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

ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

PROSPECTING, HAND TRENCHING AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

on the

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

Breakaway 1-10 YB57481-YB57490
11-14 YB57645-YB57648
15-40 YB66343-YB66368

Latitude 62°02' N; Longitude 132°14' W

NTS 105K/1

in the

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

Prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

W.A. Wengzynowski, B.A.Sc.
April, 1996

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

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INTRODUCTION

Expatriate Resources Ltd. has a 100% interest in the Breakaway property which protects previously discovered but relatively untested geochemical and geophysical anomalies. The first ten claims were staked in March 1995 over the core of the anomalies while another thirty claims were added between June and October bringing the total to forty.

Field exploration, totalling six mandays, was conducted on June 4 and September 30, 1995 by crews working from Ross River. Work included road, grid and drill hole relocation, geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling. Four hand pits were also excavated in the centre of one of the pre-existing soil geochemical anomalies. The work program was managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and supervised by the author. Appendix I contains the Author's Statement of Qualifications.

HISTORY

The property was first staked as the Tenas claims in August 1974 by Welcome North Mines Limited which optioned them to Boliden-Preussag in 1975 and conducted geological mapping, soil geochemistry and a Turam EM survey later that year.

In 1976 Dupont of Canada Limited and Western Mining Limited optioned the Tenas claim group and staked an additional 500 claims to the east and west. Exploration between 1976 and 1978 was modelled on the Faro lead-zinc deposits (located 64 km to the northwest) and included geological mapping, prospecting, grid soil sampling, gravity-electromagnetic-magnetic surveys and 155 m of diamond drilling in one hole. Geochemical sampling on the Tenas claims outlined two, 500 by 200 m, east-west trending areas of strongly anomalous lead and zinc response located approximately 500 m apart. Diamond drilling tested a gravity anomaly on the eastern (up-ice) edge of the geochemical anomalies but no significant mineralization was encountered.

In 1981 the Tenas claim block was optioned by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation which drilled two holes downhill (south) from the geochemical anomalies. One hole intersected minor sphalerite within graphitic phyllite however, this mineralization is approximately 300 m downsection from the rocks that are the probable source of the geochemical anomalies. Dupont's interest was transferred to CSA Minerals Inc. in 1984 but no further exploration was done until 1995.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in southeast Yukon at latitude 62°02'N and longitude 132°14'W on NTS map sheet 105K/1 (Figure 1). It is comprised of forty contiguous mineral claims (Figure 2) registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited which holds them in trust for Expatriate Resources Ltd. Claim registration data is listed below.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Breakaway 1-10	YB57481-YB57490	March 16, 1999
11-14	YB57645-YB57648	March 16, 1999
15-40	YB66343-YB66368	October 16, 1996

*Expiry dates include 1995 work filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.

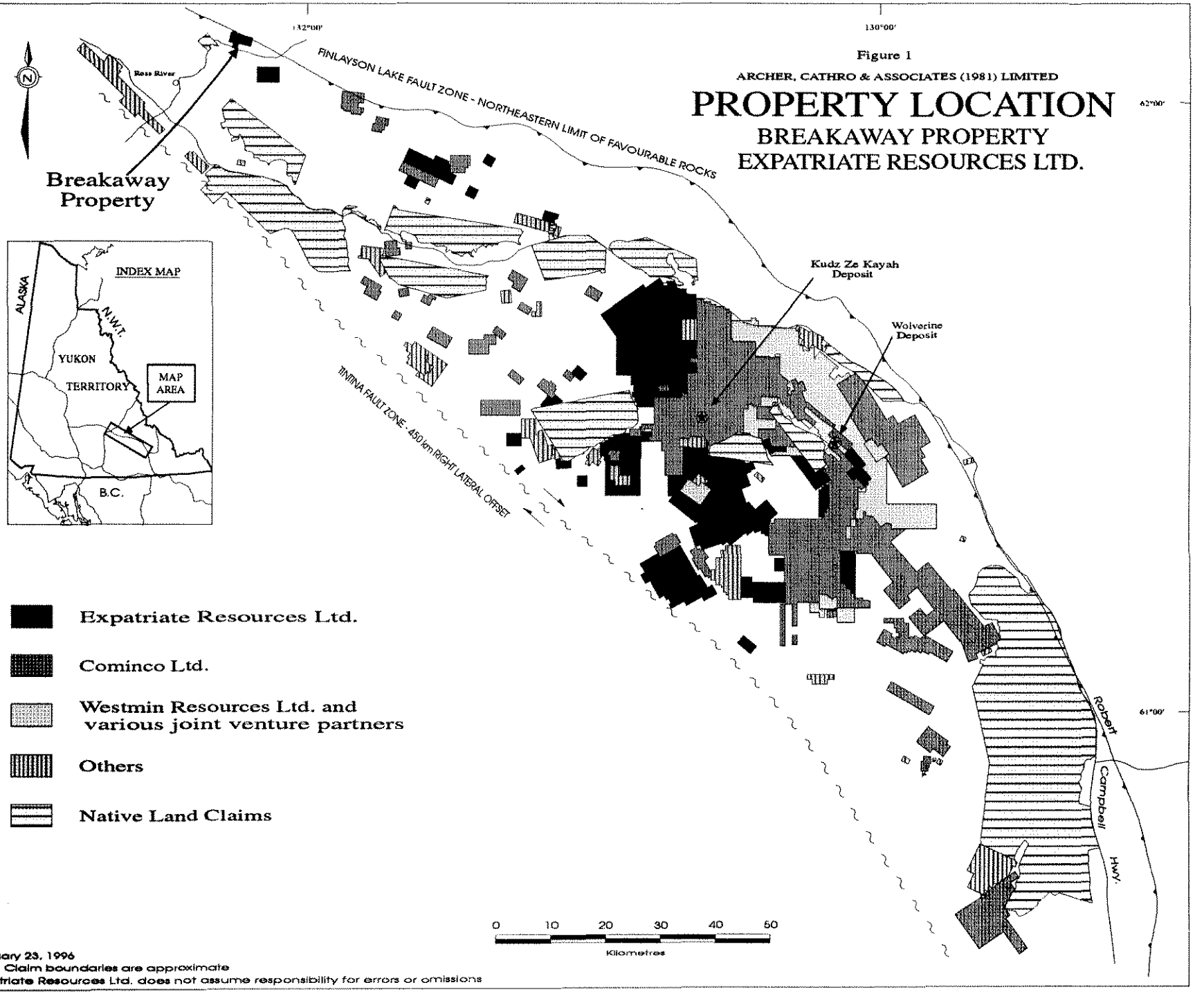
The property is situated immediately north of the Canol Road some 15 km northeast of Ross River. Access to the main exploration targets is provided by a system of partially overgrown bulldozer trails and winter roads. Ross River lies 407 km by road northeast of Whitehorse and can be reached using the Klondike and Robert Campbell Highways (Figure 1).

