

ARCHER, CATHRO

& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND PROSPECTING

on the

SHUTOUT PROPERTY

Shutout 1-108 Claims

YB58953-YB59060

109-158 Claims

YB77893-YB77942

093 992

Latitude 61°12' N; Longitude 130°20' W

NTS 105G/1

in the

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

Prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.



W.A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.
February, 1999

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 \$ 20,000.

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

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Shutout property is owned 100% by Expatriate Resources Ltd. and consists of 158 mineral claims located 250 km east-northeast of Whitehorse in east-central Yukon. There is all-season road access to Finlayson Lake which lies 52 km north of the property. A private road extends from Finlayson Lake to Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah Deposit 32 km north-northwest of the claims.

The property occupies approximately 3300 hectares in the south-central part of the Finlayson Block, a 380 by 60 km area comprised primarily of metavolcanic and metasedimentary stratigraphy belonging to the Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

Topography on most of the property consists of steep cirques flanked by talus covered slopes. Elevations range from 1400 to 1985 m. Most of the claim block is above treeline where soil development is immature and bedrock exposure is moderate.

The main exploration target on the Shutout property is volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization. The property's potential is partially indicated by the nearby Fyre Lake Deposit which contains mafic affinity Besshi style VMS mineralization. Other type deposits in this region include the felsic affinity Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine Deposits located about 35 km to the north and northeast, respectively.

Expatriate has identified six target areas (A to F) on the property which have been explored since 1995 by various combinations of airborne geophysical surveys, reconnaissance and grid soil geochemistry, detailed mapping, prospecting and hand trenching.

Targets A, B, C and F contain typical VMS alteration and mineral assemblages which

include sericite and chlorite altered felsic and mafic volcanics, copper rich stringer mineralization, abundant metalliferous limonite occurrences and massive pyrite±magnetite horizons and lenses.

The occurrences are contained within a 300 to 400 m thick sequence of volcanic stratigraphy and have been identified intermittently along strike for approximately 3500 m. The most extensively explored showing is a massive pyrite horizon at Target B where trenches have been dug over a 160 m strike length. A 1.05 m chip sample taken across the horizon in one of the trenches returned 96.0 g/t silver, 3320 ppm lead and 1.32 g/t gold. Sericite altered strata in another trench where the sulphide horizon was not exposed yielded encouraging results up to 48.8 g/t silver, 4670 ppm lead and 290 ppb gold. Limonite and lesser sulphide float occurrences discovered between Targets B and C returned up to 346.0 g/t silver, 3320 ppm copper, 2.43% lead, 2.41% zinc and 3.74 g/t gold.

Targets D and E are zinc-dominant skarn occurrences that have received minor hand trenching. Although specimens have yielded up to 23.8% zinc, chip samples returned considerably lower values. This, coupled with a lack of continuity, indicates the potential of these showings is limited.

Additional work on the VMS targets is recommended in two phases. Phase 1 should include the following:

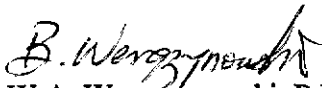
1. Staking additional claims north of Targets B, C and F to protect downdip potential of mineralized horizons;

2. detailed prospecting and hand trenching in the vicinity of sulphide and limonite float occurrences to locate sources and determine their continuity and orientation; and,
3. detailed stratigraphic, alteration and structural mapping to determine the best drill targets.

Phase 2 would involve diamond drilling the most prospective VMS targets identified during the first phase of work.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'B. Wengzynowski' or similar, with a stylized flourish at the end.

W.A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.

INTRODUCTION

Expatriate Resources Ltd. has a 100% interest in the Shutout property which protects volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) targets that have been identified through various stages of exploration since 1995. The western portion of the property covers a pronounced aeromagnetic high that was previously staked by Cassiar Asbestos Corp. Ltd. in 1960. Prospecting at that time identified a copper occurrence interpreted as skarn mineralization (DIAND, 1995).

In spring 1995 Expatriate staked 108 claims covering soil geochemical anomalies coinciding with favourable volcanic stratigraphy. Crews performed geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling that summer. An additional 50 claims were staked in 1996 prior to an exploration program that included airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys in spring plus geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling and claim surveys during summer. Expatriate's 1997 exploration program consisted of detailed geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling and hand trenching.

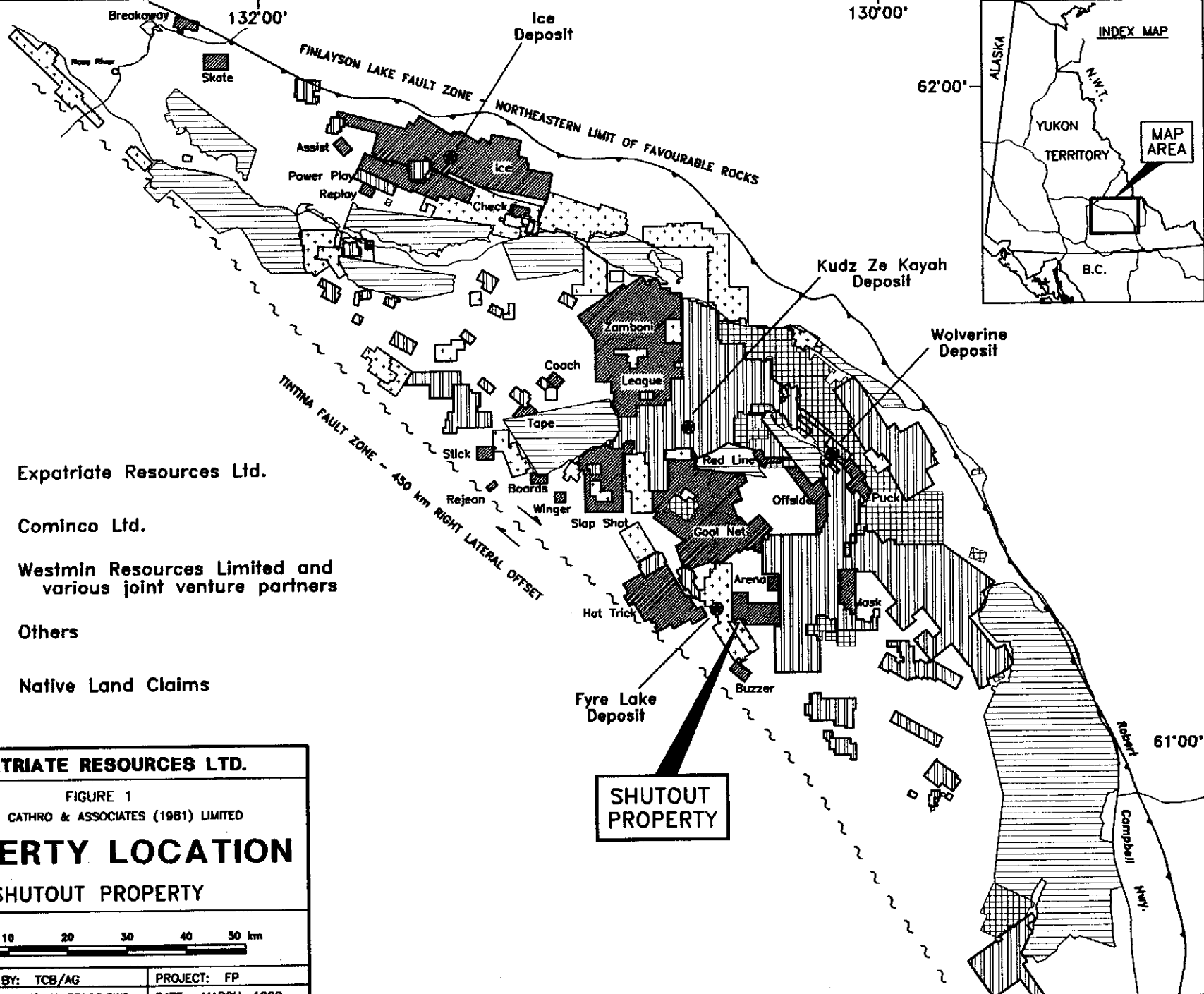
The 1998 program focussed on prospecting and hand trenching in the areas where soil geochemical anomalies and sulphide occurrences were previously identified and discovered, respectively. This work was performed by a three-person crew in August from a fly camp on the property. The program was managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and supervised by the author. Appendix I contains the Author's Statement of Qualifications.

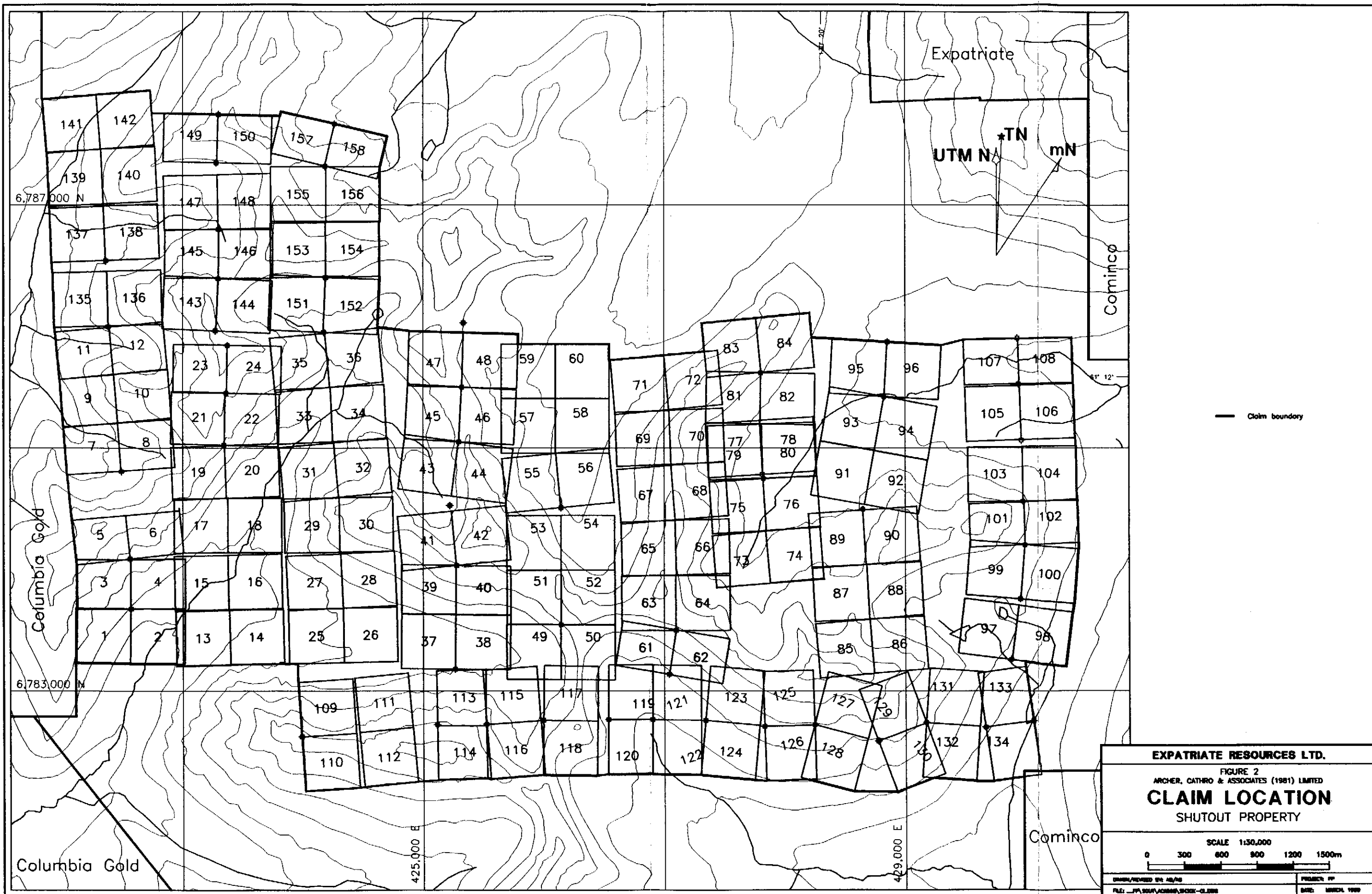
PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in southeastern Yukon at latitude 61°12'N and longitude 130°20'W on NTS map sheet 105G/1 (Figure 1). It is comprised of 158 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.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
Shutout 1-14	YB58953-YB58966	March 17, 2008
15-22	YB58967-YB58974	March 17, 2012
23-26	YB58975-YB58978	March 17, 2008
27-36	YB58979-YB58988	March 17, 2012
37-38	YB58989-YB58990	March 17, 2008
39-48	YB58991-YB59000	March 17, 2012
49-50	YB59001-YB59002	March 17, 2008
51-60	YB59003-YB59012	March 17, 2012
61-66	YB59013-YB59018	March 17, 2008
67-72	YB59019-YB59024	March 17, 2012
73-80	YB59025-YB59032	March 17, 2008
81-84	YB59033-YB59036	March 17, 2012
85-94	YB59037-YB59046	March 17, 2008
95-96	YB59047-YB59048	March 17, 2012
97-108	YB59049-YB59060	March 17, 2008
109-133	YB77893-YB77917	March 17, 2005
134F	YB77918	March 17, 2005
135-158	YB77919-YB77942	March 17, 2005

*Expiry dates include 1998 work filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.





Fly camp support was provided by Bell 206B Jet Rangers operated by Trans North Helicopters from permanent bases in Ross River and Watson Lake. The Robert Campbell Highway provides all-season road access to Finlayson Lake which is situated some 52 km north of the property. A private access road constructed by Cominco Ltd. departs from the Robert Campbell Highway near Finlayson Lake and continues southward to the Kudz Ze Kayah Deposit some 32 km north-northwest of the Shutout property. Fire Lake, situated 8 km west of the claim block, is suitable for float plane access.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Shutout property covers mountainous terrain of the Pelly Mountains 8 km east of Fire Lake and 12 km northeast of the Tintina Trench. Creeks draining the northern portion of the property flow northeasterly into the Tuchitua River while those draining the southern portion flow southerly into the North River. Both the Tuchitua River and North River are part of the Liard River watershed.

Elevations range from 1400 m in a valley at the property's eastern margin to 1985 m atop a peak in the northwestern part of the claim block. Topographic relief is steep, typically 20 to 40°, with numerous impassable cliffs. Outcrop is most abundant along ridge crests and in north-facing cirques. The valley bottoms are covered with Pleistocene deposits of glacial till while south-facing slopes are usually blanketed by talus.

