

094319

The above has been examined and
the geological evaluation has
been made in accordance with
the provisions of the Act and
the regulations thereunder.

A GEOLOGIC REPORT
ON

THE ROSS PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

BY: LARRY TREMBLAY

OCTOBER 2001

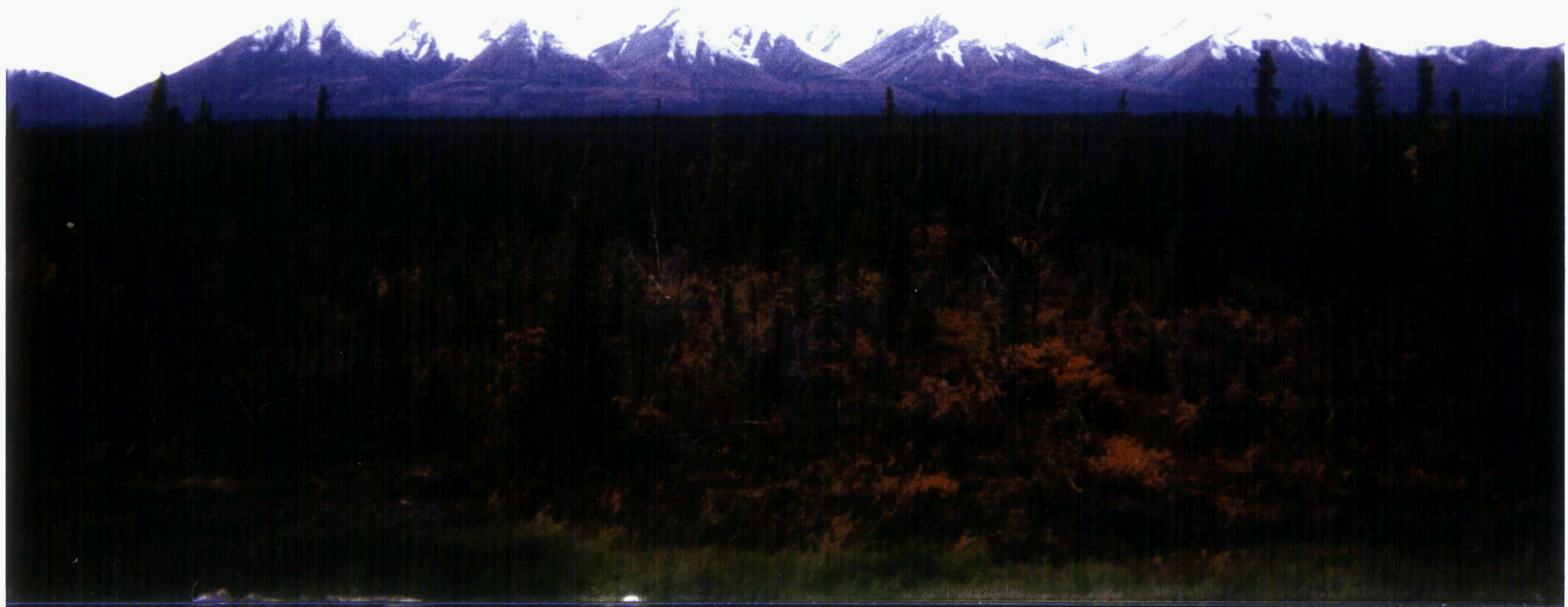


010000

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 \$ 4800.00.

M. Bush

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





Claim Status Report

09 October 2001

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #s
BC 1 - 4	YB36275 - YB36278	2002/01/28	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	50.00 50.00	115-G-06 , 115-G-11
FRM 1 - 7	YB36945 - YB36951	2002/01/28	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	50.00 50.00	115-G-11
KC 1 - 7	YB36260 - YB36266	2002/01/28	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	50.00 50.00	115-G-05 , 115-G-11 , 115-G-12
NJ 1 - 8	YB36267 - YB36274	2002/01/28	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	50.00 50.00	115-G-06
O.K. 1 - 8	YA95718 - YA95725	2002/01/28	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	50.00 50.00	115-G-12
ROSS 1 - 14	YB27831 - YB27844	2002/01/28	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	50.00 50.00	115-G-11 , 115-G-12

Criteria(s) used for search:

CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING OWNER RPN: 2501207 REGULATION TYPE: QUARTZ

Left column indicator legend:

- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Total claims selected : 48



197-32

511

"IMPRESSIVE"



NICKLE

MINE

WALGREEN

QUILL

ELLIS

3rd FORK

2nd FORK

ROSS

SWEDE JOHNSON

ARCH

LITTLE REED

KELLI

JODY

SAG LAKES

FAULT ZONE

KINK

DANELI FAULT ZONE

GLACIAL SCOURING

SWEDE JOHNSON

SAG LAKES

TOM MURRY

REED CREEK

997
511

INTRODUCTION

This report is written by L. Tremblay of Haines Junction, Yukon at the request of Fred Ellis and Ross McIntosh, owners of the "Ross Claims", to explore the Ross Claims in terms of lode gold potential. This report is based on information and data collected throughout the years of exploration in the locality of the Ross Claims by the writer and research of appropriate local and regional reports and literature. Including two field trips of 7 and 3 days exploring and evaluating the Ross Property.

LOCATION the Ross Property located in the SW Yukon, in the Kluane Ranges, southwest of the Alaska Highway. Specifically located on four southwesterly tributaries of Swede Johnson Creek, that flows northerly across the Shakwak Valley, joining with the Kluane River near where the river veers northward away from the northwesterly trending Alaska Highway. The claim block extends onto four Yukon Quartz claims NTS Maps, 115-G-05, 06, 11, 12. Latitude 61° 28' north, Longitude 139° 28' west. (for more detail see The Ross Report 2000)

ACCESS An all-terrain vehicle trail accesses the northwestern section of the property 3 miles nw of the Kluane Wilderness Village (highway lodge) on the Alaska Highway over a very rough 3 hour trail via Smiths "Swede Johnson Claims". The southeasterly section is approached by all-terrain vehicle from the Quill Creek canyon, a 30 minute trip.

TITLE Owned fifty percent each by Fred Ellis and Ross McIntosh of Ontario, Canada. All claims are in good standing, renewal date Jan. 28, 2002.

HISTORY OF THE KLUANE GOLD FIELDS AND ROSS PROPERTY

References here to the history of the area is limited, for detailed comprehensive information refer to "the Ross Report 2000"

There are no specific references on the creeks along the northern face of the Kluane Ranges in any recent geological literature, but there are many earlier references pertaining to the overall area and the mining of the many creeks in the Kluane area.

McConnel notes of the 1904 quoted in Bostock 1957 refers to the area as having an abundance of streams that produce course gold. They first staked the Forth of July Creek in 1903, soon followed by Bullion, Sheep, Vance, Ruby and Canada Creeks in 1903. Followed in 1904 by a host of other creeks throughout the area; Burwash, Bighorn, Cement, Arch, Kimberly, Telluride and many more.

Dendrochronologic (tree ring studies) studies date the cutting of trees on all creeks from north to the Donjek along the northern margin of the Kluane Ranges as early as 1904, suggesting that miners were active in these creeks from that date to well into the late 1930's and 1940s. Well-established pack trails linking up all these creeks support this hypothesis.

One must also address the expensive workings we find on these creeks, workings that would require a number of miners over a long period of time, suggesting they mined these creeks during the first gold rush of 1903-1904 and again from the late 1920s-1940s.

Even if all the records from the Mining recorder office Silver City had remained intact, it is doubtful that the recorded amount of gold the miners recovered was

even near the actual recorded. All the miners hated the Royalty Tax collected on each ounce of gold reported, unless searched, the miners word of the amount they recovered would be recorded. In most instances I've been told it was rare to report all the gold. There was also the secrecy most miners used when discussing recovery from their properties especially if they had a good strike and wanted to keep it all to themselves or for their friends. The old saying "they talked a lot, but never said much" often held true. There was also the other situation, when in a remote or difficult area where they needed help to build access trails, grubstaking, etc. they were known to overstate the value of their claims and the area.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Fred Ellis and Ross Macintosh, owners of the block of quartz claims, known as the Ross claims authorized the exploration of the NW-SE trending structure that crosses the Ross claims from near Swede Johnson Creek SE to near Quill Creek.

Recognizing the value of such exploration to all properties situated along the Northern Face of the Kluane Ranges, they would provide unrestricted support for such a project. Funding would be provided for all expenses related to the direct exploration of the Ross Property, preparation of quality report, the hiring of a short term contract person to assist me, rental of all terrain vehicles, all incidental expenses such as food, gas, supplies, etc., and if necessary the rental of a helicopter service.

A geological report consistent with recognized geological reports complete with work accomplished, maps, graphs, photos, location of all samples complete with assay reports, location of work sites, with property evaluation and recommendations of future work and programs, to be submitted to the partnership no later than Nov. 1 2001. Such a report suitable to be accepted and applied as assessment work on the property.

Consideration to be given to staking a one mile placer lease on the first fork of Swede Johnson Creek (Ross Creek), to avoid complications related to the quartz claims below.

OBJECTIVE

To carry out an exploration program that could greatly increase our knowledge of the prominent structure that trends NW-SE along the southern margin of the Shakwak Valley, suggested as late stage faulting that may of had considerable influence on the mineralization of the area.

Such knowledge that may be applied to all the properties along the northern face of the Kluane Ranges, to enhance and increase the value of said properties, information that may be invaluable in planning and carrying out future exploration programs.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Specifically to the Ross Property, explore segments of the suggested post glacial faulting that by-sects a number of these Claims from near Swede Johnson Creek to near Quill Creek on the SW, with consideration to the regional importance of this exploration of the structure on the Kelli claims, the Buy and Sandra Claims, the Swede Johnson Claims owned by L.Smith, the Sell Claims NW of the Kelli, the Ross Claims and all future expansion of properties.

The exploration would consist of completing the work on the Buy and Sandra Claims, a two or three day program on the Swede Johnson Claims, with the bulk of the work on the Ross Claims, with emphasis on the most Southwesterly fork of Swede Johnson Creek (Ellis Creek). Hand trenching would take place between each creek along strike to expose bedrock if possible, to obtain visual comparison with exposures on the Kelli property. As agreed with the owners, rock samples would be collected on Swede Johnson Creek if segments of the structure is exposed, lacking exposure, a number of silt and soil samples would

be taken along each flank of the creek where it cross-cuts the fault structure, while they pay for assay costs, I am supplied a copy of the results for my files, no cost to the owners of the Ross Claims.

Knowing that my travel limitations (age) is a factor, it is planned to approach the Ross Claims from Smiths Camp on the NW and from Quill Creek on the SE. Based at Smiths Camp I would explore the section from Swede Johnson Creek to near Ross Creek, then using all-terrain vehicles we would travel each day to the Ross Camp, and complete the remaining segment between Swede Johnson and Ross Creek, then work the fault zone where it crosses Ross Creek onward to the second fork of Swede Johnson

Exploration on the Ross property during September 2000 indicated to me that if the structure was not exposed on the South-easterly slope of Ross Creek valley, overburden would be shallow, indicating that trenching would be productive, sampling would be concentrated in this zone, considerable work may be required to confirm that we are sampling the correct zone and to obtain quality samples.

The second fork of Swede Johnson would only receive a casual short time visit unless there was exposed bedrock to explore and sample. The third fork of Swede Johnson would not be visited unless circumstances provided a helicopter in and out. The fourth fork (Ellis Creek) will receive considerable exploration (weather is a factor). Our approach will be by all-terrain vehicle from the canyon mouth of Quill Creek, a steep interesting ride of about 25-30 minutes. A number of silts, soils and hopefully, bedrock samples will be collected.

Assays will generally be limited to the fault zone where it bisects the creeks and valleys, hopefully to obtain the best information and value for our efforts and dollars. I believe that it is more important at this stage of the exploration to take

a goodly number of samples cross-cutting the structure then a long line of wide-spaced soils/silts along the strike.

Panning of silts and soils will be a very important exploration tool used expensively, samples will be collected from interesting areas and taken to water for examination as well as exploring creek gravel and valley walls.

Hopefully the above program will provide all, especially Ross and Fred with some encouraging results.

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Kluane Ranges comprise the northwest front of the St. Elias Mountains in the SW Yukon, in the midst of a thick belt of allochthonous tectonostratigraphic terranes that accreted onto the northwestern margin of North America starting in Mesozoic time, forming the western Cordillera. This area has undergone tremendous Tertiary uplift due to oblique northward rotation and seduction of the Pacific Plate in relation to the North American Plate, resulting in some of the highest mountains in North America, the St. Elias Mountains.

