FORT LAUDERDALE RESOURCES Inc.

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Engineering Report

SEPTEMBER 1985 ■ V. CUKOR, P. ENG. ■ NVC ENGINEERING LTD. ■ VANCOUVER, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

FORT LAUDERDALE RESOURCES INC.
JUBILEE MOUNTAIN GOLD PROPERTY
WHITEHORSE, Y.T. MINING DISTRICT

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared on behalf of Fort Lauderdale Resources Inc., a Vancouver based exploration company which has an intention to engage in further exploration of the Jubilee Mountain gold property.

The author has previously worked on this property, in 1982, when a program was carried out by a joint venture between Logan Mines Ltd. and Golden Slipper Resources Inc. At that time, a grid was set on the part of the property over which geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping and VLF EM-16 survey were conducted. At the end of the program, limited diamond drilling was performed as well.

The property is easily accessible, being only about four miles off the end of a service road to a microwave tower and forestry lookout.

2. REVIEW

2.1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Jubilee Mountain property is underlain by the Taku volcanics; GSC Map 109 3A displays a granitic intrusive in close vicinity and also shows the presence of mafic intrusive. The VLF survey outlined a shear zone, over 1600 metres long (still opened for further exploration eastward) within which gold bearing massive sulphide bodies were found.

Where it outcrops, the mineralized zone was examined by limited hand trenching and diamond drilling; however, the largest part of the so far outlined length of the conductive zone remains unexplored.

The property is also in the general area of and within a similar geological environment to some recent major gold discoveries (Skookum Mountain, located a short distance west of Jubilee Mountain). It is also important to note that limited gold placer operations were carried out on the streams of Jubilee Mountain drainage. Good copper showings have been found on Jubilee Mountain, southeast of the Jubilee property, and were extensively explored in the past.

To conclude, the exploration so far has undoubtedly proven the presence of structurally controlled mineralized bodies. It also indicated fair continuation of quartz-calcite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization (where explored by physical work) but gold assays proved to be somewhat erratic. So far, sampling of surface exposures generally returned better values than those encountered by diamond drilling. However, since only a small portion of the whole structure has so far been explored to any extent, and since the eastern limit of the structure still remains unknown, further exploration is, in the author's opinion, warranted and should continue within the limits of recommendations outlined in the following chapter.

2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The next stage of exploration should be carried out utilizing relatively inexpensive methods to expose the full extent of the shear zone. In selected areas, hand trenching should explore for the presence of mineralization within the conductive zone. If successful, this stage should set targets for diamond drilling which should then follow.

In the first stage the grid should be expanded eastward and an EM-16 survey and a geochemical soil survey should be carried out over that portion of the property, complemented by geological mapping and sampling of all interesting structures. Prospecting should be carried out on a more regional basis, especially in the area toward the south end of the existing grid, where a large geochemical copper anomaly was outlined in 1982. Magnetic survey should be carried out over the total grid area to assist in outlining geological units. Some hand trenching should be also carried out in some selected locations. A three man crew, under supervision of an experienced geologist, should complete the program in about 40 days.

2.3 COST ESTIMATE

The following costs are estimated to be necessary for completion of recommended program.

Grid expansion		$ 2,000.00
EM-16 survey		3,000.00
Geochemical soil sampling (assays included)		4,500.00
Magnetic survey of the whole grid		4,000.00
Hand trenching - 2 men, 10 days @ $100		2,000.00
Prospecting - 2 men, 10 days @ $100		2,000.00
Geological supervision - 40 days @ $200 (including geological mapping and sampling)		8,000.00
Camp operation 160 man days @ $25		4,000.00
Mobilization and demobilization		3,500.00
Supplies, explosives, vehicle rental		1,500.00
Assays		2,000.00
Data processing, maps, report		3,500.00
	Subtotal	$40,000.00
	Contingencies	4,000.00
	Total Budget	$44,000.00