Figure 1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY LOCATION

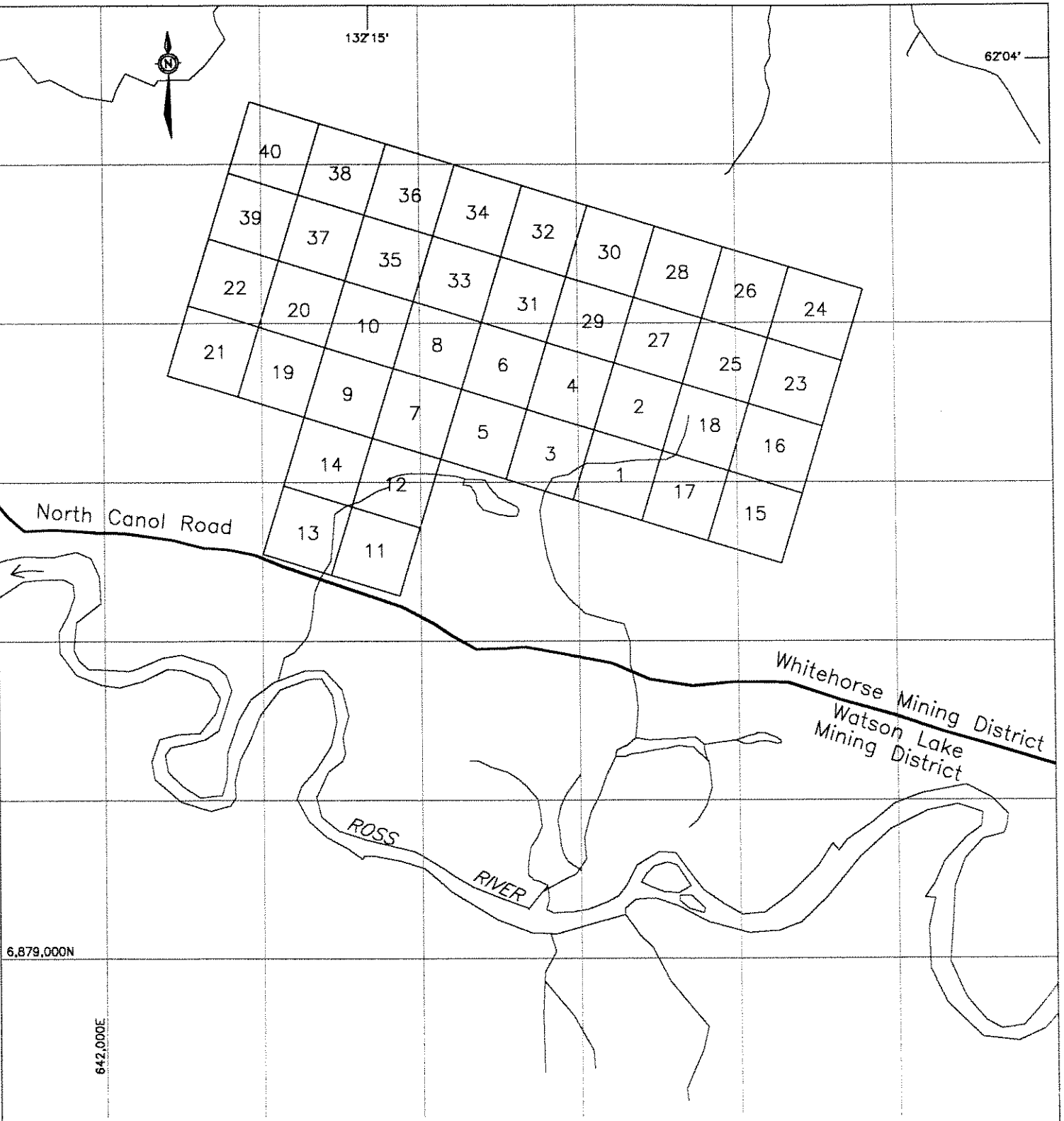
BREAKAWAY PROPERTY
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.



February 23, 1996

Note: Claim boundaries are approximate

Expatriate Resources Ltd. does not assume responsibility for errors or omissions



Claim boundary

FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

0 150 300 600 900 1200 1500 m

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Breakaway property lies 15 km northeast of the Tintina Trench and covers a series of low hills and ridges within the Yukon Plateau. Creeks draining the property flow southward into the Pelly River, a tributary of the Yukon River.

Local elevations range from 760 m on Canol Road to 1280 m at the crest of a northwest-trending ridge situated along the northern edge of the property. Topographic relief is gentle from the road up to 820 m and moderate over the remainder of the property, averaging 20°. Pleistocene valley glaciers deposited variable amounts of glacial and glaciofluvial material over most of the property. Small areas on hillsides are blanketed by talus. Outcrop is rare.

