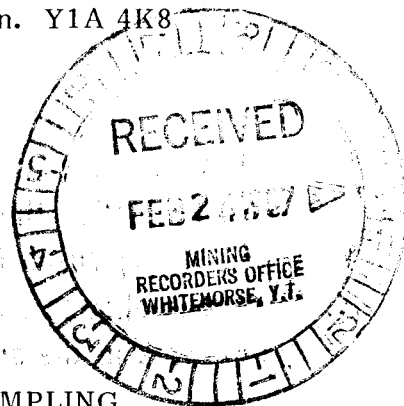


G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED

CONSULTING PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS
Suite 10, 4078 Fourth Avenue, Whitehorse, Yukon. Y1A 4K8
(403) 668-2044



ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

MOM 39,42,78 claims
(YA 81805, 81808, 81844)

Wheaton River Area

NTS 105-D-3

latitude: 60° 10' North
longitude: 135° 14' West
Whitehorse Mining District



for: CARMAC RESOURCES LIMITED

By: RONALD C.R. ROBERTSON, F.G.A.C.

February 1987

09 1 9 1 3

Report has been examined by
Geological Evaluation Unit
Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Act and is allowed as
operation work in the amount
of \$ 7400.00.

D. D. Edmund

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

810100

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes detailed surface exploration of several areas on the 83 - claim MOM property on Carbon Hill in the Wheaton River district of southern Yukon. A program of geological mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling was carried out to follow-up anomalous areas located during reconnaissance exploration of the property in 1985.

The general location of the Wheaton River district is shown in Figure 1.

PROPERTY

The MOM 1-89 claims form a single contiguous block of 83 claims and were staked on 11 May 1984 and recorded on 22 May 1984 in the office of the Whitehorse District Mining Recorder, in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, under the following grant numbers:

<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Grant Numbers</u>
MOM 1 - 10	YA 81767 - YA 81776
MOM 15 - 44	YA 81781 - YA 81810
MOM 47 - 81	YA 81813 - YA 81847
MOM 82 - 89	YA 82000 - YA 82007

The claims have been transferred from the original staker to McCrory Holdings (Yukon) Ltd. of Whitehorse. In March 1985 the property owners filed six months assessment credit based on prospecting and sampling carried out during 1984 and changed the claim renewal date to 22 November. Current exploration of the property is financed by Carmac Resources Ltd. under the terms of an option agreement with McCrory Holdings.

The location of the MOM claims with respect to local topography and adjacent mineral claims is shown in Figure 2. Note that the boundary of the MOM and POP claims is located farther north than shown on current claim maps.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The MOM claims are located about 60 km south of Whitehorse on NTS map sheet 105-D-3. Approximate geographical co-ordinates are 60° 10' north and 135° 14' west.

Access to the property from Whitehorse is by paved highway following the Alaska Highway and then the Klondike Highway (Carcross section) as far south as Robinson, a distance of 40 km. From Robinson, an all-weather gravel road (Annie Lake-Wheaton River road) is followed for 32 km to the bridge over Becker Creek, a tributary of the Wheaton River. A rough four-wheel drive trail is then followed for 12 km up Becker Creek, thence west uphill past the old Becker-Cochran adit and across the top of Carbon Hill to the old Porter adit near the west end of the boundary between the MOM and POP claims. Exploration of the MOM claims during 1986 was carried out from a tent camp located near the Wheaton River Road at the junction of Butte Creek and the Wheaton River. Access to the work area was by Hughes 500D helicopter from Frontier Helicopters seasonal base on the Wheaton River road at Becker Creek.

