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Geophysical Report on the Longline Property, 2000

Assessment Report for the following Quartz Claims:

Wind 115 – 184; Wind 199 – 240
(YC 18206 – 275) (YC 18276 – 317)

MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY
Whitehorse Mining District
NTS 115N/02
Lat.63° 04', Long.140° 59'

094188

report by

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Barramundi Gold Ltd.

covering work supervised by

Mike Stammers *and* Victor Bonch-Bruevitch

Newmont Gold Co.

for

WHITEHORSE MINING RECORDER

April 2001

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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 $ 11,200.00

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

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Longline Project is located in west-central Yukon along the Yukon-Alaska border, approximately 140 km south-southwest of Dawson City (Figure 1). The claim group consists of 928 quartz claims: 871 owned 100% by Barramundi Gold Ltd. and 57 held under option from the Moosehorn Exploration Program Limited Partnership ("Moosehorn"). The area is accessible year round by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter and during the winter months (February and March) by either of two established winter road routes.

High-grade gold-bearing quartz veins were initially discovered in the Moosehorn Range in the early 1970's. Extensive placer mining and limited bedrock production has taken place since that time. It is conservatively estimated that 1736 kg (54,000 oz) of gold has been extracted from streams within the present Longline claims West of the Moosehorn Range (Kenyon, Swamp, and Soya creeks). A highly successful placer mine continues on the east side of the Range, operated by the Moosehorn Exploration Program Limited Partnership. Portions of the current claim block have been held under quartz claims since the early 1980's, and most streams are held under placer claims.

Since 1996, Barramundi Gold Ltd. has carried out programs of prospecting, geological mapping, trenching, rock sampling, soil sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. Up to 1999, most of the detailed work was concentrated in the central property area, near the known vein occurrences.

This report summarizes geophysical work conducted during the Winter 2000 season. Between February 23rd And March 10th, a detailed airborne magnetometer survey was flown to complement and extend a survey conducted in 1996 (Sears and Heaton, 1997).

2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Longline Property is situated in westernmost Yukon Territory, along the Alaska border approximately 80 km north of Beaver Creek and 140 km SSW of Dawson City. There is a 500m long gravel airstrip on the property which can be used year-round by fixed-wing aircraft, or the area may be accessed by helicopter. Winter road access is via a Canadian route which is available for permitting in alternating years and originates at the Alaska Highway approximately 1.5 km east of the Yukon-Alaska border, or alternatively by a route originating in Alaska, roughly 25 km by highway west of the border. The Canadian winter road is 66 km in length from the highway to the Longline camp, whereas the US route is 43 km long. Both roads are typically opened in early February and closed in late March. Government permits are required for travel along either winter route.

On the property there is a network of hard-packed gravel roads and tracks, allowing access to central portion of the property using 4-wheel drive trucks or all terrain vehicles (ATV's). The northern, eastern, and southern extremes of the property (principally the

"WIND" and "SWEDE" claims) are less accessible, but may be reached on foot, or more favourably by helicopter.

