Geological Report

On The

Light Property

Watson Lake Mining Division

LIGHT:	6,8,10,12,14,16,23,25,27, 29,31,33,35,36,37,38

NTS:	105G 06

	CENTRAL UTM EASTING	CENTRAL UTM NORTHING
LIGHT	384,970.84	6,812,987.71

August 6th, 2003

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

Prepared By:
R. Duncan, B.Sc. M.Sc. Geology

094419

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ 4800.00 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. QL 25640

Mining Recorder
Watson Lake Mining District

Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary

The following report includes Expatriate Resources Ltd. property called Light. This property is located in the Watson Lake Mining District in the Yukon, Canada (Figure 1). Using the National Topographic System, the claims encompass 105G06.

Expatriate Resources Ltd. has a 100% interest in the Light property, which covers potential emerald bearing stratigraphy with geological and geochemical similarities to the recent discovery on the Goal Net property.

Previous exploration has included base metal exploration and tungsten exploration.
The 2002 exploration program consisted of geochemical sampling and prospecting focusing on the emerald potential of the property.

II. Location and Access

The Light property is located in the Watson Lake Mining District in the Yukon, Canada. Using the National Topographic System, they encompass 105G06 and 105G07. The geographic location of the properties is in Figure 1. The property coordinates, in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) and North American Datum (NAD) 27 Zone 9 projection and coordinate system, as well as the size in square kilometres are summarized in Table 1.

	Central UTM Easting	Central UTM Northing	Total Square Kilometres
Light	384,970.84	6,812,987.71	15.17

Table 1 Light property UTM locations.

The center of the Light claim group, is located at 384,970.84mE and 6,812,987.71mN in NAD 27 Zone 9 UTM projection. The claim group is located 200 kilometres northwest of the town of Watson Lake, Yukon and 100 kilometres almost due west of town of Frances Lake. By road, Light is located approximately 35 kilometres south of the Robert Campbell Highway (Figure 1).

Regional infrastructure, proximal to the Light claims, is the cities of Frances Lake, Whitehorse and Watson Lake. All cities have airports, medical facilities and local ground transportation systems.

Figure 1 Light property location map.

III. Topography and Physiography

The Light property is situated in the Pelly Mountains, approximately 8 kilometres northeast of the Tintina Trench. Creeks draining the area flow into the Hoole River which is a tributary of the Pelly River and part of the Yukon River watershed.

Elevations range from 1400 metres in the valley near Lampman Lake to 1940 metres atop a ridge in the western part of the claim block. Topographic relief is typically moderate to steep (20 to 40°) with some impassable cliffs. Outcrop is most abundant along ridge crests and in north facing cirques. The valley bottom in the vicinity of Lampman Lake is covered with Pleistocene deposits of glacial till up to an elevation of 1500 metres. Patchy till and talus predominate above 1500 metres.

Most of the property lies above treeline. Vegetation consists of stunted black spruce with thick buckbrush and willow understorey on the valley floors and lower hillsides, giving way to scattered buckbrush, grass and eventually moss or lichen at higher elevations.

Climate in the Light 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.

IV. Claim Details

The Light property was acquired by staking in by Archer, Cathro and Associates on behalf of Expatriate Resources Ltd. The Light claims are listed below in Table 2.

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NUMBER	CLAIM GROUP
LIGHT 8	YB92392	LIGHT
LIGHT 6	YB92390	LIGHT
LIGHT 10	YB92394	LIGHT
LIGHT 12	YB92396	LIGHT
LIGHT 14	YB92398	LIGHT
LIGHT 16	YB92400	LIGHT
LIGHT 23	YB92407	LIGHT
LIGHT 25	YB92409	LIGHT
LIGHT 27	YB92411	LIGHT
LIGHT 29	YB92413	LIGHT
LIGHT 31	YB92415	LIGHT
LIGHT 33	YB92417	LIGHT
LIGHT 35	YB92419	LIGHT
LIGHT 36	YB92420	LIGHT
LIGHT 37	YB92421	LIGHT
LIGHT 38	YB92422	LIGHT

Table 2 Light claims information.

