

ARCHER, CATHRO

& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, PROSPECTING, GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICS AND EXCAVATOR TRENCHING

on the

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

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

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

NTS 105K/1

in the

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

Prepared by

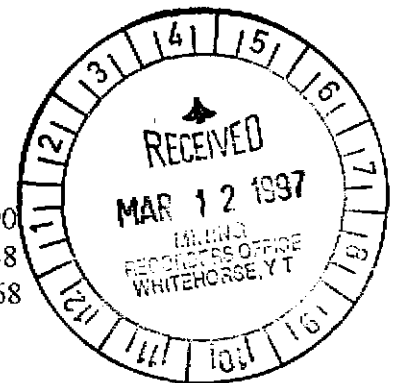
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

G.J. Duso, B.Sc.

March, 1997



093629

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 17,300.

M. B. M.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
HISTORY	2
PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS	4
GEOMORPHOLOGY	5
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	6
REGIONAL MINERALIZATION	7
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	8
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	10
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY	12
GEOPHYSICS	13
EXCAVATOR TRENCHING	14
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	16
SELECTED REFERENCES	17

APPENDICES

- I AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS
- II GROUND TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD AND HLEM SURVEY OF
PROPERTIES IN THE FINLAYSON ALLOCHTHON, YUKON TERRITORY
BY M.A. POWER AND C.C. LEE, DECEMBER 6, 1996
- III GPS DATA
- IV CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

FIGURES

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1	Property Location	Following Page 4
2	Claim Location	Following Page 4
3	Tectonic Setting	Following Page 6
4	Regional Geology	Following Page 6
5	Property Geology	Following Page 8
6	Sample Location	Following Page 10
7	Silver Geochemistry	Following Page 11
8	Lead Geochemistry	Following Page 11
9	Zinc Geochemistry	Following Page 11
10	Copper Geochemistry	Following page 11
11	Geophysical Survey	Following Page 13
12	Geology, Trenches 1, 3 & 4	Following Page 14
13	Geology, Trench 2	Following Page 14

INTRODUCTION

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

The 1996 field exploration program was conducted in late spring by a crew working from Ross River. Work included reestablishing an old cut grid, geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, a Maxmin-magnetometer survey and 650 m of excavator trenching. The work was managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and supervised by the author.

Appendix I contains the Author's Statement of Qualifications.

The main body of this text describes results of the geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling and excavator trenching. Results of the geophysical surveys are reported together with those from other Expatriate properties in "Ground Total Magnetic Field and HLEM Survey of Properties in the Finlayson Allochthon, Yukon Territory" by M.A. Power and C.C. Lee dated December 6, 1996, appropriate sections of which are included in Appendix II.

HISTORY

The area now covered by 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 Anvil Range Deposits located 64 km to the northwest. Work 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. The diamond drill hole tested a gravity anomaly on the eastern (up-ice) edge of the geochemical anomalies. No significant mineralization was encountered and the gravity anomaly was not explained.

In 1981 the Tenas claims were optioned by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation which drilled three 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 before the claims were allowed to lapse.

Expatriate staked the Breakaway property in 1995 to cover a possible volcanogenic massive sulphide target modelled on the Kudzu Kayah and Wolverine Deposits located approximately 130 km to the southeast. Subsequent exploration and research have shown that the Anvil Range Deposits are a more likely exploration target.

Work by Expatriate in fall 1995 focussed on the easterly lead-zinc geochemical anomaly previously outlined by Dupont. Soils collected along old cut lines confirmed the original anomaly and also yielded anomalous values 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). Four hand pits were dug on the uphill edge of the geochemical anomaly. Soil profiles from three of four pits returned anomalous values for several elements, including two samples from a 40 cm thick hematitic soil horizon in Pit 3 which yielded 145 and 170 ppb gold (Wengzynowski, 1996).

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.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
Breakaway 1-10	YB57481-YB57490	March 16, 2003
11-14	YB57645-YB57648	March 16, 2003
15-40	YB66343-YB66368	March 16, 2001

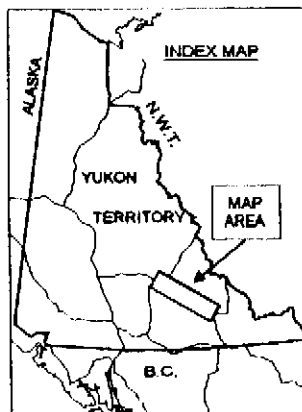
*Expiry dates include 1996 work filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.

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.

During the 1996 program all the Breakaway claim posts were located and tagged. Claim post locations were surveyed using hand-held GPS units. The GPS positions were differentially corrected using data from base stations established at the Westmin Resources Limited exploration camp on Wolverine Lake and the Ministry of Environment and Parks in Dease Lake and Williams Lake. All corrected positions should be accurate to within 5 m. Appendix III lists GPS survey data.



BREAKAWAY
PROPERTY



Expatriate Resources Ltd.



Cominco Ltd.



Westmin Resources Ltd. and
various joint venture partners



Others



Native Land Claims



August 28, 1969
Note: Claim boundaries are approximate
Expatriate Resources Ltd. does not assume responsibility for errors or omissions

130°00'

Figure 1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY LOCATION

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

62°00'

132°00'

FINLAYSON LAKE FAULT ZONE - NORTHEASTERN LIMIT OF FAVOURABLE ROCKS

Kudz Ze Kayah
Deposit

Wolverine
Zone

TINTA FAULT ZONE - 400 km RIGHT LATERAL OFFSET

61°00'

Robert

Campbell

Finch

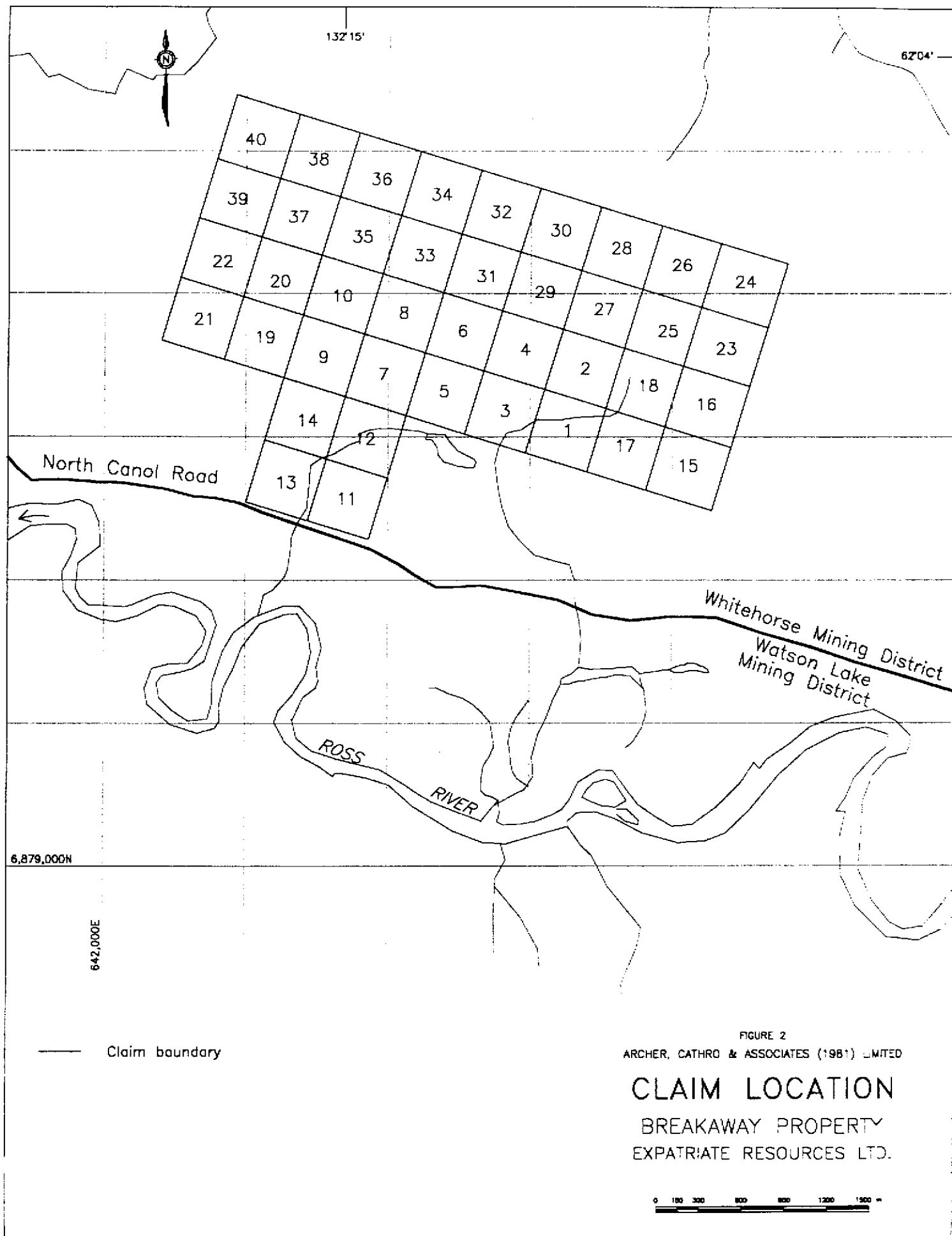


FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

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 Ross River, which is part of the Yukon River watershed.

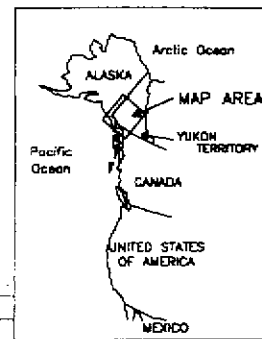
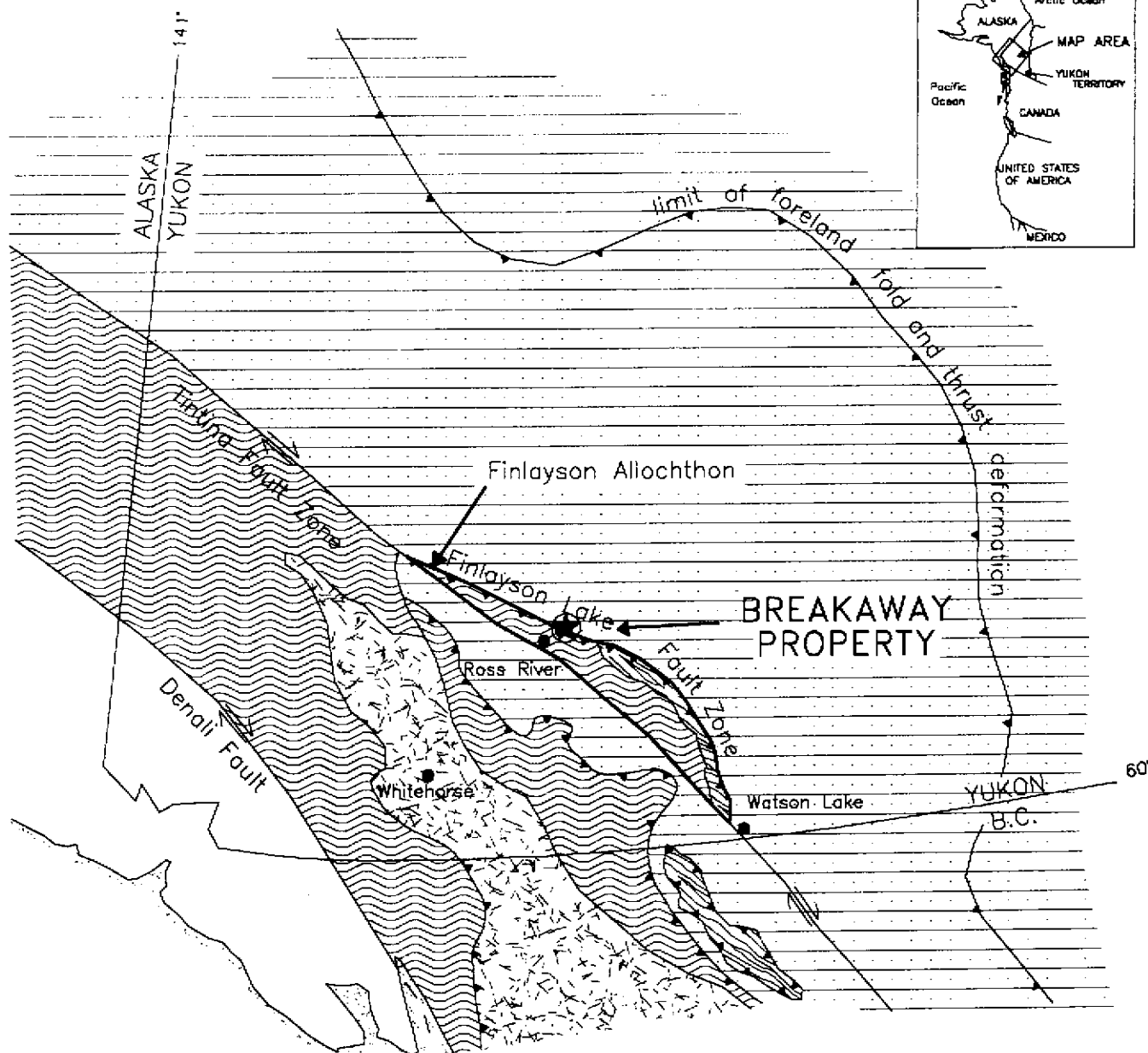
Local elevations range from 760 m on the Canol Road to 1280 m at the crest of a northwest-trending ridge situated along the northern edge of the property. Topographic relief is gentle from the road up to 820 m and moderate over the remainder of the property, averaging 20°. Pleistocene valley glaciers 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 alder and buckbrush above 1300 m.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Tectonically the Breakaway property is situated within the North American Miogeocline immediately northeast of the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone, a system of thrust and high-angle faults which juxtaposes these strata with the Mid to Late Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985) as illustrated on Figure 3. The Tintina Fault Zone, a major transcurrent structure with 450 km of dextral offset in Cretaceous times, lies about 15 km further to the southwest (Tempelman-Kluit, et al, 1976).

Geology in the vicinity of the property was mapped at 1:50,000 scale in 1990 by the Geological Survey of Canada (Gordey, 1990). This mapping places the Breakaway claims within the Lower Cambrian Gull Lake Formation which hosts the Anvil Range Deposits (Figure 4). The Gull Lake Formation consists primarily of pelitic sedimentary rocks that are locally metamorphosed to quartz-muscovite-biotite schist adjacent to a series of Cretaceous batholiths and stocks of granodioritic composition which form a northwest-trending belt parallel to the *Tintina Fault Zone*.



-  Thrust fault
-  Steep fault
-  Yukon-Tanana Terrane
-  Slide Mountain Terrane
-  Stikinia and other Terranes
-  North American Miogeoclinal Strata

FIGURE 3
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.



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

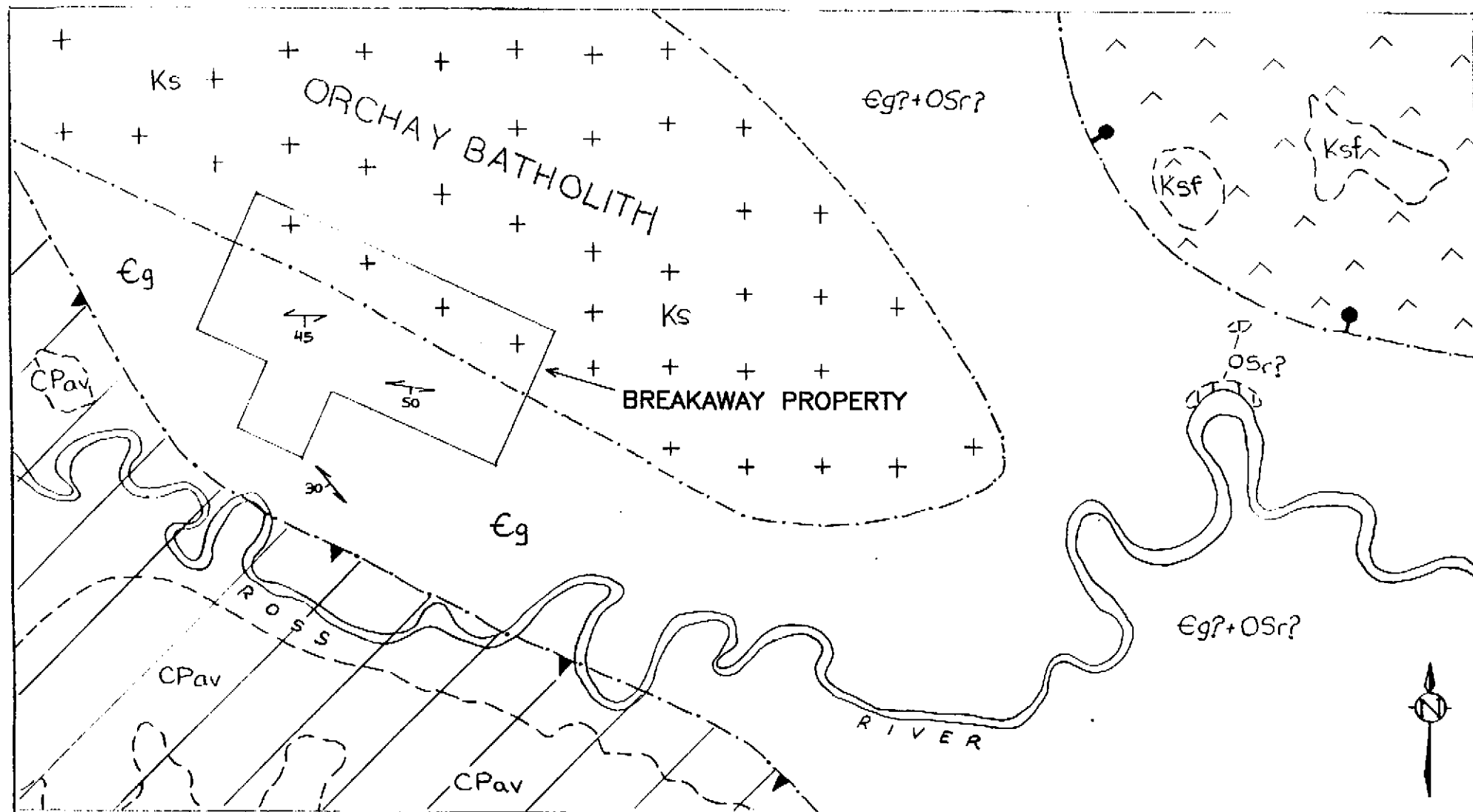
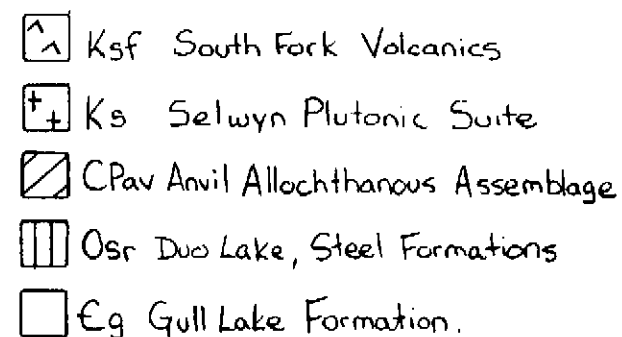
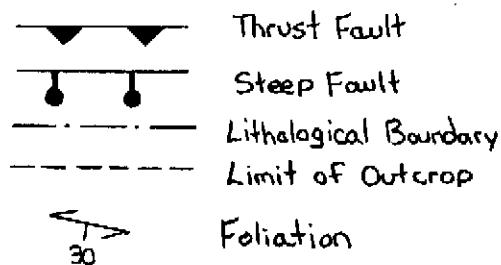