3. PROPERTY

3.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

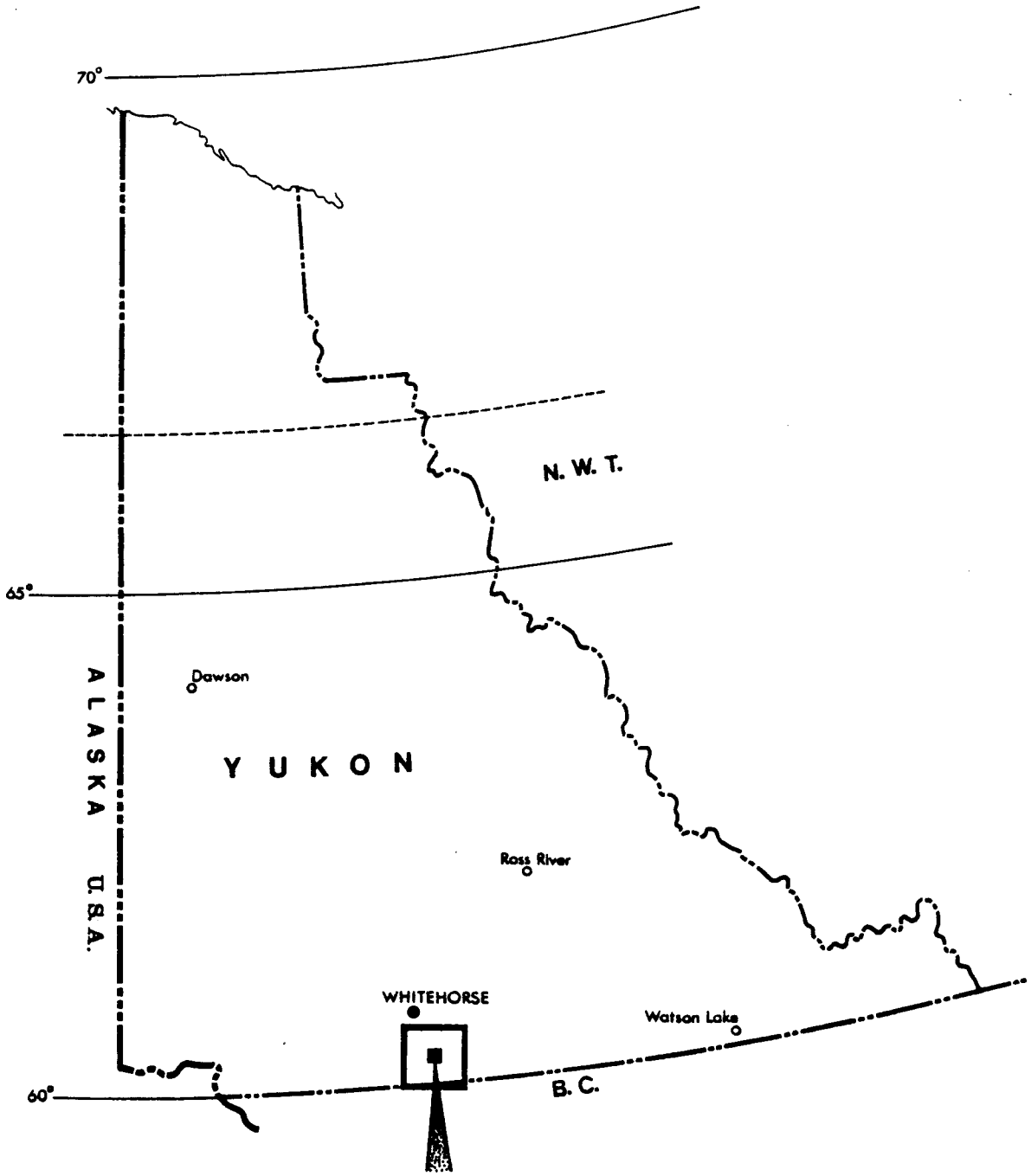
The property is located on the north slope of Jubilee Mountain, 80 kilometres southwest of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and only about 25 kilometres north of the Yukon-British Columbia border. It is in the Whitehorse Mining District and the claims are centred at approximate north latitude 60° 13.5' and west longitude 134° 06'. The claims are shown on NTS 105 D-1.

Access to the property is presently by helicopter, although a good quality gravel road to a microwave tower and forestry lookout ends about 6 kilometres northwest of the property. In case of more extensive development of the property, extension of this road to the claims is deemed most essential. General location of the property is shown on Figure 1.

3.2 CLAIMS

Forty-six full size, contiguous mineral claims comprise the Jubilee Mountain gold property. The claims, record numbers and anniversary dates are as listed:

Claim	Record Number	Anniversary Date
Jubilee 1-6	YA 48321-26	October 10, 1990
JM 1-6	YA 51179-84	October 10, 1990
JM 11 and 12	YA 59945 and YA 59946	October 10, 1990
JM 9-10	YA 51187-88	October 10, 1990
JM 7-8	YA 51185-86	August 14, 1990
JM 25-26	YA 59959-60	April 24, 1994
JM 31-34	YA 59965-68	April 24, 1994
J 1-8	YA 75131-38	September 16, 1988
M 1-3	YA 75287-89	October 22, 1987
M 9	YA 75315	October 29, 1987
M 11-14	YA 75317-20	October 29, 1987
M 10	YA 75316	October 29, 1987
M 4-8	YA 75290-94	October 22, 1987



FORT LAUDERDALE RESOURCES Inc.