The entire property is below treeline. Vegetation consists of moderately dense growth of stunted black spruce, willow and buckbrush near the Canol Road giving way to thick stands of alder and buckbrush above 1300 m.

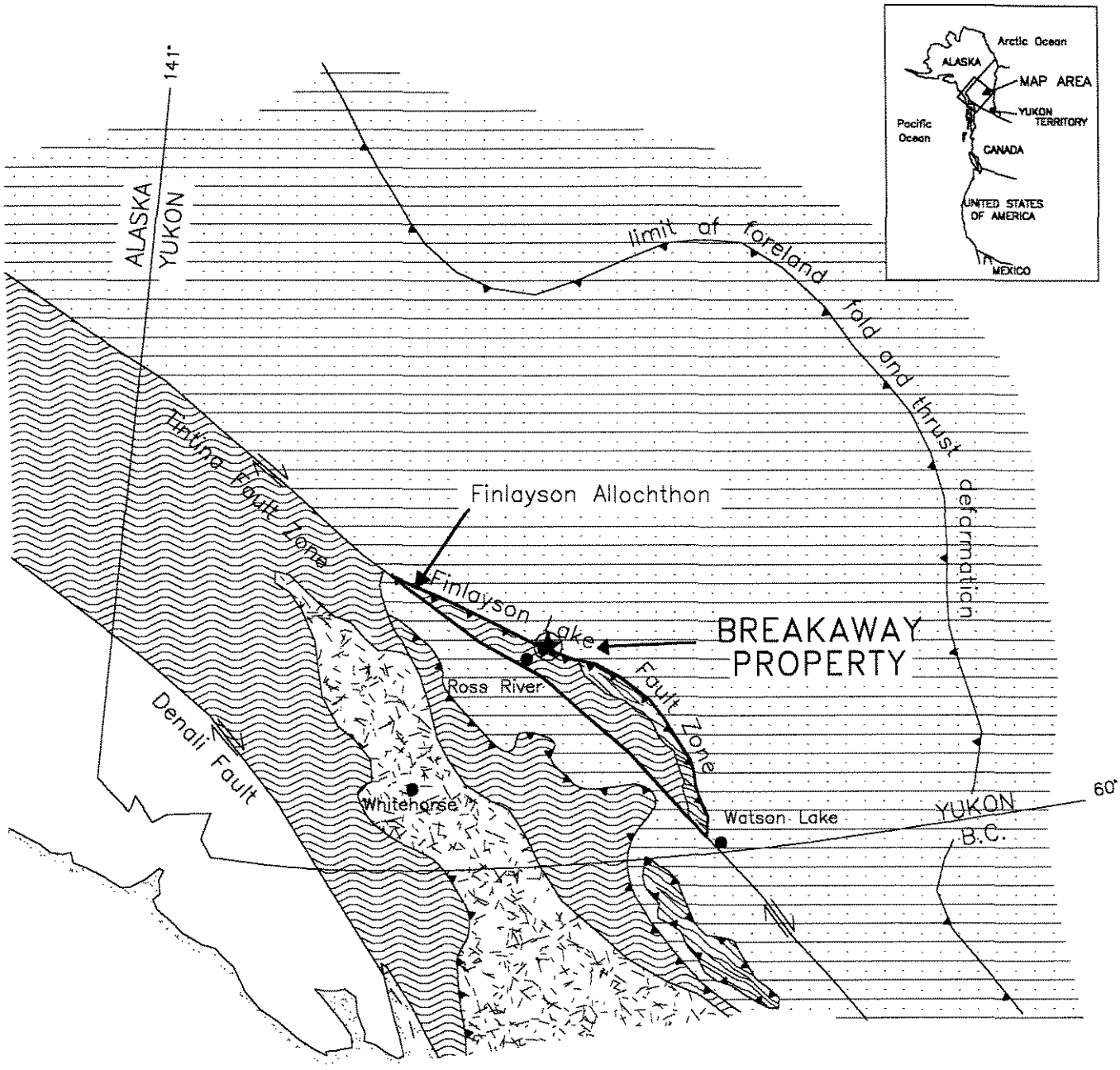
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Breakaway property lies within the 380 km long, up to 60 km wide Finlayson Allochthon which consists of rocks belonging to the Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes (Figure 3). The southwest side of the allochthon is defined by the Tintina Fault Zone, a series of subparallel transcurrent faults which have produced approximately 450 km of dextral offset in Late Cretaceous and/or Early Tertiary times (Tempelman-Kluit et al, 1976). The northeast edge is a broad arc marking the surface trace of the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone, a complex mixture of thrust and high angle faults. Both fault zones juxtapose the allochthonous rocks with autochthonous rocks of the North American miogeocline.

The Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes are composed largely of Late Paleozoic arc stratigraphy of uncertain origin (Hansen, 1990 and Mortensen, 1992). Yukon-Tanana is more metamorphosed and contains more plutons while Slide Mountain is distinguished by the presence of ophiolitic rocks. A number of thrust faults associated with the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone have imbricated Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain assemblages frequently repeating various parts of the stratigraphy. All of the main volcanogenic massive sulphide occurrences in the Finlayson Lake area are hosted by Late Devonian to Mid-Mississippian metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of Yukon-Tanana Terrane (Johnston and Mortensen, 1994).

Geology in the vicinity of the Breakaway property was mapped at 1:50,000 scale in the 1990 by the Geological Survey of Canada (Gordey, 1990).

The following geological summary is based primarily on the work of Mortensen and Jilson (1985) and, for consistency, their nomenclature and unit descriptions are used throughout the remainder of this report.



Modified after Mortensen and Jilson (1985), Mortensen (1992) and Johnston and Mortensen (1994).

FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

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Six principal lithological packages have been identified within the allochthonous rocks in the Finlayson Lake area (Figure 4). They include two metamorphic assemblages that comprise the bulk of Yukon-Tanana Terrane, a relatively unmetamorphosed package belonging to Slide Mountain Terrane and three younger units that intrude or overlie both terranes.

Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence is the oldest and most abundant lithological package within Yukon-Tanana Terrane. It consists of three distinct stratigraphic units with a total thickness of approximately 3 km. The lowest unit contains pre-Late Devonian, micaceous feldspathic quartzite with minor marble. The middle unit is Late Devonian to Mid-Mississippian in age and is the focus of volcanogenic massive sulphide exploration in the Finlayson Lake area. It consists of dark siliceous phyllite that is increasingly carbonaceous toward the base of the section where it is interfingered with widespread mafic metavolcanic schist. Localized felsic metavolcanic centres are found throughout the section. The uppermost unit contains Early Pennsylvanian to Early Permian white carbonate and quartzite.

Paleozoic Metaplutonic Rocks are also confined to Yukon-Tanana Terrane. They are subdivided into three suites, all of which are coarse grained and have yielded Mid-Mississippian age dates (340 to 359 Ma). The quartz monzonitic to quartz dioritic Simpson Range plutonic suite is slightly older than the augen orthogneiss (leucogranite) and monzonitic orthogneiss (quartz monzonite). Most contacts between metaplutonic rocks and the Layered Metamorphic Sequence are foliaform.

FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY
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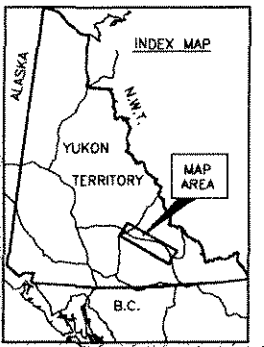

132°00'

130°00'

62°00'

61°00'

Rose River

FINLAYSON LAKE FAULT ZONE - NORTHEASTERN LIMIT OF FAVOURABLE ROCKS

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

TINTINA FAULT ZONE - 450 km RIGHT LATERAL OFFSET

Kudz Ze Kayah Deposit

Wolverine Deposit

North American Miogeocline

- Pre-Triassic sedimentary and volcanic

Slide Mountain Terrane

- Chert, ultramafic, greenstone, metavolcanics, and carbonate rocks

Yukon-Tanana Terrane

- Paleozoic Metaplutonic Rocks
- Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence

Units common to all three terranes

- Young Volcanic Rocks
- Mesozoic Plutonic Rocks
- Mesozoic Clastic Rocks

- Geological contacts
- Steep fault
- Thrust fault
- Properties held by Expatriate Resources Ltd.

0 10 20 30 40 50

Kilometres

Modified after Mortensen and Jilson (1985)

Both the Layered Metamorphic Sequence and the metaplutonic rocks were intensely deformed (F1) during Permian or Early Triassic time. This event resulted in pervasive foliation that usually parallels subhorizontal or shallow-dipping compositional layering. The F1 deformation was accompanied by middle greenschist to middle amphibolite facies regional metamorphism. A second phase of deformation (F2) is observed locally but appears to have been a relatively minor event.

Slide Mountain Terrane consists of ophiolitic assemblages that are most abundant within the Campbell Range Belt but also appears as imbricate slices along thrust faults elsewhere in the allochthon. The Campbell Range Belt is up to 25 km wide and forms the northeastern edge of the allochthon. It contains relatively unmetamorphosed but strongly folded and imbricated cherts with mafic and felsic volcanics, massive greenstone and serpentinite. Thrust slices elsewhere in the allochthon are also unmetamorphosed but typically contain a higher proportion of mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks. Fossils in the cherts have been dated as Late Pennsylvanian to Early Permian while the mafic and ultramafic rocks are Late Devonian. Slide Mountain rocks do not exhibit the F1 foliation characteristic of the Yukon-Tanana Layered Metamorphic Sequence and metaplutonic rocks.

The remaining three units are all younger and unmetamorphosed. They are found in both Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes. Mesozoic Classic Rocks are Late Triassic immature sediments containing cobbles derived from both Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain.

Mesozoic Plutonic Rocks include a number of early Jurassic mafic to intermediate plutons plus scattered Late Cretaceous quartz monzonite stocks. Major thrust faults in the district post-date the Early Jurassic plutons but pre-date the Late Cretaceous quartz monzonite. This structural event is believed to have occurred during accretion of the allochthon to the North American craton because the thrusts cut the miogeoclinal rocks as well as the allochthonous rocks. Transcurrent movement on the Tintina Fault Zone occurred soon after the thrust faults. Young Volcanic Rocks unconformably overlie the other units and consist of Late Cretaceous to Tertiary felsic volcanic flows and volcaniclastic deposits. They are usually found in close proximity to the Tintina Fault Zone.

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

A total of fifty-one mineral occurrences have been reported within the Finlayson Allochthon (DIAND, 1994). Of these, twenty-one are known or suspected to be volcanogenic in origin while veins, skarns and asbestos occurrences comprise most of the remainder. Although the better known volcanogenic occurrences are thought to be of the Kuroko-type, some Besshi-type mineralization may also be present (Morin, 1981 and Johnston and Mortensen, 1994). Two occurrences have definite economic potential, the Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine Deposits (Figure 4). These occurrences are "type-deposits" for Expatriate's exploration elsewhere in the district and are briefly described below.

