

MAP NO.

ASSESSMENT REPORT X

DOCUMENT NO.: 092681

PROSPECTUS

MINING DISTRICT: Whitehorse

CONFIDENTIAL X

TYPE OF WORK: Geochemical

115 H 4

OPEN FILE

REPORT FILED UNDER: Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd

DATE PERFORMED: 25 June-13 July, 1988

DATE FILED: 27 February, 1989

LOCATION: LAT.: 61 12'N,

AREA: Killermun Lake

LONG.: 137 45'W

VALUE \$: 21 700.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: SHUT 1-20 (YA95641-4, YB06888-903); LIB 1-12 (YB06311-22); BETH 1-22 (YB06101-22); TOPGUN 1-18 (YB20408-25); ANGUS 1-6 (YB20532-7); ACE 1-94 (YB21716-807)

WORK DONE BY: C.A. Main

WORK DONE FOR: Silverquest Resources Ltd., Pezgold Resource Corp.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING

REMARKS: # 32 SHUT

In 1988 450 soil samples were analysed for gold and arsenic.

Strong gold-arsenic anomalies trend 020°. Strong anomalies over

the DALBIANCO and WANGER veins run as high as 460 ppb Au, 7350

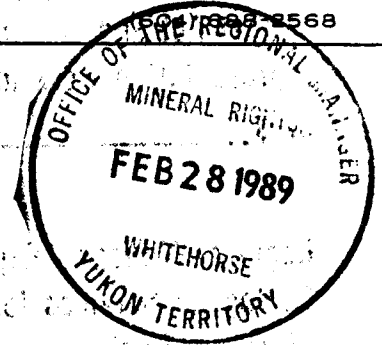
ppm As, and 570 ppb Au, 1665 ppm As respectively.

ARCHER, CATHRO

& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

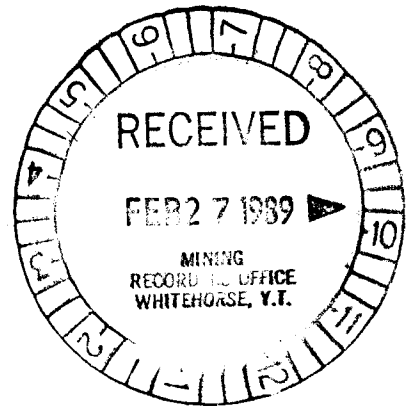
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

1016-510 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C. V6B 1L8



REPORT ON
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Shut	1- 4	YA95641-YA95644
Shut	5-20	YB06888-YB06903
Lib	1-12	YB06311-YB06322
Beth	1-22	YB06101-YB06122
Topgun	1-18	YB20408-YB20425
Angus	1- 6	YB20532-YB20537
Ace	1-90	YB21716-YB21805
Ace	93-94	YB21806-YB21807



Killermun Lake Area, Yukon

Whitehorse Mining District

Latitude 61°12'N; Longitude 137°45'W; NTS 115H/4

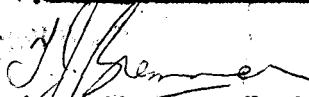
C.A. Main, B.Sc.

December, 1988

0926811

Work performed between June 25 to July 13, 1988

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 \$ 21,700.00.


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

1188377

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Shut property covers a new gold discovery in the Killermun Lake area, a virtually unexplored district of southern Yukon. Anomalous soil geochemical values and mineralized float have been found on both the Shut and Lib claims (which form the west and east sides of the property, respectively) and gold-rich, arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins have been exposed on the Lib claims. Placer gold has been found in many of the local creeks suggesting mineralization is widespread and that the district has unrecognized potential for hosting gold deposits. A number of regional scale topographic linears, probably caused by recessively weathering faults, are easily recognizable on airphotos and can be traced on the ground and mineralization has been found along two of the linears.

Geology in the vicinity of the Shut property has many similarities to the Juneau Gold Belt, some 400 km to the south. The Juneau deposits, which produced over 3.8 million ounces of gold, occur in the same geological terrane as the Shut property and are hosted by highly metamorphosed metasediments of a similar character and age. Most of the gold at Juneau is in narrow sulphide-bearing quartz veins similar to those at Shut.

Prior to 1988, several soil samples from the Shut claims were found to have anomalous gold and arsenic values and specimens of mineralized float assayed up to 3.6 opt gold. Pre-1988 work on the Lib claims located the DalBianco Vein, which reportedly produced specimens assaying up to 2.6 opt gold. The 1988 program consisted of a grid soil sampling program over the portion of the Shut claims that produced the mineralized float (the "West Grid") and another grid soil sampling program over that portion of the Lib claims hosting the DalBianco Vein (the "East Grid").

On the West Grid, quartz-carbonate vein float grading up to 0.48 opt gold was found in 1988 in the same area where float grading 3.6 opt gold was discovered in 1987. The quartz-carbonate material has a very low sulphide content, less than 1%, consisting mainly of arsenopyrite. The soil geochemical survey shows a well defined gold anomaly overlying the area where the float was found and the shape of the anomaly suggests the mineralized source (or sources) trends north. Subsidiary gold anomalies that trend northwest may represent conjugate veins. The arsenic geochemical values form discontinuous anomalies that are approximately coincident with the gold values. Generally, the arsenic anomalies are moderate in strength, perhaps reflecting the relatively low arsenic content of the gold mineralization. The gold anomalies are linear, coherent and appear to be sufficiently well defined to guide trenching operations. Because of the rugged topography along the east side of Shut Creek, the best area to begin trenching would be on the lower west bank of Shut Creek in the northwest part of the grid. The area to the north, south and east of the present grid requires additional soil sample surveys (excluding the area covered by the Ruby claims staked by United Keno Hill Mines).

On the East Grid, the DalBianco Vein has been located in four shallow hand trenches over a strike length of 50 m. The vein strikes northerly and dips steeply to the west. At least one subsidiary vein appears to splay off the main vein but, because exposure in the trenches is poor, this is difficult to determine accurately. Gold mineralization consists of up to 10% arsenopyrite in quartz. A small amount of gold-bearing quartz-carbonate material that carries no arsenopyrite was found in a poorly exposed part of one trench suggesting there may be a mineral zoning in the vein or that there are two

different vein systems present. The DalBianco Vein was resampled and the grades obtained from sampling in 1987 were generally confirmed. The best sample intervals in 1988 assayed 0.87 opt gold over 0.37 m and 0.19 opt gold over 0.60 m. The geochemical survey produced strong gold and arsenic anomalies which clearly outline the DalBianco Vein. The strength of the arsenic anomaly probably reflects the abundant arsenopyrite present in the vein. The anomalies are only sporadically continuous along strike from the DalBianco Vein and this may be due to the vein changing character or being covered by overburden. During the geochemical survey, the parallel Wanger Vein was discovered 120 m east of the DalBianco Vein. Roughly continuous outcrop exposures of the vein have been found over a strike length of 250 m but coincident strong continuous gold and arsenic anomalies suggest the vein system is at least 1.8 km long and may be longer as the anomalies extend off the grid in both directions. This vein has not been trenched and is poorly exposed along a steep hillside. The best assay from it was 0.29 opt gold over 0.24 m. There is a suggestion the vein carries less arsenopyrite to the northeast since the relative abundance of arsenic to gold decreases in that direction.

Two other anomalous areas were indicated by the geochemical survey. In the southwest corner of the East Grid, there are strong coincident gold and arsenic anomalies in an area with no known mineralization and, in the most westerly part of the grid, a strong gold anomaly was found which lacks arsenic support. The anomaly in the western part of the grid trends at right angles to the known veins and may be derived from a type of vein unlike those presently known.