The study area of this report lies within the part of the Wrangellia Terrance known as "W2" or the eastern branch (Dods and Campbell 1992, Hurlburt 1997). The Duke River Fault and related structures border this slice of Wrangellia on the NE by the Denali Fault and on the SW. Caught between dextral transcurrent movement on the Denali Fault, and possible oblique obduction partly accommodated via the Duke River Fault, Wrangellia section W2 in the Kluane Ranges has undergone deformation in a long-term transpressional regime.

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The exploration property is located within a Northwest-trending block of Wrangellia Terrane caught between the Denali Fault Zone and the Duke River Fault. It is underlain by late Paleozoic and younger rocks, mainly metamorphosed oceanic and sediments and intermediate to mafic volcanic and volcanoclastics, assigned to the Pennsylvanian to Permian Skolai Group, particularly the pyritic "Transition Zone" between the Station Creek Formation and the Hanson Creek Formation. Mesozoic metamorphism to lower greenschist facies deformation during convergence of allochthonous-

tectonositgraphic terranes with ancestral North America resulted in complexly folded schistose rocks with NW-SE trending subhorizontal fold axes. These rocks were later refolded and upwarped during uplift, and intruded along joint systems, particularly perpendicular to fold axes, by swarms of Oligocene to Miocene felsic porphyry dykes of possible dacite composition. Further uplift throughout the Tertiary period, and continual movement within the regional transpressional setting, resulted in several sets of hydrothermal solutions. Superimposed carbonate and clay alteration helped to concentrate copper and gold values in quartz veins near altered porphyry dykes. Downcutting of the straight N.E canyons of all the creeks in this area continued in post- glacial time.

TOPOGRAPHY

The four easterly forks of Swede Johnson Creek, as with most creeks along the north face of the Kluane Ranges, run in very straight narrow V shaped canyons and valleys in a northern to northwestern direction through the Ross Claim Block until they reach the lower elevations of the Kluane Ranges, where they then turn to the Northwest to join with the main branch of Swede Johnson Creek, which flows northeasterly through a large flat muskeg/moose pasture, eventually joining the Kluane River about 4 km. West of Kluane Wilderness Village.

The Shakwak Valley and the Kluane ranges did not experience Continental Glaciation during the last and possible two great ice ages, during this time the Shakwak valley and lower reaches of the Kluane Ranges were shaped to some extent by two distinct northwest trending valley glaciers, the Nisling and the later Ruby Glaciation, (The Ross Property 200, L.Tremblay) While the upper reaches of these northern strike valleys that occupy the Kluane Ranges have never been glaciated except by stagnant cirque glaciers, all creeks cross cut through substantial amounts of glacial marginal moraine deposited on the lower

reaches along the Northwesterly face of the Kluane Ranges by the Northwest trending valley glaciers. This has resulted in a well-defined regular set of truncated spurs with triangular facets between each v shaped valley.

These marginal moraines extend the length of the Shakwak Valley from Quill Creek and beyond in the SE to the Donjek and beyond in the NW, are far more abundant at Quill Creek, gradually diminishing in volume NW along the face of the Kluane Ranges to the Kelli Property and beyond, possibly due to a small active valley glacier occupying upper Quill Creek Valley. Joining with the NW trending Shakwak glaciers, supplying additional material to the Shakwak moraines at this juncture.

Moderately steep creeks such as the Kelli, Quill and Swede Johnson that have broad deep upper valley drainages collect large amounts of rainwater and are subject to flooding, have cut deep broad channels through the moraines at the bottom of their lower canyons. Other creeks along this face of the Kluane Ranges such as Little Reed and the first fork of Swede Johnson (Ross Creek) have steeper and much smaller upper valley drainages, experienced only minor flooding, have cut well defined channels through the moraines, have narrow bottoms with relatively steep valley walls, never achieving the flood potential to cut wide deep channels as the other creeks.

Creeks such as the three most easterly forks of Swede Johnson and upper Reed Creek drainages are known as quick run-off creeks. Their steep walled narrow upper valleys rise very quickly in elevation, are not conducive to the retention of water and flooding, water runs off as quickly as it falls, these creeks never had the necessary volume of water required to cut deep braided channels through the moraines. Lower valley drainages through the moraines tends to be very steep, narrow, shallow and steep walled.

The topography of each individual creek combined with the potential for substantial run-off has influenced the depth of bedrock overburden where they crosscut the marginal moraines. The Kelli property has a known average of about 2.7 m. (9 ft) where crosscutting with a sharp drop-off at the northerly margin of the moraines. Jody and Swede Johnson Creeks have known depth averages of 4.5-6m (15-20 ft) at their cross-cuts, little Reed known averages 6-9 m (20-30 ft) directly below the lower canyon "kink". Ross Creek (first easterly fork of Swede Johnson Creek) has a well-defined deep channel through the crosscut; little valley bedrock is exposed. While the "old timers" worked this creek extensively, when comparing all aspects one has a strong sense that the bedrock overburden will be quite deep.

The "old timers" did moderate work on the second and third forks of Swede Johnson and extensive work on the fourth (most easterly) fork. Extensive exploration strongly supports the theory that most of, if not all of this work is basically surface workings as the bedrock overburden obviously increases in depth eastward from the second fork to the fourth fork and on to Quill Creek.

Giving that the "old timers" were recovering gold from the glacial till which was confirmed by our panning, lends considerable credence to the theory that the NW striking glaciers sheared off the tops of ore bodies, depositing the enriched till into the pre-glaciation creek valleys.

TOPOGRAPHY AND POST GLACIAL FAULTING

Structural control of topography in this area is quite obvious when viewing air photos and maps, and visually when viewed from helicopter or some station a distance from the structure, such as the Alaska Highway. Bent stream paths, sag ponds and groves, marks visible traces of NW trending faults along the southern edge of the Shakwak Valley were the Kluane Ranges appear to emerge abruptly up from the low valley, suggesting an area of recent block uplift along a SE-NW trend. Very possibly representing a much younger structure then the main part of the Denali Fault Zone. (Muller 1967, p 94) stated that the front of the Kluane Ranges might represent a postglacial fault scarp. If true, this episode would have taken place within the past few scant thousand years, and would answer a number of very perplexing questions that has confronted countless prospectors and geologists over a large number of years.

When first observing this structure along the foot of the Kluane Range it was believed that it was related to glacial action (Ross Property 200, L.Tremblay). While we recognized that faulting was involved as indicated by the bent stream paths and sag ponds, it was written off as a segment of the Denali Fault. After considerable communication with Dr. J. Getsinger, a noted structural geologist, most exploration on the Kelli Property was concentrated on exposing an undisturbed section of the glacial debris cap and the massive alteration below. (Exploration Season 2001) It was also suggested that this structure could possibly be the very important key to the mineralization of the area by providing access for massive amounts of mineral rich thermal fluids to ascend to the surface. Intense alteration is evident on both the northern and southern margins of NW trending intercalated porphyry dikes and their suggested related graphitic metaseidiments related to this recent faulting that has considerable strike length along the front of the Kluane Ranges.

The bleached white blossom and conduit thermal clays, highly pyritic, found in place on the lee walls of the Kelli canyon. Once exposed to thawing and the elements, oxidation turned the clays rusty red in a few short days. These clays would have to be dated no earlier than the Ruby Ice age and possibly as late as the St. Elias Ice Age, and supports post glacial faulting from below to well above the canyon.

Exposure and exploration strongly suggests that there was some factor in place that controlled surface accessing of the rising thermal fluids, undisturbed dense glacial debris over-laying the fragile foliated vertical bedrock clearly exhibits that the debris was in place when the massive alteration took place. Exploration of the glacial moraine material to the west and east of the canyon mouth established that these clays were a segment of the last glacial period and truly undisturbed. I suggest that some thickness of ice remained during these recent episodes of faulting and thermal fluids, vertical fluid flow changing abruptly to a lateral flow near the surface of the structure a few inches below the glacial debris that acts as a cap-seal. Visible gold is found in the platy sericite schists just below the glacial debris seal suggesting cooling of the liquids allowing the gold to escape the heat. A great mystery that has confronted and confounded the prospector and geologist over the years has been and continues to be the extremely high value slits and soils assays obtained in the Kluane area from British Columbia on the SE to the Donjekand beyond in the NW. These incredible samples, some assaying in the many tens of oz gold per ton, to my knowledge are only recovered south of the Denali Fault.

While these assays are reported to only be of an intermittent nature in most of the Kluane area, they are constantly high along the northern face of the Kluane Ranges from Quill Creek to the Donjek River, an exceptionally high average of all samples will be well above background, and a large percentage of those will far exceed what is considered extreme highs in other gold mineralized areas of

the world. During the early stages of exploration we encountered these excessive assays as well as high rock assays. In most instances they were difficult to duplicate. Only after an aggressive exploration program concentrated on "the Why" were we able to discover the secret of these assays and use them as valuable pathfinders today.

Further evidence supporting late stage faulting with controlled-contained accessing of thermal fluids to the surface is the upper vein structures that are not consistent with the norm. (No quartz-quartz carbonate veins have been located as a surface showing, all veining exposed to date regardless if on the steep canyon walls or the floor of the canyon are generally found 1.2-1.8m (4-6 ft) below bedrock surface. Generally the structure that rises from the veining proper to the surface consists of very thin platy highly foliated schists, in places exhibiting extreme folding and warping when capped by the dense glacial clays I would suggest that the Kelli and the canyons along the face of the Klauane Ranges are of a recent nature, or at least have experienced massive alteration in recent times. The walls generally are very fragile, highly fractures-brecciated with extensive thermal clays. The very steep angle of repose is not conducive to maintaining walls of this fragile nature over a long period of time.

One of the topographical expressions of this structure is "kinking" in the path of a number of creeks along this face just before they emerge out of the canyons to the glacial zone below. While no kink is observed on the four creeks that bisect the Ross Claims, such kinks could be of minor nature and covered by glacial till.



KLUANE LAKE SOUTHWESTERLY TOWARDS SILVER CREEK, NOTE WHERE THE POST GLACIAL FAULT CROSSES THE RIDGE BETWEEN SILVER AND CHRISTMAS CREEKS, NOT AS PROMINENT SE OF KLUANE LAKE AS IT IS NW ALONG THE FRONT OF THE KLUANE RANGES NW FROM SHEEP MOUNTAIN TO THE DONJEK RIVER. (RIDGING*SLUMPING)



KLUANE LAKE NORTHWEST ALONG THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF THE LAKE, THE KLUANE RANGES, THE ESCARPMENTS RELATED TO THE FAULTING ARE VISIBLE FROM THE ALASKA HIGHWAY WHEN TRAVELLING THROUGH THIS SECTION FROM SHEEP MOUNTAIN TO THE DONJEK RIVER AND BEYOND.



HAINES JUNCTION SOUTH FAULT CAN BE IDENTIFIED CROSSING RIDGE AT QUILL CREEK (SOUTH) SOUTH OF THE HAINES HIGHWAY. DENALI FAULT LOCATED IN BROAD LOW SECTION OF VALLEY, FAR LEFT.



DESTRUCTION BAY KLUANE RANGES, ESCARTMENT VISIBLE CENTER OF PHOTO, ALSO KINK AT BOTTOM OF CANYON WHERE CREEK ENTERS THE SHAKWAK VALLEY

CLASSIC EXAMPLE OF FLUIDS RISING FROM NEAR VERTICLE TOWARDS THE GLACIAL
CAP WHERE THEY BEND TO THE LATERAL. NOTE THE LATERAL FLUID PATHS DIRECTLY
BETWEEN THE UPPER BEDROCK AND DENSE GLACIAL MATERIAL (THE CAP).



VERY DISCRIPTIVE PERTAINING TO THE ACCENDING FLOW OF HOT THERMAL FLUIDS,
FOLIATION, DISTORTION AND ALTERATION. PREDOMINANTLY SERICITE SCHIST WITH
GRAPHITIC-QUARTZ-CLAY ALTERATION, DISTORTION AND FOLIATION, PLATY





EXTREME DISTORTION DIRECTLY BELOW GLACIAL CAP, FLUIDS BEGINNING THEIR LATERAL TREND FROM THE VERTICLE AS THEY APPROACH THE "CAP".



HIGHLY ALTERED CHLORITIC-SERICITIC SCHISTS INTERMIXED WITH THERMAL CLAYS BETWEEN THE FINE VERTICLE PLATES, FINE GOLD RECOVERED BETWEEN THE SERICITIC PLATES DIRECTLY BELOW THE GLACIAL MUD CAP. NOTE SENSE OF HORIZONTAL TRENDING FLUID FLOW ON RIGHT IN CHLORITIC SCHISTS.



