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ATTACHMENTS:

1. Summary Geo – chem. Map
2. NAL Assay Results
3. Statement of Qualifications
4. Ross Property Work Summary
5. Video Summary (Ellis/Glacier, OK/Ross, Reed Creek Claims)
6. Ross Property Expenses
7. Regrouping Application & Map

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
THE ROSS PROPERTY
JULY 25 2002 TO AUGUST 15 2002

Yukon, Whitehorse Mining Division
NTS 115 G 05/06 and NTS 115 G 11/12, N. Latitude 61°30', W. Longitude 139°27'

By Ross McIntosh and Fred Ellis, registered owners
Supervision: Larry Tremblay
Consultation: Mike Burke

Claim Name & Nbr.	Grant Number	Registered Owners	NTS #'s
BC 1-4	YB36275 – YB36278	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	115-G 06 115 G 11
FRM 1-7	YB36945 – YB36951	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	115 G 11
KC 1-7	YB36260 – YB36266	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	115 G 05 115 G 11 115 G 12
NJ 1- 8	YB36267 – YB36274	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	115 G 06
OK 1- 8	YA95718 – YA95725	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	115 G 12
Ross 1- 14	YB27831 – YB27844	Arthur Ross McIntosh Fred Ellis	115 G 11 115 G 12

Owners

The claims, which are listed above, are in good standing and owned equally by the two partners, Ross McIntosh and Fred Ellis.

Winter Addresses

Ross McIntosh
84 Bridge St. W., Belleville Ont. K8P 1J5
rossmcin@magma.ca

Fred Ellis
110 Smith Rd., R.R. #1, Foxboro, Ont. K0K 2B0 613-962-7464
fellis@magma.ca

Costs associated with this report have been
Expenditures $4800.00
to ...... date of
Work No. QW27629

Mining Recorder
Whitehorse Mining District

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 .

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

LOCATION:

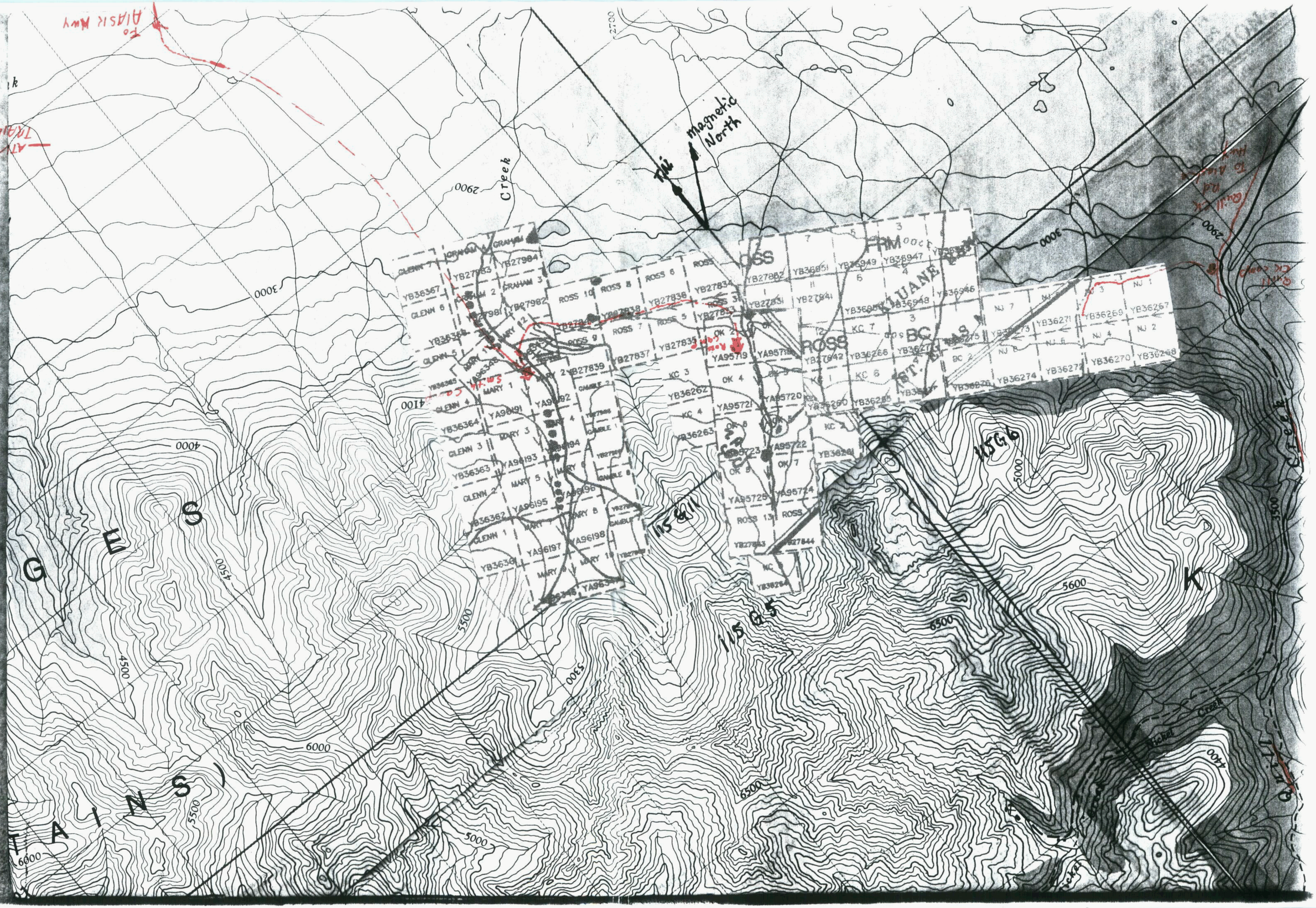
The Ross Property is located in the SW Yukon, Whitehorse Mining Division in the Kluane Ranges, southwest of the Alaska Highway. Specifically located on four southwesterly tributaries of Swede Johnson Creek, that flows northerly across the Shakwak Valley, joining with the Kluane River near where the river 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.

ACCESS

To access the Ross Creek claims (OK 1 – 8, ROSS 1 – 14), which are on the 4th tributary of Swede Johnson Creek, from Whitehorse, travel by vehicle to an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trail 3 miles NW of the Kluane Wilderness Village (highway lodge) on the Alaska Highway. The ATV trail is a very rough 3 hour trail via Smiths "Swede Johnson Claims". The first 1 ½ hours is in a Southerly direction across muskeg to the Smith camp, then 1 ½ hours easterly across the mountain's lower slopes to Ross Creek camp, an old tent frame.

The eastern section of the Ross Property (NJ 1-6 claims) is accessed from the Quill Creek camp westerly to Glacier Creek, a 30-minute ATV trip. Use the road that leaves the Alaska Highway and follows Quill Creek in a southerly direction towards the Quill canyon. Gain access from Quill Creek road prior to the beginning of the canyon to the west of the lower canyon. The ATV trail is on the west side of the road, roughly opposite an existing placer camp on Quill. The ATV trail begins at latitude 61°29'and longitude 139°26'. Access from this trail to Glacier Creek was tagged in July 2002. At Glacier Creek, a visitor must travel by foot from the bottom of NJ 3 to the other NJ claims and BC 1-6 claims in a southwesterly direction, into the FRM claims, to the existing Ross Creek camp. Currently, this area is only accessible by foot.

(see **The Ross Property** claim map,
ACCESS ROUTES topographical claim map composite



Magnetic North
Creek
2900
3000
4000
4100
4500
5000
5500
5600
6000
6500
G E S
T A I N S)
K
115 G 11
115 G 5
115 G 6
ROSS
KLUANE
BC
GLENN 1
GLENN 2
GLENN 3
GLENN 4
GLENN 5
GLENN 6
MARY 3
MARY 5
OK 4
KC 3
KC 4
KC 6
KC 7
ROSS 5
ROSS 6
ROSS 7
ROSS 9
ROSS 10
ROSS 13
NJ 1
NJ 2
NJ 4
NJ 7
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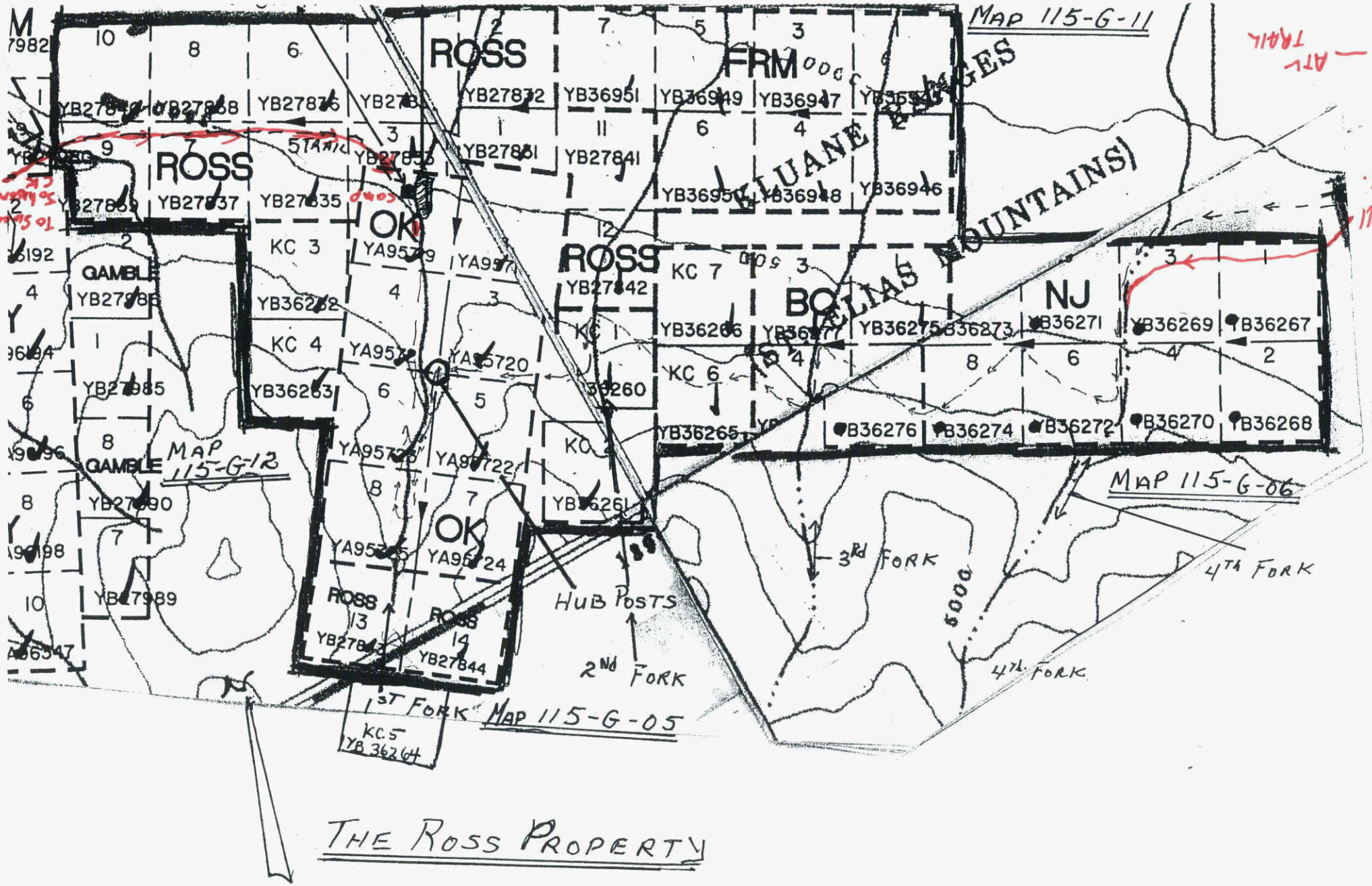
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ROSS
FRM
OK
GAMBLE
KC 3
KC 4
KC 7
KC 6
KC 5
YB27832
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YB27841
YB36950
YB36948
YB36946
YB27837
YB27835
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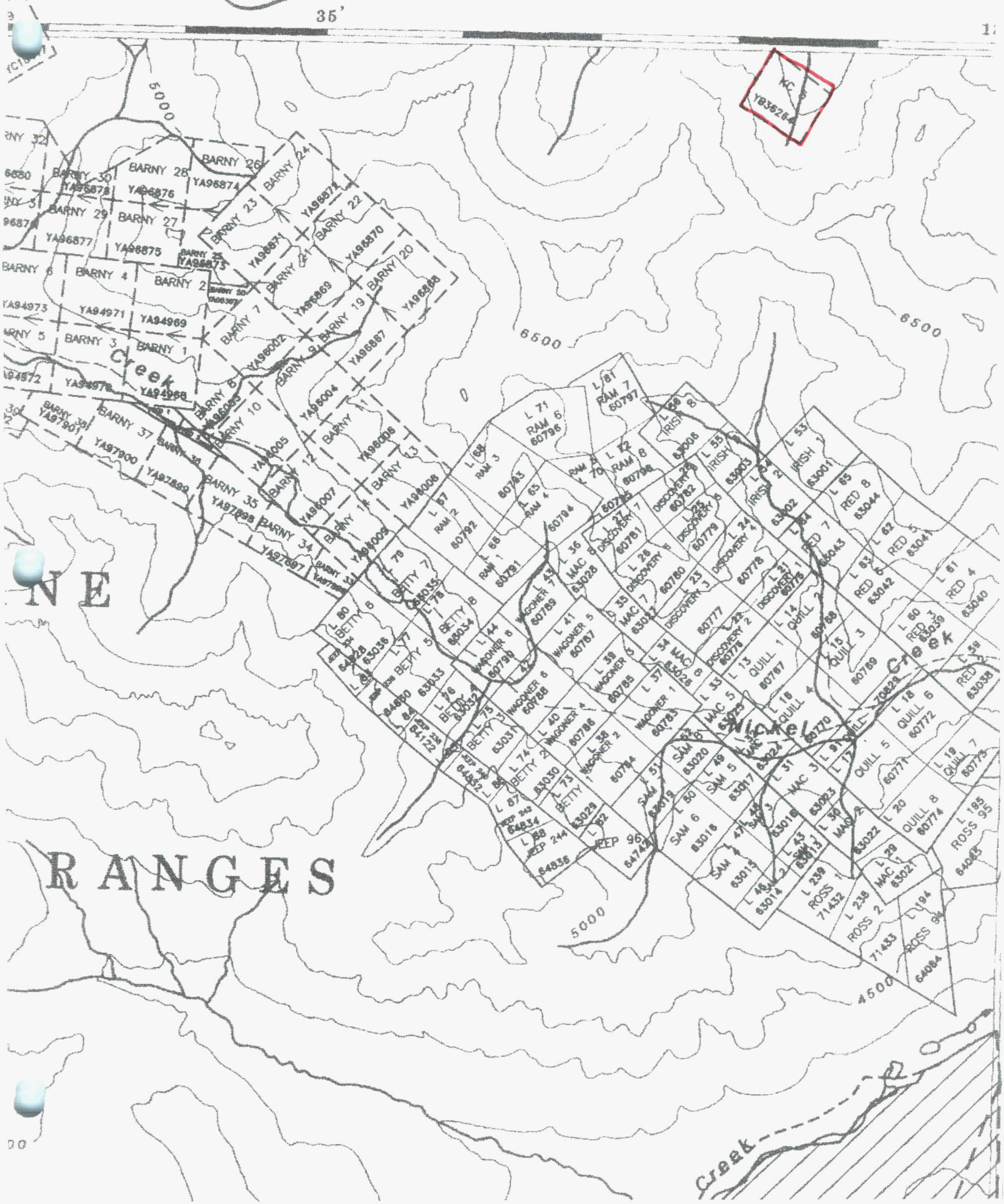
YB36272
YB36270
YB36268
YB27985
YB27990
YB27989
YA9572
YA9572
YB36261
YB36264
MAP 115-G-12
MAP 115-G-06
MAP 115-G-05
HUB POSTS
3RD FORK
4TH FORK
2ND FORK
1ST FORK
6000
TRAIL
THE ROSS PROPERTY

