ARCHER, CATHRO
& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, PROSPECTING AND HAND TRENCHING

on the

RED LINE PROPERTY

Red Line 1-12 YB60825-YB60836
13-28 YB70624-YB70639

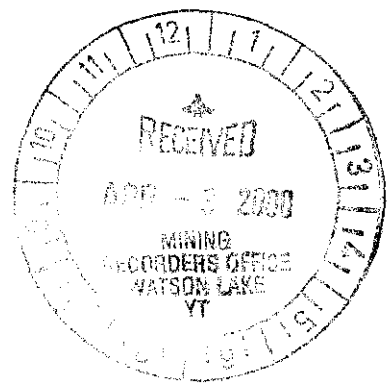
Latitude 61°25' N; Longitude 130°22' W

NTS 105G/8

in the

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY



Prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

094138

W.A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.
February, 2000

BOX 4127, 2054 SECOND AVENUE, WHITEHORSE, Y.T. Y1A 3S9 TEL (867) 667-4415

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 11,200.

M. B[illegible]

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

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FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

Expatriate Resources Ltd. has a 100% interest in the Red Line property which protects a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) target staked in August 1995 over two soil sample sites that had yielded moderately to strongly anomalous lead and zinc values. Field exploration conducted in 1995 consisted of grid soil geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting followed by an eleven line-kilometre MaxMin/magnetometer survey. Sixteen claims were added in October 1995 bringing the total to twenty-eight.

Grid soil sampling identified a coincident north-northeast trending copper-lead-zinc geochemical anomaly within a 500 m wide, glacially scoured zone (Wengzynowski, 1996). The up-ice edge of the anomaly is truncated along a roughly east-northeast trending line which parallels the orientation of local stratigraphy. The geophysical survey outlined three magnetic anomalies and a MaxMin conductor, all of which occur in the area of maximum geochemical response. The magnetic anomalies are roughly parallel to the trend of local stratigraphy while the MaxMin conductor cuts across at an oblique angle.

In 1996, 851 m of diamond drilling was completed in six holes. This work tested the geochemical anomaly near its up-ice edge. The highest assay was obtained from a sulphide rich zone which yielded 5.60% copper, 0.08% lead, 0.5% zinc and 76.6 g/t silver across 0.11 m (Pigage, 1996). During the spring of 1998 the core from all drill holes was relogged and the findings summarized in an in-house report.

In 1999 geological mapping, prospecting and hand trenching were conducted by a two-person crew working from a tent 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°25'N and longitude 130°22'W on NTS map sheet 105G/8 (Figure 1). It is comprised of twenty-eight contiguous mineral claims (Figure 2) registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited which holds them in trust for Expatriate Resources Ltd. Claim registration data is listed below.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Red Line 1-12	YB60825-YB60836	March 17, 2006
13-28	YB70624-YB70639	March 17, 2005

*Expiry dates include 1999 work filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.

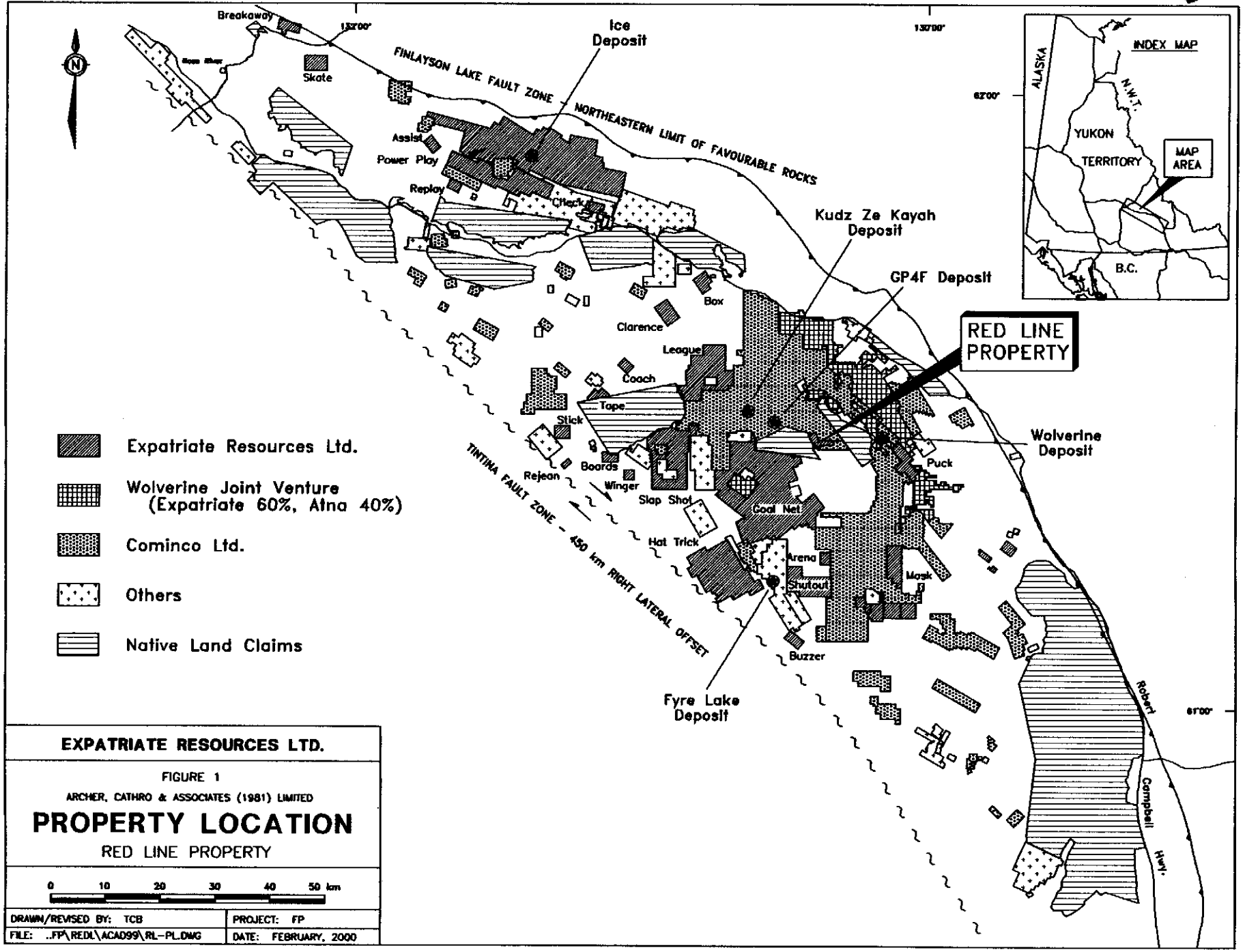
In 1999 the property was accessed by helicopter from a logistical staging area at about Km 212 on the Robert Campbell Highway (20 km east of the Finlayson Lake campground). The staging area is 22 km northeast of the property which lies 260 km northeast of Whitehorse. Road access is from Ross River, 158 km to the northwest or Watson Lake, 212 km to the southeast. Helicopter support was provided by Bell 206B Jet Rangers operated by Trans North Air from its base at Ross River.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Red Line property covers a broad glacial valley and part of a low ridge near the northern edge of the Campbell Range within the Pelly Mountains. Creeks draining the property flow northward into Wolverine Lake and eventually into the Frances and Liard Rivers, which are part of the MacKenzie River watershed.

Elevations range from 1255 m on the shores of two unnamed lakes in the western part of the claim block to 1665 m at the crest of a northwest-trending ridge on the east side of the property. Topographic relief is gentle (typically between 5 and 15°) with the exception of one area in the southwest corner of the property where slopes average 25°. Pleistocene valley glaciation produced clusters of scoured bedrock surrounded by lateral moraines and till on the valley bottom east of the lakes. Most hillsides are blanketed by talus.

Vegetation consists of moderately dense growths of stunted black spruce, balsam and alder near lakeshores giving way to buckbrush, willow and moss above 1380 m and eventually scattered buckbrush, alpine grass and lichen at elevations exceeding 1600 m. Marshy areas are common on upland plateaus.


Breakaway
Skate
Ice Deposit
FINLAYSON LAKE FAULT ZONE
NORTHEASTERN LIMIT OF FAVOURABLE ROCKS
Assist
Power Play
Replay
Check
Kudz Ze Kayah Deposit
GP4F Deposit
Box
Clarence
League
Coach
Tape
Stick
Boards
Winger
Rejean
Slap Shot
Goal Net
Hat Trick
Arena
Shutout
Mask
Puck
Wolverine Deposit
RED LINE PROPERTY
TINTINA FAULT ZONE - 450 km RIGHT LATERAL OFFSET
Buzzer
Fyre Lake Deposit
Robert Campbell Hwy.
INDEX MAP
ALASKA
N.W.T.
YUKON TERRITORY
MAP AREA
B.C.
Expatriate Resources Ltd.
Wolverine Joint Venture (Expatriate 60%, Atna 40%)
Cominco Ltd.
Others
Native Land Claims
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
RED LINE PROPERTY
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB
PROJECT: FP
FILE: ..FP\REDL\ACAD99\RL-PL.DWG
DATE: FEBRUARY, 2000

130° 20'

61° 25'

426,000E

428,000E

430,000E

6,812,000N

6,810,000N

NATIVE LAND CLAIMS

NATIVE LAND CLAIMS

RED LINE 1-28 CLAIMS

13 Lake

Lake

1664

1300 1400 1500 1600

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION

RED LINE PROPERTY

Scale 1:20,000

0 200 400 600 800 1000m

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: AC	PROJECT: FP
FILE: ..EXPAT\FP\REDLACAD99\RL20CL.DWG	DATE: FEBRUARY, 2000

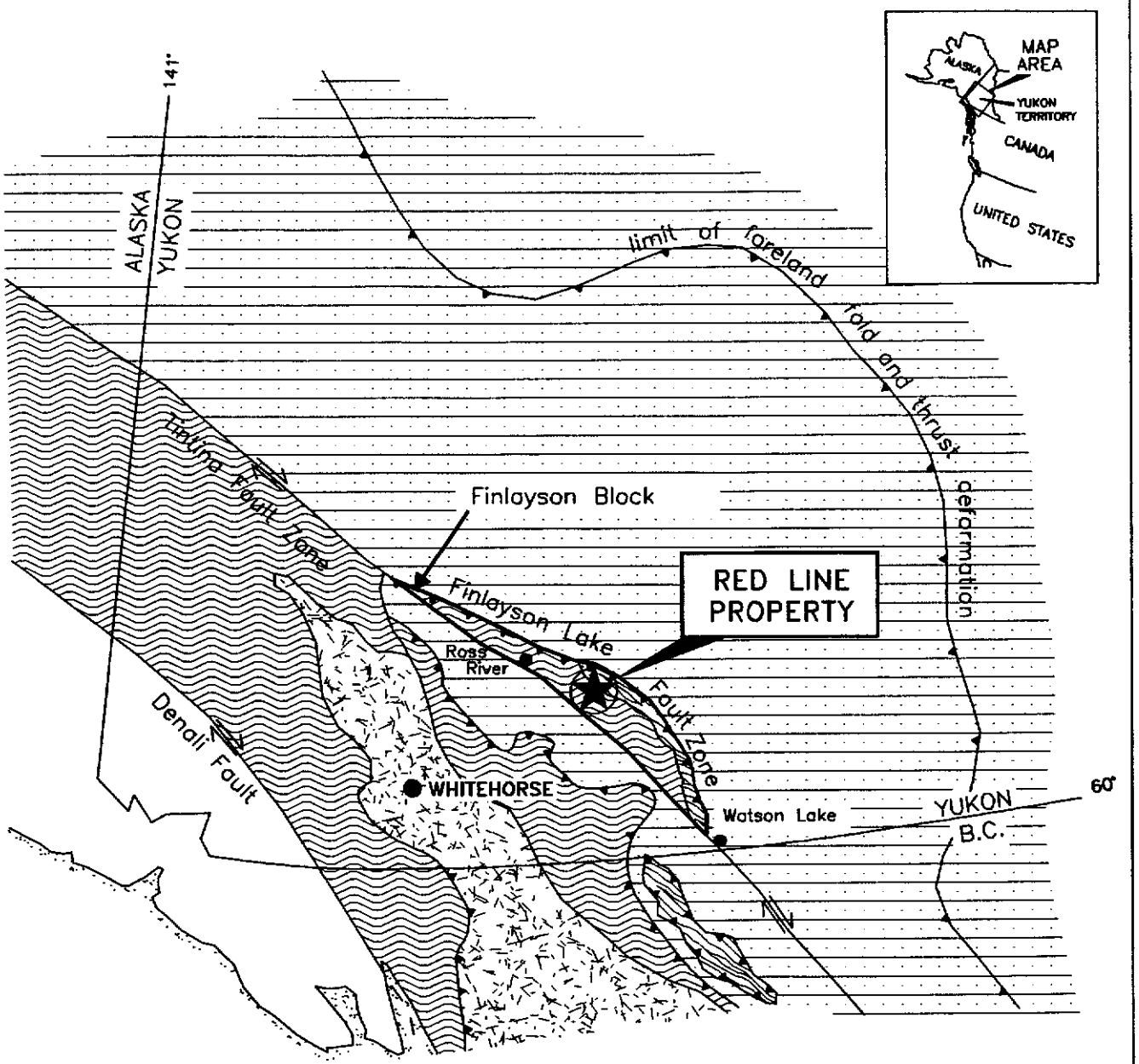
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Red Line 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 (Figure 4) 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 (1997) and Murphy and Piercey (1998). The following regional geological descriptions and property geology use the most recent nomenclature and regional interpretations as presented by Murphy (personal communication, 1998) and to a lesser degree Mortensen. Figure 5 shows stratigraphic sections 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). In the vicinity of the Red Line property YTT 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 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 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 includes the Fyre Lake Deposit located southwest of the Red Line property. Most of Unit 3 is made up of felsic to intermediate metavolcanic, metatuff, metaporphyry 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 and show two major phases of deformation.



Thrust fault

Steep fault

Yukon–Tanana Terrane

Slide Mountain Terrane

Stikinia and other Terranes

North American Miogeoclinal Strata

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

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FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING

RED LINE PROPERTY

0 100 200 300 400

KILOMETRES

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB/AG	PROJECT: FP
FILE: ...FP\REDL\ACAD99\RL-TECTO.DWG	DATE: FEBRUARY, 2000

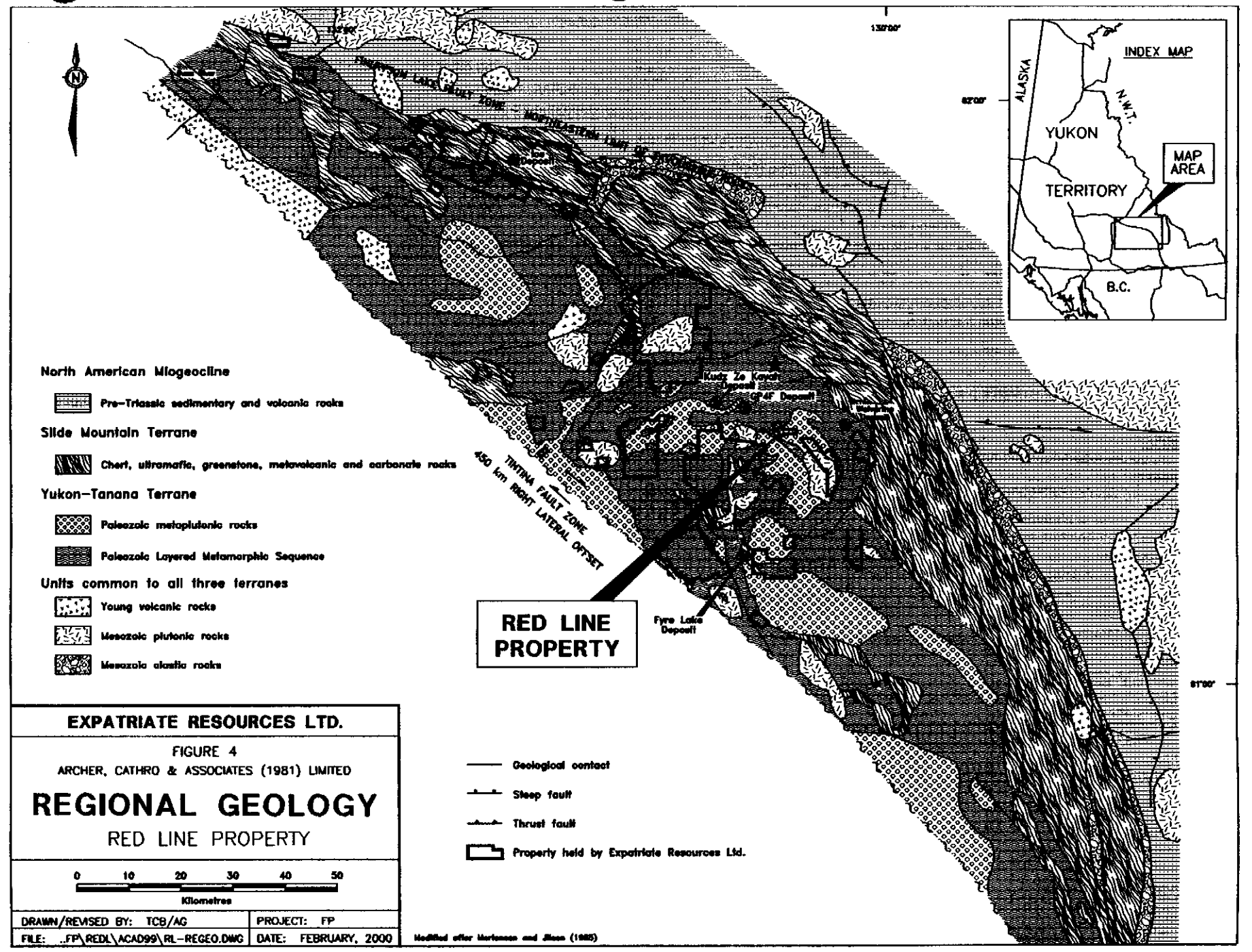

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FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

RED LINE PROPERTY

0 10 20 30 40 50

Kilometres

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB/AG	PROJECT: FP
FILE: ..FP\REDL\ACAD99\RL-REGEO.DWG	DATE: FEBRUARY, 2000

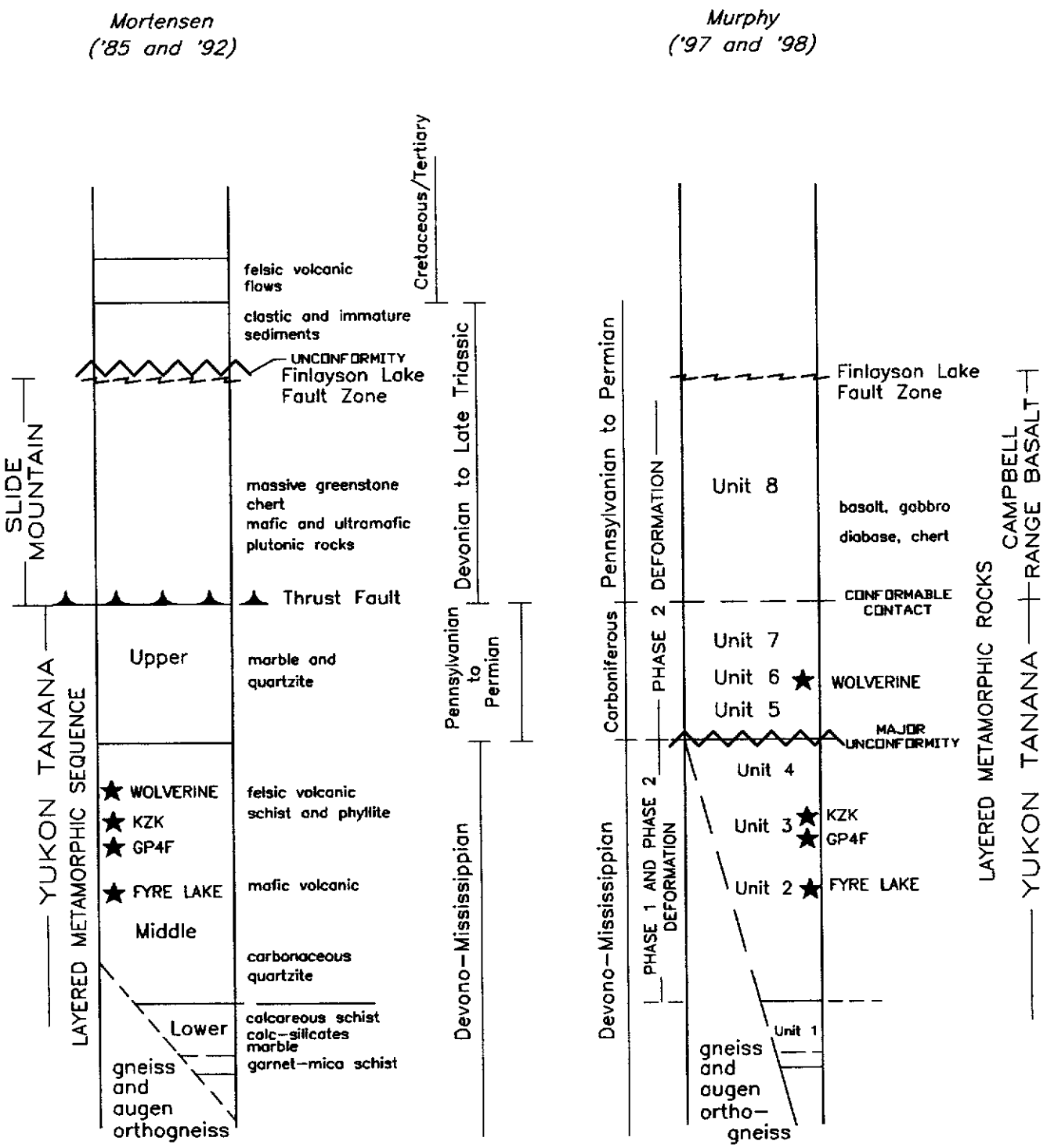


FIGURE 5

REGIONAL STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS

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 metaporphyry and coarse feldspathic grit. Unit 6 is mostly metavolcanic consisting dominantly of phyric 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, 1998) 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 Paleozoic stratigraphic units, YTT in the Finlayson Block includes a number of enigmatic "intrusive" rocks likely of Paleozoic age, younger intrusive rocks and localized cap rocks.

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 and Simpson Range Plutonic Suites. 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). Orthogneiss of the Grass Lakes Plutonic Suite occurs in structural culminations with diameters on the order of 10 km and structural relief up to about 1 km. The orthogneiss form dykes and sills near the base of LMR but no large sections are seen beneath it. Foliated quartz-feldspar metaporphyry which is dated as Mississippian and may be a hypabyssal equivalent of the orthogneiss has been mapped at two localities adjacent to the Red Line property. These bodies intrude LMR and the orthogneiss. The Devono-Mississippian Simpson Range Plutonic 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 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 composition plutons. The second suite consists of Late Cretaceous two-mica quartz monzonite and granite (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). Some of the Cretaceous intrusions have a mild deformation fabric while others are massive and do not contain a foliation.

YTT strata are locally unconformably overlain by sedimentary and volcanic cap rocks 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 volcaniclastic 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 immediately northeast of the Red Line property and roughly parallels 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 5 shows the stratigraphic position of the Kudz Ze Kayah, GP4F, Wolverine and Fyre Lake Deposits. Kudz Ze Kayah is the main "type deposit" for Expatriate's exploration at the Red Line 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 GP4F Deposit is located some 6 km southeast of Kudz Ze Kayah. It consists of a massive sulphide lens that has been partially defined by drilling and reportedly contains an inferred resource of 1.5 million tonnes grading 6.4% zinc, 3.1% lead, 2 g/t gold, 90 g/t silver and 0.1% copper.

The Wolverine Deposit is located 25 km east of Kudz Ze Kayah and 10 km northeast of the Red Line property. 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 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, 1998).

The Fyre Lake Deposit is a Besshi-type VMS deposit hosted by chlorite±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, October 23, 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. Average grades and widths for Kona West mineralization have not been reported.

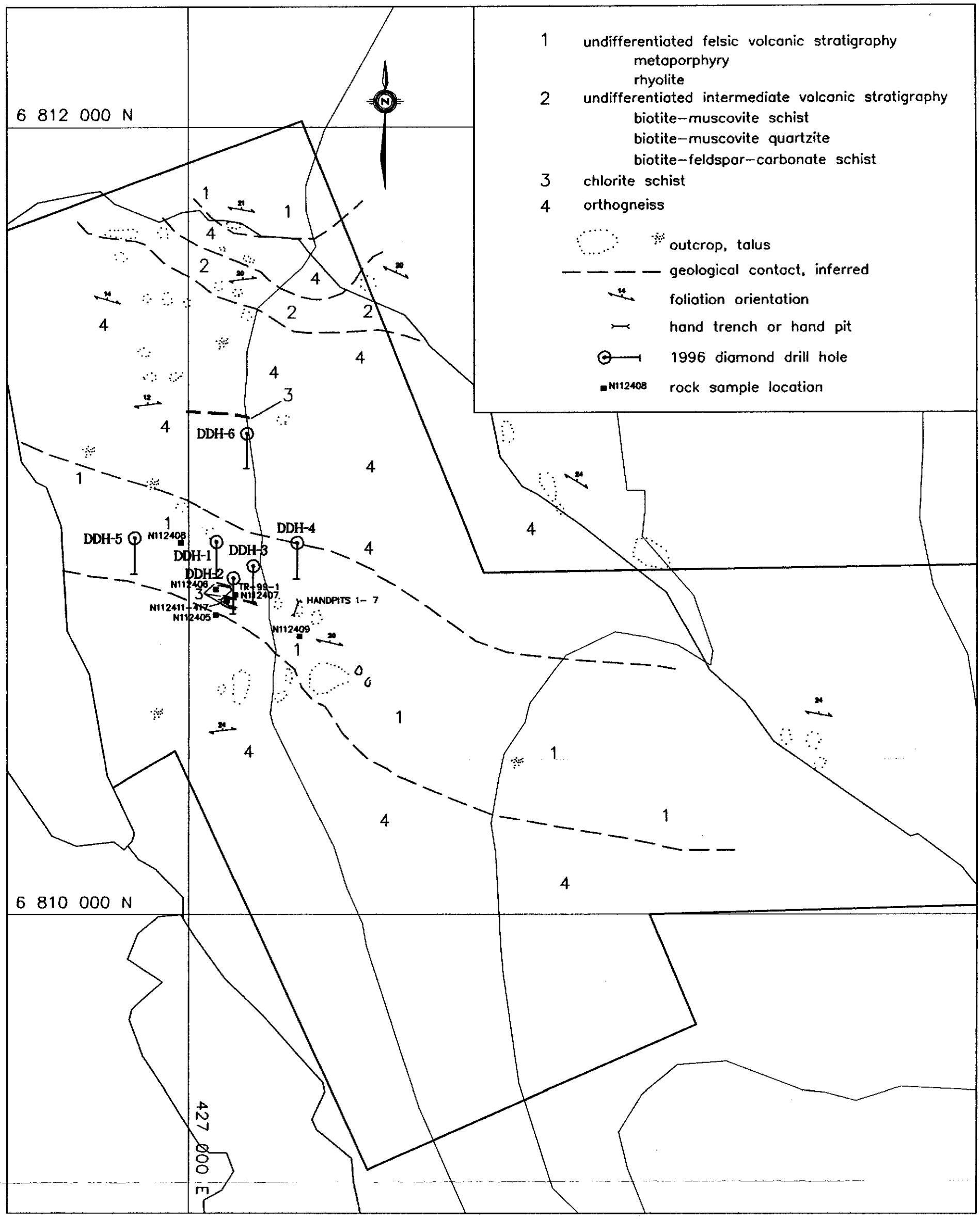
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Bedrock exposure is limited to a north-trending band of glacially scoured outcrops in the western part of the property, as illustrated on Figure 6. Most rocks are well foliated with an average orientation of 110°/28°N. Individual strikes and dips range from 080 to 132° and 06 to 38°N, respectively. Surface geological data was supplemented by relogging the 1996 drill core. Five main rock types recognized on the property are described below. The first four are part of the Paleozoic LMR while the last belongs to Paleozoic metaplutonic rocks.

STRATIGRAPHY

Outcrop mapping and core logging indicate the presence of subvolcanic metaporphyry, cyclically interfoliated with phyric and aphyric rhyolite containing thin bands of mafic or felsic schist. This interpretation is not consistent with recent regional mapping (Murphy and Piercey, 1998) which designated all stratigraphy in this area to the Grass Lake Plutonic Suite.

Metaporphyry is typically pale grey and strongly foliated. The matrix is comprised mostly of fine grained silica and lesser feldspar plus variable quantities of muscovite, sericite and biotite which are developed along foliation planes. Quartz and white feldspar augen are abundant and highly strained ranging in size from 1 to 5 mm in diameter. The quartz grains are strained out into thin lenses while feldspars are often rotated and recrystallized within a silica halo. A mineralogically similar rock type was also observed in drill core. It exhibits a coarse silica matrix with equal amounts of white and pink feldspar porphyroblasts. These rocks are believed to be highly strained hypabyssal dykes. Sulphide mineralization is associated with the metaporphyry at several localities occurring as fine grained foliaform disseminations.



SIGNIFICANT 1999 RESULTS				
SAMPLE NUMBER	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
N112405	3.6	184	6760	8440
N112406	1.4	1630	76	2410
N112407	3.0	1055	92	2320
N112408	3.2	2400	256	592
N112409	7.4	97	3760	2680

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FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

RED LINE PROPERTY

SCALE 1:10,000

0 100 200 300 400 500m

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FILE: ..EXPAT\FP\ACAD99\RD-GEOL.DWG	DATE: FEBRUARY, 2000

Rhyolite is pale grey to white and contains abundant sericite and muscovite plus lesser biotite along foliation planes. Phyric varieties resemble volcanic fragmental with flattened lapilli and abundant sericite developed along foliation planes. This unit is sometimes difficult to differentiate from fine grained metaporphyry. In drill core the distinction is readily made by the greater abundance of sulphide within the rhyolite. The thickest cumulative section of rhyolite (55 m interpreted from drill logs) projects to surface near the head of the copper soil geochemical anomaly.

Biotite-feldspar-carbonate schist is rusty weathering, brown on fresh surface and thinly foliated. Biotite comprises about 65% of intervals seen in drill core while fine grained feldspar and calcite account for the remaining 35% in approximately equal quantities. Some biotite grains are rotated and recrystallized perpendicular to the local foliation fabric. Thin sulphide wisps and disseminations are commonly observed within this unit. Biotite-muscovite schist and quartzite outcrop at the north end of the property. These units are weakly rusty weathering and contain trace amounts of disseminated pyrite.

Chlorite schist is dark green to black, strongly foliated and fissile. Three narrow (<3 m thick) horizons were observed on surface and intersected in drill holes. Sulphides are present as wisps and disseminations.

Grass Lakes Plutonic Suite

Augen Othogneiss is grey-brown and blocky weathering. It forms cliffs at both the northern and southern extremities of the property. Augen are comprised of pink and white feldspar and range in size from 3 to 15 mm in diameter. None of the augen appears to be rotated or recrystallized as is seen in the metaporphyry. The matrix is generally sucrosic and consists of quartz with lesser feldspar, muscovite and biotite. No sulphides have been recognized in this unit.

STRUCTURE

Large scale structures are not recognized on the property due to lack of exposure however, they are suspected to coincide with the north-northeast trending river valley that borders the west side of the property and the northeast trending creek that drains the northern part of the claim block. Smaller scale faults are associated with randomly orientated and steeply dipping white quartz veins. These structures crosscut all units and often exhibit narrow (5 to 20 cm) chlorite and/or epidote alteration at the selvages.

Sub-isoclinal folds, kink bands and crenulation cleavage are observed within all stratigraphic units. Vergence of the folds is unknown.

PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICS AND MINERALIZATION

GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICS

Results for soil sampling and geophysical surveys performed in 1995 are documented in Wengzynowski, 1996 and summarized on Figure 7.

The western portion of the claim block is partially covered by a 2500 by 1000 m soil sample grid which outlined a strongly coincident copper-lead-zinc geochemical anomaly. The anomaly is in the northern part of the soil grid and is restricted to a 1000 by 400 m area that has been glacially scoured. The trend of the anomaly is elongated in a north-northeasterly direction parallel to local ice movement. Recent property mapping suggests the lower contact of the felsic volcanic stratigraphy approximately marks the up-ice cutoff of the geochemical anomaly.

Magnetic and MaxMin geophysical surveys were conducted over the soil geochemical anomaly. Three segmented magnetic trends were outlined which are oriented roughly northwesterly, parallel to the trace of stratigraphic contacts. A MaxMin conductor was also identified which obliquely crosscuts foliation and contacts.

MINERALIZATION

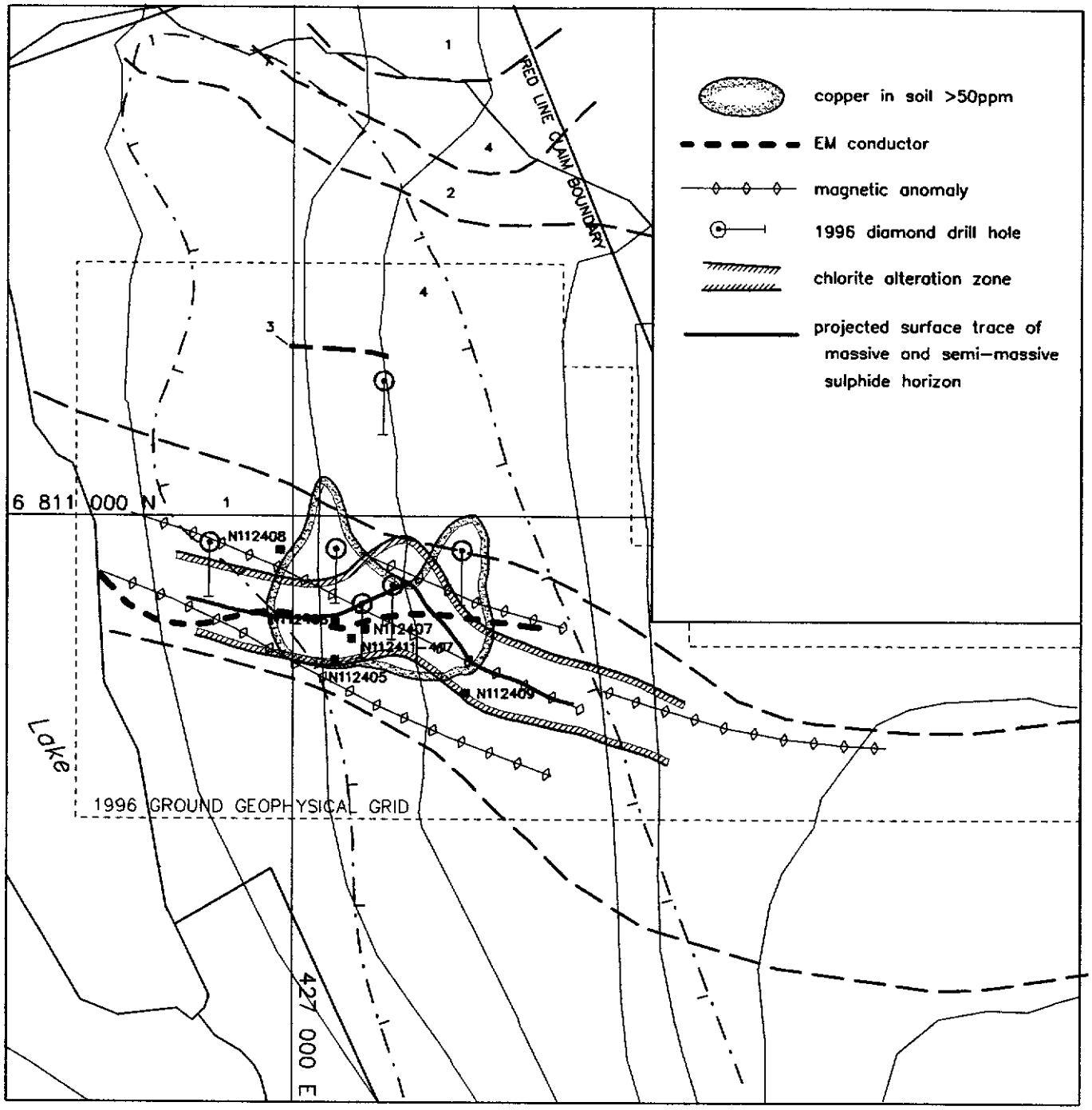
Surface prospecting and diamond drilling have identified numerous sulphide occurrences within the area occupied of felsic metavolcanic strata and soil geochemical anomalies.

Sulphides observed on the property in order of decreasing abundance are pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Pyrite and pyrrhotite occur as foliaform wisps, disseminations and lesser massive bands. Chalcopyrite has been observed as disseminations, blebs and irregular masses while sphalerite and galena mostly occur as disseminations.

During the 1999 exploration season, thirteen rock samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were crushed to -150 mesh, digested in nitric-aqua regia and analyzed geochemically for 32 elements using the Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. The Certificates of Analysis are contained in Appendix II, rock sample descriptions are contained in Appendix III, while sample locations are shown on Figure 6.

Surface

All mineralized float and outcrop was found in a 500 by 500 m area within the limits of felsic volcanic stratigraphy. The best lead-zinc mineralization is hosted by strongly sericite altered felsic volcanic fragmental and metaporphyry containing up to 15% total sulphide, 95% of which is foliaform disseminated pyrite. Specimens returned up to 7.4 g/t silver, 8440 ppm zinc, 6760 ppm lead and 184 ppm copper. Float samples of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite bearing chloritized



1 undifferentiated felsic volcanic stratigraphy

2 undifferentiated intermediate volcanic stratigraphy

3 chlorite schist

4 orthogneiss

limit of glacial till

geological contact, inferred

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COMPILATION

RED LINE PROPERTY

SCALE 1:10,000

0 100 200 300 400 500m

FILE:...\FP\REDL\ACAD99\RD-COMP.DWG | FEBRUARY, 2000

quartz-biotite schist and chlorite schist returned up to 3.2 g/t silver and 2400 ppm copper with weakly elevated lead and zinc values. Hand trench TR-99-1 (Figure 8) was excavated across a linear gully from which copper rich float was collected. It exposed a section of chloritic porphyry schist, quartz-biotite schist and black-green chloritic gouge. The section has an approximate true thickness of 5.7 m. Semi-continuous chip samples across the zone returned a weighted average of 790 ppm copper and 1455 ppm zinc. Seven hand pits were dug approximately 250 m east of hand trench TR-99-1 along the projected strike extension of the linear gully. Each hand pit was excavated to a depth of about 1 m and bottomed in frozen rusty micaceous soil mixed with angular felsic slabs. Some slabs contain weakly disseminated pyrite and sphalerite but none of this material was sampled.

Drill Log Reinterpretation

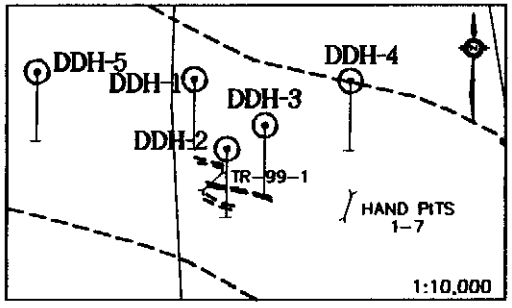
The 1996 diamond drill program tested for near surface mineralization in the 500 by 500 m area containing the up-ice portion of the geochemical anomaly and felsic volcanic stratigraphy. Results from this program are documented in the Pigage, 1996.

During spring 1998 all the core was relogged at a storage compound southeast of Whitehorse. This allowed for additional analysis of intervals not previously sampled, re-interpretation of the geological setting and re-evaluation of the potential to host VMS style mineralization. Diamond drill hole locations are shown on Figures 6 and 7 and Certificates of Analyses are contained in Appendix II.

The most widespread mineralization occurs within the basal 60 to 100 m section of the cyclic metaporphyry and rhyolite sequence. All six drill holes encountered disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite throughout this section in quantities ranging from trace to 10%. The thickest mineralized interval was almost at the base of the rhyolite-metaporphyry sequence in DDH-1 and returned a weighted average of 2036 ppm copper, 7324 ppm zinc and 3 g/t silver across 4.48 m. Thin chlorite schist horizons in the footwall to this interval were also mineralized and yielded up to 2800 ppm copper (1.00 m), 5150 ppm zinc (2.93 m) and 4.2 g/t silver (0.40 m) from three separate horizons. Similar sections in the other five holes returned elevated copper, zinc and silver values.

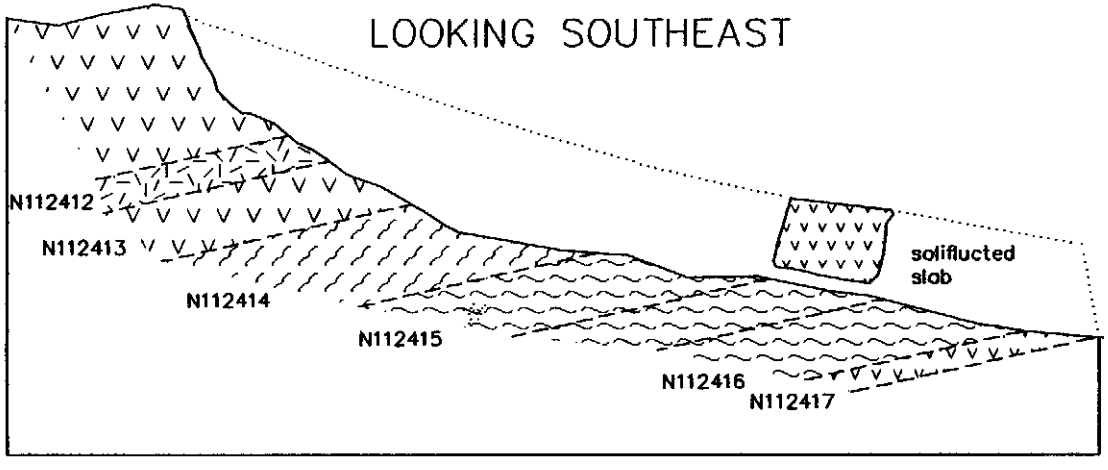
Massive and semi-massive sulphide horizons were intersected in DDH-1, 4 and 5 within the mineralized section. The horizons are at about the same stratigraphic position approximately 30 m above the basal contact.

DDH-1 contains 0.11 m of massive and semi-massive pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite which assayed 5.60% copper, 0.50% zinc and 76.6 g/t silver. Semi-massive sulphides are mixed with brecciated white quartz and metaporphyry fragments. Rounded clear quartz eyes and feldspar porphyroblasts are scattered throughout the sulphide matrix. Strong chlorite alteration is developed 15 cm on either side of the mineralized horizon.



TR-99-1

sample #	width	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
N112412	0.70m	1.0	862	16	1285
N112413	1.50m	0.4	466	14	704
N112414	0.90m	0.8	784	18	520
N112415	1.10m	0.4	1010	44	2890
N112416	1.20m	–	516	16	1960
N112417	0.30m	0.8	963	82	1130



chlorite altered phyric rhyolite

chlorite altered metaporphyry

yellow–orange–green–red gouge

green–black chlorite gouge

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FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TRENCH TR-99-1

RED LINE PROPERTY

DRAWN/REVISED BY: WAW/AG	PROJECT:
FILE: ..EXPAT\FP\REDL\ACAD99\RD-TR1.DWG	DATE: FEBRUARY, 2000

The most significant intersection in DDH-4 is near the bottom of the hole and contains 9 cm of massive and semi-massive pyrite and sphalerite. This horizon was included in a 2.63 m sample which yielded 9012 ppm zinc. Only minor sphalerite was recognized on either side of the 9 cm interval, thus back calculation indicates the grade of the sulphide rich horizon could have exceeded 20% zinc.

In DDH-5 a similar horizon returned 2.09% copper, 14.0 g/t silver and 15 ppb gold across 0.32 m. This horizon is moderately chlorite altered and brecciated with interstitial chalcopyrite throughout. An 80 cm interval of patchy pyrite and chalcopyrite bearing chlorite altered volcanic fragmental and metaporphyry was observed 7.0 m down section from the horizon. Sulphides in that interval are irregularly distributed in what looks like pressure solution alteration. The basal contact of the interval is marked by massive biotite that is probably a result of hydrothermal alteration. Narrow bands of this type of alteration are often seen at transitional contacts between metaporphyry and rhyolite.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Red Line property is underlain by interfoliated felsic volcanic rocks considered to be a highly prospective host for VMS mineralization. Previous diamond drilling intersected a broad sequence of interbanded metaporphyry and rhyolite mineralized with disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite containing minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. The best mineralization is contained within the basal section of the sequence which projects to surface near the up-ice limit of the soil geochemical anomaly. Massive and semi-massive sulphides were intersected in three holes within what appears to be a discontinuous horizon. This horizon lies near the base of the felsic cycle and is believed to represent one mineralized event. Two of the mineralized intervals from the horizon returned strong copper and silver values with low to moderate zinc while the third interval was zinc rich. Hydrothermal alteration is indicated by chloritization and secondary biotite developed in areas of sulphide enrichment in most drill holes.

Sulphide mineralization and alteration such as were encountered within the area of diamond drilling are characteristic of the distal edge of a VMS stringer zone. Thick accumulations of massive sulphide are normally expected to be within 500 m of stringer type mineralization. Further exploration should include an IP survey across the western part of the property beginning within the soil anomaly and extending along the projected trace of the sulphide horizon, especially to the east. This work would test for sulphide bodies downdip and along strike of the known sulphide horizon. Diamond drilling should be done later to test anomalies generated from the geophysical survey.

Respectfully submitted,

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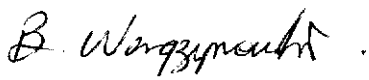

W.A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.

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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.

B. Wengzynowski

W.A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
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To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
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BOX 4127, 2054 SECOND AVE.
WHITEHORSE, YT
Y1A 3S9

Project : FP-REDLINE
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Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 15-JUL-1999
Invoice No. : 19922061
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9922061

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B 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 %
N112405	205	226	-----	3.6	0.86	24	< 10	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.13	30.0	5	107	184	7.80	< 10	< 1	0.37	70	0.06
N112406	205	226	-----	1.4	3.59	< 2	< 10	200	1.5	2	0.27	2.5	11	22	1630	>15.00	< 10	< 1	1.13	30	1.33
N112407	205	226	-----	3.0	1.07	14	< 10	180	0.5	54	0.03	4.0	9	77	1055	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.53	20	0.14
N112408	205	226	-----	3.2	1.83	6	< 10	110	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	4.0	3	116	2400	3.92	< 10	< 1	0.85	40	0.93
N112409	205	226	-----	7.4	0.67	20	< 10	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	7.5	4	147	97	3.80	< 10	< 1	0.40	20	0.03
N112410	205	226	255	0.2	0.14	2430	< 10	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	1	243	24	1.11	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.01
N112411	205	226	-----	3.0	0.83	22	< 10	340	< 0.5	100	0.05	< 0.5	2	195	29	4.14	< 10	< 1	0.68	10	0.17
N112412	205	226	-----	1.0	2.40	10	< 10	250	0.5	4	0.12	2.0	6	107	862	>15.00	< 10	< 1	1.36	30	0.83
N112413	205	226	-----	0.4	3.19	10	< 10	410	< 0.5	8	0.12	0.5	5	130	466	10.20	10	< 1	1.64	30	1.28
N112414	205	226	-----	0.8	2.91	12	< 10	110	< 0.5	6	0.03	< 0.5	4	19	784	>15.00	10	< 1	2.11	20	1.77
N112415	205	226	-----	0.4	5.81	8	< 10	430	0.5	6	0.60	4.0	7	16	1010	10.65	10	< 1	1.44	50	4.13
N112416	205	226	-----	< 0.2	5.88	14	< 10	580	1.0	10	0.72	3.0	6	8	516	9.30	10	< 1	2.26	30	4.62
N112417	205	226	-----	0.8	4.59	8	< 10	430	1.0	< 2	0.23	2.5	21	71	963	10.05	10	< 1	1.70	10	2.49

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Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9922061

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N112405	205 226	95	5	0.01	2	490	6760	>5.00	2	1	10	0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	8440
N112406	205 226	830	3	< 0.01	1	240	76	1.02	< 2	4	18	0.08	< 10	< 10	11	< 10	2410
N112407	205 226	360	3	< 0.01	4	250	92	0.75	< 2	1	11	0.07	< 10	< 10	5	< 10	2320
N112408	205 226	510	4	0.05	1	30	256	0.88	2	9	17	0.15	< 10	< 10	24	< 10	592
N112409	205 226	30	3	0.02	3	370	3760	3.33	2	1	5	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	2680
N112410	205 226	20	< 1	< 0.01	3	90	30	0.47	22	2	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	14
N112411	205 226	60	4	0.01	4	210	108	0.72	< 2	1	13	0.05	< 10	< 10	11	< 10	104
N112412	205 226	590	2	< 0.01	1	190	16	1.17	< 2	3	16	0.09	< 10	< 10	8	< 10	1285
N112413	205 226	860	3	0.02	3	360	14	0.60	< 2	7	13	0.17	< 10	< 10	26	< 10	704
N112414	205 226	405	< 1	0.01	< 1	290	18	2.04	< 2	4	9	0.13	< 10	< 10	31	< 10	520
N112415	205 226	920	3	< 0.01	3	350	44	0.16	< 2	4	19	0.17	< 10	< 10	49	< 10	2890
N112416	205 226	900	4	0.01	2	340	16	0.06	2	4	21	0.15	< 10	< 10	39	< 10	1960
N112417	205 226	1060	4	0.01	14	490	82	0.24	< 2	8	9	0.19	< 10	< 10	49	< 10	1130

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Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 26-OCT-1998
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9833857

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059945	205	226	14.0	2.27	< 2	40	0.5	Intf*	0.25	7.0	1	51	>10000	7.79	10	< 1	0.70	70	0.87	555	1
059946	205	226	3.2	0.89	12	300	0.5	96	0.03	0.5	2	355	94	3.98	< 10	< 1	0.83	40	0.12	135	10

CERTIFICATION: Hartfickler

* INTERFERENCE: Cu on Bi and P

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Account : MPO

* PLEASE NOTE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9833857

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059945	205	226	0.01	3	Intf*	24	< 2	5	20	0.12	< 10	< 10	20	40	270
059946	205	226	0.03	6	150	52	< 2	1	16	0.02	< 10	< 10	6	< 10	212

* INTERFERENCE: Cu on Bi and P

CERTIFICATION: Hawthichler

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Page : 1
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 30-OCT-1998
Invoice No. : I9834585
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9834585

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Cu %	Se ppm							
059945	244	287	15	2.09	14.6							

CERTIFICATION: _____

OVERLIMITS from A9833857

APPENDIX III

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Rock Sample Descriptions Project: FP Property: REDLINE Page 1 of

Sample Number: N112405 Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: FLOAT Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments: RUSTY WEATHERING felsic schist / fragmental with muscovite / sericite partings. Mineralized with thin foliaform bands, blebs and disseminations of PYRITE AND blebs of galena, sphalerite and trace chalcopyrite.

Sample Number: N112406 Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: FLOAT Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments: DEEP RED-BROWN AND TAN LIMONITE FROM SEEP DRAINING KNOTCH IN PSEUDO KILL ZONE. Found AMIDST black green friable chlorite schist with lensy chalcopyrite.

Sample Number: N112407 Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: FLOAT Dimension: 3cm
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments: DARK RED-BROWN limonite with remnant quartz and muscovite IN MATRIX. Minor quartz eyes also in matrix.

Sample Number: N112408 Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: FLOAT Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments: BLUE-grey quartz-feldspar porphyry with highly strained quartz eyes and abundant biotite partings. Mineralized with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Sample Number: N112409 Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: FLOAT Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments: PYRITIC FELSIC porphyry with well developed muscovite and sericite. Mineralized with COARSE pyrite and minor galena.

Sample Number: N112410 Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: FLOAT Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments: MODERATELY oxidized quartz vein with fine grained pyrite and arsenopyrite throughout.

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project: FP Property: REDLINE

Sample Number: N112411
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments: 35 cm profile sample from hand pit #7. Decomposed Brown-tan micaceous schist.

Sample Number: N112412 - N112417
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments: SEE Figure 8

Sample Number:
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments:

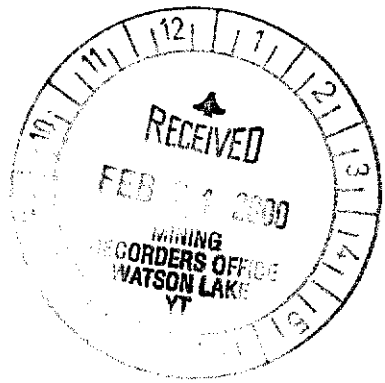
Sample Number:
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments:

Sample Number:
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments:

Sample Number:
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments:

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
Box 4127, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S9
Telephone: (867) 667-4415 Fax: (867) 667-4622

AFFIDAVIT



I, Joan Mariacher, of VANCOUVER, B.C. . make oath and say:

That to the best of my knowledge the attached Statement of Expenditures for exploration work on the RED LINE 1-28 mineral claims on Claim Sheet 105G/8 is accurate.

Joan Mariacher

Sworn before me at VANCOUVER, B.C.

this 16TH day of

FEBRUARY, 2000

Notary, Yukon Territory

RED LINE 1-28 MINERAL CLAIMS
Statement of Expenditures
February 17, 2000

Labour

B. Wengzynowski - geologist - June 22-29 - 8 days @ $344/day	$2,944.64
- December - 7 hours @ $43/hr	322.07
G. Downs, field assistant - June 22-29 - 8 days @ $210/day	1,797.60
	$ 5,064.31

Expenses

Field room and board - 16 days @ $115/day	$ 1,968.80
Trans North Bell 206B helicopter - 5.5 hrs @ $700/hr, plus fuel	4,534.45
Chemex Labs	149.06
	$ 6,652.31
TOTAL	$11,716.62

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

In Account With

Project FINLAYSON PROJECT

Date JUNE 30, 1999

LABOUR			
Field	R. CARNE - 1 HR AT 56/HR	56.00	
	D. EATON - 34 HRS AT 56/HR	1904.00	
	T. BECKER - 11½ HRS AT 43/HR	64.50	
	B. WENGZYNOWSKI - 74 HRS AT 43/HR	318.00	
	G. DOWNS - 9½ DAYS AT 210/DAY	1995.00	
Office	M. COOKE - 1 HR AT 36.70/HR	36.70	
Accounting and Expediting	A. GELLING - 21 HRS AT 46/HR	966.00	
	J. MARCHEL - 26¾ HRS AT 46.67/HR	1248.42	9452.62
OTHER SERVICES			
Room & Board in Whitehorse	5½ DAYS AT 60/DAY	330.00	
Field equipment from AC stock	1128.71 + 386.55	1515.26	
Printing	Photocopies 130 @ .20	32.50	
Rentals from AC	JUNE 21-30 - 58X11 AT 10/DAY + 1 GAS AT 767/DAY + 2 ICOMS AT 3.33/DAY EA	243.30	
Drafting	25 hrs at $36 /hr.	900.00	3021.06
EXPENSES			
Petty Cash	59.81 DY + 21.90 D3 + 2.78 DI + 10.16 DY + 7.05 D4	101.70	
Telephone	4.42 + 14.00 + 14.08	32.50	
ATLAS TRAVEL		445.50	
SECOND AVENUE SHELL		85.02	
CARMACKS HOTEL		23.40	
EILEEN'S PLACE		50.03	
DOREY DEVELOPMENTS	D4	54.36	
WELCOME INN		174.17	
HOLLOWOOD'S OFFICE		4.99	
SPORTSLODGE		187.69	
PRO HARDWARE		24.04	
SUNRISE SERVICE		22.32	
NORTHERN METALIC		148.38	
NORCAN LEASING		638.56	
SHOPPERS DRUG		23.49	
CORPORATE EXPRESS		7.91	
DUNCAN'S LIMITED		33.00	
BUILDERS SUPPLYLAND		41.25	
YUKNET		35.60	
PCMSO 200L JET B FROM DIV MT		129.58	2253.59
MANAGEMENT	6% - ON EXPENSES	135.22	
	- ON FIELD A/C	41.73	176.95
			14904.22
GST (R100247667)	7% ON 14904.22		1043.30
			15947.52

E=GST exempt

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

In Account With

Project FINLAYSON PROJECT

Date DECEMBER 31, 1999

LABOUR			
Field	D. EATON - 12 HRS AT $56/HR	672.00	
	B. WERBZYNOWSKI - 19 HRS AT 43/HR	817.00	
Office	M. Cooke– 2 1/2 HRS at $36.70/hr	91.75	
Accounting and Expediting	J. Mariacher– 7 3/4 HRS at $41.67/hr	322.94	1903.69
OTHER SERVICES			
Room & Board in Whitehorse	days at $60/day		
Field equipment from AC stock		14.25	
Printing 148.40	Photocopies 592 @ .25 =	153.70	
Rentals from AC			
Drafting	4 HRS at $36/hr	144.00	312.45
EXPENSES			
Petty Cash			
Telephone 3.49		3.49	
CAIL		40.00	
BCYCM - Roundup		210.00	253.93
MANAGEMENT 6% on Expenses		15.24	
on Field A/C		23.11	38.35
			2508.42
GST (R100247667) 7% on 2508.42			175.59
			2684.01

E=GST exempt

REMIT PAYMENT TO:

TRANS NORTH HELICOPTERS

TRANS NORTH TURBO AIR LTD.

20 NORSEMAN ROAD • WHITEHORSE • YUKON • Y1A 6E6

TELEPHONE (867) 668-2177 FAX (867) 668-3420

ACCOUNT NUMBER	EXP ARCHEAC
INVOICE NUMBER	24019
INVOICE DATE	24/06/99
AREA	B.C. ☐ YUKON ☐ NWT ☐ ALTA ☐
A/C TYPE	206B
AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION C	GFKD
FLIGHT DATE	DAY 23 MONTH 06 YEAR 99
PURCHASE ORDER NO.	

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES
ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOC.
CHARTERER

PO BOX 4127
BILLING ADDRESS

Whitehorse Yukon Y1A-3S9

FUEL & OIL-X TNTA	FUEL & OIL-X CUST.	TNTA FUEL USED	(HRS.) LITRES	FROM
✓	✓	YDM	2.0	

FROM	TO	UP/DOWN TIME	HOURS	REMARKS - NO. OF PASS - FREIGHT Kg
YDM	WOLVERINE LAKE		1.2	CAMP & 2 PAX
			1.8	CAMP & 2 PAX
	YDM		.8	
↓ FP -2.4		1780.80		
		124.65		
		1905.45		

SUB	G.L.	AMOUNT			
1607	502	266000	3.8	@ 700.00	266000
1600	131	15960		@	
			HOLDING TIME:	@ / HR.	
0000	323	19737	FUEL 228 l	@ .70 / LITRE	159 60
			FUEL	@ / LITRE	
			MEALS & LODGINGS		
			OTHER		
			OTHER		
			SUB TOTAL		2819 60
			GOODS & SERVICES TAX REGISTRATION NO. R121483135		197 37
			TOTAL	$	3016 97

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT OF INVOICE.

2% INTEREST PER MONTH (24% PER ANNUM) WILL BE CHARGED ON ALL OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OVER 30 DAYS. IF INTEREST IS NOT PAID, FUTURE FLIGHTS WILL BE ON A CASH BASIS.

WV 1.4
FP 2.4

X _____ CHARTERER'S SIGNATURE

CHARTERER'S NAME (PRINTED)

INITIALS GMS

PILOT'S SIGNATURE

ENGINEER'S NAME ~~BGD Bill Dean~~

CARRIAGE SUBJECT TO TERMS OF PUBLISHED TARIFF.
TARIFF AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC VIEW AT TRANS NORTH OFFICE.

THIS IS YOUR ONLY INVOICE – PAY UPON RECEIPT

REMIT PAYMENT TO:

TRANS NORTH HELICOPTERS

TRANS NORTH TURBO AIR LTD.

20 NORSEMAN ROAD • WHITEHORSE • YUKON • Y1A 6E6
TELEPHONE (867) 668-2177 FAX (867) 668-3420

ACCOUNT NUMBER	ARCHEXP
INVOICE NUMBER	24031
INVOICE DATE	30/06/99
AREA	B.C. ☐ YUKON ☐ NWT ☐ ALTA ☐

CHARTERER: Expatriate Resources

BILLING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 4127 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 3S9

A/C TYPE	AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION C
206 B	GFKD

FLIGHT DATE	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
	29	06	99

PURCHASE ORDER NO.

FUEL & OIL-X TNTA	FUEL & OIL-X CUST.	TNTA FUEL USED	HRS/LITRES	FROM
✓		FIRE LAKE	1.8	
		YDM	3.0	

FROM	TO	UP/DOWN TIME	HOURS	REMARKS - NO. OF PASS - FREIGHT Kg
YDM	WOLFMAN CAMP		1.0	
	FINLAYSON LKE		0.4	
	WOLVERINE CAMP		0.3	
	BILLS CAMP		2.3	(FIRE LAKE)
	YDM	0.8	4.8	
↳ FP-3.1		2457.01		
		171.99		

SUB	G.L.	AMOUNT
1607	502	3360.00
1600	131	444.40
0000	323	266.31

4.8	@ 700.00		3360 00
	@		
HOLDING TIME:	@ / HR.		
FUEL 205 l	@ 1.00 / LITRE		205 00
FUEL 342 l	@ .70 / LITRE		239 40
MEALS & LODGINGS			
OTHER			
OTHER			
SUB TOTAL			3804 40
GOODS & SERVICES TAX REGISTRATION NO. R121483135			266 31
TOTAL		$	4070 71

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT OF INVOICE.
2% INTEREST PER MONTH (24% PER ANNUM) WILL BE CHARGED ON ALL OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OVER 30 DAYS. IF INTEREST IS NOT PAID, FUTURE FLIGHTS WILL BE ON A CASH BASIS.

X _____
CHARTERER'S SIGNATURE

CHARTERER'S NAME (PRINTED)

INITIALS: GMS

PILOTS SIGNATURE

INITIALS: BGD ENGINEER'S NAME: BILL DEAN

CARRIAGE SUBJECT TO TERMS OF PUBLISHED TARIFF.
TARIFF AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC VIEW AT TRANS NORTH OFFICE.

THIS IS YOUR ONLY INVOICE – PAY UPON RECEIPT

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
BOX 4127, 2054 SECOND AVE.
WHITEHORSE, YT
Y1A 3S9

INVOICE NUMBER I9922061

BILLING INFORMATION

Date: 16-JUL-1999
Project: FP-REDLINE
P.O. No.:
Account: MPO

Comments:

Billing: For analysis performed on
Certificate A9922061

Terms: Payment due on receipt of invoice
1.25% per month (15% per annum)
charged on overdue accounts

Please Remit Payments to:

CHEMEX LABS LTD.
212 Brooksbank Ave.,
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

# OF SAMPLES	ANALYSED FOR CODE - DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	SAMPLE PRICE	AMOUNT
12	205 - Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh	2.60		
	220 - Transferring charge	0.90		
	ICP-32	7.40		
	0-3 Kg crush and split	2.60	13.50	162.00
1	205 - Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh	2.60		
	220 - Transferring charge	0.90		
	ICP-32	7.40		
	0-3 Kg crush and split	2.60		
	983 - Au ppb FA+AA	10.25	23.75	23.75

Total Cost $	185.75
Client Discount (25%) $	-46.44
Net Cost $	139.31
(Reg# R100938885) GST $	9.75
TOTAL PAYABLE (CDN) $	**149.06**