TOP GLACIAL CAP AND NEAR
FLOW OF FLUIDS.

BOTTOM MASSIVE FOLIATION, CONTORTION
JUST BELOW GLACIAL CAP, GENERALLY
VERTICLE STRUCTURE, BUT FLUIDS
TRENDING TO THE LEFT.



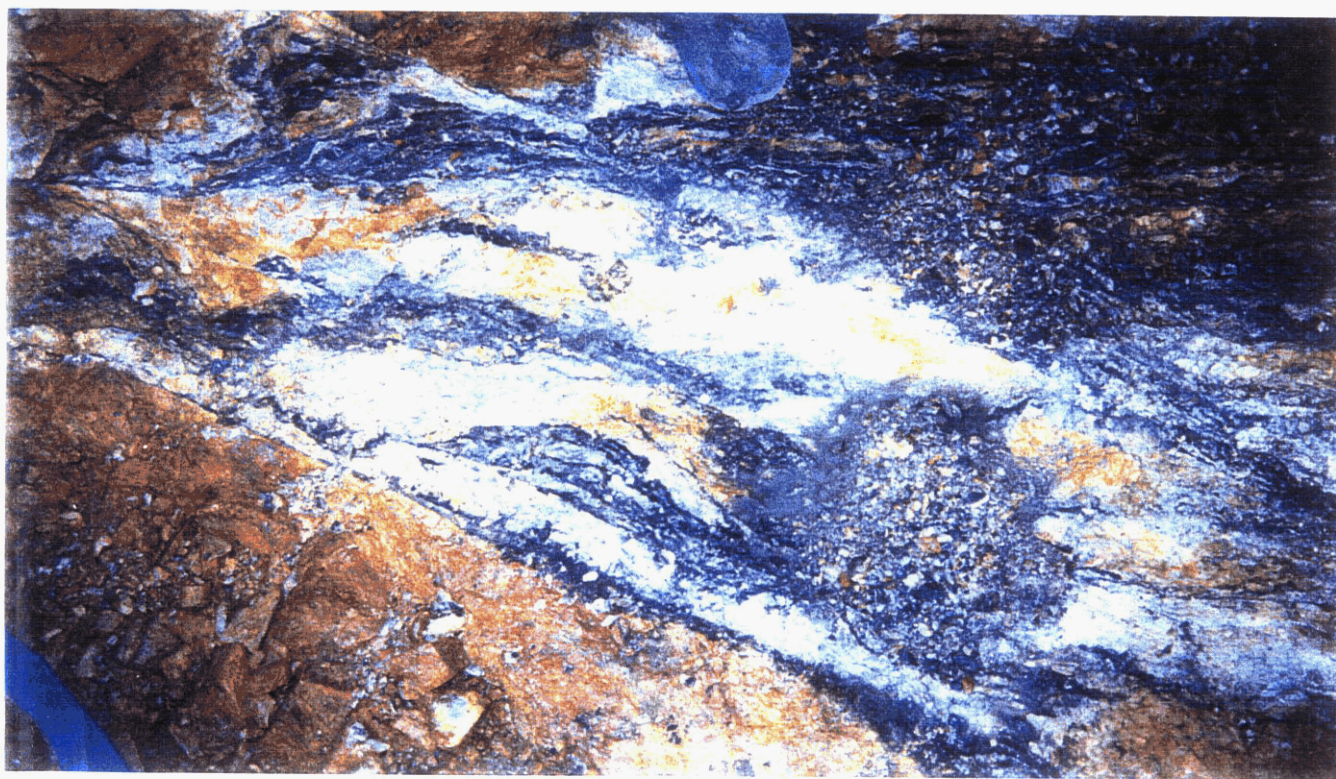
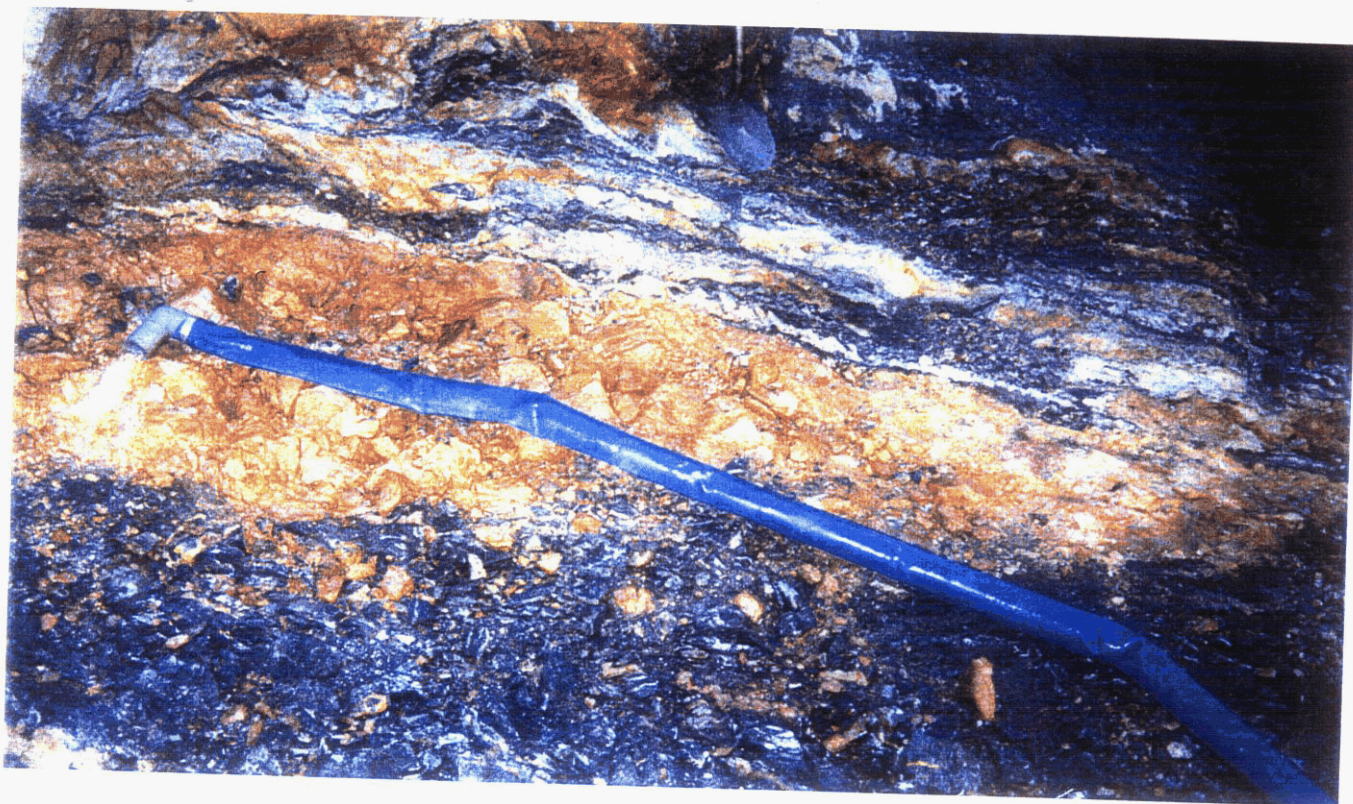


BELOW NOTE THE REAL PLATY NATURE OF BOTH THE SERICITE AND CLORITIC SCHISTS, (SERICITE LIGHT COLORED) ALSO MATERIAL MUCH BETTER STRUCTURED AT BASE WHERE SHOVEL LAYING THEN AT CLACIAL CAP. VEINS STRIKING IN FROM THE NE, SHOVEL LAYING ON POORLY STRUCTURED VEINING ALONG STRIKE. NOTE THAT STRUCTURE IS BENDING FROM SW TO W, BUT VEINING APPEARS TO BE CONTINUING SW.



ABOVE SERICITE PATHFINDERS, ALWAYS LEAD TO THE VEINS BELOW, THE STRUCTURE SEEN HERE CONSISTS OF SERICITE PHYLLITE, CARBONATE, GREENSCHIST. WITH BANDS OF GRAPHITIC PHYLLITE ON THE RIGHT. THE SERICITE APPEARS AS LIGHT TAN-SILVER, ALWAYS WIDE AT THE SURFACE BELOW THE CAP, NARROWS DOWNWARD TOWARDS THE VEIN, MAY BECOME INTERMITTENT AS APPROACHING THE VEIN. THIS PATHFINDER MAY NOT APPLY WHERE ACCENDING FLUIDS ARE NOT CONTROLLED AT THE SURFACE.

LOWER CANYON, KELLI PROPERTY. WHEN THE HIGHLY ALTERED BEDROCK WAS REMOVED, THE FORMATIONS BELOW WAS UNCOVERED, WATER HOSE LAYING ON RUSTY QUARTZ-CLAY BRECCIA. OLD TIMERS WORKING ON RIGHT



FAULT EXPLORATION TO DATE: KELLI, BUY& SANDRA CLAIMS

AUGUST 2001

Initial exploration on the Kelli, Buy, and Sandra had been completed late Aug. 2001. The proposed fault scarp had been followed Westerly-southwest by foot and all-terrain vehicle from the Kelli to Little Reed Creek (Buy-Sandra Claims), crossing this creek at and below the "kink" just as the creek leaves the canyon and enters the outwash below. The boundaries of the fault are clearly defined at this juncture, the structure stands out when viewed on air-photos, helicopter or the mountainside to the south. Rock outcropping at the kink has many common characteristics with the Kelli exposures. The first two little creeks between Little Reed and Swede Johnson were explored, while the most southerly margin of the fault line is not as clearly identifiable as Little Reed, it can be and was identifiable. No bedrock was found and trenching was not satisfactory, panning of silts and soils produced thermal altered material and three specks of gold.

Kelli Property: the fault structure crosses Kelli Creek directly to the south of the "kink" at the bottom of the canyon, the northern margin directly north of the Camp approx. 30 m (100 ft) giving it a width of about 518m (1700 ft) at this locality. The width at Little Reed appeared to be possibly a bit wider. Heavy growths of alder/willow and spruce prevented an estimation of width where structure crosscuts the small creeks east of little reed. There is considerable evidence of oblique faulting to the SE and SE across and southward from this structure appearing as prominent slumps and ridging. It is not known if this faulting continues to the NE and NW on the northern margin of this fault.

FIELD TRIP, SEP. 6-13. 2001 SWEDE JOHNSON-ROSS CREEK

Sept. 6: left the Alaska Highway and located at the L.Smith Camp on Swede Johnson Creek early afternoon. Followed fault structure where it cross cuts Swede Johnson Creek about one forth mile south of the camp; the most southerly margin of the fault, followed the fault NW along a well defined slump across the face of the high mountain ridge, trending towards the Sandra Claims. Late in the evening after limited trenching but no bedrock, I reversed direction and followed this slump SE, descending the steep westerly banks of Swede Johnson Creek, I immediately recognized the formation I was looking for, fully exposed on the steep canyon wall. Glen Smith later informed me that flooding over the past couple of years had exposed this formation but he had never really looked at it. As darkness was near I returned to camp.

Sept.7: After exploring the structure located the evening before, I followed the most southerly of the fault eastward towards Ross Creek, crossing from the Swede Johnson claims to the Ross claims, finding three large pits dug by the old timers along the strike of the fault, well away from any water; I collected samples at each site to pan later. What were they looking for? After observing no bedrock and unable to trench deep enough to reach it I returned to camp. Silts and soils from three springs and two north trending shallow draws were collected, all including the samples from the trenches panned at camp, no vg, but all results were interesting. Small fragments of graphitic limestone, foliated schists, sericite schists, quartz-carbonate nodules and what appeared as thermal clays.

Sept. 8: Using a combination of the all-terrain vehicle and foot, I continued across the Ross Claims towards Ross Creek. While I did not follow the southern margin of the fault continuously on foot, I spot checked enough to ensure I was indeed following the fault to the SE. No bedrock was exposed and trenching was a

complete failure, deep moss, frozen White River Ash, and frozen muck below. Pan checked all springs and drainage areas with good results.

The little spring that assayed .057 oz TN au last year produced 3 small specks of gold well above its junction with the all-terrain trail. Found two more substantial pits dug by the old timers along strike on the southerly margin of the fault. To camp in late evening: G. Smith arrived late, did not expect him until early a.m. on sept.9

Sept.9: By all-terrain to Ross Camp, followed the fault for a short distance along the southern margin to the NW. once we were able to establish that we were following the correct formation, we returned to Ross creek. The structure strikes across Ross Creek about 100 m (324 ft) to the south of Ross Camp and appears to split into two sections.