2002 Report

115 G 12

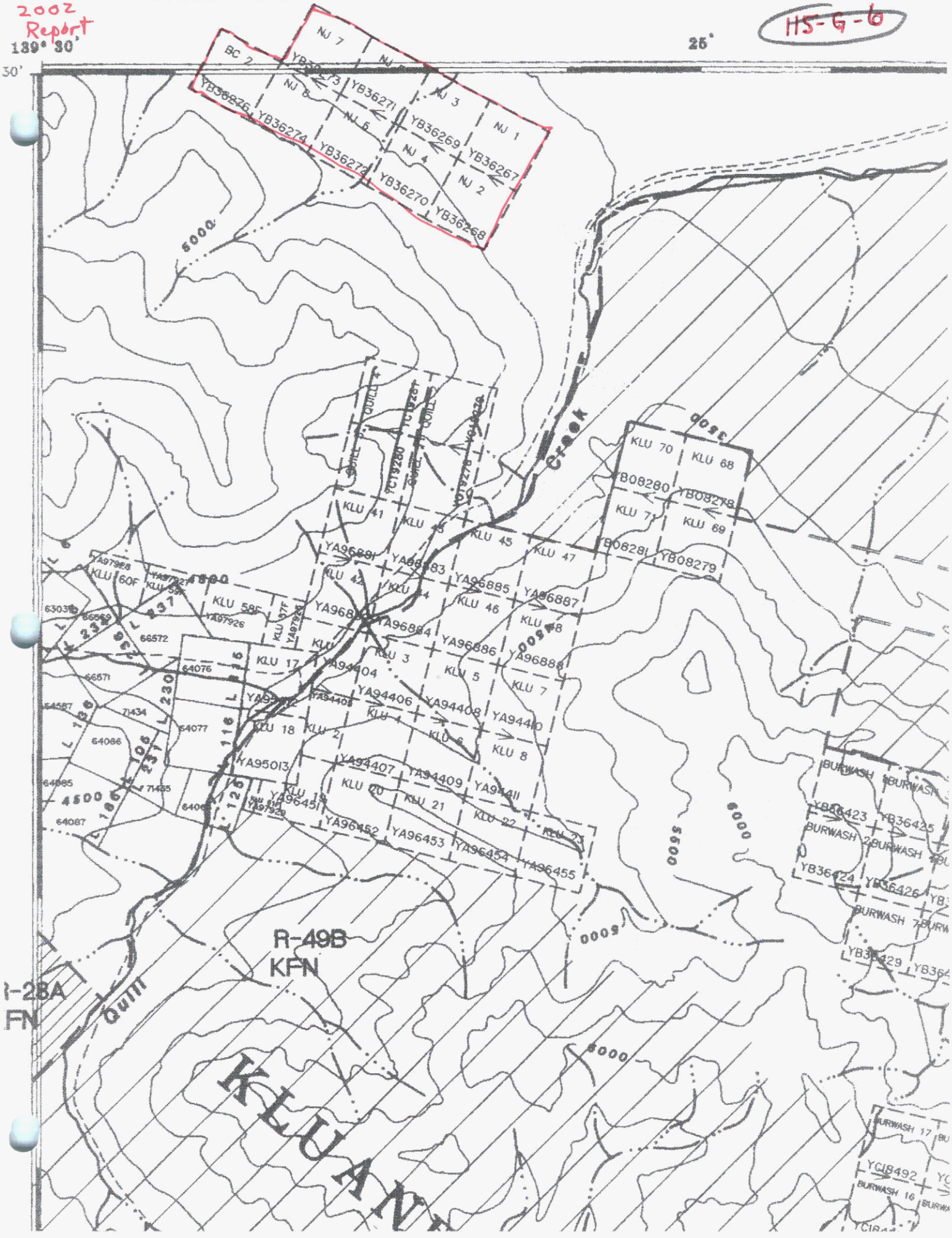
2002 Report 115-G-5

ote for placer see 115G-5 placer



2002 Report

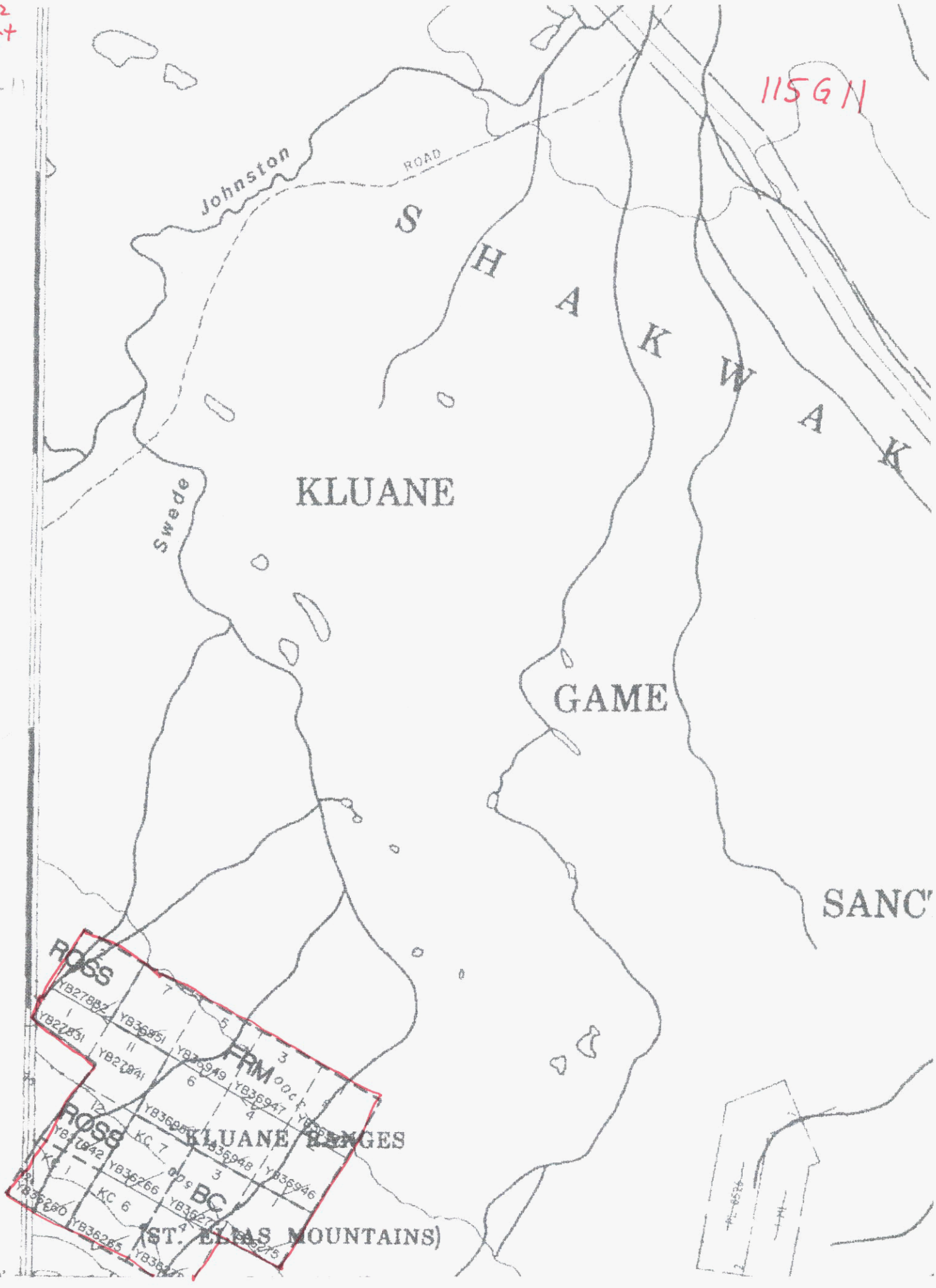
115-G-6



2002 Report

5-G-11

115G11



History of the ROSS PROPERTY

Ross Property, a part of the Kluane Gold Field District

Official mining records for the Kluane Gold Field have been lost. As a result, interviews, recollections, local papers, and other sources have had to be accessed to get a feeling for the historical context of the Ross Property in the surrounding region. Evidence found on The Ross Property points to its being worked during periods in the early 1900's. While history of past activity on any creek does not guarantee the presence of economic mineral values today, activity on a creek by the "Old Timers" does act as a leader. (See The Ross Property, 2000, L. Tremblay)

History, 1985 - 1990

In 1985 we staked a placer lease on Ross Creek, an unnamed tributary of Swede-Johnson Creek. Finding geological conditions to be similar to those of Reed Creek, (where we had prospected since 1981) we prospected Ross Creek for placer gold in the summers of 1986 to 1990, finding placer gold of both coarse and fine qualities. Lots of black sand was evident on Ross Creek. Much of the fine gold was so light that it floated, and was practically impossible to contain by panning. It floated through the hand sluice box, and we gave up trying to capture it. Some of the larger flakes were well rounded, but most were very irregular, some still containing quartz. Gold and copper nuggets were also found, and black/blue crystalline shaped mineralization would often be left in our pans when cleaning up the sluice. We still don't know what these are, but the black/blue crystalline shaped mineralization is silver in colour when shattered – nickel? Iron pyrite was in evidence, and seemed to be particularly abundant in the black schist/graphitic rock, along with microscopic gold-coloured particles. Silver wire-like particles up to 5 mm sometimes were found in the clean up, too.

On the basis of our experience on Ross Creek, and mining/prospecting activity by others in the vicinity (Reed, Swede Johnson, Wellgreen, Burwash, etc, we staked placer claims, with quartz claims covering Ross Creek for protective reasons. (OK 1 – 8, 115 G 12) During the same period, we shared our prospecting results with Mr. Tremblay. We also were privileged to be able to help him to explore the geological fundamentals on his Reed Creek at a time when bedrock was exposed due to his company's placer work.
We spend considerable time comparing rock types, veining, etc. on Reed Creek with our OK claims. Not having the capitalization to undertake placer mining on our creek, we turned our attention to the Quartz claims, to try to find the elusive origins to the gold deposits that we had sluiced and panned.

During the winter of 1988 we entered into an option agreement for our OK claims with a B.C. company called Sundawn Exploration. We learned how to access a lawyer, and some significant deficits in the option agreement from our side. Sundawn went bankrupt prior to our signing the revised option agreement, and no actual exploration on Ross Creek resulted from this exercise. On the basis of the Reed Creek explorations and the interest shown by the principals of Sundawn, our partnership added the Ross claims in 1990, acting on the theory that faulting/shearing recurred

along the mountain range in NW and NE trending formations. We would wait a decade to begin to explore this theory in detail.

History, 1991 - 2001

We conducted soil and silt sampling along Ross Creek (OK 1–8, NTS 115 G 12), with many significant assay results, beginning in 1991 and replicated by others in subsequent years. Along the length of the 8 claims, our first 21samples assayed up to 89 oz. Au/ton, with significant gold indications along the lower canyon, middle canyon, and upper canyon of the creek. (see H8, H9, H10 of The Ross Property 2000). On the strength of these results, coupled with similar geology on Ross Creek to other claim groups in the area, and interest in our claims by Sundawn, we staked a string of claims in 1991 from Ross Creek easterly to the edge of Quill Creek. (NJ 1–8, BC 1-4, KC 1-7. 115 G 05/06 and 115 G 11/12). As well as believing that the geology of the area repeated itself on these claims, our staking was somewhat defensive in nature and remained totally unexplored by us, until 2000.