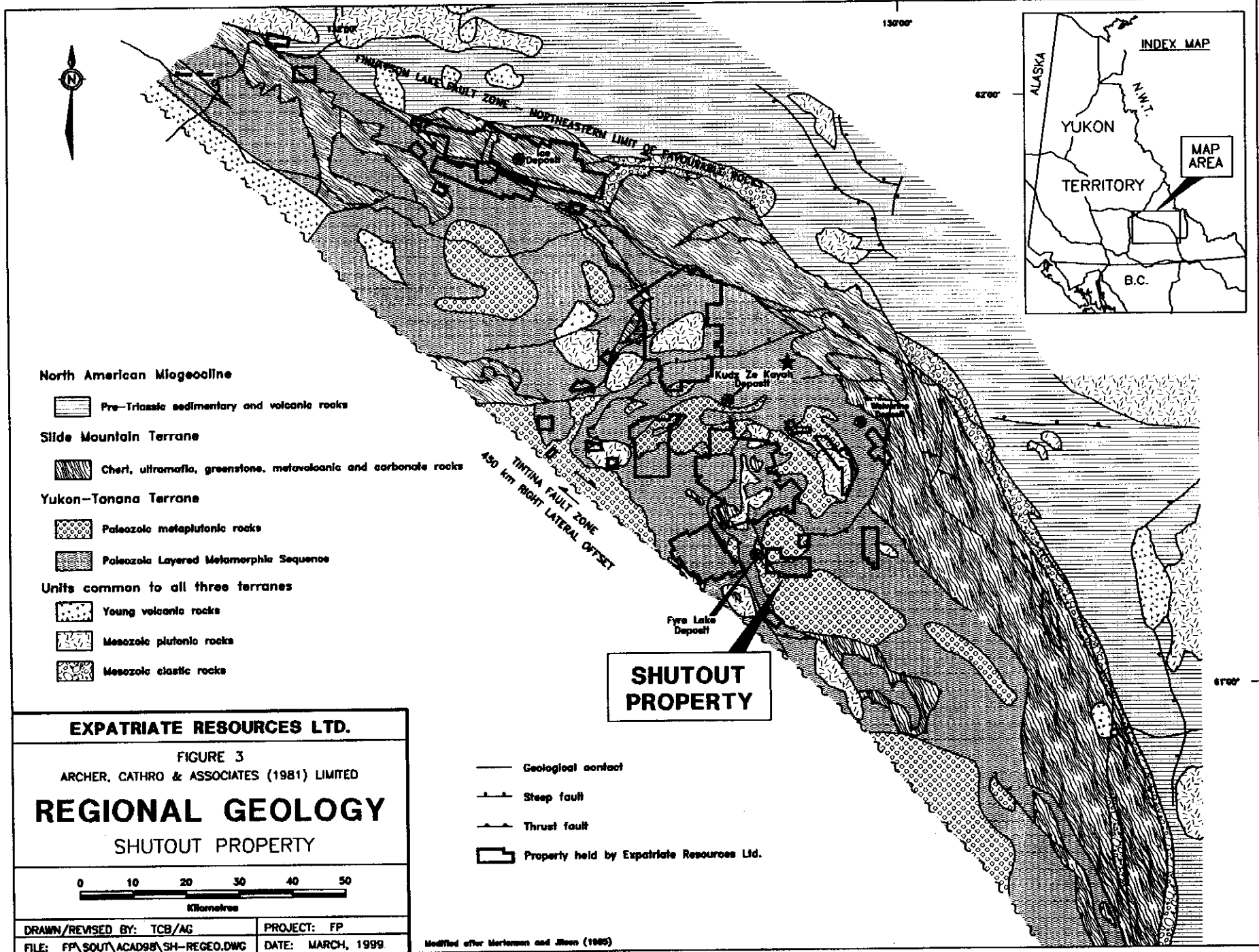
Most of the property lies above treeline. Vegetation consists of scattered black spruce with thick buckbrush and willow on the valley floors and lower hillsides giving way to scattered buckbrush, grass and moss at the higher elevations. Cliffs and talus slopes are vegetated only by lichen.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Shutout property is located within the Finlayson Block, a 380 by 60 km area comprised primarily of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) as illustrated on Figure 3. This terrane represents 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 Zone, a major strike-slip structure 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), Mortensen (1992), Murphy & Timmerman (1997), Murphy (1997) and Murphy and Piercey (1998). The following regional geological descriptions use the most recent nomenclature and regional interpretations as presented by Murphy (personal communication, 1998) and to a lesser degree Mortensen. Figure 4 shows stratigraphic columns that illustrate similarities and key differences between Murphy's and Mortensen's geological models.

YTT consists largely of Paleozoic continental margin and/or arc stratigraphy deposited on a continental basement of uncertain origin (Mortensen, 1992). It contains eight stratigraphic units which Murphy collectively termed Layered Metamorphic Rocks (LMR). LMR is divided into three main packages, the lower two of which are separated by a regional scale unconformity. Units 1 to 4 comprise the first package, 5 to 7 to the second and Unit 8 the third. Elsewhere in the Finlayson



Mortensen
('85 and '92)

Murphy
('96 - '98)

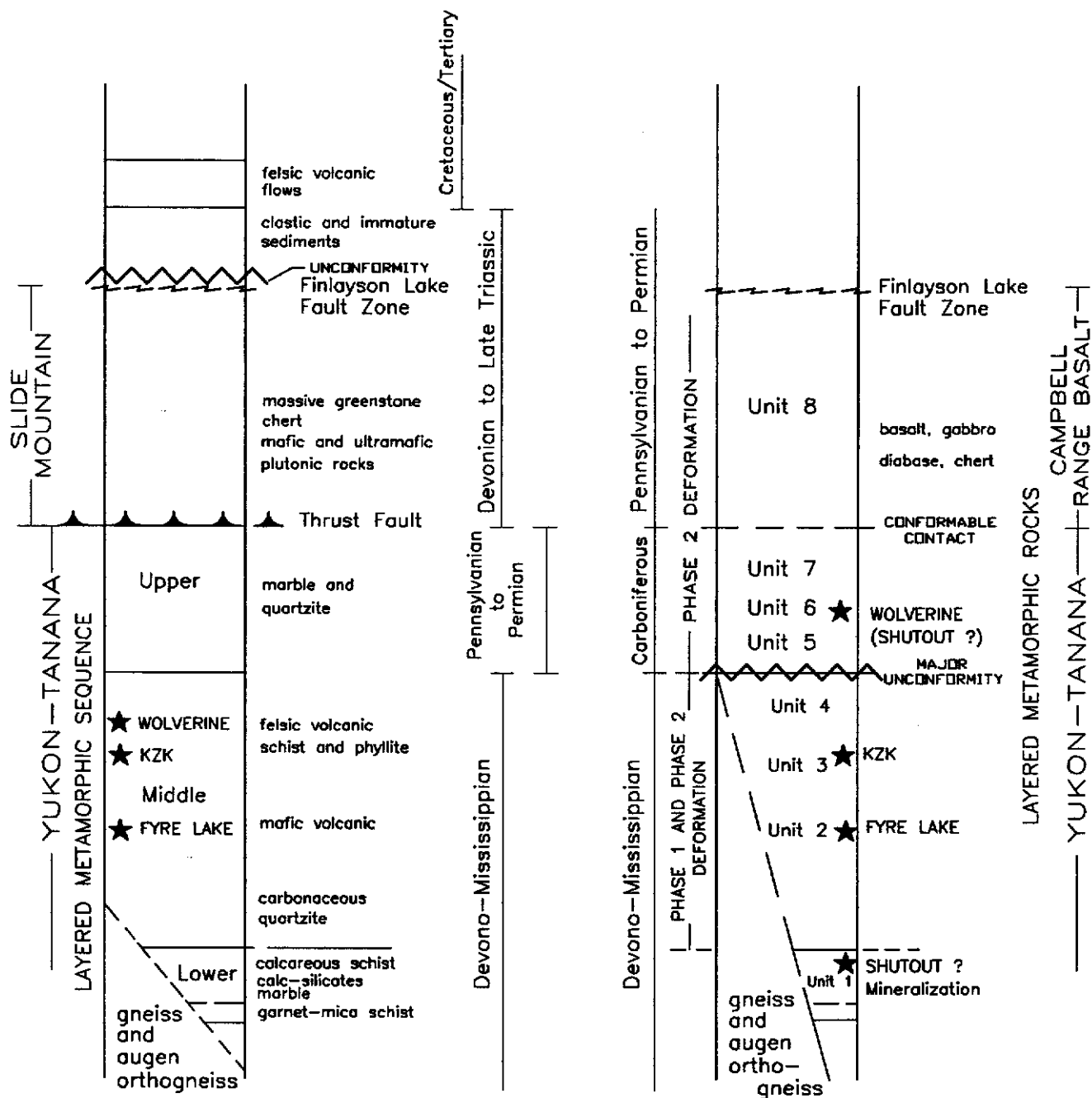


FIGURE 4
REGIONAL STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

Block this sequence is conformably underlain by a thick section of garnet-mica schist. Murphy's mapping has not yet covered areas where these rocks occur but it is likely that Unit 1 will later be expanded to include them. The Shutout property is underlain by rocks that have been previously identified as Units 1 and 2. More recent reinterpretation shows a possible correlation of this stratigraphy to Units 5 through 8. This will be discussed in more detail in the Property Geology section.

The lowest unit of LMR (Unit 1) consists of marble, calc-silicate and calcareous schist plus locally extensive felsic metavolcanic sequences that have associated VMS mineral occurrences. Unit 2 is dominantly massive to subtly layered biotite-plagioclase-actinolite-chlorite schist that has a distinct mafic volcanic affinity. Mineralization associated with these rocks include the Fyre Lake Deposit located 5 km northwest of the Shutout property. Most of Unit 3 is made up of felsic to intermediate metavolcanic, metatuff, metaporphry and carbonaceous quartzite. Magnetite iron formation is locally abundant while calc-silicate and marble are interbedded with metavolcanics in the lower part of the section. This unit hosts the Kudz Ze Kayah Deposit. Unit 4 is comprised of carbonaceous phyllite, quartzite, and biotite-chlorite-actinolite-plagioclase schist with a mafic volcanic affinity. Units 1 to 4 are Devono-Mississippian in age or older and show two major phases of deformation.

Units 5 through 7 contain similar lithologies but these rocks only exhibit one phase of deformation and are believed to be Carboniferous in age. Unit 5 is a mixed volcanic and sedimentary sequence containing carbonaceous phyllite, sandstone, porphyritic felsic phyllite, quartz-feldspar metaporphry and coarse feldspathic grit. Unit 6 is mostly metavolcanic consisting dominantly of phyrlic and aphyric metarhyolite and felsic schist plus a laterally extensive massive or bedded baritic

iron formation. The Wolverine Deposit is situated 50 to 100 m structurally below the iron formation marker horizon. Intercalated phyllite is common near the top of the section and grades sharply into Unit 7 which is comprised of carbonaceous argillite, sandstone, grey quartz grit and a thin tuffaceous chert or silicified argillite horizon that marks the top of the unit.

The uppermost package of the LMR consists of conformably overlying Pennsylvanian to Permian, Campbell Range Basalt which are designated Unit 8. These rocks are of typical mid-ocean ridge basalt affinity (Murphy, personal communication) and include coarse basaltic breccia, pillowed and massive basaltic flows, gabbro, diabase and maroon and green chert. The Campbell Range Basalt were previously interpreted as disrupted oceanic thrust slices belonging to the Slide Mountain Terrane; however, Murphy's recent mapping indicates this succession is conformable with the underlying units of YTT.

In addition to the stratigraphic units a number of enigmatic intrusive rocks and other units occur within YTT.

Gneiss and augen gneiss occur within and directly below Units 1 to 4 as illustrated on Figure 4. Two main packages of gneiss have been recognized: Grass Lake orthogneiss and Simpson Suite. Mortensen and Jilson (1985) considered the orthogneiss 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 has consistently yielded Late Devonian to Mississippian ages (Mortensen, 1992).

The Grass Lakes orthogneiss occurs in structural culminations with diameters on the order of 10 km and structural relief up to about 1 km. It forms dykes and sills near the base of LMR but no

large sections are seen beneath it. Foliated quartz-feldspar metaporphry, which is dated as Mississippian and may be a hypabyssal equivalent of the orthogneiss, has been mapped at two localities adjacent to the Shutout property. These bodies intrude LMR and Grass Lake orthogneiss.

The Devono-Mississippian Simpson Suite (Mortensen, 1992) forms thick intervals of foliated hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite within the YTT stratigraphic sequence. Mortensen and Jilson (1985) interpreted this suite as intrusive sills while Tempelman-Kluit (1979 and personal communication, 1996) considers it to be an allochthonous slice emplaced on top of the structural pile.

Small Mississippian or younger ultramafic bodies found within YTT of the Finlayson Block are also controversial. Some mappers consider them to be thrust bounded slices while others propose they were intruded as sills.

Mesozoic intrusive activity in the Finlayson Block includes two main suites. The first is comprised of several unmetamorphosed Early Jurassic mafic and intermediate plutons. The second suite consists of Late Cretaceous two-mica quartz monzonite and granite (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). Some of the Cretaceous intrusions show weak strain while others are unfoliated.

YTT strata are locally unconformably overlain by sedimentary and volcanic units which also overlie adjacent autochthonous strata belonging to the North American miogeocline. One of the successor units consists of Late Triassic immature sediments containing cobbles of Campbell Range Basalt. Late Cretaceous to Tertiary felsic volcanic flows and volcanoclastic deposits are also present and are usually found in close proximity to the Tintina Fault Zone.

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

Two distinct phases of deformation have been identified within YTT stratigraphy. The second phase is observed in all YTT units and appears as regional scale, broad to isoclinal folds and shear bands. The folds are south verging except where subsequent broad low amplitude warping has resulted in a mild shift of vergence to the southwest. The first phase of deformation is confined to Units 1 to 4 and is indicated by a well developed pervasive foliation. This foliation is preserved as a variably developed crenulation cleavage within phase 2 fold hinges. The crenulations are defined by the realignment of micaceous minerals parallel to axial fold planes. The absence of crenulation cleavage within fold structures is the main observation used by Murphy to define the position of the regional scale unconformity mapped between Units 4 and 5. This unconformity lies about 27 km north-northeast of the Shutout property roughly paralleling the southwestern shore of Wolverine Lake.

The second phase of deformation is tentatively correlated with transpressive suturing of these suspect terranes with ancestral North America. Suturing began in early Jurassic continuing into Cretaceous. Whether deformation was continuous or sporadic has not been determined.

Low angle extensional faults of various magnitudes occur throughout the Finlayson Block and in some cases are believed to juxtapose differing sequences (Tempelman-Kluit, personal communication, 1996). East and northeast trending, steep normal faults are also present. These faults predate the Cretaceous intrusions. The presence of thrust faults in the Finlayson Block is somewhat uncertain as there is little surficial evidence to confirm this type of structure.

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 Kuroko-type, some Besshi-type mineralization is also present (Morin, 1981; Johnston and Mortensen, 1994) and the recently discovered Ice Deposit is Cyprus-type. Figure 4 shows the stratigraphic position of the Kudz Ze Kayah, Wolverine and Fyre Lake Deposits; all of which are the main "type-deposits" for Expatriate's exploration at the Shutout property. The three deposits are briefly described below.

The Kudz Ze Kayah (ABM) Deposit lies within YTT near the centre of the Finlayson 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 Unit 3 of Murphy's LMR. Although both the sulphides and wallrocks are highly strained and exhibit pervasive schistosity, compositional layering in the immediate vicinity of the deposit has a relatively consistent, shallow northerly dip. Sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena are the main economic minerals while the gangue includes various mixtures of magnetite, barite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and carbonate. The deposit averages about 18 m thick and has been traced 700 m along strike and up to 400 m downdip. Open pit mineable ore reserves are reported to be 11 million tonnes grading 5.9% zinc, 0.9% copper, 1.5% lead, 130 g/t silver and 1.3 g/t gold (Schultze, 1996). Preliminary studies suggest that satisfactory lead, zinc and copper concentrates can be produced using conventional flotation processes (Cominco Exploration, 1995). The

mineralization responds well to magnetic and electromagnetic surveys but geochemical response is somewhat erratic because the entire deposit is covered by 2 to 10 m of glacial till.

The Wolverine Deposit is located 25 km east of Kudz Ze Kayah. It consists of the Wolverine, Lynx and Sable Zones which are hosted by rhyolitic metavolcanics and argillites lying within Unit 6 of the LMR. The mineralization consists primarily of semi-massive to massive pyrite and ite 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 chlorite schist while the Lynx and Sable Zones are blanketed by glacial till. Westmin traced the deposit 700 m along strike and up to 450 m downdip in 1996 and 1997. The mineralization averages about 6 m thick and dips shallowly to the north. The Sable Zone, which lies about 1500 m to the southeast, was discovered in late 1997 when two holes yielded high grade intersections over narrow widths. All three zones contain significantly more zinc and precious metals than Kudz Ze Kayah. The most recent geological inventory is reported to be 6,237,000 tonnes grading 12.66% zinc, 1.33% copper, 1.55% lead, 370.9 g/t silver and 1.76 g/t gold (Westmin News Release, January 15, 1998). 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 50 to 100 m up-section from the massive sulphide lenses. Interpretation of electromagnetic results is complicated by the presence of graphite within the argillite sequence however, newly released airborne radiometric data for this area show strong response related to the footwall alteration in the immediate vicinity of the deposit (GSC Open File 3552).