3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

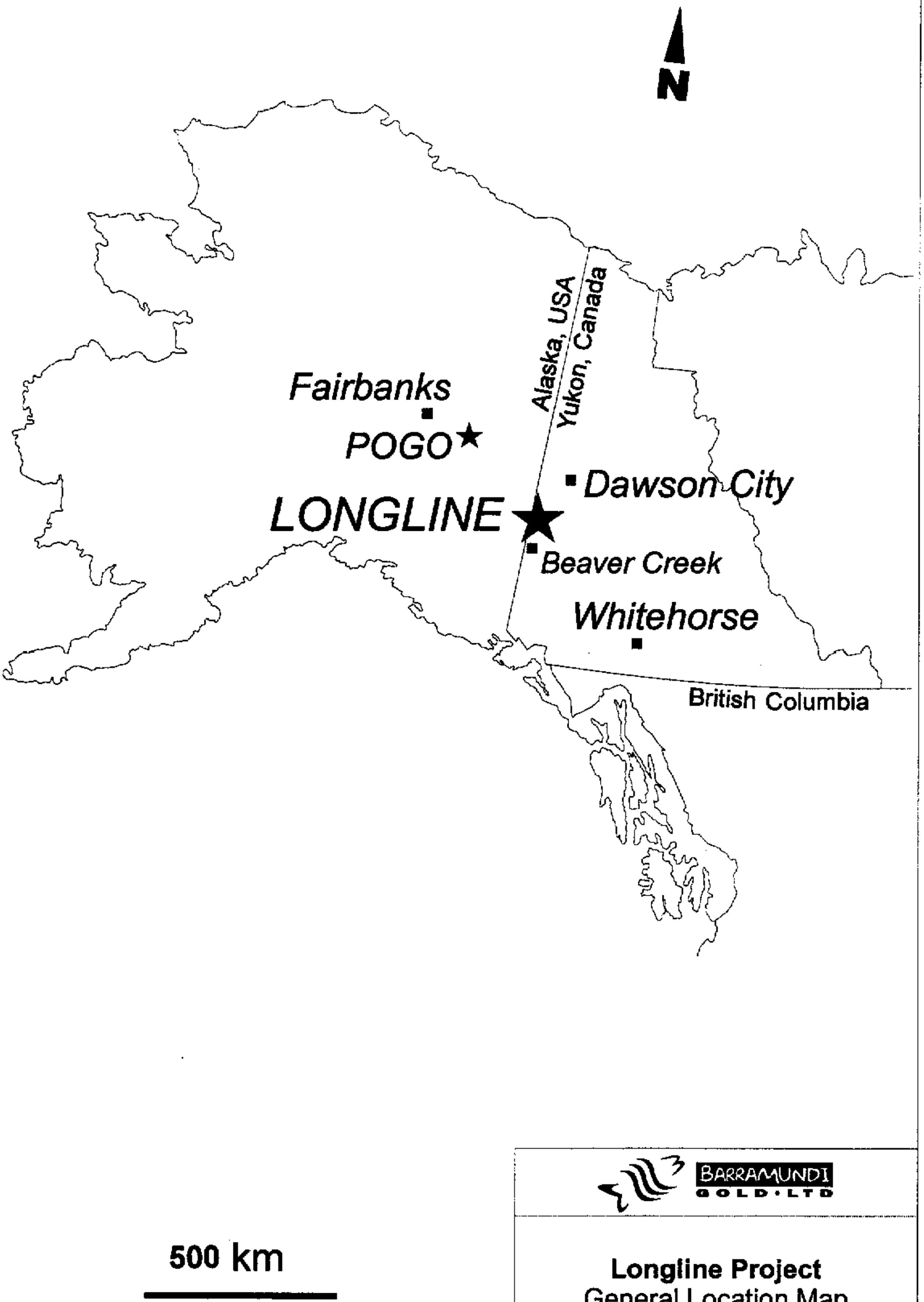
The Longline Property is characterized by rolling hills, generally bounded to the northeast by the Moosehorn Range, a prominent NNW-SSE trending ridge. Elevation ranges from 1353m on the top of the Range, to 600m in the creek valleys in the southern portion of the property. Stream valleys draining the Range are V-shaped below their headwaters, grading into more gentle slopes and broadening out into flat, swampy areas. Above approximately 1200m the vegetation is predominately 1-2m high buckbrush (dwarf birch) and occasional stunted spruce trees. Felsenmeer is widespread above this elevation.

In contrast, below 1200m the area is variably forested, with spruce trees generally dominant on west and north facing slopes, mixed with white birch and aspen, which are dominant on east and south facing slopes. Willow and alder are abundant along the creek valleys. Low-elevation areas are marsh and muskeg.

Permafrost is widespread but discontinuous. It is most prevalent in thickly moss-covered north-facing hill slopes.

4 CLAIM STATUS

The Longline Property consists of a total of 928 quartz claims (full claims and fractions) covering about 150 km^2 (Figure 2). Eight hundred seventy one (871) claims are beneficially owned by Barramundi and have been acquired by staking or by completion of option agreements (Table 1). Fifty-seven (57) additional claims are owned by and optioned from the Moosehorn Exploration Program Limited (Table 2). Tables 1 and 2 record the expiry date of claims based on the assessment work covered by this report, and additional assessment expenditures applied in 2000 (Ritcey et al 2001).



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Longline Project
General Location Map

Figure 1 | Scale as shown

Table 1: Longline project claim status (100% owned by Barramundi)

Claim	Numbers	Grant #	Current Expiry
BAM	22-30	YC08967-975	02-Sept-2005
BEAR	1-10	YC08976-985	02-Sept-2005
	11-16	YC08986-991	02-Sept-2006
	17-18	YC08992-993	02-Sept-2005
BEN	1-2	YB46914-915	1-Feb-2009
	3-4	YB54403-404	1-Feb-2009
DEN	1-3	YB54405-407	31-Dec-2009
FOX	1-4	YB36935-938	09-Jul-2007
FROG	18-19	YC 15333-334	05-Jul-2007
GIT	1-2	YA77840-481	31-Dec-2011
	5-6	YA77844-845	31-Dec-2011
LIN	1-10	YB54408-417	01-Feb-2009
PUD	1-2	YB8074-075	31-Dec-2008
RAG	1-8	YA95122-129	31-Dec-2011
RAN	1-4	YB06123-126	31-Dec-2011
	5-8	YC18046-049	27-Jul-2005
RED	1-8	YA95130-137	31-Dec-2011
SAY	1-3	YB38169-171	01-Feb-2011
SCOT	1-15	YB54544-558	01-Feb-2009
	16-28	YB54559-571	01-Feb-2005
	29	YB54572	01-Feb-2009
	30	YB54573	01-Feb-2005
	31-36	YB54574-578	01-Feb-2009
	37-50	YB54580-593	01-Feb-2005
	51-56	YB54594-599	01-Feb-2009
	57-81	YB54600-624	01-Feb-2005
	82-83	YB54625-626	01-Feb-2009
	84-89	YB54627-632	01-Feb-2005
	90	YB54633	01-Feb-2009
	91	YB54634	01-Feb-2005
	96	YB54639	01-Feb-2005
	97-111	YB54640-654	01-Feb-2009
SEE	1-6	YB38076-081	31-Dec-2007