We shared our 1991 assay results with John Kowalchuk of Placer Dome in 1992 in Whitehorse. Although Placer Dome was closing their office there later that summer, he sent in Doug Brownlee who sampled the creek and confirmed our findings in the area that we now call The Hub (OK 1/2/3/4). Brownlee obtained significant values in soil, silt and rock samples, indicating the presence of lode gold in that area. Brownlee also described the property geology as being very similar to the Kelli property, and our photos show similar formations on the Kelli, Ross and Swede Johnson claim groups

(see Kelli, Swede Johnson, Ross Property **comparative photo**, next page).

Kelli Property

Swede Johnson

All three exposures are almost exactly the same, calcareous limestone veining, blocky, abundance of pyritic thermal clays. Clays have eroded from the Kelli model with bleaching. All rock has the same characteristics.

Ross Property

Geologist, Dr. J.S. Getsinger thoroughly researched existing records of the area in 1998 prior to a field visit to the Kelli claims. It is evident from her descriptions of the geology of the property that she believed only a cursory attempt had been made to identify and explain the geology of the Reed claims specifically, and the region in general. Her work greatly adds to the written knowledge of the Kluane Range, and provides a framework for future analysis of the area, including The Ross Property.

While in the region, Getsinger was provided with the Ross Creek results as described above. Following the field visit for CME of Vancouver to Reed Creek and the Kluane area, she wrote a watershed report focusing on the Kelli group of claims in particular, and the region in general. The Reed Creek Placer group received this preliminary field evaluation in mid 2001 and released the report to the Ross Property partnership in late 2001. Her preliminary field evaluation describes the area's geology in detail and makes recommendations to CME that include our claims. (described as part of the "Swede Johnson Block" in association with the Kelli claims). Her analysis of the Kelli property geology is extremely well thought out and it is apparent that she felt that her analysis is applicable to other claim blocks along the mountain range. She recommends that CME consider the Kluane Ranges, and/or Kelly/Ross/Swede Johnson/Arch area be given future consideration as a prospective lode gold exploration area. In discussions with Dr Getsinger in 2002 in Vancouver, the partners and associates learned that the Getsinger recommendations had not been acted upon by CME. Reasons for this company not to move on her recommendations seemed to be linked to the company, with commitments in other parts of the world at that time.

In 2000 and 2001 we contracted Larry Tremblay to further develop our knowledge of our 48 claims. On the Ross Creek claims (OK 1-8), he found evidence of extensive workings by the "old timers". Sampling along the northern half of the creek (OK 1-4 and Ross 1-4)brought to light "transition zones" which show indications of multiple veining that intersect the N/S creek fault in E/W, SE and SW directions. (**see: <u>The Ross Property, 2000 and 2001.</u> L. T)**

He recommended further exploration on the upper reaches of the creek to determine whether gold halos could be found away from the creek bed. Larry also conducted preliminary testing of our eastern claims, the "Ellis/Glacier Creek" claims (NJ and BC claims), finding slumping that traversed all creeks from Reed Creek on our west, to Quill Creek to the east, and beyond.

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Ross property is located within a northwest-trending block of Wrangellia terrain caught between the Denali Fault Zone and the Duke River Fault. It is underlain by late Paleozoic and younger rocks, mainly metamorphosed oceanic sediments and intermediate to mafic volcanics and volcaniclastics, assigned to the Pennsylvanian to Permian Skolai Group, particularly the pyretic "Transition Zone" between the Station Creek Formation and the Hasen Creek Formation. Mesozoic metamorphism to lower green schist facieses and deformation during convergence of allochthonous tectonostratigraphic terrains with ancestral North America resulted in complexly folded schistose rocks with NW-SE trending sub horizontal fold axes. These rocks were later refolded and up-warped 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 intersecting fracture systems providing pathways for hydrothermal solutions. Superimposed carbonate and clay alteration helped to concentrate copper and gold values in quartz veins near altered porphyry dykes. Quaternary glaciations affected the larger valleys but did not totally cover the Kluane Ranges. Downcutting of the straight NE canyons continued in post-glacial time. (adapted from Getsinger report, 1998)

LOCAL GLACIATION

Study of glaciation patterns at the Ross Property and surrounding claim areas, suggests that high soil and silt assays are local in origin within the creek valleys and not the effect of regional glacial movement. If the large valley glaciers did not enter the creek canyons, and did not deposit significantly into the canyons, then the origins of zones of high mineralization should be found in the canyons at/near the creek and/or up the surrounding mountain walls. Such a glaciation pattern (as described in The Ross Property, 2000) explains the reason for rough, quartz-imbedded gold nuggets. Abundance of thermal clays, fragile canyon walls, undisturbed material along the valley floors, all attest to little or no evidence that these creeks experienced high water even during the glacial melts. They appear to remain much as they would have been before the periods of glaciation.

(see also: The Ross Property, 2000 and 2001 L. T., for additional discussion concerning glaciation on the Ross Property and other properties in the area)

Prospecting/Exploration Targets

Our previous work programs lead us to believe that there could be significant ore bodies containing precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum, as well as deposits of copper, nickel, arsenic and other elements on the 48 claims.

Analysis to date indicates that multiple quartz vein mesothermal deposits occur along the northwest trending fault systems and regularly are intersected by fault zones that were later occupied by numerous episodes of hydrothermal activity. At locations in the lower canyon, middle canyon and upper canyon, the creeks are crisscrossed by a series of slumps and ridges that do not follow the glacial gouging models. Testing and analysis of these fault zones indicates that they strike northeasterly, northwesterly and northerly. Mineralization is localized at the junction of these various strike veins, but not limited to these junctions.

Objectives

To prospect and locate ore that contains precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum, as well as deposits of copper, nickel, arsenic and other elements.

To carry out an organized and structured work program on Ross Creek under the direction and supervision of government geologists and other experts, that increases the overall knowledge and potential of Ross Creek and identifies possible drill sites, directions and declinations, beginning with the three currently identified zones on the creek.

To continue to explore, map, sample and test existing claims from Quill Creek boundary on the east, to Ross Creek on the West under the direction of government geologists and other experts, with the intent of expanding the potential of the Ross block of quartz claims.

To continue to develop and apply the Kelli model with other interested individuals in the immediate region.

To develop information on this property which will interest others in optioning, entering into a joint venture program, or purchasing the property.

Rationale to Date

Prospecting and assay results in past years have confirmed the presence of host gold in the valley of Ross Creek. (See NAL Reports, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992) The assay results were charted on the accompanying map (see Ross Property/Ross Creek map).

Brownlee, (see Placer Dome, 1992) independently sampled Ross Creek for gold, and found anomalous gold values up to 1425 ppb gold (stream) and rock samples with up to 540ppb. This was the first independent confirmation of our findings.

In 1998, The Placer Dome report and McIntosh/Ellis assay results were shared with geologist Dr. J. S. Getsinger, while she was visiting the area with L.Tremblay on Reid Creek. Her thorough study of the area for CME Managing Consultants of Vancouver, concluded that there was lode gold potential (Conclusions - report) not only in the valleys, but also in the entire block from Reid/Kelli Creek to Quill Creek. She recommended that the entire block be prospected along strike, not just the north-northeast trending creek valleys. (see Getsinger Preliminary Field Evaluation of the Kelli, 1998 - with permission of Reid Creek Placer, L.T.) Additionally, she observed that the geology of Reid Creek was repeated along the north face of the range.

Study of the Ross Creek Property by L. Tremblay in 2000 targeted the area below and around OK 3/4/5/6. He tested this area and reconfirmed high assay results, and observed the intersection of northeast trending and northwest trending faults, in addition to the creek valley fault. He described this area as The Hub (The Ross Property, 2000) and observed "slumps" in the topography along northeast and northwest directions that cross the mountain's northern face and intersect in the creek valley. In 2001 he continued to explore these slumps and ridges, noting that they can be traced on aerial photographs from Reid Creek to Quill Creek. (see: **The Ross Property Report - 2001)**

His assay results reinforced the theory that these slumps are associated with gold bearing ore. Ross Creek, being most thoroughly studied across this block, has had at least 3 promising zones identified as potential sources of gold. As well, the results are very promising along the length of the valley. He recommended that the partnership initiate "a well structured and detailed soils and silts program on the Ross Creek valley, especially in the zone of the extreme assays, " The Hub". Such a program would be intended to identify and establish possible drill sites in preparation for a drill program later in the summer of 2002"(The Ross Project, 2001).

2002 Prospecting Plan

Phase 1 will be consultation with government geologists, discussion of previous years' reports, study of surrounding structures on land to the west, south and east to determine the work plan for the 48 claims known as the Ross Property.

Phase 2 will be accessing and testing of Ellis/Glacier Creek (NJ 1-6).

Phase 3 will be to access and sample the Ross Creek claims from Lorne Smith's cabin on Swede Johnson Creek. This trail has a lot of side hill tip and needs improvement.
Our goal is to sample the banks of Ross Creek above the present course of the stream bed at OK 5/6/7/8 to test the hypothesis that the creek provides the major fault along which the gold moved to the surface, as opposed to halo effects migrating from the sides of the creek valley to the creek bed.

Phase4 will be a comparative study of the Ross Property and surrounding claims in the immediate region.

Process

Phase 1 will be consultation with government geologists, discussion of previous years' reports, study of surrounding structures on land to the west, south and east to determine the work plan for the 48 claims known as the Ross Property.

The partners, Ross McIntosh and Fred Ellis arrived in Whitehorse on Sunday July 22 and spent that day and most of July 23 collecting supplies for prospecting. Having made contact with Mike Burke in Vancouver in January, we were eager to discuss our property and determine possible sampling plans with him. Unfortunately he was unavailable during that time, resulting in a second trip from 1118 to Whitehorse on July 30, at which time we had secured an appointment with him. Mike was very helpful, reviewing sampling techniques with us, analysing our master gold assay map for Ross Creek, the 4th unnamed tributary of Swede Johnson Creek, suggesting that something definitely was "going on" at Ross Creek. Our assays along the length of the creek bed have consistently given promising results, but we had no data to determine whether similar results would be found above the valley floor. He suggested that we target this area, doing a geochem parallel and above the creek on each side, at regular distances, to help determine whether the Au creek results originate in the creek, or are the result of contamination from the sides of the mountain. Mike also provided background concerning the Wellgreen property, immediately to our south.

The partners travelled to Reed Creek on July 25-26 to consult with Larry Tremblay concerning his analysis of the Ross Property in 2000 and 2001 and to consult with respect to our work plans on our claims for 2002. On Ross Creek, Larry suggested that he had tested the OK 1 /2 /3 /4 claims along the creek bed and contiguous banks sufficiently to feel confident that the creek follows a fault system that runs in a generally North/South direction, showing evidence of intersecting fault lines travelling in an East/West direction parallel to the Denali fault as evidenced by major slumps crossing the canyons between Quill, Ross, Swede Johnson and Reed Creeks, and beyond. At exposed areas next to our camp at OK 1 and OK 2, there is evidence of faulting in bedrock that runs E/W and also crosses the creek in NE and SE directions. This multiple directional faulting can be analysed at another "hot" spot at the Hub, in the area of claim posts OK 3/4/5/6. The partners' assay results to date showed a continuation of promising gold indications into the upper parts of the creek on the OK 5/6/7/8 and Ross 13/14 claims. Larry echoed Mike Bourke's advice, suggesting that more testing above the banks of the creek could determine whether the gold was migrating from above, or originating in the creek. Since there is no evidence of glaciation on the upper creek above OK 5 and OK 6, lack of high assay results above the creek in this area could help rule out glaciation as the cause of gold halos along the lower creek. Additionally, Larry suggested more sampling along the other creeks on our claims, in particular Ellis/Glacier Creek, the first tributary of Swede Johnson creek.

Phase 2 will be accessing and testing of Ellis/Glacier Creek (NJ 1-6).

Ellis/Glacier Creek Field Trips August 1, August 2, August 5, 2002.

To reach Ellis/Quill Creek we planned to travel on an ATV bike trail from Quill Creek, that was reported to be in a generally westerly direction over the NJ 1-6 claims. Larry Tremblay and others had followed a path to the first unnamed tributary of Swede Johnson in 2001 and had done some sampling on NJ 3 and NJ 5 along a part of the creek which we call Ellis/Glacier Creek, and others call Glacier Creek. (Field observations and photographic evidence provided by the library above the Mining Recorder's office suggest that these may be two different creeks. No matter.) Tremblay in 2001 had tested the northern half of NJ 3, noting glacial overburden and evidence of "old timer" workings in that area. No sampling had been done to date to the south, although 3 andesite dikes had been mapped. We intended to take samples from bedrock and along the stream in a southerly direction on the rest of NJ 3 and NJ 4. In addition, we hoped that the terrain would allow access to the other claims to the west, including two unexplored tributaries of Swede Johnson and the Ross claims and OK claims, where the bulk of our testing has been centred.

Day 1: August 1, 2002
We camped at Quill Creek and met Joe Nichols and Bob Hanson, two placer miners on Quill creek. The partners investigated the Quill Creek area up to the Wellgreen site, looking for similar geology to our claims. We were encouraged to find that Quill Creek canyon is relatively exposed and provides many structures with similarities to Reed Creek and Ross Creek geology. J. Nichols and B. Hanson were operating a placer mining operation. Joe had led Larry to our NJ claims to the west and was able to describe the path that they took with ATV's, which turned out to be very rigorous. Joe showed us where the trail began that would lead us to Ellis/Glacier Creek. We discussed their mining operations and our placer testing results on Ross Creek. He showed interest in the possibility of moving some of his equipment to Ellis/Glacier Creek to test for placer gold. Most of the day was spent examining the geology of Quill creek along the road that follows the canyon.

