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

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

093659

describing

PROSPECTING, MAPPING, AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

on the

WINGER PROPERTY

Winger 1-16 Claims YB77131-YB77146

Latitude 61°22' N; Longitude 130°59' W

NTS 105G/6 and 105G/7

in the

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

Prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

A. Burgert, B.Sc.
January, 1997

BOX 4127, 2054 SECOND AVENUE, WHITEHORSE, Y.T. Y1A 3S9 TEL (403) 667 - 4415

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 $ 8,000.

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

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INTRODUCTION

Expatriate Resources Ltd. has a 100% interest in the Winger property which protects a previously unstaked target selected from a regional geochemical data base documenting results of 1973 exploration by a joint venture managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. Prospecting in 1973 also located a gossan associated with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Sixteen claims were staked in spring 1996 to cover scattered soil sample sites that had yielded weakly to strongly anomalous copper, lead and zinc values.

Field exploration was conducted during August 1996 by a four-person crew working from Expatriate's base camp on Finlayson Lake. The work consisted of reconnaissance soil geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting and was managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. Appendix I contains the Author's Statement of Qualifications.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in southeast Yukon at latitude 61°22'N and longitude 130°59'W on NTS map sheets 105G/6 and 105G/7 (Figure 1). It comprises sixteen contiguous mineral claims (Figure 2) registered with the Watson Lake 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*
Winger 1-16 claims	YB77131-YB77146	February 20, 2002

*Expiry date includes work done in 1996 which has been filed but not yet accepted for credit.

In 1996 the property was accessed by helicopter from Expatriate's base camp on Finlayson Lake (Km 232 on the Robert Campbell Highway). The property lies 41 km southwest of the base camp and 225 km northeast of Whitehorse. Helicopter support was provided by a Bell 206B Jet Ranger contracted from Kluane Helicopters of Haines Junction, Yukon. The helicopter was stationed at Expatriate's base camp on Finlayson Lake for the summer.

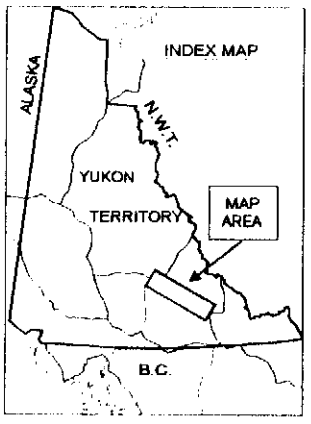
During the 1996 exploration program, most claim post locations were surveyed using Thimble Geoexplorer GPS units. Field readings were corrected using base station data from Westmin Resources Limited's camp at Wolverine Lake. GPS survey data appears in Appendix II.

Figure 1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

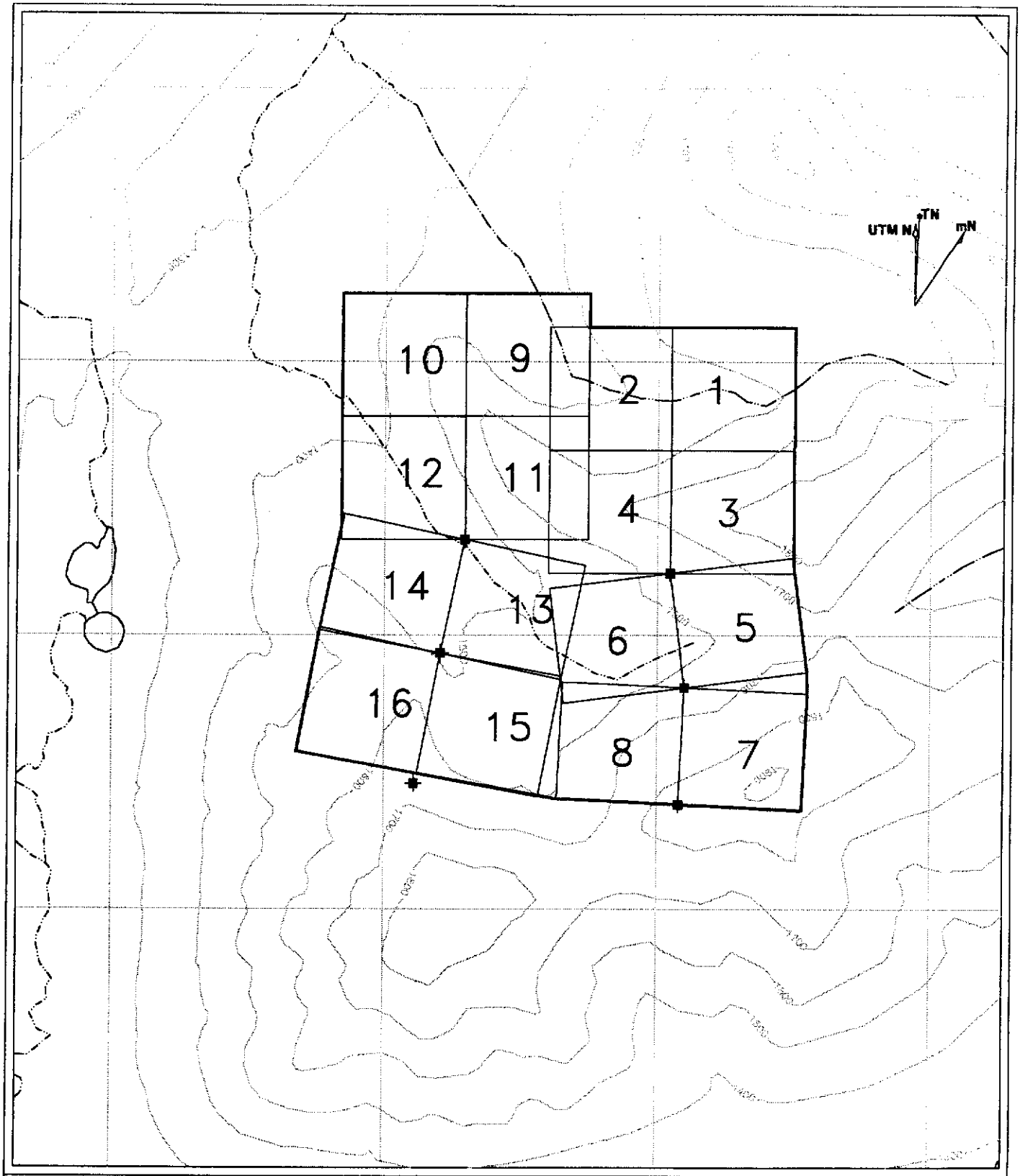
PROPERTY LOCATION

WINGER PROPERTY
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.



132°00'
130°00'
62°00'
61°00'
Hess River
FINLAYSON LAKE FAULT ZONE - NORTHEASTERN LIMIT OF FAVOURABLE ROCKS
TINTINA FAULT ZONE - 450 km RIGHT LATERAL OFFSET
Kudz Ze Kayah Deposit
Wolverine Zone
WINGER PROPERTY
Robert Campbell Hwy
Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Cominco Ltd.
Westmin Resources Ltd. and various joint venture partners
Others
Native Land Claims
0 10 20 30 40 50
Kilometres

August 26, 1998
Note: Claim boundaries are approximate
Expatriate Resources Ltd. does not assume responsibility for errors or omissions



Claim posts with corrected GPS location

STREAM

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

FIGURE 2

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

CLAIM LOCATION

WINGER PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE: 1:20,000	FILE : WI-CLI.DWG	
DRAWN: AB	PROJ: FP	DATE: 7-DEC-98

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Winger property lies within the Pelly Mountains, about 8 km northeast of the Tintina Trench. Creeks draining the property flow westward into Grass Lakes and eventually Big Campbell Creek which forms a part of the Pelly River watershed.

The claims are centred on a cirque with elevations ranging from 1360 m in the Grass Lakes valley along the property's northwestern boundary to 1920 m atop a ridge at the head of the cirque. Topographic relief is steep, typically 25 to 40°, with occasional impassable cliffs. The valley bottom is covered with Pleistocene deposits of glacial till.

