MAP NO: 106C/14

ASSESSMENT REPORT: X

DOCUMENT NO: 093266

PROSPECTUS:

MINING DISTRICT: Mayo

CONFIDENTIAL: X

TYPE OF WORK: Geological, Geochemical

OPEN FILE:

REPORT FILED UNDER: Newmont Exploration

DATE PERFORMED: September 7, 1994

DATE FILED: February 1, 1995

LATITUDE: 64 59

AREA: Dolores Creek

LONGITUDE: 133 16

VALUE: $4000

CLAIM NAME AND #: Ram 1-20

WORK DONE BY: Pamicon Developments Ltd.

WORK DONE FOR: Newmont Exploration

DATE TO GOOD STANDING	

REMARKS: The only mineralization seen in outcrop on the property was a small patch of malachite on dolomite and a small patch of malachite on diorite witha a large outcropping of diorite. One silt sample on the property returned a highly anomalous value of 110 ppb Au, the sample was also anomalous in copper 168 ppm and cobalt 40 ppm. A thrust fault along which a diorite sill has intruded and has Wernecke breccia peripheral to the sill is interpreted on the Ram claims.

1994 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE RAM 1-20 CLAIMS

093266

Located in the Dolores Creek Area
Mayo Mining District
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 106C/14
64° 59' North Latitude
133° 16' West Longitude

-prepared for-
NEWMONT EXPLORATION LIMITED

-prepared by-
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
Harvey M. Klatt, M.Sc. P.Geo.
Michael A. Stammers, P.Geo. FGAC

DATE WORK PERFORMED: September 7, 1994
DATE OF REPORT: January 1995

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 $ 4000.

M. Burke

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

1994 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE RAM 1 - 20 CLAIMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PLATES

1.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Limited mapping during the stream sediment sampling program in the northern part of the claim block located minor malachite stains on outcrop of dolomite and diorite. Pyritic zones in outcrop near Ram creek are not anomalous in gold where tested. Outcrops of Wernecke breccia, Quartet Group black shale and Pinguicula Group maroon siltstone were also seen. Based on the planar occurrence of diorite and Wernecke breccia outcrops and the occurrence of Gillespie dolomite below Quartet Group black shale, a thrust fault hosted breccia/diorite interpretation is theorized for the Ram area geology.

A definitely anomalous gold value of (110 ppb) in stream sediment sample 432901 along with copper (168 ppm) and cobalt (40 ppm) values that are probably anomalous makes this drainage north of Ram Creek a high priority for further follow-up. Prospecting, mapping and rock sampling along the stream should be undertaken.

Stream sediment samples 432926 and 432927 are definitely anomalous in copper (192 and 224 ppm) with possibly anomalous cobalt, silver, lead (and gold for sample 432927) values also. Copper mineralization upstream of silt sample 432927 appears to have been investigated by limited prospecting and rock sampling in 1992. Some of the other rock samples collected in 1992 contain significant copper/gold mineralization but the size and distribution of the mineralized zones await further mapping and sampling. The combination of several anomalous metals in stream geochemical values, the rugged topography of the valley and limited work in 1992 make this a moderate priority target for follow-up work. Systematic sampling and mapping of the known showing should be conducted in order to evaluate their economic potential. The ridge on the east side of the central part of the Ram claims, common to the three silt samples anomalous in silver and other metals, should prospected, mapped and chip sampled since 1992 work didn't cover this area.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ram 1-20 claims are located in the Wernecke Mountains, approximately 200 kilometres northeast of Mayo in east central Yukon (Figure 1). Situated in the Snake River drainage, approximately 23.5 kilometres east of Fairchild Lake, the property is accessible by air. The claims are underlain by a weakly metamorphosed, faulted and folded sequence of Proterozoic, Wernecke Supergroup sedimentary strata in contact with Pinguicula Group and younger Cambrian sediments that has been intruded by hematite breccias and cut by mafic sills and dykes.

Recent publication of data on the giant Olympic Dam copper-gold- silver-uranium deposit in Australia lead to the application of this deposit model to the Wernecke Supergroup strata and related hematite breccia complexes with its widely documented copper-uranium-gold-cobalt occurrences. It was on this basis that the property was acquired through staking in July 1992.

The entire area was previously staked as the Ram 1-48 claims in 1976 by Mountaineer Mines and Pan Ocean Oil Limited. Exploration work carried out from 1977 to 1980 included geological mapping, prospecting, ground geophysical surveys, soil and silt geochemical surveys and hand trenching.

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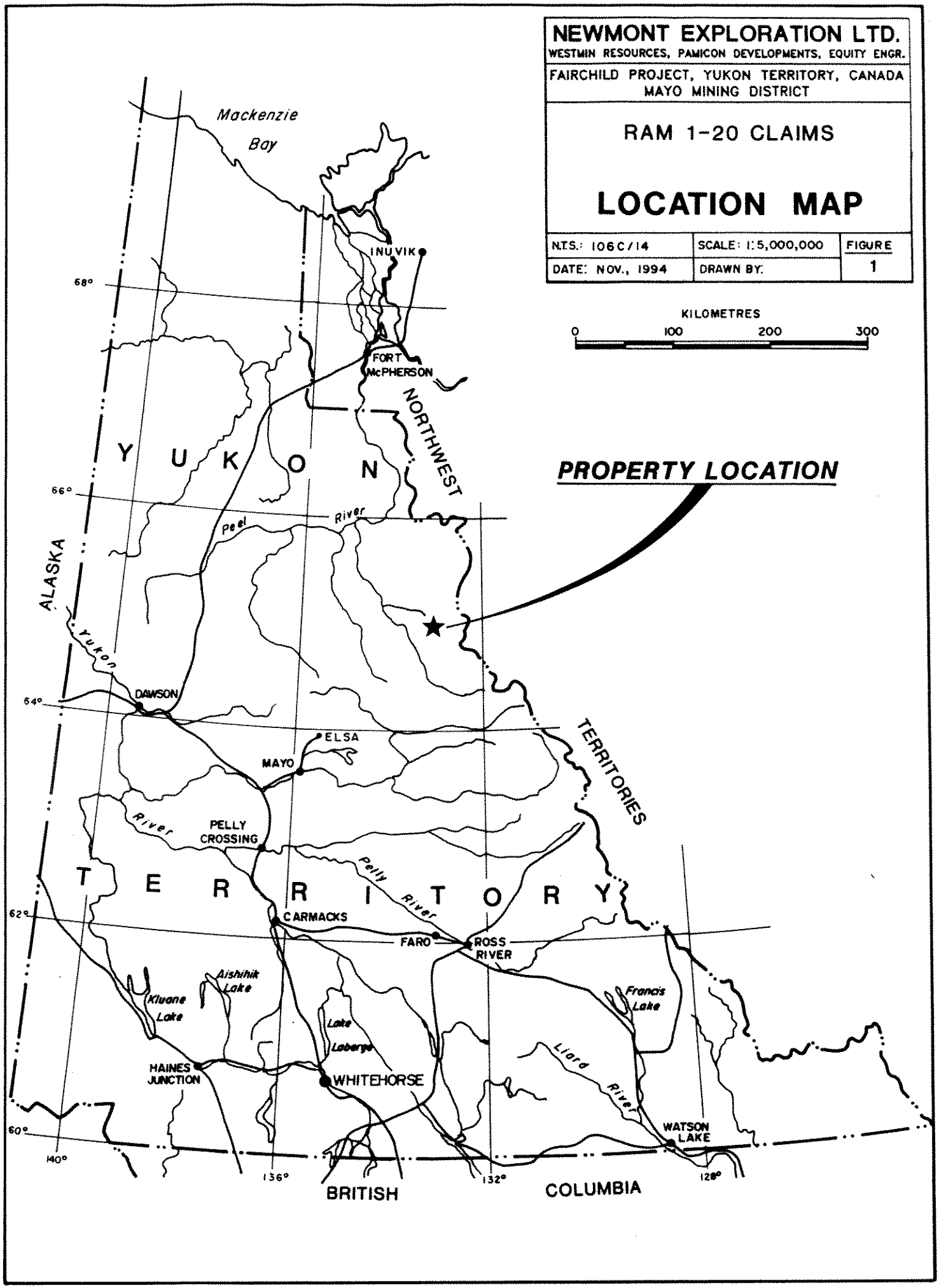
FAIRCHILD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
MAYO MINING DISTRICT

RAM 1-20 CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

N.T.S.: 106C/14	SCALE: 1:5,000,000	FIGURE
DATE: NOV., 1994	DRAWN BY:	1



In September 1992, Westmin Resources Limited carried out lithogeochemical sampling, prospecting and geological mapping on the Ram 1-20 claims. Work in 1994 consisted of some geological mapping, airborne radiometric and magnetic geophysical surveys, prospecting and stream sediment sampling.

