REINTERPRETATION OF HELICOPTER ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETIC DATA COLLECTED OVER THE BOX PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY, BY AERODAT INC. (NOW FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS) DURING FEBRUARY TO APRIL 1996 ON BEHALF OF EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD. PROJECT J9603

Box Claims: 1-105, 107-120

NTS: 105 G/ 10

	Central UTM Easting	Central UTM Northing
Box Center:	407,459.45	6,839,028.08



May 12th, 2003

Expatriate Resources Ltd.
701-475 Howe St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6C 2B3

By:

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Consulting Geophysicist

Jill Moore, M.Sc. Geology

094382



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

.....

Mining Recorder
Watson Lake Mining District

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I. INTRODUCTION

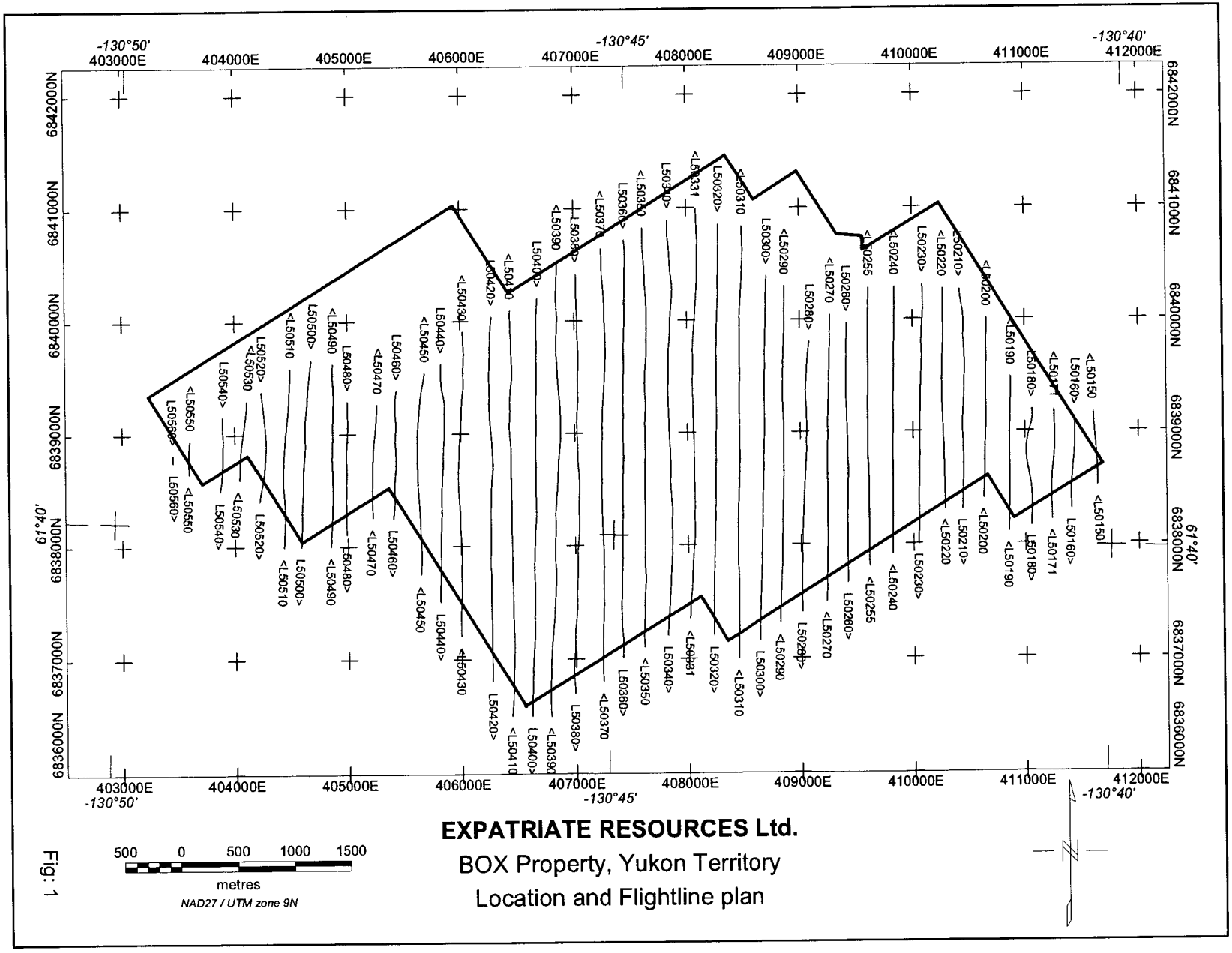
This is a report on an airborne geophysical survey carried out for Expatriate Resources Limited by Aerodat Inc. (currently Fugro Airborne Surveys). A helicopter Electromagnetic (AEM) and Magnetic (mag) survey was flown over the LEAGUE property, Yukon Territory in early 1996 on behalf of Expatriate Resources Ltd. by Aerodat Inc. (now Fugro Airborne Surveys) (project #J9603). Principal geophysical sensors included a five frequency electromagnetic system and a high sensitivity cesium vapor magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a colour video tracking camera, Global Positioning System (GPS) navigation instrumentation, a radar altimeter, a power line monitor and a base station magnetometer.

A helicopter Electromagnetic (AEM) and Magnetic (mag) survey was flown over the BOX property, Yukon Territory in early 1996 on behalf of Expatriate Resources Ltd. by Aerodat Inc. (now Fugro Airborne Surveys) (project #J9603). The survey over the BOX property is a portion of a survey over a larger grid; it unfortunately does not cover the northern part of the property. A total of 94.2 line kilometers of AEM/mag data were collected over the BOX property along 42 N-S oriented lines at 200m intervals. The property is situated directly south of the Robert Campbell Highway near Finlayson Lake and centered at 61° 41'N - 130° 45'W (NTS 105 G/10). Figure 1 shows survey location, outline and flight lines, Figure 1a gives location within the Yukon.

This report describes the survey, the data processing, data presentation and interpretation of the geophysical results. Identified electromagnetic anomalies appear on selected map products as EM anomaly symbols with interpreted source characteristics. The interpretation map indicates conductive areas of possible interest. It also shows prominent structural features interpreted from the magnetic results. Significant structural, conductive and/or magnetic associations are the basis for the selection of specific geophysical anomalies for further investigation. General recommendations are made.

II. WORK PROGRAM

Expatriate Resources Ltd. contracted J. Klein to re-evaluate the Box property geophysical data. The data, which J. Klein reviewed, was originally from Aerodat of Mississauga, Ontario (Woolham, 1996). The original survey was flown in 1996; it was comprised of electromagnetic and magnetic data. In this survey, the geophysical helicopter operators were J. Cunningham and G. Webster. M. Logotheti, E. Hamilton, and G. McDonald processed the geophysical data; Rod W. Woolham prepared the report (Woolham, 1996). The author of this reports geophysics, J. Klein, acknowledges their work as portions of the text in this report are directly from Woolham (1996).



EXPATRIATE RESOURCES Ltd.

BOX Property, Yukon Territory

Location and Flightline plan

Fig: 1

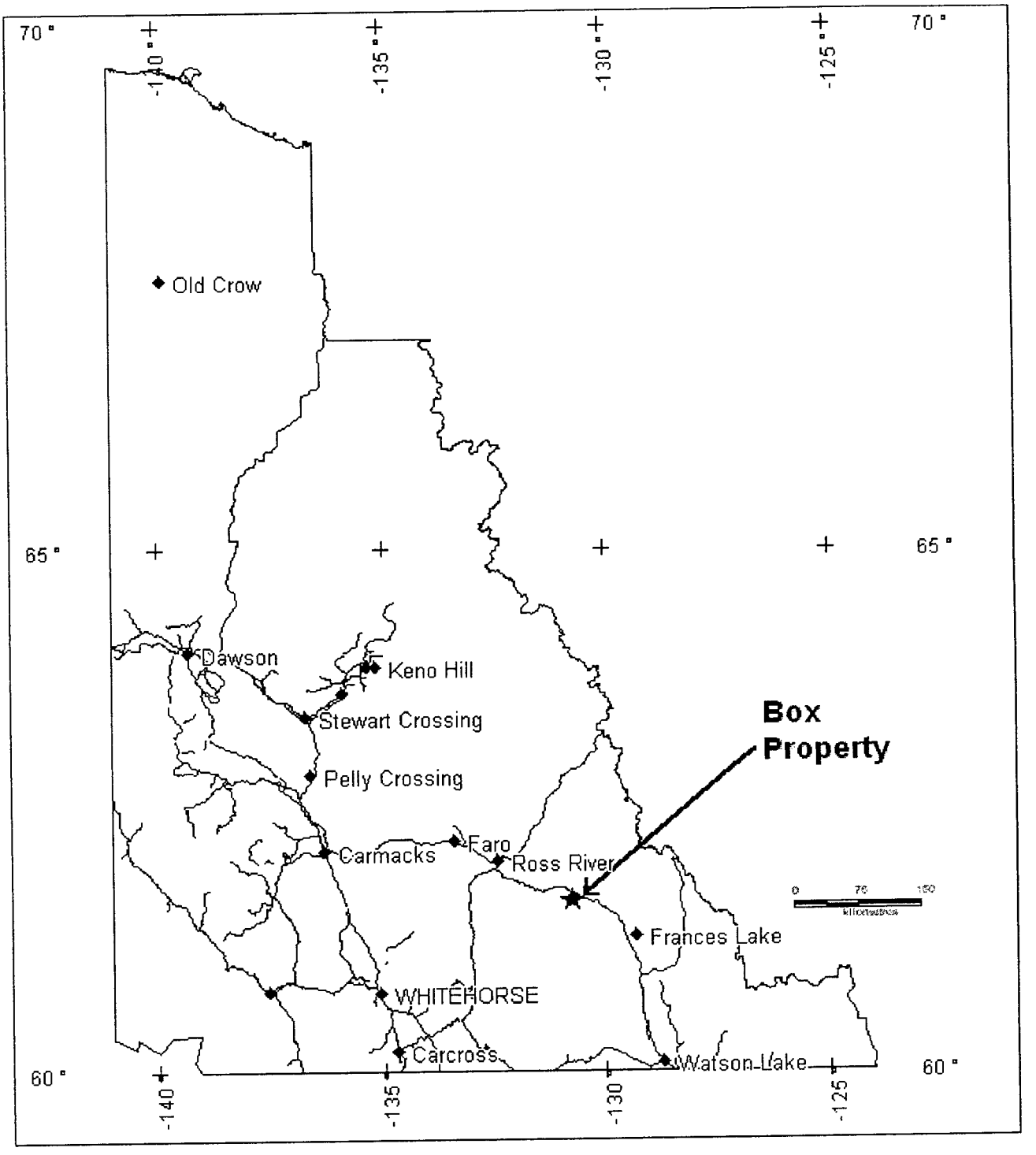


Figure 1a Box location map.

Table 1 Claims list.

Grant Number	Claim Type	Claim Name	Fraction	Expiry Date	NTS Map
YB59163	Quartz Claim	Box 1		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB59172	Quartz Claim	Box 10		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB94233	Quartz Claim	Box 100		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94234	Quartz Claim	Box 101		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94235	Quartz Claim	Box 102		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94236	Quartz Claim	Box 103		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94237	Quartz Claim	Box 104		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94238	Quartz Claim	Box 105		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94239	Quartz Claim	Box 107		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94240	Quartz Claim	Box 108		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94241	Quartz Claim	Box 109		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB59173	Quartz Claim	Box 11		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB94242	Quartz Claim	Box 110		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94243	Quartz Claim	Box 111		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94244	Quartz Claim	Box 112		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94245	Quartz Claim	Box 113		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94246	Quartz Claim	Box 114		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94247	Quartz Claim	Box 115		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94248	Quartz Claim	Box 116		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94249	Quartz Claim	Box 117		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94250	Quartz Claim	Box 118		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94251	Quartz Claim	Box 119		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB59174	Quartz Claim	Box 12		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB94252	Quartz Claim	Box 120		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB59175	Quartz Claim	Box 13		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB59176	Quartz Claim	Box 14		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB59177	Quartz Claim	Box 15		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB59178	Quartz Claim	Box 16		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB59179	Quartz Claim	Box 17		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB59180	Quartz Claim	Box 18		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB59181	Quartz Claim	Box 19		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB59164	Quartz Claim	Box 2		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB59182	Quartz Claim	Box 20		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB60837	Quartz Claim	Box 21		03/17/2003	105-G-10
YB60838	Quartz Claim	Box 22		03/17/2003	105-G-10
YB60839	Quartz Claim	Box 23		03/17/2003	105-G-10
YB60840	Quartz Claim	Box 24		03/17/2003	105-G-10
YB59165	Quartz Claim	Box 3		03/17/2005	105-G-10
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YB94197	Quartz Claim	Box 64		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94198	Quartz Claim	Box 65		09/10/2003	105-G-10
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YB94201	Quartz Claim	Box 68		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94202	Quartz Claim	Box 69		09/10/2003	105-G-10
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YB94203	Quartz Claim	Box 70		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94204	Quartz Claim	Box 71		09/10/2003	105-G-10
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YB94210	Quartz Claim	Box 77		09/10/2003	105-G-10
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YB59171	Quartz Claim	Box 9		03/17/2005	105-G-10
YB94223	Quartz Claim	Box 90		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94224	Quartz Claim	Box 91		09/10/2003	105-G-10
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YB94229	Quartz Claim	Box 96		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94230	Quartz Claim	Box 97		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94231	Quartz Claim	Box 98		09/10/2003	105-G-10
YB94232	Quartz Claim	Box 99		09/10/2003	105-G-10

III. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

I, J. A. Moore, as agent for Expatriate Resources Limited located at 701-475 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C., do solemnly declare that J. Klein reviewed and analyzed geophysical data from a Dighem survey carried out in 1996.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 12th day of May, 2003.

Accomodation & Meals	$936.42
Assays/Geochemical Analysis	$580.17
Drafting, Printing & Reproduction	$324.53
Helicopter	$899.14
Communications	$120.57
Equipment Rentals	$1,614.00
Fuel	$211.79
Wages	$13,752.60
Material & Supplies	$536.40
Truck Rental	$243.17
Freight	$208.08
Travel Costs	$1,943.79
Report	$1,000.00
TOTAL	**$22,370.66**

Table 2 Summary of expenditures by category.



J. A. Moore
Exploration Geologist

IV. QUALITY AND REPROCESSING OF THE AEM / MAG RESULTS

The AEM/mag data is presently only available in digital form (line data in ASCII format) and some grid files and maps prepared by the contractor. The data were not micro-leveled but the leveling is adequate. The EM-system employed during the survey was of the standard five-frequency, two-coil configuration type. The 200m-line spacing used for the survey is adequate in the search for VMS deposits. The survey area is located between 970 and 1130m a.s.l., the eastern part is rather flat while there is a large hill near the western boundary. The variations in terrain clearance of the EM-bird carrying the transmitter and receiver coils were reasonable for this type of terrain. They ranged from a low level of 19.2m to 83.4m. Fortunately the mean of 35m (with a s.d. of 7.7m) was close to the planned flying height of 30m. Note that this information is collected with the radar altimeter mounted on the helicopter with the EM and mag birds suspended 30 and 15m below the helicopter respectively.

These variations in EM-bird clearance or height have a strong influence on EM-response amplitudes. Maximum depth penetration of the classic helicopter AEM-systems is under ideal circumstances approximately 80m below the surface of the ground. This means that all EM-responses recorded during this survey were from sources in the ground. EM-response amplitudes of surveys flown with strongly varying clearances are not overly meaningful, conductance values are used instead. These conductances are calculated using frequency, In-Phase (IP) and Out-of-Phase (OP) amplitudes and clearance of the EM-bird as input parameters. This review uses these calculated conductances and resistivities (calculated by the contractor) in selecting targets. (See for details Addendum 2: General Interpretive Considerations).

The EM interpretation presented by the contractor was based on the high frequency (4600Hz) coaxial coil EM data set and not on the low frequency data (935Hz) as stated in its report (Woolham, 1996). Also, some of the contractor's maps showing calculated resistivities were mislabeled. Resistivities are calculated using data obtained with the coplanar coil sets (e.g. 865 and 4175Hz) not from data collected with the coaxial coils.

All conductances were calculated for this review using the information collected with the coaxial coil set at 935Hz. A new table listing all conductor intercepts is provided as Addendum 1 replacing the one attached to the contractor's report (Woolham, 1996 Appendix II). All maps attached to this report display the new conductances. The resistivities calculated by the contractor were used to create new resistivity maps.

The contractor flew one tie line over the BOX Property. No EM data was collected along this line. The magnetic results along this line are slightly different from those along the regular survey lines. That tie line data was not used for the leveling of the magnetic data. The tie line data is therefore not included and its position is not shown on the maps.

V. MAP PRODUCTS

The following new maps (NAD 27, UTM Zone 9N) were made at a basic scale of 1:20,000 to accompany this review:

Total Field Intensity Magnetic contours combined with conductor intercepts, axes and zones.

Calculated Vertical Gradient of the Magnetic results combined with conductor intercepts, axes and zones.

Profiles for 865Hz coplanar and 935Hz coaxial coil EM results combined with conductor intercepts.

Profiles for 4175Hz coplanar and 4600Hz coaxial coil EM results combined with conductor intercepts.

Profiles for 33,000Hz coplanar coil EM results combined with conductor intercepts.

Calculated Resistivity derived from the 865Hz coplanar coil data set in contour form combined with conductor intercepts, axes and zones.

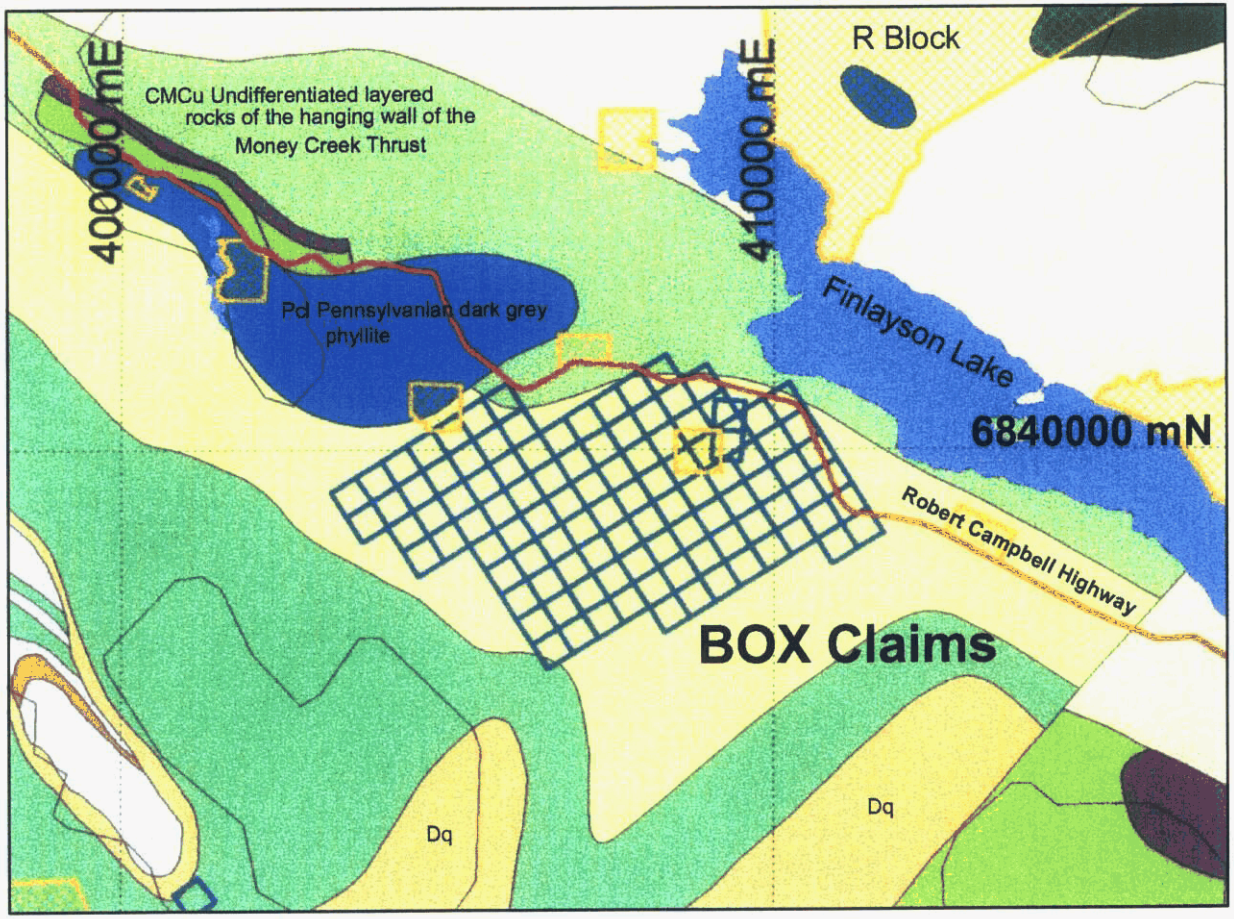
Calculated Resistivity derived from the 4175hz coplanar coil data set in contour form combined with conductor intercepts, axes and zones.

Interpretation showing conductor intercepts, axes and zones.

