ARCHER, CATHRO
& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

1016 - 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8 Tel (604) 688 - 2568 • Fax (604) 688 - 2578

REPORT ON

1995 DIAMOND DRILLING

on the

CANALASK PROPERTY

Micro 1-2 (86108-86109)
Micro 3-4 (86111-86112)
Micro 6 (86115)
Micro 10-11 (86367-86368)
Micro 12 (86360)
White 1-18 (YB38234-YB38251)
White 20 (YB38252)
Weng 1F-2F (YA96585-YA96586)
Weng 3-10 (YA96732-YA96739)
Weng 11 (YB06099)
Cana 1-6 (YA97083-YA97088)
River 1-8 (YB38253-YA38260)
Onion 1-13 (YA96595-YA96607)
Onion 14-25 (YA97913-YA97924)

NTS 115F/15, 16

Latitude 61°57'N; Longitude 140°32'W

Whitehorse Mining District

for

Expatriate Resources Ltd.

and

Cachet Enterprises Corp.

by

R.C. Carne, P.Geo.

May, 1996

Box 4127, 2054 Second Avenue, Whitehorse, Y.T. Y1A 3S9 Tel (403) 667 - 4415

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Canalask Property is located in southwest Yukon, just south of the Alaska Highway and east of the White River. The main mineralized area is connected to the highway by a 3 km all-weather road.

The 77 claim property is wholly-owned by Expatriate Resources Ltd. The 1994 and 1995 exploration programs were funded by Cachet Enterprises Corp. which can earn a 50% interest in the claims by carrying out certain expenditures. Previous work has consisted of geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, surface and underground diamond drilling, underground exploration, bulk sampling and metallurgical testing. The 1993 program by Expatriate Resources Ltd. comprised detailed geophysical surveys, soil geochemical sampling and excavator trenching which was designed to test the potential for undiscovered areas of mineralization under drift cover and to derive a model of ore genesis that could be used to direct subsequent exploration. The 1994-1995 drill program was designed to both test the reliability of old diamond drill hole data and explore new areas outlined by the 1993 work.

Property geology consists of a bedded sequence of Pennsylvanian-Permian andesitic tuff, limestone and clastic volcanic rocks (Skolai Group) that are overlain by an Upper Triassic submarine and subaerial mafic volcanic assemblage (Nikolai Group). Skolai Group rocks are intruded by the Middle Triassic White River Mafic-Ultramafic Complex. The intrusion cuts bedding at a low angle and forms a steeply south-dipping sill that separates tuff, argillite and limestone in the footwall from greywacke, argillite and chert in the hanging wall. The sill is comprised primarily of massive dunite and peridotite with discontinuous marginal gabbro

and olivine clinopyroxenite along the footwall contact. The White River Complex, at 16 km long with an average width of approximately 275 m, is the second largest mafic-ultramafic body in the Kluane Ranges.

Both magmatic and epigenetic styles of nickel-copper-cobalt±platinum group element mineralization are present. Disseminated pyrrhotite-pentlandite and chalcopyrite occur in the marginal facies gabbro-pyroxenite in a fashion similar to the former Wellgreen Mine located 90 km to the southeast. The best values of four or five trench and drill hole intersections were obtained from gabbro in Hole 73-07 near the east end of the property where a 7.0 m section assayed 0.76% nickel, 0.24% copper, 440 ppb platinum and 1370 ppb palladium. Because of glacial overburden cover and its relatively recessive nature, little additional exploration has been carried out for this type of mineralization. At the west end of the property on the Onion Zone, narrow massive sulphide intervals at the base of the sill returned assays ranging up to 4.5% nickel, 0.91% copper, 0.15% cobalt, 2000 ppb platinum and 1700 ppb palladium.

The most significant mineralization discovered to date occurs in the east-central part of the property in footwall rocks north of the mafic-ultramafic complex in an area of extensive metasomatic alteration. Albitized tuffs with intercalated limestone (often hosting calc-silicate skarns) and hornfelsed argillite are cut by small sill-like intrusions of gabbro. The altered rocks contain structurally-controlled disseminations, fracture fillings, veins, breccia fillings and irregular replacements of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite in up to semi-massive or massive quantities. This style of mineralization was the focus of the 1994-1995 exploration.

Three parallel, en-echelon zones of mineralization and alteration are present. The **Main Zone** forms a steeply-dipping tabular body about 130 m long, averaging 23 m in width. The most recent resource calculation reported an inventory of 390,235 tonnes grading 1.35% nickel. Preliminary metallurgical studies of material from the Main Zone have returned very encouraging results, including one test that yielded 94% recovery and produced a concentrate grading 19.7% nickel. Extensive surface and underground exploration of the Main Zone during the 1950's and 1960's has, however, limited opportunities for reserve expansion along strike although the deposit is still open to depth.

The **Footwall Zone** lies about 40 m north of, and stratigraphically below, the Main Zone although with a strike length greater than 600 m it is much more extensive. Holes 64 to 68 and 70 tested this zone in the immediate area of the Main Zone and about 200 m east of the Main Zone in areas of very strong geophysical response. Assays for the Footwall Zone area near the Main Zone are very encouraging (Holes 64, 65 and 66), especially the relatively high cobalt values. These intersections are even more significant in light of the fact that they occur in close proximity to proven reserves in the Main Zone and bulk tonnage mining of both together is a possibility. Additional drilling should be carried out on Sections 3110E and 3205E to further evaluate Footwall Zone potential in this area. In addition to this, three other untested targets with geophysical response similar to the Footwall Zone lie in the same geological setting to the east of the area of the 1994-1995 drilling.

The **River Zone** consists of an intersection of 1.08% copper with 0.010% cobalt and negligible nickel over 6.4 m in Hole 70 and a 100 m long strong geophysical anomaly extension to the west that was the target of Hole 69 (abandoned in deep overburden). Because of the relatively strong EM response west of the Hole 70 intersection, an attempt should be made to successfully drill through the river gravels overlying the zone once a determination of total overburden thickness is made by seismic surveys or some other relatively inexpensive method.

Both the magmatic and epigenetic replacement styles of mineralization, as well as the overall geological setting, have marked similarities to the deposits of the Noril'sk-Talnakh region of Siberian Russia. In these deposits, the ore bodies consist of sheet-like masses or lenses of massive sulphide that were injected as the last phase of a Triassic mafic-ultramafic magmatic event. The best example of this ore type is the 130 million tonne Oktyabri'sk sulphide body with pre-production grades of 3.65% nickel, 4.70% copper and 0.13% cobalt with greater than 10 ppm combined platinum group elements. The massive sulphides are always associated with sulphide-bearing gabbroic phases but may occur in gabbro or, more commonly, in footwall tuffaceous sedimentary rocks. They are flanked and enveloped by a halo of metasomatic alteration (hornfelsing, albitization and skarnification) with tabular breccia fillings and stockwork-veinlet zones of nickel-copper-platinum group element sulphide mineralization occurring peripheral to the massive sulphide bodies.

Numerous nickel-copper-cobalt±platinum group element mineral occurrences are associated with Triassic mafic-ultramafic complexes in a belt which stretches across southeast Yukon from British Columbia to Alaska. These vary in economic significance from the 50 million tonne Wellgreen Deposit to the recent Inco discovery, 100 km southeast of the Canalask property, which reportedly contains the highest platinum group element grades ever discovered in western Canada. The Canalask property has all the characteristics in common to other nearby areas of mineralization with two noteworthy differences: the Canalask mafic-ultramafic complex is one of the largest in the belt and the intensity and extent of alteration and sulphide mineral impregnation of surrounding rocks is the highest yet found in the belt. These factors, plus the widespread nature of known mineral occurrences on the Canalask property, imply that potential for significant new discoveries is high.

The next phase of exploration should initially consist of compilation of data generated by numerous previous operators. The property should also receive complete coverage by an airborne geophysical survey with follow up by detailed ground geophysical surveys to guide additional diamond drilling in any new areas of interest. In addition, diamond drilling should continue exploration of the area of 1994-95 drilling on the Footwall Zone in proximity to the Main Zone.

A proposed budget for 1996 exploration follows.

PROPOSED 1996 BUDGET
CANALASK PROJECT

PHASE 1 (February-July)		
Data compilation	$15,000	
Airborne geophysical surveys	35,000	
Ground geophysical surveys (including linecutting)	25,000	
		$75,000
PHASE II (August-December)		
Diamond drilling - 2100 m (including helicopter and bulldozer support)		500,000
TOTAL (including GST)		$575,000

The proposed expenditure of $575,000 by December 31, 1996 will complete the Cachet Enterprises Corp. earn-in of a 50% interest in the property as defined by the 1994 property option agreement.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

R.C. Carne, P.Geo.

INTRODUCTION

The Canalask Property located in southwest Yukon contains ultramafic related nickel-copper-cobalt ± platinum group element (PGE) mineralization that was first explored in the early 1950's. During 1994 an exploration program comprising 940 m of diamond drilling was carried out. The 1995 program consisted of geophysical surveys and 532 m of diamond drilling which tested both the Main Zone and the parallel Footwall Zone. This report summarizes results of those programs as well as comparing the Canalask mineralization to the relatively poorly documented nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE mineralization of the Noril'sk-Talnakh region of Siberian Russia.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Canalask Property is located in southwest Yukon, just south of the Alaska Highway on NTS map sheets 115F/15 and 16 at Latitude 61°57'N, Longitude 140°32'W (Figure 1). The eastern half of the property is connected to the Alaska Highway by an all-weather, 3 km two-wheel drive road. The western portion of the claims has no road access although a horse trail running along the west side of the White River provides foot access to lower elevations. A number of bulldozer trails and four-wheel drive roads serve as access to areas of exploration interest on the eastern part of the property. Meals, lodging, telephone service and fuel supplies are available within a few kilometres at the White River Motor Lodge.

The property comprises seventy-seven contiguous claims covering approximately 1100 hectares (Figure 2) in the Whitehorse Mining District as listed below.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date
Cana 1-6	YA97083-YA97088	April 10, 2006
Micro 1-2	86108-86109	April 10, 2006
3-4	86111-86112	April 10, 2006
6	86115	April 10, 2006
10-11	86367-86368	April 10, 2006
12	86360	April 10, 2006
Onion 1-3	YA96595-YA96597	March 19, 1997
4-13	YA96598-YA96607	March 19, 2004
14-15	YA97913-YA97914	March 19, 1997
16-25	YA97915-YA97924	March 19, 2004
River 1-8	YB38253-YB38260	April 10, 2007
Weng 1F-2F	YA96585-YA96586	April 10, 2006
3-10	YA96732-YA96739	April 10, 2006
11	YB06099	April 10, 2006
White 1-18	YB38234-YB38251	April 10, 2007
20	YB38252	April 10, 2007

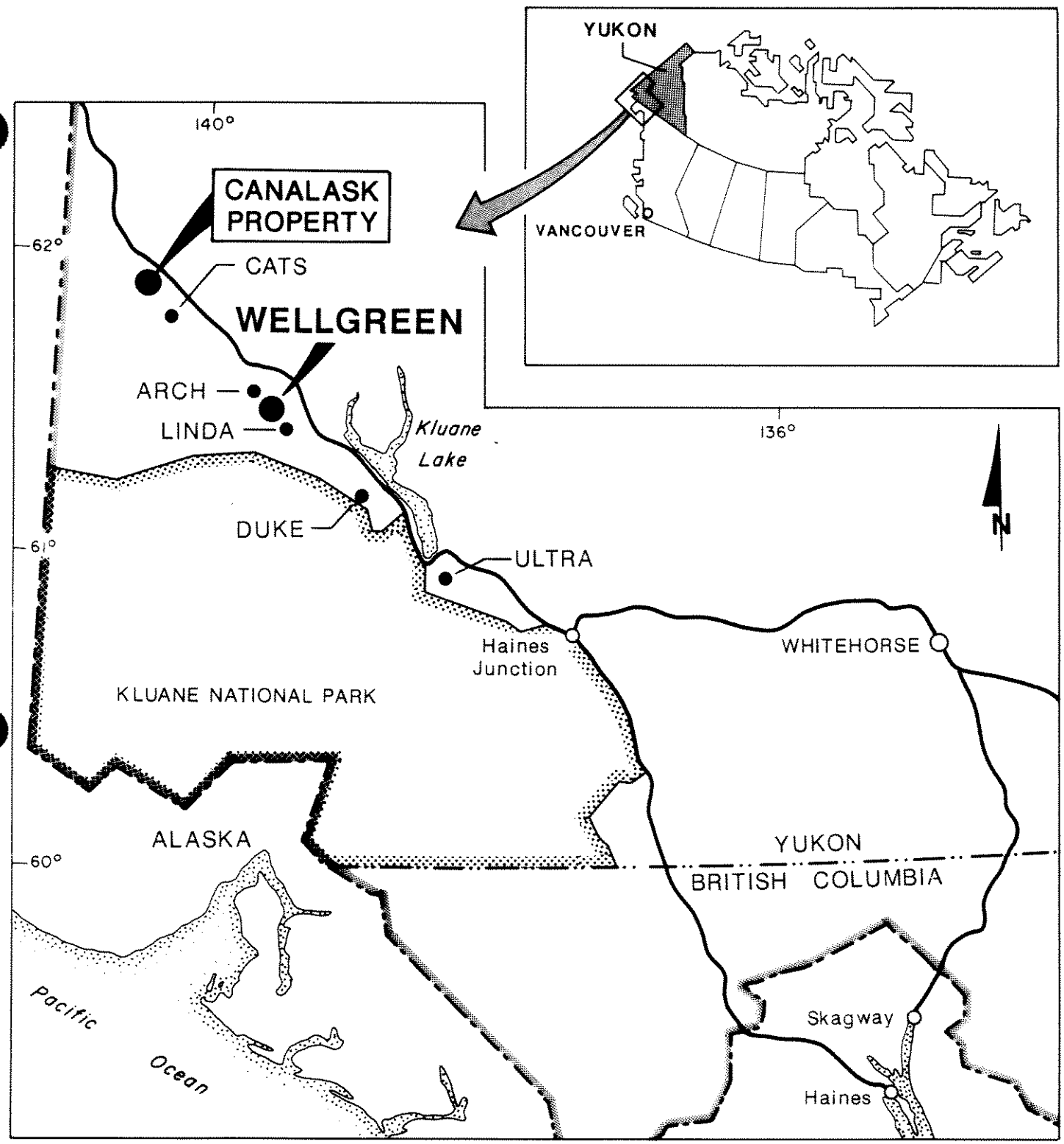


Figure 1

● Nickel ± copper - platinum occurrence

0 50 km

0 50 miles

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LOCATION

CANALASK PROPERTY

KLUANE DISTRICT, YUKON

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

CACHET ENTERPRISES CORP.

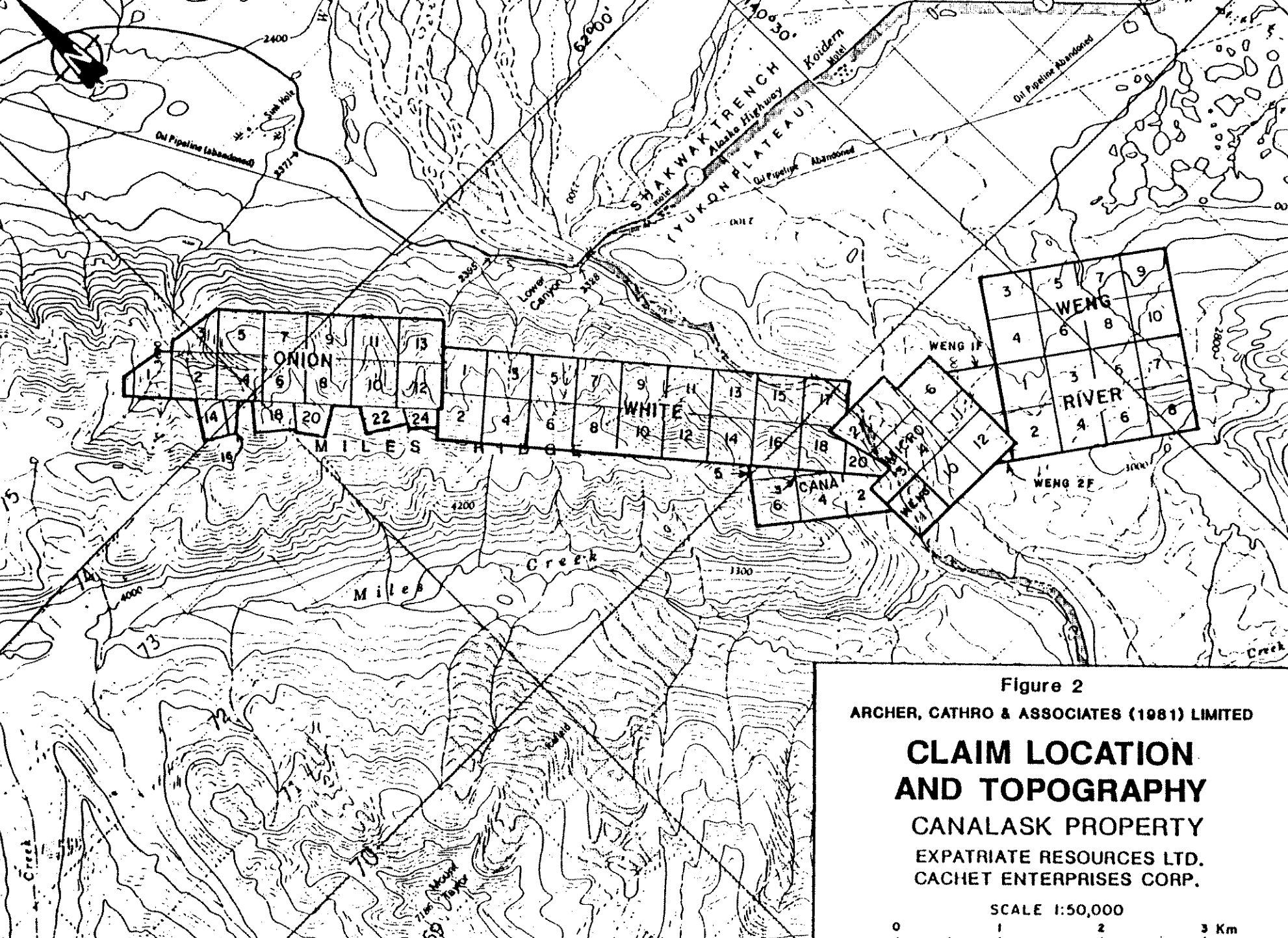


Figure 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

CANALASK PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
CACHET ENTERPRISES CORP.

SCALE 1:50,000

0 1 2 3 Km

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

East of the White River the claims are underlain by low, rolling hills separated by low-lying swampy areas (Figure 2). All slopes except for south-facing ones have permafrost at shallow depths. Alder and birch are more prevalent on south-facing slopes and in areas of permafrost retreat that have been disturbed by previous exploration activities while the swampy areas are forested with black spruce and willows. The western half of the property straddles a northwest-trending ridge with a maximum elevation of approximately 1850 m. Spruce, alder and birch covered slopes give way to alpine and sub-alpine vegetation at higher elevations.

HISTORY

Nickel mineralization was discovered in Permian to Triassic volcanic sedimentary rocks forming a rusty bluff on the east side of the White River in 1952 by P. Eikland, W. Theriault and F. Hickey. The property was immediately optioned by a syndicate composed of Prospectors Airways Ltd., Noranda Mines Ltd. and Kerr Addison Gold Mines Ltd. They drilled fourteen holes (1622 m) in 1953 and subsequently dropped the option in March 1954. In May of that year, the property was optioned by Canalask Nickel Mines Ltd., a new company formed by Ontario Nickel Mines Ltd. and Frobisher Ltd. Frobisher's interest was later transferred to Quebec Metallurgical Industries Ltd. (both Falconbridge subsidiaries). Between 1954 and 1958, Canalask completed 518 m of drifting on two levels and diamond drilled sixteen holes (2677 m) on surface and fourteen underground holes (402 m).

The claims were allowed to lapse and then restaked as the Micro claims in March, 1964 by P. and H. Versluce and C. Gibbons of Whitehorse. The property was then optioned by a joint venture between Discovery Mines Limited, Rayrock Mines Limited and Consolidated Canadian Faraday Mines Limited. In 1967-68, the syndicate performed geophysical surveys (magnetometer, IP and EM-16), bulldozer trenching and 999 m of surface diamond drilling (four holes) and 371 m of underground drilling (eight holes).

The joint venture dropped the option and the owners performed some trenching in 1971 before optioning the claims in February 1972 to the Nickel Syndicate (Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd., Aquitaine Co. Canada Ltd., Home Oil Limited and Getty Mines Limited). The

Nickel Syndicate performed geological mapping, magnetometer and shootback EM geophysical surveys in 1972 and magnetometer, EM-17 and diamond drilling in seven holes (643 m) in 1973. This work was primarily directed at investigating the potential for magmatic nickel-copper sulphide mineralization in the White River Mafic-Ultramafic Complex.

The property was idle until 1984 when it was briefly examined for its platinum potential by Mammoth Resources Limited. In December 1986 the Micro claims were optioned by All-North Resources Ltd. and Chevron Minerals Ltd. and later joint ventured with Rockridge Mining Corporation. In 1987 the joint venture performed geological, geophysical (magnetometer and VLF-EM), geochemical surveys and diamond drilling of five holes totalling 603 m. This work was primarily directed at the platinum potential of the main ultramafic body.

