



**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**PROSPECTING, ROCK SAMPLING  
AND SOIL SAMPLING**

*on the*

**HO 1-30 CLAIMS**

**(YC95941 – YC95970)**

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada

NTS 105D/6

Latitude: 60°20'

Longitude: 135°12'

**094326**

*for*

**TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.**

2130-21331 Gordon Way

Richmond, BC, V6B 2W5

*by*

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CME Consulting Ltd.

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January 22, 2003

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This report has been examined by  
the Geological Evaluation Unit  
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz  
Mining Act and is allowed as  
representative work to the amount  
of \$ 6000.00

*M. Bar*  
Regional Manager, Exploration and  
Geological Services, Commissioner,  
of Yukon Territory.

Costs associated with this report have been  
approved in the amount of \$ 6000.00  
for assessment credit under Certificate of  
Work No. QW 27569

*H. Sawmick*

Mining Recorder  
Whitehorse Mining District

## SUMMARY

The HO claims are located in the southwestern Yukon Territory, between the Wheaton and Watson Rivers, and shown on Yukon Quartz and Placer sheet 105D/6. The claims are owned by Tagish Lake Gold Corp. and form the non-contiguous part of its Skukum Property.

The claims cover the northern extent of the Tally-Ho Shear Zone, a prominent northwest-trending feature that in this area forms the boundary between the Coast Plutonic Complex to the west and the Stikine Terrane and Whitehorse Overlap Assemblage to the east. The Tally-Ho Shear Zone proper is comprised of highly sheared and metamorphosed volcanics (amphibolites) and lesser sediments (marbles) of the Povoas Formation. The Whitehorse Pluton consists of biotite-hornblende granodiorite, tonalite and diorite. Eocene-aged Skukum Group volcanics overlie and intrude the Coast Plutonic Complex intrusive and consist of predominantly felsic to andesitic tuffs, flows and related epiclastics. Rhyolite dykes crosscut all the above units and represent probably the last phase of Eocene volcanism.

Exploration in 2002 consisted of confirmation rock sampling and geochemical soil sampling of the TK Zone, and prospecting and sampling of the Vanguard vein and JTR vein. Current work confirmed historical anomalous and high grades of silver and copper from the TK Zone. Soil geochemistry indicates a continuation of the TK Zone along strike to the north. Soil sampling returned up to 4.0 ppm Ag, 64.8 ppm Cu, 1292.5 ppm Pb, 2014 ppm Zn and 7.6 ppm Bi. Rock sampling lower down in the gully returned up to 346.2 g/t Ag and 1.26% Cu. Strongly anomalous bismuth (0.11%) was also returned from one sample. Gold and tellurium are also anomalous with values of 0.15 g/t Au and 49 ppm Te. Exploration of the TK Zone to date suggests a mineralized zone of at least 800 metres in strike length that is open in all directions.

A vein was located east of the TK Zone at lower elevation and believed to be the Vanguard vein. Rock chip sampling returned weakly anomalous copper values. The JTR vein was relocated and sampled. No significant precious metals were returned from this vein comparable to historical reports.

The geochemistry of the TK Zone strongly supports a skarn environment, in particular, the elevated bismuth concentrations in both rock and soil samples. Skarn mineralization is historically important in the Whitehorse area with the numerous deposits of Whitehorse Copper Belt. Copper and precious metal production from these deposits is over 123,000 tonnes Cu, 85 tonnes Ag and 7 tonnes Au.

The HO claims remain prospective for the discovery of both precious and base metal mineralization. Many similarities can be drawn between the geology and geochemistry of the HO claims and the Whitehorse Copper skarns. Further exploration on the HO claims is warranted, in particular, expansion of the soil sample grid to the north and east. Based on the results of such a program, trenching of the TK Zone is recommended.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report has been prepared on behalf of Tagish Lake Gold Corp. (TLG) for fulfillment of assessment requirements on the HO 1 - 30 Quartz Claims in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory.

Prospecting, confirmation rock sampling, and soil sampling were undertaken between July 2 and July 6, 2002 by Mr. Ted VanderWart, *B.Sc.* of CME Consulting Ltd.

A list of abbreviations and conversion factors used in this report is presented in Appendix I.

## 1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The HO 1-30 claims are located in the southwestern Yukon within the Whitehorse Mining District, approximately 50 kilometres south of Whitehorse. The claims straddle the Hodnett Lakes valley between Mt. Hodnett and Gold Hill. The claims are located on Quartz and Placer claim sheet 105D/6, centred approximately at 60°20'N and 135°12'W (Figure 1 and 2).

To the north, the claims adjoin the Kwanlin-Dun First Nations staking reserve R-38.

Access to the claims from Whitehorse is south along the Alaska Highway to the Carcross Cutoff, following the Klondike Highway to Annie Lake Road. Previously, vehicle access was possible via the Morrison and Thompson creek roads, but the current state of the roads is unknown. Alternately, helicopter charter from Whitehorse is available.

## 1.2 TITLE

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

Claim Name	Grant No.	Expiry	Owner
HO 1 - 30	YB95941-YB95970	July 31, 2002	Omni Resources Ltd.

These claims were originally staked by Omni Resources Inc., but recorded as Omni Resources Ltd.. As of the date of this report, these claims have yet to be transferred to TLG.



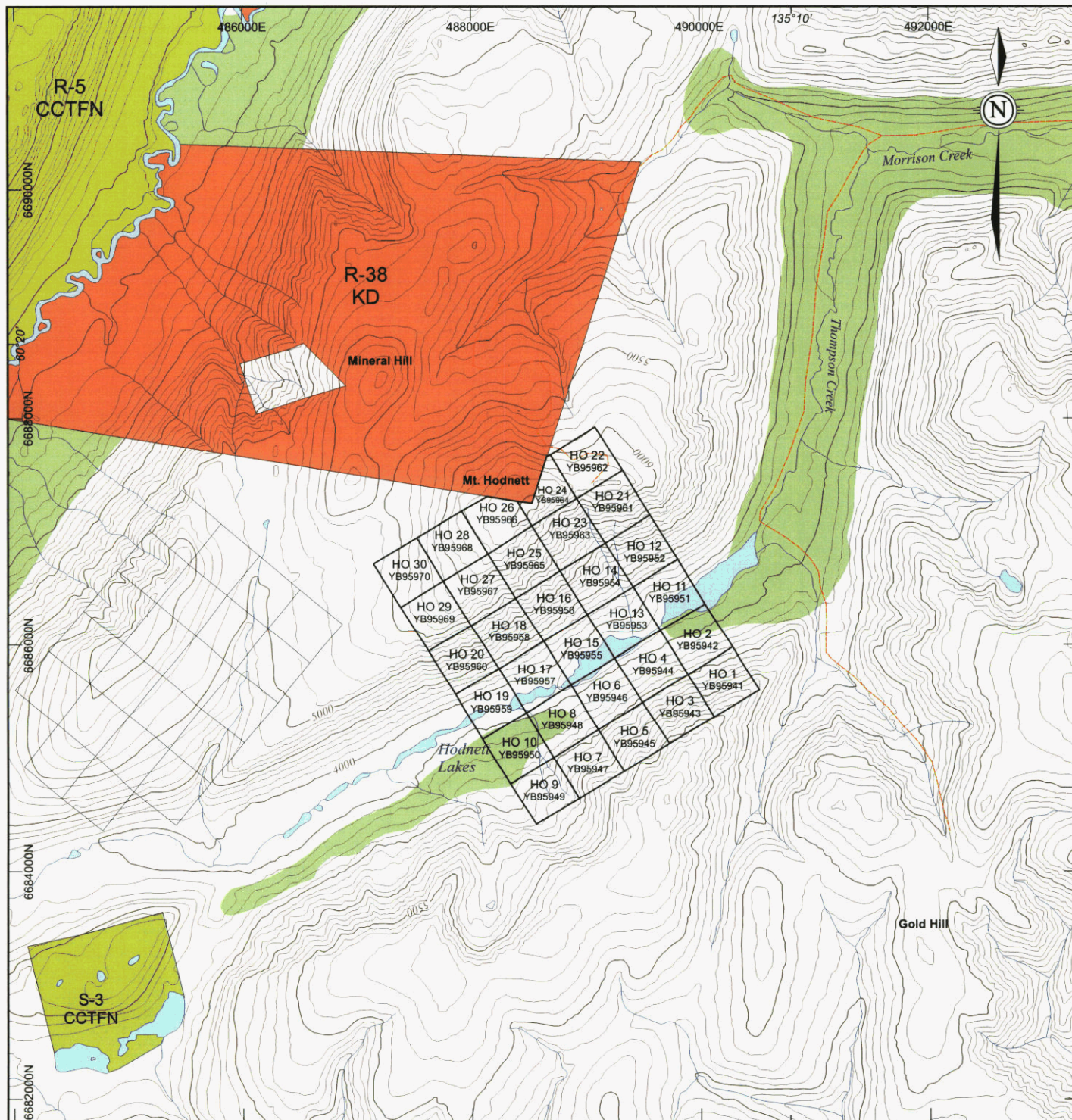
**TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.**

**LOCATION MAP**

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

Project No:	CP56B	By:	NH
Scale:	1:1,000,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	1	Date:	January 2003

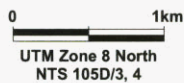




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**LEGEND**

- Claim name and grant number
- Other claims
- Kwanlin-Dun First Nation staking reserve
- Carcross-Tagish First Nation staking reserve
- Topographic contour (100' interval)
- River and lake
- ATV or foot access only



**TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.**

**CLAIM MAP  
HO 1-30 Claims**

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

Project No: CP56B	By: WMR, TV
Scale: 1:50,000	Drawn: TV
Figure: 2	Date: January 2003



## 2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional geology of the area is taken from Hart and Radloff (1990).

The HO claims cover a part of the northern extent of the Tally-Ho Shear Zone, a prominent northwest-trending feature which extends over 40 kilometres from West Arm of Bennett Lake to Alligator Lake and varies from 1 to 4 kilometres wide. In the vicinity of the HO claims the shear zone essentially forms the boundary between the Coast Plutonic Complex (Whitehorse Pluton) to the west and the Stikine Terrane and Whitehorse Overlap Assemblage to the east (Figure 3).