Additional sampling is required in virtually all directions around the present grid as many anomalies extend off the grid. Trenching should focus on the extensions of the DalBianco Vein and on the northeast extension of the Wanger Vein.

The following exploration program is recommended.

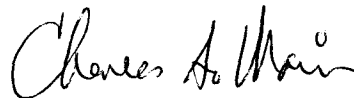
1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM - SHUT PROPERTY

The budget assumes that a geochemical grid survey and a trenching program would be conducted from a camp established on the property. A reconnaissance geochemical survey would be helicopter supported and would be conducted either from Haines Junction or from a camp on the property. The grid geochemical survey should focus on the areas between the West and East Grids and north of the East Grid. The reconnaissance survey should focus on the virtually unexplored area to the southwest of the property. The trenching program should be divided equally between the East and West Grid areas. At least 25% of the budgeted hours for trenching are required for transportation to and from the property and for reclamation of trenches after sampling.

a) Soil geochemical grid survey, 1000 samples for gold	\$ 50,000
b) Soil geochemical reconnaissance survey, 500 samples for gold .	25,000
c) Trenching, 700 hours with 235 Excavator with wide pads	<u>225,000</u>
TOTAL -	<u>\$300,000</u>

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



C.A. Main, B.Sc.

/mc

INTRODUCTION

The Shut property consists of the Shut claims staked in 1986 and 1987 on behalf of Silverquest Resources Ltd. ("Silverquest"); the Lib and Beth claims, which were assigned to Silverquest by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited ("Archer, Cathro") after being optioned from the DalBianco Exploration Syndicate ("DalBianco"); and, the Topgun, Angus and Ace claims staked during 1988. All these claims are optioned by Silverquest to Pezgold Resource Corp.

The initial Shut claims were staked in August, 1986 to cover anomalous values returned from a reconnaissance stream sediment survey which was conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada and reported as Open File 1219. Shortly afterward, DalBianco began prospecting in the area using the same data base. Soil sampling and prospecting surveys were conducted on the Shut claims in late 1986 and 1987 by Archer, Cathro, as described by W.D. Eaton in a report dated March, 1988. DalBianco discovered and trenched a mineralized vein on the Lib claims in 1987 and then optioned the claims to Archer, Cathro in March, 1988 which in turn assigned them to Silverquest in April, 1988.

The 1988 program was managed by Archer, Cathro and funded by Pezgold which optioned the property on June 6, 1988. It consisted of two soil geochemical and prospecting surveys at an approximate cost of \$70,000. The surveys were conducted on grids established over the part of the Shut claims that produced mineralized float and the part of the Lib claims that hosted the DalBianco Vein (hereafter called the "West Grid" and "East Grid" areas). C.A. Main was project manager while field assistants were B. Wengzynowski, G. Cockell, and K. Richmond.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 170 contiguous mineral claims owned or optioned by Silverquest Resources Ltd. and assigned to Pezgold Resource Corp. The claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Numbers</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Shut 1- 4	YA95641-YA95644	August 7, 1992
Shut 5-20	YB06888-YB06903	August 6, 1992
Lib 1-12	YB06311-YB06322	January 15, 1993
Beth 1-22	YB06101-YB06122	January 15, 1993
Topgun 1-18	YB20408-YB20425	July 12, 1989
Angus 1- 6	YB20532-YB20537	July 25, 1989
Ace 1-90	YB21716-YB21805	September 22, 1989
Ace 93-94	YB21806-YB21807	September 22, 1989

The claims are located at latitude 61°12' and longitude 137°45' on NTS sheet 115H/4, as shown on Figures 1 and 2 on the following pages. Access in 1986 was by float-equipped Otter from Whitehorse to Ruby Lake and 1987 and 1988 access was by Bell 206B helicopters operating from bases at Whitehorse and Haines Junction. In 1988, fly camps were established at Maverick Lake on the Lib claims and Shut Creek on the Angus claims.

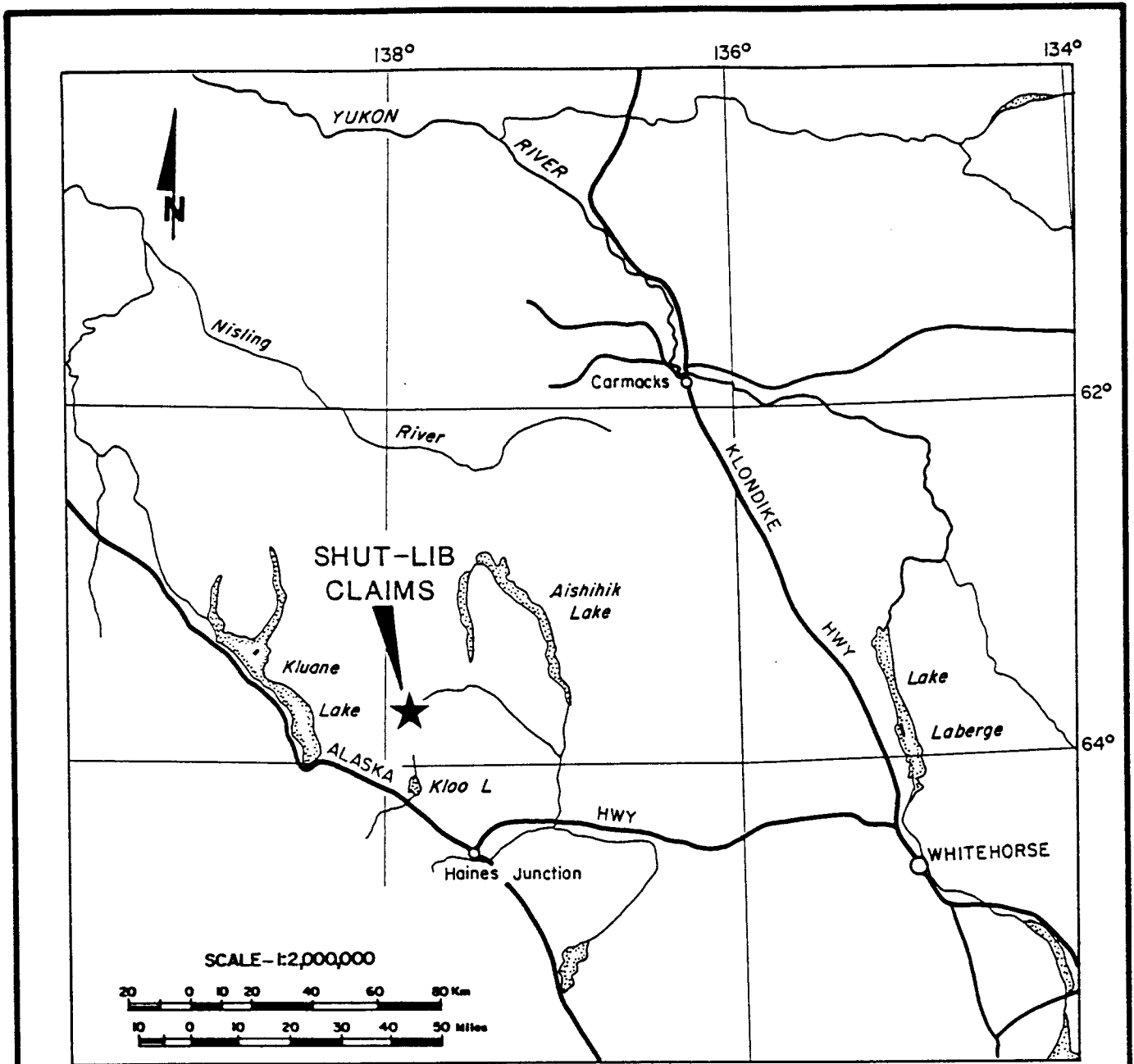


Figure 1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LOCATION MAP

SHUT-LIB PROPERTY

KILLERMUN LAKE Y.T.
 PEZGOLD RESOURCE CORP.
 SILVERQUEST RESOURCES LTD.