Claim	Numbers	Grant #	Current Expiry
SWEDE	1-12	YC14158-169	06-Apr-2001
	13-24	YC14170-181	06-Apr-2002
	25-40	YC14182-197	06-Apr-2001
	41-42	YC14198-199	06-Apr-2002
	43-58	YC14200-215	06-Apr-2001
	59-61	YC14216-218	06-Apr-2002
	62-76	YC14219-233	06-Apr-2001
	77-78	YC14234-235	06-Apr-2002
	79-80	YC14236-237	26-Mar-2002
	81-94	YC14238-251	26-Mar-2001
	95-98	YC14252-255	06-Apr-2002
	99-111	YC14256-268	06-Apr-2001
	112-115	YC14269-272	06-Apr-2002
	116-230	YC14273-387	06-Apr-2001
	231-248	YC14388-405	25-Mar-2001
	249-254	YC14406-411	06-Apr-2001
	255-257	YC14412-414	06-Apr-2002
	258-262	YC14415-419	06-Apr-2001
	263-265	YC14420-422	06-Apr-2002
	266-286	YC14423-443	06-Apr-2001
	287-290	YC14444-447	06-Apr-2002
	291-301	YC14448-459	06-Apr-2001
	303-307	YC14460-464	06-Apr-2002
	308-310	YC14465-467	06-Apr-2001
	311-315	YC14468-472	06-Apr-2002
	316-334	YC14473-491	06-Apr-2001
	335-338	YC14492-495	06-Apr-2002
	339-350	YC14496-507	06-Apr-2001
	351-353	YC14508-510	06-Apr-2002
	354-358	YC14511-515	06-Apr-2001
	359-362	YC14516-519	06-Apr-2002
	363-382	YC14520-539	06-Apr-2001
	383-386	YC14540-543	06-Apr-2002
	387-398	YC14544-555	06-Apr-2001
WELL	1-6	YB12664-669	31-Dec-2011

Claim	Numbers	Grant #	Current Expiry
WELL	7-10	YC18050-053	27-Jul-2005
WIND	1-22	YB27350-371	31-Dec-2011
	23-27	YC08994-998	02-Sept-2002
	28-46	YC08999-9017	02-Sept-2002
	51-67	YC09018-034	02-Sept-2005
	68-86	YC09035-053	02-Sept-2002
	87-90	YC09054-057	02-Sept-2002
	91-94	YC09058-061	02-Sept-2002
	95-102	YC09062-069	02-Sept-2005
	103-114	YC090070-081	02-Sept-2002
	115 –184	YC18206-275	18-Nov-2002
	199-240	YC18276-317	18-Nov-2002
WINE	1-8	YB12670-677	7-Dec-2007
WOMP	1-2	YB38198-199	31-Dec-2007
	3-14	YB38200-217	3l-Dec-2008
	15-20	YB38212-217	31-Dec-2007
	21-29	YC18037-045	27-Jul-2005
WON	1-7	YB12678-684	31-Dec-2007
	8	YB38172	31-Dec-2007

Table 2: Longline project claim status (Moosehorn Option)

Claim	Numbers	Grant #	Expiry Date
MAR	1-2	YB54519-520	24-Dec-2008
PIA	1-6	YB54513-518	24-Dec-2008
REEF	1-4	YA78081-084	24-Dec-2008
	5-10	YA82517-522	24-Dec-2008
	11-15	YA97444-448	24-Dec-2008
	16-20	YB08092-096	24-Dec-2008
	21	YB55284	24-Dec-2008
	22-23	YC09106-107	6-Apr-2006
	25-38	YC18702-715	23-Jun-2003
URI	1-12	YC09094-105	6-Oct-2001