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Location Map

WHITEHORSE M.D., Y.T. — NTS 105 D/1

V. CUKOR, P. Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd. - VANCOUVER, B.C.

DATE: Sept. 1985	SCALE: 0 50 100 Miles	FIG. 1

The claims are fully owned by H. Versluce of Whitehorse, who signed an option agreement with the company.

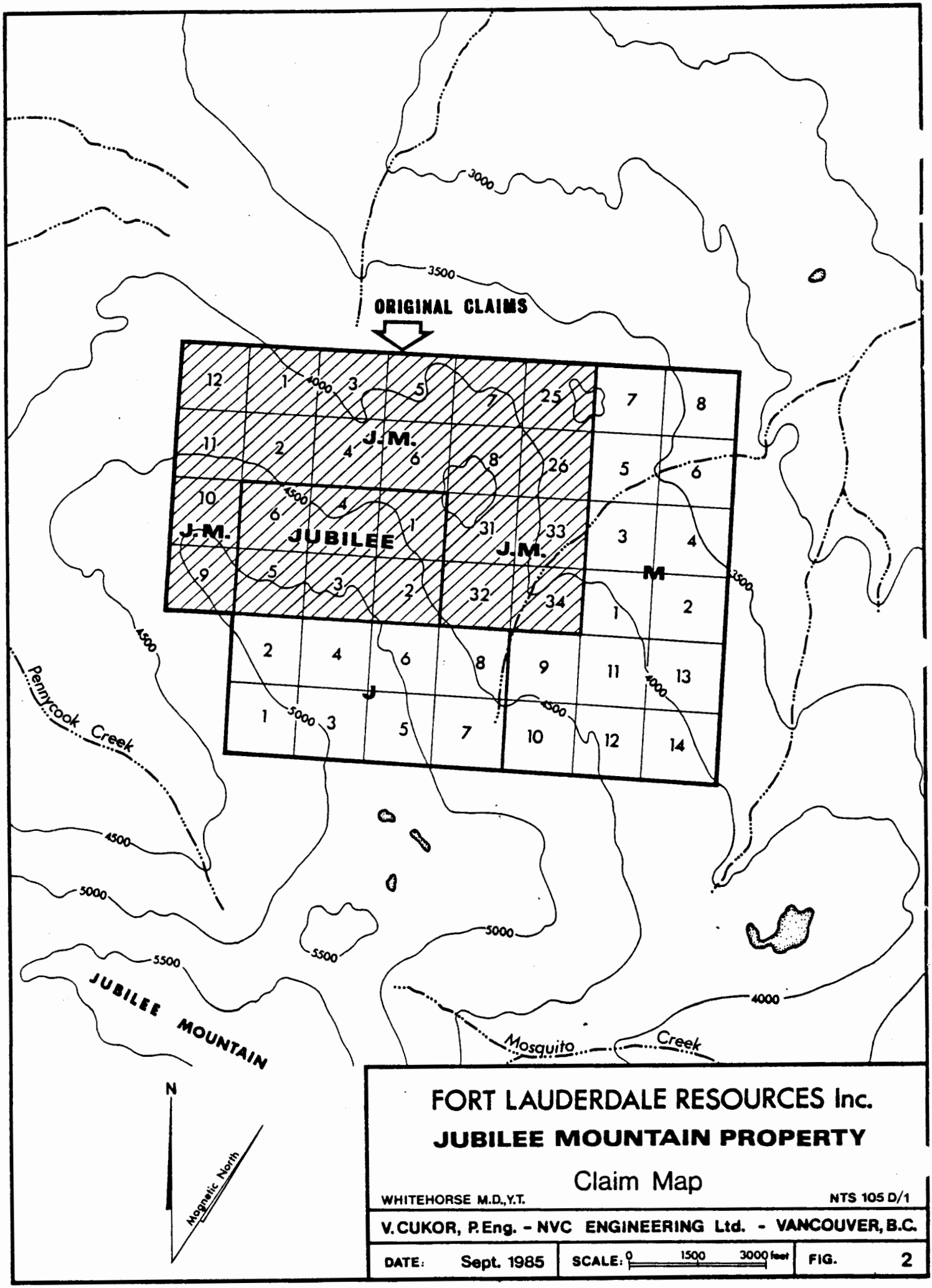
Approximate position of the claims is shown on the Claim Map (Figure 2).

