GEOLOGICAL REPORT

describing the

BOOT 1-12 CLAIMS
(YA25438, YA25440, YA25447, YB93244-252)

094308

including

HISTORICAL DATA COMPILATION AND INTERPRETATION

NTS 105G/06
Latitude 61°25'N and Longitude 131°10'W

in the

Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory

Prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

Strategic Metals Ltd.

by

R. C. Carne, M.Sc., P. Geo.
May 2002

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 $ 5475.

M. B.

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

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Boot property is 100% owned by Strategic Metals Ltd. Three of the current twelve claims were originally staked in August 1977 and the property was enlarged to its present size in June 2001. The property has been explored by a variety of surface methods including prospecting, geochemical sampling, geological mapping and geophysical (ground magnetometer) surveys during the 1977 to 1980 field seasons and 18 diamond drill holes totaling 2313 m in 1979 and 1980.

The claim block is located in the Finlayson Lakes district within the Pelly Mountain range of south-central Yukon Territory at latitude 61°25'N and longitude 131°10'W on NTS reference map 105G/06. The property covers an east-west trending ridge and north facing cirque with elevations locally ranging from 1300 to 1940 m. The main showing area is above treeline at 1550 m.

The area lies within Yukon-Tanana Terrane, which is locally composed of a structurally complex but stratigraphically intact sequence of Middle to Late Paleozoic greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metasedimentary, metavolcanic and metaplutonic rocks. The Boot property itself is underlain by metasedimentary and minor metavolcanic rocks that occur near the base of the observed section. These were intruded by now metamorphosed mafic and ultramafic intrusions and granite bodies related to younger Late Paleozoic volcanic rocks. The Boot stock, a Cretaceous quartz monzonite intrusion with related aplite dykes and sills was emplaced into the metamorphic rocks.

Tungsten mineralization occurs within a variety of thermally and hydrothermally altered metamorphic and intrusive host rocks. So far, only disseminated scheelite occurrences without significant associated sulphide mineralization have demonstrated potentially economic grades and widths. These occur within three subhorizontal, thermally and hydrothermally altered metasedimentary-metavolcanic units (or fold/thrust repeats of a single unit) up to 50 m thick that lie within the aureole of thermal metamorphism along the shallow dipping northeast contact of the Boot quartz monzonite stock. These mineralized horizons, termed *A Zone, Lower B Zone* and *Upper B Zone*, are preserved over a 1.5 km long, relatively narrow southeast trend along the main intrusive contact beneath the ridge that forms the headwall of Boot Cirque. The contact between the Boot stock and the metamorphic country rocks is abrupt but complex in geometry. In general, scheelite mineralization occurs in highly altered schist near or adjacent to sill-like apophyses of quartz monzonite. Furthermore, the best tungsten grades are found within 100 or 200 metres of the contact with the parent Boot stock.

The best scheelite mineralization discovered to date at the Boot property occurs in a potassic altered, mottled to banded rock. In the best examples, the schist protolith is altered to a biotite rich, quartzo-feldspathic rock that is heavily mineralized with medium sized to coarse grains of scheelite but lacks the calc-silicate mineral assemblage more typical of tungsten bearing skarns. The quartzo-feldspathic component of the schist also commonly exhibits well developed late-stage clay alteration.

The best tungsten assay returned from the property was 5.88% WO_3 with 1.7 grams per tonne Au from a 1.8 m chip sample across a biotite rich area in the Discovery outcrop (*A Zone*) at or very near the main intrusive contact. The best diamond drill intersection was a 5.18 m intercept of potassic altered biotite schist in hole 80B14 within the *Upper B Zone* that returned a grade of 1.95% WO_3 and 0.6 grams per tonne Au. This intersection was also at or near the main intrusive contact. Similar well mineralized rocks (visual estimates range from 2 to 10% WO_3) are found in *A Zone* and *Lower B Zone* talus on both flanks of a prominent rock glacier in the headwall area of the Boot Cirque. This area has never been tested by drilling. Elsewhere, numerous drill intersections of all three mineralized horizons are in the 0.5% to 1.5% WO_3 range but the current drill hole density is too wide spaced to establish continuity between them for the purposes of a resource estimate. In addition, most of the drilling was carried out somewhat distal from the main intrusive contact and thus, the potential for higher grade tungsten mineralization is very much understated.

Exploration for this type of tungsten deposit requires a special approach because of the general absence of sulphide minerals, which are more readily identifiable in the field than scheelite. Scheelite is a colourless to yellowish white mineral that, unlike sulphide minerals, does not form distinctive weathering products. Its relatively high density and bright bluish white fluorescence under ultraviolet light are its most distinguishing characteristics. The 1977 to 1980 work on the property has shown that the most effective scheelite exploration technique is prospecting by soil sample panning with follow up night lamping. Surface mineralization found by this approach has been explored with a modest amount of diamond drilling but an inadequate understanding of the controls on mineralization has limited the conclusions that can be drawn from this work.

The next stage of exploration on the Boot property should involve a careful re-logging of the existing drill core in conjunction with detailed structural mapping in the headwall area of the Boot cirque to establish the degree of strata control on mineralization within the thermal aureole of the quartz monzonite stock. The exploration model resulting from this work should then be tested with relatively close-spaced diamond drilling to evaluate the continuity and tonnage potential for relatively high grade tungsten mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

R. C. Carne

R.C. Carne, M.Sc., P.Geo.

By his Attorney-in-Fact,
Alan R. Archer

INTRODUCTION

The Boot property is 100% owned by Strategic Metals Ltd. Three of the current twelve claims were originally staked in August 1977. The property was enlarged to its present size in June 2001 with the staking by the Company of nine additional claims.

The 2002 data compilation and interpretation was funded by Strategic Metals Ltd. and all work was carried out by the author. The author's Statement of Qualifications is given in Appendix I.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Boot property is located in the Finlayson Lakes district within the Pelly Mountain range of south-central Yukon at latitude 61°25'N and longitude 131°10'W on NTS reference map 105G/06 (Figure 1). It is comprised of twelve mineral claims (250 hectares) owned 100% by Strategic Metals Ltd. and registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, which holds them in trust (Figure 2).

Claim registration data are given below in Table I.

TABLE I
LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Boot 1-2	YB93244-245	February 26, 2007
Boot 3	YA25438	February 26, 2008
Boot 4	YB93246	February 26, 2007
Boot 5	YA25440	February 26, 2008
Boot 6-11	YB93247-252	February 26, 2007
Boot 12	YA25447	February 26, 2008

*Expiry dates include 2002 assessment work filed for credit but not yet accepted.

The Boot claims are located approximately 100 km southeast of Ross River and 230 km northeast of Whitehorse. The property is 30 km south of the Robert Campbell Highway and a 45 km long winter tote trail from the highway extends to within 10 km of the north end of the claim group. A good all-weather road has been built in recent years to Teck Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah base metal deposit 30 km to the east. Exploration access in the past has been by helicopter from either the highway or from float plane support to Lampman Lake 4 km to the north-northeast or to the western of Grass Lakes, about 6 km east of the claim block.

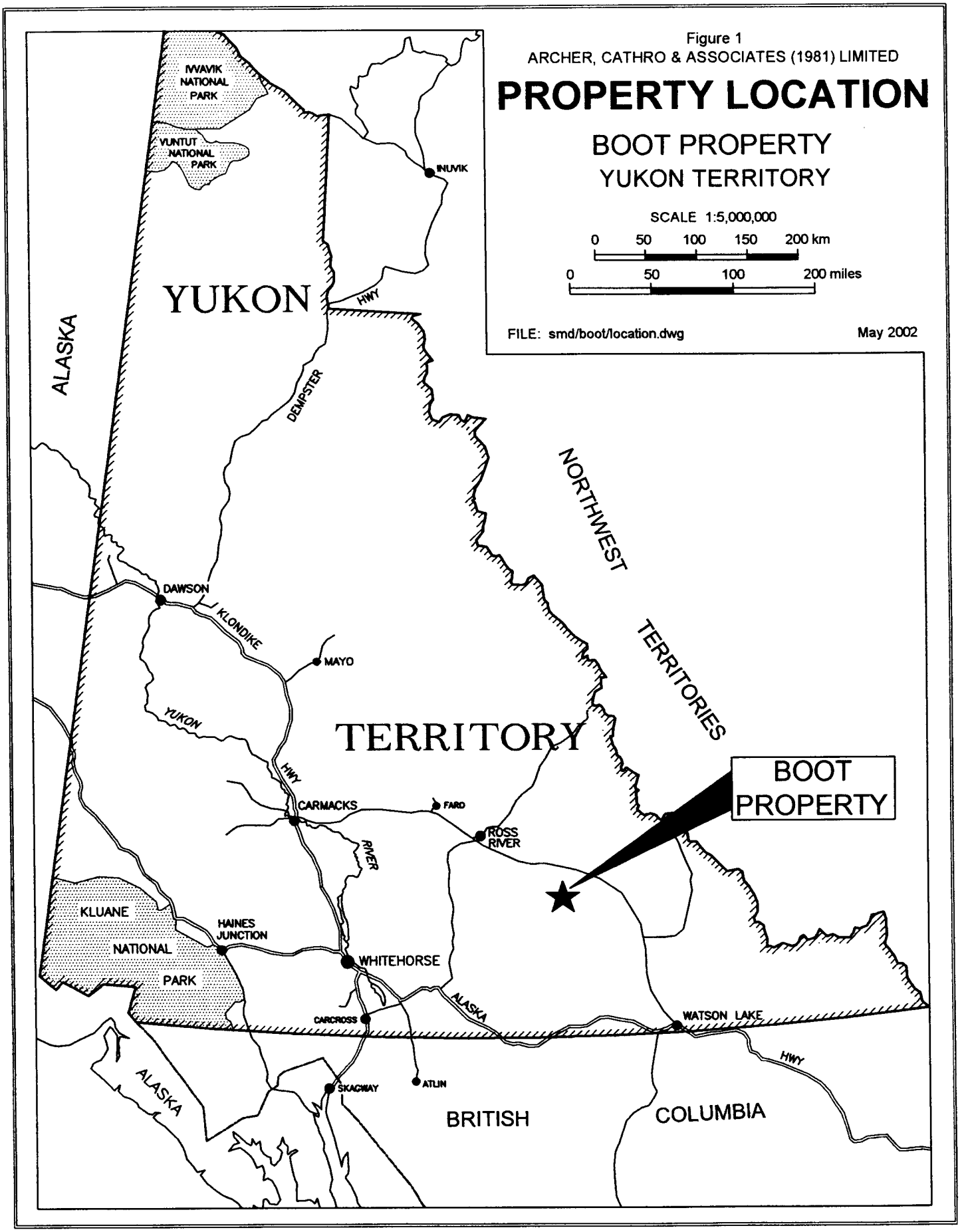
Figure 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
BOOT PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE 1:5,000,000
0 50 100 150 200 km
0 50 100 200 miles
FILE: smd/boot/location.dwg
May 2002
IVVAVIK NATIONAL PARK
VUNTUT NATIONAL PARK
INUVIK
YUKON
HWY
ALASKA
DEMPSTER
NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES
DAWSON
KLONDIKE
MAYO
YUKON
TERRITORY
HWY
CARMACKS
FARO
ROSS RIVER
RIVER
BOOT PROPERTY
KLUANE
NATIONAL
PARK
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
ALASKA
CARCROSS
WATSON LAKE
HWY
ALASKA
SKAGWAY
ATLIN
BRITISH
COLUMBIA