The 1994 work program was jointly conducted by Pamicon Developments Limited and Equity Engineering Ltd. on behalf of the Fairchild Joint Venture (Newmont Exploration Limited and Westmin Resources Limited). The same companies have been retained to report on the field work activities.

3.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

The Ram property comprises 20 contiguous quartz mineral claims, located in the Mayo Mining District (Figure 2). Government records indicate that the following claims are owned 100% by Westmin Resources Limited of Vancouver, B.C. Separate documents indicate that they are under option to Newmont Exploration Limited of Denver, Colorado.

Table 3.0.1
Claim Data

Claim Name	Claim Numbers	Record Numbers	Record Date	Expiry Date	NTS	No. of Claims
Ram	1 - 20	YB28672-691	07/06/92	12/31/99*	106C14	20

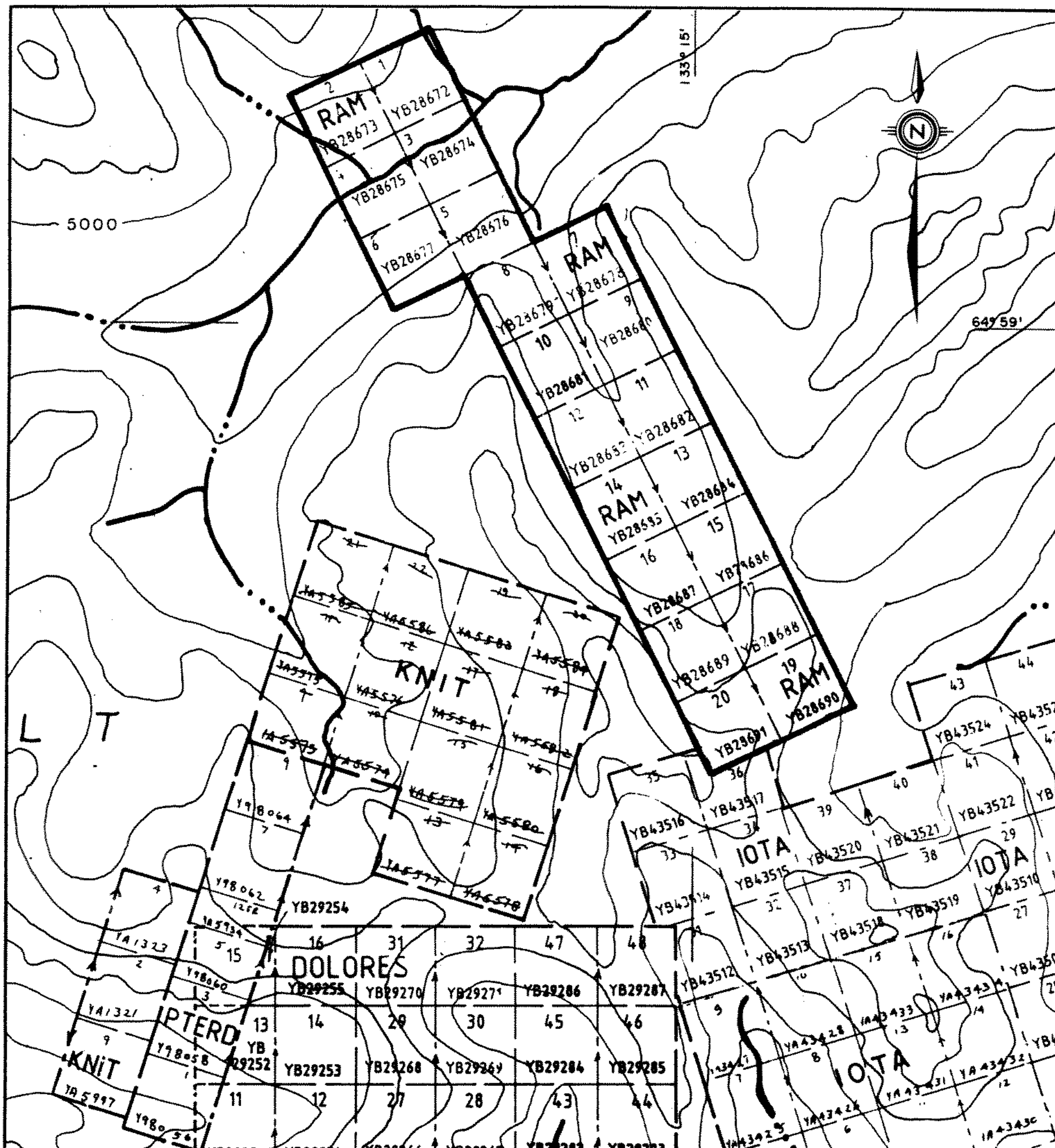
*Subject to approval of assessment work covered by this report.

4.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located in the Snake River drainage in the Wernecke Mountains of east central Yukon, approximately 200 kilometres northeast of Mayo (Figure 1). The claim group is located 23.5 kilometres east of Fairchild Lake and 33.5 kilometres north of Pinguicula Lake. Coordinates for the centre of the property are 64° 59' north latitude and 133° 16' west longitude.

The project area is accessible from Mayo by float plane to Fairchild Lake or by wheeled aircraft to a new 885 metre long gravel airstrip at Copper Point located in the Bonnet Plume River valley, 15 kilometres downstream from Fairchild Lake. Several other airstrips in the area including Bear River, Wind River, Dolores Creek and Bonnet Plume River Mines are either no longer serviceable or are unsafe for aircraft utilized by mineral exploration companies.

Access during the 1994 field program was by fixed wing aircraft to the Copper Point airstrip and basecamp and thence by helicopter 37.5 kilometres to the east to the property.



FEET

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FAIRCHILD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
MAYO MINING DISTRICT

RAM 1-20 CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

N.T.S.: 106C/14	SCALE: 1" = 1/2 mile	FIGURE
DATE: NOV., 1994	DRAWN BY:	2.

The Wind River winter tote road originating near Elsa, was built through the project area during the 1950's to access oil and gas exploration sites to the north and in the 1960's was utilized again during work on the Snake River (Crest) iron deposit. In the late 1960s several spur trails and airstrips were constructed providing access to the Dolores Creek, Wind River and Bonnet Plume copper prospects and to the Bear River iron deposit. The winter road was used by Pan Ocean Oil during their coal and uranium exploration program near Kiwi Lake in 1979 and 1980. Most recently (1994), Westmin Resources utilized the trail to mobilize equipment to construct their airstrip at Copper Point.

Elevations on the property range from 1097 to 2316 metres above sea level and relief varies from gentle in U-shaped valley bottoms to abrubtly very steep or extreme to locally very extreme. An alpine glacier occupies the main cirque in the southern claims area. Most of the property lies above tree line with the exception of the lower slopes and the valley bottoms where the vegetation consists of, dwarf alder and willow. Climate in the area is characterized by six months of cold winter and three to four months of warm to hot summer with May through September the best months for exploration. The average daily January and July temperatures for Mayo are -29° C and 15.2° C with annual precipitation of 306.3mm of which 40% is snow.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK

5.1 Area Exploration History

The first copper occurrences were noted by trappers working in the area at the turn of the century. The Slab, Irene (Hoover) and Slats area mineral occurrences, all located in the Bonnet Plume River drainage, were first staked in 1910. In 1935, the McClusky copper occurrences were staked and the Bonnet Plume and Wind River area received sporadic exploration for copper over the next twenty years. Exploration activity was stimulated in the early 1960s when California Standard Company through their subsidiary, Crest Exploration Limited worked on their world class banded iron deposit in the Snake River area. Drilling outlined 18.6 billion tonnes averaging 47% iron in the Hadrynian Rapitan Group (Yeo, 1986).

In the early 1960s, the first copper showing was found at Dolores Creek by L. Brown. Bonnet Plume River Mines Ltd. conducted exploration from 1967 to 1969, at which time limited diamond drilling was completed (Laznicka and Edwards, 1979).