To accompany report dated Dec./88

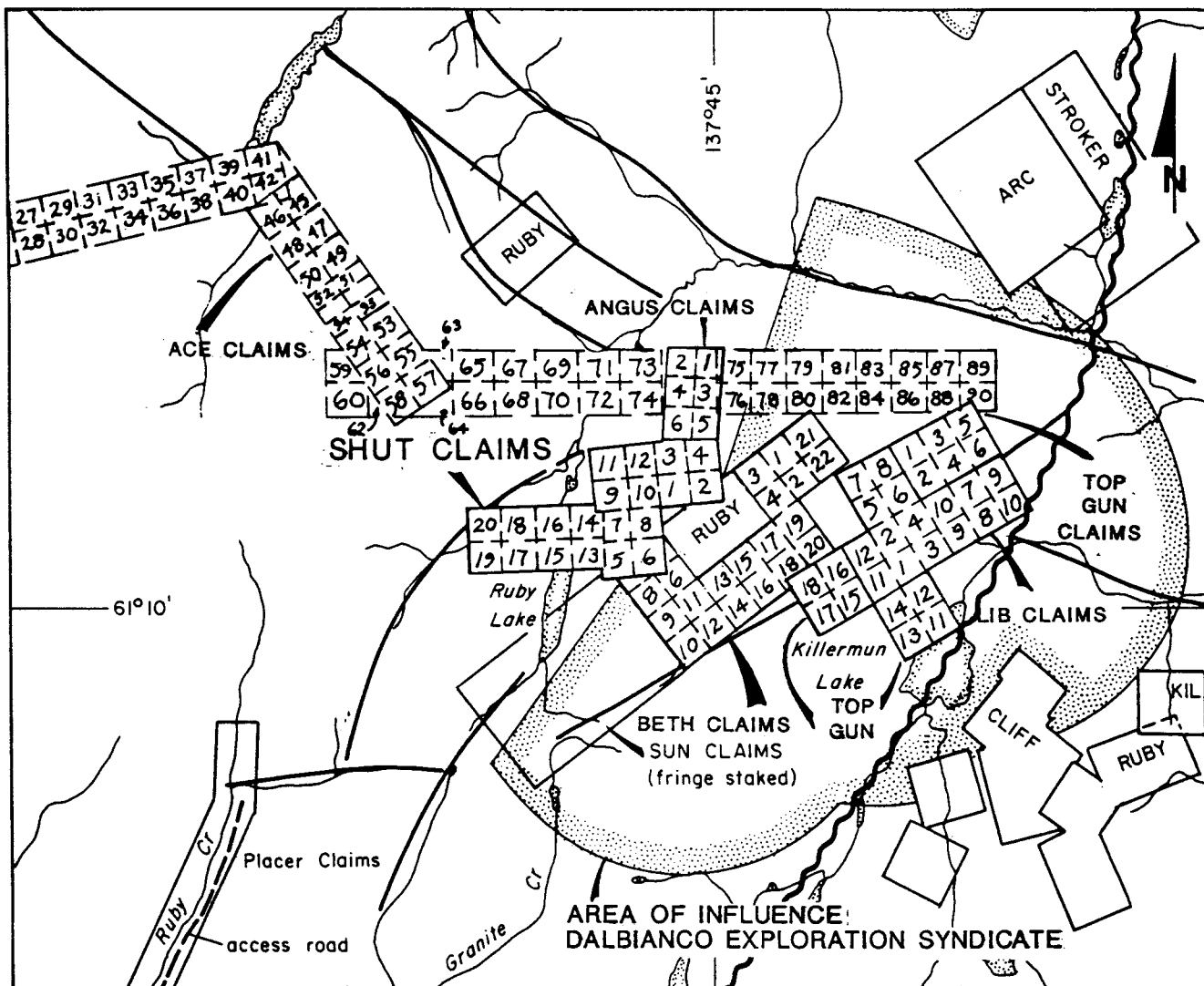


Figure 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM MAP

SHUT-LIB PROPERTY

KILLERMUN LAKE Y.T.

SILVERQUEST RESOURCES LTD.

PEZGOLD RESOURCE CORP.