VI. GEOLOGY OF THE BOX GRID

The BOX property is underlain by rocks of the Finlayson Allochton located along the north side of the Tintina Fault Zone and more specifically by Kudz Ze Kayah felsic to metavolcanic rocks of Upper Devonian (to Lower Mississippian?) age (Murphy e.a., 2001). The latter strike approximately NW – SE and are bordered on the SW by Fire Lake mafic metavolcanic rocks of similar age; they are in the NE in thrust contact with Late Devonian – Early Mississippian undifferentiated

layered rocks of the hanging wall of the Money Creek Thrust. To the NW occur Pennsylvanian dark grey phyllites. (See figure 2.)



EXPATRIATERESOURCES Ltd.
BOX Property, Yukon Territory
Regional geology modified from GSC Open File 4243 (2002)

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

CRETACEOUS

Kg Medium- to coarse-grained biotite-muscovite granite

MISSISSIPPIAN

Msg Simpson Range Plutonic Suite

MGg Grass Lakes Plutonic Suite

DEVONIAN to MISSISSIPPIAN

Dum Brown-weathering, dark green to black, variably serpentinized ultramafic

LAYERED ROCKS

CARBONIFEROUS

MWt WOLVERINE LAKE SUCCESSION
Thinly interbedded massive to granular siliceous rock light coloured phyllite (metatuff & exhalite)

UNCONFORMITY

DEVONIAN to MISSISSIPPIAN

Dk Kudz Ze Kayah felsic metavolcanic unit

Df Fire Lake mafic metavolcanic unit

Dqm Biotite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist
Biotite-plagioclase-actinolite-chlorite schist

Fig: 2

VII. INTERPRETATION OF THE AEM/MAG RESULTS

A. MAGNETIC RESULTS

The values of the gridded magnetic data range from 58,272 to 58,348nT with a mean of 58,300nT (s.d. is 11.8nT). No data were available for line 50520 (no reason given in the contractor's report). The range in magnetic values is rather low: 76nT. This indicates that there is not much variation in the magnetite content of the rocks; it can be assumed that the Kutz Ze Kayah volcanic rocks (Dk) underlying the grid have a low magnetite content. There is a build up in values along the southern edge of the grid. The source is to the SE possibly associated with the Fire Lake metavolcanic rocks (Df) occurring in that direction. A similar but somewhat broader increase in magnetic values is visible in the west where Pennsylvanian dark phyllites (Pcl) and undifferentiated layered rocks of the hanging wall of the Money Creek Thrust (CMCu) are mapped. The only small magnetic high recorded is along lines 50360 and 50370 (~UTM 6,839,750mN), there is however no appreciable conductivity association with it. No structural breaks or offsets are obvious in the magnetic contour plan.

The calculated vertical gradient map shows some N – S striping (e.g. along line 50310). This is caused by variations in altitude of the magnetic sensor while flying adjacent lines. A very weak NNW – SSE break is seen in the western part of the grid, it may reflect a shear zone.

B. AEM RESULTS

The EM results show in general low amplitude responses representing rather resistive rocks like those of the Kudz Ze Kayah felsic metavolcanic unit (Dk): undifferentiated feldspar-muscovite-quartz felsic schist, feldspar and rarely quartz-augen schist etc.

Three conductive zones were detected:

Zone A comprises two weak parallel bands of low conductivity (≦ 5.5 Siemens); there is no anomalous magnetic association. The zone is open to the west. Depths to the conductors in this zone range from 9 – 31m, with the deeper values towards the west. Zone A reflects most likely a weakly conductive formational band covered by till.

Zone B is of similar low conductivity (3.5 to 4 Siemens) and depth (13 to 24m). The zone is outlined by the 100-ohmm contour from the 4175Hz coplanar coil EM data. The zone lines up with a flexure in the thrust between Dk and CMCu rocks

and a drainage pattern to the NE. It most likely reflects a structural zone covered by till. It is bounded on the SE by a hill, which supports the possibility that the zone reflects conductive material along a fault zone.

A few other broader zones of weak conductivity are seen in the eastern part of the claim block (e.g. near UTM 409,500E – 6,839,000N), they are caused most likely by conductive material in the till cover.

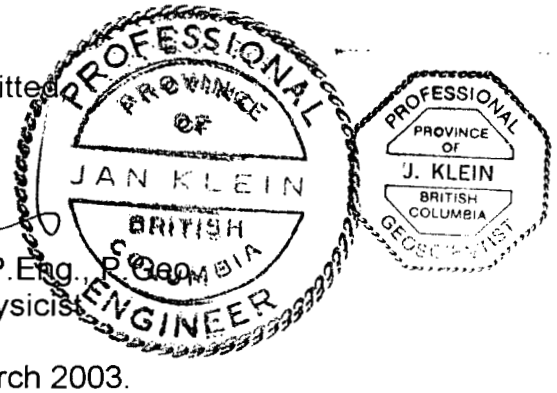
The only conductor of some interest is labeled "C". It occurs along the south edge of a broad conductive zone (formational?) extending to the north as is outlined by the 100-ohmm contour from the 4175Hz coplanar coil EM data. This zone is open to the north due to shortness of survey lines. There is for the same reason an 800m gap in the center of conductor C (no data for lines 50260, 50270 and 50280). It can be assumed that conductor C is 1800m long with the best conductivity towards the east (24 and 18 Siemens along lines 50240 and 50255) where it is also shallow: 4 to 8m. The uncertainties in calculating these depths could mean that the conductor outcrops near line 50240. This part of the conductor is to the east of a small block of First Nations R-Block land and close to the above mentioned thrust fault.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The AEM/mag results over the BOX property suggest that it is underlain by resistive rock with only a few weak conductive zones possibly reflecting conductive material along structures/faults or weakly conductive formational bands. Only one conductor of interest was detected running E-W along the north edge of the survey block. This conductor may be outcropping.

The first attack to investigate this conductor would be field inspection and possibly more geochemical sampling near it. The next phase may include minor ground geophysics to define the conductor and obtain better depth, dip, conductivity, width and magnetic information. Twelve lines 200m apart and one km long (centered over the conductor) should be surveyed with the Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (HLEM) and magnetic techniques. The HLEM survey should employ three to four frequencies with the lowest one at 222Hz or equivalent, a 100m-coil separation and a station interval of 25m and 12.5m over the center of the conductor. The magnetic data should be collected with a continuous recording system or at 25m-station interval and 12.5m over the conductor. Fill in lines at 100m may be warranted based on the results along the original twelve lines. The lines showing the best HLEM data (= conductivity and width) should be covered with a gravity survey to determine if massive sulphides are associated with this conductor. The gravity should use a 50m station interval with 25m stations along a 400m portion of the line centered over the conductor.

Respectfully submitted,



Jan Klein, M.Sc., P.Eng., P.Geo.
Consulting Geophysicist

Burnaby, B.C., March 2003.

IX. REFERENCES

Murphy, D. C. e.a., 2001, Preliminary Bedrock Geological Map of Northern Finlayson Lake Area (NTS 105G) Yukon Territory *by* Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2001-33.

Woolham, R.W., 1996, Report on a Combined Helicopter-borne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey, Goal Net, Hat Trick, League, Offside, Power Play, Shutout and Slapshot Properties, Finlayson Lake area, Yukon Territory, NTS 105 G and J *for* Expatriate Resources Ltd. *by* Aerodat Inc, June 13, 1996.

X. CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR's QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jan Klein, of 7025 Dunblane Ave. Burnaby, B.C. V5J 4G1, in the province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I am a consulting geophysicist with office and residence in Burnaby, British Columbia.
- I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 9796).
- I graduated from the Technological University of Delft, The Netherlands in 1965 with an Honours Master of Science degree in Mining Engineering and Exploration.
- I have worked for more than 38 years in the mining and exploration industry throughout the world.
- I am a member in good standing of several Professional Societies including: Society of Exploration Geophysicist, Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Canadian Exploration Geophysical Society, British Columbia Geophysical Society, British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines, etc.
- I have prepared the accompanying report based on the original data collected by the contractor in 1996.
- I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the Box property that is the subject of the accompanying report, nor in securities of Expatriate Resources Ltd., nor do I have interest, direct or indirect, in any mining or exploration property in the vicinity of the Box property, Yukon Territory.

Dated May 14th 2003 Signed

Jan Klein, M.Sc. P.Eng., P.Geo.
Consulting Geophysicist

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA JAN KLEIN

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA J. KLEIN

I, J. A. Moore, of 39147-3695 W. 10th Ave. Vancouver, V6R 4P1, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify:

- I am a graduate of Prescott College in Prescott, Arizona, U.S.A, with a B. A. in Environmental Geology (1996). I completed a postgraduate degree at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, South Africa. I was admitted to the degree of M. Sc. in Mineral Exploration in 2002.

- Since 1991, I have been involved in the exploration and exploitation of precious metals and diamonds in British Columbia, NWT, Central America, the eastern shield of South America, and West Africa.

- The information, conclusions, and recommendation in this report are based on collaboration of other professional colleagues involved with various aspects of exploration on the property and in review of the literature stated in the bibliography. I have prepared this report on behalf of Expatriate Resources Ltd.

- This report may be used for the development of the property, provided that, no portion will be used out of context in such a manner as to convey meanings different from that set out in the whole.

- I am unaware of any material fact or material change with respect to the technical matter of this report that might cause the technical report to be inaccurate or misleading.

- Consent is hereby given to the company for which this report was prepared to reproduce the report or any part of it for the purposes of development of the property, or facts relating to the raising of funds by way of a prospectus and/or statement of material facts.

Dated May 14th 2003 Signed J. A. Moore

J. A. Moore, M.Sc.

XI. ADDENDUM 1 Listing of conductors based on the 935Hz coaxial coil EM results.

Line number	UTM-X	UTM-Y	Anomaly label	Conductance in Siemens	Conductor depth in meters	935 Hz In-Phase in ppm x 10	935 Hz Out-of-Phase in ppm x 10	EM-bird height in meters
50200	410647	6839468	14	3	9	70	120	34.4
50230	410093	6840201	1	14	13	269	218	24.4
50240	409839	6840229	8	24	4	325	214	33.9
50255	409606	6840140	7	18	8	253	164	34.4
50290	408868	6840185	14	13	11	170	129	37
50300	408707	6840263	1	13.5	9	260	195	30.7
50310	408477	6840256	13	13	16	157	111	35.9
50440	405855	6839076	1	4	24	58	79	27.1
50440	405850	6838919	2	3.7	13	73	122	23.1
50440	405844	6838828	3	4	25	65	83	26
50450	405613	6838781	19	3.5	14	82	144	26.3
50510	404429	6838759	28	5	9	124	190	26.6
50510	404434	6838819	29	5.5	14	123	162	24.4
50520	404274	6838866	1	3.4	17	81	143	21.6
50520	404264	6838719	2	2.8	13	69	135	26.9
50530	404038	6838508	28	1.8	11	55	82	39.1
50540	403895	6838838	1	3.3	31	55	72	20.7
50540	403891	6838689	2	5.5	28	56	52	31.5
50550	403595	6838726	22	5	24	60	64	31.1

XII. ADDENDUM 2 General Interpretive Considerations of Helicopter-borne Magnetic, Electromagnetic and VLF-EM data.

Prepared by the staff of Aerodat Inc.

GENERAL INTERPRETIVE CONSIDERATIONS

Electromagnetic

The Aerodat electromagnetic system utilized two different transmitter-receiver coil geometries. The traditional coaxial coil configuration is operated at widely separated frequencies. The horizontal coplanar coil configuration is similarly operated at different frequencies where at least one pair is approximately aligned with one of the coaxial frequencies.

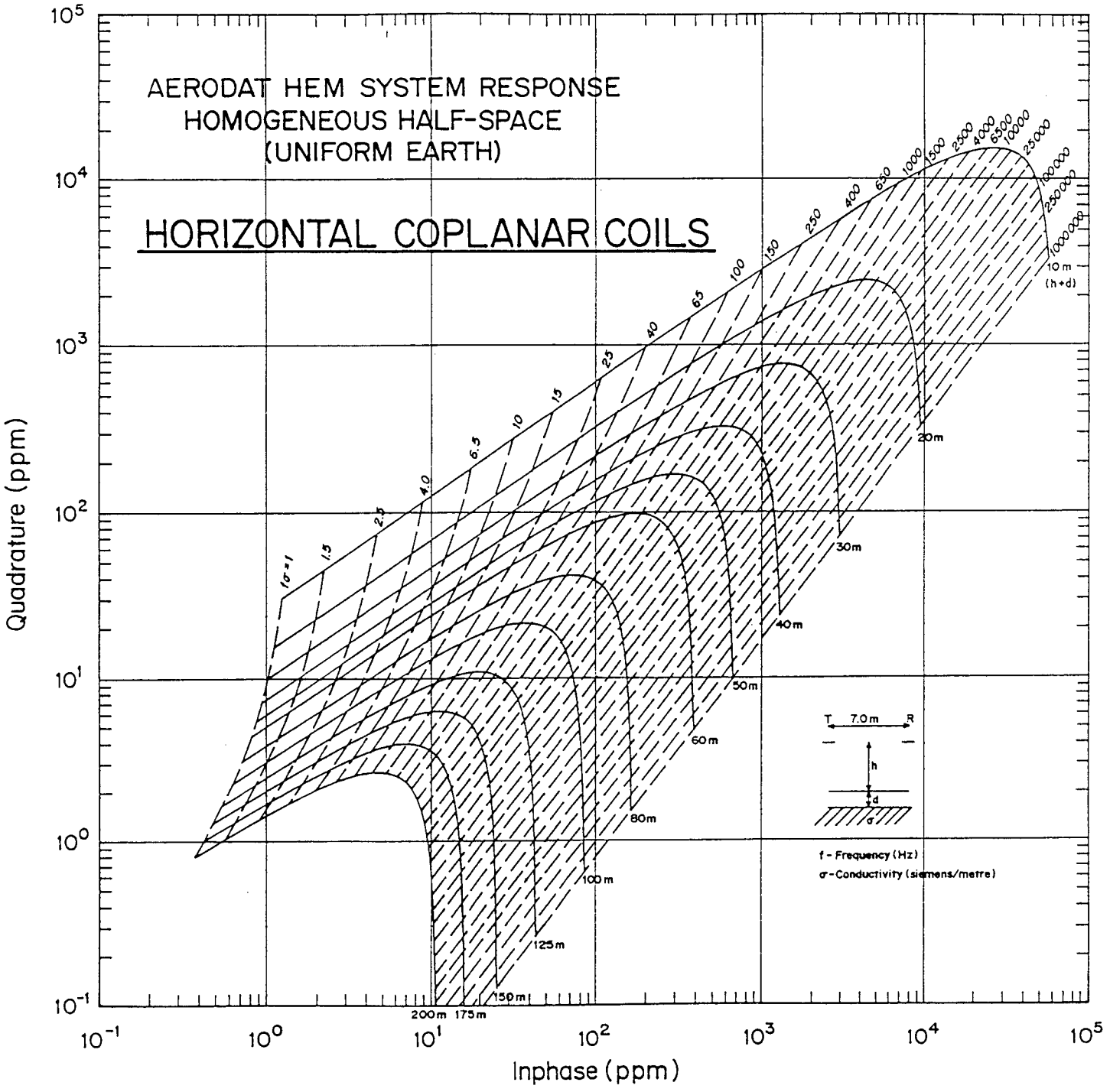
The electromagnetic response measured by the helicopter system is a function of the "electrical" and "geometrical" properties of the conductor. The "electrical" property of a conductor is determined largely by its electrical conductivity, magnetic susceptibility and its size and shape; the "geometrical" property of the response is largely a function of the conductor's shape and orientation with respect to the measuring transmitter and receiver.

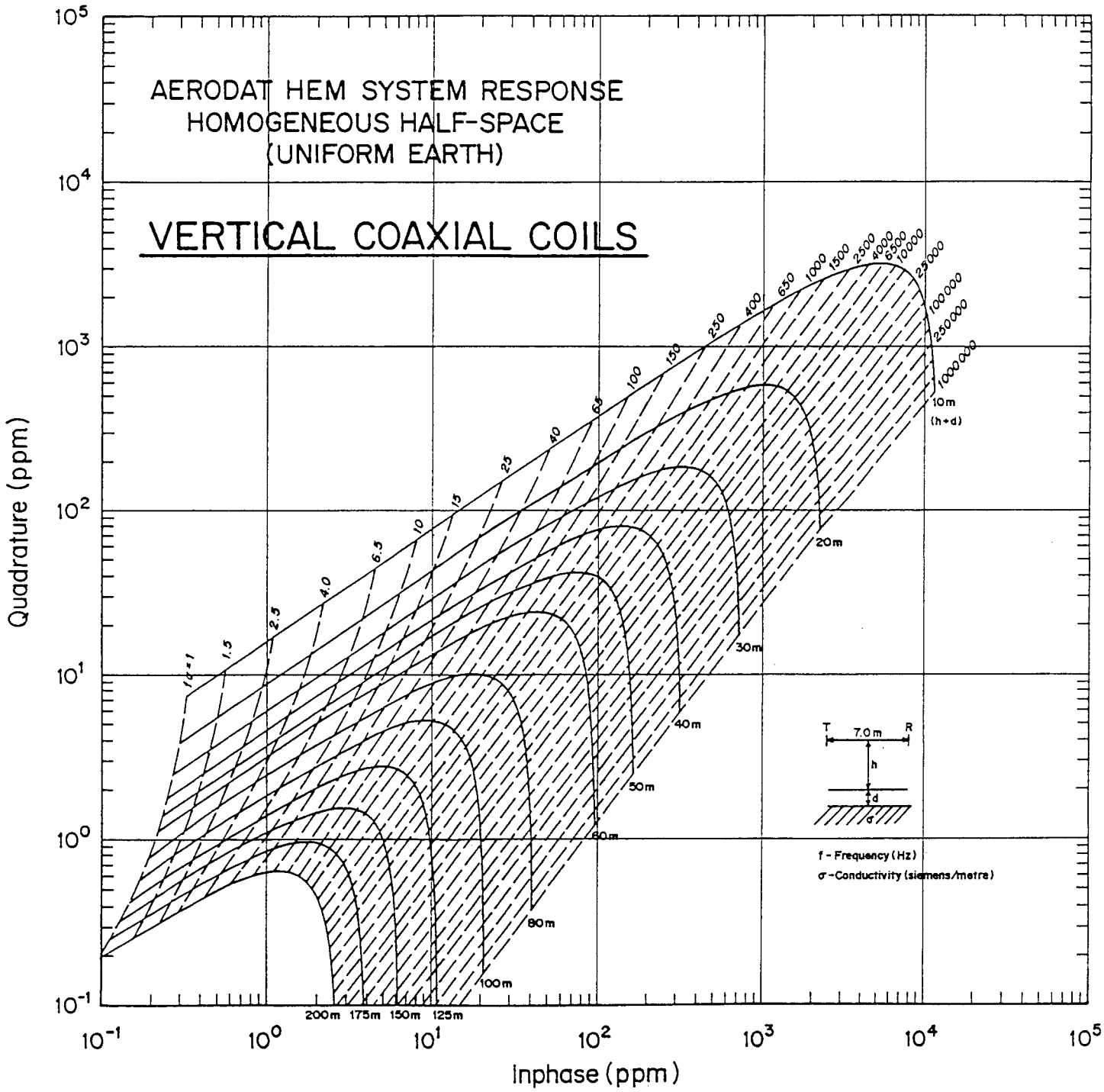
Electrical Considerations

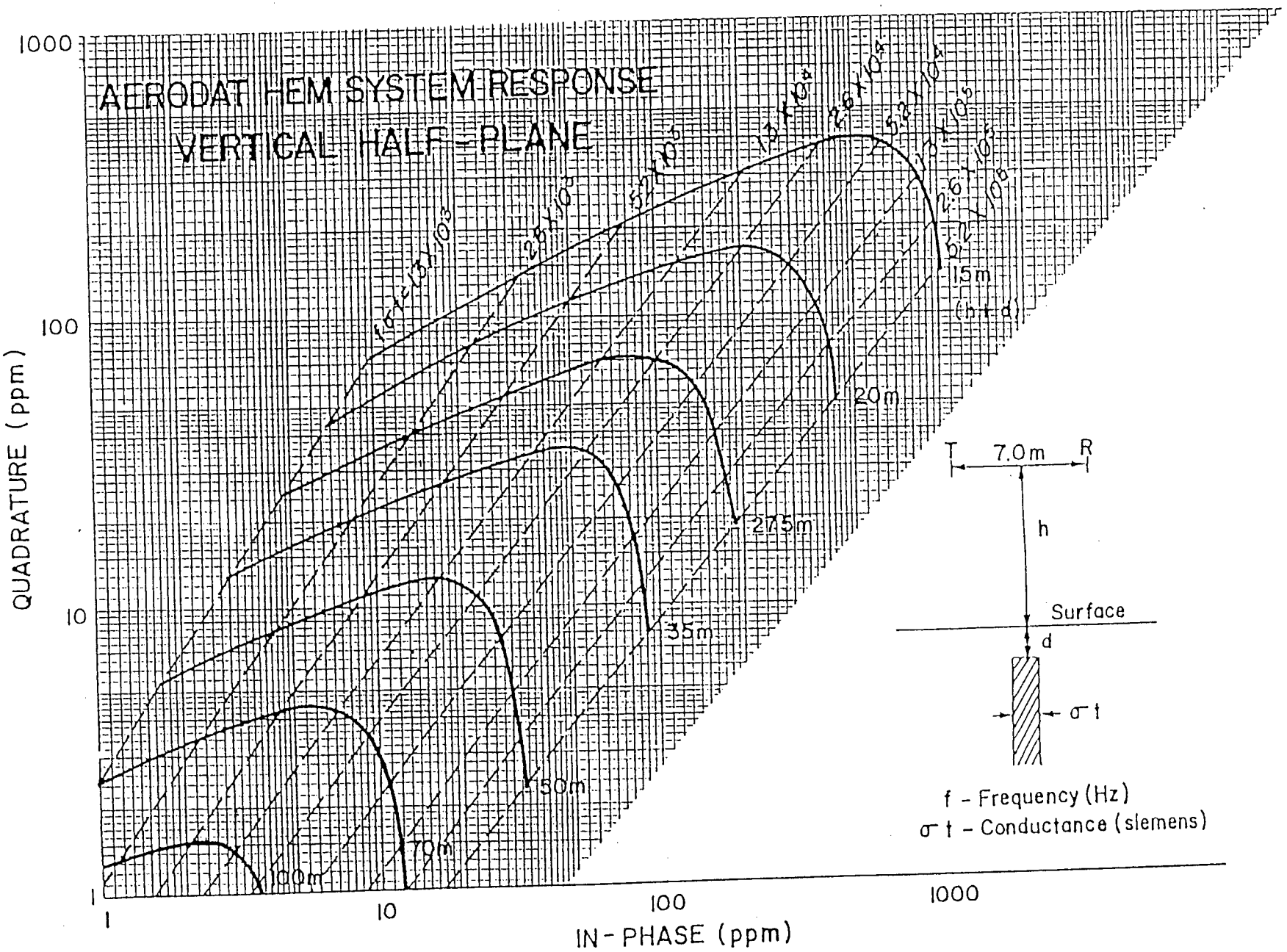
For a given conductive body the measure of its conductivity or conductance is closely related to the measured phase shift between the received and transmitted electromagnetic field. A small phase shift indicates a relatively high conductance, a large phase shift lower conductance. A small phase shift results in a large inphase to quadrature ratio and a large phase shift a low ratio. This relationship is shown quantitatively for a non-magnetic vertical half-plane and half space models on the accompanying phasor diagrams. Other physical models will show the same trend but different quantitative relationships.

