REPORT

on the

JRV PROPERTY

093 875

Mount Mye Area
Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory, Canada

Latitude: 62° 22' North Longitude: 133° 05' West
N.T.S. 105 K/6

- Prepared For -

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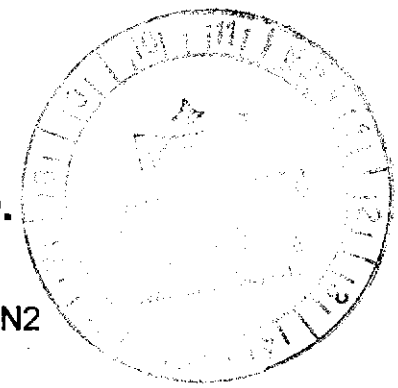

- Prepared By -

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June 12, 1998

J. Douglas Blanchflower, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

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 $ 12,200.

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

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SUMMARY

The JRV silver-gold-lead property is located in the Anvil area of the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada. The property covers several ridges and valleys that trend northward and eastward from the peak of Mount Mye, approximately 15 kilometres east of the currently dormant Faro lead-zinc-silver mining facilities, 20 kilometres north of the Faro townsite, or 215 kilometres northeast of Whitehorse. Its geographic coordinates are centred at latitude 62° 22' North by longitude 133° 05' West (N.T.S. 105 K/6). Western Prospector Group Ltd. has an option to acquire all rights, titles and interests in the 173 contiguous mineral claims that comprise the 40 square kilometre property.

The property is readily accessible year-round with helicopter support from Ross River. The main haul road from the Faro townsite to the mine passes within 10 kilometres of the property. An old bulldozer trail leads from the haul road via the headwaters of Rose Creek to the valley north of the peak of Mount Mye, very close to one of the mineralized zone on the property.

Topographic relief within the property is moderate to locally high with elevations ranging from 1,310 m (4,300 ft) on valley floors to 1,980 m (6,500 ft) A.M.S.L. along the ridge crests. The various mineral showings are situated between elevations of 1,825 and 1,450 m A.M.S.L. Bedrock exposures are limited to the steeper ridge slopes while the valleys are commonly covered by glacial till and outwash gravels. Most of the subject claims are above treeline while sparse alpine spruce occurs on lower slopes with local dwarf birch and willow in wetter areas of the valley floors. Permafrost is extensive throughout the property. The climate is typical of the central Yukon alpine terrain with long cold winters (-20° to –50° C), moderate snow cover and short cool summers (10° to 25° C). The exploration season extends from late May to mid-September.

Past exploration work by Doron Explorations Inc. discovered three zones of silver and gold-bearing chalcedonic quartz stockwork mineralization occurring along a seven-kilometre strike length. This structurally controlled epigenetic mineralization is hosted by brecciated and altered granite of the mid-Cretaceous Anvil batholith. The discovery of similar epigenetic gold-silver mineralization at Fort Knox, True North and Brewery Creek has focused exploration attention of both major and junior mining companies on the bulk tonnage precious metal potential of mid-Cretaceous intrusions from Fairbanks, Alaska to Faro, Yukon Territory.

At the request of the directors of Columbia Gold Mines Ltd., the writer conducted a field examination of the JRV property from May 30th to 31st, 1998 accompanied by Mr. Wayne J. Roberts, P. Geo., an officer of both Western Prospector Group Ltd. and Columbia Gold Mines Ltd., and Mr. Pete Risby who is a principal in the Gullen-Risby Family Trust. A Trans North Air Bell 206C helicopter was utilized to access the claim holdings and to move from zone to zone within the property over the two-day period. During the property examination the writer evaluated and sampled the known and reported Cirque and Arsenopyrite ("Arseno") zones, and two other mineral showings, called the 'Krist' and 'Creek'.

The results of the field examination indicate that the JRV property is underlain by roof pendants and xenoliths of metasedimentary and lesser metavolcanic rocks belonging to the Lower Cambrian-age Gull Lake Formation that are intruded by late to syn-kinematic peraluminous granite belonging to the Mount Mye phase of the mid-Cretaceous Anvil batholith and minor quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of Tertiary age.

Two moderately to steeply dipping normal fracture sets, at 060° and 160°, related to extensional faulting during the late-stage emplacement of the Anvil batholith control the known epigenetic vein mineralization. Veins range from well-defined glassy, milky or sugary textured chalcedonic quartz and carbonate veins with or without pyrite, galena, sphalerite and/or arsenopyrite and lesser tetrahedrite to brecciated and silicified vein stockwork zones within larger shear zones with multiple chalcedonic quartz-carbonate (± rhodochrosite) fracture fillings and associated pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite and sphalerite. All of the examined mineralized zones are hosted by weakly to intensely altered (argillic) peraluminous granite of the Anvil batholith. Intense limonitic and/or manganese-rich gossans are usually associated

with intensely brecciated shear zones while weakly argillic and limonitic granites more often host widely-spaced barren quartz-carbonate veins.

Significant gold and silver values, ranging up to 3.00 and 602.0 gpT respectively, were returned from several rock geochemical samples that were collected from within the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones. Only one of the eight rock samples collected from the Krist and Creek zones returned a significant silver value (>50 ppm), and none of these samples returned any significant gold values. Based upon past exploration results and the results of the property examination, the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones have fair to good exploration potential and further detailed work should concentrate in and along these two zones at the highest elevations beneath the metasedimentary roof pendants. The results from the Krist and Creek zones do not warrant further detailed work.

The target for further exploration work should be a bulk tonnage, leachable gold-silver deposit ranging from 10 to 15 million tonnes with a recoverable metal value of US $20.00 to $25.00 per tonne. The Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones have the potential for discovering such a target deposit but considerably more exploration work is required to evaluate their economic potentials. Accordingly, a two-stage exploration program is recommended with a total estimated cost of CDN $450,127.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones be initially evaluated for their bulk tonnage precious metal potential and other property-wide mineral showings be examined and sampled prior to any detailed exploration work. Initial field work would involve 'fly camping' on site with intermittent, 'on-demand' helicopter support from Ross River. The proposed two-stage exploration program should include:

Stage I

1) Detailed structural geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling within the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones, and reconnaissance geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling property-wide;

2) Hand trenching and rock geochemical sampling at specific mineralized sites within the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones; and

3) Establishment of a 2 by 2-kilometre survey control grid over the Arsenopyrite zone followed by 'B' or 'C'-horizon soil geochemical sampling.

Stage II

Contingent upon positive results from Stage I field work, the following work should be undertaken.

1) Establishment of detailed survey control grids over all identified zones of bulk tonnage precious metal mineralization;

2) Detailed 'B' or 'C'-horizon soil geochemical sampling, if there is sufficient soil development; and

3) Induced polarization surveying over all established exploration targets.

Contingent upon results from Stage II exploration work, the Company should consider testing the most favourable exploration targets with approximately 500 metres of BQTK-core diamond drilling.

The total estimated cost of the recommended exploration program is CDN $ 450,127.00.

INTRODUCTION

The JRV silver-gold-lead property is situated on the northern and eastern slopes of Mount Mye in the Whitehorse Mining District of central Yukon Territory, Canada. It comprises 173 contiguous mineral claims that are optioned by Western Prospector Group Ltd. and covers a northwesterly trending area of approximately 40 square kilometres.

Past exploration work within the subject property discovered three zones of silver and gold-bearing chalcedonic quartz stockwork mineralization occurring along a seven-kilometre strike length. This structurally controlled epigenetic mineralization is hosted by brecciated and altered granite of the mid-Cretaceous Anvil batholith. The discovery of similar epigenetic gold-silver mineralization elsewhere at Fort Knox, True North and Brewery Creek has focused exploration attention of both major and junior mining companies on the bulk tonnage precious metal potential of mid-Cretaceous intrusions from Fairbanks, Alaska to Faro, Yukon Territory.

At the request of the directors of Columbia Gold Mines Ltd., the writer conducted a field examination of the JRV property from May 30th to 31st, 1998. This report documents the results of property examination, and includes recommendations and cost estimates for further exploration work.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Location and Access

The property covers several ridges and valleys that trend northward and eastward from the peak of Mount Mye, approximately 15 kilometres east of the currently dormant Faro lead-zinc-silver mining facilities, 20 kilometres north of the Faro townsite, or 215 kilometres northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Its geographic coordinates are centred at latitude 62° 22' North by longitude 133° 05' West (N.T.S. 105 K/6) in the Whitehorse Mining District (see Figure 1).

