CME

ASSESSMENT REPORT

PROSPECTING AND ROCK SAMPLING
on the
CHAR 1-43 CLAIMS
(YC18781 - YC18823)
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada

NTS 105D/3, 4
Latitude: 60°10'
Longitude: 135°30'

for

TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.
2130-21331 Gordon Way
Richmond, BC, V6B 2W5

by

Christopher O. Naas, *P.Geo.*
CME Consulting Ltd.
2130-21331 Gordon Way
Richmond, BC, V6B 2W5

February 1, 2002

094261

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 $ _____.

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

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 $ 8600.00 .

M. B

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

SUMMARY

The CHAR claims are located in the southwestern Yukon Territory west of the Wheaton River, and shown on Yukon Quartz and Placer sheet 105D/3 and D/4. The claims comprise the westernmost part of Tagish Lake Gold Corp.'s Skukum Property which also covers the known precious metal deposits at Mt. Skukum, Skukum Creek and Goddell Gully. Access is limited to helicopter or foot from the existing 4WD roads near the Skukum Creek deposit.

The claims cover the boundary of three major lithologic units of the area, the Proterozoic to Paleozoic(?) Nisling Assemblage metamorphic rocks (schist, gneiss, quartzite, rare marble), the Jura-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex intrusives (granodiorite to diorite), and the Eocene Skukum Group volcanics (andesite, rhyolite) of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex. Little outcrop exists (probably <20% of surface exposure) and slopes are covered in talus and felsenmeer.

The 2001 exploration of these claims consisted of a helicopter-supported base camp established near the Charleston cirque and prospecting and rock sampling to relocate and confirm historical sampling results at the major occurrences, namely the Rumba, Watusi, Twist, Charleston and Charleston Extension. The latter four appear to be all structurally and genetically related, though the Watusi and Twist occur within the Nisling metamorphics and Charleston and Extension occur within the Coast Plutonic Complex granodiorites.

Sampling at the Watusi vein returned 6.50 g/t Au and 152.7 g/t Ag. To the south, along strike, at the Twist Zone, sampling also returned significant values of 3.80 g/t Au and 5.8 g/t Ag and at the Rumba Zone, off the main Charleston trend, sampling returned highs of 5.78 g/t Au and 245.5 g/t Ag. These results confirm the historical anomalous results obtained from these occurrences.

The Charleston vein is, to date, the most important and best exposed precious metal occurrence in the area and also has returned the most significant sample results. Samples taken from the vein during 2001 returned values up to 222.07 g/t Au and 6135.5 g/t Ag. To the south, the Charleston vein is covered by talus and felsenmeer at the Charleston Extension. Surface float sampling however confirms the presence of significant precious metal mineralization in the area, along the presumed strike of the vein with results of 13.36 g/t Au and 108.0 g/t Ag from quartz vein float material.

All the visited occurrences other than the Rumba Zone appear to be structurally related, and display a common style of mineralization confirmed by their geochemical signature. Enrichment of the veins appears to occur consistently at or near the intersection of shallow dipping west-northwest structural trend and the steeply dipping westerly right lateral structural trend.

Surface geological mapping and trenching is recommended along the Charleston trend. High priority targets are recommended to be drilled to test the down dip extensions of the high gold values discovered in surface sampling.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report has been prepared on behalf of Tagish Lake Gold Corp. (TLG), for fulfillment of assessment requirements for the CHAR 1-43 Quartz Mineral Claims situated in the Whitehorse Mining District of Yukon Territory.

The work program was carried out from a helicopter accessed base camp from August 6 to August 14, 2001. CME Consulting Ltd. carried out fieldwork under the supervision of Christopher O. Naas, *P.Geo.*

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

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The CHAR 1-43 mineral claims are located in the southwestern part of the Yukon near the eastern limit of the Boundary Ranges. Elevation of the claims area varies from 1525 metres to 2210 metres, all of which is above timberline (Figure 1).

The claims form a part of the larger Tagish Lake Gold Corp. holdings in and around the Mount Skukum area. The claims straddle the common boundary of NTS map sheets 105D/3 and D/4 and are centred on 60°10'N, 135°30'W.

The claims can be accessed by all weather road from Whitehorse to the TLG underground facility at Skukum Creek and hence by four wheel access to within three kilometres foot access. Alternately, the area can be reached by helicopter from the end of the road access or directly from Whitehorse airport which is 65 kilometres to the north-northwest.

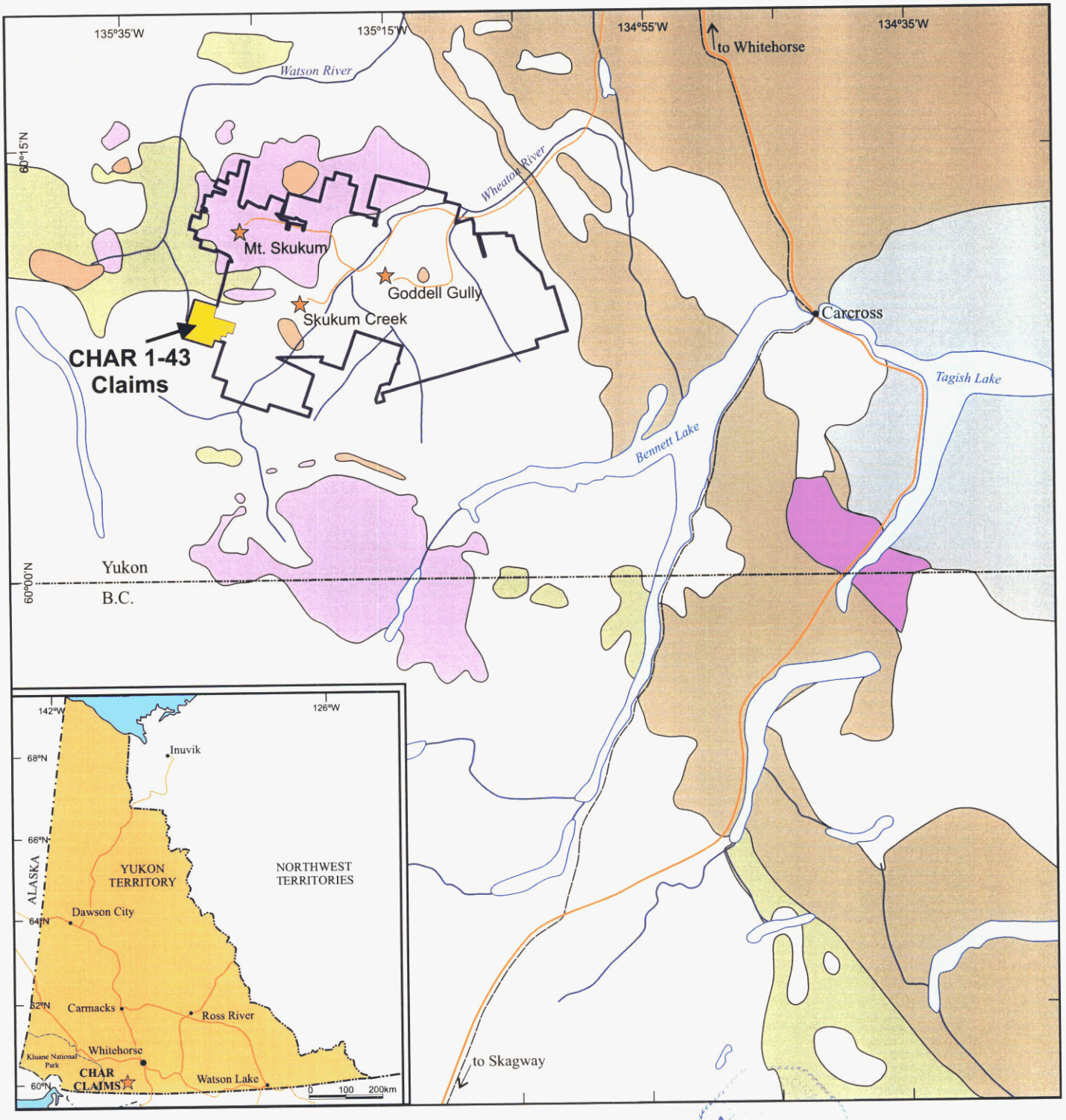
1.2 TITLE

As of the date of this report, claim status is as follows:

Claim Name	Grant Number	Ownership	Expiry Date
CHAR 1–43	YC18781 – 18823	C. Naas	August 8, 2003*

(*-pending approval by Mining Recorder)

The CHAR 1-43 claims were originally staked by C. Naas as agent for Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. (now TLG), but as of the date of this report, the CHAR 1-43 claims have not been transferred to TLG. A map of the claims is presented in Figure 2.