One wide slump trending to the SE, the other to the E. The "Ross Exposure" (Ross Property, 2000) centers the apparent "split". The dykes that comprises the Ross Exposure although of smaller stature, are common to such structures at the Lower Canyon, Kelli Property and Swede Johnson Creek. The SW trending slump appearing to be about 61m (200 ft wide was followed to the SW until we were unable to distinguish the structure from the surrounding terrain. A small creek like spring drains this slump NW and joins with Ross Creek just south of the Ross Exposure. Silt samples were taken as well as a number of soil samples, no bedrock was found and trenching did not uncover any. About 20 pans of both spring silts and soils were processed, 22 pans of creek silts produced specks of gold, all results indicate most material originated from thermal. Camera refused to wind forward, thus no photos. Back to camp.

Sept. 10: Explored the easterly slump to the second fork of Swede Johnson, well defined, bends to the East-SE as it approaches and crossed the second fork. Unable to find bedrock between the creeks and on the second fork. Panned some

on the second fork and some small drainage, all results indicate thermal altered material mixed with glacial gouge material. Returned to Ross Camp and began trenching along the easterly valley wall to provide enough exposure to view the rock composition and structure, and for the collecting of good samples for assaying. This slump trending easterly lies between the Ross Structure and the Canyon Structure, an unmeasured width but appears to be about 274 m (900 ft) across, a paralleling slump trending east borders the Canyon Structure on the north providing one with a good example of the ridging and slumping across this structure so evident on the air photos. While the strike of the fault appears to trend NW at Ross Creek the general strike is E to SE, the ridging that is exposed on the easterly bank of Ross Creek does not continue across to the west bank as one would expect, rather these ridges only appear some distance to the west, off-set faulting north-south or vertical would appear to be the answer but unknown at this date. (If you remember there are no high banks or exposed bedrock to the west of your cabin), the old timers worked this wall of the valley extensively (across and below the Camp). Leading water to their workings by ditching horizontally along the valley wall until they had water some 12m (40 ft) vertically above the streambed. Trenching revealed that they were either working glacial till or highly thermal altered bedrock material as is common to the Kelli Lower Canyon. Numerous pans produced a little fine gold in both materials. End of day, back to camp.

Sept.11: Returned to the Ross Camp and continued trenching after staking a short one mile placer lease from the Ross Camp south along the creek. Soil type samples were collected across the 274m (900 ft) from the Ross Exposure to the Canyon Exposure, some from the trenches, others from holes dug in the valley wall. Samples were taken generally within a zone of 3-6 m (10-20 ft) above the valley floor to avoid the possibility of contamination of placer or the reference to such, samples were not evenly spaced across the sample area, if good samples

could not be collected in one area due to roots, thick moss, frozen glacial rock. We moved to where good samples could be collected. All sample locations were well flagged with adequate identification.

Trenching revealed a variety of bedrock, all highly altered and appears common to the rock found in the Lower Canyon, Kelli Property and the exposure just found on Swede Johnson creek. It also was found on a smaller exposure scale at the "kink" on Little Reed, Buy Property. Rocks generally described as a zone of calcareous rocks identified as refolded limestone (marble) strata within a package of graphitic pelitic phyllite, which has intruded along zones of weakness by a series of felsic porphyry dikes. Graphite in all structures is common, as is highly foliated sericite schists.

This structure on the Ross appears to have undergone more intense alteration than with the other exposures; metamorphosis due to weathering could be a factor considering that this local zone is not subject to perma-frost. Limited trenching did not allow adequate identification of segments of the structure or the mapping of the structure. If a person had the time and help to expose a broad horizon across the structure, this area appears to be ideal. Numerous pans were washed of both the glacial material and bedrock with good results, fine gold in some pans. End of day

Sept.12: further exploration of the fault structure exposed on the valley wall above the Swede Johnson Camp, collected a number of rock samples across the most northerly segment of the structure and three samples from the exposed floor of the valley, exposure was mapped by sketching, sample collection areas well marked, photos taken (camera decided to work), packed up our bed rolls and supplies and left the creek at 4 p.m. arriving at the Alaska Highway at 6 p.m.

What a ride, trail not suitable for a moose, could be passable with a bit of rerouting and general maintenance.

SUMMARY OF TRIP

Generally I achieved most of what I had planned, especially to follow the fault at least on to the Ross Property, to prove to myself and further exploration that such a structure with rock common to the Lower Canyon on the Kelli exists all along the face from the Kelli to Quill Creek. While this faulting appears to be dominant, soil, silt and rock samples provide us with the knowledge that gold bearing structures exist and supply these creeks with values a considerable distance up the creek to the south of this big fault, mineralization appears to be widespread through-out these upper valleys and ridges. While I must believe there is a close association with this uplifting faulting, that association is unknown at this time. There is considerable visual evidence supported by exposure on the Kelli that a large number of southeasterly and southwesterly as well as southern structures either originate (or) end at this big NW trending fault, or obliquely cross-cut the fault, the same kind of structures that strikes in from the NE and NW at the Middle Canyon and old timers site on the Kelli.

I am disappointed I was unable to find or uncover bedrock between the creek valleys, possibly a well-structured soil-sampling program will be necessary. This country is tough to travel on foot, thick moss and thick growths of shin-tangle. Mapping of the topography was started but soon forgotten due to the impossibility of avoiding thick timber and brush, deep gullies etc. Adequate mapping can be accomplished two ways, by air photo even better by photographs taken from a low flying aircraft as is done in range studies. Ridging bounded by slumping on both sides is key when following this big fault and appears to be a major exploration tool in areas beyond our study area.

About 12 rock samples were left at Ross Creek by oversight and not missed until checking all samples after arriving at Haines Junction. The importance of these samples is probably not that great as they were taken from the same area across the fault zone as the soils. Due to the nature of the deposit it was decided that most samples would be soils, even if they consisted generally of decomposed bedrock as they would give us a satisfactory value of the deposit, a similar type of a sample taken from the same zone last fall yielded 139 ppb. Rocks were only taken where trenching allowed a fair sample width. Rather disappointing from my view as I would have liked to have the comparison but in no way takes away the results of the exploration program.

ROSS CREEK SOILS, CLAIM YA95718 OK 1 YEAR 2001

RR-1 99 ppb, RR -2 9ppb, RR-3 13ppb. All three samples collected 61m SW of Ross Creek, cross-cutting a SW trending slump-gully, directly south of the Ross Exposure. Drained by a NW trending spring, a tributary of Ross Creek. Sample interval 9m, all consisting of organic, glacial till, White River volcanic ash, fragments of thermally altered bedrock.

RR-4 30ppb. Collected on west bank of Ross Creek, Claim YA95719 OK 2. 30m west of Ross Creek Camp. Contained some organic, 90 % glacial till.

The following 21 samples were collected from the easterly wall of the Ross Creek valley, cross-cutting a large NE trending slump-gully, bordered on the south by the Ross Exposure, the North by the Canyon Exposure. Collected soils over a distance of approximately 274m. Distance above the valley floor depending on the topography and vegetative cover (see accompanying photo)

RR-5 104 ppb, directly adjacent to the Ross Exposure, 6m above the valley floor. Consisting of highly altered-decomposed graphitic sericite schist like bedrock.

RR-6 173 ppb further to the north trenching same formation, highly altered decomposed

Foliated schists, graphitic and sericite.

RR-7 21ppb, along the same trench as #6 trending north, bedrock changes from the graphitic schists to marl like grey decomposed-thermal altered bedrock porphyry?

RR-8 44PPB, further along the trench to the north from #7, appears to be the same composition as #7 with a reddish tinge

RR-9 27 pp., new trench farther north, 4.8m above valley floor, same grey highly altered-decomposed grey-brown material as last 3 samples (similar to material bordering graphitic schists, etc. on the Kelli and Swede Johnson) suggest calcareous dykes.

RR-10 34 ppb northern margin of trench 5.4m above the valley floor. Highly altered calcareous dyke material, reddish, and evidence of small network of quartz veining.

RR-11 14ppb, north of #10, 11m above valley floor. Deep moss and dense alder overburden. Appears all material is glacial till with some White River ash.

RR-12 22ppb, 6m north of #11 at same level above valley floor, same composition, glacial till, White River ash

RR-13 12ppb, north of #12 3.6m above k level, heavy moss, mass of over-story, alder roots, consists of organic, ash, and a grey-brown marl combined with glacial till.

RR-14 76ppb, 4.3m north of #13, heavy moss and root cover 1.6m above valley floor. Fine-grained glacial deposit combined with altered graphitic sericite schist and chloritic schists.

RR-15 9ppb, north of #14. Same level above valley floor. Dense moss and alder roots, no trenching. Material suggests altered porphyry dyke, reddish from oxidized pyrites, 3m above valley floor where old timers carried out major work.

RR-16 427ppb, 1.8m north of #15, trenched about 3m paralleling the valley floor, 3.6m above the floor where extensive workings by the old timers. Verticle or near vertivle, highly altered foliated graphitic schist containing considerable sericite, mariposite, minor sulfides.

RR-17 5ppb, short trench high on the valley wall, 12m above valley floor 6.7m north of #16. Mass of alder-shrubbery roots, thick moss. Suggest altered porphyry, course grained with the appearance of rotten granite.

RR-18 152ppb. 2.9m north of #18 same elevation above valley floor and workings of old timers. Redding ckats (oxidized?) mixed with what appears as altered verticle sericite schist and chloritic schists, graphitic.

RR-19 17ppb. 2.9 north of #18. Same elevation above valley floor, A marly clay type of graphitic material found ato Lower Canyon, Kelli Property, where such material produces radical assays from minus 5 to ounces per ton and will produce free gold. We panned two small flakes from this deposit on the Ross.

RR-20 19ppb. 2.4. North of sample 19. 22.7 m above valley floor. Highly altered light green colored marl suggestion a green cloritic foliated schist, sense of verticle, old timers worked valley floor below and possibly this bank, maze of alder and shrubbery roots, some glacial till, but no volcanic ash (refer to later)

RR-21 42ppb. RR-22 22ppb., RR-23 26. All samples from the valley wall 23.1 33.5m south of the Canyon Exposure, 3-3.6m above the canyon floor. Thick moss, dense alder and shubbery underlayed by glacial till, some volcanic ash. Most of glacial till of a sharp nature indicating gouging from a close source.

Very difficult to sample and obtain material for panning fine gold in 3 out of 8 pans, does not show up in assays.

RR-24 28ppb. 7.6m up stream (south) of Canyon Exposure, 2.7m above the valley floor.

A fine mixture of glacial till and a reddish rotten quartz like highly altered bedrock.

RR-25 72Pppb. On the southern margin on the canyon Exposure, 2.7m above the valley floor, a reddish quartz and schist like material, highly altered sense of vericle or near verticle with banding or foliation. 9 pans produced mariposite, quartz-carbonateminor sulfides, I very small native copper nugget and a few pepper sized specks of gold.

One silt sample was taken from the same location RR-2 (soil), the little NW trending spring directly south of the Ross Exposure, this spring produced as assay of 422ppb, (taken by Ellis-Ross) less then 15m down stream from my sample area.

SI-001-01 57 ppb. Sand like with some volcanic ash and vegetation

NTS # 115-G-12

NTS # 115-G-11

M
7982

27840
YB27870

YB27870

6192
GAMBLE
YB27885

3684
YB27885

9696
GAMBLE
YB27890

9698
YB27889

86947

SWEDE JOHNS ON
PROPERTY.