5 PREVIOUS WORK SUMMARY

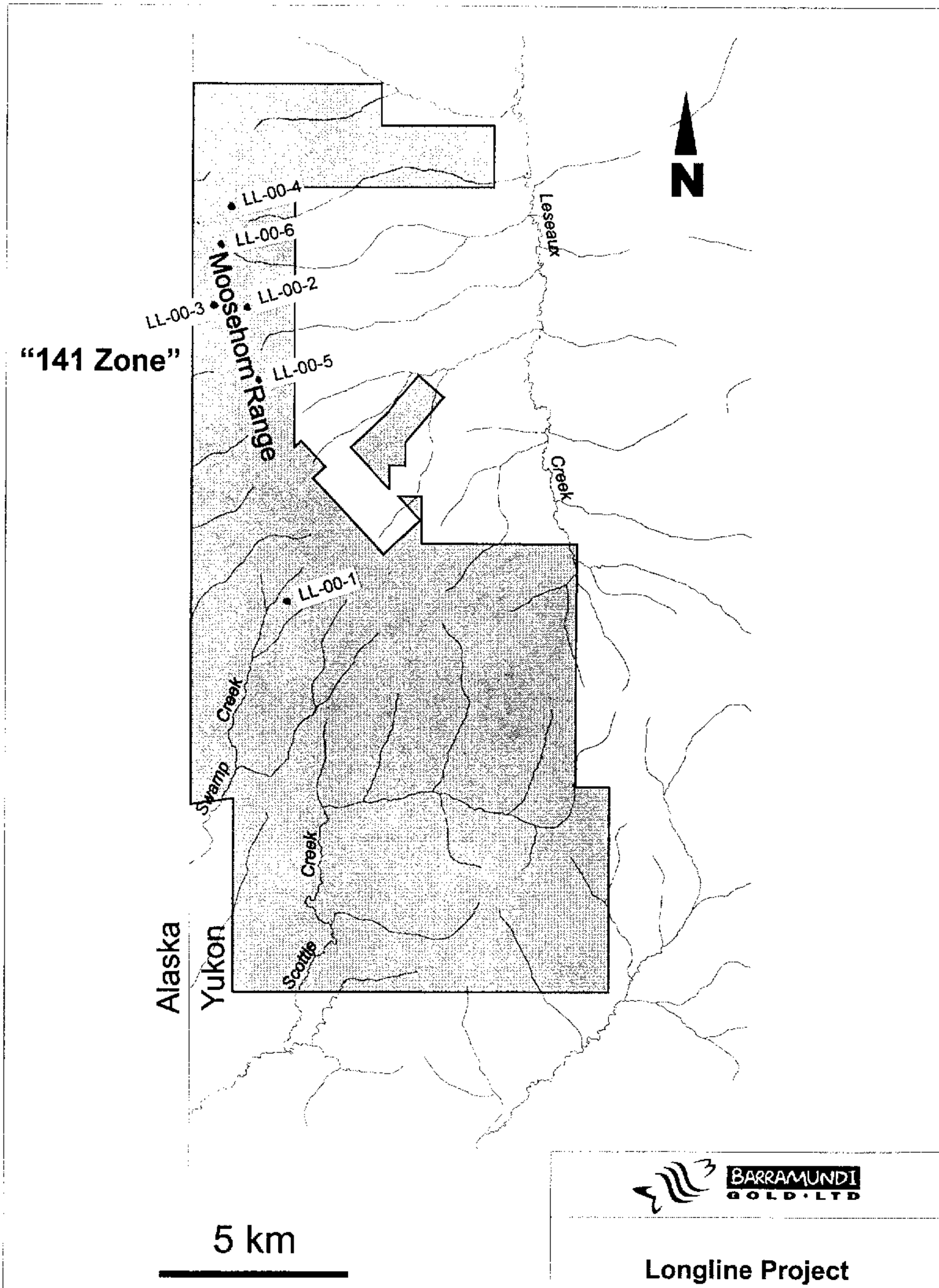
Gold exploration in the Moosehorn Range area began in 1970 with work by Quintana Minerals Ltd. ("Quintana") after the discovery of high-grade gold hosted in quartz veins. Quintana's program consisted of prospecting and geochemical sampling. In 1972, after the original claims lapsed, A. Harman and R.S. Adamson re-staked the area worked by Quintana, and hand trenched portions of the high-grade veins at the top of the Range. Great Bear Mining Ltd. and Claymore Resources Ltd. acquired these claims in 1974 and carried out separate programs of prospecting, mapping, soil sampling, VLF-EM surveying, bulldozer and hand trenching, and diamond drilling (Great Bear – 19 holes, 625m; Claymore – 18 holes, 696m). The Great Bear and Claymore operations identified multiple gold-bearing veins, but drilling results were generally disappointing in terms of vein thickness, continuity, and grade. While prospecting Kenyon Creek ("Discovery Creek" in older reports), a rich pay streak of placer gold was discovered. Claymore ceased bedrock exploration and began placer mining.

The V1 quartz vein was discovered during placer testing on Swamp Creek in 1975. In the early 1980's, G. Hartley staked several of the bedrock gold occurrences on the current Longline claims, including V1 and the GIT vein (Plate 1). From that time until the initiation of the option agreements with Barramundi in 1996, he carried out geological mapping, airtrac drilling, prospecting, and soil sampling. Over the same time period, Ian Warrick staked claims over some of the original vein discoveries near the top of the Moosehorn Range and in the headwaters of Kenyon Creek, where several gold-bearing veins were discovered during placer mining. Bulk sampling and pilot mill processing of these occurrences confirmed rich gold grades (commonly above 80 g/t) over very narrow vein widths.

During the late 1980's, Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. placer mined portions of Swamp and Soya Creeks extracting over 13,000 oz of gold. In 1990, Sikanni Oilfield Construction Ltd. ("Sikanni") began placer mining on portions of Swamp, Soya, and Kenyon Creeks. Sikanni eventually began a small-scale bedrock mining operation, excavating parts of V1 and V2. Approximately 4500 tonnes of vein material were processed, yielding 3225 oz gold for a recovered grade of 22 g/t. Sikanni ceased hardrock mining in 1996.

Geological mapping, trenching, rock sampling, and soil sampling were carried out by Barramundi in 1996. A high-resolution aeromagnetic survey totalling 839 line km was also flown. The aeromagnetic survey showed the major veins V1, V2, and V3 to lie near the intersection of a major N-S trending linear magnetic low with a secondary northeast-trending magnetic low. Several areas with anomalous gold in soils were shown to occur along the prominent N-S magnetic low.