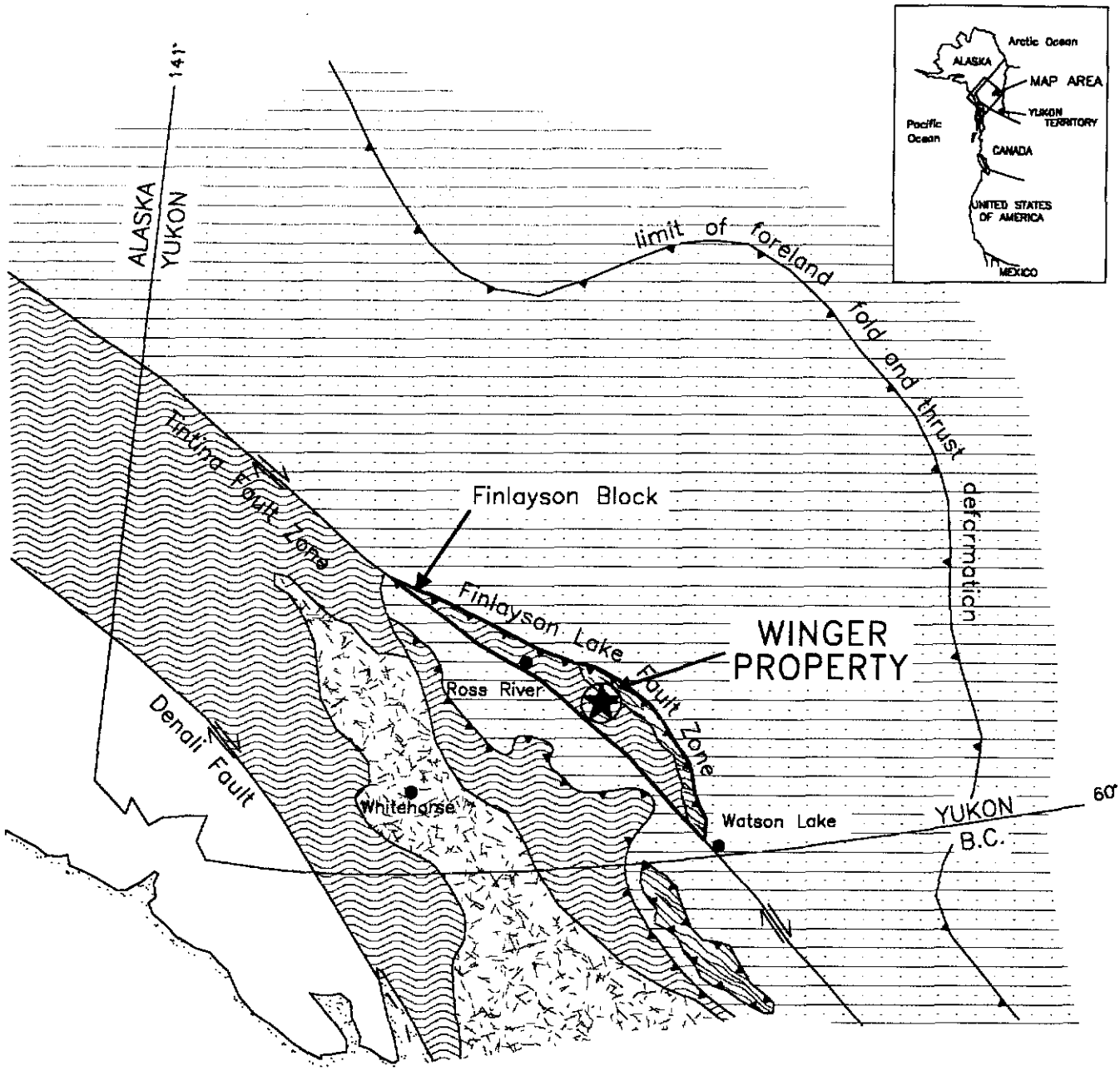
Vegetation consists of moderately dense growths of balsam fir and black spruce in the valley, giving way to buckbrush, willow and moss above 1540 m and eventually to scattered buckbrush, alpine grass and lichen at elevations exceeding 1700 m. Steep talus slopes and cliffs are vegetated only by lichen.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Winger property is located within the Finlayson Block, a 380 by 60 km area comprised primarily of the Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain geologic terranes (Figure 3). These terranes represent the innermost of the accreted or "suspect" terranes in the Canadian Cordillera (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). The northeastern margin of the block is the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone, a complex zone of steep and shallow faults related to transpressive suturing. The southwestern boundary of the block is the Tintina Fault, a major strike-slip fault with at least 450 km of dextral displacement during Late Cretaceous and/or Early Tertiary time (Tempelman-Kluit et al, 1976).

Regional mapping of the Finlayson Lake area was completed by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in the mid to late 1970's (Tempelman-Kluit, 1977, 1979). More recent regional studies have been published by Mortensen and Jilson (1985) and Mortensen (1992). The following discussion of the regional geology (Figure 4) is based partly on the published work and partly on unpublished mapping completed in 1996 (Tempelman-Kluit, personal communication 1996).

The Yukon-Tanana Terrane consists largely of Paleozoic continental margin and/or arc stratigraphy deposited on a continental basement of uncertain origin (Mortensen, 1992). The Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the Finlayson Lake area contains three major packages, collectively termed the Layered Metamorphic Sequence. The lowermost unit consists of garnet-mica schist with interbanded marbles, calc-silicates and calcareous schists near the top. The middle unit is a carbonaceous quartzite, schist or phyllite with rare conglomerates and locally extensive felsic and mafic volcanic interbands. Radiometric dating of the felsic metavolcanics in the Finlayson Block has consistently resulted in Late Devonian to Mississippian crystallization ages. Immediately south of Finlayson Lake, large isolated outcrops of marble and quartzite which are poorly dated as Early



Thrust fault

Steep fault

Yukon–Tanana Terrane

Slide Mountain Terrane

Stikinia and other Terranes

North American Miogeoclinal Strata

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

FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING

WINGER PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

0 100 200 300 400

KILOMETRES

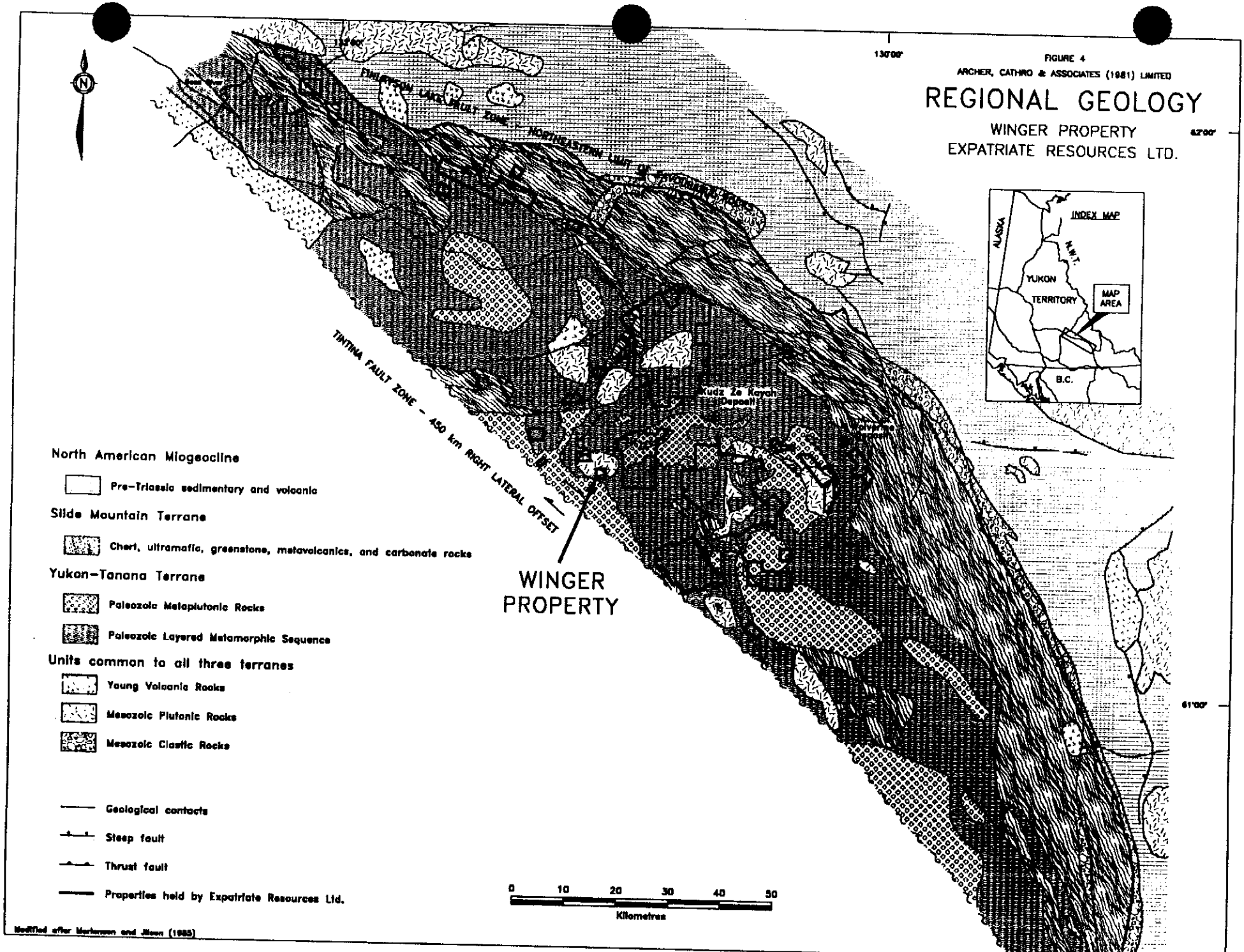


FIGURE 4
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
WINGER PROPERTY
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
130°00'
62°00'
61°00'
INDEX MAP
ALASKA
N.W.T.
YUKON TERRITORY
MAP AREA
B.C.
FINLAYSON LAKE FAULT ZONE - NORTHEASTERN LIMIT OF DEVONIAN VOLCANIC ROCKS
TINTINA FAULT ZONE - 450 km RIGHT LATERAL OFFSET
Kudz Ze Kayah Deposit
Wolverine Deposit
WINGER PROPERTY
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)