ROSS

FRM 000

ROSS

OK

ROSS

BOLINAS

NU

ROSS

OK

ROSS

CUAUANE

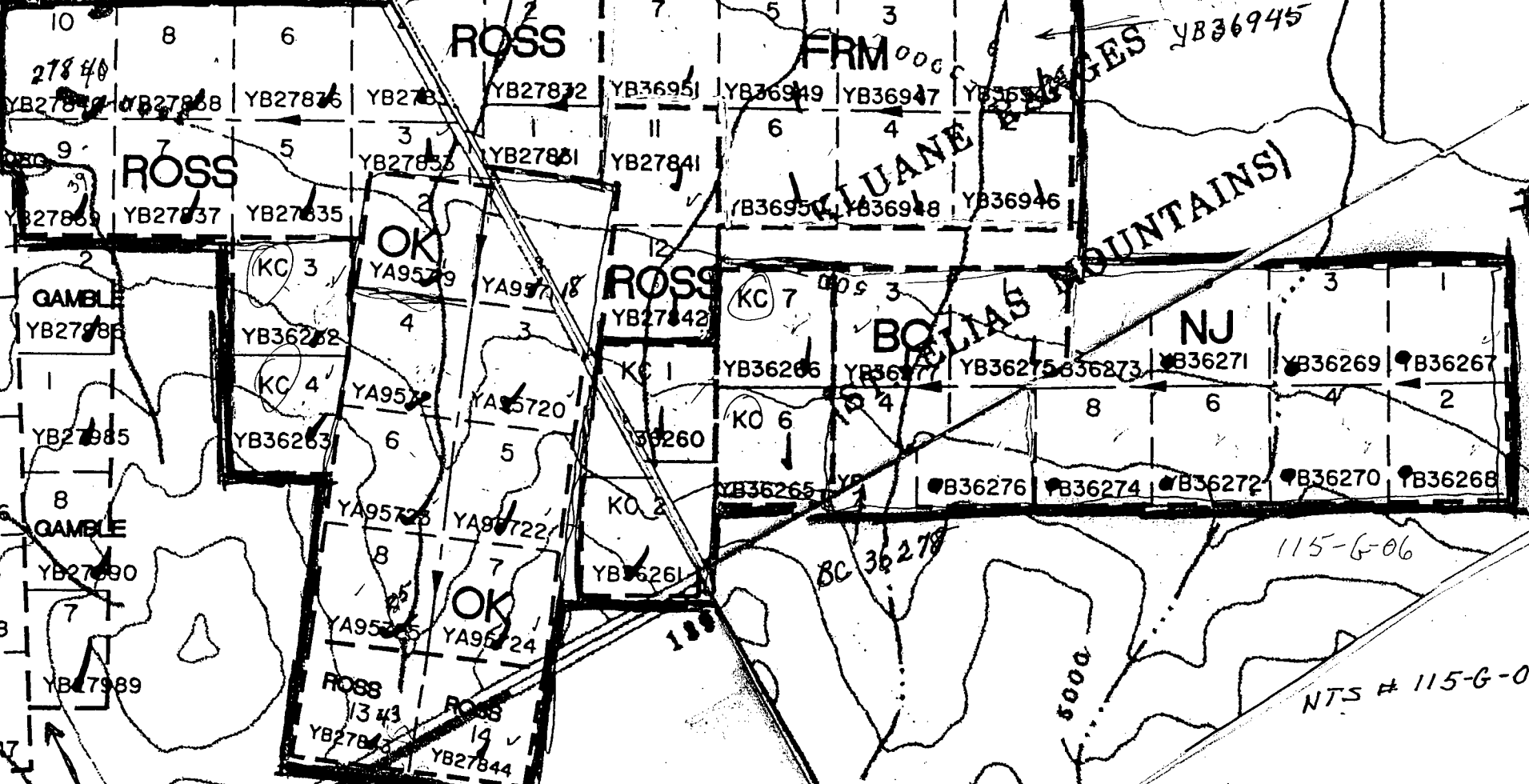
MOUNTAINS

NTS # 115-G-05

115-G-06

NTS # 115-G-06

YB36264





ROSS CREEK SAMPLE AREA ALONG VALLEY WALL ON RIGHT SIDE OF CREEK. VISIBLE FLAGGING INDICATES SAMPLE AREA UP SLOPE. VERY DIFFICULT TO CARRY OUT SYSTEMATIC SAMPLE PROJECT.



TRENCHING TO OBTAIN BEDROCK SAMPLES, ROSS CREEK, NOTE GRAPHITIC PHYLLITE, ALTERED, EXPOSED ALONG FACE OF TRENCH



105 Copper Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2Z7

Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
E-mail: NAL@yknet.yk.ca

Invoice for Analytical Services

To:

Larry Tremblay

*THE ROSS PROJECT
ROSS CREEK*

Invoice Date: 25/09/2001

WO# 00228

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
26	Sample Preparation: Soil/Sediment Sample Preparation	2.00	52.00
26	Analyses: Au + 30	17.50	455.00
<p><i>PAID BY CHEQUE # 307</i></p>			

Subtotal

507.00

GST @7% (R 121285662)

35.49

Total due on receipt of invoice

\$542.49

2% per month charged on overdue accounts

25/09/2001

Certificate of Analysis


of pages (not including this page): 1

Larry Tremblay

*THE ROSS PROJECT
ROSS CREEK*

Date Received: 18/09/01

WO# 00228

Certified by 
Justin Lemphers (Senior Assayer)

SAMPLE PREPARATION:

Code	# of Samples	Type	Preparation Description (All wet samples are dried first.)
s	26	soil	Screen -80 mesh

ANALYTICAL METHODS SUMMARY:

Symbol	Units	Element	Method (A:assay) (G:geochem)	Fusion/Digestion	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Au	ppb	Gold	G: FA/AAS	15g FA / aqua regia	5	7000

AAS = atomic absorption spectrophotometry
FA = fire assay

1 oz/ton = 34.286 g/mt
1000ppb = 1ppm = 1g/mt = 0.0001% = 0.029166oz/ton

25/09/2001

Certificate of Analysis

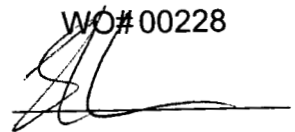
Page 1

Larry Tremblay

*THE ROSS PROJECT
ROSS CREEK*

WO# 00228

Certified by



Sample #	Au ppb
s RR-1	99
s RR-2	9
s RR-3	13
s RR-4	30
s RR-5	104
s RR-6	172
s RR-7	21
s RR-8	44
s RR-9	27
s RR-10	34
s RR-11	14
s RR-12	22
s RR-13	12
s RR-14	76
s RR-15	9
s RR-16	427
s RR-17	5
s RR-18	152
s RR-19	17
s RR-20	19
s RR-21	42
s RR-22	22
s RR-23	26
s RR-24	28
s RR-25	72
s S1-001-01	57



THE ROSS PROJECT
ROSS CREEK

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

iPL 0111094



2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898
Email ipl@direct.ca
[109413:08:44:10092701]

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

Northern Analytical Laboratories

26 Samples

Out: Sep 27, 2001 In: Sep 24, 2001

Project : W.O. 00228
Shipper : Norm Smith
Shipment: PO#: 568132
Analysis:
ICP(AqR)30

CODE	AMOUNT	TYPE	PREPARATION DESCRIPTION	PULP	REJECT
B31100	26	Pulp	Pulp received as it is, no sample prep.	12M/Dis	00M/Dis

NS=No Sample Rep=Replicate M=Month Dis=Discard

Analytical Summary

##	Code	Method	Units	Description	Element	Limit Low	Limit High
01	0721	ICP	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	0.1	99.9
02	0711	ICP	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	1	20000
03	0714	ICP	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	2	20000
04	0730	ICP	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	1	20000
05	0703	ICP	ppm	As ICP	Arsenic	5	9999
06	0702	ICP	ppm	Sb ICP	Antimony	5	999
07	0732	ICP	ppm	Hg ICP	Mercury	3	9999
08	0717	ICP	ppm	Mo ICP	Molydenum	1	999
09	0747	ICP	ppm	Tl ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Thallium	10	999
10	0705	ICP	ppm	Bi ICP	Bismuth	2	9999
11	0707	ICP	ppm	Cd ICP	Cadmium	0.1	99.9
12	0710	ICP	ppm	Co ICP	Cobalt	1	9999
13	0718	ICP	ppm	Ni ICP	Nickel	1	9999
14	0704	ICP	ppm	Ba ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Barium	2	9999
15	0727	ICP	ppm	W ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Tungsten	5	999
16	0709	ICP	ppm	Cr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Chromium	1	9999
17	0729	ICP	ppm	V ICP	Vanadium	2	9999
18	0716	ICP	ppm	Mn ICP	Manganese	1	9999
19	0713	ICP	ppm	La ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Lanthanum	2	9999
20	0723	ICP	ppm	Sr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Strontium	1	9999
21	0731	ICP	ppm	Zr ICP	Zirconium	1	9999
22	0736	ICP	ppm	Sc ICP	Scandium	1	9999
23	0726	ICP	%	Ti ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Titanium	0.01	1.00
24	0701	ICP	%	Al ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Aluminium	0.01	9.99
25	0708	ICP	%	Ca ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Calcium	0.01	9.99
26	0712	ICP	%	Fe ICP	Iron	0.01	9.99
27	0715	ICP	%	Mg ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Magnesium	0.01	9.99
28	0720	ICP	%	K ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Potassium	0.01	9.99
29	0722	ICP	%	Na ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Sodium	0.01	5.00
30	0719	ICP	%	P ICP	Phosphorus	0.01	5.00

Comment:

Document Distribution

1 Northern Analytical Laboratories	EN	RT	CC	IN	FX
105 Copper Road	1	2	1	1	0
Whitehorse	DL	3D	EM	BT	BL
YT Y1A 2Z7	0	0	0	0	0
Canada					
Att: Norm Smith	Ph:867/668-4968				
	Fx:867/668-4890				
	Em:na1@yknnet.yk.ca				

SWEDE JOHNSON CREEK

LEFT THE FAMILIAR RIDGING FORMATION CONSISTING OF MASSIVE CALCARIOUS DYKEING THAT BORDERS THE SLUMPING GOLD BEARING ALTERATION ZONE, NOTE GRAPHITIC STRUCTURE TO LEFT, WHILE STRUCTURAL FEATURES CAN BE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED AT THE BASE, A FEW SHORT METERS ABOVE, IT IS ALTERED TO A MARL LIKE MATERIAL.

BELOW CONTINUING TO THE RIGHT (ABOVE) THIS MASSIVE STRUCTURE IS ALTERED AT THE BASE TO A GRAPHITIC ZONE WITH LITTLE STRUCTURAL IDENTIFICATION. CONTINUES TO THE RIGHT APPROX. 18m, SAMPLED. SLUMPING SUGGESTS THIS FORMATION IS BORDERED ON THE NORTH A FEW METERS FROM THE EXPOSURE BY ANOTHER MASSIVE RIDGING DYKE, (THE TOPOGRAPHY I LOOK FOR AND FOLLOW)





SWEDE
JOHNSON
CREEK

SWEDE JOHNSON CREEK DOWN CREEK NORTHERLY FROM THE GRAPHITIC PHYLLITE SLUMP WE SAMPLED. THE CALCARIOUS STRUCTURE TO THE LEFT BORDERS THE HIGHLY ALTERED GRAPHITE SLUMP ON THE NORTH. "THE RIDGING AND SLUMPING THAT IDENTIFIES THIS FAULT ZONE.



THE STRUCTURE SEEN ON THE RIGHT, (PHOTOS CPOPOSITE PAGE) IS A SEGMENT OF THE FAULT . IT CONTINUES OVER THE RIDGE ON THE LEFT, THEN ONWARDS TO ROSS CREEK

SUMMARY, COMMENTS AND ASSAYS, ROSS CREEK

While we would have liked to expose a much broader section of the fault between the Ross Exposure and the Canyon Exposure, it became impossible in the time we had, due to the great difficulty encountered when trenching. We did expose enough of the structure that I'm satisfied that most of the bedrock is common to similar structures on the Kelli and Swede Johnson, the fault zone I followed across the face of the lower slopes from the Kelli Property.

The intense alteration encountered on the Ross compares with the type of alteration first encountered at the lower Canyon, Kelli; before backhoes and water removed most of the top soft material. I also believe the Ross Structure is common with most if not all of the aspects of the Swede Johnson structure I investigated. While most of the upper structure at Swede Johnson remains covered with overburden, the bedrock becomes much more of a marl at the top of the structure than at the base where the rock has some competency and structural identification. The exact same situation is common on the Kelli; it is very obvious that the "glacial cap" controlled the vertical flow of fluids creating a zone of intense alteration directly below this "cap". I strongly suggest that such a glacial control existed on both the Ross and Swede Johnson Properties. This situation would also be responsible for at least some of the abnormally high assays encountered on the Ross.

Throughout my tenure of exploration in the Kluane Ranges, one factor that can be depended on is the "White River Ash". Not only does it give us a date; it is a major pathfinder when locating old timer's workings, thus potential bonanza ores. While consideration must be given to landslide and washing, generally this blanket of ash is consistent, found directly below the organic level in our area;

an indication there was no vegetative cover before the ash that the glacial ice had just left.

While we found ash in some of the samples we collected on the Ross, most of the sample area on the section of the valley wall was ash free, combined with visual evidence of human disturbance tells us the old timers worked on this wall, that they were after the glacial till. I suggest that the reason for the clean bedrock is that they removed the till for sluicing. To provide a comparison we tested two slopes farther south on the same wass, same aspect, vegetative cover, etc. Ten test areas, all with ash as is common with similar tests on the Kelli.

Depending on the size of the gold, rich ground may or may not register in a soil assay that uses a -80 screen. Over 95 % of gold recovered on the Kelli and Swede Johnson was course, thus we must assume the same exists on the other creeks of the area until proven different. The till on the Ross is sharp cornered, etc. Not rounded, indicating that gouging is from a close proximity gold bearing structure, there has not been prolonged movement of the material.