FIGURE 4
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 BREAKAWAY PROPERTY
 EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
 0 1 2 3
 KILOMETERS
 MODIFIED AFTER GORDEY (1990)



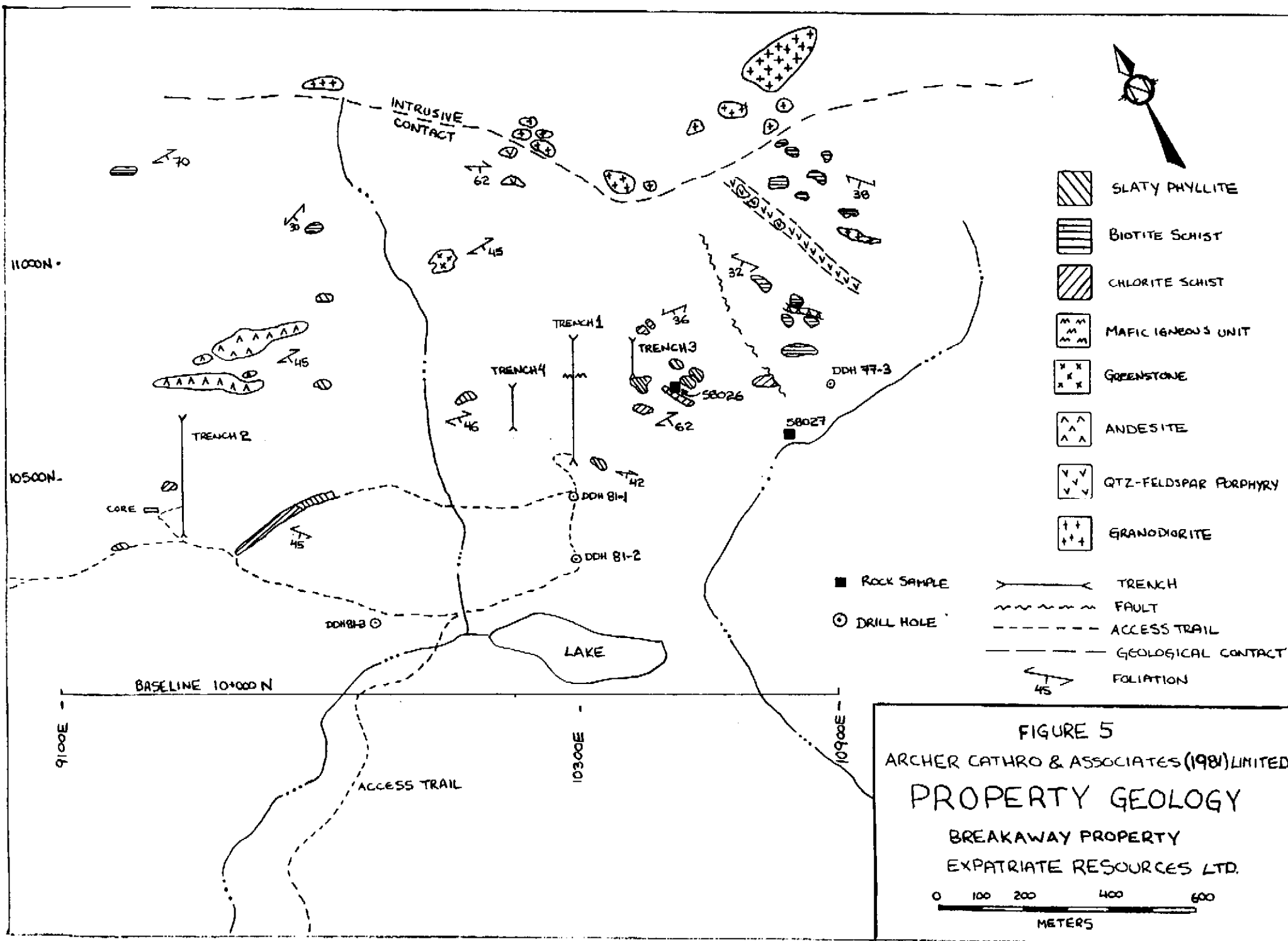
REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

The Breakaway property sits within a package of rocks that host several zinc-lead-silver-gold stratiform massive sulphide deposits collectively known as the Anvil Range Deposits. Since the discovery of the Faro Deposit in 1965 another four deposits of economic grade and tonnage have been delineated in the area and at least twelve other stratabound sulphide occurrences have been identified. The deposits lie at the transition between the non-calcareous Gull Lake Formation phyllite and the overlying calcareous metasedimentary rocks of the Rabbit Kettle Formation. Although metabasalt horizons occur within Gull Lake Formation, the Anvil Range Deposits are believed to be sedimentary exhalative in origin. The deposits were thermally metamorphosed by the Late Cretaceous Anvil Batholith and are often truncated and offset by extensional faults. A cumulative total geological reserve for these deposits is 120 Mt grading 3.4% lead, 5.6% zinc and 49 g/t silver. Gold content averages about 0.85 g/t.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Bedrock exposure is sparse on the property and represents less than 1% of the surface area. In 1996 surface geological mapping was done in the central part of the property at 1:10,000 scale as shown on Figure 5. This work was supplemented by trench mapping which was performed at 1:500 scale. The mapping identified eight main units which are described below in approximate order of formation.

1. **Slaty phyllite** ranges from thin bedded and platy to extremely well foliated and fissile. It is black, blue or grey weathering and moderately pyritic in places. Thin graphitic phyllite, marble and limestone interbeds were encountered within this unit in the westernmost trench (Trench 2).
2. **Biotite schist** is either grey-black or rusty weathering, blocky, competent and well foliated. It commonly contains muscovite and narrow foliaform quartz veins.
3. **Chlorite schist** is pale to dark green, well foliated and often contains quartz and/or muscovite. Foliaform quartz-carbonate veinlets are present in minor quantities.
4. **Mafic igneous unit** is an aphanitic, green to black, dense, magnetic rock that is only seen in the 1996 trenches. These bodies parallel stratigraphy. They are usually massive but exhibit weak foliation and serpentinization in places. The rock is composed of approximately 60% plagioclase with pyroxene and accessory magnetite.
5. **Greenstone** is yellowish green to dark green, aphanitic and moderately foliated. Identifiable minerals include chlorite and epidote with rare remnant feldspars.
6. **Andesite** is grey to green, aphanitic to porphyritic and contains occasional visible remnant feldspars. It occurs as east-west trending dykes in the northern part of the property.



7. **Quartz-feldspar porphyry** is tan to yellow and unfoliated. It consists of 20 to 25% glassy quartz eyes and 10 to 15% euhedral feldspar phenocrysts in a yellow to white aphanitic matrix. The quartz eyes range from 1 to 3 mm in diameter while feldspar phenocrysts are 1 to 6 mm in diameter.
8. **Granodiorite** is grey, blocky weathering and weakly foliated. It typically contains 50% feldspar, 40% quartz and 10% biotite. These rocks occur as a stock in the northern part of the property.

The property is dominantly a package of interlayered, slaty phyllite and chlorite schist. Compositional layering parallels foliation and has an average east-west strike with dips between 22 and 60° to the south. Other conformable units within this package include the biotite schist, greenstone and mafic igneous unit. The last unit was seen only in trenches and may correlate to stratigraphic "metabasites" reported in geological descriptions of the Anvil Range Deposits (Stammers, 1977). The andesite and quartz-feldspar porphyry occur as dykes which crosscut foliation near the granodiorite contact.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

General

Grid soil sampling was conducted over an 1800 by 800 m area covering the original Dupont lead-zinc anomalies. A few reconnaissance soils were also taken in the northern part of the property.

The grid samples were taken at 100 m intervals on cutlines spaced 150 m apart using a baseline (bearing 115°) for control, except where frozen ground prevented sample collection. Each sample location is marked with a 0.5 m wooden lath picket bearing an aluminum tag inscribed with the grid coordinates and sample number. The baseline is marked at 150 m intervals with a 1 m wooden lath.

The reconnaissance sampling was done along the northernmost claim line at 100 m intervals using the claim posts and a hip chain for control. A 0.5 m wooden lath showing the sample number was placed at each sample site.

All samples 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. Certificates of Analysis are listed in Appendix IV. Grid and reconnaissance sample locations are illustrated on Figure 6.

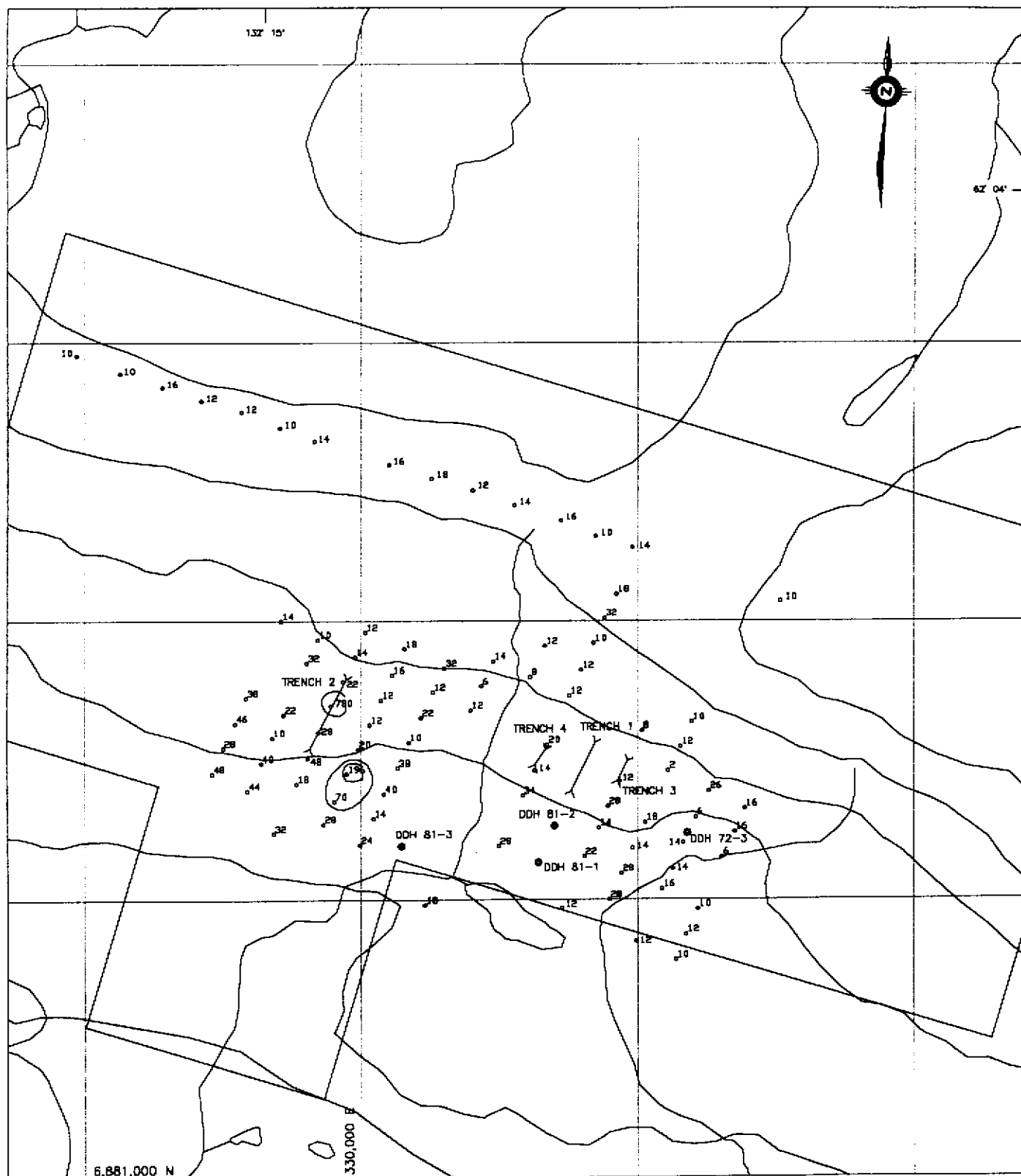


Results

Figures 7 to 10 inclusive illustrate grid soil geochemical results for silver, lead, zinc and copper, respectively. Anomalous thresholds listed below were established by comparing geochemical results from this property to those from other properties elsewhere in the district.

<u>Metal</u>	<u>A n o m a l o u s T h r e s h o l d s (ppm)</u>			<u>Maximum Value</u>
	<u>Weak</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Strong</u>	
Silver	1	2	5	19.2
Lead	50	100	200	780
Zinc	200	500	1000	1465
Copper	50	100	200	166

The geochemical survey was hampered by permafrost and as a result several locations could not be sampled. The grid sampling confirms the presence of previously outlined lead and zinc anomalies but does not enhance them. Copper and silver produced erratic response with most of the highest values coinciding with the lead-zinc anomalies. Reconnaissance soils returned only background values.



70 Sample location with
silver value in ppm

□ ≥ 200 ppm Pb

□ ≥ 100 < 200 ppm Pb

□ ≥ 50 < 100 ppm Pb

● DDH 81-1
Previous diamond drill hole

Y TRENCH 1
1996 trench

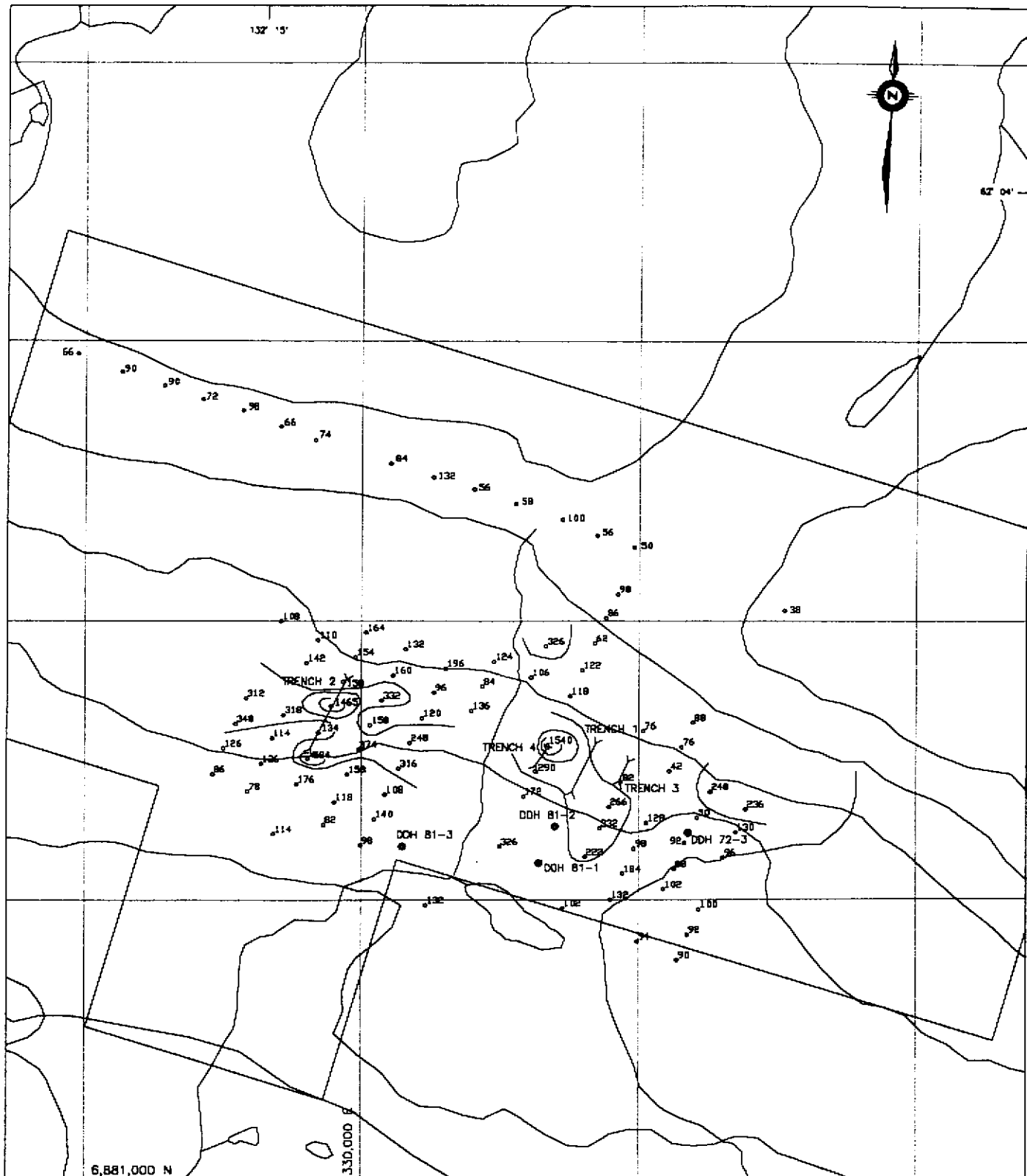
FIGURE 8
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