Subsequent to this, Rockridge dropped their option and All-North purchased the Chevron Minerals interest in the property. All-North, in turn, sold the property in 1992 to private interests. Expatriate Resources Ltd. purchased a 100% interest in the Micro, Weng, Cana and Onion claims and staked the White and River claims in 1993 before carrying out linecutting and grid establishment, magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical surveys, geological and geochemical surveys with follow-up excavator trenching.

The 1994 and 1995 work was funded by Cachet Enterprises Corp. which can earn a 50% interest in the property by carrying out exploration expenditures totalling $1 million over a three year period. Expatriate Resources will be the project operator during and after earn-in.

1995 WORK PROGRAM

The 1995 work was limited to the Micro 1 to 4 claims. The original mine grid, rehabilitated in 1994, was extended to the north to cover an unsurveyed area. The following Archer Cathro personnel were involved in the program:

Rob Carne	Geologist/Supervision	Vancouver, B.C.
Frank Gish	Geologist	Vancouver, B.C.
Garth Hunking	Geological Assistant	Whitehorse, Yukon

VLF-EM geophysical surveys were carried out over the area of grid extension by Amerok Geosciences Ltd., the 1994 geophysical contractor. Diamond drilling was conducted by Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. Assays and geochemical analyses were performed by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The property lies just southwest of the Shakwak-Denali Fault system, a major northwest-trending right-lateral fault that extends from British Columbia into Alaska. The fault marks a major terrane boundary separating Wrangellia Terrane from Nisling Terrane to the north. A series of major faults parallel and splay off the Shakwak-Denali system, including the Duke River and Totschunda Faults. The property lies within a portion of Wrangellia Terrane bounded by the Duke River-Totschunda and Shakwak-Denali Faults.

Wrangellia Terrane in the claim area consists mainly of a Pennsylvanian to Permian Skolai Group submarine volcanic and volcaniclastic-sedimentary sequence (Station Creek and Hasen Creek Formations) deposited on an unknown basement. Overlying this is an Upper Triassic submarine and sub-aerial mafic volcanic assemblage with intercalated shallow marine sedimentary rocks (Nikolai Greenstone). Jurassic deeper marine sedimentary rocks of the Dezadeash Group are the youngest stratified rocks in the area. Stratigraphic relationships are summarized in the Table of Formations on the following page.

All units are intruded by Cretaceous felsic plutons of the Kluane Range Intrusions, Middle Triassic mafic to ultramafic sills and dykes (White River, Quill Creek and Tatamagouche Mafic-Ultramafic Complexes) that may be genetically related to Nikolai Greenstone also intrude the strata. These are associated with numerous significant nickel-copper-cobalt±PGE deposits in the Kluane Ranges.

TABLE I
TABLE OF FORMATIONS

CRETACEOUS

Kluane Range Intrusions (Kd): hornblende-biotite granodiorite, granodiorite, quartz-diorite, diorite

UPPER JURASSIC-LOWER CRETACEOUS

Dezadeash Group (JKd): interbedded greywacke, sandstone, siltstone, shale, argillite and conglomerate

UPPER TRIASSIC

Nikolai Greenstone (uTRn): green to maroon amygdaloidal basalt and andesite flows with interbedded tuff, breccias and minor limestone

MIDDLE TRIASSIC

White River Mafic-Ultramafic Complex (PTRub): dunite, peridotite, gabbro

PENNSYLVANIAN - LOWER PERMIAN

Skolai Group:

Hasen Creek Fm (Ps): siliceous argillite, siltstone, greywacke, conglomerate, chert

Station Creek Fm (Pv): andesitic tuff, agglomerate, volcanic breccia, argillite, limestone

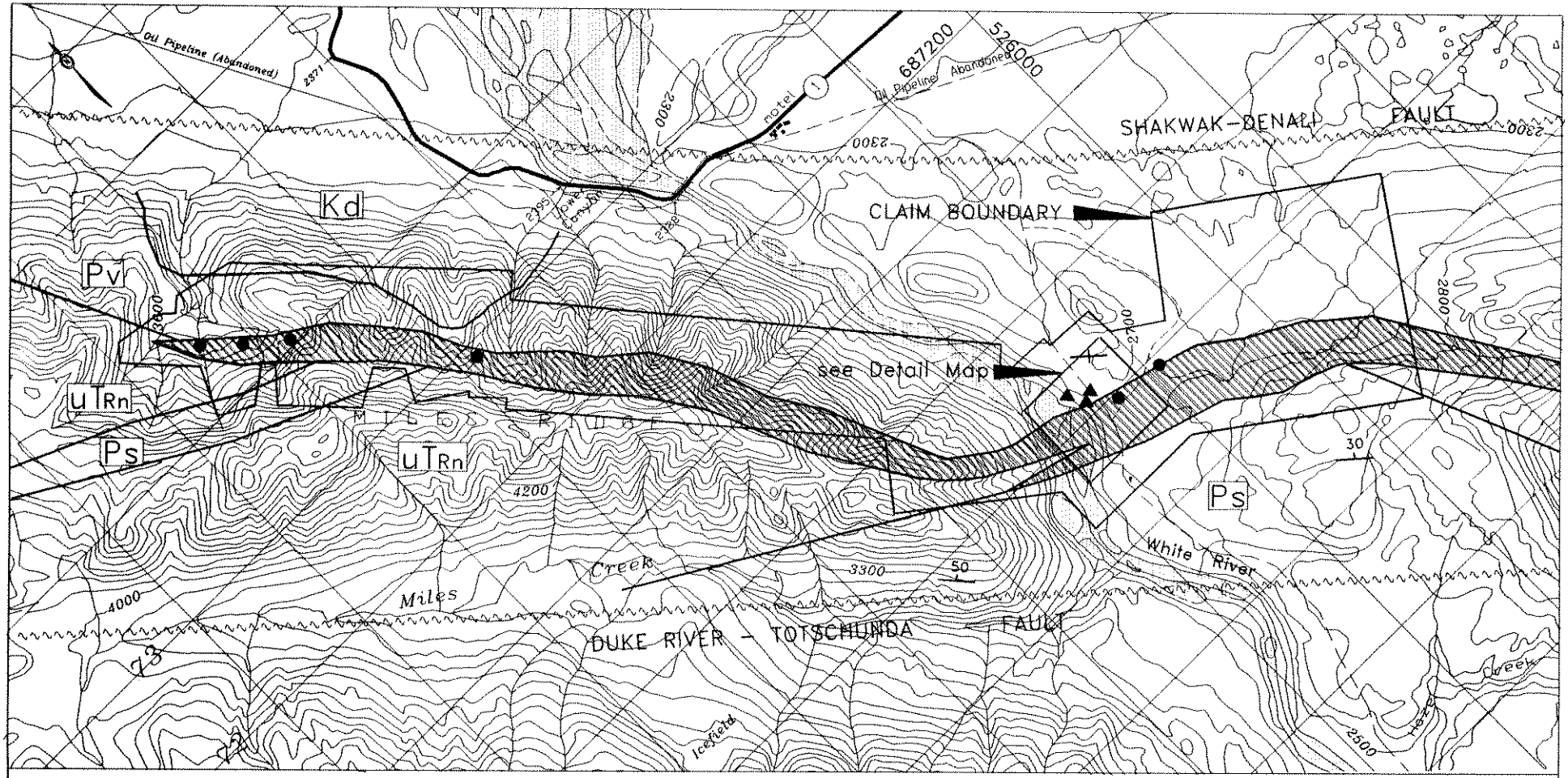
Property Geology

Geology of the eastern part of the property is generalized on Figure 3 while detailed geology of the Main Zone-Footwall Zone area is given on Figure 4 in the pocket. The most economically important geological component of the property is the White River Mafic-Ultramafic Complex which intrudes Skolai Group strata. The complex cuts bedding at a low angle and forms a steeply south-dipping sill that separates Station Creek Fm tuff, agglomerate, volcanic breccia, argillite and limestone on the northeast from Hasen Creek Fm greywacke, argillite and cherts to the southwest. On the west side of the river, Nikolai basalts occur to the south and upsection of the mafic-ultramafic body, At 16 km long with an average width of about 275 m, the White River Complex is the second largest mafic-ultramafic body in the Kluane Belt.

A description of the main lithologic units follows.

a) White River Mafic-Ultramafic Complex

The intrusive body trends 135° and is approximately 200 m wide on the west side of the river but trends 120° with widths up to 600 m wide on the east side of the river. Much of the relatively recessive complex is covered by glacial till and bedrock exposure is almost non-existent, especially east of the White River. The sill is comprised primarily of dark green massive dunite and peridotite with discontinuous marginal picrite (olivine-clinopyroxenite) and gabbro phases, mostly along the footwall contact. These units probably represent a multiphase intrusive event rather than in situ differentiation from a single melt. The initial stage was thought to be ultramafic



LEGEND

CRETACEOUS
- Kd — Kluane Range Intrusions

UPPER TRIASSIC
- uTRn — Nikolai Greenstone

MIDDLE TRIASSIC
- White River Mafic-Ultramafic Complex

PENNSYLVANIAN-LOWER PERMIAN

Skolai Group
- Ps — Hasen Creek Formation
- Pv — Station Creek Formation

- approximate geological boundary
- major fault
- Ni-Cu± PGE magmatic mineralization
- Ni-Cu-Co exocontact mineralization
- bedding

Figure 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY
CANALASK PROPERTY

Expatriate Resources Ltd.

Cachet Enterprises Corp.

SCALE 1:50,000

0 1 2 3 Km

May 1995

in composition. The more mafic sulphide-bearing gabbros and picrites were generated as a late-stage differentiate from a parent magma chamber at depth and later injected along the same plane of weakness as the ultramafic body. The dunite has undergone pervasive weak to moderate serpentinization and moderate to intense carbonatization. Alteration is strongest when associated with intense fracturing. The fresh dunite is comprised primarily of olivine with 5% orthopyroxene and 2% biotite. Peridotite is generally fine to-medium grained and exhibits moderate to intense serpentinization. The gabbro and clinopyroxenite phases of the complex originally contained equal amounts of plagioclase and clinopyroxene with up to 15% olivine and 15% orthopyroxene. As with other phases, the gabbro is moderately to strongly serpentinized.

b) Station Creek Fm

This unit has a general southeasterly strike with steep dips to the southwest. In the area of interest on the claims, andesitic tuffs with minor lapilli tuffs predominate. These volcanic rocks are typically grey to green, locally mottled and fine to very fine grained although the unit grades to a lapilli tuff and coarser agglomerate in some areas on the property. Subrounded, siliceous felsic to intermediate clasts ranging in size from less than 1 to 3 cm in size comprise 5 to 15% of the rock. Medium to dark grey, medium-grained limestone occurs as isolated pods and thin beds usually spatially associated with the tuff. Limy grey argillite and black siliceous argillite are also intercalated with the tuffaceous rocks. These are prominent both along the river bank and at higher elevations on the east side of the river. Locally, the banded tuff is replaced by a siliceous hornfels that has been described as chert by previous workers. Intense albite, chlorite and carbonate alteration accompanies fracturing and sulphide mineralization in the tuffs, especially in

the vicinity of the Main and Footwall Zones. Minor amounts of sericite and epidote are also locally present. Minor skarnification of limestone with the development of diopside and garnet was observed in trenches in the Footwall Zone alteration area.

c) Hasen Creek Fm

On the eastern side of the property, units of this formation crop out only along the riverbank south of the mafic-ultramafic complex. Quartzites range from fine to medium grained and are grey to buff in colour. Grey-coloured greywackes tend to be medium to coarse grained and are usually associated with dark grey to black schistose argillites.

d) Nikolai Greenstone

Basalt to andesite flows, tuffs and volcanic breccias form prominent cliffs west of the river. The volcanic rocks are typically green to maroon in colour with amygdaloidal texture. Amygdule fillings are generally calcite with minor quartz or chlorite and epidote.

Structure

Most of the structures on the property are parallel or subparallel to the northwesterly trend of the Denali Fault. A less prominent structural trend occurs in a north-south direction. A fault or series of faults may occur along the White River and a number of northerly-trending lineaments are evident on airphotos of areas east of the river. Bedding attitudes vary locally but the overall stratigraphic package dips steeply southwest with strike direction parallel to the northwesterly trend of the major structures The general absence of small-scale folds in both isolated outcrops along the river banks and in drill core suggest that only minor large-scale folding may be present.

MINERALIZATION AND RESULTS OF 1994-1995 DIAMOND DRILLING

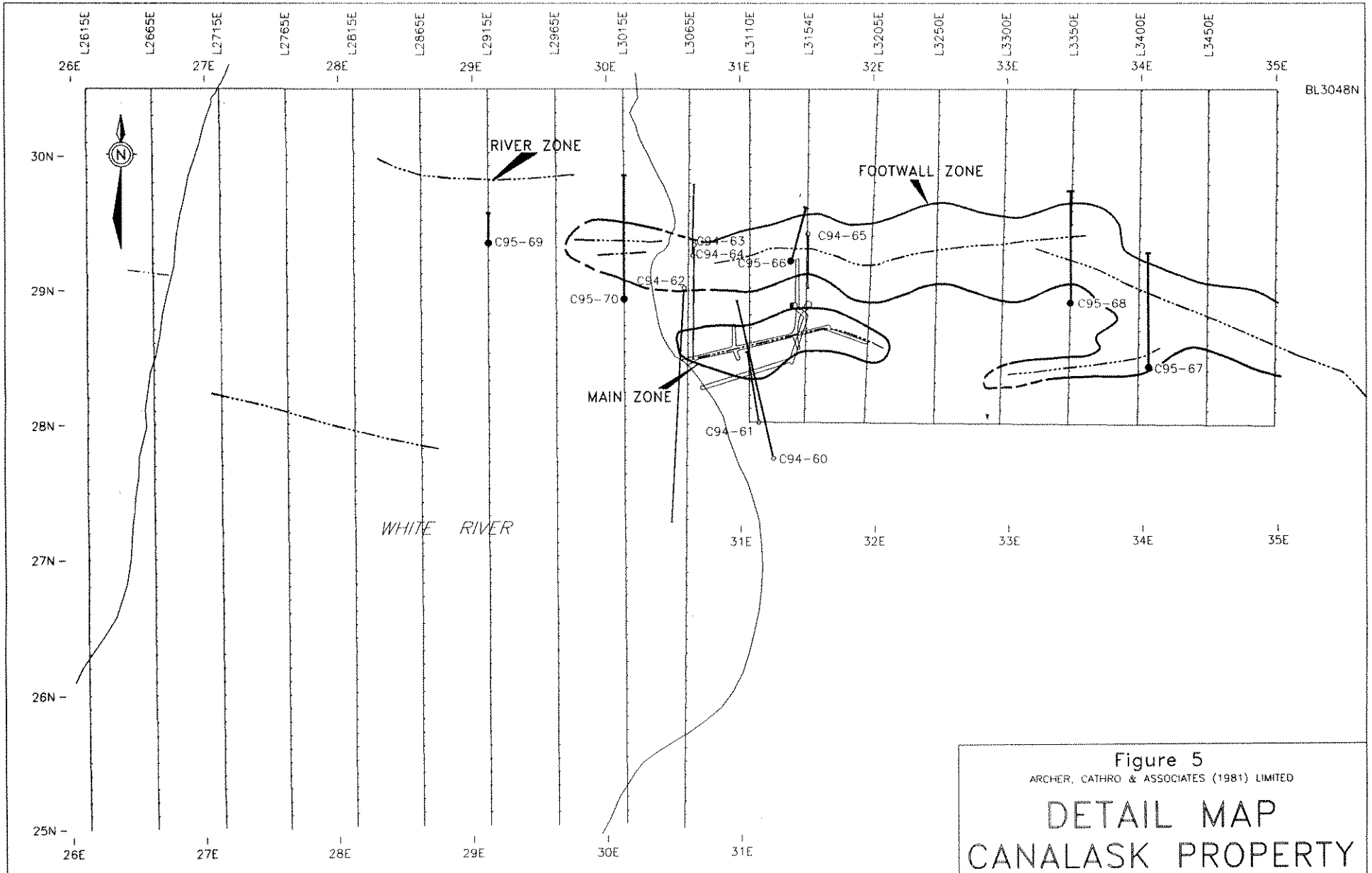
Two distinct types of nickeliferous sulphide mineralization have been discovered to date on the Canalask Property. These consist of magmatic sulphide segregations within the intrusions and crosscutting "offset" mineralization in footwall rocks.

Pyrrhotite-pentlandite and chalcopyrite occur with pyrite and minor heazlewoodite, niccolite and magnetite as disseminations and lenticular immiscible sulphide segregations at or near the base of the marginal gabbro phase. This is the most common type of sulphide mineralization associated with mafic-ultramafic complexes in the Kluane Range and the former Wellgreen Mine located 90 km to the southeast is probably the most well known example. Two general areas within the White River Mafic-Ultramafic Complex have been explored for magmatic sulphide mineralization (Figure 3). Four individual localities occur on the Onion claims near the western part of the property. Assays of thin massive sulphide horizons here range from 3.1 to 4.5% nickel, 0.73 to 0.91% copper, 0.09 to 0.15% cobalt, 50 to 2000 ppb platinum, 750 to 1700 ppb palladium, 700 to 780 ppb rhodium, 760 to 1000 ppb osmium, 640 to 840 ppb iridium and 1900 to 2500 ppb rhodium. Disseminated sulphide mineralization in the enclosing and overlying gabbro contains up to 0.32% nickel, 0.24% copper and greater than 1000 ppb PGE. Strong geochemical response on the White claims in the central part of the property suggests that more areas of similar mineralization remain to be found. In the eastern part of the property, at least seven holes have been drilled to test for magmatic sulphide mineralization in an area of deep overburden cover but only two holes reached the base of the igneous complex. The best intersection was from Hole 73-07 where a 7 m thickness of gabbro with disseminated sulphide mineralization returned average values of 0.76% nickel, 0.24% copper, 440 ppb platinum and 1370 ppb palladium.

The most significant sulphide mineralization occurs in footwall rocks north of the mafic-ultramafic complex on the eastern shoreline of the river. This has been termed offset mineralization. Altered siliceous tuffs with intercalated limestone, argillite and small sill-like intrusions of gabbro contain disseminations, veins, fracture fillings, breccia fillings and irregular replacements of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite in semi-massive to massive quantities within tabular bodies that conform with stratigraphy. The Main Zone, which has been explored both on surface and underground over a strike length of 130 m, averages about 10 m wide with a steep southwesterly rake. Reserves of 390,235 tonnes grading 1.35% nickel were calculated for this zone in 1968 by Discovery Mines. Core recoveries were low and significantly higher tonnages and grades may be present since only recovered intervals were used for the tonnage calculation. A significant feature of the Main Zone is the relatively coarse-grained nature of the nickel sulphide minerals (pyrrhotite, pentlandite and millerite) which resulted in flotation concentrates from early tests that graded as high as 19.7% nickel. The Main Zone is enveloped by hornfelsed and albitized tuffs which carry fracture filling pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

Locations of all surface drill holes are given on Figure 4 in the pocket while a map and cross sections illustrating results of 1994-95 drilling are given in Figures 5 to 12.

The historical diamond drill data for the Main Zone should not be used for reserve definition for the following reasons:



EM conductor axis

Area of anomalous VLF-EM response

C94-60 1994 drill hole

C95-69 1995 drill hole

Figure 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DETAIL MAP
CANALASK PROPERTY

Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cachet Enterprises Corp.

0 20 40 60 80 100 200
metres

May 1996

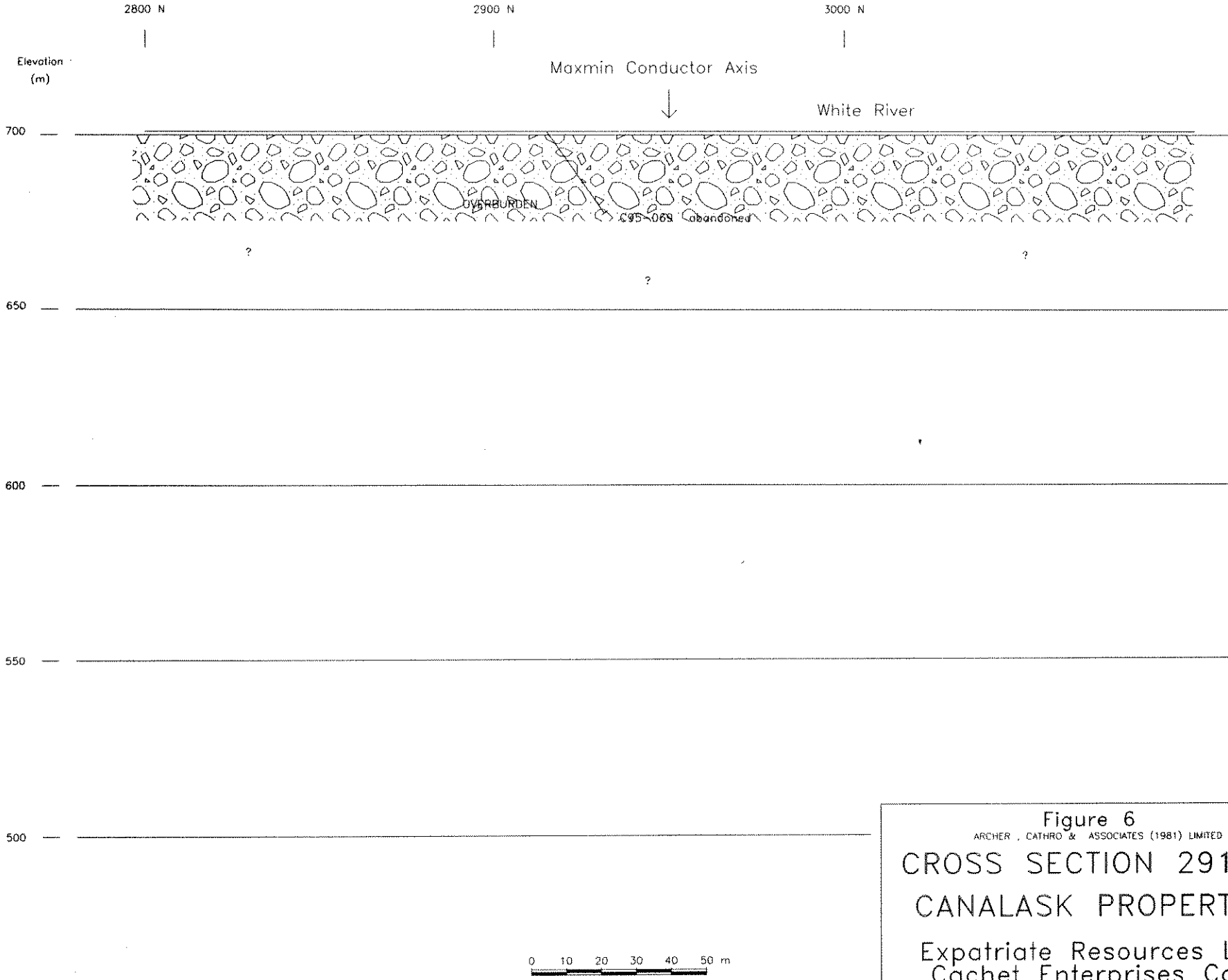


Figure 6

ARCHER , CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTION 2915E

CANALASK PROPERTY

Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cachet Enterprises Corp.