In 1971, the discovery of zinc-lead showings in the MacKenzie Mountains to the east brought exploration activity to the southeastern portion of the Wernecke Mountains. Continued lead-zinc exploration in the Proterozoic basin led to the discovery of uranium mineralization in 1974 by Archer, Cathro and Associates Ltd. In the period 1975 to 1980, a number of major companies (Urangesellschaft, Noranda) and joint ventures (Wernecke Joint Venture, Mountaineer Mines-Pan Ocean Oil Limited, Prism Syndicate) were involved in exploration of breccia related uranium mineralization. Also at this time Pan Ocean drilled coal reserves on their lower Bonnet Plume leases to outline in excess of 500 million tonnes of low sulphur, high volatile bituminous coal in Cretaceous strata.

The 1980s saw very limited work throughout the project area. Archer-Cathro, Texaco and Cyprus Gold embarked on limited exploration to test the gold potential of some of the known uranium or copper occurrences.

Recent exploration work in the 1990s has been conducted by BHP Minerals, Kennecott Canada, International Prism Exploration and Fairchild Joint Venture on both copper-gold and zinc-lead targets. At present there are over 2000 quartz claims recorded in the Bonnet Plume River area.

5.2 Property Exploration History

Minfile occurrence 106C/14-086, which lies in the Ram claims area, was staked in 1976 by Mountaineer Mines/Pan Ocean Oil Limited as the Ram 1-48 claim group. Work performed included geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys, silt and soil sampling and hand trenching. At least five zones of brannerite and pitchblende with associated chalcopyrite and cobaltite mineralization was located and is found within breccia bodies and bordering metasomatized sediments (Assessment reports 90284, 90421 and 90589). Chip samples ranged up to 0.91% U3O8 and 0.38% Cu over 2.0 metres.

5.3 1992 Exploration Program

In September 1992, Westmin Resources completed a two day evaluation of the Ram claims and included lithogeochemical sampling, mapping, prospecting and stream sampling. A total of 48 lithogeochemical, 31 grab samples, 1 chip sample and 1 stream silt sample was taken.

6.0 1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

On September 7, 1994 preliminary field work totalling four mandays was completed on the Ram 1, 3-7, and 11 quartz claims by Newmont Exploration Limited. Most of the work focused on stream sediment sampling. The two geologists on the crew also mapped in some data at 1:10000 scale and prospected where possible. A total of 13 stream sediment samples were collected using a detailed procedure routinely used by Newmont (Appendix D). In addition, 4 rock grab samples were taken.

All sample sites were marked in the field by flagging tape and inscribed aluminum tags. For both rock and silt samples, detailed notes were recorded by the sampler describing the material collected and various physiographic constraints particular to each site. Samples were partially dried in camp and shipped to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. for preparation and analysed for gold, lanthanum and 24-element ICP geochemistry. Stream sediment samples were also analysed for arsenic. Analytical and stream sediment sampling procedures, descriptive rock forms and a complete set of results may found in the appendices.

7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

This summary of the regional geology is based on work by Delaney (1985) and by Pamicon Developments Limited (Unpublished 1977). References to earlier work are cited by Delaney. Work by Thorkelson and Wallace at 1:50000 scale is in progress for map sheet 106C/14 and will be published jointly by the Yukon and Canadian governments in February 1995.

The Wernecke Mountains are cored by at least 14,000 metres of generally fine-grained terrigenous and carbonate rocks of Helikian age that have been penetrated by hematite breccias and cut by mafic sills and dykes (Figure 3). The entire succession has been named the Wernecke Supergroup and has been divided into three groups (oldest to youngest): Fairchild Lake Group, Quartet Group and Gillespie Lake Group. To the east and south, the Hadrynian Pinguicula Group unconformably overlies the Wernecke Supergroup. Paleozoic strata bound the western margin and Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments fill the area to the north in the Bonnet Plume Basin.

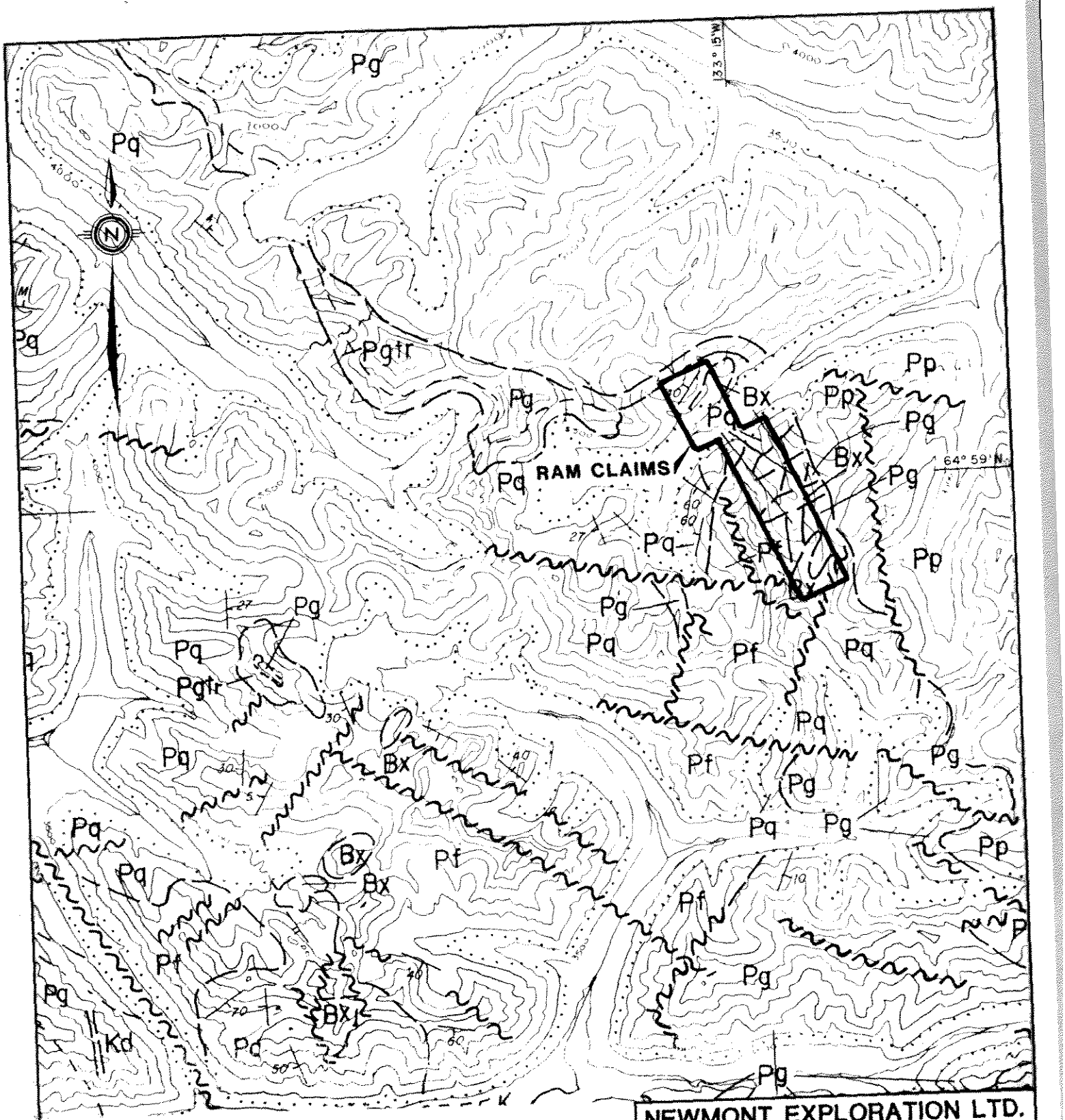
A complete table of formations including lithologies is presented on the legend following Figure 3.

The main structural components of the Wernecke terrane are the southeast trending fault splays (Deslauriers, Knorr, and Snake River faults) of the Richardson Fault array. These faults are interpreted to be deep-seated, long-lived, vertical structures which have undergone considerable right lateral and vertical movement.