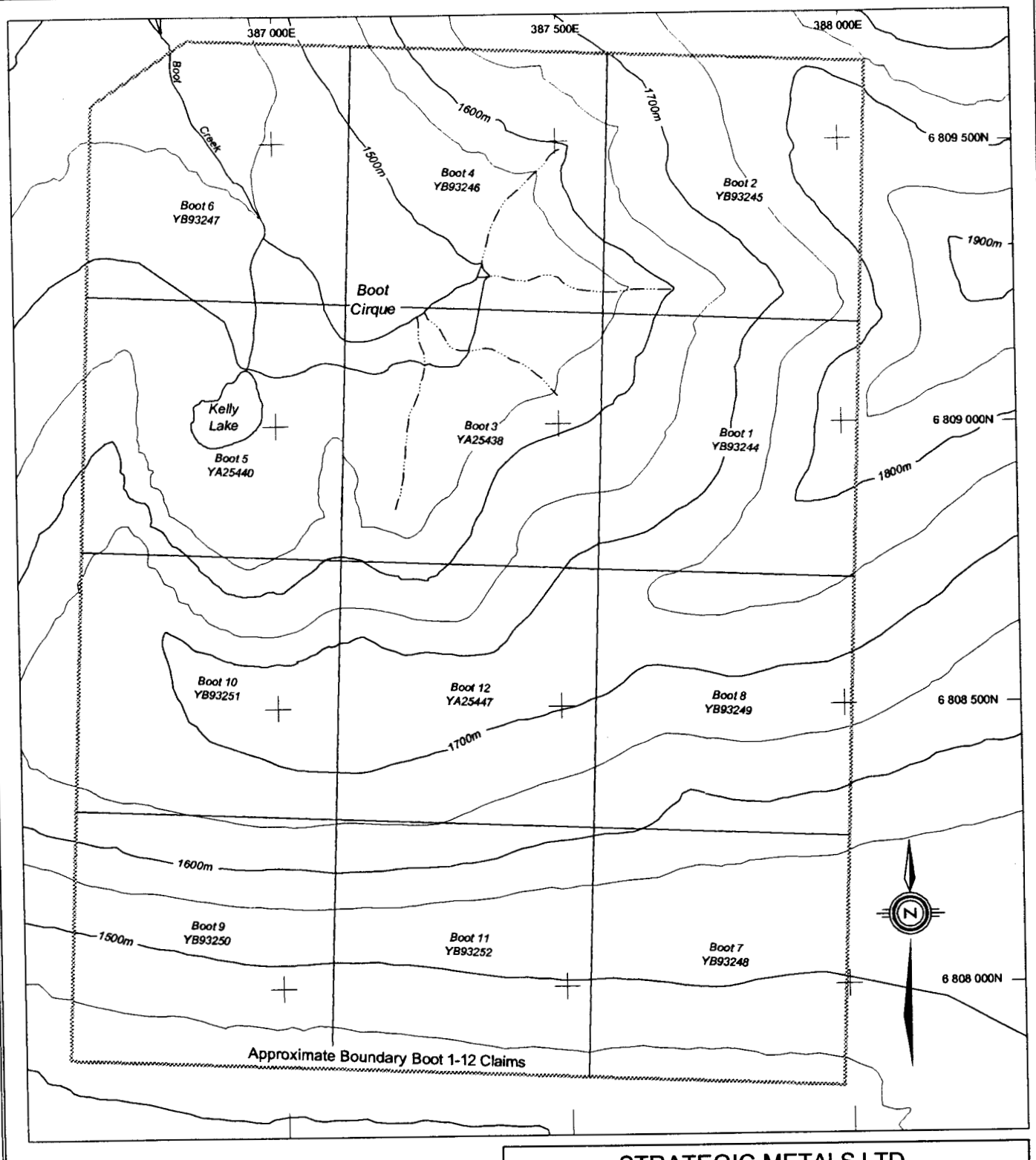

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Figure 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM MAP

BOOT PROPERTY

SCALE 1:10 000

0 400 800 1200 1600m

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/claim map.dwg	Date: May 2002

HISTORY

The original Boot claims were staked in August 1977 by Archer Cathro, exploration manager of the Firth Project for Chevron Canada Ltd. Three of these original Boot claims are still in good standing and form the core of the present property after their purchase from Chevron by Archer Cathro and subsequent re-assignment to Nordac Resources Ltd. (now Strategic Metals Ltd.). They were staked on a well mineralized tungsten showing that was fortuitously discovered during exploration for uranium. The property was explored by a variety of surface methods including prospecting, geochemical sampling, geological mapping and geophysical (ground magnetometer) surveys during the 1977 to 1980 field seasons. Diamond drilling was also carried out in 1979 (10 holes totalling 1414 m) and 1980 (8 holes totalling 899 m) (Schmidt and Cathro, 1981).

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Boot property lies in the Pelly Mountain range, covering an east-west trending ridge and north facing cirque. Elevations locally range from 1300 to 1940 m. The main showing area is above treeline at 1550 m.

The area was glaciated during the Pleistocene and, although the area is mountainous, local bedrock exposure is restricted to ridge crests and steep north facing slopes. Bedrock mapping in the area of the best tungsten potential is mostly restricted to interpretation from talus and frost-heaved sub-outcrop. At lower elevations on the property, bedrock exposures are largely limited to small cliffs, isolated knolls and stream cuts.

GEOLOGY

Regional Setting and Property Geology

The Boot property lies within Yukon-Tanana Terrane which, in the Finlayson Lakes district, is composed of foliated and lineated greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metasedimentary, metavolcanic and metaplutonic rocks (Piercy et al., 2001). Although the area has been strongly deformed and metamorphosed, regional mapping has identified a stratigraphically intact sequence consisting of three Middle to Late Paleozoic unconformity bound sequences called the Grass Lakes, Wolverine and Campbell Range Successions.

The immediate area is underlain by the oldest sequence in the district, the Grass Lakes Succession, which is comprised of four formations informally called Unit 1, the Fire Lake Unit, the Kudz Ze Kayah Unit and Unit 4. The Boot property itself is underlain by layered metasedimentary and minor metavolcanic rocks of Unit 1. These were intruded by now metamorphosed Late Devonian mafic and ultramafic intrusions related to mafic volcanic rocks of the younger Fire Lake Unit and by potassium feldspar porphyritic to megacrystic granites of the Grass Lakes Plutonic Suite. The latter are inferred to be subvolcanic intrusive complexes genetically related to the Kudz Ze Kayah Unit felsic volcanic rocks.

Detailed Geology and Tungsten Mineralization

Bedrock lithologies are summarized in the Table of Formations (Table II) on the following page. Nomenclature and correlation have been modified to conform to that of recent regional government mapping (Murphy et al., 2001, 2002).

Geology of the Boot claims on Figure 3 is reproduced from early detailed mapping and diamond drilling programs on the property (Schmidt and Cathro, 1981). Unit 1 metamorphic country rocks are intruded by the Boot stock, a Cretaceous age, coarse porphyritic, biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite intrusion with related quartz monzonite and aplite dykes or sills. Finally, Cretaceous or younger fine grained quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills intrude all other lithologies.

The contact between the Boot quartz monzonite stock and surrounding metamorphic country rocks is almost entirely obscured by vegetated talus cover. The geology map (Figure 3) shows a few isolated outliers of quartz monzonite but in general this data depicts the contact to be abrupt and relatively uniform in nature. Diamond drilling in 1979 and 1980 encountered a much more complex situation in which the main intrusive contact appears to dip at a relatively shallow angle to the east and northeast. Relatively thin, flat lying, sill-like (?) apophyses of silicified and altered quartz monzonite extend up to several hundred metres away from the main intrusive contact. This material was apparently injected along the regional, relatively shallow dipping compositional layering of the metamorphic country rocks near the top of the larger parent Boot stock.

TABLE II
TABLE OF FORMATIONS

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

CRETACEOUS

Kqfp fine grained quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills

Kg coarse porphyritic biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite, lesser aplite (**Kap**)

LATE DEVONIAN TO EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN

Grass Lakes Plutonic Suite

MGg foliated, medium to coarse porphyroblastic feldspar-quartz (biotite-muscovite) augen gneiss, leucocratic gneiss

LATE DEVONIAN OR EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN

North Lakes Meta-Diorite

DNi foliated amphibolite (meta-gabbro)

Dum brown weathering, dark green to black, variably serpentinized ultramafic rocks

LAYERED ROCKS

UPPER DEVONIAN AND OLDER(?)

Grass Lakes Succession

Dq biotite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz psammitic schist; quartz-biotite-muscovite metapelitic schist, minor thin intervals of marble and calc-silicate schist

Dqm grey to orange-brown micaceous marble, calcareous schist and lesser carbonaceous phyllite

Dm biotite-plagioclase-actinolite-chlorite schist

Dfv feldspar-muscovite-quartz schist (felsic metavolcanic rock)

Contact metamorphosed equivalents of Grass Lakes Succession lithologies

Dbms dolomitic biotite-muscovite schist, often garnet and calc-silicate bearing

Dcss colourful garnet, vesuvianite, wollastonite and minor pyroxene bearing chloritic biotite schist with marble interbeds

Dskn massive dark green pyroxene-garnet skarn

Dggi altered grey and green biotite-chlorite schist; chloritized garnets and calc-silicate minerals occasionally present

Dabz highly altered, biotite rich quartzo-feldspathic rock

Detailed structural mapping has never been carried out in the Boot claims area. However the recent intensive exploration for volcanic hosted polymetallic sulphide deposits in the nearby Kudz Ze Kayah – Wolverine camps has included detailed structural studies by industry, academic and government researchers. This work has demonstrated that the tectonic history in the region is complicated. A Mississippian event of uncertain kinematics has affected the Grass Lakes Succession, including the Unit 1 host rocks of the Boot claims tungsten mineralization. The region was also subjected to Cretaceous ductile deformation resulting in low displacement, but relatively large scale, southwest-verging isoclinal folding and related thrust faulting (Piercy et al., 2001). It is therefore possible, and perhaps likely, that the various mineralized zones discovered to date on the Boot claim block could be fold or thrust fault repetitions of a single favourable stratigraphic horizon.

Detailed drill hole geology with significant analyses for tungsten and gold are given in a series of cross-sections through the area of interest on Figures 4 through 7. Significant diamond drill hole intersections are summarized in Table III. Geological data for the property is summarized on the compilation map (Figure 8).

Several mineralization types and settings have been discovered on the Boot property. So far, only disseminated scheelite occurrences without significant associated sulphide mineralization have demonstrated potentially economic grades and widths. This occurs within three subhorizontal, thermally and hydrothermally altered metasedimentary - metavolcanic units (or fold/thrust repeats of a single unit) that lie within a 200 to 300 m wide aureole of thermal metamorphism along the northeast contact of the Boot quartz monzonite stock. These horizons, termed *A Zone, Lower B Zone* and *Upper B Zone*, are preserved over a 1.5 km long, relatively narrow southeast trend along the main intrusive contact beneath a ridge that forms the headwall of Boot Cirque. The contact between the Boot stock and the metamorphic country rocks is abrupt but complex in geometry as discussed above.

The most extensive tungsten mineralized rock is Unit Dbms. This is a dolomitic biotite-muscovite schist that is the altered equivalent of Unit Dm chlorite schist. Limy subunits of this protolith are altered to a colourful chloritic schist that contains garnet, vesuvianite, wollastonite and minor pyroxene. When all these minerals are present, it results in a distinctive red, brown, green and white banded or mottled rock. The most common variant of this alteration is a banded grey and green biotite-chlorite schist with occasional garnets and calc-silicate minerals (Unit Dggi).

Skarn (Unit Dskn) in the *A Zone* and *B Zone* usually occurs as irregular, massive pods of dark green pyroxene and pink garnet, occasionally with pyrrhotite. They are generally weakly mineralized and, for the most part, they are confined to calc-silicate unit Dcss.

