GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE

LADUE RIVER

INTRUSION-RELATED GOLD TARGET, WEST CENTRAL YUKON TERRITORY

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

NTS:
115N/1

LAT: 63°02' LONG: 140°06'

CLAIMS

OHGO 1-22

FOR:

PROSPECTOR INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES INC.
530-800 West Pender St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2V6

BY:

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January 2000

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 $ 2200.

M. Burt

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

SUMMARY

An extensive research effort focussed on finding 'Pogo-style' and other intrusion related gold targets within the western portion of the Yukon Tanana Terrane of the Yukon Territory was conducted during the period February to March, 1999. The study resulted in the staking of 16 claim blocks within six target areas located in west central Yukon. The OHGO claims, located approximately 120 kilometers south-southwest of Dawson City and 17 kilometers southeast of the confluence of the Ladue River and White River, comprise one of the target areas.

Target selection was based on regional similarities to 'Pogo-style' and other intrusion-related gold mineralization using a combination of the following primary criteria:

- Regional stream sediment sampling values anomalous in Au, As, W, Sn, Sb, Hg, and Mo (Bi, Te not available in database).
- Mid-late Cretaceous intrusives, preferably felsic in composition with coincident magnetic low anomalies and intruding schist and gneiss of the Yukon Tanana Terrane.
- Associated northwesterly and northeasterly trending structures.

The target area contains two government-sampled anomalous creeks with silt samples anomalous in Au (17 ppb), As (67 ppm), W (20 ppm), Sn (5 ppm), and Sb (4.2 ppm). The creeks drain two west-northwest trending magnetic low anomalies, which are underlain by schist and gneiss of the Nisutlin subterrane of the Yukon Tanana Terrane and situated approximately 3 kilometres northeast of a northwest trending, regional scale thrust fault.

The Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Klotassin Batholith is located 1.8 kilometres (1.1 miles) southwest of the OHGO claims. The batholith hosts the Longline high-grade Au vein showing, located 40 kilometres west of the OHGO claims and operated by Barramundi Gold Ltd. The Longline showing bares many similarities to the Pogo deposit in that it is associated with multi-element geochemical anomalies, thrust faulting with coincident magnetic lows, and multi-phase intrusions within a larger batholith. Rock samples collected from the Longline property grade upwards of 1 ounce per tonne Au.

Geological, geochemical and geophysical characteristics of the Ladue River target area, appear to be similar to those exhibited by Pogo, Longline and other intrusion-related gold deposits within the Tintina Gold Belt. The Ladue River target area has received very limited systematic hardrock exploration.

The Company's 1999 fieldwork has identified three tributaries draining the linear NW-trending magnetic low anomalies on the property, anomalous in Au (up to 22.7 ppb), As (up to 222.0 ppm), Sb (up to 4.49 ppm), Pb, Cu, ±Bi, ±Te, ±Hg, ±Mo, ±Ag,. Very sparse sampling in this area has identified a rock sample with elevated W and Bi, as well as, soils containing felsic intrusive and quartz fragments with locally elevated Au, As, Bi, and Te. Fluid inclusion analysis of quartz float on the property identified unusually abundant and large fluid inclusions typical of porphyry metal and/or intrusion-related deposits.

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(1) INTRODUCTION

The Pogo Deposit, located in the Goodpaster District, East-Central Alaska, is a significant new gold discovery containing a geological resource of 9.98 million tons at an average grade of 0.52 oz/ton (The Northern Miner, March 15, 1999). The deposit appears to be, at least in part, genetically related to an arcuate belt of rocks known as the 'Tintina Gold Belt' (see Figure 1), which extends from southeastern Alaska to southwestern Yukon Territory, and contains the Donlin Creek, Fort Knox, Brewery Creek, and other deposits.

The discovery is of significance as the area was relatively unexplored with only limited placer mining or exploration conducted prior to the discovery. The deposit is spatially associated with the mid-Cretaceous Goodpaster batholith and occurs within the Yukon Tanana Terrane, which underlies much of east central Alaska, as well as, central and western Yukon. Considering that west-central Yukon contains numerous mid-Cretaceous plutons that intrude Yukon Tanana Terrane, it is not unreasonable to expect 'Pogo-style' mineralization on the Canadian side of the border.

The staking rush that ensued in Alaska following the initial discovery of the Pogo deposit has begun to spread to the Yukon. In addition to favourable geology, there exists considerable cost advantages to conducting mineral exploration in the Yukon versus Alaska. These include: (1) the currency exchange rate, (2) the newly introduced 22% rebate on exploration by the Yukon government, (3) relative ease of raising flow-through funds possible only with Canadian projects, and (4) government-industry cooperatives with organizations such as NATMAP and NATGAM which contribute to companies, a percentage of the cost of geophysical work in the southwestern Yukon region.

An extensive research effort focussed on finding 'Pogo-style' and other intrusion related gold targets within the western portion of the Yukon Tanana Terrane of the Yukon Territory was conducted during the period February to March, 1999. The study resulted in staking 16 claim blocks within six target areas in west-central Yukon (see Figure 2). The OHGO claims, 17 kilometres southeast of the confluence of Ladue River and White River, comprise one of the target areas (see Figure 2).

As part of their overall exploration program covering all six (6) target areas, Prospector International conducted a first-pass exploration program on the Ladue River property, on August 31st, 1999. The program consisted of 2 mandays and included 3 silt samples, 19 soil samples and 1 rock sample.

The following report summarizes pertinent features of the Pogo deposit and other intrusion-related Au mineralization, describes the characteristics of the Ladue River target area and summarizes the results of the Company's 1999 field season. The Longline property, located 40 kilometres west of the OHGO claims, is also described, as its geological, geochemical and aeromagnetic characteristics appear to be similar to that of the Pogo deposit.

PRIME PROPERTIES

TINTINA GOLD BELT - "WIDE SEARCH"

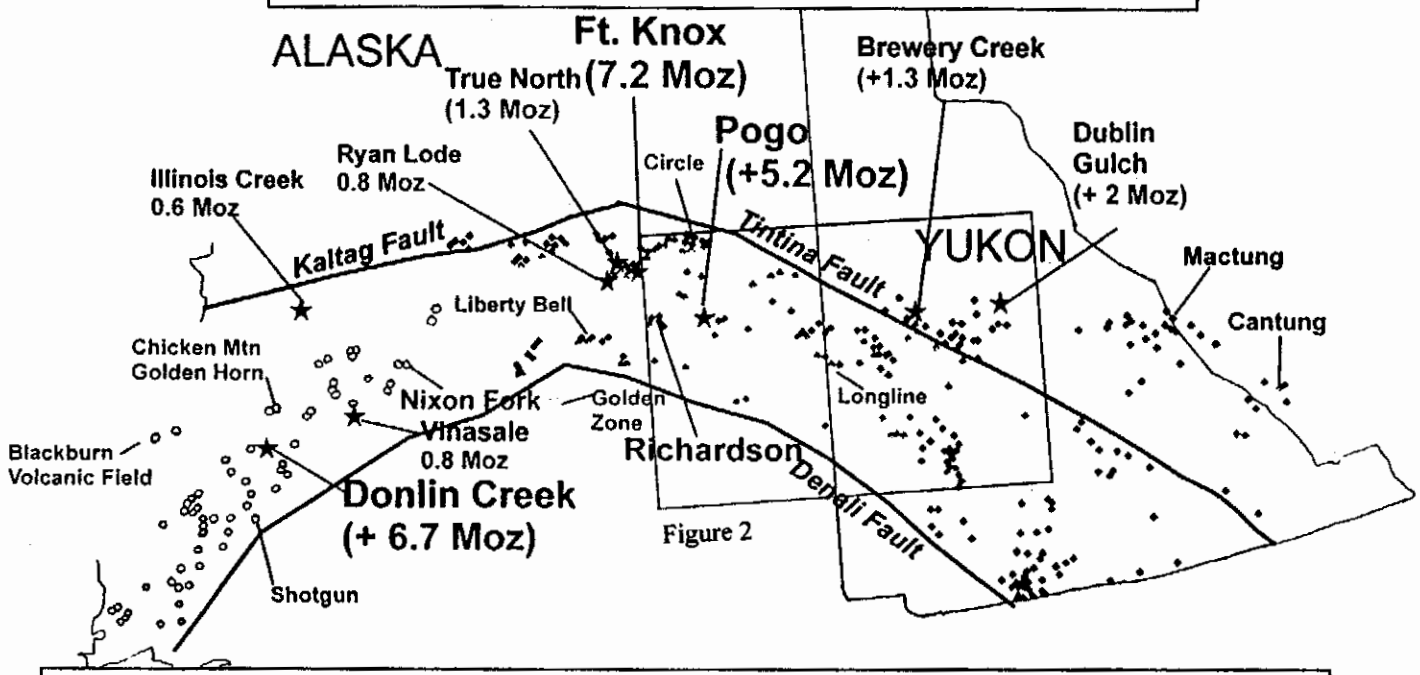


Figure 2

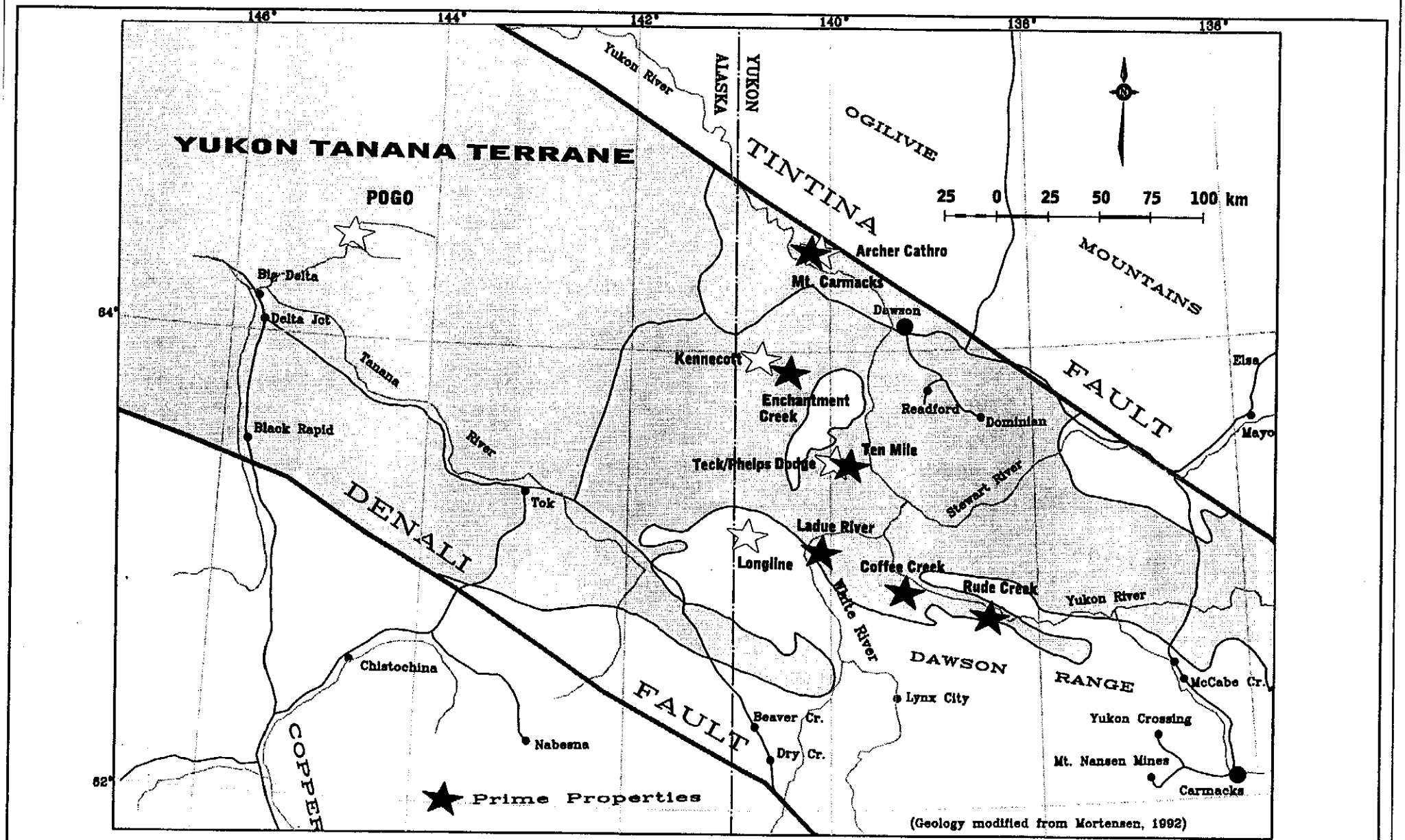
EXPLANATION

- • Au Occurrences in or near Mid K intrusions (~85-110 Ma)
- ◦ Au Occurrences in or near Late K igneous rocks (~66-73 ma)
- ★ Deposits with + 0.5 Million ounces of Drill-Indicated Resource/Reserves
- — Major Faults

Figure 1

PRIME PROPERTIES

Figure 2. Location Map



(2) INTRUSTION-RELATED GOLD MINERALIZATION

The Pogo Deposit appears to represent a deep-seated manifestation of the 'plutonic-related gold' deposit type, which includes Fort Knox, True North, Brewery Creek andDublin Gulch deposits (Smith, Cordilleran Abstract, 1999). Plutonic-related gold mineralization, or, 'intrusion-related' as per more current nomenclature, represents a suite of mineralization encountered throughout the Tintina Gold Belt (see Figure 1). The belt, which extends from southwestern Alaska to east central Yukon Territory, is estimated to contain in excess of 39 million ounces of Au in current resources (The Northern Miner, November 30, 1999) with past production totaling 29.9 million ounces.

Intrusion-related gold mineralization is defined by its distinct association with reduced, I-type, calc-alkalic and/or alkalic intrusions (McCoy, Cordilleran Roundup Abstract, 1999). These intrusions are part of two subduction-related magmatic arcs: one that formed between 105-85 Ma in Interior Alaska and the Yukon, and the other between 73 and 67 Ma in southwest Alaska (McCoy Abstract, 1999). The types, sizes, and grades of gold deposits depends on the (1) proximity and size of the gold source, i.e. porphyritic granitoid bodies, (2) physio-chemical controls on hydrothermal fluids and cooling rock bodies (e.g. pressure and temperature gradients controlled by emplacement depth) and (3) local lithologies and structures (McCoy, Cordilleran Roundup, Abstract, 1999).

Gold deposited at high (>400°C) temperatures is only preserved or originally present in the more deeply emplaced gold deposits in Interior Alaska and the Yukon (McCoy, Cordilleran Abstract, 1999). This mineralization shows evidence of early, very low-sulfidation state with characteristic mineral assemblages containing pyrrhotite±pyrite, arsenopyrite-loellingite, native Bi, and low-S Bi-Te minerals.

(3) PROFILE OF THE POGO DEPOSIT

As the Pogo-deposit is a relatively new discovery, information pertaining to its characteristics is limited. A model for the deposit does not currently exist, at least in the public domain. The information contained herein was collected from The Northern Miner (articles dated August 3, November 30, 1998 and March 15, 1999), as well as, from an abstract from the Cordilleran Roundup by Moira Smith, Project Geologist at Teck Corp. As more information pertaining to the deposit becomes available, exploration parameters are subject to modification.

(3.1) Property Location, Access, Physiography

The Pogo deposit occurs in the far-northwestern corner of the Stoneboy property, 90 miles (145 kilometres) east-southeast of Fairbanks and 40 miles (64.4 kilometres) north of the town of Delta Junction in the Goodpaster district of east-central Alaska (see Figure 1 and 2). The property is accessible by helicopter and small fixed-wing aircraft, with road access limited to winter months.

The terrain consists of rolling, tundra-covered and lightly timbered hills, with a vertical relief of about 3,000 feet (915 metres). The property boundaries enclose approximately 72 square miles (18,648 ha).

(3.2) Area History

Little placer mining has occurred in the area, and until the discovery of the Pogo deposit, limited systematic exploration work had been undertaken.

In 1981, the Alaskan subsidiary of Watts Griffis & McQuat (WGM) conducted regional stream sediment-sampling and found that Pogo Creek, and to a lesser extent, Liese Creek, returned weak Au (35 ppb) and multi-element anomalies. Follow-up work revealed some gold-mineralized quartz float. Working on behalf of Sumitomo Metals, WGM returned to the area 10 years later, in 1991, and carried out a grid soil-sampling program that identified a 1 square mile (259 ha) gold anomaly with greater than 100 ppb Au. In 1994, three holes were drilled, followed by 13 more the next year. To date, 176 holes have intersected the Liese zone.

Teck Corp., which signed a joint venture deal with Sumitomo in late 1997, has carried out geophysical work on the Liese zone, however, geochemical sampling has been found to be the most effective exploration tool. Regional reconnaissance work has identified an 8-mile-long (12 kilometre long) trend of anomalous gold in rocks and soils, extending to the southeast. In particular, quartz boulder trains, found in four separate area, have yielded multi-ounce gold values, including 13- and 28-oz. grab samples from Tan Creek Ridge and 3 oz. samples from Sonora Creek Ridge.

(3.3) Regional Geology

Highly deformed, amphibole-grade paragniess and minor orthogneiss of the late Proterozoic to mid-Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana terrane underlie the deposit. Both sedimentary and volcanic sequences comprise the protolith of the gneisses.

(3.4) Local Geology

The Pogo deposit consists of two or more, tabular, gently dipping subparallel quartz bodies hosted by Proterozoic to early Paleozoic gneisses of the Yukon Tanana Terrane. It occurs approximately 1 mile (1.6 kilometres) south of the southern margin of the mid-Cretaceous Goodpaster Batholith.

The deposit is divided into an upper zone and a lower zone. The upper is referred to as the Main Liese, or L1, whereas, the lower, as the Lower Liese or L2. The two zones are spaced about 500 feet (152 metres) apart. The bodies range in thickness from 1 to 70 feet (0.30 metres to 21.3 metres), and averaging 20 feet (6.1 metres) thick. The Main zone is 4,500 feet (1372 metres) long and 2,000 feet (610 metres) wide. A possible third zone has been intersected by two deep drill holes 400 feet (122 metres) below the Lower Liese. A quartz body occurs above the L1, however it is discontinuous.

A distinct spatial association with mid-Cretaceous intrusions, combined with a lithophile (Sn, W, Mo) metal signature suggest that gold mineralization within the deposit was derived from fluids that came from the mid-Cretaceous Goodpaster Batholith granitoid bodies.

Quartz veins contain 3% ore minerals consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, loellingite ($FeAs_2$), and arsenopyrite, with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, bismuthinite, maldonite (Au_2Bi), native bismuth and native gold. The gold occurs uniformly fine-grained.

(3.5) Structure

Northwest-trending structures that are parallel to the Tintina and Denali fault system, as well as, northeast-trending structures are present on the property. The Pogo is divided along a flecture point, where half the deposit dips to the northwest and the other half dips to the north.

(3.6) Alteration

Early biotite and later quartz-sericite stockwork and sericite-dolomite alteration is spatially associated with the Liese Zone, suggesting both vein and replacement types of mineralization. This alteration indicates the deposit was emplaced fairly deep in the crust and under very high temperatures.

(3.7) Geochemistry

Strong correlation exists between Au and Bi, and weaker correlation exists between Au and other elements such as Te, As, W, Sn, Mo, (Hg, Sb).

(3.8) Aeromagnetic Signature

Regional aeromagnetic and geologic surveys have revealed linear magnetic low anomalies, which coincide with a series of small plutons. The Pogo deposit occurs along one of these linear magmatic features, known as 'the Pogo Trend'. A second linear feature, defined by similar parameters has been interpreted to the south of Pogo and is know as the "Big Swede Trend".

Local aeromagnetic signature consists of a magnetic low with an adjacent magnetic high. It is interpreted that the magnetic low is a result of low oxidation state plutons that have low magnetite abundance. The magnetic high is interpreted to be a result of a pyrrhotite-bearing hornfels within the aureole of the pluton.

(4) LONGLINE PROPERTY

The Longline showing, located approximately 40 kilometres west of the OHGO claims, consists of a series of very high grade, shallow dipping auriferous quartz veins that occur within hornblende-biotite granodiorite of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Klotassin Batholith. The showing bares many similarities to the Pogo deposit in Alaska, in that it is

associated with multi-element geochemical anomalies, thrust faulting with coincident magnetic lows, and multi-phase intrusions within a larger batholith. Rock samples collected from the showing grade upwards of 1 ounce per tonne Au, suggesting a high-grade deposit. The following is a description of the property.

(4.1) Area History

Gold was first noticed in the headwaters of Swamp Creek in the mid-1980's by Canada Tungsten during the course of a regional survey for tungsten deposits. The company went on to extract 13,000 ounces of placer Au by the late 1980's (Barramundi 1998 Annual Report).

The Longline area has produced on the order of 45,000 ounces of placer gold in the past 25 years (Barramundi 1998 Annual Report), and currently contains active placer mining claims. High-grade quartz veins were recently discovered by Swede Svene, who mined the veins for two summers using bulldozers and excavators. From 1995-97, Svene extracted 3,200 ounces of Au from 4,600 tonnes of rock (Barramundi 1998 Annual Report). Barramundi Gold Ltd. negotiated an option over the area in 1995.

(4.2) Geology

The majority of the showing is underlain by medium to coarse grained granodiorite of the Late Triassic Klotassin Batholith. A younger Jurassic intrusive, varying in composition from granodiorite to monzonite cuts through this batholith. The Triassic granodiorite is also cut by numerous thin (0.3 to 3 metre) andesitic to rhyolitic dykes and also by thicker (1-10 metre) diorite to quartz diorite dykes.

There are at least four quartz vein sets (#1, #2, #3, and Soya Creek) on the property. Mineralized quartz veins occur as parallel, north striking, shallow to modest dipping (30° to the east, except for Soya which dips to the west) sheeted structures that are up to 1 metre thick and average 30-40 centimetres.

Veins contain high grades of gold, averaging approximately 1 oz/tonne Au and returning assays such as 3.4 oz/tonne over 0.3 metres (Vein #2) and 31.2 g/tonne over 0.3 metres (Vein #3). Alteration is limited to 0.5-2 metre wide halos around the quartz veins. The veins are separated by 20-50 metres of weathered and unaltered granodiorite.

Sulphides that occur within the veins include arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and stibnite with much lesser boulangerite (Pb-Sb sulphide).

(4.3) Geochemistry

Rock geochemistry consists of Au with associated As, Sb, Ag, Hg, and base metals. These elements are restricted to quartz veins and the immediately adjacent altered granodiorite.

(4.4) Aeromagnetic Signature

The dominant structural control on the veins is believed to be thrust faults in a compressional environment with coincident north-south trending magnetic low anomalies, interpreted to be steeply east-dipping fault zones. Swamp Creek, which contains the highest Au grades, is associated with the intersection of north-northwest and northeast trending magnetic lows.

(5) 1999 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

(5.1) Scope of Program

The 1999 Ladue River exploration program, consisting of 2 mandays, was conducted by Bart Jaworski, G.I.T. and Brian Meyer, P.Geol., under contract to Prospector International Resources during August 31st, 1999. This program involved stream sediment (silt) sampling of secondary drainages, contour and ridgeline reconnaissance soil sampling, rock sampling of available outcrop and prospecting. The program was helicopter supported from a flycamp at Ballarat Creek airstrip.

(5.2) Sampling

Soil samples were collected in kraft bags at 100 to 200 metre spacing along ridgelines and topographic contours. In anticipation of loess cover, soil samples were typically collected from pits at least 30-60 centimetres deep in order to attain the 'C' soil horizon. Each soil sample was described using a standard fill-out form with topography, vegetation, soil characteristics, and rock fragment lithology categories.

Silt samples were collected in plastic bags in order to retain fine particle size fractions that may have been in solution. In-field sieving was not conducted.

Samples were identified using the following system: e.g. '99XBM010' – where '99' is the year of sample collection, 'X' is type of sample ('X' is soil, 'S' is silt, 'R' is rock), 'BM' is the sampler's initials, and '010' is the tenth sample.

(5.3) Analytical Procedures

Field samples were shipped to ACME Analytical Laboratory located at 852 E. Hastings in Vancouver, BC. Soil samples were sieved to –80 mesh and silt samples were sieved to two fractions: -150 +230 mesh and –230 mesh. Rock samples were crushed to –10 mesh, split and then pulverized to –100 mesh. All samples were analyzed using Group 1F (30 grams) ICP-MS.

(5.4) Geochemical Evaluation

Results from the Company's silt samples were compared to geochemical thresholds (see Table 5) used by Geological Survey of Canada (G.S.C.) surveys of the region (Regional

Geochemical Reconnaissance Map 100-1986; Stewart River area, NTS: 115O and 115N E1/2, Open File 1364).

Soil samples collected by the Company were evaluated using geochemical thresholds derived from qualitative inspection of the Company's data set, as well as, threshold values being used by companies working in Alaska within the Yukon Tanana Terrane (as per Western Keltic Mines' news release dated September 9,1999, and Northern Miner Article "Pogo area gold play mixed bag for juniors" dated November 1, 1999). These thresholds, representing 'elevated' elemental values, are listed in Table 1, below:

Table 1. Thresholds for Elevated Values in Soil

Au	10 ppb
As	50 ppm
Bi	0.5 ppm
Te	0.1 ppm
Sb	4 ppm
Hg	100 ppb
Ag	0.5 ppm
Pb	100 ppm
Cu	100 ppm
W	1 ppm

Rock values collected by the Company were evaluated using thresholds derived from qualitative inspection of the Company's data set only. The following thresholds, representing elevated values in rock, are listed in Table 2, below:

Table 2. Thresholds for Elevated Values in Rock

Au	95 ppb
As	100 ppm
Bi	0.5 ppm
Te	0.1 ppm
Sb	4 ppm
Hg	100 ppb
Ag	0.5 ppm
Pb	100 ppm
Cu	100 ppm
W	1 ppm

(6) LADUE RIVER PROPERTY

(6.1) Location, Access, Physiography

The OHGO claims are located approximately 120 kilometres south southwest of Dawson City and 15 kilometres southeast of the confluence of the Ladue River and the White River. The area can be accessed using helicopter from Dawson, Carmacks or Beaver Creek. The nearest airstrip for landing fixed wing aircraft is at Thistle Creek, located approximately 30 kilometres east of the OHGO claims.

The area is unglaciated and consists of rolling hills with subdued topography ranging from 580 metres (1900 feet) to 1524 metres (5000 feet). Elevation above 1200 metres, is characterized by sparse vegetation dominated by 1-2 metre high buckbrush and widely spaced and stunted spruce trees.

(6.2) Property Description

The Ladue River property consists of the OHGO claims, located within the Whitehorse Mining District and consisting of one contiguous claim block totaling 22 claims (459.8 hectares) (see Figure 3). The OHGO claims occur on NTS map sheet 115N/1. The claims are 100% owned by Prime Properties c/o Terry King. Claim information is summarized below:

Table 3. Claim Information.

Claim Name	Grant No.	No. of Claims	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
OHGO	YC09876-YC09897	22	459.8	2000/03/23

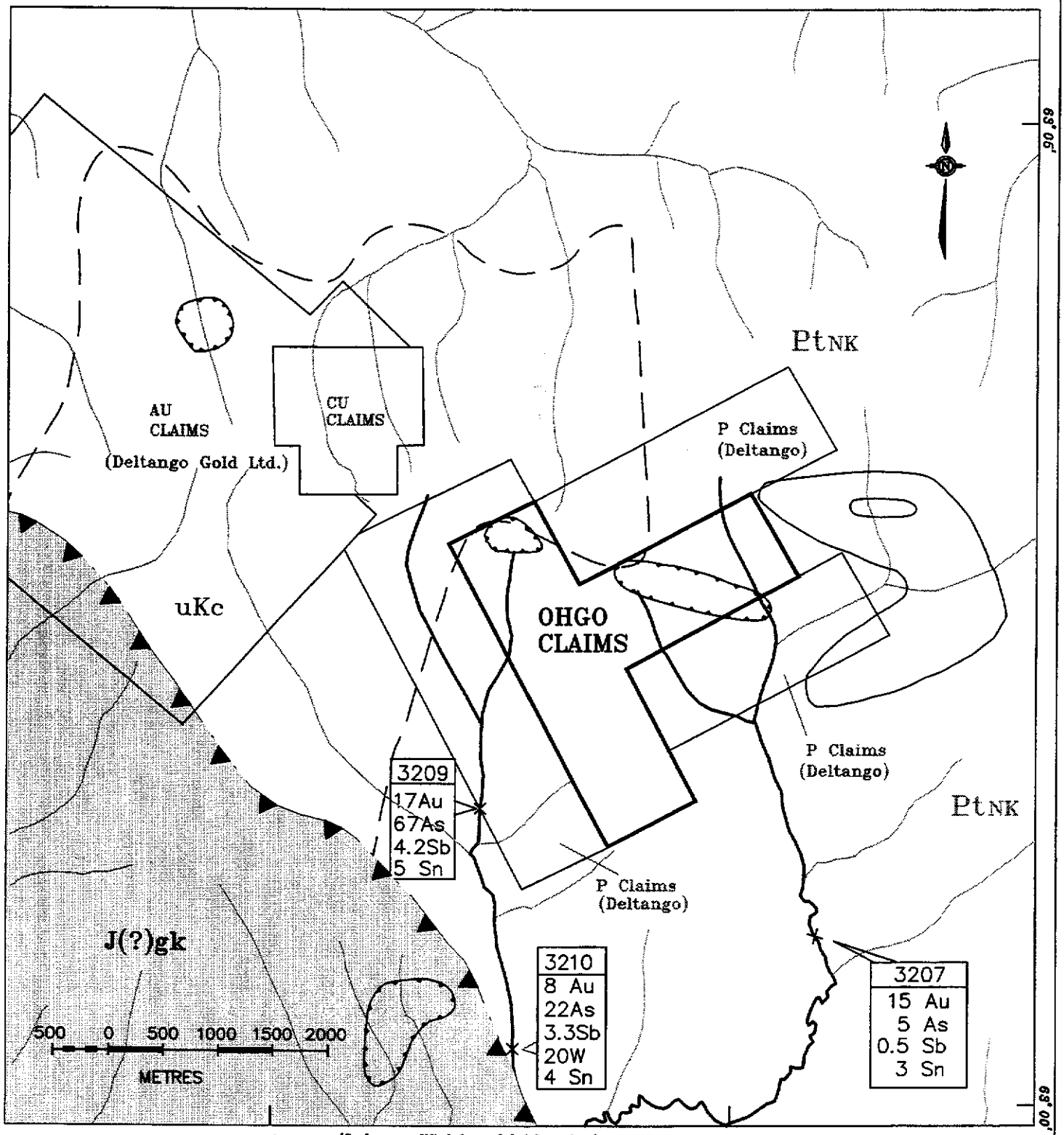
Prospector International has the option to earn 70% interest in one of the six properties owned by the Syndicate by spending $52,000 on exploration in 1999 (fulfilled) and an additional $120,000 in 2000. The Company has until November 1, 2000 to decide in which of the six properties to acquire an interest. To acquire 70% interest, the Company must issue 100,000 shares by November 1, 2000, pay $100,000 before June 1, 2001, obtain a favourable preliminary feasibility report within six years and issue an additional 1,000,000 shares and pay an additional $1,000,000 within 30 days of receipt of a preliminary feasibility report. The Company's interest will be subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty, which can be bought-out up to 50% for US$1,500,000.

(6.3) Area History

Three documented occurrences occur within proximity to the OHGO claims. These are the Aries, Libra and Hope occurrences.

The Aries occurrence, located 3 kilometres northwest of the OHGO claims, is underlain by granitic intrusions and Mt. Nansen volcanics and slightly gossanous Tertiary rhyolitic dykes cutting Paleozoic (?) metamorphic rocks. Minor disseminated magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite have been found along the volcanic-intrusive contact.

The occurrence was staked as the Aries claims in December 1969 by Quintana Minerals Corp. and explored by grid soil sampling, mapping and bulldozer trenching in 1970. The claims were restaked as the Eyrie claims in July 1975 by Dennis Millburn. O. Davis



LEGEND

(Geology modified from Gabrielse, et. al., 1980, and Wheeler & McFeely, 1991)

J(?)gk – Jurassic Klotassin granite

uKc – upper Cretaceous volcanics

PtNK – Permian–Triassic Nisutlin subterrane

Inferred geological contact

Thrust fault

Magnetic low

Magnetic high

Anomalous Creek

Creek

3209
17 Au
67 As
4.2 Sb

Sample number (G.S.C.)

ppm (ppb for Au, Hg) of anomalous elements

PROSPECTOR INTERNATIONAL

REGIONAL SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

OHGO CLAIMS

LADUE CREEK AREA

115N1

December 1999 | SCALE: 1:50,000 | Figure: 3

restaked the showing with the Hope 1-14 claims in August 1994. In October 1994, C. Little staked the Hope 15-22 claims, 7.5 kilometres east of the showing.

The Libra occurrence, located 5 kilometres west of the OHGO claims, consists of a granodiorite stock intruding Paleozoic (?) metasedimentary rocks. Commodity or deposit type are unknown. It was staked as 112 Libra claims in December 1969 by Al Carlos and optioned in March 1970 to Astor Mining Ltd., which conducted an aeromagnetic survey later in the year, in a joint venture with Marguerite Lake Mines Ltd.

The Hope occurrence, located approximately 12 kilometres northwest of the OHGO claims, consists of malachite staining within Paleozoic (?) schist. It was discovered by the Geological Survey of Canada (year unknown). The occurrence was staked by C. Little as the Hope 23-26 claims in October 1994.

(6.4) Area Activity

The CU 1-8 claims, owned by Sean Ryan, are located approximately 1 kilometre northwest of the OHGO claims. They are underlain by upper Cretaceous Carmacks volcanics. The AU and P claims, owned by Deltango Gold Ltd., were staked after the staking of the OHGO claims. These claims are contiguous with the OHGO claims (see Figure 3) and are summarized below:

Table 4. Quartz Claims in the Ladue River Area.

Claim Name	Ownership	Staking Date
AU 1-85	Deltango Gold Ltd.	May 22, 1999
P 1-30	Deltango Gold Ltd.	May 23, 1999
P 35-44	Deltango Gold Ltd.	May 23, 1999

The OHGO claims are approximately 40 kilometres east of the Longline property, optioned by Barramundi Gold Ltd. The Longline property is an advanced project focussing on a shallowly-dipping, gold-bearing quartz vein system, which shares a number of similarities with the Pogo deposit (described above).

(6.5) Regional Geology

The project area occurs within the Yukon Tanana Terrane, which underlies much of central and western Yukon and east central Alaska. There has been considerable debate as to whether the Yukon Tanana Terrane represents autochthonous North American strata, or a truly allochthonous terrane not directly related to North American margin or both (J.K. Mortensen, 1992). A compilation of the Yukon Tanana Terrane by Wheeler et. al. (1988), considers a large part of the terrane to represent a fragment of displaced North American continental margin.

The Yukon Tanana Terrane consists mainly of a poorly exposed assemblage of poly-deformed metamorphic rocks derived from a variety of igneous and sedimentary protolith. The following assemblages, as described by J.O. Wheeler & P. McFeely, 1991,

belong to the Yukon Tanana Terrane within the study area, listed from oldest to youngest:

- The Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian Nisling assemblage, which represents a metamorphosed passive continental margin assemblage consisting of muscovite-biotite schist, phyllite, slate, micaceous quartzite, marble, skarn, greenstone and amphibolite.

- The Cambrian to Devonian Nasina assemblage, which is a partly metamorphosed carbonaceous and siliceous offshelf sedimentary package. It consists of dark grey to black graphitic and micaceous quartzite with interfoliated graphitic, biotite muscovite schist.

- The Upper Proterozoic to Triassic Nisutlin subterrane, which consists of cataclastic sediments and volcanics of the pericratonic Kootney Terrane.

The Klotassin Batholith intrudes metasediments of the Nisutlin subterrane in the vicinity of the target area. The batholith is a 300 kilometre long body which extends northwesterly from the Moosehorn Range to beyond the Alaskan border and southeasterly through the Dawson Range. It consists of grey and dark grey commonly foliated locally altered hornblende-biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite, and lesser diorite and quartz monzonite (Wheeler & McFeely, 1991).

(6.6) Regional Geochemical Thresholds

Regional silt geochemistry data was used as one of the main exploration parameters for selecting targets during the study. This information was gathered from Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1364 (Regional Geochemical Reconnaissance Map 100-1986; Stewart River area, NTS: 115J, 115K E1/2). Concentrations and corresponding percentile ranges of pertinent elements from this Open File, are summarized below:

Table 5. Anomaly Thresholds for the Stewart River map sheet.

Element	Percentile as shown	Percentile as shown	Percentile as shown	Percentile as shown
Au (ppb)	21-1328 (98.1%)	14-20 (95.6%)	9-13 (91%)	4-8 (76%)
As (ppm)	17.1-91 (98%)	11.1-17 (95.6%)	6.1-11.0 (90.1%)	3.1-6 (71.5%)
Mo (ppm)	3-7 (98.9%)	2 (97.7%)	N/a	n/a
W (ppm)	5-24 (98.8%)	3-4 (97.2%)	N/a	n/a
Sn (ppm)	6-25 (98.9%)	5 (95.2%)	3-4 (80.1%)	n/a
Sb (ppm)	1.2-58 (98%)	0.9-1.1 (95.8%)	0.7-0.8 (90.9%)	0.5-0.6 (76.8%)
Hg (ppb)	111-390 (98%)	81-110 (95.3%)	61-80 (90.8%)	41-60 (71.4%)
Ag (ppm)	0.5-1.1 (98.2%)	0.4 (95.8%)	-	0.2-0.3 (76.1%)
Cu (ppm)	39-123 (98.1%)	30-38 (95%)	26-29 (90.3%)	21-25 (74%)
Pb (ppm)	36-106 (98.1%)	22-35 (95.1%)	16-21 (90.9%)	11-15 (74.2%)

n/a – not anomalous

The reader should be aware that important pathfinder elements such as Bi, and Te are not reported in Open File 1364. No known Bi, and Te data exist for the Dawson, Stewart and Snag map sheets. Additionally, the reader should be aware that percentile ranges for

elements reported in Open File 1364, do not discriminate between lithologies, and hence represent the map sheet as a whole. This may obscure certain anomalies.

Geochemical anomalies are regarded by the author as strongly anomalous if within the >95 percentile range, moderately anomalous if between the 90-95 percentile range, and weakly anomalous if within the 70–90 percentile range.

(6.7) OHGO Claims

(6.7.1) Property Geology

The claims are situated approximately 1.75 kilometres northeast of the Late Triassic–Early Jurassic Klotassin Batholith; a grey and dark grey commonly foliated locally altered hornblende-biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite, and lesser diorite and quartz monzonite (Wheeler & McFeely, 1991).

A northwest trending, regional scale thrust-fault juxtaposes the pluton against the Upper Proterozoic - Triassic Nisutlin subterrane and Upper Cretaceous Carmacks volcanics (Wheeler et. al. 1991). Banded quartzite, gneissoid quartzite, quartz mica schist and hornblende paragneiss are reported 4 kilometres west of the OHGO claims by Watson, R.K. (1971). Schist and gneiss are shown on a geological compilation by Gabrielse, et. al. (1980) within the target area.

The Upper Cretaceous Carmacks volcanics are interpreted to have formed within a transitional arc tectonic setting (Wheeler et. al., 1991). They comprise potassic, alkaline, mainly porphyritic andesite flows and pyroclastics with lesser rhyolite, trachyte and dacite. The claims cover the southern lithological contact between the Nisutlin subterrane and the Carmacks volcanics.

(6.7.2) Regional Silt Geochemistry

Two multi-element anomalous creeks partially drain the OHGO claims. Anomalous silt samples collected from these creeks are shown in Figure 3 and summarized in Table 6 below:

Table 6. Silt Geochemistry of the OHGO claims.

Sample No.	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	W (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
3207	15 (2)	5	-	3	0.5
3209	17 (4)	67	-	5	4.2
3210*	6	22	4	4	3.3
3211*	8	21	20	3	0.6

* Samples collected from same location.

A sample collected from a creek draining the western side of the claim block is strongly anomalous in Au (17 ppb), As (67 ppm), Sn (5 ppm) and Sb (4.2 ppm). A sample collected from the same creek downstream of the first sample, contains strongly

anomalous As (22 ppm), W (20 ppm) and Sb (3.3 ppm), moderately anomalous Au (8 ppb) and weakly anomalous Sn.

A creek draining the eastern side of the claim block contains a silt sample strongly anomalous in Au (15 ppb) and weakly anomalous in As, Sn and Sb.

(6.7.3) Aeromagnetic Signature

The OHGO claims cover two west-northwest trending magnetic low anomalies. The eastern side of the property is underlain by a west-northwest trending, 0.4 kilometre wide by 1.25 kilometre long, magnetic low (57,800 gamma) anomaly. The west side of the property is underlain by an approximately 0.4 kilometre wide by 0.8 kilometre long, magnetic low (57,820 gamma) anomaly.

The OHGO claims occur within a large, 22.5 kilometre long by 3.2 kilometre wide, east-west oriented magnetic high trend extending from approximately 2 kilometre east of the claim block, to approximately 13 kilometres west of the claim block. Magnetic lows underlain by the claims are adjacent to the southern margin of this trend. The most pronounced magnetic high (61,000 gamma) within the trend is located immediately east of the OHGO claims (see Figure 3) and is underlain by cataclastic sediments and volcanics of the Nisutlin subterrane.

(6.7.4) 1999 Exploration Results

1999 Fieldwork on the OHGO claims consisted of 2 mandays and included 3 silt samples, 19 soil samples and 1 rock sample. Silt samples returned anomalous Au (up to 22.7 ppb), As (up to 222.0 ppm), Bi (up to 1.27 ppm), Te (0.27 ppm), as well as, Sb, Mo, Hg, Ag, Pb and Cu. These results are shown in Figure 4 and summarized in Table 7a, below:

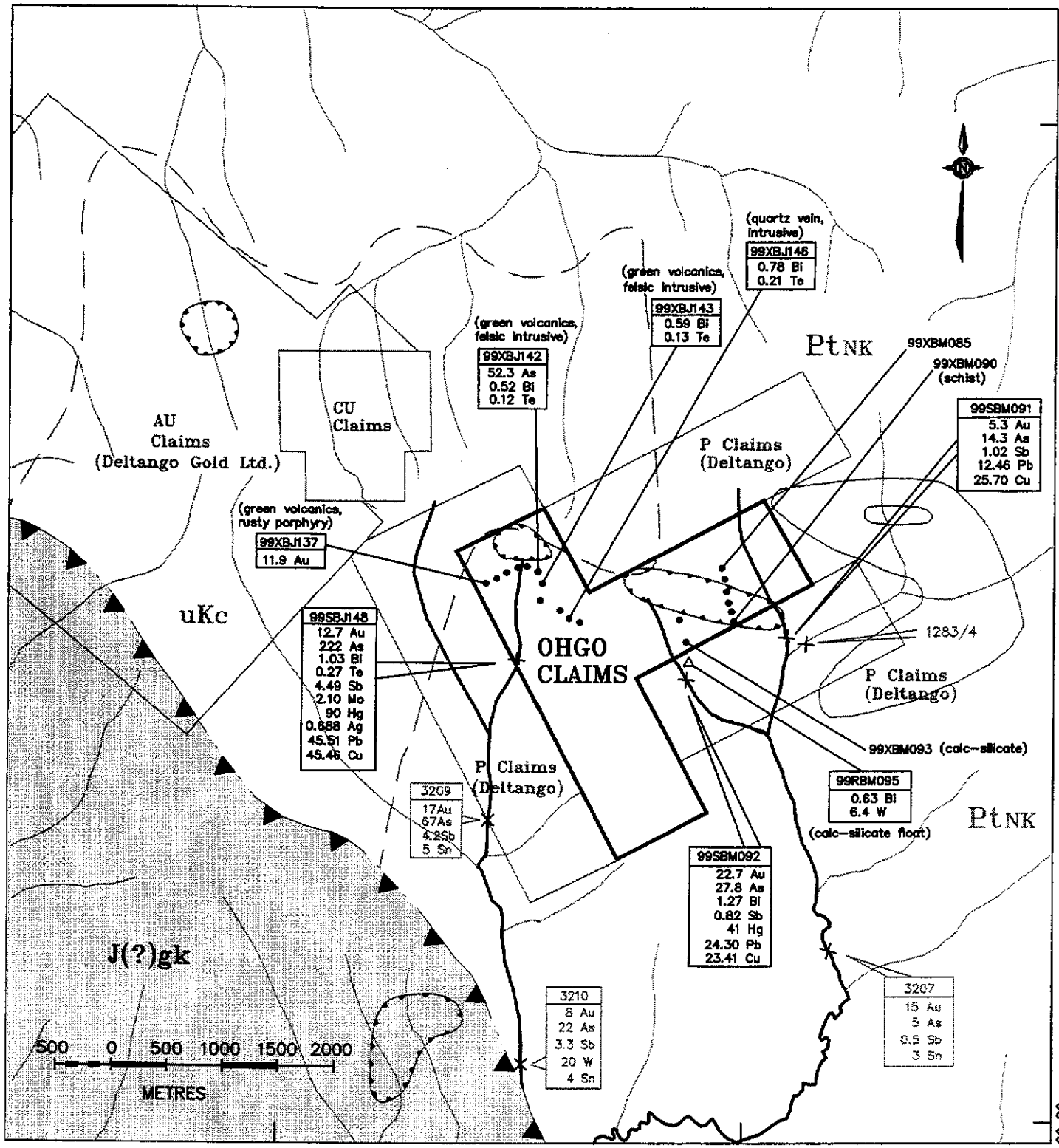
Table 7a. 1999 Silt Geochemistry.

Sample No.	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Hg (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
99SBJ148	12.7	222.0	1.03	0.27	4.49	2.10	90	0.688	45.51	45.46
99SBM091	5.3	14.3	-	-	1.02	-	-	-	12.46	25.70
99SBM092	22.7	27.8	1.27	-	0.82	-	41	-	24.30	23.41

Contour soil sampling, conducted at 100-200 metre spacing, returned locally elevated Au, As, Bi, and Te (see Figure 4, Table 7b). Anomalous samples '99XBJ142, -143, -146' were collected from a southwest-facing slope, as shown in the photograph below.

Table 7b. 1999 Soil Geochemistry.

Sample No.	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Fragment Lithology
99XBJ137	11.9	-	-	-	Volcanics, rusty-cream colored porphyry
99XBJ142	-	52.3	0.52	0.12	Orange-rusty equigranular granitoid, volcanics
99XBJ143	-	-	0.59	0.13	Orange-rusty equigranular granitoid, volcanics
99XBJ146	-	-	0.78	0.21	Quartz vein, epidotized granitoid



LEGEND

(Geology modified from Gabrielse, et. al., 1960, and Wheeler & McFeely, 1991)

- J(?)gk – Jurassic Klotassin granite
- uKc – upper Cretaceous volcanics
- PtNK – Permian–Triassic Nisutlin subterrane
- Inferred geological contact
- Thrust fault
- Magnetic low
- Magnetic high
- Anomalous Creek

- Silt Sample
- Soil Sample
- Rock Sample

99SBJ148
12.7 Au
222 As
4.49 Sb
2.10 Mo
90 Hg
(rusty porphyry)

Sample number (Prospector) ('X'–soil,'S'–silt,'R'–rock)

ppm (ppb for Au, Hg) of anomalous elements

lithology of fragments in soil; of rock sample;

3208
17 Au
67 As
4.2 Sb

Sample number (G.S.C.)

ppm (ppb for Au, Hg) of anomalous elements

PROSPECTOR INTERNATIONAL

1999 EXPLORATION RESULTS

OHGO CLAIMS
LADUE RIVER AREA
115N1

December 1999	SCALE: as shown	Figure 4

Photograph looking SSE at the OHGO claims (from the northwestern corner of the claims), showing valley of creek (foreground) containing anomalous Au (12.7 ppb), As (222.0 ppm), Bi, Te, Sb, Mo, Hg, Ag, Pb and Cu (Sample 99SBJ148). Soil samples '99XBJ142, -143, -146' containing elevated Bi, Te, ± As, were collected from the base of the talus slope immediately north of the saddle.

One rock grab sample, collected east of the saddle pictured above, returned elevated W and Bi, as shown in Figure 4 and summarized in Table 7c, below:

Table 7c. 1999 Rock Geochemistry.

Sample No.	Bi (ppm)	W (ppm)	Rock Description
99RBM095	0.63	6.4	Calc-silicate with hematite-stained fractures (float)

(6.7.5) Fluid Inclusion Analysis

Fluid inclusion analysis was conducted by Cadence Mineral Resources (see Appendix) on quartz float sample 99XBJ146, collected within the OHGO claims (see Figure 4). This sample was found to contain unusually abundant and large fluid inclusions typical of porphyry metal and/or intrusion-related deposits. This assemblage consists of vapor-rich magmatic inclusions, inclusions containing vapor, liquid and halite, and inclusions containing vapor, liquid, halite, KCl and several other daughter minerals.

Vuggy textures with large and abundant fluid inclusions suggest a relatively shallow deposit and/or the top of a system. However, the presence of rare fluid inclusions with liquid CO_2 indicates that at least some inclusions were trapped at more than 1 Kbar

pressure, >3.5 km depth. These fluid characteristics in combination are very unusual to find in a sample collected at the surface from a mineral prospect.

(7) CONCLUSIONS

The OHGO claims contain good potential for hosting 'Pogo-style' and other intrusion related gold mineralization for the following reasons:

- Creeks draining the property contain G.S.C. silt samples strongly anomalous in Au (17 ppb), As (67 ppm), W (20 ppm), Sn (5 ppm) and Sb (4.2 ppm).
- The claims cover two west-northwest trending magnetic low anomalies.
- Banded quartzite, gneissoid quartzite, quartz mica schist and hornblende paragneiss of the Nisutlin subterrane of the Yukon Tanana Terrane underlie the claims.
- The claims are located 1.8 kilometres northeast of the Klotassin Batholith.
- The Klotassin Batholith is host to the Longline showing, located 40 kilometres (24.8 miles) west of the claims, which contains high grade, shallow dipping, gold-quartz veins.
- A northwest trending, regional scale fault structure occurs 1.8 kilometres southwest of the claims.
- The target area has received very limited systematic exploration.

The Company's 1999 fieldwork has identified three tributaries which drain linear NW-trending magnetic low anomalies on the property, anomalous in Au (up to 22.7 ppb), As (up to 222.0 ppm), Sb (up to 4.49 ppm), Pb, Cu, ±Bi, ±Te, ±Hg, ±Mo, ±Ag. Very sparse sampling in this area has identified a rock sample with elevated W and Bi, as well as, soils containing felsic intrusive and quartz fragments with locally elevated Au, As, Bi, and Te. Fluid inclusion analysis of quartz float on the property identified unusually abundant and large fluid inclusions typical of porphyry metal and/or intrusion-related deposits.

(8) RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended work for the OHGO claims consists of additional silt sampling, grid soil sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling on available outcrop, as well as, further reconnaissance soil sampling. The budget for the recommended field program is as follows:

Table 8. Budget for Recommended Fieldwork.

Item	Quantity	Cost per unit	Sub-Total
Project Geologist	2	$250	$500
2 Samplers	2	$200	$800
Soil Samples	100	$17.40	$1,740
Rock Samples	10	$19.60	$196
Silt Samples	5	$34.96	$175
Helicopter (wet)	2 days @ 2.3 hr/day	$750	$3,611
Truck Rental			$133
Bonanza Air (mob)			$500
Camp, food, etc.		$65/man/day	$390
Assessment Report			$500
Filing Fees		$10/claim	$220
Total	-	-	**$8,765**

Contingent upon the success of this work, further work would consist of detailed grid soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys consisting of magnetics and induced polarization, followed by trenching.

(9) STATEMENT OF WORK

Prospector International Resources Inc.

Ladue River Project

August 31, 1999

OHGO CLAIMS – Geological/Geochemical Costs

Labour	2 mandays @ $300/day	600.00
Workers Compensation		18.03
Helicopter	1.0 hrs @ $785/hr	839.95
Assays	19 soils @ $17.40ea, 3 silts @ $34.96ea	486.94
Shipping		64.74
Bonanza Air	2 Dawson-Ballarat Cr. trips /3 projects	200.63
Truck Rental	1 truck @ $2,000/mo	64.37
Airfare		28.55
Field Supplies		176.85
Report	$2,000 /15 claim blocks	133.33
		$2,613.38

(10) STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **Bart J. Jaworski,** of Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Degree (1996) in Geology.

2. I have practiced my profession as a geologist in Canada, continually since graduation.

3. I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 4042 W 27th Ave, Vancouver, British Columbia.

4. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and hold the title of 'Geoscientist-In-Training' (Reg #112628).

5. I am the author of this report. The information in this report is based on personal examination of the property during Prospector's 1999 field season and an overview of published reports and maps on the property and the surrounding area.

6. I have a 10% direct interest in Prime Properties Syndicate. I expect to receive 100,000 options (at 15 cents/share) of Prospector International Resources Inc. by the end of January 2000.

7. I have not received nor do I expect to receive, any additional interest, direct or indirect, in the properties and securities of Prime Properties and/or Prospector International.

8. Prime Properties and its affiliates are hereby authorized to use this report in any prospectus, statement of material facts, or other public document.

DATED in Vancouver, British Columbia, this 5TH day of January 2000.

Bart J. Jaworski, G.I.T.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian H. Meyer, of the city of Burnaby in the province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1979) with a B.Sc. degree in geology.

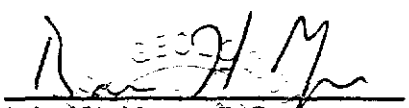
3) I have practiced my profession as a geologist since graduation in 1979.

4) I have participated in the field examination of the **Ladue River property** on August 31, 1999, and having reviewed the related report titled **Geological And Geochemical Report On The Ladue River Intrusion-Related Gold Target, West-Central Yukon Territory,** verify its authenticity and the professional quality as prepared by Bart Jaworski G.I.T.

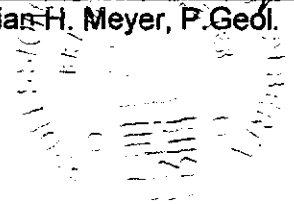
5) I have no interest, directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly in the Ladue River property, or any other property of Prime Properties or Prospector International Resources Inc. or any affiliate, nor do I beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of Prime Properties or Prospector International Resources Inc. or any affiliate.

6) Permission is hereby granted to Prime Properties or Prospector International Resources Inc. to use this report in any prospectus, statement of material facts, or other public document.

Dated this fourth day of January, 2000.



Brian H. Meyer, P.Geol.



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APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES (ROCK SAMPLES)

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Prospector International Resources Inc. PROJECT OHGO File # 9903365

c/o International Kodiak,, Vancouver BC V6C 3A6 Submitted by: Bart Jaworski

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	S %
99RBM-095	1.16	6.39	6.59	13.5	99	.2	.3	288	.75	12.6	2.6	1.1	130.9	69.1	.11	.64	.63	6	4.76	.136	109.2	8.6	.03	9.3	.062	12	.17	.050	.12	6.4	.17	<5	.2	.03	2.5	.09

GROUP 1F30 - 30.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 9 1999 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 17/99 SIGNED BY. C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data dv FA ___

APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES (SOIL SAMPLES)

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Prospector International Resources Inc. PROJECT OHGO File # 9903363

c/o International Kodiak,, Vancouver BC V6C 3A6 Submitted by: Bart Jaworski

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	S %
99XBJ-137	1.18	22.03	43.55	72.3	301	31.1	17.0	507	3.38	33.5	.5	11.9	1.5	30.2	.50	1.12	.30	104	.28	.049	7.9	37.4	.68	172.1	.121	2	2.72	.017	.05	.2	.19	69	.5	.06	8.3	.07
99XBJ-138	.98	22.94	14.40	58.8	83	30.6	15.1	425	3.30	16.2	.7	7.2	3.3	20.3	.25	.86	.25	99	.21	.027	8.7	39.1	.79	140.3	.149	2	2.76	.021	.07	.2	.16	37	.5	.04	7.2	.01
99XBJ-139	1.75	20.23	23.52	72.8	167	34.4	20.4	507	3.91	42.3	.6	7.1	2.4	20.8	.33	.98	.31	109	.19	.042	7.9	42.9	.73	170.5	.135	1	3.05	.019	.06	.2	.15	38	.3	.07	8.9	.01
99XBJ-140	1.74	19.66	18.27	77.0	176	28.8	15.6	471	3.70	20.0	.5	4.6	1.9	16.0	.37	.97	.25	104	.16	.037	7.7	40.6	.65	124.1	.117	1	2.68	.014	.04	.2	.14	34	.4	.06	8.3	.02
99XBJ-141	1.58	20.04	18.44	61.7	215	26.4	15.0	443	3.91	13.3	.5	3.7	1.4	21.0	.31	.78	.28	116	.22	.041	7.4	41.0	.61	126.6	.116	1	2.56	.016	.05	<.2	.11	40	.3	.07	9.6	.02
99XBJ-142	1.77	21.05	22.16	62.9	389	27.5	17.0	374	4.13	52.3	.5	6.6	1.8	49.3	.29	1.52	.52	129	.37	.037	7.4	39.7	.88	96.2	.130	1	2.88	.015	.05	.3	.24	39	.4	.12	9.7	.03
99XBJ-143	1.72	21.86	16.64	98.4	122	29.9	17.5	610	4.12	18.0	.7	8.2	3.0	18.3	.26	.88	.59	127	.23	.040	9.5	46.5	.78	105.0	.166	1	2.98	.017	.05	.2	.16	64	.3	.13	10.0	.01
99XBJ-144	1.21	24.09	19.54	85.1	112	34.4	15.2	530	3.51	11.8	.6	3.2	2.2	23.9	.35	.74	.25	96	.30	.050	7.4	43.3	.67	149.1	.113	1	2.94	.017	.05	<.2	.10	44	.4	.07	7.8	.03
99XBJ-145	1.28	29.07	47.62	95.4	139	30.2	17.8	624	3.58	12.1	.7	4.2	2.6	69.9	.38	.54	.26	114	.60	.069	10.2	42.7	.80	271.4	.127	2	2.68	.030	.07	.2	.09	42	.4	.07	8.4	.02
99XBJ-146	.93	26.97	45.67	97.5	218	30.8	16.6	998	3.16	9.5	.6	<.2	2.5	44.1	1.24	.62	.78	89	.60	.054	11.0	44.8	.67	353.5	.122	3	2.47	.027	.12	<.2	.12	66	.4	.21	7.3	.03
99XBJ-147	2.88	15.74	20.94	62.4	109	17.3	8.9	367	4.68	15.3	.4	3.1	1.7	24.8	.31	.95	.35	148	.37	.045	7.3	37.7	.44	112.4	.143	1	1.81	.013	.04	.2	.08	43	.3	.10	12.3	.03
RE 99XBJ-147	2.82	15.53	20.44	62.4	109	17.6	8.6	366	4.67	15.0	.4	2.6	1.6	24.2	.33	.96	.31	146	.37	.045	7.1	36.0	.44	111.0	.140	1	1.80	.014	.04	.2	.07	41	.3	.10	11.9	.02
99XBM-085	1.23	32.70	8.87	33.2	147	44.7	20.0	736	1.66	26.1	.7	2.8	.4	43.3	.26	1.44	.29	50	2.99	.076	5.4	58.6	.39	83.8	.047	6	1.15	.034	.05	<.2	.11	58	.7	.06	3.4	.14
99XBM-086	1.04	29.08	14.06	43.6	137	41.4	16.8	608	1.82	11.5	.7	1.5	.5	43.5	.24	.45	.15	45	2.48	.083	7.0	34.9	.47	95.8	.054	3	1.25	.030	.04	<.2	.06	56	.7	.06	3.8	.13
99XBM-087	.57	29.62	15.98	43.9	153	35.7	15.8	775	1.68	10.2	.6	1.8	.6	61.2	.44	.50	.13	39	2.94	.080	7.5	30.7	.45	101.6	.047	3	1.26	.026	.06	<.2	.06	64	.7	.03	3.6	.12
99XBM-088	1.68	33.59	27.94	70.1	238	59.0	21.8	590	2.82	62.6	1.5	8.1	1.1	44.0	.36	.52	.42	70	1.17	.100	9.5	76.2	1.16	128.5	.076	2	2.03	.021	.05	<.2	.11	52	.5	.06	6.2	.08
99XBM-089	.75	35.25	8.94	52.1	128	50.7	16.3	564	2.34	15.4	.7	3.6	.9	50.5	.33	.46	.13	56	2.36	.097	9.1	49.2	.95	91.1	.054	3	1.63	.024	.07	<.2	.05	50	.7	.02	4.8	.10
99XBM-090	.96	29.44	9.83	53.9	91	37.6	14.6	589	2.05	16.0	.7	2.0	.8	60.2	.39	.62	.08	39	2.43	.107	9.1	27.1	.62	85.8	.037	2	1.18	.021	.08	<.2	.05	43	.6	.03	3.3	.11
99XBM-093	3.61	32.81	13.31	52.0	138	37.8	14.7	482	2.47	15.2	2.8	1.4	4.4	48.6	.34	.69	.14	44	2.20	.060	15.8	38.7	.50	111.8	.065	3	1.33	.031	.11	<.2	.17	49	.8	.02	4.7	.15
99XBM-094	.97	35.33	8.07	35.3	100	40.5	18.2	515	2.39	12.8	.7	2.1	1.1	37.3	.09	.46	.12	53	2.02	.067	8.0	33.2	.52	126.3	.066	2	1.32	.030	.05	<.2	.04	38	.6	.03	4.0	.08
STANDARD DS2	13.41	129.03	31.11	165.5	269	37.5	12.8	835	3.19	65.5	20.4	196.0	3.4	29.9	11.72	9.50	11.17	82	.55	.083	15.4	167.9	.62	145.5	.116	2	1.81	.040	.16	7.2	1.86	245	2.5	1.94	6.0	.02

GROUP 1F30 - 30.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 9 1999 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 17/99 **SIGNED BY:** D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

APPENDIX C

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES (SILT SAMPLES)

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Prospector International Resources Inc. PROJECT OHGO File # 9903364 Page 1

c/o International Kodiak,, Vancouver BC V6C 3A6 Submitted by: Bart Jaworski

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	S %
99SBJ-148 -150+230	2.10	44.87	45.51	102.5	688	39.0	20.6	871	3.45	219.7	1.4	12.7	1.8	62.0	.90	4.49	1.01	95	.75	.096	12.1	42.5	.71	187.1	.088	3	2.20	.026	.10	.3	.29	90	1.1	.26	6.7	.07
99SBM-091 -150+230	.84	25.70	12.46	60.5	70	50.3	20.8	478	2.57	14.3	2.1	2.9	1.7	58.4	.26	1.02	.20	66	1.04	.100	6.9	65.5	1.00	109.8	.094	3	1.68	.028	.10	<.2	.11	24	.4	.06	5.4	.03
99SBM-092 -150+230	1.15	24.44	27.21	89.7	185	34.2	16.2	624	2.71	32.2	.7	3.0	5.3	36.3	.42	.82	1.27	70	.89	.045	18.9	47.2	1.03	94.1	.104	5	1.62	.031	.08	1.2	.31	32	.3	.06	6.0	.04
RE 99SBJ-148 -150+230	2.12	45.46	44.42	104.4	654	39.4	20.9	877	3.53	222.0	1.5	10.5	1.9	63.6	.81	4.49	1.03	97	.76	.098	11.9	39.6	.71	182.7	.083	3	2.15	.026	.10	2	.29	78	.9	.27	6.7	.08
STANDARD DS2	14.22	131.18	31.03	166.0	260	37.3	12.8	840	3.24	62.7	19.9	193.6	3.4	30.5	11.80	9.98	10.54	82	.55	.082	14.2	165.3	.61	144.8	.116	2	1.77	.038	.16	7.5	1.99	246	2.5	1.80	6.0	.02

GROUP 1F30 - 30.00 GM SAMPLE, 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU,, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS,V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 9 1999 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 17/99 SIGNED BY. C. Leong .D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data 1 FA

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	S %
99SBJ-148 -230	1.72	33.98	38.73	93.6	536	34.7	19.1	623	3.02	149.3	1.1	12.7	2.0	53.5	.66	3.22	.68	87	.66	.089	10.2	37.6	.74	179.4	.108	2	2.25	.034	.09	.3	.24	73	1.0	.17	6.9	.05
99SBM-091 -230	.74	24.26	10.58	57.3	89	40.7	19.4	450	2.36	13.0	2.1	5.3	1.4	59.8	.24	.83	.14	64	1.10	.089	6.6	51.9	.87	120.8	.099	2	1.66	.035	.08	.2	.10	31	.5	.04	5.4	.04
99SBM-092 -230	1.08	22.69	23.54	83.0	226	30.5	14.9	509	2.50	26.8	.7	9.9	4.4	38.6	.42	.69	1.10	75	.93	.048	18.6	42.9	.85	103.6	.123	3	1.61	.038	.07	.8	.29	36	.3	.03	5.9	.04
RE 99SBM-092 -230	1.08	23.41	24.30	83.2	227	30.4	15.0	512	2.55	27.8	.7	22.7	4.6	40.0	.45	.72	1.13	77	.94	.049	18.6	45.6	.87	106.0	.129	3	1.64	.039	.07	.9	.30	41	.3	.02	6.0	.03

Sample type: SILT. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data d FA ____

APPENDIX D

FLUID INCLUSION ANALYSIS

J.J. Irwin, Ph.D.
Cadence Mineral Resources Inc.
1720 Balsam St., #803, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6K3M2
tel: (604) 644-6515, fax: (604) 922-9640, email: *jimirwin@aol.com*

December 14, 1999

Mr. B. Jaworski
Prospector International Resources Inc.
530-800 West Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6C2V6

Re: Petrographic examination of fluid inclusions

Sample 99XBJ-146 contains unusually abundant and large examples of the fluid inclusion assemblage typical of porphyry metal and/or intrusion-related deposits. This assemblage consists of vapor-rich magmatic inclusions, inclusions containing vapor, liquid and halite, and inclusions containing vapor, liquid, halite, KCl and several other daughter minerals.

The vuggy textures, large size and abundant fluid inclusions suggests that this is a relatively shallow deposit and/or we are in the top of a system but the presence of rare FI with liquid CO_2 indicates that at least some FI were trapped at more than 1 Kbar pressure, >3.5 km depth.

These fluid characteristics are characteristic of most porphyry-style and/or intrusion-related ore deposits associated with intrusions and in combination are very unusual to find in a sample collected at the surface from a mineral prospect.

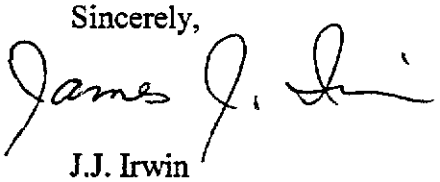
99XBJ146

- Massive grey quartz vein in fine-grained intrusive
- Extremely fluid-rich sample, many large FI with spectacular DM
- Very impressive magmatic FIA

(1) FI that are mostly vapor	Very Abundant
(2) FI with moderate vapor bubble with moderate sized halite, occur associated with vapor inclusions	Common
(3) Moderate bubble, DB FI	Common
(4) FI with small bubble and halite plus/minus other DM	Locally common
(5) High salinity FI with moderate bub, (20% of inclusion) large halite (20%) plus several other DM, including one large round DM (20%, as yet unidentified, probably KCl), usually with slightly deformed bubble, occur in nice linear FIAs	Locally common

FIA – fluid inclusion assemblage; DM means "daughter mineral", DB means "double bubble", indicates presence of liquid CO_2; Inclusions are classified as "rare", "common" or "abundant", based on the number present in the slide.

Sincerely,



J.J. Irwin