Scale 1:20,000

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m



• Sample location with
zinc value in ppm

□ ≥ 1000 ppm Zn

□ ≥ 500 < 1000 ppm Zn

□ ≥ 200 < 500 ppm Zn

• DDH 81-1
Previous diamond drill hole

Y TRENCH 1
1996 trench

FIGURE 9

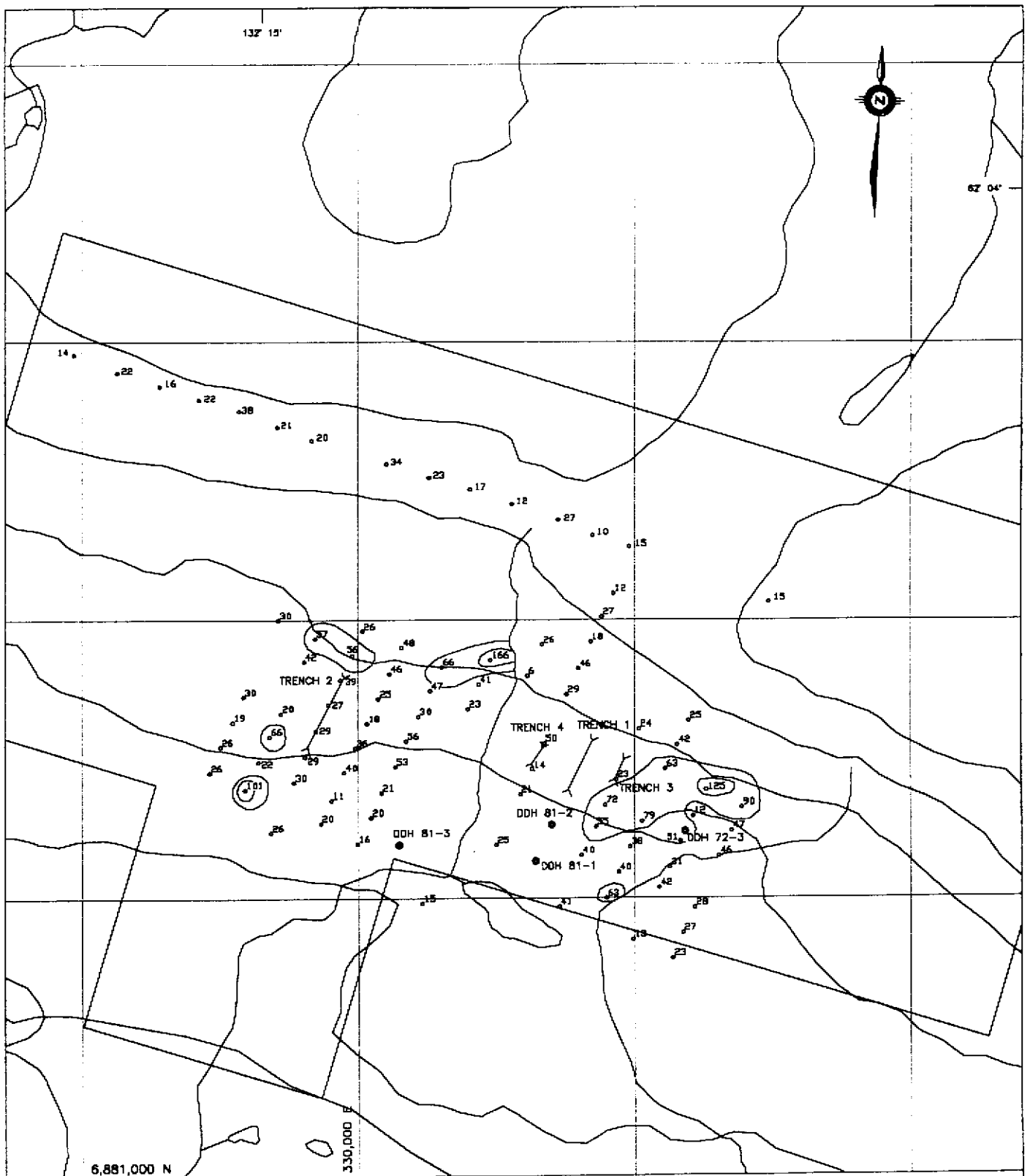
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

Scale 1:20,000

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m



166 Sample location with
copper value in ppm

□ ≥ 200 ppm Cu

□ $\geq 100 < 200$ ppm Cu

□ $\geq 50 < 100$ ppm Cu

● DDH 81-1
Previous diamond drill hole

└ TRENCH 1
1996 trench

FIGURE 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

Scale 1:20,000

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Two rock specimens were taken on the grid and sent to Chemex Labs where they were assayed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. Sample locations are shown on Figure 5.

Sample #58026 was a heavy, limonitic phyllite breccia with a quartz-limonite matrix containing rusty, grey pits. It was weakly anomalous for silver but returned background values for the other metals.

Sample #58027 was taken across a 30 cm wide, malachite-stained quartz vein visually estimated to contain 1% chalcopyrite. It yielded 0.47% copper and 9.3 g/t silver with low values for other metals.

GEOPHYSICS

Amerok Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse was contracted to conduct Maxmin and magnetometer surveys on the Breakaway property. The work was done between May 31 and June 6 by a two-person crew. A report describing the geophysical techniques and results can be found in Appendix II while the area covered by the surveys is shown on Figure 11.

The mafic igneous unit exposed in Trench 1 produced a moderately strong magnetic response on Line 10300E at 10740N. This same unit is also likely responsible for a similar response on Lines 10450E and 10150E. A strong Maxmin conductor was found on Line 10150E at 10725N immediately north of the magnetic anomaly.

A graphitic phyllite interval exposed in Trench 2 on Line 9400E at 10550N was picked up by the Maxmin at the 3520 Hz frequency. This conductor was traced 1 km to the east.

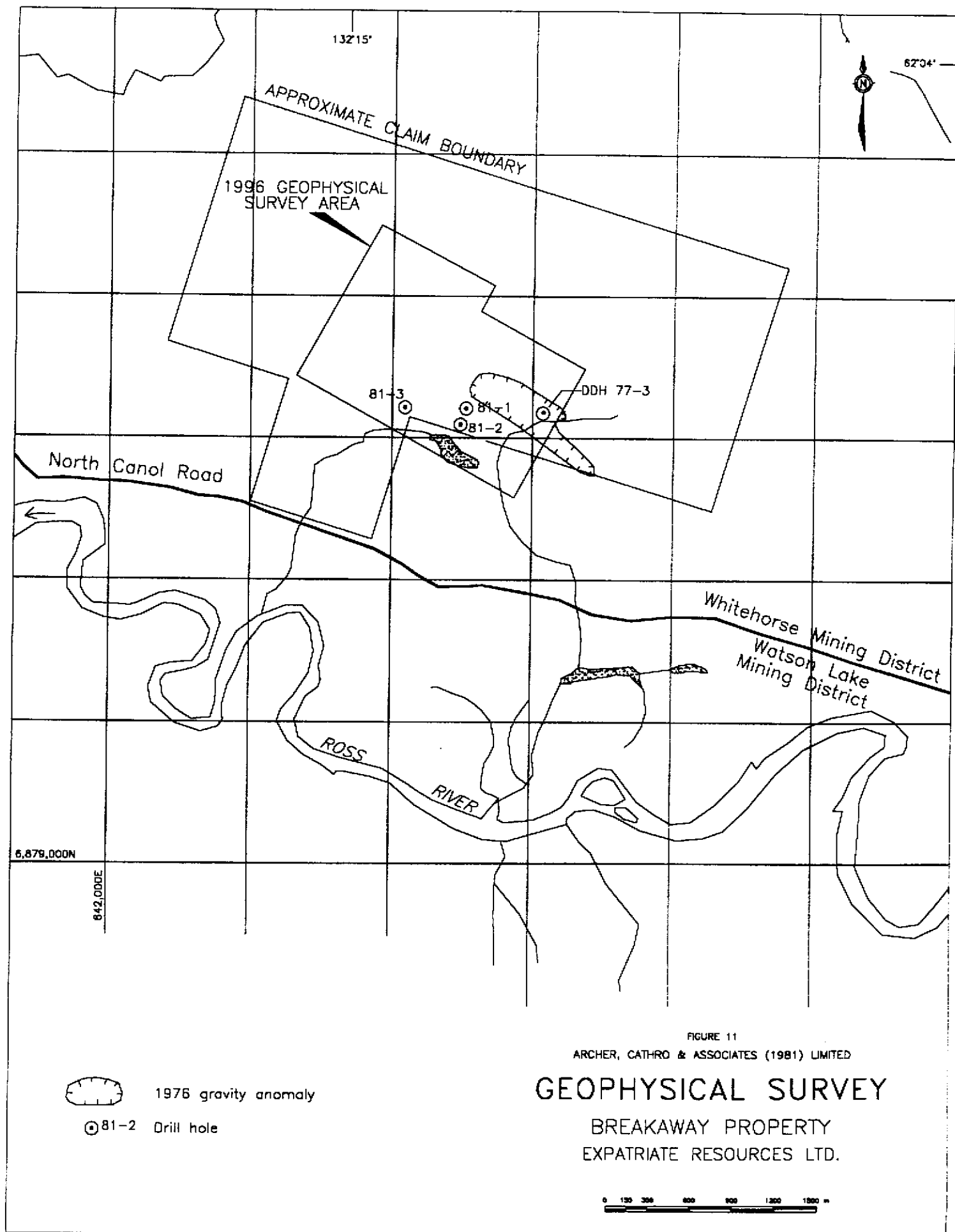


FIGURE 11
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
BREAKAWAY PROPERTY
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

EXCAVATOR TRENCHING

General

Trenching was conducted from May 26 to June 6 using equipment contracted from Tim Moon Construction Inc. of Ross River. The first machine used was a Linkbelt LS 2300 excavator which broke down on May 31 and was replaced with a Komatsu PC 220 for the remainder of the job.

The work was directed toward the strongest soil geochemical anomalies and their potential up-slope or up-ice sources. A total of 650 linear metres was cut in four trenches, locations of which are shown on Figure 5. Overburden was generally 1 to 3 m thick and consisted of mixed glacial till and residual soil. Impenetrable permafrost was encountered in Trench 3 and parts of Trench 4.

A total of 28 chip samples and rock specimens were collected and sent to Chemex Labs for 32 element analysis by the ICP technique. Twelve of these samples were also fire assayed for gold. Certificates of Analysis can be found in Appendix IV while sample locations are shown on Figures 12 and 13.

Results

Trench 1 was designed to test a strong lead-zinc soil anomaly and to locate the source of a gold-bearing, hematitic soil horizon encountered in 1995 hand pits. The trench exposed mostly slaty phyllite and chlorite schist. The only interesting section is located approximately 30 m uphill from the uppermost gold-bearing hand pit and consists of a 9 m wide zone of intensely limonitic

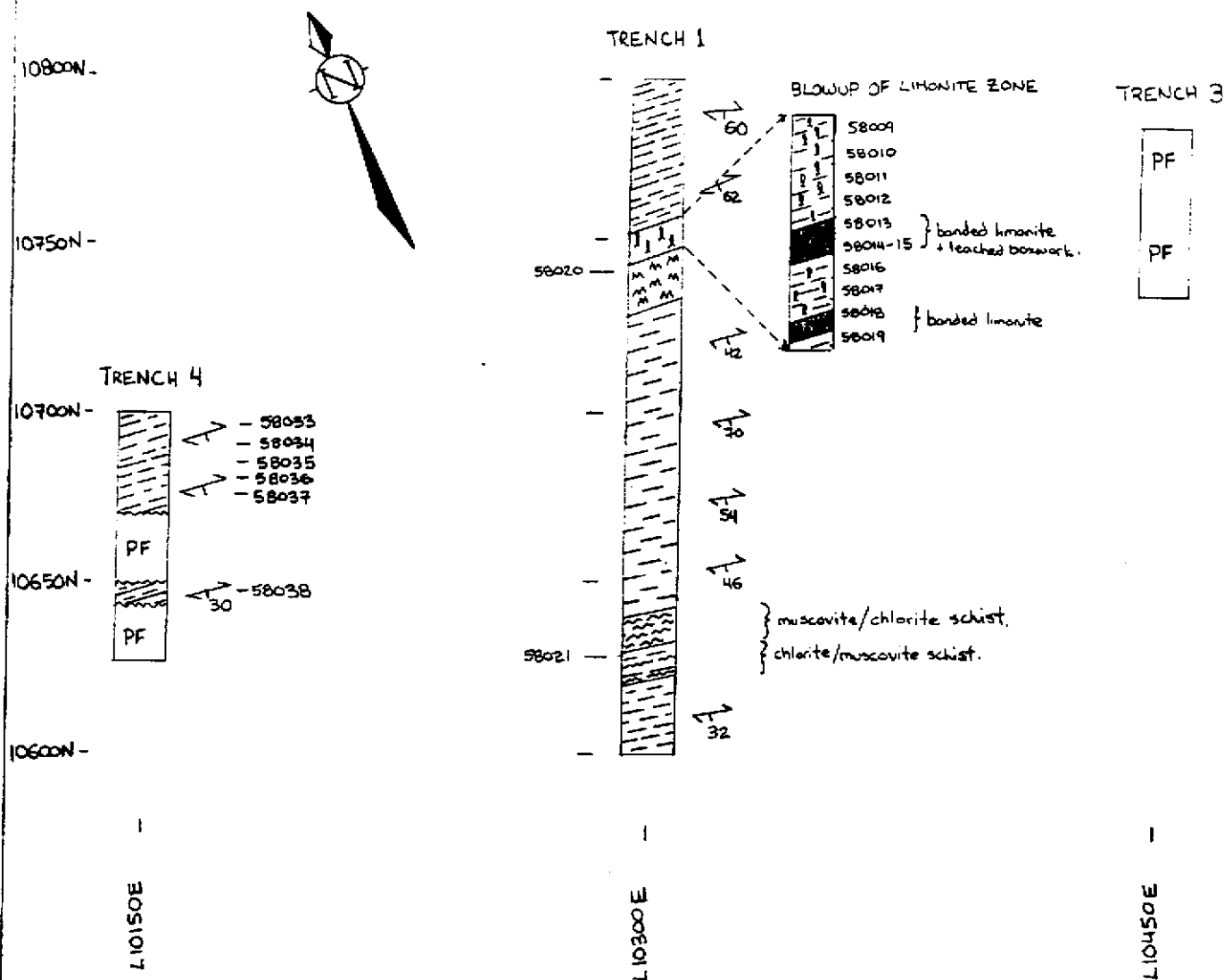


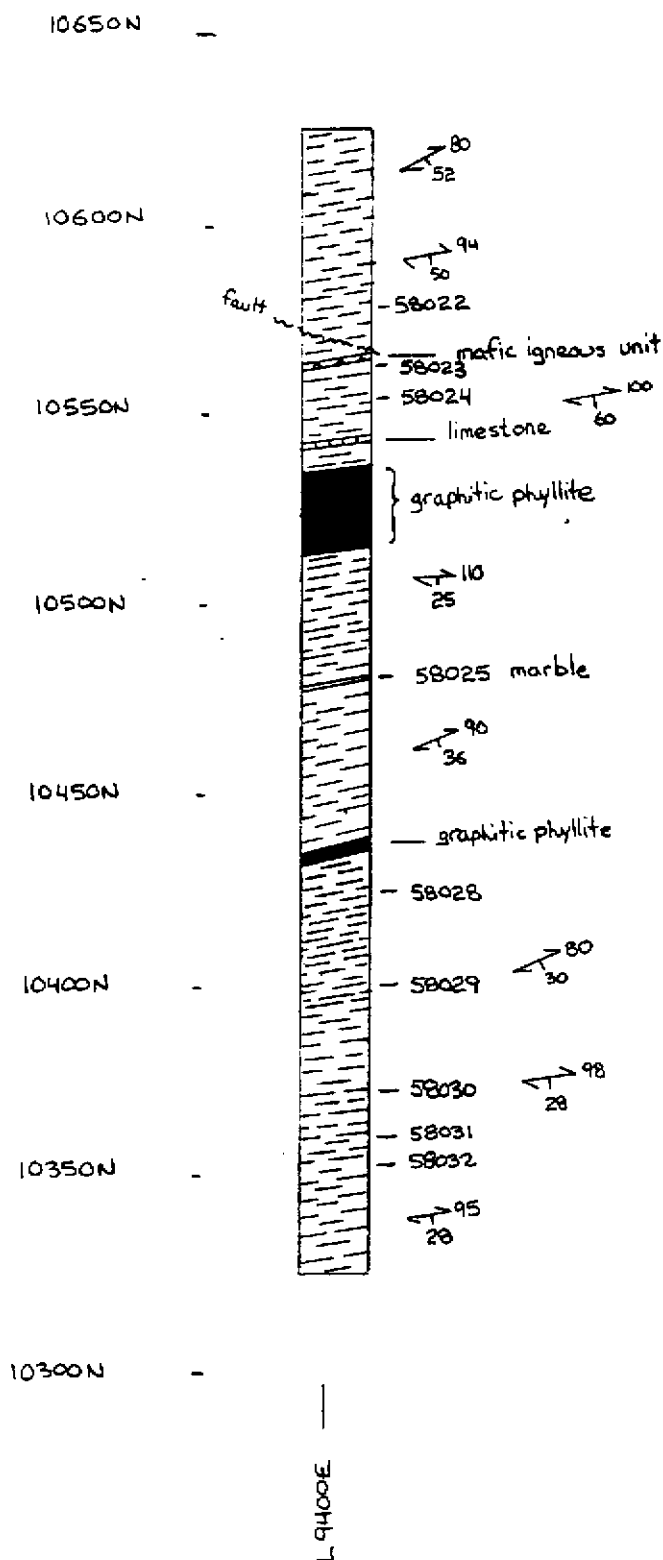
FIGURE 12
ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GEOLOGY TRENCHES 1,3&4
BREAKAWAY PROPERTY
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD

0 25 50 75 100
meters

- slaty phyllite
 - chlorite schist
 - mafic igneous unit
 - limonite
 - permafrost - did not reach bedrock
- 45° foliation
- 58021 sample number

TRENCH 1 LIMONITE ZONE SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample #	meterage	Aug/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm
58009	44-45	.015	.6	110	24	90	9
58010	45-46	.010	.8	83	26	38	12
58011	46-47	.015	1.2	255	30	70	10
58012	47-48	.005	.6	361	14	108	18
58013	48-49	.01	.4	323	14	78	19
58014	49-50	.035	.8	480	30	46	14
58015	SPECIMEN	.06	1.4	627	38	34	10
58016	50-51	.015	.4	518	12	56	10
58017	51-52	.005	.2	104	6	32	3
58018	52-53	.02	.8	458	20	50	3



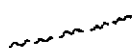
slaty phyllite



foliation



limestone



fault

- 58021

sample number



graphitic phyllite



mafic igneous unit

FIGURE 13

ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY TRENCH 2

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.



phyllite in the hanging wall of a 16 m thick mafic igneous body. The zone is comprised of foliated black phyllite separated by yellow to orange limonite layers ranging from 0.5 to 10 cm thick. Some of the thicker layers display compositional banding and/or leached boxwork. Figure 12 shows analytical results for nine 1 m chip samples across the limonite zone plus one hand specimen collected from the widest limonite layer. A weighted average of the nine chip samples is 14 ppb gold, 287 pm copper and 0.6 ppm silver with background lead, zinc and molybdenum values.

Trenches 3 and 4 were dug approximately 150 m on either side of Trench 1 and attempted to trace the limonite zone along strike. A thick layer of frozen soil was encountered in both trenches rendering them inconclusive. Samples taken from slaty phyllite in Trench 4 exhibit slightly elevated copper (up to 220 ppm) and zinc (up to 702 ppm) values. The strong Maxmin conductor and associated magnetic anomaly are located about 25 m north of Trench 4.

Trench 2 lies 900 m west of Trench 1 and tested a second lead-zinc soil anomaly. Bedrock was exposed for 300 m and consisted of slaty phyllite with zones of abundant graphite and minor marble (Figure 13). A second mafic igneous body was exposed but it was only 1.5 m thick and no mineralization was associated with it. Samples taken from this trench returned background values for all metals.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the 1996 trenching program failed to explain the source of previously outlined lead-zinc soil geochemical anomalies, solifluction from the limonite zone in Trench 1 is likely responsible for gold values obtained from a hematitic soil horizon exposed in 1995 hand pits. The limonite zone is exposed approximately 275 m north and 65 m topographically above the closest diamond drill hole and, therefore, was not tested by previous drilling. The mafic igneous unit immediately adjacent to the limonite zone has a positive magnetic signature. Anomalous copper and zinc response was obtained from slaty phyllite in Trench 4, 150 m west of Trench 1. These anomalous results are about 35 m south of a magnetic anomaly believed to be the extension of the mafic igneous unit and a Maxmin conductor which could correspond to sulphides beneath an extension of the limonite zone.