3.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The property is located on the north slopes of Jubilee Mountain at elevations between 900 and 1600 metres above sea level. The original showings are at an elevation of about 1425 metres and the extension of the zone was followed on the surface down to the approximate elevation of 1270 metres. Slopes on the property are mostly gentle to moderately steep, and overburden cover is, on the average, fairly light.

The area has a northern continental climate, with long and cold winters, but usually a light snow cover; summers are warm and short. The exploration season generally lasts from June to the end of October.

Water and timber necessary for exploration and development purposes are available on the property. Experienced manpower and necessary services are available in Whitehorse. Hydro-electric power is not available in the area, and in the case of mining development, it would have to be diesel generated at the site.



FORT LAUDERDALE RESOURCES Inc.

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Claim Map

WHITEHORSE M.D., Y.T. NTS 105 D/1

V. CUKOR, P. Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd. - VANCOUVER, B.C.

DATE: Sept. 1985 SCALE: 0 1500 3000 feet FIG. 2

4. HISTORY

The gold showings on Jubilee Mountain were discovered in the 1950's by P. Versluce of Whitehorse. Nine hand trenches were excavated during the 1970's.

In 1981, Nithex Exploration Ltd. of Vancouver optioned the property. Trenches were sampled and six small diameter diamond drill holes were completed in the area of trenching. This work was supervised by J.W. MacLeod.

In 1982 the property was explored under joint venture between Logan Mines Ltd. and Golden Slipper Resources Inc. Geological mapping, VLF electromagnetic survey, geochemical soil sampling, hand trenching, rock sampling and limited diamond drilling were carried out. The author of this report supervised and/or carried out the 1982 exploration program.

5. GEOLOGY

5.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The GSC geological map covering the Jubilee Mountain area is Map 109 3A, scale 1" = 4 miles, which is appended to Memoir 312 by J.O. Wheeler. According to that map, the property area is underlain by Mesozoic ultrabasic rocks, which are intruded into Paleozoic metamorphosed volcanics of the Taku Group. The ultrabasic rocks are described as peridotite, dunite, serpentinite and pyroxenite, while the volcanics, mainly consisting of andesite, also includes chert, pyroclastics, metamorphosed and serpentinized rocks and local limestone. Only a short distance southeast of the claims there is a granitic intrusive.

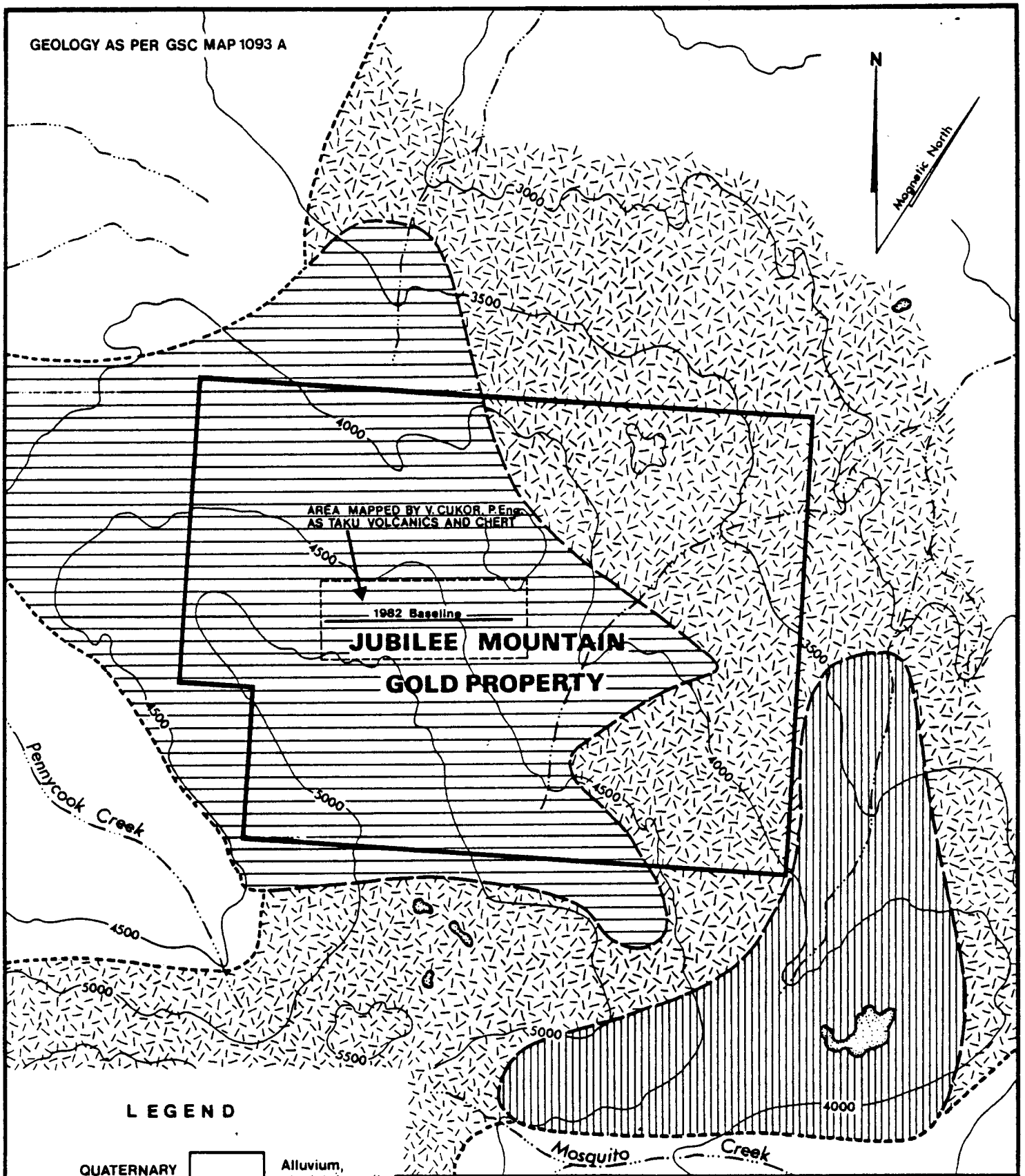
The geological units, as presented on the G.S.C. four mile map, are shown on Figure 3.