The phasor diagram for the vertical half-plane model, as presented, is for the coaxial coil configuration with the amplitudes in parts per million (ppm) of the primary field as measured at the response peak over the conductor. To assist the interpretation of the survey results the computer is used to identify the apparent conductance and depth at selected anomalies. The results of this calculation are presented in anomaly listings included in the survey report and the conductance and inphase amplitude are presented in symbolized form on the map presentation.

The conductance estimate is most reliable when anomaly amplitudes are large and background resistivities are high. Where the anomaly is of low amplitude and background resistivities are low, the conductance estimates are much less reliable. In such situations, the conductance estimate is often quite low regardless of the true nature of the conductor. This is due to the elevated background response levels in the quadrature channel. In an extreme case, the conductance estimate should be discounted and should not prejudice target selection.


AERODAT HEM SYSTEM RESPONSE
HOMOGENEOUS HALF-SPACE
(UNIFORM EARTH)
HORIZONTAL COPLANAR COILS
Quadrature (ppm)
Inphase (ppm)
10 m (h+d)
20m
30m
40m
50m
60m
80m
100m
125m
150m
200m
175m
T 7.0m R
h
d
σ
f - Frequency (Hz)
σ - Conductivity (siemens/metre)


AERODAT HEM SYSTEM RESPONSE
HOMOGENEOUS HALF-SPACE
(UNIFORM EARTH)
VERTICAL COAXIAL COILS
Quadrature (ppm)
Inphase (ppm)
10m (h+d)
20m
30m
40m
50m
60m
80m
100m
200m 175m 150m 125m
T 7.0m R
h
d
σ
f - Frequency (Hz)
σ - Conductivity (siemens/metre)


AERODAT HEM SYSTEM RESPONSE
VERTICAL HALF-PLANE
QUADRATURE (ppm)
IN-PHASE (ppm)
1000
100
10
1
1
10
100
1000
15m
20m
27.5m
35m
50m
70m
100m
T
7.0m
R
h
Surface
d
σ t
f - Frequency (Hz)
σ t - Conductance (siemens)

The conductance and depth vales as presented are correct only as far as the model approximates the real geological situation. The actual geological source may be of limited length, have significant dip, may be strongly magnetic. Its conductivity and thickness may vary with depth and/or strike and adjacent bodies and overburden may have modified the response. In general the conductance estimate is less affected by these limitations than is the depth estimate, but both should be considered as relative rather than absolute guides to the anomaly's properties.

Conductance in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms and in the case of narrow slab-like bodies is the product of electrical conductivity and thickness.

The higher ranges of conductance, greater than 2-4 mhos, indicate that a significant fraction of the electrical conduction is electronic rather than electrolytic in nature. Materials that conduct electronically are limited to certain metallic sulphides and to graphite. High conductance anomalies, roughly 10 mhos or greater, are generally limited to massive sulphides or graphites.

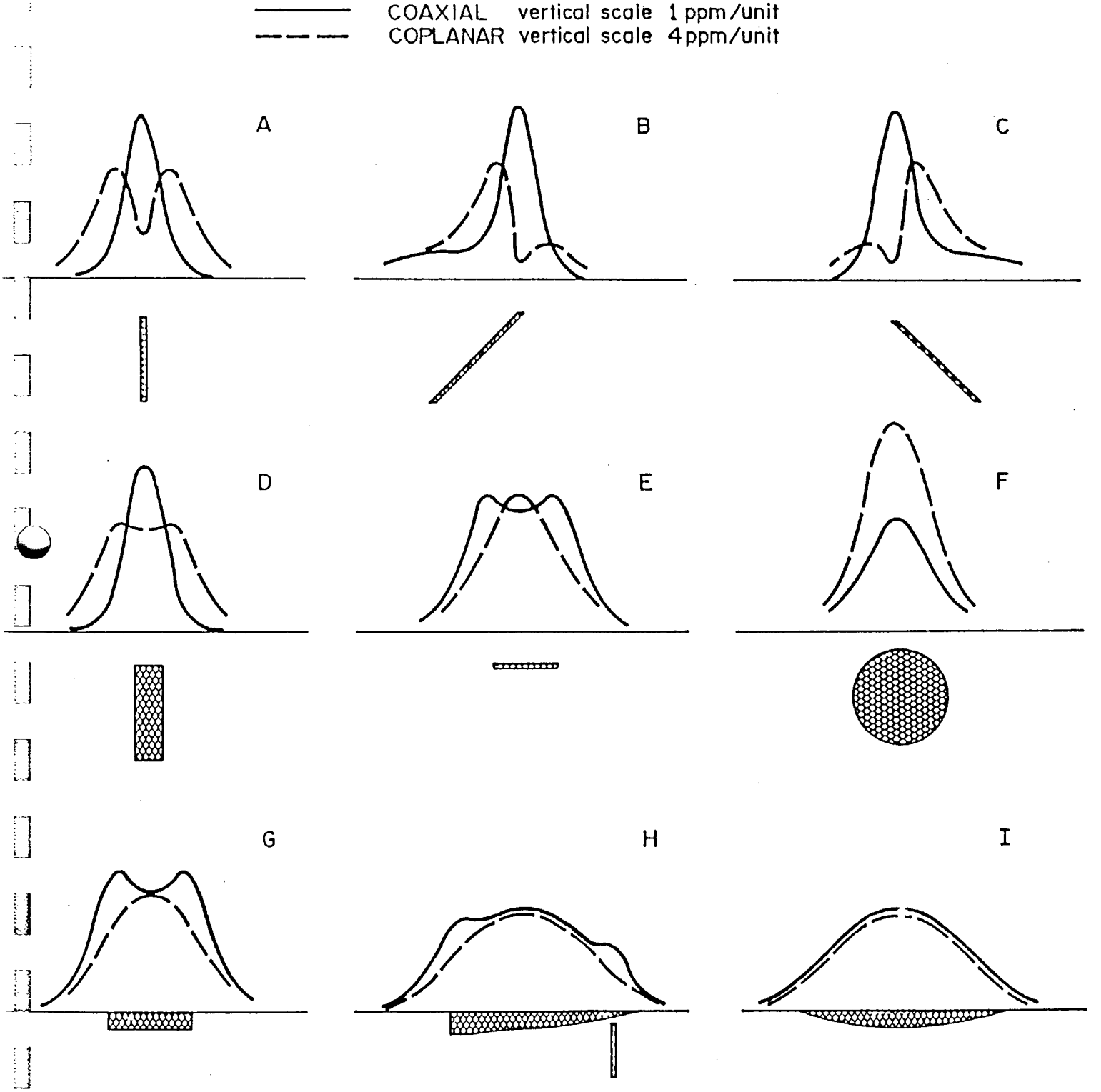
Sulphide minerals, with the exception of such ore minerals as sphalerite, cinnabar and stibnite, are good conductors. Sulphides may occur in a disseminated manner that inhibits electrical conduction through the rock mass. In this case the apparent conductance can seriously underrate the quality of the conductor in geological terms. In a similar sense the relatively non-conducting sulphide minerals noted above may be present in significant concentrations in association with minor conductive sulphides, and the electromagnetic response will only relate to the minor associated mineralization. Indicated conductance is also of little direct significance for the identification of gold mineralization. Although gold is highly conductive, it would not be expected to exist in sufficient quantity to create a recognizable anomaly. Minor accessory sulphide mineralization may however provide a useful indirect indication.

In summary, the estimated conductance of a conductor can provide a relatively positive identification of significant sulphide or graphite mineralization. A moderate to low conductance value does not rule out the possibility of significant economic mineralization.

Geometrical Considerations

Geometrical information about the geologic conductor can often be interpreted from the profile shape of the anomaly. The change in shape is primarily related to the change in inductive coupling among the transmitter, the target, and the receiver. The accompanying figure shows a selection of HEM response profile shapes from nine idealized targets. Response profiles are labelled A through I. These labels are used in the discussion which follows.

HEM RESPONSE PROFILE SHAPE AS AN INDICATOR OF CONDUCTOR GEOMETRY



In the case of a thin, steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor, the coaxial coil pair will yield a near symmetric peak over the conductor. On the other hand, the coplanar coil pair will pass through a null couple relationship and yield a minimum over the conductor, flanked by positive side lobes (Profile A). As the dip of the conductor decrease from vertical, the coaxial anomaly shape changes only slightly, but in the case of the coplanar coil pair the side lobe on the down dip side strengthens relative to that on the up dip side (Profiles B and C).

As the thickness of the conductor increases, induced current flow across the thickness of the conductor becomes relatively significant and complete null coupling with the coplanar coils is no longer possible (Profile D). As a result, the apparent minimum of the coplanar response over the conductor diminishes with increasing thickness, and in the limiting case of a fully 3 dimensional body or a horizontal layer or half-space, the minimum disappears completely.

A horizontal conducting layer such as a horizontal thin sheet or overburden will produce a response in the coaxial and coplanar coils that is a function of altitude (and conductivity if not uniform). The profile shape will be similar in both coil configurations with an amplitude ratio (coplanar:coaxial) of about 4:1* (Profiles E and G).

In the case of a spherical conductor, the induced currents are confined to the volume of the sphere, but not relatively restricted to any arbitrary plane as in the case of a sheet-like form. The response of the coplanar coil pair directly over the sphere may be up to 8* times greater than that of the coaxial pair (Profile F).

In summary, a steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor will display a decrease in the coplanar response coincident with the peak of the coaxial response. The relative strength of this coplanar null is related inversely to the thickness of the conductor. A pronounced null indicates a relatively thin conductor. The dip of such a conductor can be inferred from the relative amplitudes of the side-lobes.

Massive conductors that could be approximated by a conducting sphere will display a simple single peak profile form on both coaxial and coplanar coils, with a ratio between the coplanar to coaxial response amplitudes as high as 8*.

Overburden anomalies often produce broad poorly defined anomaly profiles (Profile I). In most cases, the response of the coplanar coils closely follows that of the coaxial coils with a relative amplitude ration of 4*.

Occasionally, if the edge of an overburden zone is sharply defined with some significant depth extent, an edge effect will occur in the coaxial coils. In the case of a horizontal conductive ring or ribbon, the coaxial response will consist of two peaks, one over each edge; whereas the coplanar coil will yield a single peak (Profile H).

* It should be noted at this point that Aerodat's definition of the measured ppm unit is related to the primary field sensed in the receiving coil without normalization to the maximum coupled (coaxial configuration). If such normalization were applied to the Aerodat units, the amplitude of the coplanar coil pair would be halved.

Magnetics

The Total Field Magnetic Map shows contours of the total magnetic field, uncorrected for regional variation. Whether an EM anomaly with a magnetic correlation is more likely to be caused by a sulphide deposit than one without depends on the type of mineralization. An apparent coincidence between an EM and a magnetic anomaly may be caused by a conductor which is also magnetic, or by a conductor which lies in close proximity to a magnetic body. The majority of conductors which are also magnetic are sulphides containing pyrrhotite and/or magnetite. Conductive and magnetic bodies in close association can be, and often are, graphite and magnetite. It is often very difficult to distinguish between these cases. If the conductor is also magnetic, it will usually produce an EM anomaly whose general pattern resembles that of the magnetics. Depending on the magnetic permeability of the conducting body, the amplitude of the inphase EM anomaly will be weakened, and if the conductivity is also weak, the inphase EM anomaly may even be reversed in sign.

The interpretation of contoured aeromagnetic data is a subject on its own involving an array of methods and attitudes. The interpretation of source characteristics for example from total field results is often based on some numerical modelling scheme. The vertical gradient data is more legible in some aspects however and useful inferences about source characteristics can often be read off the contoured VG map.

The zero contour lines in contoured VG data are often sited as a good approximation to the outline of the top of the magnetic source. This only applies to wide (relative to depth of burial) near vertical sources at high magnetic latitudes. It will give an incorrect interpretation in most other cases.

Theoretical profiles of total field and vertical gradient anomalies from tabular sources at a variety of magnetic inclinations are shown in the attached figure. Sources are 10, 50 and 200 m wide. The source-sensor separation is 50 m. The thin line is the total field profile. The thick line is the vertical gradient profile.

The following comments about source geometry apply to contoured vertical gradient data for magnetic inclinations of 70 to 80°.

Outline

Where the VG anomaly has a single sharp peak, the source may be a thin near-vertical tabular source. It may be represented as a magnetic axis or as a tabular source of measurable width - the choice is one of geological preference.

Where the VG anomaly has a broad, flat or inclined top, the source may be a thick tabular source. It may be represented as a thick body where the width is taken from the zero contour lines if the body dips to magnetic north. If the source appears to be dipping to the south (i.e. the VG anomaly is asymmetric), the zero contours are less reliable indicators of outline. The southern most zero contour line should be ignored and the outline taken from the northern zero contour line and the extent of the anomaly peak width.

Dip

A symmetrical vertical gradient response is produced by a body dipping to magnetic north. An asymmetrical response is produced by a body which is vertical or dipping to the south. For southern dips, the southern most zero contour line may be several hundred meters south of the source.

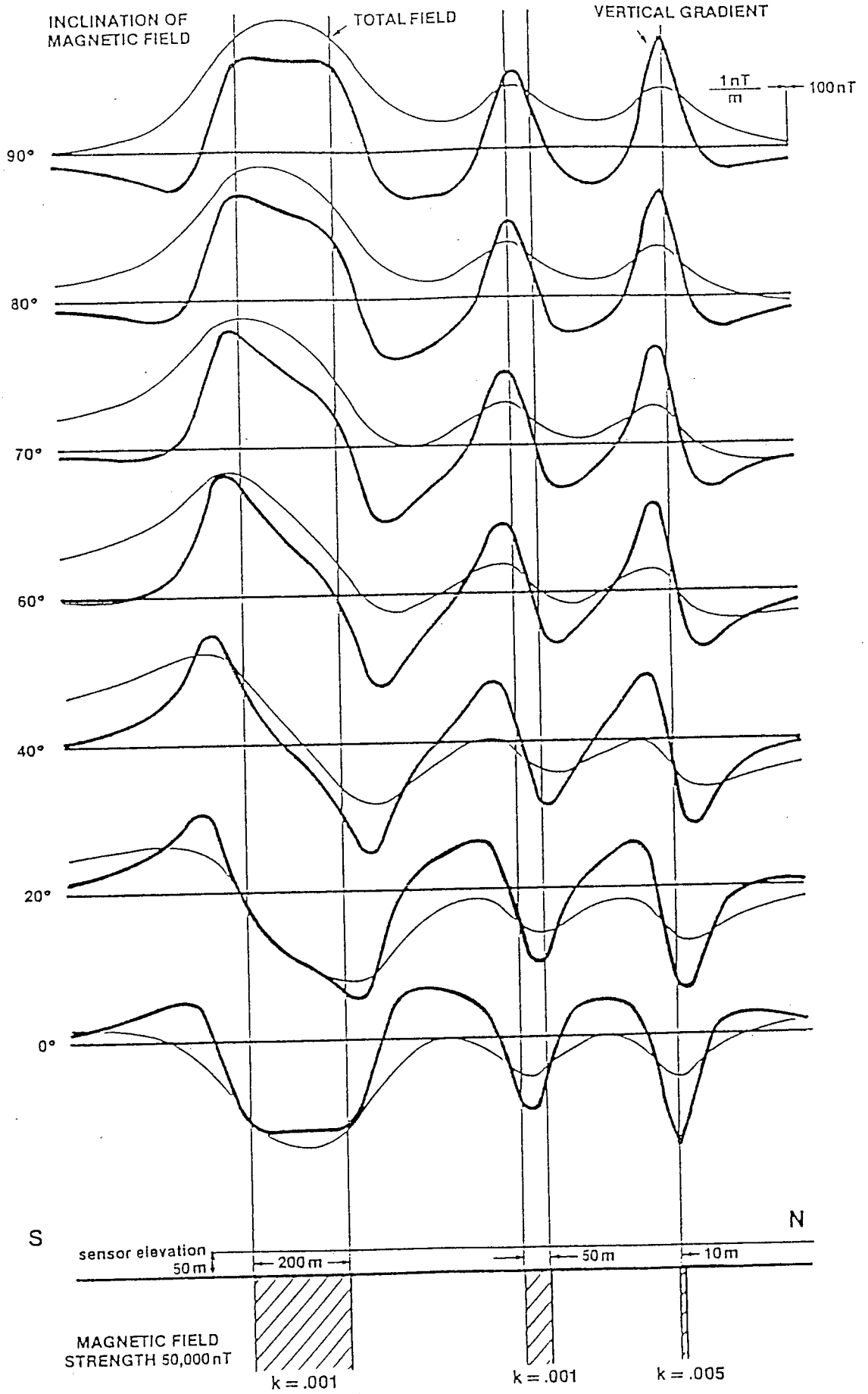
Depth of Burial

The source-sensor separation is about equal to half of the distance between the zero contour lines for thin near-vertical sources. The estimated depth of burial for such sources is this separation minus 50 m. If a variety of VG anomaly widths are seen in an area, use the narrowest width seen to estimate local depths.

VLF Electromagnetics

The VLF-EM method employs the radiation from powerful military radio transmitters as the primary signals. The magnetic field associated with the primary field is locally horizontal and normal to a line pointing at the transmitter.

The Herz Totem uses three coils in the X, Y, Z configuration to measure the total field and vertical quadrature component from two VLF stations. These stations are designated Line and Ortho. The line station is ideally in a direction from the survey area at right angles to the flight line direction. Conductors normal to the flight line direction point at the line station and are therefore optimally coupled to VLF magnetic fields and in the best situation to gather secondary VLF currents. The ortho station is ideally 90 degrees in azimuth from the line station.


INCLINATION OF MAGNETIC FIELD
TOTAL FIELD
VERTICAL GRADIENT
1nT/m
100nT
90°
80°
70°
60°
40°
20°
0°
S
N
sensor elevation 50m
200m
50m
10m
MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH 50,000nT
k = .001
k = .001
k = .005

The relatively high frequency of VLF (15-25) kHz provides high response factors for bodies of low conductance. Relatively "disconnected" sulphide ores have been found to produce measurable VLF signals. For the same reason, poor conductors such as sheared contacts, breccia zones, narrow faults, alteration zones and porous flow tops normally produce VLF anomalies. The method can therefore be used effectively for geological mapping. The only relative disadvantage of the method lies in its sensitivity to conductive overburden. In conductive ground to depth of exploration is severely limited.

The effect of strike direction is important in the sense of the relation of the conductor axis relative to the energizing electromagnetic field. A conductor aligned along a radius drawn from a transmitting station will be in a maximum coupled orientation and thereby produce a stronger response than a similar conductor at a different strike angle. Theoretically, it would be possible for a conductor, oriented tangentially to the transmitter to produce no signal. The most obvious effect of the strike angle consideration is that conductors favourably oriented with respect to the transmitter location and also near perpendicular to the flight direction are most clearly rendered and usually dominate the map presentation.

The total field anomaly is an indicator of the existence and position of a conductor. The response will be a maximum over the conductor, without any special filtering, and strongly favour the upper edge of the conductor even in the case of a relatively shallow dip.

Conversely a negative total field anomaly is often seen over local resistivity highs. This is because the VLF field produces electrical currents which flow towards (or away from) the transmitter. These currents are gathered into a conductor and are taken from resistive bodies. The VLF system sees the currents gathered into the conductor as a total field high. It sees the relative absence of secondary currents in the resistor as a total field low.

As noted, VLF anomaly trends show a strong bias towards the VLF transmitter. Structure which is normal to this direction may have no associated VLF anomaly but may be seen as a break or interruption in VLF anomalies. If these structures are of particular interest, maps of the ortho station data may be worthwhile.