Further exploration should consist of more excavator trenching to test the limonitic zone along strike to see if it changes in character. Trenches 3 and 4 should be extended before any other trenches are planned. If the limonite zone is intensely oxidized and leached in all trench exposures, a drill hole is warranted to determine its mineralogy and metal signature in fresh rock.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



G.J. Duso, B.Sc.

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APPENDIX I
AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Greg J. Duso, geologist, 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.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences.
2. From 1990 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.



Greg J. Duso, B.Sc.

APPENDIX II

**GROUND TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD AND HLEM SURVEY
OF PROPERTIES IN THE FINLAYSON ALLOCHTHON, YUKON TERRITORY
BY M.A. POWER AND C.C. LEE
DECEMBER 6, 1996**

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
GROUND TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD
AND HLEM SURVEY OF PROPERTIES
IN THE FINLAYSON ALLOCHTHON,
YUKON TERRITORY

Part I of 3 - Text

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

and

C. C. Lee B.Sc.

PROPERTIES

LEAGUE
ICE
BREAKAWAY
REF1
REF2
REF3
BUZZER
SLAPSHOT
HAT TRICK

Centred at: 61° 30' N 130° 30' W
NTS: 105 G / 115 J
Mining District: Watson Lake, YT
Date: December 6, 1996

SUMMARY

During the period May 31 to August 28, 1996, Amerok Geosciences Ltd. conducted ground horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) and total magnetic field surveys on the following properties held by Expatriate Resources Ltd. in the Finlayson Allochthon:

Property	Surveys performed
League	HLEM / magnetic field
Ice	HLEM / magnetic field
Breakaway	HLEM / magnetic field
Ref 2	HLEM / magnetic field
Hat Trick	HLEM / magnetic field
Slapshot	HLEM / magnetic field
Ref 1	magnetic field
Ref 3	magnetic field
Buzzer	magnetic field

On the League Property, the surveys located a wide, high conductance target which is discordant with respect to the strike of local rocks units and follows a magnetic field low for a portion of its length. This conductor appears to be a graphite-bearing fault.

On the Ice Property, the surveys identified two main conductors which appear to be faults. The magnetic field survey was useful in delineating several different rock units. One conductor appears to define the location of oxide mineralization and two anomalous responses along this conductor may arise from current channelling at depth.

On the Breakaway Property, the surveys identified 4 conductors, three of which appear to be faults. Conductor BR-2 is concordant with respect to the local geology, has a high conductance and an associated positive magnetic response. It appears to be a target of merit.

On the Ref 2 Property, the surveys identified a narrow concordant conductor with an associated positive magnetic response. It also appears to be a target of merit.

On the Hat Trick Property, surveys located a conductor coincident with the recessive trend hosting the anomalous geochemical response and the mineralized bedrock. A second conductor occurs to the west in 3 faulted(?) segments and contains an intersection of interest with an associated positive magnetic anomaly.

On the Slapshot Property, no significant anomalies of interest were located.

On the Ref 1 Property, a weak northwest striking positive magnetic anomaly was defined by the magnetic field survey.

On the Buzzer Property, a strong positive magnetic anomaly was located on the extreme northeast corner of the grid.

On the Ref 3 Property, a magnetic field high was located in the west-central portion of the grid.

Detailed discussions of anomalies of interest are included in descriptions of the results from each property.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	GRIDS AND GRID REGISTRATION	1
3.0	HLEM THEORY AND INTERPRETATION PROCEDURES	3
4.0	MAGNETIC FIELD INTERPRETATION PROCEDURES	6
5.0	SURVEY PROCEDURES	6
6.0	DATA PRESENTATION AND FORMATS	7
7.0	LEAGUE PROPERTY	9
7.1	Survey specifications	9
7.2	Data	9
7.3	Results and interpretation	10
7.4	Conclusions	11
8.0	ICE PROPERTY	12
8.1	Survey specifications	12
8.2	Data	12
8.3	Results and interpretation	13
8.4	Conclusions	15
9.0	BREAKAWAY PROPERTY	16
9.1	Survey specifications	16
9.2	Data	16
9.3	Results and interpretation	16
9.4	Conclusions	19
10.0	REF2 PROPERTY	20
10.1	Survey specifications	20
10.2	Data	20
10.3	Results and interpretation	20
10.4	Conclusions	22
11.0	HAT TRICK PROPERTY	23
11.1	Survey specifications	23
11.2	Data	23
11.3	Results and interpretation	23
11.4	Conclusions	26

12.0	SLAPSHOT PROPERTY	27
12.1	Survey specifications	27
12.2	Data	27
12.3	Results and interpretation	27
13.0	REF 1 PROPERTY	28
14.0	BUZZER PROPERTY	28
15.0	REF 3 PROPERTY	28
16.0	CONCLUSION	29
	REFERENCES CITED	30

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Amerok Geosciences Ltd. was retained by Expatriate Resources Ltd. to conduct ground total magnetic field and horizontal loop electromagnetic field (HLEM) surveys on properties held by the company in the Finlayson Allochthon in the south central Yukon Territory. The surveys were conducted in June through August, 1996 in support of an exploration program for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. This report is intended as a summary technical report from which extracts may be taken to incorporate into formal assessment reports for each property described.

The geophysical surveys were performed on the following properties:

Property	Surveys performed
League	HLEM / magnetic field
Ice	HLEM / magnetic field
Breakaway	HLEM / magnetic field
Ref 2	HLEM / magnetic field
Hat Trick	HLEM / magnetic field
Slapshot	HLEM / magnetic field
Ref 1	magnetic field
Ref 3	magnetic field
Buzzer	magnetic field

This report consists of two parts. Sections 2.0 through 6.0 descriptions of the grids and grid registration procedures, HLEM and magnetic field theory, common survey procedures, and a description of the common data formats and presentation layouts. Sections 7.0 through 16.0 are descriptions of the data and results for each property. Appended to the end of this report in pockets are plots of the results for each property, grouped by property.

2.0 GRIDS AND GRID REGISTRATION

The geophysical surveys were conducted over grids centred on favourable geology or promising geochemical or airborne geophysical responses. The grids normally consisted of a cut slope corrected base line and cut, slope chained (not slope

corrected) survey lines. Maxmin surveys were performed on slope chained survey grids while some magnetometer surveys were conducted over slope corrected soil geochemical grids. Most of the grid stations were picketed with tagged and flagged survey lathe and should be recoverable for several years hence.

All geophysical survey data in this report has been registered in Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates to the 1927 North American Datum (NAD27). This geodetic datum was used in the construction of available NTS topographic maps and while it has been superseded by NAD83, it remains the most useful datum for field work in this area of the Yukon. Points on most of the grids were surveyed with Trimble Geo-Explorer differential global positioning system (DGPS) receivers. These receivers record the detailed orbital records of the GPS satellites used in a location determination and correct these records for dithering and propagation delay errors using records from a stationary base station GPS receiver. The manufacturer asserts that horizontal locations can be determined to within ± 3 m using these instruments. On other grids, best estimates of the location of key points were made using non-differential GPS receivers or using topographic maps.

Three different registration procedures were used depending upon the available survey data. In some cases, only one DGPS location was available and in this case the surveyed location coupled with the measured base line azimuth was used in the registration. In cases where two widely separated points on a base line were DGPS surveyed, these were used to position the base line and to determine its true azimuth. Lastly, on one grid, a detailed grid map had been prepared showing the relative location of the survey lines and several points were surveyed-in with DGSP. In this situation, the grid was first digitized and then translated and rotated to a position which best-fit the available DGSP data.

The calculation of UTM coordinates was performed using one of two methods. If the available survey data consisted of one DGPS point and a base line azimuth or of two widely separated DGPS points, the following procedure was used. This procedure consists of three steps:

1. Assign the location of the known survey point on the grid as the local origin and express the location of all points on the grid relative to this new local origin:

$$x' = x - x_0$$

$$y' = y - y_0$$

2. Using the known azimuth of the base line in UTM coordinates (ϕ), rotate the

grid so that the coordinates are correctly oriented with respect to the local origin. The new location of the grid points, rotated relative to the local origin, is (x'' , y''):

$$x'' = x' \cos \phi - y' \sin \phi$$

$$y'' = y' \cos \phi + x' \sin \phi$$

3. Finally, translate the grid to the UTM coordinates of the registration point (UTME, UTMN) to determine the UTM coordinates of any point on the grid (x_{UTM} , y_{UTM}):

$$x_{UTM} = x'' + UTME$$

$$y_{UTM} = y'' + UTMN$$

In the situation where the grid had been digitized and then best-fit to several DGPS points, the following procedure was used:

1. Determine the location of the end points of each line and the point of intersection between the survey line and the base line by reading off the coordinates from the digitized grid map. These are fixed registration points.
2. Interpolate the location of the stations between the registration points using the UTM coordinates of each of the two registration points at either end of the line segment.

All grid registration was performed using a spread sheet computer program.

3.0 HLEM THEORY AND INTERPRETATION PROCEDURES

The horizontal loop EM method is well described in standard texts such as Telford *et al.* (1990) and Ketola and Puranen (1967). This section summarizes the key features

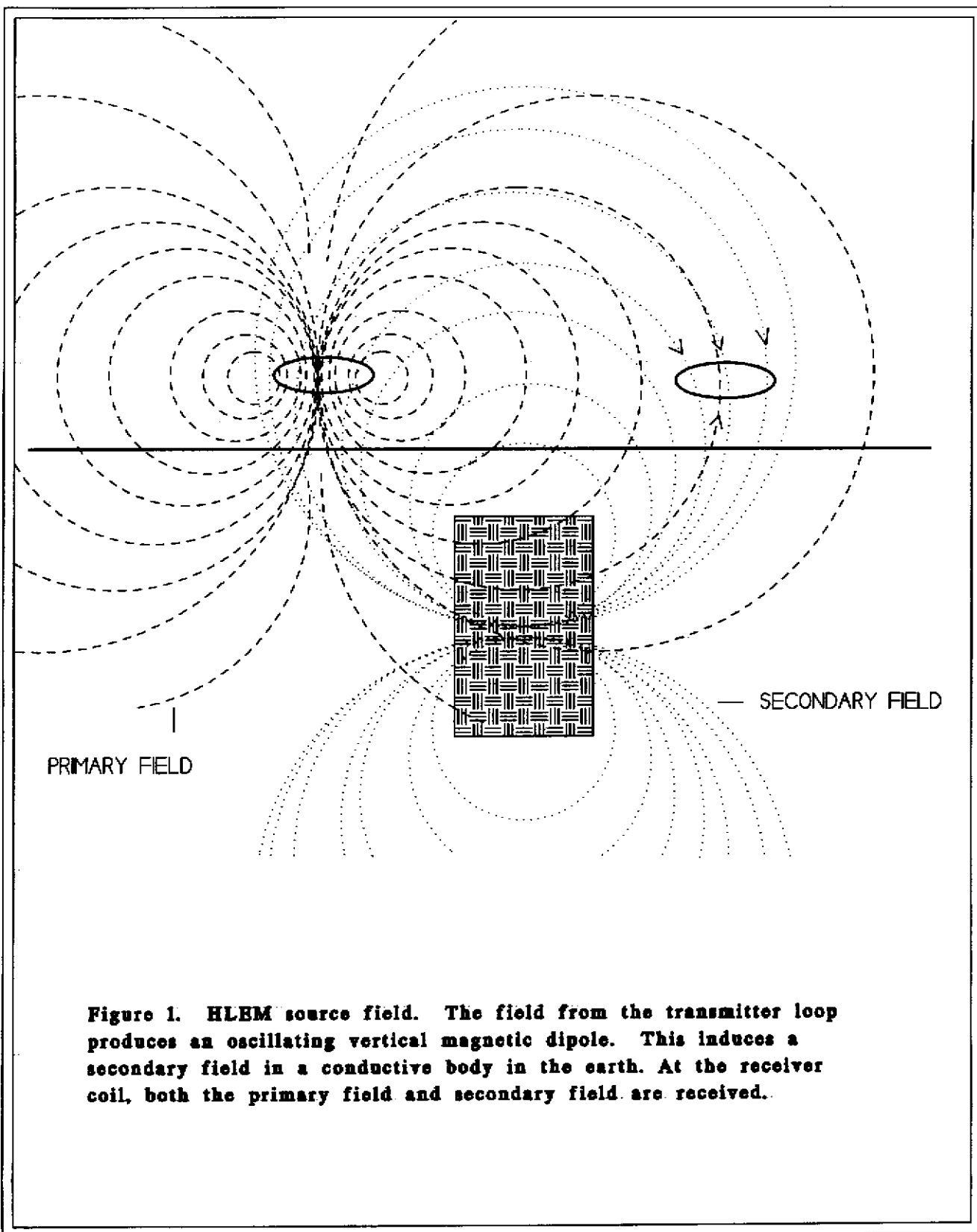
of the HLEM method and describes the interpretation algorithms used in this survey program.

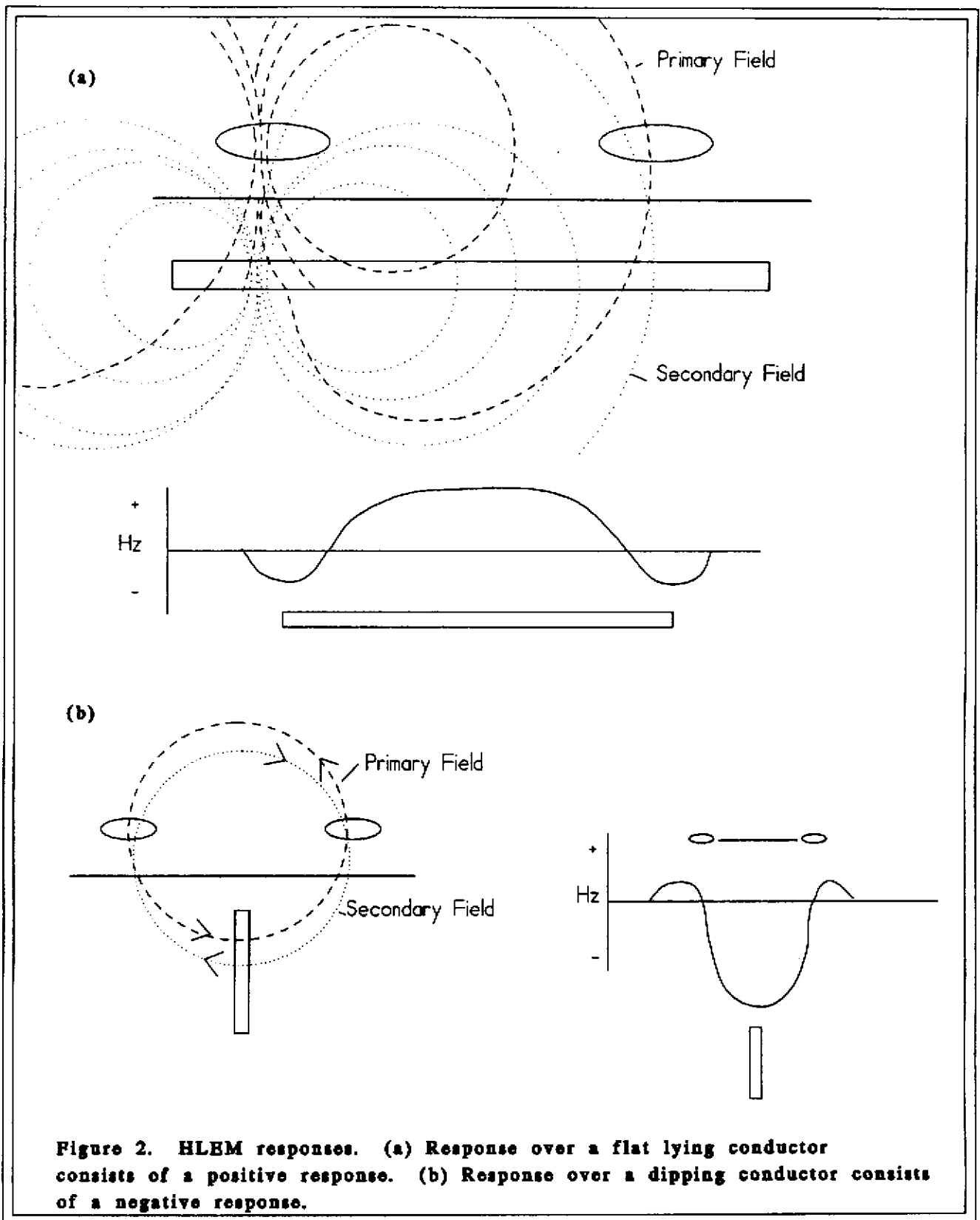
The HLEM method involves the use of a pair of separated horizontal coils (Figure 1). Most commonly, the surveys are conducted in the frequency domain. In this method, a sine wave of variable frequency is sent through one of the coils to create a time-varying vertical magnetic dipole source. The second coil is a receiver which detects both the primary signal from the transmitting coil and a secondary signal created by magnetic induction in a conductive target in the earth. There are two variants of the method in the frequency domain are the Slingram or conventional HLEM method and the Genie method.

The Slingram method (normally referred to as HLEM) requires that a sample of the transmitted signal be sent along a wire to the receiver where it is used to synchronize the phase of the receiver with the transmitter. This permits the receiver to remove the effect of the transmitter signal (primary field) and to split the remaining secondary field into two components. One component represents the portion of the secondary field which is synchronized or in-phase with the primary field (in-phase component). The second component is the portion of the secondary field which lags the primary field by one quarter cycle (90°) (quadrature component). The ratio of the in-phase to quadrature components is used to determine the electrical conductance of a target.

HLEM instruments remove the primary field from the signal to leave only the secondary field. By convention, a secondary field in the same direction as the primary field is recorded as positive while a secondary field in the opposite direction to the primary field is recorded as negative. HLEM data is commonly plotted as profiles with the reading plotted at the midpoint between the transmitter and receiver. The reason for this is that the response from a steeply dipping conductor, the most common target of this method, is strongest when the two coils straddle the conductor. Normally, the in-phase response is plotted as a solid line and the quadrature response as a dashed line.

The HLEM response of a flat lying body is shown in Figure 2(a). Magnetic field lines (flux) are directed primarily into the region beneath the transmitter loop. Lenz's Law dictates that the induced secondary field will oppose the primary field. Consequently, at the receiver, both the primary and secondary field will be in the same direction. As a result, the response from a flat lying conductor consists of a positive response over the target. At the edge of the conductor, there is a negative response which occurs when both coils are straddling the edge of the conductor. When either the transmitter or receiver coil is over the edge of the conductor, there is no secondary field and the response is zero. As the depth to the flat lying conductor increases, the strength of the response is attenuated. The effective depth of investigation of the HLEM method for flat lying conductors is approximately 1.5 times the coil spacing.