May 1996

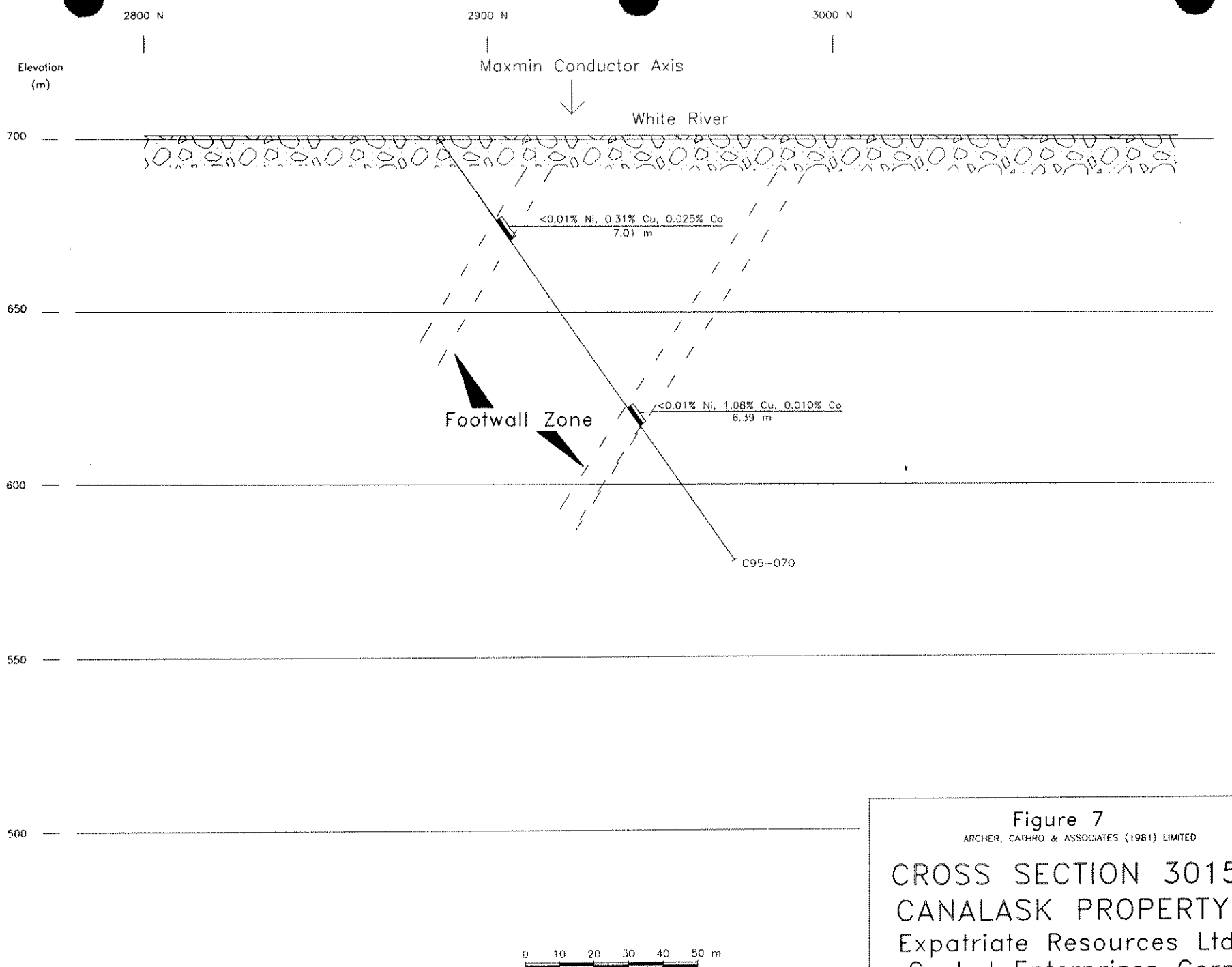


Figure 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTION 3015E
CANALASK PROPERTY

Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cachet Enterprises Corp.

May 1996

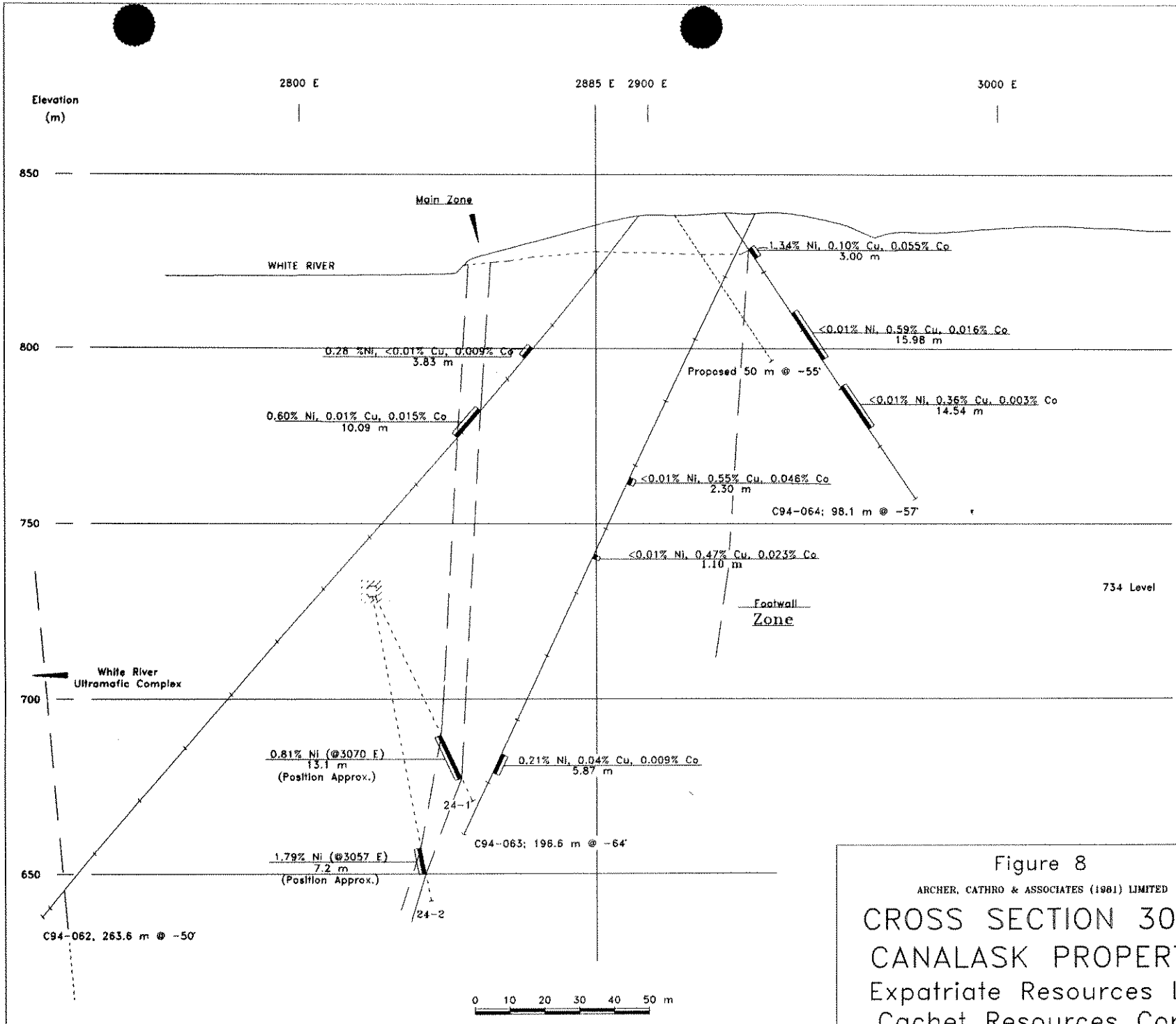


Figure 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTION 3065E
CANALASK PROPERTY

Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cachet Resources Corp.

May 1996

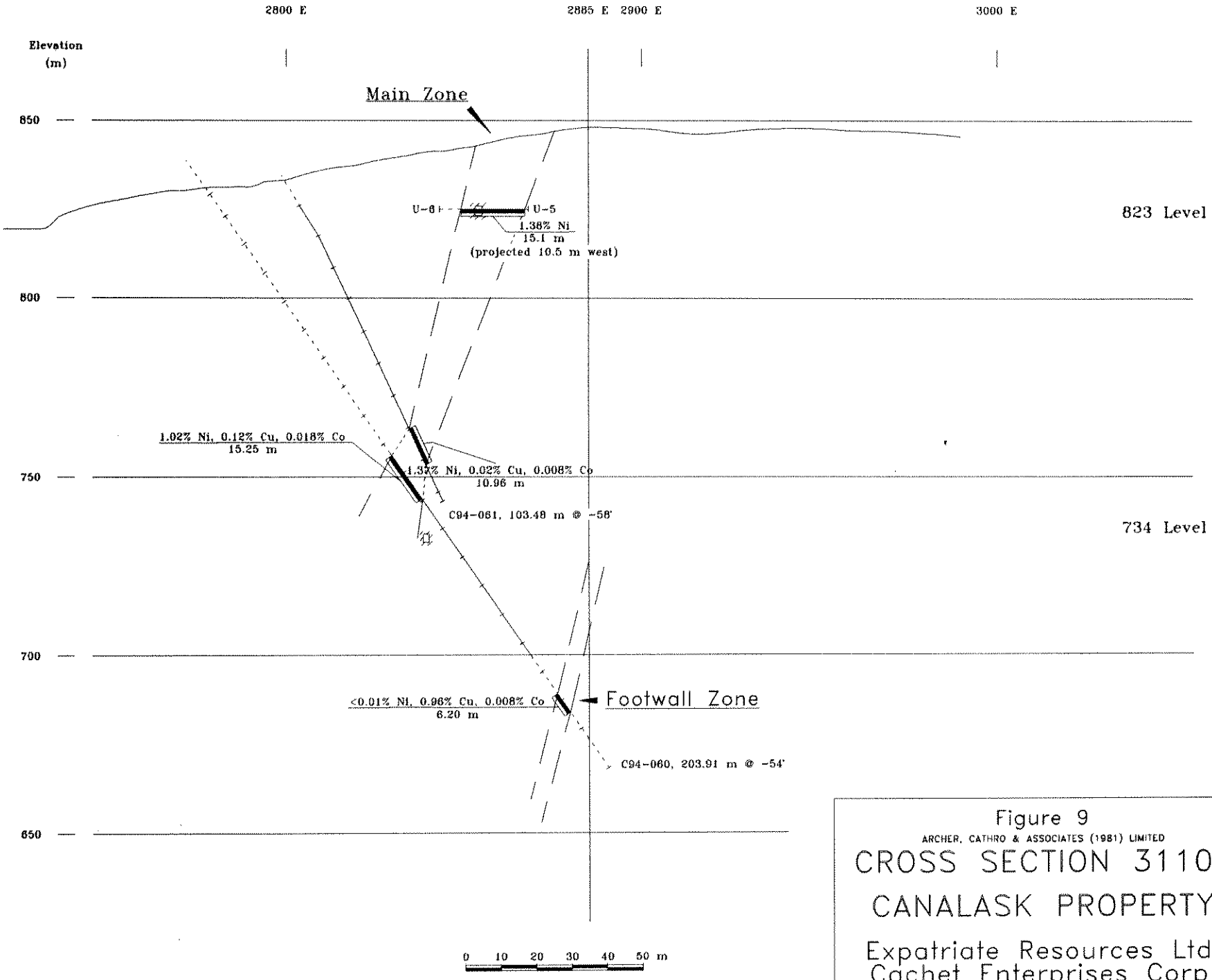


Figure 9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTION 3110E

CANALASK PROPERTY

Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cachet Enterprises Corp.

May 1996

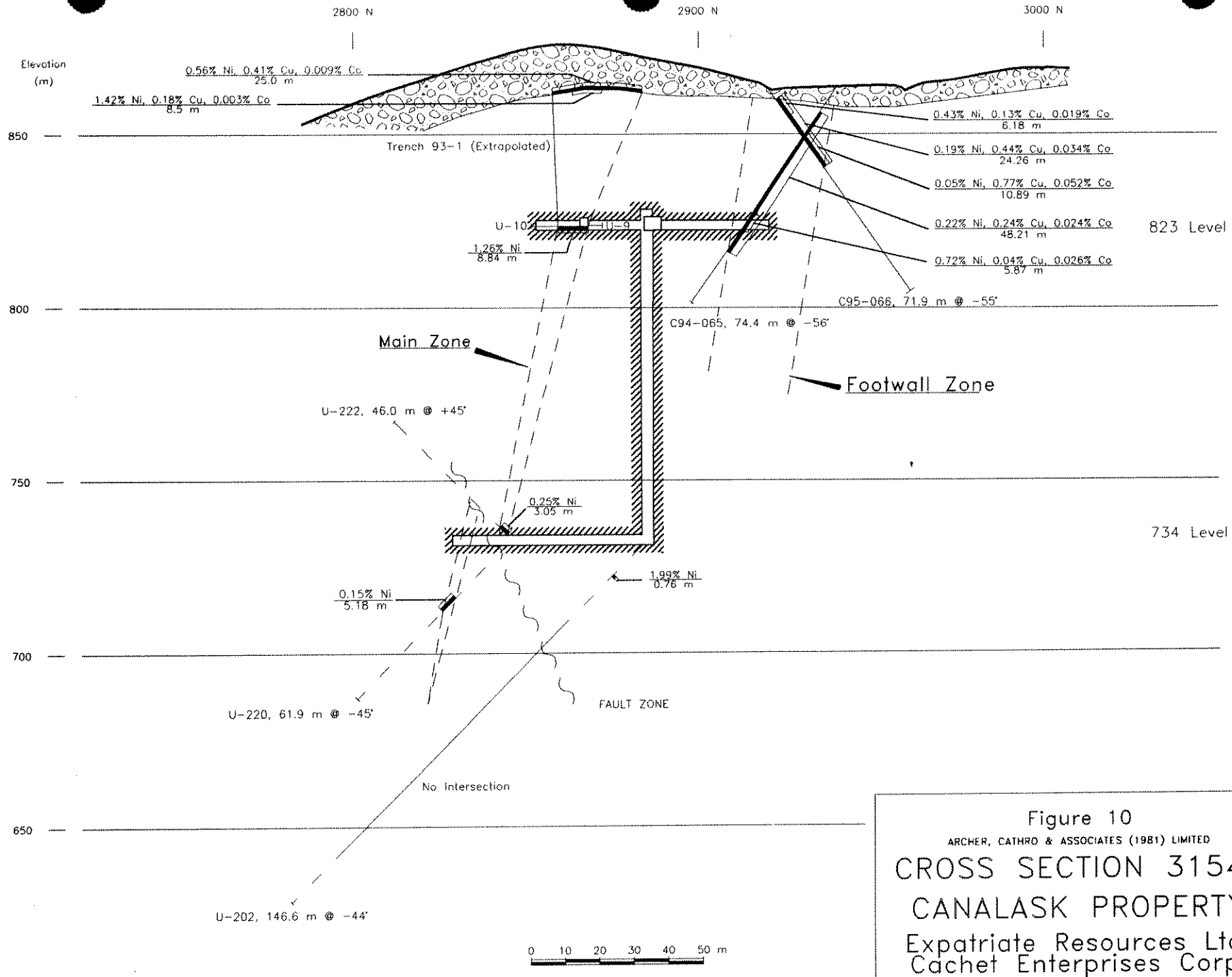


Figure 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTION 3154E

CANALASK PROPERTY

Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cachet Enterprises Corp.

May 1996

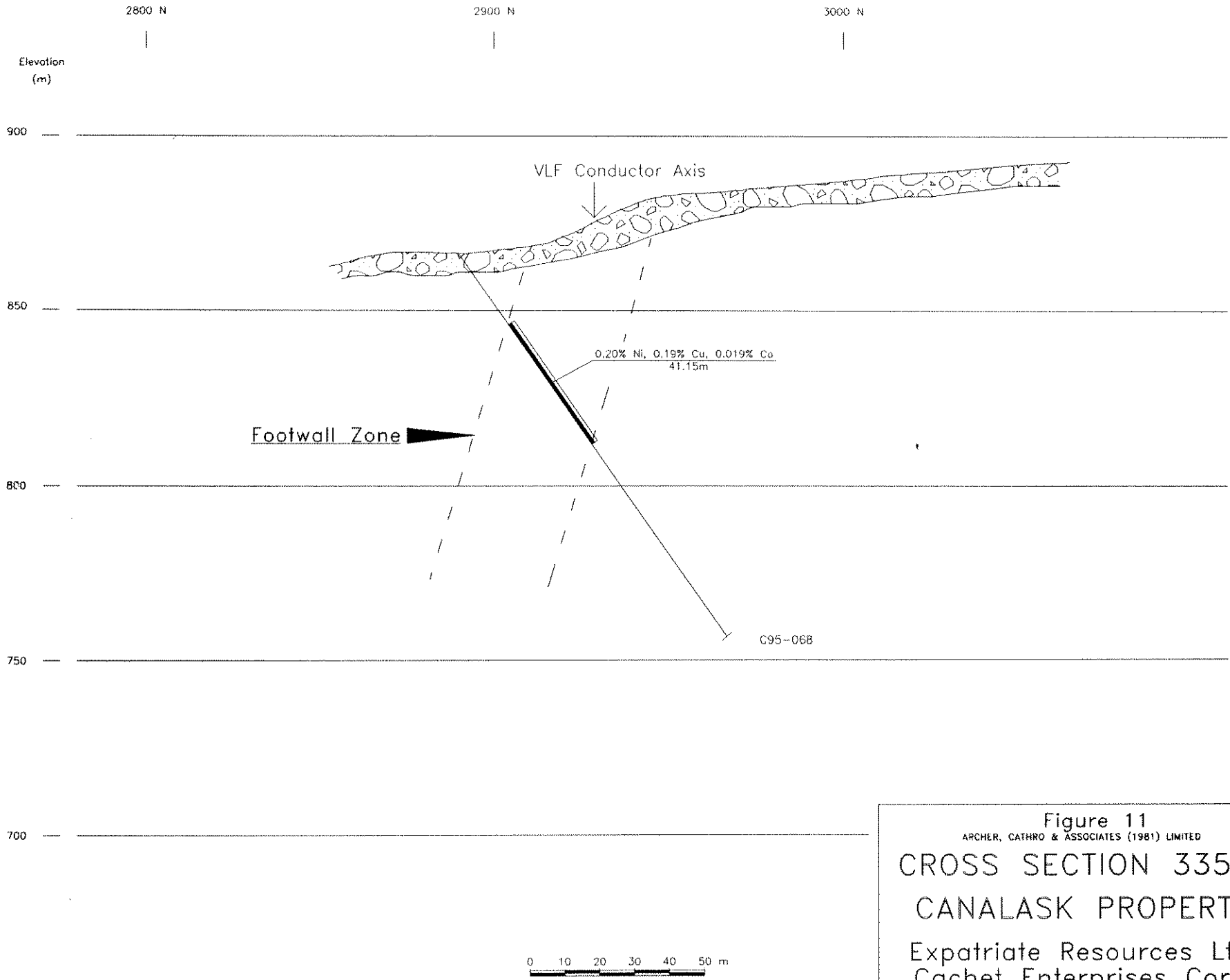


Figure 11

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTION 3350E

CANALASK PROPERTY

Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cachet Enterprises Corp.