5.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

During the 1982 field season, the author performed geological mapping over that part of the property which is in the vicinity of the mineral showings. Unlike the GSC map which shows almost the entire property area as being underlain by the ultrabasic intrusive, the author found that the rock types on the area mapped to date belong to interbedded volcanics and chert.

The volcanics are mostly medium to dark greyish green andesites, locally intensely silicified, chloritized and/or serpentinized. Where found, flow planes seem to be parallel to the chert layers.

Chert appears in several horizons varying in thickness from 6 to over 30 metres.



FORT LAUDERDALE RESOURCES Inc.

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

General Geology Map

WHITEHORSE M.D., Y.T.

NTS 105 D/1

V. CUKOR, P. Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd. - VANCOUVER, B.C.

DATE: Sept. 1985

SCALE: 0 1500 3000 feet

FIG. 3

The whole structure dips to the northwest at 30° to 45°. The most important structural element on the property appears to be a strong shear zone trending east-west identified locally by geological mapping and indicated by the VLF survey over the total length of at least 1600 metres and with an eastern limit not found as of yet. The width of the zone is from 10 to 25 metres; dip is almost vertical, but in some parts, a northerly dip is also indicated. Portions of the shear zone are known to contain chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization within quartz-carbonate gange which hosts significant gold values.

5.3 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The general area was intermittently explored for copper and gold, and for copper-nickel mineralization. Placer gold activity was carried out in several areas and gold discoveries in an apparently similar geological environment were announced in the Wheaton River area, west of Jubilee Mountain.

The closest gold placer activity was carried out on creeks draining Jubilee Mountain, where a number of placer leases are still in existence. No mineralized outcrops have been discovered so far on the Jubilee claims.

However, gold bearing massive chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite was exposed by hand trenching in two areas with shallow overburden. The mineralization is within a steep dipping shear zone, which was followed by a VLF survey over a length of 1600 metres. Anomalous copper and/or gold geochemical readings follow the conductive zone for a large part of its length. Down dip extension of the mineralized structure was tested by limited diamond drilling.

The channel samples of the trenches returned assays of between .15 to .44 oz/t gold with additional values in silver and copper. Some disparity was noted between results received from surface samples and from drill core. Samples obtained by drilling assayed mostly lower values, the two highest

ones returning .101 and .123 oz/t gold. Some of the difference could be explained by possible surface enrichment on the showings, but other explanations are also at hand. In 1981 drilling appears to have been done following the dip of the structure, and there is some speculation that holes did not cross the whole width of the structure. In addition, in at least two of these holes, in some sections the core was very badly ground up. In 1982 drillings, four holes assayed between .01 and .1 oz/t gold; in the fifth hole the mineralized zone had been cut off by a cross fault.

The original interpretation of sampling results indicated a close correlation between gold values and arsenopyrite content. Also, it was indicated that gold diminishes in proportion with the amount of chalcopyrite present. The sampling done in 1982, however, changed this view. While it still stands correct that gold values are connected with arsenopyrite, the gold to arsenite ratio varies greatly from one sample to another. There also seems to be no correlation between gold and copper content.