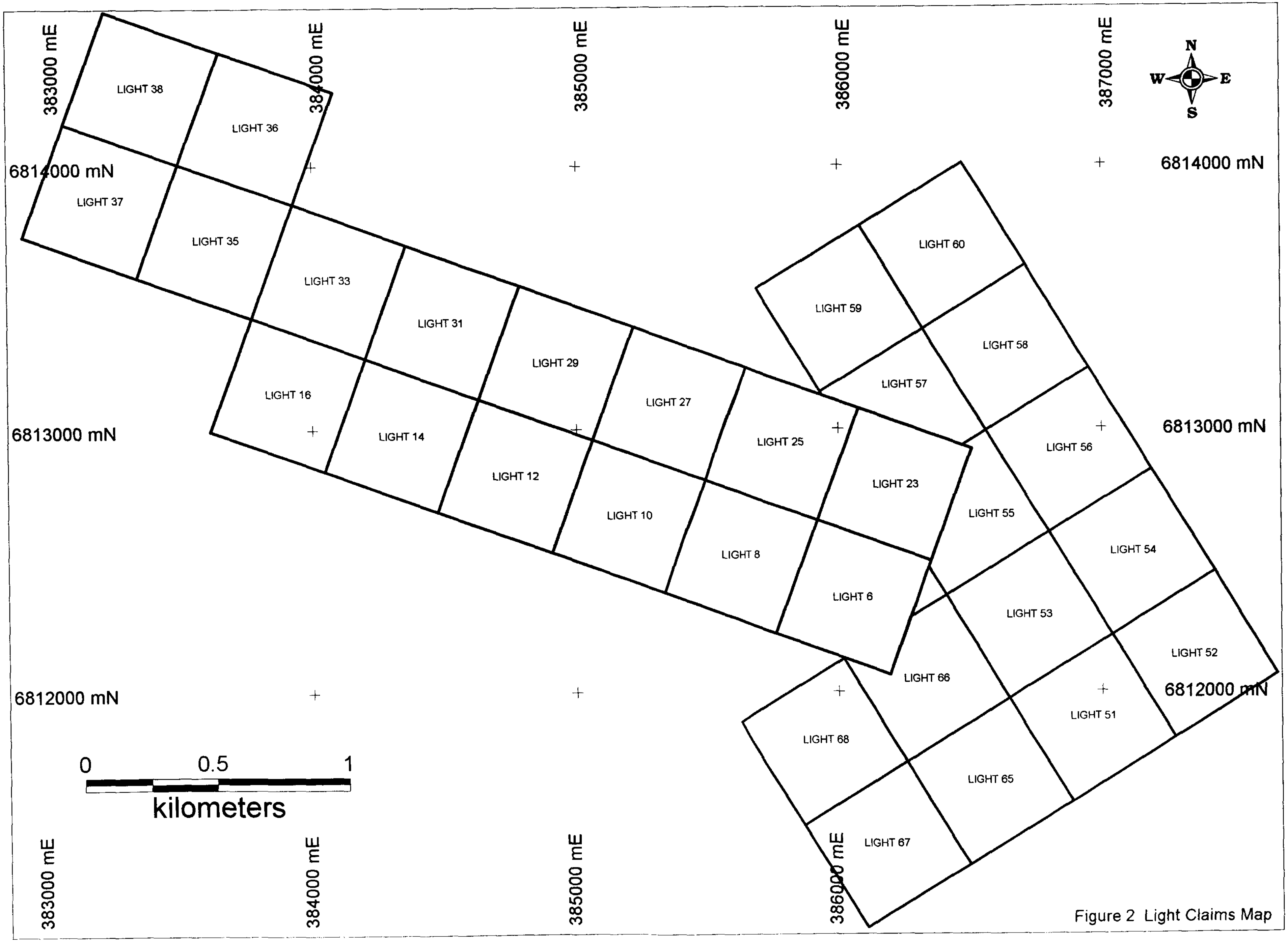


Figure 2 Light Claims Map

V. History

- The area was first staked for base metal veins in 1966 by Northlake Mines Limited which covered several showings previously identified by Pelly River Exploration Limited in 1954. Northlake conducted airborne magnetic and EM surveys, prospecting, mapping and grid soil sampling (DIAND, 1996).