Intrusive hosted, vein style scheelite mineralization was intersected in a few of the drill holes but, because the exploration focus at the time was on contact related mineralization

TABLE III
SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERVALS

Cross Section	Drill Hole	Tungsten Grade (% WO3)	Gold Grade (ppb)	Intersection (m)	Map Unit	Description
A ZONE						
B-B'	79B03	0.56	trace	0.30	Dskn	siliceous biotite marble
B-B'	79B04	1.12	178	0.74	Dskn	dark green massive skarn
see Geology Map	Discovery Outcrop	5.88	1700	1.80	Dabz	biotite-rich schist at intrusive contact
LOWER B ZONE						
B-B'	79B04	0.64	trace	0.61	Dggi	intensely silicified grey and green schist
B-B'	79B04	0.95	900	1.52	Dskn	banded pyroxene-biotite skarn with pyrrhotite
B-B'	79B03	0.35	125	2.13	Dggi	siliceous grey and green schist
C-C'	79B07	1.18	193	1.68	Dskn	dark green skarn, pyrrhotite-rich breccia
C-C'	79B07	0.68	114	3.66	Dskn	banded pyroxene-biotite skarn
C-C'	79B08	5.70	456	1.66	Dggi	siliceous pyroxene-biotite schist, coarse scheelite
C-C'	79B08	1.01	456	1.68	Dggi	grey and green, mottled pyroxene schist
C-C'	79B10	0.83	100	0.30	Dggi	grey-green schist adjacent a thin quartz monzonite dyke
C-C'	79B10	0.47	trace	2.40	Dskn	dark green pyroxene-garnet skarn
UPPER B ZONE						
E-E'	80B14	1.95	597	5.18	Dabz	altered biotite schist, finely disseminated scheelite
INTRUSIVE-HOSTED						
B-B'	79B04	0.48	trace	1.22	Kap	siliceous aplite dyke (?)
B-B'	79B03	1.00	10	0.30	Kg	disseminated scheelite in chloritized quartz monzonite

and the drill holes were terminated shortly after entering the main Boot stock, the ultimate potential for more mineralization of this type has not been sufficiently evaluated.

Vein or fracture-related tungsten mineralization (both scheelite and wolframite) and polymetallic sulphide showings are fairly widespread on the property. These are only erratically and poorly mineralized.

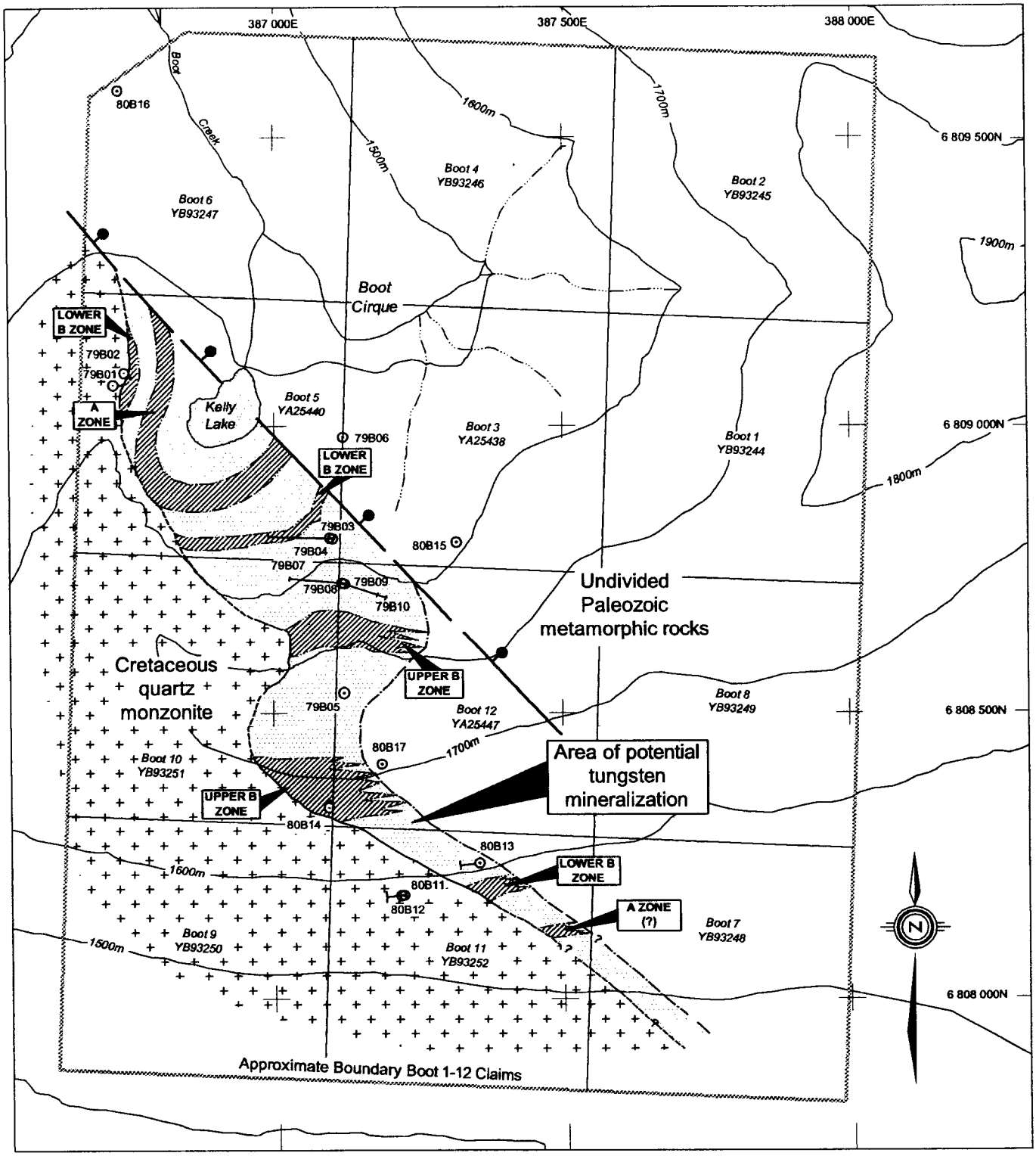
The best scheelite mineralization discovered to date at the Boot property occurs in a highly altered, biotite rich, mottled to banded rock (Unit Dabz). This lithology hosts the Discovery Showing in the *A Zone* and a high grade intersection in Hole 80B14 in the *Upper B Zone*. Similar well mineralized rocks are found in *A Zone* and *Lower B Zone* talus on both flanks of a prominent rock glacier in the headwall area of the Boot cirque. In the best mineralization, the schist protolith is altered to a biotite rich, quartzo-feldspathic rock that is heavily mineralized with coarse to medium grains of scheelite but apparently lacks the calc-silicate mineral assemblage more typical of tungsten bearing skarns. The quartzo-feldspathic component of the schist is commonly altered to a white, fine grained, clay rich groundmass.

In general, tungsten mineralization occurs in thermally and hydrothermally altered schist near or adjacent to sill-like apophyses of quartz monzonite. Furthermore, the best mineralization is located within 100 to 200 metres of the contact with the parent Boot stock. For instance, the best tungsten assay returned from the property to date was 5.88% WO_3 with 1700 ppb Au from a 1.8 m chip sample across the Discovery Showing, an area of biotite-altered schist at or very near the main intrusive contact (Table III). The best diamond drill intersection was a 5.18 m intercept of altered biotite schist in hole 80B14 that returned a grade of 1.95% WO_3 and 597 ppb Au. Table IV gives individual analyses for that interval which occurs between two sill-like quartz monzonite bodies very near the main intrusive contact.

TABLE IV
DETAILED ASSAYS – DDH 80B14

	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Recovery	%WO_3	ppb Au
	19.20	20.11	0.91	25	0.74	1095
	20.11	21.34	1.22	70	2.12	560
	21.34	22.25	0.91	33	2.90	200
	22.25	23.16	0.91	22	3.42	812
	23.16	24.38	1.22	34	0.86	192
	24.38	24.76	0.38	100	0.23	420
Average	**19.20**	**24.38**	**5.18**	**39**	**1.95**	**549**

The favourable zone of tungsten mineralization appears to narrow to the southeast (Figure 13) although this has only been poorly defined by drilling. The area of potential



SYMBOLS

- diamond drill hole (inclined, vertical)
- surface expression of subhorizontal tungsten mineralized horizons
- area of potential tungsten mineralization

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Figure 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COMPILATION MAP

BOOT PROPERTY

SCALE 1:10 000

0 400 800 1200 1600m

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/compilation.dwg	Date: May 2002

tungsten mineralization is limited on surface on the northeast by a major fault zone. This fault appears to be steeply southwest dipping with strata to the northeast side displaced down with respect to the mineralized rocks on the southwest. Thus, there is potential for tungsten mineralization adjacent to the northeast dipping granitic contact at some depth across the fault zone. Vertical holes 79B06, 80B15 and 80B16 were drilled northeast of the fault to test this hypothesis:

- Hole 79B06 intersected several low grade or narrow moderate grade tungsten bearing intersections between 208 and 216 m that may correspond to near surface mineralized zones across the fault. The hole was carried to a total depth of 254 m and the bottom 23 m encountered altered quartz monzonite, presumably part of the Boot stock.

- Hole 80B15 was drilled to a total depth of 293 m without intersecting significant tungsten mineralization. The Boot stock was not intersected although numerous thin quartz monzonite sills or dykes are present.

- Hole 80B16 was drilled to a total depth of 152 m, intersecting the Boot stock at a depth of 127 m. Significant tungsten mineralization was not detected in either the stock or in adjacent metamorphic rocks. The quartz monzonite is weakly to moderately altered and mineralized with late stage quartz, pyrrhotite and green or purple fluorite in narrow veins and fracture fillings.

Early work on the property was carried out without the benefit of the detailed structural studies that have been carried out recently in the region. Furthermore, the exploration model was based on the Cantung Mine geology where semi-massive pyrrhotite with scheelite and chalcopyrite occur in thick diopside skarn lenses developed in limestone as much as 300 m distant from the nearest granitic body of any significant size. As a result, the full potential for significant stratabound, layered disseminated tungsten mineralization in altered metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks on the Boot claims has never been fully tested.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Grid geochemical sampling was carried out on the Boot property in 1978, 1979 and 1980. Samples were collected from pits dug to a B+C Horizon at 100 m intervals on the grid. Two samples were taken at each site. A 2 to 3 kg bulk sample was collected for processing by gold pan while smaller conventional soil samples were also taken for tungsten, tin and gold geochemical analyses. Sample collection was not carried out within the main area of interest in Boot cirque because of extensive talus cover and poor soil development so that comparison of tungsten response for much of the property with known mineralized zones is unfortunately not possible.

Bulk samples were panned in camp and the coarse and fine scheelite content of the concentrate was estimated under ultraviolet light. Coarse fragments are those which are easily visible under ultraviolet light, even in dim daylight while fine fragments are those only visible under ultraviolet light in complete darkness after a short period of eye adjustment. Grain counts of coarse scheelite fragments are fairly accurate in the lower count ranges but large grain quantities, especially in the fine size range, are merely good estimates at best.

Soil samples were shipped by airfreight to Chemex Labs Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. (now ALS Chemex) for tungsten, gold and tin geochemical analysis. All samples were dried and screened to minus 80 mesh. Tungsten was analyzed by a colorimetric method after fusing with potassium bisulfate, leaching with concentrated hydrochloric acid, extracting into an amyl acetate solution containing dithiotoluene, and reducing interfering elements with stannous fluoride in a hot water bath. Gold was determined by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) of a sample that had been ashed, double digested to dryness in aqua regia, leached in hydrochloric acid and extracted into methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) as a bromide complex. The procedure for tin consisted of sintering with ammonium iodide, leaching with dilute hydrochloric-ascorbic acid to form a TOPO complex, extraction into MIBK and eventual analysis by AAS.

Scheelite grain counts are considered to be a more reliable indication of tungsten mineralization than the type of tungsten geochemical analysis used for the Boot soil samples because of the larger sample size and because the geochemical extraction was probably not complete, especially for larger scheelite grains. Conversely, the determination of scheelite grain counts in ultraviolet light will not give an indication of the presence of wolframite while tungsten present as both wolframite and scheelite should be reflected by the geochemical data.

Tungsten Geochemistry

Tungsten geochemistry of the Boot property is shown on Figure 9 in the pocket. Response ranges from background values of less than 30 ppm tungsten to a maximum of 325 ppm tungsten. The strongest tungsten response is from an area along the northwest side of the mouth of Boot cirque. Hole 80B16 was drilled immediately uphill of the strongest part of the anomaly. After penetrating 7 m of overburden cover, the 152 m drill

hole intersected a sequence of metamorphic country rocks that are intruded by narrow quartz monzonite sills or dykes but no significant tungsten mineralization was revealed by ultraviolet light inspection of the core and continuous geochemical sampling of altered intervals. The source of the anomalous tungsten values in soil in this area as well as similar anomalous areas across Boot creek on the opposite side of the cirque mouth is probably due to glacial transport of mineralized *A Zone and B Zone* fragments in till from mineralized zones in the west side of Boot cirque that are now buried by talus.