May 1996

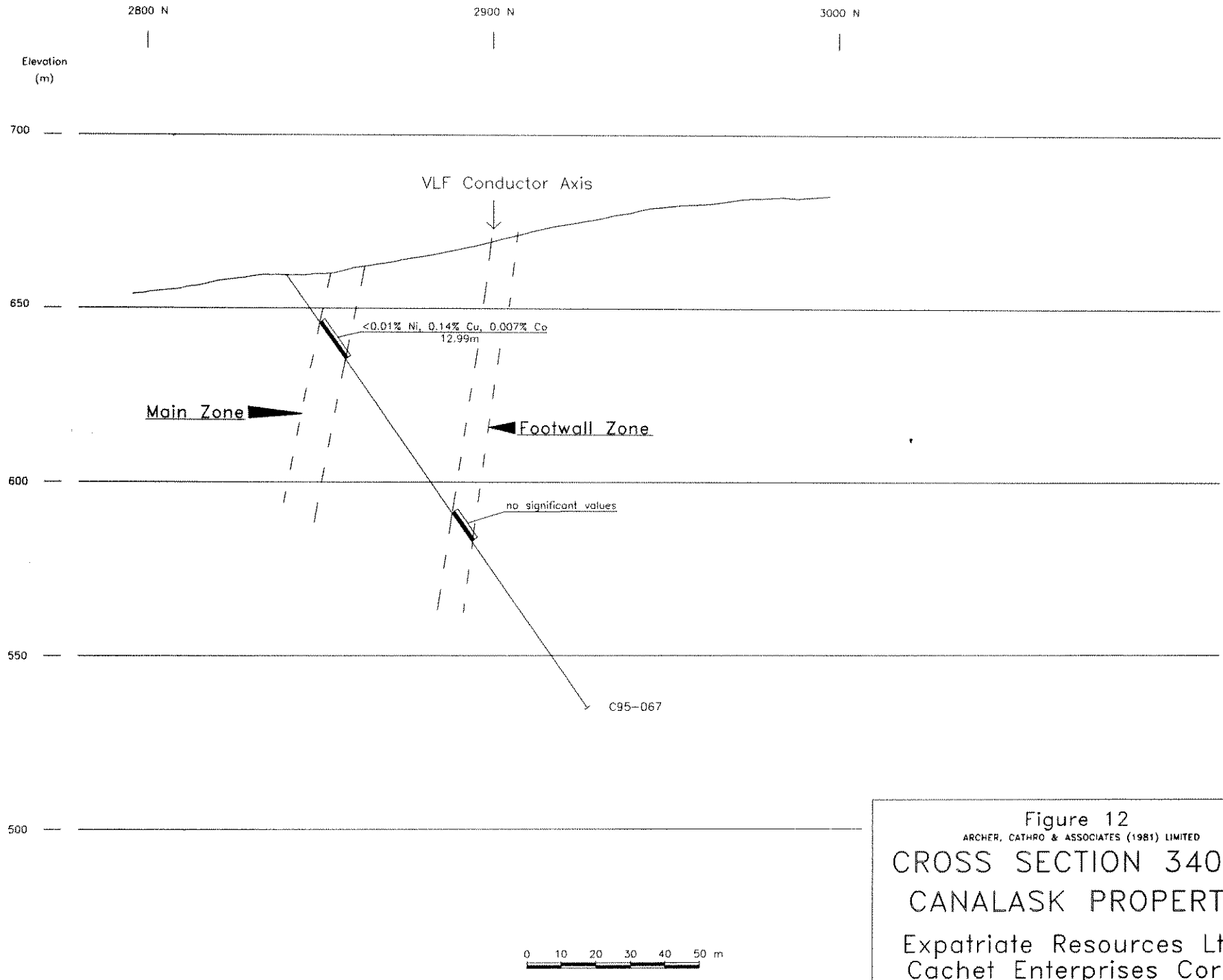


Figure 12

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTION 3400E
CANALASK PROPERTY

Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cachet Enterprises Corp.

May 1996

i) all old holes were relatively small diameter (BQ or less) and deviation from the collar orientation on holes longer than 150 m could have been extreme. No downhole surveys were carried out because of the high magnetite content of the nearby ultramafic rocks;

ii) core recoveries in most mineralized intervals varied between 40 and 70%;

iii) only semi-massive or massive sulphide intervals were assayed. All sulphide-bearing intervals were analyzed in 1994 and some of the better grade intervals consisted of only disseminated or fracture-filling mineralization; and,

iv) several old hole collars were relocated and tied in with an accurate laser theodolite survey to the underground workings and to the mine grid in 1994. Some hole collars varied as much as 12 m from the location given in old records.

In short, much of the old Canalask property drill hole data is unreliable and, while the previous intersections can be used as a guide to the general tenor and extent of mineralization, the level of confidence is too low to permit calculation of a defensible reserve estimate.

The 1472 m, eleven hole 1994-95 drill program utilized large diameter (HQ) diamond drilling which enabled core recoveries of better than 90% on average. Directional surveys were not carried out but acid etch tests confirmed that deviation in the vertical plane from the collar angle was slight. All sulphide-bearing intervals were analyzed geochemically while values of nickel and copper greater than 10,000 ppm were assayed. The drilling was directed at establishing confidence of historical drill intersections of the Main Zone as well as evaluating very anomalous geophysical response in an area north of the Main Zone known as the Footwall Zone. Significant intersections are tabulated below while complete assays and drill logs are included as appendices to this report.

TABLE I
1994-1995 DIAMOND DRILL INTERSECTIONS

Nickel Hole	From Copper (m)	To Copper (m)	Width (m)	Cobalt (%)	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)	Zone
C94-60	104.6	119.8	15.2	1.02	0.12	0.018	Main
	187.8	194.0	6.2	<0.01	0.96	0.008	Footwall
C94-61	80.6	91.6	11.0	1.37	0.02	0.008	Main
C94-62	71.8	81.9	10.1	0.60	0.01	0.015	Main
C94-63	stopped short of Main Zone						
C94-64	12.4	15.4	3.0	1.34	0.10	0.055	Footwall
	34.5	50.5	16.0	<0.01	0.59	0.016	Footwall
	59.5	74.0	14.5	<0.01	0.36	0.003	Footwall
C94-65	9.1	57.4	48.3	0.22	0.24	0.024	Footwall
including	43.9	49.8	5.9	0.72	0.04	0.026	Footwall
C95-66	4.8	29.1	24.3	0.19	0.44	0.034	Footwall
including	4.8	11.0	6.2	0.43	0.13	0.019	Footwall
	18.2	29.1	10.9	0.05	0.77	0.052	Footwall
C95-67	17.8	30.8	13.0	<0.01	0.14	0.007	Main
C95-68	25.5	66.6	41.1	0.20	0.19	0.019	Footwall
including	28.0	32.3	4.3	0.55	0.07	0.025	Footwall
	62.8	66.6	3.8	0.08	0.08	0.068	Footwall
C95-69	abandoned in overburden						
C95-70	29.3	36.3	7.0	<0.01	0.31	0.025	Footwall
	96.3	102.7	6.4	<0.01	1.08	0.010	River

With the exception of Hole 63, which stopped short of the target and Hole 69 which was abandoned in deep overburden, the widespread drilling was successful in intersecting zones of intense alteration with accompanying heavily disseminated to massive sulphide mineralization that correspond well with the geophysical anomalies. Unfortunately, overall grades of nickel, copper and cobalt received to date are of a generally low tenor although narrow well-mineralized intersections were received from most holes. .

Three parallel, en-echelon zones of mineralization and alteration are present. The **Main Zone** forms a steeply-dipping tabular body about 130 m long, averaging 23 m in width. The most recent resource calculation reported an inventory of 390,235 tonnes grading 1.35% nickel. Preliminary metallurgical studies of material from the Main Zone have returned very encouraging results, including one test that yielded 94% recovery and produced a concentrate grading 19.7% nickel. Extensive surface and underground exploration of the Main Zone during the 1950's and 1960's has, however, limited opportunities for reserve expansion along strike although the deposit is still open to depth.

The **Footwall Zone** lies about 40 m north of, and stratigraphically below, the Main Zone although with a strike length greater than 600 m it is much more extensive. Holes 64 to 68 and 70 tested this zone in the immediate area of the Main Zone and about 200 m east of the Main Zone in areas of very strong geophysical response. Assays for the Footwall Zone area near the Main Zone are very encouraging (Holes 64, 65 and 66), especially the relatively high cobalt values. These intersections are even more significant in light of the fact that they occur in close proximity to proven reserves in the Main Zone and bulk tonnage mining of both together is a

possibility. Additional drilling should be carried out on Sections 3110E and 3205E to further evaluate Footwall Zone potential in this area.

The **River Zone** consists of an intersection of 1.08% copper with 0.010% cobalt and negligible nickel over 6.4 m in Hole 70 and a 100 m long strong geophysical anomaly extension to the west that was the target of Hole 69 (abandoned in deep overburden). Because of the relatively strong EM response west of the Hole 70 intersection, an attempt should be made to successfully drill through the river gravels overlying the zone once a determination of total overburden thickness is made by seismic surveys or some other relatively inexpensive method.

Numerous nickel-copper-cobalt±platinum group element mineral occurrences are associated with Triassic mafic-ultramafic complexes in a belt which stretches across southeast Yukon from British Columbia to Alaska. These vary in economic significance from the 50 million tonne Wellgreen Deposit to the recent Inco discovery, 100 km southeast of the Canalask property, which reportedly contains the highest platinum group element grades ever discovered in western Canada. The Canalask property has all the characteristics in common to other nearby areas of mineralization with two noteworthy differences: the Canalask mafic-ultramafic complex is one of the largest in the belt and the intensity and extent of alteration and sulphide mineral impregnation of surrounding rocks is the highest yet found in the belt. These factors, plus the widespread nature of known mineral occurrences on the Canalask property, imply that potential for significant new discoveries is high.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Total magnetic field, very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) and horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) surveys were carried out in the main area of exploration interest in March and April, 1995. A report by the contractor Amerok Geosciences Ltd. which details results of this work is included in Appendix IV. A small area to the north on Lines 3065E to 3450E was covered with VLF-EM and total field magnetic surveys in December, 1995. Results of this work were negative and no report was written. Contoured Fraser filtered VLF-EM and total field magnetic data from both 1995 surveys as well as results from an earlier 1993 survey are summarized on two maps along with the 1995 geophysical report in Appendix IV.

The contoured Fraser filtered VLF-EM plots reveal a number of east-west trending anomalous zones. The Main, Footwall and River Zones are represented by linear regions of high conductivity with abrupt margins. Discrete, relatively low strength magnetic anomalies coincide with the peak EM response, reflecting areas of intense pyrrhotite impregnation defined by subsequent drilling. The White River mafic-ultramafic complex is outlined by a 600 m wide east-west trending zone of very high magnetic relief along the south part of the survey area. Elongate zones of anomalous EM response within the ultramafic body may be related to layers of high sulphide mineral content or to shear zones within the complex. Of more immediate interest are three elongate VLF-EM anomalies with coincident magnetic response that lie within footwall sedimentary rocks in a geological setting similar to the Main, Footwall and River Zones. These promising targets, which aggregate over 1 km in strike length, remain to be tested by drilling.

NORIL'SK-TALNAKH ORES, SIBERIA

The ore deposits of the Noril'sk-Talnakh area are associated with hypabyssal mafic-ultramafic intrusions related to Triassic flood basalts. The sill-like bodies were emplaced in Upper Permian clastic sedimentary and tuffaceous volcanic rocks near the contact with the overlying flood basalts.

The ore-bearing intrusions are petrochemically complex, finger-like bodies with average length:width:thickness ratios of about 120:12:1. Compositionally, the mineralized intrusions range from peridotite and picrite (olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite) through olivine-bearing gabbro-dolerite to leucrogabbro with textural variations ranging from very fine-grained chilled gabbros to taxitic (pegmatitic) rocks. Petrological and geochemical evidence suggests that the ore-bearing intrusions formed through emplacement of multiple pulses of magma of differing composition, crystallinity and immiscible sulphide content. These are thought to have been periodically expulsed from a differentiating magma chamber which lay at an intermediate depth between the surface and parent peridotite melt in the mantle. The sulphide mineralization is related to late-stage intrusion of metal and sulphur-rich residual magmas.

The well mineralized intrusions have produced much greater contact aureoles than would be expected for their size. Metasomatic alteration includes hornfelsing and albitization of clastic sedimentary rocks and tuffs with skarnification of calcareous strata.

Two general types of mineralization are present based on their relationships to host intrusions. Disseminated and droplet to lensoid nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE sulphide mineralization was emplaced as immiscible magmatic sulphide phases of the host gabbroic intrusion. Massive

sulphide lenses are generally small and erratic, occupying depressions along the floor of the parent intrusion where they probably concentrated as a result of density settling during crystallization.

The most economically significant types of mineralization, forming over 83% of the mineable ore, are massive sulphide bodies accompanied by veinlet and "brecciod" ores. The massive sulphide bodies occur as sheet-like masses or lenses that frequently crosscut both gabbro and footwall stratigraphy at a low angle. The best example of this ore type is the 130 million tonne Oktyabri'sk sulphide body with pre-production grades of 3.65% nickel, 4.70% copper and 0.13% cobalt and greater than 10 ppm total PGE's.

Where massive sulphide lenses occur in the footwall of the sills, they are usually flanked and enveloped by a halo of brecciod ores where sulphide minerals cement or infill between fragments of metasomatized country rocks. These give way to sulphide veinlets and irregular veins with intervening zones of disseminated sulphides. This so-called exocontact mineralization occurs as en echelon, parallel zones which are each characterized by nickel-rich minerals such as pentlandite and millerite in the brecciod ores, giving way to copper and nickel-bearing talnakhite (copper-nickel sulphide) with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in veinlet and fracture filling zones and eventually to pyrite-rich surrounding disseminated mineralization.

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Vincent, J.S.
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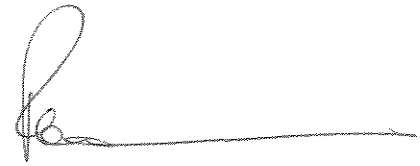
APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert C. Carne, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Burnaby, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1974 with a B.Sc. and in 1979 with an M.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences.
2. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (registration number 19868).
3 From 1974 to present, I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration in British Columbia and Yukon Territory and on June 1, 1981 became a partner of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
4. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.



Robert C. Carne, M.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

[redacted]: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016 - 510 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1L8

Project : CANALASK
Comments: ATTN: AL ARCHER

Page [redacted]er : 1-A
Total P[redacted]s : 1
Certificate Date: 14-DEC-95
Invoice No. : I9535896
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9535896

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm
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58003	258	272	5	3.39	40	20	< 5	< 10	2.82	< 5	110	30	12530	18.45	< 10	0.06	0.85	870	< 5	0.05	80
58004	258	272	< 1	3.32	< 10	< 20	< 5	< 10	8.71	< 5	15	20	590	5.02	< 10	0.06	1.88	850	< 5	0.05	5
58005	258	272	< 1	3.11	10	60	< 5	< 10	6.60	< 5	5	10	80	5.72	< 10	0.17	2.48	1130	< 5	0.11	5
58006	258	272	< 1	3.65	< 10	40	< 5	< 10	8.48	< 5	5	10	10	6.94	10	0.25	2.85	1410	< 5	0.07	5
58007	258	272	< 1	3.33	10	40	< 5	< 10	5.15	< 5	5	< 10	10	6.57	< 10	0.08	2.32	660	< 5	0.12	5
58008	258	272	< 1	3.53	< 10	280	< 5	< 10	4.89	< 5	5	10	5	6.84	< 10	0.07	2.32	560	< 5	0.08	5
935982	258	272	< 1	2.68	< 10	60	< 5	< 10	3.95	< 5	90	50	1020	4.54	< 10	0.13	1.48	460	< 5	0.08	95
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935990	258	272	< 1	2.42	< 10	20	< 5	< 10	3.29	< 5	125	< 10	1440	4.77	< 10	0.07	0.78	250	< 5	0.10	30
935991	258	272	< 1	2.39	< 10	20	< 5	< 10	3.93	< 5	310	10	1655	8.85	< 10	0.09	0.69	230	< 5	0.11	35
935992	258	272	1	2.41	< 10	20	< 5	< 10	3.13	< 5	210	10	2430	6.55	< 10	0.09	0.94	250	< 5	0.08	30
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935994	258	272	< 1	1.35	50	100	< 5	< 10	5.27	< 5	105	20	720	4.60	< 10	0.12	0.87	640	< 5	0.12	35
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935997	258	272	< 1	2.31	10	80	< 5	< 10	9.07	< 5	95	10	735	8.07	< 10	0.09	1.22	1510	< 5	0.10	5
935998	258	272	< 1	2.47	50	180	< 5	< 10	9.00	< 5	115	10	1040	9.35	< 10	0.09	1.33	1760	< 5	0.12	10
935999	258	272	< 1	2.43	60	40	< 5	< 10	7.08	< 5	135	< 10	1770	5.64	< 10	0.16	1.52	820	< 5	0.07	25
936000	258	272	< 1	3.11	10	60	< 5	< 10	11.60	< 5	60	< 10	790	3.88	< 10	0.28	2.32	1020	< 5	0.05	45

CERTIFICATION: Ian Buchler

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
58001	258	272	400	15	< 10	5	35	0.11	< 20	< 20	120	< 20	410
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58003	258	272	2700	5	< 10	< 5	25	0.12	< 20	< 20	160	< 20	315
58004	258	272	1800	5	< 10	5	60	0.16	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	485
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935998	258	272	400	15	< 10	5	75	0.08	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	170
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936000	258	272	300	< 5	< 10	< 5	70	0.08	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	60

CERTIFICATION: [signature]

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016 - 510 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1L8

Project : CANALASK
Comments: ATTN: AL ARCHER

Page Number :1-A
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 08-DEC-95
Invoice No. :I9535286
P.O. Number :
Account :MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9535286

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm
935687	258	293	< 1	1.14	< 10	80	< 5	< 10	1.50	< 5	35	50	310	1.99	< 10	0.24	0.80	150	< 5	0.15	20
935688	258	293	< 1	2.36	< 10	160	< 5	< 10	1.24	< 5	10	30	55	2.01	< 10	0.40	2.00	160	< 5	0.10	15
935689	258	293	< 1	1.92	< 10	120	< 5	< 10	1.29	< 5	5	40	55	1.37	< 10	0.31	1.71	150	< 5	0.14	15
935690	258	293	< 1	1.32	< 10	80	< 5	< 10	1.58	< 5	10	20	210	0.74	< 10	0.22	1.00	90	< 5	0.15	15
935691	258	293	1	0.96	< 10	60	< 5	< 10	1.80	< 5	75	30	755	3.10	< 10	0.17	0.51	220	< 5	0.10	95
935692	258	293	1	0.71	< 10	20	< 5	< 10	2.14	< 5	100	20	1770	4.67	< 10	0.03	0.38	270	< 5	0.20	1195
935693	258	293	1	1.60	170	20	< 5	< 10	2.86	< 5	200	30	650	5.83	< 10	0.04	0.54	220	< 5	0.10	3950
935694	258	293	1	2.36	720	20	< 5	< 10	2.38	< 5	330	60	620	5.03	< 10	0.12	1.41	220	< 5	0.06	8430
935695	258	293	< 1	1.87	530	60	< 5	< 10	5.29	< 5	60	50	165	2.40	< 10	0.17	1.11	300	< 5	0.06	1625
935696	258	293	1	0.73	30	60	< 5	< 10	1.38	< 5	105	40	1620	4.04	< 10	0.12	0.26	150	< 5	0.22	1245
935697	258	293	< 1	1.11	310	40	< 5	< 10	2.52	< 5	200	20	320	5.89	< 10	0.07	0.49	290	< 5	0.17	3220
935698	258	293	< 1	1.58	210	20	< 5	< 10	2.59	< 5	125	10	520	4.35	< 10	0.03	0.63	250	< 5	0.13	2380
935699	258	293	< 1	1.28	170	20	< 5	< 10	1.98	< 5	70	10	460	3.66	< 10	0.03	0.58	280	< 5	0.13	1100
935700	258	293	1	0.77	130	60	< 5	< 10	1.54	< 5	85	30	1870	3.92,	< 10	0.07	0.35	210	< 5	0.19	1665
935951	258	293	< 1	0.71	90	20	< 5	< 10	1.63	< 5	80	80	1350	3.11	< 10	0.06	0.35	150	< 5	0.18	490
935952	258	293	1	0.78	290	20	< 5	< 10	1.62	< 5	80	50	1025	3.07	< 10	0.04	0.40	170	< 5	0.21	830
935953	258	293	< 1	0.79	540	60	< 5	< 10	1.12	< 5	370	40	1245	9.49	< 10	0.14	0.39	150	< 5	0.14	6010
935954	258	293	1	0.84	110	60	< 5	< 10	1.33	< 5	90	40	1845	3.63	< 10	0.13	0.44	150	< 5	0.20	380
935955	258	293	1	2.84	690	20	< 5	< 10	4.38	< 5	180	100	2820	7.20	< 10	0.10	2.33	550	< 5	0.09	2820
935956	258	293	< 1	3.70	840	60	< 5	< 10	3.65	< 5	180	90	770	5.60	< 10	0.18	1.83	420	< 5	0.07	1930
935957	258	293	< 1	2.63	300	< 20	< 5	< 10	3.40	< 5	160	10	3130	5.18	< 10	0.04	1.05	240	< 5	0.05	1080
935958	258	293	2	2.23	90	20	< 5	< 10	1.84	< 5	780	20	8830	15.60	< 10	0.09	1.05	220	< 5	0.04	1470
935959	258	293	3	2.99	10	< 20	< 5	< 10	2.37	< 5	575	10	8150	16.75	< 10	0.06	1.37	190	< 5	0.03	120
935960	258	293	< 1	3.77	< 10	20	< 5	< 10	4.73	< 5	5	10	610	0.96	< 10	0.06	0.96	120	< 5	0.04	5
935961	258	293	2	2.47	70	20	< 5	< 10	4.57	< 5	55	10	5070	2.07	< 10	0.08	1.10	190	< 5	0.04	5
935962	258	293	1	3.35	30	< 20	< 5	< 10	4.40	< 5	30	10	1670	1.52	< 10	0.03	1.27	170	< 5	0.03	5
935963	258	293	< 1	5.31	< 10	20	< 5	< 10	6.24	< 5	10	10	405	1.21	< 10	0.09	1.44	180	< 5	0.04	5
935964	258	293	< 1	4.39	< 10	40	< 5	< 10	5.62	< 5	5	10	590	1.07	< 10	0.14	1.19	160	< 5	0.04	5
935965	258	293	< 1	4.58	< 10	20	< 5	< 10	6.30	< 5	5	20	10	1.62	< 10	0.06	1.41	280	< 5	0.07	5
935966	258	293	< 1	4.69	10	60	< 5	< 10	8.60	< 5	5	20	60	2.25	< 10	0.25	1.80	420	< 5	0.06	5
935967	258	293	< 1	2.22	10	60	< 5	< 10	3.19	< 5	25	20	320	3.30	< 10	0.19	1.58	400	< 5	0.13	10
935968	258	293	1	1.56	60	300	< 5	< 10	4.79	< 5	60	20	3660	5.37	< 10	0.10	1.36	840	< 5	0.12	30
935969	258	293	< 1	2.67	130	240	< 5	< 10	9.32	< 5	20	90	295	6.24	< 10	0.28	2.85	1050	< 5	0.04	45
935970	258	293	< 1	2.05	30	1160	< 5	< 10	4.06	< 5	20	30	250	6.05	< 10	0.57	2.28	740	< 5	0.06	25
935971	258	293	< 1	2.64	< 10	760	< 5	< 10	8.58	< 5	15	20	180	5.41	< 10	0.71	1.85	840	< 5	0.06	10
935972	258	293	< 1	2.87	10	840	< 5	< 10	9.80	< 5	15	10	95	4.26	< 10	0.64	1.95	900	< 5	0.06	5
935973	258	293	< 1	2.77	20	440	< 5	< 10	8.50	< 5	15	20	170	5.31	< 10	0.46	2.50	1040	< 5	0.06	10
935974	258	293	< 1	4.59	< 10	260	< 5	< 10	4.04	< 5	30	10	685	9.07	< 10	0.48	3.91	1320	< 5	0.04	20
935975	258	293	< 1	4.25	< 10	380	< 5	< 10	4.15	< 5	45	10	555	7.98	< 10	0.49	3.03	1230	< 5	0.04	15
935976	258	293	< 1	3.36	< 10	240	< 5	< 10	5.74	< 5	25	10	100	5.24	< 10	0.49	2.53	1030	< 5	0.03	10