BEAUFORT SEA

• Tuktoyaktuk

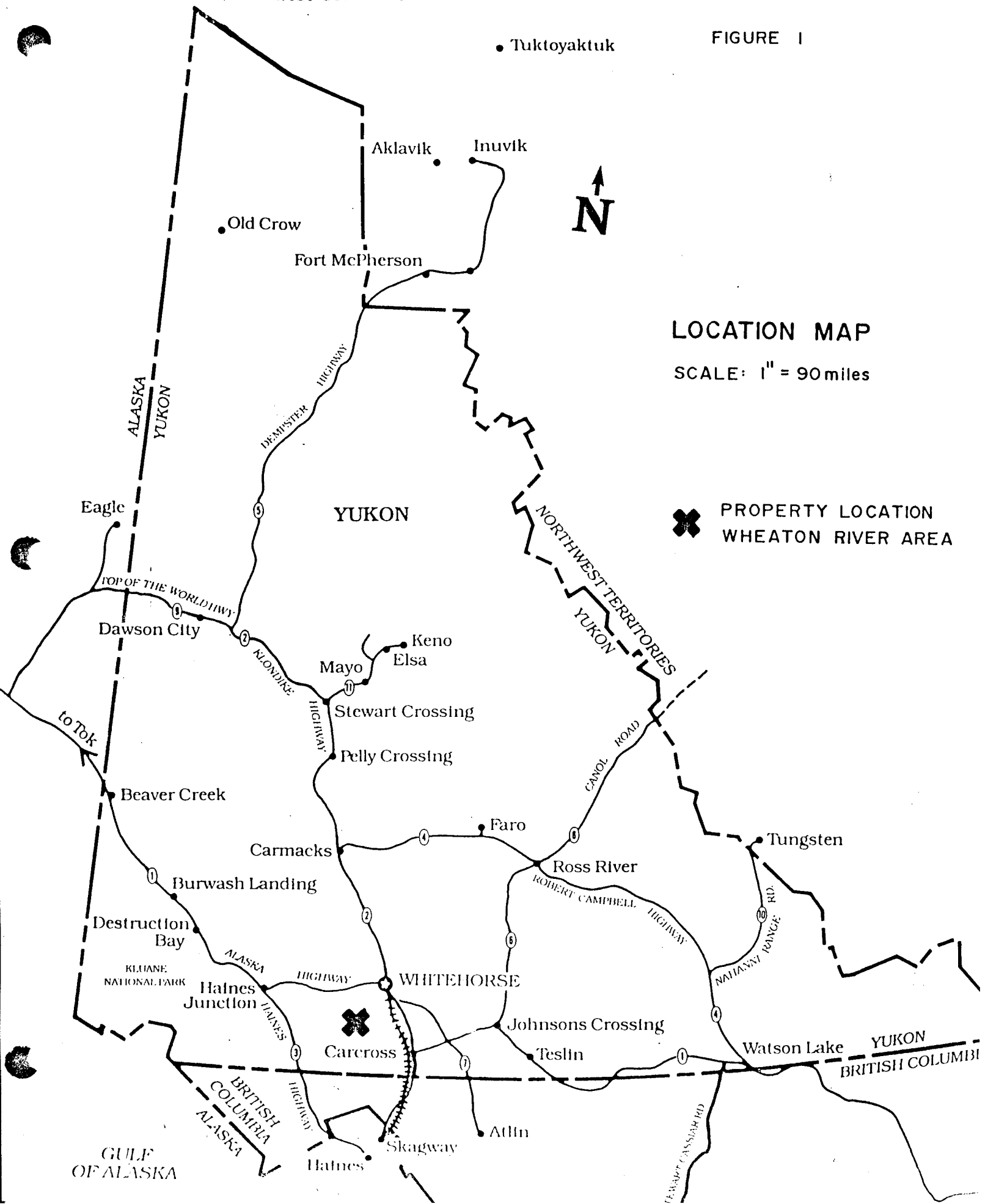
FIGURE 1

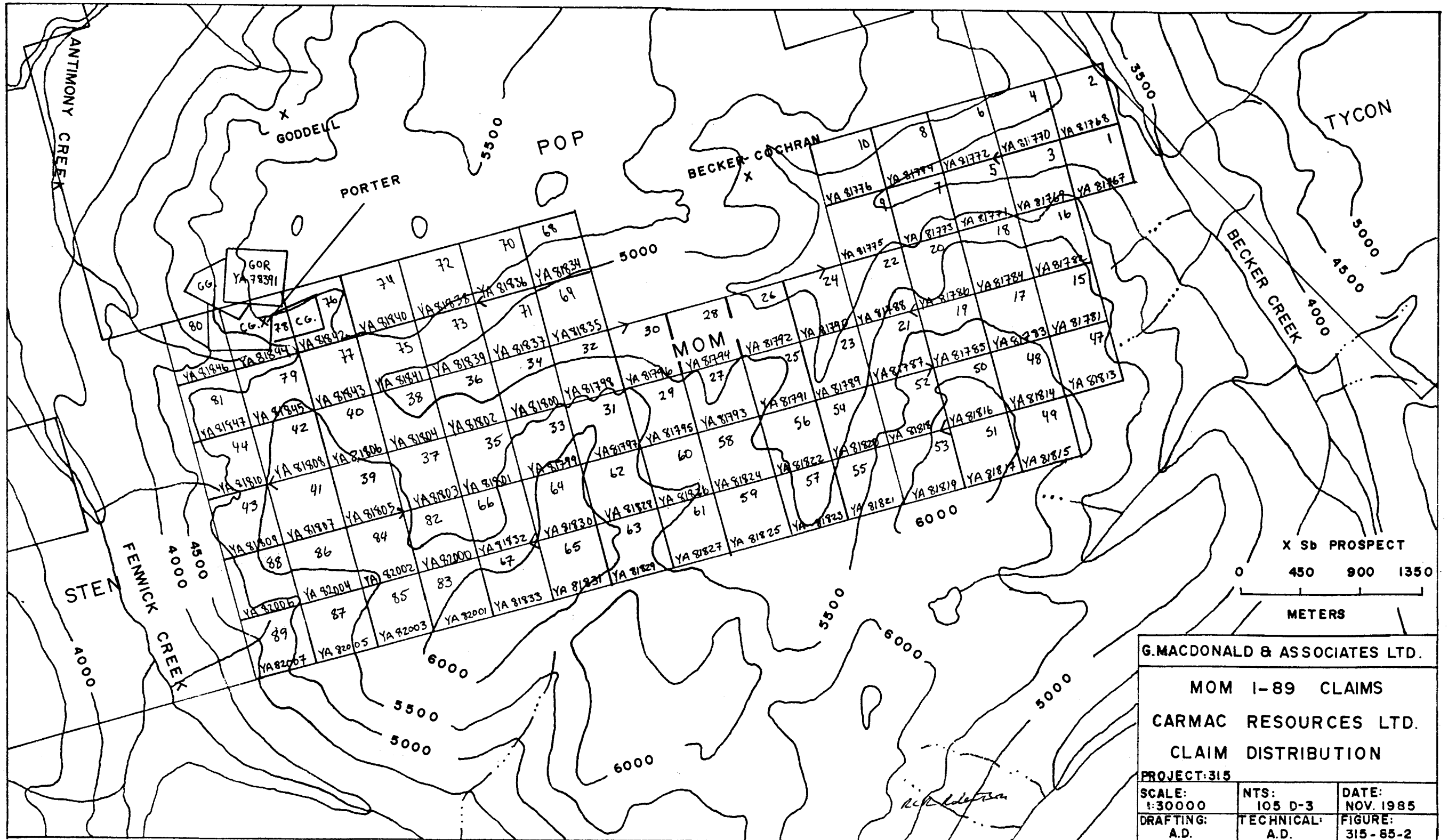


LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1" = 90 miles

X PROPERTY LOCATION
WHEATON RIVER AREA





G. MACDONALD & ASSOCIATES LTD.

MOM I-89 CLAIMS
 CARMAC RESOURCES LTD.
 CLAIM DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT: 315

SCALE: 1:30000	NTS: 105 D-3	DATE: NOV. 1985
DRAFTING: A.D.	TECHNICAL: A.D.	FIGURE: 315-65-2

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, VEGETATION

The MOM claims form a rectangular area covering a series of ridges and cirques forming the drainage basin of a major tributary to Becker Creek, including both Mount Bell and Carbon Hill (of current 1:50,000 series topographic maps).