The Fyre Lake Deposit is located 9 km northwest from the centre of the Shutout property. It is a Besshi-type VMS deposit hosted by chloritic±actinolite±quartz schist belonging to Unit 2 of the LMR. The host stratigraphy is structurally overlain by phyllitic metasediments with a basal unit of quartz-chlorite-mica schist (Roberts, 1997). Drilling to date has identified three mineralized horizons within the Kona East and Kona West Zones. Massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralization is contained within a 6 to 80 m section that has an average width of 250 m over a drill-inferred length of 1500 m (GCNL, 1997). Kona East intersections on the Lower Horizon averaged 1.2% copper, 0.12% cobalt and 0.77 g/t gold over 7 m while those found in the Upper Horizon averaged 1.9% copper, 0.12% copper and 0.53 g/t gold over 13 m (Columbia Gold Mines Ltd., News Release, December 2, 1996). The Middle Horizon is discontinuous and appears to be of little economic significance. Columbia Gold Mines recently released an "in-house" resource estimate of 8,200,000 tonnes grading 2.1% copper, 0.11% cobalt and 0.73 g/t gold (GCNL, 1999).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Four major lithological packages are recognized on the Shutout property as shown on Figure 5. They include: 1) a Lower Quartzite Package containing quartzite with lesser felsic metavolcanic, mafic metavolcanic and marble; 2) an Upper Greenstone Package consisting of chlorite schist with lesser pale green chert, white marble and felsic gneiss; 3) a Foliated Intrusive Suite composed predominantly of granodiorite; and, 4) an Unfoliated Intrusive Suite comprised of granodiorite, gabbro and lesser pyroxenite. The first three packages have undergone similar strain and are separated from the unfoliated rocks by a low angle fault. Recent mapping (Hunt and Murphy, 1997) correlates the Lower Quartzite Package and Upper Greenstone Package to Murphy's Units 1 and 2, respectively. However, there are some problems with this correlation and certain features observed in the stratigraphy at Shutout resemble descriptions of Murphy's Units 5 to 8 in the vicinity of the Wolverine Deposit. Two phases of foliation observed in the stratigraphic unit coupled with skarn development along the contact with the Foliated Intrusive Suite appears to support the correlation to Units 1 and 2.

The following lithological descriptions are primarily based on 1997 work by L.C. Pigage Consulting Ltd. (Pigage, 1998) and Expatriate geologists.

Lower Quartzite Package (Unit 1)

Quartzite (MSQZ) ranges from 80 to 140 m in thickness. It is massive, homogeneous and white, grey or tan. Anastomosing micaceous partings are present along some foliation planes and weather silver-grey to brown. Where finely disseminated pyrite is present, the rocks weather brown, yellow or orange.

The lowermost section of the quartzite unit includes at least one conglomerate horizon containing quartz pebbles that are highly elongate and up to 2 cm long. This horizon may represent an unconformity and could indicate that the quartzite was deposited over the Foliated Intrusive Suite rather than being intruded by it. As previously mentioned the interpretation is contradicted by skarn development along the contact.

Thick intervals (≤ 20 m) of orange-brown weathering quartz-muscovite schist with minor disseminated pyrite are scattered throughout the quartzite sequence. These rocks are believed to be of felsic volcanic affinity.

The uppermost part of the quartzite unit contains a dark green, moderately to strongly quartz-carbonate altered chloritic schist horizon (up to 15 m thick) and narrower intervals of pale silvery green, muscovite-chlorite schist. These rocks are interpreted as metamorphosed mafic volcanics.

Carbonaceous quartzite (GRQZ) occurs at various stratigraphic levels within the Lower Quartzite Package ranging from 15 to 70 m in thickness. It is typically dark grey to black and weathers patchy dark brown. The carbonaceous quartzite is generally homogeneous with minor anastomosing micaceous partings.

Calc-silicate marble (qzMB) is not present in all areas of the property but locally ranges up to 30 m in thickness. The grey marble is strongly laminated with thick dark grey streaks. Calc-silicate lenses and bands comprise 2 to 90% of this sub-unit and the main calc-silicate minerals are hornblende and epidote with lesser garnet.

Upper Greenstone Package (Unit 2)

Chlorite schist (CHPH) overlies the Lower Quartzite Package and is between 200 and 385 m thick. It forms massive resistant knobs and cliffs and exhibits dark rusty brown patches and streaks on weathered surfaces. Although this deformed mafic volcanic unit is generally homogeneous, it locally contains pale green epidote altered pillows that are flattened in the dominant *S1* foliation with an aspect ratio between 3:1 and 5:1. The presence of pillows suggests this unit could be analogous to Murphy's Unit 8 because they have not been reported in Unit 2 elsewhere in the Finlayson Block.

Pale green to grey, fine grained chert interbeds are scattered throughout this unit. Typically the interbeds are less than 2 m thick and are massive to thinly bedded.

Dark orange-brown gossans are developed at various stratigraphic levels within the chlorite schists and some mark stratigraphic intervals containing up to 10% pyrite. Several locales exhibit thin foliaform quartz-pyrite±magnetite bands.

Limestone (chMB) is present in the uppermost part of the greenstone package. It consists of off-white, finely banded, relatively pure calcite. On the east side of the property this sub-unit forms a horizon up to 140 m thick. To the west it thins to 1 m or less in an area where massive sulphide mineralization was discovered. This unit probably correlates to limestone at the top of Murphy's Unit 2; however, fossils extracted from limestone outcrops some 13 km northeast of the property returned dates loosely confined to the Carboniferous (Murphy, personal communication) which suggests they correlate to limestone overlying Murphy's Unit 8.

Foliated felsic gneiss (sFG) occurs in a 50 to 65 m thick sill complex within the Upper Greenstone Package. This unit was previously mapped as a feldspar porphyry breccia and is confined to the west side of the property. It is most likely a sub-volcanic intrusive sill. The gneiss consists of quartz, feldspar and muscovite and is pale grey to white, fine grained and highly strained. Locally it contains small white feldspar augen and extremely elongate xenoliths of bleached, pale green chlorite schist.

Foliated Intrusive Suite

Foliated granodiorite (sGD) underlies the stratigraphic sequence and is the dominant lithology in the southern part of the property. It consists of quartz, pink feldspar and hornblende augen in a fine grained, pale green muscovite-chlorite matrix. The upper contact with the overlying quartzites (MSQZ) is highly strained. With increasing depth the unit becomes more granular and hornblende augen becomes more abundant. Locally feldspars are partially altered to olive green epidote. The foliation in the granodiorite is consistent with the Phase 1 foliation in the overlying quartzites.

Unfoliated Intrusive Suite

Pyroxenite ultramafic (um) occurs in the upper plate of the low angle fault in the northwestern part of the property. It is typically brown weathering, medium grained, strongly magnetic and serpentinized. Although generally unfoliated, locally it shows weak foliation with a coarse shear banding texture.

Gabbro (GB) also lies above the low angle fault and is the dominant unit on the northwestern corner of the property. It is medium grained with randomly oriented clusters of

white plagioclase laths in a dark green mafic matrix. Locally it is cut by numerous small, irregular plagioclase veinlets. The gabbro contains xenoliths of pyroxenite (um) and is cut by granodiorite (GD) dykes and sills. Thin dykes of fine grained, pale green andesite porphyry containing scattered 1 cm hornblende phenocrysts are also found in the gabbro.

Granodiorite (GD) is separated by the low angle fault from the Upper Greenstone Package on the north side of the property. It consists of quartz, plagioclase, orthoclase and hornblende which is partially to completely replaced by green chlorite. Quartz grains characteristically exhibit a faint bluish tinge. The rocks are unfoliated, equigranular and coarse grained.

STRUCTURE

Structure on the property is upright with all units dipping moderately to the north. Foliation is well developed within the stratigraphic units and some of the intrusive rocks. The dominant deformation fabric consists of a pervasive slaty cleavage developed approximately parallel to compositional banding with an average orientation of 080/31 NW. Phase 2 deformation, where observed, is a spaced fracture cleavage to crenulation cleavage with a mean orientation of 072/55 NW.

The highest structural unit is the Unfoliated Intrusive Suite consisting of Early Mississippian pyroxenites, gabbros and granodiorites. It is separated from the underlying Upper Greenstone Package by a shallowly north-dipping fault. Measurements on the fault surface average about 075/18N, which is approximately parallel to Phase 1 deformation in the underlying greenstones. Late steep faults of variable orientations are also present throughout the property.

PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY AND MINERALIZATION

Grid and contour soil sampling was started in 1995 and continued in 1997 (Wengzynowski, 1996 and Burgert, 1997). Most grid and contour soil samples were collected at 100 m intervals on lines spaced 100 m apart. A 50 by 50 m detailed grid was also completed in the vicinity of one known showing. Figure 6 shows the location of most soil samples taken from 1995 to present. No soil samples were collected in 1998.

Maps illustrating copper, lead, zinc and cobalt values for soil samples from all parts of the property appear in the 1997 Final Report (Eaton, 1998) while contoured results for the same elements in the core two-thirds of the property appear on Figures 7 to 10, respectively.

Anomalous thresholds and peak values for four VMS indicator elements are tabulated below.

<u>Element</u>	<u>Weak</u>	<u>Threshold Values (ppm)</u>		<u>Peak Value</u>
		<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Strong</u>	
Copper	50	100	200	1830
Lead	50	100	200	7090
Zinc	200	500	1000	8100
Cobalt	30	50	80	155

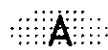
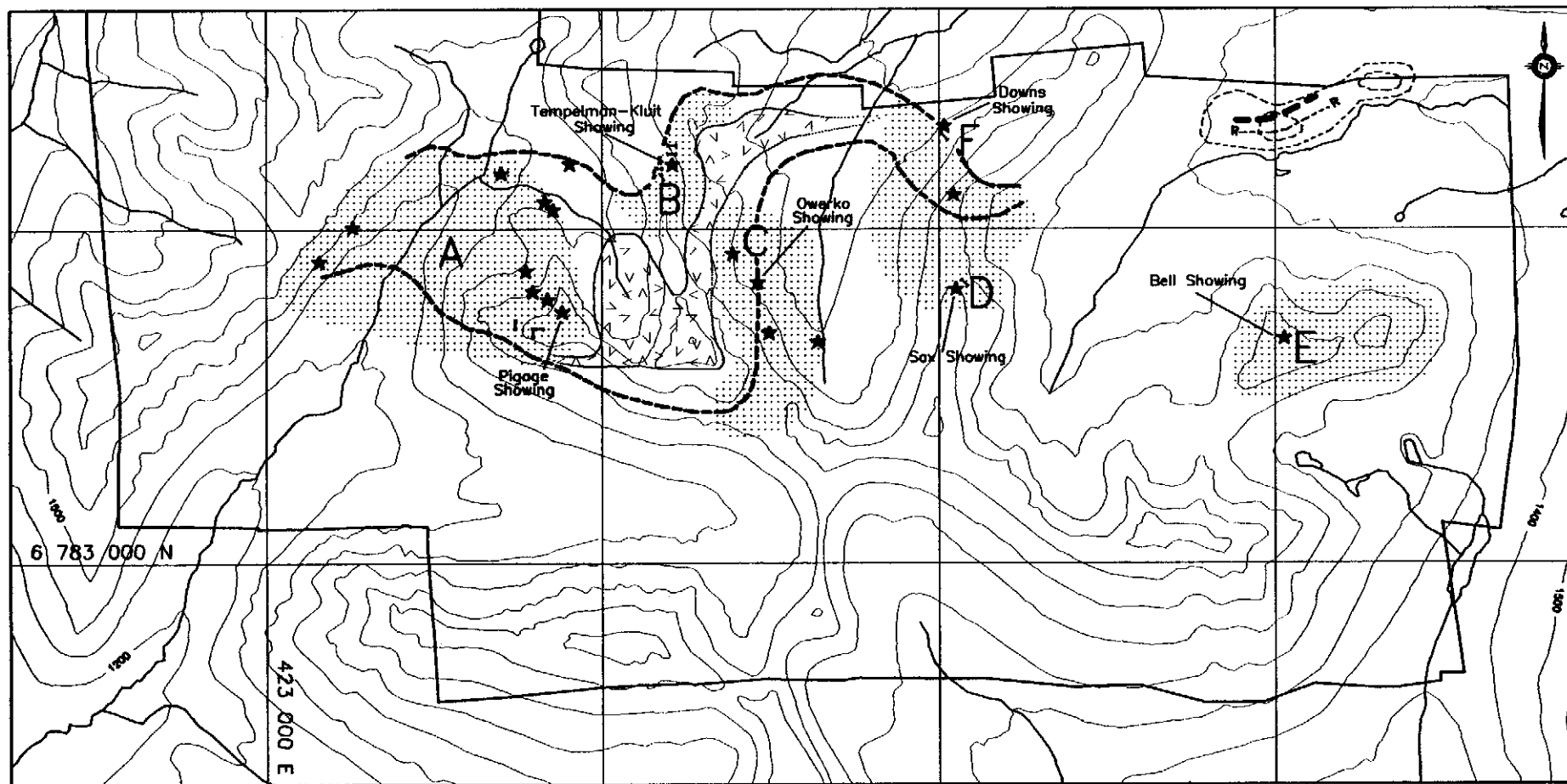
Rock samples taken in 1998 were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. where they were dried, crushed to -150 microns, digested in nitric-aqua regia and geochemically analyzed for 32 elements using the Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. Samples exceeding geochemical thresholds were assayed. Select samples were also analyzed for gold using a fire assay preparation and atomic absorption finish. Locations of all 1998 rock samples and select samples from previous years are shown on Figure 11, sample descriptions are contained in Appendix II. Certificates of Analysis for the 1998 samples appear in Appendix III.

Six areas of mineralization have been discovered on the property. They are referred to as Targets A to F (Figure 12) and are described in the following paragraphs. Targets A, B, C and F contain VMS related mineralization while Targets D and E are hosted by skarns.

Target A is located near the west end of the property within a broad southwest-facing valley which heads in a series of cirques. Weakly anomalous copper response spans a 1600 by 1600 m area within which are smaller (up to 400 by 200 m) clusters (up to 598 ppm). Cobalt values (up to 139 ppm) form a discontinuous 1 km long arcuate anomaly at high elevations in the southeast part of the cirque. A broad zone of weak cobalt response is also outlined on the adjacent slopes to the northwest where massive magnetite and pyrite float was previously discovered but not sampled. Lead and zinc values form small (less than 200 by 100 m) sporadic clusters around the periphery of the cirque with peak values of 304 ppm and 1135 ppm, respectively.

The Pigage Showing is located on a ridge on the southeast side of the valley. It consists of foliaform pyrite bands and lenses occurring with quartz and magnetite in rusty orange to yellow weathering pyritic chlorite schist. The pyrite bands parallel compositional banding and range from 20 to 40 cm in thickness. They contain up to 1 cm thick interbands of fine grained magnetite. The largest pyrite lens is exposed on a dip slope over an area 60 m in diameter. None of the pyrite lenses have been sampled and their lateral extent is unknown.