Day 2, August 2, 2002
We eventually found remnants of an ATV path at the edge of Quill Creek and were able to climb the steep incline from the Quill creek camp to the plateau. This plateau was described by Tremblay as a slump which follows a generally NW direction from Quill creek along the face of the mountain and appears to be a fault line. This moose pasture contained numerous springs, tangled brush and thick moss but was generally flat and navigable by ATV towards our destination. The ATV path had not been marked and from this point on, proved to be non-existent. We dodged trees and forged across two pups that have origins to the south on the mountain. Near Ellis/Glacier Creek, a fault turns into the creek in a SW direction, leaving a triangular "island" of high ground at the mouth of the creek. This SW trending valley contained running water from a pup or Ellis/Glacier Creek, and our first sample was taken from the stream. (Si-001-02) We backtracked to detour below this area of high ground, eventually following the

main Ellis/Glacier Creek valley to a point where the incline was too steep for the machines and the stream was too deep and wide to cross by ATV without a major expenditure of time and energy. It seems that an ATV path to Ross Creek to the west is not practical. We followed the creek southward by foot, noting tagging left by L. Tremblay in 2001 to the first andesite dike that runs E/W across the creek from the "island" which is above the right limit bank to the left limit bank where the dike is again covered by glacial till. The main creek valley trends in a generally N/S direction. In the area where Larry Tremblay tested the creek in 2001, there was lots of water in the creek. We panned and did some sniping on NJ 3. Iron pyrite and black sand were in all of our pans, similar to what we find on Ross creek. At this point, we observed a pup entering the creek, cutting between the "island" and the mountain in a SE direction. It appears that faulting similar to that noted in previous reports on Ross Creek and Reed Creek is evident here, too. The partners returned to camp at Quill creek, feeling that our first trip to Ellis/Glacier Creek was a success.

Day 3 August 5, 2002

The partners arrived at Larry's test area on NJ 3, and then moved upstream in a southerly direction. The creek was well grown over. Alders and steep banks of glacial gravels made travel difficult. The water flow had dropped considerably. We walked upstream along the left limit bank. The glacial overburden was heavy. Ten to 20 feet high banks were in some places. This glacial overburden was tested as we moved upstream. All pans contained iron pyrite, magnetite and silts. We reached a small falls that had been created by an andesite dike and took rock and silt samples.

We discovered close to the falls on the right limit bank a pup with no water in it. However a rock face on this pup looked very promising. A slump coming from the mountain abruptly ended at the rock face. We took numerous samples and pictures. The rock reminded me of the Wellgreen ore we had seen from on Mike Burke's desk.

Having reached and explored NJ 4, we walked on the right limit bank back to the Tremblay sampling area, taking samples as we went. (Si 002 – 014) Upon arriving at our bikes we noticed that the stream was totally dried up. The stream had disappeared underground somewhere between the falls and the spot where we left the bikes. There was water running there in the morning when we arrived and none there in the evening when we left.

Assay Results for Ellis/Glacier Creek

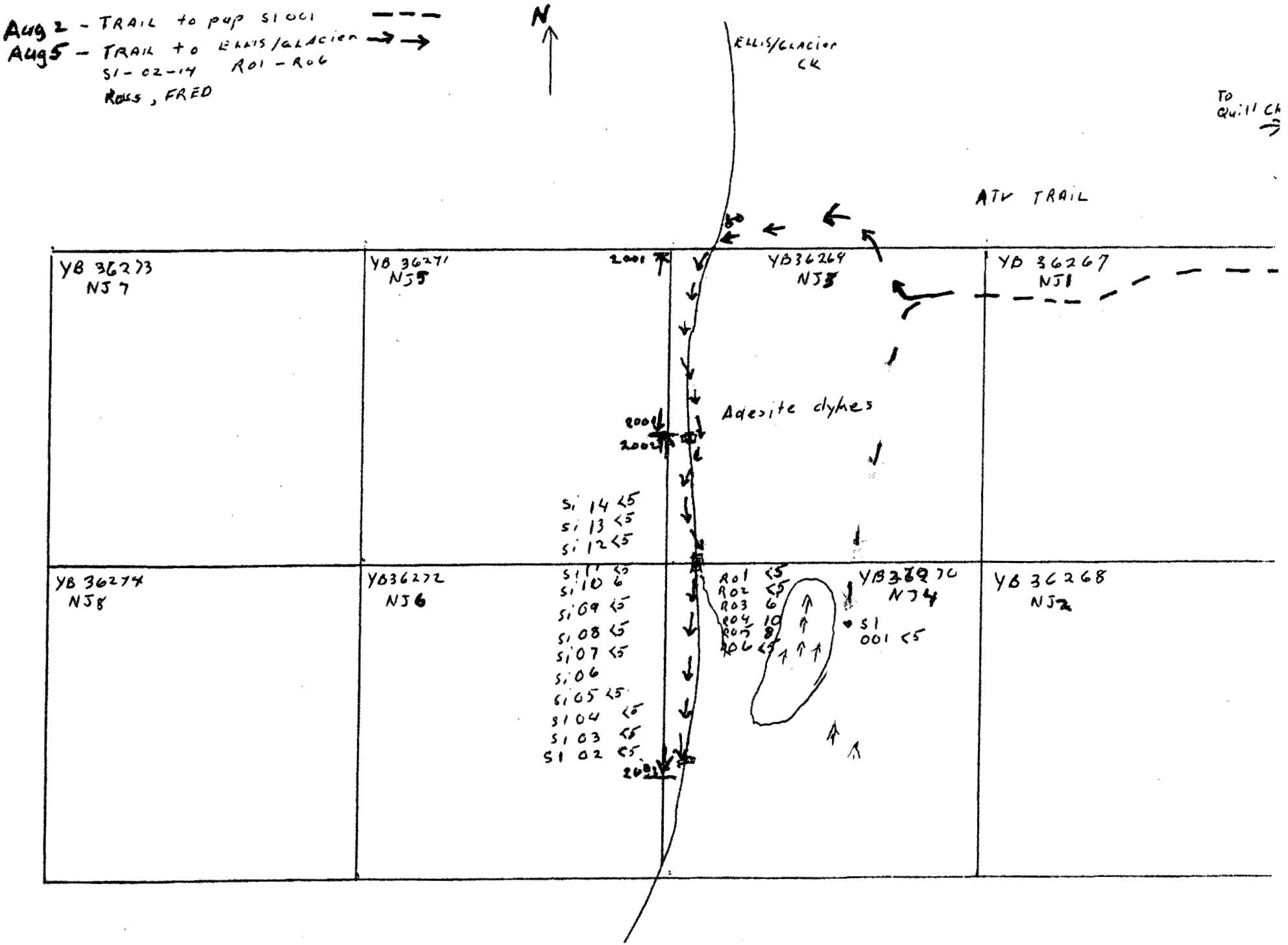
Rock samples were taken from the andesite dike to the south of the Tremblay work area and exposed bedrock on the right limit bank at the "Island", described earlier. Three of six rock samples were above the background values <5. These three samples each came from massive quartz veins that were bounded by black schist, containing visible amounts of rusty pyrite.

Silt and soil samples were also an initial surprise. Only one sample showed 6 ppb(from below an andesite dyke/falls) and the rest were <5 ppb. These results were initially disappointing, but our

claims on this part of the mountain are at a lower elevation than those on Ross Creek and not in the mountain valley. The glacial overburden is very evident and the mountain valleys have been glaciated away. Faulting is consistent with Ross and Reed Creeks, but we need to explore the upper creek in the mountain valley to determine if there is evidence of gold there.

Si = silt R = rock **Sample #** 02 = 2002	**Horizon - %**			**Colour**	**Depth**	**General Comments** Au: ppb
	Organic	Soil	Rock, talus/fine			
Si.001.02	45	50	5	Muddy brown, white gritty	Stream bed under 2" water	1st pup E. of creek, 100 ft from steep mt face. Steep hill on rt. Mt on left. <5
R.001.02			100	White quartz in greenstone schist	Andesite dike, cliff on right limit bnk	Starting at E-W line, andesite dike to south, up creek. On right limit only. Rusty quartz. <5
R.002.02			100	Black schist with flowing veins	Andesite dike	Inverted vertical veins run NE in schist. Intersected by NW veining. <5
Si.002.02	60	25	15	Greenstone and white granules		Right limit at bedrock. 30 ft bank. Creek steep – 45 degree fall. Video and picture. <5
R.003				Black with white quartz	1 ft. in crack	Whitish green. Quartz breaks off in vertical veins, running N/S. and intersected by 45 degree E/W face. 6 ppb
R-004				¼ in. quartz vein in black schist	Rusty gold specks in quartz	Massive vertical veins running NE with face of bedrock N-NW. Quartz flow through schist with pyrite in quartz. 10 ppb
R-005				Black schist with pyrite	Part of 004 vein	20 ft long bedrock, 10 ft high on rt limit. Sheared off face along creek fault. 8 ppb
R-006				Bullish quartz vein	Runs under creek	Quartz bounded by black schist. <5

Si.004	0	50	50	Greenish crk gravels		Between black schist and greenish granite. <5
Si.006	10	90	0		Creekbed	Fine silt/sand beside slump on rt limit. <5
Si.007	0	40	60		Creekbed	Silt/rock – left limit. <5
Si.008	10	90	0		Creekbed	At base of old channel on rt limit. Old timers tailings. <5
Si.009	10	50	40		Creek gravels	20 ft from creek 10 ft high bank, at bottom. <5
Si.010	40	40	20		6 ft up bank	1 ft under moss. 6 ppb
Si.011	50	50	0		Creek	550 ft N of falls. 6 ppb
Si.012	40	60	0		Creek	Centre of 2 trib. Running down E/W fault to Ellis Creek. <5
Si.013	30	70	0		Left limit	Where 2 tributaries join Ellis Creek. <5
Si.014	40	60			Rt limit	Where 2 tributaries join Ellis Creek. <5


Aug 2 - TRAIL to pup S1 001
Aug 5 - TRAIL to ELLIS/GLACIER
S1-02-14 R01-R06
ROSS, FRED
N
ELLIS/GLACIER CK
To Quill Ck
ATV TRAIL
YB 36273 NJ 7
YB 36271 NJ5
YB36269 NJ3
YB 36267 NJ1
2001
2002
Adesite dykes
S1 14 <5
S1 13 <5
S1 12 <5
YB 36274 NJ8
YB36272 NJ6
S1 11 <5
S1 10 6
S1 09 <5
S1 08 <5
S1 07 <5
S1 06
S1 05 <5
S1 04 <5
S1 03 <5
S1 02 <5
2003
R01 <5
R02 <5
R03 6
R04 10
R05 8
R06 <5
YB36270 NJ4
S1 001 <5
YB 36268 NJ2

Phase 3 will be to access Ross creek from Lorne Smith's cabin on Swede Johnson creek. This trail has a lot of side hill and needs improvement. Our plan is to sample the steep 60 degree slopes on either side of the Ross Creek canyon above the present course of the stream bed at OK 5/6/7/8 to test the hypothesis that the creek provides the major fault along which the gold moved to the surface, as opposed to halo effects migrating from the sides of the creek valley to the creek bed.

Ross Creek Field Trips August 8 - 10, 2002

August 8, 2002

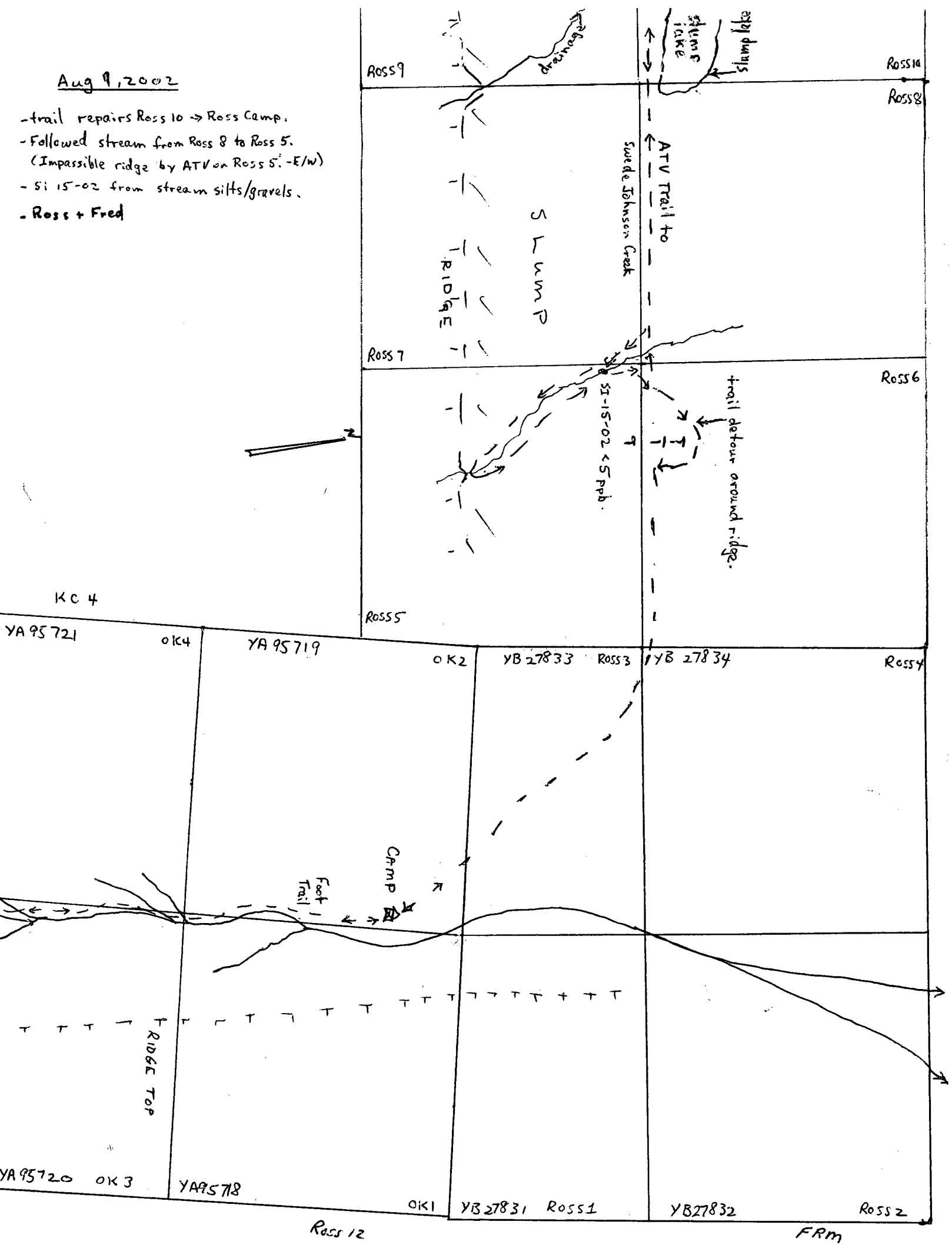
Transporting our provisions and gear consumed most of the first day. The partners camped at the base of our most westerly (Ross) claims at Lorne Smith's camp on the named tributary of Swede Johnson creek. Lorne had graciously allowed us to use his facilities. We explored the Smith claims in the Swede Johnson creek valley, noting similarities described in the 2001 report.