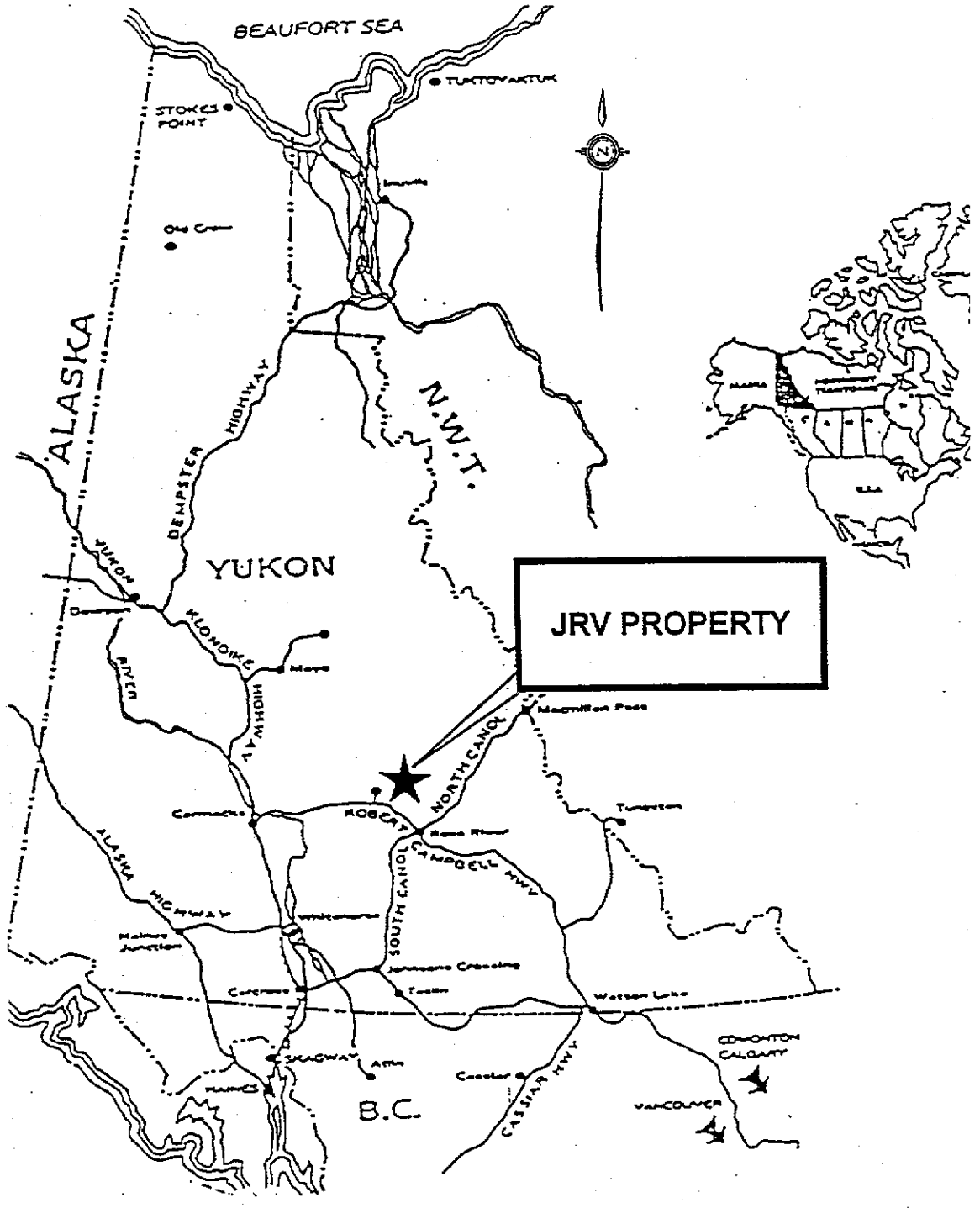
The property is readily accessible year-round with helicopter support from Ross River. The towns of Ross River and Faro both have scheduled fixed-wing air connections to Whitehorse which has daily scheduled airline flights from Vancouver, B.C. Ross River has helicopter charter, camp supply and expediting services while many of the facilities at Faro have been closed down due to the mine shutdown.

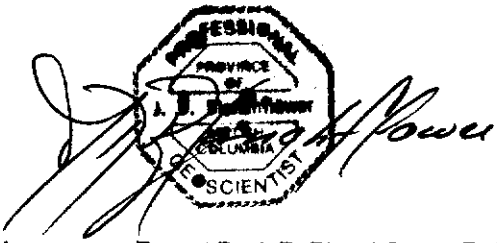
The main haul road from the Faro townsite to the mine passes within 10 kilometres of the property. An old bulldozer trail leads from the haul road via the headwaters of Rose Creek to the valley north of the peak of Mount Mye to the Cirque zone, one of the mineralized areas on the property (see Figure 2).

Property and Ownership

The subject property covers approximately 40 square kilometres and is comprised of 173 Yukon Quartz mineral claims; all located in the Whitehorse Mining District. The 'JRV'S 1 to 74' and 'JRV'S 76 to 127' were staked on behalf of the Gullen-Risby Family Trust during July, August and October, 1997. Western Prospector Group Ltd. optioned all rights, titles and interests (100 percent) to these mineral claims, and staked an additional 62 Yukon Quartz mineral claims (i.e. JRV'S 128 to 174) in April, 1998. The location and configuration of these claims are shown on Figure 3 of the report. This figure also shows that the northeastern and southeastern sides of the property are bounded by a block of land withdrawn from staking as part of a Yukon Indian land claim settlement (Block R-11).

On May 29th, 1998 the writer conducted a brief claim title search at the offices of the Whitehorse Mining District recorder in Whitehorse, Y.T., and during the property examination several of the claim posts were located and pertinent claim data were recorded. It appears that the subject mineral claims have been correctly located and recorded in accordance with the mining laws of the Yukon Territory. A summary of the pertinent claim data is documented by the official 'Claim Status Report' print-out for the subject property which accompanies this report as Appendix I.





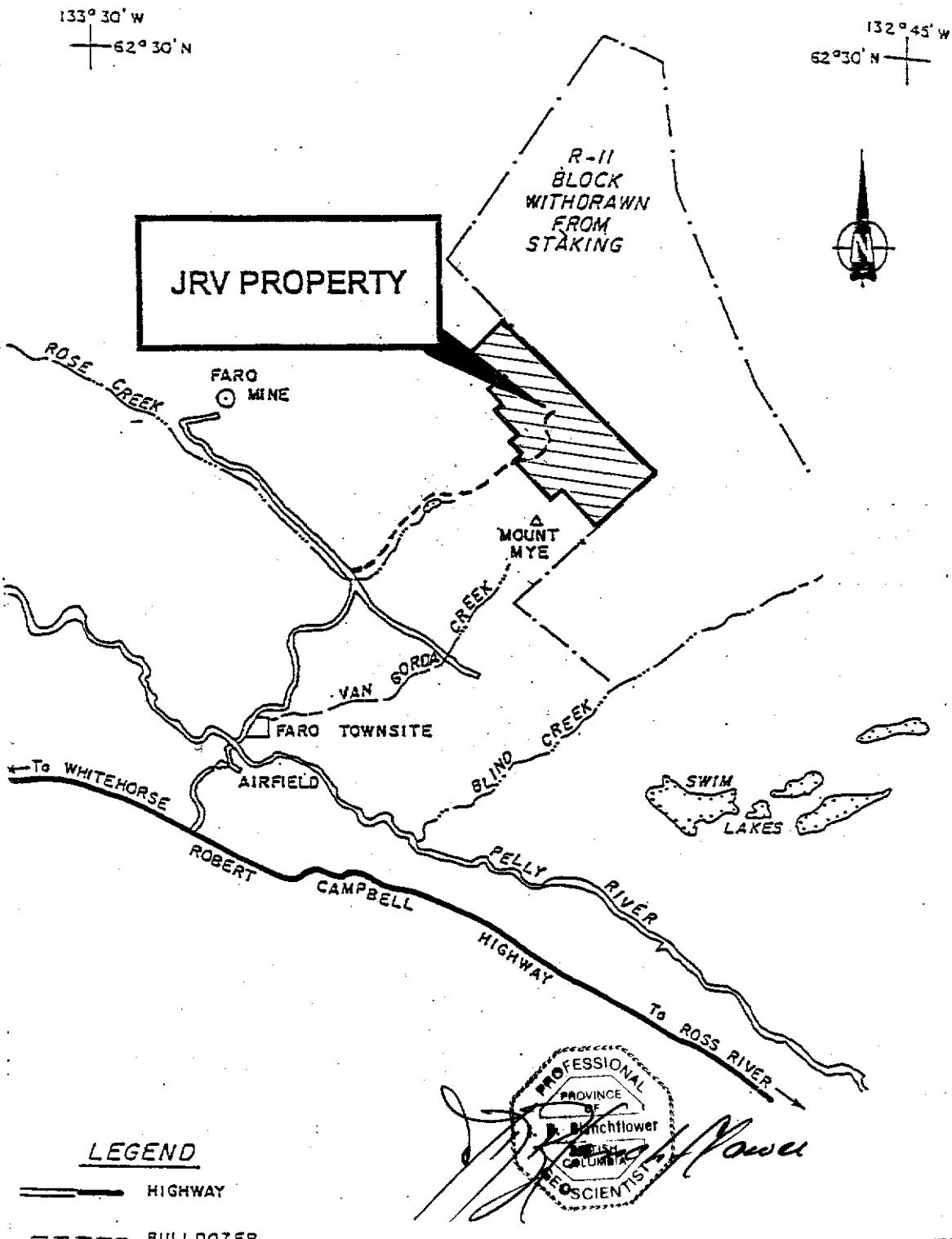
To Accompany Report By J. D. Blanchflower, P. Geo.

COLUMBIA GOLD MINES LTD.
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

LOCATION MAP

JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By:	JDB	Scale:	As Shown
Date:	June, 1998	Figure No.	1



To Accompany Report By J. D. Blanchflower, P. Geo.

