THE **SONORA** PROPERTY, A POGO STYLE GOLD TARGET IN THE DAWSON RANGE, YUKON

2002 ASSESSMENT REPORT

NTS: 115J/9, 115I/12

Latitude: 62°38'N Longitude: 138°35'W

Whitehorse Mining Division
YUKON TERRITORY

(SWEDE 1-5, 6 YA2779-82, 84; SAM 9-12 YA3877-80; SAM 21 YA3889; SAM 23-30 YA03891-98; SAM 42-44 YA39010-12; SAM 89-90 YA8277-78; SAM 93-96 YA8281-84)

For
Swede Martensson
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March, 2003

094405

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ 2200.00 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. QW87599

Mining Recorder
Whitehorse Mining District

SUMMARY

The 27 unit (540 hectare) SONORA property, NTS map sheets 115J/9 and 115I/12, is located 110 km west of Carmacks, Yukon Territory in the Whitehorse Mining Division. Latitude and longitude are 62°38'N, 138°35'W. There is all weather road access to within 25 km of the property, winter road access to, and good cat road access across, the property and a fixed wing airstrip on the property. The claims are held by Swede Martensson and Alan McDiarmid of Whitehorse, Yukon.

The target is intrusion associated gold with emphasis on mesothermal (Pogo-style) gold veins and to a lesser extent, bulk tonnage gold related to a porphyry stock (Fort Knox type).

The SONORA property lies within the Dawson Range portion of the Tintina Gold Belt and is primarily underlain by metavolcanic and lesser metasedimentary rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, intruded by quartz monzonite and granite of the Cretaceous 100 Ma Dawson Range Batholith. The Dawson Range extends from Mt. Freegold, 45 km NW of Carmacks, to east-central Alaska. The northwesterly trending Big Creek Fault, which transects the property, is the locus of a well-mineralized belt with porphyry copper-gold and gold veins and breccia bodies extending over 100 km from Freegold to Casino and may be related to the emplacement of a high level late Cretaceous stock of quartz eye feldspar porphyry on the property, along the margins of the batholith.

In 1976, 600 ounces of placer gold from approximately 6000 yards of material was recovered by the owners from Sonora Gulch. The presence of lode-like gold and abundant galena, sphalerite, tetradymite and scheelite in the concentrates lead the placer miners to suspect the source of the gold was proximal, prompting the search for the lode. From 1977 to 1985, 71 trenches, 2,400 m of diamond drilling in 26 holes and geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys have been completed across the property. The drill holes averaged <100m in length and work has generally been concentrated above the 2900' elevation.

Mineralization on the property occurs as a one km long northwest trending zone of narrow mesothermal gold - bismuth - tellurium bearing quartz - sulfide - carbonate vein and breccia mineralization hosted by the older metamorphic rocks and referred to as the Tetradymite Vein System due to the presence of tetradymite, a bismuth telluride. Deep-seated, low-angle faulting is recognized in the area and it is possible that the Tetradymite Vein System may represent the high-angle expression of a larger low-angle mineralized structure; similar to the shallow dipping mesothermal gold veins at Pogo.

Mineralization in the quartz porphyry consists of quartz-arsenopyrite-sphalerite-stibnite-sulfosalt veins with up to 10% pyrite and appears to represent a higher-level expression of

the system.

Previous results from the Tetradymite Vein System include 62 g/t Au over 0.4m and 3.5 g/t Au over 6.1m from trenching and 18.9 g/t Au over 0.9m and 5 g/t Au over 3m from drilling. Quartz-pyrrhotite float containing 2 opt Au was reported from lower on the hillside near Sonora Gulch and there are reports of 17.2 g/t Au over 2.4m from a vein intersected in an adit near the mouth of Little Klines Gulch (at 2200' on the property). A sample of massive stibnite/jamesonite - pyrite - arsenopyrite veinlets, hosted by the quartz porphyry, returned 12.2 g/t Au.