Aug. 9, 2002

The trail to Ross Creek was found. The start of it at Swede Johnson Creek was impassable. Fallen trees had blocked our way. The chain saw and clippers were a great help. We had to make a difficult detour around a long stretch of side hill at Ross 5 where Larry had rolled his bike last year. We tested a significant runoff stream 50 m south of posts3/4/5/6 on Ross 5 (si-15-02, <5 ppb). We followed this valley SE towards the Ross canyon, hoping that it was an old streambed, but it ended abruptly at the edge of the E/W fault to the south of our trail. We videotaped the terrain along the Ross trail, which follows the E/W slump along the mountain face. This included everything from Ross 1 to Ross 6. We arrived in Ross Creek camp late that first day. We tarped the existing tent frame upon arrival, worrying that we would get stranded there without shelter. Porcupines and vandals had taken or destroyed most things in our camp of value, making our camp uninhabitable. We found Larry's test areas on the rock face in front of the camp, which are described in our 2000 and 2001 reports. Rain began and the time was late so we switched on our headlights and returned to Swede Johnson Camp and its welcome wood stove.

Ross 5 Sample:

Sample	Horizon	Depth	Comment
si-15-02	A 30%, B 35%, C 35%	Running water, streambed	ROSS 5 boundary, 100 m S. of post 2 . Chips, silt, green stone, and pink quartz. Old Ross Creek channel or pup off mountain to W. of Ross Creek.


Aug 9, 2002
-trail repairs Ross 10 → Ross Camp.
-Followed stream from Ross 8 to Ross 5.
(Impassible ridge by ATV on Ross 5. -E/W)
- Si 15-02 from stream silts/gravels.
- Ross + Fred
Ross9
drainage
slump lake
slump
Ross10
Ross8
ATV trail to Swede Johnson Creek
SLUMP
RIDGE
Ross7
Ross6
SI-15-02 < 5 ppb.
trail detour around ridge.
KC 4
Ross5
YA 95721
OK4
YA 95719
OK2
YB 27833
Ross3
YB 27834
Ross4
Camp
Foot Trail
RIDGE TOP
YA 95720
OK3
YA95718
OK1
YB 27831
Ross1
YB27832
Ross2
Ross 12
FRm

August 10, 2002

The partners made another trip to Ross creek. After we reached the Ross camp we had to walk upstream close to a mile to reach the upper posts of OK 7/8 where testing was to begin. We intended to test the upper claims parallel and above the creek on each side, at regular distances, to help determine whether the Au creek results originate in the creek, or are the result of contamination from the sides of the mountain.

At post #2 of OK 8, Fred Ellis climbed the left limit bank above the streambed on the steep side bank. Fred tested at regular intervals above the creek valley from OK 8 north to the Greenstone Falls (a large outcrop of bedrock south of the "Hub") on OK 6, then did further sampling above the creek east of the "Hub" on the OK 5 and OK 3 claims.

Ross McIntosh tested above the right limit bank on the creek valley. He took samples for assay and used his video camera to film the creek valley, surrounding mountains, and rock faces that are all a part of Ross Creek.

Ross Creek Samples:

Samples were taken 100 m or more above valley floor, parallel to N/S creek fault, consistent with discussions with Mike Burke and L. Tremblay. Note: Broken hip chain did not allow accurate measuring of distances from creek. In this table, A = % organic, B = % silts, C = % gravels/rock chips):

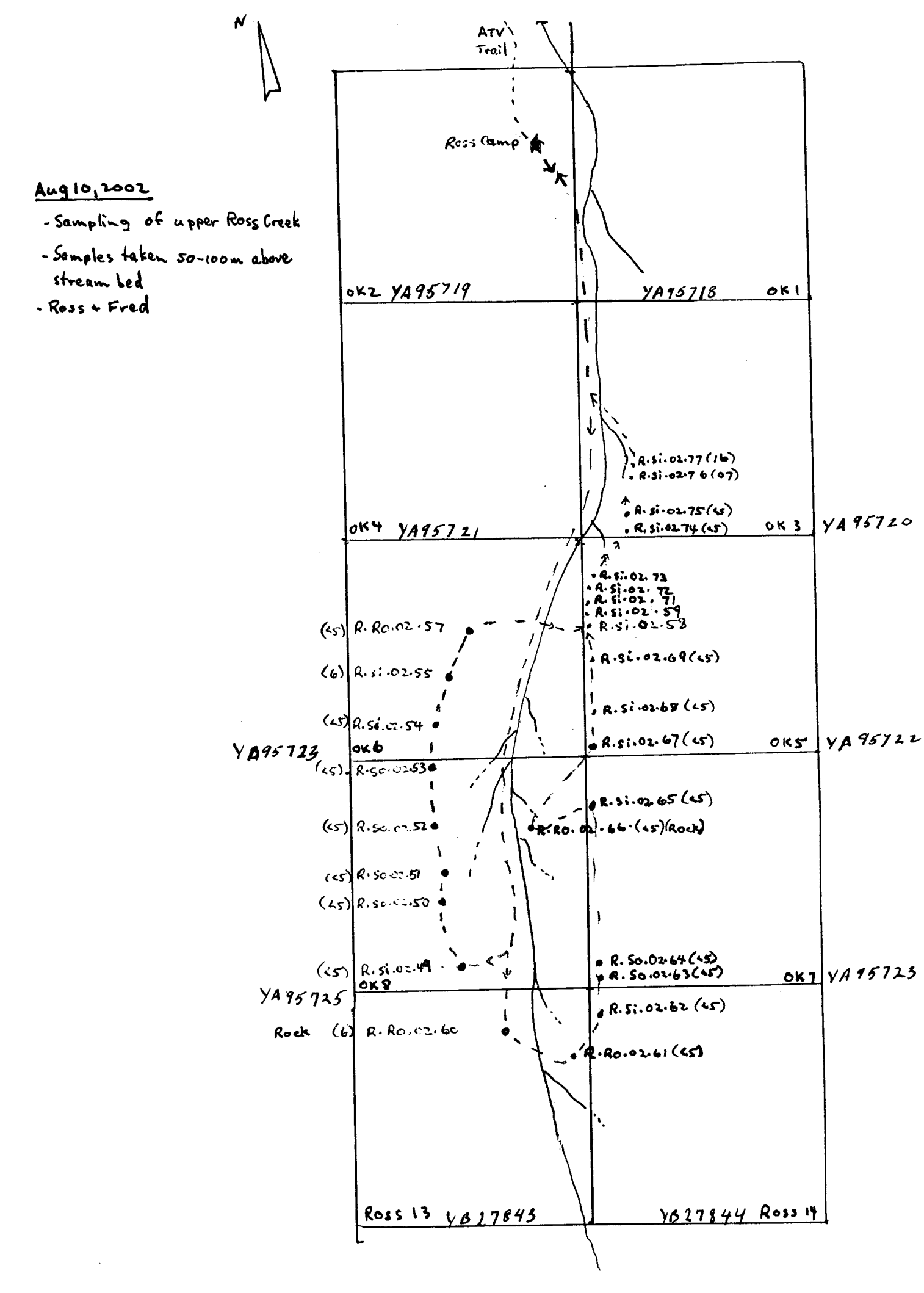
Sample	Horizon	Depth	Comment Au: ppb
si-49	A 40%, B 20%, C 40%	surface	OK 8. 75 m N. of post #2,.100 m off left limit bank (LLB) of creek to W. Dry mt. runoff.
so-50	A 60%, B 20%, C 20%	1ft	OK 8. 150 m N of post #2 and 100 m off LLB of creek. Dry pup mt runoff below alders
so-51	A 70%, B 10%, C 20%	8in	OK 8. 200 m N of post #2 and 100 m off LLB of creek. dry pup mt runoff alders,
si-52	A 20%, B10%, C 70%	2in	OK 8. 400 m N of post #2 and 100 m off LLB of creek. Silts from mt. slide in alders 50 ft above streambed.

si-53	A 40%, B 10%, C 50%	surface	OK 8/OK 6 boundary, 100 m off LLB of creek. Dry mt. Runoff. Pup streambed.
si-54	A 40%, B 10% C 50%	surface	OK 6. 75 m N of post #2 and 100 m off LLB of creek. 5ft off old streambed.
si-55	A 40%, B 10%, C 50%	surface	OK 6. 150 m N of post #2 and 100 m off LLB of creek. Dried mt . Runoff from old streambed.
si-56	A 10%, B10%, C 80%	surface	OK 6. 200 m N of post #2 and 100 m off LLB of creek. Foot of mt erosional slope, creek bed at stream.
ro-57	rock outcrop above Greenstone Falls	chips of rock from above andesite dike	OK 6. 250 m N of post #2 at left limit bank. green schist with quartz bands
si-58			OK 5, 100 m above right limit bank (RLB), 300 m N of post #2, below Greenstone Falls. Pup leading into creek, and into gully/slump.
si-59	A 20%, B 20%, C 60%	stream gravels	OK 5, 100 m above RLB, 350 m N of post #2. Dried up pup,100 m below Greenstone Falls.
ro-60	greenstone with quartz veining & pyrite, epidote, possible asbestos.	rock chips from andosite dike	Ross 13, 100 m S. and 200 m W of post #1. Andosite dike on Left limit bank, trending NW across creek. Steep banks from valley floor on both sides. 06 ppb Au.

ro 61	purple, black, dark green		Ross 13, 100 m S and 50 m W of post #1 and 100 m from creek. Steep 60-degree slope. Larry describes rock as serpentine (slick, dark green), hematite(purple, red), epidote.
Si-62	A 10%, B 70%, C 20%	.3 m	Ross 14. 50 m S and 50m E of post #1. 200 m from creek in large Easterly trending fault. Green and purple rock not evident in lower parts of creek. Float from above. Copper observed in chlorate schist, hematite, andosite (greenstone), serpentine (slick dark green)
si-63	30%, 30%, 40%		OK 7. 50 m N and 50 m E of post #2. 200 m from creek. Au < 5ppb
so-64	A 80%, B 20%		OK 7. 100 m N and 50 m E of post #2. 200 m from creek. High on slide of pup trending E/w into creek, 100m below. Au < 5ppb
so-65	A 10% B 90%		OK 8. 300 m N of post #2, right limit of creek, below andosite dike labeled "Bridal Veil Falls".
ro-66	rock chips from andosite dike	greenstone, quartz carbonate, epidote, hematite stain	OK 8. 300 m N of post #2, right limit of creek, Andosite dike crosses creek for 30 m in E/W trending direction with fractures trending N/S along creek fault and NE and NW directions.
so-67	10%, 30%, 60%	.3m	OK 5 / OK 7 boundary, 50m from posts, 250 m from creek.
so-68	0%, 10%, 90%		OK 5. 100 m N and 50 m E of post #2, 200 m from creek 10% magnetic. Rough, coarse gravels coming out of moss in slide area above creek.

so-69	10%, 10%, 80%		OK 6. 250 m N of post # 2, 100 m from creek. Gravels and soil from dry pup (fault?)trending NW into "Greenstone Falls" (large andosite dike that crosses creek for 100 m. and acts as the division between upper valley and steeper canyon section of creek).
si-70	A 15% B 15%, C 70%	stream bottom	OK 5, 100 m above RLB, 375 m N of post #2, below falls. Pup leading into creek, and into gully/s lump.
si-71	A 10%, B 30%, 60%	surface of slope	OK 5, 100 m above RLB, 400 m N of post #2. Mouth of two pups leading into creek, in a gully/slump. Gravels, talus slope runoff from washout.
si-72	A 40%, B 10%, C 50%	surface	OK 5, 100 m above rt. limit bank, 425 m N of post #2. Dry pup, mt runoff.
si-73	A 30%, B 20%, C 50%	surface	OK 5, 100 m above rt. limit bank, 450 m N of post #2. Pup leading into creek, runoff from mt into pup.
si-74	A 10 %, B 40%, C 50%	surface to 8in deep	OK 3, 30 m S of OK 3/4/5/6 posts, 100 m above rt. limit bank. Pup leading into creek, and into gully/slump.
si-75	A 25%, B 25%, C 50%	surface	OK 3, 50 m above rt. limit bank, 50 m N of post #2. Pup leading into creek, water was beginning to run here - dry, south of this.
si-76	A 5%, B 25%, C 70%	surface crevices, wall rock gravels in dyke	OK 3, 150 m N of post #2. Silts and soils from N/S sheer of vertical face of bedrock showing on RLB. Altered white clays. Many pyrites observed in panning, possible floating gold dust. 7 ppb

ro-77	rock chips	green from blow hole in the andesite dyke	OK 3, 150 m N of post #2. 10 m high, 20 m long face of bedrock showing on RLB, trending to E. Sheer face along creek edge, N/S sheer. 16 ppb


N
ATV Trail
Ross Camp
Aug 10, 2002
- Sampling of upper Ross Creek
- Samples taken 50-100m above stream bed
- Ross + Fred
OK2 YA95719
YA95718 OK1
R.Si.02.77 (16)
R.Si.02.76 (07)
R.Si.02.75 (45)
OK4 YA95721
R.Si.02.74 (45)
OK3 YA95720
R.Si.02.73
R.Si.02.72
R.Si.02.71
R.Si.02.59
(45) R.Ro.02.57
R.Si.02.58
(6) R.Si.02.55
R.Si.02.69 (45)
(45) R.Si.02.54
R.Si.02.68 (45)
YA95723
OK6
R.Si.02.67 (45)
OK5 YA95722
(45) R.So.02.53
R.Si.02.65 (45)
(45) R.So.02.52
R.Ro.02.66 (45) (Rock)
(45) R.So.02.51
(45) R.So.02.50
(45) R.Si.02.49
R.So.02.64 (45)
R.So.02.63 (45)
OK8
OK7 YA95723
YA95725
Rock (6) R.Ro.02.60
R.Si.02.62 (45)
R.Ro.02.61 (45)
Ross 13 YB27843
YB27844 Ross 14

Surrounding Claims Field Trips

Phase4 will be a comparative study of the Ross Property and surrounding claims in the immediate region.