Conductive overburden will obscure VLF responses from bedrock sources and may produce low amplitude, broad anomalies which reflect variations in the resistivity of thickness of the overburden.

Extreme topographic relief will produce VLF anomalies which may bear no relationship to variations in electrical conductivity. Deep gullies which are too narrow to have been surveyed at a uniform sensor height often show up as VLF total field lows. Sharp ridges show up as total field highs.

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The vertical quadrature component over steeply dipping sheet-like conductor will be a cross-over type response with the cross-over closely associated with the upper edge of the conductor.

The response is a cross-over type due to the fact that it is the vertical rather than total field quadrature component that is measured. The response shape is due largely to geometrical rather than conductivity considerations and the distance between the maximum and minimum on either side of the cross-over is related to target depth. For a given target geometry, the larger this distance the greater the depth.

The vertical quadrature component is rarely presented. Experience has shown the total field to be more sensitive to bedrock conductors and less affected by variations in conductive overburden.

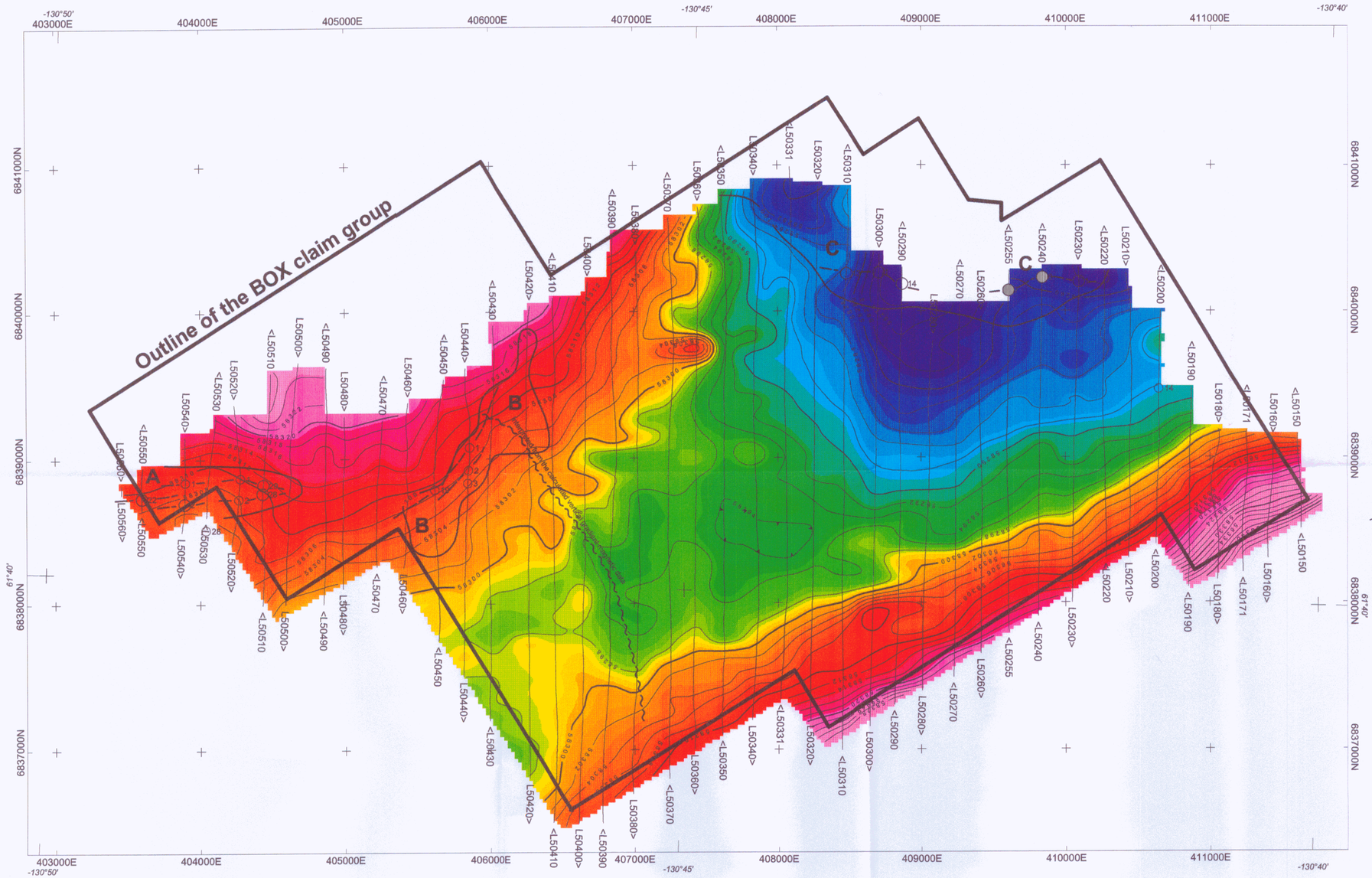
Apparent Resistivity/Conductivity Maps

Overburden and different types of bedrock may be modelled as a large area horizontal conductor of fixed thickness. A phasor diagram may be constructed, in the same fashion as for the vertical sheet, to convert the measured HEM in-phase and quadrature response to a depth and conductivity value for a horizontal layer. Traditionally if the thickness is large, an infinite half-space, the associated conductivity value is referred to as "apparent conductivity". We have generalized the use of the word "apparent" to include any model where the thickness of the layer is a fixed as opposed to a variable parameter. The units of apparent resisitivity are ohm-m and those of apparent conductivity are the inverse mhos/m or siemen/m. If the chosen model layer thickness is close to the true thickness of the conductor then the apparent conductivity will closely conform to the true value; however, if the thickness is inappropriate the apparent value may be considerably different from the true value.

The benefit of the apparent conductivity mapping is that it provides a simple robust method of converting the HEM in-phase and quadrature response to apparent change in ground conductivity.

A phasor diagram for several apparent resistivity models is presented. The general forms for the various thicknesses is very similar and also closely resembles the diagram for the vertical sheet. The diagrams also show the curves for apparent depth. As with the conductivity value the depth value is meaningful if the model thickness closely resembles the true conductive layer thickness. If the HEM response from a thin conducting layer is applied to a thick layer model the apparent conductivity and depth will be less than the true conductivity and depth.

Plate 1
TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY
MAGNETIC contours combined
with conductor intercepts, axes
and zones



TFI Magnetic
in nT

58272 58279 58281 58283 58284 58286 58287 58289 58290 58291 58293 58294 58295 58296 58296 58297 58297 58298 58298 58298 58299 58300 58300 58301 58302 58303 58304 58305 58306 58307 58308 58309 58310 58311 58313 58315 58317 58319 58324 58348

NOTES:

FLIGHT PATH:
Lines were flown at an azimuth of 0 - 180d, with an average line spacing of 200m. Average helicopter-terrain clearance as monitored by a radar altimeter was 65m (s.d. 7.7m).

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES:
EM anomalies were selected manually. This selection is based on the response correlation to theoretical sources such as a steeply dipping conductor (vertical half-plane). Calculation of the conductance and depth to the source is based on the response of the 935Hz coaxial EM data, and forms the basis for the following anomaly classification.

- 0 - 4 Siemens
- 5 - 15 Siemens
- 16 - 29 Siemens
- 30 - 49 Siemens
- > 50 Siemens
- Coincident Magnetic Response
- Flanking Magnetic Response
- Negative In-Phase and Positive Out-of-Phase Response
- 3 Conductor intercept and reference label

APPARENT RESISTIVITY:
Apparent resistivities are calculated from the measured 865Hz or 4175Hz coplanar EM responses assuming a 200m thick resistive layer (= half-space). The color bar shows a logarithmic and linear division. Map contours are 7/decade or multiples of 10 x 0.125, 0.25, 0.375, 0.5, 0.625, 0.75 and 0.875ohmm.

INTERPRETATION:

- Conductor Axis
- A A Conductive Zone and Label
- Fault

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
metres
NAD27 / UTM zone 9N

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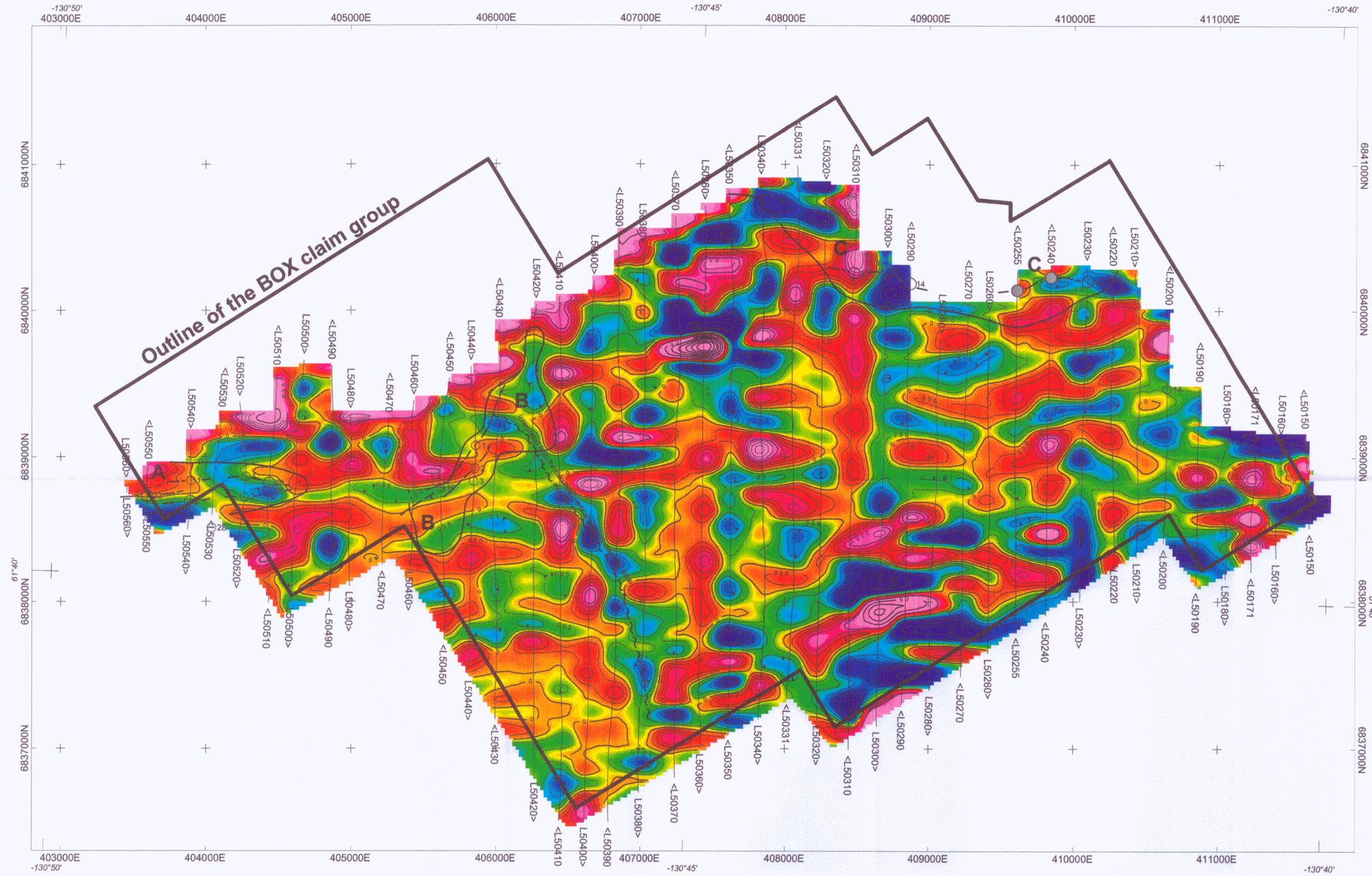
BOX PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC and ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY MAGNETIC CONTOURS

NTS 105 G/10, NAD 27, UTM Zone 9N
Survey flown during the spring of 1996
by Aerodat Inc. (now Fugro Airborne Surveys)
MAP: Box-Mag.map

By J. Klein, March 2003

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Plate 2
CALCULATED VERTICAL GRADIENT of the MAGNETIC results combined with conductor intercepts, axes and zones



NOTES:

FLIGHT PATH:
Lines were flown at an azimuth of 0 - 180d, with an average line spacing of 200m. Average helicopter-terrain clearance as monitored by a radar altimeter was 65m (s.d. 7.7m).

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES:
EM anomalies were selected manually. This selection is based on the response correlation to theoretical sources such as a steeply dipping conductor (vertical half-plane). Calculation of the conductance and depth to the source is based on the response of the 935Hz coaxial EM data, and forms the basis for the following anomaly classification.

- 0 - 4 Siemens
- 5 - 15 Siemens
- 16 - 29 Siemens
- 30 - 49 Siemens
- > 50 Siemens
- Coincident Magnetic Response
- Flanking Magnetic Response
- Negative In-Phase and Positive Out-of-Phase Response
- 3 Conductor intercept and reference label

APPARENT RESISTIVITY:
Apparent resistivities are calculated from the measured 865Hz or 4175Hz coplanar EM responses assuming a 200m thick resistive layer (= half-space). The color bar shows a logarithmic and linear division. Map contours are 7/decade or multiples of 10 x 0.125, 0.25, 0.375, 0.5, 0.625, 0.75 and 0.875ohmm.

INTERPRETATION:

- Conductor Axis
- A A Conductive Zone and Label
- Fault

Calculated Vertical Gradient of TFI Magnetics
in nT/m

-0.1168 -0.0313 -0.0244 -0.0200 -0.0174 -0.0155 -0.0140 -0.0127 -0.0114 -0.0105 -0.0095 -0.0085 -0.0076 -0.0066 -0.0057 -0.0050 -0.0041 -0.0035 -0.0028 -0.0022 -0.0013 -0.0006 0.0000 0.0006 0.0013 0.0019 0.0029 0.0035 0.0045 0.0057 0.0067 0.0079 0.0095 0.0111 0.0130 0.0152 0.0187 0.0228 0.0314 0.2092

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
metres
NAD27 / UTM zone 9N

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES Ltd.

BOX PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC and ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
CALCULATED VERTICAL GRADIENT of TFI MAGNETIC RESULTS

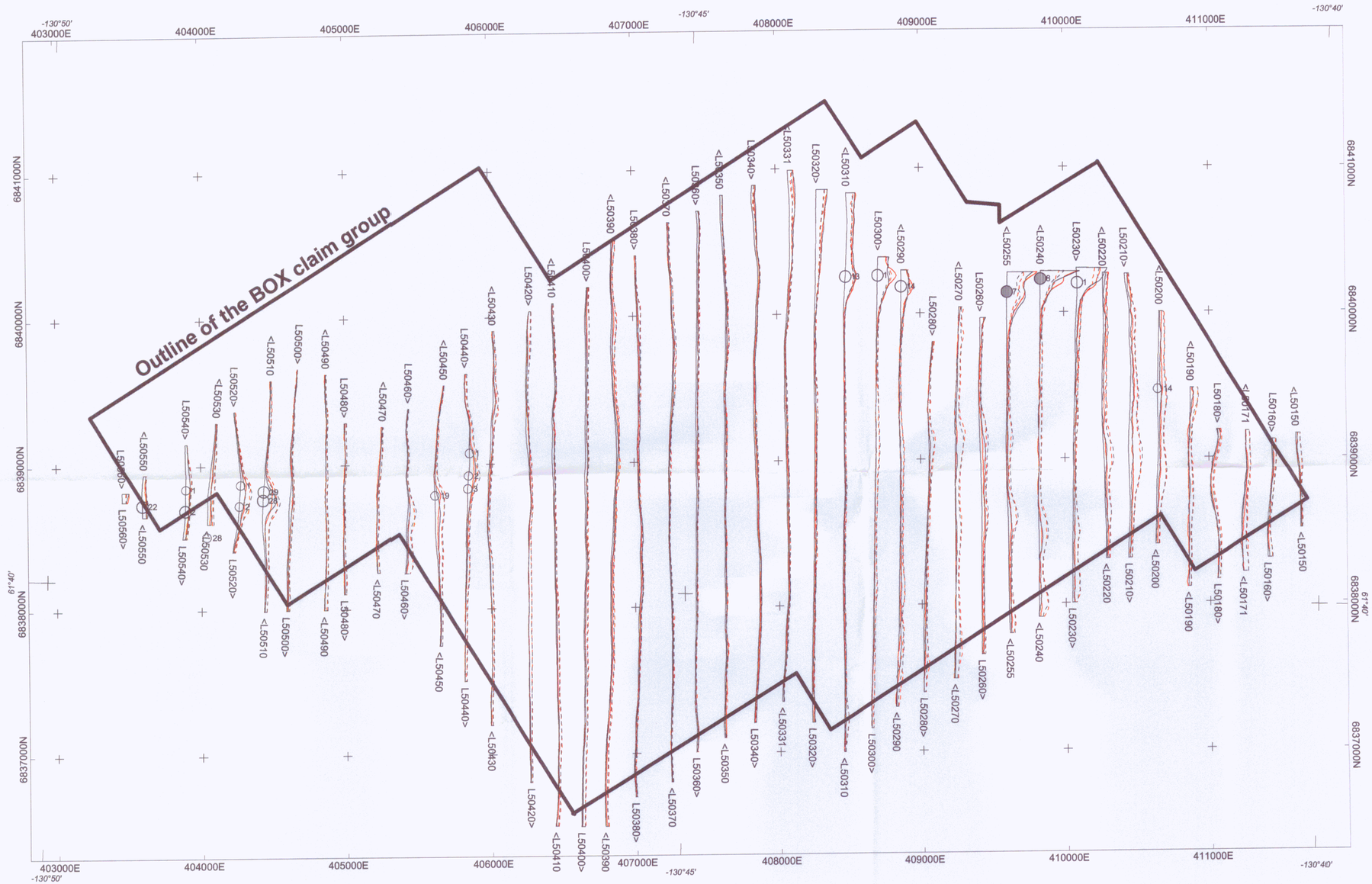
NTS 105 G/10, NAD 27, UTM Zone 9N
Survey flown during the spring of 1996
by Aerodat Inc. (now Fugro Airborne Surveys)
MAP: Box-VG_Mag.map

By J. Klein, March 2003

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Plate 3

PROFILES for 865Hz coplanar and 935Hz coaxial coil EM results combined with conductor intercepts



NOTES:

FLIGHT PATH:
Lines were flown at an azimuth of 0 - 180d, with an average line spacing of 200m. Average helicopter-terrain clearance as monitored by a radar altimeter was 65m (s.d.= 7.7m).

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES:
EM anomalies were selected manually. This selection is based on the response correlation to theoretical sources such as a steeply dipping conductor (vertical half-plane). Calculation of the conductance and depth to the source is based on the response of the 935Hz coaxial EM data, and forms the basis for the following anomaly classification.

- 0 - 4 Siemens
- 5 - 15 Siemens
- 16 - 29 Siemens
- 30 - 49 Siemens
- > 50 Siemens
- Coincident Magnetic Response
- Flanking Magnetic Response
- Negative In-Phase and Positive Out-of-Phase Response
- 3 Conductor intercept and reference label

ELECTROMAGNETIC PROFILES:
In-Phase and Out-of-Phase (Quadrature) components (solid and dashed lines) of measured EM responses. Coaxial and coplanar coil pairs operating at fixed frequencies are mounted in a towed bird, with an average coil separation of 6.4m and an average sensor elevation of 35m (s.d.= 7.7m).

Profiles are presented as offsets from the flightlines using the following vertical scales:

Coaxial coils:
935 Hz 4ppm/mm red
4600Hz 4ppm/mm red

Coplanar coils:
865Hz 16ppm/mm black
4175Hz 16ppm/mm black
33,000Hz 32ppm/mm black

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
metres
NAD27 / UTM zone 9N

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES Ltd.