8.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The area covered by the Ram 1 - 20 claims is mapped by Delaney (1981) and Pamicon (1977) as underlain by rocks of the Gillespie Lake, Quartet, Fairchild Lake Groups, hematite breccia and diorite. Hadrynian Pinguicula Group rocks are mapped just north and east of the claims. Mapping on the Ram claims by Pamicon Developments Ltd. for Westmin Resources Ltd. was done in 1992 (Stammers, 1992). Undivided Fairchild Lake Group is described by Thorkelson and Wallace (1993) as green to grey weathering siltstone, fine grained sandstone, and laminated limy siltstone. Quartet Group rocks are described as black weathering shale, finely laminated dark grey weathering siltstone, and planer to cross laminated light grey weathering siltstone and fine grained sandstone. In the upper part of succession, siltstone and fine grained sandstone interbedded with subordinate orange weathering dolostone grades upward into basal Gillespie Lake Group. Gillespie Lake Group is described as orange, brown and grey weathering dolostone and silty dolostone, locally stromatolitic, locally hosting chert nodules and sparry karst infillings, interbedded with subordinate black weathering siltstone and shale, green, grey and brown weathering laminated mudstone, and grey to white weathering, quartzose sandstone. Wernecke breccia is described as mottled red, green and grey weathering hematitic and dolomitic siltstone- and dolostone-clast breccia, and related metasomatized country rock. Diorite is fine to medium grained.

The Ram claims follow along a northwest flowing tributary that drains into Ram Creek at the north end of the claim block. Diorite floors much of the northwest draining valley while hematitic and K-spar altered Wernecke breccia occurs as talus along the valley sides. Orange to tan dolomite near



Geology by:
Pamicon Developments Ltd.,
Delaney (1985).

Legend on following page.

KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4

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FAIRCHILD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
MAYO MINING DISTRICT

RAM 1 - 20 CLAIMS

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

N.T.S.: 106C/14	SCALE: 1: 100,000	FIGURE 3
DATE: NOV., 1994	DRAWN BY:	

LEGEND

(to accompany Figure 3)

LITHOLOGIES

Quaternary

Q Unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits

Paleozoic

P Carbonate and siliciclastic sediments, undivided

Proterozoic

Pp **Pinguicula Group:** Carbonate and siliciclastic sedimentary rocks and lesser volcanics

Kd Diabase

Kdi Diorite

Gb Gabbro

Bx Hematite breccia

WERNECKE SUPERGROUP

Pg **Gillespie Lake Group:** Buff-, orange-, grey-, and locally maroon-weathering dolomite, dolomite terrigenous admixtures, limestone, claystone, mudstone, siltstone and find sandstone.
Pgtr Transitional Zone: Interbedded dolomite and dark siltstone/shale with characteristic striped appearance.

Pq **Quartet Group:** Dark grey- and grey-weathering siltstone, mudstone, claystone and fine sandstone (wavy bedded); locally quartzites.
Pq1 Black shale with sandstone and shale interbeds, quartzite
Pq2 Pyritic quartzite

Pf **Fairchild Lake Group:** Light grey-, greenish grey-, and locally dark grey- weathering shale, siltstone (80%), fine sandstone and limestone (20%); locally phyllites, schists and slates.
Pftr Transitional Zone: Shale and brown-weathering dolomite with limestone marker unit, pyritic black shale.

SYMBOLS

Geological contact (approximate)


Thrust fault (approximate)

Fault (approximate)


Bedding attitude


Bedding (overturned)


Anticlinal axis (arrow indicates plunge)


Synclinal axis (arrow indicates plunge)


Limit of unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits

the mouth of the tributary is interpreted to be part of the Gillespie Lake Group. Dolomitic Wernecke breccia is located in talus at the mouth of the tributary and in outcrop along Ram creek near stream sediment samples 432928 and 432928. Breccia and diorite outcrop near sample 932925.

Black phyllite of the Quartet Group is exposed along Ram creek to the west and east of the north end of the Ram claims and forms the mountains to the north and south of Ram creek. The north side of Ram creek shows maroon siltstone of the Pinguicula Group overlying Quartet black shale along a moderately steep northeast dipping unconformity contact.

A large fault along the north side of the Ram creek valley is indicated by the occurrence of contorted and sheared black phyllite exposed along two southeast flowing tributaries to Ram creek. The fault dips moderately to the northwest near rock sample 432950. The sense of motion on the fault was not determined.

9.0 MINERALIZATION AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

The only mineralization seen in outcrop was a small patch of malachite on dolomite located about 20 metres upstream of silt sample 432927 and a small patch of malachite stained diorite within a large outcrop of diorite located about 200 metres further upstream. Neither of these outcrops were sampled.

Sample 432924, thought to be an altered diorite is described as a quartz-iron carbonate breccia containing faintly detectable grey subangular laminated clasts in a grey-brown matrix. The rock sample is anomalous in Au, Co, Fe, and Mo with values of 15 ppb, 175 ppm, 9.22% and 165 ppm respectively.

Samples 432925, 432949 and 432950 were collected to test pyrite concentrations, ranging from 2 to 10%, in black phyllite adjacent or close to dolomitic breccia zones near Ram creek. None of the samples were anomalous in gold or silver. Sample 432950 described as bleached, dolomitized, quartz veined black phylite with about 3% pyrite was anomalous in bismuth, molybdenum, sodium and lanthanum with values of 10 ppm, 40 ppm, 3.86% and 190 ppm respectively. The anomalous sodium value suggests that the bleaching is probably albitization.

10.0 STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY

Table 10.0.1 is based on a statistical evaluation of the Geological Survey of Canada regional stream sediment sample survey data (Open File 518, 1977) by Newmont Exploration Limited and defines anomalous ranges and anomaly classifications.

Table 10.0.1
Regional Stream Sediment Geochemistry Threshold

Percentile	Classification	Thresholds Au ppb	Cu ppm	Co ppm
	definitely anomalous			
97		20	180	50
	probably anomalous			
90		15	120	30
	possibly anomalous			
75		10	75	25
	high background			
50		5	50	15
	background			

Silt sample 432901, which returned a value of 110 ppb gold is definitely anomalous. It was the highest value obtained from stream sediments in the Ram area. The copper and cobalt values of 168 and 40 ppm are also anomalous. None of the other 23 elements are anomalous. This sample is located in the northeast corner of the Ram claim block near the only rock sample that also returned anomalous gold (432924).

Sample 432930 returned the second highest gold value of 15 ppb and a copper value of 139 ppm, which are both probably anomalous. The sample was collected from a stream in which almost all of the float is black phyllite with only a few cobbles of hematite veined diorite, rare heterolithic breccia and metasomatized sediment. No mineralized float was seen so the exact cause of the anomalous gold and copper values is not known.

Sample 432927 is definitely anomalous in copper with a value of 224 ppm, probably anomalous in cobalt with a value of 38 ppm, and possibly anomalous in gold with a value of 10 ppb. The silt sample was collected downstream of outcrops of dolomite and diorite containing malachite staining. The presence of copper mineralization in outcrop would likely explain the anomalous geochemical results. Although the extent of mineralization did not appear to be widespread, little effort was made to trace the mineralization during the stream sediment sampling program.

Sample 432903 collected from Ram Creek returned a possibly anomalous Au value of 10 ppb. None of the other elements were anomalous.

Sample 432926 returned the highest silver and barium values of 1.8 ppm and 2170 ppm respectively. A 192 ppm copper value is definitely anomalous and 41 ppm cobalt is possibly anomalous. The sample was collected at the toe of a rock glacier and at the head of the stream flowing north.

Samples 432905, 432926 and 432927 collected from streams draining a ridge along the eastern side of the Ram claim block are the only samples to return anomalous silver and elevated lead values. The samples also were anomalous in barium.

A field sample duplicate, bulk blank and a Newmont analytical standard were included in the batch of stream sediment samples shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. to monitor quality control.

11.0 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

The northwest draining tributary valley to Ram creek, centred on the Ram claims, is floored by diorite along much of its length. The diorite is interpreted to be a sill intruded along a thrust fault. Hematitic and K-spar altered Wernecke breccia occurs as talus along the valley sides and is interpreted to occur peripheral to the diorite sill. Gillespie dolomite near the mouth of the tributary is interpreted to be in the lower plate of the thrust fault. Dolomitic Wernecke breccia located in talus at the mouth of the tributary and in outcrop along Ram creek near stream sediment samples 432928 and 432929 is interpreted to be a distal breccia zone that grades into the K-spar and hematitic Wernecke breccia that occurs closer to the diorite. An outcrop of breccia and diorite at sample 932925 could be the continuation of the breccia/diorite horizon that floors the northwest flowing tributary on the southern side of the valley.