SCALE — 1:100,000

0 1 2 3 4 5 Km



To accompany report dated December, 1988

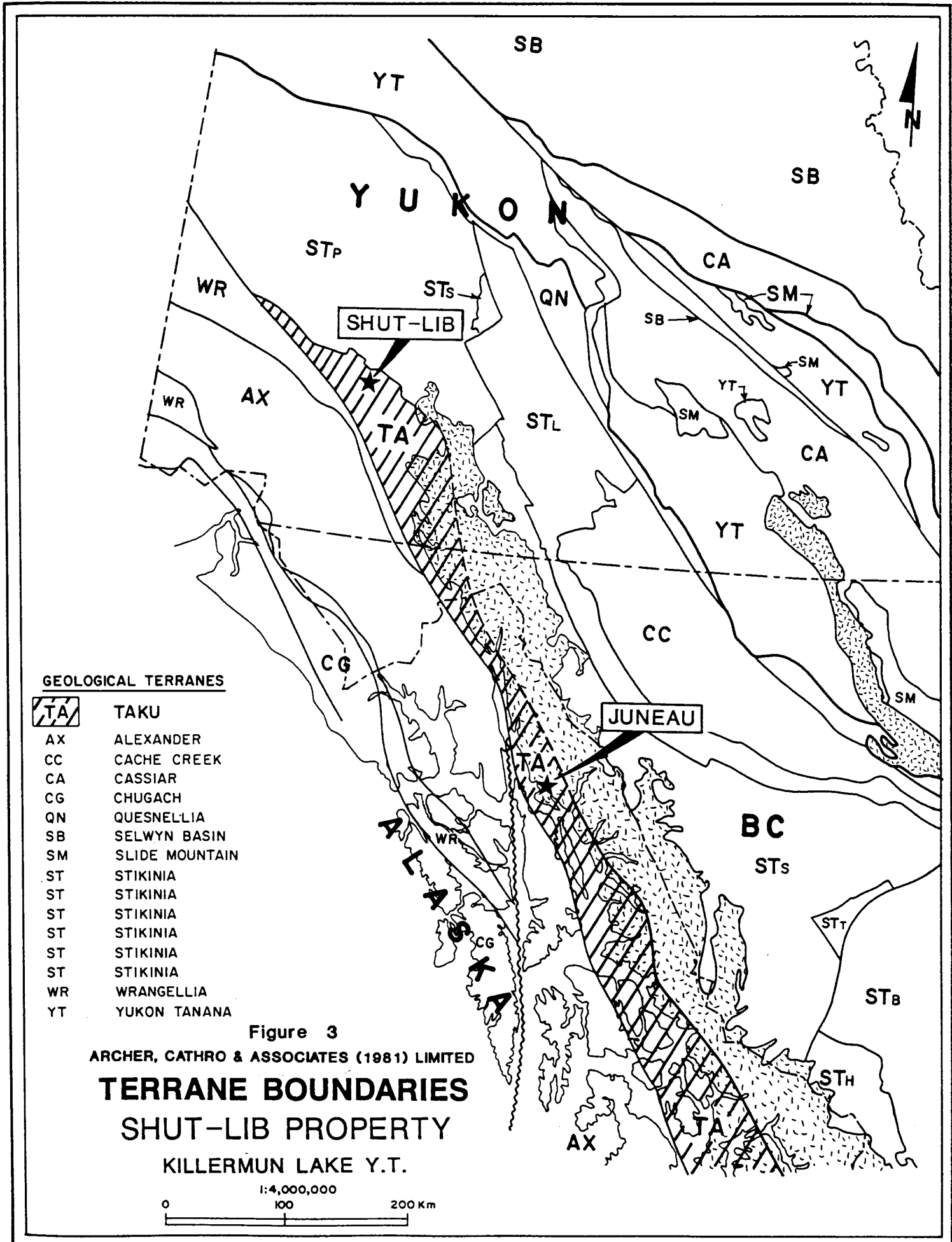
GEOMORPHOLOGY

The property lies within the Ruby Ranges which generally consist of glacially smoothed uplands cut by deeply incised northeast-trending drainages. Valley bottoms are just above treeline, which occurs at 1400 m, and relief is moderate up to the ridge crests, which can exceed 2000 m. The valleys are blanketed by a thick layer of glacial outwash and lateral moraines often covering the lower slopes up to 150 m above valley floors. Volcanic ash and permafrost, which cause problems in many other parts of the Yukon, is generally absent.

GEOLOGY

The Shut property is located north of the Shakwak Fault in the Taku Terrane, one of several allochthonous packages accreted to the western side of North America during Mesozoic times, as shown on Figure 3 on the following page. The terrane consists principally of Paleozoic(?) high grade metamorphic rocks that are cut by numerous granitic bodies of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The setting of the Shut property is similar to the Juneau Gold Belt, some 400 km to the south, which has hosted a number of prolific producers (although in the vicinity of the Juneau mines there are amphibolite bodies which have not been noted on the Shut property). The geology of the property and surrounding area is shown on Figure 4 on the following page.

The rocks in the vicinity of the property are limited to a metamorphic suite of relatively homogeneous, blocky weathering, biotite-quartz schist. Quartz + andalusite + amphibolite + garnet veins often cut foliation in the schists at high angles while simple quartz veins commonly parallel foliation. The andalusite usually forms a selvage on the veins and is frequently associated with muscovite. Large tabular crystals of andalusite or kyanite were noted in a few schist specimens. Some horizons are more calcareous, consisting of low grade calc-silicate skarns with occasional garnet/diopside assemblages but, because of a lack of outcrop, the relationship to the mafic schists could not be determined. On the Lib property, the trace of these skarn horizons appears to be subparallel to the DalBianco and Wanger Veins and the metasomatism may be fault related.



GEOLOGICAL TERRANES


	TAKU
AX	ALEXANDER
CC	CACHE CREEK
CA	CASSIAR
CG	CHUGACH
QN	QUESNELLIA
SB	SELWYN BASIN
SM	SLIDE MOUNTAIN
ST	STIKINIA
ST	STIKINIA
ST	STIKINIA
ST	STIKINIA
ST	STIKINIA
ST	STIKINIA
ST	STIKINIA
WR	WRANGELLIA
YT	YUKON TANANA

Figure 3

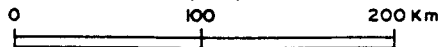
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

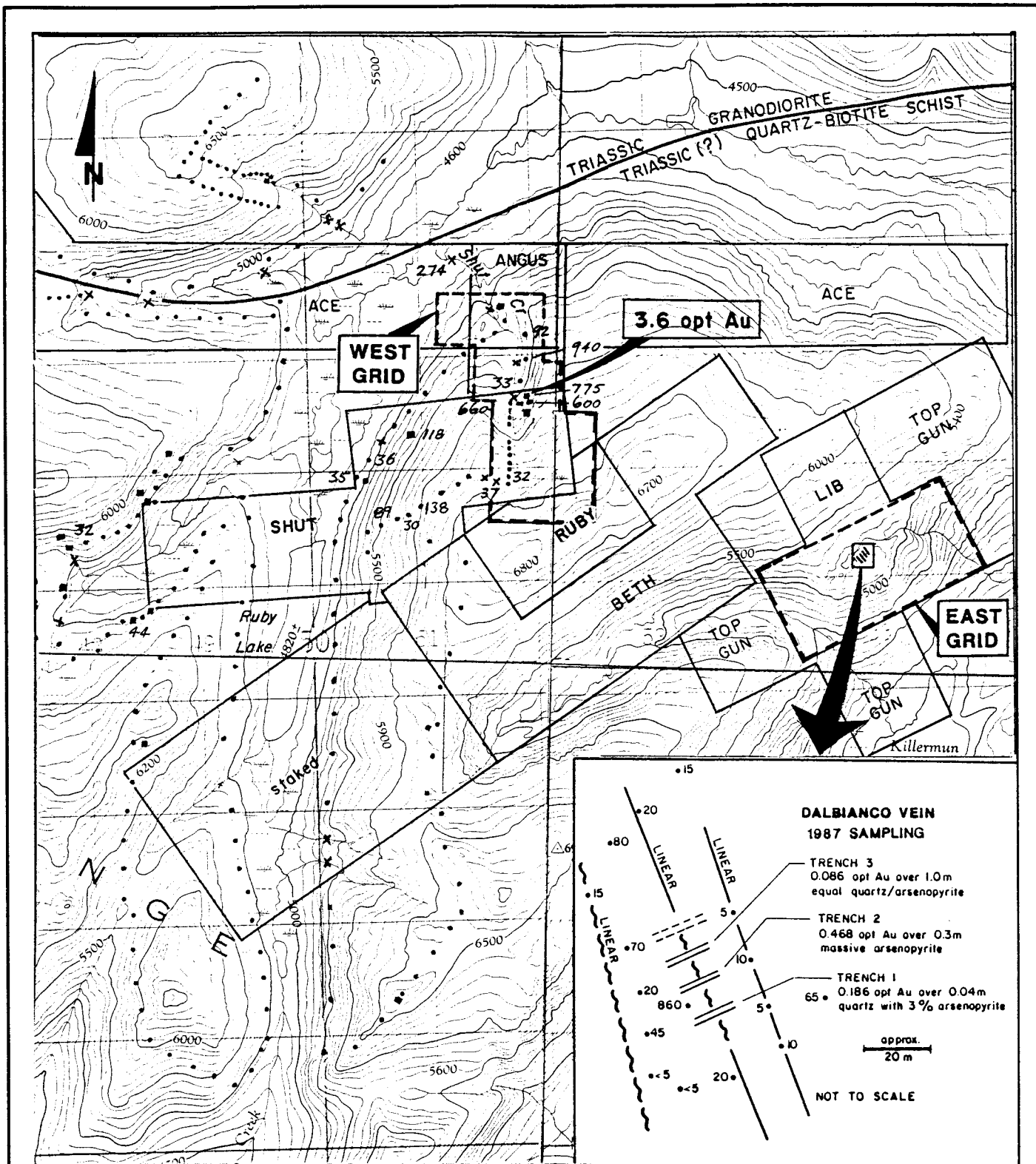
TERRANE BOUNDARIES

SHUT-LIB PROPERTY

KILLERMUN LAKE Y.T.