- Several mining groups conducted regional programs in the Finlayson District in the 1970's and 1980's. Most of the programs were directed toward base metals, uranium or gold; however, results from the Firth Project (managed by Archer Cathro and funded by Chevron Minerals Ltd.) included strong tungsten response which spurred a regional tungsten program, the Grass Project. This project was again managed by Archer Cathro and funded by Chevron and was carried out between 1978 and 1980. Much of the first year's program was done on a large claim block that included ground near Lampman Lake which is currently covered by the Light claims.

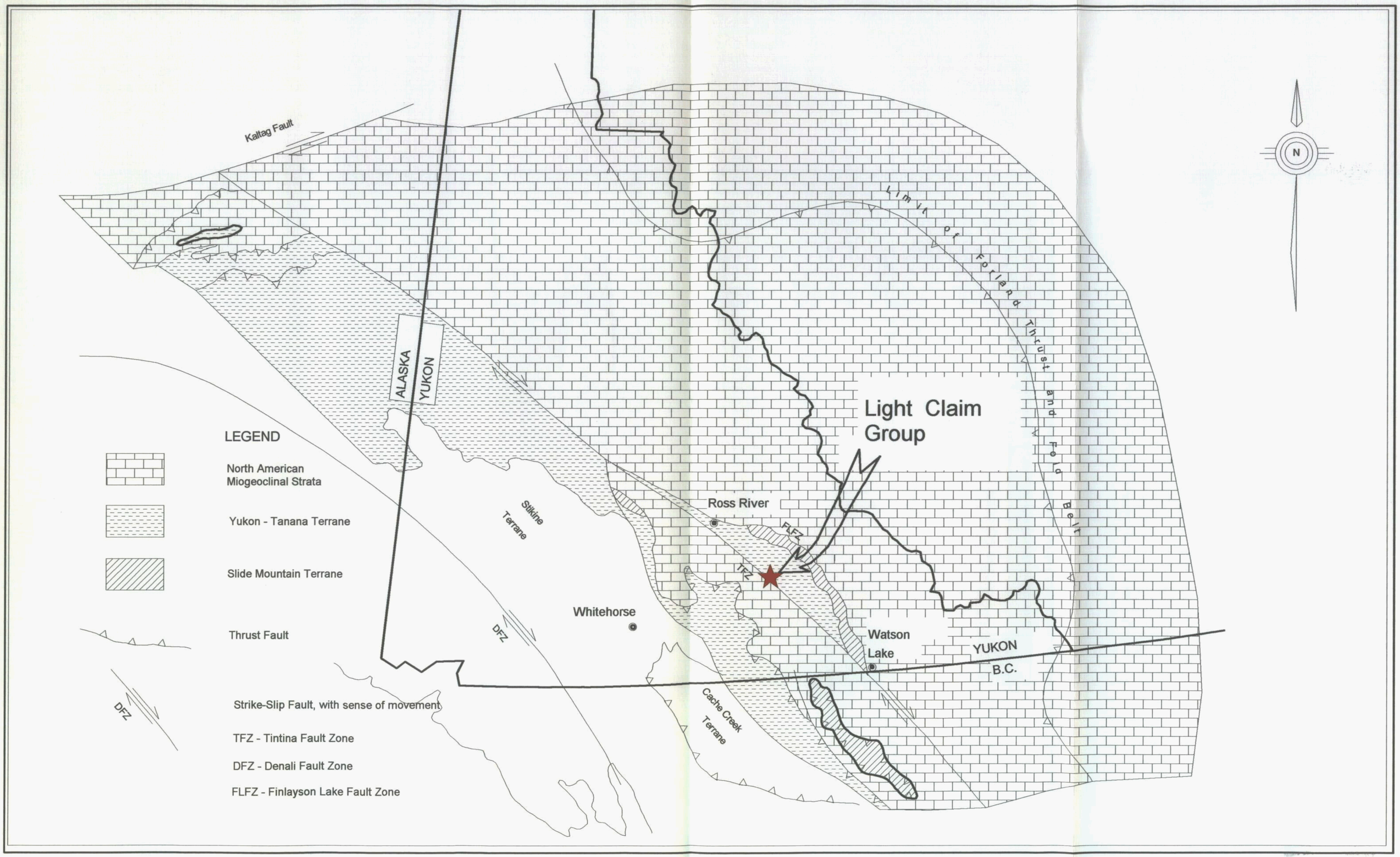
- Exploration consisted of soil sampling, pan sampling, geological mapping, prospecting, and minor hand pitting. The work identified numerous float occurrences and three main showings where scheelite occurs in skarn horizons and/or quartz-tourmaline veins. Select specimens reportedly returned up to 5.4% WO_3 (Cathro, 1978). These showings were considered too small and erratic to be of economic significance and were not followed up after the 1979 program.