LEGEND

GEOLOGY

Tertiary
- Skukum Group volcanics
- Skukum Group rhyolite

Cretaceous
- Coast Plutonic Complex: granodiorite
- Mt Nansen Group: volcanics

Triassic to Jurassic
- Lewes River and Laberge Groups

Permian
- Cache Creek Group

Paleozoic or Older
- Nisling Assemblage: metamorphics

SYMBOLS
- Geological contact
- Deposit location
- Town
- River and lake
- Highway
- Road
- Railway
- Property outline
- International border
- Provincial/territorial border

0 5 10km

C. O. NAAS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

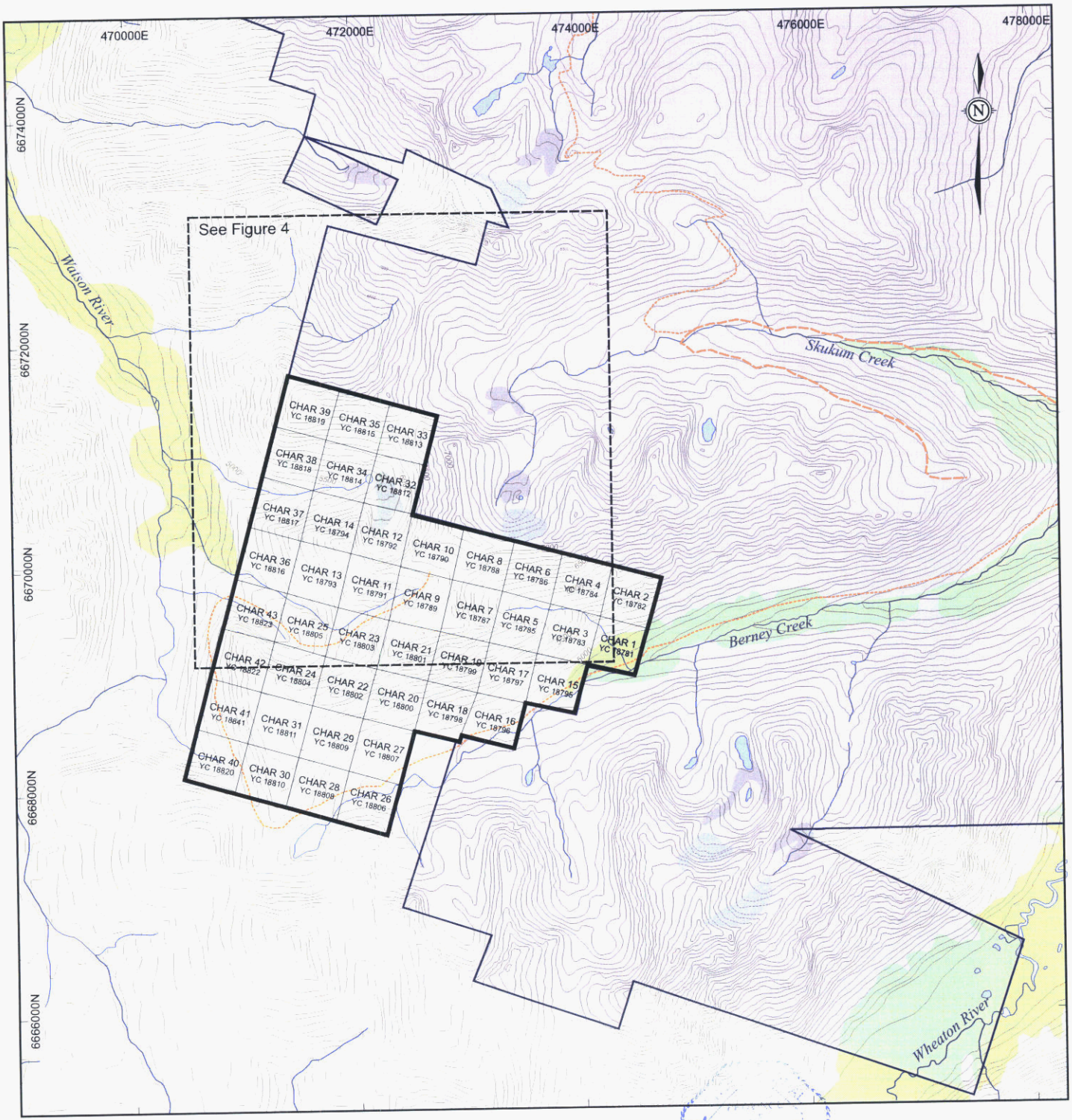
TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.

LOCATION AND REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

Skukum Project
Whitehorse M.D., Yukon Territory, Canada

Project No:	CP56A	By:	GD, CK
Scale:	~1:400,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	1	Date:	February 2002

CME



LEGEND

- CHAR 1 YC 18781 — Claim name and grant number
- Other Skukum Property claims
- 5000 — Topographic contour (100' interval)
- River and lake
- 4WD access
- ATV or foot access only

0 1km

NTS 105D3, 4
UTM Zone 8 North

C. O. NAAS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.

CLAIM MAP
CHAR 1 - 43 Claims

Skukum Project
Whitehorse M.D., Yukon Territory, Canada

Project No:	CP56A	By:	TV
Scale:	1:50,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	2	Date:	February 2002

CME

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following regional geology section of the Wheaton River area is drawn from C. Hart and J.Radloff, Open File 1990-4. A simpified regional geology map is presented in Figure 1.

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 Plutonic Complex intrude these terranes throughout, particularly in the west and central areas.

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 Group) 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 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 Volcanic 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 Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex has evolved and been refined over time. The following terminology is based on the most recent 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.

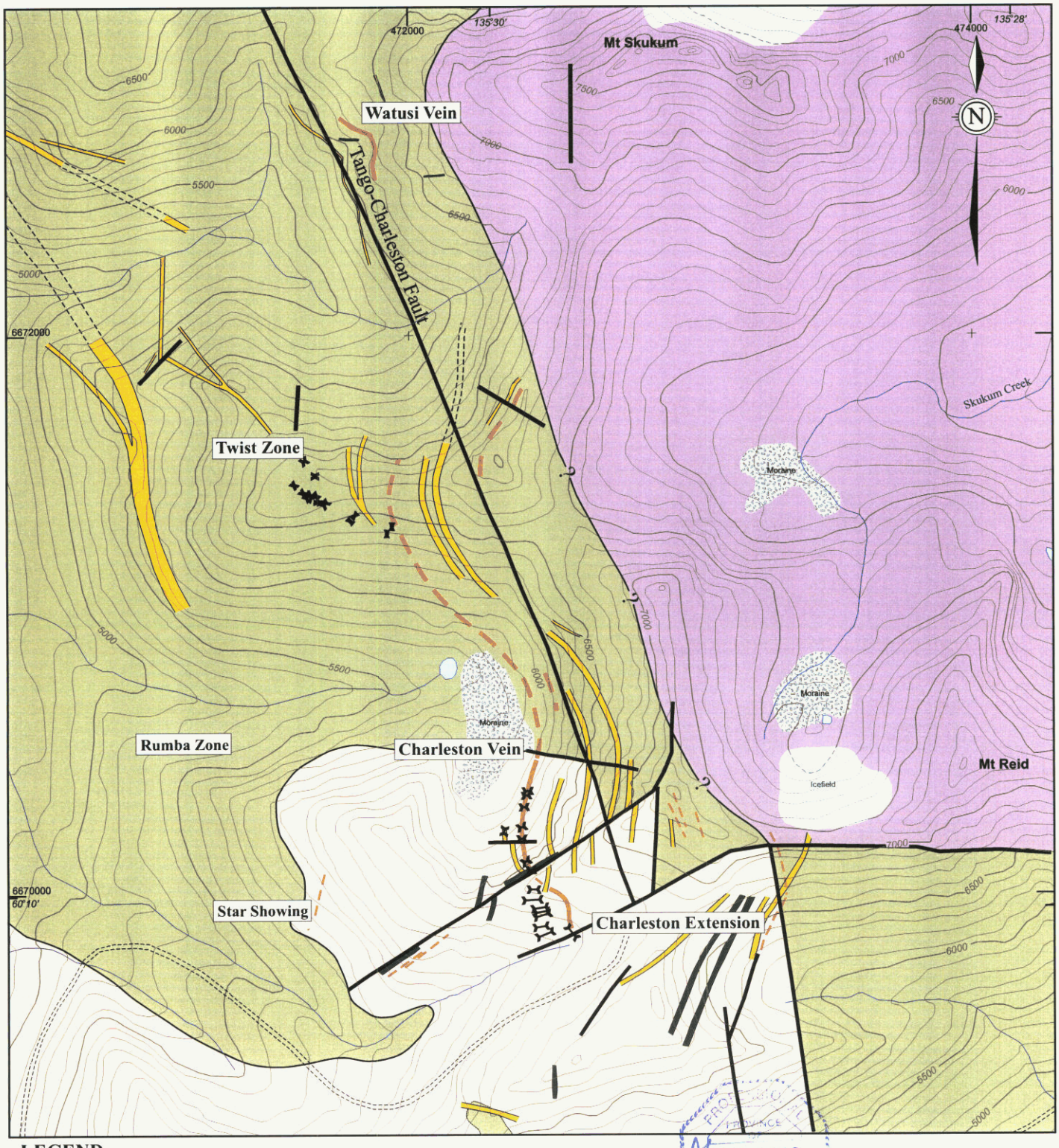
3.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The project area is underlain by three predominant geologic units: the Eocene Mt. Skukum Caldera Complex; the Jura-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex; and the Proterozoic to Paleozoic(?) Nisling Assemblage (Figure 3).