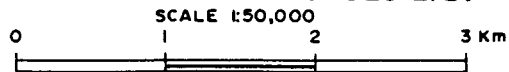
1:4,000,000





- Soil sample site, ppb gold
 - x Silt sample site, ppb gold
 - Rock sample site, g/t gold
- only values over 30 ppb are shown

Figure 4
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GEOLOGY AND
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY
SHUT-LIB PROPERTY
PEZGOLD RESOURCE CORP.
SILVERQUEST RESOURCES LTD.



A large stock of Triassic granodiorite lies 1.5 km north of the property and granodiorite and diorite dykes up to 75 cm wide are widely scattered throughout the metamorphic rocks. Diorite is more abundant than granodiorite and crosscutting relationships indicate it is the older of the two units. Epidote veinlets are common in both intrusive units, while quartz + feldspar + muscovite + black tourmaline veins were noted in intrusive and schist float near the mouth of the creek draining Shut Creek.

MINERALIZATION

Prior to 1987, no mineral occurrence had been recorded in the Taku Terrane in this part of the Yukon although placer gold has been mined from several creeks in the area.

EAST GRID AREA

DalBianco Vein

In 1987, two prospectors who were part of DalBianco Exploration Syndicate, located the DalBianco Vein and staked the Lib claims over it. At the discovery locale, overburden is thin and mineralized float occurred above the vein, however along strike in either direction, the overburden cover is much thicker. The prospectors were able to expose the vein in four hand trenches along a 50 m strike length. Archer, Cathro personnel working for Silverquest visited the showing in late 1987 and sampled the vein, as shown in inset on Figure 4. A sample of arsenopyrite-rich quartz vein collected by Archer, Cathro in 1987 assayed 0.468 oz/ton Au across 0.3 m, while a chip sample across the widest part of the vein returned 0.086 oz/ton Au over 1 m. Many samples collected by DalBianco reportedly assayed over 0.1 opt gold with some assays grading up to 2.6 opt gold.

The DalBianco Vein was resampled in 1988 and the earlier Archer, Cathro assays were confirmed or improved, results of the resampling are shown on Figure 5 in pocket. The best samples from the 1988 work assayed 0.87 opt gold over 0.37 m and 0.19 opt gold over 0.60 m. The vein dips steeply to the west and strikes about 160 to 180° but, because of topography, it has an apparent strike across the hillside at about 20°. It is recessively weathering and has a surface expression similar to other subparallel recessive lineations that

cross the property. During the 1988 sampling, it became apparent there is at least one splay fracture and, based on the distribution of float on the hillside, there are probably more splay fractures or parallel veins nearby. The mineralized part of the veins consists of up to 10% arsenopyrite in a quartz gangue. Small amounts of sulphide deficient quartz-carbonate gangue were found in one trench. This material carries gold suggesting either the vein changes character along strike or more than one type of vein is present.

Wanger Vein

Prospecting located the Wanger Vein 120 m to the east of the DalBianco Vein, as shown on Figure 5. This vein is only poorly exposed but is roughly parallel to the DalBianco Vein and can be traced in scattered outcrops for over 250 m strike length. The geochemical anomaly associated with the Wanger Vein is 1.8 km long. The mineralization consists of quartz gangue with up to 5% arsenopyrite. The best sample from this structure assayed 0.29 opt gold over 0.24 m.

WEST GRID AREA

In the West grid area, the only sulphide minerals noted are arsenopyrite, which has been found disseminated throughout a few small quartz vein fragments, and pyrite, which occurs as disseminations in the intrusive units and as coatings on some tourmaline crystals in veins. A slickensided specimen of brecciated schist float collected on the east bank of Shut Creek, as shown on Figure 4, carried about 3% arsenopyrite which was partially oxidized to scorodite. This brecciated schist assayed 775 ppb Au, while quartz-carbonate vein fragments found nearby in 1987 produced assays of 660 ppb, 940 ppb and 3.56 opt gold. Aside from arsenic, no other metals were present in anomalous

quantities in the mineralized specimens. Prospecting in 1988 located similar quartz-carbonate fragments with less than 1% arsenopyrite that assayed up to 0.48 opt gold.

A number of topographic linears in the West Grid area are visible on airphotos, one of which crosses the area where the mineralized float was found. A geochemical survey was conducted over the float discovery area during 1988, but the area was not prospected in detail.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

1987 SURVEY

During 1987, a total of 236 soil and silt samples and 16 rock samples was collected in a reconnaissance style on or near the Shut property, as shown on Figure 4. All samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were analyzed for gold using a fire assay preparation and neutron activation finish, plus thirty other elements by Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. Only a few soil samples were collected around the trenches on the East Grid and the results are shown in the inset on Figure 4. The highest soil value from this work was 600 ppb Au obtained from a soil sample taken from the West Grid area on the east side of Shut Creek, approximately 100 m uphill from the best gold-bearing vein fragment. Other significant values were obtained from a 1000 by 500 m area immediately northeast of Ruby Lake (up to 138 ppb Au) and from a 500 by 300 m area northwest of Ruby Lake (up to 175 ppb Au). Arsenic is the only other metal that produced significant clusters of anomalous values (not shown) and it correlates well with gold. The quality of many soil samples was poor as much of the sampled area is covered by talus or swamp.

1988 SURVEYS

The two areas with known gold mineralization were covered by grids, known as the West and East Grids. They were established using hip chain and compasses and both are roughly 1.0 km wide and 2.0 km long. Grid lines were spaced 100 m apart and samples were taken at 50 m intervals from brown clay, "B" horizon soil approximately 20 cm below surface. All of the approximately 450 sample sites on each grid are marked with a 0.5 m high wooden lath bearing an aluminum

tag inscribed with the sample number and grid coordinates. The samples were sent to Chemex Labs where they were analyzed using the same techniques as the 1987 program. Gold values are shown on Figure 6 while arsenic values are shown on Figure 7, both in pocket.

EAST GRID AREA

Two types of gold anomalies are present in this area, those which have coincident arsenic anomalies and those with lower arsenic response.

The strongest coincident gold-arsenic anomalies form well defined linear trends striking about 020 . Anomalies of this type were obtained over the DalBianco and Wanger Veins. The anomaly over the DalBianco Vein is strong with values up to 460 ppb gold and 7350 ppm arsenic. The data suggests the mineralization may be discontinuous, although the irregular nature of the anomaly may be due to overburden cover. The anomaly over the Wanger Vein is also strong with values up to 570 ppb gold and 1665 ppm arsenic. This anomaly is continuous over a 1.8 km strike length and extends off the grid in both directions. Based on the width of the anomaly, there may be a system of parallel veins. Values in the northeastern part of the anomaly are proportionately higher in gold and lower in arsenic than those in the southwestern part. A third strong gold-arsenic anomaly is located in the southern corner of the grid with values ranging up to 450 ppm gold and 940 ppm arsenic. This anomaly is open the south and west but there is insufficient data to determine the probable trend of the mineralized source.

A gold anomaly, with little arsenic expression, strikes at about 120° across the southern part of the grid. This anomaly is extremely strong (values ranging up to 1500 ppb gold), continuous over a 1.0 km length and extends off

the grid to the northwest. It is possible this anomaly is derived from a different type of mineralization than is common in the DalBianco Vein, perhaps similar to the quartz-carbonate material found in part of the DalBianco Vein and on the Shut property.

WEST GRID AREA

The geochemical anomalies show some coincidence between gold and arsenic although generally arsenic values are much lower and less extensive on the West Grid than on the East Grid. Two trends seem to be present. The main gold/arsenic anomaly trends northerly, directly down Shut Creek. This anomaly is moderately strong with values ranging up to 550 ppb gold and 580 ppm arsenic. Less distinct anomalies, striking at about 120°, occur in the northern and southern parts of the grid. These anomalies are discontinuous but contain high values ranging up to 1300 ppb gold and 920 ppm arsenic.