The HLEM response of a steeply dipping conductor is shown in Figure 2(b). Field lines from the transmitter are horizontal at a point midway between the two coils and in this orientation, cut the conductor at right angles creating the best coupling. Lenz's Law dictates that the secondary field will oppose the primary field and at the receiver coil, the secondary field is in the opposite direction to the primary field. As a result, the response when profiling over a steeply dipping conductor consists of a trough with peak negative value occurring when the coils straddle the conductor. The flanking positive peaks result from induction effects as the pair of coils are close to but not straddling the conductor. When either of the coils is directly over the target, the response is zero because the primary field is not well coupled with the target (ie it is perpendicular to the edge of the conductor) and little secondary field is created.

A dipping tabular conductor can be specified by the dip and dip direction, depth to top, target width and electrical conductance (conductivity thickness product or σt). The effect of varying these parameters is shown in Figure 3 for the case of a response from a single isolated HLEM conductor. Asymmetry in the positive shoulders indicates the dip direction and the ratio of the positive shoulder responses can be used to estimate the dip (Figure 3(a)). The strength of the response is largely determined by the depth to the top of the conductor. Increasing the depth to the top of the conductor decreases the amplitude of the response but does not otherwise change the shape of the response (Figure 3(b)). The effective depth of investigation of the HLEM method for steeply dipping targets is approximately one half the coil spacing. If the conductor is wide, the location of the zero crossovers, normally equal to the coil spacing, will increase. If the width reaches approximately one half the coil spacing, the trough of the response for shallow targets will start to deflect slightly to the positive. If the width of the target approaches that of the coil spacing, the positive return in the trough will be apparent at any depth to target (Figure 3(c)). As noted above, the electrical conductance controls the ratio of the in-phase to quadrature response. Weak targets show only a quadrature response. As the target conductance increases the strength of the in-phase component will increase. Very high conductance targets are characterized by strong in-phase responses and weak to very weak quadrature responses (Figure 3(d)).

Interpretation procedures for HLEM data are dependent upon the model to which the data is to be fitted. In most cases, the characteristic shape of the response will dictate the likely overall geometry of the source and thus the model to which the response should be fitted. Flat lying targets can be directly modelled with computerized calculations of target responses. Dipping tabular body responses on the other hand cannot be numerically modelled and must either be approximated through finite-element models or interpreted using characteristic curves. Characteristic curves for tabular dipping conductors incorporate several key features of the responses described in Figure 3 into simple charts. These responses are derived from model experiments. The ratio of positive shoulders responses and the ratio of in-phase to

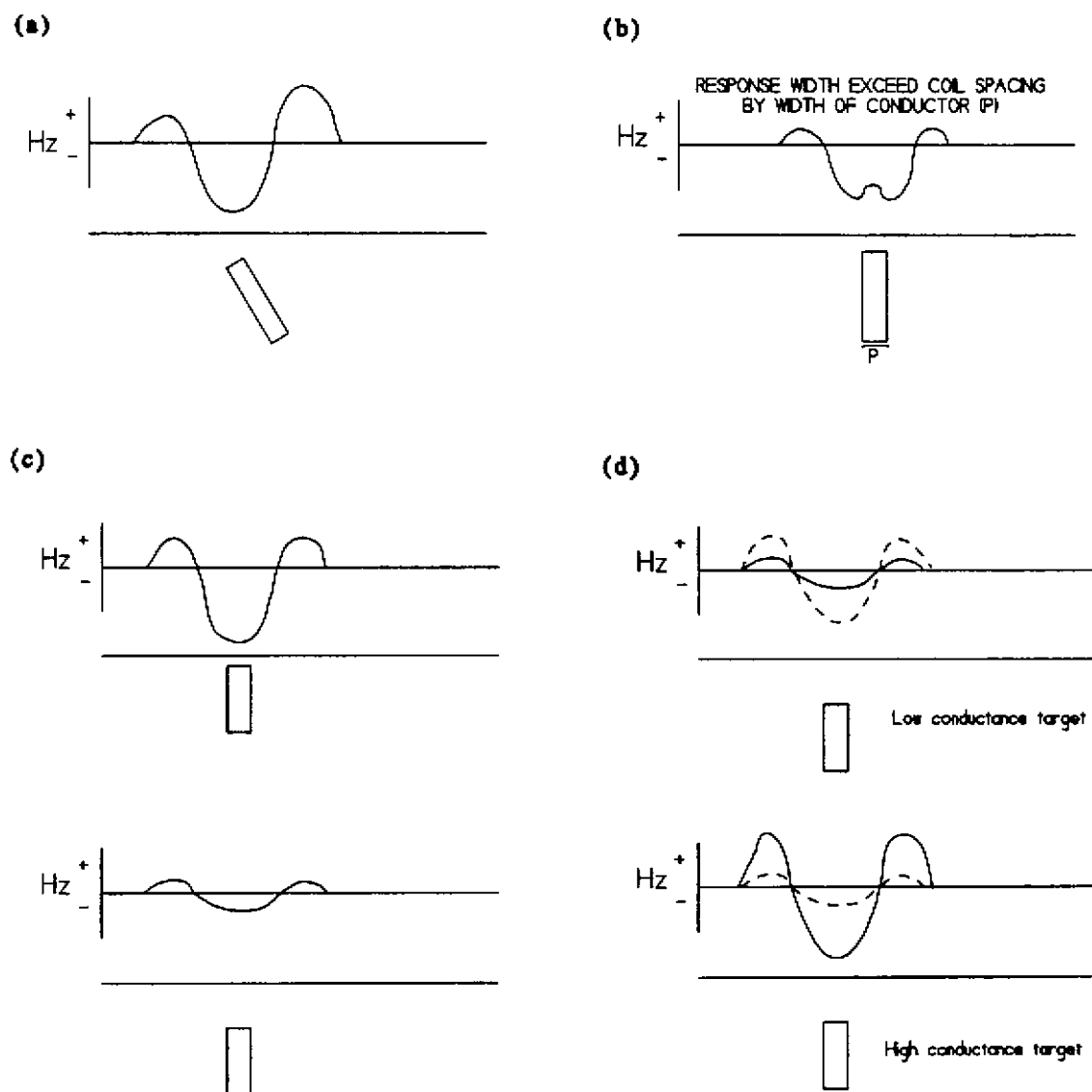


Figure 3. HLEM response of dipping tabular conductors. (a) Effect of dip on HLEM response. (b) Effect of depth. (c) Effect of conductor width. (d) Effect of conductance.

quadrature peak negative values are the commonly used features of the response. An example of these charts is shown in Figure 4.

The data contained in this report was interpreted using characteristic curves developed by Ketola and Puranen (1967). The procedure, normally done by hand, has been automated in proprietary software (MMPLOT) developed by Amerok Geosciences Ltd. The characteristics of each response are entered into a computer program which creates a batch plotting file. The data is plotted directly on a CADD diagram with each of the characteristic curves on a different layer. The operator is able to quickly match the data to the curve which best fits the data by selecting different characteristic curves (ie. by changing layers). Where the data falls between two curves, the conductance and depth to top parameters can be interpolated but the dip cannot be reliably interpolated.

4.0 MAGNETIC FIELD INTERPRETATION PROCEDURES

Magnetic field anomaly interpretation was performed with SAKI, a program to forward model the 2.5D response of magnetic bodies of arbitrary prismatic cross section developed by the United States Geological Survey. The program uses semi-automated Marquardt inversion to calculate the anomalies associated with bodies of finite strike length. The program was tested by the one of the authors (M.Power) against analytical solutions to simple anomalies and produced accurate results.

5.0 SURVEY PROCEDURES

The geophysical surveys were performed with the following instruments:

HLEM instruments

Apex Parametrics Maxmin I-9 with attached MMC (datalogger/computer). This instrument operates at 110, 220, 440, 880, 1760, 3520, 7040, 14,080 and 28,160 Hz. Cables at lengths of 50, 100 and 150 m were used in the surveys.

Magnetic field instruments

2 Omni Plus proton precession magnetometers, 1 Omni IV proton precession magnetometer.

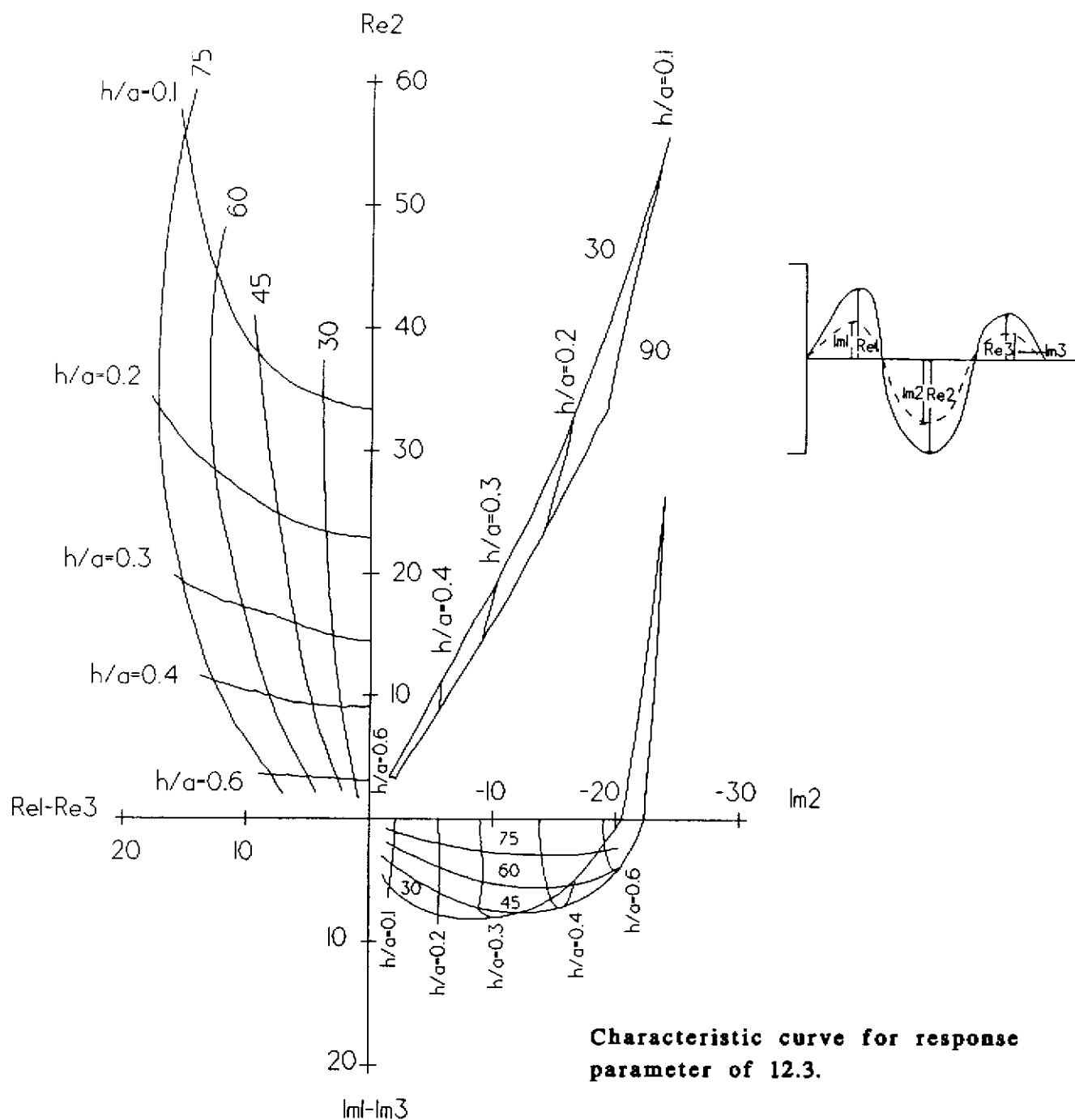


Figure 4. Characteristic curves for a dipping tabular conductor from Ketola and Puranen (1967). Critical measurements of the response shown in the upper right are extracted and plotted to determine the geometry and conductance of the target.

Other

P-75 laptop computer, Fujitsu colour printer, Trimble Scout non-differential GPS. All data was processed and plotted in GEOPAK.

The HLEM surveys were performed using the 100 m cable and frequencies of 220, 880 and 3520 Hz on the first pass. Detailed surveys were performed over anomalies of interest using 50 and 150 m coils and the same frequencies. Readings were taken at 25 m stations except on detail surveys with 50 m coils where readings were taken every 12.5 m. The HLEM method requires that the coils be held a constant distance apart and be coplanar. In steep irregular terrain, the coils will frequently be less than the nominal coil spacing (short coiling) and may not be coplanar. These variations in coil geometry produce strong in-phase errors and must be removed from the data before plotting and interpretation. The method used to mitigate these effects requires a slope chained grid and requires the operator to measure the station to station terrain slope in percent with a clinometer. This is normally done by the receiver operator who was in the lead position on most surveys. The correct slope required to maintain the coils coplanar is the arithmetic average of the station to station slopes in the interval between the two coils. The operators hold the coils coplanar during the surveys by holding their coils at this orientation which is calculated and displayed for each reading station by the Maxmin MMC. The effect of short coiling created by irregular topography was removed with Apex Parametrics data processing software (MMCFIX1). The numerical method is described in Varre (1990)(pp AII-3-4).

The magnetic field surveys were conducted using a 12.5 m station spacing. The base station magnetometer was synchronized with the field units daily, prior to the surveys and cycled at 15 to 20 s during the surveys. Corrections to the field data for temporal geomagnetic variation during the surveys were performed either by on-board software or, after dumping, by computer software. When a grid was surveyed with the base station in more than 1 location, the data sets were levelled by surveying a common interval, calculating the mean difference between the two data sets and applying the appropriate correction to one data set to level it to the other.

6.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND FORMATS

Digital data is appended to this report in ASCII XYZ format. Each file has a header on the first line showing the data contained in the columns beneath. For the magnetic field data, the common format is:

```
Line  Station  UTM_Easting  UTM_Northing  Corr_mag
```

For the HLEM data, the common format is:

Line Station UTM_Easting UTM_Northing 220IP 220Q 880IP 880Q 3520IP 3520Q

Corr_mag denote total magnetic field data corrected for diurnal variation. xxxIP and xxxQ denotes in-phase and quadrature components at the prefixing frequency in percent of the vertical primary magnetic field (H_z).

HLEM data is displayed in stacked profile plots showing the survey grid and the in-phase and quadrature readings as solid and dashed line profiles. The zero level on each profile is coincident with the survey line and the direction of the positive response is shown by an arrow near the grid and diagrammatically in the legend. Where possible, a scale of 10% H_z per cm was used in the plotting. The locations of the grid lines have been registered to UTM coordinates with the best data available at the time of writing and UTM registration marks are shown on both HLEM and magnetic field plots. Along the grid lines, the small tick marks show the station locations and every 100 m is indicated by a larger tick. On some plots, alternate station ticks were suppressed by the plotting software. The north arrow in each plot indicates grid north. Conductors of interest are indicated with symbols at each intersection. All anomalies were interpreted as thin tabular conductors unless otherwise indicated. The squares indicating an anomaly are filled where required to indicate the calculated target conductance. Calculated depth to the top of the conductor and any excess width in the response which might indicate a wide target are shown numerically on opposite sides of the anomaly symbols. Conductor axes formed by linking similar line-to-line responses are indicated by thick dashed lines.

Total magnetic field data is displayed in colour contoured maps. These show the locations of the grid lines, marked in the same fashion as in the HLEM plots and contoured values of the total magnetic field. Superimposed on this is a full colour contour plot and any HLEM conductor axes.

9.0 BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

Ground total magnetic field surveys and horizontal loop electromagnetic field surveys were conducted on the Breakaway Property in June 1996. The surveys were conducted by C. Lee and D. Hall from May 31 to June 6, 1996.

9.1 Survey specifications

A cut grid consisting of 11.7 line-km with a base line azimuth of 115° was centred over a geochemical anomaly. Survey lines were straight chained (not slope corrected) and picketed with survey lathe. The base line was slope corrected. The magnetic field survey covered 11.7 line-km and HLEM surveys covered 10.6 line-km of this grid. The surveys were conducted using the standard specifications described in section 5.0. Three detail surveys were conducted.

9.2 Data

The survey grid location was registered to UTM NAD27 coordinates using the differential GPS location of two widely separated points on the base line.

Copies of the digital data are appended to this report in the standard format. Plots of the data collected are contained in the back pockets of this report in the BREAKAWAY section. The following figures display the data collected on this property:

Figure	Location	Description
BR-1	Pocket	Total magnetic field colour contour map.
BR-2	Pocket	Maxmin I-9 / 220 Hz -100 m coils stacked profiles
BR-3	Pocket	Maxmin I-9 / 880 Hz - 100 m coils stacked profiles
BR-4	Pocket	Maxmin I-9 / 3520 Hz - 100 m coils stacked profiles
BR-5	Report	Detailed Maxmin profiles - Line 10150E

9.3 Results and interpretation

Four conductors defined by similar line-to-line anomalous responses were detected by the HLEM survey. These are labelled **BR-1** to **BR-4** on the plots. All responses appear to be caused by thin tabular conductors of variable dip. Conductances were calculated using the 880 Hz responses. The conductors are discussed in turn.