- In 1994 Cominco Ltd. staked the Lamp claims west of Lampman Lake and conducted grid soil geochemical surveys. This exploration was most likely directed toward volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization similar to that at the Kudz Ze Kayah Deposit some 29 kilometres to the east.

- In 1999, field exploration, managed by Archer, Cathro and Associates, was conducted on the property. The work consisted of soil sampling, stream sediment sampling and prospecting. Access to the property was by helicopter and accommodation was camping within the property.

VI. Regional Geology

Tempelman-Kluit of the Geological Survey of Canada (1977; 1979) completed regional mapping of the Finlayson Lake area. Mortensen and Jilson (1985) and Mortensen (1992) have completed more recent geological studies. The Light property is located within the Finlayson Block, a 380 by 60 kilometres area comprised primarily of the Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain geologic terranes (Figure 3). These terranes represent the innermost of the accreted or "suspect" terranes in the Canadian Cordillera (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). Generalized regional geology is described in the following paragraphs and shown on Figure 2.


Kaltag Fault
ALASKA
YUKON
Light Claim Group
Limit of Forland Thrust and Fold Belt
N
LEGEND
North American Miogeoclinal Strata
Yukon - Tanana Terrane
Slide Mountain Terrane
Thrust Fault
Strike-Slip Fault, with sense of movement
DFZ
TFZ - Tintina Fault Zone
DFZ - Denali Fault Zone
FLFZ - Finlayson Lake Fault Zone
Stikine Terrane
Ross River
FLFZ
TFZ
Whitehorse
DFZ
Watson Lake
YUKON
B.C.
Cache Creek Terrane

A. 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.

B. 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 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).

C. 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.

D. 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.

E. 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. Grades and tonnages of these deposits are in section VIII-B. The recent discovery of gem quality emerald on a portion of Expatriate's GoalNet property (now known as Regal Ridge) and the subsequent sale of the property to True North Gems and their exploration success on the property has led to the recognition that the Finlayson District has significant potential to host other emerald finds.

VII. Regional Mineralization

A. INTRODUCTION

Two types of regional mineralization is widely recognized, these include: 1.) volcanic massive sulfide deposits, which include three type varieties; and 2.) emerald mineralization. Brief explanations of the deposit types are described in the following paragraphs.

B. 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, p. 158). VMS deposits discovered in the Finlayson District are outlined in the following table.

FINLAYSON DISTRICT RESOURCES						
	TONNES	ZINC	LEAD	COPPER	SILVER	GOLD
KUDZ ZE KAYAH [1,4]						
INDICATED	13,720,000	6.0%	1.61%	0.90%	139.2 G/T	1.38 G/T
WOLVERINE – MAIN LENS						
INDICATED [1]	4,941,000	13.00%	1.58%	1.43%	379.4 G/T	1.76 G/T
INFERRED [1]	498,000	13.61%	1.70%	1.36%	365.3 G/T	1.51 G/T
UPPER LENS [2] – INFERRED	343,000	13.11%	1.85%	0.80%	354.2 G/T	1.39 G/T
GP4F [3]						
INFERRED	1,500,000	6.40%	3.10%	0.10%	90 G/T	2.00 G/T
TOTAL INDICATED RESOURCE	18,661,000	7.85%	1.60%	1.04%	202.8 G/T	1.48 G/T
TOTAL INFERRED RESOURCE	2,341,000	8.92%	2.62%	0.47%	187.3 G/T	1.81 G/T

[1] RESOURCE ESTIMATES FOR KUDZ ZE KAYAH AND MAIN LENS OF WOLVERINE BY HATCH ASSOCIATES LTD., NOVEMBER 2000.