Recent sediments cover approximately 70% of the project area. The glaciofluvial components are tens of meters thick and fill the valley floors. Felsenmeer of up to 10 metres thick cover the mountaintops.

The Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex sequence is exposed in the northeastern quarter of the area. It is underlain by an unconformable heterolithic conglomerate derived from basement lithologies. The conglomerate is immediately overlain by intermediate lapilli tuffs and subsequently by rhyodacitic to dacitic flows and epiclastics and breccias. Numerous radiating early andesitic and later rhyolitic dykes cut older surrounding lithologies.

The Cretaceous intrusives of dioritic to granodioritic composition underlie the southern half of the area of interest. The intrusives are medium grained, equigranular with varying amounts of hornblende, locally to dioritic composition. This unit intrudes the Nisling basement metamorphics and is in uncomformable or fault contact with them and the younger Mt. Skukum Complex.



LEGEND

GEOLOGY

Tertiary (Skukum Group)

- Rhyolite dykes
- Andesite dykes
- Andesite, dacite tuffs and flows

Cretaceous

- Coast Plutonic Complex - granodiorite, quartz diorite

Proterozoic to Paleozoic(?)

- Nisling Assemblage - mica schist

SYMBOLS

- Vein - defined, approximate
- Contact - defined, approximate
- Contact - unknown type
- Fault
- 4WD road
- Adit
- Historical trench

0 400m

NTS 105D3, 4
UTM Zone 8 North

TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.

GEOLOGY MAP
Charleston Trend

Skukum Project
Whitehorse M.D., Yukon, Canada

Project No:	CP56A	By:	AGCI, BB
Scale:	1:20,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	3	Date:	February 2002

CME

The Proterozoic to Paleozoic(?) Nisling Terrane underlies the northwestern quarter of the area of interest. It comprises sedimentary derived schists and phyllites, volcanic greenstones and amphibolites and granitic gneisses. Remnant sedimentary units include variously altered quartzites of variable purity and limestone units with attendant skarn locally. The basement package is hosted within a northwesterly trending synclinorium.

The entire package has been structurally overprinted by the northwesterly trending regional transcurrent fabric. The later block faulting and dilation was instrumental in creating the conduits for the preferential emplacement of mineralized veins. These large subvertical features are subsequently cut by a number of caldera related radiating fractures and joints which are in turn cut and displaced by later stage subvertical to vertical southeasterly trending right lateral faults.

4.0 WORK HISTORY

The area of the current CHAR claims has been the subject of numerous exploration efforts over many years. The earliest work between the early 1900's and 1950's was focussed on the Charleston vein and culminated in the claim(s) covering the main vein area being surveyed and taken to lease in 1954. Exploration during this time primarily consisted of the driving of two adits, as well as reports of trenching.

Extensive preliminary surface exploration over the entire Charleston trend was carried out following the discovery and subsequent development of the Mt. Skukum gold mine in the early 1980's by Agip (Canada) Ltd. ("Agip") and Total Erickson Ltd. (later Total Energold).

In 1984 the Charleston Mining Lease was optioned to Shakwak Exploration Co. ("Shakwak") who also staked claims surrounding the Lease. Work consisted of rehabilitation of old trenches as well as excavation of several new ones (Shakwak, 1985). Mapping, sampling and further trenching was carried out from 1985-1989 by Shakwak with joint venture partners Island Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. (1987-88) and Total Energold (1988-89). Total Energold extensively sampled the vein on surface over its exposed strike length in 1988 and rehabilitated the adits in 1989 (Borntraeger, 1990).

The Watusi area to the north appears to have been staked in 1979 by the NAT Joint Venture (Armco Mining Exploration and Chevron Canada Ltd.). Limited information is available.

Agip (re)staked the Watusi area as well as the Twist and Rumba zones in 1983-1984 and joint ventured the claims with Kerr-Addison Mines Ltd. ("Kerr-Addison"). Kerr-Addison performed grid-controlled geochemical surveys and contour sampling throughout the area in 1985-1986. In 1987, the claims returned to Agip, who in turn optioned them to Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Ltd. ("PTO"). PTO mapped and sampled and carried out ground geophysical surveys, as well as staked further claims in the area. The following year, half the claims were returned to Agip.

No further work was carried out after 1989, until 1997 when Omni Resources staked the DUKE claims over the Twist Zone, over which limited rock sampling was carried out (Omni, corporate files, 1997).

In 2000, the Charleston Mining Lease lapsed and TLG (then Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc.) restaked the area as the current CHAR 1-43 claims, consolidating what has historically been a complex land position for the first time.

5.0 CURRENT WORK

The 2001 exploration program was carried out by a two man team based in a helicopter established field camp on the small tarn north of the Charleston workings. The work consisted of confirmation rock sampling and GPS surveying of the Charleston and related occurrences. A total of 50 grab and chip samples and 1 stream sediment sample were collected from August 6 to August 14, 2001.

All samples collected were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, BC for multi-element analysis and gold geochem analysis. Samples returning greater than or equal to 900 ppb gold were subsequently fire assayed for gold and silver. Certificates of analysis are presented in Appendix II. Rock sample descriptions with selected analytical results are presented in Appendix III. A summary of anomalous samples is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Anomalous rock samples, *2001 sampling progr*am

Sample No.	Area	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
505	Watusi	6.50	152.7
515	Twist	3.80	5.8
516	Rumba	3.77	170.4
517	Rumba	5.78	190.8
518	Rumba	3.12	245.5
520	Charleston	1.25	2.2
521	Charleston	17.87	135.3
531	Charleston South	13.36	108.0
533	Charleston South	1.66	113.7
534	Charleston	14.56	157.5
535	Charleston	6.64	18.0
536	Charleston	11.00	39.3
537	Charleston	222.07	626.7
538	Charleston	16.27	6,135.5
539	Charleston	12.88	308.9
545	Charleston	1.02	8.7
549	Leebo-Charleston Ridge	1.07	31.7

Five areas of historical interest were visited and sampled. Four of these occurrences, (from north the south) the Watusi, Twist, Charleston Vein, and Charleston Extension areas represent a 3 kilometre strike length along a common structural feature. The Watusi area lies off the claim group for which this report is written, but has since been staked by TLG. The other

area is known as the Rumba Zone, 1.2 kilometres east of the Charleston Vein, was also sampled, but does not lie on the main structural trend. . Sample locations are shown in Figure 4, and a detailed sampling map of the Charleston vein is shown in Figure 5. Other small showings are known within the CHAR claim area but were not visited during the 2001 program.

Watusi

The Watusi occurrence lies on the northern limit of the map area and is the northernmost mineralization thought to be related to the Charleston trend. It is exposed in an area of steep outcropping Nisling graphitic phyllites and mica schists. The predominant phyllites are accompanied by rare comformable quartz sweats and interbedded carbonates. Several episodes of deformation are evident. The principle foliation is north northwest dipping steeply to the east. Subsequent refoliation has produced a complex and variable structural setting prior to the emplacement of any mineralization.