Three hand trenches were excavated about 200 m southwest of the Pigage Showing in 1997 in an area with strong copper soil geochemical response (Eaton, 1998). TR-97-1 and -3 tested for the possible strike extension of the sulphide horizon. The trenches cut several metres of



Target area



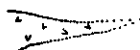
Mineral occurrence



Hand trench



Surface trace of favourable sulphide-bearing stratigraphy



Sub-volcanic intrusive within favourable stratigraphic section



Magnetic anomaly



EM conductor



Apparent resistivity anomaly



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FIGURE 12
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TARGET LOCATION SHUTOUT PROPERTY

FINLAYSON PROJECT

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DATE: FEBRUARY, 1998

orange weathering gougy soil in a recessive gully containing minor amounts of malachite-stained quartz vein float. Chip samples from TR-97-1 returned only weakly elevated copper values. Pyritic chlorite schist adjacent to the gouge zone was not sampled. Samples taken from TR-97-3 which was excavated parallel to the gully were also low. TR-97-2 was dug across a second recessive gully downhill from TR-97-1. This trench exposed bits of orange gouge and red-brown soil near its base. A 1 m channel sample of the red-brown material returned weakly anomalous values for most metals.

Limonite and sulphide float collected downhill and to the north of the trenches yielded up to 16.6 g/t silver but low values for copper, lead and zinc. Gold analyses were not performed on these samples.

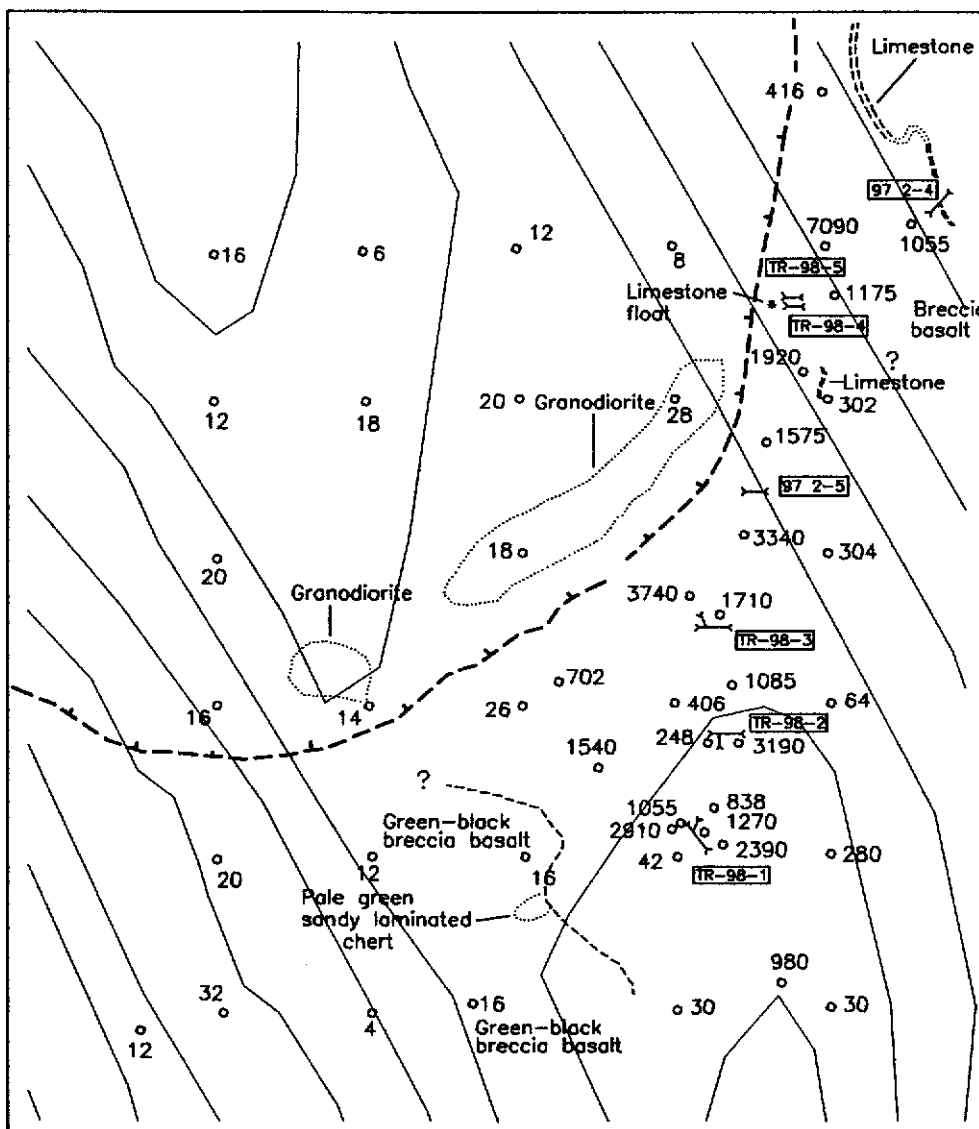
Target B occupies a narrow gossanous saddle northeast of Target A. A 50 by 50 m soil grid was established over a 300 by 300 m area covering the saddle and adjacent east-facing slope. Geochemical response outlined an intense lead anomaly some 300 m long and 100 m wide with coincident but less intense silver and copper values. The anomaly approximately parallels the surface trace of gossanous stratigraphy across the saddle and down its eastern slope. Gold, although not systematically analyzed, is anomalous in soil taken from parts of the saddle. Peak values for lead, copper, silver and gold were 7090 ppm, 1030 ppm, 8.8 ppm and 65 ppb, respectively. Zinc and cobalt returned scattered weakly anomalous values.

Limonite boxwork fragments and massive magnetite float were discovered in the saddle in 1996 and named the Tempelman-Kluit Showing. The lowest part of the saddle is a strong lineament marking the surface expression of the northwest-dipping low angle fault separating the

Upper Greenstone Package from unfoliated granodiorite. The geochemical anomalies and mineralization are derived from the underlying felsic and mafic volcanic rocks. Trench locations and rock samples from 1997 and 1998 are illustrated on Figure 13. Four hand trenches and one hand pit were excavated and/or deepened in 1998.

TR-98-1 (Figure 14) cut into a partially sloughed and soliflucted massive pyrite horizon approximately 70 cm below surface. The sulphides are partially disaggregated due to near surface oxidation but remain intact as fine grained semi-stable pyrite sand. Surprisingly, no thick accumulations of limonite or ferricrete are present directly over or downhill from the pyrite horizon, but much of the material in the dispersion train lower in the saddle is coated with a thin limonite layer. A 1.05 m chip sample across the thickest exposure in the trench returned 96.0 g/t silver, 100 ppm copper, 3320 ppm lead, 72 ppm zinc and 1.32 g/t gold. Gougy, clay altered felsic volcanic rocks in the immediate hanging wall yielded up to 36.4 g/t silver, 158 ppm copper, 3040 ppm lead, 108 ppm zinc and 140 ppb gold. Only 20 cm of the footwall, which consisted of thinly laminated, grey pyritic chert and yellow-white clay gouge, was exposed because of frozen ground conditions. Samples of this material were weakly elevated for silver and gold.

Stratigraphy near the northeast (up dip) end of the trench consists of rusty weathering quartz-chlorite schist which grades quickly into unaltered quartz-chlorite schist further into the hanging wall. The foliation in these rocks (032/70N W) is dramatically different from those at the southwest end of the trench (072/16N), however the exposure is too small and disturbed to determine the reliability of the measurements.



0 100m

- 97 2-5 hand trench
 7090 soil sample with lead value in ppm
 - - - low angle fault
 - - - geological contact inferred
 ○ outcrop

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FIGURE 13
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DETAIL PLAN TARGET B SHUTOUT PROPERTY

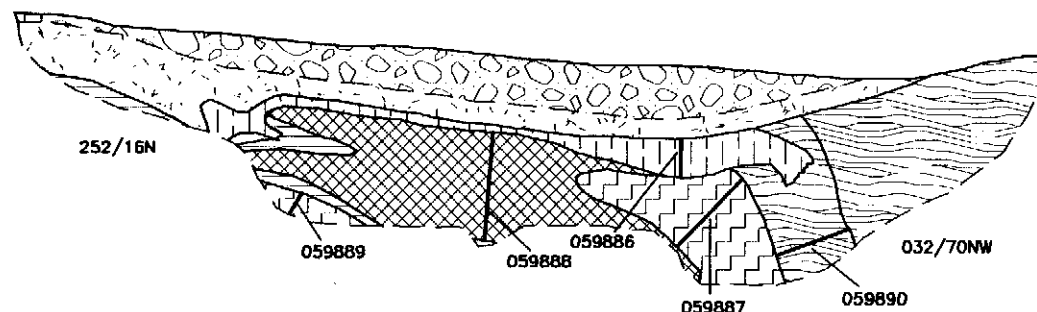
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TR-98-1 LOOKING SOUTHWEST



-  Overburden
-  Unconsolidated soil, chlorite schist and chert fragments
-  Thinly laminated grey pyritic chert
-  Massive and semi-massive pyrite
-  Yellow and white sericitic gouge
-  Moderately altered to fresh chlorite schist
-  Orange clay gouge

Sample	Chip(m)	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au
059886	0.50	17.4	139	800	108	140
059887	0.50	36.4	158	3040	72	110
059888	1.05	96.0	100	3320	72	1320
059889	0.20	2.2	93	158	26	30
059890	0.75	1.8	204	150	204	NA

All values reported in ppm except for Au (ppb)
NA - Not analysed

0m 1m 2m 3m

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FIGURE 14
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TR-98-1 TARGET B

SHUTOUT PROPERTY

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FILE: ..FP\SHOUT\ACAD98\SH-TR1.DWG	DATE: MARCH, 1999

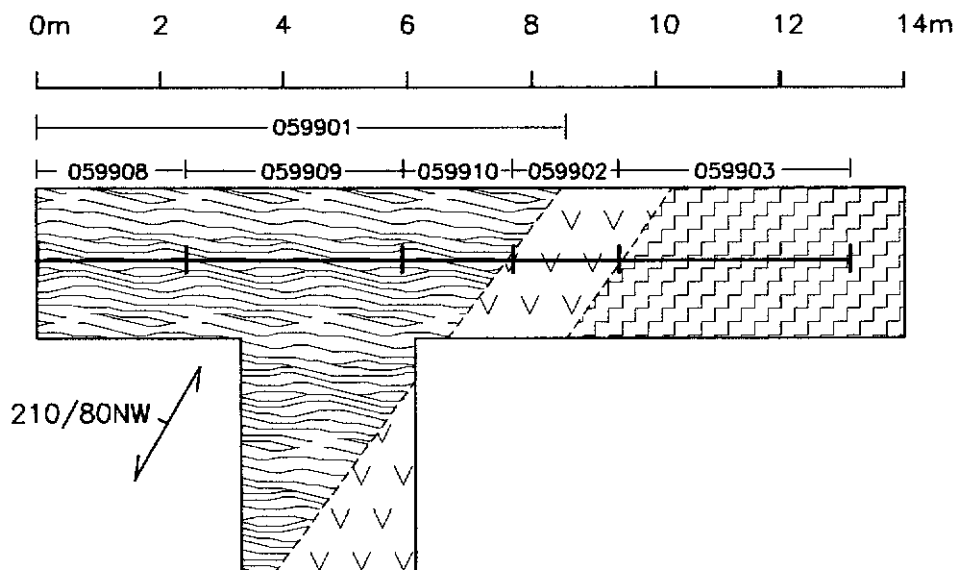
TR-98-2 (Figure 15) exposed a 13 m section of rusty weathering chlorite schist, thinly laminated felsic volcanic and bright yellow clay gouge. Contacts between all units are sharp and foliations in the schist average 030/80 W. The highest values were obtained from the clay altered gouge zone which yielded 48.8 g/t silver, 76 ppm copper, 4670 ppm lead, 58 ppm zinc and 290 ppb gold across 3.5 m. Attempts to deepen the zone and determine the true width of the gouge zone were frustrated by frozen ground.

TR-98-3 (Figure 16) cut a 1.5 m section containing mixed soil and organics plus unconsolidated schist fragments, pyritic boulders and orange gougy soil overlying a 0.5 m layer of weakly consolidated, purple-brown weathering chlorite schist with minor ferricrete cement. A profile sample from the basal layer returned low values for most metals. The trench floor consists of broken chlorite schist, except for a narrow section (10 cm) of discontinuous quartz carbonate veins containing malachite, azurite and rare chalcopyrite. A sample (059891) from the copper-bearing interval returned below detection silver, 2560 ppm copper, 155 ppm lead and 790 ppm zinc.

Dark brown-red compact limonite (059869) and strongly leached yellow-orange limonite float (059870) were sampled from surface near the west end of TR-98-3 as illustrated on Figure 16. Both specimens are precious metal enriched and yielded up to 165.0 g/t silver, 1495 ppm copper, 3690 ppm lead, 946 ppm zinc and 3.74 g/t gold. None of this material was exposed in the hand trench which was probably dug downhill from the zone.

TR-98-4 is located 160 m north-northeast of TR-98-1 at the break-in-slope along the northeastern side of the saddle. This trench is in the recessive gully which marks the trace of the

TR-98-2 PLAN VIEW



sample	silver	copper	lead	zinc	gold
059901	2.4	119	94	210	—
059902	0.8	108	60	94	—
059903	48.8	76	4670	58	290
059908	0.6	185	40	126	—
059909	3.0	99	98	258	—
059910	2.0	125	76	296	—

All values reported in ppm except gold (ppb)



Rusty purple-brown weathering thinly laminated chlorite schist



Red-yellow stained, pale grey-green thinly laminated aphyric rhyolite



Bright yellow clay-rich gouge

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FIGURE 15
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TR-98-2 TARGET B SHUTOUT PROPERTY

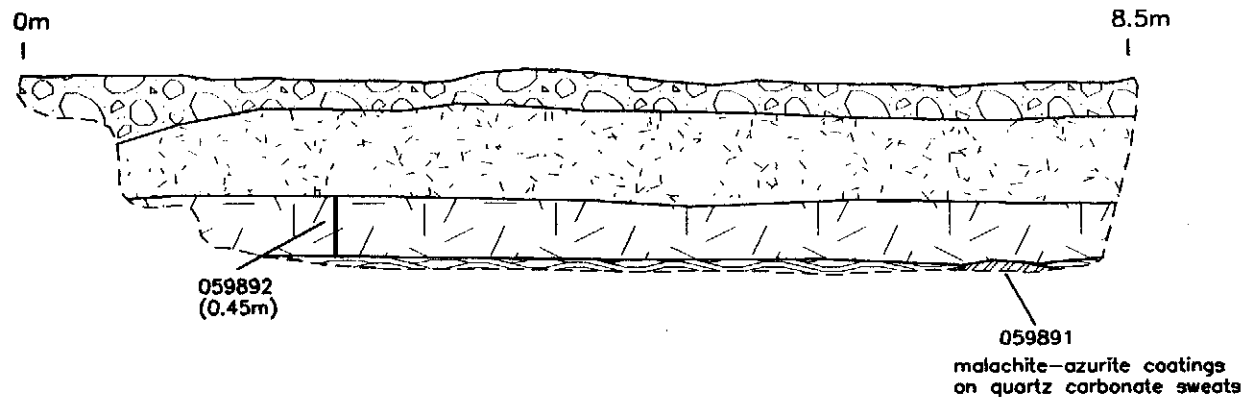
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DATE: MARCH, 1999

TR-98-3 LOOKING SOUTH



sample	silver	copper	lead	zinc
059891	-	2560	155	790
059892	1.2	342	842	190

-  Brown soil and organics
-  Unconsolidated orange gouge and tan soil with schist fragments
-  Purple-brown weathering and partly ferricrete cemented chlorite schist
-  Heavily fractured and weakly oxidized chlorite schist



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FIGURE 16
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TR-98-3

TARGET B

SHUTOUT PROPERTY

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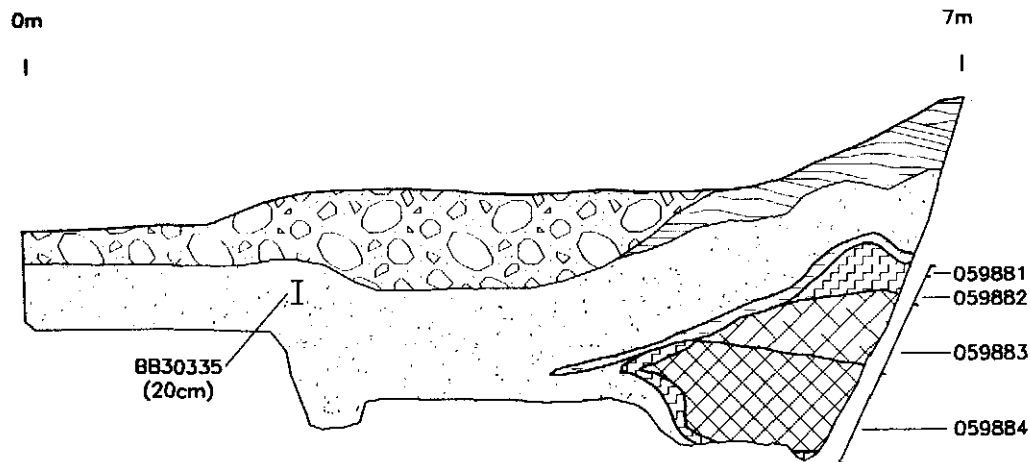
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low angle fault. A 1.38 m horizon of interbanded clay gouge, pyritic chert, magnetite and massive pyrite was exposed at the west end of the excavation as shown on Figure 17. The base of the mineralized horizon was only exposed for about 5 cm near the head of the trench which unfortunately could not be deepened because of frozen ground. Three continuous chip samples totalling 1.38 m returned a weighted average of 54.6 g/t silver, 421 ppm copper, 2417 ppm lead, 5238 ppm zinc and 519 ppb gold. A 20 cm profile across an orange-brown clay layer at the east end of the trench returned 34.4 g/t silver, 575 ppm copper, 2480 ppm lead and 214 ppm zinc.