Conductor **BR-1** runs the length of the grid and consists of negative quadrature with variable strength negative in-phase responses. Response asymmetry suggests that the conductor dips to the south on lines 10600E and 10750E. Interpreted conductor parameters for those responses on **BR-1** which can be interpreted are summarized below:

Apex location	Depth to top (m)	Dip / dip direction	Excess width (m)	Conductance (S)
L9100E 10400N	30	not interpretable	10	2.5
L9250E 10500N	20	not interpretable	60-75	2.5
L9400E 10500N	55	not interpretable	65 (Quad)	42.7
L9550E 10475N	18	not interpretable	15-20	1.8
L9850E 10375N	18	75° grid N	15-30	2.5
L10000E 10375N	<10	30 - 45° grid N	5	0.6
L10150E 10375N	58	not interpretable	25	42.7
L10300E 10350N	22	45 grid N	60	4.7
L10450E 10400E	35	not interpretable	0	13.0
L10750E 10500E	21	not interpretable	30	<2.5

Conductor **BR-2** extends from line 10150E to 10650E and consists of negative in-phase and quadrature responses. The response on line 10150E is particularly strong indicating a shallow source. The dip of the conductor is difficult to determine because of responses on adjacent conductors. Interpreted conductor parameters for those responses on **BR-2** which can be interpreted are summarized below:

Apex location	Depth to top (m)	Dip / dip direction	Excess width (m)	Conductance (S)
L10150E 10725N	unknown (probably shallow)	not interpretable	110	28.8
L10300E 10725N	23	60-90° grid south	15-60	7.6
L10450E 10700N	38	not interpretable	25-55	7.6
L9550E 10475N	60	not interpretable	0	27.6

Conductor **BR-3** extends from line 9850E to 10150E and consists of negative in-phase and quadrature responses. The dip of the conductor is difficult to determine because of responses on adjacent conductors. Interpreted conductor parameters for those responses on **BR-3** which can be interpreted are summarized below:

Apex location	Depth to top (m)	Dip / dip direction	Excess width (m)	Conductance (S)
L9850E 10850N	28	60-75° grid N	45-50	1.4
L10150E 10900N	18	not interpretable	10-20	7.6

Conductor **BR-4** extends from line 9100E to 9250E and consists of negative quadrature responses with a negative in-phase response on line 9100E. The dip of the conductor is difficult to determine because of responses on adjacent conductors. Interpreted conductor parameters for those responses on **BR-4** which can be interpreted are summarized below:

Apex location	Depth to top (m)	Dip / dip direction	Excess width (m)	Conductance (S)
L9850E 10850N	28	60-75° grid N	45-50	1.4

L10150E 10900N	18	not interpretable	10-20	7.6
-------------------	----	----------------------	-------	-----

The conductor axes are plotted together with the magnetic field data in Figure BR-1. Conductor **BR-1** follows the north side of magnetic high from lines 9100E to 9550E and the south side of a second magnetic field high from lines 9850E to 10600E. Conductor **BR-2** follows a weak magnetic field low within a larger mag high. Conductor **BR-3** cuts obliquely across a magnetic field high and conductor **BR-4** follows the south side of the magnetic field high on the south end of **BR-1**. Positive magnetic responses appear to be directly associated with the following conductor intersections:

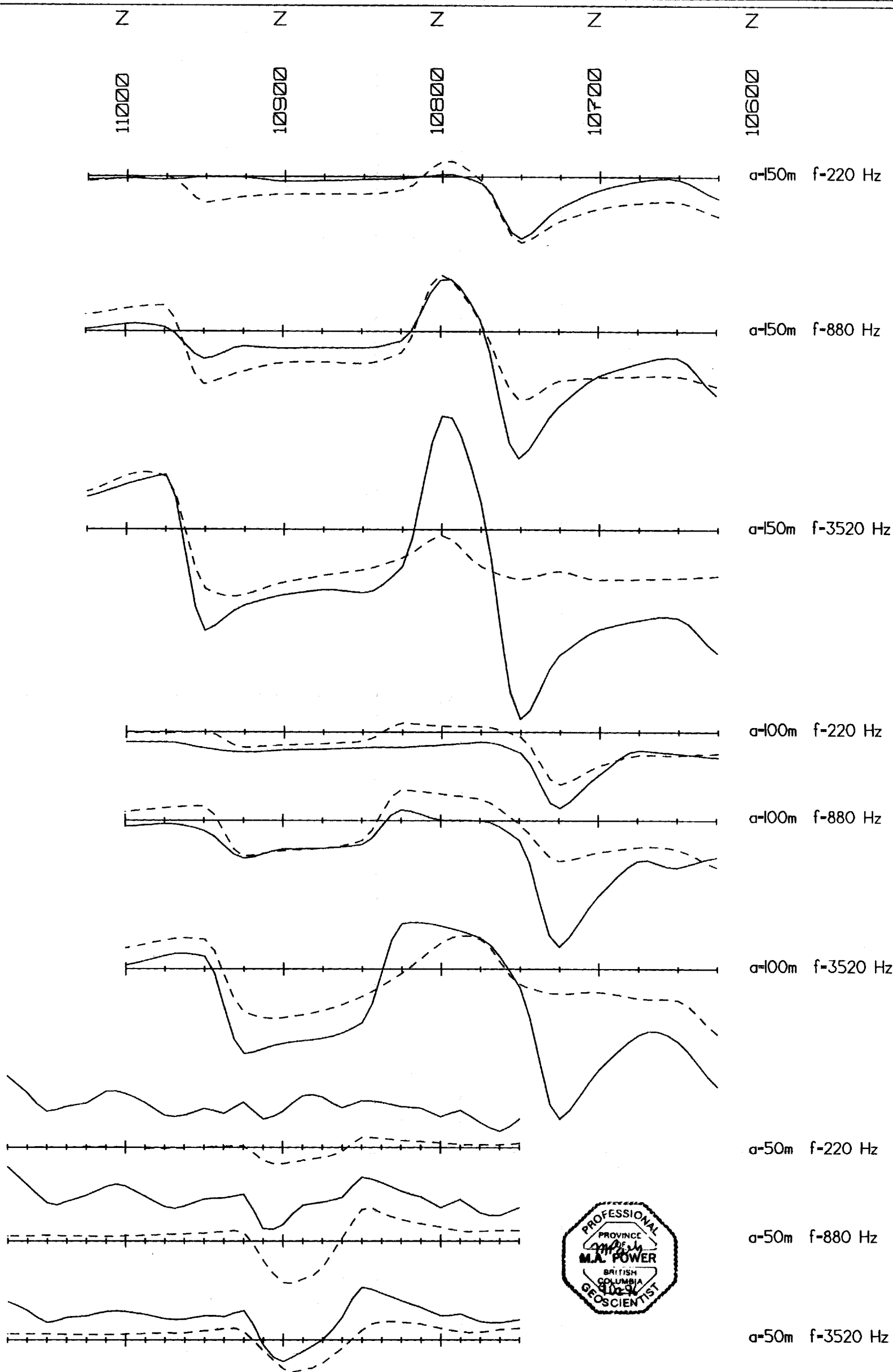
Conductor	Intersection	Remarks
BR-2	L10150E 10725N	Mag high centred at 10700N
BR-3	L10000E 10900N	Mag high centred at 10900N
BR-3	L10150E 10925N	Mag high centred at 10900N

The most interesting of these intersections is that on **BR-2** where a strong magnetic field high is associated with a strong EM conductor. The trend of conductor **BR-3** cuts across the overall trend of the magnetic field high and consequently appears to be discordant with respect to the local strike. Conductor **BR-2** on the other hand appears to be conformable with the local strike.

Available geological data indicates that limonitic gossan was exposed in trenching at line 10300E 10675N. No significant mineralization was detected in the area of best response on **BR-2** at 10150E 10725N. Other geophysical anomalies of interest were not investigated by trenching.

9.4 Conclusions

The response at line 10150E 10725N has not been explained by the results of trenching. At this location, a strong EM anomaly is associated with a strong positive magnetic response. The concordance of **BR-2** with the apparent geological strike and the restricted length of this conductor coupled with the associated magnetic anomaly and the high apparent conductance of this target suggest that this target merits additional investigation. Conductors **BR-1**, **BR-3** and **BR-4** may be faults given their crosscutting relationship to the local trend of the magnetic field.



VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm=20% Hz (a=150m, a=100m)
 1cm=10% Hz (a=50m)
 IN-PHASE - SOLID / QUADRATURE - DASHED



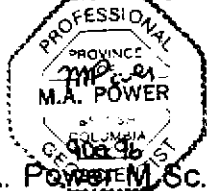
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.	BREAKAWAY PROPERTY	
COMPOSITE PROFILE LINE 10150 E	MINING DISTRICT: WATSON LAKE	
	NTS: 1:5 K/1	SCALE: 1:2500
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.	OPERATOR: C.L./D.H.	
	DATE: 18NOV96	FIGURE: BR-5

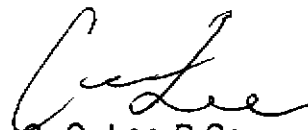
16.0 CONCLUSION

The results of the field work lead to the following general operational conclusions:

- a. Ground HLEM and total magnetic field surveys are particularly necessary to screen weak airborne EM anomalies for additional follow-up. The effective depth of investigation of an airborne system is putatively 75 m but this is only under the most ideal of circumstances (ie. flat country with extremely conductive targets in very resistive host bedrock). Conductances derived from weak airborne responses are subject to large errors. Resurveying with a ground HLEM system is the only way of definitively investigating these anomalies.
- b. If the ground program is based on helicopter-borne electromagnetic data and it can be demonstrated that the probable targets are not extremely conductive (ie. <40 S), the Genie SE-88 system could be used in place of the Maxmin system. The Genie system does not require a reference cable and can be conducted on lines which are not cut. A major problem with the system is that it produces no response over extremely conductive targets (eg. pyrrhotite- or chalcopyrite-rich targets).

Respectfully submitted
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.


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


 C. C. Lee B.Sc.
 Geologist

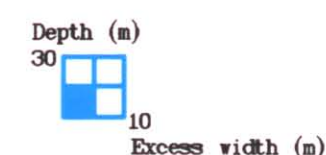
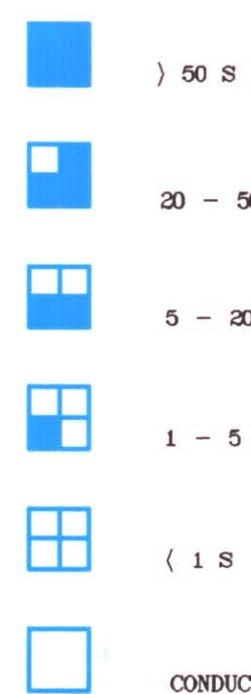
REFERENCES CITED

- Telford, W.M., L.P. Geldart and R.E. Sheriff (1990) Applied Geophysics (2nd Edition)
New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Ketola, M. and M. Puranen (1967) Type curves for the interpretation of Slingram
(horizontal loop) anomalies over tabular bodies. Geological Survey of Finland
Report of Investigations No. 1.
- Varre, T. (1990) Apex Parametrics Maxmin I-9 manual. Uxbridge: Apex Parametrics.

6883500N
643400E

6883500N
643400E

LEGEND
Conductance (880 Hz)



CONDUCTOR AXIS



CONTOUR INTERVAL: 100 nT



SCALE: 1:5000

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

NTS: 105 K/1
(Grid registered to UTM Datum NAD 27)

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD SURVEY

CONTOUR MAP

FIG. BR - 1

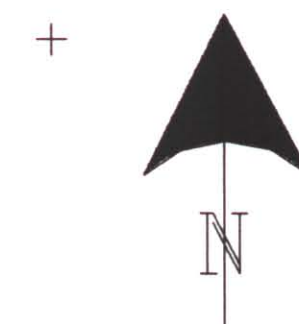
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.

093629

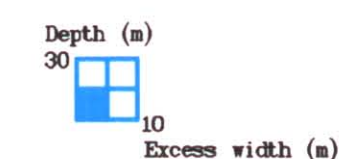
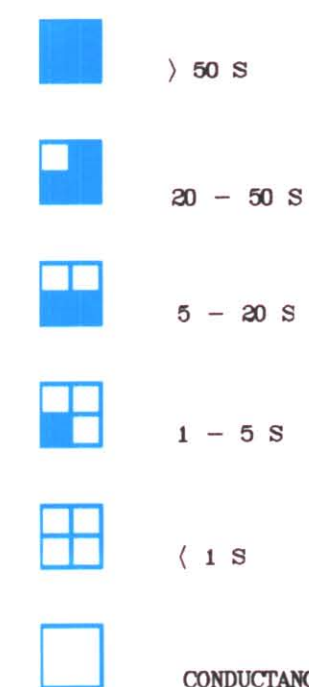
①

6883500N
643400E

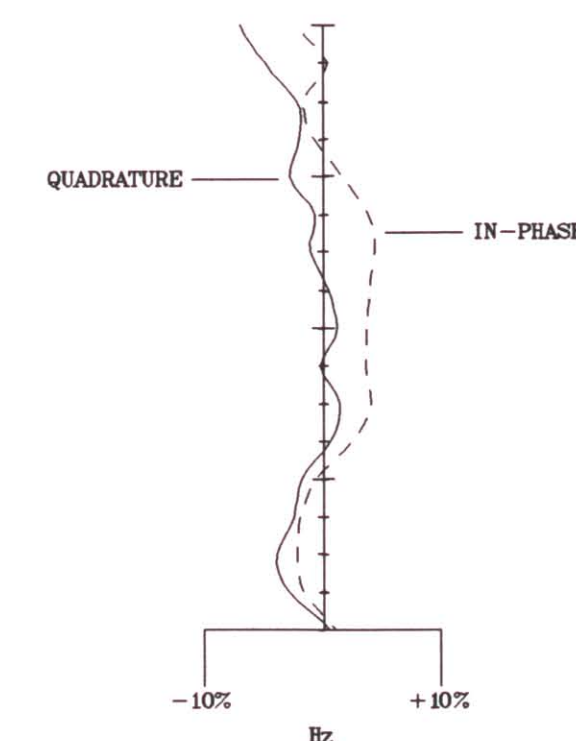
6883500N
644400E



LEGEND
Conductance (880 Hz)



CONDUCTOR AXIS



0 metres 200

SCALE: 1:5000

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

NTS: 105 K/1
(Grid registered to UTM Datum NAD 27)

MAXMIN I-9 SURVEY
100m COILS - 220 Hz

STACKED PROFILES

FIG. BR - 2

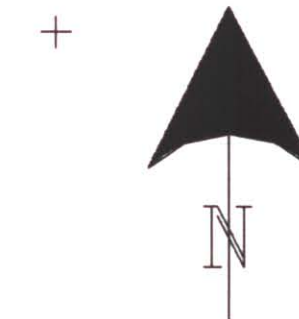
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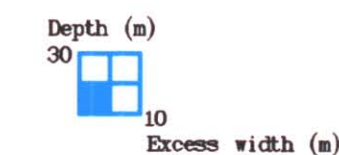
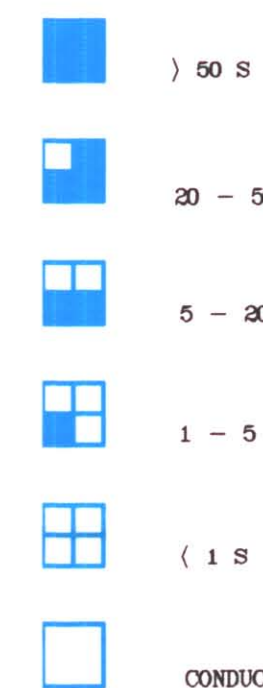
2

+ 6883500N
643400E

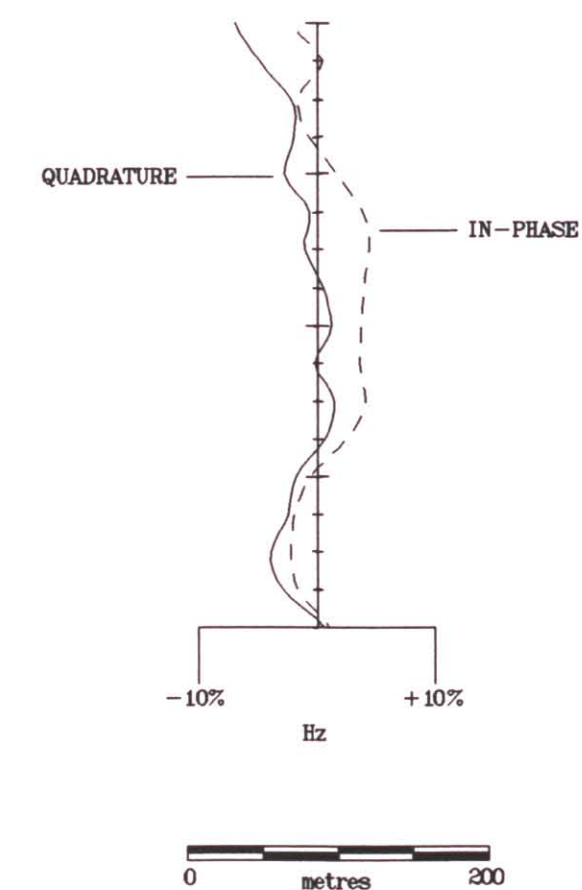
+ 6883500N
644400E



LEGEND
Conductance (880 Hz)



CONDUCTOR AXIS



SCALE: 1:5000

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

NTS: 105 K/1
(Grid registered to UTM Datum NAD 27)

MAXMIN I-9 SURVEY
100 m COILS - 880 Hz

STACKED PROFILES

FIG. BR - 3

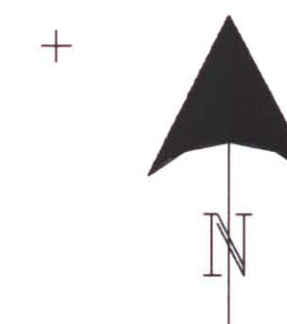
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.

093629

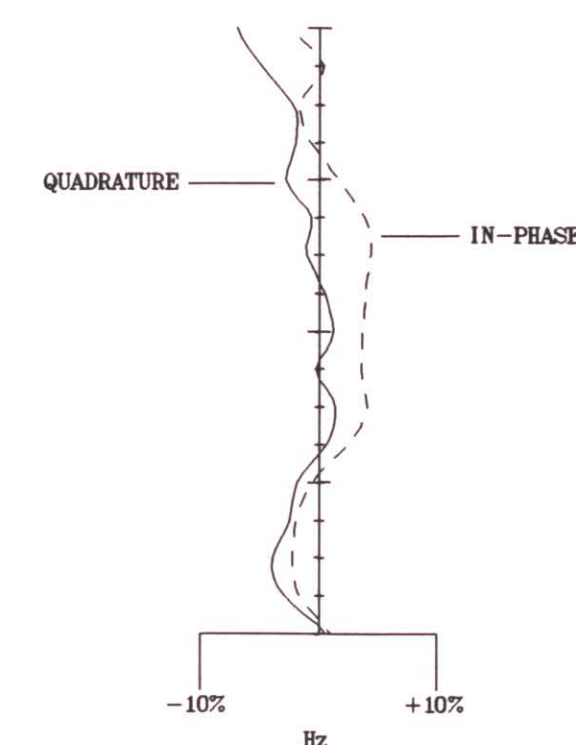
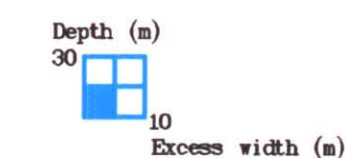
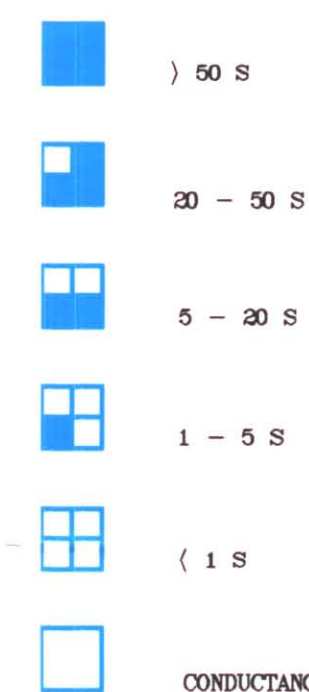
3

6883500N
643400E

6883500N
644400E



LEGEND
Conductance (880 Hz)



0 metres 200

SCALE: 1:5000

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

BREAKAWAY PROPERTY

NTS: 105 K/1
(Grid registered to UTM Datum NAD 27)

MAXMIN I-9 SURVEY
100 m COILS - 3520 Hz

STACKED PROFILES

FIG. BR - 4

AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.

093629

4

APPENDIX III

GPS DATA

Breakaway Property
GPS Survey Coordinates

Data Quality: Standard = The surveyed positions were recorded in 3D mode and were differentially corrected. The reported UTM coordinates are within 1 to 5 meters of their actual locations; Poor = >25% of the surveyed positions were recorded in 2D mode; Uncorrected = The surveyed positions were not differentially corrected; N/S = No survey data available.

Base Station: W = Westmin Resources Limited base station at Wolverine Lake; WL = Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks base station at Williams Lake; DL = Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks base station at Dease Lake; RR = Department of Renewable Resources (Forestry) at Whitehorse.