Fieldwork in the 1998 season included the establishment of a 1.5 km x 3.0 km soil sampling grid centred on the system of mineralized quartz veins in Swamp Creek. Geophysical ground surveys (induced polarization, horizontal loop electromagnetic, and ground magnetometer, all totalling 16.5km) were conducted over part of the grid. The IP survey indicated several chargeability highs, which were interpreted to represent zones of sulphide mineralization. The soil geochemistry program outlined a large gold-arsenic anomaly outside of the area of known gold mineralization, and bedrock trenching was carried



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Longline Project
Claim Area

Figure 2 Scale as shown

out on soil geochemical targets and on vein occurrences. In addition to surface sampling, four diamond drill holes totalling 214m verified the down-dip extension of the high-grade V2 vein

During 1999, Barramundi undertook several programs of line-cutting, prospecting, mapping, soil geochemistry, stream sediment sampling, IP surveying, and diamond drilling. Prospecting, soil sampling, and stream sampling covered most parts of the property outside the central area of more detailed work. Grid soil sampling was extended east of the Au-As anomaly outlined by the 1998 survey, and a 51 km gradient IP survey, with additional infill work, was completed over the entire cut-line grid area. Grid soil results in 1999 indicated additional anomalies which are not associated with any known mineralization and constitute significant new exploration targets.

In 1999, exposures of the V1, V2, V3, and SC1 veins were systematically mapped and sampled. Diamond drilling totalling 553 m in 22 holes was completed in order to define the extent, grade, and thickness of the V2 vein.

In September 1999, 21 drill targets were identified and selected by interpretation of IP sections and Au-As soil geochemistry data. A program of 12 holes totalling 2095 metres was completed. Two high-grade quartz veins were intersected in drill holes sited to test a surface geochemical soil anomaly and a deeper moderately high chargeability response. Most holes targeting IP chagebility anomalies intersected multiple zones of quartz-sericite-sulphide (± Fe-carbonate) phyllic alteration over width ranging between 0.10m and 0.20m. These alteration zones typically contain between 100 and 300 ppb gold, but individual zones have assayed as high as 2.23 g/t over 1.00m and 3.19 g/t over 0.27m.

Prospecting, reconnaissance- and follow-up soil sampling, and stream sediment sampling covered most parts of the property outside the central grid area in 1999. A large As (± Sb ± Bi ± Au) soil anomaly was identified by wide-spaced grid soil sampling in 1999 and 2000 in the northern property area, along the extension of the prominent N-S magnetic lineament (Ritcey et al, 2001). This anomalous area, termed the "141 Zone", extends west to the Yukon-Alaska border (Longitude 141 deg. West) and formed the main focus of exploration efforts in 2000.

6 GEOLOGY

Most of the Longline Property is underlain by variably weathered massive to locally foliated biotite-hornblende granodiorite. This generally uniform lithological unit contains Fe-rich metasedimentary and/or igneous inclusions and is intruded by smaller granitoid bodies that underlie the Moosehorn Range proper. These diverse granitoid units include hornblende porphyritic diorite, equigranular granodiorite, feldspar porphyritic granodiorite, and quartz monzonite. Collectively, these units are interpreted to form a composite intrusion, or to represent multiple magmatic episodes. The more mafic units (especially porphyries) are more concentrated along the NNW – SSE axis of the Moosehorn Range, which has a relatively high magnetic field strength (Plate 1; Sears and Heaton, 1997; Rutter, 1999).

In the central property area, the coarse-grained granodiorite is locally intruded by a variety of dykes ranging in composition from diorite to granodiorite to rhyolite. In several areas, dykes of porphyritic granodiorite and and rhyolite dykes are cut by major gold-bearing veins.

Near the northernmost claims boundary, approximately along UTM 7000 000 N, the predominantly granodiorite body is in inferred contact with orthogneiss (Templeman-Kluit, 1973).

Mafic dykes (predominantly andesite, with some lamprophyres) have been noted over a wide area of the Longline property, and cut all other units, including quartz veins. These fine-grained dykes may be correlative with porphritic intrusive and volcanic units that are exposed on the most south-easterly part of the property and constitute the youngest known rocks in the Longline area.

7 AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY

7.1 Introduction and Methodology

While the Longline claims were under option to Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd., a helicopter-borne magnetometer survey was flown by Newmont Gold Company over the property and adjacent areas during the period of February 23rd to March 10th , 2000. The main areas of the Longline property covered by the new survey are the WIND 23-114 claims staked by Barramundi in 1998, the SWEDE 1–398 claims staked in 1999 and the WIND 115–184 and 199–240 claims staked in 2000. The survey, totalling 1,512 line–kilometres, was flown utilizing Newmont's Rapid Mapping System (NRMS), installed in a Bell 206 aircraft operated by Capital Helicopters of Whitehorse. The survey lines were oriented east-west (true), with a line spacing of 100 metres and a nominal terrain clearance of 60 metres for the helicopter and 30 metres for the towed magnetometer bird.

