	7	47	9.95	1000	411	59	16	20	64	538
E1-500	<5	1.0	72	760	<0.5	2	<1	5	15	0.73	15	8	94	2	<2	43	414
E1-550	<5	0.2	24	1000	<0.5	<0.5	<1	9	13	0.96	15	7	6	12	<2	72	44
E1-600	<5	1.2	50	1200	<0.5	1	3	9	62	2.15	20	19	25	14	6	84	200
E2-00	5	2.4	62	1340	0.5	4	5	78	93	2.87	65	34	66	22	12	1005	450
E2-50	<5	0.8	28	1110	<0.5	1	3	29	37	1.72	40	14	32	10	2	295	206
E2-100	<5	2.6	36	760	<0.5	2	1	21	42	1.73	20	18	23	30	2	233	126
E2-150	5	0.4	12	450	<0.5	<0.5	3	41	32	1.30	25	16	33	12	2	356	208
E3-00	<5	0.6	26	500	<0.5	1	3	32	31	2.43	50	13	30	14	2	243	182
E3-50	<5	0.8	24	750	<0.5	1	3	41	37	2.00	40	20	33	12	4	433	226
E3-100	<5	1.2	2	130	<0.5	<0.5	1	7	7	0.49	15	1	4	<2	<2	65	26
E3-150	<5	0.6	24	430	<0.5	<0.5	3	42	29	2.59	30	20	31	18	6	528	248
E4-00	<5	0.6	32	550	<0.5	1	2	47	36	2.47	35	25	37	24	8	545	238
E4-50	<5	0.2	8	390	<0.5	<0.5	2	28	21	1.18	20	9	19	12	<2	232	128
E4-100	20	5.0	60	1390	<0.5	35	14	33	178	5.12	635	38	177	22	12	282	1485
E4-150	<5	0.8	50	1400	<0.5	2	4	72	58	3.27	45	34	66	16	12	889	464
E5-00	<5	1.6	28	790	<0.5	1	<1	39	28	1.39	15	54	14	104	18	423	72
E5-50	<5	1.8	8	650	<0.5	2	<1	15	37	0.34	15	4	17	10	<2	119	40
E5-100	<5	<0.2	6	320	<0.5	<0.5	1	22	23	1.01	20	8	14	8	<2	188	92
E5-150	<5	0.6	18	510	<0.5	<0.5	3	40	36	2.12	30	20	36	20	2	331	256
E6-50	<5	0.2	32	720	<0.5	<0.5	<1	13	16	1.84	5	23	7	26	6	103	64
E6-100	<5	0.4	42	890	<0.5	<0.5	1	16	18	2.23	25	25	11	22	2	160	90
E6-150	<5	0.4	24	350	<0.5	<0.5	<1	8	7	1.26	5	16	5	4	2	75	48
E6-200	<5	8.4	<2	200	<0.5	<0.5	<1	6	7	0.45	10	2	4	<2	<2	38	26
E6-250	5	6.4	4	150	<0.5	<0.5	<1	6	6	0.46	10	5	6	<2	<2	41	30
E6-300	<5	0.6	8	160	<0.5	<0.5	<1	9	9	0.63	10	8	8	8	6	86	52
E6-350	<5	2.0	30	870	<0.5	1	<1	35	26	1.05	10	24	11	20	10	472	72
E6-400	<5	0.6	38	830	<0.5	<0.5	1	16	17	1.54	20	14	13	12	6	124	76
E6-450	<5	1.0	8	180	<0.5	<0.5	<1	11	9	0.49	5	4	7	8	<2	65	34
E6-500	<5	0.2	8	630	<0.5	<0.5	1	17	13	0.84	20	8	15	6	<2	127	86
E6-550	10	1.8	46	860	<0.5	1	2	30	24	1.97	40	23	17	22	10	192	102
E6-600	5	2.0	2	180	<0.5	<0.5	<1	5	8	0.31	10	2	5	<2	<2	26	8
GOS –1	10	2.6	56	550	<0.5	1	<1	49	129	7.57	5	49	13	18	6	712	44
GOS-2	<5	1.4	90	300	<0.5	<0.5	1	3	76	>15.00	25	50	24	16	2	218	190
95% Per	**20**	**4.6**	**340**	**1338**	**0.5**	**34**	**122**	**49**	**209**	**7.56**	**3970**	**53**	**214**	**26**	**19**	**670**	**1504**

Rock Geochemistry

Twenty-five geochemical rock samples were taken from outcrops located on the Eagle claims. The samples were taken during prospecting traverses in the area south of the Pelly River. Geologists collected the rock samples in an attempt to ascertain the potential for mineralization. Rock chips were collected in plastic bags and labeled with the supplied Chemex tag number and usually averaged 1-2 kilograms of material. The sample were sent to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver where they were pulverized in a chrome steel ring mill to 95% passing 106 micron (-150 mesh) and then a 30 gram fire assay for gold and a 34 element ICP aqua regia leach was conducted. (see Appendix V for full procedure).

Rock Geochemistry Results

The twenty-five rock sample results were examined for anomalous concentrations and when examined in conjunction with the soil sample results show higher Ba, Cr and V, similar Au, as, Cu, Fe, Mo and Pb with lower Ag, Cd, Co and Mn.

1999 Eagle Rocks

SAMPLE	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Sb	V	Zn
417113	<5	0.2	8	900	0.5	1	3	37	26	2.15	15	1	19	10	<2	25	106
417114	<5	2.6	22	750	<0.5	1	1	244	48	1.03	20	19	48	2	2	669	90
417115	<5	<0.2	<2	430	<0.5	<0.5	1	38	3	2.26	545	1	14	<2	2	33	54
417116	<5	<0.2	60	1460	<0.5	<0.5	<1	231	69	1.80	5	3	5	<2	2	27	16
417117	<5	0.6	122	2720	<0.5	1	1	140	243	6.05	5	9	7	<2	8	55	56
417118	<5	<0.2	6	570	<0.5	<0.5	<1	256	9	0.42	10	6	5	<2	2	78	4
417119	<5	<0.2	32	160	<0.5	<0.5	2	21	6	>15.00	<5	13	1	<2	<2	193	108
417120	<5	<0.2	38	4150	<0.5	1	<1	89	3	0.15	<5	<1	3	<2	<2	28	2
417121	<5	<0.2	6	550	<0.5	<0.5	2	198	14	0.55	25	2	10	2	<2	13	6
417210	<5	0.8	148	870	<0.5	1	<1	173	70	1.84	<5	106	27	<2	12	6610	74
417211	<5	0.2	80	90	3.0	4	4	59	446	>15.00	<5	199	60	<2	32	332	1150
417212	10	0.6	46	2890	<0.5	5	56	77	98	7.77	1400	9	79	4	2	107	494
417213	<5	<0.2	1630	90	<0.5	<0.5	1	226	29	>15.00	<5	204	<1	<2	116	1690	<2
417214	<5	0.8	40	1290	0.5	2	4	32	38	2.56	20	15	46	8	4	225	346
417215	<5	<0.2	2	>10000	<0.5	27	1	70	76	0.24	320	11	42	<2	6	144	478
417216	<5	<0.2	16	1650	<0.5	11	<1	94	16	0.24	180	3	12	<2	4	90	236
417217	10	<0.2	10	>10000	<0.5	<0.5	9	11	14	0.10	5	8	23	10	<2	161	168
417218	<5	<0.2	<2	1480	<0.5	2	<1	124	1	1.11	580	6	6	<2	2	21	100
417219	<5	<0.2	62	8370	<0.5	2	1	2	12	0.18	295	6	30	<2	6	24	84
417220	<5	2.0	6	540	<0.5	<0.5	1	176	17	0.76	15	3	16	4	<2	14	114
417221	<5	<0.2	<2	470	<0.5	1	5	15	18	2.61	910	1	15	<2	2	9	52
417222	<5	1.4	94	1600	1.0	1	2	80	81	4.05	90	20	49	6	8	330	66
417223	10	<0.2	8	210	<0.5	1	4	24	24	2.97	260	4	23	<2	<2	14	162
417224	10	<0.2	18	1460	2.0	2	1	106	62	0.93	30	3	32	16	<2	116	64
417225	<5	0.6	26	1850	0.5	3	11	31	39	4.52	300	11	120	2	<2	43	1875
95% Per	**10**	**2.3**	**147**	**4024**	**2.8**	**14**	**15**	**241**	**214**	**5.97**	**935**	**185**	**76**	**13**	**53**	**1486**	**1052**

Rock samples (417211 and 417213) in the vicinity of contour soil line samples E6 200- 250 (anomalous Ag) returned anomalous Cu, Fe, Mo, Cr and V. At sample 417212 near soils (B1-B3) high Mn, Fe and Zn were returned. These add to the proposed theory of a NE trending anomalous structure in this area.

Samples 417215 and 417217 returned > 10,000 Ba and confirm quartz-barite-limonite breccias mapped in the area. In the same area as sample 417215 at sample site 417210 a values of 6610 ppm V was returned.

In the vicinity of the soil gridded area rock samples 417119 and 417121 were taken and returned only anomalous levels in Fe (> 15%) in sample 417119.

Property Geochemistry Conclusions

The 1999 field program geochemical results have returned results similar to that of previous workers in the area. The work of Welcome North, Dynasty Explorations, Archer-Cathro and Falconbridge discovered zinc anomalies and minor gossans that were related to calcareous spring deposits and high zinc background levels in the shales. Willow bogs also appeared to have thick accumulations of organics, which may be concentrating metals.

The 1999 work appears to indicate a NE trending anomalous structure and gossan zone in the area of the contour soils, and a gossan zone in the area of the soil grid. The silt samples are suggesting that work is required upstream of samples 417056 and 417057 which returned Zn 4550-5120 ppm. Silt sample 417458 in the area of the 1999 soil grid is also suggesting mineralization outside the soil grid area.

Rock sampling returned samples with anomalous levels of Barium, Iron, and Vanadium with lesser As, Mo and Zn.

These geochemical results however would be best examined in the context of a complete compilation of previous work.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The regional geochemistry, known Minfile occurrences and property geochemistry are clearly indicating a shale hosted Ni-Mo-Zn+/-PGE prospective horizon associated with vanadium rich shales. At the Nick occurrence on NTS Sheet 106 A platinum group values are also associated with this horizon and in China in a similar setting the Zunyi Mo mines yield ~ 1000 t per year averaging ~4 % Mo and containing up to 4 % Ni, 2 % Zn, 0.7 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag, 0.3 g/t Pt, 0.4 g/t Pd and 30 g/t Ir. Although these deposit are generally sub-economic they contain enormous tonnages of relatively high grade Ni, Mo, Zn and PGE, which may be exploited if thicker deposits can be found, or a relevant new technology is developed.

The shear or fault related Ba-Zn-Mo-Ni mineralization encountered to date may be related to remobilized shale hosted Ni-Mo-Zn-PGE or re-mobilized potentially stratiform mineralization from the Prevost Formation analogous to the Tom-Jason deposits. The position for the prospective Howards Pass "active member" is most likely at a depth of 100-300 metres below the Eagle claims.

Based on the 1999 work and a review of previous work and literature the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **PGE potential ?-** at least 20 of the anomalous Ni-Zn-Mo-V samples should be analyzed for Pt and Pd.
2. **Previous Work-** numerous work programs were completed from 1972-1992 by Welcome North, Dynasty Explorations, Archer-Cathro and Falconbridge in the area of the claims, a compilation of this work would most likely produce more detail then the 1999 program. This work will also allow for a proper assessment of the Zn-Pb potential. With Archer-Cathro's previous work in the area it should be assumed that their related company Expatriate claims cover the most prospective ground.

3. **Vanadium horizon**- values of up to 6610 ppm V in a rock sample have been returned, their potential economic significance needs to be fully researched, especially in context with Expatriates "Vanadium Target" on the Wolfman claims SE of the Eagle claims.
4. **Emeralds** – the original target of the claims has been downgraded with the announcement that Expatriates emeralds come from the Finlayson lake area. However the original criteria for chosing this setting is still somewhat valid. It is interesting to note that Be values are elevated in the vicinity of both gossan zones and at sample site 417224.

The sampling of previous pulps for PGE potential, compilation of the previous work (1972-1992), an understanding of the significance of vanadium, and a quick check of the silt samples for emeralds all need to be completed prior to fully assessing the merits of the property.

Respectfully Submitted:

Adam Travis
Geologist

Endorsed by:

Terry Tucker, P.Geo
Project Supervisor

Approved for
Release by:

Bonnie Whelan
President, Nickelodeon Mineral Inc.

References

Bradshaw, G, Field Notes Eagle Property, 1999

Burke, M., Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview, 1999 in Yukon Exploration &Geology 1999

Canadian Government, Schedule of Representation Work & Quartz Grouping Guidelines, Yukon Quartz Mining Act (Sections 53 & 54), April 1997

Expatriate Resources Website Selwyn Basin Project (www.expatriateresources.com/selwyn.htm), 2000

Godwin, C., Dynasty Explorations.- Assessment Report 060127 on the Tam 1-48 claims, 1973

Gordey, S.P and Anderson, R.G, Geological Survey Memoir 428- Evolution Of The Northern Cordilleran Miogeocline, Nahanni Map Area (105 I), Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1993

Henwood, Blake, Field Notes Eagle Property 1999

Liberty Mineral website (www.libertyexploration.yk.ca), Lened Property

Smith, J., Field Notes Eagle Property, 1999

Tulk, L., Internal Company Memo- Yukon Emeralds Staking Proposal, 1999

Walton L., Open File 1996-2(G)- Exploration Criteria For Gemstone Deposits And Their Application To Yukon Geology, 1996

Yukon Minfile, Tam (Falcon) Minfile 105I 044

Yukon Minfile, Oro Minfile 105I 036

Appendix I

Eagle 1- 142

Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS – TO ACCOMPANY Eagle 1-142 Assessment Report , YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA', DATED 5 MAY 2000.

I, Terry L. Tucker, P.Geo. of 1541 Mahon Avenue, North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geologist with an office at 701 – 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2B3.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (B.Sc. Specialization Geology, 1989)

3) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, an Associate of the Geological Association of Canada, a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, a member of the BC and Yukon Chamber of Mines and a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.

4) I have practiced my geological profession since 1986 in many parts of Canada, Europe, United States, Mexico, Africa, Australia and Papua New Guinea.

5) I supervised the work discussed in this report during the 1999 exploration program. The information reviewed is believed to be reliable and accurate.

6) I am a director of Nickelodeon Minerals Inc. and hold both shares and options of the company.

7) I hereby grant my permission for Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.. to use this Geological Report for whatever purposes it wants, subject to the disclosures set out in this Certificate.

Signed in Vancouver, British Columbia on the 5 th day of May 2000.

Terry L. Tucker, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS – TO ACCOMPANY Eagle 1-142 Assessment Report , YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA', DATED 5 MAY 2000.