A strong gold-silver-arsenic-tellurium-bismuth-antimony soil geochemical anomaly was identified along trend, southeast of the Tetradymite Vein System. The anomaly correlates with a magnetic low, is open to the southeast and has not been tested.

Similarities between the Sonora property and the Pogo deposit include host rocks consisting of the metamorphic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, the proximity and possible association with a mid-Cretaceous intrusion, geochemical signature (gold - arsenic - bismuth - tungsten - tellurium - copper - molybdenum, with enhanced lead and zinc and distal antimony), and mineralogy (tetradymite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and trace base metals and more distally, stibnite and sulfosalts).

The reasonable access to and across the property adds to the economic potential.

An initial surface program of $50,000 is recommended to expand the geological, geochemical and geophysical coverage on the SONORA property, followed by a $200,000 diamond drill program targeting a deeper, feeder zone to the Tetradymite Vein System.

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1.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figure 1)

The SONORA property, NTS map sheet 115J/9 and 115I/12, is located 110 km west of Carmacks, Yukon Territory in the Whitehorse Mining Division. The property is situated along Hayes Creek with a latitude and longitude of 62°38'N, 138°35'W.

There is all weather road access to within 25 km of the property and winter road access to, and good cat road access across, the property. There is also fixed wing access to a gravel airstrip on the property. Helicopter access is generally available from Carmacks, Yukon.

2.0 LEGAL DESCRIPTION (Figure 2)

The SONORA property consists of 27 contiguous claims covering an area of approximately 540 hectares. The claims are owned and were operated in 2002 by Swede Martensson and Alan McDiarmid of Whitehorse, Yukon. One year of work has been filed and, based on the acceptance of this report, will validate the claims to October, 2003. A table showing pertinent claim data follows:

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBERS	NUMBER OF CLAIMS	EXPIRY DATE
SWEDE 1-4, 6	YA03779-YA03782, 84	5	OCT. 02, 2003
SAM 9-12	YA03877-YA03880	4	*OCT. 28, 2003
SAM 21	YA03889	1	*OCT. 28, 2003
SAM 23-30	YA03891-98	8	*OCT. 28, 2003
SAM 42-44	YA03910-YA03912	3	*OCT. 28, 2003
SAM 89-90	YA08277-YA08278	2	*OCT. 15, 2003
SAM 93-96	YA08281-YA08284	4	*OCT. 15, 2003

*NB: Expiry date based on acceptance of this report

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims lie within the unglaciated Dawson Range, southwestern Yukon. The topography is moderate with long sinuous ridges incised by narrow valleys heading down to larger swampy creek valleys. Outcrop is sparse with the best exposures along ridgelines, knolls and along creeks. Vegetation consists of moss, birch, poplar, and spruce with thickets of alder and buck brush. Elevations range from 760m (2500') to 1280m (4200').

4.0 HISTORY (Figures 4 and 5)

1896 Placer gold was discovered on Klines Gulch. (Heavy concentrates include galena, sphalerite, tetradymite (Bi, Te), gold nuggets and scheelite).

1899 An adit near the mouth of Little Klines Gulch (at 2200' on the property) intersected a 2.4m quartz vein grading up to 17.2 g/t Au (Minfile, 1998).

1899-1977 Placer production (from Klines and Sonora Gulches on the property) and lode gold exploration, including geochemical, geophysical and 1946-51 trenching, was completed by various operators.

1977-1985 Completion of 7877' of drilling in 26 holes, 71 trenches, geochemical and geophysical surveys. Work was primarily completed by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting. Abundant significant gold values were obtained over narrow widths from the Tetradymite Vein System and include 62 g/t Au over 0.4m and 3.5 g/t Au over 6.1m from trenching and 18.9 g/t Au over 0.9m and 5 g/t Au over 3.0m from drilling. Quartz-pyrrhotite float containing 2 opt Au was reported from lower on the hillside near Sonora Gulch. Mineralization was also outlined in a quartz porphyry stock with widespread values in the order of 2.4 g/t Au over 0.8m.