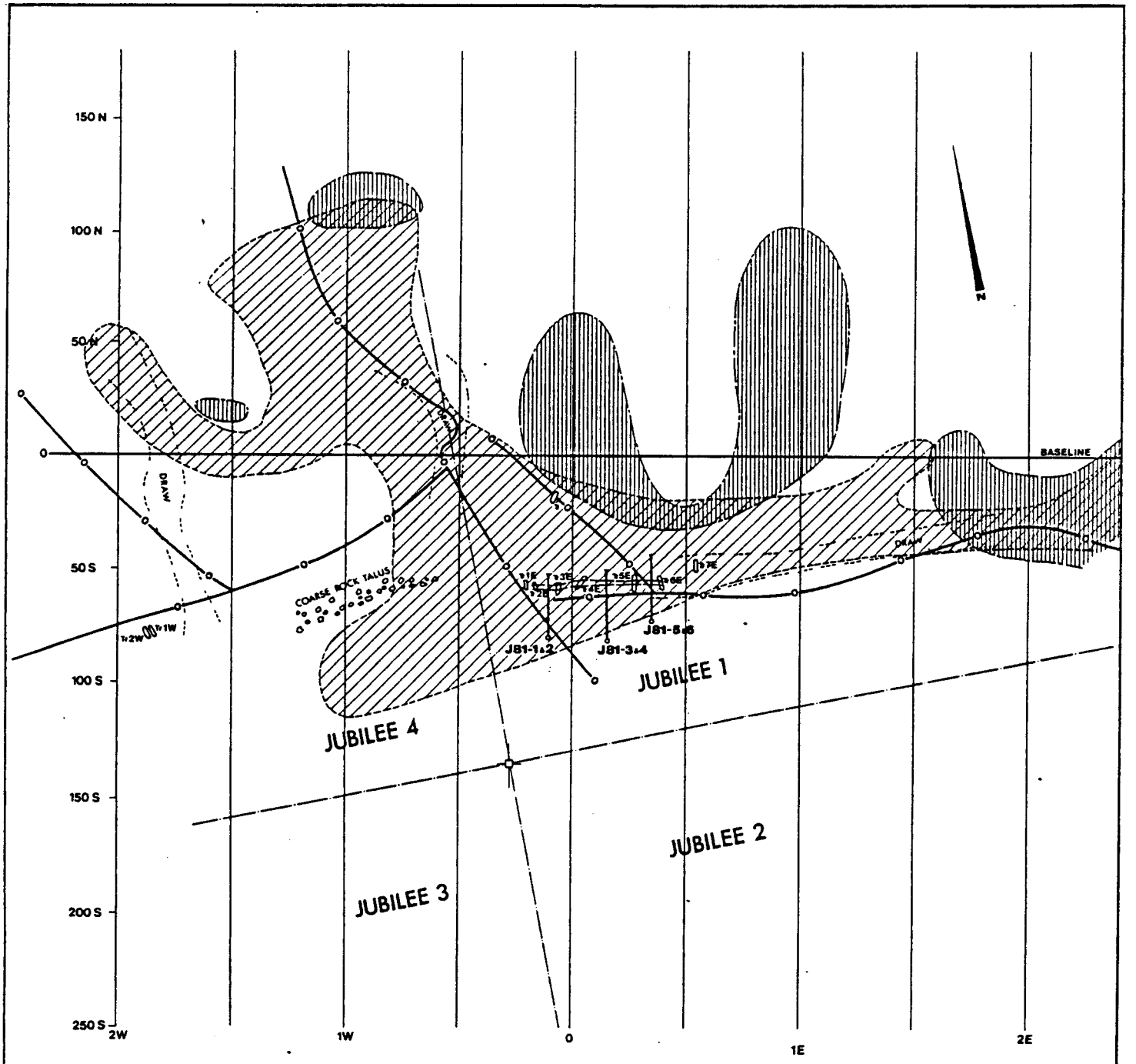
Nevertheless, trenching and diamond drilling have explored so far only a small portion of the favourable structure. The size of the unexplored part of the structure responsive to VLF survey with adjoining geochemical anomalies, together with a general outlook for higher future gold prices lead the author to believe that this is valuable exploration target well worth further efforts.

6. PAST DEVELOPMENT

The majority of development work performed on the property so far is shown on the Development Plans (Figures 4 and 5). They display most of the length of the EM-16 conductor over the east-west striking shear zone, as well as accompanying copper and gold anomalies. They also show locations of trenches and diamond drill holes. The plans, however, do not show geology and some other EM-16 anomalies located away from the main zone. Additionally, they do not cover the broad geochemical copper anomaly, located along the southern limit of the grid.