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Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

REGIONAL MAP

JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By: JDB	Scale: As Shown
Date: June, 1998	Figure No. 2

Physiography

The claim group covers several ridges and valleys north and east of the peak of Mount Mye, one of a series of mountains comprising the Anvil Range. Topographic relief is moderate to locally high with elevations ranging from 1,310 m on valley floors to 1,980 m A.M.S.L. along the ridge crests; typical of heavily glaciated areas with broad U-shaped valleys separated by steep-sided ridge slopes. The upper portions of the valleys are rugged cirques and smaller cirques occur along the flanks of larger ridges. The various mineral showings are situated between elevations of 1,825 and 1,450 m A.M.S.L.

Bedrock exposures are limited to the steeper ridge slopes. Valley floors are commonly covered by varied thicknesses of glacial till and outwash gravels. Small lakes and swamps occur in most valleys where drainages are restricted by pingoes and moraines. Ridge crests and large areas of their slopes are covered by talus and frost-heaved rock and gravel.

Most of the subject claims are above treeline while sparse alpine spruce occurs on lower slopes with local dwarf birch and willow in wetter areas of the valley floors. Elsewhere, alpine mosses, grass and dwarf birch are the only vegetation. Permafrost is extensive throughout the property.

The climate is typical of the central Yukon alpine terrain with long cold winters (-20° to –50° C), moderate snow cover and short cool summers (10° to 25° C). The exploration season extends from late May to mid-September. Local freshet creeks are common along the ridge slopes during the spring but by late summer they reportedly cease free-flowing which may be present problems for any future diamond drilling at higher elevations of the property (Robertson and Wallis, 1989).

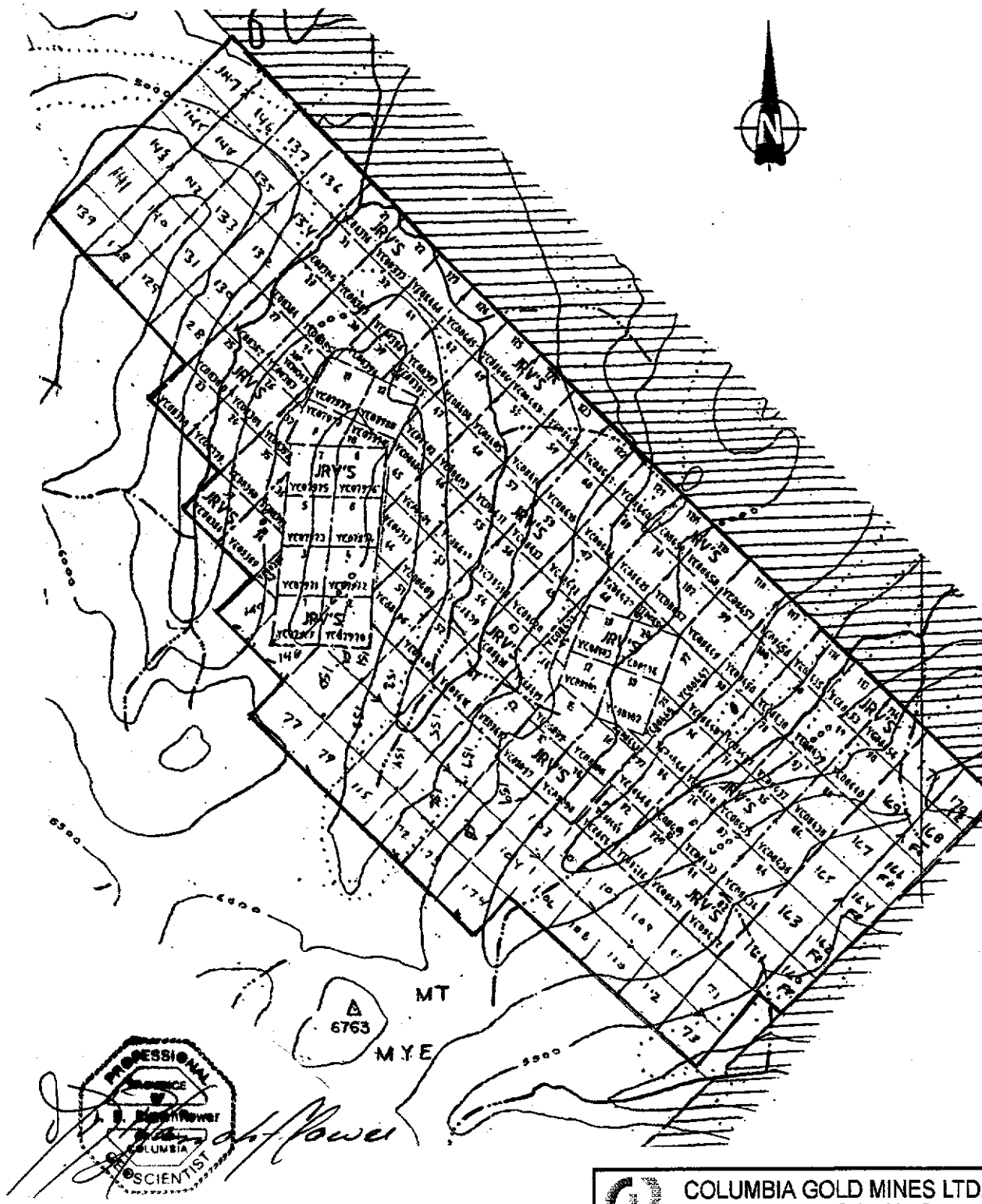
History

During the 1960's until the late 1970's the Anvil Range was extensively staked and explored after the discovery of the Faro, Swim, Grum and Vangorda lead-zinc-silver massive sulphide deposits which are hosted by Cambro-Ordovician metasedimentary sequences. However, this exploration work largely ignored precious metal-bearing epigenetic vein mineralization within mid-Cretaceous plutonic rocks of the Anvil Range.

In March, 1966 Action Exploration Ltd. staked the 'X' claims and Malta Mining Ltd. staked an adjoining 'FALCON' claim group within and near the subject property boundaries. Later that year Action conducted an airborne magnetometer and EM survey with follow-up geological mapping and soil sampling, and Falcon undertook an airborne magnetometer and EM survey. Kangaroo Exploration Ltd. (Cyprus) restaked the southern half of the 'X' claim group in September, 1971 and explored their property with geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling that year.

In April 1974, the 'FAT' claim was staked by Ridgemont Mining Corp. (Cyprus) along the eastern side of the present property, and they conducted a Turam survey that year. Much of the rest of the subject property area was re-staked as the "WYNNE" claim group in March, 1975 by the Vangorda Project, a Welcome North Mines and Getty Mining joint venture. The joint venture explored their claim holdings with soil geochemical sampling, magnetometer and EM surveying in 1975; geological mapping, gravity and Turam surveying and two drill holes (474.3 m) in 1976; and additional magnetometer, EM and gravity surveying and three drill holes (284.7 m) in 1977 (Yukon Minfile, 1996). In September, 1977 Mackir Mining Ltd. staked the 'ROG' claim north of the Wynne claim group.

The 'RAZ 1-20' claim group, located near the current JRV'S 105 to 108 claims, was staked in 1975 by Welcome North Mines Ltd., the operator of the Vangorda Project, to cover a zone of mineralized float and high base metal soil geochemistry that had been previously explored by Kerr-Addison (1963), Anvil Mining Corp. (1965), Spartan Exploration Ltd. (1968-70), and Cyprus Explorations (1973). Rock samples reportedly returned significant lead, zinc, silver and gold values (Robertson and Wallis, 1989). The area is dominantly underlain by intrusive rocks but, due to the prevailing exploration attention, field work was directed to the adjacent metasedimentary rocks and largely ignored a large nearby quartz stockwork alteration, now known as the 'Arsenopyrite' zone, which occurs to the northwest and upslope of the mineralized float area.



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. D. Blanchflower
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SCIENTIST

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Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

MINERAL CLAIM MAP

JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By: JDB	Scale: As Shown
Date: June, 1998	Figure No. 3

To Accompany Report By J. D. Blanchflower, P. Geo.

A joint venture between Cyprus Anvil and Metallgesellschaft Canada Ltd. was formed in 1977 and the joint venture conducted a gravity survey that year in the vicinity of the subject property. In October, 1981, the joint venture staked the 'FOO' claims and explored they claim holdings in 1982 with geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling.

In 1986, Doron Explorations Inc. acquired 40 mineral claims of the 'Cody Ridge' property which covered most of the subject claim area. A cursory prospecting and sampling program discovered three mineralized zones, including the 'Cirque' and 'Arsenopyrite' zones (see Figures 5 and 6). Additional property-wide claim staking and rock geochemical sampling of the Cirque zone was undertaken in 1987, including a D6 bulldozer trenching program in the valley east of the Cirque zone. Selected grab samples from the Cirque zone reportedly returned silver values as high as 178.6 ounces per ton (Robertson and Wallis, 1989).

Exploration work in 1988 was funded by Lacana Mining Corporation (later Corona Corporation) with Doron Explorations being the project operator. The 1988 exploration program included: regional and detailed geological mapping, prospecting, claim post tagging, line-cutting (35 line-km), ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying, soil geochemical sampling (4 line-km near Cirque zone), hand trenching (19 blasted trenches in Cirque zone), and an extensive follow-up bulldozer trenching program (Cirque zone). Detailed field work concentrated on the Cirque zone preparing it for drill testing but, as a consequence, other identified property-wide targets were not fully evaluated. Due to an early snowfall none of the mineralized areas within the Cirque zone were drill tested and no further work, other than data compilation, was undertaken by the Lacana-Doron joint venture.