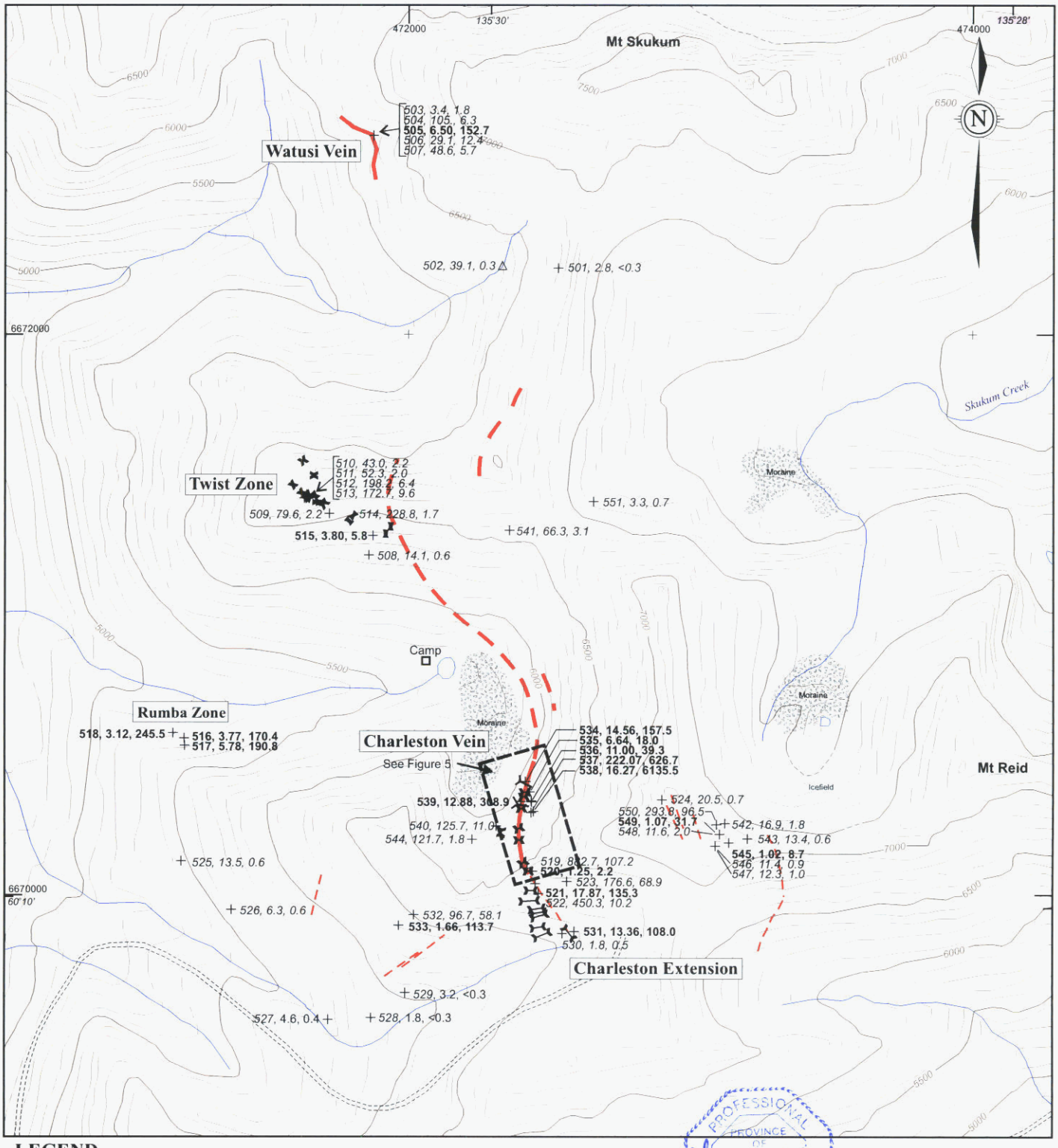
The mineralized ribboned quartz vein is intermittently exposed along and within a northwesterly striking shear dipping 45° to the north-northeast. The selvedges of the vein are highly graphitic. It too has been drag folded and truncated by subsequent tectonic events. As such, the mineralization here appears to be discontinuous and highly variable over a demonstrated strike length of 100 meters.

The highest grades were repeated in areas of historical success. The mineralization in areas of high gold and silver assays is sulphide-rich, containing galena, pyrite pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite. Five samples were collected in the area where the vein is exposed in a creek bed at a small waterfall. This drainage appears to reflect a steeply dipping right lateral fault that displaces the mineralization trend, which is consistent with the Charleston mineralization further south. The vein dips 30° to the north-northeast and strikes west-northwest and varies from 0.1 to 3.0 metres in thickness. The silicification and associated alteration is not confined to the immediate vein area. Wall rock alteration in the form of quartz and sericite extends in diffuse stockwork for up to four meters into the footwall and hanging wall. However, it does not appear to contain anomalous values in either gold or silver.

Historical results of the vein produced up to 0.4 oz/T Au (13.7 g/t) and 20.0 oz/T Ag (655.4 g/t) (McDonald *et al*, 1990). Recent sampling produced results up to 5.5 g/t Au and 150.7g/t Ag and 691 ppm Cu, 4,196 ppm Pb, 2,183 ppm Zn, 15,887 ppm As and 57 ppm Sb (sample 505) all of which signify similarity with the Charleston style of mineralization.

Twist

The Twist occurrence has been the site of a number of phases of trenching from 1985 to 1988. Although no outcropping mineralization was exposed, float and rubble found along a gold soil geochemical anomaly indicates a trend of anomalous gold values in rock over a strike length of 400 metres. Outcropping barren quartz veins on top of the Twist ridge are spatially related to the subcropping mineralized veins. Trenching successfully exposed anomalous rubble but permafrost and depth of felsenmeer hindered a more aggressive program without the use of



LEGEND

Vein - defined, approximate	
4WD road	
Adit	
Historical trench	
5000	Topographic contour (100' interval)
△	Stream sediment sample location
+	2001 Rock sample location
533, 1.66, 113.7	Rock sample number with result: Au (g/t), Ag (g/t)
527, 4.6, 0.6	Rock sample number with result: Au (ppb), Ag (ppm)

0 400m

NTS 105D3, 4
UTM Zone 8 North

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA C. O. NAAS GEOSCIENTIST

TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
Charleston Trend

Skukum Project
Whitehorse M.D., Yukon, Canada

Project No:	CP56A	By:	TGH, BB
Scale:	1:20,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	4	Date:	February 2002

CME

heavy equipment. Based on the limited knowledge gained from the numerous attempts to expose mineralization it appears that the mineralization is hosted in Nisling schists, quartzites and greenstones.

Evidence of mineralization along the Twist trend is found in boulder and rubble trains of quartz and quartz breccia that extend over 15 metre wide areas. It appears that the mineralization is quartz sulphide veins with attendant quartz carbonate stockwork in the wallrocks. Sulphides of pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite accompany high values in gold and silver. The stockwork does not appear to be anomalous.

Historical values from several programs have demonstrated up to 3.65 g/t Au and 5.0 g/t Ag (Kerr-Addison Mines Ltd., 1985) in the northwesterly limit, up to 4.75 g/t Au and 545.39 g/t Ag in the central area of the structure and up to 27.4 g/t Au and 3,531 g/t Ag in the southeastern limit of the Twist trend (Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources, 1987). Recent sampling has confirmed the existence of the Twist occurrence. Sample number 515 produced 3.80 g/t Au and 5.8 g/t Ag with other samples returning base metal highs of up to 2,466 ppm Pb, 1,059 ppm As, and 16 ppm Sb.

The apparent strike of the trend is west-northwest with an inferred shallow dip of 45° to the north-northeast. In addition the trend appears to be truncated and displaced by a westerly-trending subvertical, right lateral fault. The expression of this feature on surface is in the form of an anomalous depression cutting across the south slope of Twist ridge.