A strong gold-silver-arsenic-tellurium-bismuth-antimony soil geochemical anomaly was identified along trend, southeast of the Tetradymite Vein System. The anomaly correlates with a magnetic low, is open to the southeast and has not been tested.

1996-2001 Minor mapping and sampling programs were completed.

5.0 2002 WORK

Work on the SONORA property in 2002 consisted of the conversion of current reports to a pdf format and the creation of a CD to promote the distribution of a succinct but comprehensive compilation of past work (Davidson, 2000) and to distribute information regarding new concepts with respect to the property in light of recent studies in the Tintina Gold Belt (Pautler, 2002).

Since most of the previous work was conducted prior to the discovery and/or understanding of such notable deposits as Pogo in Alaska, work in 2002 concentrated on research on the Tintina Gold Belt with emphasis on its relevance to the Sonora property, consultation with prominent geologists in the Tintina Gold Belt (including Craig Hart, Mike Burke, Moira Smith, Scott Cassleman and Jean Pautler) regarding new concepts and models relative to the property, compilation of pertinent available data, integration of the newly acquired information and promotion.

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Regional (Figure 3)

The SONORA property occurs within the Tintina Gold Belt, which constitutes an arcuate belt extending from Donlin Creek in Alaska, through the Fairbanks District, Pogo and across the Yukon border where it incorporates such deposits as Brewery Creek and Dublin Gulch with occurrences such as Scheelite Dome and Longline (FIGURE 3a).

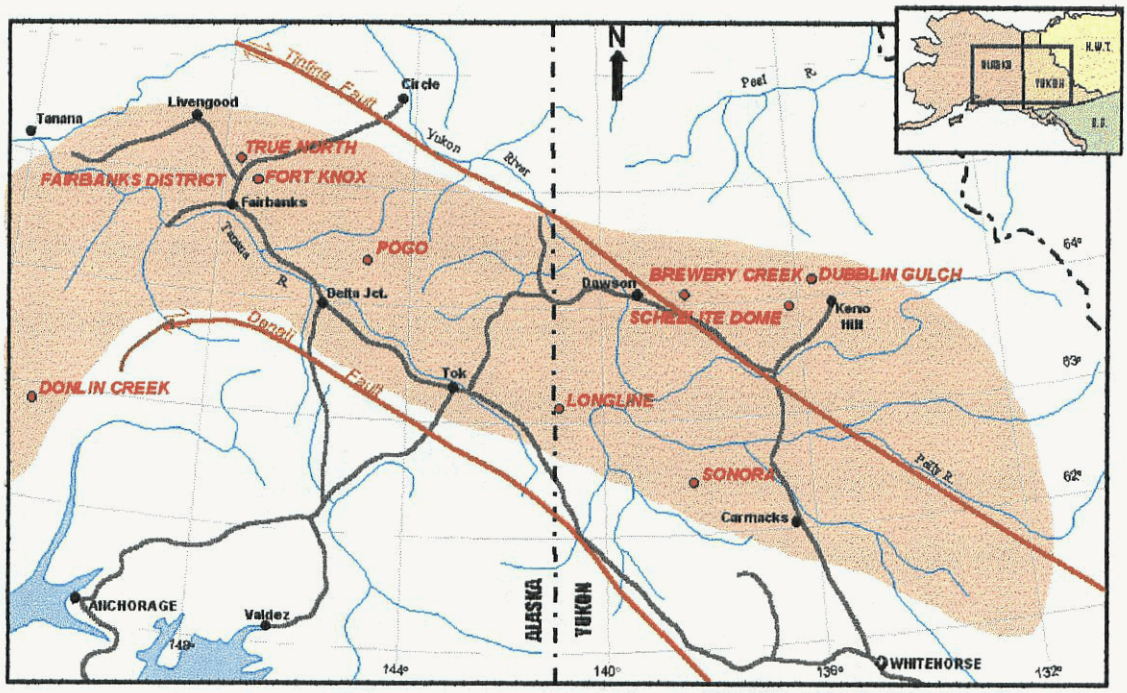

FIGURE 3a
SONORA PROPERTY LOCATION
by JP EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.