The Kudz Ze Kayah (ABM) Deposit lies within Yukon-Tanana Terrane near the centre of the allochthon (Cominco Exploration, 1995; Whiteway, 1995) some 107 km southeast of the Breakaway property. It is a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit hosted by felsic pyroclastics, aphanitic massive rhyolites and metasiliclastic rocks belonging to the middle unit of the Layered Metamorphic Sequence. Although both the sulphides and wallrocks are highly strained and exhibit pervasive schistosity, compositional layering in the vicinity of the deposit is relatively undeformed with a consistent, shallow northerly dip. Sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena are the main economic minerals while the gangue includes various mixtures of magnetite, barite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and carbonate. The deposit averages about 18 m thick and has been traced 700 m along strike and up to 400 m downdip. Open pit mineable ore reserves are reported to be 11 million tonnes grading 5.9% zinc, 0.9% copper, 1.5% lead, 130 g/t silver and 1.3 g/t gold

(Schultze, 1996). Preliminary studies suggest that satisfactory lead, zinc and copper concentrates can be produced using conventional flotation processes (Cominco Exploration, 1995). The mineralization responds well to magnetic and electromagnetic surveys but geochemical response is somewhat erratic because the entire deposit is covered by 2 to 10 m of glacial till.

The Wolverine Deposit is located 25 km east of Kudz Ze Kayah and 130 km southeast of the Breakaway property near a contact between Yukon-Tanana and overlying Slide Mountain rocks. It also lies within the middle unit of the Layered Metamorphic Sequence. The deposit is hosted by rhyolitic metavolcanics and argillites and consists primarily of semi-massive to massive sulphides. Pyrite and sphalerite occur with varying amounts of galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and native gold. The surface expression of the deposit is marked by a vegetation kill zone containing weakly malachite-stained schist. Westmin has intersected the deposit in fifteen consecutive diamond drill holes, tracing it 400 m along strike and up to 250 m downdip. It averages 6.2 m thick and dips shallowly to the north. Although the deposit is blind to surface it is open downdip and along strike in both directions. Wolverine contains significantly more zinc and precious metals than Kudz Ze Kayah. The weighted average grade for intersections reported to date is 11.82% zinc, 1.05% copper, 1.53% lead, 442.8 g/t silver and 2.48 g/t gold (Westmin News Release, November 30, 1995). Soil geochemistry outlined weakly to moderately anomalous values along the projected surface trace of the deposit while magnetic surveys easily traced a laterally extensive, banded iron formation which occurs about 80 m up-section from the massive sulphide horizon. Interpretation of electromagnetic results is complicated by the presence of graphite within the argillite.

REGIONAL GEOPHYSICS

The only published geophysical data for the Tay River area resulted from airborne magnetic surveys conducted from 1966 to 1968 by the Geological Survey of Canada on behalf of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The surveys were flown with fixed-wing aircraft at a nominal elevation of 300 m above ground level on east-west lines spaced approximately 1.6 km apart. Results are presented on a 1:250,000 scale map (DEMR, 1968) and in more detail on a series of 1:50,000 maps.

The largest, most intense areas of positive magnetic response are associated with obducted ultramafic rocks belonging to the Slide Mountain Terrane. Within the Campbell Range Belt where dips are usually moderate to steep, the anomalies are narrow and elongate while in the remainder of the allochthon where the ultramafic rocks occur along shallowly-dipping thrust faults, they are much broader.

A series of secondary positive anomalies was also recorded over Yukon-Tanana rocks but until recently they had no obvious explanation. Prospecting and mapping have now shown that magnetite occurs locally within schists of the middle unit of the Layered Metamorphic Sequence. The greatest documented concentration of magnetite is found in the hanging wall of the Wolverine Deposit where it forms several thin horizons approximately 80 m up-section from the massive sulphide mineralization. Magnetite is also a significant constituent of the mineralization at Kudz Ze Kayah. The Breakaway property lies along the southern edge of a moderately strong, roughly east-west trending, positive aeromagnetic anomaly approximately 10 km long.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Bedrock exposure is sparse on the property and does not exceed 5% in any area. Rock unit descriptions presented by Dupont (Ditson, 1977) were spot checked by Expatriate mapping and reinterpreted using Mortensen's nomenclature (Figure 5). Outcrops observed are massive to well foliated. Average foliation strikes east-west and dips between 22 and 60° to the south. Four rock types are described below. The first two are part of the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence and the third unit belongs to the Mesozoic Plutonic Rocks.

Biotite muscovite phyllite is typically pale grey to black weathering and moderately to well foliated. Variable amounts of chlorite, graphite, quartz eyes and disseminated pyrite are also present. This unit is commonly calcareous and contains moderately abundant crosscutting quartz ± carbonate veins.

Rhyolite is pale grey to white and massive or moderately foliated and/or banded. Quartz eyes and disseminated pyrite are abundant. Alternating light and dark bands are often differentially weathered as lighter bands contain more carbonate. This unit is weakly to moderately interlayered with pale to dark green tuffaceous andesite.

The two units described above are moderately intercalated.

Quartz monzonite is pale grey weathering and textures range from massive to weakly foliated to porphyritic. Mineral assemblage is comprised of potassium feldspar, quartz, hornblende and biotite phenocrysts within a fine- to medium-grained pale green groundmass. This unit occurs as a stock in the northern part of the property and as dykes within biotite muscovite phyllite.