Relief on the property is in the order of 600-700 meters (2000-2300 feet) rising from 1220 meters (4000 feet) in valley bottoms to a maximum elevation of 1958 meters (6425 feet) at Mount Bell in the eastern part of the claims. Slopes are steep and often rugged, particularly on the extreme west end of the property overlooking Fenwick Creek and the Wheaton River, becoming gentle in the dissected plateau area at higher elevations.

Most of the property is above treeline (1200 meters/4000 feet) with only local stands of stunted conifers above this elevation. Ground cover is mostly talus, overgrown with brush and moss at lower elevations, with more extensive rock exposure on the steeper slopes at higher elevations.

Climatic conditions are generally those of similar elevations in the Carcross area, characterized by a northern interior climate modified by a warmer, moist influence of the nearby Pacific Ocean. Average annual precipitation is approximately 40 cm. Winters in the area are long, with temperature extremes to -40°C but commonly in the -10° to -20°C range. Summers are pleasant, with temperatures up to 25°C and long hours of daylight during May, June and July. The area is generally snowfree from June to September.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Wheaton River district straddles the boundary between folded Mesozoic and Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Whitehorse Trough and the granitic intrusive rocks of the Cretaceous Coast Crystalline Complex to the west. All of these units are locally overlain by volcanic rocks of the late Cretaceous/early Tertiary Skukum Group and intruded by rhyolite and andesite dykes of the same age.

The region has been mapped twice by the Geological Survey of Canada and the results published as Memoir 31 (D.D. Cairnes, 1912) and Memoir 312 (J.O. Wheeler, 1961). A re-interpretation of the regional geology formed part of the metallogenic map published as Open File EGS 1979-6 of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (G.W. Morrison).

A table of formations follows:

TABLE 1

Table of Formations

QUATERNARY		Alluvium; glacial and fluvial deposits
QUATERNARY (?)	Miles Canyon volcanics	Basalt; minor pyroclastic rocks
TERTIARY	Skukum Group	Basalt, andesite, rhyolite flows, tuffs and breccias, dykes and sills
MID-CRETACEOUS	Coast Range intrusions	Medium-grained quartz-monzonite; granodiorite
JURASSIC/ CRETACEOUS	Hutshi Group (?)	Andesite, rhyolite flows and pyroclastic equivalents
JURASSIC	Tantalus Group	Mainly conglomerate
LOWER JURASSIC	Laberge Group	Greywacke, arkose, quartzite, siltstone, argillite and conglomerate
TRIASSIC	Lewes River Group	Andesite, basalt flows and pyroclastic equivalents; limestone; minor rhyolite flows
MISSISSIPPIAN- PERMIAN	Cache Creek <u>or</u> Taku Group	Serpentinized ultramafic rocks
LOWER PALEOZOIC	"Yukon Group"	Metamorphic terrain; quartz-biotite schist; micaceous quartzite; minor gneissic units

Older sedimentary and volcanic rocks are typically deformed and exhibit at least lower-greenschist facies regional metamorphism. These units generally trend north or northwest and appear to be separated by unconformities. Much of the deformation seen in these rocks relates to regional tectonic events associated with intrusion of large bodies of quartz monzonite and granodiorite of the Coast Range Complex about 100 m.y.

Major fault structures are associated with early Tertiary volcanic complexes at Montana Mountain, Mount Macauley and Mount Skukum, but older structures may also be present. Skukum Group volcanic rocks are equivalent to the Sloko Group of northern British Columbia and the Mount Nansen Group of central Yukon. Late stage features of Skukum Group volcanism include andesite, dacite and rhyolite dykes, small rhyolite porphyry stocks and quartz or quartz-carbonate veining with important precious metal mineralization.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The earliest exploration work in the Wheaton River area pre-dates the Klondike Gold Rush by several years. The first recorded claims staked in the region were located by Frank Corwin and Thomas Rickman on Carbon Hill, Chieftain Hill and Mt. Anderson (?) during the summer of 1893. Additional prospecting in the Wheaton River District continued intermittently until 1906 when the discovery of gold and gold telluride bearing quartz

veins on Gold Hill led to a staking rush which resulted in over 700 claims being located near the discovery and on Carbon Hill where Corwin and Rickman's original claims had been found.

Many of the claims were further developed until the outbreak of WWI—with adit entry underground drifts driven on shear zones or veins on Gold Hill, Tally Ho Mountain, Mt. Stevens and Carbon Hill. After the termination of the war, additional exploration was conducted on several of the more promising occurrences and limited production arose from high grade zones at Tally Ho Mountain, Gold Hill and Mt. Stevens.

Most of the Wheaton River District then lay idle from the mid-1920's until the late 1940's as most exploration efforts during this period were directed to silver-lead veins in the Keno Hill area of central Yukon. From the 1940's until the 1980's, the Wheaton River district witnessed only sporadic exploration activity as specific commodities were sought. During the 1970's, exploration reconnaissance programs were conducted in the region for porphyry copper deposits. With the increasing price for gold during the late 1970's, interest again revived for precious metal exploration in southern Yukon.