I, Adam Travis, BSc.of 3579 Lansbury Court Westbank British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 3579 Lansbury Court Westbank, British Columbia, V4T 1C5.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc. Major Geology, 1990)

3. I have practiced my geological profession since 1986 in many parts of Canada and Africa.

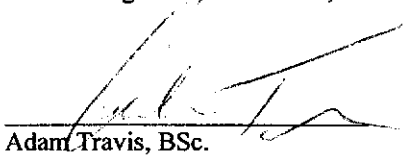
4. I have not been to the Hawk or Eagle properties, however have worked in a similar stratigraphic setting at Brewery Creek from 1994-1996.

5. I have gathered my information for this report from government publications, internal company memo's, geological fieldnotes and data that is believed to be reliable and accurate.

6. I hold shares in Nickelodeon Minerals however this position has not changed based on this report.

7. I hereby grant my permission for Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.. to use this Geological Report for whatever purposes it wants, subject to the disclosures set out in this Certificate.

8. Signed in Vancouver, British Columbia on the 5th day of May 2000.



Adam Travis, BSc.

Appendix II

Eagle 1- 142

Claim Group Details

Eagle Claim Group Details

Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Holder	Work on Behalf Of	Date Recorded	Years Ass. Applied
Eagle 1	YB92213	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 2	YB92214	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 3	YB92215	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 4	YB92216	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 5	YB92217	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 6	YB92218	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 7	YB92219	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 8	YB92220	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 9	YB92221	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 10	YB92222	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 11	YB92223	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 12	YB92224	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 13	YB92225	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 14	YB92226	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 15	YB92227	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 16	YB92228	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	2
Eagle 17	YB92229	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 18	YB92230	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	2
Eagle 19	YB92231	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 20	YB92232	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	2
Eagle 21	YB92233	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	2
Eagle 22	YB92234	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	2
Eagle 23	YB92235	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	2
Eagle 24	YB92236	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	2
Eagle 25	YB92237	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	2
Eagle 26	YB92238	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 27	YB92239	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 28	YB92240	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 29	YB92241	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 30	YB92242	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 31	YB92243	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 32	YB92244	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 33	YB92245	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 34	YB92246	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 35	YB92247	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 36	YB92248	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 37	YB92249	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 38	YB92250	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 39	YB92251	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 40	YB92252	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 41	YB92253	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 42	YB92254	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 43	YB92255	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 44	YB92256	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 45	YB92257	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 46	YB92258	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 47	YB92259	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 48	YB92260	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3

Eagle Claim Group Details

Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Holder	Work on Behalf Of	Date Recorded	Years Ass. Applied
Eagle 49	YB92261	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 50	YB92262	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 51	YB92263	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 52	YB92264	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 53	YB92265	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 54	YB92266	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 55	YB92267	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 56	YB92268	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 57	YB92269	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 58	YB92270	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 59	YB92271	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 60	YB92272	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 61	YB92273	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 62	YB92274	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 63	YB92275	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 64	YB92276	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 65	YB92277	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 66	YB92278	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 67	YB92279	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 68	YB92280	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 69	YB92281	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 70	YB92282	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 71	YB92283	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 72	YB92284	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 73	YB92285	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 74	YB92286	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 75	YB92287	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 76	YB92288	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 77	YB92289	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 78	YB92290	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 79	YB92291	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	2
Eagle 80	YB92292	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	3
Eagle 81	YB92293	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	2
Eagle 82	YB92294	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 83	YB92295	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 84	YB92296	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 85	YB92297	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 86	YB92298	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 87	YB92299	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 88	YB92300	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 89	YB92301	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 90	YB92302	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 91	YB92303	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 92	YB92304	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 93	YB92305	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 94	YB92306	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 95	YB92307	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 96	YB92308	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0

Eagle Claim Group Details

Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Holder	Work on Behalf Of	Date Recorded	Years Ass. Applied
Eagle 97	YB92309	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 98	YB92310	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 99	YB92311	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 100	YB92312	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 101	YB92313	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 102	YB92314	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 103	YB92315	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 104	YB92316	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 105	YB92317	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 106	YB92318	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 107	YB92319	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 108	YB92320	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 109	YB92321	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 110	YB92322	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 111	YB92323	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 112	YB92324	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 113	YB92325	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 114	YB92326	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 115	YB92327	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 116	YB92328	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 117	YB92329	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 118	YB92330	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 119	YB92331	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 120	YB92332	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 121	YB92333	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 122	YB92334	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 123	YB92335	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 124	YB92336	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 125	YB92337	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 126	YB92338	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 127	YB92339	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 128	YB92340	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 129	YB92341	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 130	YB92342	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 131	YB92343	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 132	YB92344	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 133	YB92345	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 134	YB92346	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 135	YB92347	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 136	YB92348	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 137	YB92349	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 138	YB92350	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 139	YB92351	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 140	YB92352	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 141	YB92353	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0
Eagle 142	YB92354	Nickelodeon Minerals	Nickelodeon / Tanquery	04-Jun-99	0

Appendix III

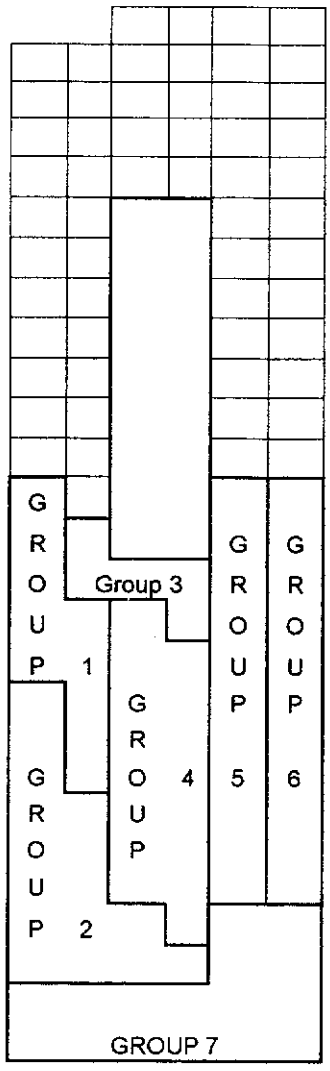
Eagle 1- 142

Claim Expenditures and Grouping Proposal

Eagle Project - 1999 Expenditures

Date	Supplier	Draft/Maps/ Reports	Travel/ Shipping	Consulting/ Personnel	Geology/ Geophysics	Analyses	Admin/ Field Exp.	Staking/ Land	Total
15-Jun-99	Trans Rocky Cons.			1,700.00					1,700.00
June, 1999	Lisa Tulk	9.12			155.25				164.37
05-Jul-99	Terry Lee	75.00							75.00
15-Jul-99	Norcan -truck rental		950.00						950.00
26-Jul-99	Dominion Blue	16.44							16.44
10-Aug-99	Camp Rental						787.50		787.50
Jul-99	Lisa Tulk	16.99							16.99
11-Aug-99	Terry Lee	131.25							131.25
23-Aug-99	Geoffrey Bradshaw				1,600.00				1,600.00
23-Aug-99	G.B expenses						1,481.90		1,481.90
23-Aug-99	Blake Henwood				1,120.00				1,120.00
23-Aug-99	B.H expenses						300.00		300.00
26-Aug-99	Cdn. Airlines		944.88						944.88
28-Aug-99	Trans Rocky Cons.			1,225.00					1,225.00
01-Aug-99	James Smith				1,440.00				1,440.00
10-Sep-99	Geoffrey Bradshaw				200.00				200.00
28-Oct-99	Trans Rocky Cons.			1,400.00					1,400.00
31-Oct-99	Trans North Helicop.		5,545.89						5,545.89
10-Nov-99	Chemex					659.09			659.09
11-Nov-99	Chemex					411.30			411.30
11-Nov-99	Chemex					100.30			100.30
20-Dec-99	Trans Rocky Cons.			1,050.00					1,050.00
01-Mar-00	Terry Lee	118.75							118.75
30-Apr-00	Adam Travis			2,000.00					2,000.00
30-Apr-00	Terry Lee	150.00							150.00
		517.55	7,440.77	7,375.00	4,515.25	1,170.69	2,569.40		23,588.66

Eagle Claims Grouping Proposal



Grouping	Expen.		Years
1	1039.205	1000	2
2	4803.874	4800	3
3	1509.789	1500	3
4	4813.677	4800	3
5	3303.889	3300	3
6	3313.692	3300	3
7	4803.874	4800	3
	23588	23500	

Eagle Claims Grouping Proposal

Time

		0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0.2			0.1	0
0	0.27	0.1	0.2	0.2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0
0.1	0.33	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.64	1.25
0.17	0.17	0.34	0.505	0.345	0.14
0.17	0.17	0.2	0.17	0.14	0.34
0	0	0.17	0.86	0.43	0.2
0	0	0.16	0.18	0.33	0
0	0	0.17	0.17	0.33	0

0.61 1.61 2.01 2.655 2.915 2.23

12.03 Total $ 23588

Expenditures

		0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	392.2			196.1	0
0	529.4	196.1	392.2	392.2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	392.2	392.2	0	0	0
196.1	647.1	392.2	392.2	392.2	0
0	196.1	588.2	392.2	392.2	588.2
333.3	333.3	333.3	333.3	1255	2451
333.3	333.3	666.7	990.2	676.5	274.5
333.3	333.3	392.2	333.3	274.5	666.7
0	0	333.3	1686	843.1	392.2
0	0	313.7	352.9	647.1	0
0	0	333.3	333.3	647.1	0

Eagle Claims Grouping Proposal

Claim Layout

		113	114	141	142	Grouping
103	104	111	112	139	140	
101	102	109	110	137	138	
99	100	107	108	135	136	
97	98	105	106	133	134	1
95	96			131	132	
93	94			129	130	2
91	92			127	128	
89	90			125	126	3
87	88			123	124	
85	86			121	122	4
83	84			119	120	
81	82			117	118	5
79	80			115	116	
25	26	51	52	77	78	6
23	24	49	50	75	76	
21	22	47	48	73	74	7
19	20	45	46	71	72	
17	18	43	44	69	70	
15	16	41	42	67	68	
13	14	39	40	65	66	Group 1: 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 79, 81
11	12	37	38	63	64	Group 2: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 31, 32, 33
9	10	35	36	61	62	Group 3: 26, 50, 51, 52, 80
7	8	33	34	59	60	Group 4: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49
5	6	31	32	57	58	Group 5: 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 115, 117
3	4	29	30	55	56	Group 6: 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 116, 118
1	2	27	28	53	54	Group 7: 1, 2, 3, 4, 27, 28, 29, 30, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60

	Expen.	Years	
1	1039	1000	2
2	4804	4800	3
3	1510	1500	3
4	4814	4800	3
5	3304	3300	3
6	3314	3300	3
7	4804	4800	3
	23588	23500	

0 Total $ 23489

Appendix IV

Eagle 1- 142

1999 Chemex Labs Assay Certificates

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: NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

1300 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1T2

Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

NOV 17 1999

A9926619

CERTIFICATE A9926619

(OYS) - NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

Project: EAGLE
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 12-NOV-1999.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	7	Dry, sieve to -80 mesh
202	7	save reject
229	7	ICP - AQ Digestion charge
* NOTE	1:	

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
983	7	Au ppb: Fuse 30 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
2118	7	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	100.0
2119	7	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	7	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
557	7	B ppm: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	10	10000
2121	7	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	7	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	7	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	7	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	7	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	500
2126	7	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	7	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	7	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	7	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	7	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2131	7	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2132	7	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	7	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	7	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	7	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	7	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	7	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2138	7	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	7	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	7	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
551	7	S %: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2141	7	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	7	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	7	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	7	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2145	7	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	7	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	7	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	7	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2149	7	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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: NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

1300 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1T2

Project : EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 12-NOV-1999
Invoice No. : I9926619
P.O. Number :
Account : OYS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9926619

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %
417056	201	202	10	1.4	1.12	40	< 10	2070	0.5	< 2	0.85	20.0	9	49	88	2.11	< 10	1	0.19	20	0.25
417057	201	202	5	1.4	1.27	48	< 10	1650	0.5	< 2	1.01	15.5	16	32	71	2.72	< 10	< 1	0.24	20	0.39
417058	201	202	< 5	0.6	0.86	36	< 10	1570	0.5	< 2	0.67	15.5	10	20	62	2.11	< 10	< 1	0.15	20	0.26
417059	201	202	10	1.2	1.36	44	< 10	1620	1.0	< 2	1.33	19.0	26	39	142	3.83	< 10	< 1	0.26	20	0.45
417456	201	202	< 5	0.6	1.43	42	40	230	0.5	< 2	0.10	9.0	9	7	56	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.01
417457	201	202	< 5	2.0	2.72	92	< 10	860	2.0	< 2	0.69	22.5	38	24	301	8.10	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.11
417458	201	202	< 5	1.2	1.89	134	< 10	1280	1.5	< 2	0.55	93.0	40	36	124	10.95	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.12

CERTIFICATION:

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: NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

1300 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1T2

Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

NOV 15 1999

A9926617

CERTIFICATE A9926617

(OYS) - NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

Project: EAGLE
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 10-NOV-1999.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	46	Dry, sieve to -80 mesh
202	46	save reject
229	46	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
983	46	Au ppb: Fuse 30 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
2118	46	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	100.0
2119	46	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	46	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
557	46	B ppm: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	10	10000
2121	46	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	46	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	46	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	46	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	46	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	500
2126	46	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	46	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	46	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	46	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	46	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2131	46	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2132	46	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	46	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	46	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	46	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	46	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	46	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2138	46	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	46	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	46	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
551	46	S %: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2141	46	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	46	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	46	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	46	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2145	46	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	46	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	46	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	46	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2149	46	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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: NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

1300 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1T2

Project : EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number :1-A
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 10-NOV-1999
Invoice No. :I9926617
P.O. Number :
Account :OYS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9926617