Pennsylvanian to Early Permian (Tempelman-Kluit, 1979) form the uppermost unit of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

This sequence of units is generally correlative with a similar stratigraphic sequence in ancestral North America (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985; Tempelman-Kluit, personal communication, 1996). The lowermost is correlated with the Lower Cambrian Atan Group and the middle carbonaceous assemblage is correlated with the offshelf, Silurian-Devonian Nasina quartzite assemblage. The felsic volcanics are most similar to locally extensive Mississippian siliceous volcanics in the North American stratigraphy. Local calcareous phyllites and massive greenstones near the top of the lower unit are lithologically similar to the Kechika Group and Lower Paleozoic alkalic and potassic greenstones, respectively.

Gneiss and augen gneiss invariably occur low in the Yukon-Tanana succession beneath either the lowermost calcareous unit or the middle carbonaceous unit. Mortensen and Jilson (1985) considered the gneisses to be metamorphosed Mid-Paleozoic plutonic rocks. Conversely Tempelman-Kluit (personal communication, 1996) considers these gneisses to be at least in part recrystallization of earlier stratigraphy. Radiometric dating of the gneisses has consistently resulted in Late Devonian to Mississippian ages (Mortensen, 1992). The gneisses occur in structural culminations with diameters on the order of 10 km and structural relief up to about 1 km.

The Devonian-Mississippian Simpson Suite (Mortensen, 1992) forms thick intervals of hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite higher in the Yukon-Tanana stratigraphic sequence. Mortensen and Jilson (1985) interpreted this suite as intrusive. Tempelman-Kluit (1979, 1996) mapped the suite as an allochthonous slice emplaced on top of the structural pile.

Slide Mountain Terrane consists of Late Devonian to Late Triassic disrupted oceanic crust (Mortensen, 1992). Lithologies include massive and sheared greenstone, chert and mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks occurring as fault-bounded slices along thrust faults and steep faults. These units are most abundant near the northeastern edge of the Finlayson Block but are also found throughout it.

Younger units unconformably overlie units from Slide Mountain, Yukon-Tanana and North American Terranes. Mesozoic clastic rocks are Late Triassic, immature sediments containing cobbles from both Slide Mountain and Yukon-Tanana Terranes. Young volcanic rocks consist of Late Cretaceous to Tertiary felsic volcanic flows and volcaniclastic deposits. They are usually found in close proximity to the Tintina Fault Zone.

Mesozoic intrusive activity in the Finlayson Block includes two suites. The first is comprised of several unmetamorphosed Early Jurassic mafic and intermediate composition plutons. The second suite consists of Late Cretaceous two-mica quartz monzonite and granite (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985).

Structurally Yukon-Tanana schists and gneisses contain a pervasive, flat- to gently-dipping foliation. Close examination of this fabric indicates that it commonly is a closely spaced crenulation cleavage. Large scale folds related to this fabric can rarely be mapped in the field. In most cases bedding and earlier fabrics are transposed into near parallelism with this dominant fabric. Later crenulation cleavages are present only locally. Some of the Cretaceous intrusions have a mild deformation fabric, others are massive and do not contain a foliation.

Thrust faults within the Finlayson Block juxtapose lithologic sequences with similar deformation fabrics. Thrusting postdates the Late Paleozoic Slide Mountain lithologies and predates the Cretaceous intrusives. Recent mapping also suggests, but does not definitively prove, the presence of major late extensional faults juxtaposing differing sequences (Tempelman-Kluit, personal communication, 1996). East-northeast trending, steep normal faults disrupt all earlier deformation fabrics.

Metamorphic grades range from lower greenschist facies to middle amphibolite facies. Contact hornfels around plutonic units occur locally.

Metamorphism and deformation are tentatively correlated with transpressive suturing of these suspect terranes with ancestral North America. Suturing is restricted to the time interval of post-Triassic continuing into the Cretaceous. Whether deformation is continuous or sporadic has not been fully verified at present.

The discovery of the Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (VMS) within the Finlayson Block in the last few years (Johnston and Mortensen, 1994) has refocussed exploration activities in the area. Both deposits occur within metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequences of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane and are associated with felsic volcanics present in the middle unit of that terrane.

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

A total of fifty-one mineral occurrences have been reported within the Finlayson Block (DIAND, 1995). 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 is also present (Morin, 1981; Johnston and Mortensen, 1994) and the recently discovered Ice Deposit appears to be Cyprus-type. Two occurrences have definite economic potential, the Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine Deposits (Figure 4). These Kuroko-type occurrences are the main "type-deposits" for Expatriate's exploration in the district and are briefly described below.

The Kudz Ze Kayah (ABM) Deposit lies within Yukon-Tanana Terrane near the centre of the block (Cominco Exploration, 1995; Whiteway, 1995). It is a VMS deposit hosted by an overturned assemblage of 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 the Kudz Ze Kayah property near a contact between Yukon-Tanana and overlying Slide Mountain rocks. It consists of the Wolverine and Lynx Zones which are hosted by rhyolitic metavolcanics and argillites lying within the middle unit of the Layered Metamorphic Sequence. The mineralization consists primarily of semi-massive to massive pyrite and sphalerite with varying amounts of galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and native gold. The surface expression of the Wolverine Zone is marked by a vegetation kill zone containing weakly malachite-stained argillite while the Lynx Zone is blanketed by glacial till. Westmin has traced the deposit 700 m along strike and up to 450 m downdip and it is still open. The mineralization averages 6.1 m thick and dips shallowly to the north. Both zones contain significantly more zinc and precious metals than Kudz Ze Kayah. The current geological inventory is reported to be 5,311,000 tonnes grading 12.96% zinc, 1.41% copper, 1.53% lead, 359.1 g/t silver and 1.81 g/t gold (Westmin News Release, November 30, 1996). 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 GEOCHEMISTRY

Published geochemical data for the Finlayson Lake area are limited to reconnaissance scale stream sediment sampling conducted in the late 1980's by the GSC (Hornbrook and Friske, 1988; Friske et al, 1990). The sampling was done at an approximate density of one sample per 10 sq km. Each sample was analyzed for twenty elements including common indicator elements for VMS deposits such as copper, lead, zinc, silver and arsenic. Anomalous results were obtained from creeks draining some previously known VMS occurrences (DIAND, 1995, Yukon Minfile 105G/32, 34 and 40) but many others, including the streams draining the Wolverine Deposit, produced near background values. Anomalous results were also obtained from several drainages where there were no known mineral occurrences. Follow-up exploration has since located showings in many of the anomalous creeks with the most significant discovery to date being the Kudz Ze Kayah Deposit.

Expatriate was able to supplement the published reports with private data summarizing results of 1973 exploration managed by Archer Cathro on behalf of a joint venture (Cathro, 1973). The reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling program explored for lead-zinc mineralization in the lower unit of the Layered Metamorphic Sequence but because the data provides relatively uniform coverage over the entire region, it is also suitable for evaluating areas underlain by the favourable middle unit. The Archer Cathro samples included approximately 5000 soils and stream sediments collected at a density of approximately one sample per sq km. They were all analyzed for lead, zinc, copper and molybdenum. As might be expected, this closer spaced sampling outlined many more areas of anomalous geochemical response than the

government survey. Almost all of the known volcanogenic occurrences showed up as anomalies on this survey, including Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine.

The following table illustrates regional geochemical backgrounds for the metals and anomalous thresholds used for target selection.