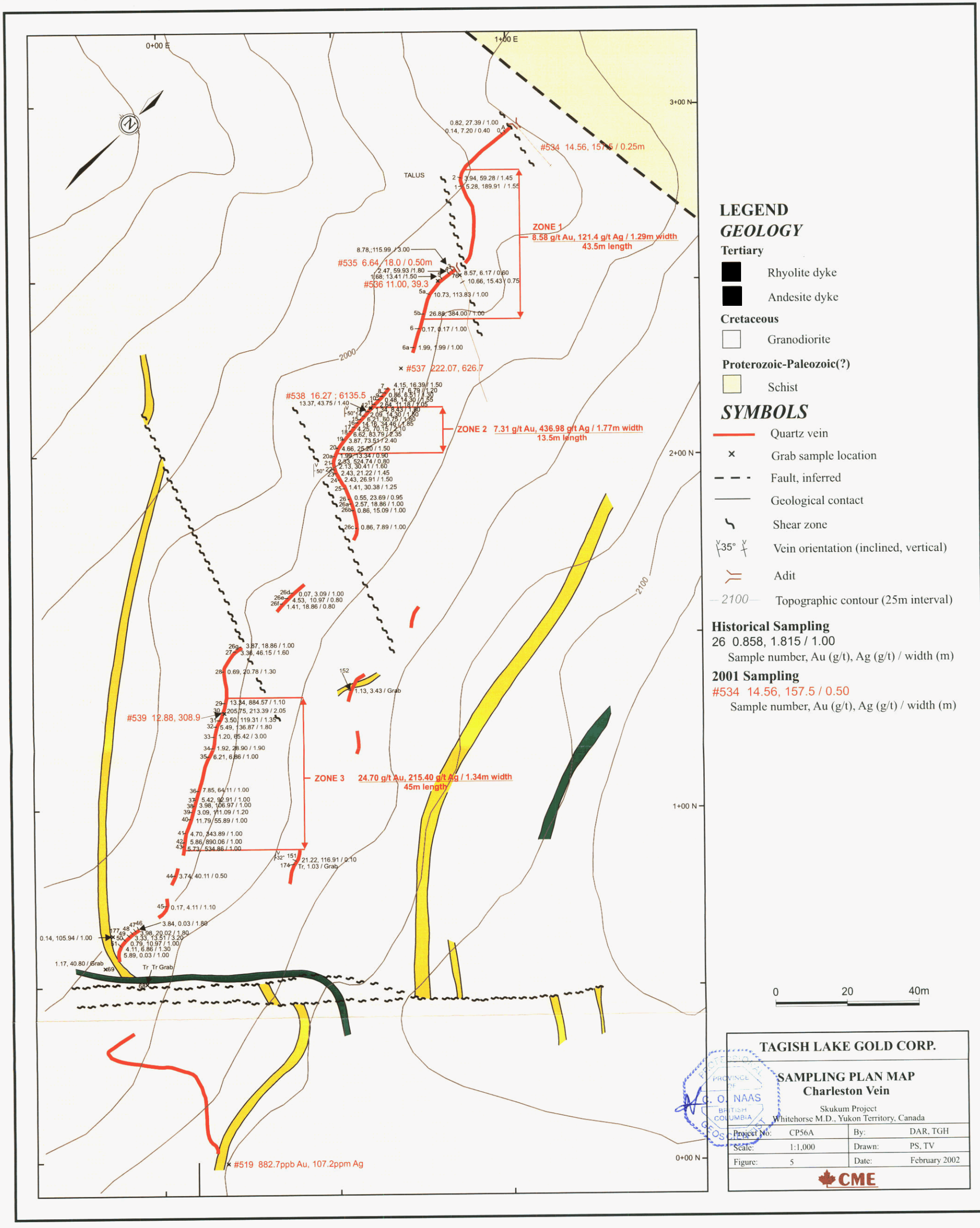
Again, the style of the mineralization and the structural setting are consistent with what appear to be the controls on Charleston mineralization.

Charleston Vein

The Charleston vein outcrops extensively in the headwall of the Charleston cirque. The exposure is prominent in the granodiorite, which forms steep resistant faces. The vein strikes west-northwest and dips 45° to the north. It varies in thickness from 0.15 meters to 3.0 meters in width. It is ribboned and contains varying percentages of pyrite, galena, sphalerite arsenopyrite and antimony sulphides in aggregates up to 20%.

The host granodiorite is relatively unaltered and confines the vein within the host fracture. This shallow dipping feature is truncated and displaced upwards by easterly trending right lateral cross faults for distances of about 10 meters. In such areas of displacement the mineralized vein follows the cross cutting structure upwards and then re-enters the shallow dipping structure up-dip. Although enrichment in these areas of displacement is sometimes evident it is not yet demonstrated to be consistent. As with the other occurrences wall rock enrichment is also not evident. There are, however, parallel features that carry anomalous values.

Underground exploration of the vein was started in two short adits the lower one being 19 meters long and the upper one being 49 meters long. Both are iced up such that complete sampling of the underground exposures was not possible. A portion of the vein from the face



LEGEND

GEOLOGY

Tertiary

- Rhyolite dyke
- Andesite dyke

Cretaceous

- Granodiorite

Proterozoic-Paleozoic(?)

- Schist

SYMBOLS

- Quartz vein
- Grab sample location
- Fault, inferred
- Geological contact
- Shear zone
- 35° — Vein orientation (inclined, vertical)
- Adit
- 2100 — Topographic contour (25m interval)

Historical Sampling

26 0.858, 1.815 / 1.00

Sample number, Au (g/t), Ag (g/t) / width (m)

2001 Sampling

#534 14.56, 157.5 / 0.50

Sample number, Au (g/t), Ag (g/t) / width (m)

TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.

SAMPLING PLAN MAP
Charleston Vein

Skukum Project
Whitehorse M.D., Yukon Territory, Canada

Project No:	CP56A	By:	DAR, TGH
Scale:	1:1,000	Drawn:	PS, TV
Figure:	5	Date:	February 2002

CME

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA C. O. NAAS GEOSCIENTIST

of the lower adit returned 14.56 g/t Au and 157.5 g/t Ag over 25 cm from a sample of containing heavy sulphides (sample 534).

Other results confirm the values reported by previous authors and earlier reports. Five other samples taken from the vein returned values from 6.64 g/t Au to 222.07 g/t Au and from 18.0 g/t Ag to 6135.5 g/t Ag (Figure 5). Significant accompanying elements include up to 2,387 ppm Cu, 25,907 ppm Pb, 3,929 ppm Zn, 1,158 ppm As and 3,736 ppm Sb. Based on historical results from Total Energold (1989) and on the confirmation results of 2001, three zones of continuous mineralization can be identified as follows:

1. 8.58 g/t Au and 121.42 g/t Ag across 1.29 meters along 43.5 meters of strike;
2. 7.31 g/t Au and 436.98 g/t Ag across 1.77 meters along 13.5 meters of strike;
3. 24.70 g/t Au and 215.40 g/t Ag across 1.34 meters along 45.0 meters of strike.

Charleston Extension

The Charleston Extension is the 350 metre direct southerly extension of mineralization on trend but up-dip and along strike from the Charleston vein proper. A number of grid geochemistry and trenching programs have been successful in tracing the extension of mineralization to the southern limits. Anomalous gold and silver values in felsenmeer and soils were used to trace and find float trains of quartz sulphide boulders. Although previous authors reported the exposure through trenching of vein in outcrop no evidence of these outcrops were seen in 2001.

Historical results from float and felsenmeer include up to 9.75 g/t Au and 84.47 g/t Ag and 67.78 g/t Au and 102.26 g/t Ag to the immediate south of the Charleston, up to 4.99 g/t Au and 595.08 g/t Ag in the center of the Charleston Extension and up to 3.49 g/t au and 37 38 in the southern limit of the Charleston Extension (Island Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd., 1986). Recent results included up to 13.36 g/t Au and 108.0 g/t Ag from limonitic quartz vein float (sample 531).

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

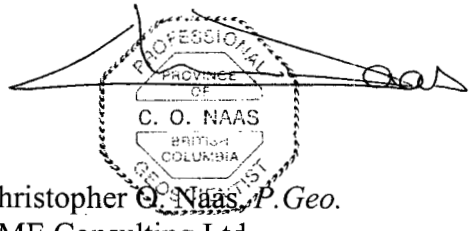
There is evidence to support the conclusion that the Watusi, Twist, Charleston and Charleston Extension represent together a continuous trend of mineralization within which chutes of enriched gold silver mineralization suitable for mining may occur. The one controlling feature that may confine potential is the apparent preferential emplacement of more consistent higher grades in the more competent granitic lithologies.

1. Geochemical signatures in all four areas are similar with elevated lead (galena), arsenic (arsenopyrite), antimomy (stibnite), zinc (sphalerite), and pyrite. In fact, the existence of elevated (>30 ppm) antimony values and high grade (> 3.0 g/t) gold values is a consistent feature in the Charleston and Skukum Creek areas;
2. Structural controls of the veins in all areas appear to be consistent;

3. The style of veining is also consistent in terms of multi-phase, and ribbon textures;
4. Enrichment seems to occur consistently at or near the intersection of the shallow dipping west-northwest trend and the steeply dipping westerly right lateral trend.

Surface geological mapping and trenching is recommended along the Charleston trend. High priority targets are recommended to be drilled to test the down dip extensions of the high gold values discovered in surface sampling.