According to the Yukon Minfile (1996), the Cirque zone showings within the subject property were re-staked in July, 1995 as the 'SHARI' claims but there is no record of any exploration work on these claims.

Geological Setting

Regional Geology

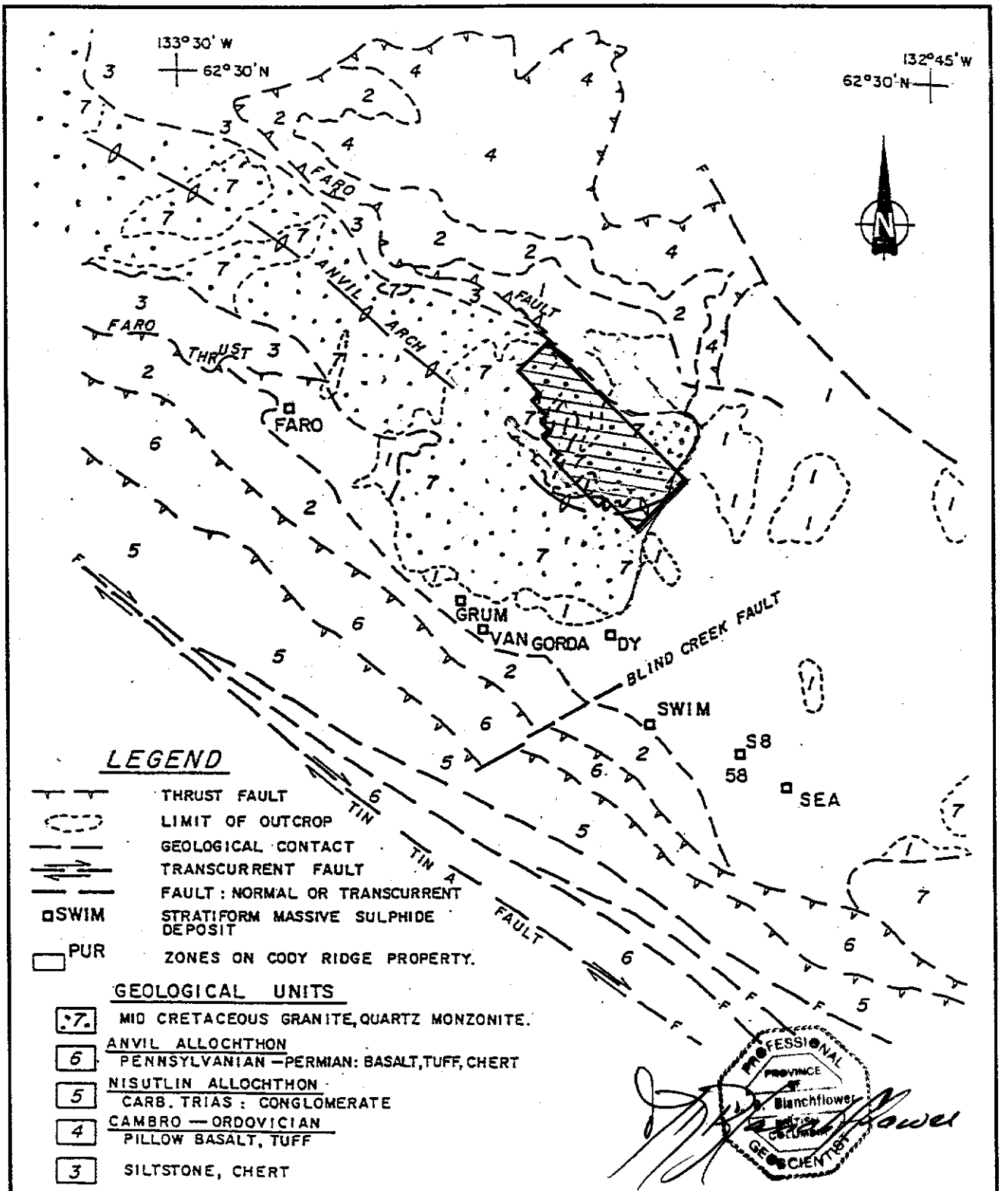
The JRV property is situated within the Anvil district on the southwestern margin of the Selwyn Basin lead-silver-zinc province. The Anvil district lies within the Tay River map-area (N.T.S. 105K) which was mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1961, 1972 and more recently in the mid-1980's (Gordey and Irwin, 1987). Detailed regional mapping by geologists of Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation (later Curragh Resources) was conducted over several years, and the results of this geological work were published in a series of papers by Jennings and Jilson (1986), Pigage and Anderson (1985), Mortensen and Jilson (1985), and Shanks *et al.* (1987).

The Anvil district is regionally underlain by allochthonous Paleozoic metasedimentary and lesser metavolcanic rocks of the Anvil Range that have been intruded by mid-Cretaceous Anvil Batholith and minor quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of Tertiary age. On a regional scale, the district lies within the Omineca Crystalline Belt, the easterly of two granitic and metamorphic belts which extend the length of the Canadian Cordillera. In the central Yukon, the Omineca Belt is a series of uplifts exposing polydeformed and metamorphosed Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks that are cored by mid-Cretaceous (100 Ma.) late to syn-kinematic intrusions, partly bounded by extensional faults (Jennings and Jilson, 1986). The Anvil batholith is one of the larger granitic intrusions.

Roof pendants of the Lower Cambrian-age Mount Mye Formation (or Gull Lake Formation of Gordey and Irwin, 1987) crop out in the subject property, often capping ridge crests. This formation is the oldest stratigraphic sequence in the district and comprises non-calcareous schist and phyllite with lesser portions of carbonaceous phyllite, marble, calc-silicate schist and metabasalt. Locally, these sedimentary and lesser volcanic rocks have been intensely deformed and metamorphosed, and intruded by green hornblende diorite dykes which are in turn intruded by porphyritic quartz monzonite stocks, apophyses and dykes of the Anvil batholith. Aplitic and tourmaline or garnet-bearing pegmatites are the youngest phase of the Anvil batholith while local quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes appear to be related to a later Tertiary age intrusive event, possible equivalent to the Eocene-age rhyolitic volcanic rocks at Grew Creek in the Tintina Trench.

Two dominant sets of moderately to steeply dipping normal regional faulting at 060° and 160° appear to be related to extensional faulting during the intrusion of the Anvil batholith (Jennings and Jilson, 1986). In addition, other transcurrent faults may be parasitic structures related to movement along the Tintina Fault zone which passes along the southwestern edge of the Anvil district, approximately 20 kilometres southwest of the subject property. Mineralized zones within the property appear to be dominantly controlled by the two dominant structural sets and their conjugate fracture patterns are spatially related to the intrusion of the Anvil batholith. These fault and fracture sets were probably repetitively reactivated during late-stage mid-Cretaceous Anvil and Eocene intrusive activity.

The Anvil district is widely known for its large stratiform lead-zinc-silver-barite massive sulphide deposits that occur within a 150-metre thick section of graphitic phyllite at the facies change between the Lower Cambrian Mount Mye (Gull Lake) Formation and the Cambrian to Lower Ordovician calcareous phyllitic, calc-silicate and metabasaltic rocks of the Vangorda Formation (Gordey and Irwin, 1987). The Faro massive sulphide deposit was mined at up to 10,000 tonnes per day from 1969 to 1982 by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation. Since then, Curragh Resources Ltd. and lately Anvil Range Mining Corporation have mined the Faro and nearby Grum and Vangorda deposits, and recently investigated the feasibility of underground mining at the Dy and Swim deposits. Reported measured resources of the five principal massive sulphide deposits of the Anvil district (i.e. Faro, Grum, Vangorda, Dy and Swim) total 92 million tonnes grading 8.3 percent combined lead-zinc with 50 grams per tonne silver (Robertson and Wallis, 1989).



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REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By: JDB	Scale: As Shown
Date: June, 1998	Figure No. 4

DISCUSSION OF PROPERTY EXAMINATION RESULTS

The writer conducted a field examination of the JRV property on May 30 and 31 accompanied by Mr. Wayne J. Roberts, P. Geo., an officer of both Western Prospector Group Ltd. and Columbia Gold Mines Ltd., and Mr. Pete Risby, a principal in the Gullen-Risby Family Trust. A Trans North Air Bell 206C helicopter was utilized to access the claim holdings and to move from zone to zone within the property over the two-day period.

During the property examination the writer evaluated and sampled the known and reported Cirque and Arsenopyrite ("Arseno") zones, and two other mineral showings, called the 'Krist' and 'Creek'. The writer also examined any claim posts near traverse routes and recorded any data written on the posts. The results of this work are described as follows according to each of the evaluated mineralized zones.

1) Cirque Zone

The Cirque zone has received most of past exploration work and is well-documented by Robertson and Wallis (1989). Most of the 1987-88 hand and bulldozer trenching is located within the JRV'S 39 and 40 mineral claims at an elevation of 1,675 m (see Figures 3 and 6).

According to Gordey and Irwin (1987) and Robertson and Wallis (1989), the Cirque zone is underlain by the mid-Cretaceous Mount Mye phase of the Anvil plutonic suite which underlies a roof pendant of foliated gneiss belonging to the Lower Cambrian-age Gull Lake Formation (Pigage and Anderson, 1985). The older gneissic rocks crop out along the ridge crest between Mount Mye peak and the Cirque zone, and their contact with the underlying intrusive rocks is mapped immediately south of the Cirque zone. Peraluminous biotite-muscovite granites dominate the Mount Mye intrusive phase but there is considerable mineralogical and textural variations, commonly muscovite granite and muscovite syenite with lesser granodiorite and trachytic-textured syenite. Textures vary from coarse-grained with aligned potassic feldspar megacrysts to fine-grained seriate texture. Foliation of micas and mafic minerals are local and occur in close proximity to an intrusive contact with a roof pendant or xenolith of metasedimentary rock. Tourmaline, garnet and, possibly minor sillimanite, occur as local accessory minerals in the granite with tourmaline and garnet also occurring in quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatites.