A regional exploration program conducted by Agip Canada Ltd. in 1980 led to discovery of gold-bearing vein structures at Mount Skukum in 1981. Subsequent diamond drill programs in 1982-1984 defined a commercial ore body consisting of 165,000 tons grading 0.73 oz gold and 0.63 oz silver per ton as finely disseminated gold hosted by quartz-calcite veining. Mount Skukum Gold Mines Ltd. (a subsidiary of Erickson Gold Mines Ltd. of Vancouver) commenced production at a rate of 300 tons per day in March 1986.

The significance of this discovery was realized in 1983 and exploration activity in the Wheaton River district showed a dramatic increase during 1983-1985. All of the ground surrounding the MOM claims was staked during this period; exploration was carried out on all of these properties during 1985 and 1986.

The Carbon Hill area has been intensively explored in the past. Virtually all of this activity focused on development of three areas of stibnite vein mineralization: the Goddell, Porter and Becker-Cochran showings (Figure 2). All these areas were originally found and staked by 1907.

After the MOM claims were staked a number of property examinations (Archer, Cathro and Associates, G. MacDonald and Associates) were carried out in conjunction with prospecting by McCrory Holdings (Yukon) Ltd. during 1984.

In 1985 a program of prospecting, geological mapping, silt, soil and rock geochemical sampling was carried out by G. MacDonald and Associates Ltd. for Carmac Resources Ltd. who held the property under option from McCrory Holdings (Yukon) Ltd. Several gold anomalies and numerous silver-copper-lead anomalies were reported from contour soil sampling traverses. A few rock samples contained low order gold and silver anomalies.

GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION - 1986

In September 1986, G. MacDonald and Associates Ltd. carried out a program for Carmac Resources Ltd, to follow up gold and silver anomalies located by soil sampling in 1985. Most of these targets are located in the west and northwest sectors of the claim block; the objective of this program was to define the bedrock sources of these anomalies.

A total of 47 soil samples and 40 rock samples were collected and analyzed by Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. Soil samples were analyzed for gold and silver using the minus 80mesh fraction. Rock samples were analyzed for gold, silver, lead, arsenic, antimony and mercury. Gold was analyzed using a 10g sample weight with fire assay preparation and atomic absorption analysis. Silver and lead were analyzed by standard atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Arsenic analyses were by perchloric-nitric acid digestion and colorimetric determination. Antimony was analyzed by x-ray fluorescence and mercury by flameless atomic absorption after sample digestion. Sample locations and analytical results are shown on Figures 3 and 4, and Table 2.

Systematic property mapping was not carried out in 1986; geology of the property was described in the 1985 assessment report (Davidson and Robertson, 1985).

Reconnaissance soil sample line B (1985) had 2 anomalous gold values (sample 403705-320 ppb Au; sample 403707-680 ppb Au) near the south end of the line on the steep west face of Carbon Hill. A small grid was laid out in this area (hipchain and compass control) and 38 soil samples collected (figure 4). Nine samples returned anomalous gold values (100-500 p.p.b. range). Five additional soil samples and 10 rock samples were collected in the same general area (soil samples MS-42 to MS-46; rock samples 117406 to 117415). Sample MS-44 contained 180 ppb gold and rock sample 117406 contained 6 ppm silver and 570 ppm lead; none of the other samples were significantly anomalous. Geologically, the area consists of Cretaceous granodiorite cut by a series of narrow andesite and rhyolite dykes (Eocene?). The granodiorite is broken by a series of steep, east-trending breccia zones, sometimes with quartz veining, which produce moderate to strong alteration in the granodiorite and form a series of gullies on the slope. Dykes and alteration/breccia zones are subparallel.

At the north end of Line B, 1985 soil sample 403728 contained 7.2 p.p.m. silver, 199 p.p.m. copper and 900 p.p.m. lead. Rock sample 117435 (1986) from this location contained only 310 p.p.m. lead but no anomalies in other elements. Rocks in this vicinity are granodiorite with fracture - controlled epidote-chlorite - magnetite alteration and minor malachite staining.

Four reconnaissance soil sample lines (1985) along the slopes on the south side of upper Antimony Creek returned one gold anomaly (sample 403702 - 340 p.p.b. Au on Line A) but extensive anomalies in silver, copper and lead on Lines G and H. In 1986 a total of 19 rock samples (numbers 117417 to 117436) were collected in this area (Figure 3). The site of 1985 sample 403702 could not be relocated - Line A is apparently located further east than originally plotted judging by the location of sample site 403696 (Figure 3). Sample 403702 must be close to the site of 1986 rock sample 117436 and the zone of faulting, brecciation and alteration in Cretaceous granodiorite which trends WNW from 117436 towards the site of sample 117417; neither of these two rock samples contains anomalous metal values. Most 1986 sampling concentrated on anomalous areas of 1985 sample lines G and H; 1986 rock sample analyses showed no significant gold or silver values; mercury values in the range 1000 to over

5000 ppb (upper limit of detection) are quite common, locally with anomalous antimony values (samples 117419, 117420: 3600 and 950 ppm respectively). These results are related to minor fracture, breccia and alteration zones in granodiorite sometimes associated with silicification and quartz veining. Most of the veining seems unlikely to be of economic importance; anomalous antimony values suggest the possibility of a new stibnite vein discovery low on the west slope of Antimony Creek near the NW edge of the MOM claims. Sample 117418 (float) contained 1400 ppb gold and high values in all other elements analyzed; the sample is of quartz-stibnite vein material and is apparently derived from the Porter showing located upslope.

Lines E and F (1985) showed a number of anomalous results, principally in silver and lead (sample 403787 - 2.6 ppm silver, 177 ppm lead; sample 403790 - 5.4 ppm silver, 249 ppm lead). In 1986, rock sample 117440 was collected from rusty, manganese stained granodiorite close to the site of 403787; none of the elements analyzed were anomalous. No other indications of alteration or mineralization were seen in the vicinity. Site 403790 was relocated; the area is a grass-covered alluvial fan with no obvious explanation for the original soil anomaly. Additional follow-up in this area would require detailed sampling on the steep slopes to the SE.