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %
B1	201	202	10	2.6	1.20	316	< 10	870	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	36.5	258	2	719	>15.00	10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.01
B2	201	202	< 5	0.8	0.29	360	< 10	110	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	12	< 1	219	>15.00	20	< 1	0.01	< 10	< 0.01
B3	201	202	< 5	1.0	0.87	346	10	820	< 0.5	< 2	0.08	24.0	143	< 1	256	>15.00	10	< 1	0.08	< 10	0.03
E1-00	201	202	20	2.6	0.82	212	< 10	1170	< 0.5	< 2	1.04	17.5	15	36	143	3.53	< 10	2	0.17	20	0.39
E1-50	201	202	20	2.0	0.78	150	10	1330	< 0.5	< 2	0.59	7.0	24	25	91	2.77	< 10	< 1	0.14	20	0.12
E1-100	201	202	20	1.2	0.65	376	10	1240	< 0.5	< 2	0.53	20.0	104	22	62	7.34	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.08
E1-150	201	202	< 5	0.4	0.39	26	10	240	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	1	7	11	0.88	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.03
E1-200	201	202	< 5	0.4	0.63	46	10	760	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	1	11	20	1.54	< 10	< 1	0.10	20	0.03
E1-250	201	202	< 5	0.6	0.54	94	< 10	700	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	0.5	3	17	38	2.57	< 10	< 1	0.15	30	0.03
E1-300	201	202	< 5	< 0.2	0.19	6	< 10	100	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	< 1	4	3	0.45	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.02
E1-350	201	202	< 5	0.6	0.76	140	< 10	910	< 0.5	< 2	0.24	16.0	73	6	98	10.70	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.07
E1-400	201	202	< 5	0.8	0.33	26	< 10	360	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	3	11	22	1.24	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.01
E1-450	201	202	10	1.0	0.79	306	< 10	830	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	7.0	22	7	47	9.95	< 10	< 1	0.14	10	0.04
E1-500	201	202	< 5	1.0	0.46	72	10	760	< 0.5	< 2	0.40	1.5	< 1	5	15	0.73	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.04
E1-550	201	202	< 5	0.2	0.32	24	10	1000	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	< 1	9	13	0.96	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.02
E1-600	201	202	< 5	1.2	0.73	50	< 10	1200	< 0.5	< 2	0.02	0.5	3	9	62	2.15	< 10	< 1	0.13	10	0.07
E2-00	201	202	5	2.4	1.45	62	10	1340	0.5	< 2	0.25	4.0	5	78	93	2.87	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	0.13
E2-50	201	202	< 5	0.8	0.93	28	10	1110	< 0.5	< 2	0.11	1.0	3	29	37	1.72	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.09
E2-100	201	202	< 5	2.6	1.32	36	10	760	< 0.5	< 2	0.07	2.0	1	21	42	1.73	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.06
E2-150	201	202	5	0.4	1.08	12	10	450	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	3	41	32	1.30	< 10	< 1	0.12	20	0.10
E3-00	201	202	< 5	0.6	1.10	26	10	500	< 0.5	< 2	0.06	0.5	3	32	31	2.43	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.09
E3-50	201	202	< 5	0.8	0.96	24	< 10	750	< 0.5	< 2	0.10	1.0	3	41	37	2.00	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.09
E3-100	201	202	< 5	1.2	0.57	2	< 10	130	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	1	7	7	0.49	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.03
E3-150	201	202	< 5	0.6	1.17	24	< 10	430	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	3	42	29	2.59	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.07
E4-00	201	202	< 5	0.6	0.92	32	10	550	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	0.5	2	47	36	2.47	< 10	< 1	0.10	20	0.06
E4-50	201	202	< 5	0.2	0.91	8	10	390	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	2	28	21	1.18	< 10	< 1	0.10	20	0.07
E4-100	201	202	20	5.0	1.45	60	10	1390	< 0.5	< 2	0.84	35.0	14	33	178	5.12	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	0.27
E4-150	201	202	< 5	0.8	1.38	50	10	1400	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	2.0	4	72	58	3.27	< 10	< 1	0.13	20	0.12
E5-00	201	202	< 5	1.6	0.55	28	10	790	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	0.5	< 1	39	28	1.39	< 10	< 1	0.13	20	0.04
E5-50	201	202	< 5	1.8	0.79	8	10	650	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	1.5	< 1	15	37	0.34	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.07
E5-100	201	202	< 5	< 0.2	0.91	6	10	320	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	1	22	23	1.01	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.06
E5-150	201	202	< 5	0.6	1.05	18	10	510	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	3	40	36	2.12	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	0.10
E6-50	201	202	< 5	0.2	0.42	32	10	720	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	< 1	13	16	1.84	< 10	< 1	0.12	30	0.03
E6-100	201	202	< 5	0.4	0.42	42	10	890	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	1	16	18	2.23	< 10	1	0.12	30	0.03
E6-150	201	202	< 5	0.4	0.29	24	10	350	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	< 1	8	7	1.26	< 10	< 1	0.07	30	0.01
E6-200	201	202	< 5	8.4	0.24	< 2	10	200	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	< 1	6	7	0.45	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.01
E6-250	201	202	5	6.4	0.33	4	10	150	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	< 1	6	6	0.46	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	0.01
E6-300	201	202	< 5	0.6	0.28	8	10	160	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	< 1	9	9	0.63	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	0.01
E6-350	201	202	< 5	2.0	0.45	30	10	870	< 0.5	< 2	0.02	0.5	< 1	35	26	1.05	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.02
E6-400	201	202	< 5	0.6	0.43	38	10	830	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	1	16	17	1.54	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.02

CERTIFICATION: _____

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: NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

1300 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1T2

Project : EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Certificate Date: 10-NOV-1999
Invoice No. :I9926617
P.O. Number :
Account :OYS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9926617

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
B1	201	202	8260	7	0.01	198	1210	26	0.13	10	4	38	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	77	< 10	912
B2	201	202	390	< 1	0.01	14	110	24	1.33	2	< 1	8	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	12	< 10	804
B3	201	202	5030	3	0.02	237	820	16	0.22	4	1	52	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	46	< 10	1510
E1-00	201	202	325	33	0.01	144	2930	20	0.19	18	5	187	< 0.01	< 10	10	372	< 10	1435
E1-50	201	202	905	29	0.01	219	1930	12	0.08	18	4	114	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	193	< 10	2140
E1-100	201	202	4220	122	0.05	723	1630	12	0.07	22	3	93	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	204	20	7830
E1-150	201	202	25	6	0.04	10	370	< 2	0.02	< 2	< 1	10	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	66	< 10	104
E1-200	201	202	25	10	0.02	12	480	6	0.04	< 2	< 1	19	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	97	< 10	116
E1-250	201	202	35	14	< 0.01	20	780	24	0.17	4	1	67	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	157	< 10	188
E1-300	201	202	20	1	0.05	1	230	< 2	0.01	< 2	< 1	5	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	23	< 10	22
E1-350	201	202	3220	12	0.01	164	1950	10	0.15	4	1	93	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	98	< 10	692
E1-400	201	202	35	12	0.01	22	570	10	0.05	2	< 1	29	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	122	< 10	154
E1-450	201	202	1000	411	0.01	59	2560	16	0.28	20	1	87	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	64	< 10	538
E1-500	201	202	15	8	0.04	94	540	2	0.09	< 2	< 1	98	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	414
E1-550	201	202	15	7	0.04	6	450	12	0.13	< 2	< 1	40	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	72	< 10	44
E1-600	201	202	20	19	0.01	25	1220	14	0.13	6	< 1	52	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	84	< 10	200
E2-00	201	202	65	34	0.01	66	4090	22	0.15	12	< 1	124	< 0.01	< 10	10	1005	< 10	450
E2-50	201	202	40	14	0.02	32	1770	10	0.08	2	< 1	62	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	295	< 10	206
E2-100	201	202	20	18	0.03	23	2260	30	0.13	2	< 1	66	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	233	< 10	126
E2-150	201	202	25	16	0.01	33	1040	12	0.04	2	< 1	23	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	356	< 10	208
E3-00	201	202	50	13	0.01	30	2330	14	0.09	2	< 1	39	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	243	< 10	182
E3-50	201	202	40	20	0.03	33	2530	12	0.11	4	< 1	72	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	433	< 10	226
E3-100	201	202	15	1	0.04	4	690	< 2	0.03	< 2	< 1	8	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	65	< 10	26
E3-150	201	202	30	20	< 0.01	31	1590	18	0.06	6	< 1	37	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	528	< 10	248
E4-00	201	202	35	25	< 0.01	37	1960	24	0.11	8	< 1	75	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	545	< 10	238
E4-50	201	202	20	9	0.01	19	760	12	0.06	< 2	< 1	33	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	232	< 10	128
E4-100	201	202	635	38	0.01	177	4960	22	0.11	12	4	141	< 0.01	< 10	10	282	< 10	1485
E4-150	201	202	45	34	< 0.01	66	3420	16	0.11	12	1	65	0.01	< 10	< 10	889	< 10	464
E5-00	201	202	15	54	< 0.01	14	1110	104	0.21	18	< 1	94	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	423	< 10	72
E5-50	201	202	15	4	0.04	17	1370	10	0.08	< 2	< 1	28	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	119	< 10	40
E5-100	201	202	20	8	0.04	14	1070	8	0.04	< 2	< 1	21	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	188	< 10	92
E5-150	201	202	30	20	0.01	36	1500	20	0.08	2	< 1	44	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	331	< 10	256
E6-50	201	202	5	23	< 0.01	7	640	26	0.15	6	< 1	45	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	103	< 10	64
E6-100	201	202	25	25	< 0.01	11	870	22	0.17	2	< 1	42	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	160	< 10	90
E6-150	201	202	5	16	< 0.01	5	350	4	0.04	2	< 1	10	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	75	< 10	48
E6-200	201	202	10	2	0.05	4	210	< 2	0.02	< 2	< 1	7	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	38	< 10	26
E6-250	201	202	10	5	0.03	6	370	< 2	0.03	< 2	< 1	7	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	41	< 10	30
E6-300	201	202	10	8	0.01	8	320	8	0.03	6	< 1	14	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	86	< 10	52
E6-350	201	202	10	24	0.01	11	650	20	0.12	10	< 1	55	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	472	< 10	72
E6-400	201	202	20	14	0.01	13	980	12	0.13	6	< 1	53	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	124	< 10	76

CERTIFICATION:

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: NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

1300 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1T2

Project : EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Certificate Date: 10-NOV-1999
Invoice No. : I9926617
P.O. Number :
Account :OYS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9926617

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %
E6-450	201	202	< 5	1.0	0.34	8	< 10	180	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	< 1	11	9	0.49	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	0.02
E6-500	201	202	< 5	0.2	0.49	8	10	630	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	1	17	13	0.84	< 10	< 1	0.08	20	0.03
E6-550	201	202	10	1.8	0.84	46	10	860	< 0.5	< 2	0.07	0.5	2	30	24	1.97	< 10	< 1	0.17	20	0.09
E6-600	201	202	5	2.0	0.23	2	< 10	180	< 0.5	< 2	0.02	< 0.5	< 1	5	8	0.31	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.01
GOS -1	201	202	10	2.6	2.34	56	10	550	< 0.5	< 2	0.02	0.5	< 1	49	129	7.57	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.08
GOS-2	201	202	< 5	1.4	1.05	90	10	300	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	1	3	76	>15.00	10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.01

CERTIFICATION: *

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: NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

1300 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1T2

Project : EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number :2-B
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 10-NOV-1999
Invoice No. : I9926617
P.O. Number :
Account :OYS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9926617

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
E6-450	201	202	5	4	0.03	7	300	8	0.03	< 2	< 1	12	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	65	< 10	34
E6-500	201	202	20	8	0.03	15	390	6	0.03	< 2	< 1	17	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	127	< 10	86
E6-550	201	202	40	23	< 0.01	17	1380	22	0.19	10	1	93	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	192	< 10	102
E6-600	201	202	10	2	0.06	5	240	< 2	0.03	< 2	< 1	7	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	26	< 10	8
GOS -1	201	202	5	49	0.01	13	5490	18	0.26	6	3	72	0.01	< 10	10	712	< 10	44
GOS-2	201	202	25	50	0.03	24	3490	16	0.39	2	< 1	18	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	218	< 10	190

CERTIFICATION: David Lee

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: NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

1300 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1T2

Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

A9926618

CERTIFICATE A9926618

(OYS) - NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

Project: EAGLE
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 11-NOV-1999.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	25	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
226	25	0-3 Kg crush and split
3202	25	Rock - save entire reject
229	25	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
983	25	Au ppb: Fuse 30 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
2118	25	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	100.0
2119	25	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	25	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
557	25	B ppm: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	10	10000
2121	25	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	25	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	25	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	25	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	25	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	500
2126	25	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	25	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	25	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	25	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	25	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2131	25	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2132	25	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	25	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	25	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	25	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	25	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	25	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2138	25	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	25	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	25	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
551	25	S %: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2141	25	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	25	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	25	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	25	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2145	25	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	25	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	25	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	25	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2149	25	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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: NICKELODEON MINERALS INC. *

1300 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1T2

Project : EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 11-NOV-1999
Invoice No. : I9926618
P.O. Number :
Account : OYS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9926618

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %
417113	205	226	< 5	0.2	1.06	8	10	900	0.5	< 2	0.01	0.5	3	37	26	2.15	< 10	< 1	0.55	30	0.19
417114	205	226	< 5	2.6	0.22	22	< 10	750	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	1.0	1	244	48	1.03	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.03
417115	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.14	< 2	< 10	430	< 0.5	< 2	12.05	< 0.5	1	38	3	2.26	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	7.68
417116	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.14	60	< 10	1460	< 0.5	< 2	0.02	< 0.5	< 1	231	69	1.80	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.01
417117	205	226	< 5	0.6	0.54	122	< 10	2720	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	0.5	1	140	243	6.05	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10	0.01
417118	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.07	6	< 10	570	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	< 0.5	< 1	256	9	0.42	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	< 0.01
417119	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.58	32	< 10	160	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	2	21	6	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.02
417120	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.03	38	< 10	4150	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	0.5	< 1	89	3	0.15	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01
417121	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.32	6	< 10	550	< 0.5	< 2	0.02	< 0.5	2	198	14	0.55	< 10	< 1	0.18	< 10	0.01
417210	205	226	< 5	0.8	0.34	148	< 10	870	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	0.5	< 1	173	70	1.84	< 10	1	0.06	< 10	0.05
417211	205	226	< 5	0.2	4.78	80	< 10	90	3.0	< 2	0.32	3.5	4	59	446	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10	< 0.01
417212	205	226	10	0.6	0.73	46	< 10	2890	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	5.0	56	77	98	7.77	< 10	< 1	0.24	10	0.05
417213	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.31	1630	< 10	90	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	1	226	29	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.01
417214	205	226	< 5	0.8	1.47	40	10	1290	0.5	< 2	0.86	1.5	4	32	38	2.56	< 10	< 1	0.66	30	0.29
417215	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.13	2	50	>10000	< 0.5	< 2	>15.00	27.0	1	70	76	0.24	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.07
417216	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.08	16	< 10	1650	< 0.5	< 2	10.25	11.0	< 1	94	16	0.24	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	6.57
417217	205	226	10	< 0.2	0.15	10	10	>10000	< 0.5	< 2	1.15	< 0.5	9	11	14	0.10	< 10	1	0.03	< 10	0.02
417218	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.04	< 2	30	1480	< 0.5	< 2	9.67	2.0	< 1	124	1	1.11	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	5.49
417219	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.07	62	30	8370	< 0.5	< 2	>15.00	2.0	1	2	12	0.18	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	1.84
417220	205	226	< 5	2.0	0.11	6	< 10	540	< 0.5	< 2	0.06	< 0.5	1	176	17	0.76	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.01
417221	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.38	< 2	< 10	470	< 0.5	< 2	9.39	0.5	5	15	18	2.61	< 10	< 1	0.20	< 10	5.72
417222	205	226	< 5	1.4	1.70	94	10	1600	1.0	< 2	0.21	0.5	2	80	81	4.05	< 10	< 1	0.34	30	0.19
417223	205	226	10	< 0.2	0.86	8	< 10	210	< 0.5	< 2	2.66	0.5	4	24	24	2.97	< 10	< 1	0.42	10	1.63
417224	205	226	10	< 0.2	1.57	18	30	1460	2.0	< 2	3.08	1.5	1	106	62	0.93	< 10	< 1	0.49	30	0.17
417225	205	226	< 5	0.6	1.26	26	< 10	1850	0.5	< 2	2.83	3.0	11	31	39	4.52	< 10	< 1	0.36	10	1.90

CERTIFICATION: *

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: NICKELODEON MINERALS INC.