A. Expatriate Resources Ltd. Claim Posts

Claim	Posts 1	Posts 2	UTM Coordinates		Data Quality	Base Station	Date
			Northing	Easting			
Breakaway	1, 2	-	6882318	645398	Poor	WL	05/29/96
	3, 4	1, 2	6882380	644985	Poor	WL	05/29/96
	5, 6	3, 4	6882455	644541	Poor	WL	05/29/96
	7, 8	5, 6	6882575	644049	Poor	WL	05/29/96
	9, 10	7, 8	-	-	N/S	WL	-
	-	9, 10	-	-	N/S	WL	-
Breakaway	11, 12	-	-	-	N/S	WL	-
	13, 14	11, 12	6881861	643354	Poor	WL	05/29/96
	-	13, 14	6881980	642917	Poor	WL	05/29/96
Breakaway	15, 16	-	6882058	646224	Poor	WL	05/29/96
	17, 18	15, 16	6882200	645807	Poor	WL	05/29/96
	-	17, 18	6882318	645398	Poor	WL	05/29/96
Breakaway	19, 20	-	-	-	N/S	WL	-
	21, 22	19, 20	6882913	642753	Poor	WL	05/29/96
	-	21, 22	-	-	N/S	WL	-
Breakaway	23, 24	-	6882868	646458	Standard	WL	06/04/96
	25, 26	23, 24	6883010	646027	Standard	WL	06/04/96
	27, 28	25, 26	6883160	645857	Uncorrected	WL	06/04/96
	29, 30	27, 28	6883221	645208	Standard	WL	06/02/96
	31, 32	29, 30	6883346	644794	Standard	WL	06/02/96
	33, 34	31, 32	6883438	644387	Standard	WL	06/02/96
	35, 36	33, 34	-	-	N/S	WL	-
	37, 38	35, 36	-	-	N/S	WL	-
	39, 40	37, 38	-	-	N/S	WL	-
	-	39, 40	6883907	642671	Standard	WL	06/02/96

APPENDIX IV
CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
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V6B 1L8

Project: Finlayson **BREAKAWAY**
Comments:

Page: 1-A
Total Pages: 1
Certificate Date: 06-JUN-96
Invoice No.: 19620037
P.O. Number: 0
Account: MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9620037

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au g/t FA+AA	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
058009M	258 295	0.015	0.6	0.70	1580	80	< 0.5	44	0.31	< 0.5	< 1	65	110	>15.00	10	< 1	0.32	< 10	0.11	90
058010M	258 295	0.010	0.8	0.74	1295	220	< 0.5	42	0.19	< 0.5	< 1	44	83	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.42	10	0.15	190
058011M	258 295	0.015	1.2	0.66	6890	150	< 0.5	64	0.41	< 0.5	1	28	255	>15.00	10	< 1	0.30	< 10	0.34	200
058012M	258 295	0.005	0.6	1.35	4610	80	< 0.5	26	0.31	< 0.5	1	49	361	>15.00	20	< 1	0.47	< 10	0.58	220
058013M	258 295	0.010	0.4	2.07	4650	10	< 0.5	40	0.17	< 0.5	< 1	50	323	>15.00	30	< 1	0.19	< 10	1.53	410
058014M	258 295	0.035	0.8	1.07	4260	< 10	< 0.5	60	0.14	< 0.5	< 1	60	480	>15.00	10	< 1	0.26	< 10	0.54	185
058015M	258 295	0.060	1.4	0.86	7940	10	< 0.5	94	0.18	< 0.5	< 1	29	627	>15.00	10	< 1	0.64	< 10	0.16	100
058016M	258 295	0.015	0.4	1.56	3060	20	< 0.5	26	0.17	< 0.5	1	67	518	>15.00	10	< 1	0.27	< 10	0.86	235
058017M	258 295	0.005	0.2	1.72	942	50	< 0.5	10	0.31	< 0.5	< 1	55	104	8.39	10	< 1	0.47	< 10	1.41	305
058018M	258 295	0.020	0.8	1.22	5260	110	< 0.5	36	0.27	< 0.5	2	47	458	>15.00	10	< 1	0.62	< 10	0.66	210
058019M	258 295	< 0.005	< 0.2	2.29	1095	40	< 0.5	6	0.43	< 0.5	30	896	248	13.45	10	< 1	0.09	< 10	4.29	325
058020M	258 295	< 0.005	< 0.2	3.58	224	10	< 0.5	< 2	1.74	< 0.5	62	1090	135	6.71	10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	8.72	950

CERTIFICATION:

Hart Bichler



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Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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Project: Finlayson *BREAKAWAY*
Comments:

Page: 1-B
Total Pages: 1
Certificate Date: 06-JUN-96
Invoice No.: I9620037
P.O. Number: 0
Account: MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9620037

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
058009M	258 295	9	0.03	6	760	24	< 2	1	104	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	82	< 10	90
058010M	258 295	12	0.04	3	360	26	< 2	1	91	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	70	< 10	38
058011M	258 295	10	0.07	4	330	30	< 2	1	182	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	91	< 10	70
058012M	258 295	18	0.04	3	330	14	< 2	1	130	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	144	< 10	108
058013M	258 295	19	0.03	3	370	14	< 2	3	83	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	144	< 10	78
058014M	258 295	14	0.05	1	140	30	< 2	1	105	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	65	90	46
058015M	258 295	10	0.10	1	120	38	< 2	1	264	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	47	20	34
058016M	258 295	10	0.04	7	610	12	< 2	2	102	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	100	< 10	56
058017M	258 295	3	0.05	7	1380	6	< 2	1	156	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	35	< 10	32
058018M	258 295	3	0.06	9	390	20	< 2	1	178	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	81	10	50
058019M	258 295	< 1	0.01	340	370	< 2	< 2	6	52	0.03	< 10	< 10	89	< 10	92
058020M	258 295	< 1	0.01	587	310	< 2	< 2	8	49	0.02	< 10	< 10	84	< 10	90

CERTIFICATION:

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Page 1 of 1
Total Pages 1
Certificate Date: 22-JUN-96
Invoice No. 19620846
P.O. Number
Account MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9620846

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
058021 M	205 226	< 0.2	3.98	18	10	0.5	< 2	2.00	3.5	45	723	257	4.70	< 10	< 1	0.03	100	4.48	1155	< 1
058022 M	205 226	< 0.2	2.92	18	50	0.5	< 2	0.24	< 0.5	18	76	28	5.31	< 10	< 1	0.21	30	1.21	715	< 1
058023 M	205 226	0.2	1.18	332	70	0.5	< 2	1.10	< 0.5	15	47	38	4.72	< 10	< 1	0.27	30	0.20	810	< 1
058024 M	205 226	< 0.2	1.09	8	90	0.5	< 2	0.50	< 0.5	14	35	23	3.99	< 10	< 1	0.30	40	0.14	390	< 1
058025 M	205 226	< 0.2	5.57	10	370	1.0	< 2	5.06	0.5	12	69	36	3.43	10	1	0.73	30	1.65	895	< 1

CERTIFICATION:

Hart Bickler



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Project : BREAKAWAY
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Certificate Date: 22-JUN-96
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Comments:

Page 1 of 1
Total Pages 1
Certificate Date: 20-JUN-96
Invoice No. 19620845
P.O. Number
Account MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9620845

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag oz/T	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %					
058026M	208	226	< 5	0.02	0.06	0.01	< 0.01					
058027M	208	226	< 5	0.27	0.47	0.01	0.02					

CERTIFICATION:

Signature



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Project : F.P. BREAKAWAY
Comments:

Page 1 of 1
Total : 1
Certificate Date: 22-JUN-96
Invoice No. : 19620842
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9620842

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
058028	205 226	< 0.2	3.05	8	150	0.5	< 2	2.72	< 0.5	13	66	11	2.91	10	< 1	0.16	30	2.37	500	3
058029	205 226	< 0.2	5.44	22	380	1.5	< 2	2.17	< 0.5	12	103	28	3.22	10	< 1	0.97	30	2.15	600	2
058030	205 226	0.2	4.78	< 2	160	1.5	2	4.50	0.5	7	84	44	3.69	10	< 1	0.69	30	2.63	1210	< 1
058031	205 226	0.2	4.19	< 2	80	1.5	2	3.87	0.5	12	101	44	3.29	10	< 1	0.26	30	1.60	730	< 1
058032	205 226	0.8	4.01	< 2	190	1.5	16	1.47	6.5	14	73	73	3.96	10	< 1	0.37	30	1.74	840	2
058033	205 226	< 0.2	6.41	< 2	300	1.5	2	2.79	0.5	12	128	67	3.85	20	1	0.66	10	1.56	495	3
058034	205 226	0.2	5.98	< 2	180	1.5	6	2.26	< 0.5	26	169	132	6.44	20	< 1	1.68	< 10	2.62	890	1
058035	205 226	0.2	3.11	< 2	90	1.0	< 2	0.30	6.5	15	122	71	6.40	10	< 1	0.18	10	1.43	1540	3
058036	205 226	0.8	5.58	160	100	1.5	6	2.38	9.0	15	61	220	9.83	30	< 1	0.15	< 10	1.99	2250	5
058037	205 226	0.2	7.06	< 2	140	2.5	2	3.49	1.5	14	104	100	4.54	30	< 1	0.27	10	1.78	645	4
058038	205 226	< 0.2	0.24	< 2	20	< 0.5	< 2	>15.00	< 0.5	1	12	12	0.66	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.45	190	< 1

CERTIFICATION:

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Chemex Labs Ltd.

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C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
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Project : F.P. BREAKAWAY
Comments:

Page : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 22-JUN-96
Invoice No. : 19620842
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9620842

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
058028	205 226	0.10	34	1130	12	2	5	112	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	56	< 10	112
058029	205 226	0.43	31	610	2	6	7	125	0.08	< 10	< 10	58	< 10	130
058030	205 226	0.44	30	350	8	< 2	5	133	0.07	< 10	< 10	35	< 10	158
058031	205 226	0.42	26	410	12	< 2	6	135	0.19	< 10	< 10	40	< 10	114
058032	205 226	0.29	30	400	18	2	5	99	0.04	< 10	< 10	33	< 10	524
058033	205 226	0.70	37	330	2	8	12	218	0.10	< 10	< 10	126	50	178
058034	205 226	0.32	67	1280	2	4	15	148	0.30	< 10	< 10	211	< 10	170
058035	205 226	0.03	45	470	26	< 2	7	21	0.04	< 10	< 10	73	< 10	694
058036	205 226	0.25	39	360	84	6	8	132	0.04	< 10	< 10	98	10	702
058037	205 226	0.76	32	270	14	10	10	322	0.10	< 10	< 10	69	< 10	204
058038	205 226	0.01	6	70	12	< 2	1	1170	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	27	< 10	20

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To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
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V6B 1L8

Project: F.P. BREAKAWAY
Comments:

Page: 1-A
Total Pages: 13
Certificate Date: 21-JUN-96
Invoice No.: 19620841
P.O. Number:
Account: MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9620841

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
12312	201 202	< 0.2	2.15	30	260	0.5	2	0.22	< 0.5	18	34	26	3.50	< 10	< 1	0.14	20	0.88	435	1
12313	201 202	< 0.2	2.14	36	200	< 0.5	2	0.22	0.5	18	51	26	3.00	< 10	< 1	0.12	10	1.02	475	1
12314	201 202	< 0.2	1.93	14	280	0.5	< 2	0.31	2.0	16	33	19	2.75	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.73	640	1
12315	201 202	< 0.2	2.80	46	240	0.5	10	0.46	0.5	20	54	30	3.23	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	1.32	505	1
12318	201 202	< 0.2	1.56	40	210	< 0.5	2	0.62	0.5	18	44	30	2.93	< 10	< 1	0.25	10	0.64	510	< 1
12321	201 202	0.2	2.73	16	160	0.5	4	0.20	0.5	26	65	57	4.42	< 10	< 1	0.07	20	1.34	320	1
12322	201 202	< 0.2	2.14	60	110	0.5	< 2	0.27	< 0.5	22	79	42	4.14	< 10	< 1	0.13	10	0.98	295	1
12324	201 202	0.2	1.67	32	170	< 0.5	4	0.38	4.0	16	32	20	2.88	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	0.64	260	1
12325	201 202	< 0.2	2.85	22	90	< 0.5	2	0.33	0.5	36	240	66	4.14	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	2.41	580	< 1
12326	201 202	0.2	1.95	34	150	< 0.5	6	0.23	< 0.5	19	36	22	2.96	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	0.86	365	< 1
12327	201 202	0.6	2.44	34	80	0.5	< 2	0.67	< 0.5	36	25	101	4.19	< 10	< 1	0.07	40	1.77	565	< 1
12328	201 202	< 0.2	1.77	36	170	< 0.5	2	0.75	< 0.5	12	25	16	2.86	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.99	250	< 1
12329	201 202	0.2	1.60	16	170	< 0.5	4	1.49	0.5	10	24	20	2.23	< 10	< 1	0.14	< 10	0.49	415	< 1
12330	201 202	< 0.2	1.74	22	200	0.5	< 2	0.90	0.5	14	32	21	2.47	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.65	615	< 1
12331	201 202	0.2	1.84	28	260	0.5	4	0.33	1.5	18	32	53	3.29	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.65	430	2
12332	201 202	0.2	1.29	8	190	< 0.5	< 2	4.01	3.0	16	26	56	2.77	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.61	915	< 1
12333	201 202	< 0.2	1.95	18	160	0.5	2	0.24	< 0.5	23	115	30	3.05	< 10	< 1	0.09	30	0.96	270	< 1
12334	201 202	< 0.2	2.04	42	210	0.5	2	0.36	< 0.5	21	110	47	3.73	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	0.98	375	< 1
12335	201 202	< 0.2	1.69	58	230	0.5	2	0.28	0.5	26	37	66	3.20	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	0.53	285	1
12337	201 202	0.2	2.02	70	340	1.0	4	0.85	0.5	26	56	166	3.43	< 10	< 1	0.26	20	0.66	630	1
12338	201 202	< 0.2	1.45	26	230	0.5	2	0.86	0.5	15	38	41	2.50	< 10	< 1	0.20	10	0.49	465	< 1
12339	201 202	< 0.2	1.62	28	130	< 0.5	2	0.51	0.5	22	46	23	3.16	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	0.62	245	< 1
12341	201 202	0.2	1.78	30	150	0.5	8	0.50	2.5	24	62	36	3.81	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.69	540	1
12342	201 202	0.2	1.50	30	410	< 0.5	< 2	3.65	0.5	12	31	36	2.37	< 10	< 1	0.20	10	0.70	380	1
12343	201 202	0.2	1.59	32	260	0.5	2	1.09	1.5	15	60	51	2.88	< 10	< 1	0.16	20	0.81	360	1
12344	201 202	< 0.2	1.72	28	280	0.5	< 2	0.41	0.5	17	45	33	2.98	< 10	< 1	0.15	20	0.68	360	2
12345	201 202	1.0	3.67	20	130	0.5	2	0.79	3.0	21	91	30	3.77	< 10	< 1	0.24	10	2.05	480	1
12346	201 202	0.2	2.71	28	190	0.5	2	0.56	1.0	19	48	31	3.17	< 10	< 1	0.14	10	0.93	490	1
12347	201 202	0.6	2.04	68	490	0.5	< 2	0.45	0.5	19	37	68	3.34	< 10	< 1	0.36	10	0.66	430	3
12348	201 202	< 0.2	2.10	24	250	0.5	2	0.27	1.0	23	50	38	3.14	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.69	350	1
12349	201 202	< 0.2	1.97	96	190	1.0	4	0.78	1.0	43	44	98	3.20	< 10	< 1	0.17	140	0.78	400	1
12350	201 202	< 0.2	1.92	34	160	0.5	< 2	0.24	< 0.5	16	64	29	3.14	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.83	285	1
14867	201 202	< 0.2	2.56	26	280	0.5	2	0.41	0.5	26	40	26	3.80	< 10	< 1	0.15	30	0.82	325	< 1
14868	201 202	0.2	2.08	26	370	0.5	< 2	0.47	1.0	18	31	30	3.05	< 10	< 1	0.21	20	0.71	805	< 1
14869	201 202	0.6	4.16	80	230	0.5	8	0.48	2.0	28	54	29	4.62	10	< 1	0.26	10	2.44	1350	< 1
14870	201 202	0.2	1.60	28	220	0.5	4	0.28	0.5	15	37	29	2.91	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	0.65	370	1
14871	201 202	19.2	2.94	16	160	0.5	70	0.40	5.0	26	47	27	4.25	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	1.06	590	< 1
14872	201 202	< 0.2	2.54	12	160	0.5	6	0.23	0.5	29	178	39	4.29	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	1.34	470	1
14873	201 202	0.2	1.68	74	360	0.5	2	0.46	0.5	25	48	56	3.43	< 10	< 1	0.20	20	0.57	490	1
14874	201 202	< 0.2	1.82	62	350	0.5	4	0.13	0.5	21	36	26	3.56	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.57	240	1

CERTIFICATION:



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: F.P. BREAKAWAY
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Page: 1-B
Total Pages: 3
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9620841