The north side of Ram creek shows maroon siltstone of the Pinguicula Group overlying Quartet black shale along a moderately steep northeast dipping unconformity contact. Rotation of the Pinguicula Group unconformity surface to the horizontal along a northwest-southeast axis (parallel to the mapped outcrop edge of the Pinguicula Group) would imply that the interpreted thrust fault intruded by diorite that now floors the northwest flowing tributary would have had a moderately steeply southwest dipping orientation. Assuming the pre-Pinguicula Group orientation of the thrust fault represents the original orientation during breccia development, then this interpretation might be useful if vertical zoning of metals or alteration occurs along the thrust fault structures that host diorite and Wernecke breccia on the Ram claims.

Respectfully Submitted,

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Michael A. Stammers, P.Geo. FGAC
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
Vancouver, British Columbia
January 1995

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF H. M. KLATT BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

Harvey M. Klatt, P.Geo.
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
Vancouver, British Columbia
January 1995

EXPLANATION

GEOLOGY

55 — BEDDING

OUTCROP

LITHOLOGY

di	Diorite, fine to medium grained, poorly foliated, blocky weathering.
dol	Dolomite, light brown, poorly bedded, blocky weathering.
wb	Undifferentiated Breccia.
bht	Heterolithic Breccia, dolomitic
sits	Siltstone, black (PQ) or maroon (PP).
ph	Phyllite, black, carbonaceous,
di	fissile, weakly pyritic

EXPLANATION

ALTERATION

QZ	Quartz
SI	Silicification
HS	Specularite
CB	Carbonate
CL	Chlorite

Hornfels

KF	K–spar
MS	Sericite

Sulfides

PY	Pyrite

Oxides and Sulfates

MC	Malachite
JA	Jarosite

1 – Weak (w)

2 – Moderate (m)

3 – Strong (s)

15 / QZ — VEIN, WITH ABBREVIATION FOR TYPE

EXPLANATION

INTERPRETED GEOLOGY

PP — PINGUICULA GROUP (MID TO LATE PROTEROZOIC)

PGL — GILLESPIE LAKE GROUP (MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC)

PQ — QUARTET GROUP (MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC)

Pwb Pbht Pbhm — Pwb WERNECKE BRECCIA, UNDIFFERENTIATED; Pbht HETERO LITHIC BRECCIA; Pbhm HOMOLITHIC BRECCIA

Idi — DIORITE TO GABBRO INTRUSIVE BODIES

MAP AREA:
X: 580000 – 584000
Y: 7204000 – 7210000
Z: 0 – 10000
Units are meters.

Grid North

Magnetic Declination for the center of this map is: 31° 43' East of True North

Grid North is 1° 34.4' East of True North for center of map

NTS Map 106 C/14

0 100 200 300m
0 400 800 1200ft
Scale: 1 : 10,000

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — H. M. KLATT

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — M. A. STAMMERS

093266

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WESTMIN RESOURCES, PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS, EQUITY ENGR.

FAIRCHILD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
MAYO MINING DISTRICT

PLATE 1

RAM 1-20 CLAIMS

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY MAP

DWG1

Compiled By: H. KLATT	Date Drafted: 11/94	Coordinate System: UTM ZONE 8
Drafted By: GEODRAFTING	File Name: XO –GEO.DWG	Contour Interval: 20M

581,000 mE | 582,000 mE | 583,000 mE

7,209,000 mN | 7,208,000 mN | 7,207,000 mN | 7,206,000 mN | 7,205,000 mN

Cu Geochemistry

Pre 94	1994 Samples
float	
× value	Sample No. × value (ppm)
grab	
□ value	Sample No. □ value
chip	**Rocks**
▨ value	Sample No. ▨ value
channel	
■ value	Sample No. ■ value

RGS — Sample No. — **Fairchild JV**

RGS	Fairchild JV
>400	>400 ppm
400	400
300	300
200	200
100	100
<50	<50

Stream Sediments

MAP AREA:
X: 580000 - 584000
Y: 7204000 - 7210000
Z: 0 - 10000
Units are meters.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — H. M. KLATT

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — M. A. STAMMERS

N

Grid North

Magnetic Declination for the center of this map is: 31° 43' East of True North

Grid North is 1° 34.4' East of True North for center of map

NTS Map 106 C/14

093266

0 100 200 300m
0 400 800 1200ft
Scale: 1 : 10,000

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FAIRCHILD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
MAYO MINING DISTRICT

PLATE 2

RAM 1-20 CLAIMS

Cu IN ROCKS AND STREAM SEDIMENTS

DWG 2

Compiled By:	Date Drafted:	Coordinate System:
H. KLATT	11/94	UTM ZONE 8
Drafted By:	**File Name:**	**Contour Interval:**
N. MERRITT	XQ_CUR.DWG	20M

581,000 mE | 582,000 mE | 583,000 mE

7,209,000 mN | 7,208,000 mN | 7,207,000 mN | 7,206,000 mN | 7,205,000 mN

Au Geochemistry

Pre 94	1994 Samples
float	
× value	Sample No. × value (ppb)
grab	
□ value	Sample No. □ value
chip	Rocks
▨ value	Sample No. ▨ value
channel	
■ value	Sample No. ■ value

RGS

>50
50
30
10
<5

Fairchild JV

Sample No. >50 ppb, 50, 30, 10, <5

Stream Sediments

MAP AREA:
X: 580000 - 584000
Y: 7204000 - 7210000
Z: 0 - 10000
Units are meters.

Grid North

Magnetic Declination for the center of this map is: 31° 43' East of True North

Grid North is 1° 34.4' East of True North for center of map

NTS Map 106 C/14

0 100 200 300m
0 400 800 1200ft
Scale: 1 : 10,000

093266

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — H. M. KLATT

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — M. A. STAMMERS

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.

WESTMIN RESOURCES, PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS, EQUITY ENGR.

FAIRCHILD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
MAYO MINING DISTRICT

PLATE 3

RAM 1-20 CLAIMS

Au IN ROCKS AND STREAM SEDIMENTS

DWG 3

Compiled By:	Date Drafted:	Coordinate System:
H. KLATT	11/94	UTM ZONE 8
Drafted By:	File Name:	Contour Interval:
N. MERRITT	XO -GEO.DWG	20M

APPENDIX A

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B

LIST OF PERSONNEL

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Kimberley Crane (Bull Cook)
1123 Ioco Rd.
Port Moody, B.C. V3H 2W9

Claire Dat (Sampler)
3529 W. 23rd Ave.
Vancouver, B.C.

Shawn Germaine (Sampler)
Box 131
Mayo, Yukon Y0B 1M0

Harvey Klatt (P.Geo)
711-675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4

Cyndi Lisson (Cook)
163 Dalton Terrace
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3G2

Al Montgomery (Geologist)
711-675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4

Michael Stammers (P.Geo.)
711-675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
RAM 1 - 20 MINERAL CLAIMS

CANADA -- In the matter of geological and geochemical assessment work filed on the Ram 1 - 20 Mineral Claims

I, Michael A. Stammers agent for Westmin Resources Limited, 904, 1055 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, B.C. do solemnly declare that a program consisting of geological mapping and geochemical survey work was carried out on the Ram 1-20 Mineral on September 7, 1994.

The following expenses were incurred during the course of this work and in the compilation and reporting of the results:

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

Michael A. Stammers, P.Geo.		
1 day @ $375/day	$ 375.00	
Allan Montgomery, P.Geo.		
1 days @ $375/day	375.00	
Harvey Klatt, P.Geo.		
1 day @ $300/day	300.00	
Claire Dat, Sampler		
1 day @ $225/day	225.00	
Shawn Germaine, Sampler		
1 day @ $225/day	225.00	
Prorated Wages	854.84	$2,354.84

EXPENSES:

Rentals camp - Crew	$ 45.53
Rentals camp - Newmont	7.63
Rentals camp - TNTA	23.16
Rentals camp - Falcon	2.11
Rentals camp - Linecutter	.53
Rentals camp - Guests	1.32
Clerical time	34.74
Reproductions	2.15
Maps and Photos	57.30
Misc. Expenses	4.02
Materials & Supplies	9.28
Expediting	19.45
Telephone - Long Distance	6.80
Telephone - Space Tel	152.41
Camp Expendibles	18.37
Camp Materials - Kilrich	61.63