Medium strength geochemical response in the 30 to 150 ppm tungsten range is present along the south face of the ridge that forms the head of Boot cirque. This is probably a result of down ice glacial dispersion from tungsten mineralization defined by drill hole 80B14 in the *Upper B Zone* and by drill hole 80B13 in the *Lower B Zone*.

Scattered weak to moderate tungsten soil geochemical anomalies areas elsewhere on the Boot property may reflect mineralization distal from the intrusive contact that has not yet been sufficiently evaluated. One of these areas is near mapped exposures of skarn alteration while another is in the vicinity of polymetallic vein occurrences with wolframite and scheelite.

Scheelite Grain Counts

Scheelite grain counts are displayed as separate coarse and fine scheelite grain counts for each sample site on Figure 10 in the pocket. Grain counts are highly variable and display much more contrast than tungsten soil sample geochemistry. Ranges are continuous from levels of no fine or coarse scheelite grains per pan up to 150 coarse grains and >3200 fine grains that were estimated for one sample. In order to integrate these values into a contourable data set, grain counts were composited by multiplying the number of coarse grains by four and adding this value to the fine grain count to arrive at a single value for each panned sample. This treatment of the pan sample results is shown in Figure 10.

The distribution of scheelite anomalies is similar to the distribution of tungsten soil geochemical anomalies except that there is a much greater contrast between background values and anomalies. In particular, the area immediately downslope of the surface projection of the well mineralized *Upper B Zone* intersection in drill hole 80B14 is highly anomalous. This mineralization is also highlighted by a virtually continuous, 500m long down ice dispersion train with composite grain count values ranging from 1020 to >3800 against background values of less than 60. Similarly, the area of tungsten soil geochemical anomalies at the mouth of Boot cirque that are attributed to glacial dispersion from the Discovery Showing area are also reflected as strong scheelite grain count anomalies. The outlying tungsten soil geochemical anomalies along the east side of Boot cirque are also reflected as scheelite grain count anomalies but they are of a much lesser tenor than in the previously described areas. This suggests that the potential for scheelite mineralization in the skarn and polymetallic veins previously documented in the area is low. However, because the strength of tungsten soil geochemical response from the same area is relatively high, the potential for tungsten mineralization in the form of

wolframite is correspondingly higher from the area than the main zones of interest along the west side of Boot cirque.

An area of high composite scheelite grain counts (>1000) lies along the extreme southwest edge of the sample grid. These strongly anomalous values are located down slope and down ice of an area mapped as a metamorphic rock inlier or roof pendant within the Boot stock and there are probably zones of tungsten mineralization present near this area (Figure 3). Hole 80B18 was collared within the inlier about 350 m northeast of the anomalies but no significant mineralization was encountered in the 122 m thick intercept of schist with minor thin quartz monzonite intervals.

Gold Geochemistry

Gold geochemistry is shown on Figure 12 in the pocket. Anomalous gold soil geochemical values (>12 ppb) are generally limited to a few single sample spot highs. Areas of known arsenopyrite bearing polymetallic vein mineralization do not have corresponding gold geochemical anomalies, which suggest that they are not gold exploration targets. The best gold geochemical response is a two sample (80 and 260 ppb) anomaly along the west side of lower Boot cirque. This is probably a result of glacial dispersion from the Discovery Showing area along the upper west side of Boot cirque although the corresponding tungsten soil geochemical response and composite scheelite grain counts are only weakly to moderately anomalous. The gold potential of areas outside the obvious scheelite exploration targets is low.

Tin Geochemistry

Tin geochemistry is shown on Figure 13 in the pocket. Two areas of anomalous soil geochemical response are present. The most widespread area is a 1 km long, northerly trending belt that traverses the middle part of Boot cirque. Tin values in soil range from the anomalous threshold of 6 ppm to a maximum of 78 ppm. These anomalies correspond roughly with moderate strength tungsten soil geochemical anomalies but not with elevated scheelite grain counts. There is therefore the potential for tin-tungsten mineralization (where tungsten is present as wolframite) somewhat distal to the main intrusive contact.

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APPENDIX I

AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert C. Carne, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Burnaby, British Columbia, hereby certify

that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1974 with a B.Sc. and in 1979 with a M.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences.
2. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (registration number 19868).
3. From 1974 to present, I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration in British Columbia and Yukon Territory and on June 1, 1981 became a partner of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
4. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.

R. C. Carne

Robert C. Carne, M.Sc., P.Geo.

By his Attorney-in-Fact,
Alan R. Archer

385 500E
386 000E
386 500E
387 000E
387 500E
388 000E
6 810 000N
6 809 500N
6 809 000N
6 808 500N
6 808 000N
1400m
1500m
1600m
1700m
1900m
Frances Creek
Boot Creek
Reid Lake
Kelly Lake
Boot Cirque
80B16
80B18
80B17
80B15
80B14
80B13
80B12
80B11
79B01
79B02
79B03
79B04
79B05
79B06
79B07
79B08
79B09
79B10
LOWER B ZONE
A ZONE
DISCOVERY ZONE
UPPER B ZONE
Probable source area of tungsten geochemical anomaly
Possible source area of tungsten geochemical anomaly
Lateral surface extent of tungsten mineralization
A ZONE (?)
Approximate Boundary Boot 1-12 Claims
Kg
Dskn
Dqm
Dm/Dqm
Dm
MGg
DNI
Dum
Dq
Dbms
Dcss
Dcs
Dfv
aspy
aspy,wol,sch
aspy,wol,gal,sch
A
A'
B
B'
C
C'
D
D'
E
E'
F
F'
N

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
UTM GRID NORTH
1° 58'

NTS 105 G/06
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 27
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50m

YUKON TERRITORY
ALASKA
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
BOOT PROPERTY

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

CRETACEOUS

Kg coarse porphyritic biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite, lesser aplite

EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN
GRASS LAKES PLUTONIC SUITE

MGg foliated, medium to coarse porphyroblastic feldspar-quartz (biotite-muscovite) augen gneiss, leucocratic gneiss

LATE DEVONIAN
NORTH LAKES META-DIORITE

DNl foliated amphibolite (meta-gabbro)

Dum brown weathering, dark green to black, variably serpentinized ultramafic rocks

LAYERED ROCKS

UPPER DEVONIAN AND OLDER(?)

Dq biotite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz psammitic schist; quartz-biotite-muscovite metapelitic schist (Dsp), minor thin intervals of marble and calc-silicate schist

Dqm grey to orange-brown micaceous marble, calcareous schist and lesser carbonaceous phyllite

Dm biotite-plagioclase-actinolite-chlorite schist

Dfv feldspar-muscovite-quartz schist (felsic metavolcanic rock)

contact metamorphosed equivalents of above

Dcss dolomitic biotite-muscovite schist, often garnet- and calc-silicate-bearing

Dcs colourful garnet, vesuvianite,wollastonite and minor pyroxene bearing chloritic biotite schist with marble interbeds

Dskn massive dark green pyroxene-garnet skarn

Dbms highly altered, biotite rich quartzo-feldspathic rock

SYMBOLS

- outcrop
- sub-outcrop (felsenmeer, talus)
- geological contact (defined, approximate)
- foliation (inclined)
- diamond drill hole (vertical, inclined)
- scheelite float occurrence
- miscellaneous float occurrence (aspy: arsenopyrite, gal: galena, wol: wolframite, sch: scheelite)
- normal fault (assumed)
- assumed surface trace of mineralized horizon
- A — A' cross-section line

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Figure 3

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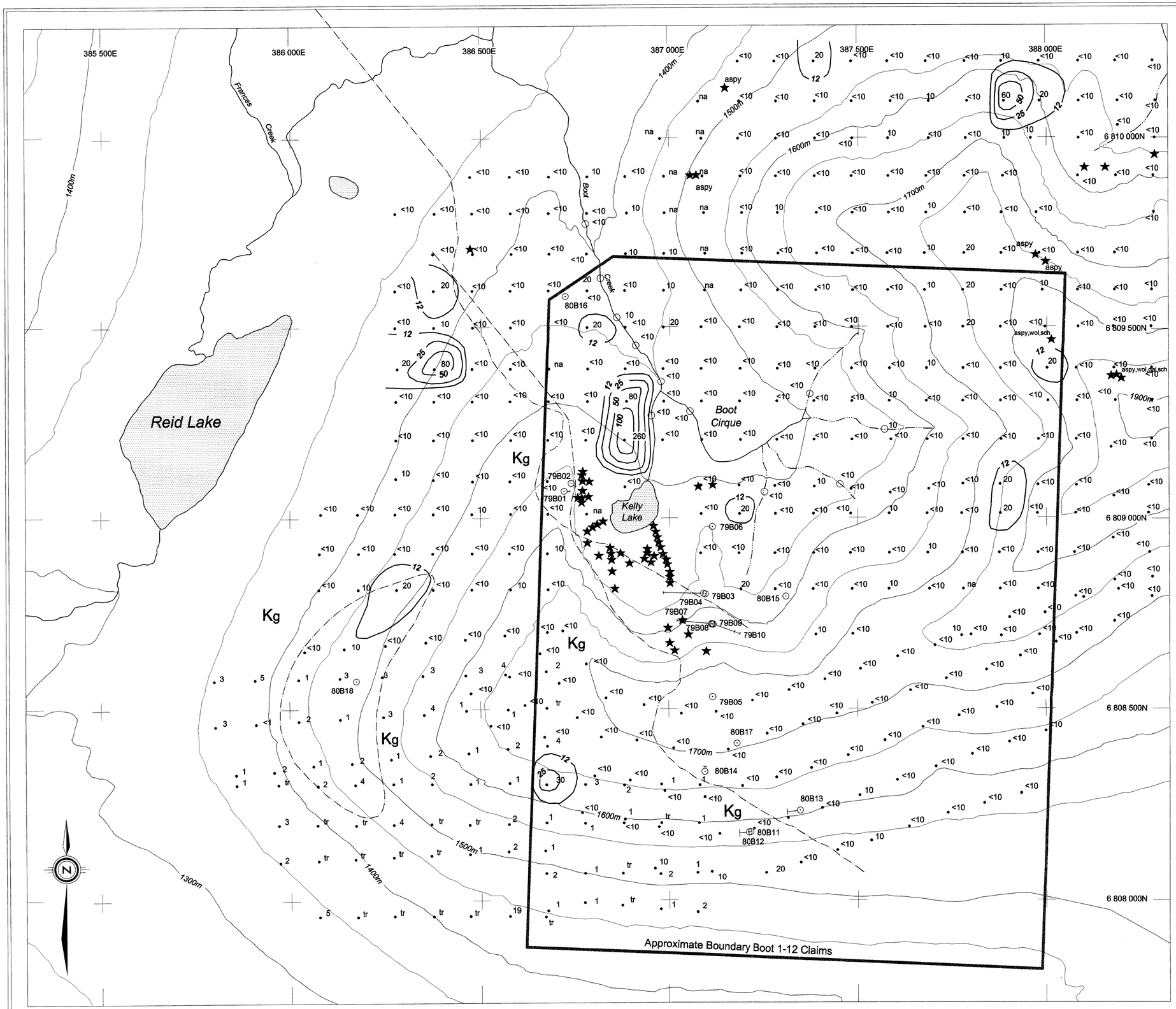
GEOLOGY