THE ASSAYS, while I had hoped that they would be higher, they are what I expected, common to the Kelli assays. Most are anomalous, only three below the cutoff point of 10, 4 over 100 ppb with a high of 427ppb, and 13 over 20ppb. This information tells us that the sample zone is a exceedingly wide zone of mineralization, systematic sampling of this zone could result in a number of broad areas of mineable values as is indicated by a number of the samples. Rock samples may have been more informative but it is very difficult to obtain these types of chip samples over a long distance.

The geo-chem gives us some solid background information that is useful at this stage of exploration; such information compares favorably with the Kelli Property.

While I only sampled across a narrow zone of the big fault, I followed from the Kelli Property, I am extremely pleased with the overall results, I have received no results from Swede Johnson at this time, but indications and panning indicates gold values. Thus: wherever we have been able to sample this big fault it is anomalous is the highly altered bedrock near the surface, these findings indicate a vein system rather than the "Fort Knox" deposit as I believed a few short months ago, and was suggested by knowledgeable geologists. Late in the season of this year exploration on the Kelli convinced me of the veining, and considerable evidence supports this hypotheses, I will not refer to veining in this report, a separate report on the Kelli Property later. While there may be pockets or zones of the Fort Knox type of deposit, swarms of veining will be our targets.

FORTH FORK OF SWEDE JOHNSON CREEK, ELLIS CREEK

For the purpose of this report the fourth fork of Swede Johnson Creek will be referred to a "Ellis Creek", as suggested by the partnerships.

Ellis Creek transects the fault zone in this difficult exploration locality, cuts through the marginal moraines stacked on the lower mountain slope. The depression that the creek follows is narrow, 6-12m wide, steep to vertical 3-9m high, descends quite steeply through the moraine where it cross-cuts the fault zone, the creek bed consists of well rounded glacial transported rock intermixed with some local bedrock, fine materials appear to be of glacial origin. The walls of the gully consist all most all; if not the entire glacial till from a majority of fine material to fist sized rock with some larger boulders. Very few large granite boulders of considerable tonnage, "the erratics" as is common on other creeks was observed here, a goodly amount of water flows down the creek to about the line between HJ3 and NJ4, disappearing under-ground near these location. The Old Timers carried out considerable work down creek from this location and would have required decent amounts of water for their sluicing, indication that water flows in this portion of the creek most of the summer.

Workings by the Old Timers along this stretch of the creek would be considered extensive by any standards. Most of the work was concentrated on the right limit, the easterly side of the creek, suggesting they were working glacial till, the only material available. Using water control they washed big pits of material from the gully banks, rocks piled in neat rows such as a fence, wing dams and ditches. An easy creek for them to mine as the steepness of the creek provided

easy disposal of tailings and rock. The only shoveling necessary would be the residue left by the ground sluicing to be shoveled into the sluice box.

The large amount of work indicates that these miners had to have adequate shelter close to their workings, numerous foot and possibly horse trails lead into and out of the area, cabins could be located on the lower reaches of the creek or well off of the creek as many small springs drain the lower reaches of the Kluane Ranges in this area. While extensive exploration of the area has not been carried out, not many cup stumps were observed comparable to the age of the sluicing. Two stump slices were taken for ring aging but were too fragile to survive the bike ride out. Next time!!



SOUTHWARD TO ELLIS CREEK FROM THE ALASKA HIGHWAY NEAR THE
QUILL CREEK (NORTH) HIGHWAY CROSSING. NOTE HOW MOUNTAINS
RISE QUICKLY FROM THE FLAT BROAD VALLEY.



ELLIS CREEK CREEK BED, OLD TIMERS MINED THIS SECTION, NOTE
ROCK IS GLACIAL TRANSPORTED MIXED WITH LOCAL ROCK, NOTE
GRAPHITIC ROCK CENTERED ON RIGHT, CALCARIOUS LIMESTONE
DIRECTLY BELOW AT BASE OF PICTURE.



ELLIS CREEK HIGH IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND, NOTE THE THICK
SPRUCE FOREST WITH DENSE UNDERGROWTH.





LOOKING SOUTHWEST, ELLIS CREEK IN THE BACKGROUND, FROM
THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE ESCARPMENT NW OF QUILL CREEK



SAME LOCATION LOOKING OUT OVER THE SHAKWAK VALLEY, KLUANE
RIVER IN THE DISTANCE AT FOOT OF RUBY RANGE.

FIELD TRIP, SEPT. 22-23-24. (ELLIS CREEK)

Left the mouth of Quill Creek canyon using all-terrain vehicles, headed westerly to Ellis Creek, about a 25-30 minute ride. After scouting the area it became quite clear what I had been suspecting for the past few weeks was true. When exploring the creek last year we were at a higher elevation on the mountain slope than a majority of the Ross Claims in that area. It is now very clear that when we first arrived on the creek last year, we were on NJ3 and NJ5, well to the south of NJ4 and NJ6 where we believed we were.

As we ascended the creek last year we observed claim posts on the westerly bank, thinking of the tough trip ahead we just assumed these posts were the Ross Claim posts and did not check. A major mistake that will be corrected with no problems. Thus almost all of our exploration of this creek was carried out south of the claims, above timberline. Checking this year we identified the posts as placer lease posts, identified as being on Glacier Creek, a small creek located to the NE that drains the lower slopes of the Kluane Ranges.

Maps, when exploring steep uneven ground without instrumental assistance gives a highly distorted view when on the ground, taking the map to the ground or the ground to the map. Structures such as this fault, which can be specifically identified on the ground, combines with claim posts provide adequate location, we now know that most of the fault zone generally lies along the line between NJ4-6 and NJ3-5, very difficult to follow due to the various amounts of glacial overburden and thick vegetative cover.

Finding the easterly trending Ross Claim line, we established our position between NJ3 and NJ4, compass bearings from a known location on Quill Creek

and using the map and air photo established a benchmark to work from on Ellis Creek.

After exploring the creek across the two claims involved; and the work establishing our work location it was time to head for Quill Creek and camp.

Sept. 23: returned to Ellis Creek and spent a large percentage of the day ascending the creek, exploring the creek and adjacent areas, and panning samples from the creek gravel's-silts and gully walls. Most samples provided positive results, especially when considering that all material is glacial gouge. Much of the material, fine to coarse is sharp, not well rounded suggesting that it has not moved very far from where it was gouged.

Approximately 75% of the material is fine clays to medium gravel, considerable clays that do not appear to be glacial clays, rather thermal clays, much of the material suggests thermal alteration, sericite is common as well as graphitic phyllite, calcareous fragments, well rounded quartz-carbonate nodules, mariposite, considerable sulfides- generally pyrite. Numerous small specks of gold and a few small flecks and two matchhead sized native copper nuggets.

After reaching an altitude well above the fault zone, we descended to the zone where our main interest was concentrated. Numerous creek silts and gully bank soils samples were collected across and well below the fault zone. Samples were not collected in a systematic or measured sequence manner, rather they were collected at locations that appeared to be representative of the area we were sampling, all sample locations were recorded and well flagged. No exposure bedrock was discovered.

I will be very surprised if the assays show much difference between the silts and the soils. Big day, back to Quill Creek and camp near dark.

Sept.24: Back the same trail to Ellis Creek, all day investigating the fault zone from Ellis creek across claims NJ1-2-3-4. Rough country to travel through, heavy deep moss, dense brushy slopes (shin tangle) other areas of thick alder groves, dense spruce forest, and wet soft muddy zones. While Glen and I were completely wore out, we covered the ground traversing easterly across NJ4 and 2, returning to Ellis Creek westerly across NJ1 and NJ3. Two silt samples we collected from drainage springs on NJ1. Trenching was not successful and no bedrock was seen, panning of soil samples collected resulted in material common as in Ellis creek. Mapping and sketching of the topography was a total failure, country just too rough and unable to see enough, most of the time one must guess where you are. Back to Quill Creek at 6 p.m. and on to Highness Junction.
"End of Trip"



105 Copper Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2Z7
Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
E-mail: NAL@yknet.yk.ca

THE ROSS PROJECT.

Invoice for Analytical Services

To:

Larry Tremblay

Invoice Date: 19/10/2001

WO# 00236

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
27	Sample Preparation: Soil/Sediment Sample Preparation	2.00	54.00
27	Analyses: Au 15 gm FA/AAS	10.00	270.00

PAID CHEQUE # 311 (3)

Subtotal 324.00
GST @7% (R 121285662) 22.68

Total due on receipt of invoice **\$346.68**

2% per month charged on overdue accounts

THE ROSS PROJECT

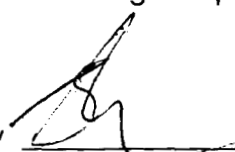
19/10/2001

Certificate of Analysis

of pages (not including this page): 1

Larry Tremblay

WO# 00236

Certified by 
Justin Lemphers (Senior Assayer)

Date Received: 25/09/01

SAMPLE PREPARATION:

Code	# of Samples	Type	Preparation Description (All wet samples are dried first.)
ss	27	sediment	Screen -80 mesh

ANALYTICAL METHODS SUMMARY:

Symbol	Units	Element	Method (A:assay) (G:geochem)	Fusion/Digestion	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Au	ppb	Gold	G: FA/AAS	15g FA / aqua regia	5	7000

AAS = atomic absorption spectrophotometry
FA = fire assay

1 oz/ton = 34.286 g/mt
1000ppb = 1ppm = 1g/mt = 0.0001% = 0.029166oz/ton

THE RED PROJECT.

19/10/2001

Certificate of Analysis

Page 1

Larry Tremblay

WO#00236

Certified by 

Sample #	Au ppb	
SS S0-01-31	9	SOILS
SS S0-01-32	18	↓
SS S0-01-33	21	
SS S0-01-34	20	
SS S0-01-35	15	
SS S0-01-36A	34	BANK } OLD TIMERS WORKINGS
SS S0-01-36B	47	
SS S0-01-37	14	
SS S0-01-38	12	
SS S0-01-39	13	
SS S0-01-40	11	SOILS.
SS S0-01-41	12	
SS S0-01-42	14	
SS S0-01-61	13	
SS S0-01-62	15	SILTS.
SS S0-01-63	28	↓
SS S0-01-64	13	
SS S0-01-65	14	
SS S0-01-66A	14	SILTS. } OLD TIMERS WORKINGS (36A-368 ABOVE)
SS S0-01-66B	12	
SS S0-01-67	13	
SS S0-01-68	14	
SS S0-01-69	21	
SS S0-01-70	19	
SS S0-01-71	18	
SS S0-01-72	26	} SMALL DRAINAGES
SS S0-01-73	10	

ASSAYS, ELLIS CREEK

The location and material of each soil and silt assay will not be described separately as all the material comprising the assays was glacial till from the banks and the creek bed. There was no change in topography and no visible bedrock. All sample locations were flagged and recorded on flag tape at each site, as well as recorded in my field book.

Collection of the bank soils and creek bed silts began 91 m south of Post #1, claim NJ4 and extends Northerly across the 91m of NJ4 to NJ3, continues northward for about 215m from Post #1 claim NJ3. A total distance of about 305 m

Measurements were by belt chain, due to the dense forest cover and trees across the creek; continually breaking of the time was a problem. Each sample was well spaced such as soil and then a silt, etc. The only exception was when four samples, soils 36A-36B and silts 66A-66B were grouped at a site of extensive workings by the old timers, we obtained a light hit on the soils and poor on the silts.

COMMENTS ELLIS CREEK ASSAYS

Rather disappointing when first viewed, I expected they would run in the low figures, but hoped for more, at least a few fairly big hits as we had both panned gold from the banks and one pan from the creek. When discussing them with a competent experienced geologist, he stated that there really was nothing wrong with these figures, all but one is above background thus anomalous, suggesting further sampling.

He also stated that we are spoiled with all the big assays we've collected over the years, his words "welcome to the real world of assaying and exploration". The assays tells us that the area over 305m across the fault is anomalous, and could extend much farther than sampled, far more work is required to establish any type of pattern, I now know that a E-W sample line would be of considerable interest, would it produce the same results?

Other factors that must be considered is the volcanic ash, we never encountered ash on the section of the creek we sampled, could it be below the material we were sampling, thus blocking the halo? Another consideration is the creek we see today cutting through a large moraine. The upper valley is a distinctive narrow steep walled valley occupied by at least three or four northern striking vein filled fractures as seen in the other valleys of this nature.

When I was above the moraine this fall, the topography just does not look right where the creek leaves the upper valley and enters the moraines, one has the strong sense that the small valley may trend north-westerly under the moraines rather than northward as it does today.