SAMPLE	PREP	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
12312	201 202	0.02	33	320	48	< 2	3	23	0.03	< 10	< 10	43	10	86
12313	201 202	0.04	39	260	28	< 2	4	19	0.04	< 10	< 10	55	20	126
12314	201 202	0.04	29	400	46	< 2	3	22	0.04	< 10	< 10	47	< 10	348
12315	201 202	0.08	41	380	38	< 2	4	35	0.05	< 10	< 10	46	10	312
12318	201 202	0.02	40	400	14	< 2	3	39	0.04	< 10	< 10	48	10	108
12321	201 202	0.03	50	490	10	< 2	4	22	0.05	< 10	< 10	60	30	110
12322	201 202	0.02	63	240	32	< 2	3	16	0.02	< 10	< 10	37	20	142
12324	201 202	0.02	30	290	22	< 2	2	22	0.04	< 10	< 10	49	20	318
12325	201 202	0.01	93	380	10	< 2	12	14	0.07	< 10	< 10	110	10	114
12326	201 202	0.02	36	190	40	< 2	2	15	0.03	< 10	< 10	34	10	126
12327	201 202	0.01	51	480	44	< 2	3	23	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	23	10	78
12328	201 202	0.03	22	250	24	< 2	1	50	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	21	< 10	98
12329	201 202	0.04	21	310	14	< 2	2	76	0.03	< 10	< 10	42	< 10	140
12330	201 202	0.05	27	220	40	< 2	3	62	0.03	< 10	< 10	38	< 10	108
12331	201 202	0.01	39	280	38	< 2	4	23	0.02	< 10	< 10	44	50	316
12332	201 202	0.05	150	890	10	< 2	1	358	0.01	< 10	< 10	22	< 10	248
12333	201 202	0.01	73	240	22	< 2	4	17	0.05	< 10	< 10	64	10	120
12334	201 202	0.03	92	320	12	< 2	4	25	0.03	< 10	< 10	52	10	96
12335	201 202	0.01	61	300	32	< 2	3	21	0.03	< 10	< 10	43	10	196
12337	201 202	0.03	115	750	14	< 2	5	52	0.03	< 10	< 10	60	10	124
12338	201 202	0.03	45	490	6	< 2	3	51	0.04	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	84
12339	201 202	0.03	46	220	12	< 2	2	29	0.03	< 10	< 10	37	10	136
12341	201 202	0.03	79	210	102	< 2	3	34	0.02	< 10	< 10	43	10	462
12342	201 202	0.04	37	740	20	< 2	3	116	0.03	< 10	< 10	42	< 10	118
12343	201 202	0.03	63	750	30	< 2	3	73	0.02	< 10	< 10	43	10	212
12344	201 202	0.01	42	470	22	< 2	5	26	0.06	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	144
12345	201 202	0.05	52	190	30	< 2	5	33	0.04	< 10	< 10	58	10	398
12346	201 202	0.07	45	230	46	< 2	4	37	0.04	< 10	< 10	43	10	186
12347	201 202	0.01	55	610	24	< 2	5	35	0.03	< 10	< 10	80	< 10	142
12348	201 202	0.02	54	330	18	< 2	4	20	0.04	< 10	< 10	50	10	192
12349	201 202	0.03	111	720	36	< 2	4	63	0.02	< 10	< 10	43	10	296
12350	201 202	0.01	57	210	34	< 2	3	19	0.04	< 10	< 10	46	10	146
14867	201 202	0.01	37	260	32	< 2	4	25	0.01	< 10	< 10	60	10	114
14868	201 202	0.03	31	240	18	< 2	3	29	0.01	< 10	< 10	46	< 10	176
14869	201 202	0.04	46	270	48	< 2	6	21	0.11	< 10	< 10	57	10	584
14870	201 202	0.01	35	380	28	< 2	4	21	0.05	< 10	< 10	48	10	134
14871	201 202	0.05	38	600	780	< 2	4	26	0.06	< 10	< 10	56	10	1465
14872	201 202	0.01	90	190	22	< 2	4	19	0.03	< 10	< 10	56	20	158
14873	201 202	0.01	54	510	14	< 2	3	39	0.03	< 10	< 10	48	10	154
14874	201 202	0.01	31	580	12	< 2	1	25	0.01	< 10	< 10	45	10	164

CERTIFICATION:

Hart Bickler



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Page: 2-A
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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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
14875	201	< 0.2	1.23	70	150	< 0.5	< 2	0.25	0.5	18	19	48	1.73	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.27	430	< 1
14876	201	< 0.2	2.12	28	350	0.5	2	0.27	< 0.5	30	43	46	3.81	< 10	< 1	0.13	30	0.68	610	< 1
14877	201	< 0.2	1.81	10	370	< 0.5	2	0.42	1.5	24	90	25	2.88	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.77	500	< 1
14878	201	< 0.2	1.72	22	210	< 0.5	< 2	0.37	0.5	18	64	18	2.77	< 10	< 1	0.10	< 10	0.75	275	< 1
14879	201	< 0.2	3.18	22	210	0.5	2	0.51	1.5	27	41	36	3.53	< 10	< 1	0.12	10	1.03	530	< 1
14880	201	0.2	3.07	36	320	0.5	8	0.25	0.5	22	37	40	3.85	< 10	< 1	0.12	10	0.87	595	1
14881	201	< 0.2	3.18	22	100	< 0.5	6	0.27	< 0.5	18	43	11	3.82	< 10	< 1	0.08	40	1.97	215	1
14882	201	< 0.2	2.14	36	130	< 0.5	< 2	0.54	0.5	15	33	20	3.14	< 10	< 1	0.14	10	0.75	170	< 1
14883	201	< 0.2	1.27	42	450	< 0.5	< 2	0.31	0.5	8	29	15	2.59	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.47	245	< 1
14884	201	< 0.2	1.17	8	260	< 0.5	< 2	0.17	0.5	11	33	6	2.39	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.35	260	< 1
14885	201	< 0.2	1.59	20	350	0.5	4	0.23	2.0	22	42	26	3.07	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.47	525	< 1
14886	201	< 0.2	1.56	12	360	< 0.5	< 2	0.23	< 0.5	11	65	18	2.59	< 10	< 1	0.18	10	0.49	195	< 1
14887	201	< 0.2	1.65	8	370	1.0	< 2	0.30	< 0.5	11	35	27	2.90	< 10	< 1	0.22	20	0.38	490	5
14888	201	< 0.2	2.43	10	260	1.0	2	0.25	< 0.5	8	35	12	3.20	< 10	< 1	0.29	10	0.41	205	3
14889	201	< 0.2	1.69	14	320	0.5	2	0.30	0.5	14	45	46	2.87	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	0.44	400	< 1
14896	201	0.6	3.71	36	540	1.0	8	0.33	9.5	60	68	50	4.92	< 10	< 1	0.14	10	0.92	895	2
14897	201	< 0.2	1.97	8	260	< 0.5	< 2	0.42	1.5	17	72	14	3.17	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.69	285	2
14898	201	0.2	1.99	24	250	< 0.5	< 2	0.91	0.5	16	126	21	2.93	< 10	< 1	0.20	10	1.02	335	< 1
14899	201	0.2	2.02	36	240	0.5	< 2	0.59	2.0	19	36	25	3.08	< 10	< 1	0.29	10	0.55	710	< 1
14900	201	0.2	1.65	4	410	0.5	< 2	0.32	1.0	16	50	29	2.74	< 10	< 1	0.21	10	0.47	585	1
AA0501	201	< 0.2	1.29	18	360	< 0.5	< 2	0.34	< 0.5	9	24	23	2.13	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	0.37	240	< 1
AA0502	201	< 0.2	1.43	44	310	< 0.5	< 2	0.27	< 0.5	12	27	27	2.51	< 10	< 1	0.21	10	0.40	275	< 1
AA0503	201	0.2	1.52	32	560	0.5	2	0.40	< 0.5	13	31	28	2.73	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	0.47	500	1
AA0504	201	0.2	1.41	18	510	< 0.5	< 2	1.62	0.5	15	42	46	2.50	< 10	< 1	0.20	10	0.80	635	< 1
AA0505	201	0.2	1.58	26	460	0.5	< 2	0.43	0.5	21	45	47	3.01	< 10	< 1	0.27	10	0.49	1020	1
AA0506	201	0.2	1.66	30	470	0.5	< 2	0.93	1.0	25	39	90	4.29	< 10	< 1	0.32	10	0.57	1045	< 1
AA0507	201	< 0.2	1.08	18	210	< 0.5	< 2	0.29	< 0.5	7	25	13	2.28	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.41	220	< 1
AA0508	201	< 0.2	1.87	38	310	0.5	< 2	0.51	< 0.5	15	37	42	3.30	< 10	< 1	0.29	10	0.52	255	3
AA0509	201	< 0.2	1.65	32	390	0.5	< 2	0.33	< 0.5	15	44	31	3.23	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	0.51	285	< 1
AA0510	201	< 0.2	2.39	54	270	0.5	< 2	0.50	< 0.5	33	53	51	4.35	< 10	< 1	0.21	30	0.61	475	< 1
AA0511	201	< 0.2	1.86	< 2	200	< 0.5	< 2	0.95	< 0.5	11	38	12	2.85	< 10	< 1	0.15	< 10	0.49	240	1
AA0512	201	0.6	2.63	20	430	1.5	6	0.97	1.0	41	62	125	5.43	< 10	< 1	0.51	10	0.75	3390	3
AA0514	201	< 0.2	0.92	14	290	< 0.5	2	0.30	< 0.5	7	22	14	2.07	< 10	< 1	0.13	10	0.30	230	1
AA0515	201	< 0.2	1.85	20	350	0.5	< 2	0.31	< 0.5	11	37	22	3.27	< 10	< 1	0.26	20	0.55	295	1
AA0516	201	< 0.2	1.02	10	400	< 0.5	< 2	0.39	< 0.5	8	23	16	2.54	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.31	210	1
AA0518	201	< 0.2	1.15	< 2	240	< 0.5	< 2	0.34	< 0.5	8	20	22	1.99	< 10	< 1	0.21	10	0.36	345	1
AA0519	201	0.2	1.78	12	600	0.5	< 2	0.41	< 0.5	10	29	38	2.61	< 10	< 1	0.24	30	0.46	365	1
AA0520	201	< 0.2	1.32	14	290	0.5	< 2	0.34	< 0.5	10	27	21	2.26	< 10	< 1	0.18	10	0.44	305	1
AA0521	201	< 0.2	0.86	10	260	< 0.5	< 2	0.45	< 0.5	8	15	20	1.83	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.32	365	1
AA0523	201	< 0.2	1.06	10	340	0.5	< 2	0.52	0.5	10	17	34	2.43	< 10	< 1	0.26	20	0.39	425	1

CERTIFICATION:

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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
14875	201 202	0.03	22	540	18	< 2	1	23	0.03	< 10	< 10	30	< 10	132
14876	201 202	< 0.01	55	470	16	< 2	5	20	0.02	< 10	< 10	51	10	160
14877	201 202	0.01	66	230	12	< 2	4	26	0.05	< 10	< 10	62	10	332
14878	201 202	< 0.01	43	280	12	< 2	3	21	0.08	< 10	< 10	59	< 10	158
14879	201 202	0.11	46	450	20	< 2	4	53	0.07	< 10	< 10	49	10	374
14880	201 202	0.04	52	310	196	< 2	3	35	0.01	< 10	< 10	39	30	158
14881	201 202	0.01	30	280	70	< 2	3	15	0.01	< 10	< 10	36	10	118
14882	201 202	0.01	28	170	28	< 2	2	23	0.01	< 10	< 10	47	< 10	82
14883	201 202	0.01	28	620	18	< 2	2	24	0.03	< 10	< 10	52	< 10	132
14884	201 202	< 0.01	18	180	8	< 2	1	12	0.03	< 10	< 10	41	< 10	106
14885	201 202	0.01	42	240	12	< 2	3	18	0.03	< 10	< 10	53	30	326
14886	201 202	0.01	37	190	10	< 2	2	20	0.03	< 10	< 10	49	< 10	62
14887	201 202	0.01	30	290	32	< 2	4	33	0.03	< 10	< 10	46	10	86
14888	201 202	0.01	19	460	18	< 2	2	25	0.02	< 10	< 10	62	10	98
14889	201 202	0.02	70	240	12	< 2	3	24	0.04	< 10	< 10	56	10	122
14896	201 202	0.01	79	430	20	< 2	5	24	0.09	< 10	< 10	109	40	1540
14897	201 202	< 0.01	40	180	14	< 2	3	22	0.08	< 10	< 10	86	10	290
14898	201 202	0.03	63	390	34	< 2	4	74	0.05	< 10	< 10	67	< 10	172
14899	201 202	0.01	30	260	28	< 2	4	42	0.04	< 10	< 10	58	< 10	326
14900	201 202	0.01	50	290	12	< 2	3	31	0.03	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	118
AA0501	201 202	0.03	23	600	10	< 2	2	29	0.03	< 10	< 10	51	< 10	90
AA0502	201 202	0.03	29	730	12	< 2	2	27	0.03	< 10	< 10	57	< 10	92
AA0503	201 202	0.01	30	590	10	< 2	3	37	0.03	< 10	< 10	63	< 10	100
AA0504	201 202	0.02	41	1000	6	< 2	4	124	0.06	< 10	< 10	59	< 10	96
AA0505	201 202	0.01	45	540	16	< 2	4	32	0.04	< 10	< 10	58	10	130
AA0506	201 202	0.01	68	1880	16	< 4	3	57	0.02	< 10	< 10	57	10	236
AA0507	201 202	< 0.01	20	490	12	< 2	1	21	0.03	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	94
AA0508	201 202	0.01	37	360	16	< 2	4	37	0.03	< 10	< 10	67	10	102
AA0509	201 202	0.01	34	420	14	< 2	5	23	0.05	< 10	< 10	64	< 10	88
AA0510	201 202	0.01	55	210	14	< 2	4	36	0.05	< 10	< 10	74	10	92
AA0511	201 202	0.02	20	100	6	< 2	4	47	0.10	< 10	< 10	67	< 10	50
AA0512	201 202	0.01	79	1260	26	< 4	5	65	0.03	< 10	< 10	60	10	248
AA0514	201 202	0.03	14	840	10	< 2	1	28	0.03	< 10	< 10	45	10	66
AA0515	201 202	0.01	32	610	10	< 2	3	29	0.04	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	90
AA0516	201 202	< 0.01	18	640	16	< 2	1	35	0.03	< 10	< 10	49	< 10	90
AA0518	201 202	0.01	17	790	12	< 2	2	31	0.03	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	72
AA0519	201 202	0.01	35	570	12	< 2	3	35	0.03	< 10	< 10	58	10	98
AA0520	201 202	0.01	21	410	10	< 2	2	24	0.04	< 10	< 10	43	10	66
AA0521	201 202	0.01	16	680	14	< 2	1	36	0.02	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	74
AA0523	201 202	0.01	20	910	16	< 2	3	36	0.02	< 10	< 10	38	10	84

CERTIFICATION:

Janet B. Baker



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
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To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016 - 510 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1L8

Project: F.P. BREAKAWAY
Comments:

Page: 3-A
Total Pages: 3
Certificate Date: 21-JUN-96
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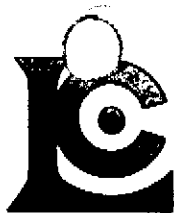
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9620841

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
AA0524	201 202	0.2	1.18	8	370	< 0.5	< 2	0.43	0.5	9	21	23	2.17	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	0.40	375	2
AA0525	201 202	< 0.2	1.04	12	220	0.5	< 2	0.25	< 0.5	6	17	17	2.01	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	0.32	320	2
AA0526	201 202	< 0.2	1.05	8	300	< 0.5	2	0.15	0.5	7	21	12	2.26	< 10	< 1	0.14	10	0.32	380	1
AA0527	201 202	0.2	1.26	8	640	0.5	< 2	0.37	0.5	12	22	27	2.38	< 10	< 1	0.13	20	0.32	2000	2
AA0528	201 202	< 0.2	1.07	14	270	< 0.5	< 2	0.65	< 0.5	4	20	10	1.92	< 10	< 1	0.14	10	0.37	205	< 1
AA0529	201 202	< 0.2	1.47	14	260	< 0.5	< 2	0.07	< 0.5	5	15	15	1.95	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.23	180	< 1
AA0533	201 202	< 0.2	1.45	< 2	120	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	3	15	15	2.43	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.19	130	1
AA0566	201 202	< 0.2	1.25	12	220	0.5	< 2	0.37	0.5	11	36	24	2.45	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.40	215	1
AA0567	201 202	< 0.2	1.49	14	280	0.5	2	1.13	< 0.5	10	46	23	2.37	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	0.53	190	1
AA0568	201 202	0.6	2.13	36	260	1.0	2	0.69	1.5	26	57	72	3.38	< 10	< 1	0.23	50	0.75	405	1
AA0569	201 202	< 0.2	1.54	52	230	0.5	< 2	0.81	4.5	13	42	55	2.45	< 10	< 1	0.20	20	0.54	265	< 1
AA0570	201 202	0.2	2.65	32	560	0.5	< 2	1.32	2.5	16	43	40	3.35	< 10	< 1	0.31	10	0.82	630	3
AA0571	201 202	< 0.2	1.32	26	580	0.5	< 2	0.41	< 0.5	15	28	41	2.74	< 10	< 1	0.18	10	0.42	255	1
AA0572	201 202	< 0.2	1.43	20	290	0.5	2	0.25	< 0.5	15	63	25	2.83	< 10	< 1	0.22	10	0.56	450	1
AA0573	201 202	< 0.2	1.67	32	200	0.5	2	0.30	< 0.5	30	163	42	3.23	< 10	< 1	0.21	10	1.03	565	3
AA0574	201 202	< 0.2	0.20	< 2	80	< 0.5	< 2	5.84	< 0.5	1	5	63	0.13	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.20	95	< 1
AA0575	201 202	0.6	1.77	24	470	< 0.5	< 2	1.63	1.5	17	63	79	2.82	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	1.08	595	< 1
AA0576	201 202	0.2	1.89	50	310	0.5	2	0.24	< 0.5	25	93	38	3.26	< 10	< 1	0.15	30	0.81	310	3
AA0577	201 202	< 0.2	2.98	44	540	0.5	< 2	0.78	< 0.5	22	47	40	3.71	< 10	< 1	0.33	20	0.89	545	1
AA0578	201 202	0.2	5.19	< 2	190	0.5	< 2	1.78	0.5	29	54	63	4.15	10	< 1	0.27	30	1.40	685	< 1
AA0639	201 202	0.2	2.51	14	350	< 0.5	< 2	0.63	< 0.5	23	141	36	3.92	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	1.21	495	< 1

CERTIFICATION:

Hart Bickler



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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
AA0524	201 202	0.02	21	920	18	< 2	3	34	0.02	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	132
AA0525	201 202	0.01	13	370	12	< 2	1	18	0.02	< 10	< 10	33	< 10	56
AA0526	201 202	0.01	15	210	14	< 2	1	14	0.03	< 10	< 10	39	< 10	58
AA0527	201 202	0.01	21	450	16	< 2	1	30	0.03	< 10	< 10	41	< 10	100
AA0528	201 202	0.02	12	320	10	< 2	1	41	0.02	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	56
AA0529	201 202	0.01	9	280	14	< 2	1	11	0.01	< 10	< 10	34	< 10	50
AA0533	201 202	0.01	9	300	10	< 2	1	7	0.01	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	38
AA0566	201 202	0.01	32	400	8	< 2	3	29	0.03	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	76
AA0567	201 202	0.02	32	520	12	< 2	3	85	0.03	< 10	< 10	46	< 10	82
AA0568	201 202	0.03	93	1010	28	2	5	57	0.03	< 10	< 10	59	< 10	266
AA0569	201 202	0.03	62	540	14	< 2	3	55	0.03	< 10	< 10	54	< 10	332
AA0570	201 202	0.10	45	840	22	2	5	89	0.05	< 10	< 10	66	< 10	222
AA0571	201 202	0.01	36	740	12	2	3	36	0.01	< 10	< 10	54	< 10	102
AA0572	201 202	0.01	44	540	10	< 2	3	20	0.04	< 10	< 10	48	10	88
AA0573	201 202	< 0.01	213	290	12	< 2	5	20	0.03	< 10	< 10	53	10	76
AA0574	201 202	0.01	46	760	2	< 2	< 1	337	< 0.01	< 10	40	3	< 10	42
AA0575	201 202	0.02	63	590	18	< 2	6	54	0.10	< 10	< 10	71	< 10	128
AA0576	201 202	0.01	83	490	14	< 2	4	19	0.05	< 10	< 10	66	< 10	98
AA0577	201 202	0.02	45	610	28	< 2	5	52	0.05	< 10	< 10	72	10	184
AA0578	201 202	0.26	45	410	28	2	7	122	0.12	< 10	< 10	47	10	132
AA0639	201 202	0.01	64	250	16	< 2	6	25	0.11	< 10	< 10	95	10	112

CERTIFICATION:

Hank Bickler