Development of the property started in the 1970's with hand trenching. Some of these old trenches (which were all sampled during the 1981 program) were cleaned up, enlarged and resampled in 1982. These original workings explored about 75 metres of the strike length of the shear zone. Two additional trenches (1W and 2W) were excavated about 170 metres west of the main zone of exploration. After completion of EM-16 survey the conductive zone was trenched at a location about 350 metres east of the old trenching, uncovering an extension of the same mineralized zone, or the other zone within the same shear structure. Three of those trenches reached mineralization and the fourth one did not penetrate overburden. Down the dip extension of the mineralized zone was then tested by diamond drilling, which was done over a strike length of about 100 metres. The following table summarizes results of all trenching.

Trench	Sampled By	Width (m)	oz/t Au	oz/t Ag	% Cu
1E	J.W. MacLeod	1.4	.166	-	-
2E	V. Cukor	.6	.360	.14	2.21
		1.0	.152	.29	.61
		.6	.024	2.16	1.29
		1.6	.350	2.08	2.52
Average Trench 2E		3.8	.248	1.32	1.77



FORT LAUDERDALE RESOURCES Inc.

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

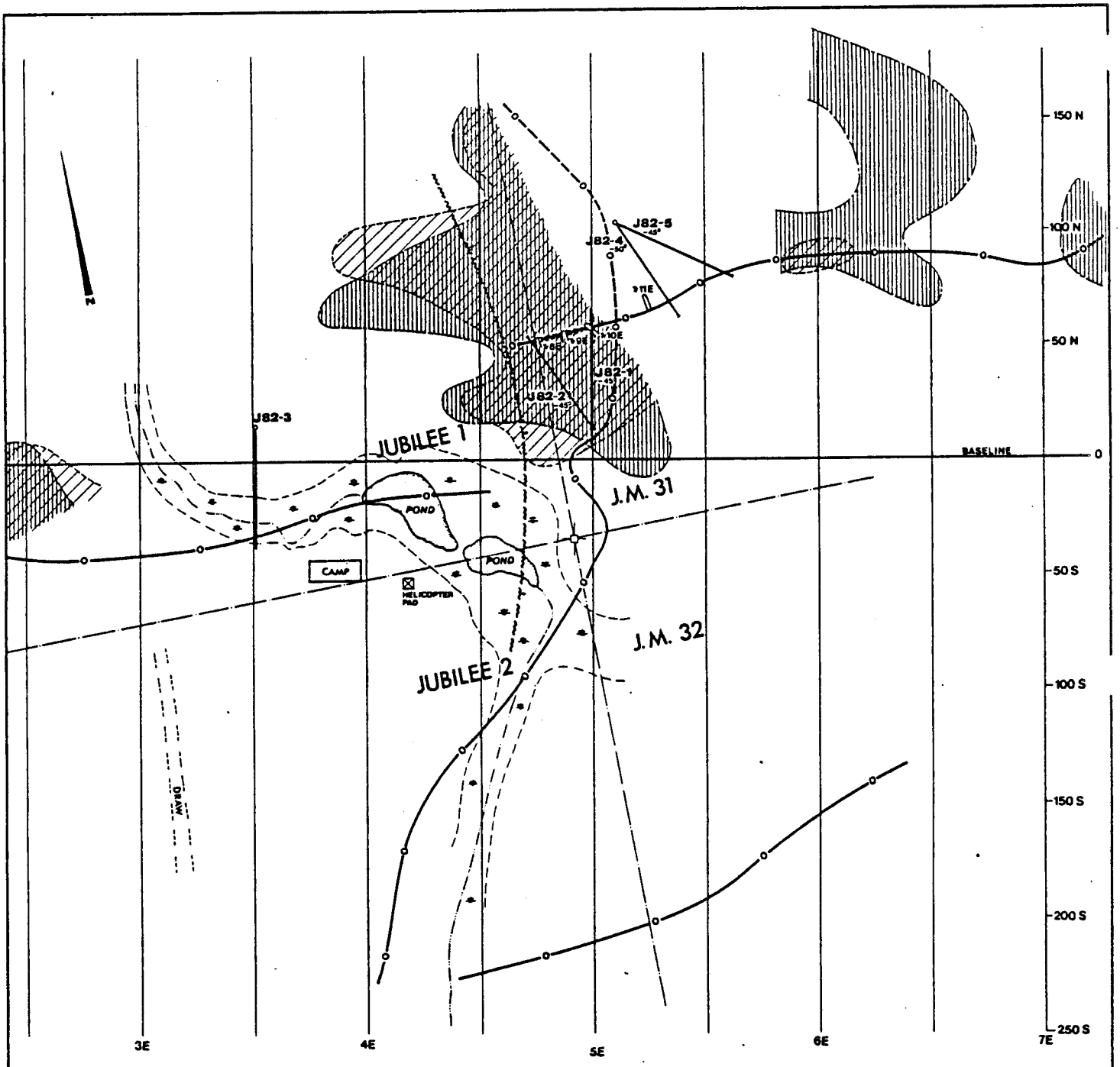
Development Plan

West Half

WHITEHORSE M.D., Y.T. NTS 105 D/1

V.CUKOR, P.Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd. - VANCOUVER, B.C.

DATE: Sept. 1985 SCALE: 0 30 metres FIG. 4



LEGEND

- Trench
- Diamond drill hole
- Draw
- EM-16 conductor
- Geochemical gold anomaly
- Geochemical copper anomaly

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Development Plan

East Half

WHITEHORSE M.D., Y.T. — NTS 105 D/1

V. CUKOR, P.Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd. - VANCOUVER, B.C.

DATE. Sept. 1985 | SCALE. 0 — 50 metres | FIG. 5

Trench	Sampled By	Width (m)	oz/t Au	oz/t Ag	% Cu
3E	J.W. MacLeod	1.7	.444	.30	.23
4E	V. Cukor	1.0	.201	.10	.25
5E	V. Cukor	.6	.428	.20	.17
6E	Not sampled	Did not penetrate overburden			
7E	Not sampled	Not excavated on the structure			
1W, 2W	J.W. MacLeod		.30 (combined selective)		
8E	V. Cukor	.7	.196	.40	.70
9E	V. Cukor	1.2	.164	.32	.30
10E	V. Cukor	1.2	.168	1.10	1.47
11E	Not sampled	Did not penetrate overburden			
Average Trench		1.46	.265	.76	.99

Note:
Trenches 1E, 1W and 2W are not included in the Average calculations.

Almost all diamond drilling was done in the two areas of trenching; in the eastern part in 1982 and in the western part in 1981. Of five holes drilled in 1982, four intersected mineral structure. Of these, hole J-82-1 was drilled on down dip extension of the zone directly below the trenches and it intersected two separate sections assaying better than .1 oz/t gold. Holes J-82-4 and J-82-5 tested the zone's continuity east of the trenches, and J-82-3 was drilled to the west. All three holes found and intersected a quartz-carbonate zone with abundant sulphides, but assayed low gold values. Hole J-82-2 crossed the crossfault and before reaching the zone, entered the hanging wall part of the structure.