The size of the deposits are tabulated below:

Deposit	Size (Resource)*
Donlin Creek	111 Mt @ 2.9 g/t Au
Fort Knox	169 Mt @ 0.93 g/t Au
True North	16.5 Mt @ 2.5 g/t Au
Pogo	9.1Mt @ 17.8 g/t Au
Brewery Creek	10 Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au
Dublin Gulch	99 Mt @ 1.1 g/t Au

* resource figures from:
Tucker and Smith, eds, 2000
The Tintina Gold Belt: concepts, exploration and discoveries, BC-YT Ch. of Mines, Cord. Round up Sp. Vol. 2.

Deposits and occurrences within the belt are associated with mid to late Cretaceous intrusions hosted by the intrusions and/or the older metamorphosed basement complex of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. There is typically a strong correlation between gold and bismuth with low and reduced sulfide mineralogy.

More specifically, the property lies within the Dawson Range portion of the Tintina Gold Belt. The Dawson Range extends from Mt. Freegold, 45 km northwest of Carmacks, to east-central Alaska and is characterized by plutonic rocks of the 100 Ma Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith intruding metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The generally west-northwest trending Big Creek Fault, (which transects the property), is the locus of an over 100 km long well-mineralized belt, with porphyry copper-gold and gold veins and breccia bodies, extending from Freegold northwesterly to Casino (Figure 3b).

6.2 Property (Figures 4 and 5)

The property is underlain by metavolcanic and lesser metasedimentary rocks of the Wolverine Creek Metamorphic Suite, including ultramafic sills, intruded by quartz monzonite and granite of the Dawson Range Batholith. The Big Creek Fault transects the property and may be related to the emplacement of a high level late Cretaceous stock of quartz eye feldspar porphyry in the southwestern property area, along the margins of the batholith.

6.3 Mineralization:

Mineralization occurs both within the quartz porphyry body and as a one km northwest trending zone hosted by the older metamorphic rocks and referred to as the Tetradymite Vein System due to the presence of tetradymite, a bismuth telluride. Previous results from the Tetradymite Vein System include 62 g/t Au over 0.4m and 3.5 g/t Au over 6.1m from trenching and 18.9 g/t Au over 0.9m and 5 g/t Au over 3m from drilling. A sample of massive stibnite/jamesonite - pyrite - arsenopyrite veinlets, hosted by the quartz porphyry, returned 12.2 g/t Au.

There are two styles of gold-bearing mineralization at SONORA; quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins hosted by the quartz porphyry and by metamorphic rocks within the Tetradymite Vein System, and oxide and sulfide mineralization, including limonite and hematite, associated with northwest faults and northeast shears in the quartz porphyry. The underlying hypogene zone consists of quartz-arsenopyrite-sphalerite-stibnite-sulfosalt (boulangerite and bournonite) veins with up to 10% pyrite in the quartz porphyry and alteration zones. The gold content increases with sulfide content and depth (Davidson, 2000).

More substantial quartz vein mineralization within the Tetradymite Vein System has been reported at lower elevations on the property. The quartz-pyrrhotite float was discovered in 1983 and is believed to be from approximately 2980' on the eastern slope above Sonora Gulch (personal knowledge). Pyrrhotite is commonly associated with the gold mineralization at Pogo. The 1896 adit, which reportedly intersected a 2.4m wide quartz vein, is located near Little Klines Gulch at 2200', but is no longer accessible.

7.0 DISCUSSION

The potential of the property was re-evaluated for intrusion-associated gold potential using recent research in the Tintina Gold Belt.