BOX PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC and ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
935Hz COAXIAL and 865Hz COPLANAR COIL EM PROFILES

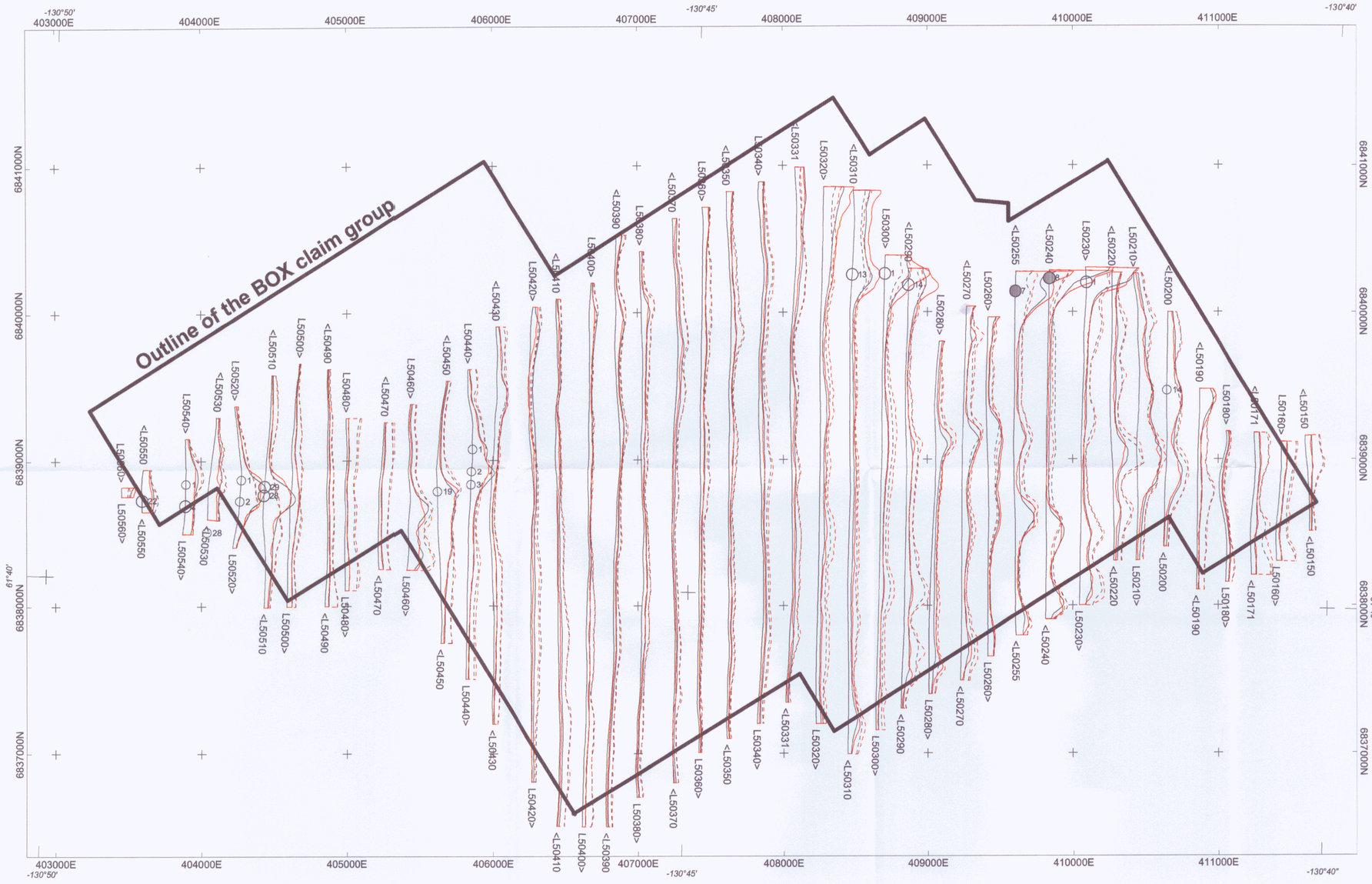
NTS 105 G/10, NAD 27, UTM Zone 9N
Survey flown during the spring of 1996
by Aerodat Inc. (now Fugro Airborne Surveys)
MAP: Box-935_865Prof.map

By J. Klein, March 2003

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WHITEHORSE YUKON Y1A 2C6

Plate 4

PROFILES for 4175Hz coplanar and 4600Hz coaxial coil EM results combined with conductor intercepts



NOTES:

FLIGHT PATH:
Lines were flown at an azimuth of 0 - 180d, with an average line spacing of 200m. Average helicopter-terrain clearance as monitored by a radar altimeter was 65m (s.d.= 7.7m).

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES:
EM anomalies were selected manually. This selection is based on the response correlation to theoretical sources such as a steeply dipping conductor (vertical half-plane). Calculation of the conductance and depth to the source is based on the response of the 935Hz coaxial EM data, and forms the basis for the following anomaly classification.

- 0 - 4 Siemens
- 5 - 15 Siemens
- 16 - 29 Siemens
- 30 - 49 Siemens
- > 50 Siemens
- Coincident Magnetic Response
- Flanking Magnetic Response
- × Negative In-Phase and Positive Out-of-Phase Response
- 3 Conductor intercept and reference label

ELECTROMAGNETIC PROFILES:
In-Phase and Out-of-Phase (Quadrature) components (solid and dashed lines) of measured EM responses. Coaxial and coplanar coil pairs operating at fixed frequencies are mounted in a towed bird, with an average coil separation of 6.4m and an average sensor elevation of 35m (s.d.= 7.7m).

Profiles are presented as offsets from the flightlines using the following vertical scales:

Coaxial coils:
935 Hz 4ppm/mm red
4600Hz 4ppm/mm red

Coplanar coils:
865Hz 16ppm/mm black
4175Hz 16ppm/mm black
33,000Hz 32ppm/mm black

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
metres
NAD27 / UTM zone 9N

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES Ltd.

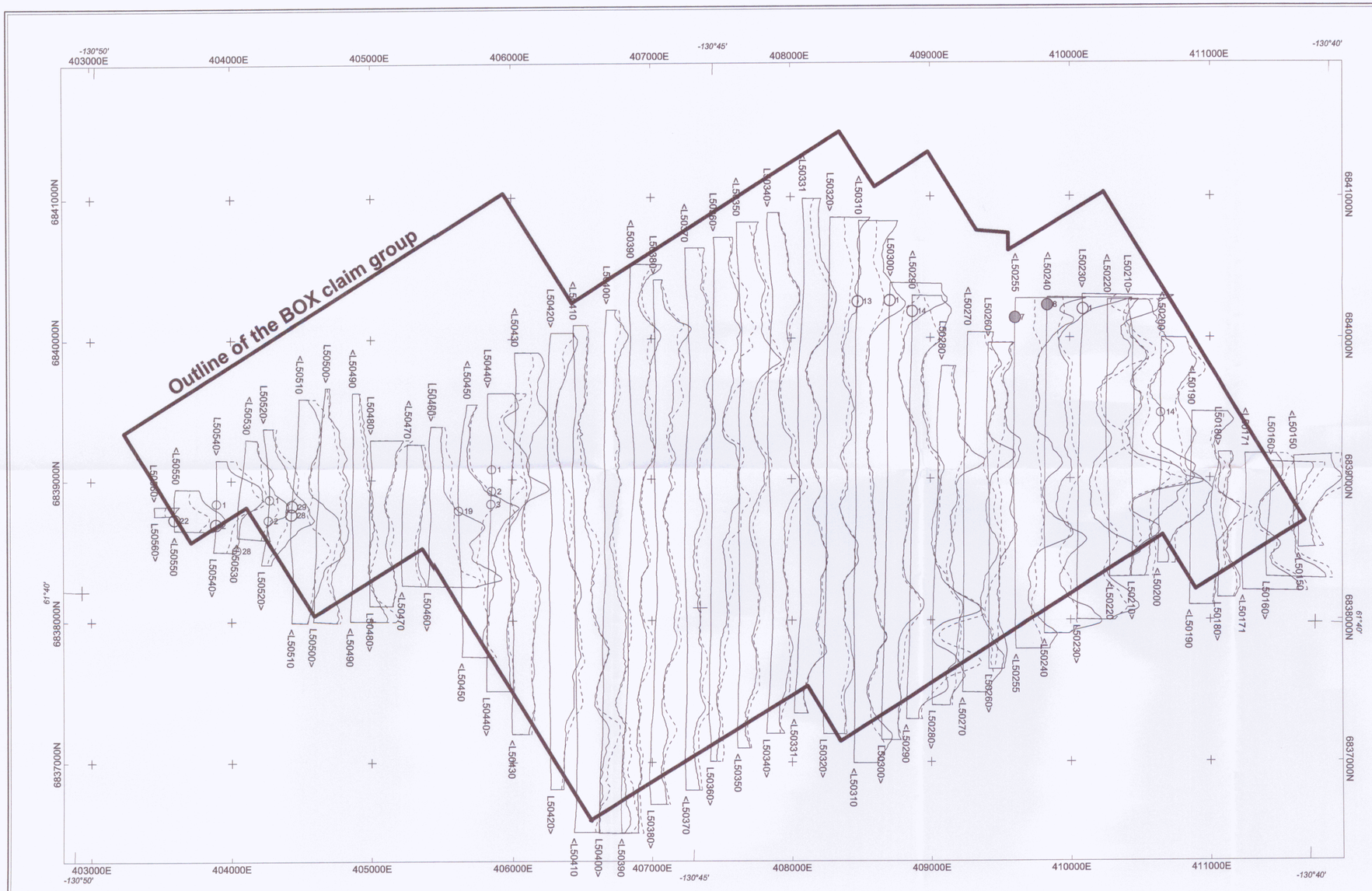
BOX PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC and ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
4600Hz COAXIAL and 4175Hz COPLANAR COIL EM PROFILES

NTS 105 G/10, NAD 27, UTM Zone 9N
Survey flown during the spring of 1996
by Aerodat Inc. (now Fugro Airborne Surveys)
MAP: Box-4600_4175Prof.map

By J. Klein, March 2003

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& RESOURCES LIBRARY
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WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2C6

Plate 5
PROFILES for 33,000Hz coplanar coil EM results combined with conductor intercepts



NOTES:

FLIGHT PATH:
Lines were flown at an azimuth of 0 - 180d, with an average line spacing of 200m. Average helicopter-terrain clearance as monitored by a radar altimeter was 65m (s.d.= 7.7m).

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES:
EM anomalies were selected manually. This selection is based on the response correlation to theoretical sources such as a steeply dipping conductor (vertical half-plane). Calculation of the conductance and depth to the source is based on the response of the 935Hz coaxial EM data, and forms the basis for the following anomaly classification.

- 0 - 4 Siemens
- 5 - 15 Siemens
- 16 - 29 Siemens
- 30 - 49 Siemens
- > 50 Siemens
- Coincident Magnetic Response
- Flanking Magnetic Response
- Negative In-Phase and Positive Out-of-Phase Response
- 3 Conductor intercept and reference label

ELECTROMAGNETIC PROFILES:
In-Phase and Out-of-Phase (Quadrature) components (solid and dashed lines) of measured EM responses. Coaxial and coplanar coil pairs operating at fixed frequencies are mounted in a towed bird, with an average coil separation of 6.4m and an average sensor elevation of 35m (s.d.= 7.7m).

Profiles are presented as offsets from the flightlines using the following vertical scales:

Coaxial coils:
935 Hz 4ppm/mm red
4600Hz 4ppm/mm red

Coplanar coils:
865Hz 16ppm/mm black
4175Hz 16ppm/mm black
33,000Hz 32ppm/mm black

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500

metres

NAD27 / UTM zone 9N

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES Ltd.

BOX PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC and ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
33,000Hz COPLANAR COIL EM PROFILES

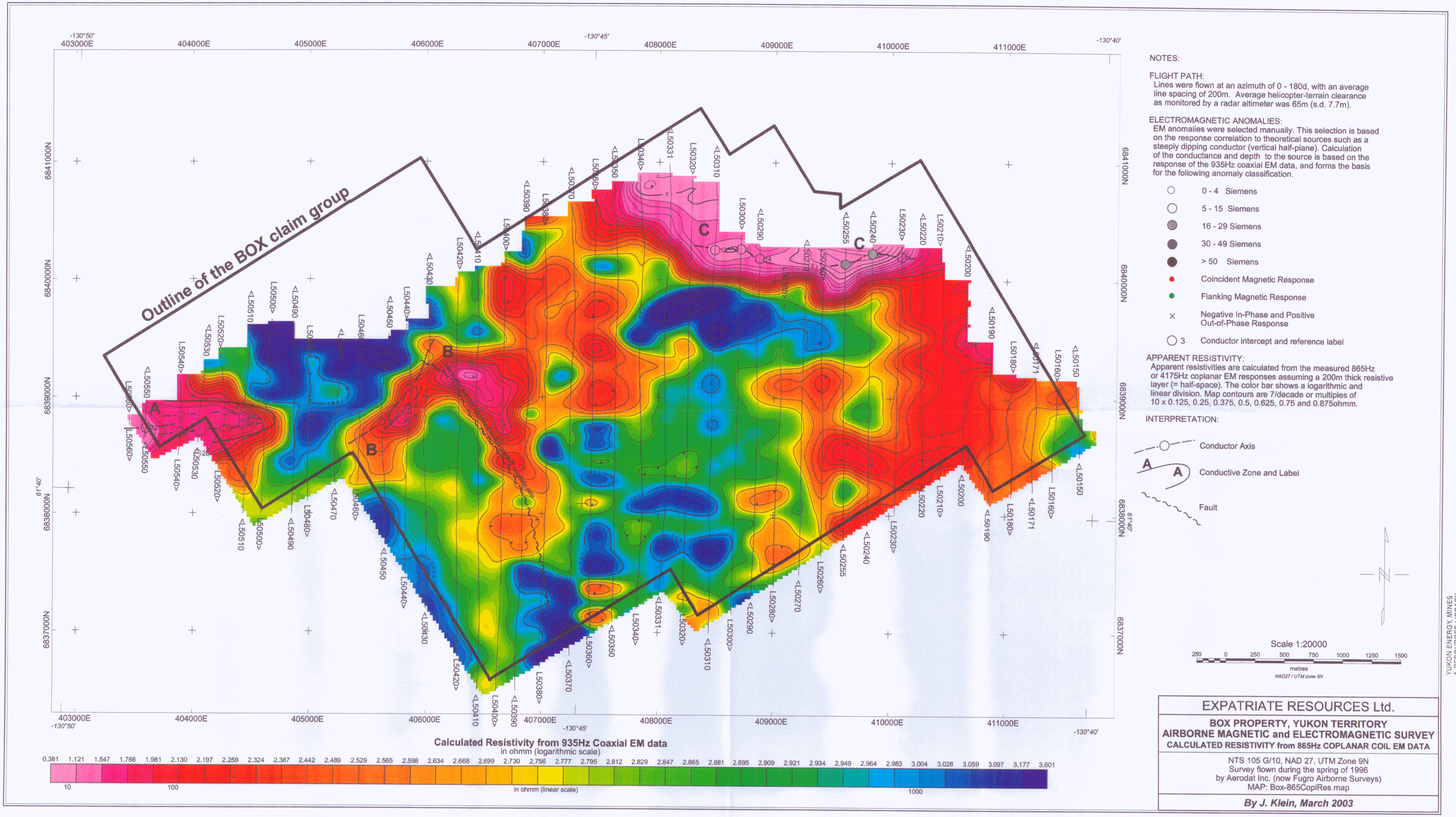
NTS 105 G/10, NAD 27, UTM Zone 9N
Survey flown during the spring of 1996
by Aerodat Inc. (now Fugro Airborne Surveys)
MAP: Box-33kProf.map

By J. Klein, March 2003

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& RESOURCES LIBRARY
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Plate 6

CALCULATED RESISTIVITY derived from the 865Hz coplanar coil EM data set in *contour form* combined with conductor intercepts, axes and zones



NOTES:

FLIGHT PATH:
Lines were flown at an azimuth of 0 - 180d, with an average line spacing of 200m. Average helicopter-terrain clearance as monitored by a radar altimeter was 65m (s.d. 7.7m).

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES:
EM anomalies were selected manually. This selection is based on the response correlation to theoretical sources such as a steeply dipping conductor (vertical half-plane). Calculation of the conductance and depth to the source is based on the response of the 935Hz coaxial EM data, and forms the basis for the following anomaly classification.

- 0 - 4 Siemens
- 5 - 15 Siemens
- 16 - 29 Siemens
- 30 - 49 Siemens
- > 50 Siemens
- Coincident Magnetic Response
- Flanking Magnetic Response
- × Negative In-Phase and Positive Out-of-Phase Response
- 3 Conductor intercept and reference label

APPARENT RESISTIVITY:
Apparent resistivities are calculated from the measured 865Hz or 4175Hz coplanar EM responses assuming a 200m thick resistive layer (= half-space). The color bar shows a logarithmic and linear division. Map contours are 7/decade or multiples of 10 x 0.125, 0.25, 0.375, 0.5, 0.625, 0.75 and 0.875ohmm.

INTERPRETATION:

- Conductor Axis
- A A Conductive Zone and Label
- Fault

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
metres
NAD27 / UTM zone 9N

Calculated Resistivity from 935Hz Coaxial EM data
in ohmm (logarithmic scale)

0.381 1.121 1.547 1.766 1.981 2.130 2.197 2.259 2.324 2.387 2.442 2.489 2.529 2.565 2.598 2.634 2.668 2.699 2.730 2.756 2.777 2.795 2.812 2.829 2.847 2.865 2.881 2.895 2.909 2.921 2.934 2.949 2.964 2.983 3.004 3.028 3.059 3.097 3.177 3.601

10 100 in ohmm (linear scale) 1000

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES Ltd.

BOX PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC and ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
CALCULATED RESISTIVITY from 865Hz COPLANAR COIL EM DATA

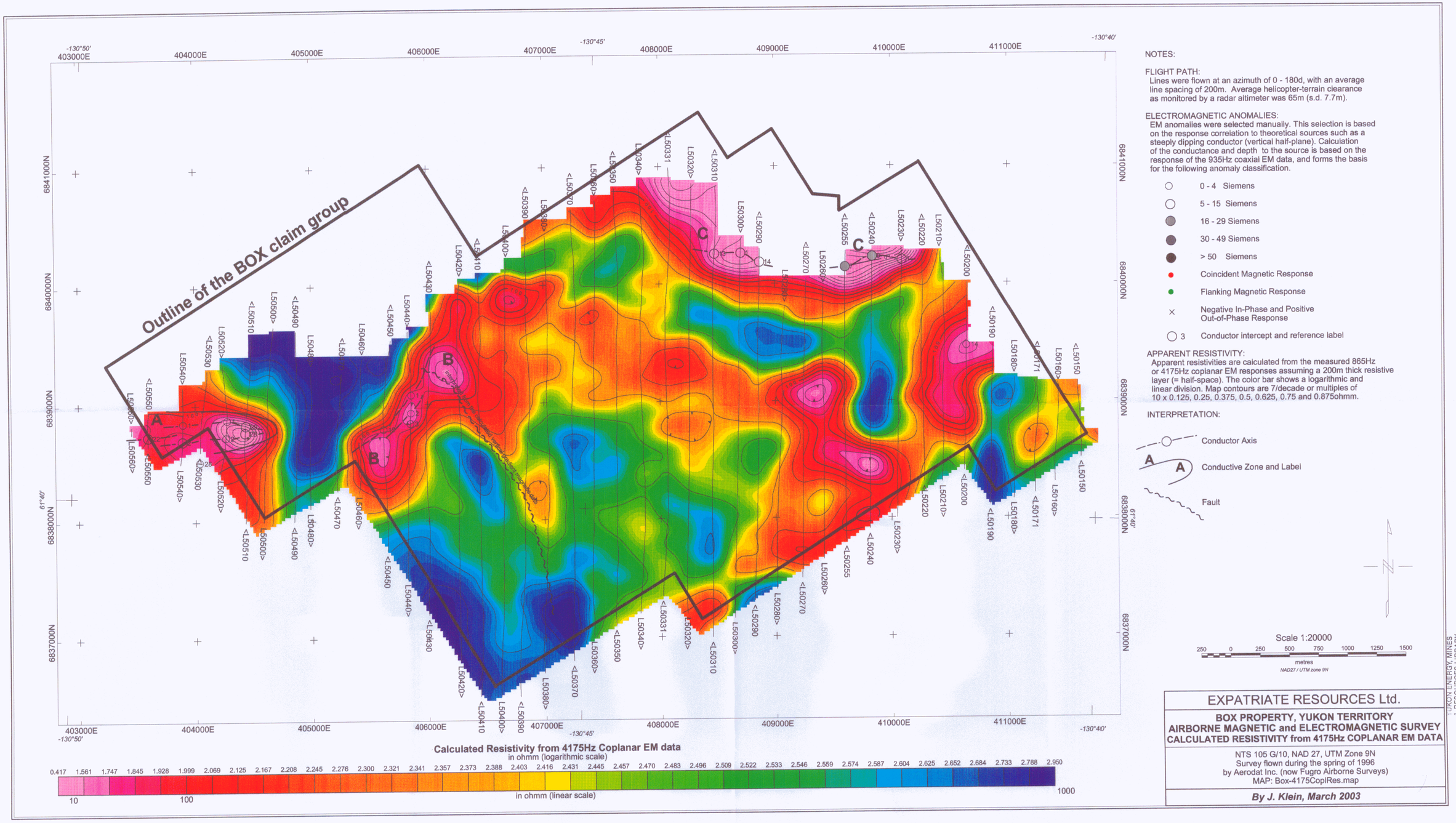
NTS 105 G/10, NAD 27, UTM Zone 9N
Survey flown during the spring of 1996
by Aerodat Inc. (now Fugro Airborne Surveys)
MAP: Box-865CoplRes.map

By J. Klein, March 2003

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WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2C6

Plate 7

CALCULATED RESISTIVITY derived from the 4175Hz coplanar coil EM data set in contour form combined with conductor intercepts, axes and zones



NOTES:

FLIGHT PATH:
Lines were flown at an azimuth of 0 - 180d, with an average line spacing of 200m. Average helicopter-terrain clearance as monitored by a radar altimeter was 65m (s.d. 7.7m).

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES:
EM anomalies were selected manually. This selection is based on the response correlation to theoretical sources such as a steeply dipping conductor (vertical half-plane). Calculation of the conductance and depth to the source is based on the response of the 935Hz coaxial EM data, and forms the basis for the following anomaly classification.

- 0 - 4 Siemens
- 5 - 15 Siemens
- 16 - 29 Siemens
- 30 - 49 Siemens
- > 50 Siemens
- Coincident Magnetic Response
- Flanking Magnetic Response
- Negative In-Phase and Positive Out-of-Phase Response
- 3 Conductor intercept and reference label

APPARENT RESISTIVITY:
Apparent resistivities are calculated from the measured 865Hz or 4175Hz coplanar EM responses assuming a 200m thick resistive layer (= half-space). The color bar shows a logarithmic and linear division. Map contours are 7/decade or multiples of 10 x 0.125, 0.25, 0.375, 0.5, 0.625, 0.75 and 0.875ohmm.