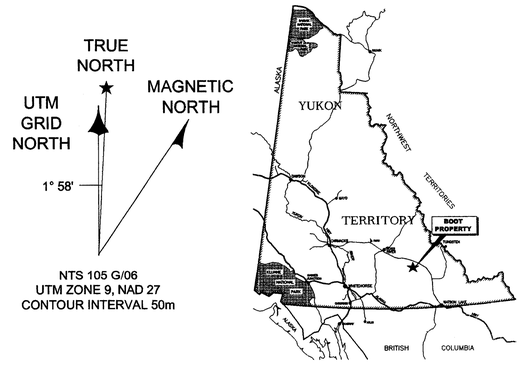
BOOT PROPERTY

SCALE 1:5000

0 200 400 600 800m

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/geology.dwg	Date: May 2002





NTS 105 G/06
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 27
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50m

LEGEND

- 70 • B/C horizon soil sample; gold value in ppb
- <10 ○ silt sample; gold value in ppb
- 12, 25, 50, 100 — gold values in ppb, contour interval as shown
- 80B15 ⊙ 79B09 ⊙— diamond drill hole (vertical, inclined)
- Kg — contact between Cretaceous quartz monzonite and country rock
- ★ scheelite float occurrence
- ★ aspy,wol,gal,sch — miscellaneous float occurrence
  - aspy: arsenopyrite
  - gal: galena
  - wol: wolframite
  - sch: scheelite

tr: trace
na: sample not analyzed for gold

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Figure 12

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GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY BOOT PROPERTY

094308

SCALE 1:5000

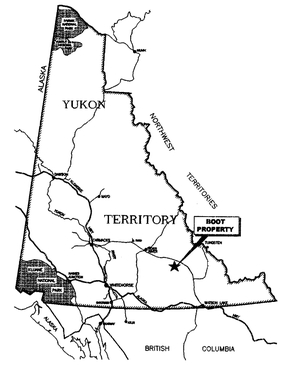
0 200 400 600 800m

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/Augeochem.dwg	Date: MAy 2002

385 500E
386 000E
386 500E
387 000E
387 500E
388 000E
6 810 000N
6 809 500N
6 809 000N
6 808 500N
6 808 000N
1400m
1500m
1600m
1700m
1900m
1300m
Frances Creek
Reid Lake
Boot Cirque
Kelly Lake
Boot Creek
Kg
aspy
aspy,wol,sch
aspy,wol,gal,sch
80B16
80B18
79B01
79B02
79B03
79B04
79B05
79B06
79B07
79B08
79B09
79B10
80B11
80B12
80B13
80B14
80B15
80B17
Approximate Boundary Boot 1-12 Claims

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
UTM GRID NORTH
1° 58'

NTS 105 G/06
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 27
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50m



LEGEND

- 70 • composite scheelite grain count* in panned 2 to 3 kg B/C Horizon soil sample
- 200 ○ composite scheelite grain count* in panned 2 to 3 kg stream sediment sample (results are not contoured with panned soil sample data)
- 60, 120, 250, 500, 1000 composite scheelite grain count, contour interval as shown
- 80B15 ⊙ 79B09 ⊙—⊣ diamond drill hole (vertical, inclined)
- Kg contact between Cretaceous quartz monzonite and country rock
- ★ scheelite float occurrence
- ★ aspy,wol,gal,sch miscellaneous float occurrence
  - aspy: arsenopyrite
  - gal: galena
  - wol: wolframite
  - sch: scheelite
- presumed local direction of glacial transport

*Grain counts are composited for the purpose of this map by multiplying the number of coarse grains by four and adding this value to the fine grain count to arrive at a single value for each panned sample. Coarse scheelite grains are those which are easily visible under ultraviolet light, even in dim light, while fine fragments are only visible under ultraviolet light in complete darkness after a short period of eye adjustment. Grain counts of coarse fragments are fairly accurate in the lower count ranges but large counts, especially in the fine grain size, are merely estimates.

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Figure 11

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COMPOSITE SCHEELITE GRAIN COUNTS IN PANNED SAMPLES

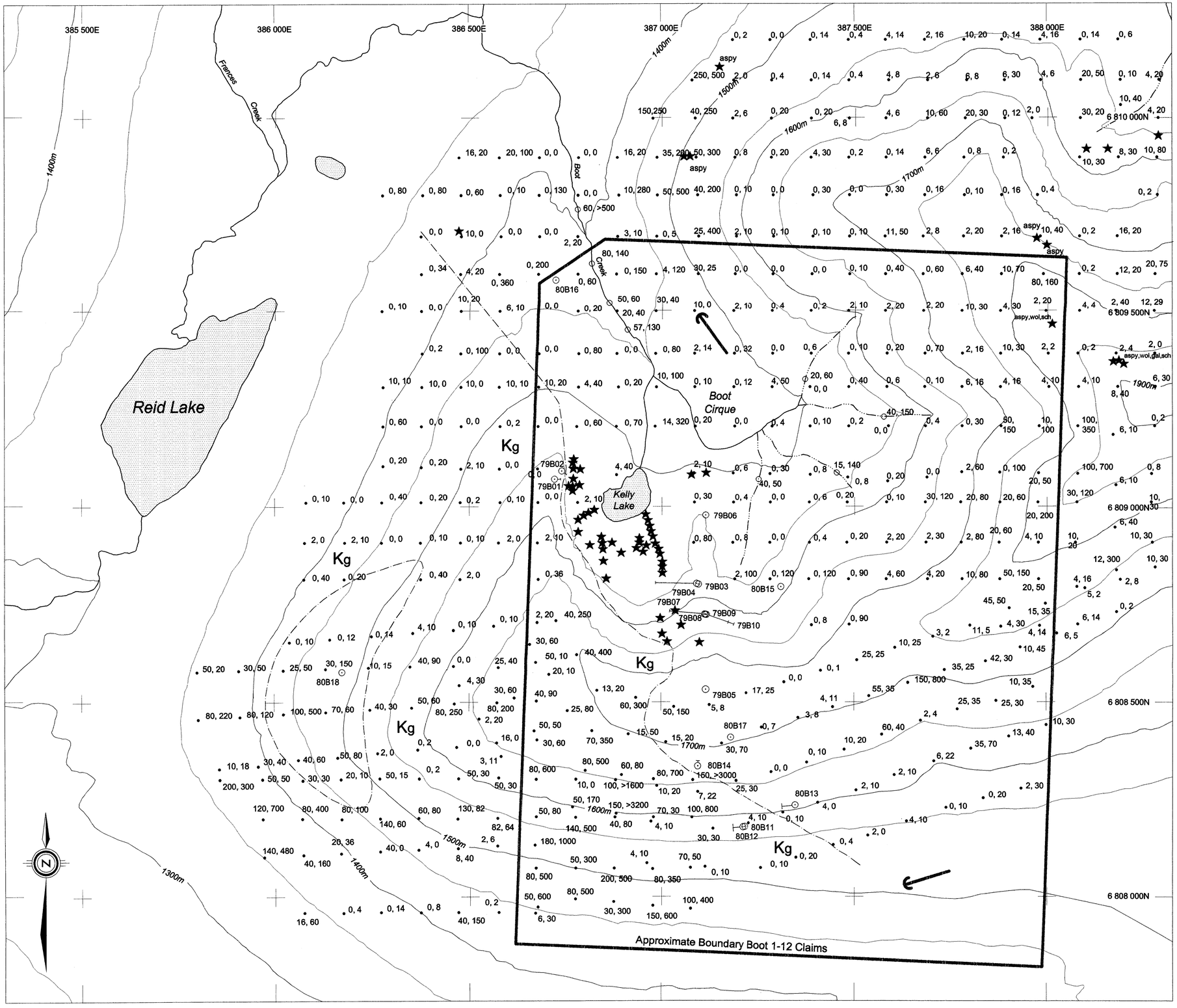
BOOT PROPERTY

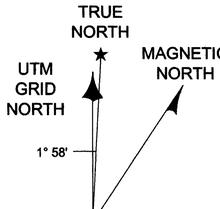
094308

SCALE 1:5000

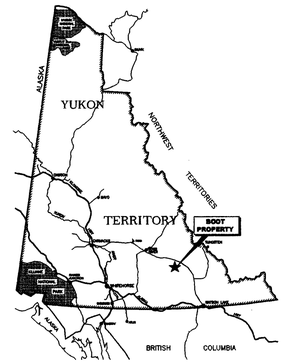
0 200 400 600 800m

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/pancomposites.dwg	Date: May 2002





NTS 105 G/06
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 27
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50m



LEGEND

- panned 2 to 3 kg B/C horizon soil sample; coarse scheelite grain count, fine scheelite grain count*
- panned 2 to 3 kg stream sediment sample: coarse scheelite grain count, fine scheelite grain count
- 80B17 / 79B09 — diamond drill hole (vertical, inclined)
- Kg — contact between Cretaceous quartz monzonite and country rock
- ★ scheelite float occurrence
- ★ aspy,wol,gal,sch — miscellaneous float occurrence
  - aspy: arsenopyrite
  - gal: galena
  - wol: wolframite
  - sch: scheelite
- presumed local direction of glacial transport

* coarse scheelite grains are those which are easily visible under ultraviolet light, even in dim light, while fine fragments are only visible under ultraviolet light in complete darkness after a short period of eye adjustment. Grain counts of coarse fragments are fairly accurate in the lower count ranges but large counts, especially in the fine grain size, are merely estimates.

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Figure 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

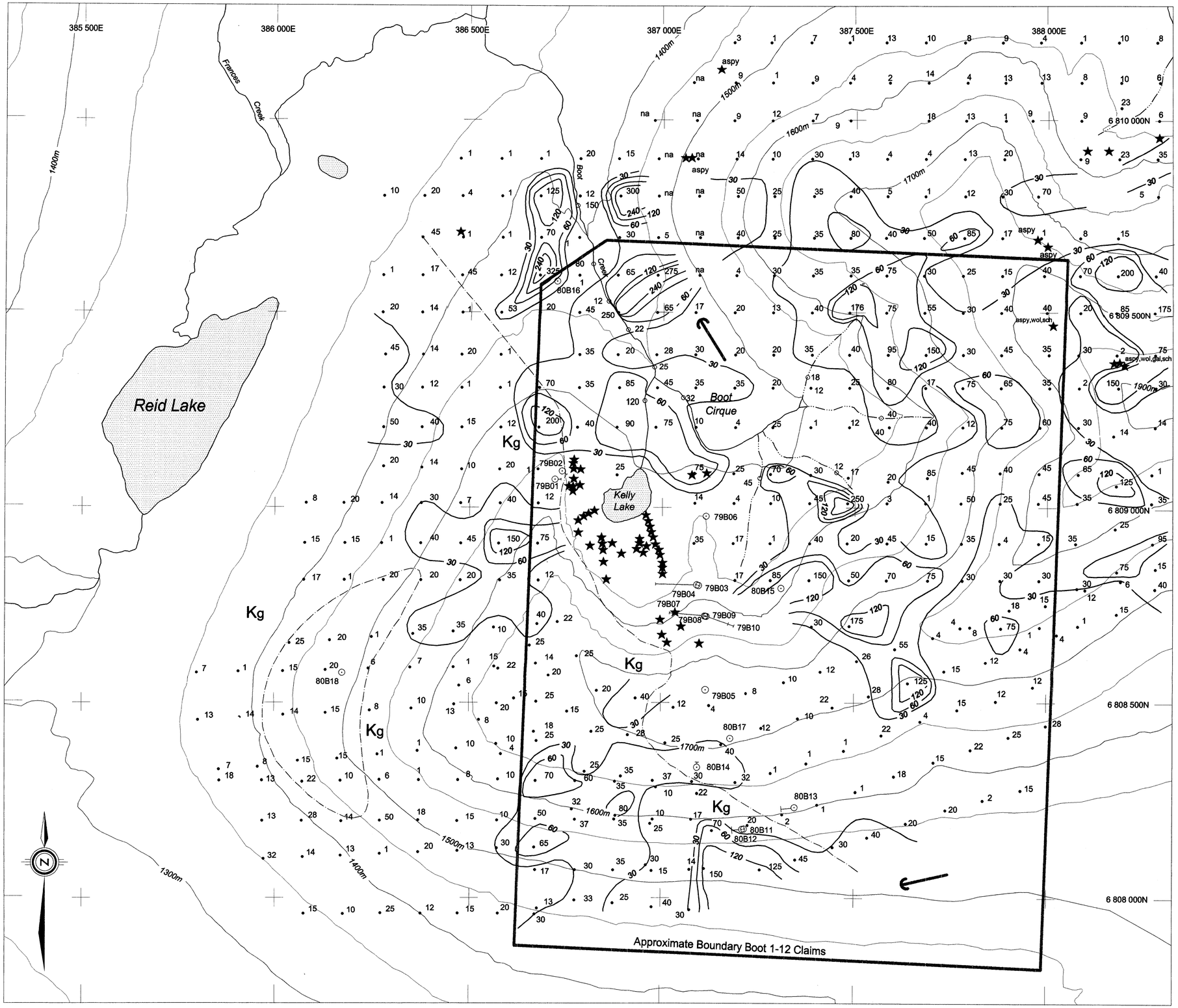
SCHEELITE GRAIN COUNTS IN PANNED SAMPLES