Silts, soils and rock assays and exposure strongly suggest that the best values will be obtained from northern striking valleys, especially where these valleys are obliquely crosscut by swarms of NE and NW trending veining. This if Ellis Creeks does not drain through the moraine in its original channel, the assays are then consistent with other sampling between the north trending valleys, excepting where NE and NW striking slumping crosses these ridges, assays tend to increase in value. High and exceptional value assays appears only to be consistent and common to the north trending valleys.

The more I understand these properties and concentrate my exploration, the more I become convinced that the northern striking valley veins are the dominate veins and possibly carry the rich ore values, values that surface when crosscut by the NW and NE swarms of veins. This hypothesis is supported by all upper valley soils and silts, especially on Ross Creek where incredible soils and silts were collected far up valley from the lateral moraines; this zone experienced no glacial degradation. It appears to be the only reasonable answer.

One important factor I have not alluded to in either last years or this year's report is "metallic-sieve assaying". Regular soils and silts as well as rock are generally screened -80 mesh and only the -80 material will be assayed. Metallic-sieve assays material from above and below-80 screen. Two separate assays then averaged to one assay generally considered necessary for visible gold or course gold in the sample. Rarely are silts and soils run metallic-sieve, thus the visible gold we see will not show in the assay, such as where the old timers worked. Interesting to know just how high some of Ross assays would have run if assayed metallic-sieve. A costly process but should be used for some select assays.

CONCLUSIONS ELLIS CREEK

The greatest difficulty I had when exploring this creek and surrounding area was identifying where I was on the ground. When not on the creek or claim line, the topography and ground cover is so restrictive that one has considerable difficulty traversing this terrain in any type of organised manner, even by compass or satellite location devise.

I cannot say with any real certainty that the area I sampled is actually the fault zone that I followed across the front of the Kluane Ranged and wanted to

sample. Without question, this area will require more work and some helicopter time to get a good handle on it. I've put a lot of time in the bush, and this area is about as tough as it gets.

Overall I am satisfied to some extent with what we accomplished in this area. At least we know more than we did before and have some ideas of what we have to do. Access is not the problem as encountered on other sections of the Ross property, thus facilitating further exploration.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

All exploration, past and present supports the hypothesis that the ascending hot mineral rich thermal fluids were effectively contained below a dense layer of glacial mud and ice, never allowed to reach the surface and flow freely as a surface hot springs. As the fluids could not penetrate this glacial "cap", they were forced to alter their flow from vertical to horizontal in the top one for two meters of the bedrock which resulted in the massive alteration, foliation and contortion we see in this zone.

The Kluane area southwest of the Shakwak Valley has undergone extensive exploration, the many varied bedrock structures (referred often to as a dogs breakfast) has been of considerable confusion to the prospector and geologist. We have known for some years that that once the short meter or so of altered bedrock was removed, we would find well-structured bedrock below. The transition from alteration to solid bedrock was within 10cm or less, there was no merging, just a clean cut-off. This condition was encountered as far as we placered up the valley, to and beyond the old-timers site.

As we continued with the placer beyond the old-timers site we encountered a rather large andesite dyke and a massive quartz vein crosscutting the creek E to W, both had narrow openings where the creek flowed. They stood well above the estimated one to one-half meter of overburden and lined up with and appeared to be attached to such structures on the west bank of the creek bottom, the east side was hidden under the overburden of the valley wall leading to the old timers site.

When the base of these structures were exposed by placering it was discovered that their bases had been completely altered away, these two structures now sat

on a base of a schist like marl, phyllite (?) Have about one-half meter thickness. The andisite dyke striking E-W now sat on NE striking bleached greenschists, the quartz veining, approximately one plus meters wide now stood on a massive 5m wide E-W striking quartz carbonate vein, one of three such structures in the area. The only answer is lateral flow in the valley bottom, the structures that continue westerly have no alteration of their bases and the lateral and vertical alteration is abrupt, suggesting intense N-S venting as well as NE and NW.

There is no evidence of glacial activity in this area of the valley and we find no glacial till, thus dense cirque glacial ice would have been the control that allowed the bases to alter while the upper structures remained cool enough to maintain their original structure. The surrounding less competent bedrock would have the same massive alteration we see at the Lower Canyon.

Fine visible gold is not uncommon in the upper levels of the alteration, especially between the thin platy like segments of sericite schists directly below the glacial mud (cap). While we have recovered similar gold in other surface structures, at this date, sericite appears to be the ideal host, further exploration will be required to establish if this is common below the cap regardless the host.

The excessively rich assays, soils and silts as well as some rock found in the Kluane area west of the Shawkwak has always been a real bug-a-boo for the prospector and geologist since organised exploration of the area. Generally extreme hard to duplicate, but can be consistent over a long distance (Ross Creek, Kelli). Rock assays generally taken at a lower level the very top material almost always cannot compare with the surface samples, thus the upper assays are often referred to as "not able to duplicate", at times with considerable damage to the honesty of the collector, but generally written off as contamination.

The area exposed at the mouth of the lower canyon, Kelli Property is a classical example of these radical samples. Visible gold is quite common just below the glacial cap and one would expect excellent result just a meter below on the vertical face. Two series of chip sampling along this face by a well recognised competent geologist has left a lot to be desired, while the samples are anomalous over a wide area they do not contain the gold found in the upper level, but indicate real good potential below if one realises that with the excessive heat and fluid flow, which is the areas that the old times appears to have worked and possibly are where the ore chutes are located.

Extensive veining swarming into the canyon bowls from the north, north-east and north-west becomes quite evident when much of this alteration is removed, The northern strike veins rarely can be uncovered but their conduits and fractures identifies them. When first exposed, the veins in the lower canyon struck NE, when about 1m of bedrock was removed by blasting a large percentage of the veining now trended to the NW. As recorded by all geologists who have visited the property, pyrite and other sulphides are minor, but the veining uncovered below the altered zone of minor sulphide often contains and displays as abundance of sulphides in well structured quartz-carbonate veining. Assays in excess of one half oz. Gold per ton has been recorded by the owners. One grab sample of veining resulting from drilling and blasting was recovered, contained considerable visible gold, exact location unknown at this time but is from the lower canyon bowl, Kelli Property.

By following this big fault across the various properties, combined with past exploration suggests that the intense alteration is widespread, that it is the result of glacial capping, the containment of these hot thermal fluids below this cap. That most of the alteration is a surface configuration that overlays competent

bedrock and swarms of veins various striking veins. That the high value assays are a "key" pathfinder to ore chutes and potential bonanza veining. Exposure, silt and soil samples as well as topography also tells us that the gold mineralization is wide spread, while some of this can be attributed to glacial movement, evidence indicates this was minimal, if at all, that mineralization is the direct result of widespread veining the length of these valleys and possibly the areas between the valleys. A drill will answer these questions.

The White River ash is a consistent useful tool when applied to the overall area that is being explored, especially to establish useful dating that may relate to the exploration project. When following the big fault from the Kelli to Quill Creek, the ash was one of the foremost indicators I looked for when trenching and digging holes all along the segment of this fault I followed. Of special interest in representative areas and zones was the ash cover, was this cover consistent or intermittent, that remnants of the glacial ice remained when the ash was laid down.

Further indepth exploration will be necessary to present a qualified opinion, considerable evidence indicates that considerable ice remained in some locals when the volcanic episodes took place, resulting in the ash cover some 1400 + years ago.

NOTE: Much of this report is data and information gathered through years of exploration on the Kelli Property. Such data and information applied to the Ross Property and other related properties to answer many of the riddles of those properties and enhance the value of such properties. "Thus I state with no exceptions" that all such data and information is considered as strictly confidential to the Partnership and only the Partnership. As stated it is recorded

here for the benefit of the partnership to be used when all agree it is necessary to further the development of all properties.

I further state that no partner or partnership considers any expansion of properties in the Kluane area without consulting with me beforehand and well in advance of any planned staking. The work I have accomplished over the past years at considerable costs and sweat is made available to all partners with the consideration that it remains confidential to me. All work carried out on all properties is at not cost for my work or knowledge, compared with a \$10,000.00 property evaluation this fall. I appreciate all your support, so lets go and find the big one.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- As early as possible, the spring of 2002, when conditions for sampling is satisfactory. A well structured and detailed soils and silts program is applied to Ross Creek valley, especially in the zone of the extreme assays, "The Hub". Such a program to identify and establish drill sites in preparation for a drill program later in the summer of 2002.
- While the partnership may wish to assist, a credible experienced geologist would be obtained to design the program, sample, evaluate the results, and establish and recommend drill targets.
- Apply to the Yukon Mining Incentives Program for funding to assist in carrying out this program.
- That the partnership investigate the feasibility of establishing an all-terrain vehicle trail from Quill Creek canyon northwest along the lower slopes of the Kluane Ranges to Ross Creek. If possible, this would avoid the difficult Swede Johnson swamps while

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

LARRY TREMBLAY

Whitehorse, Yukon
867 667-6886

This program was planned, recorded and interpreted from data collected and prepared for presentation in this report. Recommendations are made.

BACKGROUND

1953 - 1985

Government of Canada

Biologist/Geologist

Working in the areas of Biology, Glaciology, Topography (land forms).

- Recommended, initiated, supervised and/or carried out extensive research and technical programs throughout Canada as well as the high Arctic, many with international overtones.
- Planned programs and related budgets.
- Collected, interpreted and recorded all field data.
- Compiled and mapped reports for national and foreign reference and use.
- Supervised professional and technical employees involved in technical and research programs, evaluating all data and reports with in-depth comments and recommendations.

1985 - Present

Geology background - 15 years.

EDUCATION

Masters Degree in Biology

University of Victoria extension courses:

- Hot springs Au-Ag deposits; Continental Margin Rifting and District Scale Fracture Systems; Hydro-thermal Ore Deposits; Phanerozoic deposits; Western Cordillera Deposits.

EXPERIENCE

Extensive communication with Canadian and USA world class economic geologists specializing in thermal geology with recommendations, advice, encouragement and some supervision.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A. Panteleyeve Consulting Geologist, Victoria, BC

We would never have achieved what has been accomplished without the advice, guidance, recommendations and encouragement of Andre. A true professional who freely shares his wealth of knowledge and experience to further a project over the past 15 years; with no gain to himself.

Dr. Jennifer Getsinger, Ph.D., F.G.A.C., P.GEO. Vancouver, BC

Who carried out an extensive study of the Kelli Property and the regional history and geology, August of 1998. Who, through her good graces and fair sense of justice has provided us with a copy of her all comprehensive report pertaining to our exploration area. Such report being extremely important to our exploration program, and is "key" to the establishing of new and supporting of old theories, and directing exploration into productive zones. Many thanks Jennifer.

And to Andre who located the Dr. and her report.

G. Geiger, Partner. Kamloops BC

A true partner who has given freely of his time and finances to help achieve the objectives of the partnerships. Who has been of considerable help in decision making; his ability to co-ordinate the partnerships and the flow of information, internally and externally. Thanks Gord

The FEDERAL GEOLOGY DEPT. AND THE MINING RECORDERS OFFICE
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

For their keen support and advice and generally just putting up with me. My thanks to them. Many of today's civil servants could learn a lesson in public relations from these people.

REFERANCES

- Bostock H.S. 1952 Geology of Northwest Shikwak Valley, Yukon Territory
Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 267
- Bostock H.S. Selected Field Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada,
1898-1933, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 284
- Campbell R.B. and Dodds C.J. 1982 Southwest Kluane Lake Map Area,
Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 829
- Dodds C.J. and Campbell R.B. 1992 Overview, legend and mineral deposit
tabulations for Geological Survey of Canada,
Open Files 2188, 2189, 2190, and 2191
- Geological Survey of Canada 1992. Open File 2188, Geology, SW Yukon,
Kluane Lake Map Area (115- E ½ 1:250,000
- Geological Survey of Canada 1968, Geophysics paper (aeromagnetic series)
And Map 428G, Donjek, Yukon Territory
- Getsinger J., Ph.D., F.G.A.C., P.GEO. Unpublished, Oct.21, 1998
Geology of the Kluane Region, specifically of the study area,
Quill Creek to the Donjek River.
- Muller J.E. 1967, Kluane Lake Map Area, Yukon Territory.
115G, 115F (E1/2)
Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 340, 137p. With GSC
Map 1177A 1:253,440
- Panteleyev A., Ph.D. P.ENG. Numerous published and unpublished papers

ATTACHMENT

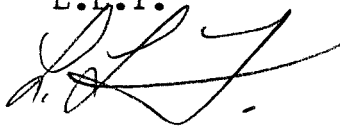
Rented accommidation in Destruction Bay because, due to the open late fall, I was able to continually go out to the field to check my notes and substantiate or correct my information, and to increase such information that would be usefull to the project and to increase our overall knowledge of the system. Much cheaper to rent accomidation then to continually buy high priced gas.