July 25 and July 26 2002

Prior to our field trips to Ellis/Glacier Creek and Ross Creek on the Ross Property, the partners travelled to Reed Creek to consult with Larry Tremblay. While there, Ross and Fred studied the Kelly Claims, noting the fault systems and exposed veining. Larry showed us blowholes where hydrothermal fluids had escaped vertically. The effect of a glacial cap on this hydrothermal activity was evident in the lower left limit canyon wall that he had exposed. The hydrothermal fluids had vented under the glacier cap and changed direction from a vertical to horizontal plane, traveling up the creek. The partners took photographs and extensive video of these Kelly exposures. (See video)

August 12 and August 13, 2002

Ross and Fred returned to Reed Creek to study the Ross Property samples with Larry, classifying and analyzing them with our magnifying glasses, prior to taking them to NAL for analysis. Our sample charts were fleshed out and sketches of the work areas were reviewed. We spent part of one day re-doing our maps of the Ross sampling program. Larry and the partners travelled Reed Creek from the Lower Canyon to the Transition Zone and viewed extensive quartz veining in the area worked by the old timers on the right limit canyon wall, which had been dynamited away by Larry. Ross videotaped part of our field trip up Reed. (See video) We compared our field observations to the geology on Reed.

Tremblay Work Program October 8 - 10

Because of the similarity of the geology in the immediate region, we decided to hire Larry to complete Phase 4 of our program, as described below. The Ross Partnership agreed to support financially a short work program by Larry to identify an applicable model for Ross Creek, and if possible establish and identify drill sites and/or local areas where further geo-chem. may suggest drill sites. Tremblay agreed to investigate the Ross Property and adjoining properties to establish the most Southerly Margins of the post Glacial faulting from the Kelli to Quill Creek claims, especially where this structure crosses Ross Creek. (See map)

Tremblay agreed to map all assay results for the Ross Property from 1989 to 2002 in the OK/Ross Creek area to establish a model for the Ross Property. If applicable, he hoped to develop a model that could be applied with a high degree of confidence to other valleys in this

Phase 4: Tremblay Field Trip

Oct 8-11, 2002

area. Larry visited the Ross Property from October 8 – 10, making his base at the Smith's camp immediately West of Ross claims 1&2, and traversing the Ross Property to the East to follow the Post glacial faulting that crosses the lower valleys and transition zones across our claims. (Ross 1 – 12, FRM 1-6) He also travelled into the OK claims to compare the upper, middle and lower canyons on Ross Creek.

(See Attachment: "ROSS PROPERTY 2002 Geological Contract Expenses, L. Tremblay")

Larry's report:

For ease of description, interpretation of data & etc, the length of the Valley has been separated into three separate sections following the Valley, South to north as indicated on the Ross Master Map: "Upper Valley," "Middle Valley"(transition zone), and Lower Valley.

An argument could be presented that the "Lower Valley" assays could be influenced to some extent by the cross cutting of the West trending Glaciers, and a weaker argument for glacial influence at the lower section of the Middle valley. But, the 3000 feet of the Upper Valley shows absolutely no evidence of any glaciation. The walls are steep and fragile, perfect digging ground for any sized glacier.

Upper Valley

This zone displays classic geo-chem. As described by an old retired geologist, " There is and there ain't. And nothing in between. Makes a feller sleep good at night."
While a number of creditable assays indicate a strong gold bearing structure following the N-S striking Valley bottoms, there is a complete lack of values from assays taken along the valley walls paralleling the valley floor. Many samples were taken from gullies originating high on the valley walls that may be cross faulting, but no gold values were obtained.

The North-South shearing off of cross-cutting andesite and other massive dominate structures by the structure following the Valley bottom is found to be some narrower than on the Kelli, but indicate a width of 50 -70ft. Wide, limited exposure strongly suggests a multiple system veining N-S.

Middle Valley (transition zone)

This is the area where the East-Westerly striking transition zone crosscuts Ross Creek, where the gentle rising South trending ridges meet the steep mountain slope. This transition zone is the most Southerly margin of a broad east-west post glacial fault that was still active to some extent during the last valley glacial age, 1-2 thousand years ago.

Silt assays ranging from 1751 ppb. To 89.65 oz./T were obtained from a length of valley floor of about 700 ft. along a strike by the Ross Partnership. Later, generally confirmed by Placer Dome.

While I must assume that the massive cross faulting would influence the valley bottom veining, this is not supported by extensive soil sampling along the lower Easterly wall of valley. There are few assays available from the westerly wall, but one would assume that such assays if

available would compare with the east wall samples, especially when they would be following the strike of the faulting.

These assays and valley bottom topography indicate multiple veining limited to a maximum width of 80-90 ft. Test panning produced good gold values, small, but quite bright like hard rock gold. Extensive testing in the area may find such as Kelli Creek Bonanza Gold locked in place in highly altered material that gradually erodes over time, releasing the gold.

Placer contamination is not supported, since most of the assays were taken off stream in dry washes and seepages. This is also supported by the radical change in assays within a short horizontal distance 1-3 ft. The halo also appears to leak down valley as is normal with no leakage from the banks.
Such assays must be recognized and using a nugget effect in no way can take away the value of the assay. Glacier transported values cannot be recognized as it is difficult to believe gold would be placed on valley bottom, but not on the banks crossed to get there.

Thus, regardless of how much of a skeptic one is, one has little choice but to believe that this 7800 ft. of valley bottom contains some valuable ores, probably a major ore shoot.

Lower Valley:

The potential here is very interesting. The valley bottom assays are more widely spaced than those taken from the Middle and Upper Valley. While not as spectacular as the middle valley, they far exceed such assays considered the maximum of world-class silts.
Soil samples from both banks that flank the North trending valley combined with rock assays from this zone strongly indicate a broad zone of E-W mineralization cross cutting the strike of the valley.

SUMMARY - LARRY TEMBLAY'S COMMENTS 2002

By far the most impressive of these data is the spectacular high value silt samples that strongly indicate that a system of gold bearing veins follows the fault that created the valley over a distance of at least 7200ft. along the Northerly-Southerly strike.

Whereas no section of this formation has been exposed, I suggest such veining is common to the North-South strike veining exposed on the Kelli, where placer mining destroyed any chance of obtaining such high silt values on the Kelli Creek. An extensive panning program was carried out over the lower mile of the Kelli. Recovery supports that assays would have been in the extreme and only found on the lower walls in a zone where placer or glacier influence could not be a fact. Exposure on the Kelli also exhibits a number of upper vein conduits that follow the strike of the lower valley floor.

As referred to before, the dominance of the valley veins is displayed where they cross cut structures such as andesite, etc. The theory is fully supported by intensive exposure on the Kelli where this dominance is displayed the length of the creek and especially in the Canyon which was created and shaped by the hot rising thermal fluids.

The comparing transition zone and most Southerly margin of the postglacial fault on the Kelli directly at the lower canyon, as with the Ross, off creek assays are of low value. But, assays

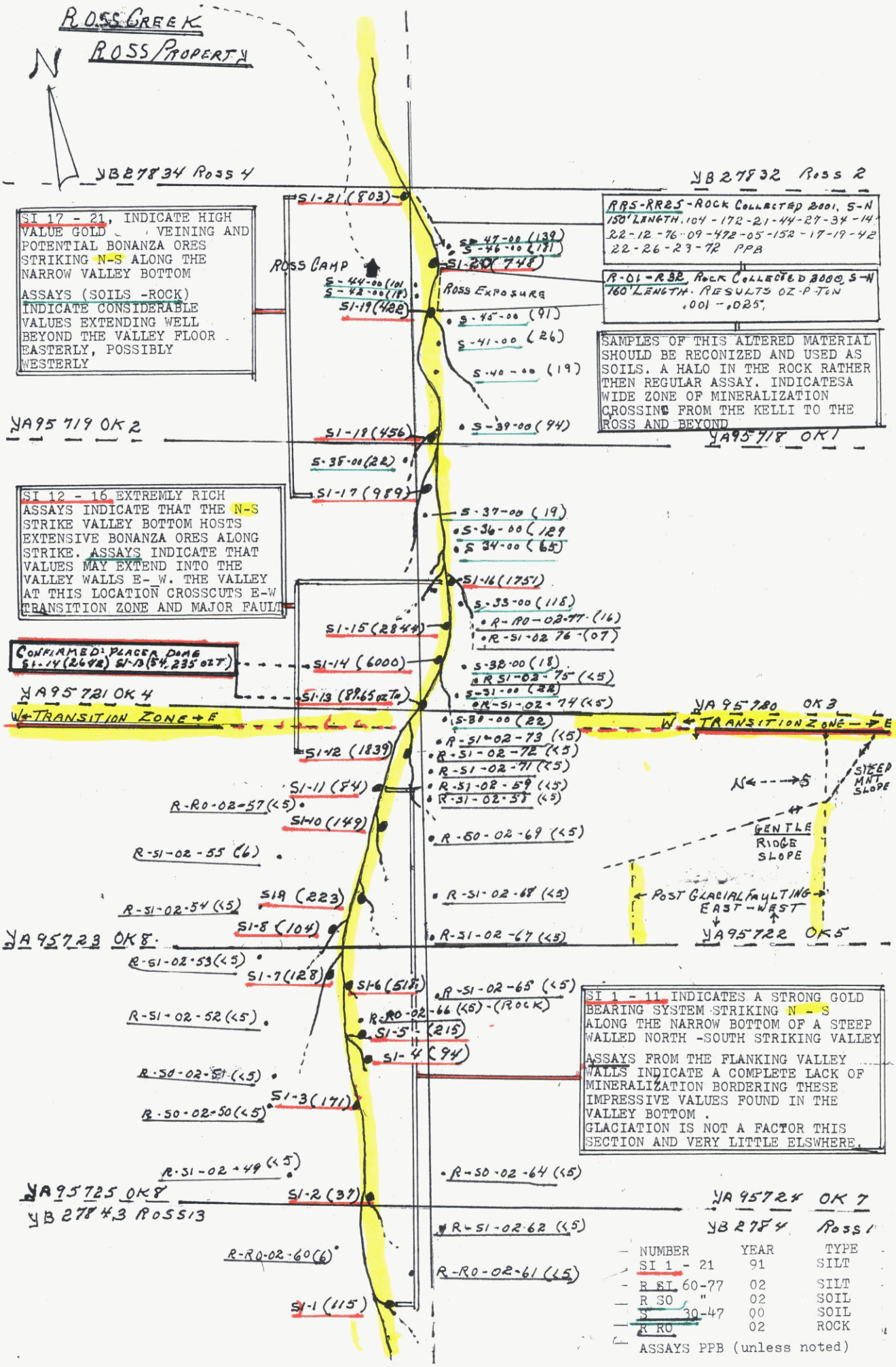
150 ft. to the north are credible such as the off creek bottom assays as recovered from the Ross lower valley.
There are many factors that support a broad zone of mineralized faulting across the Northerly face of the Kluane Range from Quill Creek westerly to the Donjek as is indicated by assays some 1000 feet northerly from the most southerly margin, as supported by the valley wall assays taken on the Lower Valley (Ross), and east-west along the lower mountain slopes, also indicated on the Kelli; well below the canyon in the vicinity of the camp.

We now have the information necessary to seek a drill program on the Ross and Kelli as well as Little Reed and near Jody.

To consider a further extensive geo-chem. to establish potential ore veins and drill sites would be a waste of time and money. It is quite obvious that the ore body follows the valley floor. Thus, all drill sites should normally be identified along the valley floor with at least a few spaced through the middle valley zone, the zone of the extreme assays.

My advice, supported by the old timer, plus others, is to establish a drill program ASAP for the Ross Valley, extent to be controlled by the available dollar. Short holes cross cutting the valley floor with provisions for deeper holes if necessary.

Once the sites have generally been identified, a quick narrow geo-chem. of each proposed site might be carried out to ensure values exist, and then drill.