Samples at either end of Line D (1985) were moderately anomalous (403736 - 5.8 ppm silver, 1135 ppm lead; 403777 - 95 ppb gold). The first site is on a steep slope in an area of granodiorite and Yukon Group metamorphic rocks cut by several narrow Skukum Group rhyolite dykes. No obvious veining or alteration was seen here and no samples were collected. The second site is located in a large area of moraine material.

A number of samples were collected on the N slope of Carbon Hill and near the summit area of Carbon Hill; neither of these areas was sampled in 1985. Sample locations are shown on Figure 3. On the N slope, four rock samples (117416 and 117437-439) and one soil sample (MS47: 10 ppb gold and 0.8 ppm silver) were collected in areas of altered or potentially mineralized talus found during traverses; no significantly anomalous values were reported in these samples. Just west of the Carbon Hill summit rock samples 117401-403 and soil samples MS 1-3 were collected in an area of granodiorite outcrop and float showing local alteration and quartz veining, possibly related to intrusion of Skukum Group andesite dykes. Analytical results for the soil samples are:

	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>
MS-1	20	1.8
MS-2	35	5.3
MS-3	60	36.0

Rock sample 117403 contained anomalous silver and lead values (16.0 ppm silver, 1120 ppm lead). The absence of anomalous gold values and the relatively low silver-lead ratio suggest that the veining is not significant.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A limited program of follow-up rock and soil sampling was carried out in 1986 with generally disappointing results. Sampling on the west face of Carbon Hill failed to locate significant gold values in rock although some of the original soil gold anomalies were confirmed. Sample MS-43 (from the site of 1985 sample 403705 - 320 ppb gold) did not repeat the earlier anomaly.

The area of 1985 sample 403702 requires additional prospecting and sampling. Possible outcropping stibnite vein mineralization at a new location (1986 samples 117419-420) should be investigated.

Large areas of the property remain untested; preliminary prospecting of these areas should be carried out to see whether a reconnaissance sampling program is warranted.