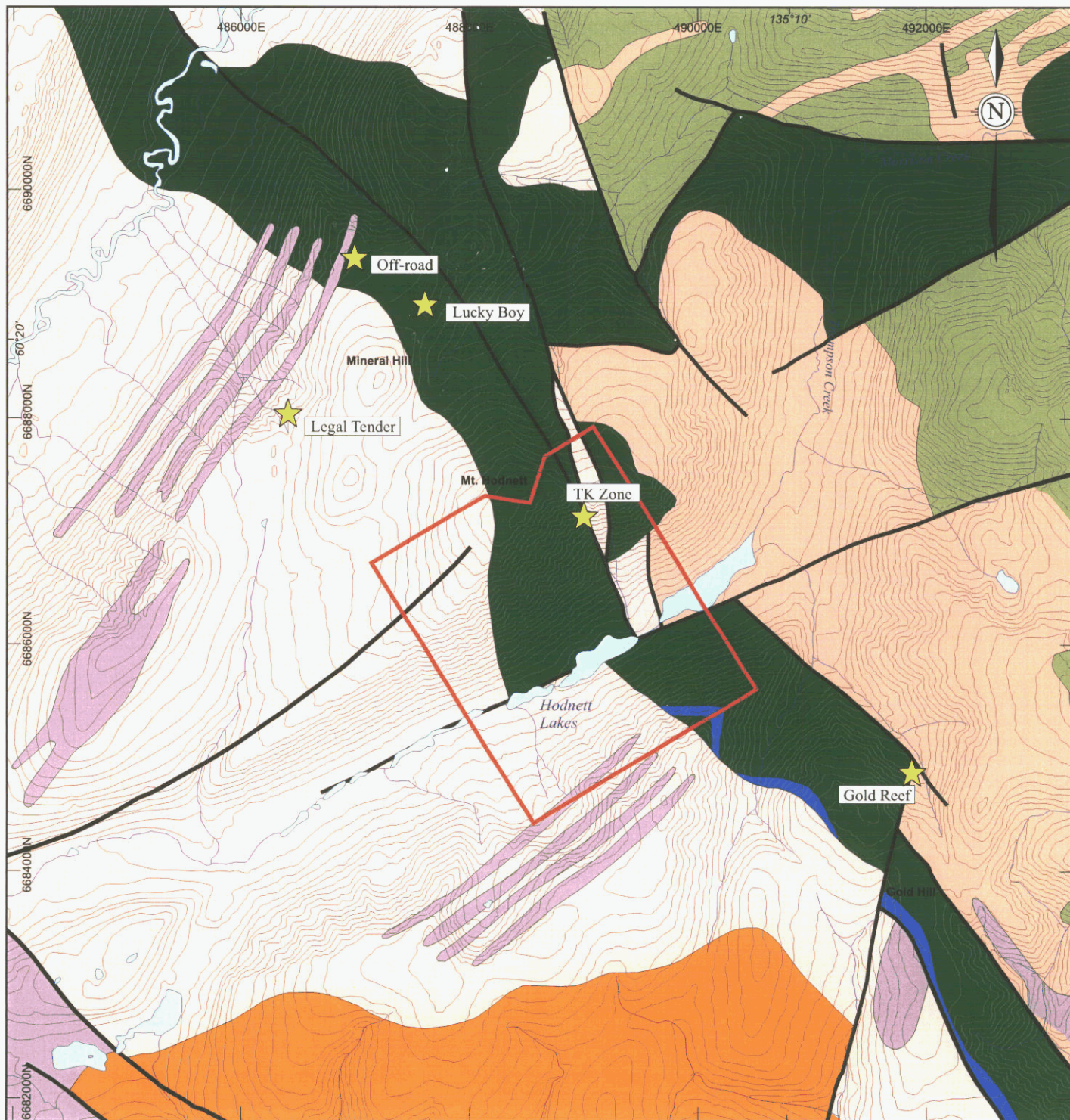
The Upper Triassic Lewes River Group is made up of two main formations: the dominantly volcanic (and its metamorphic equivalent) Povoas Formation and the overlying, dominantly sedimentary Aksala Formation. The volcanics are at the lowest stratigraphic level and are thickest in the western exposures, giving way to the younger sedimentary rocks, thickening to the east toward the centre of the Whitehorse Trough. The Tally-Ho Shear Zone proper is comprised of highly sheared and metamorphosed Povoas Formation rocks.

The Povoas Formation is a northwest-trending belt of predominantly undifferentiated basalt with augite phenocrysts, feldspar-phyric-basaltic-andesite flows and auto-brecciated flows with aphanitic groundmass. Minor amounts of greywacke, agglomerate tuff, epiclastics and thin carbonate beds are also found. The unit is massive and bedding rarely seen as it is obscured by alteration. Alteration is typically chloritic, except in the Tally-Ho Shear Zone where metamorphic grade is substantially higher and can be mapped as a separate unit.

The metamorphosed rocks are typically mafic to intermediate gneissic amphibolites and associated marbles. A thin marble layer be found along most of the shear zone, and may occasionally reach thicknesses of 100 metres in the Tally-Ho Mountain area.

The Whitehorse Pluton is the type-intrusive of the Whitehorse Plutonic Suite, consisting of large northwest-trending, intermediate, biotite-bearing, hornblende-rich plutons of Mid-Cretaceous age. The Whitehorse Pluton proper consists of biotite-hornblende granodiorite, tonalite and diorite but distinguished by the wide compositional differences between the core and margins (core-leucocratic granodiorite, margins are xenolithic and mafic in composition).

Eocene-aged Skukum Group volcanics overlie and intrude the Coast Plutonic Complex intrusive and consist of predominantly felsic to andesitic tuffs, flows and related epiclastics. Rhyolite dykes crosscut all the above units and represent probably the last phase of Eocene volcanism (Wilkins and Mackinnon, 1989).



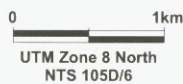
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**LEGEND**  
**GEOLOGY**

- Eocene**
- Skukum Group: rhyolite and andesite dykes and stocks
- Cretaceous**
- Wheaton Valley Granodiorite
  - Wheaton River volcanics: andesite to dacite flows
  - Whitehorse Pluton: granodiorite
- Triassic**
- Tally-Ho Shear Zone*
- Amphibolite, gneiss
  - Marble
  - Bennett Pluton: granite

**SYMBOLS**

- HO claims boundary
- Topographic contour (100' interval)
- River and lake
- 4WD access
- ATV or foot access only
- TK Zone Showing
- Star



**TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.**

**GEOLOGY MAP**  
**HO 1-30 Claims**

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

Project No: CP56B	By: WMR, TV
Scale: 1:50,000	Drawn: TV
Figure: 3	Date: January 2003



### 3.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The HO claims are underlain by massive, altered, dark green andesitic flows, breccias, feldspar porphyries and augite porphyries of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group. These volcanics are commonly sheared and metamorphosed to chlorite schist, chlorite augen schist or talc schists with secondary epidote or iron-carbonate alteration. Massive, occasionally fossiliferous, white to buff weathering limestone and brecciated or sheared marbles of the Lewes River Group also underlie the claims (Wilkins and Mackinnon, 1989). The Lewes River Group is intruded by the medium to coarse grained, foliated, highly fracture and altered Lower Cretaceous Wheaton Valley Granodiorite to the east and in fault contact with the Whitehorse Pluton to the west.

### 4.0 WORK HISTORY

To the southeast of the HO claims, across the Hodnett Lake valley, are the Gold Hill and Gold Reef occurrences, discovered in the early 1900's. These occurrences started the first staking rush in the Wheaton River valley due to the presence of free gold and gold tellurides. Numerous shafts, pits and drifts were developed on the Gold Reef vein, though less than a ton of ore was shipped (Wheeler, 1961). The Gold Reef vein is traceable for 300 metres and varies from 1.2 to 1.5 metres wide.

To the northwest of the HO claims, along the shear zone, is the Lucky Boy occurrence. The showing appears to be a series of en echelon or boudinaged quartz vein, hosted in a dark green chlorite schist, cut by two northwest trending felsic dykes. The vein strikes 135°, attains up to 2 metres in width and is traceable for 40 metres on surface. Sampling of the vein returned 0.48 g/t Au, 360.3 g/t Ag, 1506 ppm Cu and 7743 ppm Pb. Further northwest (~500 metres) is the Off-Road showing, which exhibits quartz vein hosted mineralization and contact-related altered shear bands.

More recent historical work on the area covered by the HO claims includes rock and talus fines sampling (1988) and one diamond drill hole (1990). Rock sampling in the prominent gully on the south side of Mt. Hodnett, known as the TK Zone, produced anomalous silver and base metal values, including up to 10.98 opt (376.46 g/t) Ag, 7.20% Zn, 1.12% Pb, and 1.89% Cu, and anomalous Cd (1179 ppm) and Bi (874 ppm).

In 1990, a single diamond drill hole (482 feet / 146.91 metres total depth) was collared near the summit of Mt. Hodnett, reportedly intersected 35 feet (10.67 metres) of 2.6% Zn and 0.42% Cu from the lower 150 feet (45.72 metres) of the hole. Later assays for gold returned 5 non-continuous 5-foot (1.52 metres) samples with 0.18, 0.16, 0.13, 0.10 and 0.10 opt Au (6.17, 5.49, 4.48, 3.46, and 3.46 g/t Au) from the upper part of the hole (Omni corporate files, 1996).

Prospecting in 1996 located subcrop of limestone/skarn in the vicinity of the drill hole. Visually the material contained 1-3% galena and minor chalcopyrite. Further prospecting and

talus fine sampling led to the discovery of two veins, the Vanguard and JTR. The former is at the 1425m elevation, believed to be in the TK Zone gully area, and is comprised of 0.1 to 0.6m stringer veins in a 3 metre wide zone wide a surface strike length of 25m. Chip samples returned 0.014 opt (0.48 g/t) Au and 0.44 opt (15.09 g/t) Ag. The JTR vein is reportedly located off the claim area to the east. Documentation indicates it is at the 1335m elevation on the southeast slope of Mt. Hodnett. The JTR vein returned 0.206 opt (7.06 g/t) Au and 0.27 (9.26 g/t) opt Ag (Omni corporate files, 1996 and 1997).

## **5.0 CURRENT WORK**

Exploration on the HO claims was carried out by CME Consulting Ltd. between July 2 and July 6, 2002. A two-man field crew was mobilized by a Bell 206 helicopter and field camp established near the lowest lake of the Hodnett Lakes chain. Work consisted of confirmation rock sampling of known historical showings, GPS surveying of the showings and drill hole collar and a small soil geochemical survey (Figure 4).

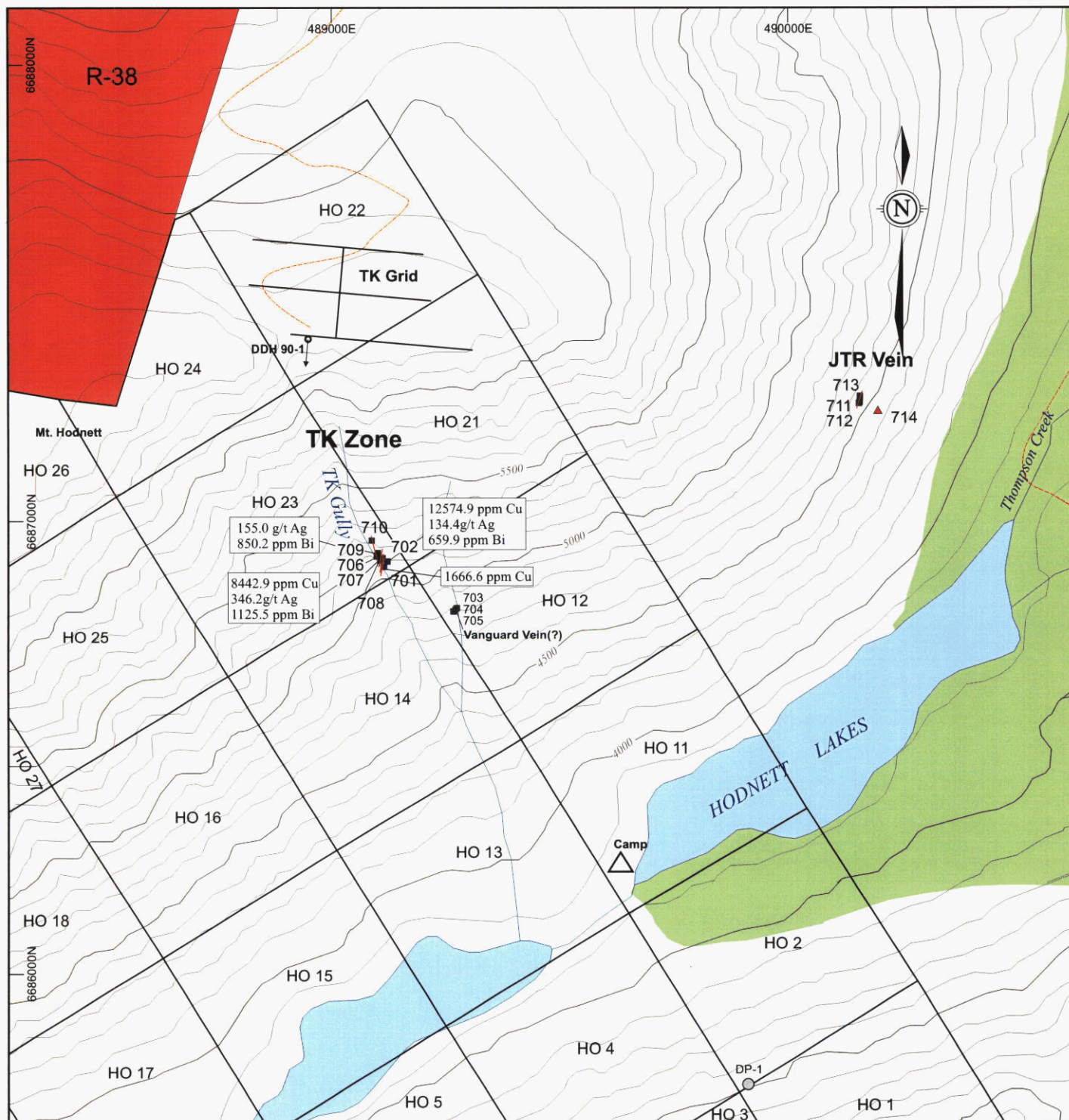
Fifty soil samples, 1 talus fine sample, and 14 rock samples were collected during the program. All samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. for multi-element ICP analysis and gold geochem analysis. Three rock samples were reanalyzed by fire assay for Au and Ag. Certificates of analysis are presented in Appendix II. Rock sample descriptions with selected analytical results are presented in Appendix III.