The primary target on the SONORA property is mesothermal (Pogo-style) gold-silver-bismuth veins related to the Tetradymite Vein System. The Pogo deposit, near Delta Junction, Alaska, consists of two or more large, gently dipping quartz veins that contain a resource of 5.6 million ounces of gold with a grade of 0.52 opt or 17.8 g/t Au (Smith et al, 2000).

Similarities of the Tetradymite Vein System to the Pogo deposit include host rocks consisting of the metamorphic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, the proximity and possible association with a mid-Cretaceous intrusion, geochemical signature (gold - arsenic - bismuth - tungsten - tellurium - copper - molybdenum, with enhanced lead and zinc and distal antimony), and mineralogy (tetradymite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, trace base metals and pyrite and more distally, stibnite and sulfosalts).

Mineralization at SONORA is primarily hosted within older metamorphic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane occurring in a one km northwest trending zone referred to as the Tetradymite Vein System due to the presence of tetradymite, a bismuth telluride. At Pogo mineralization is hosted by the older metasedimentary basement complex of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane and is associated with the presence of bismuth minerals such as bismuthinite, native bismuth, maldonite and tetradymite (Smith et al, 2000).

The Tetradymite Vein System lies 1.2 km to the northeast of the 100 Ma Dawson Range Batholith. Mineralization at Pogo is thought to be related to a phase of the Goodpaster Batholith (dated at 106 Ma - Mortenson, personal communication) approximately 1.5 km away from the Pogo deposit (Smith et al, 2000). The gold mineralization at Pogo has been dated at 104 Ma (Selby et al, 2001).

The trace element geochemistry in the Tetradymite Vein System consists of arsenic - bismuth - tungsten - tellurium - copper - molybdenum ±lead and zinc. The geochemistry is similar in the quartz porphyry body, but is accompanied by high antimony. At Pogo gold is associated with arsenic - bismuth - tungsten - tellurium - copper - molybdenum, with enhanced lead and zinc. The strongest correlation is generally with bismuth (Smith et al, 2000). The additional strong presence of antimony in the quartz porphyry at SONORA may be indicative of a higher-level environment, distal to the mesothermal veins in the Tetradymite Vein System.

Mineralogy of the stockwork type veins in the Tetradymite Vein System consists of arsenopyrite, pyrite, trace base metals (chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, molybdenum) and tetradymite, (and more distally, stibnite and sulfosalts) in a quartz-carbonate gangue. Tetradymite is a significant mineral that occurs in the Pogo deposit. Vein mineralogy at Pogo also includes arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, trace base metals and other bismuth minerals, hosted by quartz veins. The quartz float that reportedly assayed 2 opt Au from the eastern slope above Sonora Gulch along the Tetradymite Vein System contained pyrrhotite. Pyrrhotite is commonly associated with gold mineralization at Pogo.

In addition low angle faults are present at Pogo and probably exert important controls on the emplacement of mineralization (Smith et al, 2000). Deep-seated, low-angle faulting is recognized in the area and it is possible that the Tetradymite Vein System may represent the high-angle expression of a larger low-angle mineralized structure; similar to the shallow dipping mesothermal gold veins at Pogo.

The quartz porphyry body on the property also has potential for bulk tonnage intrusion-hosted gold (Fort Knox type). The porphyry body has seen limited work with numerous values in the order of 2.4 g/t Au over 0.8m and up to 12.2 g/t Au related to stockwork mineralization controlled by a northwest trending structure. Mineralization within the porphyry occurs as gold-bearing quartz, pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, stibnite and sulfosalt (boulangerite and bournonite) veins, generally oxidized to depths of up to 80m. At Fort Knox, gold occurs in and along the margins of pegmatite vein swarms, quartz veins and veinlets, hosted by a 92 Ma granitic pluton and controlled by a northwest trending structure. The orebody is oxidized and gold is associated with bismuth and tellurium. Although similar in genesis, mineralization within the quartz porphyry at SONORA appears to be higher level than that at Fort Knox and more comparable to Donlin and Brewery Creek.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Significant results have been obtained from the Tetradymite Vein System with values of 62 g/t Au over 0.4m and 3.5 g/t Au over 6.1m from trenching and 18.9 g/t Au over 0.9m and 5 g/t Au over 3.0m from drilling. The Tetradymite Vein System consists of a zone of narrow mesothermal gold - bismuth - tellurium bearing quartz - sulfide - carbonate vein and breccia mineralization that can be traced for over 1 km across the property. A strong untested gold - silver - arsenic - tellurium - bismuth - antimony geochemical anomaly has been identified along trend to the southeast of the Tetradymite Vein System and remains open in that direction.