Hornblende diorite, and hornblende-plagioclase porphyry to aphanitic chlorite-epidote altered diorite dykes cut the granitic and metasedimentary rocks. These dykes appear to be late-stage intrusives related to the emplacement of the Anvil batholith; trending approximately 045° within the zone to more east-west farther south along the same ridge. According to Robertson and Wallis (1989), "In detail, for example in the "Cirque Area", veins occupy a wide range of trends from 010° to 175° with dips from -50° west to –60° east; some preferred orientations are present (close to north-south, 035°-045° and 150°-160°) with generally steep to vertical dips but dykes of a variety of compositions seem to occupy only one of these orientations.

Vein mineralization in the "Cirque Area" is essentially restricted to filling brittle fractures in the granitic rocks, whereas the overlying sub-horizontal schist units behaved in a more ductile fashion as cap rock inhibiting fracture and vein formation. In contrast, dykes intruded both lithologies with no evident change in width or orientation, perhaps suggesting a significant time difference and change in local stress regime between dyke formation and mineralization."

The Cirque zone appears to trend at 160° towards the intrusive contact with the roof pendant of metasedimentary rocks. It is more than 500 m long and 100 m wide. Within this zone the writer observed a variety of vein mineralization varying from glassy, milky or sugary chalcedonic quartz veins with or without associated pyrite, galena, sphalerite and/or arsenopyrite. Most veins occur as less than 1 cm thick fracture infillings within a wider fractured areas with pervasive limonitic, hematitic and/or pyrolusite (manganese oxide) staining on the rock surfaces. Such fractured areas are often weakly to moderately silicified and sericitized.

No significant gold values were returned from the sampling work conducted by both the writer and Mr. Roberts; although both high silver and gold values are reported by Lueck (1987) and Robertson and Wallis (1989). Silver values ranged from 2.0 to over 70.1 gpT silver and 0.01 to 0.114 gpT gold. Robertson and Wallis (1989) report higher precious metal values occurring south of the trenched area which was not sampled during the examination (see Figure 6). Figure 5 of this report shows the rock sample sites and the rock sample descriptions and assay results are recorded in Table 1.

2) Arsenopyrite ("Arseno") Zone

The zone trends north-northwesterly through the JRV'S 103, 104 and 157 to 159 mineral claims, approximately 2.4 km northeast of Mount Mye peak, at an elevation of 1,850 m (see Figures 3 and 6). It is approximately 1 km long by more than 100 to 200 m wide.

According to Gordey and Irwin (1987) and Robertson and Wallis (1989), the Arsenopyrite zone is underlain by the same mid-Cretaceous Mount Mye granite as the Cirque zone with a small roof pendant of foliated gneiss belonging to the Lower Cambrian-age Gull Lake Formation cropping out to the northeast along the ridge crest. The zone appears to be controlled by a steeply dipping to vertical shear zone that trends at 160° to 165° across a ridge. It is quite obvious, reflected by limonite staining and a distinct ravine with swale on the ridge crest, which is surprising since the zone was largely ignored by pre-1980's exploration work.

Northwest of the ridge and within the Arsenopyrite zone limonitic, moderately to intensely argillically-altered granite crops out locally within the scree slope. Local outcrops of quartz-carbonate vein stockwork within the altered granite occur as less than 1 cm wide quartz-carbonate-limonite (pyrite) fracture fillings spaced 1 to 10 cm apart over a 1 to 3 m wide area. Within the talus float there are pebbles to boulders (1 m diameter) of chalcedonic quartz-carbonate-scordite (As oxide) vein material with or without pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and minor tetrahedrite as disseminations and fracture fillings within the vein gangue material. There is also chalcedonic quartz-carbonate vein material with no scordite or obvious sulphide mineralization exhibiting banded and cockscomb textures, typical of epithermal fluid emplacement and veining. The write and Mr. Roberts searched for the source of the two vein materials but were unable to locate their sources; however, they appear, from their talus distribution, to occupy the central portion of the shear zone. Due to the seasonal snow cover at the time of the examination, the northwestern extent of the zone was obscured but it is inferred to be more than 100 metres wide by 500 metres long.

A total of twelve samples were collected from the Arsenopyrite zone by both the writer and Mr. Roberts. Silver values ranged from 4.4 to 602.0 gpT and gold values ranged from 0.011 to 3.00 gpT. It is apparent from the results that the chalcedonic quartz-carbonate vein material with arsenopyrite and galena and/or scordite (As oxide) hosts higher precious metal values but not as high as those reported by Robertson and Wallis (1989) from similar bedrock and float material.

The southeastern trend of the Arsenopyrite zone is extensively covered with talus and glacial till, except near the ridge crest. However, the 1970's exploration work on the 'RAZ' property by Welcome North Mines discovered a large area of mineralized float with precious metal values ranging from 0.59 to 7.54 gpT gold and 26.0 to 539.6 gpT silver near the projected southeasterly trend of the Arsenopyrite zone (see Figure 6). Past grab sampling of mineralized vein float may have biased the precious metal results but such results deserve further investigation.

3) Krist Zone

Upon first arriving on the property, the writer joined Messrs. Roberts and Risby at a mineral showing within the JRV'S 50 mineral claim an elevation of 1,615 m (see Figures 3 and 6). No exploration work is documented by Robertson and Wallis (1989) on the 'Krist' zone, other than two silt sample results from a nearby seasonal creek. Nevertheless, there was evidence of bulldozer scraping along the creek bank exposing some of the fracture-controlled quartz-calcite-galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite vein mineralization hosted by weakly to moderately argillized granite.

TABLE I

Summary of Rock Geochemical Sampling Results

Area	Date	Certificate No.	Sample No.	Type	Length (m)	Description	Gold (ppb)	N.A.L. Silver (ppm)	N.A.L. Silver (gpT)	Min-En Gold (gpT)	Min-En Silver (gpT)
Krist	30-May *	07987	10975	Grab	20.0	Grab sample of fractured and quartz-veined, weakly to moderately argillically-altered granite. Fracturing at 050.	28	6.0			
Krist	30-May	8V0274RA001	10976	Chip	1.0	Galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite-quartz-calcite vein in limonitic and silicified shear zone at 000/-90. 15cm Gl-Sp vein core.				0.01	112.0
Krist	30-May *	07987	10977	Grab		Quartz-galena float from creek outwash. Indicates source along and upcreek to southeast.	5	10.8			
Krist	30-May	8V0274RA001	10978	Chip	1.0	Chalcedonic quartz-sericite-carbonate shear zone with 15cm limonitic shear on NW side trending 058/-83SE.				0.01	1.9
Cirque	30-May	8V0274RA001	10979	Chip	2.5	Quartz-sericite altered 4m wide shear zone at 163/-90 with extensional chalcedonic quartz veins at 255/-60S.				0.01	2.0
Cirque	30-May	8V0274RA001	10980	Chip	1.5	Quartz-sericite-limonite altered shear zone at 055/-85 in granite.				0.01	5.1
Cirque	30-May	8V0274RA001	10981	Chip	3.0	Manganese-stained, silicified shear zone in granite on NW side of bulldozer trench.				0.04	14.2
Cirque	30-May *	07987	10982	Chip	2.0	Manganese-stained, silicified breccia-quartz vein zone with rhodocrosite, and micro fracture fillings of galena and local tetrahedrite.	114	>50.0	70.1		
Cirque	30-May *	07987	10983	Chip	10.0	Buff to limonitic, argillically-altered granite.	33	3.6			
Creek	31-May *	07987	10984	Chip	3.0	Limonitic, argillically-altered granite with quartz stockwork veining and trace pyite disseminations.	5	3.3			
Creek	31-May *	07987	10985	Chip	1.0	Argillically-altered granite with pervasive limonite and stockwork chalcedonic quartz fracture filling/veining.	<5	0.8			
Creek	31-May *	07987	10986	Chip	0.5	5 cm thick massive pyrite-galena vein in silicified and argillic granite. Vein in middle and parallel to creek bed.	16	>50.0	127.0		