FURTHER EXPLORATION

GEOCHEMISTRY

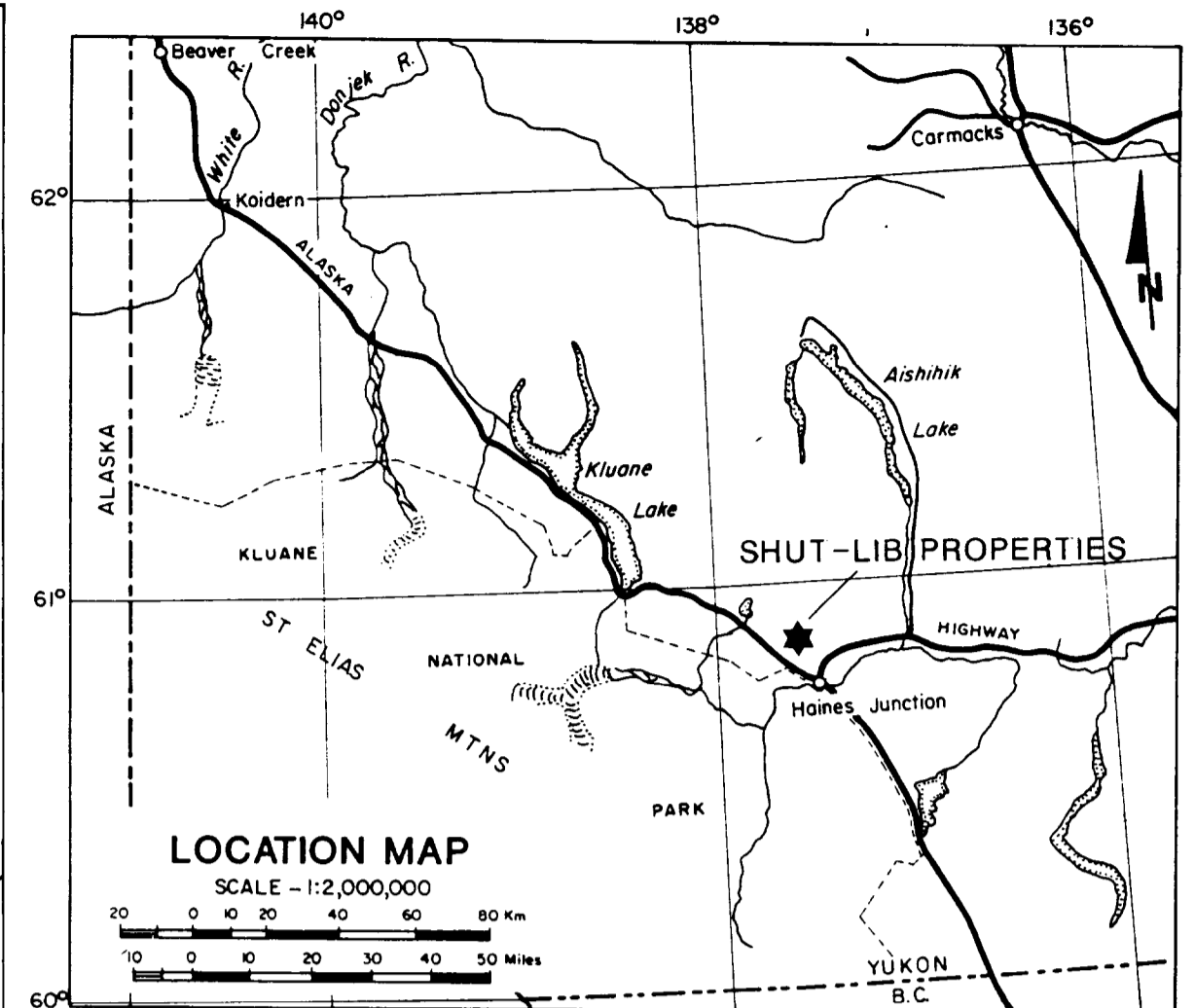
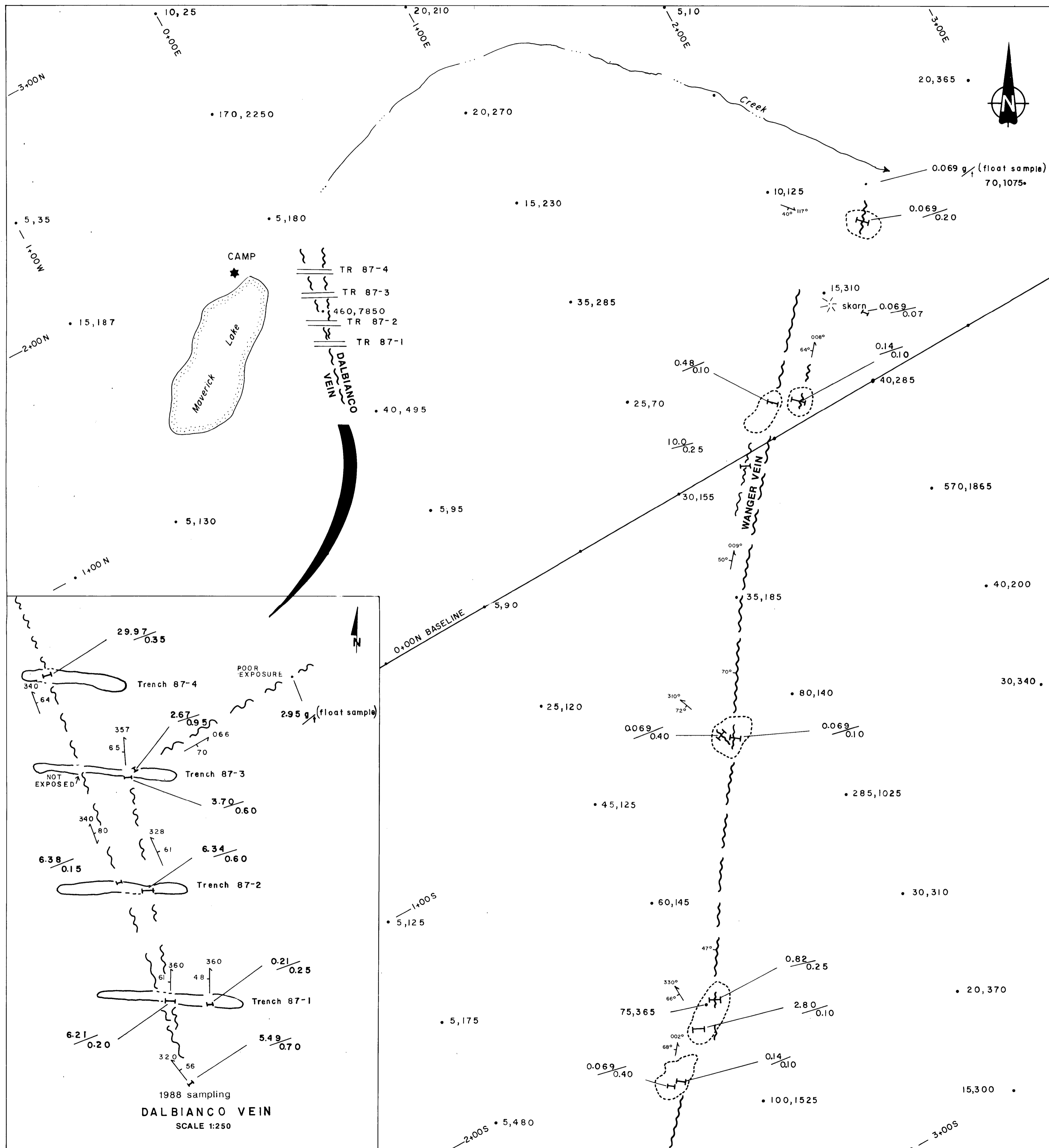
The initial surveys have shown that soil geochemistry is successful as the known mineralization produced strong gold and arsenic anomalies. If the anomalies away from the known mineralization are due to similar mineralized sources, then at least two or three additional veins systems are indicated. The area between the East and West Grid should be covered by grid soil surveys with samples taken at a low density (about 200 by 100 m intervals) in a reconnaissance fashion with fill-in sampling in any sample area found to be anomalous. The extension of the Wanger Vein north of the East Grid area should be sampled at the same density as the East Grid. This work will require the collecting and processing of at least 1000 samples at a cost of approximately \$50,000.