### **5.1 SOIL AND TALUS FINE GEOCHEMISTRY**

Fifty soil sample were collected from the relatively flat area at the top of the cliffs to the east of Mt. Hodnett (Figure 4). A small survey grid was established by chain and compass with lines at 100 metre spacings and sample stations at 25 metres spacing. Soil in this area is poorly developed with the soil profile consisting of primarily fine talus and cobbles. Where vegetation is present, an organic layer occurs. Samples were collected by digging below the organic layer with a mattock to a depth of 15-30 centimetres. Material was collected and placed in a paper bag and labeled with line and station. In several locations, very little fine-grained material was present and so material was sieved on site to ensure enough material was available for analysis. Contoured geochemical values for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, and Bi are presented in Appendix IV.

In general, base and precious metal values returned are very low. This may be the result of insufficient B/C horizon development in this area. . Despite the low concentrations a base metal anomaly trending north-northwest, along strike of the TK gully, is recognized. This trend stands out against the background values, with strong correlation of lead, zinc and bismuth and a weaker correlation in silver and copper. One sample (L5+00N, 9+25E) returned 1292.5 ppm Pb, 2014 ppm Zn, 64.8 ppm Cu, 4.0 ppm Ag and 7.6 ppm Bi.

Gold values are low with a high of 91.7 ppb. This result is encompassed within the aforementioned trend.



**LEGEND**

- HO 1 Claim name and grant number
  - Kwanlin-Dun First Nation staking reserve
  - Topographic contour (100' interval)
  - River and lake
  - Vegetation
  - ATV or foot access only
  - Quartz vein
  - DP-1 Talus fine sample
- Rock sampling**
- 701 Grab sample
  - 704 Chip sample
  - ▲ 714 Float sample

Topographic data © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, Department of Natural Resources. All rights reserved.

**TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.**

**SAMPLE LOCATION MAP AND ANOMALOUS RESULTS**

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

Project No:	CP56B	By:	TV
Scale:	1:12,500	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	4	Date:	January 2003



At the very northeastern end of the grid, anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn are noted at station L7+00N, 11+75E. Further sampling will be required to define this area.

One talus fine sample was collected from the north-facing slope, immediately south of Hodnett Lakes, however unstable talus along this hillside resulted in dangerous sampling conditions and no further sampling was attempted. The collected sample returned no significant results.

## 5.2 ROCK SAMPLING AND RESULTS

### 5.2.1 TK Zone

A total of seven rock samples of the quartz veins in the TK Zone were collected for confirmation of historically reported grades. The TK Zone veins have an apparent width of up to 15 metres. The vein is oriented sub parallel to the main shear trend striking 196° and dipping 75°SE. As observed near the lower elevation outcrop, the vein appears to be a single 0.7 to 1.2 metre wide vein, sheared and stacked beside itself within the gully. Moving up the gully, the vein narrows and orients itself closer to parallel to the gully.

Mineralization of the vein is observed as malachite staining on the surface with chalcopyrite, up to 2% pyrite, magnetite, and another dark gray metallic mineral, similar in character to magnetite (tetrahedrite or bismuthinite?). Manganese and hematite alteration on fracture surfaces is common. Anomalous rock samples results are presented in Table 1, below, and shown on Figure 4. Silver and copper values are the most notable, with anomalous gold, bismuth and tellurium.

Table 1: Anomalous Rock Samples, *TK Zone*

Sample No.	Sample Type	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)*	Other *
701	Grab	1,666.6	80.6	8.1	
702	Grab	12,574.9	320.1	84.4 <b>134.4 g/t</b>	659.6 ppm Bi <b>0.15 g/t Au</b> 33 ppm Te
707	Chip (0.30m)	8,442.9	463.6	210.8 <b>346.2 g/t</b>	1125.5 ppm Bi 25 ppm Te
709	Chip (0.10m)	196.6	169	90.7 <b>155.0 g/t</b>	850.2 ppm Bi 49 ppm Te

\* - bold text indicates Fire Assay result

### 5.2.2 Vanguard Vein

In the eastern gully which joins the main TK Zone gully, four chip samples were collected from an andesite(?) dyke with strong epidote-chlorite alteration (1 sample), and the strong carbonate-(quartz) stock work wall rocks surrounding the dyke (2 samples). One sample was collected from an irregular white bull quartz vein crosscutting the dyke. This occurrence may

represent the Vanguard Vein, reportedly occurring in this area. No significant precious or base metals were returned from these samples though three samples returned anomalous copper values of 204.4 ppm over 1.0 metres (703), 275.1 ppm over 0.7 metres (704), and 318.8 ppm over 0.10 metres (706).

### 5.2.3 JTR Vein

Historical exploration literature indicated the presence of a vein, lying off the HO claims to the east. A single sample of the vein reportedly assayed 0.206 opt (7.06 g/t) Au and 0.27 opt (9.26 g/t) Ag. A short traverse was conducted to relocate the showing. A vein was discovered near the outflow of the lowest Hodnett Lake, in a slightly gossanous gully (Figure 4). The vein occurs within strongly sheared granodiorite with abundant limonite alteration along fractures and surfaces. The orientation of the vein is not clear as it tends to be controlled by the fracture-joint pattern of the host rock. The best exposure suggests it may be up to 1 metre wide, but quickly disappears under the talus. Vein mineralogy consists of milky bull quartz with minor to moderate limonite alteration. A dark grey metallic mineral (tetrahedrite?) is present as patchy disseminations. Sphalerite may occur along fractures within the quartz but could not be positively identified.

Four samples were collected in this area; two of the in situ vein (711 and 712), one along the presumed eastward strike extension (713) and one of float material within the gully. No significant precious metal or base metal values were returned from these samples. Samples 711 to 713 did return elevated barium values with up to 1131 ppm from sample 712.

## 6.0 DISCUSSION

Skarn mineralization is an important feature in the Whitehorse area with the occurrence of the 24 known skarns of Whitehorse Copper Belt. All Whitehorse Copper skarns are hosted within the carbonate-rich strata of the Hancock and Mandana members (Aksala Formation) of the Triassic Lewes River Group, in contact with the Cretaceous Whitehorse Pluton. The Hancock member consists of massive limestone, which is recrystallized in the Whitehorse Copper belt. Depending on the dolomite content of the protolith results in copper-rich (non-dolomite) or iron (magnetite)-rich (dolomite) skarns. Precious metals are developed in bornite-rich magnetite skarns, with gold geochemically associated with bismuth, tungsten and arsenic. Whitehorse Copper has produced over 123,000 tonnes Cu, 90 tonnes Ag and 7 tonnes Au from over 10,000,000 tonnes of ore (Hart and Radloff, 1990).

On and around the current HO claims, historical reports have indicated the presence of skarn-type mineralization in the area of the TK gully. Appropriate host rocks are present, with thin beds of limestones and marbles of the Povoas Formation (Triassic Lewes River Group) in contact with the Cretaceous Whitehorse Pluton.

Supporting the skarn model is the observed rock sample mineralization of chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite, malachite, and possible bismuthinite. Strong copper results were returned

from the TK Zone rock samples (up to 1.26%), along with good silver assays (346.2 g/t) and elevated bismuth (>0.11%). Limestone pebbles and cobbles were noted at the soil sample site associated with the highest Pb-Zn-Ag-Bi values.

Slightly elevated gold and/or tellurium are noted in three rock samples, being significant in that gold tellurides are reported to occur at the Gold Reef vein to the southeast.

Exploration to date indicates the TK Zone to be at least 800 metres in strike length and open in all directions. Anomalous soil geochemistry indicates a 50-75 metre width of the zone. Mineralized outcrop in the gully reaches up to 15 metres, though the mineralized quartz veins appear to have been structurally thickened.

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The HO claims cover a portion of the northern extent of the Tally Ho Shear Zone, a 40 kilometre long shear zone, forming the contact between the Coast Plutonic Complex and Nisling Terrane to the west from the Stikine Terrane to the east. This shear zone has historically attracted attention for precious metals with the discovery of gold and gold tellurides in quartz veins on Gold Hill in the early 1900's, and subsequent discovery of other small deposits such as the Tally Ho Mine, further south.

More recent exploration of the HO claim area reported significant silver values of up to 376.46 g/t Ag along with appreciable base metal concentrations in zinc and copper. A single drill hole in 1990 reported intersecting 10.67m of 2.6% Zn and 0.42% Cu from the lower 45.72m of the hole. Sampling higher in the hole returned several gold-bearing intersections, with a best of 6.17 g/t Au over 1.53 metres. This hole was collared at the top of the TK Zone gully and intersected limestone and skarn.

Current work confirmed historical anomalous and high grades of silver and copper from the TK Zone. Despite low values, soil geochemistry indicates a base-metal plus silver trend continuing along strike of the gully at the ridge top, immediately east of Mt. Hodnett. Soil sampling returned up to 4.0 ppm Ag, 64.8 ppm Cu, 1292.5 ppm Pb, 2014 ppm Zn and 7.6 ppm Bi from within the TK Zone geochemical trend. One soil sample returned anomalous gold value of 91.7 ppb Au and is also encompassed by the trend.

Rock sampling lower down in the gully returned up to 346.2 g/t Ag and 1.26% Cu. Strongly anomalous bismuth (0.11%) was also returned from one sample. Gold and tellurium are also slightly anomalous with values of 0.15 g/t Au and 49 ppm Te.

Exploration of the TK Zone to date suggests a mineralized zone of at least 800 metres in strike length that is open in all directions. The geochemistry of the TK Zone strongly supports a skarn environment, in particular, the elevated bismuth concentrations in both rock and soil samples.

The JTR vein was relocated and sampled. No significant precious metals were returned from

this vein comparable to historical reports.

Skarn mineralization is historically important in the Whitehorse area with the numerous deposits of the Whitehorse Copper Belt. Copper and precious metal production is over 123,000 tonnes Cu, 85 tonnes Ag and 7 tonnes Au. Anomalous gold and tellerium also suggest the possibility of gold-bearing vein mineralization as that found at the Gold Reef vein to the southeast of the HO claims.