CERTIFICATION: Jhai D'Ma

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 08-DEC-95
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P.O. Number :
Account :MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9535286

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
935687	258	293	700	15	< 10	< 5	30	0.11	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	65
935688	258	293	800	10	< 10	< 5	30	0.15	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	10
935689	258	293	700	15	< 10	< 5	30	0.14	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	10
935690	258	293	900	15	< 10	< 5	30	0.14	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	40
935691	258	293	700	5	< 10	< 5	30	0.12	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	115
935692	258	293	300	10	< 10	< 5	35	0.11	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	55
935693	258	293	1200	30	< 10	< 5	25	0.09	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	30
935694	258	293	< 100	10	< 10	< 5	30	0.10	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	70
935695	258	293	200	5	< 10	5	90	0.06	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	20
935696	258	293	300	15	< 10	< 5	20	0.06	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	55
935697	258	293	1700	15	< 10	< 5	30	0.10	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	15
935698	258	293	500	< 5	< 10	< 5	20	0.09	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	15
935699	258	293	200	5	< 10	< 5	15	0.09	< 20	20	20	< 20	10
935700	258	293	200	20	< 10	< 5	15	0.11	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	40
935951	258	293	200	20	< 10	< 5	15	0.12	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	145
935952	258	293	700	15	< 10	< 5	20	0.09	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	70
935953	258	293	400	15	< 10	< 5	10	0.08	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	55
935954	258	293	600	10	< 10	< 5	15	0.08	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	125
935955	258	293	400	5	< 10	5	75	0.07	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	90
935956	258	293	100	10	< 10	< 5	15	0.14	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	20
935957	258	293	300	5	< 10	< 5	15	0.09	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	45
935958	258	293	300	5	< 10	< 5	10	0.08	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	100
935959	258	293	200	10	< 10	< 5	15	0.07	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	160
935960	258	293	200	< 5	< 10	< 5	10	0.26	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	55
935961	258	293	200	5	< 10	< 5	30	0.11	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	445
935962	258	293	300	15	< 10	< 5	15	0.18	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	235
935963	258	293	400	10	< 10	5	15	0.33	< 20	< 20	120	< 20	40
935964	258	293	200	5	< 10	5	20	0.28	< 20	< 20	80	< 20	35
935965	258	293	600	< 5	< 10	5	20	0.33	< 20	< 20	160	< 20	10
935966	258	293	400	5	< 10	10	90	0.29	< 20	< 20	160	< 20	25
935967	258	293	300	5	< 10	5	50	0.27	< 20	< 20	100	< 20	25
935968	258	293	500	20	< 10	< 5	115	0.12	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	95
935969	258	293	1300	5	< 10	10	165	0.01	< 20	< 20	100	< 20	80
935970	258	293	1100	10	< 10	5	285	0.01	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	75
935971	258	293	1600	20	< 10	5	370	0.21	< 20	< 20	120	< 20	45
935972	258	293	1400	15	< 10	5	315	0.23	< 20	< 20	120	< 20	45
935973	258	293	1200	10	< 10	10	245	0.17	< 20	< 20	100	< 20	60
935974	258	293	900	10	< 10	10	105	0.03	< 20	< 20	160	< 20	90
935975	258	293	900	5	< 10	5	165	0.19	< 20	< 20	120	< 20	80
935976	258	293	1300	< 5	< 10	< 5	135	0.36	< 20	< 20	80	< 20	55

CERTIFICATION: Thai D Ma

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Project : CANALASK
Comments: ATTN: AL ARCHER

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Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 04-DEC-95
Invoice No. : 19534999
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9534999

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm
935663	258	272	1	0.80	< 10	40	< 5	< 10	3.09	< 5	35	20	725	2.29	< 10	0.16	0.61	330	< 5	0.08	15
935664	258	272	< 1	0.81	< 10	120	< 5	< 10	5.87	< 5	10	20	145	1.04	< 10	0.14	0.79	420	< 5	0.08	5
935665	258	272	< 1	0.88	< 10	60	< 5	< 10	2.19	< 5	10	20	295	0.83	< 10	0.18	0.57	140	< 5	0.12	10
935666	258	272	< 1	0.45	< 10	40	< 5	< 10	0.73	< 5	10	10	245	0.74	< 10	0.13	0.25	70	< 5	0.10	10
935667	258	272	< 1	1.00	< 10	20	< 5	< 10	1.20	< 5	15	10	260	1.21	< 10	0.08	0.43	130	5	0.18	10
935668	258	272	< 1	0.90	< 10	60	< 5	< 10	1.54	< 5	40	10	500	2.59	< 10	0.07	0.44	210	< 5	0.07	10
935669	258	272	1	1.13	< 10	160	< 5	< 10	2.24	< 5	65	20	1165	4.79	< 10	0.12	0.54	400	< 5	0.11	15
935670	258	272	1	0.63	60	< 20	< 5	< 10	2.26	< 5	85	20	1680	5.57	< 10	0.01	0.33	340	5	0.08	35
935671	258	272	1	0.54	70	< 20	< 5	< 10	1.61	< 5	75	40	1470	4.99	< 10	0.03	0.25	270	5	0.11	40
935672	258	272	< 1	0.62	40	< 20	< 5	< 10	2.06	< 5	70	30	1160	4.80	< 10	0.02	0.34	450	5	0.09	35
935673	258	272	< 1	0.57	40	< 20	< 5	< 10	1.22	< 5	65	40	1155	4.05	< 10	0.03	0.38	300	5	0.09	30
935674	258	272	1	0.48	30	20	< 5	< 10	1.88	< 5	35	50	1805	3.52	< 10	0.01	0.36	210	5	0.09	30
935675	258	272	< 1	0.65	40	20	< 5	< 10	1.71	< 5	55	10	625	3.22	< 10	0.04	0.42	280	< 5	0.08	15
935676	258	272	< 1	0.67	50	60	< 5	< 10	1.33	< 5	25	40	545	3.36	< 10	0.07	0.44	330	5	0.08	25
935677	258	272	2	0.76	< 10	120	< 5	< 10	3.14	< 5	85	20	2430	4.95	< 10	0.04	0.33	450	< 5	0.04	30
935678	258	272	< 1	0.68	< 10	100	< 5	< 10	0.75	< 5	15	60	220	1.73	< 10	0.03	0.47	280	< 5	0.07	15
935679	258	272	< 1	0.45	10	20	< 5	< 10	0.83	< 5	15	20	180	1.31	< 10	0.04	0.27	140	< 5	0.11	15
935680	258	272	< 1	0.29	10	60	< 5	< 10	1.06	< 5	20	30	90	1.15	< 10	0.16	0.11	180	< 5	0.08	20
935681	258	272	< 1	0.55	< 10	40	< 5	< 10	1.45	< 5	10	20	145	1.10	< 10	0.12	0.40	270	< 5	0.10	10
935682	258	272	< 1	0.56	< 10	< 20	< 5	< 10	5.41	< 5	85	110	470	3.15	< 10	0.01	0.31	340	5	0.10	50
935683	258	272	1	1.25	10	20	< 5	10	5.19	< 5	80	30	1690	5.46	< 10	0.03	0.82	570	< 5	0.07	45
935684	258	272	< 1	1.62	< 10	100	< 5	20	2.89	< 5	35	100	280	2.96	< 10	0.20	1.31	410	< 5	0.04	85
935685	258	272	< 1	1.65	160	40	< 5	10	2.18	< 5	65	180	370	4.17	< 10	0.06	1.87	380	< 5	0.06	165
935686	258	272	< 1	0.59	20100	280	< 5	10	14.25	< 5	25	30	1005	4.09	< 10	0.04	1.93	1090	15	0.03	15

CERTIFICATION: Ian Bichler

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 04-DEC-95
Invoice No. : I9534999
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9534999

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
935663	258	272	400	5	< 10	5	35	0.01	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	120
935664	258	272	400	15	< 10	5	55	0.01	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	40
935665	258	272	400	5	< 10	< 5	30	0.04	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	50
935666	258	272	500	10	< 10	< 5	10	0.03	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	85
935667	258	272	600	< 5	< 10	< 5	15	0.06	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	90
935668	258	272	500	< 5	< 10	< 5	20	0.02	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	110
935669	258	272	600	5	< 10	< 5	30	0.04	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	200
935670	258	272	400	25	< 10	< 5	30	0.03	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	40
935671	258	272	500	5	< 10	< 5	15	0.04	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	40
935672	258	272	400	10	< 10	< 5	30	0.02	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	140
935673	258	272	300	5	< 10	< 5	20	0.02	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	110
935674	258	272	700	< 5	< 10	< 5	25	0.02	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	185
935675	258	272	600	5	< 10	< 5	20	0.01	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	85
935676	258	272	600	10	< 10	< 5	25	0.02	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	85
935677	258	272	600	< 5	< 10	< 5	50	0.01	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	25
935678	258	272	300	< 5	< 10	< 5	15	0.02	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	200
935679	258	272	600	5	< 10	< 5	10	0.02	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	100
935680	258	272	200	20	< 10	< 5	15	< 0.01	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	90
935681	258	272	400	< 5	< 10	< 5	25	0.02	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	85
935682	258	272	100	< 5	< 10	5	45	0.02	< 20	< 20	100	< 20	315
935683	258	272	1900	20	< 10	< 5	40	0.01	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	70
935684	258	272	400	10	< 10	< 5	30	0.02	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	40
935685	258	272	500	5	< 10	5	60	0.01	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	60
935686	258	272	300	5	< 10	5	180	< 0.01	< 20	< 20	60	< 20	65

CERTIFICATION: Ian Bachlet

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9534577

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm
95-066 935651	258	272	< 1	2.11	20	40	< 5	< 10	2.17	< 5	225	< 10	1020	5.88	< 10	0.05	1.09	260	< 5	0.07	5160
95-066 935652	258	272	1	1.28	20	20	< 5	< 10	1.94	< 5	155	< 10	1550	4.46	< 10	0.06	0.78	200	< 5	0.10	3210
95-066 935653	258	272	2	1.55	< 10	40	< 5	< 10	2.52	< 5	75	10	2570	3.95	< 10	0.10	0.87	340	< 5	0.23	655
95-066 935654	258	272	2	1.67	< 10	20	< 5	< 10	2.50	< 5	620	< 10	2930	15.45	< 10	0.01	0.77	240	< 5	0.08	6510
95-066 935655	258	272	2	2.34	30	20	< 5	< 10	2.84	< 5	220	< 10	4940	6.67	< 10	< 0.01	0.81	260	< 5	0.13	2680
95-066 935656	258	272	4	1.87	< 10	< 20	< 5	< 10	1.50	< 5	420	< 10	6850	12.10	< 10	< 0.01	1.32	210	< 5	0.03	80
95-066 935657	258	272	5	1.45	< 10	40	< 5	< 10	1.39	< 5	615	10	9050	17.70	< 10	0.09	0.85	260	< 5	0.15	1850
95-066 935658	258	272	4	3.09	40	40	< 5	< 10	2.83	< 5	275	< 10	7680	8.51	< 10	0.10	1.77	240	< 5	0.04	35
95-066 935659	258	272	3	2.20	30	< 20	< 5	< 10	2.99	< 5	270	< 10	7510	9.80	< 10	< 0.01	1.13	310	< 5	0.07	165
95-066 935660	258	272	3	2.73	80	< 20	< 5	< 10	3.00	< 5	285	10	6180	9.72	< 10	0.02	1.45	200	< 5	0.07	30
95-066 935661	258	272	4	3.09	120	< 20	< 5	< 10	3.95	< 5	110	< 10	8630	3.30	< 10	0.02	1.35	200	< 5	0.10	25
95-066 935662	258	272	1	2.00	< 10	20	< 5	< 10	2.67	< 5	225	< 10	1750	6.20	< 10	0.03	0.96	250	< 5	0.11	3870

CERTIFICATION: Hart Richler

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
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V6B 1L8

Project : CANALASK
Comments: ATTN: AL ARCHER

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Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 28-NOV-95
Invoice No. : I9534577
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9534577

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
95-066 935651	258	272	300	< 5	10	< 5	5	0.07	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	235
95-066 935652	258	272	400	< 5	10	< 5	5	0.04	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	130
95-066 935653	258	272	700	5	< 10	< 5	15	0.05	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	30
95-066 935654	258	272	1600	< 5	< 10	< 5	10	0.08	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	25
95-066 935655	258	272	600	15	10	< 5	5	0.05	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	45
95-066 935656	258	272	100	< 5	10	< 5	5	0.03	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	345
95-066 935657	258	272	100	5	< 10	< 5	10	0.04	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	170
95-066 935658	258	272	100	< 5	10	< 5	5	0.08	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	290
95-066 935659	258	272	200	5	< 10	< 5	15	0.06	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	190
95-066 935660	258	272	700	5	10	< 5	5	0.08	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	220
95-066 935661	258	272	200	20	10	< 5	5	0.11	< 20	< 20	40	< 20	285
95-066 935662	258	272	300	< 5	< 10	< 5	5	0.05	< 20	< 20	20	< 20	35

CERTIFICATION: Ward Bichler

APPENDIX III

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

AZ 000

PROJECT Cavalas **CLAIM** **HOLE** 95-70 **ANGLE** -55 **LENGTH** 150.08m **N** 8885 **E** 3015 **ELEV** **Page** 1 **of** 5

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %
	0.00 - 10.66	overburden						
		reduce HQ-NQ @ 9.44						
	10.66 - 19.50	Tuff - green gray altered, albitized, mottled wkly chloritized, tuff mnz - sulphides trace	TUFF					
	19.50 - 21.64	Tuff - same as above mnz - sulphides <1% PO as blebs	TUFF		935982	100		
	21.64 - 24.07	Tuff - light gray, fine grained, massive, albitized tuff mnz sulphides <0.5% PO	TUFF		935983	100		
	24.07 - 26.21	Tuff - light gray, mottled, chloritized, altered tuff mnz - sulphides 1% PO>PY>CP as blebs	TUFF		935984	100		
	26.21 - 29.26	Tuff - gray, massive, "cherty", tuff mnz - sulphides 2% PO>PY>CP blebs and along fractures	TUFF		935985	100		
	29.26 - 32.31	Tuff - green gray, strongly albitized, altered fine grained massive tuff mnz sulphides 5-10% PO>CP>PY>PN as blebs, drss, fracture fillings	TUFF		935986	100		

PROJECT Canalask CLAIM HOLE 95-70 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %
	32.31-33.83	Tuff - green, albitized, siliceous, fine grained, massive tuff mnz- sulphides 5-10% PO>CP>PY>PN -irregular disseminations and fracture fillings	TUFF		935987	100		
	33.83-36.27	Tuff - gray massive, silicified albitized tuff w chloritization along fractures mnz- sulphides 5-10% PO>CP>PY>PN -irregular massive sulphide segregations, fracture filling and veinlets	TUFF		935988	100		
	36.27-38.40	Tuff - gray mottled to massive, silicified, albitized tuff w chloritization along fractures mnz- sulphides 2-3% PO>PY>CP disseminated, veinlets	TUFF		935989	100		
	38.40-41.45	Banded Tuff - light and dark gray fine grained, albitized, silicified banded tuff w wk chloritization along fractures mnz- sulphides 3-5% PO>PY>CP>PN disseminated, blebs, fractures	TUFF		935990	100		
	41.45-42.97	Banded Tuff - same as above mnz- sulphides 10-15% PO>PY>CP>PN -disseminated, fractures 42.79-49.97 - massive PO	TUFF	BD 63	935991	100		

PROJECT Canalask CLAIM HOLE 95-70 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %
	43.97-46.00	Tuff - gray massive fine grained silicified "cherty" tuff, wkly chloritized on fractures mnz- sulphides 2-5% PO>PY>CP>PN irregular dissaminations, fracture fillings	TUFF		935992	100		
	46.00-49.07	Banded Tuff - green gray, fine grained massive silicified banded tuff, chloritized on fractures mnz- sulphides ≤ 1% PY>PO disseminated and along fractures	TUFF	CB 34	935993	100		
	49.07-52.12	Banded Tuff same as above mnz- sulphides <1% PO>PY disseminated and along fractures	TUFF	BD 43	935994	100		
	52.12-55.16	Banded Tuff same as above with chloritization along fractures mnz- sulphides <1% PO>CP	TUFF	BD 65	935995	100		
	55.16-58.21	Banded Tuff - green to gray, fine grained, silicified wkly chloritized banded tuff mnz- sulphides 1-2% PY>PO disseminated, on fractures PY coarse grained	TUFF	BD 68	935996	100		
	58.21-61.26	Banded Tuff - same as above	TUFF	BD 72	935997	100		

PROJECT Canalask CLAIM HOLE 95-070 ANGLE -55 LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %
	61.26-64.31	Banded Tuff - green, fine grained, silicified chloritized banded tuff mnz - sulphides <1% py>po>cp as blebs, along fracture surfaces	TUFF		935998	100		
	64.31-66.45	Banded Tuff - gray, fine grained, albitized, banded tuff mnz - sulphides 1% PO>CP - diss, blebs, on fracture surfaces	TUFF	BD 42	935999	96		
	66.45-69.49	Tuff - gray altered, mod calcareous tuff mnz - sulphides <1% PO>PY>CP - as blebs, and along fracture surfaces	TUFF		936000	100		
	69.49-75.74	Tuff - gray, altered albitized, wkly chloritic tuff, core broken mnz - sulphide trace	TUFF	BD 60				
	75.74-81.00	Tuff - green gray to grey, competent massive silicified tuff	TUFF					
	81.00-82.60	Gabbro - dark green, heavily chloritized gabbro, mottled "fuzzy" texture fractures	GABB					
	82.60-83.70	TUFF - green gray to gray, silicified tuff		CB 54				

PROJECT Canoe Lake CLAIM HOLE 95-70 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV Page 5 of 5

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %
	93.70-96.31	Gabbro - pale green, silicified, mottled gabbro w/ chlorite on fracture surfaces, "fuzzy" igneous textures mnz - sulphides <1% po>py		GABR	58001	100		
	96.31-99.36	Gabbro - same as above mnz - magnetite - sulphides 8% PO>>CP>PY - disseminated, blebs 96.60-96.95 - fine grained semi massive po		GABR	58002	93		
	99.36-102.70	Gabbro - pale green intensely chloritized silicified, mottled gabbro mnz - sulphides 15% PO>PY>CP>PN - blebs, dtss		GABR	58003	100		
	102.70-106.98	Albite? - pearly massive albite, grades to pale green andesite		ALB				
	106.98-145.08	Andesite - pale green, massive vitreous andesite w/ siderite? along fractures, chloritized phenocrysts		ANDS				
		110.03-113.08 - sulphides <1% 111.60-111.65 - massive siderite w/ CP			58004			
		128.30-131.36 - sulphides 1-3% coarse grained py			58005			
		131.36-134.41 - sulphides 1% py			58006			
		134.41-137.46 - " "			58007			
		137.46-140.51 - sulphides <1% py			58008			

azimuth 000°

PROJECT Canoblask **CLAIM** **HOLE** 95-69 **ANGLE** -55 **LENGTH** 28.6m **N** 2930 **E** 2915 **ELEV** **Page** 1 **of** 1