Respectfully submitted,



Christopher O. Naas, *P.Geo.*
CME Consulting Ltd.
February 1, 2002

7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

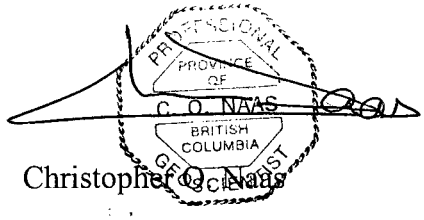
1. I am a graduate in geology of Dalhousie University (B.Sc., 1984).

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 14 years.

4. The opinions and conclusions contained herein are based on a review of previous records and fieldwork carried out under my supervision from August 6 to August 14, 2001.

5. I own indirect and contingent shares in Tagish Lake Gold Corp.



Christopher O. Naas

Richmond, BC
February 1, 2002

8.0 REFERENCES

Borntraeger, B.
1990 Mineralogy and petrology of three vein structures along the Tango-Charleston Fault, Watson River Valley, Southwestern Yukon Territory, unpublished B.Sc. thesis, University of British Columbia.

Gordey, S.P., and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.),
1999 Yukon bedrock geology in Yukon digital geology, S.P. Gordey, and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826, and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1999-1(D).

Hart, C.J.R. and Radloff, J.K.,
1990. Geology of Whitehorse, Alligator Lake, Fenwick Creek, Carcross, and part of Robinson Map Areas (105 D/11, 6, 3, 2, & 7). Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northern Affairs: Yukon Region, Open File 1990-4.

Island Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd.
1986. Assessment Report 091897, Whitehorse Mining District.

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
1985. Assessment Report 091824, Whitehorse Mining District.

McDonald, B.W.R., Reddy, D.G., Zuran, R.J., James, D.R.J.
1990. Mt. Skukum Project, 1989 Exploration, unpublished report for Total Energold Corp. – Agip Canada Ltd. Joint Venture.

Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Ltd.
1987. Assessment Report 092084, Whitehorse Mining District.

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	copper
cu. cm	cubic centimre
cu. m	cubic metre
cu. yd	cubic yard
DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
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
Pb	lead
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
Zn	zinc
%	percent
±	plus or minus
° / ‘ / “	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. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-171
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

CME Consulting Ltd. PROJECT CP56A File # A102784 Page 1

2130 - 21331 Gordon Way, Richmond BC V6W 1J9 Submitted by: Chris Naas

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
00501	5	10	7	93	<.3	12	10	815	2.98	9	<8	<2	4	83	.6	3	<3	59	2.97	.105	19	23	.47	120	.01	<3	1.52	.05	.21	<2	2.8
00503	9	81	22	390	1.8	21	1	193	1.44	229	<8	<2	2	22	7.5	4	4	92	.38	.111	8	46	.35	27	.03	<3	.44	.01	.03	<2	3.4
00504	7	167	40	375	6.3	19	1	192	1.83	932	<8	<2	<2	12	9.1	6	5	99	.16	.054	3	46	.34	13	.01	<3	.44	<.01	.02	5	10.5
00505	2	691	4196	2183	150.7	71	17	238	3.07	15887	<8	5	2	30	77.1	57	5	46	.48	.079	4	78	.71	50	.04	<3	1.56	.03	.45	<2	5543.1
00506	7	268	133	246	12.4	15	1	77	1.88	1246	<8	<2	2	19	9.5	13	6	45	.17	.063	6	45	.05	52	.02	<3	.27	.01	.12	4	29.1
00507	2	611	29	57	5.7	28	41	290	5.01	103	<8	<2	6	18	.5	8	7	11	.71	.047	11	15	.75	12	.06	<3	1.12	.02	.04	<2	48.6
00508	4	14	3	14	.6	14	<1	58	.71	7	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	2	.01	.010	<1	35	.01	16	<.01	<3	.04	.01	.02	7	14.1
00509	4	19	354	25	2.2	4	1	52	.67	135	<8	<2	<2	12	.6	<3	<3	5	.02	.010	1	25	.01	10	<.01	<3	.05	.01	.02	2	79.6
00510	14	26	457	19	2.2	15	1	75	.62	61	<8	<2	<2	5	.6	3	<3	4	.01	.011	1	33	<.01	7	<.01	<3	.04	.01	.01	7	43.0
00511	<1	24	18	27	2.0	115	23	2144	3.99	169	<8	<2	3	848	.6	16	<3	22	8.91	.093	9	48	3.86	66	.01	<3	.43	.01	.31	<2	52.3
00512	9	19	508	14	6.4	17	1	72	.82	277	<8	<2	<2	17	.3	4	4	7	.09	.047	1	46	.02	25	<.01	<3	.05	<.01	.03	7	198.2
00513	7	139	2466	543	9.6	9	1	61	.76	286	<8	<2	<2	13	16.7	8	3	8	.07	.017	2	27	.03	13	.01	<3	.07	<.01	.03	<2	172.7
00514	4	24	206	23	1.7	18	2	272	.65	457	<8	<2	<2	18	.7	3	<3	1	.26	.019	1	37	.12	13	<.01	<3	.05	<.01	.02	8	228.8
00515	4	34	211	15	6.4	11	2	60	1.65	1059	<8	<2	<2	9	.8	3	<3	1	.02	.009	1	21	.01	20	<.01	<3	.05	<.01	.04	2	3524.8
00516	3	1795	1790	34	163.1	28	53	140	7.65	2	<8	<2	<2	4	3.4	3	301	18	.40	.001	<1	29	.18	5	<.01	<3	.25	<.01	.01	8	3682.0
00517	1	4922	1881	62	188.1	53	129	116	17.66	<2	<8	<2	2	3	7.1	4	318	15	.33	<.001	<1	24	.19	2	.01	<3	.25	<.01	.01	3	5710.2
00518	3	888	2602	558	256.6	36	105	110	12.57	6	<8	<2	<2	3	51.1	5	432	5	.35	.001	<1	29	.08	8	<.01	<3	.15	<.01	.02	3	2376.6
00519	2	246	40	44	107.2	4	4	1185	1.31	169	<8	<2	2	19	2.0	8	<3	6	1.74	.017	10	17	.16	29	<.01	<3	.35	<.01	.12	<2	882.7
00520	2	33	110	92	2.8	5	10	1439	2.20	641	<8	<2	6	131	4.4	<3	<3	14	6.65	.060	10	7	.38	70	<.01	<3	1.00	.01	.27	<2	1676.6
RE 00520	2	32	112	90	1.8	6	10	1410	2.15	623	<8	<2	6	128	4.3	<3	4	13	6.55	.059	10	8	.38	68	<.01	<3	.98	.01	.27	<2	1217.1
00521	49	619	6098	125	146.3	4	1	53	2.95	188	14	19	<2	3	3.7	10	4	9	.04	.014	1	20	.01	31	<.01	<3	.08	.01	.02	<2	19494.9
00522	6	66	423	210	10.2	11	3	157	1.48	142	<8	<2	<2	7	3.1	4	<3	3	.02	.010	3	29	.07	27	<.01	<3	.27	.01	.09	4	450.3
00523	31	7250	83	60	68.9	4	6	138	1.62	9	<8	<2	<2	1	3.2	<3	3	14	.02	.002	2	18	.08	19	<.01	<3	.19	<.01	.04	<2	176.6
00524	4	60	8	3	.7	12	<1	54	.58	10	<8	<2	<2	<1	<.2	<3	<3	2	.01	.002	1	30	<.01	5	.01	<3	.02	.01	.01	7	20.5
00525	3	61	8	6	.6	7	2	95	.70	2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	13	.25	.011	1	28	.09	12	.01	<3	.29	.01	.01	<2	13.5
00526	4	27	13	1	.6	13	<1	56	.92	31	<8	<2	<2	<1	<.2	<3	<3	3	<.01	.002	<1	32	<.01	1	<.01	<3	.02	.01	.01	6	6.3
00527	9	108	5	29	.4	34	10	182	2.21	3	<8	<2	2	13	<.2	<3	<3	78	.25	.086	3	66	.41	303	.07	<3	.61	.02	.09	<2	4.6
00528	4	14	3	17	<.3	16	2	139	.72	<2	<8	<2	<2	12	<.2	3	<3	15	.43	.009	2	33	.40	91	.05	<3	.48	.03	.20	6	3.2
00529	260	97	3	19	<.3	21	9	193	1.65	11	8	<2	26	14	<.2	<3	6	47	.25	.016	2	35	.44	53	.09	<3	.71	.05	.06	<2	1.8
00530	5	27	4	7	.5	15	1	79	.84	4	<8	<2	<2	1	<.2	3	<3	5	.02	.005	1	35	.10	7	<.01	<3	.13	.01	.02	7	1.8
00531	7	240	1562	152	102.8	3	<1	60	2.32	41	<8	13	<2	1	.5	11	<3	8	.01	.008	2	19	.01	12	.01	<3	.14	.01	.05	<2	14283.9
00532	12	496	751	356	58.1	10	17	191	14.37	326	<8	<2	2	5	5.6	<3	126	70	.05	.028	1	26	.04	24	.01	<3	.28	.01	.03	2	96.7
00533	15	363	451	89	121.4	6	11	109	7.41	712	14	2	<2	6	<.2	5	122	27	.05	.024	5	21	.07	11	.01	<3	.38	.01	.02	<2	1413.3
STANDARD C3/DS3	27	62	37	157	5.9	39	12	810	3.18	55	24	<2	21	27	22.2	16	26	81	.57	.092	18	173	.61	147	.09	17	1.83	.04	.17	15	23.0