The above mineralization is associated with a Cretaceous dyke swarm in greenschist to amphibolite grade metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. With the degree of low-angle faulting in the area it is possible the zone may represent the high-angle expression of a larger low-angle mineralized structure similar to the shallow dipping mesothermal gold veins at Pogo.

Previous drill holes on the property averaged <100m in length and work has generally been concentrated above the 2900' elevation. In other words, the work completed to date has been inadequate to test the possibility of a more significant mesothermal vein system at depth. The presence of the old adit near Little Klines Gulch at 2200', with reports of 17.2 g/t Au over 2.4m, and the report of quartz-pyrrhotite float containing 2 opt Au from lower on the hillside near Sonora Gulch provides some basis for the validity of this highly prospective untested target.

Based on the similarities of the property to the Pogo deposit, there is high potential for SONORA to host a Pogo-style mesothermal vein target. Similarities include host rocks consisting of the metamorphic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, the proximity and possible association with a mid-Cretaceous intrusion, geochemical signature (gold - arsenic - bismuth - tungsten - tellurium - copper - molybdenum, with enhanced lead and zinc and distal antimony), and mineralogy (tetradymite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, trace base metals and pyrite, and more distally, stibnite and sulfosalts).

The reasonable access to and across the property adds to the economic potential.

An initial surface program of $50,000 is recommended to expand the geological, geochemical and geophysical coverage on the SONORA property, followed by a $200,000 diamond drill program targeting a deeper, feeder zone to the Tetradymite Vein System.

APPENDIX I

Selected References

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Minfile Report

YUKON MINFILE
YUKON GEOLOGY PROGRAM
WHITEHORSE

MINFILE #: 115J 008 **NTS MAP SHEET:** 115J\9

DEPOSIT TYPE: VEIN **LATITUDE:** 62° 38" 54' N

STATUS: DRILLED PROSPECT **LONGITUDE:** 138° 1" 8' W

TECTONIC ELEMENT: NISLING TERRANE

NAMES:	MAJOR COMMODITIES:	MINOR COMMODITIES:	TRACE COMMODITIES:
SWEDE	SILVER		
NADA	LEAD		
DP	GOLD		
LITTLE GOLD QU/			
LITTLE GOLD			
REEF			
PSYCHE			
OLD ALEX			
SPUCE STAKE			
HAYES			

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS AND CURRENT)

SWEDE
SAM
SAM
SAM
SAM

WORK HISTORY

Placer gold was found in Klines Gulch in 1896. The first lode staking was Spruce Stake and Old Alex cl (4602) by Alex Summerfield and Henry Marco in Aug/1899. Restaked by F. Envoldsen in Oct/02 as Psyche, Reef cl (4820), on which N. Lyons recorded about 25 m of drifting in 1904-07. Restaked as Little Gold cl (4356) and Little Gold Quartz cl (55740) in Apr/45 by F.A. DuPont, who conducted considerable trenching in 1946-51 in connection with placer activity.

Restaked as Hayes cl (92832) for copper-molybdenum potential in Sep/65 by Coranex L (Frobex L, Inco, Dome EL, Denison ML & McIntyre Porcupine ML) following regional geochemical exploration. Restaked as the DP cl (Y31094) in May/69 by Dawson Range Joint Venture (Straus E Inc, Martin Marietta Corp, Molybdenum Corp of America, Trojan Cons M, and Great Plains Dev C of Can L), which conducted grid soil sampling and mapping in 1969 and bulldozer trenching in 1970. Restaked as Nada cl (Y80532) in Aug/74 by DC Synd (Dome ML and Cominco), which conducted mapping and geochem sampling in 1974 and 1975.