RCM Johnston

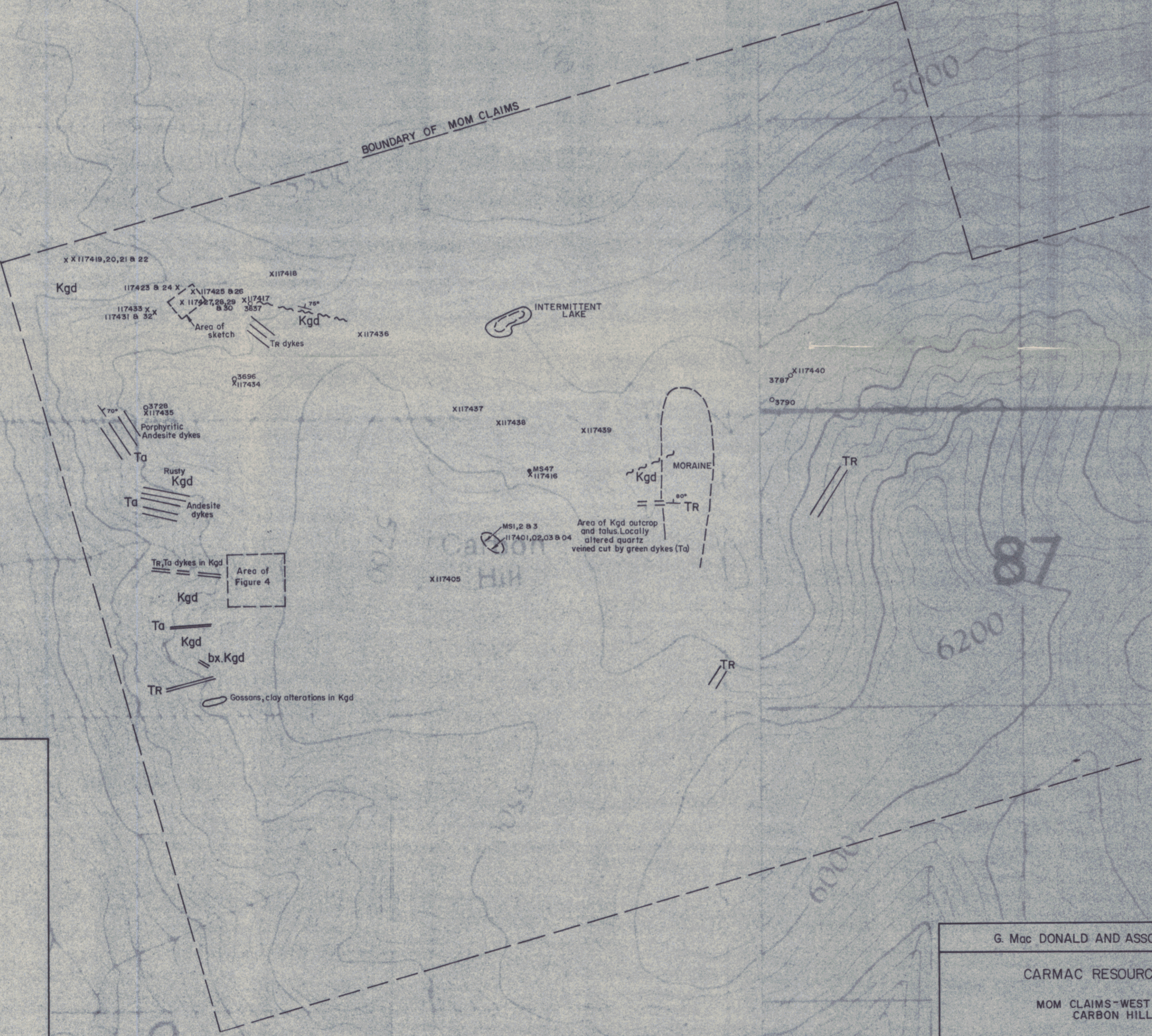
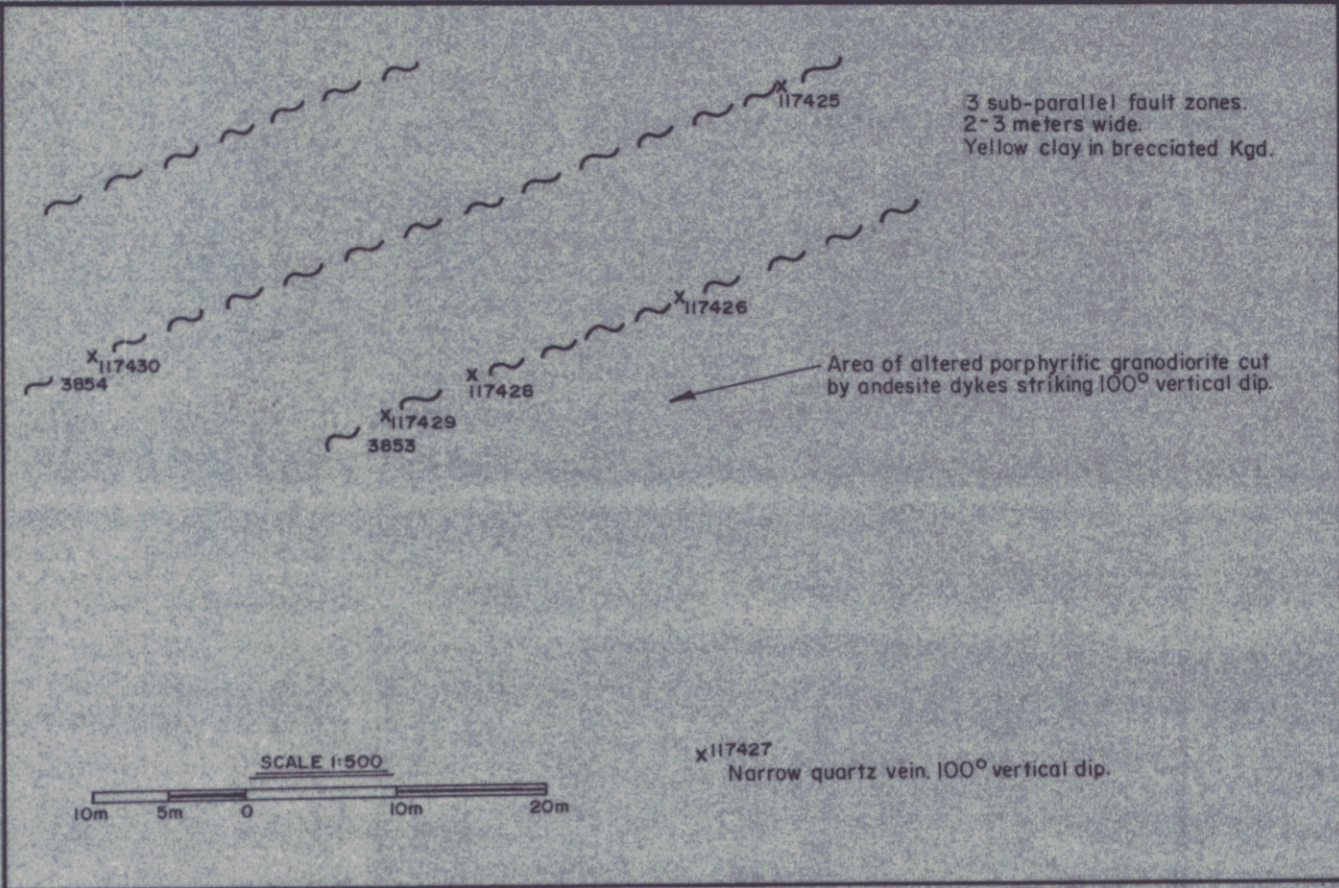
TABLE 2:

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYSES

Sample No	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Description
7401	60	4.0	190	22	11	95	-float; vuggy quartz breccia, fine grained, white to grey, minor yellow clay along fractures and infilling vugs.
7402	15	1.0	21	6	21	45	-float: quartz, white, sugary texture, minor yellow clay present.
7403	35	16.0	1120	26	3	850	-float: vuggy quartz breccia, finegrained crustiform; "sinter-like" texture.
7404	20	1.6	600	11	12	200	-quartz breccia, clay altered, angular clasts to 1 cm.
7405	20	2.6	900	27	5	480	-float; qtz; rust and manganese stained fractures, -1% pyrite.
7406	<5	6.0	570	3	3	240	-float: weakly banded vuggy quartz, manganese and hematite staining on fractures and in vugs.
7407	25	0.2	24	5	<2	20	-composite grab sample; altered Kgd
7408	15	0.2	20	6	<2	15	-outcrop ⁰ 1 c; Kgd. altered, up to 5% magnetite; composite sample
7409	<5	0.2	11	4	<2	10	-outcrop ⁰ Xc; composite sample, Kgd, altered, magnetite up to 5%
7410	25	<0.2	12	6	4	10	-outcrop; composite sample, Kgd, altered magnetite up to 5% , secondary quartz along fractures, irregular silicification, bright yellow staining along fractures.
7411	30	0.3	10	6	<2	5	-weakly brecciated
7412	<5	0.3	14	5	<2	20	-composite chip sample, Kgd, silicified and pyritized.
7413	45	0.4	11	5	<2	20	-composite chip sample; rusty, altered Kgd.
7414	<5	0.4	26	6	2	80	-2.5 meter chip sample; fractured, brecciated Kgd with quartz veins up to 2 cm wide.
7415	<5	1.0	112	5	5	100	-1 meter chip sample; silicified, brecciated Kgd with minor green clay in matrix, Limonite in fractures.