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			
	0.00-28.65	overburden									
		hole abandoned @ 28.65m (94°)									

Azimuth 000°

PROJECT Canalask **CLAIM** **HOLE** 95-068 **ANGLE** -55 **LENGTH** 134.1m **N** 2890 **E** 3350 **ELEV** **Page** 1 **of** 7

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			sample interval
	0.00 - 7.46	overburden									
	7.46 - 15.25	Tuff - green gray to gray, mottled, silicified, altered tuff, core broken ave size ± 2cm carbonate and chlorite alteration along fractures mnz → no visible sulphides	TUFF								
	15.25 - 17.50	" - green gray to gray, mottled) to fine grained, altered) silicified) strong albitization, chlorite on fracture surfaces mnz - sulphides 2-3% PO>PY>CP - PO blebs up to 4cm - PY+CP disseminated	TUFF	BD 44	935687	90					2.25
	17.50 - 19.65	" - gray, fine grained, massive, tuff mnz - magnetite - sulphides <1% diss-sem py - 17.50 - 18.00 spotted, round blebs, dark slightly magnetic	TUFF		935688	90					2.15
	19.65 - 21.33	" - gray green to gray, massive, mottled altered) tuff mnz - sulphides <1% diss py	TUFF		935689	75					1.68
	21.33 - 23.01	" - brown grey silicified, altered) tuff to agglomerate mnz - sulphides <1% diss py	TUFF		935690	90					1.68
	23.01 - 25.50	" - light gray, silicified, massive albitized) tuff) chlorite alteration on fracture general fracture orientation 55° mnz - sulphides 1-2% PO>PY>CP - as blebs and along fracture planes	TUFF	CB 62	935691	95					2.49

PROJECT Canoe Lake CLAIM HOLE 95-68 ANGLE -55 LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			sample interval
	25.50-28.00	Tuff - med gray, massive, silicified very fine grained, albitized, chloritized along fractures, most fractures ⊥ to bedding mnz - sulphides 1%, py on fractures, po as blebs	TUFF	BD 42 FX 120	935692	95					2.50
	28.00-30.78	" - greenish gray to gray fine grained massive, intense albite and chlorite alteration, many fractures mnz - sulphides 2-5% PO>PY>CP>PN - po as blebs and as veins 4cm - py, cp, pn diss and on fracture surfaces	TUFF	BD 39	935693	93					2.78
	30.78-32.30	" - green fine grained massive to mottled, "crackle breccia" texture, wkly silicified, wkly chloritized, competent to crushed mnz - PO>PY>CP>PN sulphides 2-5% - as irregular massive sulphide segregations	TUFF		935694	95					1.52
	32.30-35.35	" - green gray, vitreous, silicified altered w/ chloritization + albitization, some "soft sediment" like deformation, fine grained to lapilli mnz - sulphides 2% PO>PY>CP as blebs and fracture fillings	TUFF	BD 165	935695	87					3.05
	35.35-38.00	" pale green to dark gray silicified chloritized albitized banded tuff mnz - sulphides 3% PO>PY>CP>PN - PO as blebs & fracture fillings - PY coarser grained than usual	TUFF	BD 50	935696	100					2.65

PROJECT Canalask CLAIM HOLE 95-68 ANGLE -55 LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			sample interval
	38.00-40.00	Tuff - pale green to gray, chloritized, albitized silicified banded tuff mnz - sulphides 2-3% PO>PY>CP - PO as irregular massive sulphide segregations, as fracture fillings - PY+CP disS	TUFF	BD53	935697	87					2.00
	40.00-42.50	" - light gray, altered, silicified, albitized, wkly chloritized banded tuff mnz - sulphides 1-2% PO>PY>CP as veins and diss	TUFF	BD59	935698	85					2.50
	42.50-45.00	" - grey, heavily albitized, silicified massive tuff with cross cutting CB veins mnz - sulphides 1% PO>PY as irregular blebs	TUFF		935699	95					2.50
	45.00-46.82	" - grey to green grey albitized chloritized intensely silicified banded tuff mnz sulphides 1-2% PO>>PY>CP as blebs, fracture filling + veins	TUFF	BD 50	935670	87					1.82
	46.82-49.07	Argillite - sharp contact to black siliceous massive to wkly bedded argillite mnz - sulphides 1-2% PY>CP disseminated + blebs, PY coarser than usual	ARG	CB 0	935951	100					2.25
	49.07-51.50	" - black siliceous massive to wkly bedded argillite ⇒ band up to 8cm of grey tuff mnz - sulphides 1% PY>PO>CP disseminated, PY coarse grained	ARG	BD 46	935952	100					2.43

PROJECT Canoe Lk CLAIM HOLE 95-68 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			sample interval
	51.50-52.70	Argillite - black siliceous argillite intercalated w grey tuff mnz - sulphides 3-5% PO>>PY>CP PO as blebs + fracture filling CP as blebs PY disseminated 52.67 to 52.70 massive po, vein @ 46	ARG	BD48	935953	98					1.20
	52.70-55.85	" - black siliceous, massive to wkly bedded argillite mnz - sulphides <1% diss PY	ARG	CB45	935954	100					3.15
	55.85-58.21	Gabbro green grey altered wkly calcareous gabbro? igneous textures very faint mnz - PO>>PY - diss PY - PO as irregular massive sulphide segregations 57.75-58.00 semi massive PO	GABR		935955	90					2.36
	58.21-60.21	" pale green, chilled (?), altered faintly mottled texture, chlorite alteration on fractures mnz - sulphide 1-3% PO>PY>CP>PN sulphides diss	GABR		935956	95					2.00
	60.21-62.78	pale green, silicified altered gabbro w chlorite along fractures mnz - sulphides 3-5% PO>PY>CP>PN massive sulphide segregations, fracture			935957	100					2.57

PROJECT Camalask CLAIM HOLE 95-68 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			sample interval
		filling, disseminated									
	62.78-64.80	Gabbro - pale green, silicified altered gabbro w/ intense chloritization mnz- sulphides 10-15% PO>CP>PY>PN irregular massive sulphide segregations, as veins, disseminated	GABR		935958	97					2.02
	64.80-66.65	" - green, altered, chloritized, mottled gabbro fractured mnz- sulphides 8-12% PO>CP>PY>PN massive sulphide segregations, fracture filling	GABR		935959	93					1.85
	66.65-68.65	Gabbro? - sharp contact to "fresh gabbro?" dull dark green, silicified gabbro wkly chloritized mafic features mnz- <.5% diss py>cp	GABR		935960	95					2.00
	68.65-70.65	" - dull green gray silicified, altered gabbro, chloritized mafic features	GABR		935961	100					2.00
	70.65-72.65	" silicified fresh gabbro, mottled, pale green mnz- 1% diss py+cp	GABR		935962	100					2.00
	72.65-74.98	Tuff gray, fine grained, tuff mnz- 1% sulphides diss py+cp	TUFF		935963	87					2.33
	74.98-77.00	" gray, fine grained, silicified tuff mnz- <.5% diss py+cp	TUFF		935964	95					2.02
	77.00-94.79	" light green gray fine grained massive tuff	TUFF								

PROJECT Camalack CLAIM HOLE 95-68 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV Page 6 of 7

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			sample interval
	94.79 - 96.79	Tuff - light green grey, fine grained, massive tuff mnz - sulphides <1% diss py + cp	TUFF		9359965	98					2.00
	96.79 - 98.79	" same as above	TUFF		9359966	95					2.00
	98.79 - 101.27	" gray to green silicified altered, massive to banded, albitized tuff mnz - sulphides 1%, diss py + cp	TUFF	BD41	935967	96					2.48
	101.27 - 103.93	" dark green, soft to silicified, altered broken to competent, calcareous tuff, dark brown orange staining on fractures wkly magnetic mnz - sulphides 1% diss py + cp	TUFF		9359968	81					2.66
	103.93 - 106.43	Tuff green gray soft altered calcareous tuff w orange brown coating on fracture surfaces mnz - sulphides 1-2% diss - coarse grained py, cp	TUFF		9359969	90					2.50
	106.43 - 108.50	Andesite pale green, altered, wkly calcareous andesite mnz - sulphides 1-2% diss py + cp	And		935970	95					2.07
	108.50 - 111.00	" green, altered, soft andesite w orange brown coating on fracture surfaces, contains black sub-angular clasts ≤ 3cm mnz - sulphides 1% diss py + cp			935971	90					2.50

PROJECT Carabish CLAIM HOLE 95-68 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			sample Interval
	111.00-113.08	Andesite - green, altered, moderately chloritized andesite mnz - sulphides <1% PY>CP	AND		935972	100					2.08
	113.08-115.50	" - green, altered, wkly silicified, moderately chloritized andesite mnz - sulphides <1% dissem PY>CP	AND		935973	85					2.42
	115.50-117.65	" same as above	AND		935974	90					2.15
	117.65-120.00	" same as above	AND		935975	100					2.35
	120.00-122.50	" same as above	AND		935976	100					2.50
	122.50-125.00	" same as above	AND		935977	100					2.50
	125.00-127.50	" same as above	AND		935978	100					2.50
	127.50-130.00	" same as above	AND		935979	100					2.50
	130.00-132.00	" same as above	AND		935980	100					2.00
	132.00-134.11	same as above	AND		935981	100					2.11
	eoh										

97.000° angle @ collar 55 @ 152m.57°

PROJECT Canalask **CLAIM** **HOLE** 95-067 **ANGLE** -55 **LENGTH** 152.40 **N** 28147 **E** 34107 **ELEV** **Page** 1 **of** 6

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			Sample width
	0.00-2.74	Overburden									
	2.74-5.08	Tuff - greenish gray to gray ⇄ dark gray bands, altered, silicified, with sections of albitization - bands 1-2 cm thick @ 40°, 1% 1-2mm carb veins mnz - trace (<1%) PØ>PY>CP as blebs diss and veinlets	TUFF	BD40	935663	77					2.34
	5.08-6.40	" - same banded tuff as above but ⇄ "crackle breccia" texture ⇄ intense carbonate veinlets throughout, fractures @ ≈0° ⇄ 5mm offsets), carbonate veins cross cutting mnz - trace (<1%) PØ>PY>CP blebs	TUFF	BD40	935664	70					1.32
	6.40-17.79	" - greenish gray to gray highly silicified mottled to Lenticular banded tuff, wk albitization, ~3% veins 1-5% mnz - diss, along fractures PØ>PY>CP	TUFF	BD38							
		6.40 - 9.14			935665	70					2.74
		9.14 - 11.00			935666	80					1.86
		11.00 - 14.02			935667	86					3.02
		14.02 - 17.06			935668	75					3.04
		17.06 - 17.95			935669	95					0.89
	17.79-20.11	ARG - black siliceous argillite ⇄ interbedded Tuff, 1% CB veinlets mnz - 1-2% sulphides blebs + along fractures PØ>PY>CP>PN	ARG	BD25	935670	95					2.32

PROJECT Canalask CLAIM HOLE 95-067 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			sample interval
	20.11-23.16	ARG , same as above	ARG		935671	80					3.05
	23.16-26.21	TUFF - gradational contact to green gray to gray, fine grained altered, mod albitization, lightly silicified tuff mnz - sulphides 2-5% PØ>PY>>CP as blebs and diss	TUFF	BD 16° CB 0-10°	935672	90					3.05
	26.21-29.26	" - green gray to gray altered, mod to strong albitization, silcified, fine grained to lapilli, microfaults @ 10° CJ 1-2mm offset mnz PO>PY>CP fracture filling, veinlets sulphides 1-2% PO minor CP	TUFF	BD 45°	935673	93					3.05
	29.26-30.78	" interbedded green gray to gray tuff (as above) w banded dark grey, fine grained silicified tuff, minor CB veining mnz - sulphides 1-2% PO>PY diss & blebs	TUFF	BD 40	935674	100					1.52
	30.78-33.10	" green gray to grey silcified altered fine to med grained, mod albitization, 1% CB veinlets mnz - sulphides 1-2% PY>PO>CP diss & blebs	TUFF		935675	98					2.32

PROJECT Cambrian CLAIM HOLE 95-067 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			Sample interval
	33.10-47.72	Andesite - sharp contact to translucent green gray brown, silicified, altered andesite → 3mm round white feldspar (albite?) phenocrysts	AND								
		34.18 - 36.60 sharp contact w/ hornfels (chilled margins) mnz 3% sulphides diss, on fractures		UC 58 CB 58	935676	100					2.42
		44.52 - 46.18 gray to green gray silicified altered albitized banded TUFF ◇ wk to mod deformation CB veinlets cross cut bedding mnz - ≈1% sulphides PO>Py blebs		UC 38 LC 48 BD 36							
	47.72-49.07	Gabbro - mod altered (chloritized), massive, olive green gabbro, mast igneous textures "fuzzy", fracture surfaces heavily chloritized mnz - sulphides 2-5% PO>Py>(P>Pn) as blebs	GABR		935677	100					1.35
	49.07-51.00	Hornfels - black to dark grey vitreous, silicified massive hornfels, cross cutting carbonate veinlets mnz - sulphides trace <1% Py	HNFL	BD 27	935678	95					1.93
	51.00 -52.65	Tuff - green gray to gray, fine grained, altered silicified, mod albitization, several bands of lapilli (clasts <3mm)	TUFF	BD 50	935679	100					1.65

PROJECT Canalask CLAIM HOLE 95-067 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			Sample interval
		mnz - sulphides 2% PØ>PY>CP>PN PØ as blebs ±3cm long, sulphides more coarse grain than usual									
	52.65-58.80	Tuff - vitreous, fine grained, green gray to gray, strongly alkalinized, strongly silicified tuff mnz - no visible sulphides 57.00 to 58.80 - core very broken	TUFF								
	58.80-61.26	Andesite - gradational contact between from tuff to andesite, consists of andesite clasts within in tuff matrix	AND								
	61.26-73.45	Andesite - tan gray, silicified, vitreous, aphanitic groundmass ◎ occasional 1-2 mm mafic phenocrysts, 64.00 to 65.00 - core crushed	AND	BD33							
	73.45-75.00	Andesite - tan gray, vitreous, silicified, massive ◎ white (feldspar) phenocrysts and several 4 to 5 cm tuff clasts mnz PØ>>PY>CP blebs and fracturing filling	AND		935680	100					1.55
	75.00-77.89	Tuff - predominantly silicified altered albitized ◎ clasts of Andesite mnz - PØ>PY>CP blebs + fracture filling	Tuff	CB45	935681	98					2.89

PROJECT Canalask CLAIM HOLE 95-067 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			Sample intrusive
	77.89-84.00	Tuff green gray to gray, vitreous, silicified altered, bioturbated dirty tuff mnz- no visible sulphides	TUFF	CB 53							
	84.00-84.38	Argillite - black, siliceous argillite intercalated w tuff, CB veins) cross cut bedding mnz - py on fracture surfaces parallel to bedding	ARG	uc 66 BD 60 CB 68	935682	100					0.38
	84.38-86.21	Gabbro - dull to dark green, silicified, altered gabbro w calcite alteration on fracture surfaces, igneous textures destroyed mnz - PO>>PY>CP py ø blebs - sulphide 5-10% cp bleb py fact surfaces	GABB		935683	90					1.83
	86.21-88.69	Tuff - dull green to gray green altered, silicified highly albitized mottled tuff mnz- sulphides .5-1% PO>PY>CP blebs	TUFF		935684	85					2.48
	88.69-91.05	Tuff - same as above 89.69-91.05 - shattered dunnite	TUFF		935685						2.36
	91.05-94.35	Tuff? - highly altered, strong albitization, tuffy tuff, bands up to 20 cm of breccation mnz- 5% Arsenopyrite? blebs	TUFF		935686						3.30

PROJECT Canalask CLAIM HOLE 95-007 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %
	94.35 - 100.40	Limestone - med gray limestone	LMST					
	100.40-109.10	Andesite - dark green, altered, calcareous, massive andesite w feldspar and chloritized mafic phenocrysts	AND					
	109.10-113.08	Andesite - light green to green gray, mottled altered, fine grained to locally brecciated	AND					
	113.08-115.00	Andesite - light green to dark green altered andesite w chloritized mafic phenocrysts	AND					
	115.00-134.00	Agglomerate - andesitic agglomerate, andesite matrix with mafic clasts ≤4cm, matrix wkly calcareous - matrix lighter in color and less calcareous w depth	AGLM					
	134.00-153.40	Agglomerate - light green to green grey agglomerate with andesitic matrix and tuff fragments	AGLM	CB 43				
		153.40 eoh						

97 013 collar dip -55° @70.1m -56°

PROJECT CANALASK **CLAIM** **HOLE** 95-066 **ANGLE** -55° **LENGTH** 71.9m N 29120 E 31193 **ELEV**

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			SAMPLE WIDTH
	0 - 4.84	OVERBURDEN									
	4.84 - 7.97	GABR - highly altered, minor SU as blebs and thin veinlets, minor MG	GABR		935651	85					3.13
	7.97 - 9.80	TUFF - altered sections of heavy albitization	TUFF		935652	90					1.83
	9.80 - 11.02	- sulphide (Pθ, minor CP) moderate, as blebs, fx fillings and veins < 3cm			935662	90					1.22
	11.02 - 12.80	GABR - highly altered, "spotty" texture, SU (Pθ >> CP) as irregular anastomosing veinlets and segregations, large (2-6cm) rounded inclusions of mafic-rich GABR (~ 2/m) heavily mineralized	GABR		935653	95					1.78
	12.80 - 14.20	TUFF - heavily mixed with irregular light/magnetic Pθ segregations	TUFF	60° BOC	935654	90					1.40
	14.20 - 15.39	TUFF - mod - weak SU min'n. abrupt CNT with unmin'd interval with 1cm massive albitic alt'n fault roughly parallel to bedding	TUFF		935655	90					1.19
	15.39 - 18.21	GABR - weakly alt'd (albitized) massive dk green GABR, no sulphides possibly younger Pθ-bearing GABR * very highly fractured & mineralized rock which core well, long solid pieces	GABR			85					
	18.21 - 19.89	TUFF - albitized heavily TUFF w/ a chert - mod to heavily min'd w Pθ >> CP - CP massive irregular replacements & blebs	TUFF		935656	95					1.68

PROJECT CANALASK CLAIM HOLE 95-066 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			
	19.89-21.64	TUFF - banded, mod Sil min'n as irreg. seams & bands within specific beds, albitization light-mod	TUFF	BDG-60°	935657	100					1.75
	21.64-23.62	TUFF - as above, light-mod PØ >> CP	TUFF	BDG-57°	935658	95					1.98
	23.62-24.68	TUFF - as above	TUFF		935659	100					1.06
	24.68-26.85	TUFF - as above	TUFF	BDG-55°	935660	95					2.17
	26.85-29.10	TUFF - as above * - PY rather than PØ becomes dominant Sil PY >> CP - as irregular masses, much less than PØ in above interval	TUFF	BDG-45°	935661	90					2.25
	29.10-31.15	TUFF - highly altid, spotted (albitized?) - no Sil	TUFF								
	31.15-38.40	ANDS fine-med grained altid mafics as 3-5 mm phenocrysts, orbicular albitized zones ~5-10cm - no Sil.	ANDS								
	38.40-38.82	FALT - fault zone, clay gouge, poor recovery									
	38.82-66.90	ANDS - as above, minor spotted altn - no Sil - v. uniform, no layering or apparent compositional variation - minor zone of CA veins @ 58.90									

PROJECT CANALASK CLAIM HOLE 95-06 ANGLE LENGTH N E ELEV Page 3 of 3

VISUAL LOG	FROM-TO (metres)	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	STRUCT	SAMPLE NUMBER	REC %	Ni %	Cu %			
	66.90-68.42	AGLM - andesitic agglomerate. < 0.5 cm mafic frags in ANDS matrix	AGLM								
	68.42-71.90	ANDS - fg, med green, spotted alt'n - no SU	ANDS								
	71.90	EOH									

APPENDIX IV

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Introduction

Magnetometer, VLF-EM and Maxmin I-9 (HLEM) surveys were conducted on the Canalask Property to locate sulphide mineralization and map conductive geological structures. This section describes the survey parameters and results.

Survey Description

Total magnetic field and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys were conducted on the Canalask Property between March 20 and 22, 1995. A total of 7.75 line-km was surveyed with a pair of Scintrex EDA Omni Plus magnetometers and VLF receivers. The base station magnetometer was installed near the drill camp at the north end of the survey grid and cycled at a 20 s interval throughout the survey. Total magnetic field, VLF-EM vertical field in-phase and quadrature and VLF total field readings were taken at a 10 m station spacing. The general strike of the conductive structures in the survey area is east-west. The Cutler, Maine transmitter (NAA) is well coupled with the local structure has adequate signal strength and would have been the preferred transmitter. Unfortunately, this station was down for repairs during the time of the survey and stations at Annapolis, Maryland (Station NSS - azimuth approximately 95°) and Lualualei, Hawaii (Station NPM - azimuth approximately 210°) had to be used instead. NSS signals were particularly weak and the operator switched to NPM over the western part of the grid when unacceptably low signal strengths were indicated. Consequently, the data from line 3110E and lines to the east is from NSS and the data from lines west of 3110E is from NPM.