INTERPRETATION:

- Conductor Axis
- A A Conductive Zone and Label
- Fault

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
metres
NAD27 / UTM zone 9N

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES Ltd.

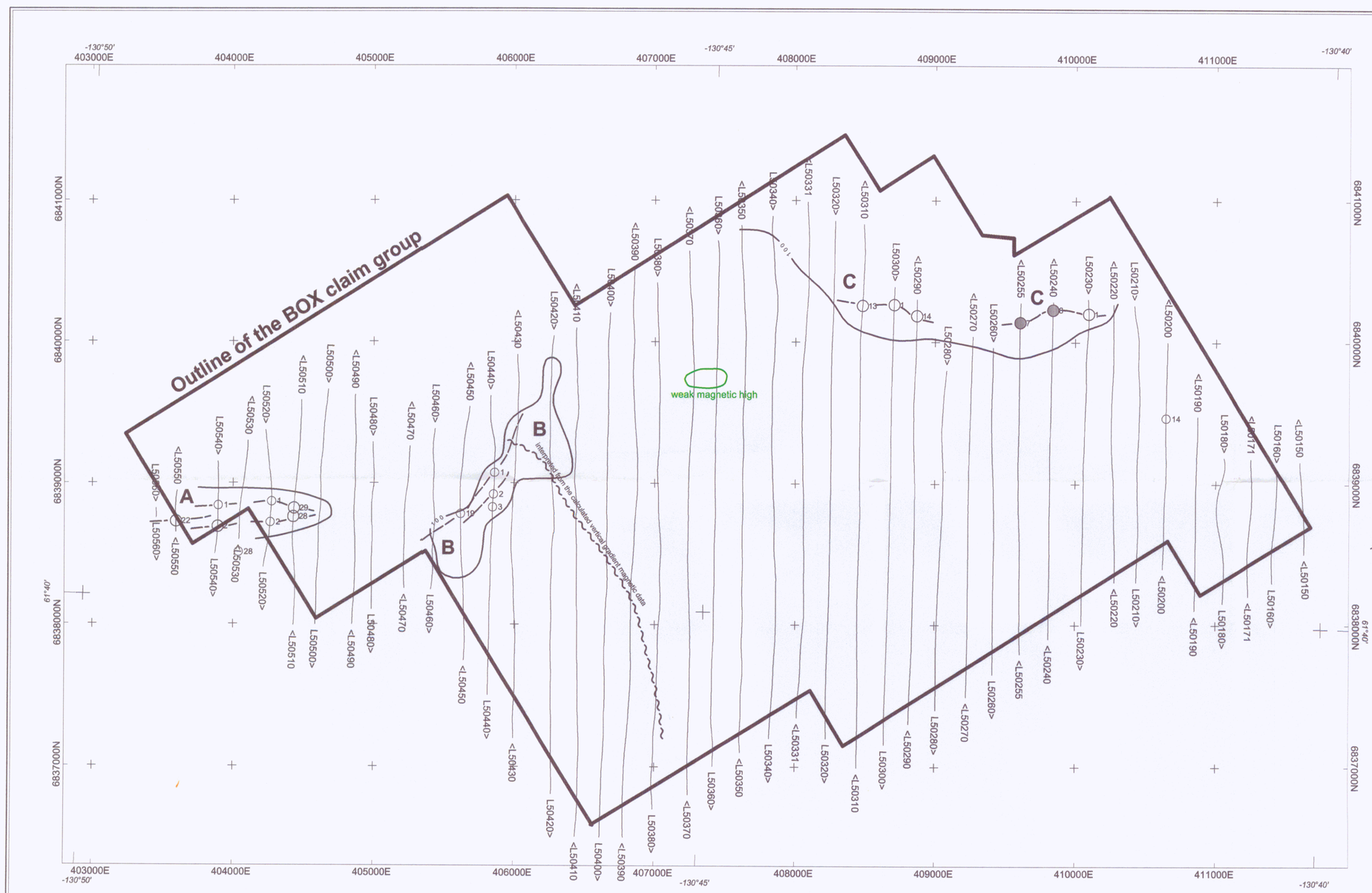
BOX PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC and ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
CALCULATED RESISTIVITY from 4175Hz COPLANAR EM DATA

NTS 105 G/10, NAD 27, UTM Zone 9N
Survey flown during the spring of 1996
by Aerodat Inc. (now Fugro Airborne Surveys)
MAP: Box-4175CoplRes.map

By J. Klein, March 2003

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Plate 8
INTERPRETATION showing conductor intercepts, axes and zones



NOTES:

FLIGHT PATH:
Lines were flown at an azimuth of 0 - 180d, with an average line spacing of 200m. Average helicopter-terrain clearance as monitored by a radar altimeter was 65m (s.d. 7.7m).

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES:
EM anomalies were selected manually. This selection is based on the response correlation to theoretical sources such as a steeply dipping conductor (vertical half-plane). Calculation of the conductance and depth to the source is based on the response of the 935Hz coaxial EM data, and forms the basis for the following anomaly classification.

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- > 50 Siemens
- Coincident Magnetic Response
- Flanking Magnetic Response
- Negative In-Phase and Positive Out-of-Phase Response
- 3 Conductor intercept and reference label

APPARENT RESISTIVITY:
Apparent resistivities are calculated from the measured 865Hz or 4175Hz coplanar EM responses assuming a 200m thick resistive layer (= half-space). The color bar shows a logarithmic and linear division. Map contours are 7/decade or multiples of 10 x 0.125, 0.25, 0.375, 0.5, 0.625, 0.75 and 0.875ohmm.

INTERPRETATION:

- Conductor Axis
- A Conductive Zone and Label
- Fault

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
metres
NAD27 / UTM zone 9N

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES Ltd.

BOX PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC and ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY INTERPRETATION

NTS 105 G/10, NAD 27, UTM Zone 9N
Survey flown during the spring of 1996
by Aerodat Inc. (now Fugro Airborne Surveys)
MAP: Box-Interp.map

By J. Klein, March 2003

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Expatriate Resources Ltd.

701 – 475 Howe Street

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

V6C 2B3

ADDENDUM – REINTERPRETATION OF HELICOPTER ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETIC DATA COLLECTED OVER THE BOX PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY, BY AERODAT INC. (NOW FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS) DURING FEBRUARY TO APRIL 1996 ON BEHALF OF EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD. PROJECT J9603

Title: **GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING**
BOX 1-24, 39-105, 107-120

Location: **FINLAYSON AREA, YUKON TERRITORY**
105G/10 NAD 27 Zone 9 UTM 407,459.45 E 6,839,028.08 N

Timing of Work: **Summer 2002**

Prepared by: **JK Dunning Vice President, Exploration; M.Sc., P. Geo.**

Supervised by: **R Duncan, Project Geologist, M.Sc.**
G Bradshaw, Geologist, M.Sc. Candidate

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Slide Mountain Terrane

The Slide Mountain Terrane, is comprised of disrupted oceanic crust and deep-water sedimentary rocks. It includes variably strained, sub-greenschist to greenschist facies basaltic greenstone, ultramafic and mafic plutonic rocks, ribbon chert, argillite as well as minor marble. Mapping in various parts of the Canadian Cordillera has subdivided the Slide Mountain Terrane into a structurally lower metasedimentary package and an overlying igneous suite composed of metavolcanic and plutonic rocks. In the Finlayson District, units belonging to the igneous suite are thrust to the northeast over the metasedimentary package and southwest over rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. A radiolarian from an argillaceous metachert belonging to the metasedimentary package was determined to have a Mississippian-Permian age (Plint and Gordon, 1997).

Yukon-Tanana Terrane

The Yukon-Tanana Terrane is comprised largely of Palaeozoic continental margin and/or arc stratigraphy deposited on a continental basement of uncertain origin (Mortensen, 1992). The Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the Finlayson District contains three major units collectively referred to as the Layered Metamorphic Sequence. The lower unit is comprised of garnet-mica schist with interbedded marble, calc-silicate and calcareous schist near the top. The middle unit is composed of carbonaceous quartzite, schist and phyllite with rare conglomerate and locally extensive felsic and mafic volcanic interbands. The upper unit consists of marble and quartzite. Radiometric dating of felsic metavolcanics in the middle unit has consistently resulted in Late Devonian to Mississippian crystallization ages (Mortensen, 1992). Immediately south of Finlayson Lake, large isolated outcrops of marble and quartzite are dated as Early Pennsylvanian to Early Permian rocks (Templeman-Kluit, 1979). These form the uppermost unit of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. This sequence of units is generally correlative with a similar stratigraphic sequence in ancestral North America (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). The lowermost sequence is correlated with the Lower Cambrian Atan Group and the middle carbonaceous assemblage is correlated with the offshelf, Silurian-Devonian Nasina quartzite assemblage. The felsic volcanic rocks are most similar to locally extensive Mississippian siliceous volcanic rocks in the North American stratigraphy. Local calcareous phyllite and massive greenstone near the top of the lower unit are lithologically similar to the Kechika Group and Lower Palaeozoic alkalic greenstone rocks, respectively.

Gneiss and augen gneiss invariably occur low in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane succession beneath either the lowermost calcareous unit or the middle carbonaceous unit. Mortensen and Jilson (1985) considered the gneisses to be metamorphosed Mid-Palaeozoic plutonic rocks. Conversely, Templeman-Kluit (1997) considers these gneisses to be at least in part recrystallization of earlier stratigraphy. Radiometric dating of the gneisses has consistently resulted in Late Devonian to Mississippian ages (Mortensen, 1992). The gneisses occur in structural culminations with diameters on the order of 10 kilometres and structural relief up to about 1 kilometre.

The Devonian-Mississippian Simpson Suite (Mortensen, 1992) includes thick intervals of hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite higher in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane stratigraphic sequence. Mortensen and Jilson (1985) interpreted this suite as intrusive. Templeman-Kluit (1979) mapped the suite as an allochthonous slice emplaced on top of the structural pile.

Intrusive Activity

Intrusive activity within the Finlayson District includes: relatively undeformed Devonian to Permian mafic dykes and plugs within the Slide Mountain Terrane; sheet-like Devonian to Mississippian

1. INTRODUTION

An exploration program comprised of geological investigations and geochemical sampling that were implemented in early the summer of 2002 to test several a recently identified leach zone. The geological information and geochemical samples are presented in this addendum to the assessment report; noting that the geological and geochemical investigations in the field were followed up by a re-interpretation of the existing geophysical data by contractor J. Klein to further delineate targets on the Box Quartz Mining Claims.

Expatriate Resources Ltd. (**"EXPATRIATE"**) re-evaluated the prominent gossan and leach zone on its wholly-owned Box Quartz Mining Claims that are located immediately south of the Robert Campbell Highway in the northern part of the Finlayson Volcanic Belt. This report summarizes all exploration activities successfully completed on the Box Quartz Mining Claims in the Finlayson Lake area, Yukon by Expatriate.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

During Pleistocene time, a continental ice sheet covered the entire property. The general direction of ice movement was from east to west but pre-existing topographic relief locally controlled flow directions. Till cover is patchy to absent at higher elevations but almost completely blankets the broad flat valleys.

Vegetation in the vicinity of the Box property in the main valleys alternates between mature stands of spruce and aspen where drainage is good to grassy meadows with broad fringes of dense buckbrush and stunted black spruce in swampy areas. South-facing slopes are well treed with buckbrush, slide alder, and scattered trees at higher elevations give way to grasses and lichens.

Climate in the Box property area is categorized as continental. It is characterized by relatively long, cold winters with warm dry summers. Annual precipitation averages about 450 millimetres and occurs mostly as rain in summer. Snow cover rarely exceeds 60 centimetres. Permafrost is common in the area, however it is not pervasive. The local streams and water bodies usually break-up in late May and freeze over in early November. The weather conditions imply that winter drilling or ground geophysics done on snow and ice can be done at reasonable temperatures from February to April, summer drilling and ground exploration programs can be done from post break-up in late May until late October.

In terms of regional geological framework, Dirk Tempelman-Kluit of the Geological Survey of Canada (1977; 1979) completed recent regional mapping of the Finlayson Lake area. Mortensen and Jilson (1985) and Mortensen (1992) have completed more recent geological studies. Generalized regional geology is described in the following paragraphs and shown on Figure 2.

Northwest of the Box property is the Slide Mountain geologic terrane that represents the innermost of the accreted or "suspect" terrane in the Canadian Cordillera (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). The northeastern margin of the block is the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone, a complex zone of steep and shallow faults related to transpressive suturing. The southwestern boundary of the block is the Tintina Fault Zone, a major strike-slip fault with at least 450 kilometres of dextral displacement during Late Cretaceous and/or Early Tertiary time (Tempelman-Kluit et al., 1976). The terrane was not accreted to North America until Jurassic time; cobbles, from both units, are present in Late Triassic immature sediment that unconformably overlying Slide Mountain and North American stratigraphy (Tempelman-Kluit et al., 1976). Intrusive rock suites span from the Devonian to Tertiary time.

intermediate to felsic gneiss and foliated granitic rocks; relatively unfoliated Early Jurassic mafic to intermediate plutons; and, unfoliated Late Cretaceous two-mica granite stocks and dykes, all of which are found within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. Isolated patches of Late Cretaceous to Tertiary felsic volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks cap both the Slide Mountain and Yukon-Tanana Terranes (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985).

Structure

Structurally, Yukon-Tanana Terrane schists and gneisses contain a pervasive, flat- to gentle-dipping foliation. Close examination of this fabric indicates that it commonly is a close-spaced crenulation cleavage. Large-scale folds related to this fabric can rarely be mapped in the field. In most cases bedding and earlier fabrics are transposed into near parallelism with this dominant fabric. Later crenulation cleavages are present only locally. Some of the Cretaceous intrusions have a mild deformation fabric, others are massive and do not contain a foliation.

Thrust faults within the Finlayson District juxtapose lithologic sequences with similar deformation fabrics. Thrusting postdates the Late Palaeozoic Slide Mountain Terrane lithologies and predates the Cretaceous intrusive. Recent mapping also suggests, but does not definitively prove, the presence of major late extensional faults juxtaposing differing sequences (Templeman-Kluit, 1997). East to northeast trending, steep, normal faults disrupt all earlier deformation fabrics.

Metamorphism

Metamorphic grades range from lower greenschist facies to middle amphibolite facies. Contact hornfels around plutonic units occur locally. Metamorphism and deformation are tentatively correlated with transpressive suturing of these suspect terranes with ancestral North America. Suturing is restricted to the time interval of post-Triassic continuing into the Cretaceous. Whether deformation is continuous or sporadic has not been fully verified at present.

Mineralization

The discovery of the Kudz Ze Kayah, GP4F, Fyre Lake, and Wolverine deposits within the Finlayson District in the last few years (Johnston and Mortensen, 1994) has re-focused exploration activities in the area. The deposits occur within metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequences of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane and are associated with felsic volcanic rocks present in the middle unit of that terrane.

Three types of mineralization have been recognized on the property, these include: 1.) volcanic massive sulfide deposits, which include three type varieties; 2.) intrusive related gold, precious and base metals; and, 3.) mesothermal precious metal-bearing quartz vein(s) deposits. Only VMS mineralization is pertinent to this report; hence will be the only genetic model discussed below.

Mineralization – Volcanic Massive Sulfide Deposits

Volcanic-associated massive sulfide (VMS) deposits occur in terranes dominated by volcanic rocks. Volcanic or sedimentary strata host the deposit; all of which form integral parts of a volcanic complex. The deposits are comprised of two parts: massive sulfide that formed immediately below the seafloor, the second part is vein and disseminated ore that immediately underlies the massive sulfide ore. Deposits of the volcanic-associated massive sulfide type are important sources of

copper, zinc, and lead; many deposits contain economically recoverable gold and silver. Byproducts are commonly cadmium, tin, indium, bismuth, and selenium (Franklin, 1996).

Cyprus-type deposits are often located in an ocean-ridge or island setting with basalt and pillow lava as host rocks. These display hydrothermal alteration from the mineralizing fluids. The top of the deposit will commonly have and iron-rich sediment, then followed by massive sulfides, and a lower copper-rich stockwork zone. Underlying the mineralization sequence are more mafic rocks such as ultramafic cumulates, pyroxenite, dunite and harzburgite. Within the dunite and harzburgite additional deposits of podiform chromites may be found, these are Cu-Ni-Co-Fe sulfide deposits. Cyprus-type VMS deposits are relatively high in copper, and low in zinc and lead but can have moderate grades in gold and silver.

Besshi-type VMS are deposited in a variety of settings, that include rifted continental margins, intracontinental rifts, back-arc basins and sediment-covered spreading ridges proximal to continental land masses, mid-ocean ridges and intra-plate back-arc basalt volcanic vents. The lithology is predominantly tholeiitic pillow lava. There is a lack of felsic volcanism and the alteration mineralogy lacks barite and anhydrite. Thick sequences of continentally derived clastic sediments, such as greywacke, argillite and siltstones, deposit rapidly. The deposit occurs proximal to the vent location and is stratabound. Besshi-type deposits are often viewed as a Cyprus-type deposit caught up in a rapid sedimentation process. Examples of this deposit type are: Besshi, Japan; Gossan Lead, United States; Windy Craggy, Canada; Matchless, Namibia; Tverfjell, Norway; Saladipura, India; Liwu, China; Kizil-Dere, Georgia; Rapu-Rapu, Philippines; Altin-Tepe, Romania. Median grades are 1.3 Mt of 1.43% Cu commonly with significant zinc, silver, and gold credits. The massive Windy Craggy deposit reports 297 Mt with 1.4% Cu, 0.3% Zn, 4% Ag, and 0.2 g/t Au.

Kuroko-type deposits are typically associated with highly differentiated volcanic sequences of basalt, andesite, dacite, and rhyolite. Mineralization is distinctly associated with rhyolite. The economic metals are Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, and lesser Cu. The ore is commonly massive and poorly bedded near the top of the deposit, and is dominated by Pb, Zn, Ba, and Cd, whereas the base of the deposit is copper-rich. This deposit type model originated from the Green Tuff Belt in Japan, where there are 27 different sulfide lenses in 7 different deposits. The deposits average grade is 1.63% Cu, 3.86% Zn, 0.92% Pb, 95.1 g/t Ag, and 0.9 g/t Au in the Green Tuff Belt. The average tonnage of these 7 deposits is 5.8 Mt.

3. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

Recent Yukon Geology Program mapping has identified that favourable Kudz Ze Kayah equivalent; felsic volcanic rocks underlie the immediate area of the Box Quartz Mining Claims. To follow-up these positive geological interpretations, Expatriate mobilized field crews to the area to further explore the VMS favourability of the area.

The leach zone is hosted within a highly altered, porphyritic, felsic volcanic rock that can be correlated with similar rocks that host the Kudz Ze Kayah VMS deposit, 27km to the south. As a result of this discovery, 79 Quartz Mining Claims were staked to surround the original Expatriate land position. The leach area is completely devoid of vegetation because of the acid, weather surface environment. Bedrock exposure is sparse; however, preliminary mapping has identified intensely altered, quartz porphyritic rhyolite volcanic rocks that appear similar to occurrences in the Kudz Ze Kayah VMS deposit. It should be noted that geochemical sampling programs by Expatriate in 1996

identified strong, multi-element, soil geochemistry anomalies over a 3,000m strike length in the area flanking the leach zone.

Type	Name	Zone	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Description
Outcrop	0C1	9	V	406281	6839935	989	qtz-musc schist
Outcrop	0C10	9	V	406206	6839809	986	green chl-ser-qtz schist 332/18
Outcrop	0C2	9	V	406334	6839579	985	qtz-phyllite
Outcrop	0C4	9	V	406253	6839334	964	mafic dike
Outcrop	0C5	9	V	407080	6838246	975	qtz-musc schist 224/34
Outcrop	0C6	9	V	406805	6838845	963	coarse qtz-musc schist 005/15
Outcrop	0C8	9	V	406596	6839177	963	qtz-musc schist 230/30
Outcrop	0C9	9	V	406457	6839297	978	green chl-cc schist 325/27
OC	T01	9	V	407569.4956	6841262.863	965.282227	Box
OC	T02	9	V	407577.3759	6841180.605	970.329102	Box
OC	T03	9	V	407672.3882	6841189.448	972.251709	Box
OC	BX1	9	V	407051.3862	6839448.948	992.439209	Box
OC	BX2	9	V	406924.3321	6839331.888	981.624512	Box
OC	BX3	9	V	406756.9761	6839155.625	951.823975	Box
OC	BX4	9	V	406630.7423	6839210.53	976.577393	Box
OC	BX5	9	V	406589.5227	6839075.31	965.282227	Box

Table 1: 2002 Rock Outcropping Locations

4. METHODS AND ANALYSIS

The samples collected for analysis were submitted to ALS Chemex Laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia. A total of 18 samples were to be analyzed by Au-AA23 for gold and a total of 12 samples were to be analyzed by MEICP61 for 27 elements including Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, and Fe. Sample numbers and geochemical results are included in Appendix A. No significant problems were detected to date in any of the geochemical results; noting that the author believes that ALS Chemex analyzed the samples in a professional manner using internal blanks, standards, and duplicates for quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC). No changes to field descriptions were necessary; however, geochemical results did reaffirm Expatriate's delineation of a multi-element, overlapping, geochemical anomaly flanking the leach zone on the Box Property hosted in potential analogues of the favourable, Kudz Ze Kayah felsic volcanic rocks.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Box Quartz Mining Claims described within this addendum to the assessment report be kept in good standing and undergo further geological, geochemical, and geophysical review for new targets that could be drilled late in 2004 and/or 2005.