Sample No	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Description
117416	< 5	0.2	14	6	<2	20	-float; silicified, pyrite dacite (?) porphyry. Limonite in fractures.
117417	< 5	0.2	10	5	9	360	-outcrop; brecciated Kgd with quartz veining trace pyrite, locally intense clay alteration. Fracturing later than quartz veining. Minor epidote.
117418	1400	18.34 oz/ton	6.00%	>1000	>10,000	>5,000	-float boulder; vuggy stibnite-quartz in 1:1 proportions
117419	50	27.0	1900	8	3600	>5000	-outcrop; yellow-weathering, clay-altered Kgd
117420	5	5.6	440	5	950	>5000	-outcrop: as 117419, with locally intense silicification
117421	5	1.6	104	5	200	>5000	-float; argillic alteration of Kgd with minor calcite, pyrite and trace malachite on fractures.
117422	10	1.1	80	5	140	3600	-float; badly weathered and altered, original lithology uncertain. Pale clay with 1% disseminated pyrite, hematite and manganese staining.
117423	< 5	3.0	310	3	190	3500	-outcrop: fine grained volcanic rock, strongly chloritized. Sheared and fractured with hematite staining on fracture faces, discontinuous quartz-calcite veinlets.
117424	< 5	0.8	82	3	18	450	-outcrop: as 117423, grab sample of strongest veining.
117425	< 5	3.0	134	3	93	2450	-outcrop as 117423
117426	5	1.7	111	2	120	3400	-outcrop; yellow-weathering Kgd breccia silicified clasts to 10 cm. in clay matrix with minor manganese staining.
117427	5	0.5	22	3	<2	550	-outcrop; 5 cm wide quartz vein with up to 5% pyrite and trace amounts of unidentified black metallic mineral
117428	< 5	1.4	115	3	70	1350	-outcrop; rusty-yellow brecciated Kgd with clay matrix and up to 1% pyrite.
117429	< 5	0.9	112	2	20	1400	-outcrop: as 117428
117430	5	0.6	30	5	13	400	-outcrop: as 117428
117431	< 5	1.7	63	4	7	400	-outcrop: altered, malachite-stained Kgd. strong chloritization, minor manganese staining
117432	< 5	0.5	37	4	20	700	-outcrop; as 117428

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Description
117433	<5	5.7	30	8	10	500	-outcrop; siliceous veining with malachite stain in dark, manganese-stained porphyritic rock (Kgd?)
117434	<5	0.2	26	9	16	480	-float; rusty, clay-altered rhyolite with 1% disseminated pyrite and magnetite.
117435	<5	0.3	33	3	13	310	outcrop; porphyritic Kgd, mafics altered to chlorite. Epidote, magnetite and malachite in fractures.
117436	<5	0.7	51	3	<2	390	-float; bleached, altered Kgd with matrix pyrite. Vuggy, cockscomb textured quartz veins to 5mm wide
117437	5	0.6	28	5	12	215	-float; rusty, bleached Kgd with up to 5% fine grained pyrite.
117438	<5	0.4	14	5	<2	210	-float; grey-green coarse grained calcite
117439	<5	0.2	9	7	12	160	-float; quartz breccia with vuggy, crustiform texture and 5% clay altered wallrock clasts
440	<5	<0.2	10	6	2	130	-float; Kgd with epidote in fractures, some times rusty and manganese stained.



LEGEND

- Tr Tertiary (Skukum Group) rhyolite dykes.
- Ta Tertiary (Skukum Group) andesite dykes.
- Kgd Cretaceous granodiorite
- bx Breccia
- Ja Jurassic or triassic andesite or basalt.
- Inferred fault
- o 1985 soil sample
- 1986 soil sample
- X 1986 rock sample

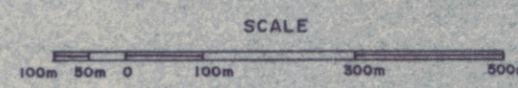
G. Mac DONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

CARMAC RESOURCES LTD.