Camp Food - Mayo Caselot	148.85	
Camp Propane - Stewart	15.19	
Camp Diesel	9.62	
Camp Oil	10.92	
Camp Gas	2.73	
Field Expendibles	40.57	
Radio Rentals - Motorola	50.81	
ATV Rental - Mayo Caselot	10.00	
Equip. Rental - Norman Wade	.96	
Travel/Hotel	23.78	
Travel - Meals	5.88	
Travel - Airfare	150.00	
Travel - Auto	2.06	
Travel - Misc.	17.63	
Freight - Air	26.50	
Freight - Truck	62.49	
Freight - Courier	9.12	
Freight - Misc.	8.07	
Equipment Repairs	39.53	
Helicopter Fuel	48.25	
Cat - Fuel	76.19	
Drum Deposit	(139.11)	
Explosives	12.24	
Misc. Expenses	19.08	
Rentals - ATV	15.26	
Rentals - Office	15.47	
Rentals - Generator	52.63	
Rentals - Base Radio	5.26	
Rentals - Pamicon Truck	7.11	
Rentals - Chain Saw	3.16	
Rentals - Survey Equipment	2.63	
Recording Fees	0.11	$1,199.38
DIRECT EXPENSES:		
Rental Camp 5 days @ 25.00	125.00	$ 125.00
INDIRECT CHARGE:		
Assays - Chemex Labs	288.00	
Helicopter - Prorated	68.78	
Helicopter 1.3 Hrs @ $540	702.00	
Fixed Wing	729.37	
Cat Charges	15.79	
Report	1000.00	$2,803.94

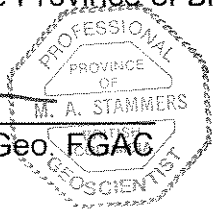
Management Fees:		
Direct Charges @ 15%	551.88	
Direct Charges @ 7%	196.28	$ 748.16
TOTAL:		**$7,231.32**

Notes:

1. Wages are based on actual man days spent on the property.
2. Helicopter charges are based on actual hours flown.
3. Assay charges are based on actual numbers of samples from the property.
4. General expenses (all other costs) are prorated according to man days allocated to each property.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Dated at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 23 day of JANUARY, 1995.



Michael A. Stammers, P.Geo. FGAC

APPENDIX D

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING PROCEDURES

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Introduction

The focus of the 1994 exploration program was to explore for gold and copper mineralization. Stream sediment samples can be an efficient and relatively low cost way of evaluating drainage basins for mineralization if they are representative of the basin and are collected in such a way that the elements sought are detectable in a reproducible manner. Copper and gold have dissimilar weathering and dispersion characteristics based on chemical, mechanical and density characteristics. To be effective, the stream sediment survey must reliably detect anomalous values. The particulate nature of gold makes anomaly reproducibility erratic in samples that are too small and/or too coarse grained. An orientation survey is the best way to design a sampling program for a particular region.

The 1994 survey used stream sediment samples to augment other exploration information and provide guidance for future exploration. In order to evaluate and optimise the stream geochemical survey's effectiveness an orientation survey was conducted early in the season. Based on the results of the orientation survey it was determined that all fractions less than 80 mesh exhibited relatively similar anomaly length and contrast characteristics. The finest fraction (< 200 mesh) was marginally better than the others, but given the difficulty in acquiring sufficient < 200 mesh material and the marginal improvement that it provided, the < 80 mesh fraction was selected. In order to collect sufficient < 80 mesh material, and not loose a sizable component of the very fine grained material in the wash water, special procedures must be adopted. The method used to collect most of the stream sediment samples in 1994 was a modification of the method routinely used by Newmont, and is hereafter referred to as the "Newmont method".

Procedure

A regular silt sample is collected by hand or a trowel and placed into a numbered paper bag. Typically the larger pebbles are rejected and an effort is made to select from the finer grained sediments in a stream.

The Newmont method requires some equipment:

- a large woven fibre bag to carry the equipment in.
- squirt bottle to spray water into a bucket to wash out the fines.
- a 5 to 7m long hose to provide a gravity feed water supply.
- several large plastic sample bags to collect sediment in.
- garden trowel to excavate sediment with.
- rubber gloves to protect hands against cold water and abrasive sediments.
- a piece of nylon 30 or 40 mesh screen about 1 x 1m size.
- two nesting 30cm diameter plastic buckets one with a 2cm size hole about half way up the side of the bucket, the other with the bottom two thirds cut off and used as an inner frame to hang the nylon mesh above the outlet hole.

Other supplies that are used at each site are plastic flagging tape, metal tags and double-stitched millepore cloth bags.

A stream sediment sample collected using the Newmont method would proceed as follows:

1. As supplies were being unpacked from the fibre bag the buckets, trowel, plastic sample bags and screen were inspected for cleanliness and if dirty they were washed.
2. One person would start to hunt for and dig up fine grained stream sediments from among boulders while the other would work on setting up the screening and washing apparatus.
3. The hose would be placed to provide a steady but low volume of water for washing the sediment through the screen.
4. The screen would be pulled tight over the bucket with a hole in its side and held in place by the inner bucket ring.
5. Small quantities of the coarse stream sediment would be placed on the screen and washed down by the hose. In order to break up any clay or root-bound lumps the sediment would be rubbed on the screen or the side of the bucket.
6. After most of the fine grained-material had been washed through the screen, the remaining coarse reject material was lifted out by hand and discarded.
7. After 10 to 30 kg of coarse stream sediment had been screened, depending on the amount of fines in the coarse stream sediment, the screen was lifted out and the level of sediment in the bottom of the bucket was checked to see if there is sufficient material for a sample, about 3 centimetre depth in the bottom of the bucket was considered sufficient.
8. The muddy water was allowed to stand for several minutes then the supernatant liquid was carefully poured off leaving the sieved silt in the bottom of the bucket.
9. A numbered millepore cloth bag was then used to collect silt washed out of the sample bucket by the squirt bottle.
10. The bag of wet sediment was carried or hung to drain until most of the water had drained, then it was packed in a plastic bag for transport back to camp where the samples are exposed to the air for further drying before shipment to a laboratory for analysis.

Field notes collected at each site record the sample number; creek name; elevation; the sample type; regular silt, or field sieved with mesh size; width of the stream and depth; slope of the stream in degrees; the downstream direction of flow; colour of the sediment; texture of the sediment; bedrock and/or type of rock found as float in the stream; and any other notes about the site. The UTM location was determined from a map back in camp.

A numbered two colour ribbon along with a metal tag inscribed with the sample number was tied to a nearby bush or stone to mark the sample site.

Results

Based on a statistical evaluation of the GSC regional geochemical survey data (Open File 518, 1977) by Newmont Exploration Limited, the following anomalous ranges and anomaly classifications are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Percentile	Classification	Thresholds		
		Au ppb	Cu ppm	Co ppm
	definitely anomalous			
97		20	180	50
	probably anomalous			
90		15	120	30
	possibly anomalous			
75		10	75	25
	high background			
50		5	50	15
	background			

APPENDIX E

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

AB	albite	AD	adularia	AK	ankerite
AS	arsenopyrite	AZ	azurite	BA	barite
BI	biotite	BO	bornite	BR	brannerite
CA	calcite	CB	Fe-carbonate	CC	chalcocite
CL	chlorite	DI	diopside	DO	dolomite
CY	clay	ER	erythrite	GA	garnet
EP	epidote	GL	galena	GR	graphite
GE	goethite	HS	specularite	JA	jarosite
HE	hematite	MC	malachite	MG	magnetite
KF	potassium feldspar	MR	mariposite	MS	muscovite/sericite
MN	neotocite	PO	pyrrhotite	PY	pyrite
QZ	quartz	SI	silica	SP	sphalerite
TT	tetrahedrite				

ALTERATION INTENSITIES

m	medium	s	strong	tr	trace
vs	very strong	vw	very weak	w	weak

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD. ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Property : Ram NTS : Date : January 13, 1995

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Co	Cu	La	W
	UTM :	7209096 N	Type : grab	Alteration :	wKF, wCB, sCL	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		581108 E	Strike Length Exp. : m	Metallics :	0.5% PY						
432924	Elevation:	1200 m	Sample Width : m	Secondaries:		15	0.200	175.0	20.00	10.00	10.00
	Orientation:	/	True Width : m	Host :	diorite?						