It became apparent during the VLF survey that the response over the section of the grid covering the White River (Lines 2715E-3015E) was muted, possibly due to attenuation within overburden. In order to detect conductive structures beneath fluvial sediments in the White River floodplain, a Maxmin I-9 survey was performed over this section of the grid on April 5-8, 1995. The instrument was used in the horizontal loop (HLEM) mode with a 150 m coil spacing and frequencies of 220, 880 and 3520 Hz. The terrain in this section of the grid is flat and open; consequently the operators maintained a fixed chainage and coplanar coils and the resulting data required no terrain corrections. A parametric sounding was conducted at (2715E, 2550N) using frequencies from 220 Hz through 7040 Hz and a 150 m coil spacing. The data has not been interpreted to date and is not discussed further in this report.

Results

Total magnetic field results are plotted in the attached contour map (Figure 1) showing the survey grid and the data contoured at 100 nT. Normal magnetic anomalies over a steeply dipping structure with positive magnetic susceptibility contrast at this latitude consists of a positive peak with a weak negative response on the north side of the anomaly. A large northwest trending body of rock with a positive magnetic susceptibility underlies the southern portion of the grid in the White River flood plain. The attenuation of the bedrock response in the centre of the anomaly (eg. at L2865E, 2750N) is probably due to the depth of overburden in the White River flood plain. Using the half-width of the response as a guide to the location of the edges of this body of rock, the northern contact follows the general line extending from 2615E, 2900N through 3065E, 2700N. A weak west-northwest trending magnetic high occurs north of and parallel to the VLF conductor associated with the sulphide mineralization in the northeast section of the grid.

VLF results are plotted in Figures 2 to 4. Figure 2 is a stacked profile map showing the in-phase (solid) and quadrature (dashed) responses together with the survey grid. Line-to-line changes in the base level of the in-phase data are attributed to the weak NSS signal; the data is otherwise unaffected and the cross-overs shown appear to be real features. NPM data is unaffected by this phenomenon. Figure 3 is a contour map of the Fraser filtered in-phase component. In this presentation, negative values were not contoured and positive anomalies indicate the location of discrete conductors. Total VLF field strength in instrument units was contoured and is shown in Figure 4. Total field strength increases over conductors due to current channelling and induction effects; consequently positive anomalies indicate the location of conductors. The sharp gradient between lines 3065E and 3110E is due to the change in transmitting station and is not caused by any geological feature.

Two east-west trending conductors coincident with known mineralization were detected in the eastern portion of the grid (Figure 2). Quadrature responses on the larger of the two conductors increase in amplitude and change sign moving from east to west, indicating that phase rotation of the conductor response may be occurring. This is attributed to a widening and intensification of bedrock alteration rather than to overburden, given the thin layer of overburden observed near the showings on Line 3065E. The conductors appear to end at the flood plain of the White River but this may be due to screening of bedrock responses by conductive fluvial sediments or to poor coupling with the NPM transmitter. A weak single line cross-over was detected on the west side of the White River at 2665E 2920N. Fraser filtered data in Figure 3 illustrate the location of the main conductors with more clarity and suggest that a small splay from the main conductor may exist at its eastern extremity (centre at 3350E 2840N). There is weak quadrature response associated with this anomaly which is more apparent than the in-phase response. There is no significant total field response associated with this subsidiary conductor.

HLEM results are shown in Figures 5 through 7 for 220, 880 and 3520 Hz respectively. The strongest responses are recorded in the 3520 Hz data. Negative quadrature anomalies with higher frequency in-phase anomalies were detected; these are indicated by thick dashed lines in the diagrams. These responses are characteristic of moderate to steeply dipping bedrock conductors. The large positive response on the southern flank of the northern anomaly suggests that the conductor either dips to the south or that alteration is more intense on this side of the conductor. Since this peak persists across the grid, it seems more likely that this anomaly is caused by an alteration zone. The northern conductor appears to be the western extension of the VLF conductor associated with sulphide mineralization. The conductor response dies out near line 2865E. The conductor to the south may be the fault-displaced western extension of this conductor although the responses differ slightly. Both of these conductors are not apparent in the VLF data, probably due to poor geometric coupling with the VLF transmitter signal. The southern HLEM conductor axis generally follows the apparent northern boundary of the magnetic source body described above. Negative in-phase responses in the southern portion of the grid are attributed to magnetite.

An estimate of conductor parameters was made for the response on Line 3015E. The 220 Hz data provided a reasonable fit to Ketola's curves and the apparent conductor parameters are listed below:

Apex: 2915N

Depth to top: 55 m

Dip: 45° S

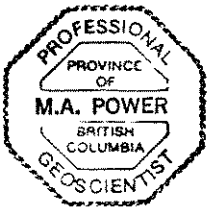
Conductance: 0.7 S

Small amounts of signal noise can translate into large errors in parameter estimations. The estimated conductance is low for a large massive sulphide conductor but is within the range expected for a zone of disseminated sulphides or for a series of poorly connected smaller sulphide conductors.

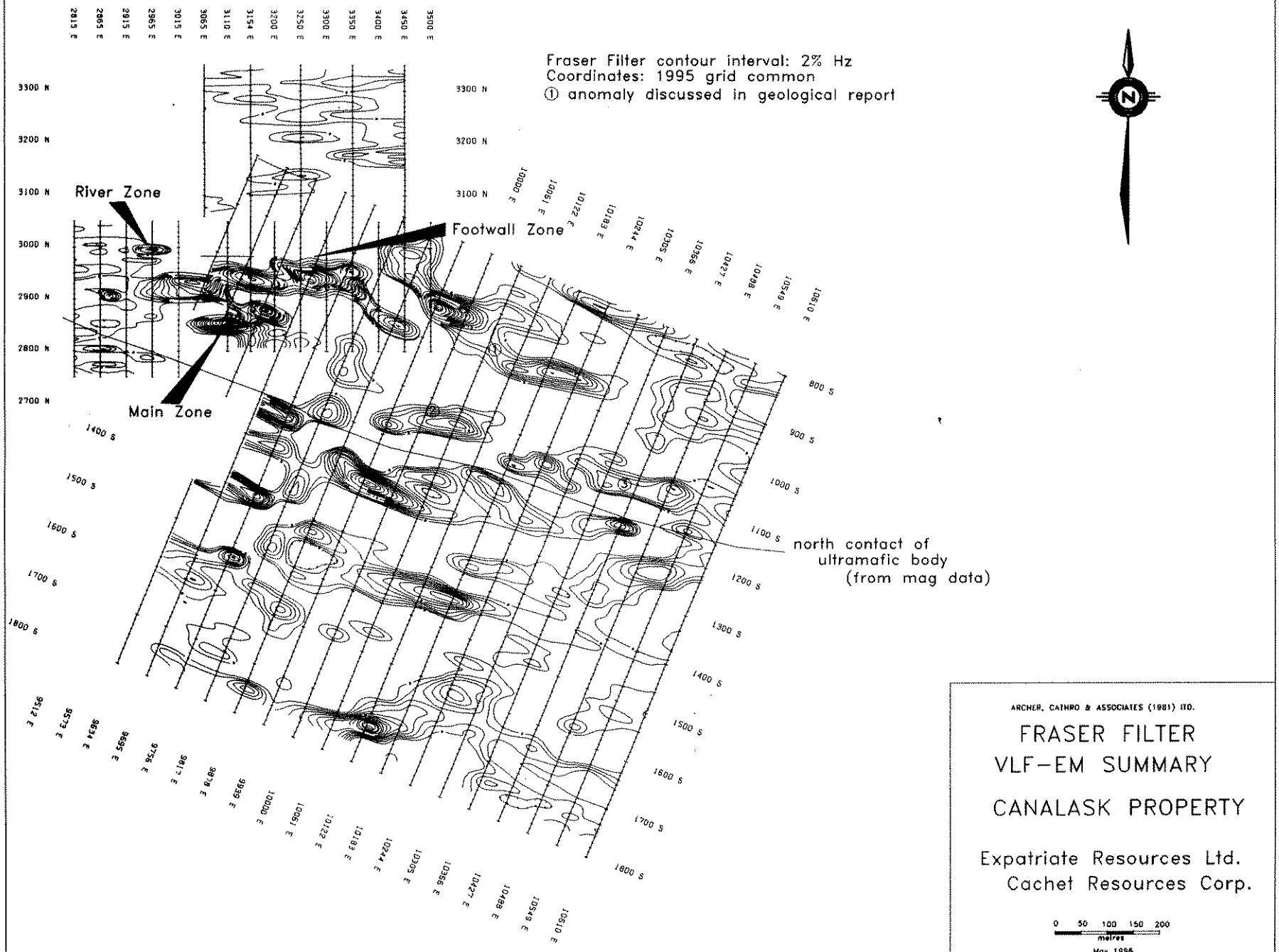
Conclusions and Recommendations

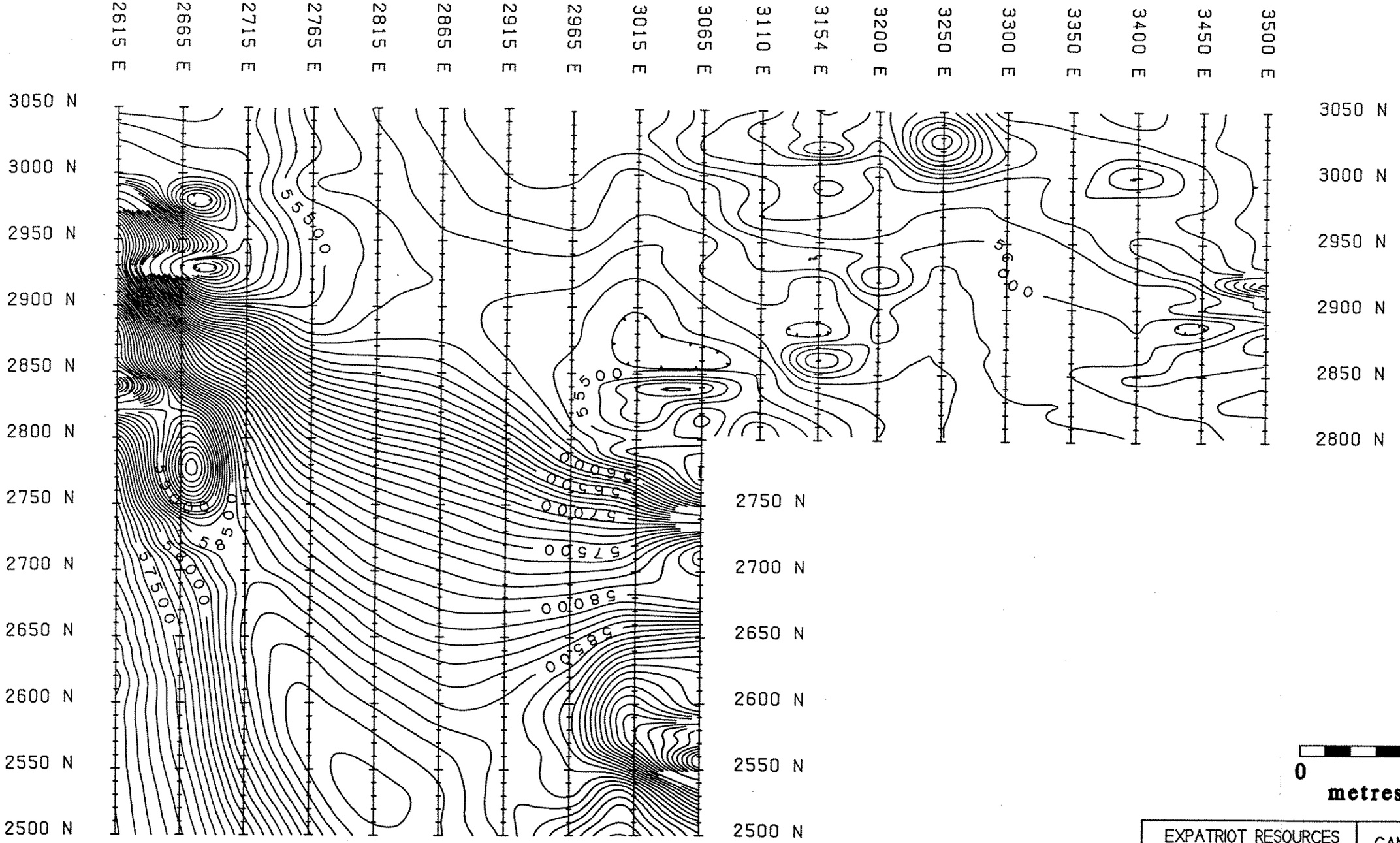
The magnetic field surveys have outlined a large northwest trending magnetic anomaly in the southern portion of the survey grid. The VLF survey located conductors coincident with known sulphide mineralization and the HLEM survey extended these conductors beneath the flood plain of the White River. The HLEM conductor axis locations indicate the horizontal location of the top of the conductors with the following *proviso*: if the northern conductor dips to the south as suggested by the response, the apparent conductor axis location in the profiles may be shifted south of the true conductor axis location by as much as 20 m. Best geological estimates of true conductor dips should be used in spotting drill holes as EM effects due to footwall or hanging wall alteration may invalidate dip estimates based on HLEM responses.

Respectfully Submitted,
AMEROK GEOPHYSICS



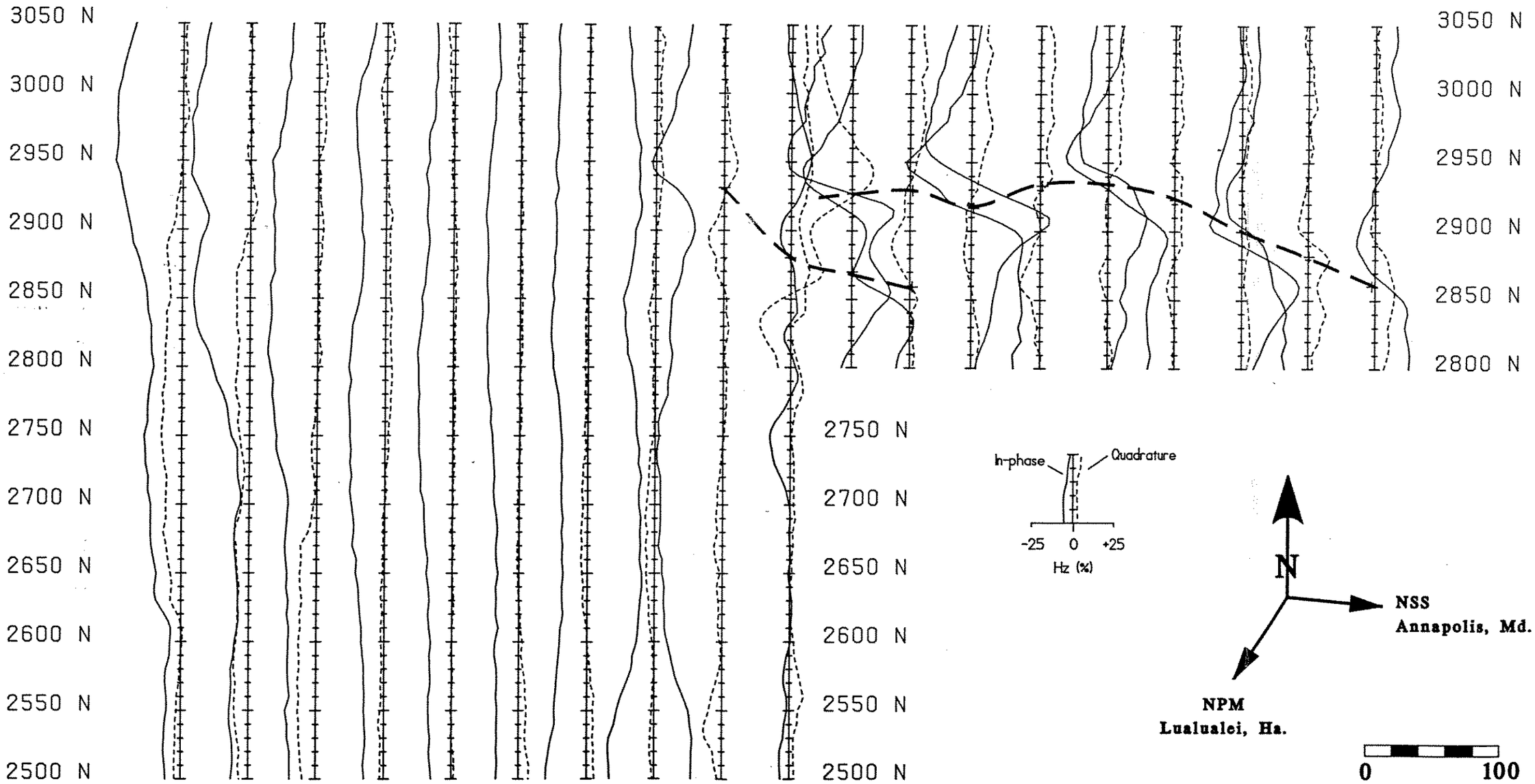
M.A. Power M.Sc. P.Geo.
Geophysicist


Fraser Filter contour interval: 2% Hz
Coordinates: 1995 grid common
① anomaly discussed in geological report
River Zone
Footwall Zone
Main Zone
north contact of ultramafic body (from mag data)
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.
FRASER FILTER
VLF-EM SUMMARY
CANALASK PROPERTY
Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cachet Resources Corp.
0 50 100 150 200
metres
May 1996



Contour interval: 100. 500. 2500 nT

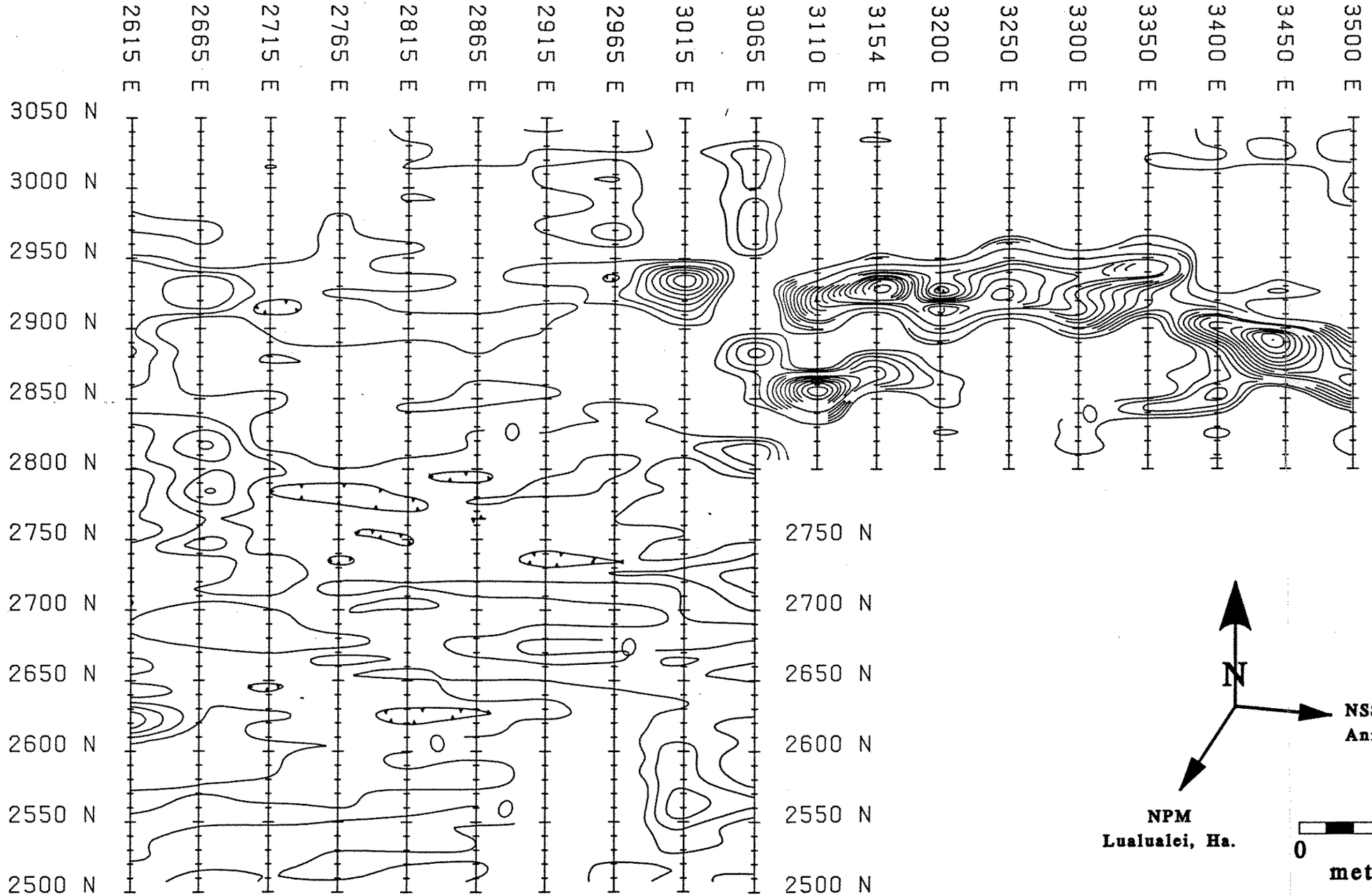
EXPATRIOT RESOURCES	CANALASK PROPERTY
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD CONTOUR MAP	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 115 F 15 / SCALE: 1:7,500
	OPERATOR: G.D. / R.S. / M.P.
AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	DATE: 27 APR 95 / FIGURE: 1