ROSS CREEK
ROSS PROPERTY
N
YB 27834 ROSS 4
YB 27832 ROSS 2
SI 17 - 21, INDICATE HIGH VALUE GOLD VEINING AND POTENTIAL BONANZA ORES STRIKING N-S ALONG THE NARROW VALLEY BOTTOM
ASSAYS (SOILS -ROCK) INDICATE CONSIDERABLE VALUES EXTENDING WELL BEYOND THE VALLEY FLOOR . EASTERLY, POSSIBLY WESTERLY
SI-21 (803)
S-47-00 (139)
S-46-00 (131)
SI-20 (748)
ROSS CAMP
S-44-00 (101)
S-42-00 (18)
ROSS EXPOSURE
SI-19 (422)
S-45-00 (91)
S-41-00 (26)
S-40-00 (19)
RR5-RR25 - ROCK COLLECTED 2001, S-N 150' LENGTH. 104 - 172 - 21 - 44 - 27 - 34 - 14 - 22 - 12 - 76 - 09 - 472 - 05 - 152 - 17 - 19 - 42 - 22 - 26 - 23 - 72 PPB
R-01 - R32, ROCK COLLECTED 2000, S-N 760' LENGTH. RESULTS OZ-P-TON .001 - .025"
SAMPLES OF THIS ALTERED MATERIAL SHOULD BE RECONIZED AND USED AS SOILS. A HALO IN THE ROCK RATHER THEN REGULAR ASSAY. INDICATESA WIDE ZONE OF MINERALIZATION CROSSING FROM THE KELLI TO THE ROSS AND BEYOND
YA 95719 OK 2
YA 95718 OK 1
S-39-00 (94)
SI-18 (456)
S-38-00 (22)
SI-17 (989)
SI 12 - 16 EXTREMLY RICH ASSAYS INDICATE THAT THE N-S STRIKE VALLEY BOTTOM HOSTS EXTENSIVE BONANZA ORES ALONG STRIKE. ASSAYS INDICATE THAT VALUES MAY EXTEND INTO THE VALLEY WALLS E- W. THE VALLEY AT THIS LOCATION CROSSCUTS E-W TRANSITION ZONE AND MAJOR FAULT
S-37-00 (19)
S-36-00 (129)
S-34-00 (65)
SI-16 (1751)
S-33-00 (118)
R-RO-02-77 (16)
R-SI-02-76 (07)
SI-15 (2844)
CONFIRMED: PLACER DOME SI-14 (2648) SI-13 (54,235 oz T.)
SI-14 (6000)
S-32-00 (18)
R SI-02-75 (<5)
S-31-00 (22)
YA 95721 OK 4
SI-13 (89.65 oz Te)
R-SI-02-74 (<5)
W ← TRANSITION ZONE → E
YA 95780 OK 3
W ← TRANSITION ZONE → E
S-30-00 (22)
R-SI-02-73 (<5)
R-SI-02-72 (<5)
SI-12 (1839)
R-SI-02-71 (<5)
SI-11 (54)
R-SI-02-59 (<5)
R-SI-02-58 (<5)
N ← → S
STEEP MNT. SLOPE
R-RO-02-57 (<5)
SI-10 (149)
R-50-02-69 (<5)
GENTLE RIDGE SLOPE
R-SI-02-55 (6)
R-SI-02-54 (<5)
SI-9 (223)
R-SI-02-68 (<5)
POST GLACIAL FAULTING EAST-WEST
SI-8 (104)
YA 95723 OK 8
R-SI-02-67 (<5)
YA 95722 OK 5
R-SI-02-53 (<5)
SI-7 (128)
SI-6 (518)
R-SI-02-65 (<5)
R-SI-02-52 (<5)
R-RO-02-66 (<5) - (ROCK)
SI-5 (215)
SI-4 (94)
R-50-02-51 (<5)
SI-3 (171)
R-50-02-50 (<5)
SI 1 - 11 INDICATES A STRONG GOLD BEARING SYSTEM STRIKING N - S ALONG THE NARROW BOTTOM OF A STEEP WALLED NORTH -SOUTH STRIKING VALLEY
ASSAYS FROM THE FLANKING VALLEY WALLS INDICATE A COMPLETE LACK OF MINERALIZATION BORDERING THESE IMPRESSIVE VALUES FOUND IN THE VALLEY BOTTOM .
GLACIATION IS NOT A FACTOR THIS SECTION AND VERY LITTLE ELSWHERE.
R-SI-02-49 (<5)
R-50-02-64 (<5)
YA 95725 OK 8
YB 27843 ROSS 13
SI-2 (37)
YA 95724 OK 7
YB 27844 ROSS 1
R-SI-02-62 (<5)
R-RO-02-60 (6)
R-RO-02-61 (<5)
SI-1 (115)
NUMBER YEAR TYPE
SI 1 - 21 91 SILT
R SI 60-77 02 SILT
R SO " 02 SOIL
S 30-47 00 SOIL
R RO 02 ROCK
ASSAYS PPB (unless noted)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Seek funding support for a drilling program on the Ross Property in 2003 using private channels and YMIP grants.

2. As early as possible in the spring of 2003, identify and establish possible drill sites in preparation for a drill program on the OK/Ross claims.

3. Apply the Ross Model to the other creeks of the region, specifically those between Quill and Reed Creeks using a geo-chem program up the creek beds and 100 m above the creeks.

W O# 020026

#	Sample #	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Sb	Hg	Mo	Tl	Bi	Cd	Co	Ni	Ba	W	Cr	V	Mn	La	Sr	Zr	Sc	Ti	Al	Ca	Fe	Mg	K	Na	P
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	RSI-02-56	0.2	115	8	76	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	34	70	58	<5	92	130	809	4	38	7	9	0.22	2.6	3.14	4.61	2.66	0.07	0.03	0.07
2	RSI-02-58	0.2	143	7	89	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	40	76	42	<5	115	145	784	5	30	6	10	0.27	3.12	1.39	5.27	3.24	0.07	0.03	0.07
3	RSI-02-59	0.2	103	6	79	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	33	70	57	5	91	136	731	4	38	6	9	0.23	2.54	2.56	4.74	2.57	0.06	0.03	0.07
4	RSI-02-62	0.3	117	12	100	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	34	64	92	<5	80	123	874	7	37	5	12	0.17	2.63	1.23	4.66	2.64	0.09	0.05	0.07
5	RSI-02-65	0.2	122	5	116	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	33	71	71	<5	87	134	788	5	36	7	11	0.25	2.5	2.49	4.56	2.46	0.07	0.04	0.07
6	RSI-02-70	0.4	109	17	115	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	35	75	43	<5	124	117	848	5	59	3	9	0.17	2.9	2.46	5.13	3.15	0.06	0.03	0.07
7	RSI-02-71	0.4	132	15	126	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	37	79	62	<5	122	109	999	6	49	3	9	0.13	2.78	1.78	4.95	2.88	0.07	0.03	0.07
8	RSI-02-72	0.3	97	14	89	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	31	64	56	<5	85	102	767	6	57	4	8	0.14	2.44	2.46	4.42	2.37	0.08	0.04	0.07
9	RSI-02-73	0.3	106	11	83	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	34	67	41	<5	93	130	745	5	36	6	9	0.2	2.5	2.39	4.79	2.61	0.06	0.03	0.07
10	RSI-02-74	0.2	64	13	102	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	29	51	72	5	75	93	722	7	37	2	6	0.12	1.94	0.93	4.69	1.73	0.05	0.04	0.08
11	RSI-02-75	0.1	122	9	87	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	36	66	68	5	110	145	753	5	37	6	11	0.26	2.81	2.04	5.12	2.9	0.06	0.03	0.07
12	RSI-02-76	0.4	236	9	158	<5	<5	<3	7	<10	<2	<0.1	44	13	186	<5	13	172	1645	4	109	2	7	0.17	2.92	4.32	6.2	2.69	0.88	0.03	0.17
13	RSI-02-80	<0.1	41	5	94	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	23	38	87	6	37	98	745	7	47	2	5	0.11	0.96	0.78	4.16	0.83	0.06	0.03	0.09
14	RSO-02-50	0.2	189	11	91	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	36	61	122	<5	115	140	933	7	39	6	8	0.27	2.87	1.82	4.67	2.7	0.08	0.04	0.07
15	RSO-02-51	0.1	344	10	121	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	39	73	67	9	150	150	1147	8	32	4	11	0.16	3.61	1.45	5.53	3.1	0.06	0.04	0.06
16	RSO-02-63	0.2	124	13	89	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	34	69	92	<5	107	125	1117	7	36	3	15	0.11	2.54	1.13	4.89	2.3	0.07	0.04	0.06
17	RSO-02-64	0.1	156	10	85	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	31	53	117	<5	89	111	937	9	34	3	8	0.13	2.58	0.89	4.38	1.99	0.07	0.05	0.07
18	RSO-02-67	0.1	147	10	73	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	45	76	35	<5	122	149	1001	4	39	4	16	0.16	2.88	1.49	5.84	3.18	0.06	0.03	0.06
19	RSO-02-68	0.2	138	10	88	<5	<5	<3	7	<10	<2	<0.1	39	68	38	11	100	162	903	4	28	5	8	0.32	2.84	1.04	5.37	2.81	0.05	0.03	0.05
20	RSO-02-69	0.4	154	8	103	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	37	68	66	<5	109	127	930	7	39	4	8	0.22	2.8	1.46	4.89	3.06	0.07	0.03	0.07
21																															
22																															
23																															
24																															
25																															
26																															
27																															
28																															
29																															
30																															
	Min Limit	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Max Reported	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	9999	9999	9999	999	999	99.9	999	999	9999	999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	999	99	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00

--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate Max=No Estimate

W O# 020026

#	Sample #	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Sb	Hg	Mo	Tl	Bi	Cd	Co	Ni	Ba	W	Cr	V	Mn	La	Sr	Zr	Sc	Ti	Al	Ca	Fe	Mg	K	Na	P
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	R001-02	0.3	50	15	19	<5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	5	7	66	5	110	10	391	2	134	1	1	0.01	0.48	3.7	1.03	0.29	0.12	0.02	0.03
2	R002-02	0.2	59	15	92	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	20	18	46	<5	45	93	800	7	76	1	6	0.06	2.43	3.41	4.28	1.85	0.11	0.04	0.09
3	R003-02	0.1	28	6	58	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	8	11	33	<5	68	36	393	5	44	1	3	<0.01	1.1	1.8	1.96	0.73	0.1	0.07	0.04
4	R004-02	0.2	34	12	90	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	16	24	56	<5	41	71	620	5	245	1	5	0.01	2.33	3.29	3.61	1.95	0.09	0.04	0.1
5	R005-02	0.2	39	7	89	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	18	19	54	5	40	88	818	6	280	1	8	<0.01	2.73	3.81	4.44	1.99	0.09	0.04	0.09
6	R006-02	0.1	19	3	14	<5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	3	6	29	<5	113	9	298	2	505	<1	1	0.01	0.35	7.95	0.67	0.25	0.05	0.03	0.01
7	RRO-02-57	0.1	33	6	34	<5	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	<0.1	19	21	18	5	38	53	572	4	48	1	2	0.09	1.56	1.62	2.97	1.32	0.16	0.05	0.09
8	RRO-02-60	0.1	45	9	71	<5	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	<0.1	37	49	5	<5	66	119	659	3	13	5	6	0.27	2.5	0.96	3.93	2.61	0.03	0.05	0.08
9	RRO-02-61	0.2	165	7	64	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	37	65	10	5	66	139	699	4	27	10	11	0.25	2.97	2.38	4.93	2.89	0.18	0.05	0.05
10	RRO-02-66	0.1	86	5	47	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	37	69	9	5	154	85	1140	<2	27	3	3	0.17	2.53	9.99	4.12	1.97	0.04	0.02	0.02
11	RRO-02-77	<0.1	18	7	78	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	34	31	52	7	55	131	946	3	52	2	4	0.2	2.61	3.19	4.35	2.55	0.68	0.05	0.19
12	SI-001-02	<0.1	44	7	73	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	22	49	49	<5	50	103	557	7	38	3	4	0.14	1.45	1.06	3.65	1.3	0.05	0.04	0.08
13	SI-002-02	0.1	92	5	87	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	34	68	47	<5	101	131	779	4	29	6	9	0.2	2.46	1.8	4.69	2.58	0.06	0.03	0.07
14	SI-003-02	0.2	119	5	73	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	27	59	72	<5	86	107	627	6	40	5	8	0.16	2.08	2.18	4.01	2.09	0.06	0.03	0.07
15	SI-004-02	0.1	85	9	85	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	31	64	32	<5	95	129	732	4	32	5	8	0.2	2.47	1.78	4.53	2.5	0.05	0.03	0.06
16	SI-005-02	<0.1	121	11	100	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	34	68	60	<5	98	126	777	6	38	5	9	0.18	2.45	1.99	4.61	2.46	0.06	0.03	0.08
17	SI-007-02	0.1	124	10	104	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	33	72	65	<5	102	131	798	6	39	5	9	0.18	2.48	1.95	4.8	2.49	0.06	0.03	0.09
18	SI-008-02	0.2	154	7	103	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	31	74	79	<5	103	120	824	6	42	4	9	0.16	2.46	1.99	4.57	2.42	0.06	0.03	0.09
19	SI-009-02	0.1	104	10	91	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	29	60	89	<5	81	98	859	7	39	4	8	0.14	2.03	1.94	3.87	1.98	0.08	0.03	0.09
20	SI-010-02	0.2	100	6	85	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	32	67	59	<5	105	127	789	5	34	5	10	0.16	2.48	2.05	4.68	2.53	0.05	0.03	0.07
21	SI-011-02	0.2	154	11	106	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	32	71	83	<5	98	118	810	8	44	5	9	0.16	2.4	2.09	4.44	2.37	0.07	0.04	0.1
22	SI-012-02	0.1	129	12	107	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	32	71	64	<5	99	130	782	6	41	5	9	0.19	2.47	2.06	4.69	2.46	0.07	0.04	0.09
23	SI-013-02	0.1	101	7	99	<5	<5	<3	7	<10	<2	<0.1	36	70	56	<5	107	142	886	6	31	6	10	0.23	2.66	1.68	5.03	2.73	0.07	0.03	0.08
24	SI-014-02	0.2	103	9	94	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	27	61	120	<5	70	88	1222	9	49	3	7	0.13	1.99	1.46	3.81	1.59	0.07	0.04	0.07
25	SI-015-02	0.2	77	11	94	<5	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	30	60	112	<5	70	98	1550	7	36	3	7	0.15	2.06	1.03	4.04	1.75	0.07	0.04	0.06
26	RSI-02-49	0.2	195	13	101	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	32	71	80	<5	99	116	761	6	36	6	10	0.19	2.5	1.87	4.23	2.51	0.08	0.04	0.08
27	RSI-02-52	0.2	219	11	115	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	40	70	49	<5	112	145	951	6	32	5	10	0.21	2.93	1.33	5.18	2.82	0.07	0.03	0.08
28	RSI-02-53	0.2	249	10	73	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	54	140	46	5	269	166	1417	4	21	3	13	0.14	4.23	0.92	6.27	4.38	0.05	0.03	0.05
29	RSI-02-54	0.2	170	12	83	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	44	76	25	<5	139	162	959	3	22	5	8	0.28	3.09	1.09	5.39	3.26	0.06	0.03	0.06
30	RSI-02-55	0.3	170	13	114	<5	<5	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	40	79	68	<5	107	132	1005	6	37	3	12	0.11	3.16	1.42	5.8	3.01	0.07	0.03	0.08
	Min Limit	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Max Reported	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	9999	9999	9999	999	999	99.9	999	999	9999	999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	999	99	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00