A hand pit was dug 5 m north and downslope from TR-98-4 to test continuity of the mineralized horizon. The pit exposed 0.6 m of interbanded brown limonite and magnetite plus lesser yellow gouge and clay altered felsic volcanic strata. A 60 cm chip sample (059893) across the zone returned 6.2 g/t silver, 204 ppm copper, 460 ppm lead and 356 ppm zinc.

TR-97-4 lies downhill from TR-98-4 on a steep slope, 25 m below a soil sample site which returned 64.0 g/t silver, 325 ppm copper, 7090 ppm lead and 476 ppm zinc. Rusty felsic volcanic rocks exposed in the upper portion of the trench yielded 8.0 g/t silver, 157 ppm copper, 3440 ppm lead, 208 ppm zinc and 100 ppb gold across 1 m. A sample taken from an orange gougy layer within this interval yielded 73.4 g/t silver, 459 ppm copper, 3.49% lead, 4120 ppm zinc and 370 ppb gold. The felsic volcanics are bounded by chlorite schist and basalt in the hanging wall and a narrow limestone horizon in the footwall. This exposure is some distance off the trend of the massive pyrite horizon which suggests that two mineralized horizons are present or that the mineralized horizon has been repeated by folding.

TR-98-4 LOOKING SOUTH



Overburden



Quartz-chlorite schist rubble



Orange-brown semi-consolidated
clay-rich soil



Grey-yellow-white layered gouge



Massive and semi-massive pyrite



Massive pyrite and interbanded magnetite



Red-brown-purple oxidized chlorite schist
fragments

0m 1 2 3m

sample	chip (m)	silver	copper	lead	zinc	gold
059881	0.10	9.8	378	526	636	135
059882	0.23	45.4	62	1580	174	385
059883	0.33	47.0	541	2820	8040	475
059884	0.72	67.2	488	2760	6210	635
BB30335	0.20	34.4	575	2480	214	NA

All values reported in ppm except gold (ppb)
NA - not analysed

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 17
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TR-98-4

TARGET B

SHUTOUT PROPERTY

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Target C covers a 300 m thick section of predominantly felsic and mafic volcanic stratigraphy which intermittently outcrops along a northeast-facing slope. Soil geochemistry in the area outlined a north-trending, 900 by 300 m area of weakly anomalous copper values within which are clusters of moderate response. Moderately anomalous lead values occur in the northern part of the anomaly while zinc and cobalt response is sporadic and weak.

The Owerko Showing was discovered in fall 1997 and consisted of a limonite cobble that returned 346.0 g/t silver, 1575 ppm copper, 8650 ppm lead, 84 ppm zinc, 888 ppm bismuth, 378 ppm molybdenum and 130 ppm gold. Follow-up prospecting in 1998 located numerous limonite fragments and a few pieces of mineralized felsic volcanic float along an 1100 m section of the northeast-facing slope. Most limonite samples returned weakly elevated silver response and low values for most other metals. However, three of the samples contained significant metal, yielding up to 56.0 g/t silver, 360 ppm copper, 8080 ppm lead and 7980 ppm zinc. The best mineralized felsic volcanic float was found at the southern end of the target near the head of a drainage. A 7 cm thick specimen returned 16.0 g/t silver, 3320 ppm copper, 2.43% lead, 2.41% zinc and 10 ppb gold. Prospecting could not trace the float to its source.

Target D lies in the southern portion of an 1100 by 1000 m area of weakly anomalous zinc values within which is a 700 by 600 m area containing moderately anomalous copper-lead soil geochemical values. Peak values for copper, lead and zinc were 332 ppm, 1285 ppm and 3900 ppm, respectively.

The Sax Showing, discovered in 1995, consists of disseminated and banded pyrite, galena and red sphalerite which are believed to occur in a small roof pendant surrounded by foliated

granodiorite. The showing was hand trenched in 1996 (Trench 3-2) and produced a series of chip samples that averaged 1.34% lead and 0.53% zinc across 5.6 m (Burgert, 1997). The southern end of the trench exposed relatively fresh felsic volcanics while the northern end terminates in a gossanous zone, a specimen of which assayed 1.22% lead and 0.89% zinc. No follow-up work was done on this target in 1998.

Target E is located in the easternmost part of the property and occurs within a 500 by 400 m area of strongly anomalous copper that is surrounded by a 1600 by 500 m halo of weakly anomalous copper response. Anomalous zinc results are strongly coincident with copper but occupy a smaller area (950 by 400 m). Lead and cobalt anomalies are less intense forming narrow clusters up to 400 m long within the copper anomaly. Peak values for copper, zinc, lead and cobalt were 646 ppm, 8100 ppm, 114 ppm and 79 ppm, respectively.

The Bell Showing was discovered in 1996 while following up a soil sample that returned 8100 ppm zinc. Dark brown sphalerite with lesser pyrite and trace galena occur as disseminations and bands within epidote-garnet-chlorite skarns. The mineralized skarns are developed in marble horizons within a roof pendant of Lower Quartzite Package rocks that is surrounded by foliated granodiorite. Specimens of sphalerite rich skarn assayed up to 23.80% zinc (Burgert, 1997) but the average grade is much lower, probably 1 to 2%. No follow-up work was performed on this target in 1998.

Target F is situated 1000 m north of Target D on the west side of a ridge where a soil sample returned 1345 ppm copper, the highest value on the property for this metal. The Downs Showing is a copper showing that was first exposed in a hand trench (TR-97-3) dug 10 m uphill

from the soil sample site. The trench contained weakly foliated chlorite schist bedrock plus several cobble sized fragments of chlorite schist talus with malachite and minor chalcopyrite on fractures. Two soil samples taken from the trench floor returned up to 1830 ppm copper, 808 ppm lead and 2700 ppm zinc.

Follow-up work in 1998 traced the malachite-stained float uphill to a bedrock source. Chalcopyrite occurs as fine grained foliaform disseminations and discontinuous stringers within green-black chlorite schist. The highest concentrations of chalcopyrite are observed where quartz carbonate veins are developed in a 5 m wide zone within the chlorite schist. A 10 cm chip sample (059938) across one of the better mineralized veins returned 26.0 g/t silver, 2.34% copper, 305 ppm lead and 280 ppm zinc. The mineralized zone was followed along strike for about 25 m before it projects beneath talus in both directions. A second showing was discovered in 1998 some 300 m southwest of TR-97-3. It consists of a 3 cm thick limonite band sandwiched between chlorite schist outcrops. A sample of this material (059871) yielded 32.6 g/t silver, 36 ppm copper, 5960 ppm lead and 898 ppm zinc. Semi-massive pyrite in felsic volcanic float was also discovered nearby but returned low values for most metals.

A moderately intense but strongly coincident magnetic-EM-apparent resistivity anomaly is outlined approximately 1300 m east along strike from Target F (Figure 12). The anomaly is located in a till covered valley bottom and trends east-northeast, parallel to the trend of the favourable stratigraphy. The magnetic component is 1300 m long and contains two smaller areas of strongly anomalous response. The westernmost area of strong magnetic susceptibility coincides with a 500 m long EM conductor and apparent resistivity low.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Shutout property is largely underlain by mafic and felsic volcanic stratigraphy with excellent potential to host either Besshi or Kuroko style mineralization. Besshi potential is exemplified by the Fyre Lake Deposit which lies 9 km to the west in Unit 2 mafic schists correlated to one of the units on the property. The possibility of Kuroko-type mineralization is supported by the abundance of felsic volcanics and the presence of high lead values in mineral occurrences and soil geochemical anomalies. The high precious metal values in Targets B and C are particularly interesting because they are some of the highest in the Finlayson Lake District outside of the Wolverine Deposit.

Six target areas have been outlined on the property to date. Four of the targets (A, B, C and F) contain VMS style mineral showings that are believed to have weathered from one or more stratabound horizons contained within a 300 to 400 m thick sequence of felsic and mafic volcanic rocks. The showings contain various combinations of magnetite, massive pyrite and limonite occurring intermittently over a 3500 m strike length. Sulphide and limonite samples collected within this trend have yielded variable base metal and precious metal values. Chip sampling of massive sulphide mineralization has only been done at Target B. The lateral extent and locally precious metal rich nature of the VMS mineralization indicate an attractive prospect that should be explored and better defined on a high priority basis. The area of strong geophysical response along strike to the east of Target F deserves particular attention.

Targets D and E are skarn occurrences developed near intrusive contacts in the eastern part of the claim block. Some specimens returned high values for zinc and lead, however chip samples yielded sub-economic grades. The size potential is limited by topographic setting.

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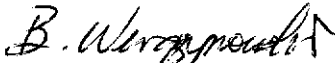
APPENDIX I

AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1993 with a B.A.Sc. in geological engineering, option 1, mineral and fuel exploration.
2. I became a Professional Engineer on December 12, 1998 registered in the Province of British Columbia.
3. From 1983 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory and am presently employed with Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
4. I have personally participated in and supervised the field work reported herein.


W.A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.

APPENDIX II
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SHUTOUT SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
059901	8.3 m semi-continuous chip sample from TR-98-2 at Target B; sample of rusty purple, brown weathering, medium green, thinly laminated, chlorite schist with rare 1-2 mm thick, semi-massive foliaform pyrite bands.
059902	1.2 m chip sample from TR-98-2 at Target B; sample of slight rusty red-yellow, light grey-green to pale cream, thinly laminated, glassy, microcrystalline quartzite - weak and fissile (felsic volcanic).
059903	3.4 m continuous chip sample from TR-98-2 at Target B; sample of bright yellow, clay rich gouge with minor streaks of white-grey gouge.
059904	one piece of light yellow-brown limonite, 9x4x1.5 cm thick found at base of small hump ~300 m south of camp below small cliff of rusty purple-yellow quartz-muscovite schist gossan (felsic volcanic); piece is moderately pitted with fine to medium boxwork (~60% leached); most pits after pyrite weathering; white quartz preserved as foliation in about 1/3 of sample.
059905	one 6x4x0.5 cm thick piece of dark brown limonite; 90% leached with fine pitting throughout; found below rusty purple-yellow chlorite schist gossan on west side of cirque southwest of Target B.
059906	one 6x3.5x1 cm thick piece of dark brown limonite found ~100 m south of 059905 near ridge crest, north of Target A; sample is 80% leached with fine boxwork limonite throughout; quartz and mica are present; sample located on talus slope of green to rusty pyritic chlorite schist; no outcrop above, only to south.
059907	two pieces of dark brown limonite; largest 3.5x3x2 cm thick; found in talus slope to the east of Target A in base of cirque; pieces are coarsely pitted and depict pyrite weathering; weak manganese on both pieces; ~75% leached with quartz preserved; one small cobble of massive pyrite in same area; no more could be found; not traceable as cliffs too steep.
059908	2.4 m continuous chip sample from TR-98-2 (Target B); rusty-purple weathering, thinly laminated, soft to moderately hard chlorite schist; siliceous in areas; minor fine grained disseminated pyrite; strongly oxidized, highly fractured and more recessive than 059909.
059909	3.5 m continuous chip sample from TR-98-2 (Target B); same as described for 059901.

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
059910	1.2 m continuous chip sample from TR-98-2 (Target B); rusty purple weathering, soft to moderately hard, weakly siliceous, thinly laminated chlorite schist; minor fine grained disseminated pyrite; strongly oxidized, highly fractured and more recessive than 059909.
059865	ferricrete breccia slab and smaller cobbles on slope; found ~40-60 m below pyritic felsic schist horizon; slab is 40x30x12 cm thick; boxwork fragments are dominantly chlorite-muscovite schist and some felsic fragments.
059866	large (1x1x0.3 m) white weathering, calcareous muscovite-quartzite; narrow sections (1-2 cm) within slab are rusty weathering and covered with white oxide on fracture planes; thin (1 mm), weakly folded laminae contain malachite and fine grained galena.
059867	massive, fine grained magnetite from various locations along gossanous float train.
059868	semi-massive, medium grained cubic pyrite in chloritized quartzite groundmass; no other sulphides seen; float samples were collected in vicinity of T35249.
059869	ferricrete-limonite fragments also from T35249 area; not abundant.
059870	strongly leached yellow-orange limonite; pieces are up to 3 cm thick and resemble pumice texturally.
059871	3 cm orange-brown band within chlorite schist that has weathered to limonitic gouge/soil; semi-massive pyrite in felsic quartzite nearby.
059872	5 mm boxwork limonite band (foliaform) on the edge of felsic schist float; finely pitted and dark brown to yellow weathering; one piece found.
059873	orange-red-purple foliaform boxwork horizons; ≤ 1 cm thick within chlorite-muscovite-schist float (12x8x2 cm); one of three pieces found was 12 cm thick~30% limonite.
059874	thin wisps of fine grained galena plus trace sphalerite in tan weathering, weakly micaceous quartzite; 10x15x15 cm; only one piece found.
059875	re-cemented limonite-ferricrete; all schist fragments are aligned.