Comments :

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Co	Cu	La	W
	UTM :	7209112 N	Type : grab	Alteration :	sSI, sCB	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		581157 E	Strike Length Exp. : m	Metallics :	10% PY						
432925	Elevation:	1210 m	Sample Width : m	Secondaries:	sGE, sJA	<5	0.200	84.00	217.0	20.00	10.00
	Orientation:	/	True Width : m	Host :	Shale/Wernecke breccia						

Comments :

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Co	Cu	La	W
	UTM :	7208385 N	Type : Chip	Alteration :	sSI	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		580403 E	Strike Length Exp. : 12 m	Metallics :	2%PY						
432949	Elevation:	1275 m	Sample Width : 6 m	Secondaries:	mJA	<5	0.200	26.00	21.00	30.00	10.00
	Orientation:	/	True Width : 2? m	Host :	Silicified bleached pyritized grey argillite						

Comments : Rusty zone along creek intersecting shear/fracture zones that control pyrite mineralization

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Sample No.						Au	Ag	Co	Cu	La	W
	UTM :	7208560 N	Type : Chip	Alteration :	sDO, wQZ, wSI	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		580628 E	Strike Length Exp. : 2 m	Metallics :	3%PY						
432950	Elevation:	1245 m	Sample Width : 3 m	Secondaries:	mJA	<5	0.200	39.00	140.0	190.0	10.00
	Orientation:	/	True Width : >2? m	Host :	Black phyllite, bleached and dolomitized						

Comments : probably associatd with narrow pyrite quartz veinlets within a fault zone, with a spot of malachite

---

APPENDIX F

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists *Geochemists* *Registered Assayers*

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CHEMEX LABS LTD ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

1. TRACE ANALYSIS

Gold

Fire Assay Collection/ Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (FA-AA)

Chemex Code: 983

A 30g sample is fused with a neutral lead oxide flux inquarted with 6mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

These beads are digested for 30 mins in 0.5ml concentrated nitric acid, then 1.5ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid are added and the mixture is digested for 1 hr. The samples are cooled, diluted to a final volume of 5ml, homogenized and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Detection limit: 5 ppb

Upper Limit: 10,000 ppb

Arsenic ppm - Chemex Code 13

A 1.0 gram sample is digested with HNO3 - aqua regia acids for approximately 2 hours. The digested solution is diluted to volume and mixed. An aliquot of the digest is acidified and reduced with NaBH4 and arsenic content determined using flameless atomic absorption.

Detection limit: 1 ppm

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Fax: (604) 984-0218

24-Element Geochemistry Package (24-ICP)

Inductively-Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES)

The 24 element rock geochemistry package provides quantitative analysis of all major elements (except silicon) as well as most important trace elements.

A prepared sample (0.50g) is digested with perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acids to dryness. The residue is taken up in a volume of 25ml of 10% hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analyzed by inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.
For this project only uranium and lanthanum were also analyzed.

Chemex Code	Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
573	Aluminum	0.01 %	15 %
565	Barium	10 ppm	1 %
575	Beryllium	0.5 ppm	0.01 %
561	Bismuth	2 ppm	1 %
576	Calcium	0.01 %	25 %
562	Cadmium	0.5 ppm	0.05 %
569	Chromium	1 ppm	1 %
563	Cobalt	1 ppm	1 %
577	Copper	1 ppm	1 %
566	Iron	0.01 %	15 %
560	Lead	2 ppm	1 %
570	Magnesium	0.01 %	15 %
568	Manganese	5 ppm	1 %
554	Molybdenum	1 ppm	1 %
564	Nickel	1 ppm	1 %
559	Phosphorus	10 ppm	1 %
584	Potassium	0.01 %	10 %
578	Silver	0.5 ppm	0.02 %
583	Sodium	0.01 %	10 %
582	Strontium	1 ppm	1 %
579	Titanium	0.01 %	10 %
556	Tungsten	10 ppm	1 %
572	Vanadium	1 ppm	1 %
558	Zinc	2 ppm	1 %
	Uranium	10 ppm	1 %
	Lanthanum	10 ppm	1 %

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PREPARATION METHODS

201 - DRY, SIEVE TO -80 MESH

a) Geochemical soil/silt samples are usually received in High/wet-strength 4x6 soil gusset bags. Sample sets are ordered, and dried for 12 to 24 hours at 50 deg. C.

b) The dried sample is hammered, to desegregate the soil particles, and then poured from the gusset bag into an 8 inch dia. 80 mesh stainless steel screen.

c) The sieve is shaken horizontally over a large clean piece of paper, where the -80 mesh fraction accumulates. When all the -80 fraction has passed through the sieve the +80 portion is discarded.

d) The -80 fraction is poured into a 2x3 coin envelope, which contains the exact same number as the submitted sample, for distribution to the analytical lab.

202 - DRY, SIEVE TO -80 MESH, SAVE +80 FRACTION

a) and b) see sections a) and b) of 201 c) The sieve is shaken horizontally over a large clean piece of paper, where the -80 mesh fraction accumulates. When all the -80 fraction has passed through the sieve the +80 portion is poured into a new 4x6 gusset bag (which contains the same number as the submitted sample), boxed, and filed. d) The -80 fraction is poured into a 2x3 coin envelope, which contains the exact same number as the submitted sample, for distribution to the analytical lab.

203 - DRY, SIEVE TO -35 MESH

a) Geochemical soil/silt samples are usually received in High/wet-strength 4x6 soil gusset bags. Sample sets are ordered, and dried for 12 to 24 hours at 50 deg. C.

b) The dried sample is hammered, to desegregate the soil particles, and then poured from the gusset bag into an 8 inch dia. 35 mesh stainless steel screen.

c) The sieve is shaken horizontally over a large clean piece of paper, where the -35 mesh fraction accumulates. When all the -35 fraction has passed through the sieve the +35 portion is discarded.

d) The -35 fraction is put into a ring grinder and rung to approximately 150 mesh. The pulp is put into a 2x3 coin envelope (same sample numbered envelope) for distribution to the analytical lab.

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North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

PREPARATION METHODS - ROCK/ORE

205 - GEOCHEM RING

a) Samples arrive in poly or olefin rock bags. Samples are ordered prior to crushing.

b) The sample is poured into a primary jaw, and crushed to approximately 1/4 inch. This is secondary crushed in a roll crusher to approximately 10 mesh.

c) The crushed sample is then split using a Jones Riffle splitter to approximately 200 to 250 grams. The reject is poured into the original bag for storage, or return to client.
d) The sample split is put into a Rocklabs (large ring) ring mill, and rung to approximately 150 mesh. The pulped sample is poured into a 4x6 tin-top bag, (which has been labeled with the original number), for distribution to the analytical lab.

217 - GEOCHEM RING - ENTIRE SAMPLE (Used for samples 200 grams or less)

a) The entire sample is put into a Rocklabs (large ring) ring mill, and rung to approximately 150 mesh. The pulped sample is poured into a 4x6 tin-top bag (correctly labeled), for distribution to the analytical lab.

208 - ASSAY RING

a) Samples arrive in poly or olefin rock bags. Samples are ordered prior to crushing.

b) The sample is poured into a primary jaw, and crushed to approximately 1/4 inch. This is secondary crushed in a roll or cone crusher to approximately 10 mesh.

c) The crushed sample is then split using a Jones Riffle splitter to approximately 200 to 250 grams. The reject is poured into the original bag for storage, or return to client.

d) The sample split is put into a Rocklabs (large ring) ring mill, and rung to approximately 150 mesh. The pulped sample is poured into a 4x6 tin-top bag, (which has been labeled with the original number), sealed prior to being distributed to the analytical lab.

207 - ASSAY ROTARY PULVERIZE

a) and b) - see sections a) and b) under 208 c) The crushed sample is then split using a Jones Riffle splitter to approximately 250 to 350 grams. The reject is poured into the original bag for storage, or return to client. d) The sample split is ground in a Bico rotary pulverizer and screened to 140 mesh. The +140 material is visually inspected for metallics. e) If NO metallics are found, then the +140 fraction is hand ground to -140. The entire sample is then homogenized (by rolling). f) IF metallics are found, they are put into a separate coin envelope, kept with the original sample, and fused separately. The entire -140 fraction is homogenized.