GEOCHEMICAL BACKGROUNDS AND ANOMALOUS THRESHOLDS

		Anomalous Thresholds (ppm)			Peak
	Background	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Value
Copper	25	50	100	200	1720
Lead	30	50	100	200	>4000
Zinc	80	200	500	1000	>4000
Molybdenum	<1	2	5	10	65

The Winger property was staked to protect a target selected from the Archer Cathro data. Peak values from 1973 sampling at Winger were 112 ppm copper, 55 ppm lead, 305 ppm zinc and 10 ppm molybdenum.

Copper, lead and zinc are major metals in most VMS occurrences in the Finlayson Lake area and are obvious indicator elements. Molybdenum is present in anomalous quantities in the banded iron formation overlying the Wolverine Deposit (Meade, personal communication, 1995) and appears to be slightly enriched in the felsic metavolcanic rocks. Based on the geochemical signature in the vicinity of known occurrences its presence can be used to distinguish copper anomalies associated with volcanogenic mineralization from those derived from ultramafic rocks.

REGIONAL GEOPHYSICS

The only published geophysical data for the Finlayson Lake area resulted from airborne magnetic surveys conducted in 1961 by the GSC on behalf of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. 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 (DMTS, 1961) 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 block 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 Winger property straddles the northwestern margin of a subtle curvilinear east-west trending aeromagnetic high.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Winger claims contain strongly hornfelsed metasediments of the Layered Metamorphic Sequence that are intruded by Cretaceous granite stock (Pigage, personal communication) as shown on Figure 5. The metasediments strike northeast and dip moderately to the southeast. The dominant planar fabric is a pervasive foliation (S1) which is subparallel to S0 bedding. This S0/S1 fabric is locally deformed into open folds with an axial plane cleavage which is essentially flat-lying (S2). These folds trend northwest-southeast.

The lowest exposed unit is unfoliated, megacrystic, medium crystalline biotite-muscovite granite. The granite generally weathers light grey to white. Euhedral megacrysts of white feldspar are up to 5 cm long and 2 cm wide. Biotite constitutes 5 to 10% and quartz about 20% of the unit. Muscovite occurs in much lesser amounts than biotite. Locally the granite is altered to a pale tan colour. This altered variant contains only muscovite; biotite is absent. The tan colour corresponds to feldspar alteration.

Immediately overlying the granite is a mixed granite-gneiss zone consisting dominantly of biotite-quartz gneiss containing numerous granitic dykes. Other lithologies present include muscovite-quartz gneiss and biotite-chlorite greenstone. Granitic dykes are generally less than 2 m thick although they locally are thicker than 10 m. The gneisses weather grey to rusty brown; minor pyrrhotite is commonly present as disseminated grains. This unit extends for about 180 m along the ridge top, corresponding to a thickness of about 115 m.

Above the mixed unit is a thick sequence of calcareous metasediments including interlayered calc-silicate gneiss, silicated marble, skarn and biotite amphibolite with lesser biotite gneiss. The

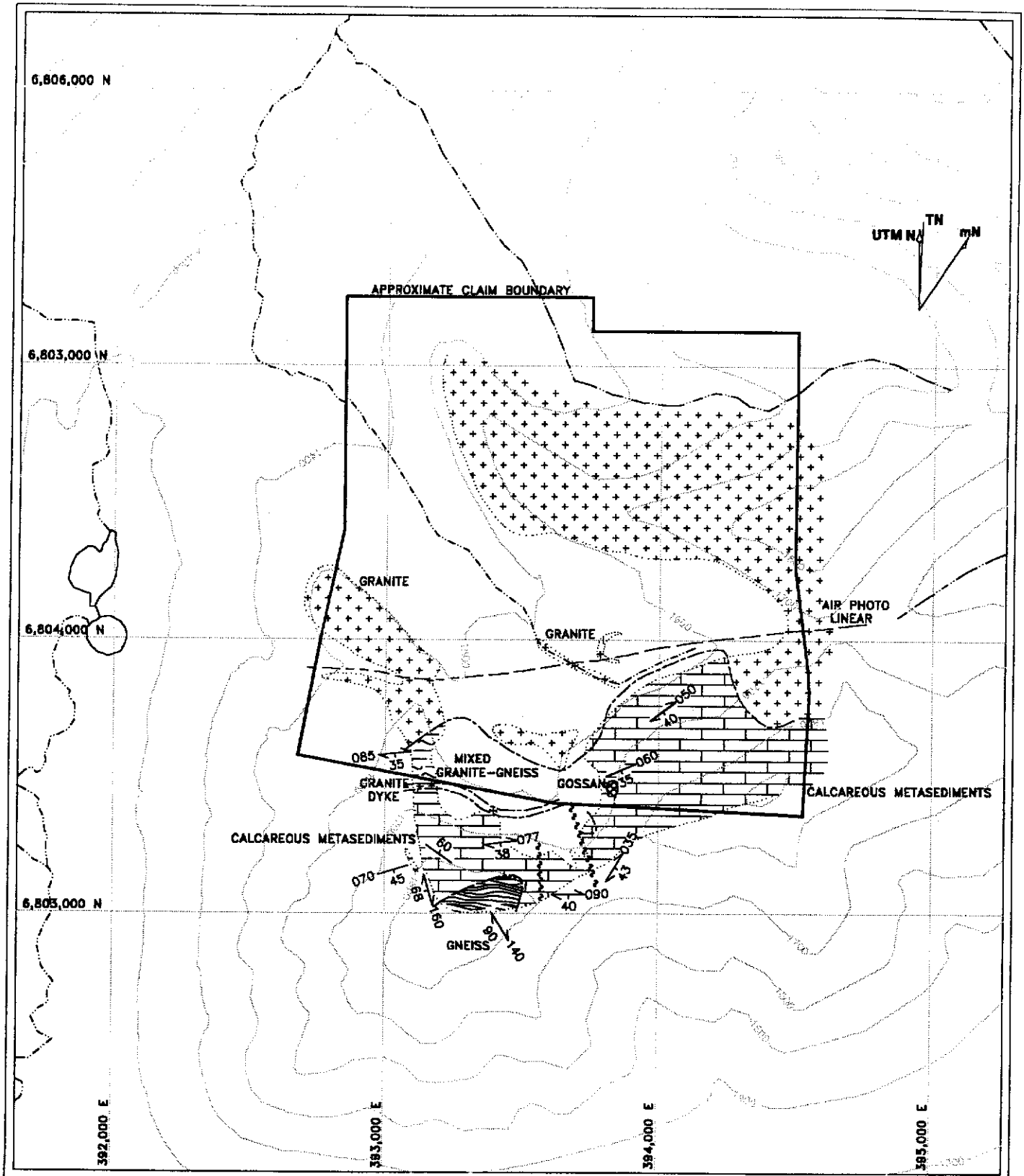


FIGURE 5

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

WINGER PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE: 1:20,000	FILE : WI-GEOL.DWG	
DRAWN: AB	PROJ: FP	DATE: 7-DEC-88

silicated marbles form thick units at the top and bottom of the calcareous sequence. The marbles are medium to coarsely crystalline and weather off-white to grey. Silicate bands within the marble are up to 5 cm thick and constitute between 20 and 70% of the unit. Commonly the silicate bands consist of quartz with disseminated hornblende, garnet, and biotite.

Locally the marbles contain extensive high temperature garnet-diopside skarn with pale pink garnet and pale green diopside forming individual bands. The skarns are generally devoid of sulphides.

Interbanded with the skarn are beds of dark green biotite amphibolite and calc-silicate gneiss. Locally these units weather a deep rust-brown because of pyrrhotite occurring as small disseminated grains.

The calcareous sequence extends for 350 m along the ridge. Allowing for the elevation difference, this corresponds to an approximate thickness of 320 m. A grab rock sample consisting of deep rust-brown weathering biotite gneiss (N110065) from within the calcareous sequence was sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. for Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) 32 element rock geochemical analysis. It was also analyzed for gold by atomic absorption. All metals returned background values.

Overlying the calcareous sequence is a muscovite-biotite gneiss with lesser interbands of muscovite gneiss. Locally these gneisses become micaceous enough to be considered schists. They are thinly laminated and weather light silvery brown. Locally, especially towards the base they contain thin interbands of marble or dark green hornblende calc-silicate.

Portions of the uppermost sequence within the gneiss unit are extremely rusty weathering and consist of muscovite-quartz gneiss to schist. The rusty weathering colour is caused by fine disseminated sulphides within the unit. A grab rock sample of light rust-orange weathering muscovite-quartz gneiss (N110066) returned background values for all metals.