[2] INFERRED RESOURCES FOR UPPER LENS BY WESTMIN RESOURCES LTD, 1998

[3] INFERRED RESOURCE FOR GP4F ESTIMATED BY COMINCO LTD., 1998 ANNUAL REPORT

[4] KUDZ ZE KAYAH & GP4F ARE OWNED BY TECK COMINCO METALS LTD.

Table 3 Finlayson District Resources.

C. EMERALD MINERALIZATION – REGAL RIDGE

While exploring a base metal geochemical soil anomaly on one of its Yukon properties in the autumn of 1998, Expatriate Resources' field geologist, Bill Wengzynowski, discovered an occurrence of emeralds. About one kilogram of emeralds were collected from float and outcrop during a two-hour examination within a 30 x 100 metres area. This emerald showing at Regal Ridge occurs in complexly deformed metamorphic rocks of greenschist to lower amphibolite grade in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, near their contact with mid-Cretaceous granitic pluton. Northeast of the Tintina Fault, where the showing occurs, the Yukon-Tanana Terrane is composed of mainly pre-Late Devonian quartz-rich metaclastic rocks and carbonates and Late Devonian and Mississippian metavolcanic and metaplutonic rocks. The emerald crystals occur where quartz veins cut mica-rich layers in shallowly dipping mica schist of the Upper Devonian Fire Lake Mafic Metavolcanic unit. The Fire Lake unit is comprised of metabasalt of boninitic composition and overlies a thick, laterally tapering slab of variably serpentinized mafic and ultramafic metaplutonic rocks. The quartz veins associated with the emerald mineralization range in width from approximately 0.5 to 1.0 metres. At least ten such veins have been found on the north side of the ridge. Most are surrounded by a much more extensive, overlapping mass of fine, dark tourmaline crystals. The emeralds occur in the tourmaline zones and rarely in the quartz veins. On the Regal Ridge showing emeralds occur where quartz veins cut mica-rich layers in a shallow dipping mica-chlorite schist of the Upper Devonian Fire Lake mafic meta volcanic unit. The oldest volcanic unit in the arc/back-arc succession, the Fire Lake unit is laterally extensive and hosts the Fyre Lake Cu-Co-Au massive sulphide deposit about six kilometres southeast of the Crown showing. It is compositionally diverse, including boninite and low tholeiite, NMORB, and transitional LREE enriched tholeiite. In the area of the Regal Ridge showing, the schist is well foliated and dips gently to the north. The strata are isoclinally folded; vergence is to the south and the fold axis plunges to the west approximately 10 degrees. The quartz veins associated with the emerald mineralization are slightly discordant to the bedding planes. At least eight such veins have been found on the north side of the ridge. In most cases they are surrounded by a zone of yellow sulfate mineralization and a much more extensive, overlapping mass of fine tourmaline crystals that locally contain minor amounts of scheelite. Emeralds occur in both the sulfate and tourmaline zones and (rarely,) in the quartz veins. Where the quartz veins cut mica-poor chlorite schist there are no sulfate or tourmaline zones and no emeralds (although there may be tourmaline in the quartz veins), implying that mica-poor strata are unreactive with respect to the hydrothermal system. All quartz veins seem contemporaneous, and the presence or absence of emeralds is influenced strongly by the geochemistry of the host rock. The quartz veins seem to be genetically linked to a large body of mid-Cretaceous granite that is exposed 600 metres east of the emerald mineralization. The outcrop closest to the showing is apparently marginal muscovite granite that grades (over a surprisingly small distance) to a reddish-weathering, biotite-muscovite granite. Regal Ridge is a Type 2a: Emeralds associated with granitic pegmatitic rocks interacting with ultramafic rocks in a recent suture zone. Roughly half the volume and a quarter the value of annual global emerald production is derived from this class of deposit (Groat et al., 2002).

VIII. Property Geology

A. Light Property Scale Geology

1. Introduction

Four units are documented in the map area. Three are Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks while the other consists of Paleozoic metaplutonic rocks. No Cretaceous intrusions have been observed on the property and the closest stocks are located 6 kilometres to the southeast and 11 kilometres to the north. The geology is largely derived from Wengzynowski, (2000).