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
WESTMIN PROJECT
711 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N4

A9426508

Comments: CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE A9426508

(BM W) - PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Project: FAIRCHILD-RAM XQ
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 4-OCT-94.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	4	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
294	4	Crush and split (6-10 pounds)
285	4	ICP - HF 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	4	Au ppb: Fuse 30 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
578	4	Ag ppm: 24 element, rock & core	AAS	0.2	200
573	4	Al %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	25.0
565	4	Ba ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	10	10000
575	4	Be ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.5	1000
561	4	Bi ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	2	10000
576	4	Ca %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	25.0
562	4	Cd ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.5	500
563	4	Co ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
569	4	Cr ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
577	4	Cu ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
566	4	Fe %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	25.0
584	4	K %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
570	4	Mg %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
568	4	Mn ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	5	10000
554	4	Mo ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
583	4	Na %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
564	4	Ni ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
559	4	P ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	10	10000
560	4	Pb ppm: 24 element, rock & core	AAS	2	10000
582	4	Sr ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
579	4	Ti %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
572	4	V ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
556	4	W ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	10	10000
558	4	Zn ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	2	10000
1006	4	La ppm: 20 element, rock ID	ICP-AES	10	10000

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
WESTMIN PROJECT
711 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N4

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 04-OCT-94
Invoice No. : I9426508
P.O. Number :
Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-RAM XQ
Comments: CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9426508

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm AAS	Al % (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)
432924	205 294	15	< 0.2	3.23	70	< 0.5	< 2	10.25	1.0	175	46	20	9.22	1.62	3.14
432925	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	6.26	440	< 0.5	< 2	5.96	< 0.5	84	29	217	7.07	2.65	2.03
432949	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	6.66	270	1.5	4	0.13	< 0.5	26	74	21	1.67	2.61	0.25
432950	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	5.87	80	< 0.5	10	5.38	< 0.5	39	53	140	5.60	0.67	1.73

CERTIFICATION: Stuart Buchler

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
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PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED *
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Page Number : 1-B
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Certificate Date: 04-OCT-94
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Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-RAM XQ
Comments: CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9426508

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm AAS	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)	La ppm ICP		
432924	205	294	6450	165	0.15	47	410	< 2	71	0.03	38	< 10	6	< 10		
432925	205	294	1375	1	0.73	45	450	2	59	0.77	291	< 10	18	20		
432949	205	294	75	2	0.50	9	540	2	12	0.10	65	< 10	2	30		
432950	205	294	2210	40	3.86	35	540	< 2	51	0.06	48	< 10	8	190		

CERTIFICATION: Ian Bucklan

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
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British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

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A9426507

Comments: CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE A9426507

(BM W) - PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Project: FAIRCHILD-RAM XQ
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 29-SEP-94.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	15	Dry, sieve to -80 mesh
285	15	ICP - HF 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	15	Au ppb: Fuse 30 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
578	15	Ag ppm: 24 element, rock & core	AAS	0.2	200
573	15	Al %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	25.0
565	15	Ba ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	10	10000
575	15	Be ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.5	1000
561	15	Bi ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	2	10000
576	15	Ca %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	25.0
562	15	Cd ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.5	500
563	15	Co ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
569	15	Cr ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
577	15	Cu ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
566	15	Fe %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	25.0
584	15	K %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
570	15	Mg %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
568	15	Mn ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	5	10000
554	15	Mo ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
583	15	Na %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
564	15	Ni ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
559	15	P ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	10	10000
560	15	Pb ppm: 24 element, rock & core	AAS	2	10000
582	15	Sr ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
579	15	Ti %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
572	15	V ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
556	15	W ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	10	10000
558	15	Zn ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	2	10000
1006	15	La ppm: 20 element, rock ID	ICP-AES	10	10000

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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711 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
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V6B 1N4

Certificate Date: 29-SEP-94
Invoice No. : I9426507
P.O. Number :
Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-RAM XQ
Comments: CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9426507

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm AAS	Al % (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)
432901	201	285	110	< 0.2	6.09	520	2.0	< 2	4.13	0.5	40	48	168	3.27	2.82	2.49
432902	201	285	5	< 0.2	6.40	1730	2.0	< 2	1.18	0.5	32	54	172	5.43	3.24	1.99
432903	201	285	10	< 0.2	7.04	1280	2.0	< 2	1.69	< 0.5	21	54	68	3.43	3.23	1.39
432904	201	285	< 5	< 0.2	4.59	380	1.0	< 2	4.63	0.5	18	42	55	3.44	1.97	3.10
432905	201	285	< 5	1.0	5.62	1100	1.5	< 2	4.99	0.5	26	53	116	5.26	2.46	3.27
432926	201	285	5	1.8	5.45	2170	1.5	< 2	4.12	1.0	41	42	192	7.48	2.90	2.92
432927	201	285	10	0.4	6.31	1690	2.0	< 2	1.31	0.5	38	49	224	5.92	3.07	2.15
432928	201	285	< 5	< 0.2	8.41	720	2.5	< 2	1.15	< 0.5	34	62	82	4.29	3.95	0.87
432929	201	285	< 5	< 0.2	6.48	460	2.0	< 2	2.65	< 0.5	18	55	41	2.99	2.89	1.95
432930	201	285	15	< 0.2	8.82	930	3.0	< 2	0.23	< 0.5	51	75	139	5.36	3.68	0.49
432931	201	285	< 5	< 0.2	6.53	640	2.0	< 2	0.52	< 0.5	23	57	80	3.93	2.86	0.54
432932	201	285	< 5	< 0.2	6.89	470	2.0	< 2	1.75	< 0.5	16	60	35	2.94	3.16	1.55
432933	201	285	1100	1.0	4.04	320	0.5	< 2	0.80	3.0	8	105	89	2.64	1.11	0.25
432934	201	285	< 5	< 0.2	4.15	620	1.0	< 2	8.87	1.0	11	47	30	2.28	1.72	4.03
432935	201	285	< 5	< 0.2	6.58	640	2.0	< 2	0.52	< 0.5	23	58	78	4.05	2.96	0.55

CERTIFICATION: Stewart Buchan

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9426507

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm AAS	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)	La ppm ICP		
432901	201	285	2020	< 1	0.38	37	410	2	34	0.18	63	< 10	18	40		
432902	201	285	3860	3	0.80	34	740	14	47	0.15	80	< 10	32	60		
432903	201	285	1330	< 1	0.65	23	360	4	37	0.38	64	< 10	24	80		
432904	201	285	1290	< 1	0.39	21	420	4	32	0.24	80	< 10	34	40		
432905	201	285	2380	< 1	0.57	28	690	42	73	0.24	82	< 10	68	40		
432926	201	285	3290	4	0.54	37	830	104	64	0.14	74	< 10	34	60		
432927	201	285	4240	3	0.87	37	800	20	51	0.18	82	< 10	38	70		
432928	201	285	3080	< 1	0.49	25	340	4	29	0.32	71	< 10	26	90		
432929	201	285	1060	< 1	0.65	20	320	4	29	0.40	59	< 10	24	90		
432930	201	285	2830	5	0.66	63	640	< 2	26	0.22	80	< 10	16	30		
432931	201	285	1600	< 1	0.69	25	650	< 2	29	0.29	67	< 10	18	70		
432932	201	285	860	< 1	0.68	21	250	4	29	0.47	59	< 10	24	80		
432933	201	285	210	15	0.17	46	1790	160	184	0.20	649	< 10	212	30		
432934	201	285	635	1	0.37	25	650	16	116	0.18	105	< 10	146	20		
432935	201	285	1505	1	0.67	23	650	2	30	0.34	68	< 10	20	90		

CERTIFICATION: Stan Bichler

APPENDIX G

GEOLOGISTS' CERTIFICATES

GEOLOGISTS' CERTIFICATE

I, Michael A. Stammers, of 941 Kennedy Avenue, North Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 711, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. THAT I have practised in my profession with various mining companies in Yukon, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Oregon, Venezuela and the Northwest Territories for 21 years.

3. THAT I am a graduate of McMaster University (1977) and hold a combined Honours B.A. in Geology and Geography.

4. THAT I am duly registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (#18883).

5. THAT I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

6. THAT this report is based in part on property work I personally completed and/or supervised between June 1 and September 20, 1994 combined with five years experience in the Wernecke terrain.

7. THAT I have no interest in the property described herein, nor in any securities of any company associated with the property, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23 day of JANUARY, 1995.

PROVINCIAL PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA M. A. STAMMERS

Michael A. Stammers, P.Geo., FGAC

GEOLOGISTS' CERTIFICATE

I, Harvey M. Klatt, of S24-C2, Oliver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 711, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. THAT I have practised in my profession with various mining companies in Yukon, British Columbia, Ontario and Minnesota for 9 years.

3. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1986) and hold a BSc in Geology and am a graduate of Queen's University (1992) and hold a MSc. in Geology.

4. THAT I am duly registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (#19914).

5. THAT this report is based in part on property work I personally completed and/or supervised between June 1 and September 20, 1994.

6. THAT I have no interest in the property described herein, nor in any securities of any company associated with the property, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 19 day of January, 1995.

Harvey M. Klatt, P.Geo., MSc

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
H. M. KLATT
GEOSCIENTIST