Restaked as Swede cl (YA3779) in Oct/75 by J. Martensson and optioned to a joint venture between Hudson Bay Mg, Tombill ML and Minorco Can L, which added the Sam cl and explored with mapping and geochem sampling in 1975 and 1976; bulldozer trenching and 11 holes (490 m) on the Sam 89 to 96 claims in 1978; geochem sampling in 1979; mag and EM surveys and 4 holes (404 m) in 1980; and geochem, mag and VLF EM surveys, trenching and 6 holes (812 m) in 1981; and more mag, EM and geochem surveys in 1983. In 1984, the owners

transferred the property to a new company, Hayes Res Inc, which explored with trenching and 5 holes (695 m) later that year and trenching in 1935.

GEOLOGY

Traces of molybdenite and chalcopyrite occur in a small quartz monzonite to syenite stock and a quartz-veined, bleached contact zone in Paleozoic? metasedimentary rocks. The intrusion contains up to 2% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite while the bleached metamorphic rocks contain up to 5% disseminated pyrite. Surface leaching is only weakly developed.

The 1907 adit reportedly intersected a quartz vein 2.4 m wide that assayed as high as 17.2 g/t Au. Work since 1975 has been stimulated by the adjacent gold placer and has tested the lode gold potential. Minor gold-silver values are associated with boulangerite and bournonite occurring with pyrite in quartz-calcite veins along northwest-trending shear zones which cut a small body of rhyolite porphyry south of the quartz-monzonite stock.

Alteration zones related to the mineralization consist of carbonate, kaolinite, limonite and silica. Hudson Bay and partners recognized the presence of tetradymite in placer gold obtained from streams draining the property. A 5 to 8 cm wide calcite vein containing bournonite and boulangerite found at the head of Sonora Gulch in 1976-77 gave assays of up to 27.4 g/t Au, 754.3 g/t Ag, 18% Pb and 5% Sb.

Gold values were obtained by 1980-81 drilling of a nearby northwest-striking structure outlined by EM surveys.

The 1984 exploration traced the shear zones into ultramafic rocks that are altered to serpentine-chlorite-carbonate, talc-chlorite-carbonate, and mariposite-fuschite assemblages. Bournonite, boulangerite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are present in narrow calcite veins. The best trench assays were 7.2 g/t Au over 1.5 m and 3.7 g/t Au over 5.8 m, while the highest grade drill intersection was 2.7 g/t Au and 273.t g/t Ag across 1.5 m.

The 1985 trenches contained only minor amounts of sulphides but produced assays up to 12.4 g/t Au with 165.6 g/t Ag over 1.5 m.

REFERENCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA Map 44-34, marginal notes.

HAYES RESOURCES INC., Oct/83. Prospectus.

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1974, p. 95-96; 1976, p. 178-179; 1977, p. 72; 1978, p. 48.

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APPENDIX III - Statement of Expenditures

Wages:	J. Martensson, Ampex Mining	2 days @ 350.00/day	**$ 700.00**
Geological Consultant:	J. Pautler, JP exploration Services Inc.		**300.00**
Pdf conversion and CD:	Bob Stirling, Whitehorse, Y.T.		**1,000.00**
Report & Drafting:			**300.00**
GRAND TOTAL:			**$ 2,300.00**
Total Amount Applied for Assessment			**$ 2,200.00**

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Jean Marie Pautler, do hereby certify that:

I am a geologist with more than twenty years of experience.

I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980).

I am a Professional Geoscientist, registered in the province of British Columbia.

I summarized technical discussions undertaken in 2002 with respect to the SONORA property and reviewed the converted pdf files.

Jean Pautler

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.
JP Exploration Services Inc.