The NRMS navigation system relies on the GPS system of satellites for navigation and positioning. It is backed up by an inertial guidance system (INS) in areas of poor GPS information. A Magnavox GPS Engine and antenna are mounted onboard the aircraft to monitor position. A Magellan MBS-1 was stationed on the ground, at the Barramundi camp, in order to record GPS base-station data. The data from the GPS base-station are combined with data from the helicopter mobile GPS to provide differentially corrected navigation information every 1.0 seconds.

A plan of survey lines is installed in the navigation computer. The path to the commencement of a survey line is indicated to the pilot on a navigation screen. The pilot is guided by the navigation system to follow the correct path and terrain clearance and is then guided to follow each flight line in sequence. Air speed and flight direction are monitored in a back-up inertial guidance system, and this system provides short-term guidance where the GPS fails. The survey line number is recorded whenever the aircraft follows a designated survey line. Ground clearance is measured using a King 10A radar altimeter. Barometric elevation and air speed are also measured using a pitot tube and propeller mounted on the outside of the aircraft.

The magnetic field is measured with a potassium vapour magnetometer developed and constructed by Dr. Bonch-Bruevich at the State Optical Institute in St. Petersburg. The magnetometer is towed below the helicopter at the end of a 30 metres cable. Readings are recorded every 0.1 second.

A Newmont-manufactured base magnetometer is used to record the magnetic field at a location near the centre of the survey. Readings from the base magnetometer are used to correct for diurnal fluctuations encountered during survey flights. The base magnetometer was located in a low-gradient magnetic region near the centre of the survey, at the Barramundi camp.

Raw flight-line data are downloaded from the data acquisition system for processing in the field. Recovered flight paths are viewed with the aid of a laptop computer and any portions of flight lines that are out of specifications are edited. The base-station GPS files are obtained from the base unit and differential corrections calculated and applied to the mobile GPS data. Raw magnetic profiles from the Potassium Magnetometer are viewed on a PC screen, and any data defects are removed manually or through the use of a de-spiking routine. Magnetic field data downloaded from the base magnetometer are used to apply diurnal corrections to the survey data.

The corrected magnetic data are gridded (at 50 metres) using a minimum curvature gridding routine. If necessary, minor flight-line effects are removed with the application of a decorrugation filter. Colour images of the magnetic field and its derivatives are created using Newmont's proprietary software, and output as bitmaps to be used in a variety of software packages.

7.2 Results and Interpretation

Merged results of the 1996 and 2000 airborne magnetic surveys covering claims beneficially held by Barramundi Gold Ltd. are presented in Plate 1. The overall 2000 survey boundaries extended considerably beyond the Longline claims group, to cover Yukon Quartz claims under option to Newmont from other parties and claims held by Newmont in Alaska.

The broadest-scale magnetic features identified from the 1996 survey are continued in the areas covered by the 2000 survey. In general, magnetic field strength has a very strong positive correlation to topography. Throughout the southern half of the enlarged survey area, broad magnetic highs correspond with high ground of the southeastern Moosehorn Range and the roughly east-west ridge of Halfnail Hill on the "Swede" claims. So far as is known from limited mapping and sampling, these higher elevations are underlain principally by fresh granitic rocks. The broad east-west valley of Scottie Creek, smaller creek valleys, and the flatter areas of muskeg on the southwestern "Swede" claims all have relatively low magnetic field strength, relative to the higher elevations that surround them. NE-trending linear magnetic lows, interpreted as fault zones in the central property area (Rutter, 1999), are not prominent in the southern part of the extended survey area.

A major deviation from the property-wide correlation between topography and total field strength is the generally low magnetic field recorded in the 141 Zone, which covers the ridge and western flanks of the Moosehorn Range from approximately 6992 000 UTM North to 7000 000 North. In the 141 Zone, the magnetic field strength varies considerably, but is typically 100 to 200 nT lower than surrounding areas of similar elevation and geology. This large magnetic low, which coincides with areas of anomalous soil geochemistry in the 141 Zone, is a large, first-order geophysical anomaly.

A north- to north-northwest trending linear zone of negative magnetic anomalies extends across the western Longline claims from UTM 6980 000N / 502 700E to 7020 000N / 500 000E. Compared to somewhat irregular patterns in the central property area covered by the original 1996 survey, the prominent anomalies are sharply linear across the 141 Zone.

Over much of its 22 km length, this prominent magnetic lineament consists of two subparallel anomalies. In the central property area, the magnetic low lies along the valleys of Swamp Creek and the Airport Pup tributary, whereas in much of the area covered by the new survey (primarily the 141 Zone) it has a subtle but distinguishable negative topographic expression. The western part of the anomaly pair corresponds to small notches in the NE-SW secondary ridges along the west flanks of the Moosehorn Range. This western feature is interpreted as subvertical to steeply west-dipping, based on minor assymetries of its surface trace. In the 141 Zone, the eastern part of the negative anomaly pair lies just west of the ridge crest of the Moosehorn Range, and therefore it also has a negative topographic expression. The overall magnetic lineament is considered to represent a structural zone, partly intruded by mafic dykes (Rutter, 1999).