TABLE I

Summary of Rock Geochemical Sampling Results

Area	Date		Certificate No.	Sample No.	Type	Length (m)	Description	Gold (ppb)	N.A.L. Silver (ppm)	Silver (gpT)	Min-En Gold (gpT)	Min-En Silver (gpT)
Creek	31-May	*	07987	10987	Chip	0.5	Quartz-pyrite vein stockwork in altered granite 30 m down creek from sample 10986 site.	12	14.6			
Arseno	31-May	*	07987	10988	Chip	2.0	Brecciated and silicified granite subcrop hosting qz-he veining in small hand trench. Scordite (As) staining but no sulphides.	50	>50.0	602.0		
Arseno	31-May	*	07987	10989	Chip	5.0	Argillically-altered granite with quartz-jarosite coatings along fracture/joint surfaces.	40	23.4			
Arseno	31-May		8V0274RA001	10990	Chip	1.0	Across quartz-hematite (after pyrite) zone at intersection of 167/-85E and 135/-90 shearing in altered granite.				0.02	6.0
Arseno	31-May	•	07987	10991	Grab	0.2	Chalcedonic quartz-carbonate-scordite vein breccia material in talus.	530	>50.0	51.1		
Arseno	31-May		8V0274RA001	10992	Grab		Grab sample down NW trending talus of chalcedonic quartz-carbonate-galena-scordite (As) vein material.				1.33	132.0
Arseno	31-May	•	07987	10993	Chip	1.0	Chalcedonic quartz-carbonate vein in argillically-altered granite near the western edge of zone.	12	6.9			
Arseno	31-May	*	07987	10994	Grab	30.0	Grab sample of argillically-altered granite talus float with chalcedonic quartz-carbonate stockwork veining.	52	7.7			
Arseno	31-May		8V0274RA001	10995	Grab	30.0	Random grab sampe of chalcedonic quartz-carbonate vein material approximately halfway along zone, or 150 m from ridgecrest.				0.06	5.7
Arseno	31-May	•	07987	10996	Chip	1.0	Chalcedonic quartz-carbonate vein (~20 cm) within argillically altered and limonitic granite.	11	4.4			
Arseno	31-May		8V0274RA001	10997	Grab		Yellow-green chalcedonic quartz-scordite vein float material.				0.96	96.8
Arseno	31-May	*	07987	10998	Grab		Quartz-arsenopyrite vein float at the SE edge of zone.	3000	>50.0	47.3		

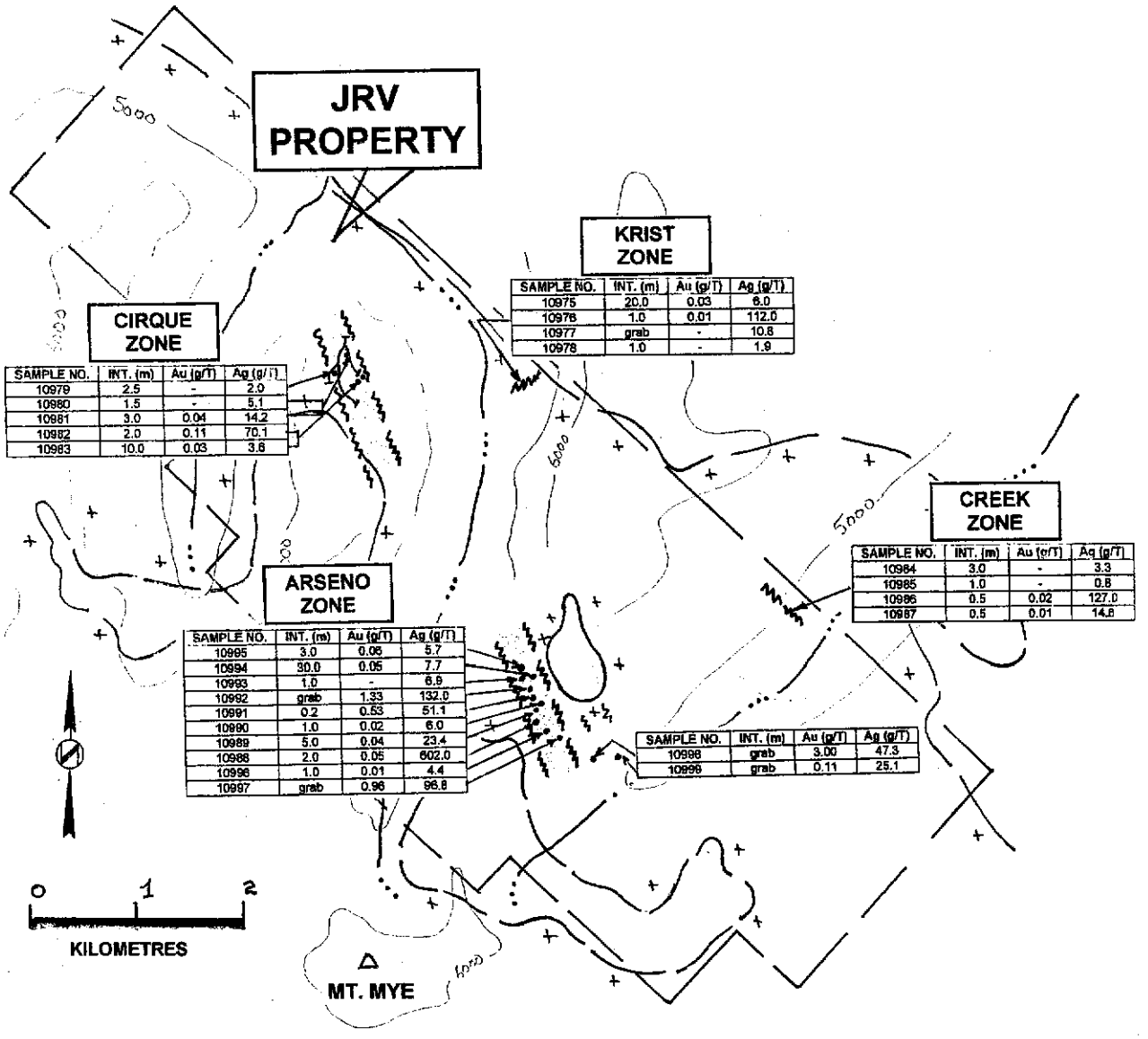
TABLE I

Summary of Rock Geochemical Sampling Results

Area	Date	Certificate No.	Sample No.	Type	Length (m)	Description	Gold (ppb)	N.A.L. Silver (ppm)	Silver (gpT)	Min-En Gold (gpT)	Silver (gpT)
Arseno	31-May *	07987	10999	Grab		Chalcedonic quartz-galena-arsenopyrite vein/breccia float at the SE edge of zone.	110	25.1			

Note: Samples collected by writer assayed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd. (Certificate 8V0274RQ001)

Samples designated with * were collected by W. J. Roberts of Columbia Gold Mines Ltd., and assayed by Northern Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Certificate No. 07987).



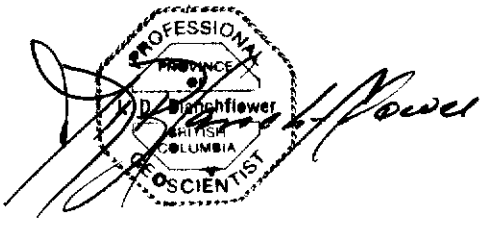
SAMPLE NO.	INT. (m)	Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)
10975	20.0	0.03	6.0
10976	1.0	0.01	112.0
10977	grab	-	10.8
10978	1.0	-	1.9

SAMPLE NO.	INT. (m)	Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)
10979	2.5	-	2.0
10980	1.5	-	5.1
10981	3.0	0.04	14.2
10982	2.0	0.11	70.1
10983	10.0	0.03	3.6

SAMPLE NO.	INT. (m)	Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)
10984	3.0	-	3.3
10985	1.0	-	0.8
10986	0.5	0.02	127.0
10987	0.5	0.01	14.8

SAMPLE NO.	INT. (m)	Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)
10995	3.0	0.05	5.7
10994	30.0	0.05	7.7
10993	1.0	-	6.9
10992	grab	1.33	132.0
10991	0.2	0.53	51.1
10990	1.0	0.02	6.0
10989	5.0	0.04	23.4
10988	2.0	0.05	602.0
10996	1.0	0.01	4.4
10997	grab	0.96	96.8

SAMPLE NO.	INT. (m)	Au (g/T)	Ag (g/T)
10998	grab	3.00	47.3
10999	grab	0.11	25.1



To Accompany Report By J. D. Blanchflower, P. Geo.

COLUMBIA GOLD MINES LTD.
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE PLAN

JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By:	JDB	Scale:	As Shown
Date:	June, 1998	Figure No.	5

The Krist zone trends at 058°, subparallel to the nearby creek drainage. Within the 3 to 10 m wide zone of limonitic and argillically-altered granite there is quartz-carbonate stockwork veining paralleling its trend. In addition, there are cross-cutting shear structures 000°/-90° with quartz-calcite infilling veins spaced 0.5 to 2 m apart with local galena, sphalerite, pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization along the core axis of the cross-cutting veins. The cross-cutting structures are probably extensional fractures that were open during vein mineralization.

Of the four samples that were collected within the Krist zone only one sample (No. 10976) returned significant silver (112.0 gpT) and none of the samples returned any gold values warranting further work.

4) Creek Zone

While flying from the Arsenopyrite zone on May 30th a gossan was observed within a deep creek cut on the JRV'S 96 mineral claim. On May 31st the writer and Mr. Roberts hiked down the creek ravine and sampled several intensely brecciated and limonitic sections.

The zone is underlain by the same granitic rocks as at the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones. The creek follows a southeasterly trending 3 to 5 m wide limonitic shear zone within which the granitic rocks have been argillically-altered. At regular intervals along the shear zone there is a series of cross-cutting vertical shear structures at 167° and where they intersect the southeasterly structures there are intensely limonitic and/or hematitic breccia zones for 4 to 7 m along strike. In addition, there are local narrow fracture filling veins with pyrite and galena mineralization at the core of the southeasterly shear structure.

Four rock geochemical samples were collected from this zone by the writer and Mr. Roberts. None of the samples returned any significant gold values (i.e. <5 to 16 ppb) and silver values were also generally low (0.8 to 14.6 ppm) except one sample across a 5-centimetre wide semi-massive pyrite-galena vein that returned 127.0 gpT silver.