The drilling carried out in 1981 tested the area of old trenching. Holes 1 and 2 returned sections assaying .123 and .044 oz/t gold respectively. In holes 3 and 4, large sections of core were completely ground up and not recovered. Holes 5 and 6 returned low gold values.

The drill results might indicate that some surface enrichment took place and may indicate an erratic distribution of gold along the mineralized

zone. However, there is also some doubt about the interpretation of the results obtained in the 1981 drilling program. Sections constructed on the basis of these results show that the mineralized zone dips south at about a 70° angle. However, examination of surface showings, together with the interpretation of EM-16 data and the correlation of the 1982 drill results, indicates a northerly dip of the zone. Besides, hole J-82-1 showed the presence of gold over the total width of 71.5 feet, within which significant gold values were returned from four different sections. This width of 71.5 feet, averaged .021 oz/t gold, .225 oz/t silver and .34% copper, and the hole was stopped short, before intersecting the total width of mineralization. Based on the apparent width of the mineralized zone, and the fact that gold has appeared in several sections within the same zone, one can assume that the drilling of 1981 was carried out down the dip of the structure, intersecting the possible splice of the main zone and therefore stopped short before intersecting the whole structure. This could also explain the discrepancies in dips, as reconstructed during the 1981 and 1982 programs. It is thus recommended to retest the 1981 drill results during future drill programs by drilling at least one hole from north to south.

As described so far, testing the mineral potential of the zone of interest was so far done to a very limited extent. Of the total known length of the shear zone, about 1600 metres (as indicated by EM-16), some follow-up work was carried out over part of this zone about 700 metres long, with most of the work concentrated in two small zones covering the strike length totaling about 175 metres. This is, by far, too small an area to adequately assess the potential of the zone. Besides, there were some other EM-16 anomalies and geochemical anomalies, within the grid area, which need some follow-up work, and the entire property deserves thorough prospecting and reconnaissance.

Respectfully submitted,

October, 1985

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NVC Engineering Ltd.