BOOT PROPERTY

SCALE 1:5000

0 200 400 600 800m

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/pansamples.dwg	Date: May 2002



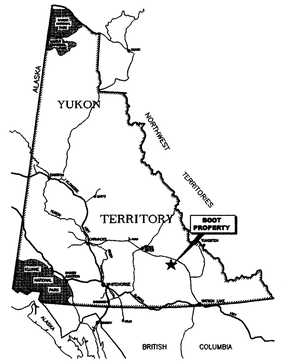
TRUE NORTH

UTM GRID NORTH

MAGNETIC NORTH

1° 58'

NTS 105 G/06
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 27
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50m



LEGEND

- 70 • — B/C horizon soil sample; tungsten value in ppm
- 12 ○ — silt sample; tungsten value in ppm
- 30 / 60 / 120 / 240 — tungsten values in ppm, contour interval as shown
- 80B15 ⊙ 79B09 ⊙— diamond drill hole (vertical, inclined)
- Kg — contact between Cretaceous quartz monzonite and country rock
- ★ — scheelite float occurrence
- ★ aspy,wol,gal,sch — miscellaneous float occurrence
  - aspy: arsenopyrite
  - gal: galena
  - wol: wolframite
  - sch: scheelite
- ← — presumed local direction of glacial transport
- na — sample not analyzed for tungsten

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Figure 9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

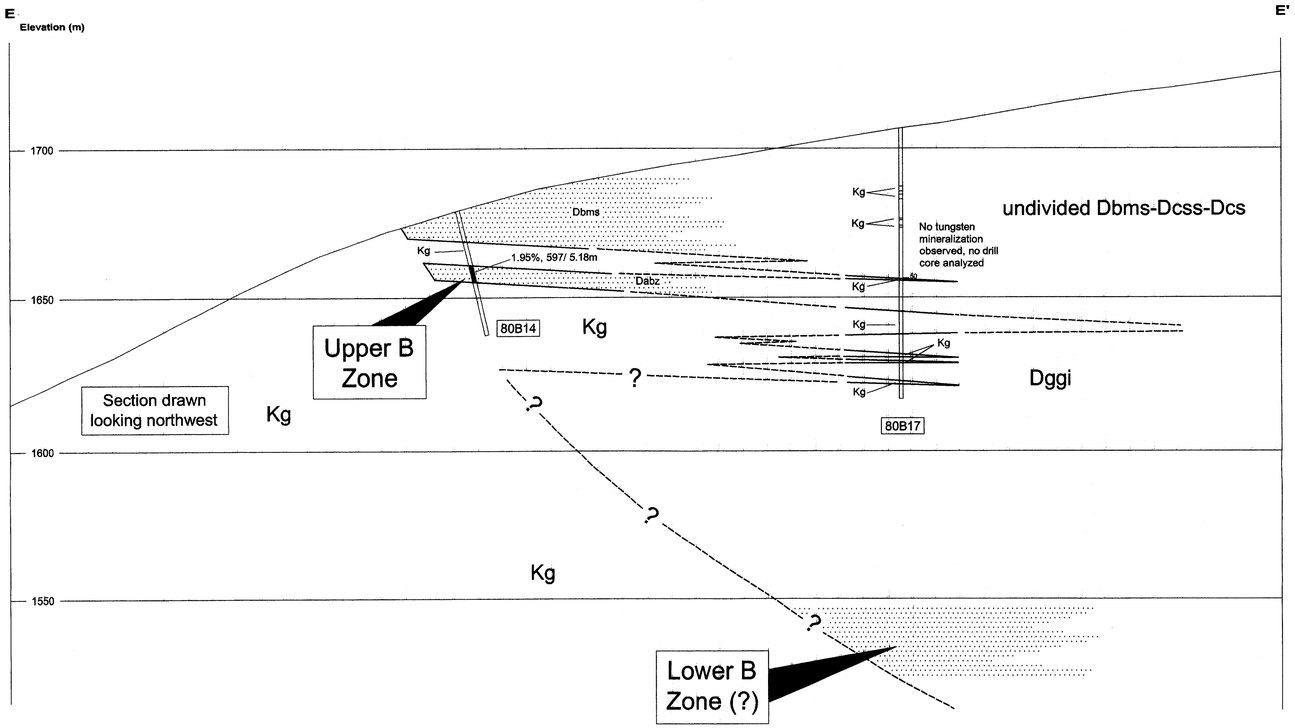
TUNGSTEN GEOCHEMISTRY BOOT PROPERTY

SCALE 1:5000

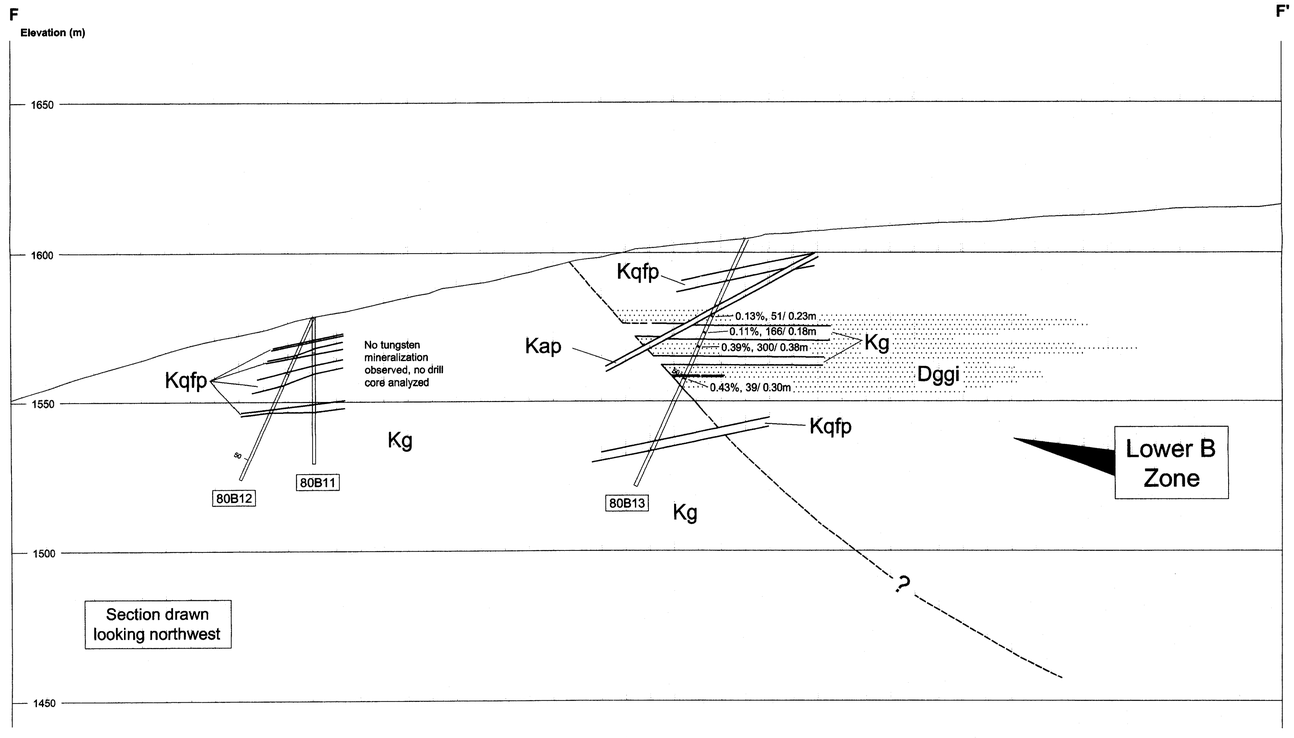
0 200 400 600 800m

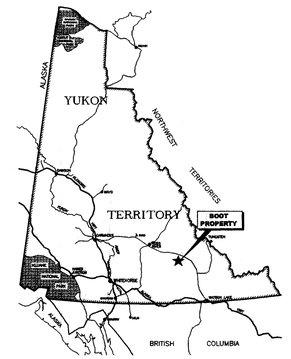
Drawn By: RCC	Project:
File: smd/boot/Wgeochem.dwg	Date:

CROSS SECTION E-E'



CROSS SECTION F-F'





LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

CRETACEOUS

- **Kqfp** fine grained quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills
- **Kg** coarse porphyritic biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite, lesser aplite (Kap)

LAYERED ROCKS

UPPER DEVONIAN AND OLDER(?)

- **Dq** biotite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz psammitic schist; quartz-biotite-muscovite metapelitic schist, minor thin intervals of marble and calc-silicate schist
- **Dqm** grey to orange-brown micaceous marble, calcareous schist and lesser carbonaceous phyllite
- **Dm** biotite-plagioclase-actinolite-chlorite schist
- **Dfv** feldspar-muscovite-quartz schist (felsic metavolcanic rock)

contact metamorphosed equivalents of above

- **Dbms** dolomitic biotite-muscovite schist, often garnet- and calc-silicate-bearing
- **Dcss** colourful garnet, vesuvianite,wollastonite and minor pyroxene bearing chloritic biotite schist with marble interbeds
- **Dskn** massive dark green pyroxene-garnet skarn
- **Dggi** altered grey and green biotite-chlorite schist; chloritized garnets and calc-silicate minerals occaisonally present
- **Dabz** highly altered, biotite rich calc-silicate rock

SYMBOLS

- geological contact (defined, approximate)
- diamond drill hole (depth from collar in metres)
- 0.11%, 50/ 0.76m — mineralized intercept with analyses (% WO ,ppb Au/metres)
- normal fault (assumed); sense of movement as shown

094308

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Figure 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTIONS E-E', F-F'