A gossan is located within the lowermost skarn unit at the southeast head of the cirque. It forms a bright orange to rust-brown outcrop within 30 m of the granitic intrusion. The gossan extends for a vertical distance of about 15 m up the steep cirque wall; it could not be traced laterally along strike. The bottom half consists of a carbonaceous micaceous quartzite with abundant fine pyrite streaks. The upper half is a pale cream muscovite-quartz schist (felsic volcanic). A specimen of finely banded sulphides (N110067) collected from skarn float at the head of the cirque returned an extremely anomalous lead value of 2700 ppm, as well as 212 ppm zinc and 1.6 ppm silver. Grab rock samples of carbonaceous quartzite (N110068) and rusty muscovite-quartz schist (N110069) from the gossan returned moderately anomalous lead values and background values for all other metals.

PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY

Reconnaissance soil sampling was carried out at 100 m intervals along claim lines (where accessible) and on one contour line. Sample locations were marked with 50 cm lath pickets bearing aluminum tags inscribed with sample numbers.

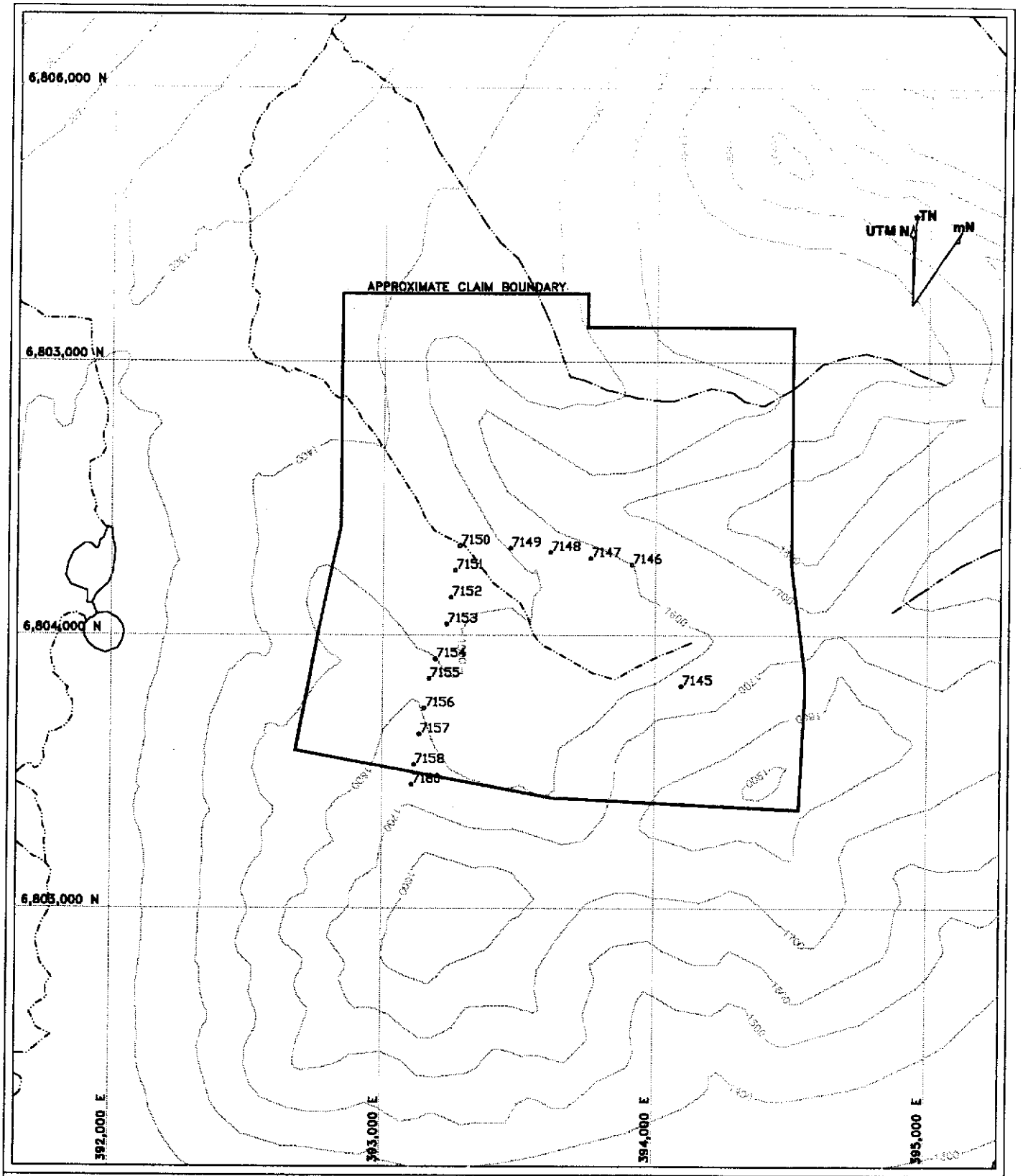
A total of 15 soil samples was taken (locations shown on Figure 6) and sent to Chemex Labs where they were screened to -80 mesh, digested in nitric-aqua regia and geochemically analyzed for 32 elements using the ICP technique. They were further analyzed for gold by fire assay preparation and atomic absorption finish. Certificates of Analysis are listed in Appendix III. Results for five indicator elements are plotted on Figures 7 to 11 while anomalous thresholds and peak values are as follows.

ANOMALOUS THRESHOLDS AND PEAK VALUES

	Threshold Values (ppm)				
Element	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Extreme	Peak Value (ppm)
Copper	25	50	NA*	NA*	88
Lead	50	100	200	400	1940
Zinc	200	500	1000	NA*	1695
Silver	1	2	5	10	21.2
Gold	10 ppb	NA	NA	NA	10 ppb

*NA = not applicable as values did not exceed regional anomalous thresholds.

Extremely anomalous lead and silver values with coincident moderately anomalous zinc and weakly anomalous copper and gold values were obtained from samples taken along a north-trending ridge in the southwestern portion of the property. The peak values for lead, silver and zinc all came from one sample site. Samples collected topographically above and below the source of the peak values were also anomalous in lead, silver and zinc. The anomaly occurs



7153 Sample location with sample number
All sample numbers prefixed by BB

STREAM

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

FIGURE 6

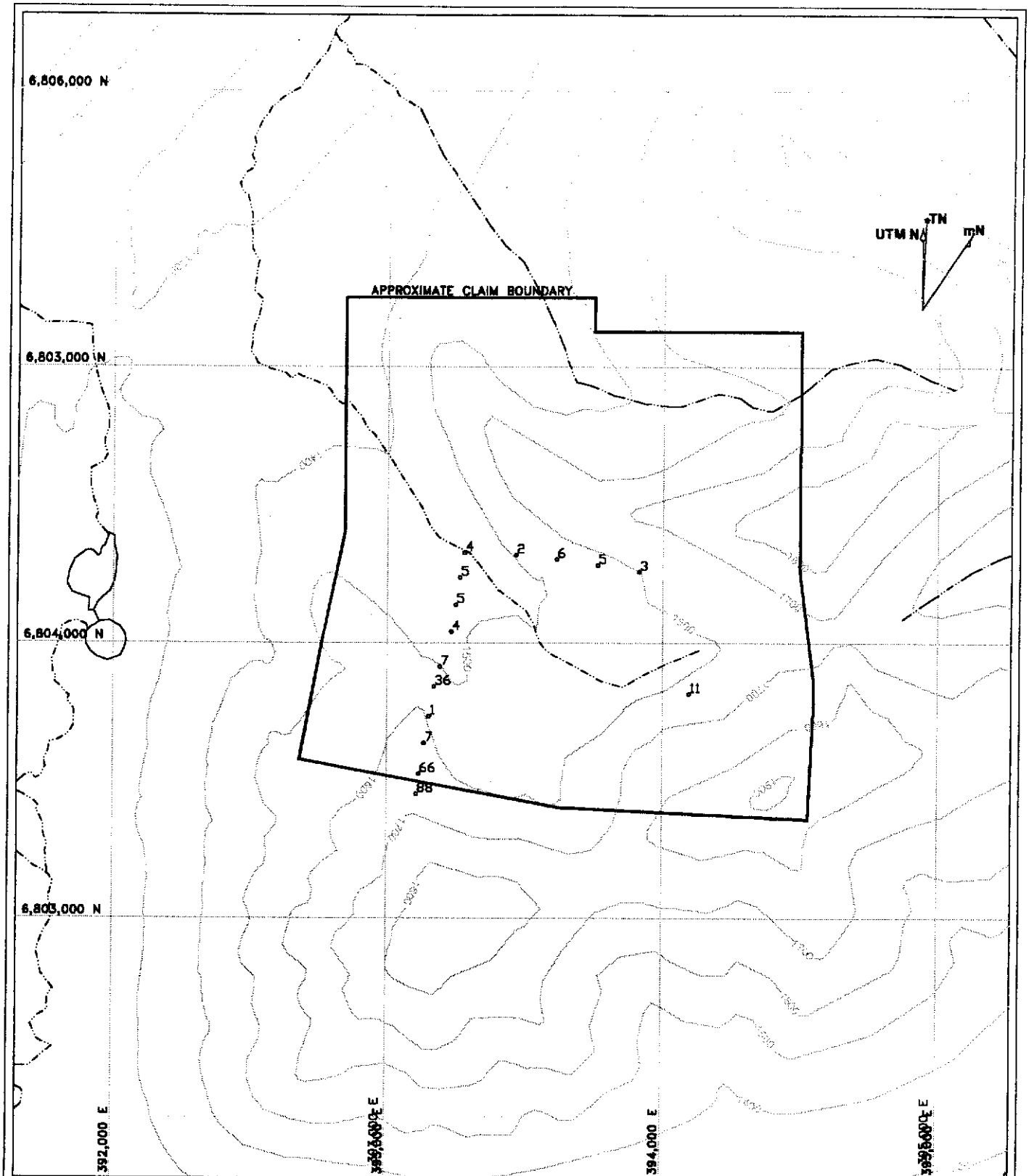
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