Over much of its length in the 141 Zone, the eastern magnetic lineament exhibits a distinct magnetic dipole. This dipole is initially readily interpreted as a shallowly east-dipping reverse-polarized dyke. The surface trace of the feature is not deflected by topography, however, and is therefore considered to be subvertical. The presence of abundant subvertical mafic dykes in the dipole area has been confirmed by diamond drilling (Ritcey et al, 2001). The apparent dipole may be the result of parallel, closely spaced normal- and reverse-polarized dykes, or of the close spatial arrangement of reversely polarized dykes immediately west of relatively fresh granodiorite along the ridge crest of the Moosehorn Range. NNW-trending magnetic lineaments in the 141 Zone are secondary features which do not constitute exploration targets. Mapping of trenches and vein exposures in the central property area shows that north-trending mafic dykes postdate vein emplacement and are not related to gold mineralization.

Northeast-trending linear magnetic lows are well developed in the 141 Zone. Many of them are coincident with stream valleys, and are interpreted to be fault structures. Several generations of soil surveys have identified multiple NE linear trends in anomalous Au, As, Bi, Sb, and Ag (Sears, 1999, Sears et al 2000, Ritcey et al, 2001). There is limited evidence from drilling (e.g. DDH LL00-01) that these NE magnetic lineaments coincide with widespread and strong hydrothermal alteration. Many magnetic-structural-geochenical lineaments represent targets that have not yet been substantially tested for gold mineralization. In the central property area, at least some post-mineral faults in this orientation have been noted and mapped.

The area underlain by gneissic rocks, generally above approximately 7000 000 UTM North, has a distinct east-west magnetic texture which is parallel to the strike of the gneissic foliation mapped by Templeman-Kluit (1973) in this area. Drainage patterns in this gneissic domain are also generally east-west, in contrast to the NE patterns in the 141 Zone.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A major highlight of the 1999 and 2000 exploration programs was the identification and partial delineation of a large, As ± Sb ± Bi ± Au soil anomaly in the 141 Zone on the central WIND claims. This anomalous zone encompasses roughly 20 km^2 and is open to expansion with further sampling. In addition to anomalous soil geochemistry, the 141 Zone is a large, negative magnetic anomaly, and is a first-rank priority target for further mineral exploration. Five widely-spaced drill holes, sited primarily on multielement soil anomalies, were completed in the area in 2000 (Ritcey et al, 2001). The results of soil sampling, airborne surveying, and diamond drilling in the 141 Zone warrant further exploration efforts.

Within the 141 Zone, northeast-trending linear magnetic lows are well developed, and represent targets that have not yet been substantially tested for gold mineralization. Grid soil surveys have also identified multiple linear northeast geochemical trends. Any magnetic-structural lineaments that coincide with soil anomalies must be considered as high-priority drill targets.

Structural concepts from the aeromag survey are very preliminary, and the data should be interpreted in detail by a skilled and experienced geophysicist. This further interpretation must incorporate all data from the soil surveys and exploration drilling, and should be completed in conjunction with ground based structural mapping and air photo interpretation. Any further aeromagnetic surveys flown in the Longline property or similar terrains should incorporate gamma-ray spectroscopic surveying. Above and beyond the costs for a helicopter-borne aeromagnetic survey, the additional expense to operate one additional instrument set is minimal. Particularly in a district of very limited bedrock exposure, spectroscopic data would likely prove extremely useful in delineation of igneous contacts, structural zones, and areas of hydrothermal alteration that are vitally important to exploration for intrusion-related gold mineralization.

9 SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION EXPENSES

The Winter 2000 field season included the airborne magnetic survey described in the preceding text. A summary of the costs is outlined in **Table 3**, "Summary Table of Airborne Survey Expenses". All of this work is deemed "assessable" as it was performed on valid claims held in good standing. In excess of **$34,803** was spent on the Longline Project during this exploration program.

Table 3: Summary Table of Airborne Survey Expenses

Field Survey			
Pro-rated survey cost			$33,560.00
Cost per kilometre =	$80.00		
Report Preparation			
Geologist's Wages	(6 days)		$1200.00
Miscellaneous Supplies			$43.00
		Total:	**$34,803.00**

10 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David Ritcey, with business address of:
Barramundi Gold Ltd.
204 – 595 Howe Street, Box 25
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T5

and residential address:
8-2636 Yukon Street
Vancouver, BC V5Y 3P8

do hereby certify that:

1. I am a practising geologist.

2. I hold a M.Sc degree in Earth Sciences-Geology from Memorial University of Newfoundland and a B.A. degree in Geology from Dalhousie University.

3. I have been employed in my profession since 1987.

4. I am the principal author of this report, which is based on work conducted by or for Barramundi Gold Ltd.

David Ritcey

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., 27 APRIL, 2001

11 REFERENCES

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NOTICE

THIS MAP IS ISSUED AS A PRELIMINARY GUIDE FOR WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT WILL ACCEPT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, INACCURACIES OR OMISSIONS WHATSOEVER.