The HO claims remain very prospective for the discovery of both precious and base metal mineralization. Many similarities can be drawn between the geology and geochemistry of the HO claims and the Whitehorse Copper skarns. The necessary carbonate units on the HO claims however do appear to be limited in scale by comparison.

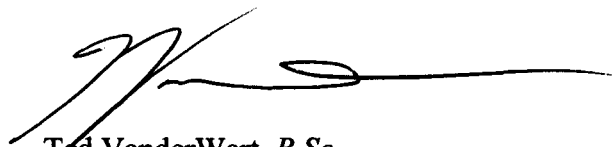
## 8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that further soil sampling be carried out by re-establishing and extending the current survey grid to the north and east. The grid orientation should be adjusted to be perpendicular to the TK Zone gully. An attempt to locate the core and any historical assays from the 1990 drill hole should also be made. If the core can be located, samples should be selected for petrographic analysis to determine mineralization style and rock types.

Contingent on the results of an expanded geochemical survey, trenching should be undertaken across the TK Zone within the grid area.

Future exploration programs should also attempt to make use of the existing roads that access the property rather than a setting up a fly-camp as during the 2002 program. The Morrison Creek road was previously used as access for the drill in 1990. The current state of the roads is not fully known and ATVs would likely be required. This would allow a more cost-effective program due to less travel time to reach the grid area at the higher elevations, and the elimination of helicopter time.

Respectfully Submitted,



Ted VanderWart, *B.Sc.*  
January 22, 2003

## 9.0 REFERENCES

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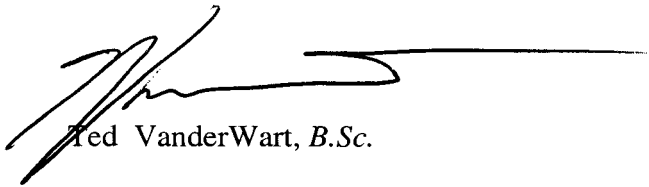
1989. Geological and Geochemical Report on the HOD 1-46 and LT 1-8 Claims, for Skukum Gold Inc.

## 10.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ted VanderWart, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate in geology of University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1994);
2. I have practised as a geologist in mineral exploration since 1996;
3. The opinions and conclusions contained herein are based on a review of previous records and fieldwork carried out under my supervision from July 2 to July 6, 2002;
4. I own shares in Tagish Lake Gold Corp.

Dated at Richmond, British Columbia, this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of January, 2003.



Ted VanderWart, B.Sc.

**APPENDIX I**

**ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION FACTORS**

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Au	gold
Az	azimuth
Bi	bismuth
C\$	Canadian dollars
cm	centimetre
Cu	copper
cu. cm	cubic centimetre
cu. m	cubic metre
cu. yd	cubic yard
eq Au	equivalent gold
ft	foot
g	gram
g/cu. m	grams per cubic metre
g/t	grams per metric ton
kg	kilogram
kg/t	kilograms per metric ton
km	kilometre
m	metre
l	litre
mi	mile
mm	millimetre
n	number of items in a statistical array
oz	troy ounces
oz/cu. yd	troy ounces per cubic yard
oz/T	troy ounces per short ton
Pb	lead
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
sq. km	square kilometre
sq. mi	square mile
T	short ton
t	metric ton (tonne)
Te	tellurium
tpd	short tons per day
t/d	metric tons per day
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
x	statistical mean
Zn	zinc
%	percent
o / ' / "	degree/minute/second of arc

## CONVERSION FACTORS

<b>Length</b>			
1 millimetre (mm)	0.03937 inches (in)	1 inch (in)	25.40 millimetre (mm)
1 centimetre (cm)	0.394 inches(in)	1 inch (in)	2.540 centimetres (cm)
1 metre (m)	3.281 feet (ft)	1 foot (ft)	0.3048 metres (m)
1 kilometre (km)	0.6214 mile (mi)	1 mile (mi)	1.609 kilometres (km)
<b>Area</b>			
1 sq. centimeter (cm <sup>2</sup> )	0.1550 sq. inches (in <sup>2</sup> )	1 sq inch (in <sup>2</sup> )	6.452 sq. centimetres (cm <sup>2</sup> )
1 sq. metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	10.76 feet (ft <sup>2</sup> )	1 foot (ft)	0.0929 sq. metres (m <sup>2</sup> )
1 hectare (ha) (10,000 m <sup>2</sup> )	2.471 acres	1 acre	0.4047 hectare (ha)
1 hectare (ha)	0.003861 sq. miles (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 sq. mile (m <sup>2</sup> )	640 acres
1 hectare (ha)	0.01 sq. kilometre (km <sup>2</sup> )	1 sq. mile (m <sup>2</sup> )	259.0 hectare (ha)
1 sq. kilometre (km <sup>2</sup> )	0.3861 sq. miles (mi <sup>2</sup> )	1 sq. mile (m <sup>2</sup> )	2.590 sq. kilometres (km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Volume</b>			
1 cu. centimetre (cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.06102 cu. inches (in <sup>3</sup> )	1 cu. inch (in <sup>3</sup> )	16.39 cu. centimetres (cm <sup>3</sup> )
1 cu. metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1.308 cu. yards (yd <sup>3</sup> )	1 cu. yard (yd <sup>3</sup> )	0.7646 cu. metres (m <sup>3</sup> )
1 cu. metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	35.310 cu. feet (ft <sup>3</sup> )	1 cu. foot (ft <sup>3</sup> )	0.02832 cu. metres (m <sup>3</sup> )
1 litre (l)	0.2642 gallons (U.S.)	1 gallon (U.S.)	3.785 litres (l)
1 litre (l)	0.2200 gallons (U.K.)	1 gallon (U.K.)	4.546 litres (l)
<b>Weights</b>			
1 gram (g)	0.03215 troy ounce (20dwt)	1 troy ounce (oz)	31.1034 grams (g)
1 gram (g)	0.6430 pennyweight (dwt)	1 pennyweight (dwt)	1.555 grams (g)
1 gram (g)	0.03527 oz avoirdupois	1 oz avoirdupois	28.35 grams (g)
1 kilogram (g)	2.205 lb avoirdupois	1 lb avoirdupois	0.4535 kilograms (kg)
1 tonne (t) (metric)	1.102 tons (T) (short ton)	1 ton (T) (short ton) (2000 lb)	0.9072 tonnes (t)
1 tonne (t)	0.9842 long ton	1 long ton (2240 lb)	1.016 tonnes (t)
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
1 cm/second	0.01968 ft/min	1 ft/min	50.81 cm/second
1 cu. m/second	22.82 million gal/day	1 million gal/day	0.04382 m <sup>3</sup> /second
1 cu. m/minute	264.2 gal/min	1 gal/min	0.003785 m <sup>3</sup> /minute
1 g/cu. m	62.43 lb/ cu. ft	1 lb/cu. ft <sup>3</sup>	0.01602 g/m <sup>3</sup>
1 g/cu. m	0.02458 oz/cu. yd	1 oz/cu. yd	40.6817 g/m <sup>3</sup>
1 Pascal (Pa)	0.000145 psi	1 psi	6985 Pascal
1 gram/tonne (g/t)	0.029216 troy ounce/ short ton (oz/T)	1 troy ounce/short ton (oz/T)	34.2857 grams/tonne (g/t)
1 g/t	0.583 dwt/short ton	1 dwt/short ton	1.714 g/t
1 g/t	0.653 dwt/long ton	1 dwt/long ton	1.531 g/t
1 g/t	0.0001 %		
1 g/t	1 part per million (ppm)		
1 %	10,000 part per million (ppm)		
1 part per million (ppm)	1,000 part per billion (ppb)		
1 part per billion (ppb)	0.001 part per million (ppm)		