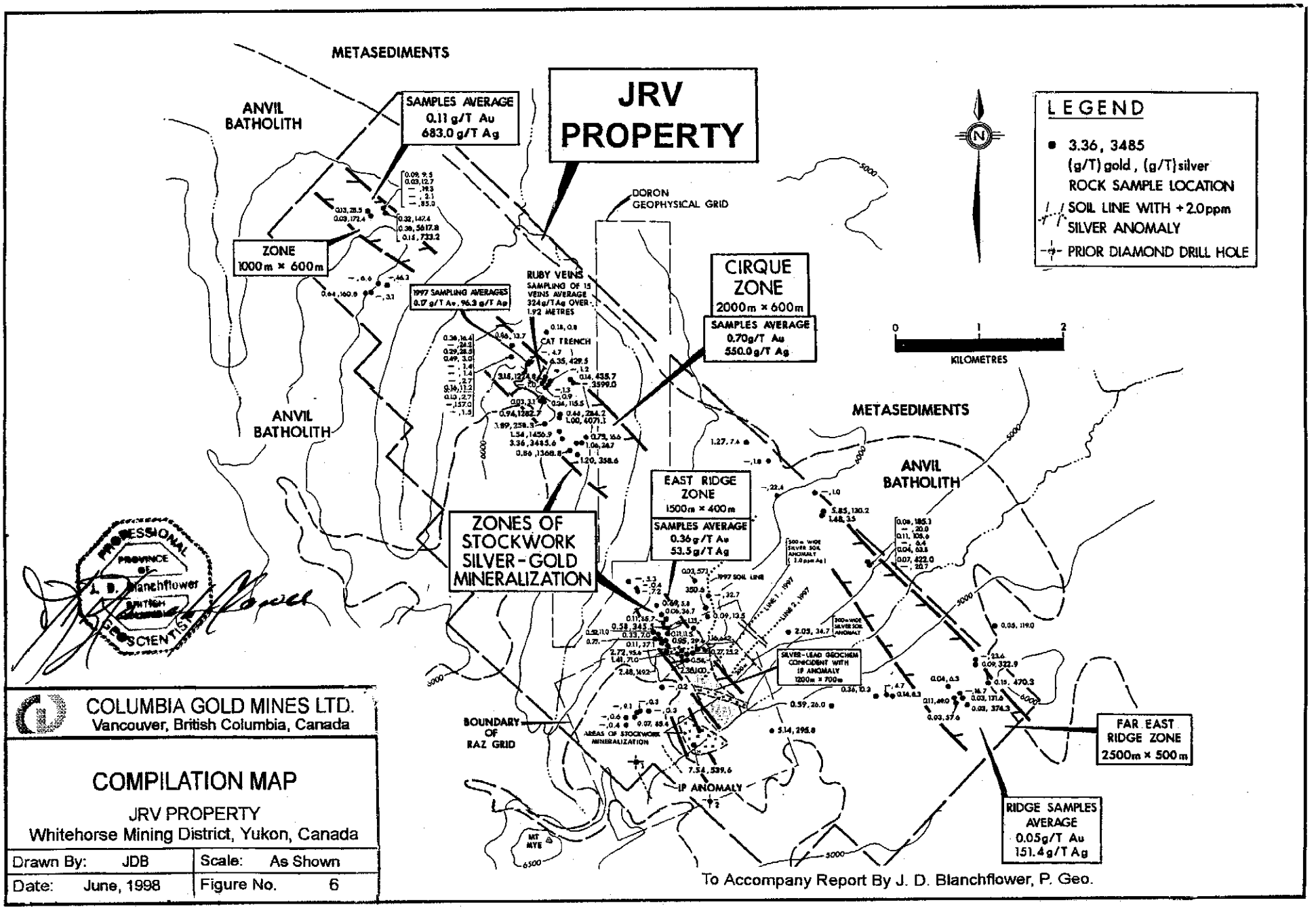
The sample locations, sample descriptions and assay results from each of the above zones accompany this report as Figure 5 and Table 1.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The results of the property examination and rock geochemical sampling work indicate that the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones have fair to good exploration potential but the results from the Krist and Creek zones do not warrant further detailed work.

Based upon reported geological and rock geochemical results (Robertson and Wallis, 1989) and the writer's observations, the precious metal-bearing epigenetic vein mineralization appears to be vertically zoned with higher precious metal values at higher elevations and higher base metal values at lower elevations. Furthermore, the mid-Cretaceous intrusive rocks have undergone brittle fracturing which provided open spaces for epigenetic mineralization whereas the overlying metasedimentary roof pendants reportedly acted as cap rocks. Thus, further detailed work for bulk tonnage precious metal mineralization should concentrate in and along the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones at the highest elevations beneath the metasedimentary roof pendants.

The target for further exploration work, given its Yukon location, should be a bulk tonnage, leachable gold-silver deposit with dimensions in the range of 500 m long by 100 m thick by 200 m wide, or a possible volume of ± 26 million tonnes, at an average grade of 1.0 gpT gold and 100 gpT silver (approximately US $27.00 per tonne gross metal value). Narrower zones, such as 500 m long by 10 m thick by 200 m wide or 2 million tonnes, would require grades of 2.0 gpT gold and 200 gpT silver (approximately US $52.00 per tonne gross metal value) to be seriously considered for economic evaluation. Both the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones have the potential for discovering such target deposits but considerably more exploration work is required to determine their economic potentials.



PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST — PROVINCE OF British Columbia — J. D. Blanchflower

COLUMBIA GOLD MINES LTD.
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

COMPILATION MAP

JRV PROPERTY
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Drawn By:	JDB	Scale:	As Shown
Date:	June, 1998	Figure No.	6

To Accompany Report By J. D. Blanchflower, P. Geo.

CONCLUSIONS

The JRV property is dominantly underlain by late to syn-kinematic peraluminous granite belonging to the Mount Mye phase of the mid-Cretaceous Anvil batholith. The granitic rocks are locally capped by roof pendants of metasedimentary and lesser metavolcanic rocks belonging to the Lower Cambrian Gull Lake Formation, and intruded by minor quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of Tertiary age.

Two moderately to steeply dipping normal fracture sets, at 060° and 160°, related to extensional faulting during the late-stage emplacement of the Anvil batholith control the known precious metal-bearing epigenetic vein mineralization. Other transcurrent faults and shear zones appear related to movement along the Tintina Fault zone, situated approximately 20 kilometres southwest of the subject property. The mineralized fault and shear zones were probably repetitively reactivated during late-stage mid-Cretaceous Anvil and Eocene-age intrusive activity.

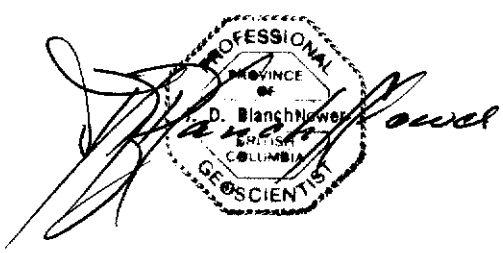
Veins vary in mineralogy, texture and precious metal content from one mineralized zone to the next but all zones display epigenetic veining characteristics. They range from well-defined glassy, milky or sugary textured chalcedonic quartz and carbonate veins with or without pyrite, galena, sphalerite and/or arsenopyrite and lesser tetrahedrite to brecciated and silicified vein stockwork zones within larger shear zones with multiple chalcedonic quartz-carbonate (± rhodochrosite) fracture fillings and associated pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite and sphalerite. All of the examined mineralized zones are hosted by weakly to intensely altered (argillic) peraluminous granite of the Anvil batholith. Intense limonitic and/or manganese-rich gossans are usually associated with intensely brecciated shear zones while weakly argillic and limonitic granites more often host widely-spaced barren quartz-carbonate veins.

Significant gold and silver values, ranging up to 3.00 and 602.0 gpT respectively, were returned from several rock geochemical samples that were collected from within the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones. Only one of the eight rock samples collected from the Krist and Creek zones returned a significant silver value (127.0 ppm) from a 1.0 metre wide altered shear zone with a 5 cm fracture filling vein of pyrite and galena, and none of these samples returned any significant gold values. Based upon reported geological and rock geochemical results (Robertson and Wallis, 1989) and the results of the property examination, the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones have fair to good exploration potential and further detailed work should concentrate in and along these two zones at the highest elevations beneath the metasedimentary roof pendants. The results from the Krist and Creek zones do not warrant further detailed work.

The target for further exploration work should be a bulk tonnage, leachable gold-silver deposit in the order of 10 to 15 million tonnes with a recoverable metal value of US $20.00 to $25.00 per tonne. The Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones have the potential for discovering such a target deposit but considerably more exploration work is required to evaluate their economic potentials. Accordingly, a two-stage exploration program is recommended with a total estimated cost of CDN $450,127.00.

Submitted by,

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.



J. Douglas Blanchflower, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND BUDGET

It is recommended that the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones be initially evaluated for their bulk tonnage precious metal potential and other property-wide mineral showings be examined and sampled prior to any detailed exploration work. Initial field work would involve 'fly camping' on site with intermittent, 'on-demand' helicopter support from Ross River. The proposed two-stage exploration program should include:

Stage I

1) Detailed structural geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling within the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones, and reconnaissance geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling property-wide;

2) Hand trenching and rock geochemical sampling at specific mineralized sites within the Cirque and Arsenopyrite zones; and

3) Establishment of a 2 by 2-kilometre survey control grid over the Arsenopyrite zone followed by 'B' or 'C'-horizon soil geochemical sampling.