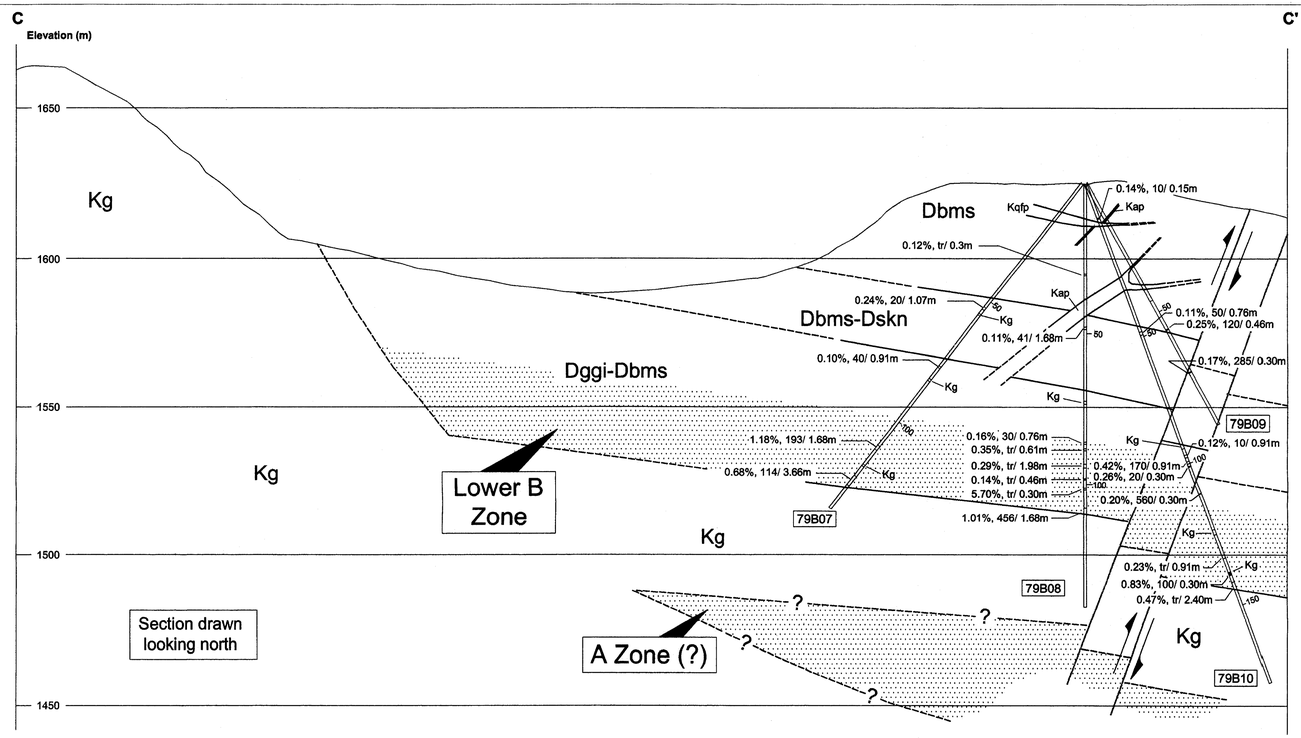
BOOT PROPERTY

SCALE 1:1000

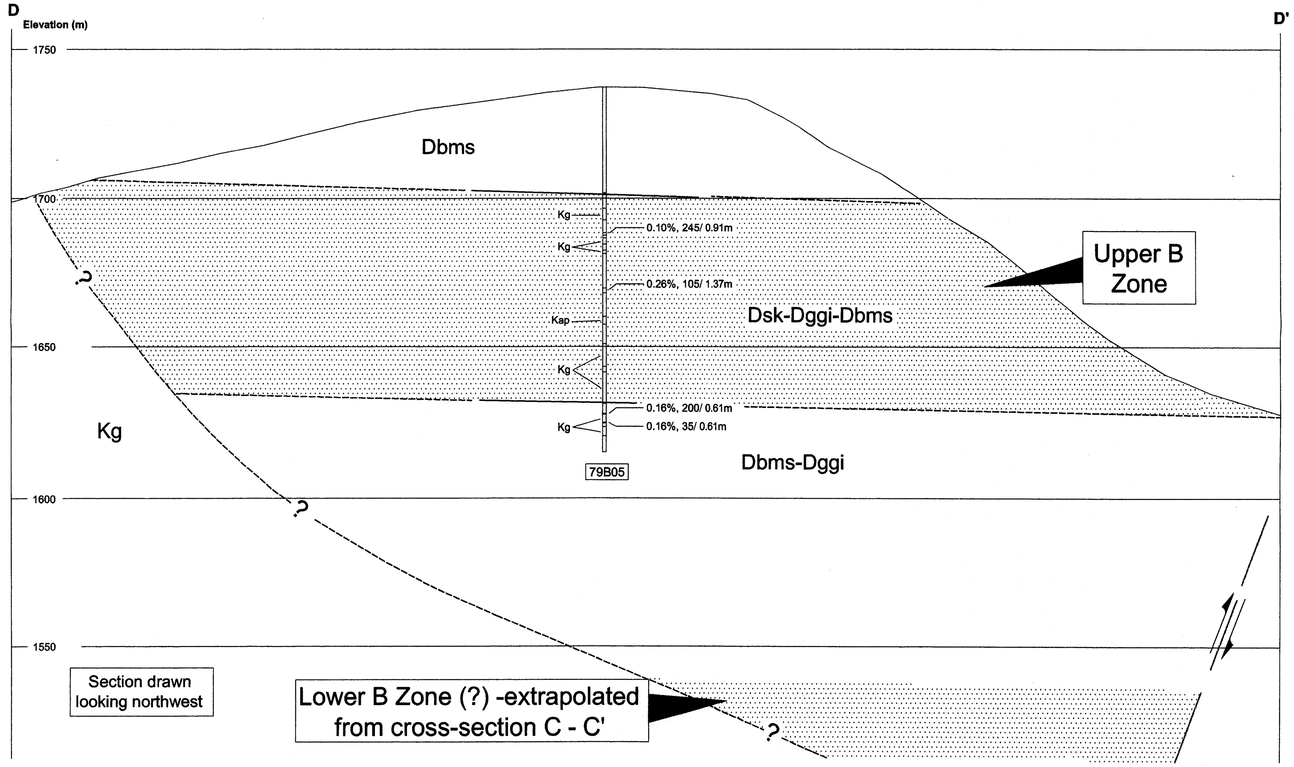
0 40 80 120 160m

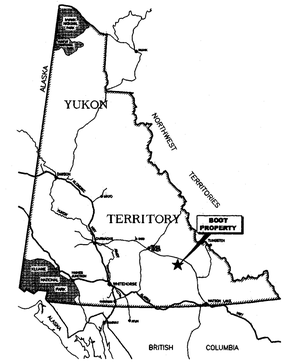
Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/x-sectionE-E'.dwg	Date: May 2002

CROSS SECTION C-C'



CROSS SECTION D-D'





LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

CRETACEOUS

- **Kqfp** fine grained quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills
- **Kg** coarse porphyritic biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite, lesser aplite (Kap)

LAYERED ROCKS

UPPER DEVONIAN AND OLDER(?)

- **Dq** biotite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz psammitic schist; quartz-biotite-muscovite metapelitic schist, minor thin intervals of marble and calc-silicate schist
- **Dqm** grey to orange-brown micaceous marble, calcareous schist and lesser carbonaceous phyllite
- **Dm** biotite-plagioclase-actinolite-chlorite schist
- **Dfv** feldspar-muscovite-quartz schist (felsic metavolcanic rock)

contact metamorphosed equivalents of above

- **Dbms** dolomitic biotite-muscovite schist, often garnet- and calc-silicate-bearing
- **Dcss** colourful garnet, vesuvianite,wollastonite and minor pyroxene bearing chloritic biotite schist with marble interbeds
- **Dskn** massive dark green pyroxene-garnet skarn
- **Dggi** altered grey and green biotite-chlorite schist; chloritized garnets and calc-silicate minerals occaisonally present

SYMBOLS

- geological contact (defined, approximate)
- 50 — diamond drill hole (depth from collar in metres)
- 0.11%, 50/ 0.76m — mineralized intercept with analyses (% WO ,ppb Au/metres)
- normal fault (assumed); sense of movement as shown

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Figure 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

094308

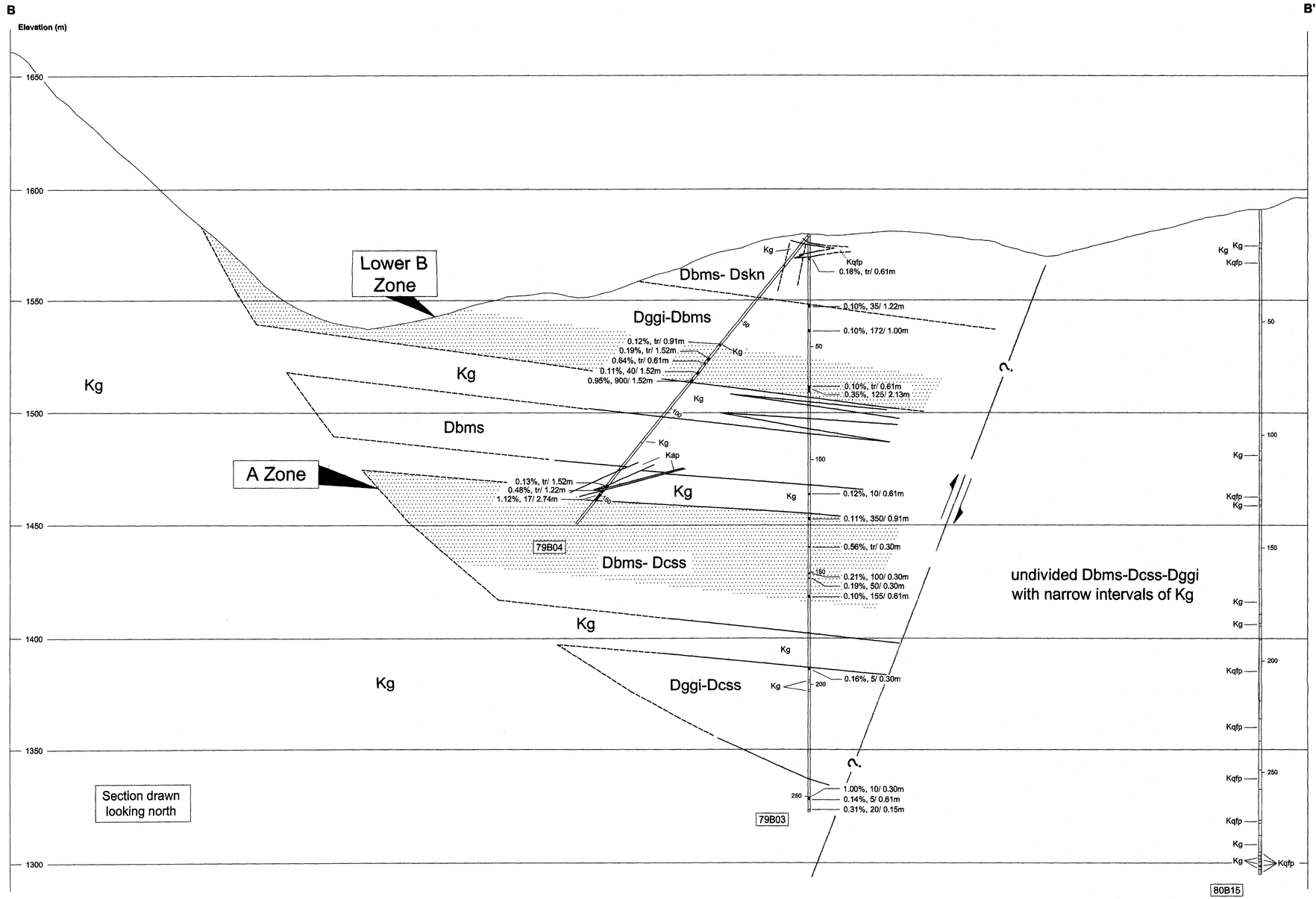
CROSS SECTIONS C-C', D-D'

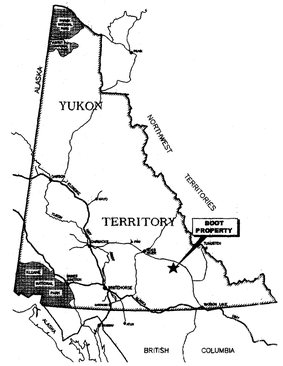
BOOT PROPERTY

SCALE 1:1000

0 40 80 120 160m

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/x-sectionC-C'.dwg	Date: May 2002





LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

CRETACEOUS

Kqfp fine grained quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills

Kg coarse porphyritic biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite, lesser aplite (Kap)

LAYERED ROCKS

UPPER DEVONIAN AND OLDER(?)