1300 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1T2

Project : EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number :1-B
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 11-NOV-1999
Invoice No. :I9926618
P.O. Number :
Account :OYS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9926618

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
417113	205	226	15	1	0.02	19	190	10	0.33	< 2	4	34	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	25	< 10	106
417114	205	226	20	19	< 0.01	48	490	2	0.13	2	< 1	58	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	669	< 10	90
417115	205	226	545	1	< 0.01	14	270	< 2	0.05	2	5	1430	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	33	< 10	54
417116	205	226	5	3	< 0.01	5	270	< 2	0.04	2	< 1	13	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	27	< 10	16
417117	205	226	5	9	< 0.01	7	830	< 2	0.09	8	2	44	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	56
417118	205	226	10	6	< 0.01	5	560	< 2	0.03	2	< 1	24	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	78	< 10	4
417119	205	226	< 5	13	< 0.01	1	1370	< 2	0.77	< 2	< 1	10	< 0.01	< 10	10	193	< 10	108
417120	205	226	< 5	< 1	< 0.01	3	380	< 2	0.06	< 2	< 1	10	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	28	< 10	2
417121	205	226	25	2	< 0.01	10	170	2	0.05	< 2	1	5	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	13	< 10	6
417210	205	226	< 5	106	< 0.01	27	760	< 2	0.12	12	1	21	0.02	< 10	< 10	6610	< 10	74
417211	205	226	< 5	199	< 0.01	60	2670	< 2	1.06	32	12	70	< 0.01	< 10	90	332	< 10	1150
417212	205	226	1400	9	< 0.01	79	390	4	0.10	2	2	41	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	107	< 10	494
417213	205	226	< 5	204	< 0.01	< 1	>10000	< 2	0.96	116	< 1	12	< 0.01	< 10	20	1690	< 10	< 2
417214	205	226	20	15	< 0.01	46	4300	8	0.22	4	4	264	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	225	< 10	346
417215	205	226	320	11	0.01	42	1820	< 2	0.02	6	2	1290	< 0.01	< 10	10	144	< 10	478
417216	205	226	180	3	< 0.01	12	740	< 2	0.05	4	< 1	679	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	90	< 10	236
417217	205	226	5	8	0.01	23	460	10	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	7850	< 0.01	< 10	10	161	< 10	168
417218	205	226	580	6	0.01	6	180	< 2	< 0.01	2	1	867	< 0.01	< 10	10	21	< 10	100
417219	205	226	295	6	< 0.01	30	1170	< 2	0.07	6	< 1	351	< 0.01	< 10	30	24	< 10	84
417220	205	226	15	3	< 0.01	16	190	4	0.10	< 2	1	27	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	14	< 10	114
417221	205	226	910	1	< 0.01	15	120	< 2	0.34	2	4	718	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	9	< 10	52
417222	205	226	90	20	< 0.01	49	6570	6	0.14	8	6	769	< 0.01	< 10	10	330	< 10	66
417223	205	226	260	4	0.01	23	140	< 2	0.57	< 2	3	190	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	14	< 10	162
417224	205	226	30	3	< 0.01	32	>10000	16	0.17	< 2	5	728	< 0.01	< 10	10	116	< 10	64
417225	205	226	300	11	< 0.01	120	920	2	0.03	< 2	7	226	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	1875

CERTIFICATION:

Appendix V

Eagle 1- 142

1999 Chemex Labs Procedures

Chemex Labs

Sample Preparation Procedure - Crushing

Method: Crushing

The entire sample is passed through a primary crusher to yield a crushed product of which greater than 60% is less than approximately 2mm. A split (split size is determined by the final preparation method and analysis requested) is then taken using a stainless steel riffle splitter.

The crushing code indicates the weight of the original sample.

Chemex Code	Rush Code	Parameter	Sample Weight (lb)	Sample Weight (kg)
226	295	0-3 kg Crush and Split	0 - 6	0 - 3
294	272	4-7 kg Crush and Split	7 - 15	4 - 7
276	293	8-12 kg Crush and Split	16 - 25	8 - 12
273	271	13-18 kg Crush and Split	26 - 40	13 -18
270		19-26 kg Crush and Split	41 - 60	19 - 26
278		27-36 kg Crush and Split	61 -79	27 - 36

Chemex Labs

Sample Preparation Procedure - Ring Grinding

Method: Grinding

A crushed sample split (200 - 300 grams) is ground using a ring mill pulverizer with a chrome steel ring set. The Chemex specification for this procedure is that greater than 95% of the ground material passes through a 106 micron (Tyler 150 mesh) screen. Grinding with chrome steel may impart trace amounts of iron and chromium into a sample.

Chemex Code	Rush Code	Parameter
208	258	Assay Grade Ring Grind
205	255	Geochemical Ring Grind

Chemex Labs

Sample Preparation Procedure - Sieve Screening

Method: Sieving

Geochemical samples (soils, stream sediments, silts) are dried and then hammered to disaggregate any clumps. The samples are then placed in a stainless steel sieve and shaken from side-to-side until as much minus fraction as possible has been extracted.

The sieve size opening determines which code will be applied.

Chemex Code	Rush Code	Parameter	Opening Size (Microns)	Tyler Mesh Size
*240		Sieve to -10 Mesh	1700	10
3291		Sieve to -20 Mesh	850	20
*203	*243	Sieve to -35 Mesh	425	35
204		Sieve to -60 Mesh	250	60
201	241	Sieve to -80 Mesh	180	80
1338		Sieve to -100 Mesh	150	100
216		Sieve to -150 Mesh	106	150
230		Sieve to -200 Mesh	75	200
254		Sieve to -250 Mesh	63	250
3254		Sieve to -270 Mesh	53	270

*Note: Samples typically undergo further particle size reduction prior to laboratory analysis.

Chemex Labs

Fire Assay Procedure - Trace Gold

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested for ½ hour in dilute nitric acid. Hydrochloric acid is then added and the solution is digested for an additional hour. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to 7.5 ml with demineralized water, homogenized and then analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry.

International Units:

Routine Code	Rush Code	Element	Sample Weight (grams)	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
100	990	Gold	10	Au	5 ppb	10,000 ppb
96	1090	Gold	10	Au	0.005 ppm	10 ppm
983	991	Gold	30	Au	5 ppb	10,000 ppb
99	1091	Gold	30	Au	0.005 ppm	10 ppm
494	1209	Gold	30	Au	0.005 g/t	10 g/t
3583		Gold	50	Au	5 ppb	10,000 ppb
3584		Gold	50	Au	0.005 ppm	10 ppm
3594		Gold	50	Au	0.005 g/t	10 g/t

American/English Units:

Routine Code	Rush Code	Element	Sample Weight (grams)	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
877	1977	Gold	30	Au	0.0002 oz/ton	0.3 oz/ton

Chemex Labs

Assay Procedure - Arsenic, Bismuth, Cadmium, Copper, Iron, Lead, Molybdenum, Silver, and Zinc by Nitric- Aqua Regia digestion

Sample Decomposition: Nitric - Aqua Regia Digestion
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A prepared sample (0.2 to 2.0g) is digested with concentrated nitric acid for one half hour. After cooling, hydrochloric acid is added to produce aqua regia and the mixture is then digested for an additional hour and a half. An ionization suppressant is added if molybdenum is to be measured. The resulting solution is diluted to volume (100 or 250 ml) with demineralized water, mixed and then analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

International Units:

Chemex Code	Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
331	Arsenic	As	0.01 %	100 %
349	Bismuth	Bi	0.001 %	100 %
320	Cadmium	Cd	0.001 %	100 %
301	Copper	Cu	0.01 %	100 %
3501	Copper	Cu	0.001 %	100 %
3508	Copper	Cu	10 ppm	1,000,000 ppm
326	Iron	Fe	0.01 %	100 %
312	Lead	Pb	0.01 %	100 %
306	Molybdenum	Mo	0.001 %	100 %
307	Molybdenum as MoS_2	MoS_2	0.001 %	100 %
386	Silver	Ag	0.3 g/t	350 g/t
956	Silver (Rush charge)	Ag	0.3 g/t	350 g/t
316	Zinc	Zn	0.01 %	100 %
8089	Manganese	Mn	0.01 %	100 %

American/English Units:

Chemex Code	Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
385	Silver	Ag	0.01 oz/ton	10.0 oz/ton
980	Silver (Rush charge)	Ag	0.01 oz/ton	10.0 oz/ton

Chemex Labs

Geochemical Procedure - G32 Package

Sample Decomposition: Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion
Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

A prepared sample (1.00 gram) is digested with concentrated nitric acid for at least one hour. After cooling, hydrochloric acid is added to produce aqua regia and the mixture is then digested for an additional hour and a half. The resulting solution is diluted to 25ml with demineralized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

Chemex Code		Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
229		ICP-AQ Digestion	n/a	n/a	n/a
2119	*	Aluminum	Al	0.01%	15 %
2141		Antimony	Sb	2 ppm	1 %
2120		Arsenic	As	2 ppm	1 %
2121	*	Barium	Ba	10 ppm	1 %
2122	*	Beryllium	Be	0.5 ppm	0.01 %
2123		Bismuth	Bi	2 ppm	1 %
557		Boron	B	10 ppm	10,000 ppm
2125		Cadmium	Cd	0.5 ppm	0.05 %
2124	*	Calcium	Ca	0.01%	15 %
2127	*	Chromium	Cr	1 ppm	1 %
2126		Cobalt	Co	1 ppm	1 %
2128		Copper	Cu	1 ppm	1 %
2130	*	Gallium	Ga	10 ppm	1 %
2150		Iron	Fe	0.01%	15 %
2151	*	Lanthanum	La	10 ppm	1 %
2140		Lead	Pb	2 ppm	1 %
2134	*	Magnesium	Mg	0.01%	15 %
2135		Manganese	Mn	5 ppm	1 %
2131		Mercury	Hg	1 ppm	1 %
2136		Molybdenum	Mo	1 ppm	1 %
2138		Nickel	Ni	1 ppm	1 %
2139		Phosphorus	P	10 ppm	1 %
2132	*	Potassium	K	0.01%	10 %

Chemex Labs

Geochemical Procedure - G32 Package *(con't)*

Chemex Code		Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
2142	*	Scandium	Sc	1 ppm	1 %
2118		Silver	Ag	0.2 ppm	0.01 %
2137	*	Sodium	Na	0.01%	10 %
2143	*	Strontium	Sr	1 ppm	1 %
551		Sulfur	S	0.01 %	5 %
2145	*	Thallium	Tl	10 ppm	1 %
2144	*	Titanium	Ti	0.01%	10 %
2148	*	Tungsten	W	10 ppm	1 %
2146		Uranium	U	10 ppm	1 %
2147		Vanadium	V	1 ppm	1 %
2149		Zinc	Zn	2 ppm	1 %

*Elements for which the digestion is possibly incomplete.

Appendix VI

Eagle 1- 142

Geology and Geochemistry Maps 1-20

6 943 000 mN
6 942 000 mN
6 941 000 mN
6 940 000 mN
6 939 000 mN
6 938 000 mN
6 937 000 mN
6 936 000 mN
6 935 000 mN

454 000 mE
455 000 mE
456 000 mE
457 000 mE
458 000 mE
459 000 mE
460 000 mE
461 000 mE
462 000 mE
463 000 mE
464 000 mE
465 000 mE

DP
OSR
DMP
Q

LEGEND

Pleistocene & Recent
- Q — Unconsolidated deposits

Devonian to Mississippian
- DMP — Earn Group, Prevost Formation
- Earn Group, Portrait Lake Formation

Upper Cambrian to Ordovician
- Road River Group, Steel & Duo Lake Formations
- Rabbitkettle Formation

Lower Cambrian
- Gull Lake Formation

Upper Proterozoic & Lower Cambrian
- Vampire Formation
- Hyland Group, Narchilla Formation

- Bedding
- Cleavage
- Lineation
- Fault, Steeply dipping
- Thrust Fault
- Fault, Strike slip
- Anticline
- Syncline

- 1999 Soil Sample
- 1999 Silt Sample
- 1999 Rock Sample

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

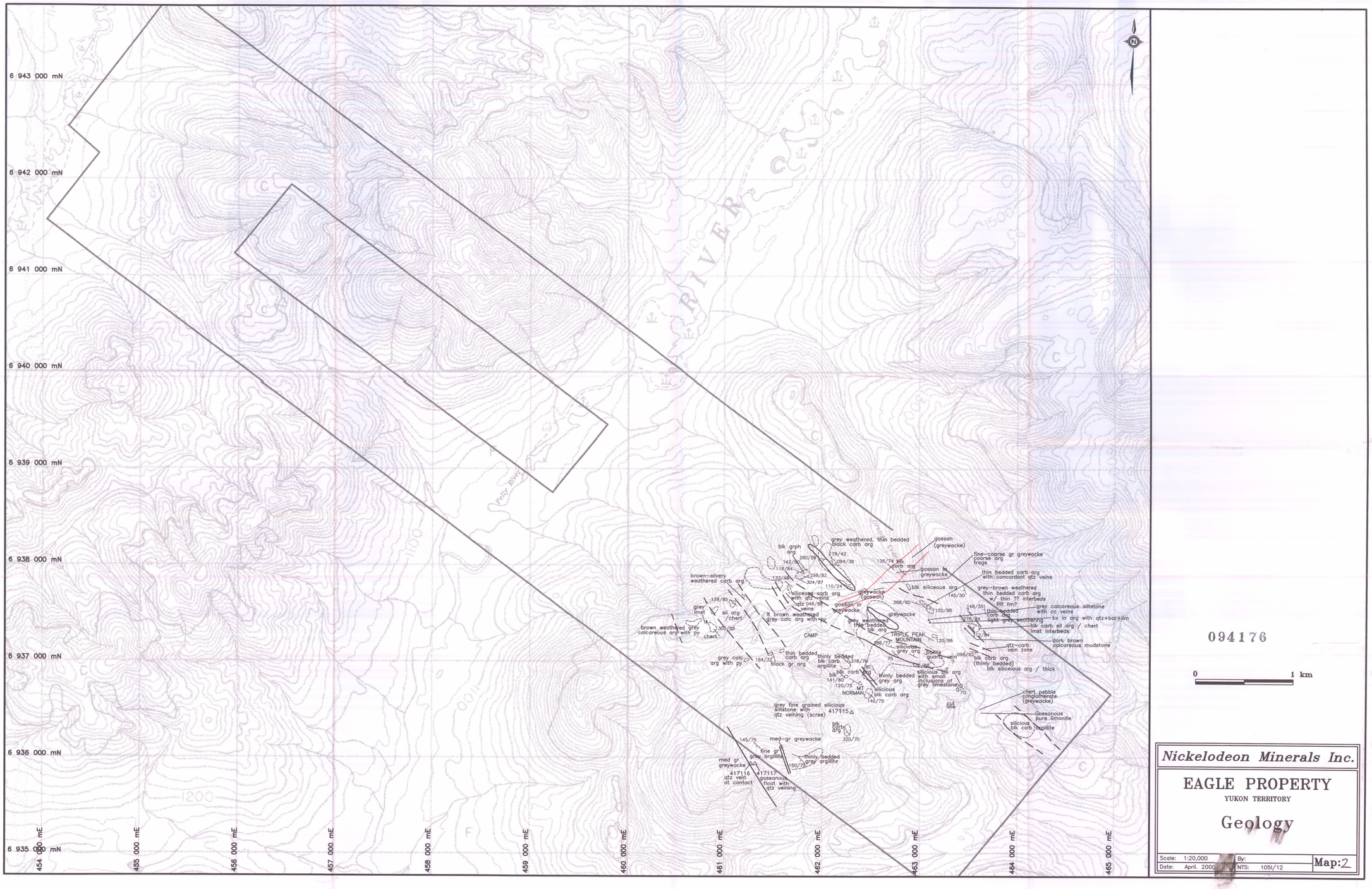
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOLOGY

(from government 1:250,000 scale map)

Scale:	1:20,000	By:	Map: 1
Date:	Feb. 2000	NTS:	105I/12



094176

0 1 km

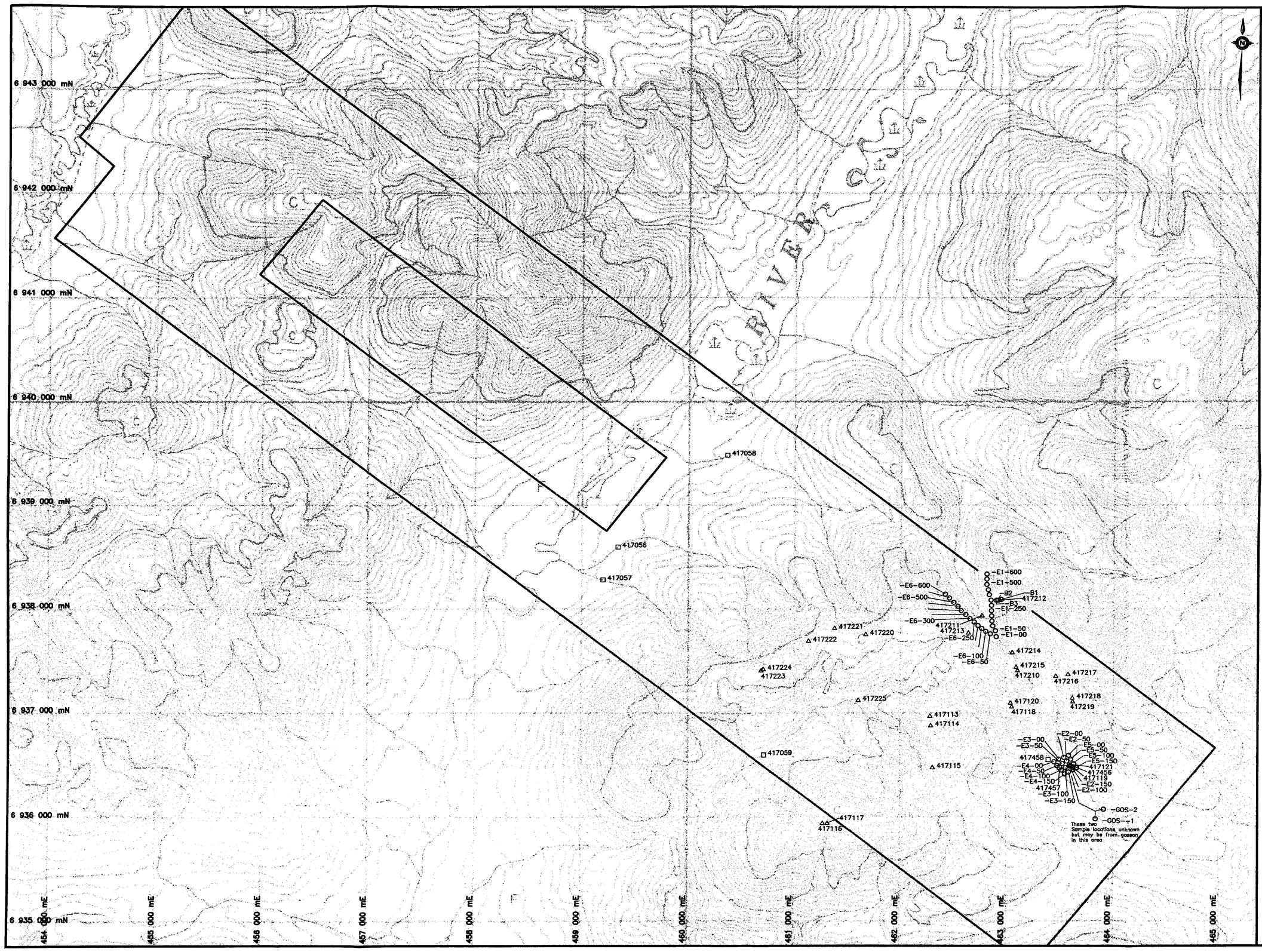
Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

Geology

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map:2
Date: April, 2000	NTS: 105I/12	



SOIL SAMPLING

○ SAMPLE

SILT SAMPLING

□ 417354

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 417204

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

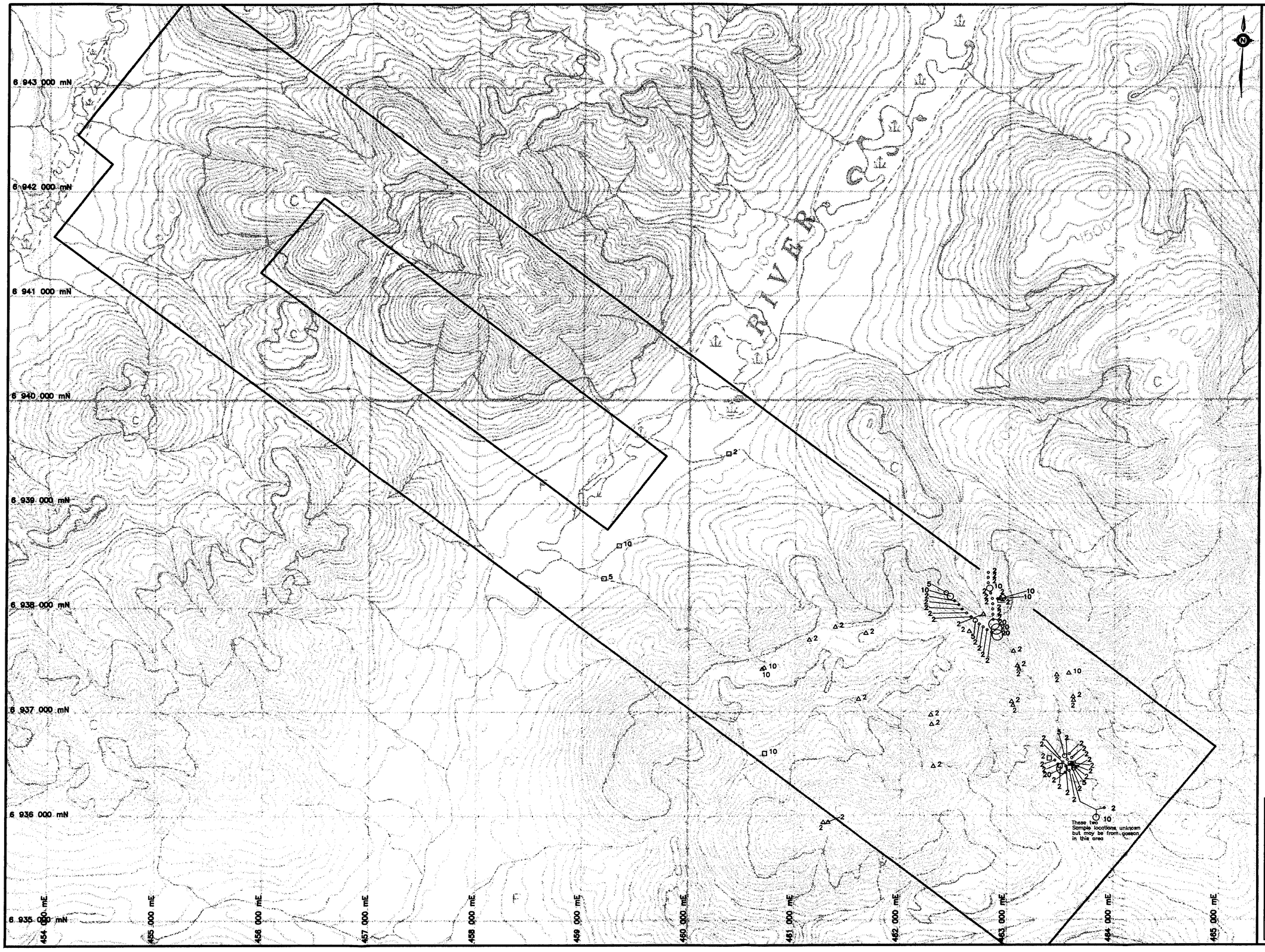
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

SAMPLE NUMBER

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 3
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	



SOIL SAMPLING

Au–ppb

- >= 20
- 15 – 20
- 10 – 15
- 5 – 10
- < 5

SILT SAMPLING

5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

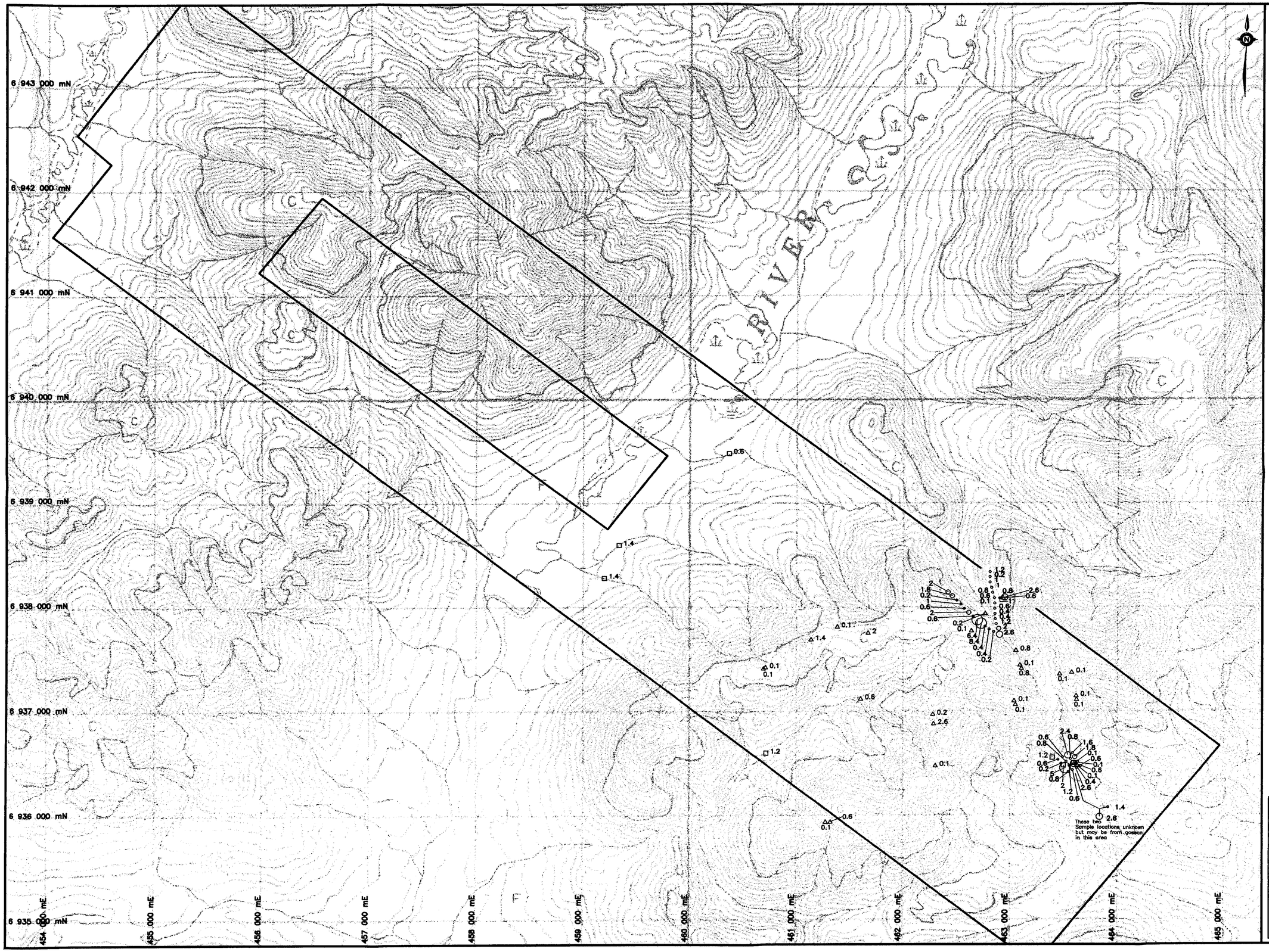
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Au–ppb

Scale:	1:20,000	By:	Map: 4
Date:	Feb. 2000	NTS:	105I/12



SOIL SAMPLING

Ag–ppm

- >= 4.6
- 2.7 – 4.6
- 2.4 – 2.7
- 1.8 – 2.4
- < 1.8

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Ag–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 5
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	

6 943 000 mN
6 942 000 mN
6 941 000 mN
6 940 000 mN
6 939 000 mN
6 938 000 mN
6 937 000 mN
6 936 000 mN
6 935 000 mN

454 000 mE
455 000 mE
456 000 mE
457 000 mE
458 000 mE
459 000 mE
460 000 mE
461 000 mE
462 000 mE
463 000 mE
464 000 mE
465 000 mE

RIVER

These two Sample locations unknown but may be from gossan in this area

SOIL SAMPLING
As–ppm
- >= 220
- 60 – 220
- 50 – 60
- 42 – 50
- < 42

SILT SAMPLING
□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING
△ 5

0 1 km

094176

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

EAGLE PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY
GEOCHEMISTRY
As–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 6
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	

6 943 000 mN
6 942 000 mN
6 941 000 mN
6 940 000 mN
6 939 000 mN
6 938 000 mN
6 937 000 mN
6 936 000 mN
6 935 000 mN

454 000 mE
455 000 mE
456 000 mE
457 000 mE
458 000 mE
459 000 mE
460 000 mE
461 000 mE
462 000 mE
463 000 mE
464 000 mE
465 000 mE

RIVER

1570
2070
1650
1620
2720
1460

180
860
630
180
830
870
160
360
910
100
1200
1000
260
830
110
820
700
760
240
1240
1230
1170
90
150
200
350
890
720
870
2890

△ 470
△ 540
△ 1600
△ 1480
210
△ 1850
△ 900
△ 750
△ 430
△ 1290
△ 10000
870
△ 10000
1650
△ 4150
570
△ 1480
8370