Stage II

Contingent upon positive results from Stage I field work, the following work should be undertaken.

1) Establishment of detailed survey control grids over all identified zones of bulk tonnage precious metal mineralization;

2) Detailed 'B' or 'C'-horizon soil geochemical sampling, if there is sufficient soil development; and

3) Induced polarization surveying over all established exploration targets.

Contingent upon positive results from Stage II exploration work, the Company should consider testing the most favourable exploration targets with 500 metres of BQTK-core diamond drilling. The location and budget for such drilling will be based upon the Stage I and II exploration results.

The following estimated budget for the proposed exploration program reflect a 2-month field season commencing in mid-July and finishing in early September, 1998.

Item	Description	Estimated Cost (CDN$) Stage I	Stage II
Analyses	4,000 soil samples @ $10.00/sample	5,000.00	35,000.00
	300 rock samples @ $10.00/sample	1,000.00	2,000.00
Assays	900 rock samples @ $20.00/sample	5,000.00	13,000.00
	Check assaying (10%)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Accommodation	Camp operations – 240 man-days	3,000.00	12,000.00
Consulting -	Geological - Project manager and geologist	10,000.00	22,000.00
Legal			4,000.00
Drafting	CAD drafting, map preparation, reproduction	1,000.00	3,000.00
Expediting		200.00	800.00

Item	Description	Estimated Cost (CDN$) Stage I	Stage II
Equipment	Sat Tel, generator and radio rentals	1,000.00	4,000.00
	Consumables	1,000.00	2,000.00
Fuel	Camp fuel for heating and generator and propane	500.00	1,500.00
Salaries and wages	Columbia Gold Mines personnel	15,000.00	64,912.00
Surveys - Geophysical	20 line-km I.P. surveying		20,000.00
Surveying - Linecutting	20 line-km		10,000.00
Transport - Airlines	Personnel mob/demob, freight	3,000.00	14,000.00
Transport - Fixed Wing	Field supplies, freight	1,000.00	4,000.00
Transport - Helicopter	Bell 206C – 80 hours @ $850.00/hr	15,000.00	53,000.00
Transport - Vehicle	Vehicle rental for mob/demob	2,000.00	4,000.00
Transport - Freight	Shipping samples, camp equipment	1,000.00	1,000.00
Project Management Fee (field expenses excluding property payments)		3,942.00	16,273.00
Total Estimated Exploration Expenses		**69,642.00**	**287,485.00**
Property Acquisition		65,000.00	25,000.00
Property Maintenance	Claim assessment filings		3,000.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST FOR STAGE I AND II		**134,642.00**	**315,485.00**

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM **CDN $ 450,127.00**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. DOUGLAS BLANCHFLOWER, of the Municipality of Delta, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist with a business office at 11967 - 83A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 2K2; and President of Minorex Consulting Ltd.

2) I am a graduate of Economic Geology with a Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology degree from the University of British Columbia in 1971.

3) I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (No. 19086).

4) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (No. F0046).

5) I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past twenty-seven years.

   Pre-Graduate field experience in Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics (1966 to 1970).

   Three years as Geologist with the B. C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (1970 to 1972).

   Seven years as Exploration Geologist with Canadian Superior Exploration Limited (1972 to 1979).

   Three years as Exploration Geologist with Sulpetro Minerals Limited (1979 to 1982).

   Sixteen years as Consulting Geologist and President of Minorex Consulting Ltd. (1982 to 1998).

6) I own no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the subject claims, nor shares in or securities of **COLUMBIA GOLD MINES LTD.**

7) I conducted a field examination of the subject property on May 30 and 31, 1998, and prepared this report which summarizes the results of the field examination and rock geochemical sampling, and recommendations for further exploration work.

J. Douglas Blanchflower, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

Dated at Delta, British Columbia, Canada this 12th day of June, 1998

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APPENDIX I

Claim Status Report

JRV Property

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada | Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Claim Status Report

29 May 1998

	Claim Name and No.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Recorded Owner	% Owned
	JRV'S 1 - 12	YC07969 - YC07980	1998/07/25	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
	JRV'S 13 - 20	YC08097 - YC08104	1998/08/20	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
	JRV'S 21 - 70	YC08376 - YC08425	1998/10/31	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
	JRV'S 72	YC08426	1998/10/27	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
	JRV'S 74	YC08427	1998/10/31	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
	JRV'S 76	YC08428	1998/10/31	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
	JRV'S 78	YC08429	1998/10/31	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
	JRV'S 80 - 102	YC08430 - YC08452	1998/10/31	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
	JRV'S 113 - 114	YC08453 - YC08454	1998/10/31	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
	JRV'S 116 - 127	YC08455 - YC08466	1998/10/31	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
P	JRV'S 71	YC08665	1999/04/20	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
P	JRV'S 73	YC08666	1999/04/20	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
P	JRV'S 77	YC08667	1999/04/20	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
P	JRV'S 79	YC08668	1999/04/20	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
P	JRV'S 103 - 112	YC08669 - YC08678	1999/04/20	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
P	JRV'S 115	YC08679	1999/04/20	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00
P	JRV'S 128 - 174	YC08680 - YC08726	1999/04/20	Western Prospector Group Ltd.	100.00

Left column indicator legend:

R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).

P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Canada

APPENDIX II

Assay Certificates

Min-En Laboratories Ltd.

MINERAL
·ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

VANCOUVER OFFICE:
8282 SHERBROOKE STREET
VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA V5X 4E8
TELEPHONE (604) 327-3436
FAX (604) 327-3423

SMITHERS LAB:
3176 TATLOW ROAD
SMITHERS, BC, CANADA V0J 2N0
TELEPHONE (250) 847-3004
FAX (250) 847-3005

Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Assay Certificate

8V-0274-RA1

Company: **MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.**
Project: JRV
Attn: DOUG BLANCHFLOWER

Jun-10-98

JUN 15 1998

We *hereby certify* the following Assay of 9 ROCK samples submitted Jun-04-98 by DOUG BLANCHFLOWER.

Sample Name	Au-fire g/tonne	AG g/tonne
10976	0.01	112.0
10978	0.01	1.9
10979	0.01	2.0
10980	0.01	5.1
10981	0.04	14.2
10990	0.02	6.0
10992	1.33	132.0
10995	0.06	5.7
10997	0.96	96.8

Certified by _____

Min-En Laboratories

APPENDIX III

Assay Certificate

Northern Analytical Laboratories Ltd.

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

05/06/98 Assay Certificate

The Western Prospector Group WO# 07987

Certified by

Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Ag g/mt
10975	28	6.0	
10977	5	10.8	
10982	114	>50.0	70.1
10983	33	3.6	
10984	5	3.3	
10985	<5	0.8	
10986	16	>50.0	127.0
10987	12	14.6	
10988	50	>50.0	602.0
10989	40	23.4	
10991	530	>50.0	51.1
10993	12	6.9	
10994	52	7.7	
10996	11	4.4	
10998	3000	>50.0	47.3
10999	110	25.1	
11000	108	0.6	
11001	7	0.2	
48952	160	0.6	
48953	91	0.6	
48954	<5	1.0	
48955	18	>50.0	309.0
48956	<5	1.8	
48957	<5	2.1	
48958	<5	0.6	
48959	61	0.5	
48960	9	<0.1	
48961	8	0.2	
48962	<5	<0.1	
48963	7	0.1	

APPENDIX IV

Summary of Expenditures

JRV EXPENDITURES 1998
January 1 to June 30, 1998

EXPLORATION CODE		AMOUNT
Assays	$	713.90
Accommodation	$	584.07
Consulting - Geological (Minorex)	$	1,800.00
Drafting	$	510.00
Fuel	$	49.88
Salaries (W.J. Roberts)	$	3,806.98
Transport - Airlines	$	1,424.13
Transport - Vehicle	$	264.61
Transport - Helicopter	$	4,376.02
Transport - Freight	$	19.58
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$**	**13,549.17**

Field work conducted May 28 to June 3,1998

ASSESSMENT CREDIT

ITEM	AMOUNT	
Analysis Assays		
Min-En Labs	$120.38	
NAL	$379.77	
Min-En Labs	$213.75	**$713.90**
Drafting - Janina		
	$190.00	
	$180.00	
Feb. 98	$140.00	**$510.00**
Transport - Freight	$19.58	**$19.58**
Salaries - W.J. Roberts		
Feb. (1.5d)	$725.64	
Mar. (1.25d)	$732.97	
Apr. (1.5d)	$763.83	
May (1.25d)	$584.54	
Jun. (2d)	$1,000.00	**$3,806.98**
Consulting - Geological		
Minorex	$1,800.00	**$1,800.00**
Transport - Air		
D. Blanchflower	$172.41	
W.J. Roberts	$241.35	
P. Risby	$1,010.37	**$1,424.13**
Accommodation		
W.J. Roberts ($848.79 x 50%)	$424.40	
D. Blanchflower	$159.67	**$584.07**
Fuel		
D. Blanchflower	$49.88	**$49.88**
Transport - Vehicle	$264.61	**$264.61**
Transport - Helicopter	$2,892.04	
	$1,483.98	**$4,376.02**
TOTAL		**$13,549.17**