**APPENDIX II**  
**CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS**

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Te
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	1.5	3.1	3.3	40	.1	4.2	3.7	457	1.76	.9	1.9	3.7	4.6	76	<1	<1	.2	40	.55	.085	7	16.2	.51	228	.114	2	1.04	.229	.67	1.5	.01	11.7	.3	<.05	5	<1
L7+00N 8+00E	1.3	34.5	13.6	63	.1	15.7	9.9	353	1.98	2.1	1.3	91.7	5.0	43	.2	.2	.4	42	.41	.081	10	33.7	.87	62	.079	1	1.28	.008	.07	.7	<.01	2.2	.1	<.05	4	<1
L7+00N 8+25E	1.9	40.2	27.6	101	.2	22.1	13.0	648	2.49	3.5	1.7	5.5	2.2	32	.3	.3	.7	51	.27	.098	10	44.7	1.07	100	.050	1	2.11	.009	.07	.8	.04	2.7	.2	<.05	6	<1
L7+00N 8+50E	2.0	32.3	54.8	165	.3	15.8	11.0	623	2.63	2.7	1.3	2.0	2.2	37	1.3	.3	1.3	61	.49	.127	15	28.8	1.02	122	.050	1	1.87	.016	.08	3.1	.01	2.9	.2	.13	6	<1
L7+00N 8+75E	2.0	48.2	48.1	148	.2	16.7	13.0	767	3.04	3.3	1.3	.6	1.8	33	1.1	.3	1.4	67	.36	.112	11	33.6	1.08	126	.032	<1	2.12	.009	.07	1.8	.03	3.0	.2	<.05	7	<1
L7+00N 9+00E	.9	26.2	21.7	100	.1	12.7	11.3	646	2.50	2.4	1.1	12.0	5.4	46	.8	.3	.6	63	.61	.132	14	25.2	.91	92	.082	2	1.33	.020	.07	.9	<.01	3.5	.1	<.05	4	<1
L7+00N 9+25E	1.1	30.5	26.5	95	.1	22.1	13.5	614	2.46	2.4	1.8	4.8	3.8	37	.4	.2	.6	48	.38	.085	11	47.9	1.19	73	.063	<1	1.95	.009	.08	.5	.01	2.8	.2	<.05	6	<1
L7+00N 9+50E	1.6	27.6	31.2	133	.2	13.2	12.6	653	3.10	3.5	1.7	1.8	4.8	35	.8	.3	.9	70	.49	.151	17	21.6	1.14	111	.068	2	1.85	.013	.09	1.1	.02	4.0	.1	<.05	6	<1
L7+00N 9+75E	1.1	24.3	22.7	104	.1	10.9	10.6	621	2.91	3.4	1.5	<.5	4.2	32	.5	.3	.6	64	.43	.126	16	17.9	.92	114	.085	1	1.79	.018	.10	.8	.02	3.1	.1	<.05	6	<1
L7+00N 10+00E	.9	20.4	23.3	113	.1	14.8	12.9	758	3.50	3.5	1.3	11.0	4.3	37	.2	.2	.4	79	.50	.152	17	23.8	1.22	130	.111	2	2.05	.012	.13	.6	.02	3.2	.2	<.05	7	<1
L7+00N 10+25E	1.6	40.6	30.0	163	.3	23.3	17.8	1185	4.13	4.7	2.9	2.2	4.5	49	.7	.3	.6	91	.69	.139	17	35.7	1.59	193	.111	1	2.78	.015	.16	.5	.04	4.2	.2	<.05	10	<1
L7+00N 10+50E	.9	22.8	19.1	108	.1	10.7	12.0	728	3.45	3.7	1.5	2.0	5.8	36	.3	.2	.3	79	.62	.203	20	16.8	1.10	128	.097	<1	1.88	.010	.14	.7	.02	3.5	.1	<.05	6	<1
L7+00N 10+75E	1.5	26.9	26.1	124	.2	14.0	15.8	1234	4.00	4.1	2.3	<.5	5.3	32	.5	.8	.5	80	.61	.160	26	19.0	.81	289	.057	2	1.54	.010	.15	1.1	.01	5.2	.2	<.05	5	<1
L7+00N 11+00E	1.4	31.7	26.9	117	.2	11.5	11.3	758	3.15	4.2	1.5	52.3	2.1	37	.7	.3	.7	72	.38	.131	14	20.1	.92	122	.084	2	1.87	.010	.10	.8	.05	3.0	.2	<.05	7	<1
L7+00N 11+25E	1.2	40.2	28.1	117	.2	16.2	12.7	630	3.29	4.0	1.7	2.0	3.3	36	.5	.3	.5	78	.45	.135	15	24.7	1.12	123	.095	2	2.20	.013	.08	.5	.02	3.5	.1	<.05	7	<1
L7+00N 11+50E	.7	38.1	20.9	99	.2	13.4	13.8	563	2.99	3.5	1.4	1.3	4.2	41	.5	.3	.3	73	.63	.145	14	21.0	1.16	120	.099	2	1.86	.014	.11	.4	.01	3.3	.1	<.05	6	<1
L7+00N 11+75E	2.1	80.9	139.1	196	.3	25.4	21.7	1360	4.17	3.7	1.7	2.3	4.0	47	2.3	.4	.8	102	.74	.171	14	38.9	1.80	105	.107	1	2.25	.012	.09	1.3	.04	7.5	.2	<.05	9	<1
L6+00N 8+00E	1.2	58.0	17.2	126	.2	33.1	19.1	909	2.87	2.1	1.5	.7	3.0	51	.3	.2	.6	63	.75	.109	8	78.4	1.80	98	.091	1	2.28	.010	.25	.6	.02	4.8	.3	<.05	6	<1
L6+00N 8+25E	2.0	26.6	21.7	86	.1	18.3	9.8	503	2.20	2.7	1.5	1.0	4.0	34	.5	.3	.7	41	.33	.103	11	35.1	.86	81	.062	1	1.54	.009	.09	1.0	.06	2.4	.2	<.05	4	<1
L6+00N 8+50E	1.0	32.3	30.2	86	.2	17.5	11.3	511	2.27	2.6	1.8	3.7	4.8	41	.3	.2	.6	49	.45	.085	12	33.4	1.00	78	.096	1	1.73	.014	.08	1.0	<.01	3.2	.2	<.05	5	<1
L6+00N 8+75E	1.0	34.5	23.9	80	.2	15.6	10.7	439	2.14	2.0	1.5	3.2	5.2	48	.3	.2	.6	48	.59	.094	12	33.3	.90	61	.102	1	1.33	.012	.09	1.0	<.01	3.0	.2	<.05	5	<1
L6+00N 9+00E	3.9	49.0	116.7	284	.6	15.2	16.6	1818	4.35	3.5	1.4	2.4	5.3	36	2.2	.9	2.4	106	.71	.178	21	26.8	1.20	162	.034	2	1.93	.007	.10	6.9	<.01	6.7	.3	<.05	6	<1
RE L6+00N 9+00E	3.6	49.2	112.6	278	.6	15.1	16.5	1772	4.30	3.3	1.3	2.0	5.4	36	2.0	.8	2.3	106	.69	.178	21	26.1	1.25	159	.034	3	1.93	.007	.11	6.7	.01	6.5	.2	<.05	6	<1
L6+00N 9+25E	1.7	33.4	59.1	204	.2	13.2	16.0	864	3.66	3.1	.9	1.0	3.7	48	1.5	.3	1.3	89	.63	.151	15	22.6	1.40	125	.095	1	1.94	.017	.14	2.0	.02	3.0	.2	.12	7	<1
L6+00N 9+50E	1.3	28.6	32.0	117	.2	13.5	14.1	800	3.16	2.9	.9	1.9	2.9	46	.5	.3	.8	79	.51	.105	12	26.6	1.13	93	.084	2	1.95	.008	.07	1.8	.01	3.2	.1	<.05	7	<1
L6+00N 9+75E	1.1	24.9	29.8	103	.1	14.6	11.6	592	2.82	3.7	1.0	1.0	3.7	38	.5	.3	.8	66	.39	.095	14	26.2	.85	88	.085	2	1.70	.009	.06	1.4	.03	3.5	.1	<.05	6	<1
L6+00N 10+00E	1.2	27.3	22.9	122	.2	8.0	10.9	1001	3.30	3.5	2.2	1.1	7.4	39	.5	.3	.5	67	.74	.175	27	14.1	.93	137	.069	5	1.49	.009	.12	.8	<.01	5.5	.1	<.05	5	<1
L6+00N 10+25E	.7	22.8	18.5	128	.1	10.3	12.6	718	3.52	3.7	1.6	3.4	7.4	49	.7	.2	.5	78	.80	.220	22	16.7	1.28	159	.134	2	1.82	.014	.19	.7	<.01	3.6	.2	<.05	7	<1
L6+00N 10+50E	1.5	20.9	24.8	94	.2	11.9	11.7	922	3.28	4.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	36	.5	.3	.4	66	.40	.146	14	19.6	.86	106	.078	3	1.82	.010	.10	.4	.05	2.3	.1	.16	6	<1
L6+00N 10+75E	1.1	26.4	25.5	116	.2	11.6	12.8	782	3.58	3.7	2.2	2.2	3.4	46	.3	.3	.4	79	.59	.127	16	17.4	1.19	148	.104	1	2.06	.011	.12	.4	.02	3.3	.1	.07	8	<1
L6+00N 11+00E	1.2	20.0	18.0	75	.1	10.1	8.8	528	2.74	3.6	1.4	<.5	.9	34	.4	.3	.4	62	.36	.091	15	18.0	.68	114	.052	1	1.51	.009	.05	.4	.02	1.6	.1	.06	6	<1
L6+00N 11+25E	1.4	19.8	17.3	87	.1	11.7	9.1	672	2.91	4.0	1.0	2.3	1.1	32	.4	.4	.5	63	.29	.117	11	19.5	.67	86	.059	5	1.46	.013	.07	.3	.04	1.7	.1	.11	6	<1
L6+00N 11+50E	.6	32.2	17.3	94	.2	12.3	12.2	537	2.99	3.5	1.3	1.9	5.3	42	.3	.3	.3	73	.53	.131	16	20.4	.93	97	.116	1	1.78	.011	.09	.4	.01	3.1	.1	<.05	7	<1
L6+00N 11+75E	.9	29.6	20.7	77	.1	13.3	11.9	459	3.05	3.7	1.0	.7	2.3	38	.2	.3	.4	75	.36	.094	12	22.8	.86	84	.090	2	1.71	.011	.05	.4	.02	2.3	.1	.06	7	<1
L6+00N 12+00E	.7	66.6	26.1	103	.2	15.6	17.3	568	3.36	3.1	1.3	1.9	3.6	58	.5	.3	.5	86	.74	.136	13	23.6	1.20	119	.117	2	2.12	.012	.10	.4	.01	3.7	.1	<.05	7	<1
STANDARD DS3	9.2	122.1	31.3	157	.3	35.4	11.7	749	3.22	30.6	6.0	23.1	4.0	31	5.6	5.3	5.3	77	.55	.086	17	177.1	.57	142	.093	4	1.74	.038	.16	3.9	.21	4.1	1.2	<.05	6	1

GROUP 1DA - 10.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 60 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 200 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.  
 UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 11 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 19/02 SIGNED BY: C. Leong D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data FA



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Te ppm
G-1	1.5	3.0	2.5	40	<.1	4.0	3.9	487	1.76	1.6	2.0	1.3	4.6	75	<.1	<.1	.2	38	.58	.089	8	16.7	.53	197	.122	2	.91	.088	.46	1.7	<.01	3.6	.3	<.05	5	<.1
L5+00N 9+00E	8.2	33.1	75.6	261	.7	28.9	15.7	950	3.63	4.9	1.4	7.2	4.5	51	1.6	.4	2.6	77	.68	.117	19	55.9	1.59	220	.050	<.1	1.91	.009	.17	3.2	.01	6.3	.3	<.05	6	<.1
L5+00N 9+25E	8.2	64.8	1292.5	2014	4.0	32.7	13.3	4803	3.18	4.0	1.3	2.0	1.6	58	23.5	.4	7.6	75	1.58	.126	14	89.5	2.41	192	.023	<.1	2.15	.008	.06	8.3	.05	5.6	.2	.10	6	<.1
L5+00N 9+50E	4.8	34.5	189.7	185	.6	15.9	14.3	1920	2.97	4.4	1.2	2.9	.5	51	2.6	.5	4.0	74	.46	.136	12	36.8	.88	174	.035	1	1.69	.009	.08	4.1	.03	2.1	.2	.10	7	<.1
L5+00N 9+75E	2.8	21.2	73.8	152	.3	15.7	11.5	999	2.96	4.5	.9	2.0	.9	42	1.0	.4	1.7	71	.44	.103	13	31.2	.90	140	.034	1	1.65	.009	.06	2.3	.03	2.4	.2	.07	7	<.1
L5+00N 10+00E	.9	25.1	34.5	147	.1	13.8	12.2	900	3.27	7.0	1.1	1.8	5.6	53	1.2	.4	.7	83	.46	.096	16	22.2	1.18	65	.123	1	2.10	.008	.07	.8	.02	6.0	.1	<.05	8	<.1
L5+00N 10+25E	1.0	16.5	18.0	75	.1	12.3	10.3	675	3.00	6.1	1.0	.8	4.2	41	.3	.3	.3	67	.42	.124	15	20.3	.86	91	.115	2	1.64	.012	.10	.6	.02	3.4	.1	<.05	7	<.1
L5+00N 10+50E	1.0	21.6	13.6	67	.1	15.4	9.5	538	2.48	6.2	.9	1.9	2.8	31	.3	.4	.3	56	.31	.086	15	24.5	.67	81	.084	1	1.64	.010	.08	.4	.02	2.8	.1	<.05	6	<.1
L5+00N 10+75E	.8	17.2	17.4	79	.1	11.6	9.7	678	2.60	4.9	1.1	<.5	4.2	41	.3	.3	.4	62	.36	.093	14	18.0	.81	67	.107	1	1.65	.009	.07	.6	.01	2.8	.1	<.05	7	<.1
L5+00N 11+00E	.8	20.3	20.8	78	.1	10.8	9.7	695	2.84	5.2	1.0	1.4	3.7	45	.3	.3	.4	62	.33	.084	14	16.5	.80	71	.101	1	1.71	.014	.05	.5	.03	2.8	.1	<.05	7	<.1
L5+00N 11+25E	.9	27.4	22.6	84	.1	10.2	10.8	742	2.97	4.9	1.0	<.5	4.1	44	.2	.3	.5	70	.39	.097	15	16.5	.87	65	.111	<.1	1.74	.009	.06	.4	.02	3.1	.1	<.05	7	<.1
L5+00N 11+50E	1.8	22.7	37.9	62	.2	11.2	11.1	984	2.75	4.8	1.4	1.3	.4	38	.2	.4	.5	66	.24	.172	11	22.1	.54	116	.047	1	1.39	.010	.16	.3	.06	1.2	.1	.13	6	<.1
RE L5+00N 12+25E	.8	33.8	60.5	85	.1	24.3	12.2	417	2.86	5.7	.7	2.5	3.6	28	.5	.4	.3	72	.39	.099	13	46.1	.90	85	.108	<.1	1.73	.013	.10	.3	.01	2.6	.1	<.05	6	<.1
L5+00N 11+75E	.9	64.0	41.8	98	.1	12.9	13.9	730	3.15	6.4	1.2	4.0	6.1	47	.7	.4	1.0	71	.33	.062	14	19.9	.98	68	.127	<.1	1.75	.010	.10	.4	.01	3.0	.1	<.05	7	<.1
L5+00N 12+00E	1.1	35.8	29.5	71	.1	15.8	14.0	447	3.19	6.3	.9	4.3	2.2	33	.3	.3	.3	88	.39	.125	13	26.6	.91	82	.095	<.1	2.01	.013	.08	.3	.03	2.8	.1	<.05	7	<.1
L5+00N 12+25E	.9	36.0	61.5	86	.1	25.2	12.9	435	2.98	5.8	.7	1.6	3.9	30	.4	.3	.3	75	.43	.106	13	47.5	.90	87	.112	1	1.79	.014	.11	.3	.01	2.8	.1	<.05	6	<.1
L5+00N 12+50E	.8	39.5	28.5	67	.1	23.4	12.1	463	2.54	5.4	.7	1.9	2.7	38	.2	.3	.4	64	.34	.073	13	38.1	.84	72	.079	<.1	1.61	.010	.06	.3	.02	3.0	.1	<.05	5	<.1
L5+00N 12+75E	.8	41.6	21.0	66	.1	19.7	12.3	486	2.80	5.7	.7	1.1	3.6	36	.2	.4	.3	74	.38	.082	13	30.8	.93	82	.080	<.1	1.61	.010	.06	.3	.02	3.3	.1	<.05	6	<.1
L5+00N 13+00E	1.2	27.4	39.2	63	.1	16.9	10.8	538	2.43	4.7	.7	.8	1.0	37	.4	.4	.5	62	.34	.082	10	35.3	.65	103	.066	1	1.21	.009	.12	.5	.02	2.2	.1	<.05	5	<.1
STANDARD DS3	9.4	121.2	32.7	154	.3	36.4	11.9	773	3.33	32.8	6.1	19.2	4.2	28	5.9	5.3	5.8	76	.54	.088	18	181.1	.61	142	.092	2	1.75	.035	.16	3.9	.24	4.2	1.2	<.05	6	1