500
750
1280
550
380
1300
1400
860
130
430
1340
1110
780
850
320
510
550
230
160
450
760
300
550

These two Sample locations unknown but may be from gossan in this area

N

SOIL SAMPLING
Ba–ppm
○ >= 2918
○ 1778 – 2918
○ 1603 – 1778
○ 1420 – 1603
∘ < 1420

SILT SAMPLING
□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING
△ 5

0 1 km

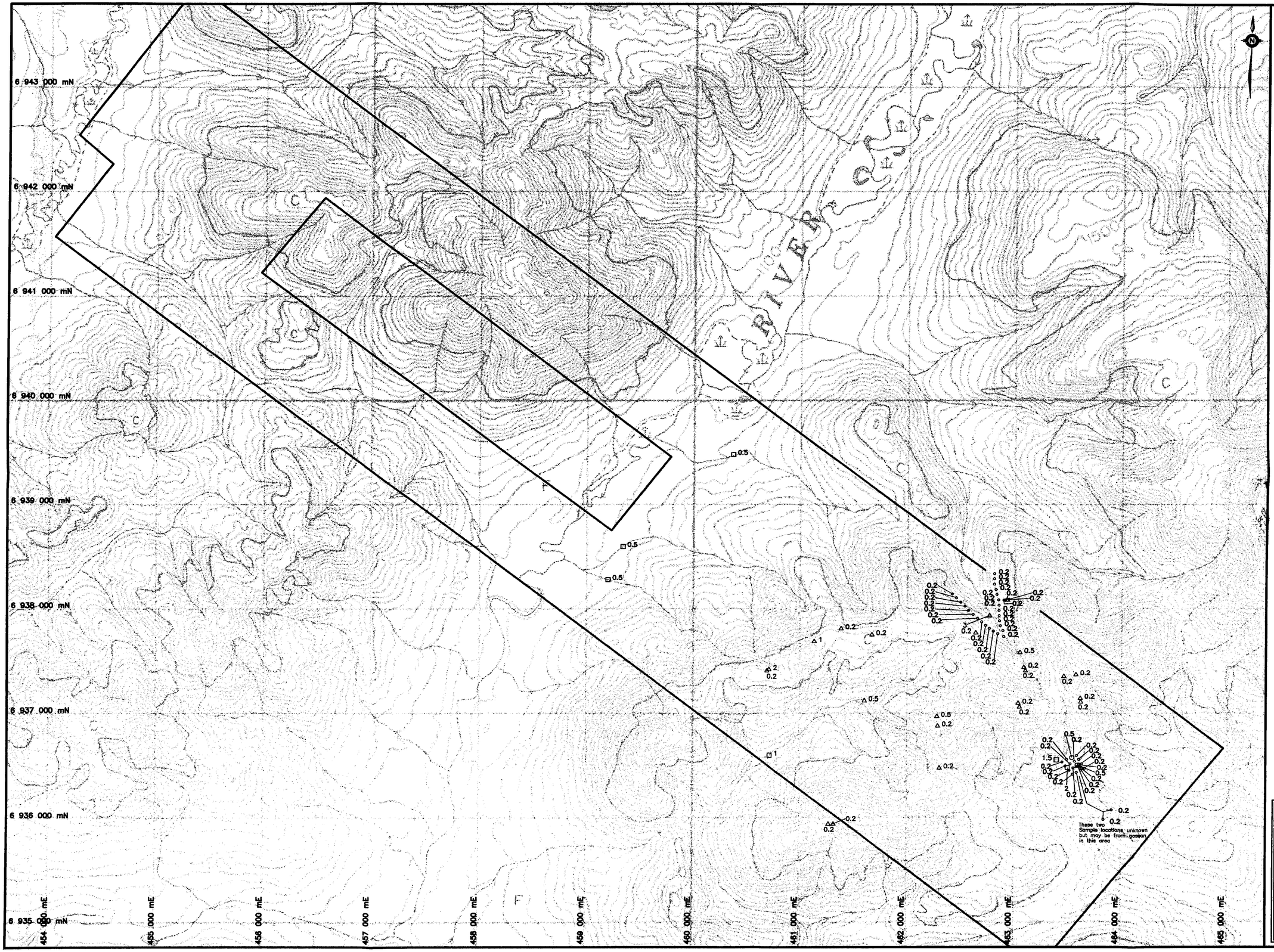
094176

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

EAGLE PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY
Ba–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map:7
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	



SOIL SAMPLING

Be–ppm

- ○ >= 2
- ○ 1.5 – 2
- ○ 1 – 1.5
- ○ 0.5 – 1
- ∘ < 0.5

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

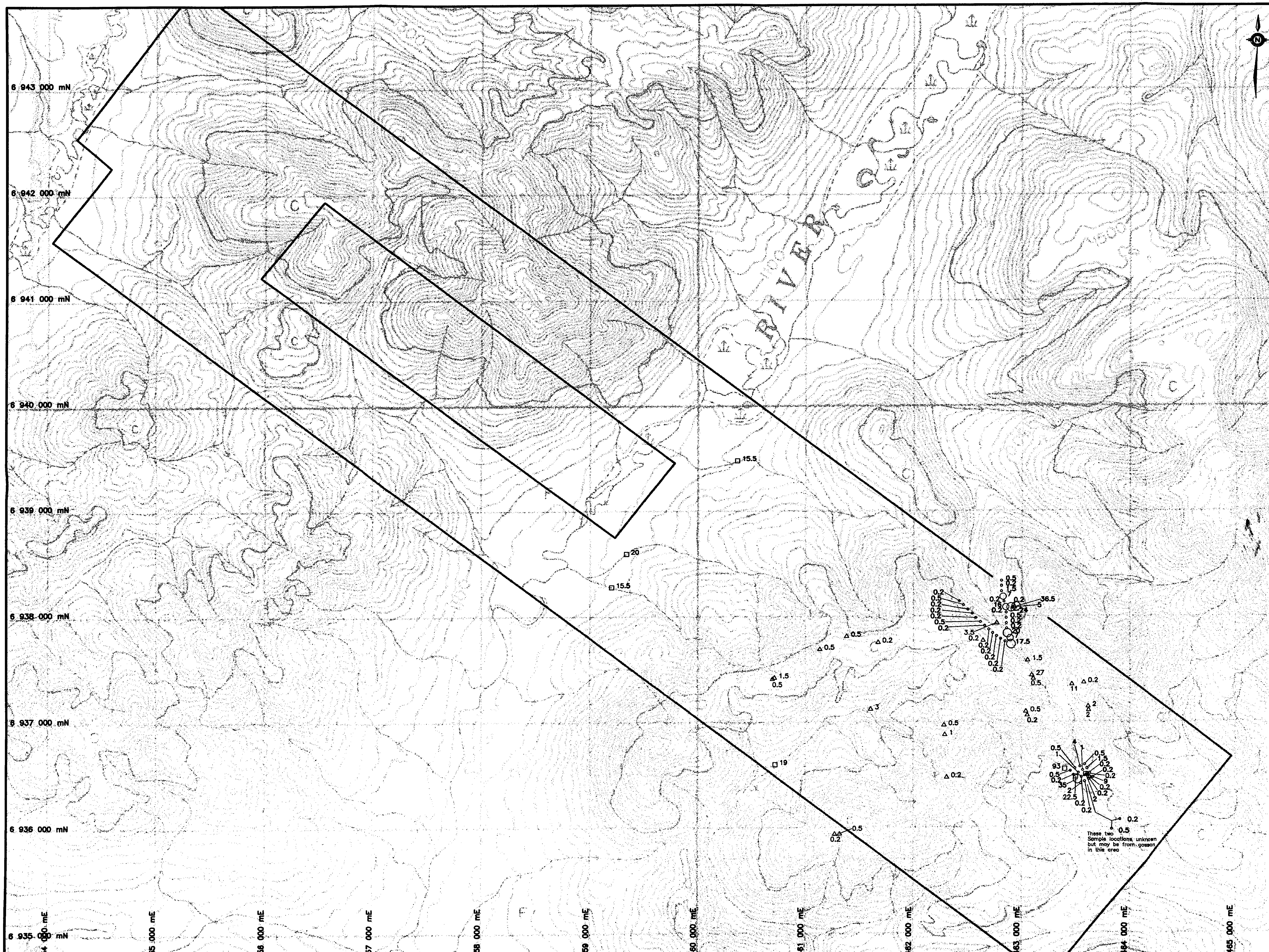
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Be–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 8
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	



SOIL SAMPLING

Cd-ppm

- >= 42.1
- 17.1 - 42.1
- 7 - 17.1
- 5 - 7
- < 5

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

0 — 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

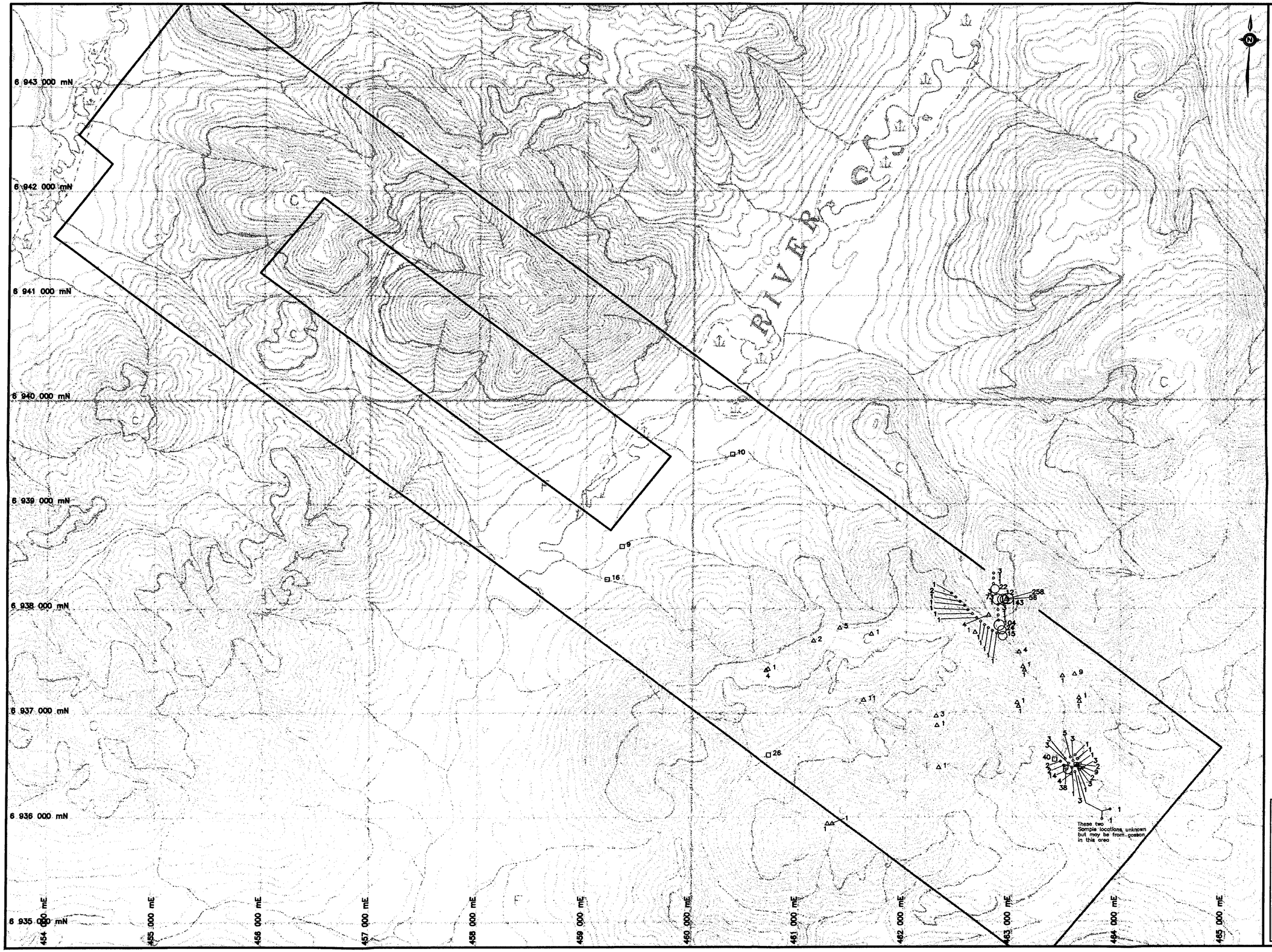
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Cd-ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 9
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	



SOIL SAMPLING
Co–ppm

- >= 27
- 11 – 27
- 7 – 11
- 5 – 7
- < 5

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

0 1 km

094176

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

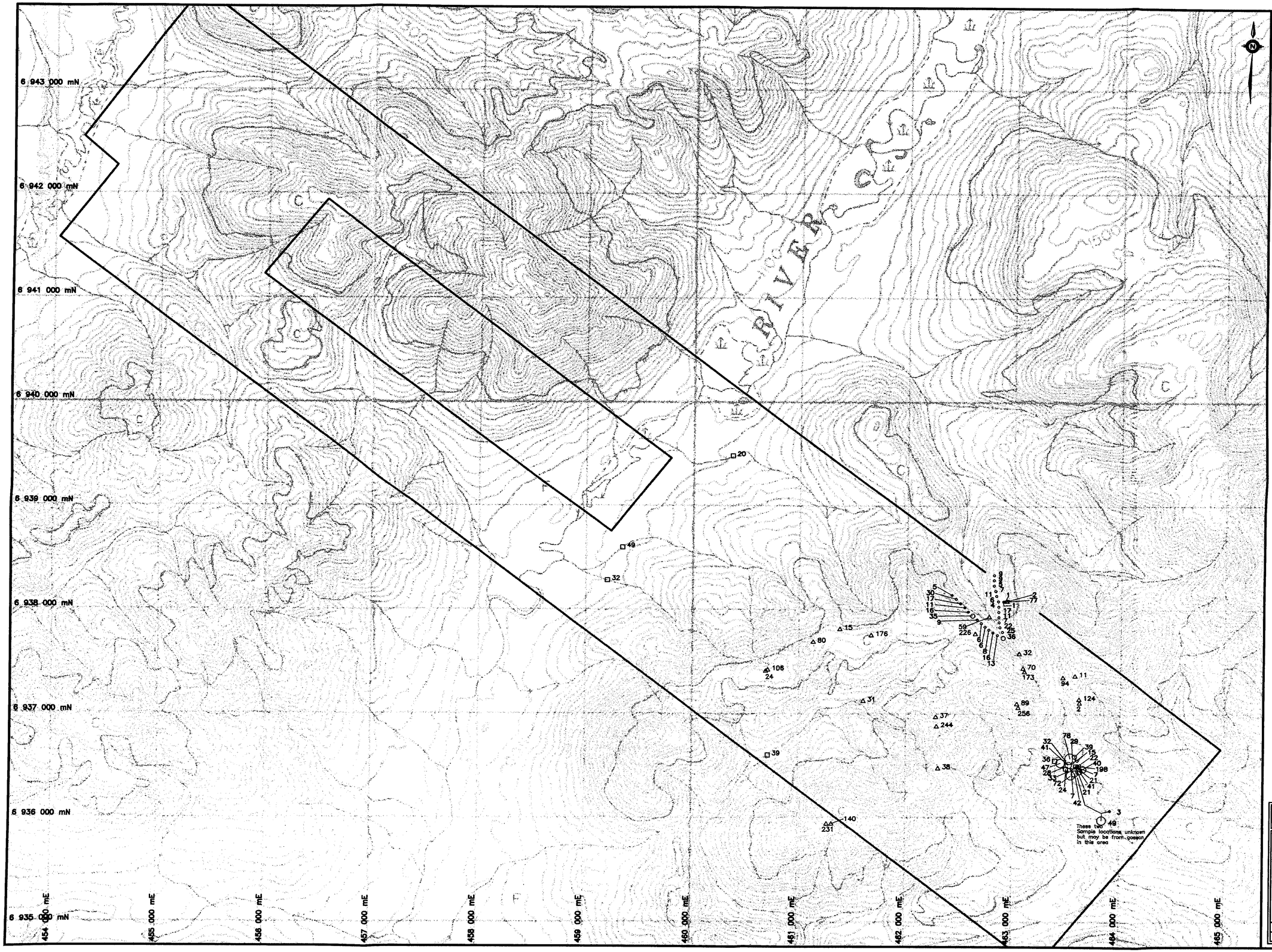
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Co–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map:
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	