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
059876	purple-brown to pale yellow-white boxwork limonite in siliceous matrix; three small pieces found weathering probably after pyrite.
059877	ferricrete boxwork float below linear; one piece found, 10x5x5 cm.
059878	1 m chip sample across chloritic phyllite containing irregular horizons of ferricrete (10%).
059879	compact limonitic dark brown ferricrete boxwork; mostly schist fragments.
059880	rusty weathering felsic volcanic.
059881- 059884	chip samples from TR-98-4, Target B
059885	weakly to moderately limonitic chlorite schist fragments and minor ferricrete; 2x2x3 cm, three pieces found.
059886- 0598890	chip samples from TR-98-1
059891- 059892	chip samples from TR-98-3

APPENDIX III
CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9829318

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm
059866	208 226	16	0.56	90	2020	< 5	< 10	3.91	225	20	100	3320	2.99	10	0.09	0.46	2300	5	0.04	50
059874	208 226	25	0.30	< 10	60	< 5	< 10	0.09	50	5	150	125	2.39	< 10	0.02	0.19	420	< 5	0.04	20
059891	208 226	< 1	5.29	< 10	120	< 5	< 10	6.46	< 5	30	140	2560	5.49	< 10	0.21	3.67	2010	5	0.04	40

CERTIFICATION:

Hart Richler



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P.O. Number :
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9829318

SAMPLE	PREP		P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	CODE		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
059866	208	226	400	24300	240	< 5	110	< 0.01	20	< 20	< 20	< 20	24100
059874	208	226	100	8080	40	< 5	< 5	< 0.01	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	7930
059891	208	226	600	155	10	20	65	0.33	< 20	20	120	< 20	790

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm
059865	205 226	< 0.2	0.88	60	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	0.5	< 1	43	298	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.15	85	5
059867	205 226	< 0.2	1.71	< 2	10	0.5	2	0.39	1.5	14	22	93	>15.00	20	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.57	520	16
059868	205 226	2.4	1.74	60	< 10	< 0.5	22	0.33	1.0	42	71	714	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.22	< 10	0.55	325	10
059869	205 226	>100.0	1.57	412	190	< 0.5	224	0.08	3.0	2	28	1495	>15.00	10	4	0.45	< 10	0.10	80	29
059870	205 226	>100.0	0.64	854	190	< 0.5	236	0.09	< 0.5	4	106	433	14.15	< 10	2	0.23	< 10	0.19	100	18
059871	205 226	32.6	1.38	24	50	< 0.5	80	0.01	2.0	< 1	26	36	>15.00	10	33	0.55	< 10	0.72	550	6
059872	205 226	11.0	0.37	192	150	< 0.5	22	0.02	0.5	< 1	63	141	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.03	30	14
059873	205 226	56.0	1.88	68	120	< 0.5	112	0.14	1.5	< 1	407	147	>15.00	10	5	0.02	10	1.05	355	1
059875	205 226	2.0	1.13	100	230	0.5	10	0.05	3.0	17	73	847	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.22	10	0.05	640	6
059876	205 226	31.0	0.26	50	140	< 0.5	82	< 0.01	0.5	3	125	360	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.06	55	67
059877	205 226	1.4	0.59	224	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.08	1.5	7	63	137	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.23	< 10	0.04	145	8
059878	205 226	0.2	0.98	44	240	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	0.5	11	81	152	7.09	< 10	< 1	0.21	20	0.04	260	20
059879	205 226	1.0	0.68	22	50	< 0.5	6	0.08	3.5	7	33	346	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.08	30	0.15	135	81
059880	205 226	3.2	0.23	86	80	< 0.5	6	0.01	< 0.5	< 1	83	25	4.82	< 10	< 1	0.12	10	0.01	30	6
059881	205 226	9.8	1.87	70	130	< 0.5	28	0.27	2.5	7	64	378	13.30	10	2	0.22	< 10	0.70	410	9
059882	205 226	45.4	0.89	76	< 10	< 0.5	78	0.03	1.0	7	43	62	10.05	< 10	2	0.53	< 10	0.11	30	11
059883	205 226	47.0	0.22	406	< 10	< 0.5	170	0.01	50.0	10	43	541	>15.00	20	4	0.13	< 10	0.04	70	83
059884	205 226	67.2	0.73	164	< 10	< 0.5	68	< 0.01	38.0	9	63	488	>15.00	< 10	4	0.38	< 10	0.07	35	6
059885	205 226	1.0	1.74	12	290	< 0.5	< 2	0.10	6.0	3	14	203	13.50	< 10	< 1	0.45	30	0.43	145	6
059886	205 226	17.4	1.15	72	70	< 0.5	50	0.32	< 0.5	7	72	139	>15.00	10	< 1	0.48	< 10	0.52	205	10
059887	205 226	36.4	0.35	138	10	< 0.5	204	0.65	< 0.5	1	64	158	13.85	< 10	< 1	1.95	< 10	0.05	20	14
059888	205 226	96.0	0.33	298	< 10	< 0.5	110	0.02	< 0.5	17	53	100	>15.00	< 10	4	0.18	< 10	0.02	20	7
059889	205 226	2.2	0.72	106	30	< 0.5	24	0.23	1.0	1	45	93	8.91	< 10	< 1	1.73	10	0.07	15	7
059890	205 226	1.8	3.00	22	160	< 0.5	18	0.45	< 0.5	15	74	204	11.75	10	< 1	0.41	< 10	1.88	775	6
059892	205 226	1.2	4.02	32	300	< 0.5	< 2	0.36	< 0.5	19	125	342	8.83	10	< 1	0.15	< 10	3.36	805	1
059893	205 226	6.2	0.78	74	70	< 0.5	60	0.38	< 0.5	3	55	204	>15.00	20	1	0.38	< 10	0.14	100	18
059901	205 226	2.4	2.74	26	90	< 0.5	6	0.65	< 0.5	11	85	119	5.89	< 10	< 1	0.14	< 10	2.28	510	3
059902	205 226	0.8	1.23	10	190	< 0.5	< 2	0.17	< 0.5	3	49	108	3.59	< 10	< 1	0.24	10	0.65	150	7
059903	205 226	48.8	0.67	106	40	< 0.5	58	0.06	< 0.5	2	60	76	6.68	< 10	1	1.09	< 10	0.16	55	7
059904	205 226	2.2	0.70	212	170	< 0.5	2	0.03	0.5	1	159	109	9.62	< 10	< 1	0.31	20	0.07	80	22
059905	205 226	3.0	0.75	< 2	150	< 0.5	6	0.01	0.5	2	245	27	>15.00	10	< 1	0.26	< 10	0.20	115	13
059906	205 226	1.4	0.99	12	70	< 0.5	6	0.06	1.0	5	103	58	>15.00	10	1	0.10	< 10	0.20	180	13
059907	205 226	4.2	1.02	20	40	< 0.5	22	0.08	2.5	8	41	1215	>15.00	10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.32	535	30
059908	205 226	0.6	2.58	8	100	< 0.5	2	0.85	< 0.5	18	87	185	6.25	< 10	< 1	0.15	< 10	1.83	385	4
059909	205 226	3.0	3.27	8	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.72	< 0.5	14	96	99	6.04	10	< 1	0.11	< 10	2.84	655	2
059910	205 226	2.0	3.26	8	120	< 0.5	2	1.07	0.5	13	68	125	5.22	< 10	< 1	0.24	< 10	2.45	665	3
BB30335	205 226	34.4	1.43	96	150	< 0.5	116	0.27	0.5	5	77	575	12.35	10	< 1	0.33	10	0.53	205	9

CERTIFICATION:

Hart Buchler



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SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
059865	205 226	< 0.01	3	1410	18	< 2	< 1	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	34	< 10	64
059867	205 226	< 0.01	15	350	30	< 2	< 1	29	0.02	< 10	20	162	40	364
059868	205 226	< 0.01	8	180	92	< 2	3	35	0.04	< 10	< 10	43	10	178
059869	205 226	< 0.01	3	280	2170	212	3	28	0.09	< 10	10	57	10	946
059870	205 226	0.01	6	330	3690	54	1	22	0.11	10	< 10	31	10	152
059871	205 226	0.03	< 1	1810	5960	2	4	56	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	47	10	898
059872	205 226	< 0.01	4	140	126	12	< 1	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	20	< 10	80
059873	205 226	< 0.01	49	820	1535	< 2	5	25	0.14	< 10	10	199	< 10	1080
059875	205 226	< 0.01	37	1160	172	8	2	17	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	40	< 10	322
059876	205 226	< 0.01	4	120	1555	< 2	< 1	6	0.03	< 10	< 10	32	< 10	72
059877	205 226	< 0.01	15	3150	80	10	1	79	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	54	< 10	150
059878	205 226	< 0.01	30	740	38	< 2	1	5	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	19	< 10	236
059879	205 226	< 0.01	9	970	46	< 2	1	6	0.03	< 10	10	22	< 10	334
059880	205 226	< 0.01	2	170	202	< 2	< 1	7	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	6	< 10	30
059881	205 226	0.01	6	360	526	< 2	3	41	0.13	< 10	< 10	65	< 10	636
059882	205 226	0.09	5	170	1580	2	2	11	0.26	< 10	< 10	24	< 10	174
059883	205 226	0.05	6	130	2820	6	< 1	5	0.08	< 10	10	57	30	8040
059884	205 226	0.01	8	< 10	2760	10	1	< 1	0.02	< 10	< 10	27	20	6210
059885	205 226	0.01	3	760	226	2	4	9	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	32	< 10	1220
059886	205 226	0.05	7	750	800	2	4	64	0.22	< 10	< 10	109	< 10	108
059887	205 226	0.52	3	500	3040	< 2	1	49	0.25	< 10	< 10	39	< 10	72
059888	205 226	< 0.01	13	90	3320	4	< 1	< 1	0.04	< 10	10	11	< 10	72
059889	205 226	0.13	1	1060	158	< 2	3	47	0.22	< 10	< 10	61	< 10	26
059890	205 226	0.03	13	450	150	4	5	91	0.29	< 10	< 10	83	< 10	204
059892	205 226	0.01	24	800	842	< 2	9	40	0.31	< 10	< 10	127	< 10	190
059893	205 226	0.14	4	840	460	< 2	1	109	0.11	< 10	< 10	156	< 10	356
059901	205 226	0.01	17	710	94	< 2	6	56	0.35	< 10	< 10	89	< 10	210
059902	205 226	0.07	5	220	60	2	5	53	0.15	< 10	< 10	31	< 10	94
059903	205 226	0.25	3	240	4670	4	1	27	0.10	< 10	< 10	12	< 10	58
059904	205 226	< 0.01	7	480	140	< 2	< 1	6	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	16	< 10	170
059905	205 226	< 0.01	3	640	14	10	3	3	0.10	< 10	< 10	49	10	26
059906	205 226	0.01	4	370	28	< 2	6	6	0.17	< 10	< 10	115	< 10	42
059907	205 226	< 0.01	1	820	132	< 2	4	4	0.15	< 10	10	159	< 10	632
059908	205 226	0.03	21	590	40	6	7	80	0.32	< 10	< 10	90	< 10	126
059909	205 226	0.01	22	670	98	6	7	67	0.34	< 10	< 10	99	< 10	258
059910	205 226	0.01	19	760	76	< 2	7	105	0.39	< 10	< 10	93	< 10	296
BB30335	205 226	0.02	4	400	2480	8	5	46	0.18	< 10	< 10	62	< 10	214

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Page Number : 1
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 04-SEP-1998
Invoice No. : I9829835
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9829835

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag FA g/t								
059869	244	--	165								
059870	244	--	153								

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P.O. Number:
Account: MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9829982

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059869	244 --	3740										
059870	244 --	2400										
059871	244 --	105										
059872	244 --	260										
059873	244 --	70										
059875	244 --	30										
059876	244 --	160										
059881	244 --	135										
059882	244 --	385										
059883	244 --	475										
059884	244 --	635										
059886	244 --	140										
059887	244 --	110										
059888	244 --	1320										
059889	244 --	30										
059903	244 --	290										
059904	244 --	85										
BB30335	244 --	275										

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Tot...ges : 1
Certificate Date: 03-OCT-1998
Invoice No. : I9832583
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9832583

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA									
059866	244	--	10									
059874	244	--	15									

RERUNS from A9829318

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Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 14-OCT-1998
Invoice No. : I9832889
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9832889

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm
059938	208 226	26	2.31	30	40	< 5	220	7.16	< 5	5	90	23400	8.22	< 10	0.08	1.05	3910	15	0.04	< 5

CERTIFICATION:

Hart Richler



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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

To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
P.O. BOX 4127
WHITEHORSE, YT
Y1A 3S9

Project : SHUTOUT
Comments:

Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 14-OCT-1998
Invoice No. : 19832889
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9832889

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
059938	208 226	700	305	< 10	5	110	0.06	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	280

CERTIFICATION:

Hart Riddle



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

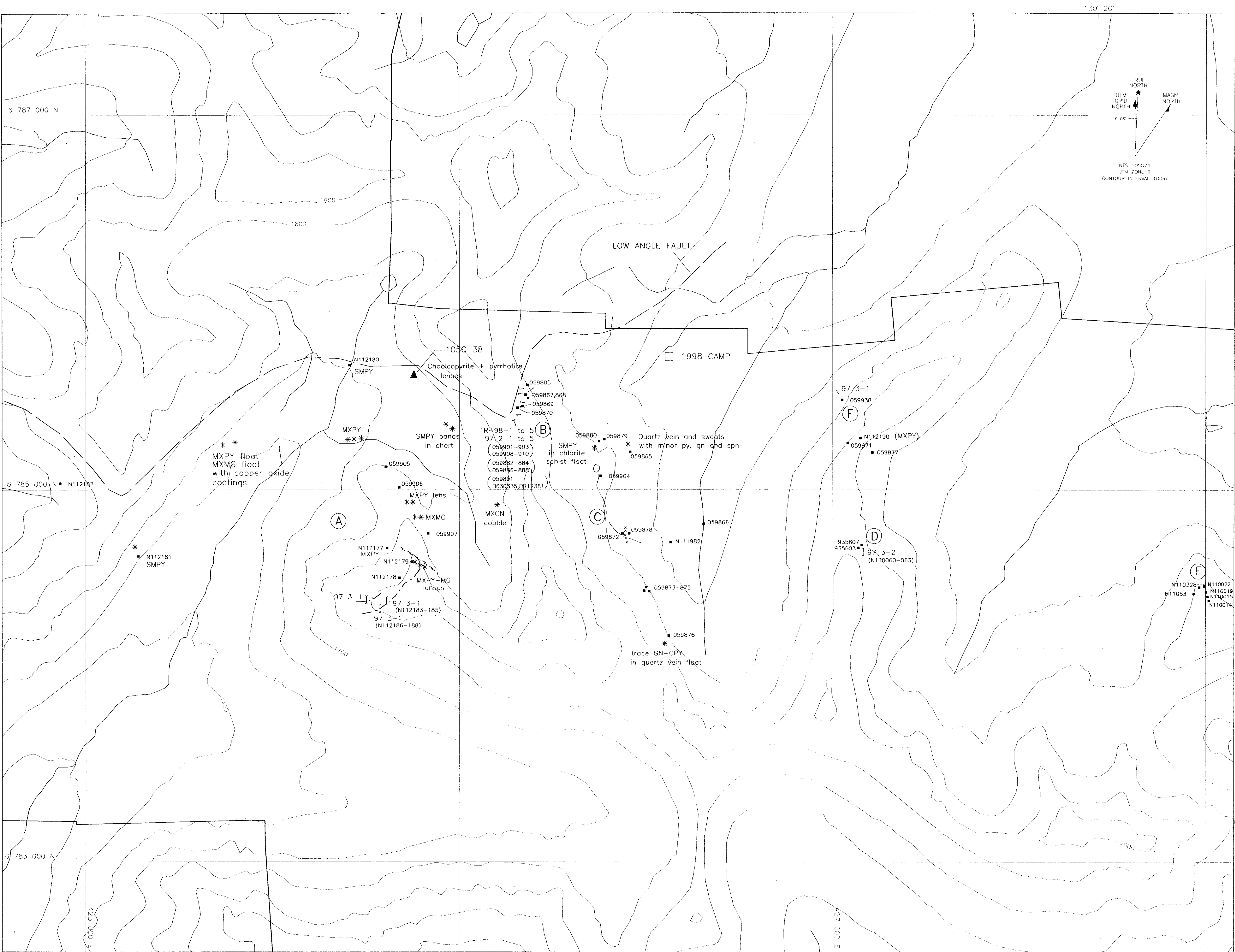
Project : SHUTOUT
Comments:

Page : 1
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 30-OCT-1998
Invoice No. : I9834319
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

A9834319

CERTIFICATION:

RERUNS from A9829319



TARGET	SAMPLE NUMBER	TYPE	SIGNIFICANT RESULTS				
			Au (gpt)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Others
A	059905	float	3.0	27	132	26	
	059907	float	4.2	1215	132	632	
B	059903	3.4m chip	48.8	76	4670	58	280 Au
	059869	float	165.0	1495	2170	946	412 As, 3740 Au
	059870	float	153.0	433	3690	152	854 As, 2400 Au
	059886	0.5m chip	17.4	139	800	108	140 Au
	059887	0.5m chip	36.4	158	3040	72	110 Au
	059888	1.05m chip	96.0	100	3320	72	298 As, 1320 Au
	059882	1.28m chip	58.1	426	2565	5598	549 Au
	059883	weighted average	58.1	426	2565	5598	549 Au
	059884	0.2m chip	34.4	575	2480	214	
	BB30335	0.1m chip	—	2560	155	790	
C	059891	float	73.4	459	34900	4120	370 Au
	BB12381	float	73.4	459	34900	4120	370 Au
	N111982	float	346.0	1575	8650	24100	378 Mo, 888 B, 130 Au
	059866	float	16.0	3320	24300	24100	
	059872	float	11.0	141	126	80	
	059873	float	56.0	147	1535	1080	
D	059874	float	25.0	125	8080	7930	15 Au
	059876	float	31.0	360	1555	72	67 Mo
	935603	float	9.6	299	15300	20100	75 Mo
	935607	float	11.3	300	11500	26800	
E	N11060-63	5.6m wt avg chip	8.9	417	9500	4213	
	N110328	float	4.4	21	12	238000	90 Au
	N110014	float	57.4	58	1145	46800	
	N110015	float	34.8	226	674	29000	
	N110022	float	42.4	899	1860	64400	
F	N110053	float	24.2	247	1150	156000	
	059871	float	32.6	36	5960	898	
F	059938	10cm chip	26.0	23400	305	280	

- LEGEND
- MX massive
 - SM semi-massive
 - GN galena
 - CPY chalcocopyrite
 - SPH sphalerite
 - MG magnetite
 - hand trench
 - linear
 - ferrirete
 - mineral occurrence
 - rock sample
 - Target area

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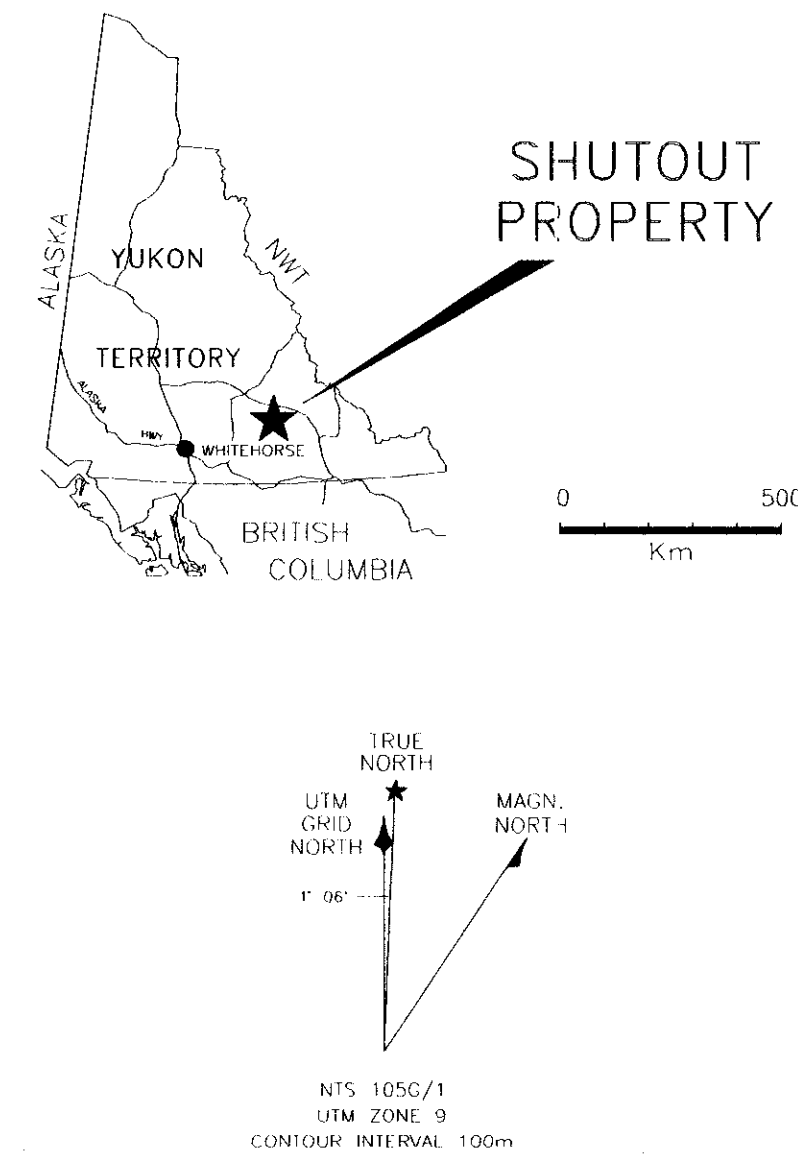
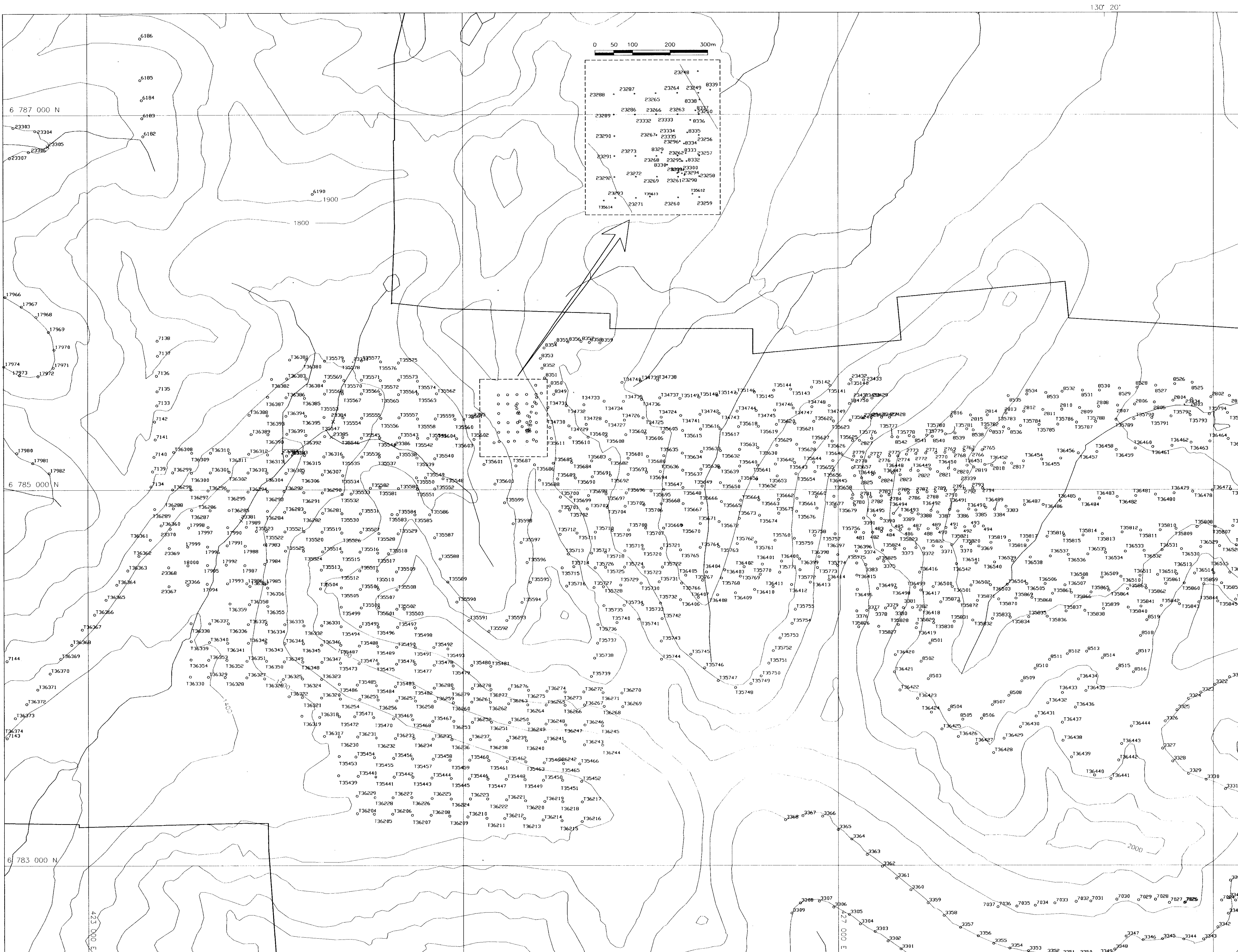
FIGURE 11
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS
SHUTOUT PROPERTY

SCALE 1:10,000
0 100 200 300 400 500m

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FILE: .FP\SOUT\ACAD98\SH10-RSL.DWG

PROJECT: FP
DATE: MARCH, 1999



Soil sample location with sample number
All numbers prefixed with BB
unless otherwise specified

Silt sample location with sample number
All numbers prefixed with BB
unless otherwise specified

093992

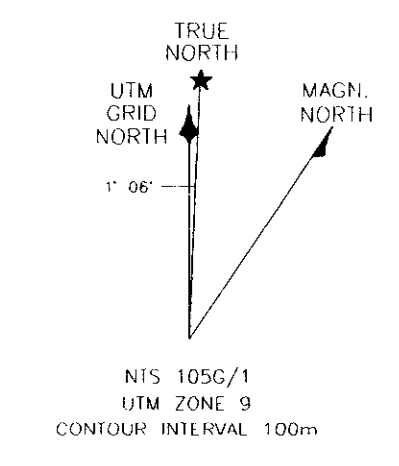
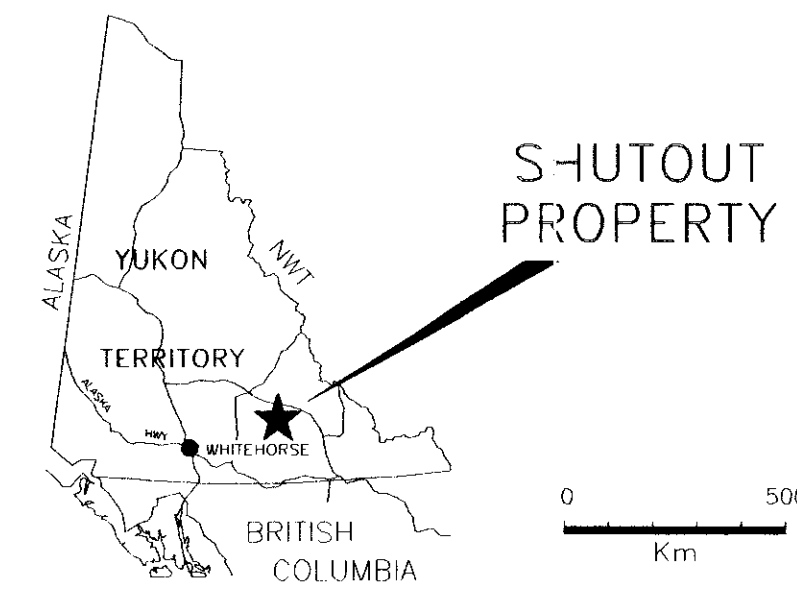
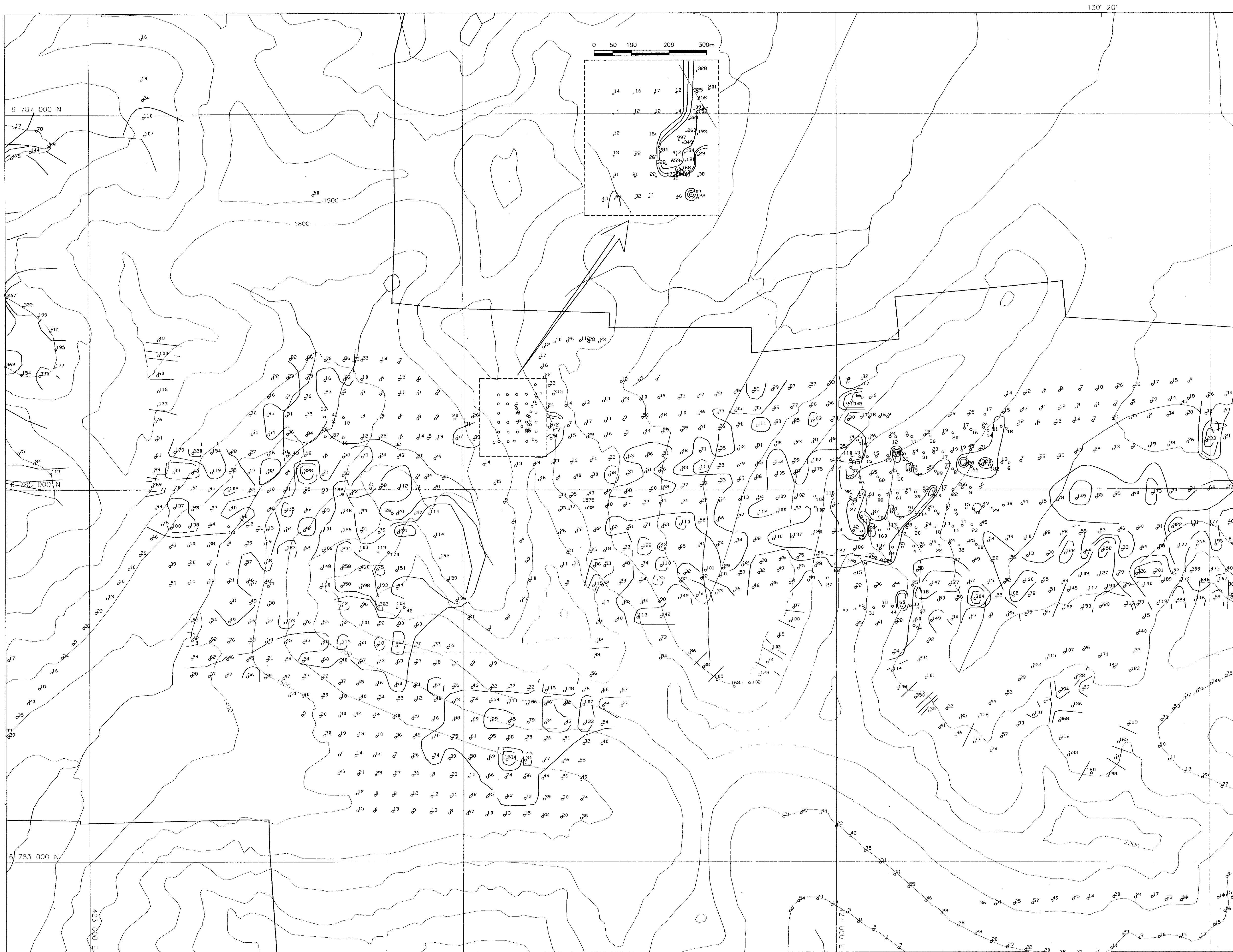
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 6
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
SHUTOUT PROPERTY