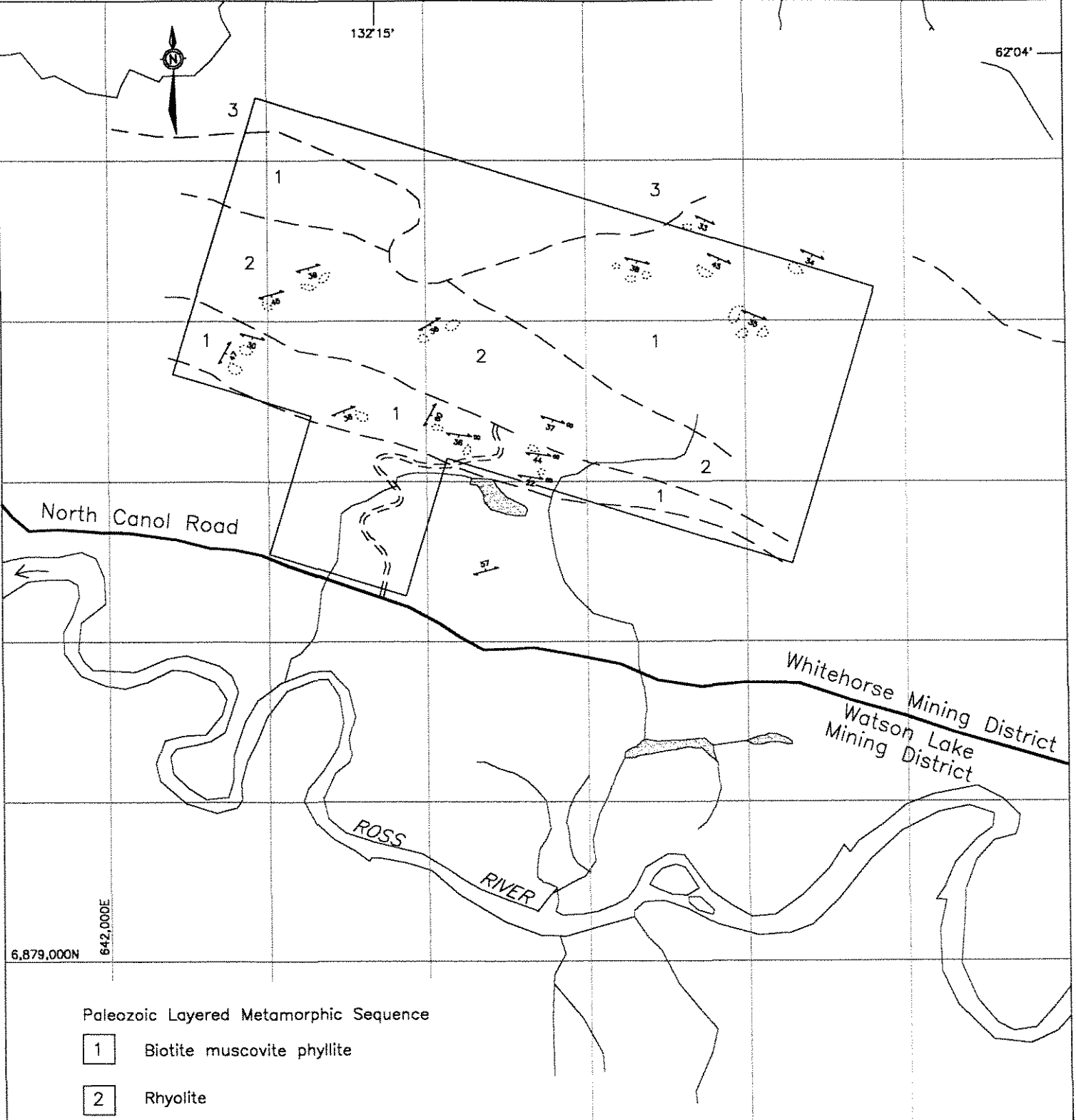

FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

1995 PROGRAM

Exploration by Expatriate in 1995 focused on the easterly lead-zinc geochemical anomaly previously outlined by Dupont. Four hand pits were excavated (between 0.7 and 1.2 m deep) across a section of the anomaly with the strongest coincident lead-zinc response. Six soil profile samples were taken from the hand pits while eighteen soil samples were collected along the old cut lines to confirm the earlier anomalies (locations shown on Figure 6). All were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were screened to -80 mesh, digested in nitric-aqua regia and analyzed geochemically for 32 elements by the Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. Eleven pulps with elevated arsenic and bismuth values were later analyzed for gold by fire assay preparation and atomic absorption finish. Certificates of Analysis are listed in Appendix II.

Pits 1, 2 and 3 encountered an oxidized hematitic soil horizon, 0.1 to 0.3 m below ground surface, with an average thickness of 7, 4 and 40 cm, respectively. Continuous soil profile samples were taken across this horizon and in some cases adjacent non-hematitic horizons. Values for eight elements are listed below.

		ELEMENT (Value in ppm)							
Pit No.	Sample Length (cm)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Mo	As	Bi	Au*
1	7	84	72	382	0.2	4	194	8	<5
2	4	30	56	646	0.2	4	16	6	<5
	43	99	104	602	1.2	8	78	12	<5
3	40	126	70	102	1.6	7	3350	114	145
	40	214	36	70	1.6	13	4440	102	170
4	5	38	12	86	0.2	1	723	4	<5