SOIL SAMPLING

Cr–ppm

- >= 75
- 44 – 75
- 40 – 44
- 34 – 40
- < 34

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Cr–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 1
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	

6 943 000 mN
6 942 000 mN
6 941 000 mN
6 940 000 mN
6 939 000 mN
6 938 000 mN
6 937 000 mN
6 936 000 mN
6 935 000 mN

454 000 mE
455 000 mE
456 000 mE
457 000 mE
458 000 mE
459 000 mE
460 000 mE
461 000 mE
462 000 mE
463 000 mE
464 000 mE
465 000 mE

RIVER

□62
□88
□71
□142

△18
△17
△81
△62 24
△39
△26 48
△3
△243 69

92 15 47 22 98 3 219 719 98 256 38 17 20 1 52 91 143 8 24 13 9 17 26 9 446 29 6 7 7 18 16 △38 △76 70 △14 16 △1 12 △3 9 93 37 31 37 28 37 23 124 36 38 14 21 56 176 6 58 22 301 7 29 42 76 129

These two Sample locations unknown but may be from gossan in this area

SOIL SAMPLING
Cu–ppm
- ○ >= 161
- ○ 134 – 161
- ○ 92 – 134
- ○ 77 – 92
- ∘ < 77

SILT SAMPLING
□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING
△ 5

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

EAGLE PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY
Cu–ppm

Scale:	1:20,000	By:	Map: 12
Date:	Feb. 2000	NTS:	105I/12

6 943 000 mN
6 942 000 mN
6 941 000 mN
6 940 000 mN
6 939 000 mN
6 938 000 mN
6 937 000 mN
6 936 000 mN
6 935 000 mN

454 000 mE
455 000 mE
456 000 mE
457 000 mE
458 000 mE
459 000 mE
460 000 mE
461 000 mE
462 000 mE
463 000 mE
464 000 mE
465 000 mE

RIVER

2.11
2.72
3.83
6.05
1.8
2.61
0.76
4.05
0.93
2.97
4.52
2.15
1.03
2.26
2.56
0.24
1.84
0.1
0.24
0.15
0.42
1.11
0.18
0.31
1.97
0.84
0.49
1.54
1.05
0.63
15
15
0.46
0.45
1.26
2.23
1.84
2.15
0.95
0.73
8.95
15
1.24
1.07
0.45
15
2.52
1.54
0.88
2.77
3.53
15
7.77
2.43
2
10.95
2.47
1.18
3.27
8.1
0.49
2.59
2.87
1.72
1.39
0.34
1.01
2.12
0.55
15
15
1.3
1.73
15
7.57

These two Sample locations unknown but may be from gossan in this area

SOIL SAMPLING

Fe–pct

- >= 10.01
- 3.37 – 10.01
- 2.91 – 3.37
- 2.63 – 2.91
- < 2.63

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

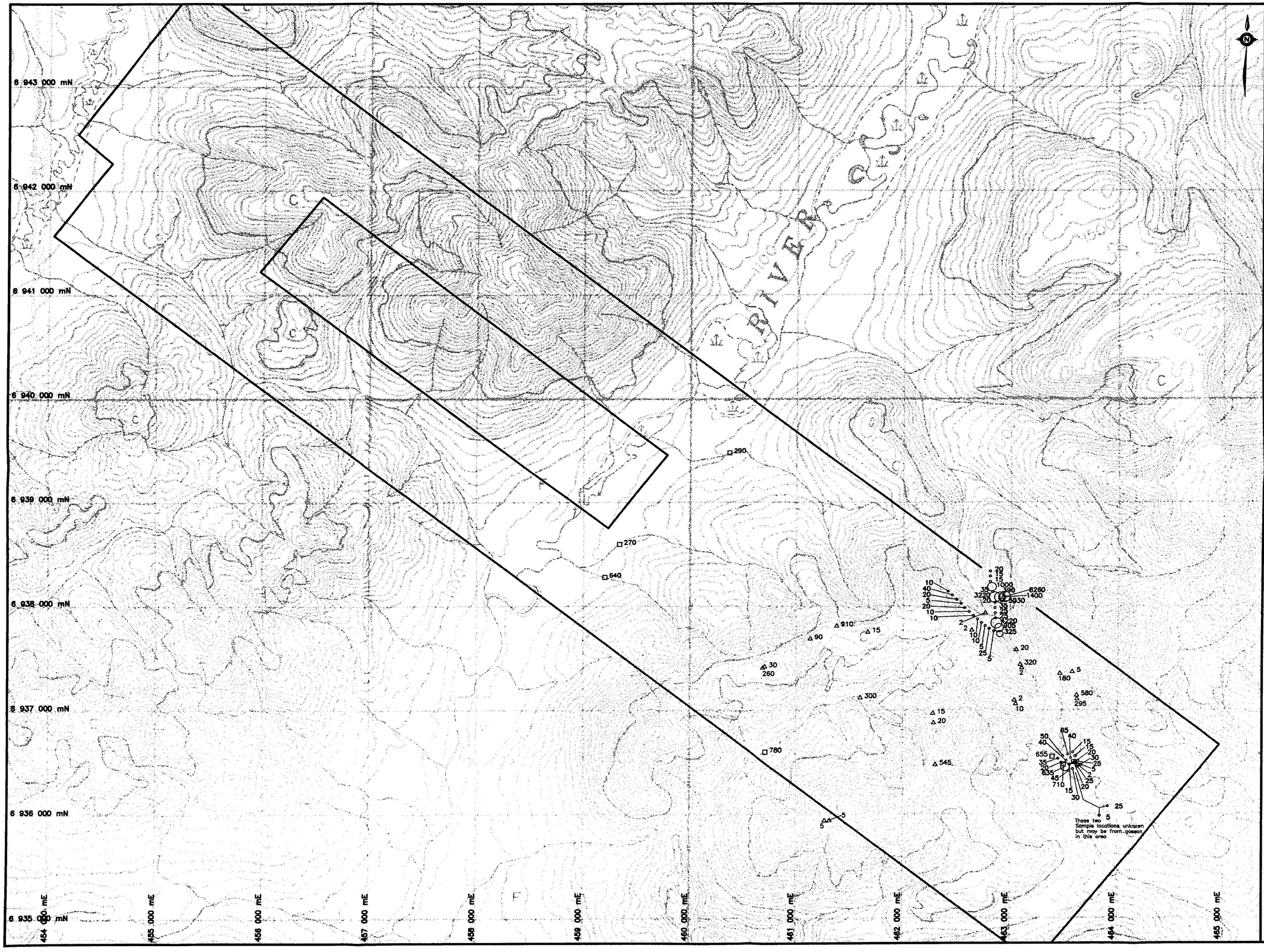
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Fe–pct

Scale:	1:20,000	By:	Map: 13
Date:	Feb. 2000	NTS:	105I/12



SOIL SAMPLING

Mn–ppm

- >= 1684
- 513 – 1684
- 251 – 513
- 192 – 251
- < 192

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

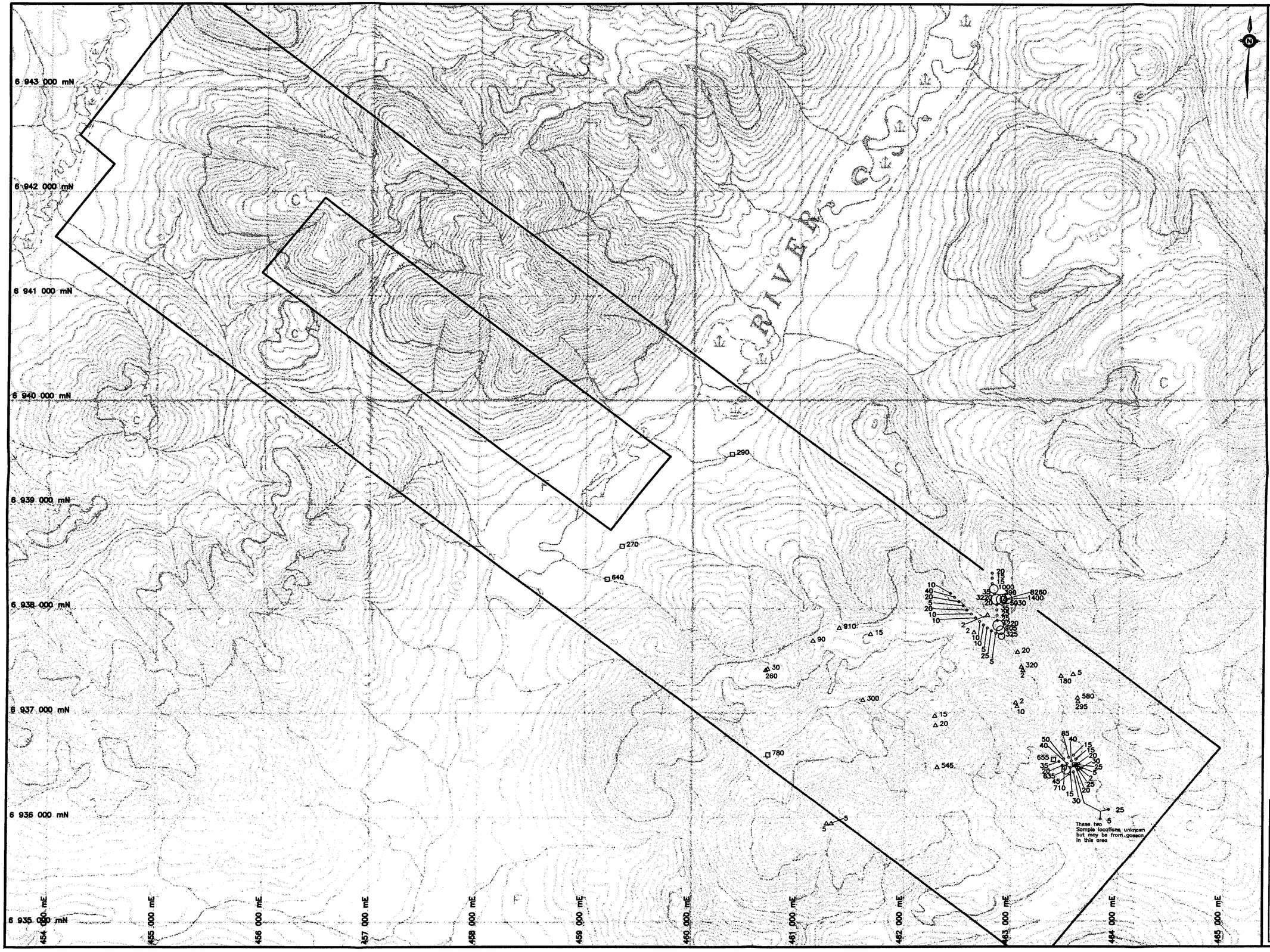
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Mn–ppm

Scale: 1:20 000	By:	Map: 4
Date: Feb 2000	NTS: 105I/12	



SOIL SAMPLING

Mn–ppm

- ○ >= 1684
- ○ 513 – 1684
- ○ 251 – 513
- ○ 192 – 251
- ○ < 192

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

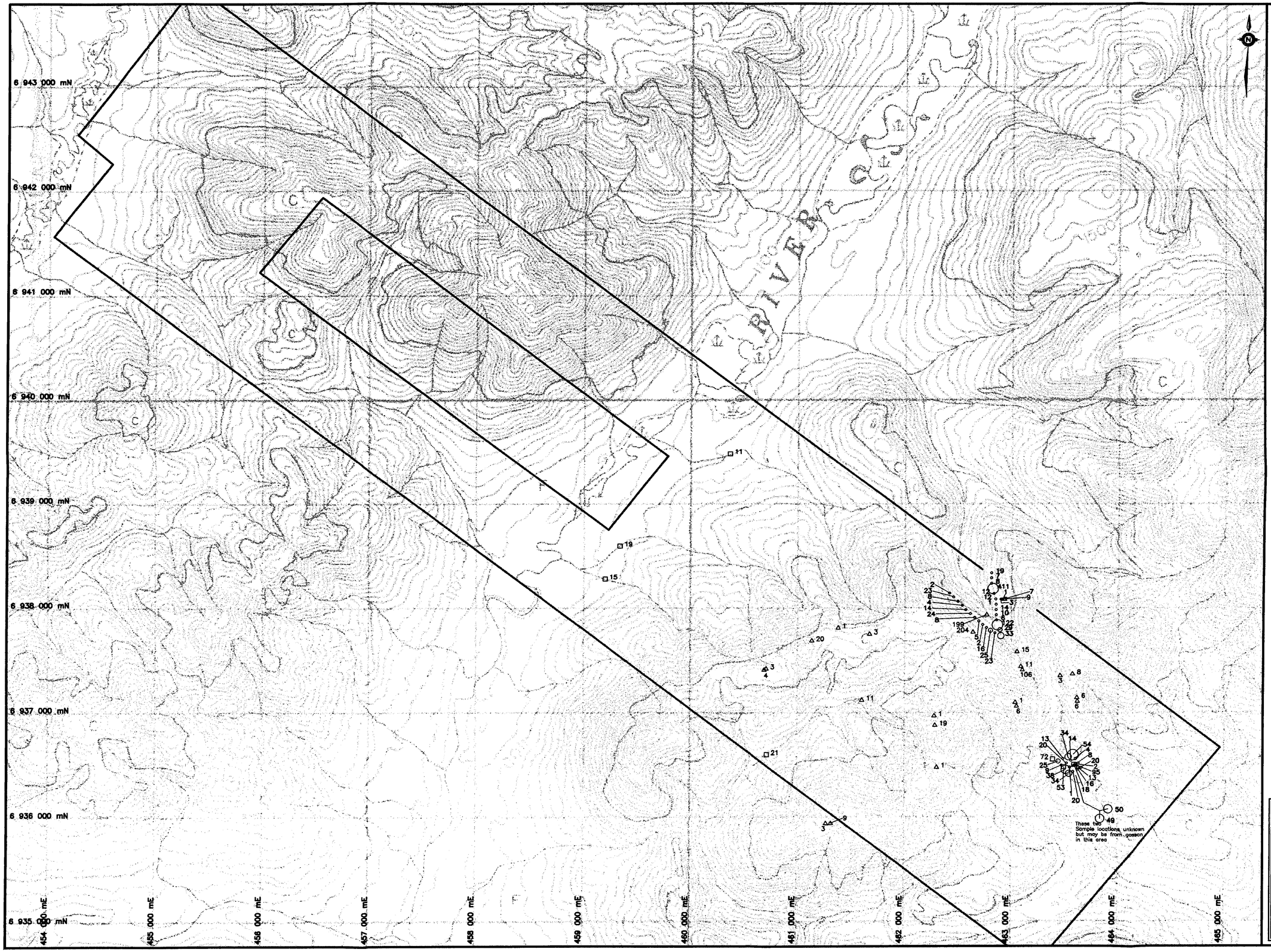
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Mn–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 4
Date: Feb 2000	NTS: 105I/12	