Much of the area south of the Shut property is virtually unexplored and requires reconnaissance soil sample surveys. This area should be sampled by a crew working by helicopter out of Haines Junction. About 500 samples could be taken at wide spacing in about three days at a cost of about \$25,000.

TRENCHING

The known anomalies should be trenched to determine the nature and grade of the mineralized sources. The most obvious target areas are the northeast extension of the Wanger Vein, both extensions of the DalBianco Vein, and the northwest extension of the anomaly in lower Shut Creek. The trenching should use a Caterpillar 235 excavator with wide pads and sufficient hours should be budgeted to reclaim all trenches after sampling. As the area around the Shut property is environmentally sensitive, all care should be taken that there is

compliance with government regulations, communication with local native groups, competent reclamation and as little undue damage to the landscape and wildlife as possible. The trenching program would require approximately 700 hours of excavator time at a cost of approximately \$225,000.



MAP SYMBOLS

- outcrop exposure
- channel sample g/t Au/metres
- 1987 hand trench
- 10,50 geochemical sample location (values in ppb Au and ppm As)
- orientation of fault

092681

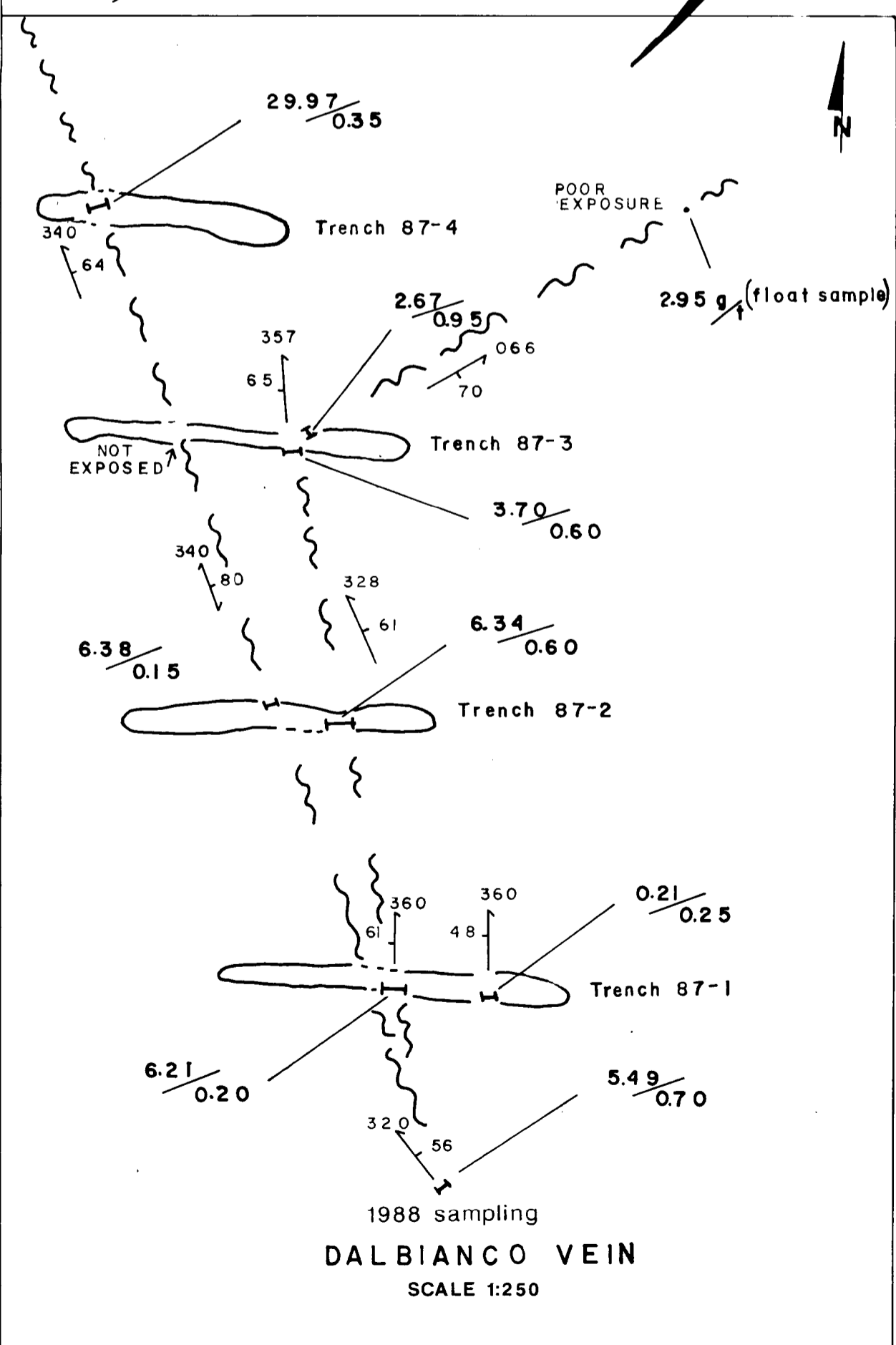


Figure 5

ARCHER, CATIRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DALBIANCO AND WANGER VEINS