Things just began to fall in place late this summer when it seemed to me that time was of importance before snow fall limited access and made foot travel in this country almost impossible. The late fall was a major break that allowed me to work the Ellis Creek area and continually return to the area to observe important features as well as- to the north-west. I also was able to cover a considerable amount of the fault zone from Burwash Creek to the Slims which helped to familiarize myself with many of the features. Further and more detailed information will be included in a report on the Kelli and district at a later date.

Now have the information on the Swede Johnson assays I have been waiting for and they compare very favorably with the Ross Creek assays, anomalous over the width, all above the cut-off of 10ppb. Just as I expected and rather hoped for as this, from my observations substantiates my findings re the glacial cap on the Kelli and that the same situation existed on the other properties. More sampling or a drill will be the final judge. But I have grave doubts that anyone can prove me wrong, just to much visible evidence on the Kelli.

FRED, ROSS, GORD, After a bit of a rest and some T.V. I will prepare a detailed report on the Kelli with considerable more detail and supporting data re the post glacial faulting and especially supporting evidence of the glacial capping.

L.L.T.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'L.L.T.', written in a cursive style.

THE ROSS PROJECT EXPENSES Sept - Oct 2001

By L. Tremblay, Haines Junction, Yukon, YOBIL0

<u>POTOGRAPHY</u>	Disposable cameras, film development and enlargement	\$ 72.82
<u>PHOTOCOPYING</u>	Color photos laser copying, regular copying of report, etc.	178.84
<u>SUPPLIES</u>	Flag tape, assay bags and envelopes, typing-writing-copy paper, folders pens, binders. maps, air photos, research material.	106.85
<u>TELEPHONE</u>	Communications with Ross Partners, Geoløgists, glacialogists, Our coorinator in Kamloops, Whitehorse.	136.18
<u>ASSISTANT</u>	Field assistant \$125.00day X 7days	875.00
<u>RENTAL</u>	Two all-terrain vehicles \$50.00 day	
	1 all-terrain 7 days X \$50.00 day	350.00
	1 " 10 " 40.00 "	400.00
<u>FOOD</u>	Groceries for field trips	226.94
	Cafe- Whitehorse, Haines Jct, Dest Bay, Kluane Wilderness Village	118.04
<u>ASSAYS</u>	(see report)	889.17
<u>SECRETARIAL</u>	Structuring, typing, computer services re reports of applidable geology, information	425.00
<u>FUEL</u>	Gas- for; two round trips assistant from Haines Jct. three from Dest Bay. Myself, numerous trips to creeks, 4 to Whitehorse for supplies, information, assays, photos, copying, Haines Junction. for all-terrain Propane for camp and rental unit	522.89

Carried forward 4,301.73

EXPENSES Ross Project - Page 2

	Carried forward from page 1	\$4,301.73
<u>RENTAL</u>	See attachment at end of report.	
	Accomidation in Destruction Bay 22 days	200.00
<u>FILING</u>	Assessment, 48 claims X \$5.00 claim	240.00
	Four groupings	<u>24.00</u>
	Total expenses	<u>\$4,765.73</u>
<u>FIELD WORK</u>	10 DAYS (L. Tremblay) 150.00 day	1,500.00
<u>REPORT</u>	Reserch, compiling field notes, preparing photos and final report for typing.	
	12 days at \$150.00 per day	1,500.00
<u>TOTAL</u>	Cost of field work, research preperation of report, filing assessment	<u>\$ 7,765.00</u>

094319

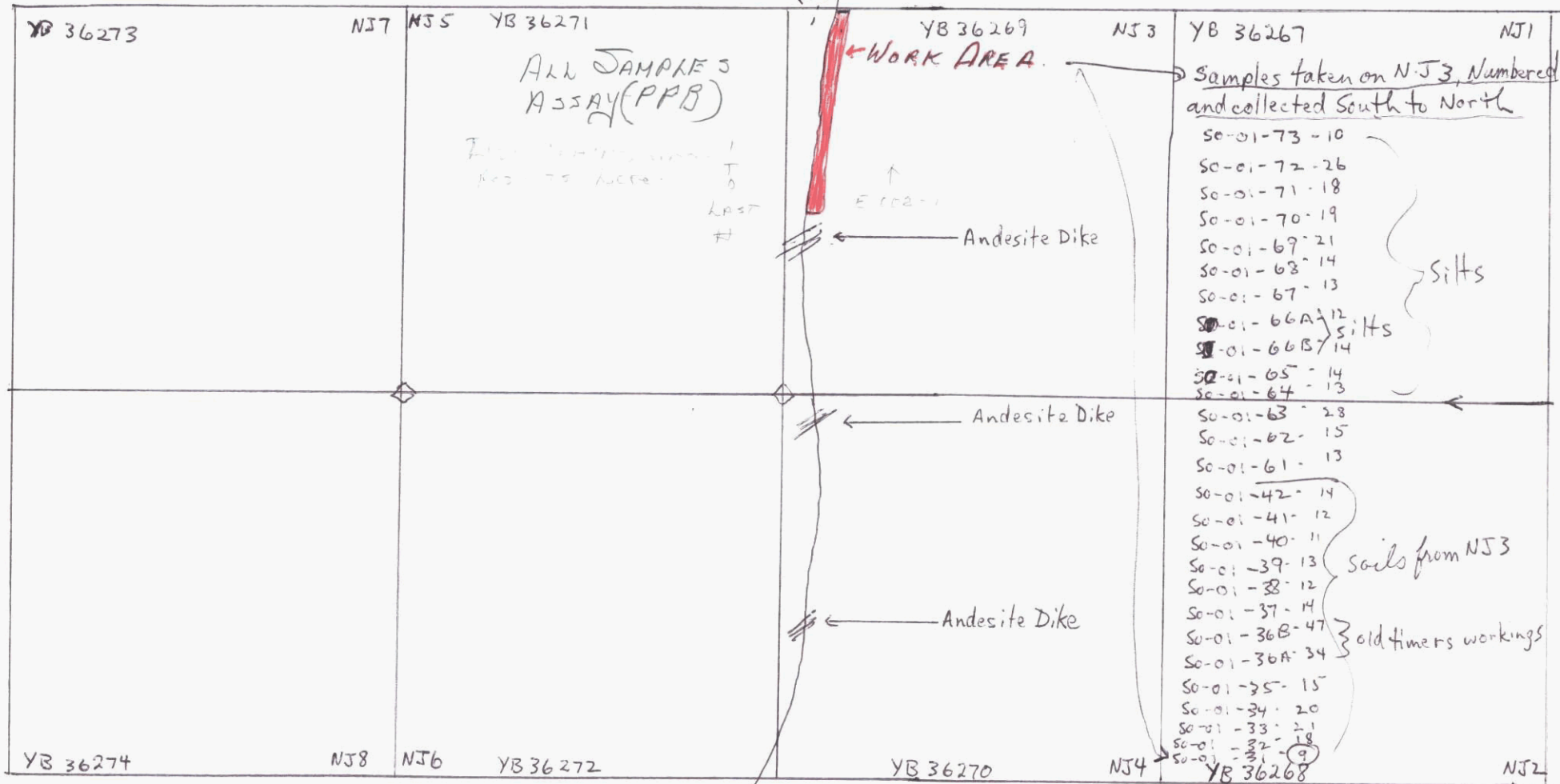
MAP #1

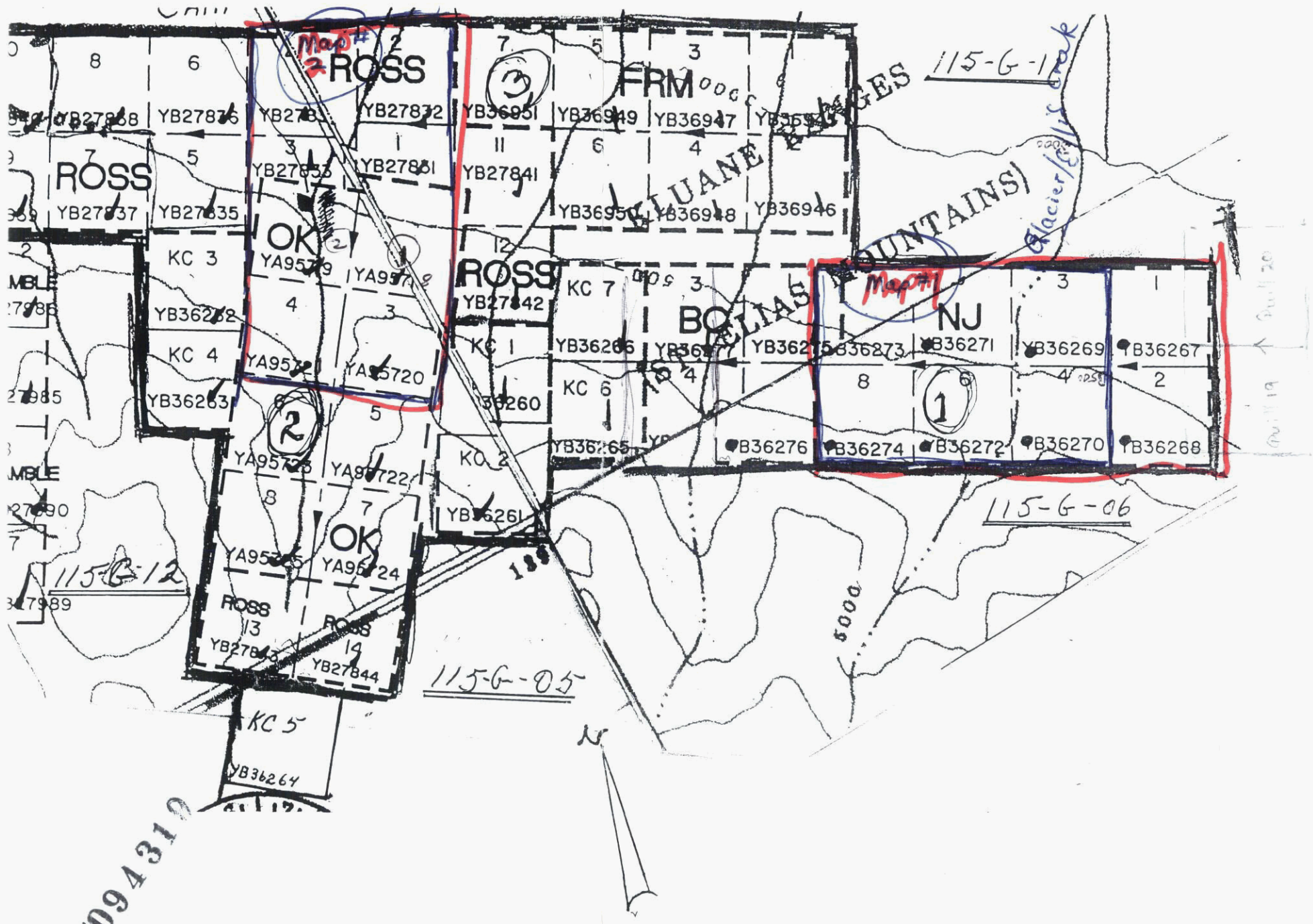


GLACIER-ELLIS Creek
Field Trip
Sept 22, 23, 24, 2002

QUILL CREEK →

← 4 wheel All Terrain Path





Map #2

Ross 6 Ross 4

Ross 2

YB 27834

YB 27832

← to Swede -
Johnson Creek

Ross 5

Ross 3

Ross 1

YB 27833

YB 27831

N

SAMPLES NUMBERED AND
COLLECTED SOUTH TO NORTH

ALL SAMPLES (PPP)

WORK AREAS

JT-001-01 (57)

OK2 Canyon Exposure

Ross Exposure Ross Camp

YA 95719
Andesite DIKE

RR1 (99)
RR2 (09)
RR3 (13)
RR4 (30)

RR5 (104)	RR13 (12)
RR6 (172)	RR14 (16)
RR7 (21)	RR15 (09)
RR8 (44)	RR16 (427)
RR9 (27)	RR17 (05)
RR10 (34)	RR18 (152)
RR11 (14)	RR19 (17)
RR12 (22)	RR20 (19)
	RR21 (42)
	RR22 (22)
	RR23 (26)
	RR24 (28)
	RR25 (72) OK3

YA 95718

OK4

YA 95721

Andesite Dike

OK6

YA 95720

OK5

ROSS CREEK
Field Trip
Sept 6-13, 2001