*value in ppb

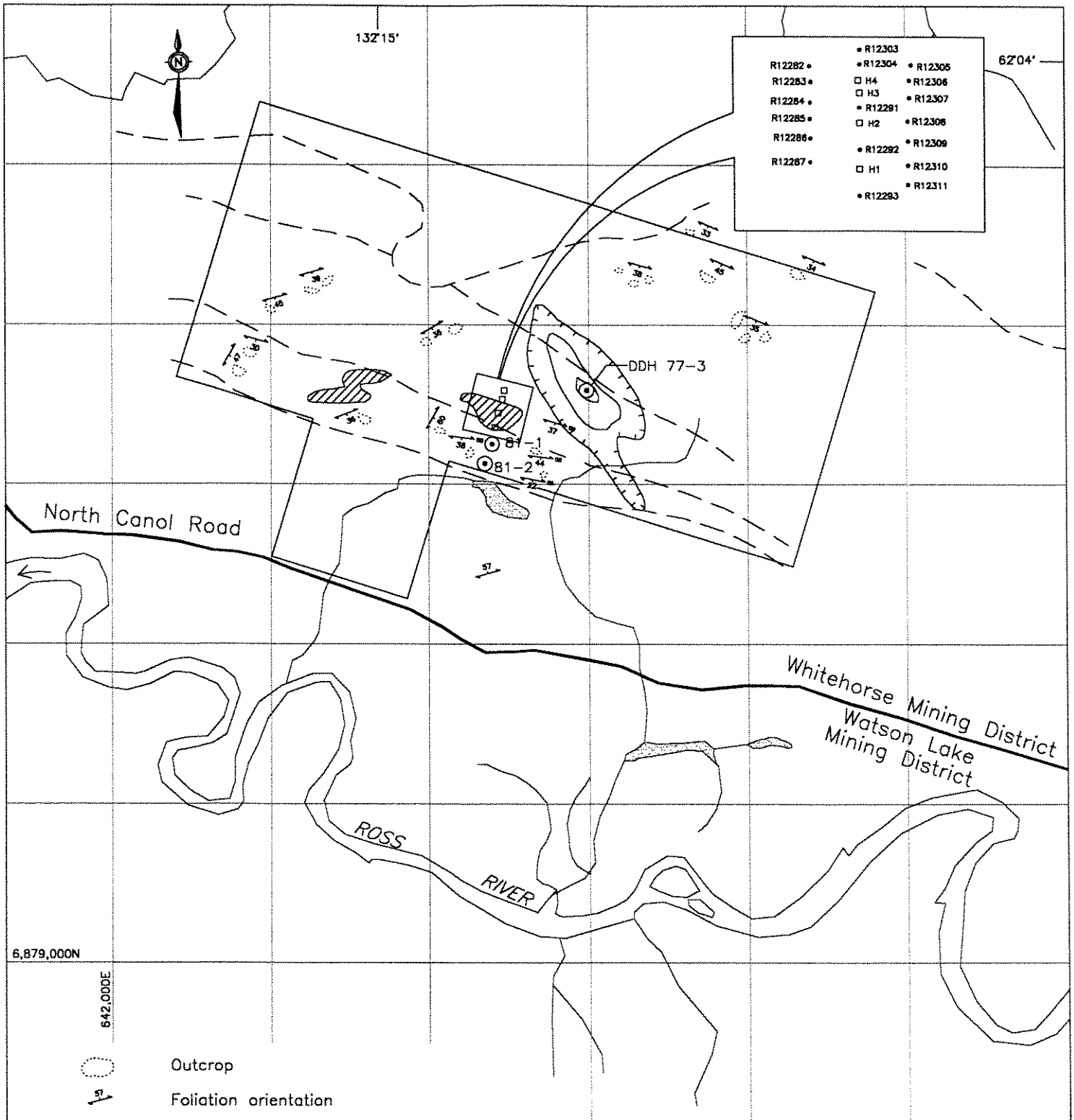

FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PIT AND SAMPLE LOCATION

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

Geochemical response for hematitic and non-hematitic soil collected from hand pits 1, 2 and 3 is moderately to strongly anomalous for most of the volcanogenic massive sulphide indicator elements. Soil in Pit 4 was comprised entirely of glacial fluvial sands which explains the weak metal response.

As expected, soil samples taken from along cut lines in the core of the previously defined anomaly returned high lead and zinc values (up to 102 and 1080 ppm, respectively) but also yielded anomalous results for elements which were not previously reported including copper (up to 262 ppm), silver (1.8 ppm), molybdenum (5 ppm), arsenic (666 ppm) and bismuth (36 ppm). Gold values were less than the detection limits of 5 ppb.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Breakaway property is partially underlain by favourable rocks of the Layered Metamorphic Sequence which host the Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine Deposits. Soil geochemistry in the core of a pre-existing lead-zinc anomaly reconfirmed moderately and strongly anomalous values for lead and zinc plus other indicator elements for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, notably copper and silver. Hand pits exposed an oxidized hematitic horizon from which samples returned strongly anomalous values for copper, lead, zinc, silver, molybdenum, arsenic, bismuth and gold. The anomalies are located about 200 m north and 50 m topographically above the closest of the diamond drill holes in the area. This coupled with gentle to moderate southerly dips in bedrock suggests that the diamond drill holes were collared in stratigraphy underlying the source of mineralization causing the geochemical anomalies.

Further exploration should include Maxmin ground geophysical surveys and excavator trenching in the vicinity of the previously defined soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies plus detailed geological mapping and prospecting along the anomalous trend. This work would commence in late May when ground conditions are favourable for transporting mechanized equipment across the property.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

B. Wengzynowski

W.A. Wengzynowski, B.A.Sc.

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APPENDIX I

AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William A. Wengzynowski, geological engineer, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1993 with a B.A.Sc. in geological engineering, option 1, mineral and fuel exploration.
2. From 1983 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory and am presently employed with Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
3. I have personally participated in and supervised the field work reported herein.

B. Wengzynowski

W.A. Wengzynowski, B.A.Sc.

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

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 : BREAKAWAY
Comments:

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 17-OCT-95
Invoice No. : I9530597
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9530597