SAMPLE LOCATION

WINGER PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE: 1:20,000	FILE : WI-SNO.DWG	
DRAWN: AB	PROJ: FP	DATE: 7-DEC-88



98 Sample location with copper value in ppm

STREAM

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

FIGURE 7

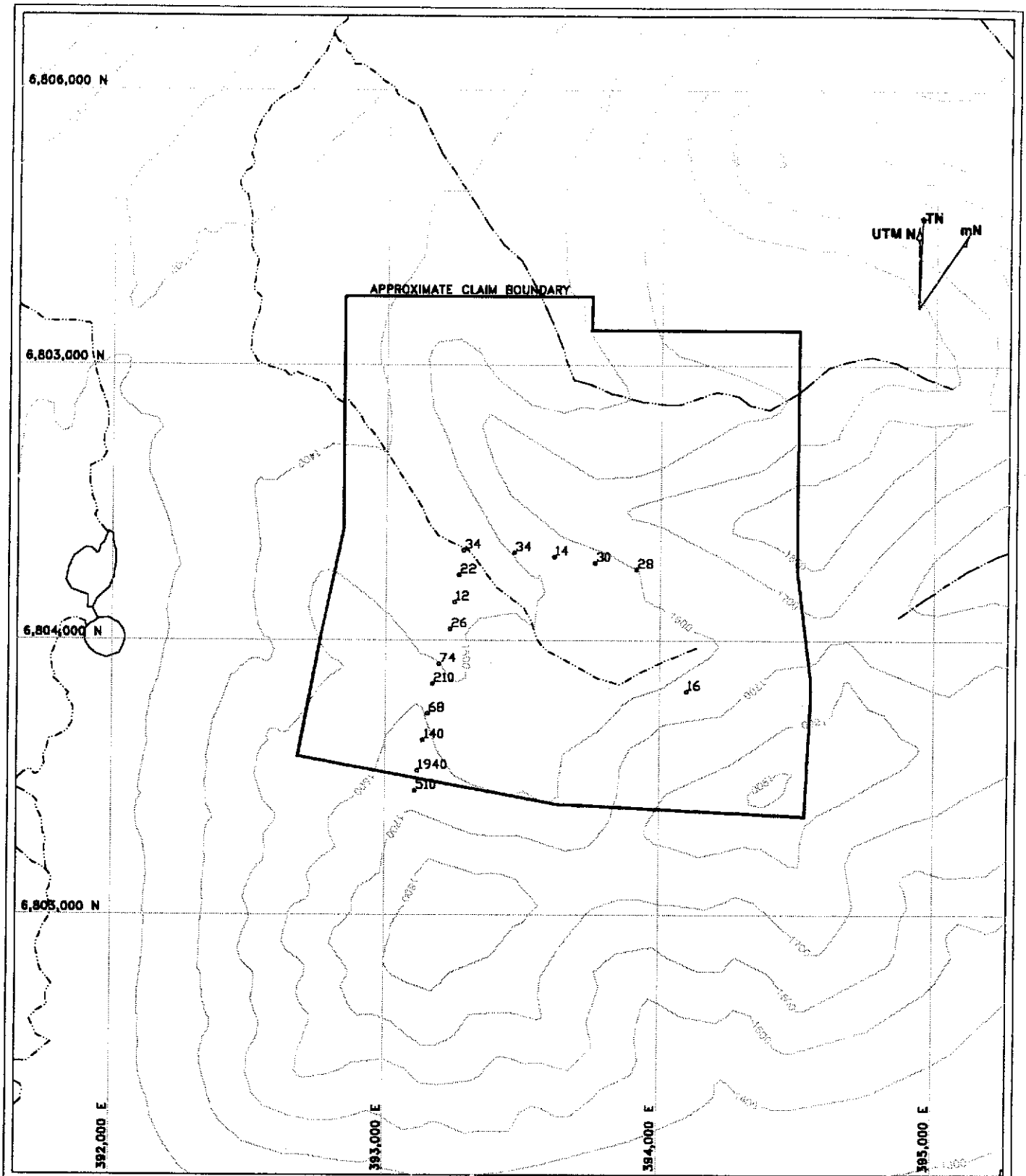
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

WINGER PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE: 1:20,000	FILE : W1-CU.DWG	
DRAWN: AB	PROJ: FP	DATE: 7-DEC-96



.98 Sample location with lead value in ppm

Stream

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

FIGURE 8

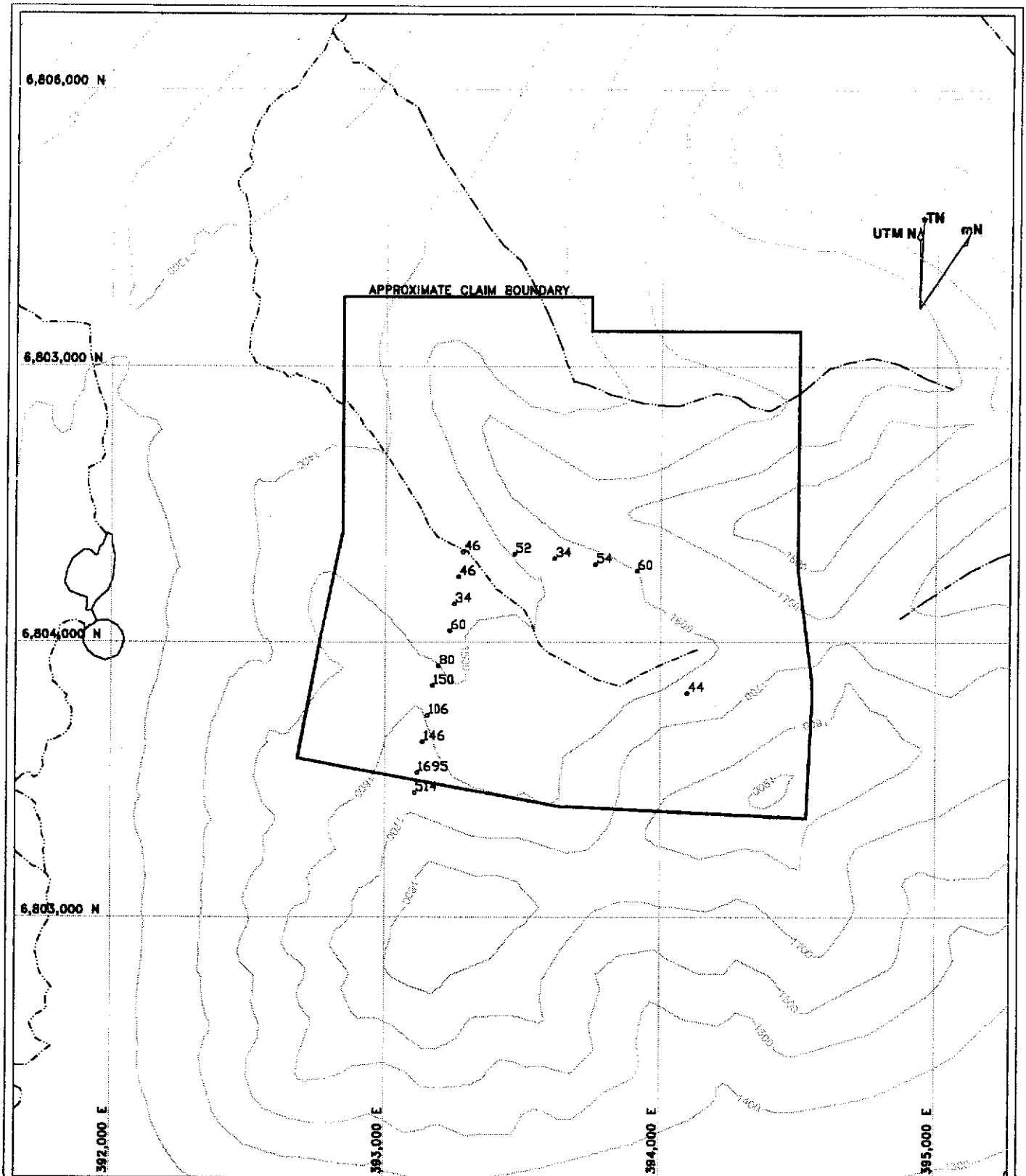
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY

WINGER PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE: 1:20,000	FILE : WI-PB.DWG	
DRAWN: AB	PROJ: FP	DATE: 7-DEC-88



.98 Sample location with zinc value in ppm

Stream

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

FIGURE 9

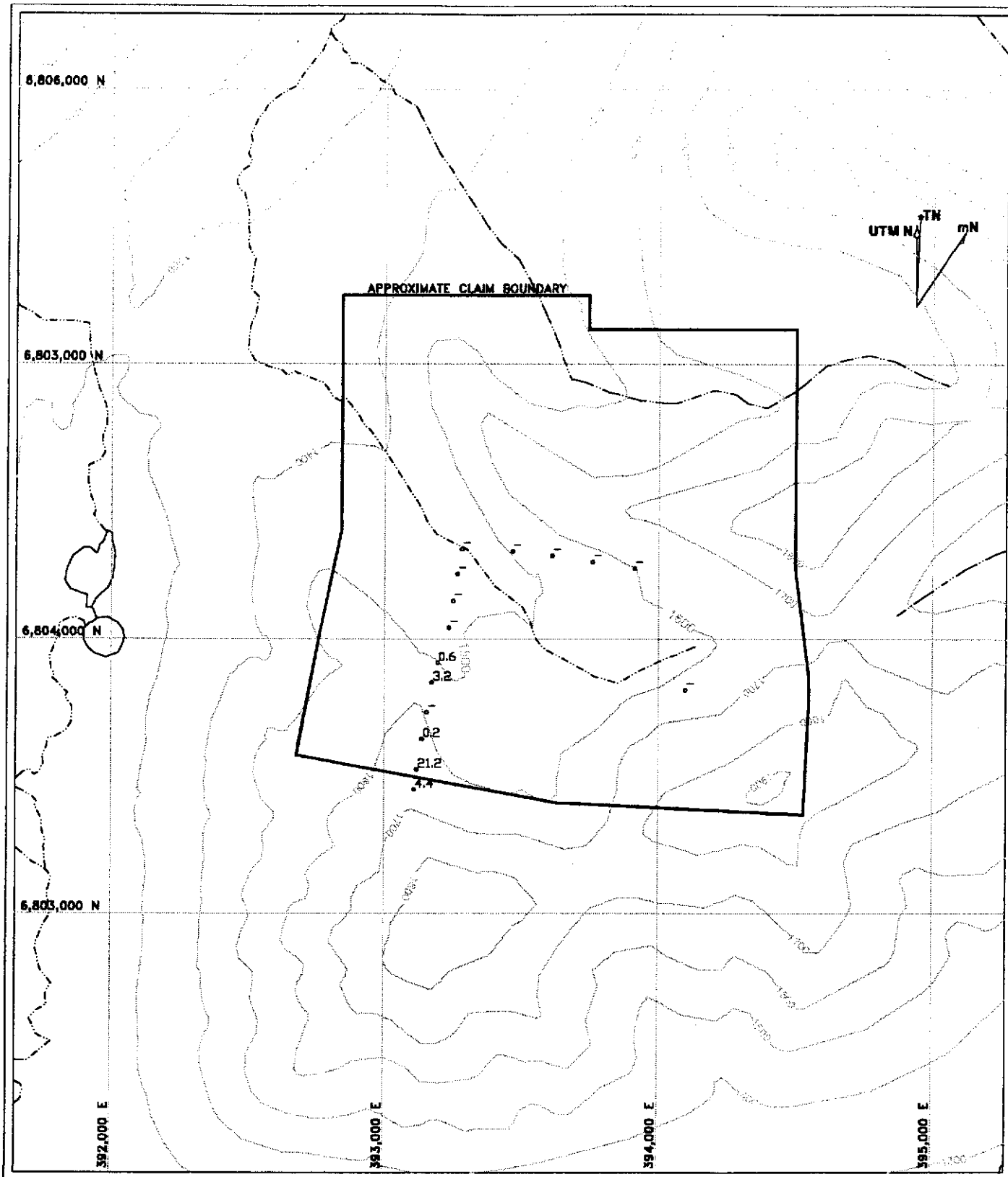
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

WINGER PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE: 1:20,000	FILE : WI-ZN.DWG	
DRAWN: AB	PROJ: FP	DATE: 7-DEC-88



98 Sample location with silver value in ppm

– Below detection limit

Stream

0 100 200 400 800 600 1000 m

FIGURE 10

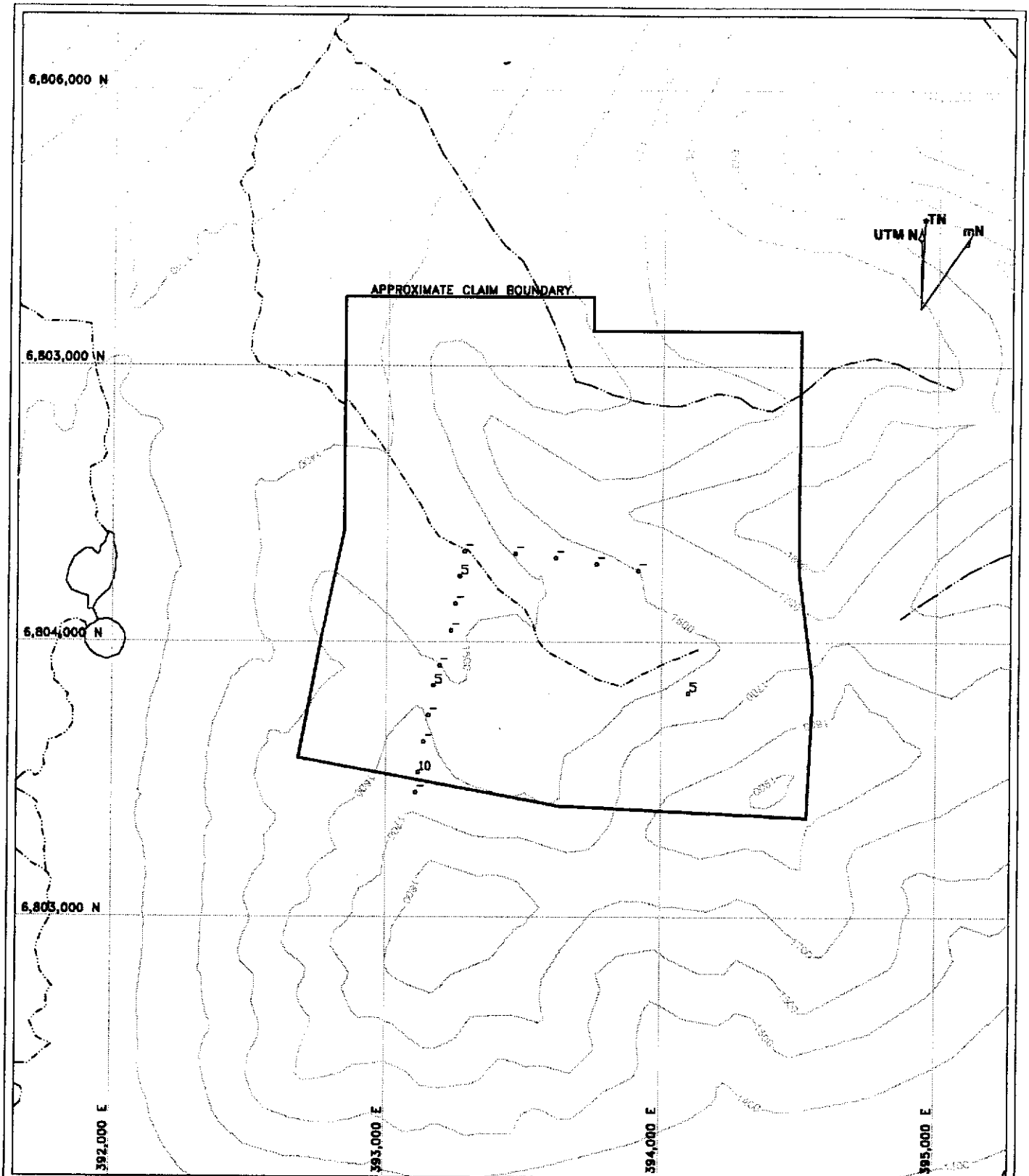
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY

WINGER PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE: 1:20,000	FILE : WI-AG.DWG	
DRAWN: AB	PROJ: FP	DATE: 7-DEC-88



98 Sample location with gold value in ppb

Stream

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

FIGURE 11

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

WINGER PROPERTY

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE: 1:20,000	FILE : WI-AU.DWG	
DRAWN: AB	PROJ: FP	DATE: 7-DEC-88

within the mixed granite-gneiss unit, near its contact with the biotite-muscovite granite. The nature of the mineralization at this locality is unknown, but the geology and indicator elements are favourable for a VMS target.

Samples from other parts of the Winger property yielded near background values for the ICP analysis. Gold values were near the detection limit.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the Winger property is underlain by Cretaceous granite. The southern part covers hornfelsed or skarnified metasediments of the Layered Metamorphic Sequence which includes some strata that are believed to have had a felsic metavolcanic protolith. A sample from a gossan associated with a fissile unit containing finely banded sulphides yielded strongly anomalous lead values.

Soil geochemistry in the southern part of the claim block returned extremely anomalous lead and silver and moderately anomalous zinc and copper values. The anomalous response is underlain by favourable rocks of the Layered Metamorphic Sequence which hosts VMS deposits in the region.

Mapping, prospecting and contour soil sampling is recommended to determine the extent of the multi-element anomaly and locate its source. Pending results of the prospecting traverses, a grid soil geochemistry program is recommended to better define the anomaly. Additional claims should also be added along the southern edge of the claim block.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

A. Burgert, B.Sc.

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APPENDIX I

AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Arnd Burgert, geologist, with business address in Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in White Rock, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1995 with a B.Sc. in geology.
2. From 1989 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory and am presently employed with Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
3. In 1996, I participated in exploration in the Finlayson Lake region and compiled data on the field work reported herein.

A. Burgert, B.Sc.

APPENDIX II

GPS SURVEY DATA

Winger 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 Northing	Easting	Data Quality	Base Station	Date
Winger	1, 2	-	-	-	N/S	-	-
	3, 4	1, 2	-	-	N/S	-	-
	5, 6	3, 4	6804227	394048	Standard	W	16-Aug-96
	7, 8	5, 6	6803812	394102	Standard	W	16-Aug-96
	-	7, 8	6803382	394080	Standard	W	16-Aug-96
Winger	9, 10	-	-	-	N/S	-	-
	11, 12	9, 10	-	-	N/S	-	-
	13, 14	11, 12	6804350	393294	Standard	W	16-Aug-96
	15, 16	13, 14	6803936	393204	Standard	W	16-Aug-96
	-	15, 16	6803459	393110	Standard	W	16-Aug-96

B. Geological Stations

Claim	Station	UTM Coordinates Northing	Easting	Data Quality	Base Station	Date
Winger	96 300	6803655	393122	Standard	W	16-Aug-96
	96 304	6802999	393383	Standard	W	16-Aug-96
	96 309	6803286	393773	Standard	W	16-Aug-96
	96 310	6803348	393805	Standard	W	16-Aug-96
	96 311 (Gossan)	6803373	393838	Standard	W	16-Aug-96

APPENDIX III

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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Account :MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9633520

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BB07150	244 --	< 5
BB07151	244 --	5
BB07152	244 --	< 5
BB07153	244 --	< 5
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BB07155	244 --	5
BB07156	244 --	< 5
BB07157	244 --	< 5
BB07158	244 --	10
BB07160	244 --	< 5

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Certificate Date: 15-SEP-96
Invoice No. : I9631056
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9631056

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N110066	205	226	< 0.2	4.01	12	160	0.5	< 2	1.47	< 0.5	19	167	59	4.69	10	1	0.95	20	1.51	280	< 1
N110067	205	226	1.6	2.21	10	90	0.5	< 2	4.94	0.5	19	93	14	3.02	< 10	< 1	0.24	20	1.77	445	< 1
N110068	205	226	0.2	0.56	2	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	8	165	36	1.78	< 10	< 1	0.24	20	0.12	35	1
N110069	205	226	0.2	0.61	< 2	60	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	< 0.5	< 1	174	11	1.88	< 10	< 1	0.31	30	0.24	80	1

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

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N110066	205	226	0.21	51	560	8	< 2	9	125	0.25	< 10	< 10	92	< 10	82
N110067	205	226	0.09	20	320	2700	< 2	6	200	0.06	< 10	< 10	39	< 10	212
N110068	205	226	0.04	14	160	148	< 2	< 1	13	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	11	< 10	26
N110069	205	226	0.07	1	340	150	< 2	2	27	0.01	< 10	< 10	21	< 10	12

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BB07146	201	202	< 0.2	1.43	16	40	2.0	< 2	0.18	< 0.5	3	12	3	1.82	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	0.40	315	< 1
BB07147	201	202	< 0.2	1.91	30	50	2.0	2	0.07	< 0.5	3	18	5	2.11	< 10	< 1	0.09	30	0.36	310	< 1
BB07148	201	202	< 0.2	1.31	24	40	0.5	< 2	0.07	< 0.5	3	17	6	1.46	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.26	130	< 1
BB07149	201	202	< 0.2	1.64	8	40	1.5	2	0.07	< 0.5	2	6	2	1.94	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.29	555	< 1
BB07150	201	202	< 0.2	1.48	22	30	1.0	2	0.10	< 0.5	4	12	4	1.89	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.26	545	< 1
BB07151	201	202	< 0.2	1.93	34	70	1.0	2	0.09	< 0.5	3	13	5	1.58	10	< 1	0.24	10	0.24	325	< 1
BB07152	201	202	< 0.2	1.69	12	50	< 0.5	< 2	0.11	< 0.5	4	22	5	1.44	< 10	1	0.07	20	0.34	110	< 1
BB07153	201	202	< 0.2	1.99	34	60	1.5	2	0.25	< 0.5	4	14	4	2.41	< 10	< 1	0.16	20	0.42	315	< 1
BB07154	201	202	0.6	2.57	30	150	5.5	2	0.68	< 0.5	6	13	7	2.20	< 10	1	0.15	70	0.33	1235	5
BB07155	201	202	3.2	1.71	162	30	4.5	6	0.51	< 0.5	6	6	36	2.65	< 10	< 1	0.19	50	0.59	785	< 1
BB07156	201	202	< 0.2	1.73	30	40	6.0	< 2	0.73	< 0.5	5	6	1	2.50	< 10	< 1	0.19	50	0.48	1005	< 1
BB07157	201	202	0.2	1.68	178	40	5.5	2	0.50	< 0.5	6	7	7	2.55	< 10	< 1	0.14	60	0.52	1060	< 1
BB07158	201	202	21.2	1.74	1065	40	6.0	44	1.48	10.5	19	15	66	5.00	< 10	1	0.15	30	0.70	2840	< 1
BB07160	201	202	4.4	2.47	612	50	3.5	18	1.12	1.0	75	84	88	7.01	< 10	1	0.18	40	0.92	3930	1

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BB07148	201	202	0.03	7	610	14	< 2	< 1	7	0.02	< 10	< 10	26	< 10	34
BB07149	201	202	0.01	2	1080	34	< 2	< 1	7	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	18	< 10	52
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BB07151	201	202	0.01	5	840	22	< 2	< 1	14	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	29	< 10	46
BB07152	201	202	0.01	9	250	12	< 2	1	9	0.05	< 10	< 10	33	< 10	34
BB07153	201	202	< 0.01	6	450	26	< 2	1	9	0.01	< 10	< 10	22	< 10	60
BB07154	201	202	0.01	7	1920	74	< 2	3	109	< 0.01	< 10	120	15	< 10	80
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BB07157	201	202	0.01	3	960	140	< 2	3	22	< 0.01	< 10	20	20	< 10	146
BB07158	201	202	0.01	12	1000	1940	< 2	5	59	< 0.01	< 10	10	16	< 10	1695
BB07160	201	202	0.01	214	700	510	< 2	13	39	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	514

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