--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate Max=No Estimate

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

9044 Quartz Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5L8
Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
E-mail: nal@yknet.yk.ca

08/27/2002 Certificate of Analysis

Fred Ellis & Ross McIntosh

WO#020026

Certified by

	Sample #	Au ppb
r	R001-02	<5
r	R002-02	<5
r	R003-02	6
r	R004-02	10
r	R005-02	8
r	R006-02	<5
r	RRO-02-57	<5
r	RRO-02-60	6
r	RRO-02-61	<5
r	RRO-02-66	<5
r	RRO-02-77	16
ss	SI-001-02	<5
ss	SI-002-02	<5
ss	SI-003-02	<5
ss	SI-004-02	<5
ss	SI-005-02	<5
ss	SI-007-02	<5
ss	SI-008-02	<5
ss	SI-009-02	<5
ss	SI-010-02	6
ss	SI-011-02	<5
ss	SI-012-02	<5
ss	SI-013-02	<5
ss	SI-014-02	<5
ss	SI-015-02	<5
ss	RSI-02-49	<5
ss	RSI-02-52	<5
ss	RSI-02-53	<5
ss	RSI-02-54	<5
ss	RSI-02-55	6

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

9044 Quartz Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5L8
Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
E-mail: nal@yknet.yk.ca

Fred Ellis & Ross McIntosh

WO#020026

Certified by

	Sample #	Au ppb
ss	RSI-02-56	<5
ss	RSI-02-58	<5
ss	RSI-02-59	<5
ss	RSI-02-62	<5
ss	RSI-02-65	<5
ss	RSI-02-70	<5
ss	RSI-02-71	6
ss	RSI-02-72	<5
ss	RSI-02-73	<5
ss	RSI-02-74	<5
ss	RSI-02-75	<5
ss	RSI-02-76	7
ss	RSI-02-80	<5
ss	RSO-02-50	<5
ss	RSO-02-51	8
ss	RSO-02-63	<5
ss	RSO-02-64	<5
ss	RSO-02-67	<5
ss	RSO-02-68	<5
ss	RSO-02-69	<5

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

9044 Quartz Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5L8
Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
E-mail: nal@yknet.yk.ca

Invoice for Analytical Services

To:
Fred Ellis & Ross McIntosh
Ross Claims

Invoice Date: Aug 15/02

WO# 020026

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
	Sample Prep:		
10	Rock/DC Prep	5.50	55.00
39	Soil/Stream Sediment (paper bags)	2.50	97.50
1	Soil/Stream Sediment (plastic bags)	3.00	3.00
	Analyses:		
10	Au 15g FA/AAS + ICP 30 Elements	17.50	175.00
40	Au 15g FA/AAS	10.00	400.00

Subtotal	730.50
GST @7% (R 121285662)	51.14
Assay Coupons	(($177.75))
Total due on receipt of invoice	$603.89

2% per month charged on overdue accounts

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

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Y1A 5L8
Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
E-mail: nal@yknet.yk.ca

08/27/2002

Certificate of Analysis

of pages (not including this page): 2

Fred Ellis & Ross McIntosh

WO# 020026

Certified by
Justin Lemphers (Senior Assayer)

Date Received: 08/15/02

SAMPLE PREPARATION:

Code	# of Samples	Type	Preparation Description (All wet samples are dried first.)
r	11	rock	Crush to -10 mesh; riffle split 200g; pulverize to -100 mesh
ss	39	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

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, Glacialogy, 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.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ross McIntosh 84 Bridge ST. W., Belleville Ont. K8P 1J5

Fred Ellis 110 Smith Road, Foxboro, Ont. K0K 2B0

Prospecting or related experience and training –Ross McIntosh, Fred Ellis

During the summers of 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984, my partner, Fred Ellis and I worked placer leases and claims for Reid Creek Placer, headed up by Larry Tremblay. Under his supervision, we learned to test and sluice placer ground on the Kelli claims (115 G 12), using hand-mining techniques. In 1985 we staked a placer lease on Ross Creek, an unnamed tributary of Swede-Johnson Creek in the same mountain range. Finding geological conditions to be similar to those of Reid Creek, we continued to prospect Ross Creek in the summers of 1986 to 1990, finding placer gold of both coarse and fine qualities. On the basis of our experience on that creek, and mining activity by others in the vicinity (Reid, Swede Johnson, Burwash, Wellgreen, etc, we staked placer claims, with quartz claims covering Ross Creek. (OK 1 – 8, 115 G 12) During the same period, we shared results with Mr. Tremblay, helping him to explore the geological fundamentals on his creek and comparing rock types, veining, etc. with our OK claims. Not having the capitalization to undertake placer mining on our creek, we turned our attention to the Quartz claims, to try to find the elusive origins to the gold deposits that we had sluiced and panned. During the winter of 1988 we entered into an option agreement with a B.C. company called Sundawn Exploration, which went bankrupt prior to any actual exploration on Ross Creek. On the basis of the Reid Creek explorations and the interest shown by Sundawn, our partnership added claims around the OK claims, known as the Ross claims in 1990. Under Larry's tutelage, we conducted soil and silt sampling along Ross Creek (OK 1–8, NTS 115 G 12), with many significant assay results in 1991. Along the length of the 8 claims, our 21samples assayed up to 89 oz. Au/ton, with most being very high along the N/S strike of the creek.(see attached). On the strength of these results, we staked a string of claims from Ross creek easterly to the edge of Quill Creek along the fault lines that we believed linked the mountain range. (NJ 1–8, BC 1-4, KC 1-7. 115 G 05/06 and 115 G 11/12)

We shared our assay results with John Kowalchuk of Placer Dome in 1992. Although Placer Dome was closing their office in Whitehorse later that summer, he sent in a 3 day work team headed by Doug Brownlee who mapped and sampled the creek, confirming our findings, and verifying the presence of at least one gold occurrence on the Ross creek. (see Placer Dome Report, Nov.23 1992) With mining and prospecting conditions in Yukon in a contracting mode, Placer Dome's report asked us to verify the size of the ore body, which we have been trying to do with further exploration, particularly during the last two years. We successfully completed a prospector's course in Tweed, Ontario, sponsored by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Our training has mainly been practical, in the field experience, over the last 20 years under the guidance of Larry Tremblay.

Ross Property Work Summary July 24 to October 10 2002

Dates	Location	Comments	ATV Rental	Claim #'s	# of days
July 23	Whitehorse	Supplies, Mining Recorders Office			
July 24	mi 1118	Unload supplies, travel to Reed Creek	2		
July 25	Reed Creek	Consultation re: 2001 report. Ross, Fred, Larry	2	all	3
July 26	Reed Creek	Plan for 2002, Reed Creek Geology. Ross, Fred, Larry	2	all	3
July 27 - 28	Destruction Bay	Leave Reed Creek, overnight at Cottonwood Park	2		
July 29	Whitehorse	NAL - bags; Research - Mining Recorder's Office, Aerial photos, Library - ½ day Ross, Fred		all	1
July 30	Whitehorse	Consultation - Mike Burke. Topo maps, supplies. Ross, Fred		all	2
July 31	D.bay	Leave Cottonwood to Quill Camp	2		
August 1	Quill Creek	Geology of property adjacent to our claims to the E and N. Fred, Ross	2	NJ	2
August 5 - 6	Ellis/Glacier Creek	Mapping, sampling, searching for ATV trail. 20 samples collected on NJ 2 and 3. Fred and Ross	4	NJ 1-3	4
August 7	D.bay	Cottonwood overnight, re-supply. Go to Smith Camp, Swede Johnson Creek.	2		
August 8	Swede Johnson	Base camp. Geology of claims immediately west of Ross claims. Ross, Fred	2		2
August 9	Ross claims	Mapping on Ross 1 - 10. One sample from Ross 5. Fred, Ross	2	Ross	2
August 10	OK 1-8 Ross 13, 14	Identified Tremblay sampling 2001. Tested Ross 13, 14, OK 3 - 8. Ross, Fred	2	OK, 13, 14 Ross	2
Oct 8 - 10	OK, Ross, FRM, KC	Field observations of post glacial faulting - See map Ross 1-6, 8,10- 12, FRM OK 1- 2 Larry T.	Inc. in Larry's invoice	Ross/ FRM OK	3 - inc. in invoice

The Ross Property Expenses July - Dec. 2002 Ross McIntosh, Fred Ellis, Registered Owners

ITEM	*DESCRIPTION*	*COST*	Attrib. to Grouping #1	#2	#3
Photography:	disposable camera, film development, video film	$ 81.38	27.13	27.13	27.12
Prospecting Supplies	Flag tape, assay bags, envelopes, copy paper, binders, maps, postage. Colour photos laser copying, regular copying of report, etc.	$ 398.69	132.89	132.89	132.90
Telephone	Consultation by radiophone in YT with Larry Tremblay and BC long distance, Mining Recorder's office, etc	$ 21.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
ATV Rental	Two ATV's @ $50/day for 24 days	$1 200.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Food	Groceries for field trips, meals in transit to/from Whitehorse	$ 451.90	150.63	150.63	150.62
Assays	NAL - See Report	$ 603.89	301.95	301.94	
Secretarial	Paper, ink, computer services re reports	$ 75.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Fuel	Gas for 2 round trips to Whitehorse for supplies, copying, maps, consultation with M. Burke, NAL, etc Gas for 3 trips to Cottonwood Park, Destruction Bay for re-supply, stored prospecting equipment, etc. Gas for 2 ATV's. Propane for camp.	$ 515.52	171.84	171.84	171.84
Filing	Assessment, 48 claims @ $5.00/claim Three Groupings	$ 240.00 $ 15.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Field Work	Ross McIntosh, Fred Ellis 21 days X $100.00 =	$2 100.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
Field Work, Comparative analysis	L. Tremblay - see expense sheets, master assay map and analysis in 2002 Report	$1 590.00	730.00	730.00	130.00
Report	Research, compiling field notes, report writing 10 days at $100.00 per day	$1 000.00	333.33	333.33	333.34
Total	Cost of field work, research, preparation, of report, filing,	$ 8 292.35	3064.78	3064.76	2162.81

ROSS PROPERTY, 2002, GEOLOGICAL CONTRACT EXPENSES, L. TREMBLAY

a) PROPERTY VISIT, OCT. 8 - 10. BASING AT SMITHS CAMP ON SWEDE JOHNSON CREEK. IDENTIFING AND RESEARCHING AND COLLECTING DATA FROM AREA WHERE POST GLACIAL FAULT STRIKING E - W CROSS -CUTS ROSS CREEK AND THE UPLANDS, FOLLOWS THE TRANSITIONAL ZONE EASTERLY AND WESTERLY.

WAGES- 3 days at $150.00 per day	$ 450.00
FUEL HAINES JCT AND RETURN, FUEL FOR ALLTERRAIN, FOOD SUPPLIES, FLAGGING TAPE, ETC	150.00

b) RESEARCH, COLLECT, COLLATE, INTERPRET AND PRESENT ALL AVAILABLE DATAPERTAINING TO ROSS CREEK, SUCH INFORMATION OF A QUALITY NECESSARY TO FURTHER THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE PROPERTY AND PROVIDE A BASE FOR FUTURE DECISIONS AND PROGRAM PLANNING.

WHITEHORSE: 2 DAYS RESEARCHING GEOLOGICAL RECORDS, AIR PHOTOS, ETC.
4DAYS COLLATING DATA AND MAPPING WITH SHORT DETAIL OF FINDINGS, WITH RECCOMENDATIONS

6 DAYS WORK X $150.00 per day	$ 900.00
VEHICLE GAS, FOOD, SUPPLIES, COPYING ETC	90.00
c_ TOTAL EXPENSES TO DATE	$1,590.00

LARRY TREMBLAY
DEC, 2, 2002

Phase 4: Tremblay Field Trip

Oct 8-11, 2002