Respectfully submitted,
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

Jason K Dunning, MSc, P.Geo.
Vice President, Exploration

References:

Franklin, J.M., 1996, Volcanic-associated massive sulphide base metals: *in* O.R. Eckstrand, W.D. Sinclair and R.I. Thorpe (eds.), Geology of Canadian Mineral Types, Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada, No. 8, p.158-183.

Galley, A.G. and Koski, R.A., 1997, Setting and characteristics of ophiolite-hosted volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits: *in* Barrie, C.T. and Hannington, M.D. (eds), Volcanic-Associated Massive Sulphide Deposits: Process and Examples in Modern and Ancient Settings, GAL-MMD-SEG p.253-280.

Johnston, S.T. and Mortensen, J.K., 1994, Regional setting of porphyry Cu-Mo deposits, volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, and mesothermal gold deposits in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, Yukon; Yukon Metallogeny: Recent Developments, Canadian-Yukon Economic Development Agreement, p.30-34.

Mortensen, J.K. and Jilson, G.A., 1985, Evolution of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane: evidence from southeastern Yukon Territory: Geology, v.13, p.806-810.

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Templeman-Kluit, D.J., 1979, Transported Cataclasite, Ophiolite and Granodiorite in Yukon: Evidence of Arc-Continent Collision: Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-14, 27 pages.

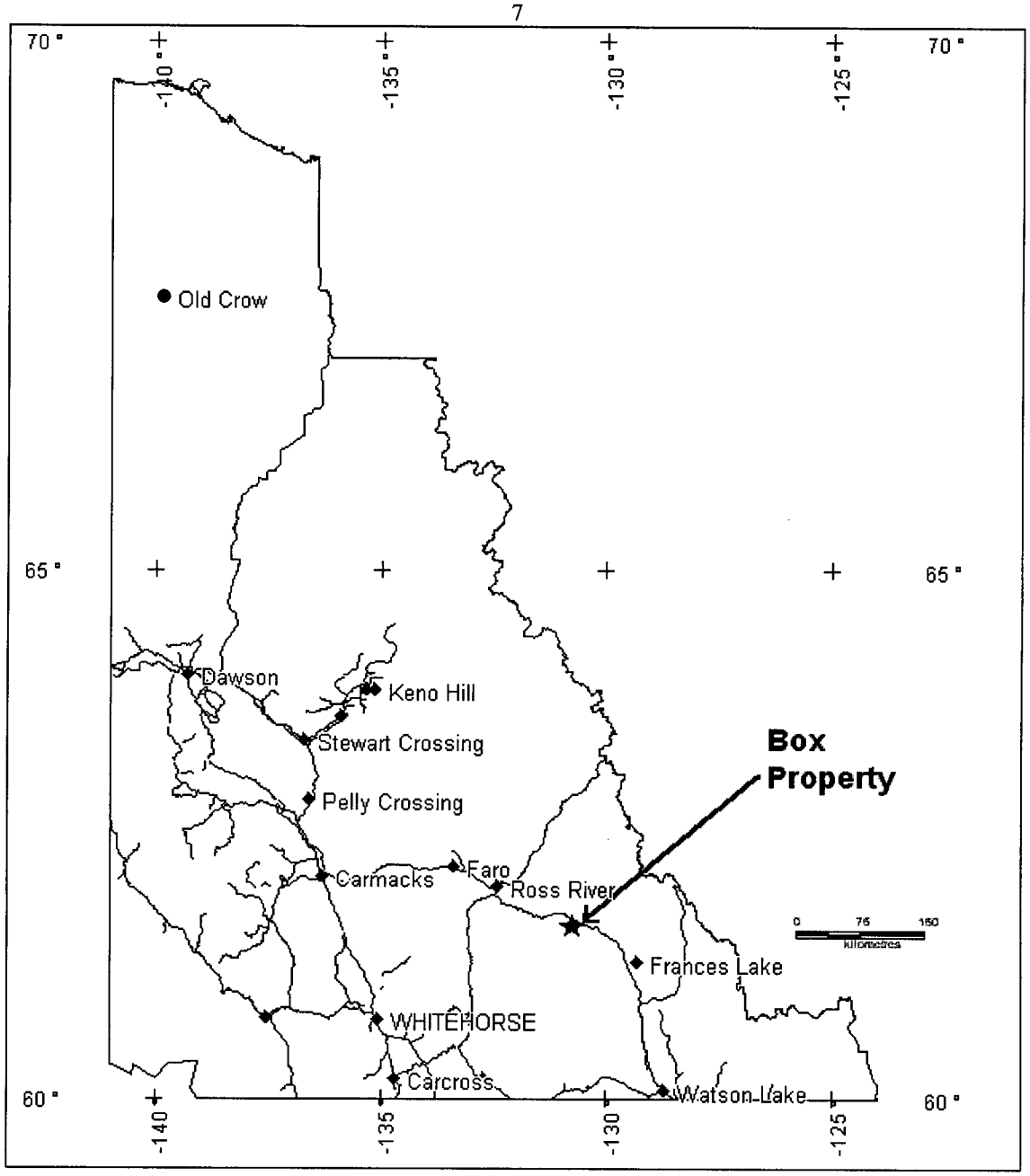


Figure 1: Location of the Box Property, Yukon

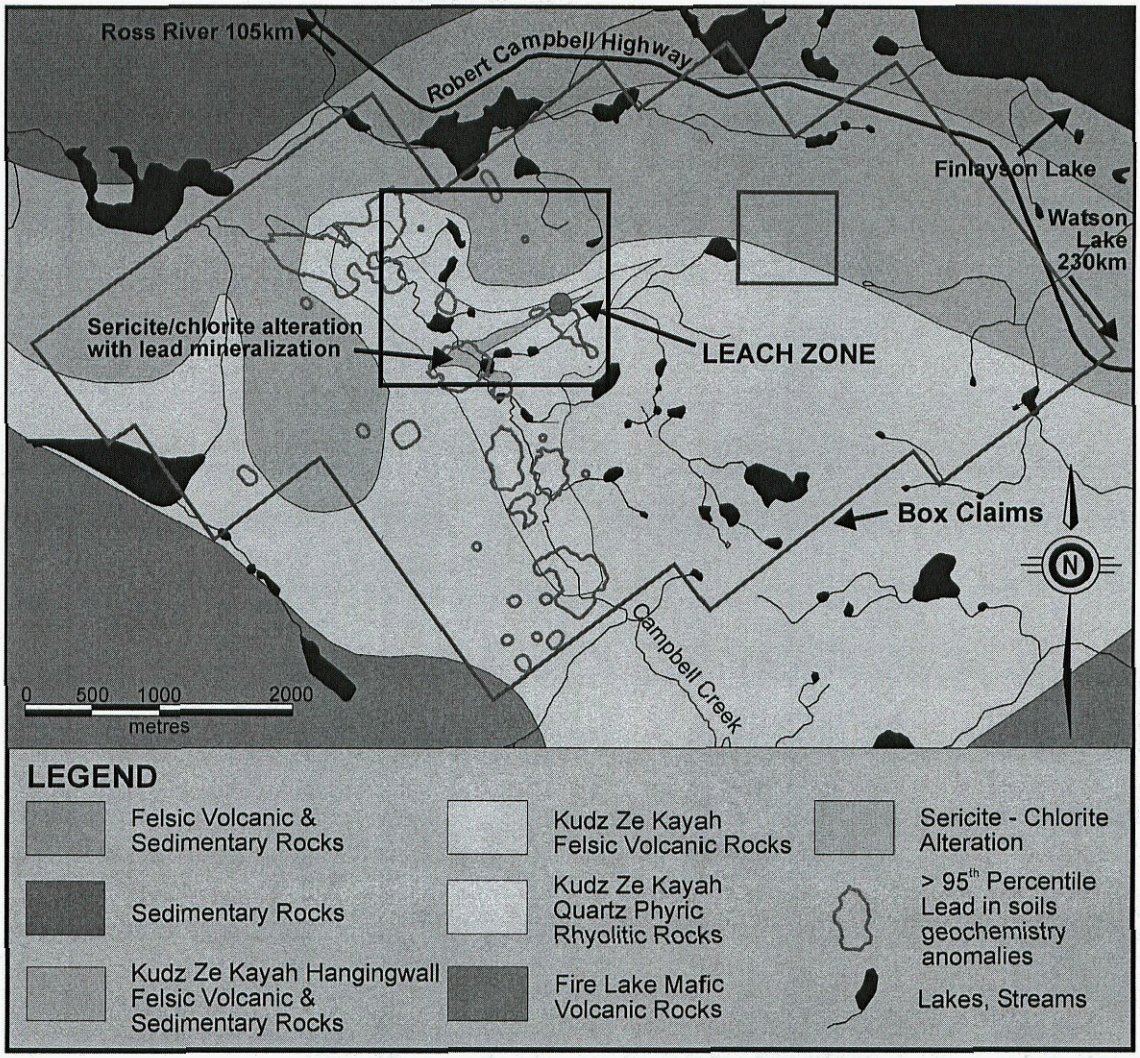


Figure 2: Geological Framework of the Box Property, Yukon; noting location of the > 95th percentile of lead in soil geochemistry data from historical data.

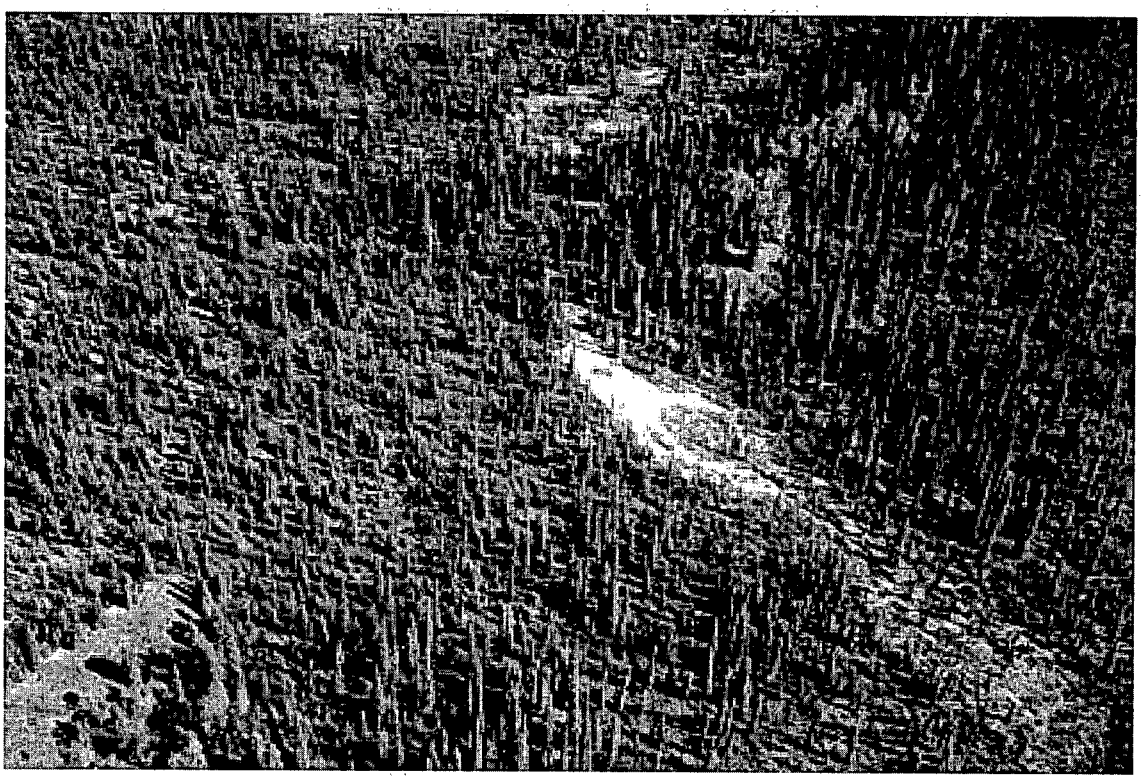


Figure 3: Aerial View of the Leach Zone on the Box Property



Figure 4: Geological Investigation of the Leach Zone, Box Property, Yukon

Certificate of Qualifications

1. I, ***Jason K Dunning***, of 12041 234th Street, Maple Ridge, British Columbia, V2X 9K7, Canada, hereby state – that I am the Vice President of Exploration for Expatriate Resources Ltd. with offices at Suite 701, 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2B3, Canada:

2. I hold a B.Sc. (Honours Geology) from Carleton University, Ontario (1994) and a M.Sc. (Geology) from the Mineral Exploration Research Centre at Laurentian University, Ontario (1998).

3. I have 8 years experience with various research institutions and mining companies in Canada and the United States, not including my summer field season work during my undergraduate degree. My primary employment since 1994 has been in the field of mineral exploration.

2003-Present	Vice President	Expatriate Resources Ltd./StrataGold Corporation
2002-2003	Project Geologist	Anglo American Exploration (Canada) Ltd.*
1999-2002	Project Geologist	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd*
1996-1999	Geologist	Pamicon Developments Ltd.
1994-1996	Geologist	Teck Exploration Ltd./Laurentian University

* denotes same organization

4. I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (0725).

5. I am also a member in good standing with the Society of Economic Geologists (222555), as well as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F6819).

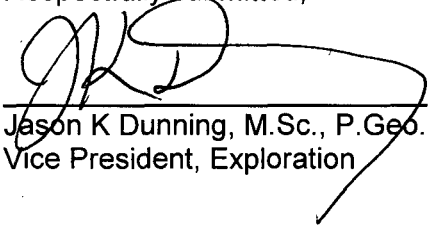
6. I hold a valid Manitoba Prospector Licence (4077) and Free Miner Certificate in British Columbia.

7. I have specialized training in the areas of volcanology, ore deposit geology and hydrothermal alteration through academic training, numerous short-courses, and exploration project experience. My experience has allowed me to become familiar with the evaluation of both regional and property geology, prospecting, geophysical surveys, geochemical analysis, diamond core drilling, and the various facets of the permitting process in British Columbia, Manitoba, Nunavut Territory, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Yukon Territory, as well as Idaho and Alaska, USA and Portugal.

8. This report is based upon data collected from notes and memorandum from Rob Duncan (former Project Geologist) and Geoff Bradshaw (former Geologist) with Expatriate Resources Ltd. The compilation for the addendum was done from March 16th to March 22nd, 2004 per the request of Patti McLeod, Mining Recorder, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory.

DATED Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, at Monday, March 20th, 2004.

Respectfully submitted,



Jason K Dunning, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Vice President, Exploration

APPENDIX A

ALS Chemex

Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

701 - 475 HOWE ST.
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V6C 2B3

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	Orig	1-01	0.54	55	< 0.5	0.26	>10000	30	< 0.5	8	0.03	< 0.5	10	84	4	12.45	0.05	0.07	65	3	0.01

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CERTIFICATE A0224090

(MPO) - EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

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P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC
This report was printed on 18-SEP-2002.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

METHOD CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
PUL-31	18	Pulv. <250g to >85%/-75 micron
STO-21	18	Reject Storage-First 90 Days
LOG-22	18	Samples received without barcode
CRU-31	18	Crush to 70% minus 2mm
SPL-21	18	Splitting Charge
3285	12	ICP-587 Tri Acid Dig'n Charge

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

METHOD CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
WEI-21	18	Weight of received sample	BALANCE	0.01	1000.0
Au-AA23	18	Au-AA23 : Au ppb: Fuse 30 grams	FA-AAS	5	10000
Ag-ICP61	12	Ag ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.5	100
Al-ICP61	12	Al %:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.01	25.00
As-ICP61	12	As ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	5	10000
Ba-ICP61	12	Ba ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	10	10000
Be-ICP61	12	Be ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.5	1000
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015247	9413 9402	1.06	< 5	< 0.5	6.97	100	720	1.5	< 2	3.9	< 0.5	10	59	3	3.91	2.26	1.18	795	2	1.12
015248	9413 9402	0.88	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015249	9413 9402	1.68	5	< 0.5	1.33	55	1220	0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	1	127	71	1.66	0.30	0.06	85	2	0.02
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513482	9413 9402	1.26	25	< 0.5	1.39	25	270	0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	4	81	13	1.76	0.59	0.08	25	1	0.02
513483	9413 9402	0.96	10	< 0.5	1.12	10	790	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	< 1	52	7	0.35	0.47	0.05	5	1	0.02
513484	9413 9402	1.46	10	< 0.5	1.30	30	930	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	< 0.5	3	63	40	1.69	0.49	0.11	1385	< 1	0.02
513485	9413 9402	0.88	20	0.5	2.16	35	1910	0.5	< 2	0.17	< 0.5	1	65	44	1.10	0.92	0.12	455	4	0.04
513486	9413 9402	0.88	10	< 0.5	2.28	45	2060	0.5	< 2	0.14	< 0.5	1	61	42	2.23	0.84	0.24	285	2	0.03
513487	9413 9402	0.84	10	< 0.5	1.35	30	560	0.5	2	0.07	< 0.5	< 1	50	5	0.60	0.56	0.09	20	6	0.03
513488	9413 9402	0.64	< 5	< 0.5	0.42	10	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.07	< 0.5	1	56	13	0.55	0.13	0.08	230	1	< 0.01
513489	9413 9402	2.08	< 5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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015250	94139402	42	680	8	< 0.01	< 5	16	0.09	69	< 10	100
513482	94139402	14	60	24	0.40	< 5	9	0.07	40	< 10	10
513483	94139402	4	30	44	0.07	< 5	8	0.05	18	< 10	8
513484	94139402	13	250	10	0.09	< 5	15	0.05	22	< 10	20
513485	94139402	8	860	38	0.07	5	36	0.11	192	< 10	18
513486	94139402	12	470	18	0.07	< 5	29	0.09	45	< 10	26
513487	94139402	5	590	36	0.06	< 5	21	0.07	103	< 10	12
513488	94139402	6	60	2	0.03	< 5	4	0.01	6	< 10	12
513489	94139402	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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015143	94139402	0.54	55	< 0.5	0.26	>10000	30	< 0.5	8	0.03	< 0.5	10	84	4	12.45	0.05	0.07	65	3	0.01
015144	94139402	2.76	< 5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015145	94139402	2.22	< 5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015146	94139402	2.60	< 5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015147	94139402	2.62	< 5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015246	94139402	0.66	65	1.5	2.76	535	1880	1.5	< 2	0.06	< 0.5	< 1	148	9	1.14	1.21	0.20	30	13	0.04
015247	94139402	1.06	< 5	< 0.5	6.97	100	720	1.5	< 2	3.9	< 0.5	10	59	3	3.91	2.26	1.18	795	2	1.12
015248	94139402	0.88	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015249	94139402	1.68	5	< 0.5	1.33	55	1220	0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	1	127	71	1.66	0.30	0.06	85	2	0.02
015250	94139402	3.04	< 5	< 0.5	1.71	135	340	0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	8	84	16	4.02	0.27	0.04	105	1	0.01
513482	94139402	1.26	25	< 0.5	1.39	25	270	0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	4	81	13	1.76	0.59	0.08	25	1	0.02
513483	94139402	0.96	10	< 0.5	1.12	10	790	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	< 1	52	7	0.35	0.47	0.05	5	1	0.02
513484	94139402	1.46	10	< 0.5	1.30	30	930	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	< 0.5	3	63	40	1.69	0.49	0.11	1385	< 1	0.02
513485	94139402	0.88	20	0.5	2.16	35	1910	0.5	< 2	0.17	< 0.5	1	65	44	1.10	0.92	0.12	455	4	0.04
513486	94139402	0.88	10	< 0.5	2.28	45	2060	0.5	< 2	0.14	< 0.5	1	61	42	2.23	0.84	0.24	285	2	0.03
513487	94139402	0.84	10	< 0.5	1.35	30	560	0.5	2	0.07	< 0.5	< 1	50	5	0.60	0.56	0.09	20	6	0.03
513488	94139402	0.64	< 5	< 0.5	0.42	10	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.07	< 0.5	1	56	13	0.55	0.13	0.08	230	1	< 0.01
513489	94139402	2.08	< 5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CERTIFICATION: _____

ALS Chemex

Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

701 - 475 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 18-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : I0224090
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224090

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm (ICP)	S % (ICP)	Sb ppm (ICP)	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)
015143	94139402	14	30	6	4.33	40	11	< 0.01	4	< 10	14
015144	94139402	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015145	94139402	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015146	94139402	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015147	94139402	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015246	94139402	6	1060	108	0.16	10	45	0.17	395	< 10	16
015247	94139402	12	710	10	0.04	< 5	107	0.26	121	< 10	78
015248	94139402	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
015249	94139402	16	190	6	< 0.01	< 5	19	0.06	47	< 10	10
015250	94139402	42	680	8	< 0.01	< 5	16	0.09	69	< 10	100
513482	94139402	14	60	24	0.40	< 5	9	0.07	40	< 10	10
513483	94139402	4	30	44	0.07	< 5	8	0.05	18	< 10	8
513484	94139402	13	250	10	0.09	< 5	15	0.05	22	< 10	20
513485	94139402	8	860	38	0.07	5	36	0.11	192	< 10	18
513486	94139402	12	470	18	0.07	< 5	29	0.09	45	< 10	26
513487	94139402	5	590	36	0.06	< 5	21	0.07	103	< 10	12
513488	94139402	6	60	2	0.03	< 5	4	0.01	6	< 10	12
513489	94139402	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

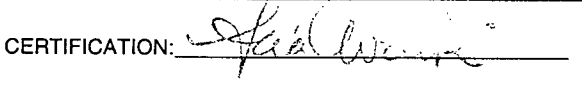
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VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project:
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