SCALE 1:10,000
0 100 200 300 400 500m

DRAWN/REVISED BY: AG
PROJECT: FP
FILE: ...FP\SHOUT\ACAD98\SH10-SL.DWG
DATE: MARCH, 1999



LEGEND

- 328 Soil sample location with Cu value in ppm
- x 60 Silt sample location with Cu value in ppm

- ≥ 200 ppm Cu
- ≥ 100 < 200 ppm Cu
- ≥ 50 < 100 ppm Cu

DIAND - YUKON REGION, LIBRARY

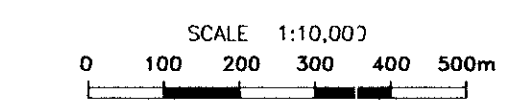
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993 992

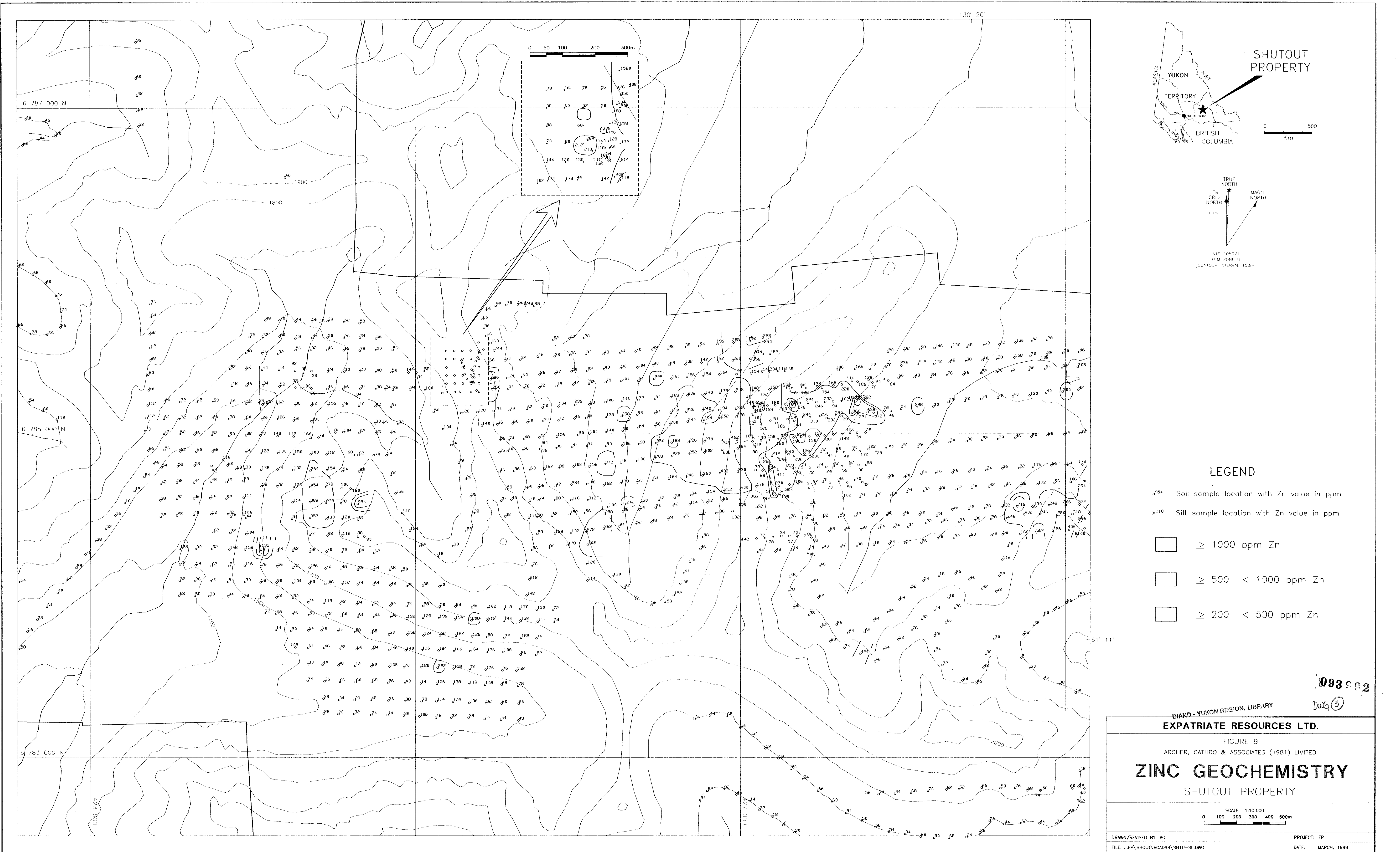
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

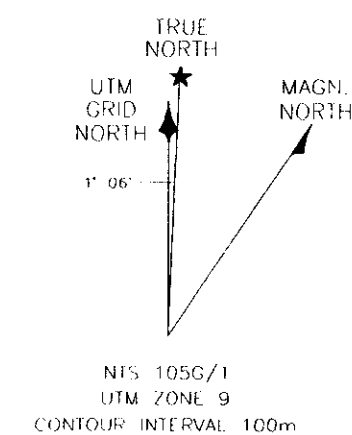
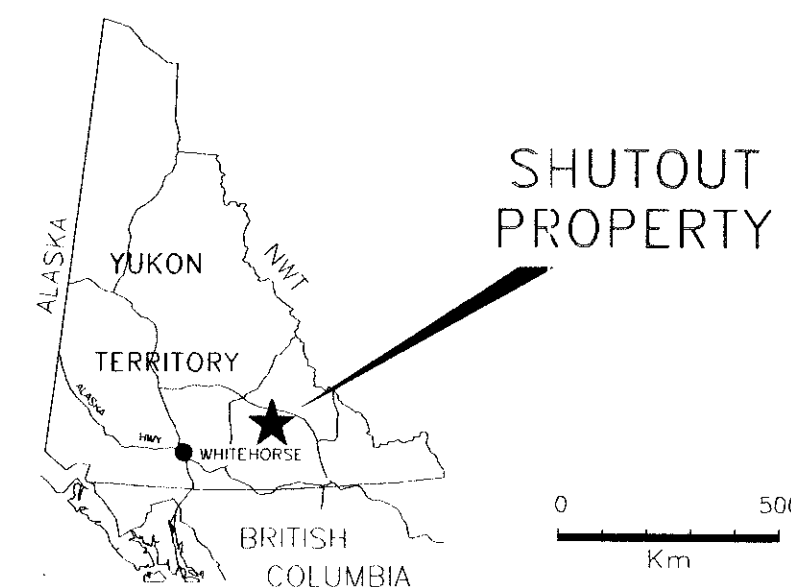
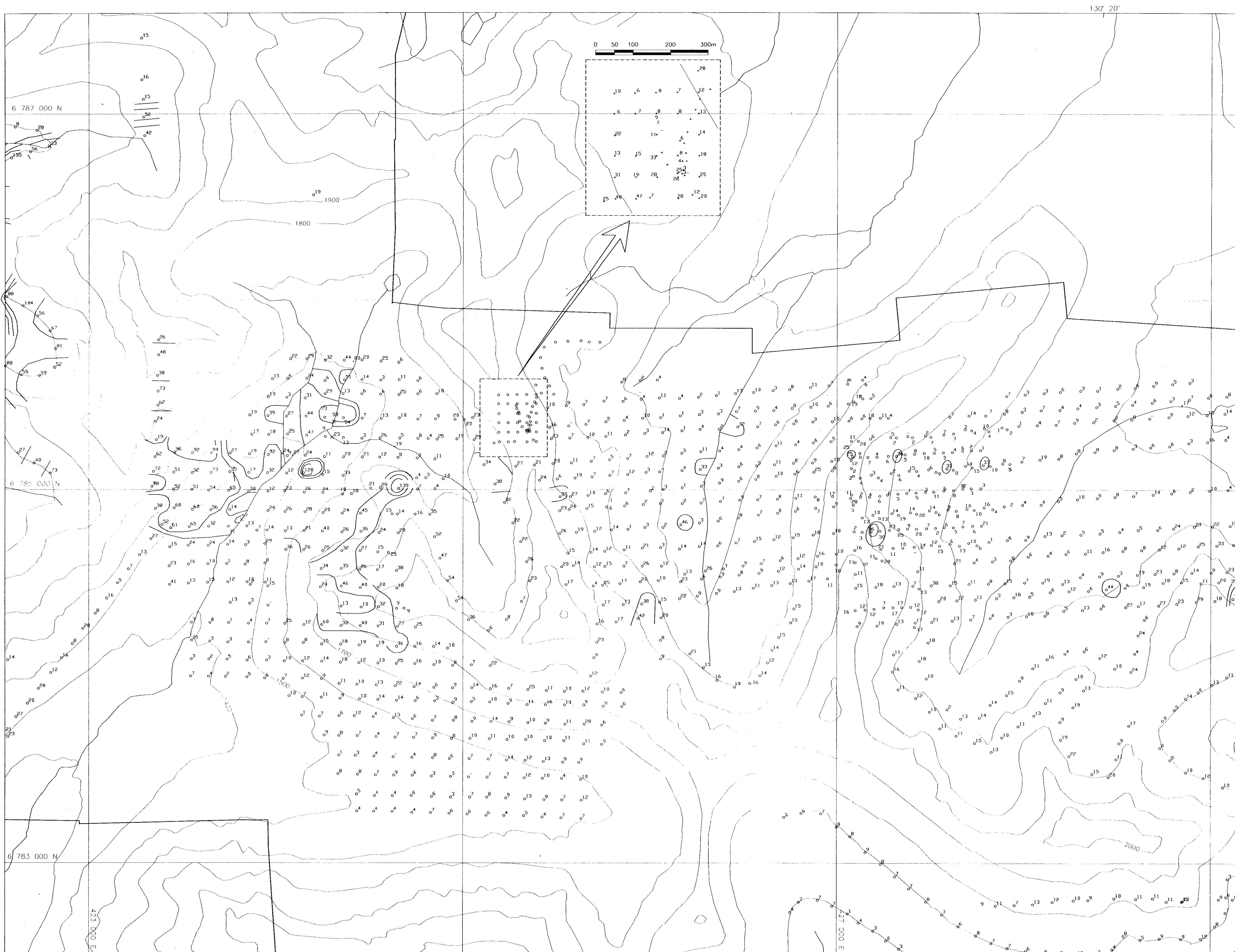
FIGURE 7
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

SHUTOUT PROPERTY







LEGEND

- ¹²⁸ Soil sample location with Co value in ppm
x²⁴ Silt sample location with Co value in ppm

- ≥ 80 ppm Co
□ ≥ 50 < 80 ppm Co
□ ≥ 30 < 50 ppm Co

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093992

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 10
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COBALT GEOCHEMISTRY

SHUTOUT PROPERTY

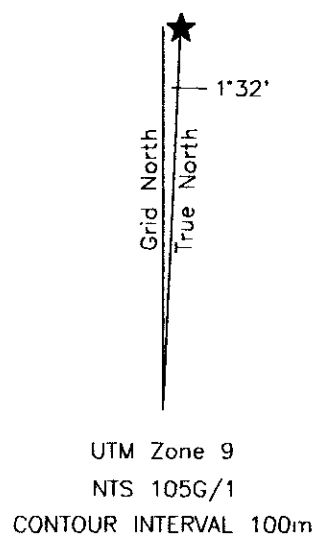
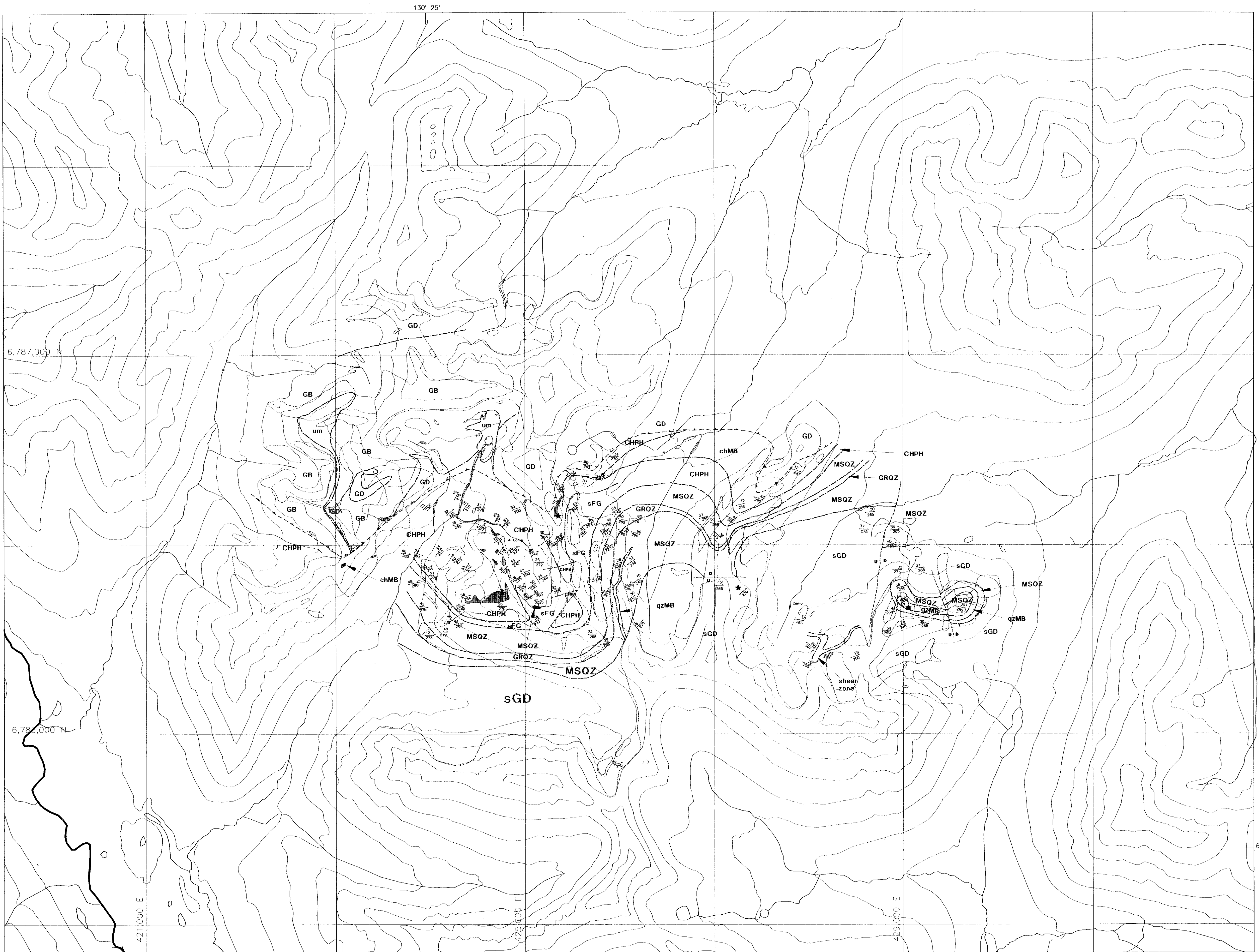
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PROJECT: FP

FILE: ...FP\SHOUT\ACAD98\SH10-SL.DWG

DATE: MARCH, 1999



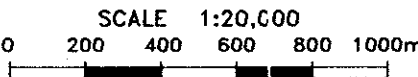
LEGEND

- sGD Foliated Granodiorite
- qzMB Calc-Silicate Marble
- MSOZ Quartzite
- GROZ Carbonaceous Quartzite
- sFG Foliated felsic Gneiss
- CHPH Chloritic Phyllite
- chMB Marble
- um Pyroxenite Ultramafic
- GD Granodiorite
- GB Gabbro
- ★ II Mineral occurrence
- H96-03 1996 Diamond drill hole

DWG 093992

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FIGURE 5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
SHUTOUT PROPERTY



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FILE: \\FP\SOUT\ACAD98\SH20-PG.DWG	DATE: MARCH, 1999