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)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 20 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 29/01 SIGNED BY ..... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL

CME Consulting Ltd. PROJECT CP56A FILE # A102784 Page 2

ACME ANALYTICAL

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
00534	19	827	17041	3929	171.6	5	4	1743	1.76	1158	<8	14	<2	362	185.0	59	<3	6	8.91	.006	1	56	.23	23	<.01	<3	.31	.01	.06	<2	12270.6
00535	190	48	449	30	19.3	3	1	46	1.47	130	<8	7	<2	12	.8	5	<3	6	.03	.004	2	86	.05	30	<.01	<3	.18	.02	.04	2	6018.1
00536	9	30	855	63	43.9	7	1	91	2.73	384	<8	16	<2	4	.8	3	<3	9	.04	.005	3	124	.16	53	<.01	<3	.36	.01	.07	<2	9777.6
00537	9	53	8020	36	227.7	3	<1	54	.98	182	<8	201	<2	9	5.1	38	<3	7	.01	.002	1	115	.01	26	.01	<3	.09	.01	.06	2	99999.0
00538	6	2387	25907	632	203.3	8	1	45	1.11	62	<8	11	<2	15	173.0	3736	<3	5	.01	.003	<1	115	<.01	10	<.01	<3	.02	<.01	.01	<2	15483.0
00539	8	69	15670	20	276.5	3	<1	39	.51	35	<8	10	<2	3	5.0	40	<3	4	.01	<.001	1	113	<.01	17	<.01	<3	.02	.01	.03	2	10607.8
00540	7	9	421	91	11.0	7	<1	354	1.17	4	<8	<2	15	3	.7	7	4	3	.18	.001	50	71	<.01	8	<.01	<3	.42	.08	.22	<2	125.7
00541	7	13	121	16	3.1	5	1	40	.53	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	.2	<3	<3	3	<.01	.001	<1	88	<.01	4	<.01	<3	.02	<.01	<.01	2	66.3
00542	4	24	71	3	1.8	14	1	80	.93	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	3	<3	7	.01	.004	2	138	.01	24	<.01	<3	.06	.01	.02	2	16.9
00543	8	87	27	12	.6	15	3	122	1.78	4	<8	<2	<2	3	<.2	<3	<3	91	.06	.016	2	149	.44	267	.11	<3	.37	<.01	.06	2	13.4
00544	3	18	42	6	1.8	12	3	184	.80	81	<8	<2	<2	12	<.2	3	<3	9	.21	.002	<1	143	.10	8	<.01	<3	.10	<.01	.01	2	121.7
00545	7	18	59	10	9.3	13	2	65	1.10	117	<8	<2	<2	3	<.2	5	<3	8	.01	.006	1	105	.01	8	<.01	<3	.04	.01	.03	2	939.2
00546	1	384	14	38	.9	112	108	418	5.95	<2	<8	<2	2	152	<.2	<3	<3	81	2.30	.226	6	91	1.33	133	.20	<3	2.86	.22	.14	<2	11.4
00547	23	98	19	10	1.0	39	13	122	1.70	13	<8	<2	<2	3	.2	<3	<3	121	.02	.026	3	182	.36	34	.03	<3	.46	.01	.02	2	12.3
00548	<1	135	10	274	2.0	80	6	26705	1.40	10	<8	<2	2	115	3.1	5	<3	4	3.42	.759	14	14	.26	4	<.01	<3	.08	<.01	<.01	<2	11.6
00549	3	168	584	499	33.0	84	17	1171	2.65	229	<8	<2	2	10	14.7	63	<3	29	.34	.097	8	113	.37	27	<.01	4	.50	<.01	.17	<2	951.9
00550	4	555	667	1541	96.5	28	10	987	2.08	94	<8	<2	<2	84	88.4	236	<3	23	1.14	.022	3	82	.82	22	<.01	<3	.51	.01	.17	<2	293.8
00551	2	21	22	63	.7	33	4	220	.37	10	<8	<2	2	62	1.3	<3	<3	9	1.26	.087	4	6	.31	25	.02	<3	1.09	.15	.01	<2	3.3
RE 00551	3	21	20	64	.7	34	4	219	.38	9	<8	<2	2	64	1.3	3	<3	10	1.29	.090	4	5	.32	25	.02	<3	1.11	.16	.02	<2	3.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.0	11	11	751	2.81	34	<8	<2	3	107	2.0	<3	<3	37	5.38	.054	13	8	.50	1070	<.01	<3	1.15	.03	.33	<2	5.2

Sample type: ROCK R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA

ACME ANA. .ICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. V .OUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604. 3-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

CME Consulting Ltd. PROJECT CP56A File # A102785

2130 - 21331 Gordon Way, Richmond BC V6W 1J9 Submitted by: Chris Naas

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au* ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
00502	2	28	30	99	.3	9	5	445	2.10	19	<8	31.9	7	30	.5	<3	<3	22	.33	.071	25	10	.30	92	.05	<3	1.15	.01	.09	<2
RE 00502	2	26	30	94	.3	8	5	421	2.05	19	<8	2.2	7	29	.7	<3	<3	20	.31	.068	25	9	.30	91	.06	<3	1.15	.01	.08	<2

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.
AU* BY ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)
- SAMPLE TYPE: STREAM SED. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 20 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 28/01 SIGNED BY. C. Leong ..D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data A FA ___

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

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

CME Consulting Ltd. PROJECT CP56A File # A102784R Page 1

2130 - 21331 Gordon Way, Richmond BC V6W 1J9 Submitted by: Chris Naas

SAMPLE#	Ag** gm/mt	Au** gm/mt
00505	152.7	6.50
00515	5.8	3.80
00516	170.4	3.77
00517	190.8	5.78
00518	245.5	3.12
00520	2.2	1.25
00521	135.3	17.87
00531	108.0	13.36
00533	113.7	1.66
00534	157.5	14.56
00535	18.0	6.64
00536	39.3	11.00
00537	626.7	222.07
00538	6135.5	16.27
00539	308.9	12.88
RE 00539	310.2	15.39
00545	8.7	1.02
00549	31.7	1.07

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 30 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 5/01 SIGNED BY: C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data L FA