NPM data - West of 3110E
NSS data - 3110E and east

- Conductor axis

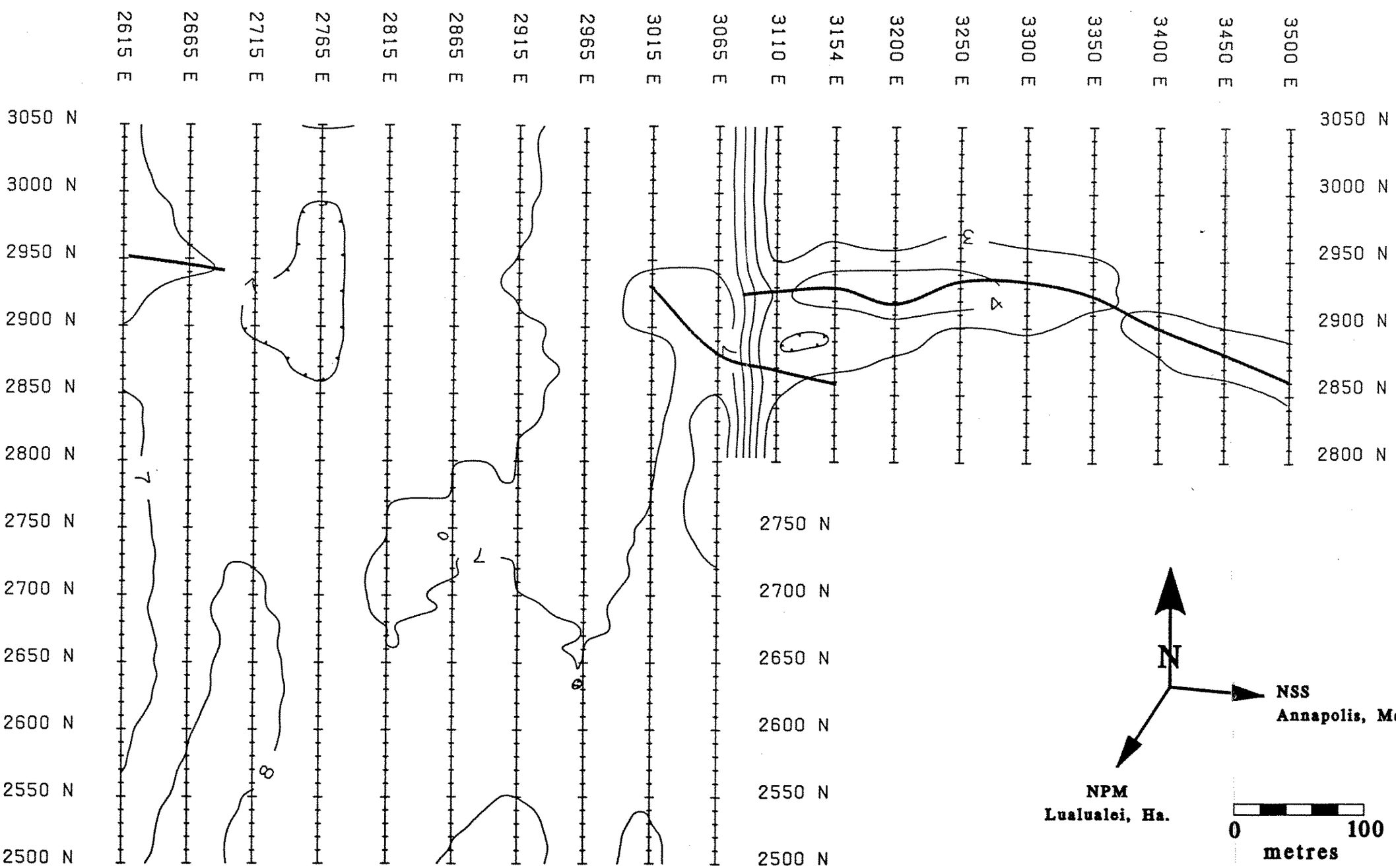
EXPATRIOT RESOURCES	CANALASK PROPERTY
VLF-EM SURVEY STACKED PROFILES	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 115 F 15 / SCALE: 1:3,000
	OPERATOR: G.D. / R.S. / M.P.
AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	DATE: 27 APR 95 / FIGURE: 2



NPM data - west of 3110E
NSS data - 3110E and east

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 2% (IN-PHASE)

EXPATRIOT RESOURCES	CANALASK PROPERTY
VLF-EM SURVEY FRASER FILTERED DATA	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 115 F 15 SCALE: 1:3,000
	OPERATOR: G.D. / R.S. / M.P.
AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	DATE: 27 APR 95 FIGURE: 3

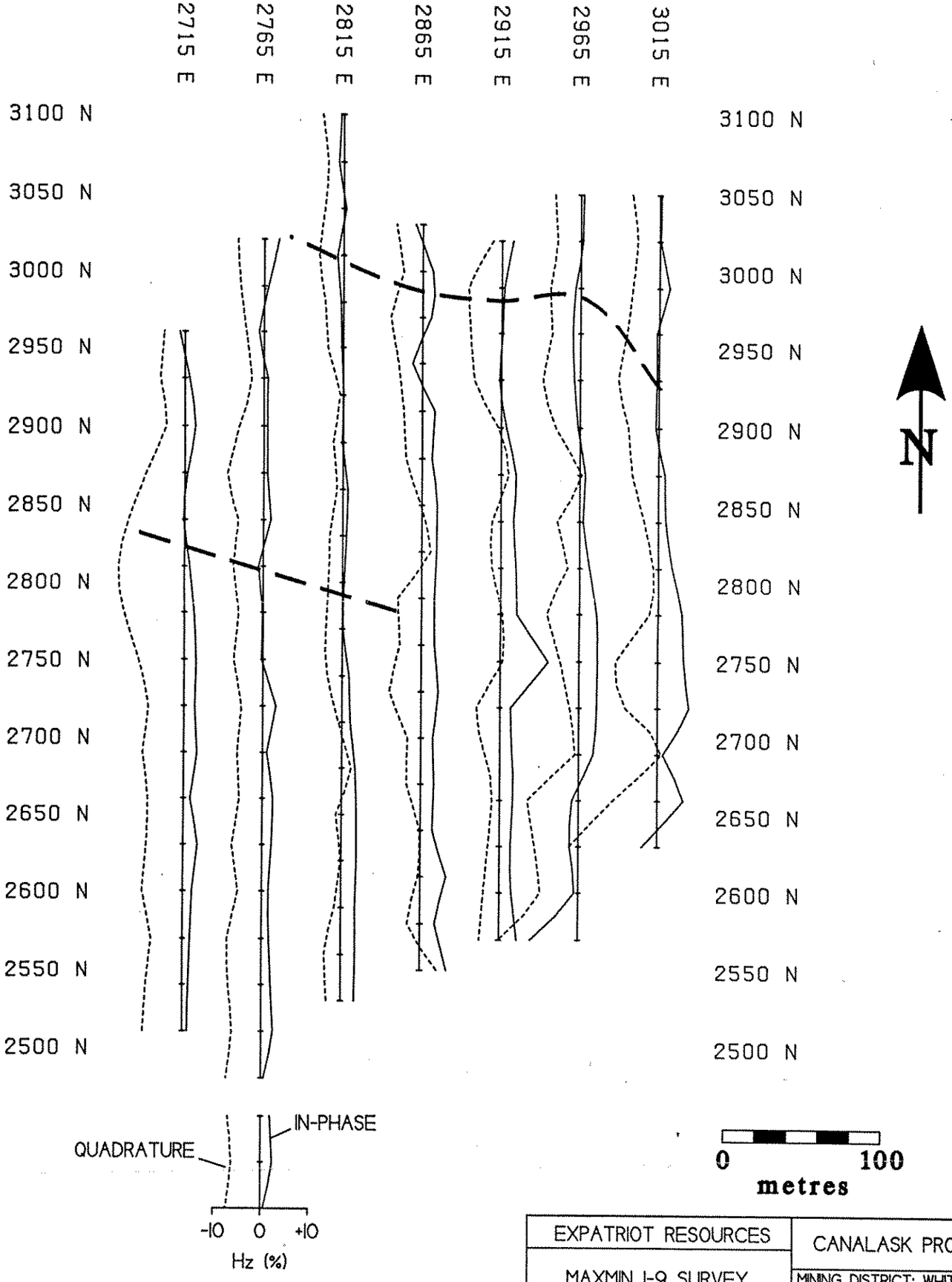


- Conductor axis

Contour interval: 2 IU

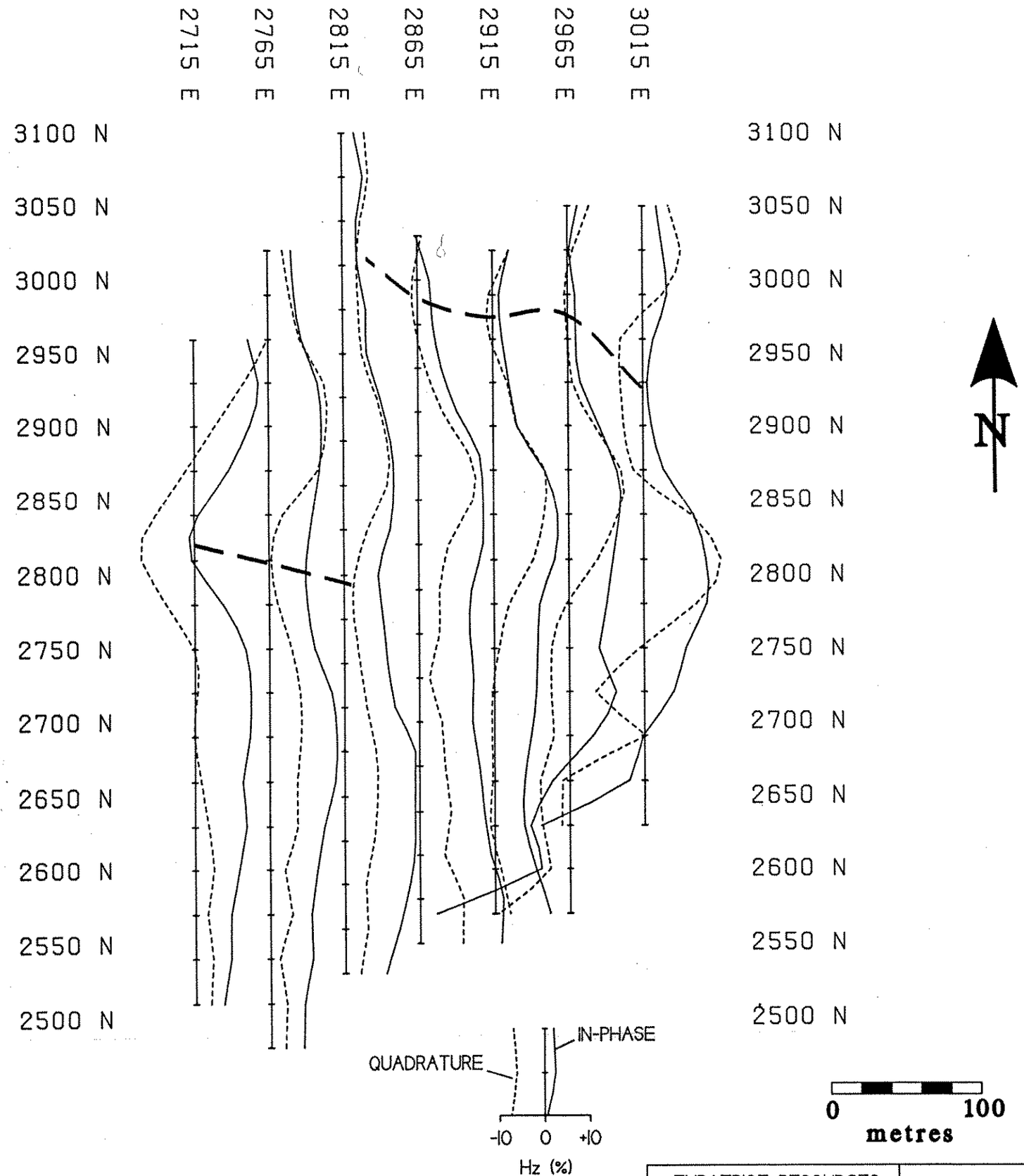
NPM data - west of 3110E
NSS data - 3110E and east

EXPATRIOT RESOURCES	CANALASK PROPERTY
VLF-EM SURVEY TOTAL FIELD MAP	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 115 F 15 / SCALE: 1:3,000
	OPERATOR: G.D. / R.S. / M.P.
AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	DATE: 27 APR 95 / FIGURE: 4



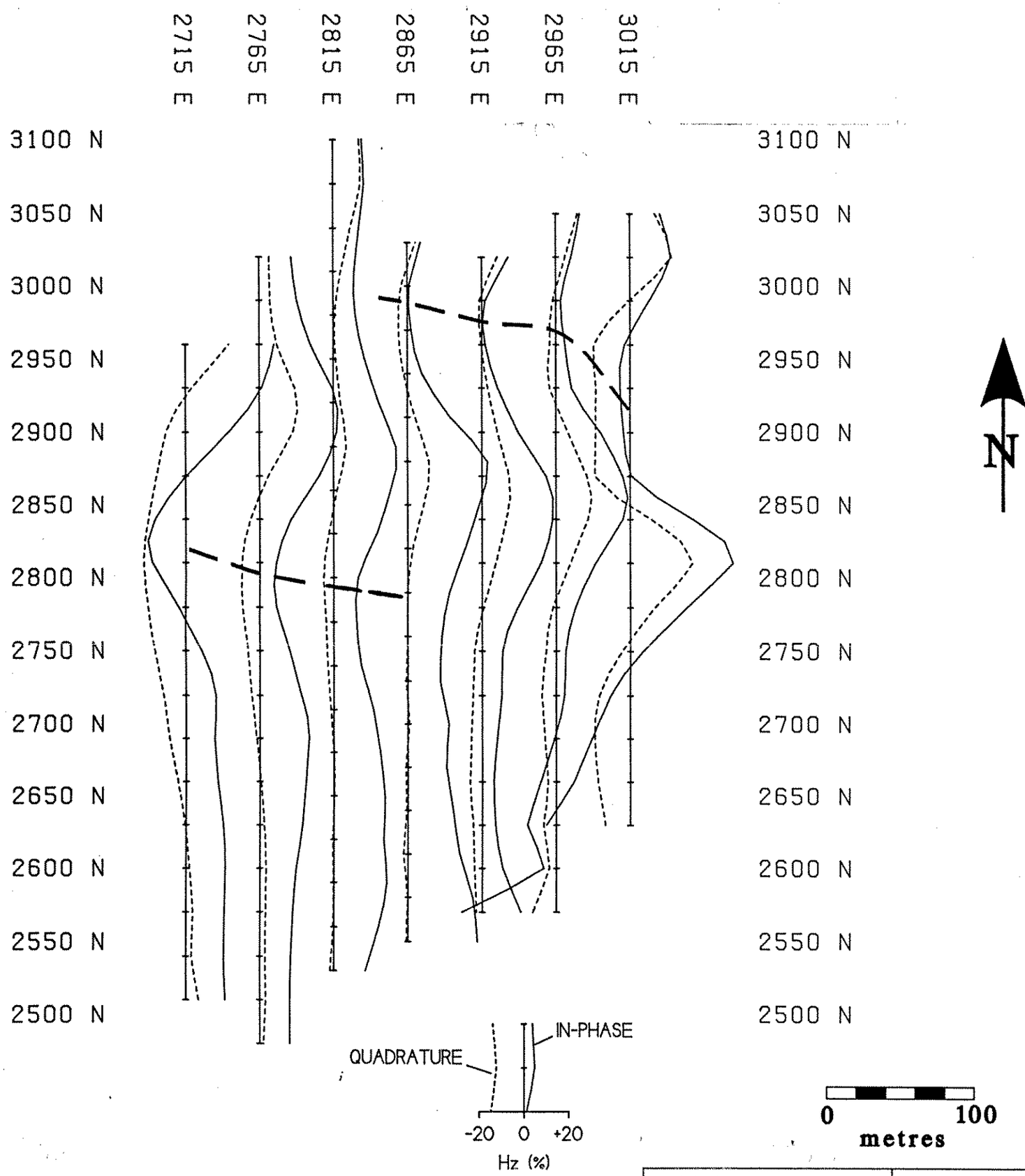
- CONDUCTOR AXIS

EXPATRIOT RESOURCES	CANALASK PROPERTY
MAXMIN I-9 SURVEY 220 Hz - STACKED PROFILES	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 115 F 15 | SCALE: 1:3,000
	OPERATOR: G.D. / R.S. / M.P.
AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	DATE: 27 APR 95 | FIGURE: 5



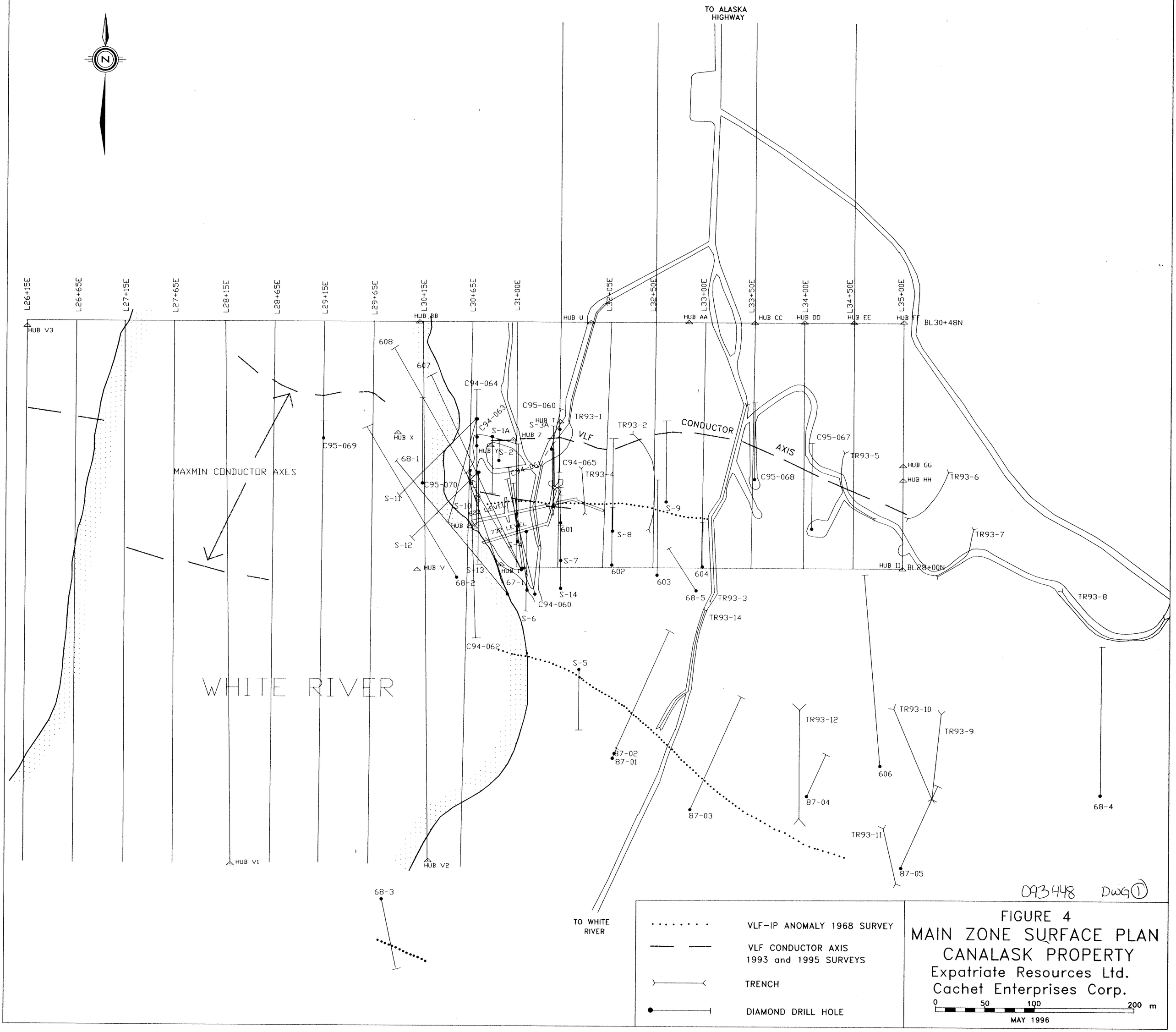
CONDUCTOR AXIS

EXPATRIOT RESOURCES	CANALASK PROPERTY
MAXMIN I-9 SURVEY 880 Hz - STACKED PROFILES	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 115 F 15 SCALE: 1:3,000
	OPERATOR: G.D. / R.S. / M.P.
AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	DATE: 27 APR 95 FIGURE: 6



- CONDUCTOR AXIS

EXPATRIOT RESOURCES	CANALASK PROPERTY
MAXMIN I-9 SURVEY 3520 Hz - STACKED PROFILES	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 115 F 15 | SCALE: 1:3,000
	OPERATOR: G.D. / R.S. / M.P.
AMEROK GEOPHYSICS	DATE: 27 APR 95 | FIGURE: 7



093448 Dwg (1)

VLF-IP ANOMALY 1968 SURVEY

VLF CONDUCTOR AXIS
1993 and 1995 SURVEYS

TRENCH

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

FIGURE 4
MAIN ZONE SURFACE PLAN
CANALASK PROPERTY
Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cachet Enterprises Corp.

0 50 100 200 m

MAY 1996