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

CME Consulting Ltd. PROJECT CP56B File # A202228  
 2130 - 21331 Gordon Way, Richmond BC V6W 1J9



SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Te
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	1.3	2.9	2.5	41	<.1	4.5	3.9	489	1.85	.7	1.9	.5	4.4	72	<.1	<.1	.1	40	.57	.079	8	16.5	.52	206	.130	1	.89	.070	.43	1.6	<.01	2.6	.3	<.05	5	<1
DP-02-T	2.0	34.4	42.6	111	.2	14.9	12.2	930	2.65	6.1	3.1	1.9	3.4	91	.8	.4	1.6	46	.51	.103	26	22.7	.77	183	.051	1	1.97	.014	.07	.7	.09	2.7	.1	<.05	7	<1
STANDARD DS3	9.2	119.9	33.0	160	.3	37.1	11.5	755	3.32	29.8	6.3	19.7	3.7	29	5.4	5.4	5.8	78	.56	.080	18	183.1	.58	142	.098	2	1.75	.034	.15	3.9	.21	4.1	1.2	<.05	6	1

GROUP 10A - 10.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 60 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 200 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.  
 UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: TALUS FINE

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 11 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 19/02* SIGNED BY: *C.T.* D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



CME Consulting Ltd. PROJECT CP56B File # A202229  
2130 - 21331 Gordon Way, Richmond BC V6W 1J9

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Te ppm	Au* ppb
SI	.4	2.2	.7	2	<.1	.3	.1	8	.04	<.5	<.1	1.4	<.1	4	<.1	.1	<.1	<.1	.16	.001	<.1	2.5	.01	5	.003	1	.02	.666	.01	.5	.01	.2	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.1	1.4
00701	110.0	1666.6	80.6	13	8.1	4.9	3.2	52	7.70	<.5	8.5	9.8	.2	7	1.6	.3	92.3	40	.06	.034	1	57.7	.05	13	.024	3	.18	.008	.02	5.7	.01	1.0	<.1	<.05	2	5	11.0
00702	23.3	12574.9	320.1	101	84.4	10.8	23.5	235	4.49	.5	.9	120.3	.2	4	.9	.3	659.6	31	.08	.012	1	29.9	.32	96	.010	<.1	.59	.006	.03	12.1	.04	1.4	<.1	.75	2	33	140.3
00703	2.1	204.4	15.8	70	1.3	6.4	19.2	808	5.11	1.0	.8	4.9	2.6	102	.2	.2	10.7	160	3.50	.242	9	17.5	1.91	34	.238	<.1	2.58	.042	.12	1.8	<.01	10.2	.1	<.05	10	<.1	5.1
00704	4.4	275.1	19.4	86	1.5	11.4	15.9	827	4.33	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.0	115	.2	.2	9.1	130	2.58	.131	10	21.1	1.52	32	.255	<.1	2.38	.037	.09	2.4	<.01	7.4	.1	<.05	11	<.1	4.7
00705	2.1	92.8	6.7	73	.5	7.2	15.9	728	3.88	.9	.6	1.2	2.9	99	.1	.2	3.4	103	2.54	.123	5	21.2	1.44	36	.262	<.1	2.64	.037	.16	1.9	<.01	7.4	.1	<.05	9	<.1	1.8
00706	5.0	318.8	8.3	81	.5	18.0	17.7	813	3.49	.7	.2	2.4	.3	110	.4	.2	7.0	98	2.60	.083	2	46.9	1.57	18	.169	<.1	2.07	.007	.06	5.6	.01	5.7	<.1	<.05	7	<.1	3.0
00707	122.9	8442.9	463.6	70	210.8	10.4	27.3	185	6.95	.8	7.9	28.6	.2	11	3.7	.4	1125.5	18	.10	.010	1	12.0	.49	17	.009	<.1	.48	.003	.01	6.2	.05	1.0	<.1	.11	2	25	24.1
00708	7.3	142.4	11.3	14	3.3	3.5	3.1	234	.66	<.5	.2	1.5	.2	17	1.1	.1	18.5	7	.82	.006	1	22.4	.38	11	.010	<.1	.20	.005	.01	14.6	<.01	.4	<.1	<.05	1	1	2.1
00709	31.5	196.6	169.0	36	90.7	5.8	3.9	189	1.74	.5	.8	10.3	.1	15	2.6	.1	850.2	27	.82	.006	1	14.9	.76	19	.003	<.1	.62	.002	.02	25.8	<.01	1.0	<.1	<.05	2	49	12.6
00710	27.0	182.7	72.4	20	8.2	5.1	4.4	216	1.03	.8	.1	3.0	.2	16	1.7	.1	54.9	15	.80	.021	1	22.1	.28	19	<.001	<.1	.38	.003	.10	14.5	<.01	.6	.1	<.05	1	2	3.5
RE 00710	27.3	184.9	74.6	20	8.1	5.1	4.5	222	1.04	.7	.1	3.9	.2	16	1.9	.1	53.4	15	.81	.020	1	27.6	.28	20	.006	<.1	.38	.002	.09	14.5	<.01	.7	.1	<.05	1	2	3.6
00711	1.5	26.6	6.4	17	.6	2.4	4.2	394	1.26	1.4	2.1	<.5	10.7	67	.2	<.1	6.6	9	1.43	.050	19	10.5	.18	356	.004	<.1	.27	.019	.19	4.4	<.01	1.8	.1	<.05	1	<.1	.6
00712	1.3	20.5	6.8	20	.3	2.7	3.3	663	2.35	<.5	1.6	<.5	3.2	95	.3	.1	2.3	16	2.06	.018	5	11.2	.32	1131	.003	<.1	.14	.011	.11	24.0	<.01	.9	.1	.06	<.1	<.1	.8
00713	2.0	8.3	7.8	18	.1	1.7	3.6	415	1.56	2.8	2.3	<.5	14.2	41	.1	.1	1.1	17	.90	.058	32	9.3	.10	305	.009	<.1	.47	.042	.33	1.9	<.01	2.8	.2	<.05	2	<.1	.4
00714	4.6	9.5	10.7	1	1.0	2.0	.4	39	.68	1.0	2.0	.8	2.0	13	<.1	<.1	6.2	3	.02	.007	4	16.8	.02	43	.001	<.1	.09	.021	.07	4.3	<.01	.2	<.1	<.05	<.1	1	1.4
STANDARD DS3	9.1	121.0	33.5	156	.2	37.7	11.9	807	3.27	30.8	6.7	19.4	3.8	32	5.8	4.9	5.7	85	.58	.089	18	184.1	.59	147	.105	2	1.76	.037	.17	3.6	.22	4.1	1.2	<.05	6	1	22.9

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.  
 UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU\* IGNITED BEFORE ACID LEACH, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)  
 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 11 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 19/02* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

CME Consulting Ltd. PROJECT CP56B File # A202229R

2130 - 21331 Gordon Way, Richmond BC V6W 1J9



SAMPLE#	Ag** gm/mt	Au** gm/mt
00702	134.4	.15
00707	346.2	.02
00709	155.0	.02
STANDARD R-1/AU-1	100.5	3.34

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 25 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 31/02 SIGNED BY: C. Leong D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

**APPENDIX III**  
**ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Appendix III – Assessment Report – HO 1-30 Claims

Sample No.	Description	Results			
		Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Ag(ppm)*	Other
00701	TK Zone vein, grab sample of quartz vein with limonite and Mn alteration, no visible sulphides	1666.6	80.6	8.1	
00702	TK Zone vein, grab sample of quartz vein, brecciated, with malachite, limonite and Mn alteration, sulphides of pyrite, chalcopryrite and possible galena (dark silver-grey), bornite?, Ag?.	12574.9	320.1	84.4 <b>134.4</b>	659.6 ppm Bi
00703	Moderate to heavy carbonate stock work (0.1 to 1cm wide) within medium to light grey, highly altered recessive andesite?. 1.0 metre chip/channel sample	204.4	15.8	1.3	
00704	Epidote and chlorite-rich altered andesite dyke, 095/90, 0.70 metre chip/channel sample.	275.1	19.4	1.5	
00705	as at 00703, 0.50 metre chip/channel sample	92.8	6.7	0.5	
00706	Massive off-white bull quartz vein with chlorite and epidote along fractures, possible chalcopryrite, crossing the andesite dyke and alteration/stock works, up to 20 cm wide, 354/75 SW, chip sample over 10cm. – Vanguard Vein?	318.8	8.3	0.5	
00707	30cm chip sample of TK vein, near 00702; quartz vein with abundant limonite and malachite staining, magnetite, and with dark grey metallic mineral (tetrahedrite?); possible rhodonite?	8442.9	463.6	210.8 <b>346.2</b>	1125.5 ppm Bi 25 ppm Te
00708	60cm chip sample across white, slightly chalcedonic quartz vein (TK), little to no limonite alteration despite beside 00707. Possible sphalerite on hanging wall and footwall selvage/contact.	142.4	11.3	3.3	
00709	10cm chip sample in shear between two quartz vein stacked segments. Abundant dark-grey to black Mn-wad and limonite. Mn with slightly reddish metallic cast (ruby-silver?).	196.6	169	90.7 <b>155.0</b>	850.2 ppm Bi 49 ppm Te
00710	25 cm chip sample, white bull to slightly chalcedonic quartz (milky) with chlorite, epidote alteration and malachite and sphalerite? in fractures	182.7	72.4	8.2	
00711	Composite chip sample of JTR vein over 0.75cm. Quartz with limonite and possible fine-grained sulphides.	26.6	6.4	0.6	356 ppm Ba
00712	5cm wide chip sample of JTR vein segment. White milk quartz with limonite, Mn and dark grey metallic mineral (looks like magnetite, but no magnetic response). Possible tetrahedrite?	20.5	6.8	0.3	1131 ppm Ba
00713	Composite grab sample over 30cm from upslope of 00711 and 00712. Quartz-flooded granodiorite? abundant limonite and Mn wad, possible malachite (very subtle greenish shade). Located approximately 8 metres 018° from previous samples.	8.3	7.8	0.1	305 ppm Ba
00714	Quartz float sample in gully below JTR showing, possible galena and sphalerite (minor) some limonite and brick-red alteration. Sample from 25cm by 20 cm by 10cm boulder.	9.5	10.7	1.0	