3. Metasedimentary and Metavolcanic Rocks

Unit PPK2 consists largely of black siliceous phyllite and lesser medium green amphibolite-chlorite phyllite. Subunits, where differentiated, include interbedded gritty greywacke and thin black marble lenses. This package was described by Tempelman-Kluit as resembling sheared mylonite.

Unit PPK4 is a resistant weathering package of quartz-feldspar gneiss with interfoliated chlorite schist, muscovite-chlorite schist, quartzite, amphibolite and marble. Lenses of actinolite-diopside-garnet skarn are also present. It is likely that the rocks mapped as gneiss were volcaniclastic tuff.

Unit PCsc is an approximately 500 metre thick section of biotite-garnet-muscovite schist, calc-silicate schist and muscovite-garnet marble. The most important subunit within this package is a coarse grained, golden-tan coloured muscovite±quartz schist which occurs in the eastern portion of the Light claims and hosts beryllium and tungsten mineralization.

4. Metaplutonic Rocks

Unit Pn is a grey coloured, resistant weathering feldspar augen gneiss with muscovite and biotite commonly formed along foliation planes. This unit is probably equivalent to the Paleozoic orthogneiss most recently mapped in the Grass Lakes area by Murphy, 1997.

5. Cretaceous Intrusive Rocks

Unit Kqm is moderately resistant, pale grey weathering biotite-quartz monzonite. It is medium to coarse grained and equigranular. A stock belonging to the same intrusive suite is thought to be the source of beryllium for the emerald occurrences at the Goal Net property. The closest exposed stock is 6 kilometres from the property but a buried intrusion is a possibility.

6. Structure

The lithologies, with the exception of Kqm, are all well foliated and strike roughly east with 15 to 45° dips to the south. Foliation orientations are fairly consistent which would imply that large scale folding, if present, is likely isoclinal or sub-isoclinal. Outcrop scale isoclinal folds and crenulation cleavage have been documented by previous mappers.

The claims are bordered by two large scale normal faults that strike westward and northward and dip steeply. The displacement along these structures is unknown. Smaller scale faults are abundant and often associated with quartz±tourmaline veining or massive tourmalinite.

IX. 2002 Field Program

The 2002 field program consisted of prospecting and soil geochemical sampling. Present on the property on September 2nd, 2002 was Rob Duncan, geologist and Terry Tucker, geologist.

A total of 5 soil contour soil samples were collected up-slope from a hand pit in which a quartz-tourmaline-beryl vein approximately 0.5 metres wide had been excavated. Beryls within the vein selvage were a dull white and approximately 5millimetres long. The host rock for the vein is a tan muscovite – calcareous phyllite. This is interpreted to be a sediment and is not thought to contain enough chromium to produce the green colour in beryl. Mafic rocks do occur on the property to the west of the hand pit and these areas should be prospected for vein material.