SEE ADJACENT MAP SHEET(S) EDGES FOR ADJOINING MINERAL CLAIMS NOT SHOWN ON THIS MAP

SHEET 115N-2

QUARTZ

SCALE , 1/2 MILE to 1 INCH

FT 1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500 FT

115N-7	115N-8
115N-2	115N-1
115K-15	115K-16

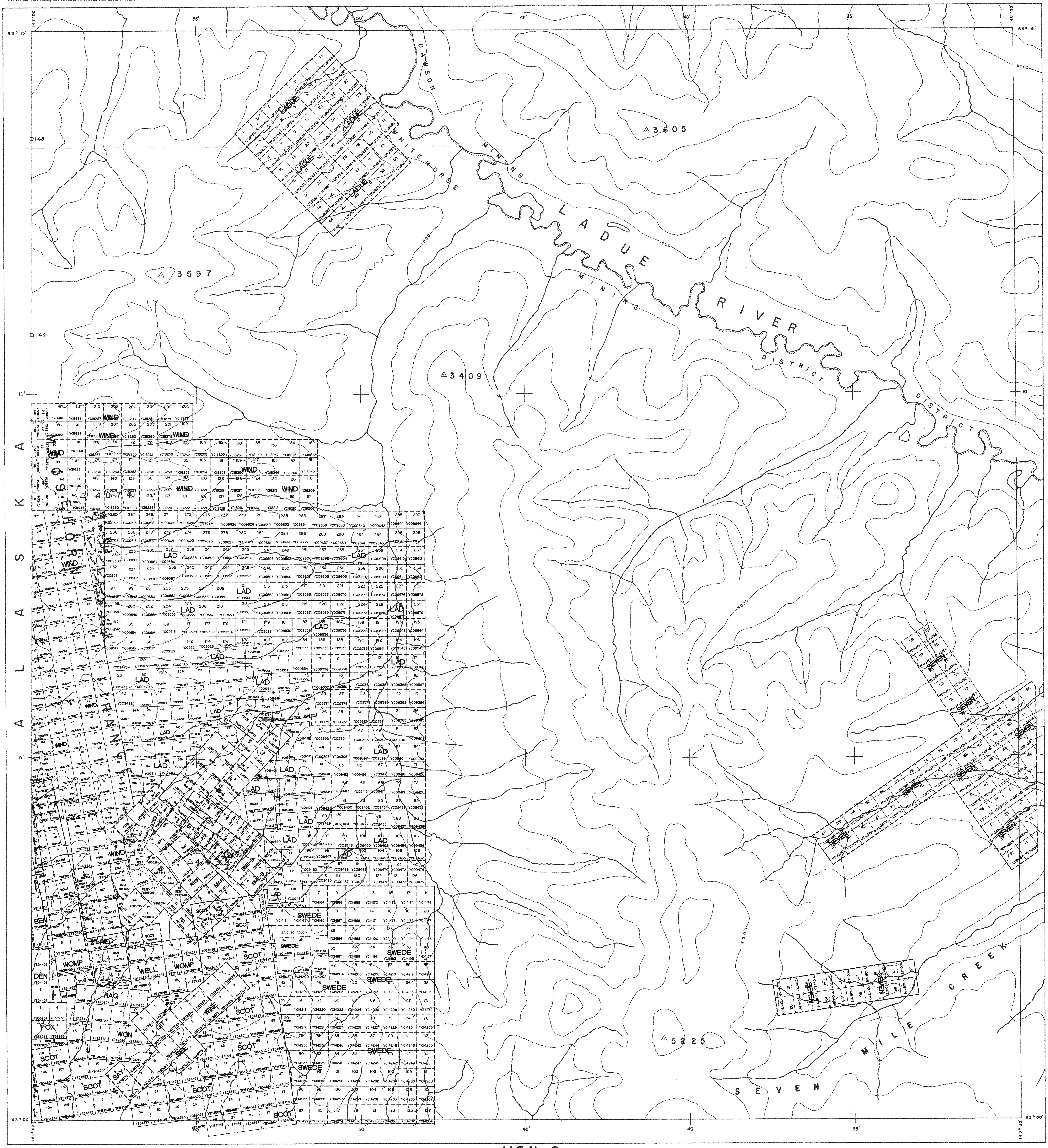
ALASKA

094188

DFN (DAWSON FIRST NATION) A.K.A. TRONDEK HWECHIN FIRST NATION

NOV 1, 2000

WHITEHORSE/DAWSON MINING DISTRICT



115N-2

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Survey Operators: DIGHEM (1996) & Newmont (2000)
Line Direction: EW
Line Spacing: 100m
Sensor Height: 30m
Navigation: GPS
Flight Platform: Helicopter

DATA PROCESSING

Flight Line Recovery, Diurnal Corr., Aircraft Compensation, Heading Corr.

Gridding @30m with Minimum Curvature, FFT Pole Reduction, Contouring.

CONTOUR INTERVAL
-200 to 350 CI = 20.0 nT

Illumination: N @ 45deg
Coloration: Normalized

LOCATION INFORMATION

Map Boundaries:

UTM
499500 - 511000 mE
6979500 - 7008700 mN

Map Projection: NAD 27 Zone 7N

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

094188

0 500 1000 1500 M
SCALE 1:30000

0 2000 4000 6000 Ft
SCALE 1:30000

BARRAMUNDI GOLD LTD.

LONGLINE PROJECT

COMPILED AEROMAGNETICS
POLE REDUCED TOTAL FIELD
PLATE 1.