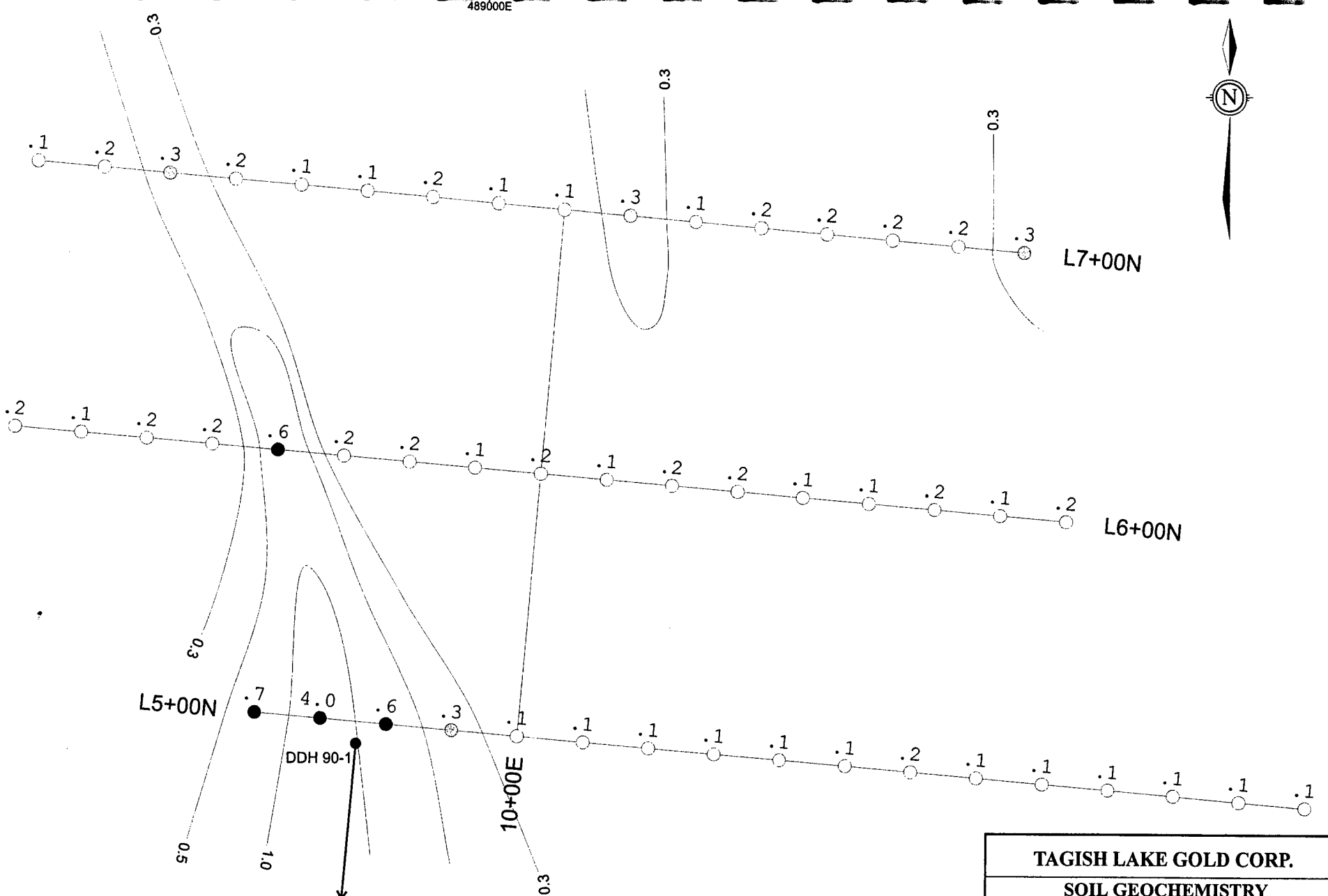
\* - bold values represent fire assay result in grams per tonne

**APPENDIX IV**  
**CONTOURED GRID SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**  
**PLAN MAPS**

489000E



6687500N

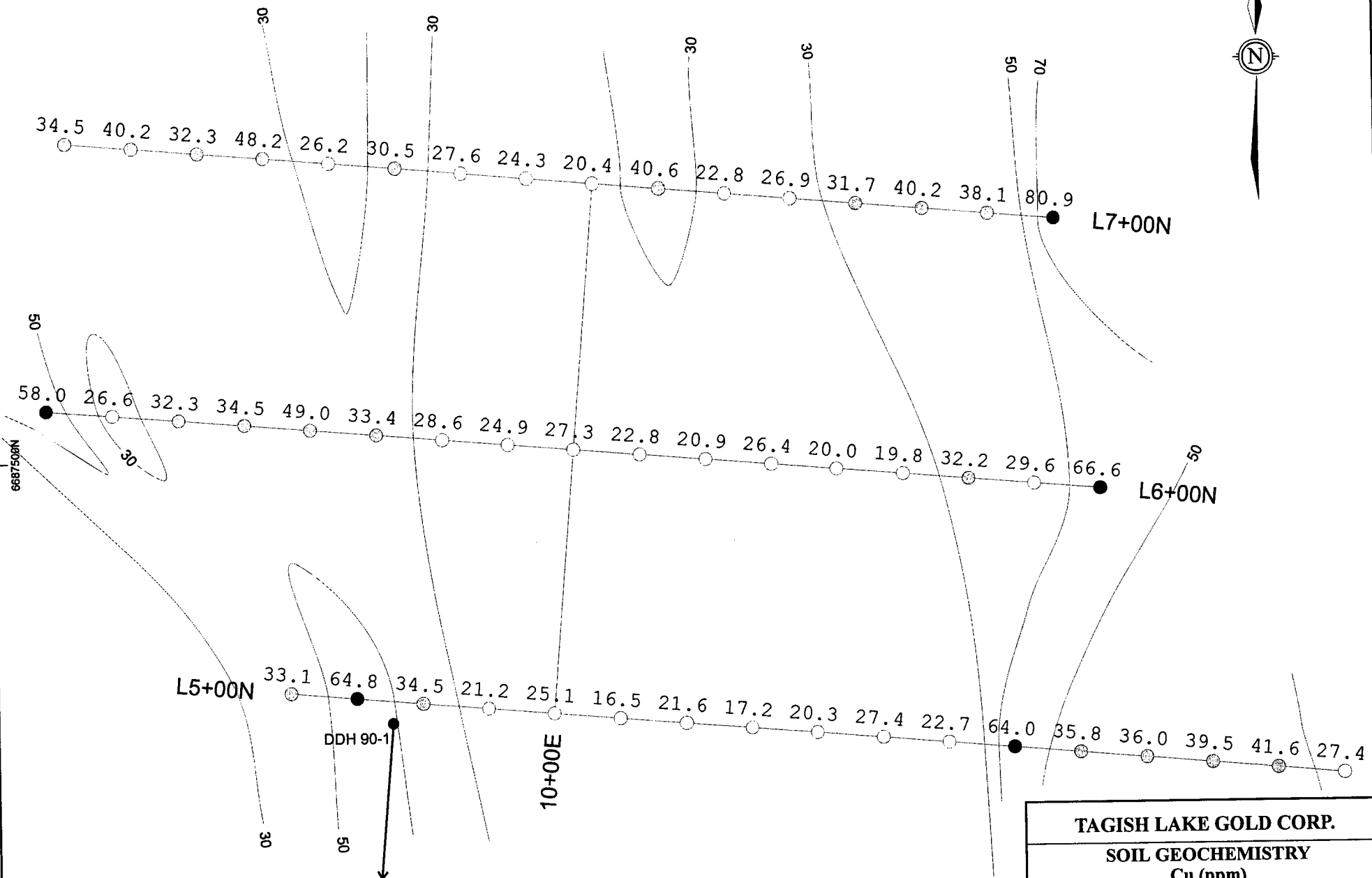


**LEGEND**

- <0.3 ppm Ag
- ◐ 0.3 - 0.5 ppm Ag
- 0.5 - 1.0 ppm Ag
- >1.0 ppm Ag



<b>TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.</b>	
<b>SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY</b>	
<b>Ag (ppm)</b>	
<b>HO 1-30 Claims</b>	
Skukum Project Whitehorse M.D., Yukon Territory, Canada	
Project No: CP56B	By: TV
Scale: 1:2,000	Drawn: TV
Figure: App IV - 1	Date: December 2002