Dq biotite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz psammitic schist; quartz-biotite-muscovite metapelitic schist, minor thin intervals of marble and calc-silicate schist

Dqm grey to orange-brown micaceous marble, calcareous schist and lesser carbonaceous phyllite

Dm biotite-plagioclase-actinolite-chlorite schist

Dfv feldspar-muscovite-quartz schist (felsic metavolcanic rock)

contact metamorphosed equivalents of above

Dbms dolomitic biotite-muscovite schist, often garnet- and calc-silicate-bearing

Dcss colourful garnet, vesuvianite,wollastonite and minor pyroxene bearing chloritic biotite schist with marble interbeds

Dskn massive dark green pyroxene-garnet skarn

Dggi altered grey and green biotite-chlorite schist; chloritized garnets and calc-silicate minerals occasionally present

SYMBOLS

geological contact (defined, approximate)

diamond drill hole (depth from collar in metres)

0.11%, 50/ 0.76m — mineralized intercept with analyses (% WO ,ppb Au/metres)

normal fault (assumed); sense of movement as shown

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

Figure 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTION B-B'

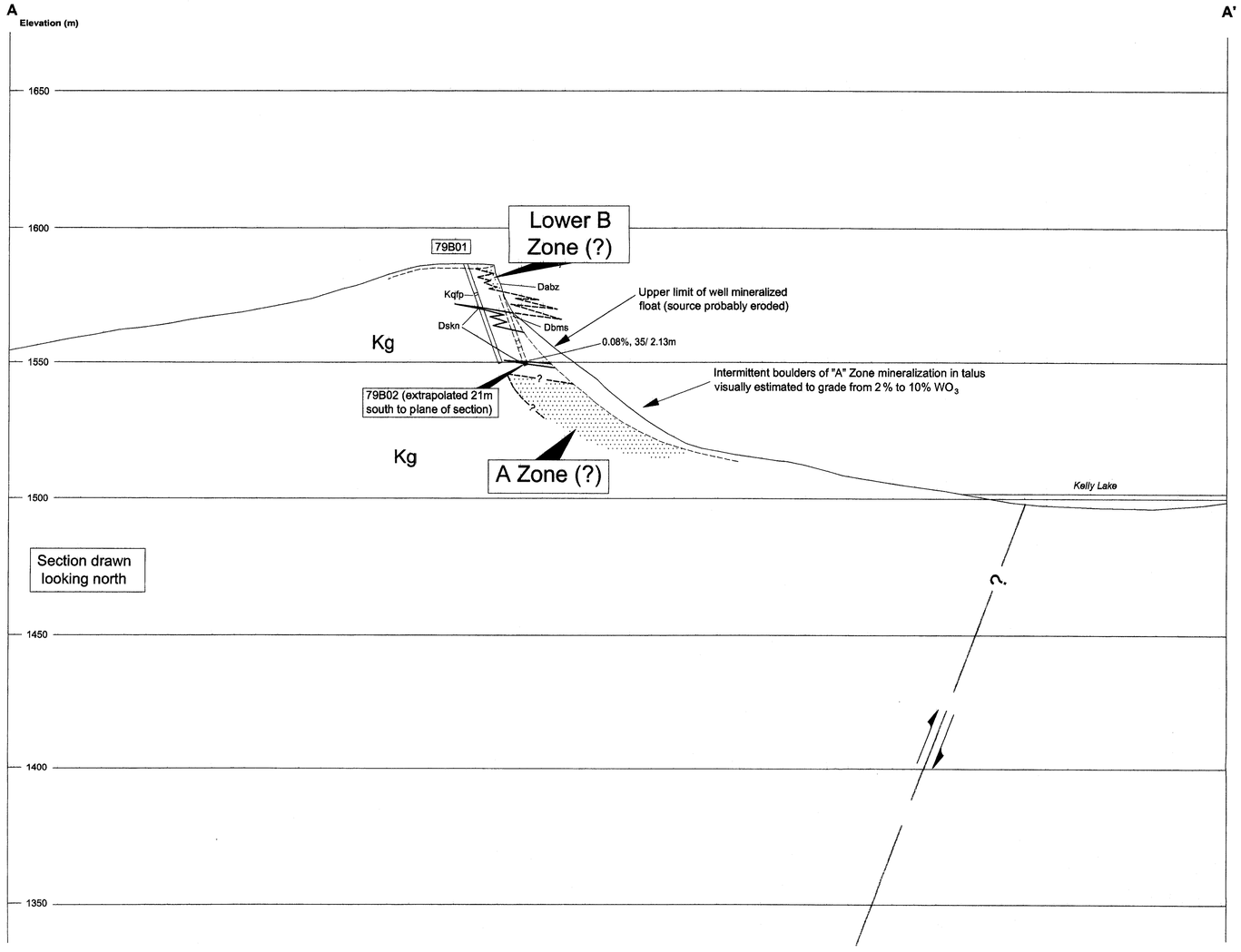
BOOT PROPERTY

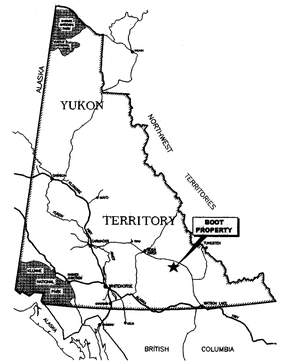
094 308

SCALE 1:1000

0 40 80 120 160m

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/x-sectionB-B'.dwg	Date: May 2002





LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

CRETACEOUS

Kqfp fine grained quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills

Kg coarse porphyritic biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite, lesser aplite (Kap)

LAYERED ROCKS

UPPER DEVONIAN AND OLDER(?)

Dq biotite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz psammitic schist; quartz-biotite-muscovite metapelitic schist, minor thin intervals of marble and calc-silicate schist

Dqm grey to orange-brown micaceous marble, calcareous schist and lesser carbonaceous phyllite

Dm biotite-plagioclase-actinolite-chlorite schist

Dfv feldspar-muscovite-quartz schist (felsic metavolcanic rock)

contact metamorphosed equivalents of above

Dbms dolomitic biotite-muscovite schist, often garnet- and calc-silicate-bearing

Dcss colourful garnet, vesuvianite,wollastonite and minor pyroxene bearing chloritic biotite schist with marble interbeds

Dskn massive dark green pyroxene-garnet skarn

Dggl altered grey and green biotite-chlorite schist; chloritized garnets and calc-silicate minerals occaisonally present

Dabz highly altered, biotite rich calc-silicate rock

SYMBOLS

geological contact (defined, approximate)

50 — diamond drill hole (depth from collar in metres)

0.11%, 50/ 0.76m — mineralized intercept with analyses (% WO ,ppb Au/metres)

normal fault (assumed); sense of movement as shown

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Figure 4

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CROSS SECTION A-A'

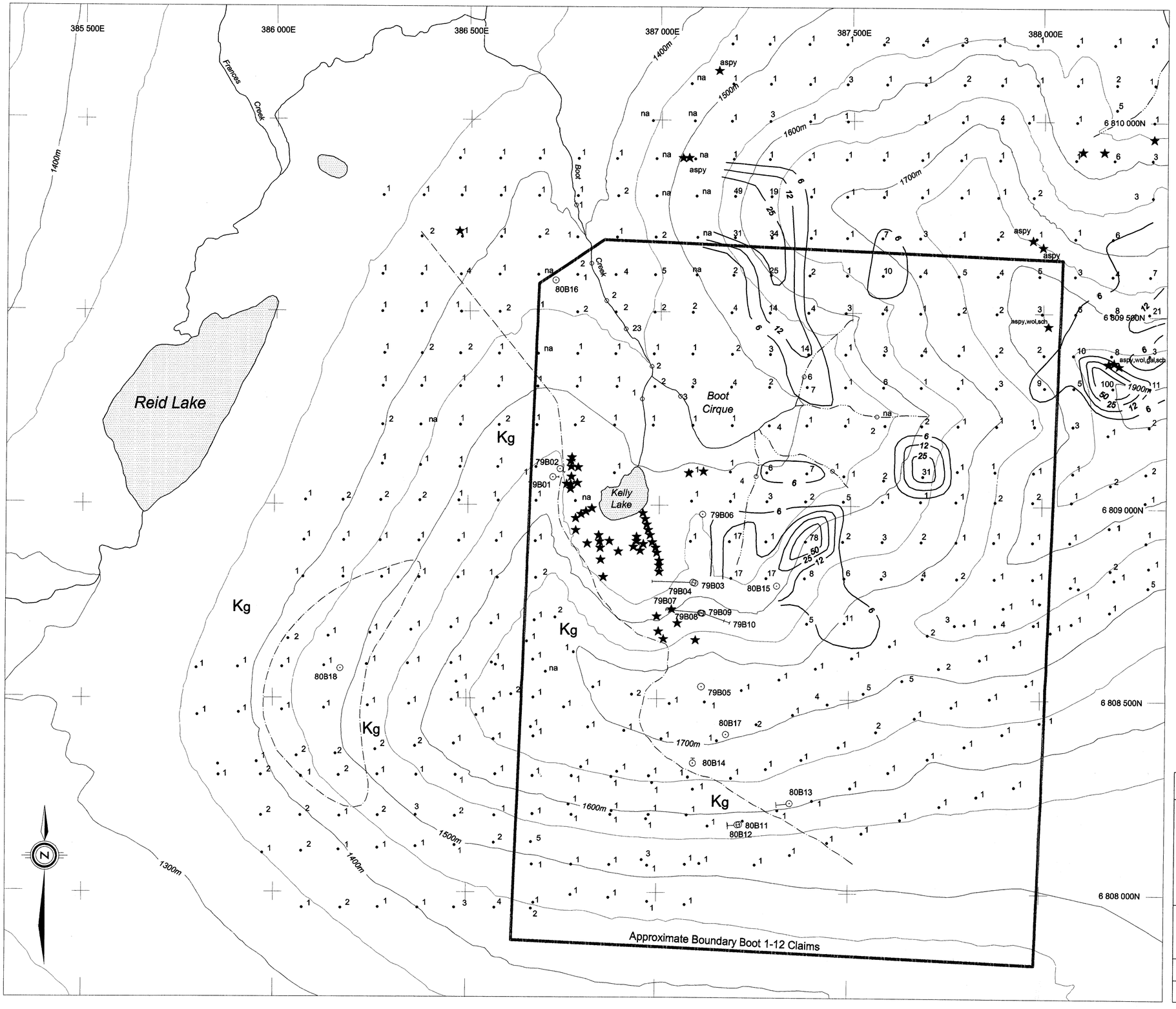
BOOT PROPERTY

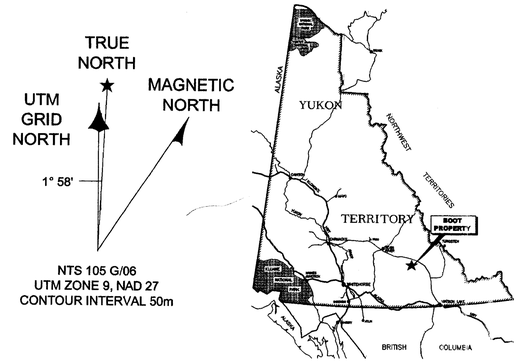
094308

SCALE 1:1000

0 40 80 120 160m

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/x-sectionA-A'.dwg	Date: May 2002





NTS 105 G/06
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 27
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50m

LEGEND

- 31 • B/C horizon soil sample; tin value in ppm
- 23 ○ silt sample; tin value in ppm
- 6 / 12 / 25 / 50 tin values in ppm, contour interval as shown
- 80B15 ⊙ 79B09 ⊙ diamond drill hole (vertical, inclined)
- Kg contact between Cretaceous quartz monzonite and country rock
- ★ scheelite float occurrence
- ★ aspy,wol,gal,sch miscellaneous float occurrence
  - aspy: arsenopyrite
  - gal: galena
  - wol: wolframite
  - sch: scheelite
- na: sample not analyzed for tin

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Figure 13

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TIN GEOCHEMISTRY BOOT PROPERTY

094308

SCALE 1:5000

0 200 400 600 800m

Drawn By: RCC	Project: Boot
File: smd/boot/Sngeochem.dwg	Date: May 2002

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
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Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8
Telephone: 604-688-2568 Fax: 604-688-2578

AFFIDAVIT

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

That to the best of my knowledge the attached Statement of Expenditures for exploration work on the BOOT 1-12 mineral claims on Claim Sheet 105G/6 is accurate.

Joan Mariacher

Sworn before me at VANCOUVER, B.C.

this 16TH day of

MAY, 2002

Notary, Yukon Territory

Statement of Expenditures
Boot 1 – 12 Mineral Claims
May 15, 2002

Labour

R. Carne – geologist – 96 hours April 2002 at $60/hr	$6,163.20