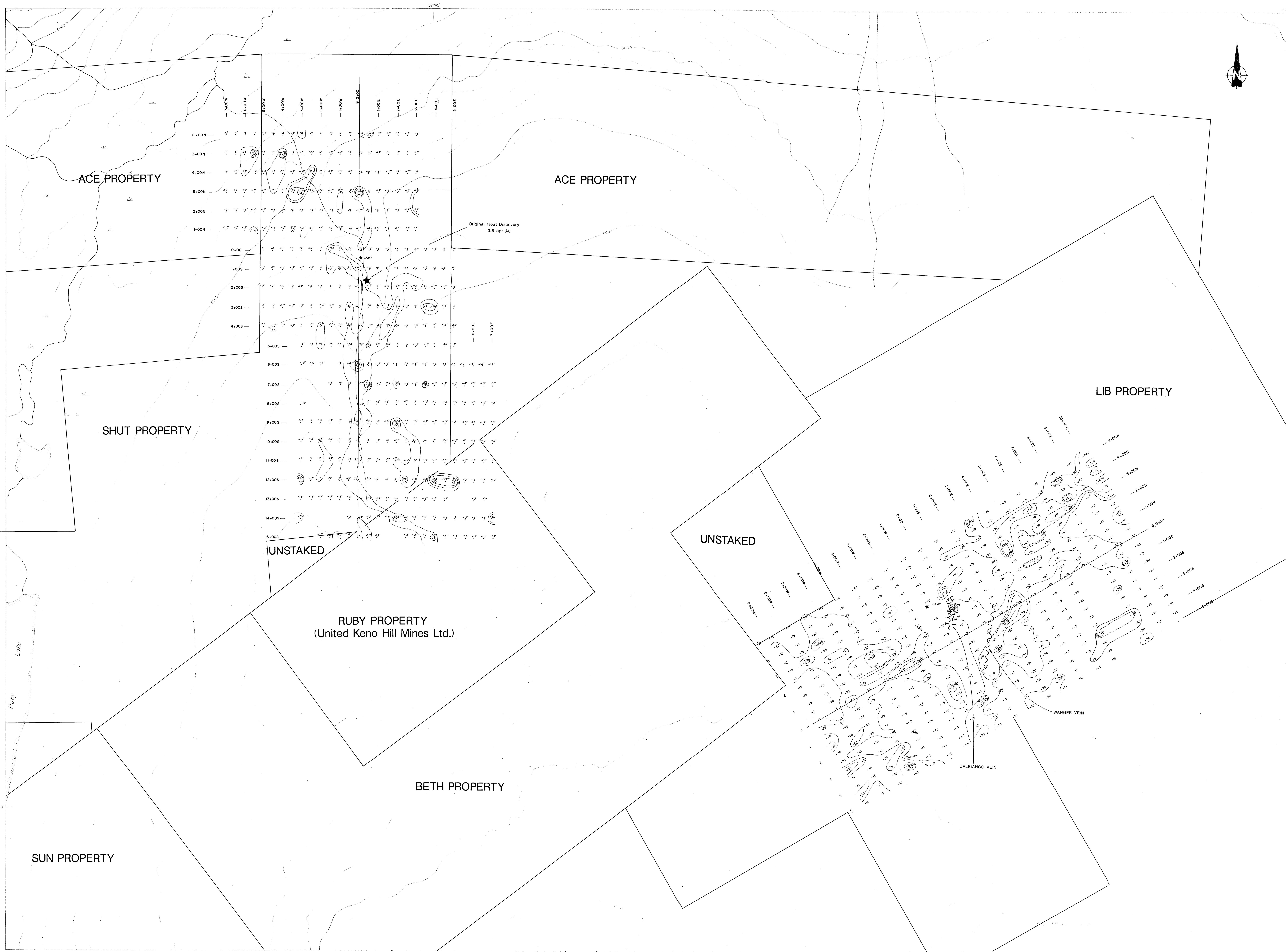
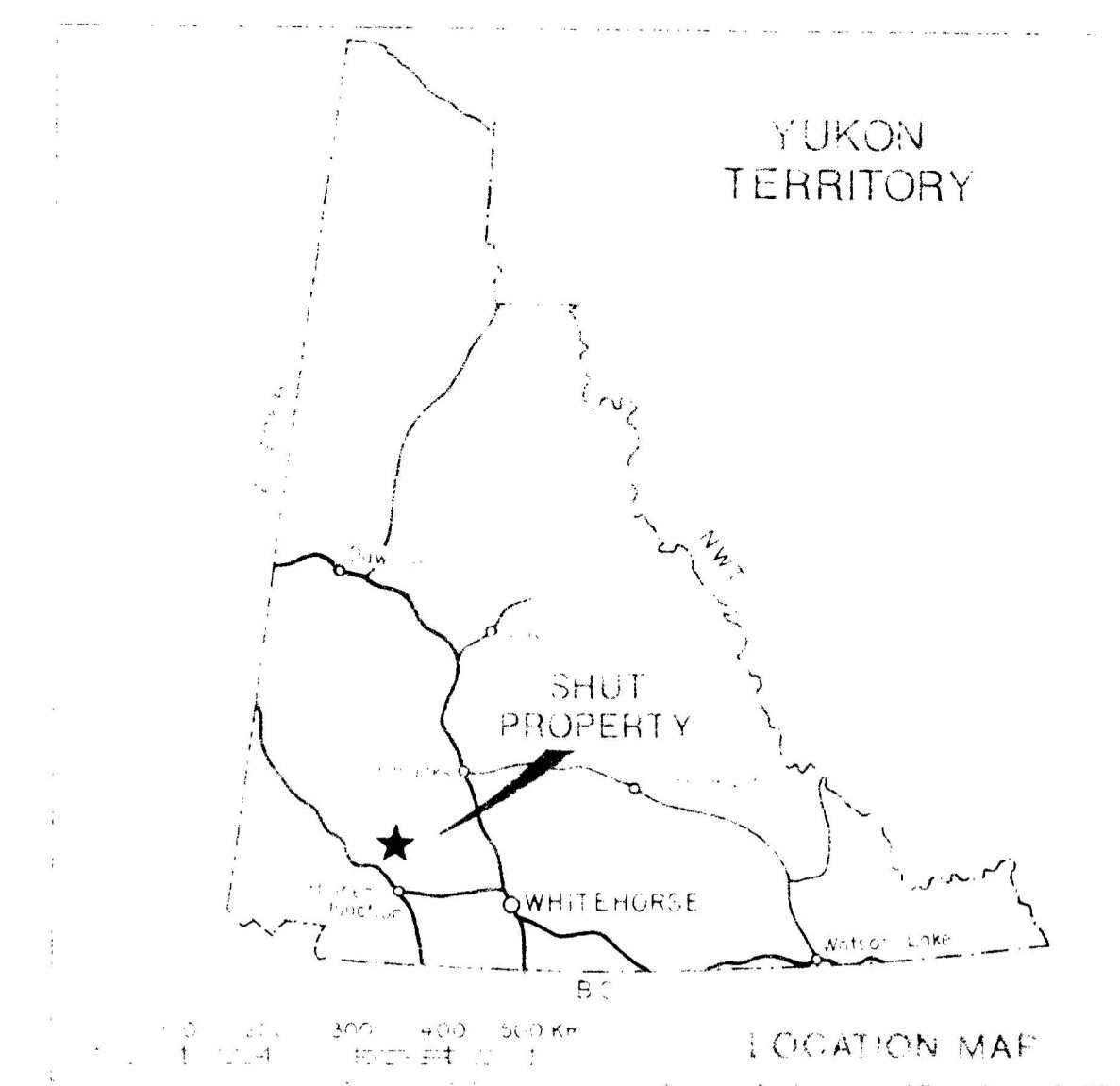
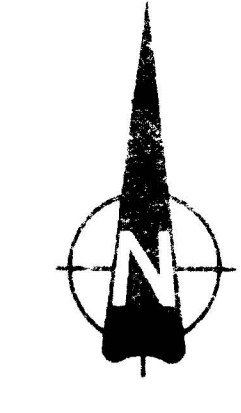
SHUT-LIB PROPERTY
KILLERMUN LAKE Y.T.

SILVERQUEST RESOURCES LTD.
PEZGOLD RESOURCE CORP.

SCALE 1:10,000



545



LEGEND

- 25 - 50 ppb Au
- 51 - 100 ppb Au
- 101 - 200 ppb Au
- 201+ ppb Au
- Mineralized Float
- Vein
- Trench

092881

Figure 6
 ARCHER, CATIRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
**PROPERTY LOCATION AND
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APPENDIX I
AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Charles A. Main, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1971 with a B.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences and Chemistry.
2. I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration since 1971 and as a partner of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited since June 1, 1981.
3. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein.



Charles A. Main, B.Sc.

APPENDIX II
LIST OF EMPLOYEES

NAME

POSITION

C. Main

Project Manager

B. Wengzynowski

Fieldman

G. Cockell

Fieldman

K. Richmond

Fieldman