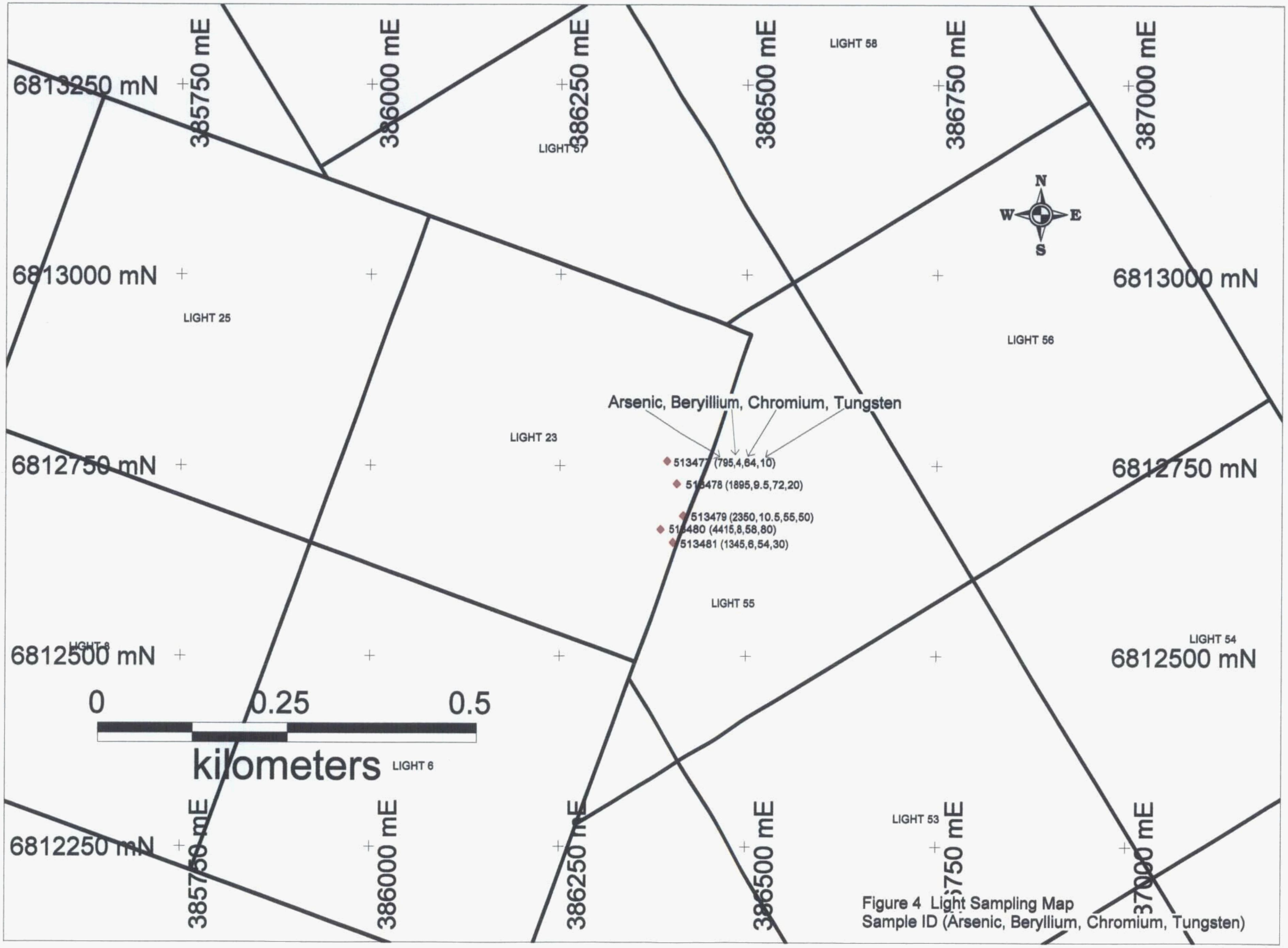


Figure 4 Light Sampling Map
Sample ID (Arsenic, Beryllium, Chromium, Tungsten)

X. Statement of Expenditures

I, Robert A. Duncan, as agent for Expatriate Resources Limited, #701-475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. do solemnly declare that field mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling was carried out on the Light claim block on September 2nd 2002.

Assays/Geochemical Analysis	$215.13
Drafting	$90.00
Helicopter	$1452.47
Equipment Rentals	$264.00
Wages	$2821.24
Printing & Reproduction	$63.43
Freight	$60.70
Report	$500.00
Total	$5466.97

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 26th day of February, 2003.

Robert A. Duncan
Project Geologist

XI. 2002 Field Program Results

Soil sample results were encouraging with significant beryllium concentrations encountered in all samples. Values range from 4 ppm to 10.5 ppm (Figure 4). These values are a similar concentration to those encountered on Regal Ridge. Tungsten and arsenic values are also encouraging. High or elevated arsenic values may indicate a productive hydrothermal system.

XII. Recommendations

A field program of detailed prospecting and soil sampling is recommended. Soil sampling should cover the property with particular emphasis placed on choosing the *appropriate geochemical analysis* to obtain a good beryllium analysis. Intense prospecting of the area should be undertaken with particular attention paid to the tracing of quartz-tourmaline veins through mafic host rocks.

XIII. Statement of Qualifications

I, Robert A. Duncan of #10 2151 Banbury Rd. North Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Geologist in the employ of Expatriate Resources Limited with offices at #701-475 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. THAT I have practiced my profession with various mining companies in North West Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon Territory, and the United States of America, for twelve years.

3. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and hold a Honours Bachelor of Science in Geology (1996) and a Master of Science in Geology (1999).

4. THAT this report is based upon work which I supervised on September 2nd, 2002.

5. THAT I have no direct interest in the property described herein, nor do I expect to receive any interest.

Dated Aug 6th 2003 Signed ____________________
Robert A. Duncan, M.Sc.

XIV. References

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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

Comments: ATTN: TERRY TUCKER

CERTIFICATE A0224089

(MPO) - EXPATRIATE RESOURCES LTD.

Project:
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
SCR-42	5	-180 micron screen - Save Minus
SCR-01	5	Screen - Save Plus Charge
LOG-22	5	Samples received without barcode
3285	5	ICP-587 Tri Acid Dig'n Charge

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

METHOD CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
WEI-21	5	Weight of received sample	BALANCE	0.01	1000.0
Au-AA23	5	Au-AA23 : Au ppb: Fuse 30 grams	FA-AAS	5	10000
Ag-ICP61	5	Ag ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.5	100
Al-ICP61	5	Al %:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.01	25.00
As-ICP61	5	As ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	5	10000
Ba-ICP61	5	Ba ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	10	10000
Be-ICP61	5	Be ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.5	1000
Bi-ICP61	5	Bi ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	2	10000
Ca-ICP61	5	Ca %: Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.01	25
Cd-ICP61	5	Cd ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.5	500
Co-ICP61	5	Co ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	1	10000
Cr-ICP61	5	Cr ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	1	10000
Cu-ICP61	5	Cu ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	1	10000
Fe-ICP61	5	Fe %:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.01	25.00
K-ICP61	5	K %:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
Mg-ICP61	5	Mg %:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
Mn-ICP61	5	Mn ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	5	10000
Mo-ICP61	5	Mo ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	1	10000
Na-ICP61	5	Na %:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
Ni-ICP61	5	Ni ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	1	10000
P-ICP61	5	P ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	10	10000
Pb-ICP61	5	Pb ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	2	10000
S-ICP61	5	S %:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
Sb-ICP61	5	Sb ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	5	10000
Sr-ICP61	5	Sr ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	1	10000
Ti-ICP61	5	Ti %:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
V-ICP61	5	V ppm: Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	1	10000
W-ICP61	5	W ppm: Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	10	10000
Zn-ICP61	5	Zn ppm:Tri Acid Dig. ICP Package	ICP-AES	2	10000

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-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 18-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : I0224089
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224089

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Weight Kg	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm (ICP)	Al % (ICP)	As ppm (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)
513477	9406	9407	0.74	< 5	< 0.5	7.06	795	740	4.0	< 2	0.53	< 0.5	14	64	36	5.26	2.09	1.03	490	3	0.82
513478	9406	9407	0.80	< 5	< 0.5	9.76	1895	1430	9.5	< 2	0.98	< 0.5	27	72	69	5.25	3.29	1.67	790	12	0.62
513479	9406	9407	0.60	15	0.5	8.63	2350	650	10.5	8	1.40	< 0.5	19	55	44	5.10	2.86	1.09	670	1	0.77
513480	9406	9407	0.76	10	3.0	8.97	4415	640	8.0	8	1.95	2.5	27	58	43	5.64	3.03	1.29	930	1	0.63
513481	9406	9407	0.68	< 5	7.0	7.61	1345	590	6.0	12	1.70	2.0	17	54	29	5.30	2.11	1.05	985	3	0.80

CERTIFICATION:________________________

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Project :
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Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 18-SEP-2002
Invoice No. : I0224089
P.O. Number :
Account : MPO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0224089

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)
513477	9406	9407	34	990	36	0.08	< 5	133	0.56	133	10	102
513478	9406	9407	72	1140	36	0.05	< 5	214	0.36	336	20	188
513479	9406	9407	45	630	52	0.08	< 5	406	0.30	78	50	122
513480	9406	9407	53	700	152	0.03	< 5	685	0.29	76	80	208
513481	9406	9407	45	980	232	0.06	< 5	717	0.29	77	30	176

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