APPENDIX III

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION* (UTM)	AREA OR ZONE	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS	
				Au (ppb) (g/t)	Ag (ppm) (g/t)
501	472641E 6672068N	Watusi	Quartz hornfels breccia, 2% fine-grained pyrite	2.8	<0.3
502	472514E 6672391N	Watusi	Stream sediment sample	31.9	0.3
503	472516E 6672625N	Watusi	Watusi Vein offset, main zone	3.4	1.8
504	471894E 6672615N	Watusi	Watusi Vein offset, main zone, hanging wall	10.5	6.3
505	471894E 6672615N	Watusi	Semi massive, fine-grained pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite in a siliceous matrix; high-grade.	5543.1 **6.50**	150.7 **152.7**
506	471894E 6672615N	Watusi	Watusi Vein offset, main zone, pyrite, galena, (Hg?)	29.1	12.4
507	471894E 6672615N	Watusi	Watusi Vein offset, extension footwall vein, semi-massive pyrite, pyrrhotite(?).	48.6	5.7
508	471917E 6671121N	Twist	Quartz vein float; older rusty white quartz with younger 3cm wide coarse crystalline grey quartz with scorodite(?) carbonate.	14.1	0.6
509	471917E 6671121N	Twist	Crystalline, sugary quartz vein with grey banding	79.6	2.2
510	471688E 6671323N	Twist	Sheared amorphous quartz vein with limonite and trace galena	43.0	2.2
511	471678E 6671342N	Twist	Quartz carbonate listwanite stringer with 2% pyrite; from 10m east of Trench 2/2A	52.3	2.0
512	471678E 6671342N	Twist	Grab sample of sheared limonitic quartz with fine black selveges/partings throughout; from Trench 89-2	198.2	6.4
513	471678E 6671342N	Twist	As above, with very fine-grained pyrite, arsenopyrite and galena (<1%)	172.7	9.6
514	471860E 6671262N	Twist	Float of mixed quartz vein, limonitic, with trace pyrite	228.8	1.7
515	471932E 6671191N	Twist	Quartz vein, sheared with pyrite and limonite	3524.8 **3.80**	6.4 **5.8**
516	471317E 6670387N	Rumba	Quartz vein, 25cm, with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite.	3682.0 **3.77**	163.1 **170.4**
517	471317E 6670387N	Rumba	As above, with abundant chalcopyrite (>1%); 4 veins coalesce to form one vein 35cm wide.	5710.2 **5.78**	188.1 **190.8**
518	471277E 6670406N	Rumba	Quartz vein as at samples 516, 517, with trace galena, sphalerite, and possible arsenopyrite.	2376.6 **3.12**	256.6 **245.5**
519	472621E 6669976N	Charleston	Charleston quartz vein, coarse drusy quartz, limonite with trace of pyrite; rubble crop.	882.7	107.2
520	472640E 6669964N	Charleston	2cm quartz vein with limonite – Charleston Extension?	1676.6 **1.25**	2.8 **2.2**
521	472650E 6669920N	Charleston	1.5cm wide coarse crystalline quartz breccia, 15% limonite, hematite, etc.	19494.9 **17.87**	146.3 **135.3**
522	472660E 6669884N	Charleston	Quartz float with limonite and trace fine-grained pyrite.	450.3	10.2
523	472761E 6669925N	Charleston	5cm quartz vein, white to blue-grey with pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite	176.6	68.9
524	473012E 6670170N	Charleston	5cm limonitic sheared amorphous quartz vein with trace pyrite at granodiorite/phyllite contact	20.5	0.7
525	471306E 6669949N	Charleston South	Quartz vein float on talus, sheared, limonitic, trace pyrite.	13.5	0.6

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION* (UTM)	AREA OR ZONE	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS	
				Au (ppb) (g/t)	Ag (ppm) (g/t)
526	471485E 6669776N	Charleston South	60x35cm quartz vein boulder with very good boxwork limonite and cockscomb quartz, sheared.	6.3	0.6
527	471828E 6669384N	Charleston South	Siliceous/veined metasediments with 3% arsenopyrite, grey and banded	4.6	0.4
528	471979E 6669390N	Charleston South	20x20cm float of blue-grey coarse-grained quartz with trace pyrite along fractures.	3.2	<0.3
529	472100E 6669480N	Charleston South	20x20cm quartz vein float with disseminated pyrite and trace galena.	1.8	<0.3
530	472746E 6669741N	Charleston South	Quartz vein float, one of a number of 10x10cm blue-grey boulders, with limonite	1.8	0.5
531	472789E 6669748N	Charleston South	20x20cm float quartz vein, white, massive, cockscomb, viggy with boxwork limonite up to 1cm	14283.9 **13.36**	102.8 **108.0**
532	472132E 6669760N	Charleston South	Massive to sheared white coarse crystalline quartz, cockscomb, vuggy with abundant limonite, hematite and oxidized sulphides in quartz vein breccia.	96.7	58.1
533	472079E 6669718N	Charleston South	Similar to 532, less oxidized sulphides.	1413.3 **1.66**	121.4 **113.7**
534	472511E 6670262N	Charleston	25cm quartz vein with 10% sulphides in core, pyrite, trace galena, and arsenopyrite(?).	12270.6 **14.56**	171.6 **157.5**
535	472527E 6670225N	Charleston	Chip sample, 0.50m quartz vein, sparse pyrite on partings; at Portal	6018.1 **6.64**	19.3 **18.0**
536	472530E 6670194N	Charleston	Quartz vein grab with 20% very fine-grained pyrite.	9777.6 **11.00**	43.9 **39.3**
537	472532E 6670190N	Charleston	Multiphase vein with footwall limonitic bull quartz, middle is banded pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite, hanging wall is pyritic quartz; grab sample of middle vein material over 10cm.	99999.0 **222.07**	227.7 **626.7**
538	472540E 6670156N	Charleston	Quartz vein with 50% sulphides of pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite.	15483.0 **16.27**	203.3 **6135.5**
539	472494E 6670190N	Charleston	Grab sample of quartz vein with 3% sulphides (galena, pyrite), disseminated and in shear partings. (historical sample by Total Energold gave 6 oz/t Au, 6 oz/t Ag)	10607.8 **12.88**	276.5 **308.9**
540	Approx. 472350E 6670250N	Charleston	Grab sample of rusty weathering andesitic dyke with trace fine-grained cubic pyrite	125.7	11.0
541	472472E 6671135N	Skukum-Charleston Saddle	Quartz vein float, glassy to amorphous, white, sheared and limonitic	66.3	3.1
542	473236E 6670084N	Leebo-Charleston Ridge	Grab, subcrop of coarse crystalline, glassy quartz vein with heavy limonite and minor Mn-staining	16.9	1.8
543	473317E 6670030N	Leebo-Charleston Ridge	15x30cm float, banded quartz vein, vitreous, medium-grained crystalline quartz; 3% disseminated pyrite and along band planes, heavy limonite.	13.4	0.6
544	472339E 6670028N	Leebo-Charleston Ridge	Grab sample of numerous 10x10cm milky white quartz vein material with occasional boxwork limonite, vuggy, heavy limonite coating.	121.7	1.8
545	473250E 6670015N	Leebo-Charleston Ridge	Grab of 10x10cm very limonitic boxwork in milky white quartz	939.2 **1.02**	9.3 **8.7**

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION* (UTM)	AREA OR ZONE	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS	
				Au (ppb) (g/t)	Ag (ppm) (g/t)
546	473201E 6670003N	Leebo-Charleston Ridge	Grab of heavy gossan on pyrite, pyrrhotite diorite/gabbro at top of ridge; up to 10% sulphides.	11.4	0.9
547	473202E 6670003N	Leebo-Charleston Ridge	Vein/altered quartzite, sheared, glassy quartz with <3% pyrite and attendant limonite	12.3	1.0
548	473217E 6670046N	Leebo-Charleston Ridge	Grab of float 50m from ridge top in Berney Creek cirque; black weathering 15x10cm blocky vein with 3% pyrite.	11.6	2.0
549	473206E 6670081N	Leebo-Charleston Ridge	Minor 5x5cm float, coarse vuggy quartz carbonate vein with orange limonite on broken surfaces.	951.9 **1.07**	33.0 **31.7**
550	473206E 6670081N	Leebo-Charleston Ridge	Coarse quartz-carbonate-barite(?) with coarse vugg/ limonite, malachite and very fine-grained, disseminated, trace chalcopyrite and 1-2% pyrite.	293.8	96.5
551	Approx. 472662E 6671405N	Skukum-Charleston Saddle	Barite float, 100m below Charleston/Skukum saddle; <1% pyrite; similar to sample 548.	3.3	0.7

* - Locations were derived from hand-held GPS instrumentation and are accurate to 100 metres

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Pre-August 8th, 2001

Labour Costs

G. Hawkins	1 day @ $450/day		$450.00
T. Hakwins	1 day @ $250/day		$250.00
		Total	**$700.00**

Analytical Costs

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

5	Rock Sample preparation @ $4.75		$23.75
5	30 Element ICP + Au (10gm) @ $12.75		$63.75
		Total	**$87.50**

Helicopter Costs

Charter from Heli-Dynamics of Whitehorse, YT.

1.7 hrs @ $921/hr	**Total**	**$1,565.70**

Supplies

Maps		$11.50
Field Supplies		$1,952.40
	Total	**$1,963.90**

Total Costs of Surface Work for Assessment on the CHAR 1-43 claims: $4,317.10

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Post-August 8th, 2001

Labour Costs

G. Hawkins	4 days @ $450/day	$1,800.00
T. Hakwins	4 days @ $250/day	$1,000.00
	Total	**$2,800.00**

Analytical Costs

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

37	Rock Sample preparation @ $4.75	$175.75
37	30 Element ICP + Au (10gm) @ $12.75	$471.75
16	Au and Ag Fire Assay @ $15.80	$252.80
	Total	**$900.30**

Helicopter Costs

Charter from Heli-Dynamics of Whitehorse, YT.

0.9 hrs @ $921/hr	**Total**	**$828.90**

Report Costs

Printing		$28.89
Photocopying, binding	5 reports @ 9.70 ea.	$48.50
	Total	**$77.39**

Total Costs of Surface Work for Assessment on the CHAR 1-43 claims: $4,606.59