**LEGEND**

- <30 ppm Cu
- ⊗ 30 - 50 ppm Cu
- 50 - 70 ppm Cu
- > 70 ppm Cu

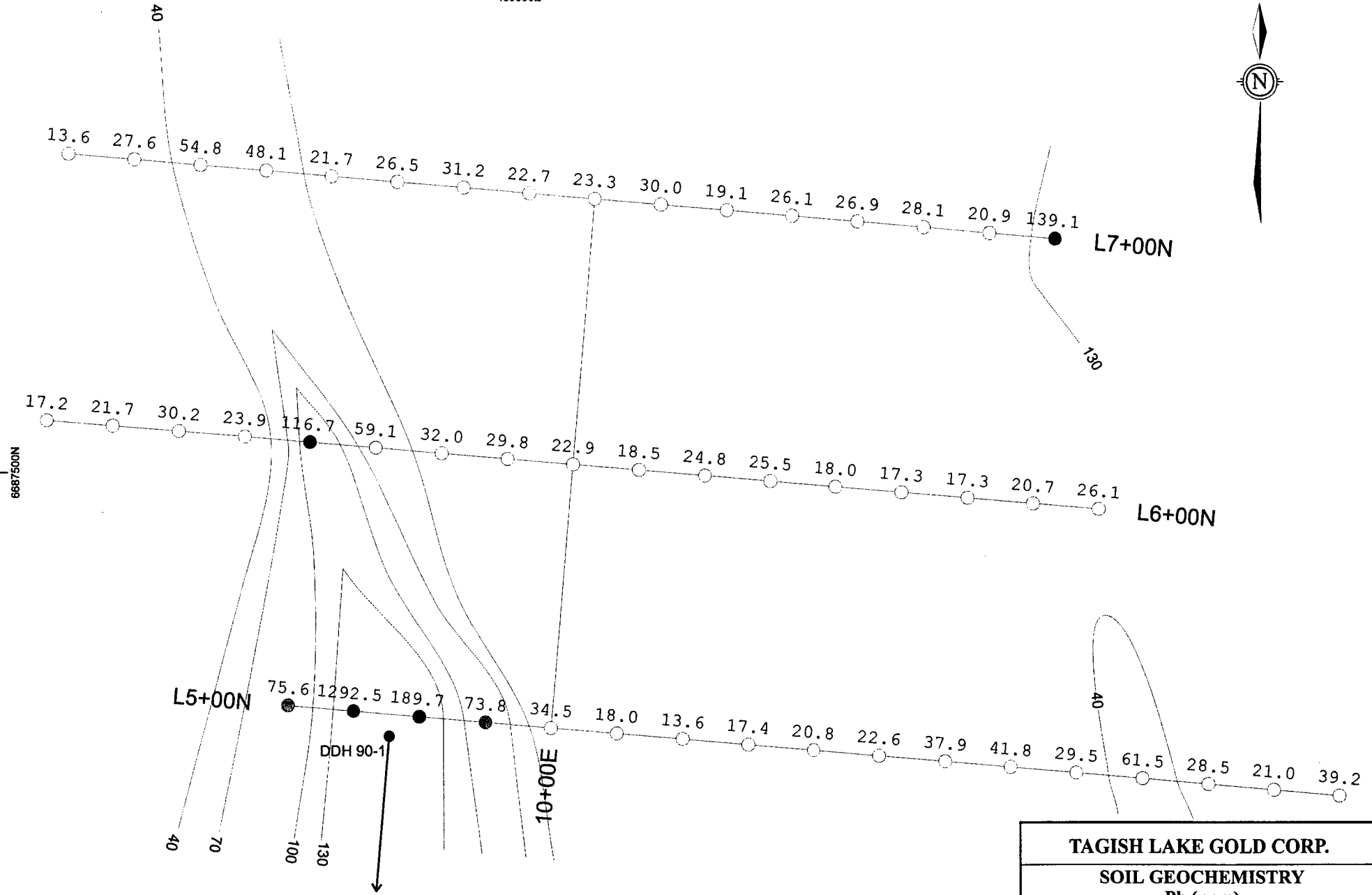


<b>TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.</b>	
<b>SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY</b>	
<b>Cu (ppm)</b>	
<b>HO 1-30 Claims</b>	
Skukum Project Whitehorse M.D., Yukon Territory, Canada	
Project No: CP56B	By: TV
Scale: 1:2,000	Drawn: TV
Figure: App IV - 2	Date: December 2002
<b>CME</b>	

489000E



6687500N



**TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.**

**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**

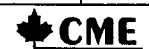
**Pb (ppm)**

**HO 1-30 Claims**

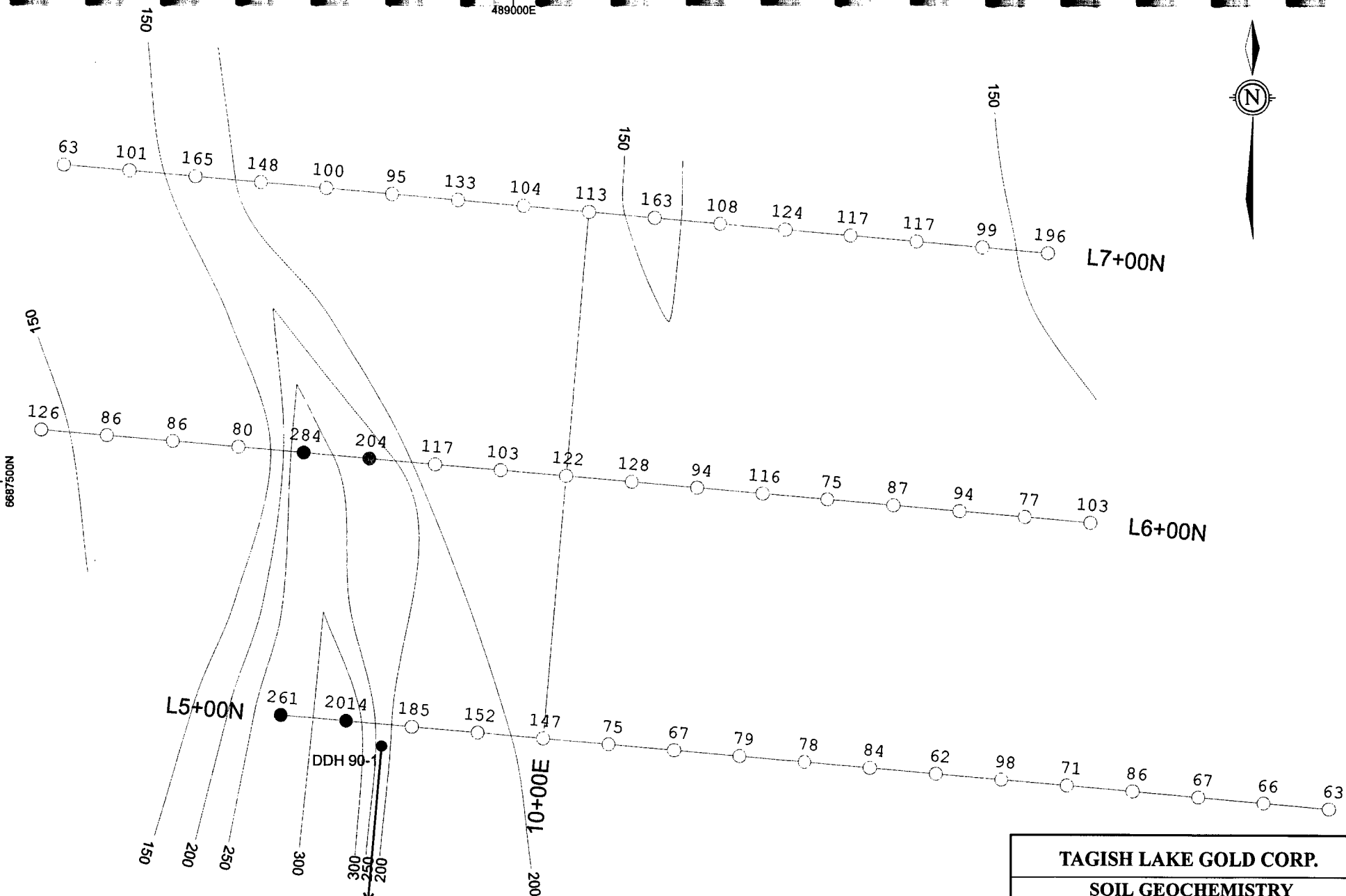
Skukum Project

Whitehorse M.D., Yukon Territory, Canada

Project No:	CP56B	By:	TV
Scale:	1:2,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	App IV - 3	Date:	December 2002




489000E



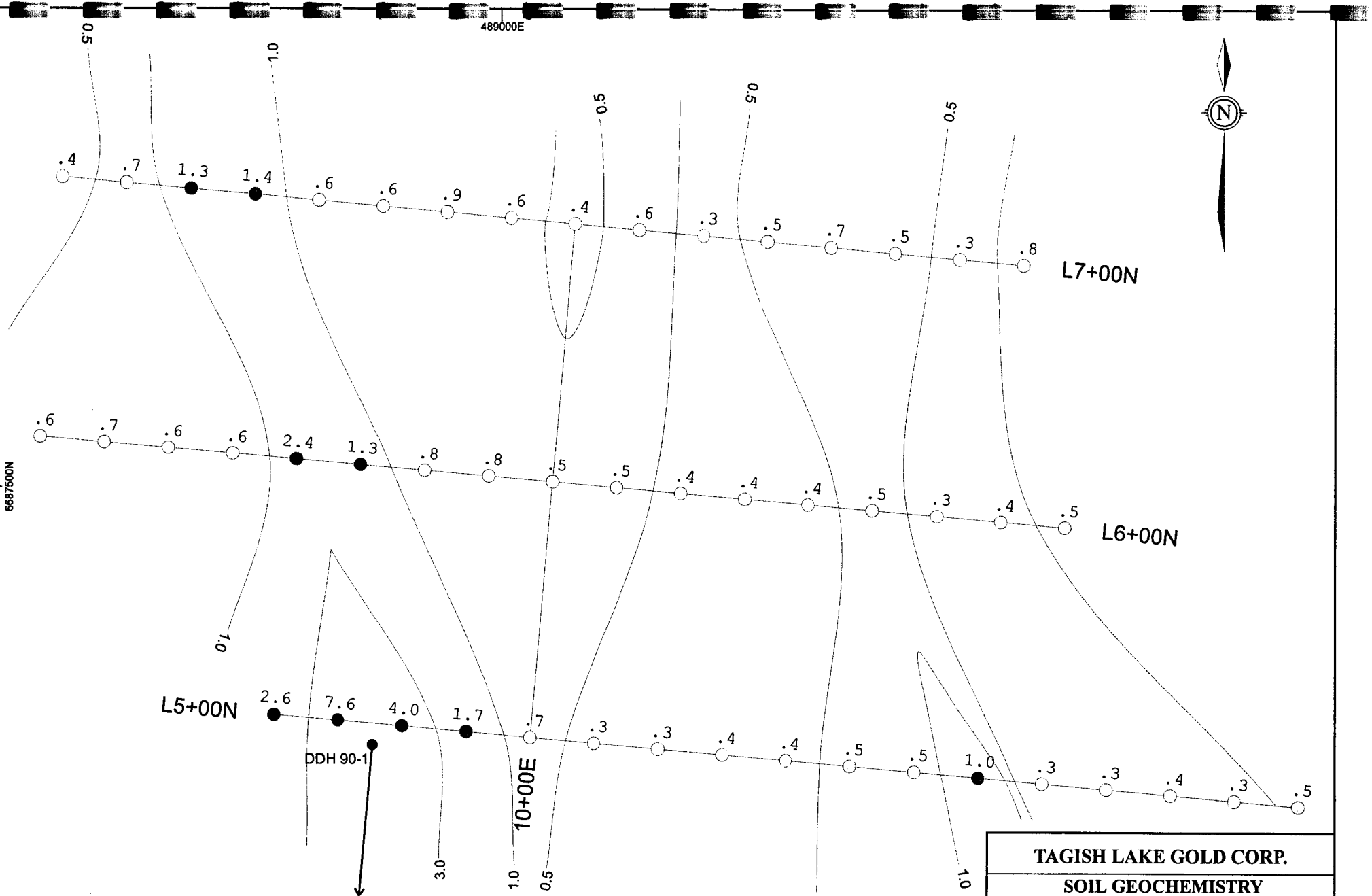
**LEGEND**

- <150 ppm Zn
- 150 - 200 ppm Zn
- 200 - 250 ppm Zn
- 250 - 300 ppm Zn
- >300 ppm Zn



<b>TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.</b>	
<b>SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY</b>	
<b>Zn (ppm)</b>	
<b>HO 1-30 Claims</b>	
Skukum Project Whitehorse M.D., Yukon Territory, Canada	
Project No: CP56B	By: TV
Scale: 1:2,000	Drawn: TV
Figure: App IV - 4	Date: December 2002
 <b>CME</b>	

489000E



**LEGEND**

- <0.5 ppm Bi
- 0.5 - 1.0 ppm Bi
- 1.0 - 3.0 ppm Bi
- >3.0 ppm Bi

0 50m

Grid 095° Azimuth  
NTS 105D/6

**TAGISH LAKE GOLD CORP.**

**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**

**Bi (ppm)**

**HO 1-30 Claims**

Skukum Project

Whitehorse M.D., Yukon Territory, Canada

Project No:	CP56B	By:	TV
Scale:	1:2,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	App IV - 5	Date:	December 2002



**APPENDIX V**  
**STATEMENT OF COSTS**

**STATEMENT OF COSTS**

*Labour Costs*

T. VanderWart	9.75 days @ \$245/day	\$2,388.75
D. Parks	5.00 days @ \$140/day	\$700.00
		<hr/>
		<b>\$3,088.75</b>

*Analytical Costs*

Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver, BC	<b>\$805.70</b>
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*Disbursement Costs*

Helicopter, Courier, Telephone, Supplies, etc	<b>\$3,672.25</b>
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**Total Costs for Assessment:        \$7,566.70**