SOIL SAMPLING

Mo–ppm

- >= 50
- 37 – 50
- 31 – 37
- 25 – 31
- < 25

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

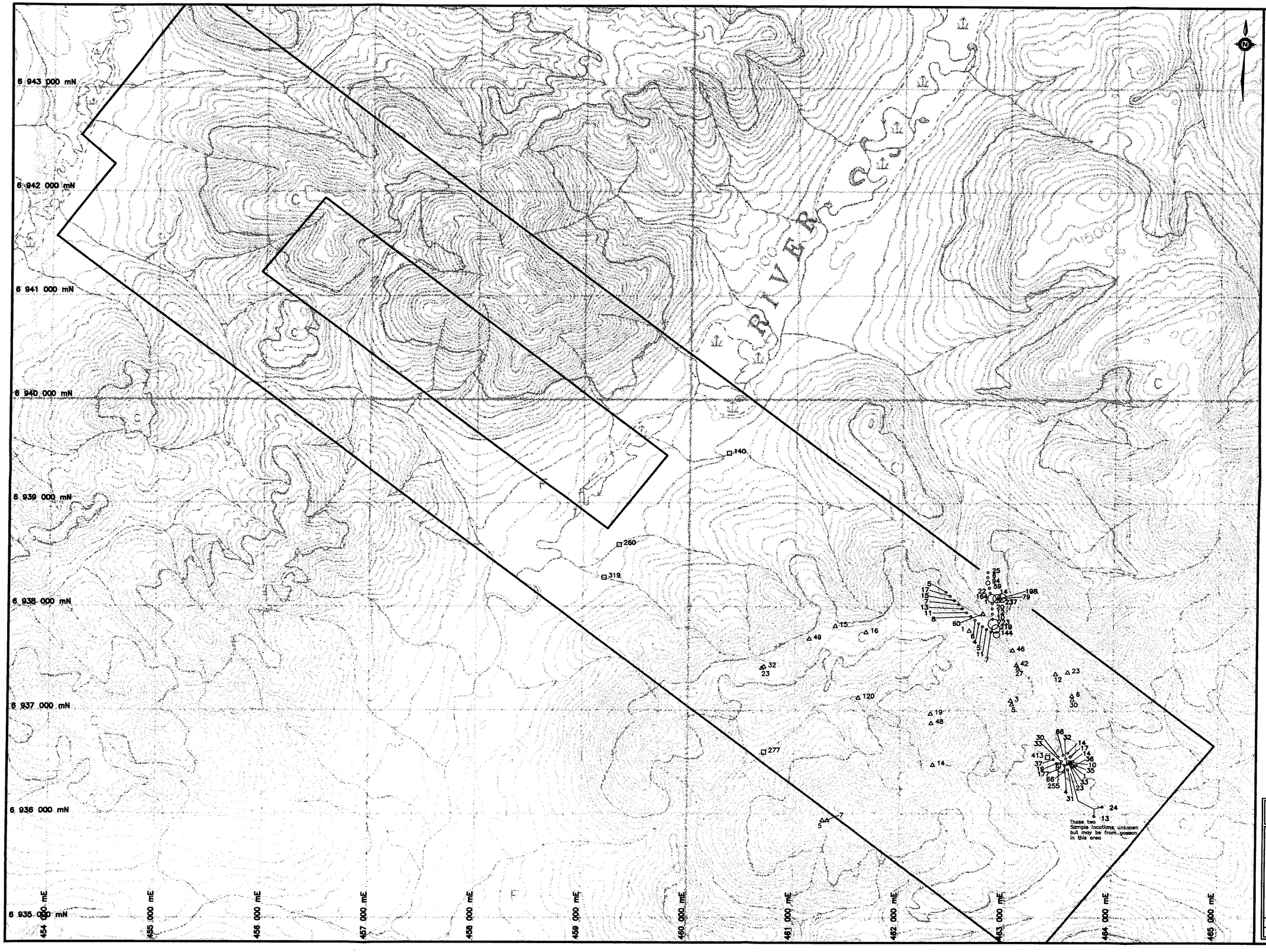
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Mo–ppm

Scale: 1:20,0		By:	Map: 5
Date: Feb.		NTS: 105I/12	



SOIL SAMPLING
Ni–ppm

- >= 242
- 162 – 242
- 128 – 162
- 92 – 128
- < 92

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY
Ni–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	**Map: 16**
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	

6 943 000 mN
6 942 000 mN
6 941 000 mN
6 940 000 mN
6 939 000 mN
6 938 000 mN
6 937 000 mN
6 936 000 mN
6 935 000 mN

454 000 mE
455 000 mE
456 000 mE
457 000 mE
458 000 mE
459 000 mE
460 000 mE
461 000 mE
462 000 mE
463 000 mE
464 000 mE
465 000 mE

RIVER

These two Sample locations unknown but may be from gossan in this area

SOIL SAMPLING
Pb–ppm

- >= 32
- 23 – 32
- 21 – 23
- 20 – 21
- < 20

SILT SAMPLING
□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING
△ 5

C-4176

0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

EAGLE PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY
Pb–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 7
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	

6 943 000 mN
6 942 000 mN
6 941 000 mN
6 940 000 mN
6 939 000 mN
6 938 000 mN
6 937 000 mN
6 936 000 mN
6 935 000 mN

454 000 mE
455 000 mE
456 000 mE
457 000 mE
458 000 mE
459 000 mE
460 000 mE
461 000 mE
462 000 mE
463 000 mE
464 000 mE
465 000 mE

RIVER

These two Sample locations unknown but may be from gossan in this area

SOIL SAMPLING
Sb–ppm

- >= 18
- 12 – 18
- 10 – 12
- 8 – 10
- < 8

SILT SAMPLING
□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING
△ 5

094176

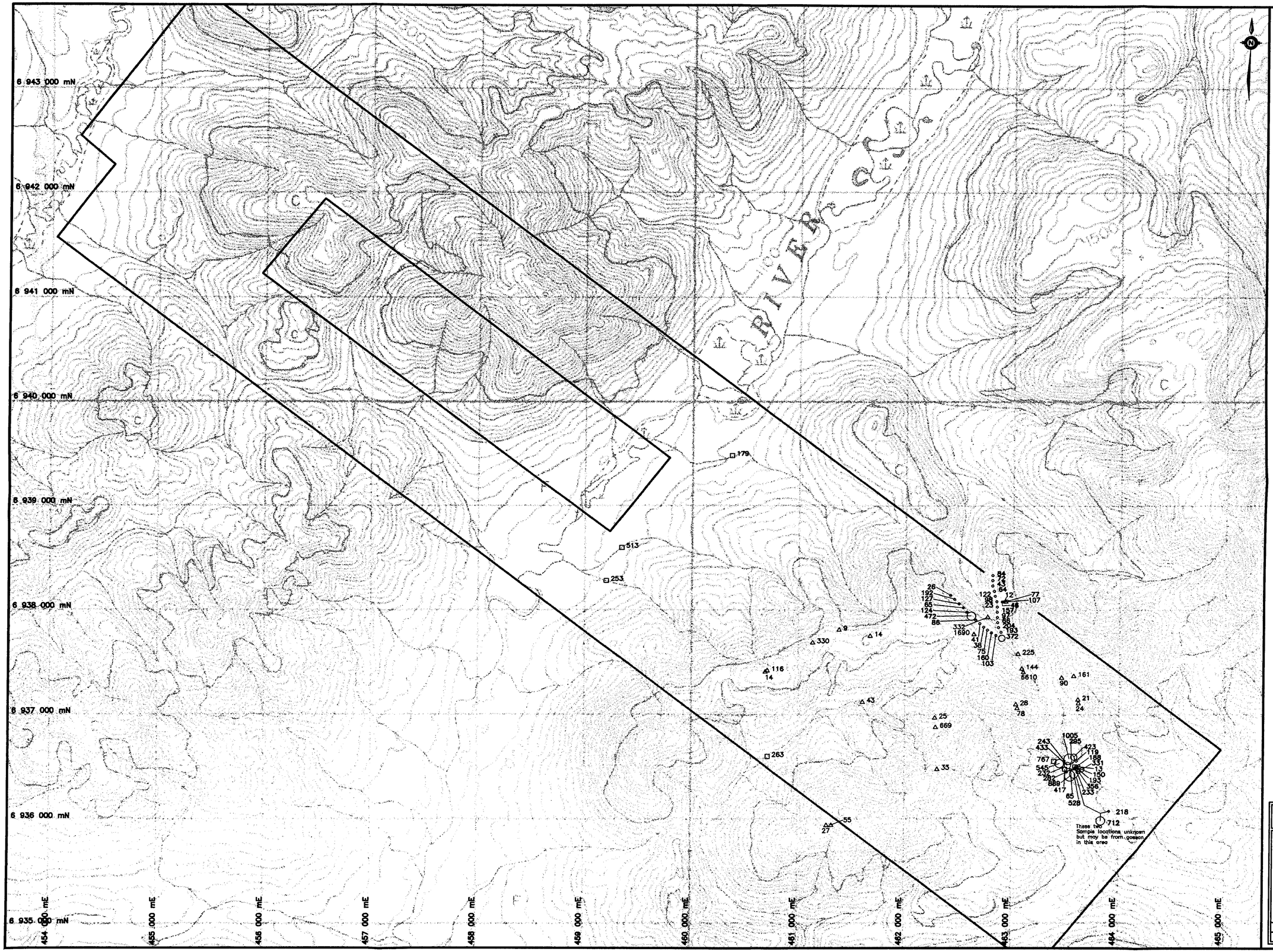
0 1 km

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

EAGLE PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY
Sb–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 15
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	



Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

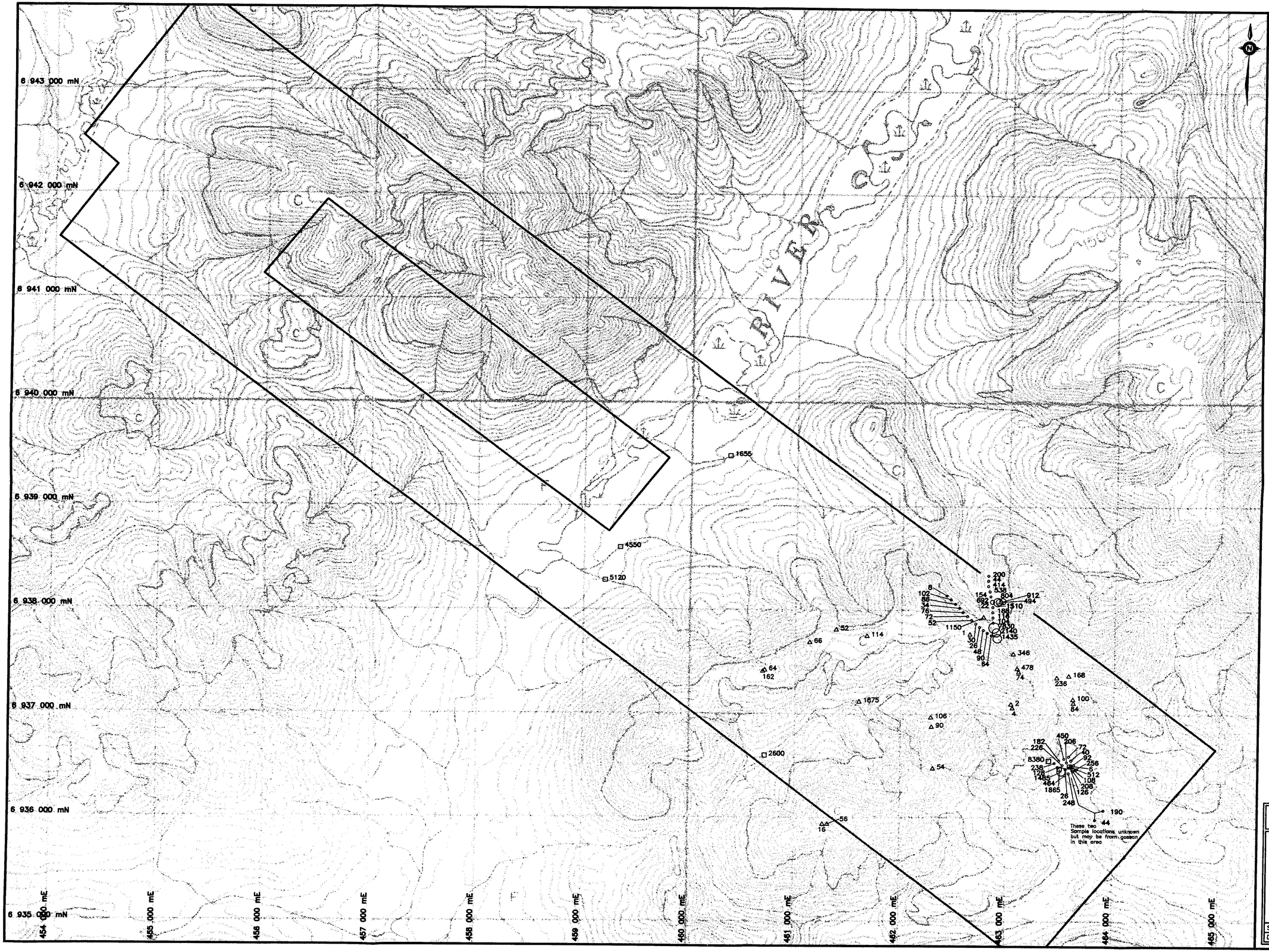
EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

V–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 19
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	



SOIL SAMPLING

Zn–ppm

- >= 3046
- 1278 – 3046
- 732 – 1278
- 630 – 732
- < 630

SILT SAMPLING

□ 5

ROCK SAMPLING

△ 5

094176

Nickelodeon Minerals Inc.

EAGLE PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Zn–ppm

Scale: 1:20,000	By:	Map: 20
Date: Feb. 2000	NTS: 105I/12	