QC Page: 1-A
Tot QC Pgs: 1
Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice #: I0224091
P.O. #: MPO

QC DATA OF CERTIFICATE A0224091

STD/DUP/BLANK DESCRIPTION	QC TYPE	PAGE NO.	Ag ppm (ICP)	Al % (ICP)	As ppm	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Ce ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cs ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)
G2000	Std1	1	3.48	5.02	510	2270	1.50	1.07	0.59	7.98	51.6	27.2	74	13.65	304.0	3.85
CHEMEX MEAN	---	---	3.59	5.03	484	2231	1.44	1.00	0.58	7.60	50.7	25.2	74	12.50	303.0	3.80
SY-4	Std1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CHEMEX MEAN	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

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VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project:
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

QC Page: 1-B
Tot QC Pg: 1
Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice #: I0224091
P.O. #: MPQ

QC DATA OF CERTIFICATE A0224091

STD/DUP/BLANK DESCRIPTION	QC TYPE	PAGE NO.	Ga ppm (ICP)	Ge ppm (ICP)	Hf ppm	In ppm	K % (ICP)	La ppm (ICP)	Li ppm (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Nb ppm (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)
G2000	Std1	1	13.30	0.35	1.0	0.420	1.30	29.5	37.8	0.76	565	6.05	0.15	8.7	275	960
CHEMEX MEAN	---	---	12.38	0.26	1.0	0.380	1.30	29.3	38.1	0.76	568	6.13	0.16	9.1	286	949
SY-4	Std1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CHEMEX MEAN	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project:
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

QC Page: 1-C
Tot QC Pg: 1
Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice #: I0224091
P.O. #:

MPO

QC DATA OF CERTIFICATE A0224091

STD/DUP/BLANK DESCRIPTION	QC TYPE	PAGE NO.	Pb ppm (ICP)	Rb ppm (ICP)	Re ppm	S %	Sb ppm (ICP)	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ta ppm (ICP)	Te ppm (ICP)	Th ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	Tl ppm (ICP)	U ppm (ICP)
G2000	Std1	1	674	70.5	0.006	0.26	34.70	5	2.0	120.5	0.25	0.20	7.4	0.34	0.92	3.1
CHEMEX MEAN	---	---	670	65.1	0.004	0.26	32.20	3	1.2	116.0	0.40	0.20	7.8	0.36	0.98	3.3
SY-4	Std1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CHEMEX MEAN	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
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VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project:
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

QC Page: 1-D
Tot QC: 1
Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice #: I0224091
P.O. #: MPO

QC DATA OF CERTIFICATE A0224091

STD/DUP/BLANK DESCRIPTION	QC TYPE	PAGE NO.	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Y ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)	Zr ppm	Al2O3 %	BaO %	CaO %	Cr2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	K2O %	MgO %	MnO %	Na2O %
G2000	Std1	1	107	16.6	21.3	1235	27.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CHEMEX MEAN	---	---	108	15.4	19.3	1255	31.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SY-4	Std1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19.95	0.04	7.87	< 0.01	6.11	1.64	0.50	0.12	6.93
CHEMEX MEAN	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.69	0.04	8.05	< 0.01	6.21	1.66	0.54	0.11	7.10

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To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.
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VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project:
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

QC Page: 1-E
Tot QC Pgs: 1
Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice #: 10224091
P.O. #: MPO

QC DATA OF CERTIFICATE A0224091

STD/DUP/BLANK DESCRIPTION	QC TYPE	PAGE NO.	P2O5 %	SiO2 %	SrO %	TiO2 %	LOI %	TOTAL %
G2000	Std1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.71	-----
CHEMEX MEAN	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.35	-----
SY-4	Std1	1	0.14	50.34	0.14	0.28	-----	-----
CHEMEX MEAN	---	---	0.13	49.90	0.14	0.29	-----	-----

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EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

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V6C 2B3

A0224091

Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

CERTIFICATE A0224091

(MPO) - EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

Project:
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC
This report was printed on 20-SEP-2002.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

METHOD CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
299	6	Pulp; prepped on other workorder
200	6	Whole rock fusion

* NOTE 1:

Code 1000 is used for repeat gold analyses
It shows typical sample variability due to coarse gold effects. Each value is correct for its particular subsample.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES 1 of 2

METHOD CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
Ag-MS61	6	Ag ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.02	100.0
Al-MS61	6	Al %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	25.0
As-MS61	6	As ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.2	10000
Ba-MS61	6	Ba ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.5	10000
Be-MS61	6	Be ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.05	1000
Bi-MS61	6	Bi ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.01	10000
Ca-MS61	6	Ca %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	25.0
Cd-MS61	6	Cd ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.02	500
Ce-MS61	6	Ce ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.01	500
Co-MS61	6	Co ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.1	10000
Cr-MS61	6	Cr ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	1	10000
Cs-MS61	6	Cs ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	500
Cu-MS61	6	Cu ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.2	10000
Fe-MS61	6	Fe %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	25.0
Ga-MS61	6	Ga ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	500.0
Ge-MS61	6	Ge ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	500.0
Hf-MS61	6	Hf ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.1	500
In-MS61	6	In ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.005	500
K-MS61	6	K %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	10.00
La-MS61	6	La ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.5	500
Li-MS61	6	Li ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.2	500
Mg-MS61	6	Mg %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	15.00
Mn-MS61	6	Mn ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	5	10000
Mo-MS61	6	Mo ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.05	10000
Na-MS61	6	Na %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	10.00
Nb-MS61	6	Nb ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.1	500
Ni-MS61	6	Ni ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.2	10000
P-MS61	6	P ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	10	10000
Pb-MS61	6	Pb ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.5	10000
Rb-MS61	6	Rb ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.1	500
Re-MS61	6	Re ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.002	50.0
S-MS61	6	S %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.01	10.00
Sb-MS61	6	Sb ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	1000.0
Se-MS61	6	Se ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	1	1000
Sn-MS61	6	Sn ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.2	500
Sr-MS61	6	Sr ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.2	10000
Ta-MS61	6	Ta ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	100.0
Te-MS61	6	Te ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	500
Th-MS61	6	Th ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.2	500

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To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

701 - 475 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

A0224091

Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

CERTIFICATE A0224091

(MPO) - EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

Project:
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC
This report was printed on 20-SEP-2002.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

METHOD CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
299	6	Pulp; prepped on other workorder
200	6	Whole rock fusion

* NOTE 1:

Code 1000 is used for repeat gold analyses
It shows typical sample variability due to coarse gold effects. Each value is correct for its particular subsample.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES 2 of 2

METHOD CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
Ti-MS61	6	Ti %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	10.00
Tl-MS61	6	Tl ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.02	500
U-MS61	6	U ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.1	500
V-MS61	6	V ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	1	10000
W-MS61	6	W ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.1	10000
Y-MS61	6	Y ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.1	500
Zn-MS61	6	Zn ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	2	10000
Zr-MS61	6	Zr ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.5	500
Al-ICP06	6	Al2O3 %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
Ba-ICP06	6	BaO %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
Ca-ICP06	6	CaO %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
Cr-ICP06	6	Cr2O3 %: Whole Rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
Fe-ICP06	6	Fe2O3(total) %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
K-ICP06	6	K2O %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
Mg-ICP06	6	MgO %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
Mn-ICP06	6	MnO %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
Na-ICP06	6	Na2O %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
P-ICP06	6	P2O5 %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
Si-ICP06	6	SiO2 %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
Sr-ICP06	6	SrO %: Whole Rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
Ti-ICP06	6	TiO2 %: Whole rock	ICP-AES	0.01	100.00
OA-ICP06	6	L.O.I. %: @ 1000 deg.C	FURNACE	0.01	100.00
OA-ICP06	6	Total %	CALCULATION	0.01	105.00

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To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

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VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : 10224091
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224091

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm (ICP)	Al % (ICP)	As ppm	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Ce ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cs ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)
015144	299	200	0.08	6.52	25.4	30.0	0.20	0.15	5.60	0.08	1.36	47.6	371	8.85	107.0	5.78
015145	299	200	0.08	6.20	835	80.0	3.75	0.43	5.30	0.14	1.40	46.3	371	50.8	86.0	5.94
015146	299	200	0.06	6.67	9.0	40.0	2.10	0.20	6.50	0.16	1.64	46.4	347	8.15	42.0	5.98
015147	299	200	0.06	7.50	70.4	70.0	0.10	0.12	5.00	0.06	1.75	45.1	229	6.80	113.3	5.96
015248	299	200	0.40	0.64	33.4	520.0	0.30	0.06	0.06	0.04	5.13	0.7	83	0.60	6.6	0.31
513489	299	200	0.02	8.38	3.4	1110.0	2.00	0.15	1.65	0.04	18.10	2.9	22	3.65	12.8	1.33

CERTIFICATION:

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Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : I0224091
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224091

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ga ppm (ICP)	Ge ppm (ICP)	Hf ppm	In ppm	K % (ICP)	La ppm (ICP)	Li ppm (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Nb ppm (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)
015144	299	200	12.50	0.25	0.2	0.040	0.08	0.5	62.8	7.06	1165	0.25	1.07	0.5	172.5	60
015145	299	200	11.50	0.25	0.1	0.040	0.38	0.5	78.0	7.44	1170	0.30	1.11	0.6	184.0	60
015146	299	200	12.50	0.20	0.2	0.040	0.13	0.5	55.0	6.82	1160	0.80	1.03	0.5	169.5	70
015147	299	200	11.10	0.30	0.1	0.045	0.13	1.0	75.0	6.59	1065	0.20	1.72	0.6	133.0	100
015248	299	200	2.55	0.05	< 0.1	< 0.005	0.25	3.5	1.6	0.09	20	5.25	0.02	0.7	4.0	130
513489	299	200	19.35	0.30	0.6	0.030	1.69	9.5	3.8	0.35	275	0.30	3.56	6.9	1.6	350

CERTIFICATION: Stella Strunk

ALS Chemex

Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

701 - 475 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number : 1-C
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : 10224091
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224091

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Pb ppm (ICP)	Rb ppm (ICP)	Re ppm	S %	Sb ppm (ICP)	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ta ppm (ICP)	Te ppm (ICP)	Th ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	Tl ppm (ICP)	U ppm (ICP)
015144	299	200	2.0	4.9	< 0.002	< 0.01	0.15	< 1	< 0.2	84.2	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.2	0.12	0.04	0.1
015145	299	200	3.0	55.8	0.004	0.15	0.40	< 1	9.6	68.4	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.2	0.12	0.52	0.1
015146	299	200	2.0	8.4	< 0.002	< 0.01	0.20	< 1	2.6	64.1	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.2	0.13	0.06	0.1
015147	299	200	2.0	10.5	< 0.002	< 0.01	0.20	< 1	0.2	111.5	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.2	0.20	0.08	< 0.1
015248	299	200	21.0	13.5	0.002	0.03	2.40	< 1	0.2	6.6	< 0.05	0.05	0.8	0.03	0.16	1.8
513489	299	200	6.0	104.0	< 0.002	0.03	0.40	< 1	0.8	231	0.30	< 0.05	2.4	0.12	0.42	0.9

CERTIFICATION:

ALS Chemex

Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

701 - 475 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number : 1-D
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : I0224091
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224091

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Y ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)	Zr ppm	Al2O3 %	BaO %	CaO %	Cr2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	K2O %	MgO %	MnO %	Na2O %
015144	299	200	226	0.3	6.1	56	4.5	11.30	< 0.01	7.94	0.10	8.31	0.09	11.60	0.16	1.40
015145	299	200	228	251	6.1	62	2.5	11.26	< 0.01	7.54	0.10	8.55	0.42	12.34	0.16	1.45
015146	299	200	242	2.6	6.9	60	3.5	11.56	< 0.01	9.21	0.10	8.72	0.14	11.31	0.15	1.33
015147	299	200	215	1.6	8.0	66	2.0	12.81	< 0.01	6.96	0.06	8.40	0.14	10.63	0.14	2.16
015248	299	200	206	0.9	2.8	6	3.0	0.98	0.05	< 0.01	0.02	0.36	0.28	0.07	0.01	0.01
513489	299	200	26	0.3	3.0	66	13.0	14.88	0.12	2.22	< 0.01	1.85	2.47	0.55	0.04	4.70

CERTIFICATION:

ALS Chemex

Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

701 - 475 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

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Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : I0224091
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224091

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		P205 %	SiO2 %	SrO %	TiO2 %	LOI %	TOTAL %
015144	299	200	0.09	54.73	< 0.01	0.20	2.46	98.38
015145	299	200	0.08	53.74	< 0.01	0.19	2.27	98.10
015146	299	200	0.07	55.34	< 0.01	0.21	0.09	98.23
015147	299	200	< 0.01	54.85	< 0.01	0.32	2.53	99.00
015248	299	200	0.06	95.67	< 0.01	0.04	0.64	98.19
513489	299	200	0.10	69.62	0.02	0.20	1.79	98.56

CERTIFICATION:

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EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

701 - 475 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

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Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : 10224091
P.O. Number :
Account : MPQ

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224091

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm (ICP)	Al % (ICP)	As ppm	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Ce ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cs ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)
015144	299	200	0.08	6.52	25.4	30.0	0.20	0.15	5.60	0.08	1.36	47.6	371	8.85	107.0	5.78
015145	299	200	0.08	6.20	835	80.0	3.75	0.43	5.30	0.14	1.40	46.3	371	50.8	86.0	5.94
015146	299	200	0.06	6.67	9.0	40.0	2.10	0.20	6.50	0.16	1.64	46.4	347	8.15	42.0	5.98
015147	299	200	0.06	7.50	70.4	70.0	0.10	0.12	5.00	0.06	1.75	45.1	229	6.80	113.3	5.96
015248	299	200	0.40	0.64	33.4	520.0	0.30	0.06	0.06	0.04	5.13	0.7	83	0.60	6.6	0.31
513489	299	200	0.02	8.38	3.4	1110.0	2.00	0.15	1.65	0.04	18.10	2.9	22	3.65	12.8	1.33

CERTIFICATION:

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Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
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EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

701 - 475 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number :1-B
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice No. :10224091
P.O. Number :
Account :MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224091

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ga ppm (ICP)	Ge ppm (ICP)	Hf ppm	In ppm	K % (ICP)	La ppm (ICP)	Li ppm (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Nb ppm (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)
015144	299	200	12.50	0.25	0.2	0.040	0.08	0.5	62.8	7.06	1165	0.25	1.07	0.5	172.5	60
015145	299	200	11.50	0.25	0.1	0.040	0.38	0.5	78.0	7.44	1170	0.30	1.11	0.6	184.0	60
015146	299	200	12.50	0.20	0.2	0.040	0.13	0.5	55.0	6.82	1160	0.80	1.03	0.5	169.5	70
015147	299	200	11.10	0.30	0.1	0.045	0.13	1.0	75.0	6.59	1065	0.20	1.72	0.6	133.0	100
015248	299	200	2.55	0.05	< 0.1	< 0.005	0.25	3.5	1.6	0.09	20	5.25	0.02	0.7	4.0	130
513489	299	200	19.35	0.30	0.6	0.030	1.69	9.5	3.8	0.35	275	0.30	3.56	6.9	1.6	350

CERTIFICATION:

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EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

701 - 475 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

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Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : 10224091
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224091

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Pb ppm (ICP)	Rb ppm (ICP)	Re ppm	S %	Sb ppm (ICP)	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ta ppm (ICP)	Te ppm (ICP)	Th ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	Tl ppm (ICP)	U ppm (ICP)
015144	299	200	2.0	4.9	< 0.002	< 0.01	0.15	< 1	< 0.2	84.2	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.2	0.12	0.04	0.1
015145	299	200	3.0	55.8	0.004	0.15	0.40	< 1	9.6	68.4	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.2	0.12	0.52	0.1
015146	299	200	2.0	8.4	< 0.002	< 0.01	0.20	< 1	2.6	64.1	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.2	0.13	0.06	0.1
015147	299	200	2.0	10.5	< 0.002	< 0.01	0.20	< 1	0.2	111.5	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.2	0.20	0.08	< 0.1
015248	299	200	21.0	13.5	0.002	0.03	2.40	< 1	0.2	6.6	< 0.05	0.05	0.8	0.03	0.16	1.8
513489	299	200	6.0	104.0	< 0.002	0.03	0.40	< 1	0.8	231	0.30	< 0.05	2.4	0.12	0.42	0.9

CERTIFICATION:

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EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

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V6C 2B3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

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Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 20-SEP-2002
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Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224091

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Y ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)	Zr ppm	Al2O3 %	BaO %	CaO %	Cr2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	K2O %	MgO %	MnO %	Na2O %
015144	299	200	226	0.3	6.1	56	4.5	11.30	< 0.01	7.94	0.10	8.31	0.09	11.60	0.16	1.40
015145	299	200	228	251	6.1	62	2.5	11.26	< 0.01	7.54	0.10	8.55	0.42	12.34	0.16	1.45
015146	299	200	242	2.6	6.9	60	3.5	11.56	< 0.01	9.21	0.10	8.72	0.14	11.31	0.15	1.33
015147	299	200	215	1.6	8.0	66	2.0	12.81	< 0.01	6.96	0.06	8.40	0.14	10.63	0.14	2.16
015248	299	200	206	0.9	2.8	6	3.0	0.98	0.05	< 0.01	0.02	0.36	0.28	0.07	0.01	0.01
513489	299	200	26	0.3	3.0	66	13.0	14.88	0.12	2.22	< 0.01	1.85	2.47	0.55	0.04	4.70

CERTIFICATION:

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EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

701 - 475 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

Page Number : 1-E
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 20-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : I0224091
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224091

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		P2O5 %	SiO2 %	SrO %	TiO2 %	LOI %	TOTAL %								
015144	299	200	0.09	54.73	< 0.01	0.20	2.46	98.38								
015145	299	200	0.08	53.74	< 0.01	0.19	2.27	98.10								
015146	299	200	0.07	55.34	< 0.01	0.21	0.09	98.23								
015147	299	200	< 0.01	54.85	< 0.01	0.32	2.53	99.00								
015248	299	200	0.06	95.67	< 0.01	0.04	0.64	98.19								
513489	299	200	0.10	69.62	0.02	0.20	1.79	98.56								

CERTIFICATION:

EXPATRIATE
RESOURCES LTD.

#701 – 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6C 2B3
Telephone: (604) 682-5474
Toll-free: 1-877-682-5474
Fax: (604) 682-5404
info@expatriateresources.com
www.expatriateresources.com

VIA FAX

Patti McLeod
Mining Recorder
Watson Lake Mining District
1007 Alaska Highway (km 1,021)
PO Box 269
Watson Lake, Yukon
Y0A 1C0
Canada
Tel.: +1 (867) 536-7366
Fax: +1 (867) 536-2814

Tuesday, March 16, 2004

RE: Request for additional information on Box Assessment, filed March 20, 2003.

Dear Patti,

Per your letter dated February 18th, 2004, the information you have requested from Expatriate Resources Ltd ("EXPATRIATE") with respect to the Box property, is contained in the following letter including a revised statement of expenditures.

The report writing costs for Jill Moore were $657.12 for March 2003 and $547.60 for April 2003, totaling $1,204.72; noting that the assessment filing used a flat $1,000 total when originally submitted on March 20th, 2003. Reproductions costs for the Box Assessment filing were $324.53.

The geophysical review by our consultant, Jan Klein, P.Eng., took 3 days @ $600.00 per day totaling $1,926.00; a copy of the invoice is attached for your perusal and files.

If you have any questions or require further information, please feel free to contact myself using a direct phone line at +1 (604) 682-5474 extension 225.

Respectfully Submitted,
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

Jason Dunning, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Vice President Exploration

x.c.: files

REVISED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

I, Jason K. Dunning, as agent for Expatriate Resources Limited, #701-475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. do solemnly declare that field mapping, prospecting, and rock sampling was carried out on the Box claim block between July 1st and September 6th 2002.

Accomodation & Meals	$936.42
Assays/Geochemical Analysis	$580.17
Drafting, Printing & Reproduction	$324.53
Helicopter	$899.14
Communications	$120.57
Equipment Rentals	$1,614.00
Fuel	$211.79
Wages	$13,752.60
Material & Supplies	$536.40
Truck Rental	$243.17
Freight	$208.08
Travel Costs	$1,943.79
Geophysical Consulting	$1,926.00
Report Writing (J.Moore)	$1,204.72
TOTAL	**$24,370.66**

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 16th day of March, 2004.

Respectfully submitted,
EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

Jason K. Dunning, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Vice President Exploration

JAN KLEIN
Consulting Geophysicist
7025 Dunblane Avenue, Burnaby, B.C., Canada, V5J 4G1
ph or fax: (604) 434-9091, e-mail: janklein@shaw.ca

INVOICE

EXPATRIATE RESOURCES Ltd.
Suite 701 – 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 2B3
Attention: Mr. Rob A. Duncan, Project Geologist

March 26, 2003 Invoice # ERL-03-010

BOX Claim Block, Yukon Territory

Reviewing Airborne Magnetic and Electromagnetic data collected during 1996 by Aerodat Inc over the Box Claims, Yukon Territory.

Three (3) days @ $600.00 per diem	$ 1,800.00
GST (Registration number 895198901RT)	$ 126.00
Total.....	$ 1,926.00

EXR = 1647 – 5130 = 1800.00
9900 – 2590 = 126.00
1926.00

Please make cheque payable to:
Jan Klein
7025 Dunblane Ave
Burnaby, B.C., V5J 4G1

POSTED 4/8/03