MOM CLAIMS - WEST AREA
CARBON HILL

1986 SAMPLE LOCATIONS

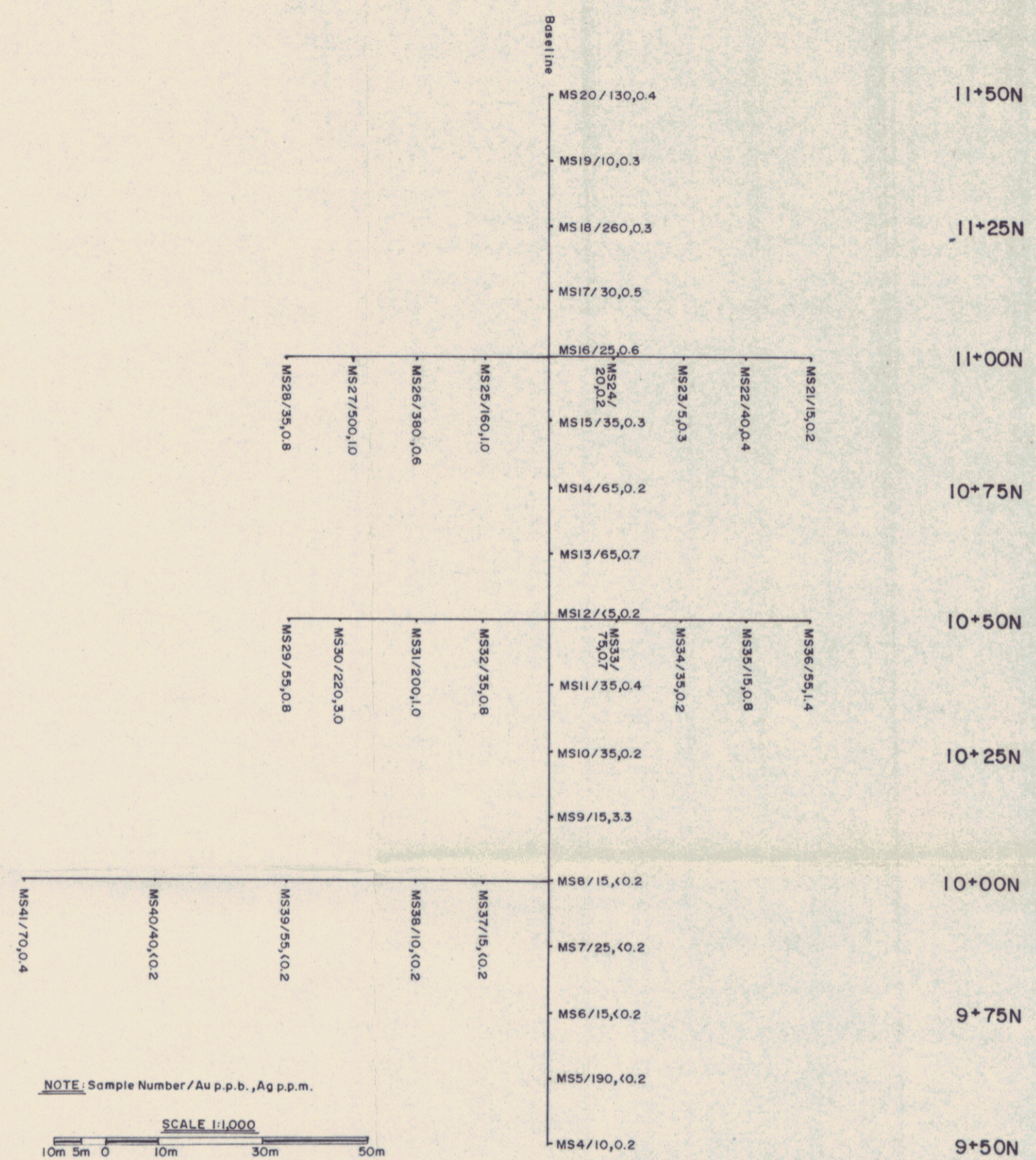
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Scale: 1:10,000	Drafting: H. Plaskett	Figure No: 3



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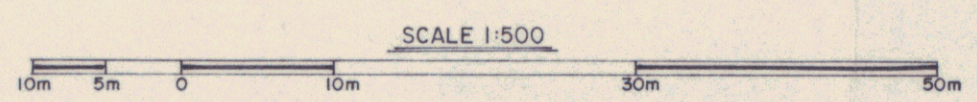


DETAIL SOIL SAMPLE GRID



LEGEND

- Ta Tertiary (Skukum Group) porphyritic andesite dykes.
- Kgd Cretaceous porphyritic granodiorite
- Zone of alteration: bleached, clay altered, pyritic, gossanous
- Jointing
- Escarpment edge
- Claim post
- ⊗ 1986 rock sample location
- ⊙ 1986 chip sample location
- 1986 soil sample location
- 1985 soil sample location



G. Mac DONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

CARMAC RESOURCES LTD.

MOM CLAIMS - WEST AREA
CARBON HILL

AREA OF DETAIL SAMPLING

N.T.S. Sheet No: 105-D-3	Technical: R. Robertson	Date: February 1987
Scale: 1:500	Drafting: H. Plaskett	Figure No: 4

091913

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

<u>Base Map Preparation</u>	
Integraphics, Arctic Star Printing	\$ 103.34
<u>Personnel</u>	
R. Robertson-geologist 3 days	\$1200.00
H. Keyser-geologist 7 days	\$1750.00
J. Atkinson-field assistant 3 days	\$ 450.00
<u>Helicopter</u>	
Frontier Helicopters 206-B Jetranger 2.0 hours	\$1060.00
<u>Freight</u>	
C.P. Air (samples to Vancouver)	\$ 66.81
<u>Vehicle</u>	
4 wheel-drive pickup and fuel; 1 week	\$ 420.00
<u>Camp costs, food, field supplies, expediting</u>	
13 man days @ \$35.00/day	\$ 455.00
<u>Geochemical Analyses</u>	
Ponder-Clegg and Co. Ltd., N. VANcouver:	
45 soil samples (Au,Ag)	\$ 453.55
40 rock samples (Au,Ag,Pb,As,Sb,Hg)	\$1030.00
1 assay (AG,Pb)	\$ 13.75
<u>Report and map preparation, drafting, secretarial</u>	\$ 950.00

	\$7952.46

R. Robertson

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ronald Charles Ramsay Robertson, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, Hereby Certify:

THAT I am a geologist employed by G. MacDonald and Associates Ltd. and that I caused to be performed, and supervised, the work described in this report:

THAT I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree with First Class Honours in Geology from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1970 and subsequently carried out graduate studies at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, and at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario:

THAT I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a full-time and part-time basis for seventeen years, of which nine have been on mineral exploration programs in the Yukon Territory, British Columbia and Alaska:

THAT I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Number 4858) and a member in good standing of the following organizations:

Yukon Professional Geoscientists Society
Yukon Chamber of Mines
Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Prospectors and Developers Association

DATED at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, this 13th day of February 1987



Ronald C.R. Robertson