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm
R12279	201	229	0.2	2.13	194	270	0.5	8	0.46	3.0	14	64	84	5.48	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.72	325	4
R12280	201	229	0.2	2.94	16	220	0.5	6	0.41	3.0	24	49	30	5.16	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10	0.98	400	4
R12281	201	229	1.2	3.17	78	380	1.0	12	0.74	2.0	34	78	99	6.45	< 10	< 1	0.19	20	1.09	500	8
R12282	201	229	0.6	1.60	18	540	0.5	2	1.96	2.0	16	44	87	2.43	< 10	< 1	0.25	10	0.65	950	1
R12283	201	229	0.2	1.81	22	290	< 0.5	2	1.08	1.0	17	43	20	2.81	< 10	< 1	0.21	10	0.58	645	< 1
R12284	201	229	0.2	2.52	10	450	< 0.5	< 2	0.72	< 0.5	18	73	37	3.71	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	1.03	430	1
R12285	201	229	0.2	2.24	28	250	0.5	2	0.50	8.5	20	54	42	3.65	< 10	< 1	0.21	20	0.79	570	1
R12286	201	229	< 0.2	2.41	20	170	0.5	2	0.33	1.5	26	266	20	3.67	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	1.68	345	1
R12287	201	229	< 0.2	2.20	36	180	1.0	4	0.42	2.0	20	77	113	5.73	< 10	< 1	0.12	100	1.06	405	5
R12288	201	229	1.6	0.57	3350	210	< 0.5	114	0.99	< 0.5	3	51	126	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.23	170	7
R12289	201	229	1.6	0.37	4440	230	< 0.5	102	0.52	1.5	3	161	214	>15.00	10	< 1	0.15	< 10	0.18	125	13
R12290	201	229	0.2	1.40	72	360	0.5	4	0.63	< 0.5	11	45	38	2.98	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	0.75	295	1
R12291	201	229	1.8	2.43	666	290	0.5	36	1.25	3.0	24	83	262	10.80	< 10	< 1	0.10	20	0.51	385	3
R12292	201	229	0.4	2.05	230	440	0.5	10	0.70	1.0	12	61	194	5.51	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	0.75	295	3
R12293	201	229	< 0.2	1.62	50	260	0.5	4	0.28	0.5	16	43	43	2.91	< 10	< 1	0.24	20	0.57	285	2
R12303	201	229	< 0.2	1.23	12	240	< 0.5	< 2	0.23	< 0.5	11	28	21	2.34	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	0.34	345	1
R12304	201	229	< 0.2	0.32	2	40	< 0.5	< 2	1.24	< 0.5	1	2	39	0.28	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.12	115	< 1
R12305	201	229	< 0.2	1.39	22	240	0.5	2	0.72	< 0.5	14	41	50	2.87	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	0.50	500	3
R12306	201	229	0.2	1.40	2	180	< 0.5	< 2	0.54	1.0	14	16	23	2.40	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	0.27	230	2
R12307	201	229	0.2	0.29	< 2	60	< 0.5	< 2	0.60	1.0	2	5	22	0.53	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.07	180	< 1
R12308	201	229	< 0.2	2.11	40	280	1.0	2	0.30	1.5	50	55	42	3.55	< 10	< 1	0.24	20	0.72	430	2
R12309	201	229	0.4	2.29	32	340	1.0	2	0.77	6.5	26	80	80	3.77	< 10	< 1	0.20	10	0.76	730	2
R12310	201	229	0.2	1.83	64	260	0.5	< 2	0.59	3.0	16	48	50	3.11	< 10	< 1	0.24	20	0.66	360	2
R12311	201	229	0.2	0.40	< 2	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.71	4.5	3	9	13	0.80	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.09	80	1

CERTIFICATION: Ivan Bruchler

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 : BREAKAWAY
Comments:

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P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9530597

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
R12279	201	229	0.02	58	550	72	< 2	4	47	0.03	< 10	< 10	67	< 10	382
R12280	201	229	0.02	46	390	56	< 2	4	42	0.07	< 10	< 10	109	20	646
R12281	201	229	0.02	116	720	104	< 2	9	92	0.08	< 10	< 10	106	20	602
R12282	201	229	0.02	99	1200	10	< 2	4	145	0.02	< 10	< 10	53	< 10	130
R12283	201	229	0.01	33	410	10	< 2	3	84	0.03	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	272
R12284	201	229	< 0.01	46	160	4	< 2	10	28	0.17	< 10	< 10	123	< 10	72
R12285	201	229	0.01	64	480	14	< 2	6	52	0.04	< 10	< 10	63	< 10	992
R12286	201	229	< 0.01	119	150	30	< 2	7	17	0.06	< 10	< 10	92	< 10	448
R12287	201	229	0.01	124	600	40	< 2	4	51	0.03	< 10	< 10	42	< 10	836
R12288	201	229	< 0.01	34	810	70	< 2	1	125	0.01	< 10	10	113	10	102
R12289	201	229	0.03	36	610	36	< 2	1	104	0.02	< 10	10	137	< 10	70
R12290	201	229	0.01	46	950	12	< 2	5	56	0.05	< 10	< 10	60	< 10	86
R12291	201	229	0.02	109	1040	26	< 2	7	201	0.02	< 10	< 10	58	< 10	198
R12292	201	229	0.01	73	580	22	< 2	7	92	0.03	< 10	< 10	61	< 10	258
R12293	201	229	< 0.01	39	430	20	< 2	4	32	0.03	< 10	< 10	65	< 10	106
R12303	201	229	0.01	24	190	6	< 2	2	24	0.02	< 10	< 10	48	< 10	74
R12304	201	229	0.09	13	360	< 2	< 2	< 1	123	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	6	< 10	16
R12305	201	229	0.01	46	570	10	< 2	4	59	0.02	< 10	< 10	52	< 10	82
R12306	201	229	0.03	25	370	12	< 2	1	53	0.05	< 10	< 10	47	< 10	122
R12307	201	229	0.08	13	380	2	< 2	< 1	45	0.02	< 10	< 10	15	< 10	32
R12308	201	229	0.01	91	380	26	< 2	6	33	0.04	< 10	< 10	60	< 10	442
R12309	201	229	0.01	150	570	102	< 2	6	63	0.04	< 10	< 10	67	< 10	1080
R12310	201	229	0.01	66	580	14	< 2	6	49	0.03	< 10	< 10	63	< 10	308
R12311	201	229	0.04	8	180	6	< 2	< 1	48	0.02	< 10	< 10	30	< 10	164

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA
R12279	244 --	< 5
R12280	244 --	< 5
R12281	244 --	< 5
R12287	244 --	< 5
R12288	244 --	145
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R12290	244 --	< 5
R12291	244 --	< 5
R12292	244 --	< 5
R12293	244 --	< 5
R12310	244 --	< 5

CERTIFICATION: