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ASSESSMENT REPORT

PROSPECTING AND ROCK SAMPLING ON THE CW CLAIMS

CW1 – CW24 (YB67004 –YB67027)
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada

NTS 105D/3, 6
Latitude: 60°16'
Longitude: 135°17'

09416

for

TRUMPETER YUKON GOLD INC.
302-856 Homer Street
Vancouver, BC, V6B 2W5

by

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August 31, 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 $ 2400.00 .

for Regional Manager, Exploration and [illegible] for Commissioner [illegible]

SUMMARY

The CW claims are located on the Vesuvius Hill, situated between the Wheaton and Watson Rivers and are found on Yukon Quartz and Placer sheets 105D/3 and 105D/6. Currently access is limited to helicopter or ATV. The main road up the Wheaton River valley to the former Mt Skukum mill site and current Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. camp has suffered bridge and road washouts at several spots and would be passable only at low water.

Property geology consists primarily of flow-banded to massive to brecciated rhyolites of the Eocene-aged Mt Skukum Volcanic Complex. This complex unconformably overlies the Paleozoic and older Nisling Assemblage of the Nisling Terrane and the Jurassic-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex.

The area has been the focus of previous exploration work, particularly in the northern portion of the property where there is a large visible gossan. During the mid- to late 1980's work included reverse circulation and diamond drilling, and geophysics. More recent work included contour soil/talus sampling in 1997.

A total of 23 rock samples and one soil sample were collected during a single day traverse over the eastern and northern claims. No significant precious or base metal values were returned from sampling. The single soil sample returned a mercury high of 2170 ppb, and several rock samples also returned elevated levels of mercury from 230 ppb to 1160 ppb. Barium values were also somewhat anomalous ranging from 575 ppm to 1422 ppm.

Elevated mercury levels may be indicative of a very high level of an epithermal deposit environment, but little other evidence is available to substantiate this.

Recommended work consists of compilation and integration all historical data from available sources into one dataset. Due to the variety of exploration techniques undertaken on the property, this will be of much use for continued assessment of the property

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

A one-day prospecting and sampling traverse on the CW claims was undertaken on August 6, 2000, to follow-up the 1997 contour soil/talus sampling program by Omni Resources Inc. The sampling focussed on the northern and eastern claims of the group.

A list conversion factors and abbreviations used in this report, may be found in Appendix I

1.1 LOCATION

The CW claims are located in southwestern Yukon, within the Whitehorse Mining District in the Wheaton River area, on NTS mapsheets 105D/3 and 105D/6. The claims cover the northeastern part of Vesuvius Hill, located to the north of the Wheaton River (Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 ACCESS

Access previously could be made by vehicle from Whitehorse via the Alaska and Klondike Highways then along the Annie Lake Road to the old Mt. Skukum Mill site and on to the property. At present, all bridges have been washed out over the Wheaton River, though the river could be forded at low water by 4x4 vehicle. Access from the mill site to the property is by ATV only as the road is in serious disrepair.

1.3 TITLE

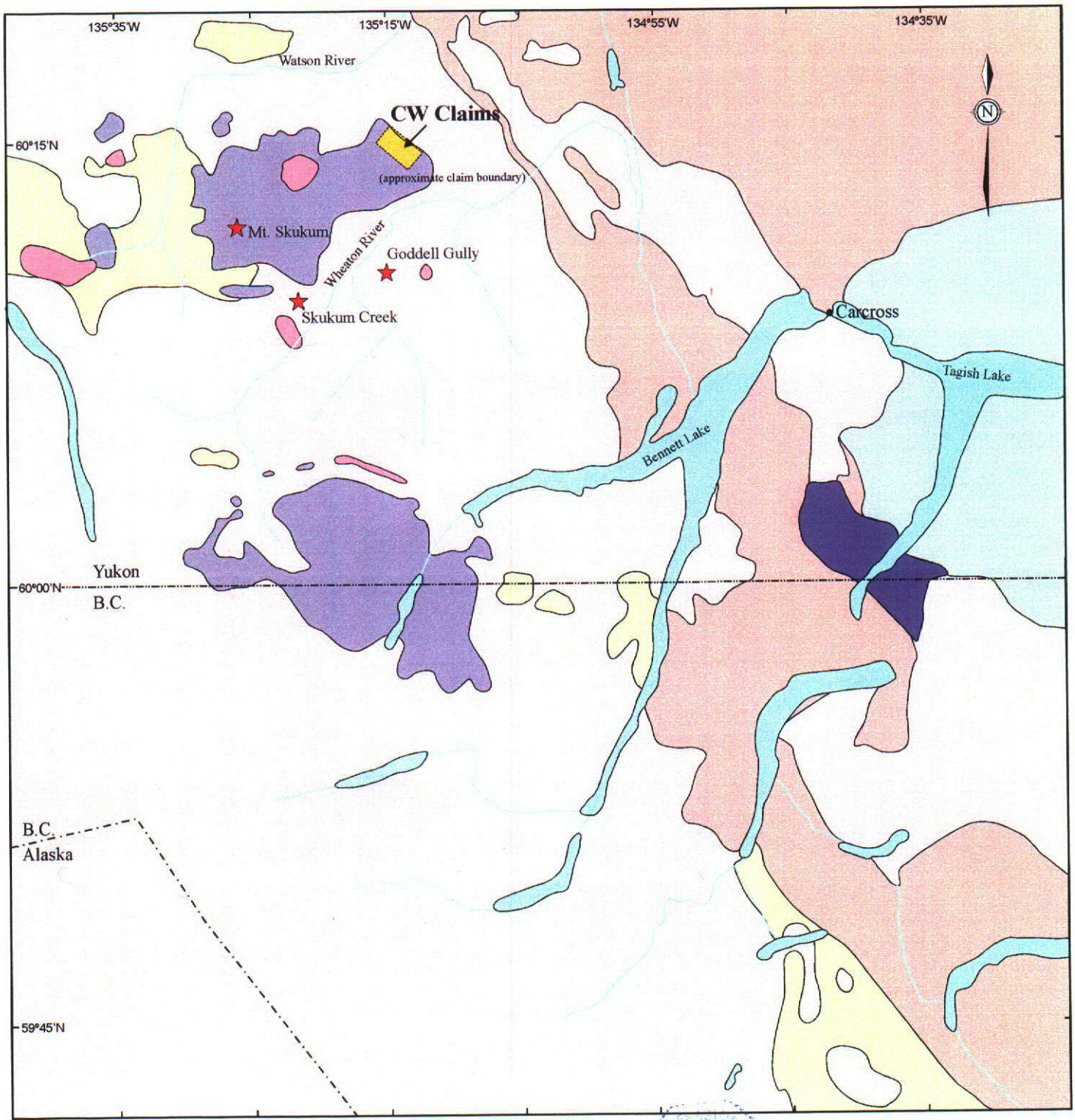
The CW claims are jointly owned 50/50 by Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. and Omni Resources Inc. Claim status summary is as follows:

Claim Name	Grant Number	Ownership
CW 1-24	YB67004 – 67027	Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. and, Omni Resources Inc.

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following regional geology section is drawn from C. Hart and J.Radloff, Open File 1990-4.

Two primary terranes are located in the Wheaton River area, namely the Nisling Terrane and Stikine Terrane, which are parts of the Intermontane superterrane. The intrusives of the Coast



LEGEND

GEOLOGY

Eocene
- Skukum Group volcanics
- Skukum Group rhyolite

Cretaceous
- Coast Plutonic Complex
- Mount Nansen Group

Triassic to Jurassic
- Whitehorse Trough Overlap Assemblage
  Laberge and Lewes River Groups

Permian
- Taku Group
  (Northern Cache Creek Terrane)

Paleozoic or Older
- Nisling Assemblage

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact
- Deposit location
- Town
- River and lake
- International border
- Provincial/territorial border

0 5 10km

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TRUMPETER YUKON GOLD INC.

LOCATION AND REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

Skukum Project
Whitehorse M.D., Yukon, Canada

Project No:	CP56	By:	GD
Scale:	1:400,000	Drawn:	CK, TV
Figure:	1	Date:	August 2000

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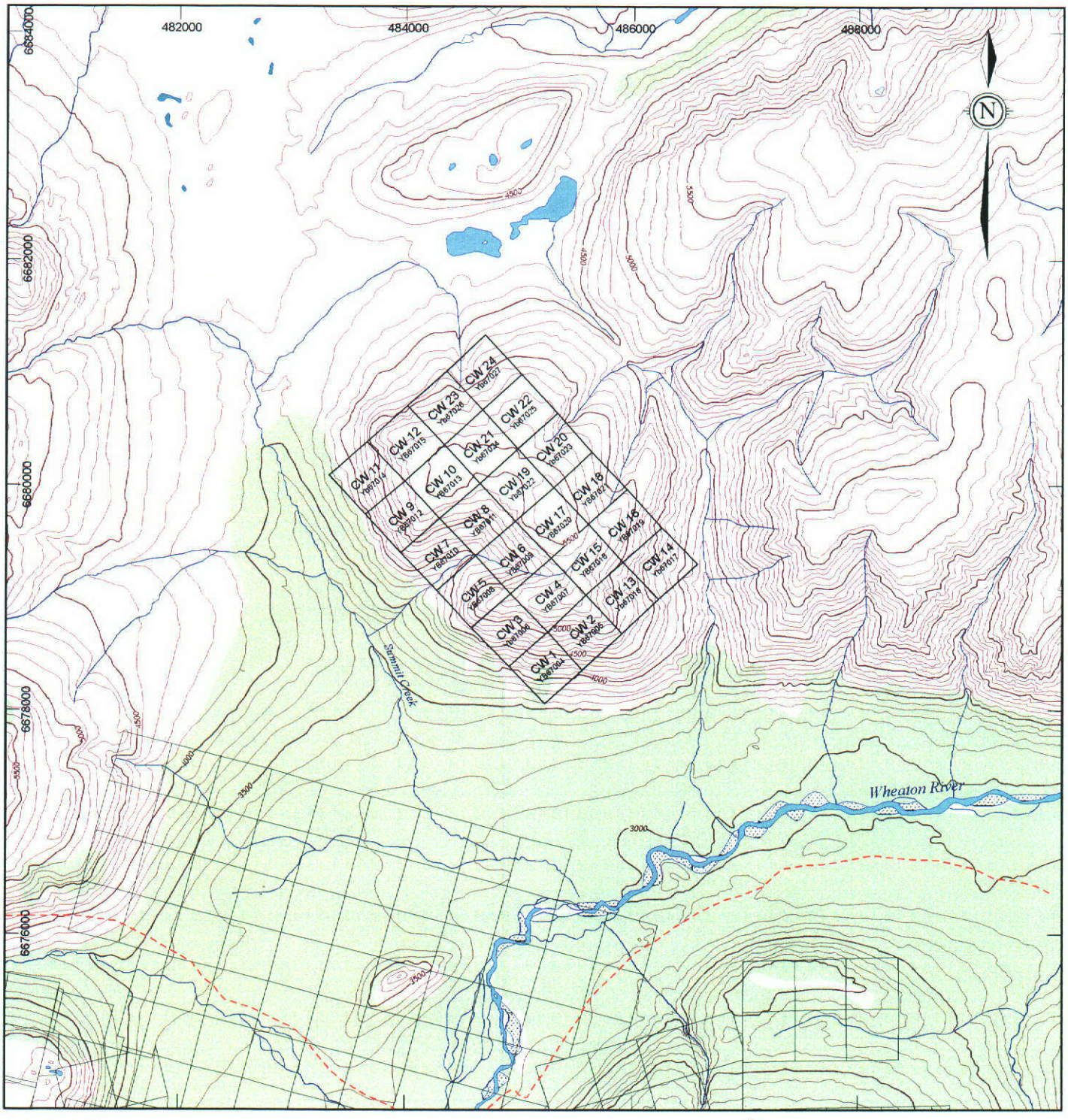

LEGEND

SYMBOLS

- 5000 — Contour line (100' interval)
- Creek, lake
- Gravel road
- Vegetated area
- CW24 Y867027 — CW claim boundary, name and grant number
- Other claims

0 1000m

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TRUMPETER YUKON GOLD INC.

CLAIMS LOCATION MAP

Skukum Project
Whitehorse M.D., Yukon, Canada

Project No:	CP56	By:	TV
Scale:	1:50,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	2	Date:	August 2000

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Plutonic Complex intrude these terranes throughout particularly in the west and central part (Figure 2).

The Paleozoic and older(?) Nisling Terrane (previously known as Yukon Crystalline Terrane) has many stratigraphic similarities with coeval rocks of ancestral North America but is separated by the other terranes of the Intermontane superterrane. This suggests it may be a rifted continental fragment.

Upper Triassic arc-style volcanics (Lewes River) and the associated plutonic rocks characterize the Stikine Terrane in this area. Basalts and andesite feldspar porphyry flows (and associated sedimentary rocks) are characteristic of the volcanic arc.

The Whitehorse Trough Overlap Assemblage parallels the arc and represents an area of deposition from the Lewes River and Laberge Groups during Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic time. The sedimentary rocks were sourced from the Stikine and Nisling Terranes and primarily deposited on the Stikine, and possibly part of the Northern Cache Creek Terrane to the east.

Finally, the Coast Plutonic Complex is an elongate composite batholith, primarily mid-Cretaceous in age and is believed to be the magmatic and metamorphic response of accretion of the Insular and Intermontane superterranes. Granodiorite and quartz monzonite is the most common rock types found.

Two Eocene volcanic caldera complexes, the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex (MSVC) and Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex are located within this area. They are comprised of the Skukum Group rocks belonging to the Sloko Group volcanic province that straddle the BC/Yukon border.

The Mt. Skukum complex is an early Eocene, bimodal sequence of sub-aerial volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks that have been deposited over approximately 140 km^2. The complex trends northeast in a 20 kilometre by 11 kilometre ellipsoid, bounded by faults to the south and east, and divided into two parts by two north-south trending faults. The eastern part has been down-dropped by as much as 300 metres relative to the western block (Pride, 1986). The eastern portion of the complex is comprised of mainly felsic pyroclastic rocks intercalated with brecciated flow-banded and spherulitic rhyolite lava flows. These felsic units are particularly thick in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the complex where prominent large-scale arcuate fracture systems, large slump blocks, vent facies pyroclastic rocks and other features indicate centres of volcanism and associated margins of nested caldera subsidence. The western block is underlain by at least 850 metres of andesite, which host the Mt. Skukum gold deposit. The andesite unconformably overlies the basement of metamorphic Nisling Terrane and intrusive Coast Plutonic Complex on a highly irregular erosional surface (Jago, 1991).

The stratigraphy of the MSVC has evolved over time by the various workers. The following terminology is based on the work of Hart and Radloff (1990).

Ibex Formation: dark, vitreous, flow-banded rhyo-dacite flows with sparse feldspar phenocrysts and welded tuff and common granitic fragments. This unit may or may not be part of the Skukum Group but is found overlain by Butte Creek Formation.

Mount Reid Formation: Massive, hematitic, clast-supported, cobble and boulder conglomerate with locally derived basement fragments.

Butte Creek Formation: consists of three sub-units of well-bedded, pastel coloured felsic and altered felsic pyroclastic rocks with interbeds of grey, green and purple interbeds, interlayered epiclastic sediments and tuffs, and undivided tuff and epiclastics.

Watson River Formation: massive to poorly-bedded, dark-brown and purple to pale green columnar-jointed andesite and andesite porphyry flows, as well as pale green dacitic to andesitic lithic tuff.

Vesuvius Formation: consists of a variety of rhyolite tuffs and flows, lithic tuffs, and a collapse breccia of large blocks of flow-banded rhyolite. The various sub-units range in colour from dark reddish-brown to green to tan to grey.

3.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

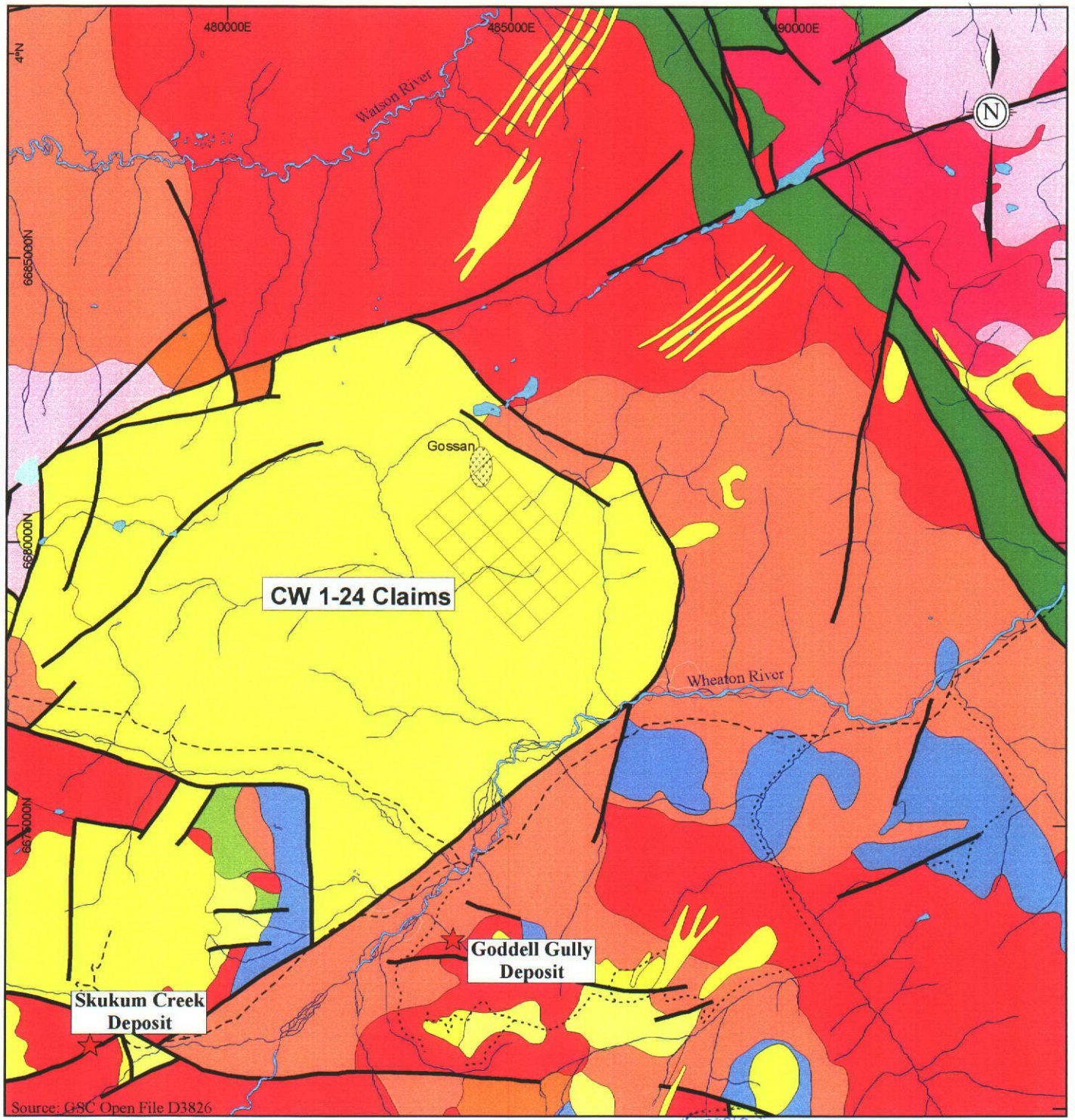
Vesuvius Hill, is comprised of Skukum Group rocks of the Mt Skukum Volcanic Complex. Immediately to the east, in fault contact is quartz monzonite of the Bennett Pluton. The CW claims cover rocks of the Butte Creek and Vesuvius formations as indicated by mapping of earlier workers (Davidson & Robertson, 1986), though this mapping used an earlier table of formations as determined by Pride (1985). Rhyolite is the primary lithology. It is typically grey to pale yellow or brown and exhibits flow-banding and flaggy parting. Locally gossanous areas are red-brown to bright yellow, particularly in the north. Geology is presented in Figure 3, taken from Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826, a digital compilation of Yukon geology.

Little outcrop exists (probably <5% of surface exposure) and slopes are covered in talus and felsenmeer. Evidence suggests glacial action over much of Vesuvius Hill as sporadic large (>2m high) erratics are observed on the hillsides, and a variety of rock types unlike local outcrop are found in the creeks, such as granodiorite and diorite.

4.0 WORK HISTORY

Prior to the work and staking described below, the only record of work was in the late 1960's or early 1970's when Phelps-Dodge conducted a copper-molybdenum porphyry reconnaissance program (Robertson, 1987).

The original staking of the area was done by Agip Canada Ltd. in 1983 on the north and central part of Vesuvius Hill, particularly to cover the gossan on the north slope. These



LEGEND

GEOLOGY

Tertiary
- Mt Skukum Volcanic Complex: rhyolite, andesite flows and breccia
- Nisling Range Plutonic Suite - alaskite, quartz monzonite, granite

Cretaceous
- Coast Plutonic Complex - granodiorite, quartz monzonite
- Wheaton Valley granodiorite
- Wheaton River volcanics

Jurassic-Cretaceous
- Millhaven conglomerate

Jurassic
- Tantalus Formation - shale, sandstone, conglomerate
- Bennett Pluton - quartz monzonite
- Alligator quartz monzonite

Triassic
- Tally-Ho Shear Zone (metamorphics)

Proterozoic to Paleozoic
- Nisling Assemblage - schist, gneiss, marble

SYMBOLS
- Fault
- Contact
- Rivers and creeks
- Road: all-weather gravel, 4WD only
- Deposit location

0 1km

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TRUMPETER YUKON GOLD INC.

GEOLOGY MAP

Skukum Project
Whitehorse M.D., Yukon, Canada

Project No:	CP56	By:	CH, JR
Scale:	1:100,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	3	Date:	August 2000

CME

claims were further examined and sampled by Kerr-Addison Mines Ltd. in 1984. That same year Shakwak Exploration Ltd. staked more claims covering the south of Vesuvius Hill. Between 1985 and 1987, Shakwak Exploration, under an option agreement with Agip, conducted mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysics, reverse circulation and diamond drilling. The RC and diamond drilling focussed on the gossanous area at the northern end of the property.

No significant precious metal values were reported from the drilling, however little data is known as not all drilling was applied toward assessment credit. The RC drilling intersected 750 ppm Hg over 1.52m (PDH 85-2) and 700 ppm Hg over 1.52m (PDH 85-3). The diamond drilling program also encountered significant levels of mercury (>5000 ppb Hg over 2m). No further work was done on the property and the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1997, Omni Resources Inc staked the CW claims over the old Agip/Shakwak claims. Work consisted of a contour soil/talus fine sampling program at the 1525m (5000') elevation. Analysis of the samples indicated weak metal (Ag, Ba, Hg, and Au) anomalous areas in the north and east claim area. Further surveys were recommended at higher elevation.

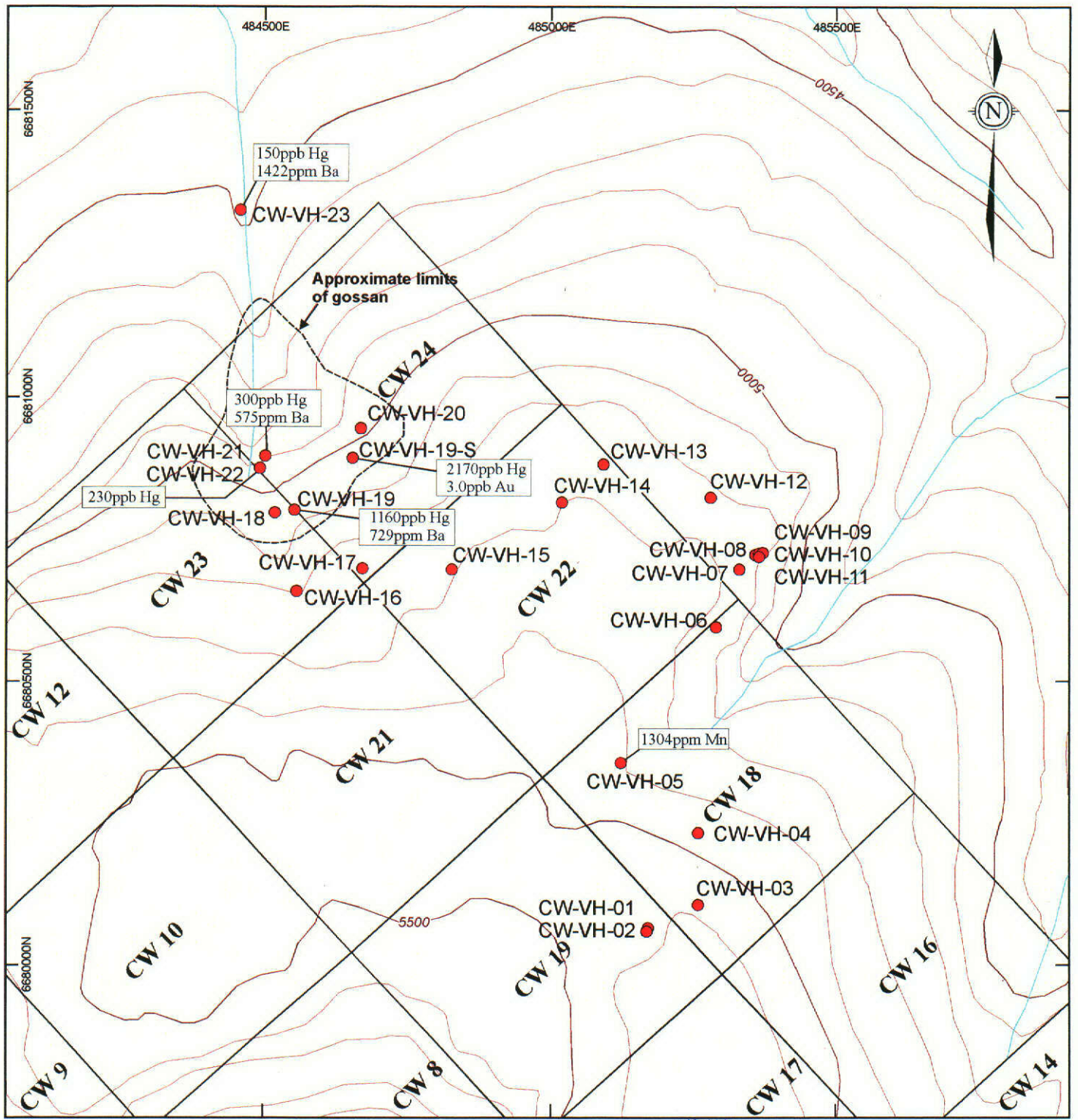
5.0 CURRENT WORK

The current work program consisted of a one day traverse on August 6, 2000 to follow up recommendations made in the 1997 soil/talus fine sampling program. Access was via a Bell 206 helicopter. The traverse commenced near the summit of Vesuvius Hill and worked along the east and northern sides taking rock samples from a variety of rock types. Outcrop is sparse but some old exploration pits (?) were located where outcrop to subcrop was exposed. Toward the east, slightly off the claims area, is a large outcrop where the slope breaks from gentle to moderately steep. The traverse then carried on to the northwest toward and down the gossan, the site of the earlier work by Shakwak Exploration.

A total of 24 samples were taken; 23 rock samples (float and outcrop) and one soil sample. Except for one sample (CW-VH-23) all were GPS located in UTM co-ordinates (NAD27). All samples were bagged and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for gold and mercury geochemical analysis and 30-element ICP determination. Descriptions and anomalous results are found in Table 1. Certificates of analysis are found in Appendix II. A complete list of all sample descriptions and locations can be found in Appendix III. Figure 4 shows sample locations and anomalous results.

6.0 DISCUSSION

Despite the amount of work done in the past, little positive indications of a significant precious-metal epithermal deposit occurs on the CW claims. The gossan on the north slope of Vesuvius Hill does indicate significant alteration processes have been active but no veins of



LEGEND

- CW24 — Claim boundary and name
- CW-VH-02 — Sample location and number
- Contour line (100' interval)
- Creek

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0 200 400m

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TRUMPETER YUKON GOLD INC.

SAMPLE LOCATION AND ANOMALOUS RESULTS PLAN MAP

Skukum Project
Whitehorse M.D., Yukon, Canada

Project No:	CP56	By:	TV
Scale:	1:10,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	4	Date:	August 2000

CME

any type were observed during the most current traverse and are not reported in any historical references. Drilling in the past and the more recent soil/talus sampling indicate some weak metal anomalies, the strongest in mercury and barium, which was confirmed during the current program with rock sample CW-VH-19 returning 1160 ppb Hg and 729 ppm Ba and soil sample CW-VH-19-S returning 2170 ppb Hg. This soil sample also contained the highest gold value from the current sampling, but still extremely low at 3.0ppb.

The relative abundance in these elements may suggest that exploration so far has been limited to the highest level of an epithermal environment (ie. sinter cap) as described in some models of epithermal deposits. This level of an epithermal environment is typically barren of any precious metals. If such a case exists here, it is possible for precious metal-enriched zones to exist at depth.

Table 1: Anomalous rock and soil samples

Sample No.	Location (UTM)			Description	Anomalous Results
	Easting	Northing	Elevation(m)		
CW-VH-05	485229	6680390	1646	Grab, float; highly altered pale yellow rhyolite with Mn-staining on fractures, friable.	1304 ppm Mn
CW-VH-19	484658	6680836	1548	Grab, float/subcrop; yellow brown gossanous rhyolite, internally, white/off-white, silica rich, very hard.	1.9 ppb Au 1160 ppb Hg 729 ppm Ba
CW-VH-19-S	484759	6680928	1516	Soil; taken from gully wall exposing soil horizons, medium-brown.	3.0 ppb Au 2170 ppb Hg 4.33% Fe
CW-VH-21	484607	6680931	1462	Composite grab, float; deep red-orange gossanous rhyolite material.	300 ppb Hg 575 ppm Ba
CW-VH-22	484598	6680910	1481	Grab, outcrop; yellow to pale yellow gossanous rhyolite	230 ppb Hg
CW-VH-23	484460	6681320	~1450	Grab, float; green altered chloritic, with net-textured deep red/purple alteration or mineralization along brecciation fractures – may be exotic float material in creek	150 ppb Hg 1422 ppm Ba

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The CW claims cover a portion of the northeast corner of the Mt Skukum Volcanic Complex, on the northeast side of Mt Vesuvius. This Eocene volcanic complex hosts the former Mt. Skukum gold mine. Other notable deposits associated with the complex include the Skukum Creek gold-silver and Goddell Gully gold deposits. The claims are underlain by rhyolite flows and are locally brecciated. A prominent yellow and orange gossan is located on the north slope.

Previous work focussed primarily on the gossan. No significant precious metal values were encountered during this work, but the area has still remained as very prospective ground due to proximity to several precious metal deposits.

The most current program of prospecting on the claims, however, was unable to find any new evidence of potential mineralization. Sampling did confirm previous reports of elevated mercury in the area, as well as anomalous barium. Precious and base metals all returned background values.

Elevated mercury concentrations can be diagnostic of the uppermost levels of an epithermal deposit. These upper levels are typically barren of precious metals, which is consistent with field observations and sampling results.

The potential of buried precious metal-bearing system, however, cannot yet be discounted. Recommendation for further work consists of a data compilation of all historical work, including diamond and RC drilling, soil and talus fine geochemistry and geophysics. An integration of the data from the different sources would be extremely useful in the further assessment of the property. Any future physical work would be contingent on the results of the compilation work.

Respectfully submitted,

Christopher O. Naas
CME Consulting Ltd.
August 31, 2000

8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Christopher O. Naas, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate in geology of Dalhousie University (B.Sc., 1984).

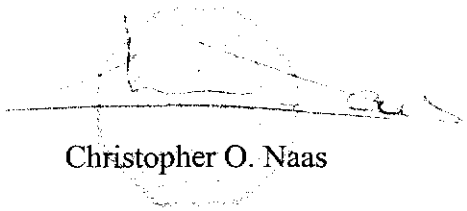
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

3. I have practiced as a geologist in mineral exploration for the past 13 years.

4. The opinions, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are based on a review of previous records and fieldwork carried out under my supervision on the day of August 6, 2000.

5. I own no direct, indirect, or contingent shares in the subject property or shares or securities of Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc., or associated companies.

I hereby authorize Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. to use this report for the purpose of raising investment capital and meeting obligations as defined by the stock exchange.



Christopher O. Naas

Vancouver, Canada
August 31, 2000

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APPENDIX I

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Ag	silver
As	arsenic
aspy	arsenopyrite
Au	gold
Az	azimuth
C$	Canadian dollars
CA	core axis
cm	centimetre
cpy	chalcopyrite
cu. cm	cubic centimre
cu. m	cubic metre
cu. yd	cubic yard
eqAu	equivalent gold
ft	foot
g	gram
g/cu. m	grams per cubic metre
g/t	grams per metric ton
kg	kilogram
kg/t	kilograms per metric ton
km	kilometre
lb	Pound avoirdupois
m	metre
l	litre
mi	mile
mm	millimetre
n	number of items in a statistical array
po	pyrrhotite
py	pyrite
oz	troy ounces
oz/cu. yd	troy ounces per cubic yard
oz/T	troy ounces per short ton
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
sq. km	square kilometre
Sb	antimony
sq. mi	square mile
T	short ton
t	metric ton (tonne)
tpd	short tons per day
t/d	metric tons per day
yd	yard
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
x	statistical mean
%	percent
±	plus or minus
o / ‘ / “	degree/minute/second of arc

CONVERSION FACTORS

Length			
1 millimetre (mm)	0.03937 inches (in)	1 inch (in)	25.40 millimetre (mm)
1 centimetre (cm)	0.394 inches(in)	1 inch (in)	2.540 centimetres (cm)
1 metre (m)	3.281 feet (ft)	1 foot (ft)	0.3048 metres (m)
1 kilometre (km)	0.6214 mile (mi)	1 mile (mi)	1.609 kilometres (km)
Area			
1 sq. centimeter (cm^2)	0.1550 sq. inches (in^2)	1 sq inch (in^2)	6.452 sq. centimetres (cm^2)
1 sq. metre (m^2)	10.76 feet (ft^2)	1 foot (ft)	0.0929 sq. metres (m^2)
1 hectare (ha) (10,000 m^2)	2.471 acres	1 acre	0.4047 hectare (ha)
1 hectare (ha)	0.003861 sq. miles (m^2)	1 sq. mile (m^2)	259.0 hectare (ha)
1 sq. kilometre (km^2)	0.3861 sq. miles (mi^2)	1 sq. mile (m^2)	2.590 sq. kilometres (km^2)
Volume			
1 cu. centimetre (cm^3)	0.06102 cu. inches (in^3)	1 cu. inch (in^3)	16.39 cu. centimetres (cm^3)
1 cu. metre (m^3)	1.308 cu. yards (yd^3)	1 cu. yard (yd^3)	0.7646 cu. metres (m^3)
1 cu. metre (m^3)	35.310 cu. feet (ft^3)	1 cu. foot (ft^3)	0.02832 cu. metres (m^3)
1 litre (l)	0.2642 gallons (U.S.)	1 gallon (U.S.)	3.785 litres (l)
1 litre (l)	0.2200 gallons (U.K.)	1 gallon (U.K.)	4.546 litres (l)
Weights			
1 gram (g)	0.03215 troy ounce (20dwt)	1 troy ounce (oz)	31.1034 grams (g)
1 gram (g)	0.6430 pennyweight (dwt)	1 pennyweight (dwt)	1.555 grams (g)
1 gram (g)	0.03527 oz avoirdupois	1 oz avoirdupois	28.35 grams (g)
1 kilogram (g)	2.205 lb avoirdupois	1 lb avoirdupois	0.4535 kilograms (kg)
1 tonne (t) (metric)	1.102 tons (T) (short ton)	1 ton (T) (short ton) (2000 lb)	0.9072 tonnes (t)
1 tonne (t)	0.9842 long ton	1 long ton (2240 lb)	1.016 tonnes (t)
Miscellaneous			
1 cm/second	0.01968 ft/min	1 ft/min	50.81 cm/second
1 cu. m/second	22.82 million gal/day	1 million gal/day	0.04382 m^3/second
1 cu. m/minute	264.2 gal/min	1 gal/min	0.003785 m^3/minute
1 g/cu. m	62.43 lb/ cu. ft	1 lb/cu. ft^3	0.01602 g/m^3
1 g/cu. m	0.02458 oz/cu. yd	1 oz/cu. yd	40.6817 g/m^3
1 Pascal (Pa)	0.000145 psi	1 psi	6985 Pascal
1 gram/tonne (g/t)	0.029216 troy ounce/ short ton (oz/T)	1 troy ounce/short ton (oz/T)	34.2857 grams/tonne (g/t)
1 g/t	0.583 dwt/short ton	1 dwt/short ton	1.714 g/t
1 g/t	0.653 dwt/long ton	1 dwt/long ton	1.531 g/t
1 g/t	0.0001 %		
1 g/t	1 part per million (ppm)		
1 %	10,000 part per million (ppm)		
1 part per million (ppm)	1,000 part per billion (ppb)		
1 part per billion (ppb)	0.001 part per million (ppm)		

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

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

CME Managing Consultants Inc. PROJECT CP56 File # A002955

302 - 856 Homer St., Vancouver BC V6B 2W5

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	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	Au* ppb	Hg ppb
CW-VH-01	3	2	17	45	<.3	1	1	431	1.42	<2	<8	<2	4	23	<.2	<3	<3	6	.31	.021	14	8	.02	188	.01	4	.43	.08	.23	<2	.6	35
CW-VH-02	2	2	20	61	<.3	2	1	210	1.53	<2	<8	<2	6	8	<.2	<3	<3	7	.09	.023	24	15	.01	171	.02	<3	.34	.09	.18	2	1.0	50
CW-VH-03	1	1	29	31	<.3	1	<1	973	1.00	<2	<8	<2	9	32	.8	<3	<3	1	.48	.011	54	5	.02	153	<.01	<3	.42	.06	.24	<2	.2	25
CW-VH-04	3	5	27	74	<.3	3	<1	202	1.14	2	<8	<2	5	6	<.2	<3	<3	2	.03	.009	26	15	.01	175	.01	3	.29	.08	.16	4	.2	85
CW-VH-05	2	2	31	75	<.3	2	16	1304	1.05	<2	<8	<2	2	7	1.1	<3	<3	1	.04	.006	5	11	.01	272	<.01	<3	.59	.01	.26	4	.3	50
CW-VH-06	1	4	16	51	<.3	1	<1	274	2.48	<2	<8	<2	3	37	<.2	<3	<3	12	.19	.067	22	3	.21	244	.27	<3	1.24	.09	.21	<2	.3	135
CW-VH-07	2	4	19	55	<.3	1	<1	252	2.71	2	<8	<2	2	67	<.2	<3	<3	12	.15	.067	21	2	.24	344	.28	<3	1.41	.07	.31	<2	<.2	120
CW-VH-08	2	3	18	51	<.3	3	2	627	1.97	<2	<8	<2	6	19	.2	<3	<3	10	1.18	.038	18	8	.20	107	.02	<3	.72	.05	.15	<2	.6	30
CW-VH-09	2	6	14	79	<.3	2	5	781	3.29	2	<8	<2	5	51	.3	<3	<3	34	1.78	.107	23	6	.40	144	.21	<3	1.30	.07	.22	<2	<.2	35
CW-VH-10	1	5	16	92	<.3	1	2	958	3.42	<2	<8	<2	3	19	.3	<3	<3	16	.97	.090	27	5	.47	112	.27	<3	1.21	.08	.16	<2	<.2	30
CW-VH-11	2	5	15	95	<.3	1	2	740	3.44	4	<8	<2	3	22	.2	<3	<3	17	.57	.091	25	5	.38	152	.31	<3	1.29	.09	.17	2	1.1	65
CW-VH-12	5	4	17	19	<.3	1	<1	83	2.27	4	<8	<2	4	21	<.2	<3	<3	10	.09	.082	11	4	.01	221	.26	3	.30	.08	.18	<2	<.2	105
CW-VH-13	3	4	3	86	<.3	1	2	910	3.29	2	<8	<2	5	41	.3	<3	<3	18	.83	.086	23	8	.50	150	.28	<3	1.27	.13	.15	2	.9	20
CW-VH-14	1	2	4	54	<.3	3	<1	272	.97	<2	<8	<2	9	1	<.2	<3	<3	<1	.12	.001	8	12	.01	22	.02	5	.31	.07	.13	5	1.4	<10
CW-VH-15	1	5	7	95	<.3	2	6	891	3.28	<2	<8	<2	2	32	.3	<3	<3	46	1.29	.124	20	13	.79	757	.19	<3	1.44	.09	.13	2	.3	10
CW-VH-16	2	1	20	15	<.3	2	<1	493	1.89	<2	<8	<2	8	34	<.2	<3	<3	5	.69	.036	32	6	.02	233	.03	5	.36	.04	.23	2	.9	15
RE CW-VH-16	2	1	19	17	<.3	2	<1	513	1.96	<2	<8	<2	8	35	<.2	<3	<3	5	.72	.038	33	4	.03	244	.04	5	.39	.04	.24	2	1.0	15
CW-VH-17	1	1	12	31	<.3	1	<1	268	.85	<2	<8	<2	8	6	<.2	<3	<3	1	.04	.006	36	9	.01	195	.01	<3	.44	.07	.23	2	.8	20
CW-VH-18	2	1	13	10	<.3	2	<1	18	.97	<2	<8	<2	2	18	<.2	<3	<3	1	.01	.006	6	4	.01	395	<.01	4	.29	.05	.23	<2	.8	205
CW-VH-19	5	1	5	2	<.3	1	<1	12	.80	<2	<8	<2	<2	45	<.2	<3	<3	1	<.01	.003	2	7	<.01	729	<.01	<3	.58	.01	.09	<2	1.9	1160
CW-VH-20	2	3	13	27	<.3	1	<1	378	1.78	<2	<8	<2	7	19	.2	<3	<3	3	.26	.034	16	5	.07	150	.14	<3	1.04	.05	.24	2	1.7	65
CW-VH-21	2	1	14	40	<.3	1	<1	166	1.58	<2	<8	<2	4	13	<.2	<3	<3	2	.02	.024	13	5	.10	575	.02	<3	.55	.05	.20	2	1.6	300
CW-VH-22	2	3	10	6	<.3	2	<1	39	1.52	<2	<8	<2	4	12	<.2	<3	<3	1	.02	.017	9	7	.01	125	.12	3	.24	.06	.13	2	.4	230
CW-VH-23	3	1	10	7	<.3	1	<1	23	3.22	<2	<8	<2	<2	20	<.2	<3	<3	3	.02	.003	2	7	.01	1422	<.01	<3	.42	<.01	.31	2	.5	150
STANDARD C3/DS2	26	66	31	164	5.6	35	11	763	3.38	59	24	3	20	28	23.2	19	22	75	.54	.088	17	164	.57	146	.08	22	1.73	.04	.16	17	195.0	995

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU* BY ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)
HG GROUP 1C - ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA FROM A.R. LEACH. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 11 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 25/00 SIGNED BY: D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ✓ FA ___

ACME [redacted] LABORATORIES LTD. [redacted] E. [redacted] TING [redacted] T. [redacted] VANCOUVER [redacted] BC [redacted] 1R[redacted] PH[redacted] (60[redacted] 53-3[redacted] FA[redacted] 4) 2[redacted] 716[redacted]
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

CME Managing Consultants Inc. PROJECT CP56 File # A002956

302 - 856 Homer St., Vancouver BC V6B 2W5

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	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	Au* ppb	Hg ppb
CW-VH-19-S	3	3	51	15	<.3	<1	<1	67	4.33	6	<8	<2	7	70	<.2	<3	<3	3	.01	.096	36	1	.02	234	.01	<3	.66	.03	.43	<2	3.0	2170
STANDARD DS2	14	130	31	160	<.3	35	12	834	3.10	54	23	<2	4	27	10.2	9	8	75	.52	.090	16	161	.61	149	.09	3	1.69	.04	.16	7	198.0	245

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 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 SS80 60C AU* & HG BY ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 11 2000 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 25/00 **SIGNED BY** ..... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ✓ FA ____

APPENDIX III

ROCK AND SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK AND SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No.	Description			Description
	Easting	Northing	Elevation	
CW-VH-01	485277	6680101	1712	Grab, float/subcrop; very weathered, brown, flaggy rhyolite
CW-VH-02	Approx 4m @ 330° from above			Grab, outcrop; very similar to above, rhyolite
CW-VH-03	485363	6680141	~1700	Grab, float; pale yellow, vesicular, top of flow or rhyolite "bomb", green alteration lining vesicles (epidote?)
CW-VH-04	485364	6680267	1662	Grab, float; very hard, siliceous, dark brown, aphanitic andesite dyke?
CW-VH-05	485229	6680390	1646	Grab, float; highly altered pale yellow rhyolite with Mn-staining on fractures, friable.
CW-VH-06	485395	6680630	1614	Composite grab, float; rusty red/brown to pale yellow rhyolite? taken over ~20m across gossanous area.
CW-VH-07	485436	6680730	1608	Grab, outcrop; pale yellow-greenish, very fractured/friable.
CW-VH-08	485470	6680758	1594	Grab, outcrop; medium grey, porphyritic, minor vesicles, very fractures and silicified – fault zone?
CW-VH-09	Approx 5m east of above			Grab, outcrop; similar lithology as above, net-texture clay-calcite alteration along fractures.
CW-VH-10	Approx. 6m west of CW-VH-08			Grab, outcrop; similar to –08.
CW-VH-11	Same as above			Grab, outcrop; same lithology as –10, outcrop is trisected by Fe-oxide alteration, wad (Mn)-stained fracture surfaces
CW-VH-12	485386	6680858	1584	Chip, outcrop; highly weathered, gossanous, yellow-orange-brown with Fe/Mn oxide staining on fractures
CW-VH-13	485198	6680916	1593	Grab, subcrop; dark grey, porphyritic (tabular feldspar phenocrysts), massive, moderately silicified.
CW-VH-14	485124	6680849	1599	Grab, float; boulder of quartz monzonite/granodiorite, very light beige, large 2mm quartz eyes, 2-3mm biotite books, equigranular.
CW-VH-15	484932	6680730	1614	Composite grab, float/subcrop; massive, homogenous, dark grey, porphyritic with minor feldspar phenocrysts
CW-VH-16	484777	6680732	1597	Grab, float; deep maroon to purplish gossanous(?) spherulitc rhyolite flow(?) clay-altered white porphyritic mottling
CW-VH-17	484662	6680693	1595	Grab, float; flow-banded, pink to white layering, vesicular with green alteration lining cavities.
CW-VH-18	484624	6680831	1542	Grab, outcrop; gossanous, yellow-altered rhyolite, very hard (silicified).
CW-VH-19	484658	6680836	1548	Grab, float/subcrop; yellow brown gossanous rhyolite, internally, white/off-white, silica rich, very hard.
CW-VH-19-S	484759	6680928	1516	Soil; taken from gully side exposing soil horizons, medium-brown.
CW-VH-20	484774	6680979	1497	Composite grab, float; deep red gossanous rhyolite material.
CW-VH-21	484607	6680931	1462	Composite grab, float; deep red-orange gossanous rhyolite material.
CW-VH-22	484598	6680910	1481	Grab, outcrop; yellow to pale yellow gossanous rhyolite
CW-VH-23	484460	6681320	~1450	Grab, float; green altered chloritic, with net-textured deep red/purple alteration or mineralization along brecciation fractures – may be exotic float material in creek

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Labour Costs

C. Naas	2 days @ $500/day	$1000
T. VanderWart	1 day @ $350/day	$350
L. Crittenden	1 day @ $300/day	$300
	Total	**$1650.00**

Analytical Costs

Analyses by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, BC.

23	Rock Sample preparation @ $3.83	$88.09
1	Soil Sample preparation @ $1.15	$1.15
24	30 Element ICP + Au (10gm) + Hg (10ppb) Analysis @ $12.12	$290.88
	Total	**$380.12**

Helicopter Costs

Charter from Heli-Dynamics of Whitehorse, YT.

0.5 hrs @ $869/hr	**Total**	**$434.50**

Camp Costs

4 man-days @ $64.00/man-day	**Total**	**$256.00**

Report Costs

Photocopying, binding	5 reports @ 11.80 ea.	**Total** **$59.00**

Total Costs of Surface Work for Assessment on the CW 1-24 claims **$2779.62**