REPORT

on the

PILOT GEOCHEMICAL PROJECT

on the

KALAMALKA MINE PROPERTY

(GUS 1-6, and CHANCE CLAIMS)

VERNON MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude: 050° 12' 20"N
Longitude: 119° 05' 30"W

N.T.S. 82 L/3 E

Owner: ROBERT FOO
Site 1103-1166
Alberni Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3Z3

Operator: CASTLEFORD RESOURCE CORPORATION
1103-1166
Alberni Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3Z3

Consultant: TRANS-ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS LTD.
Box 309
Salmon Arm, B.C.
V1E 4N5

Author: EUGENE DODD, FIELD SUPERVISOR

Date: April 20, 1991

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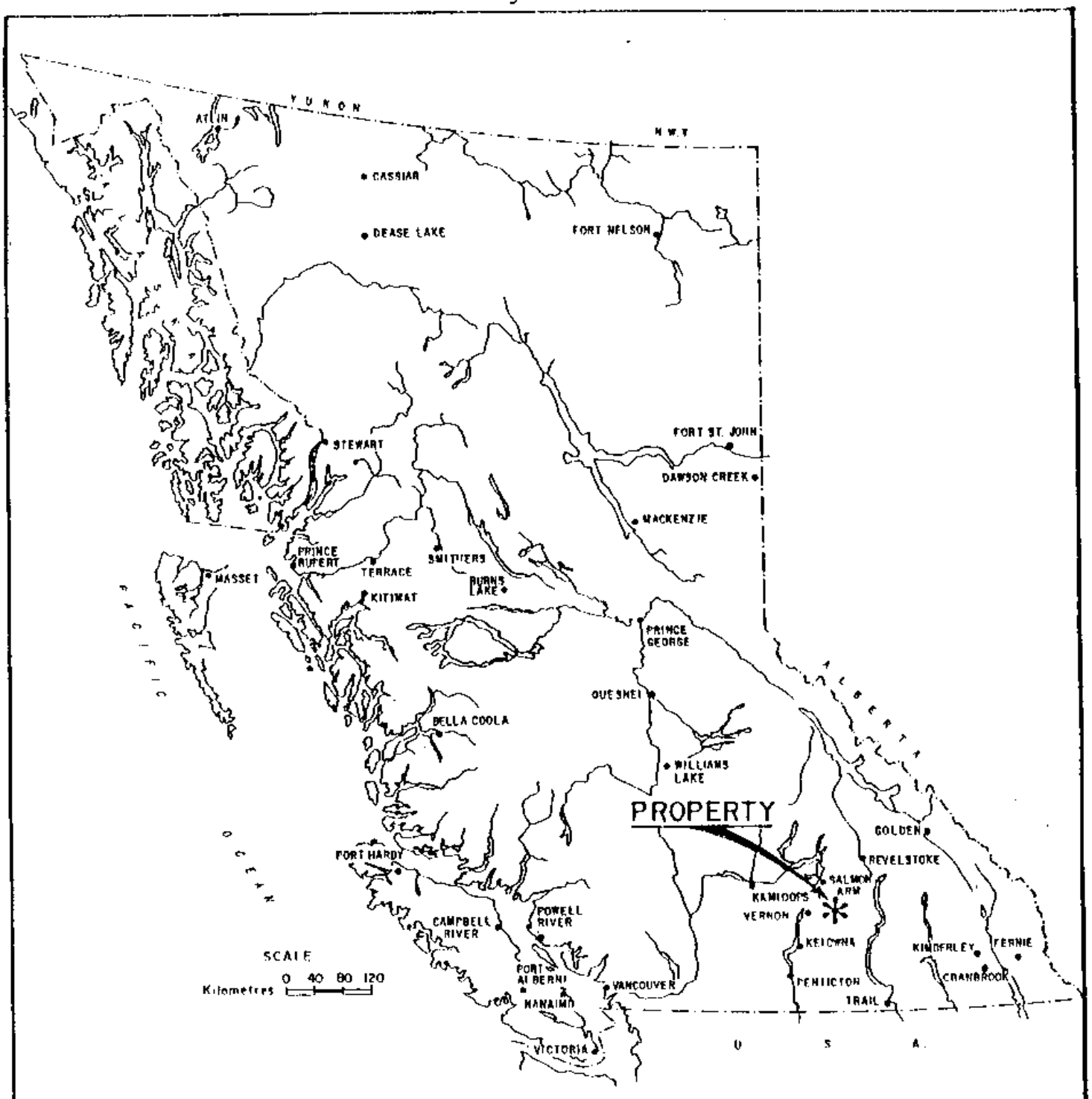
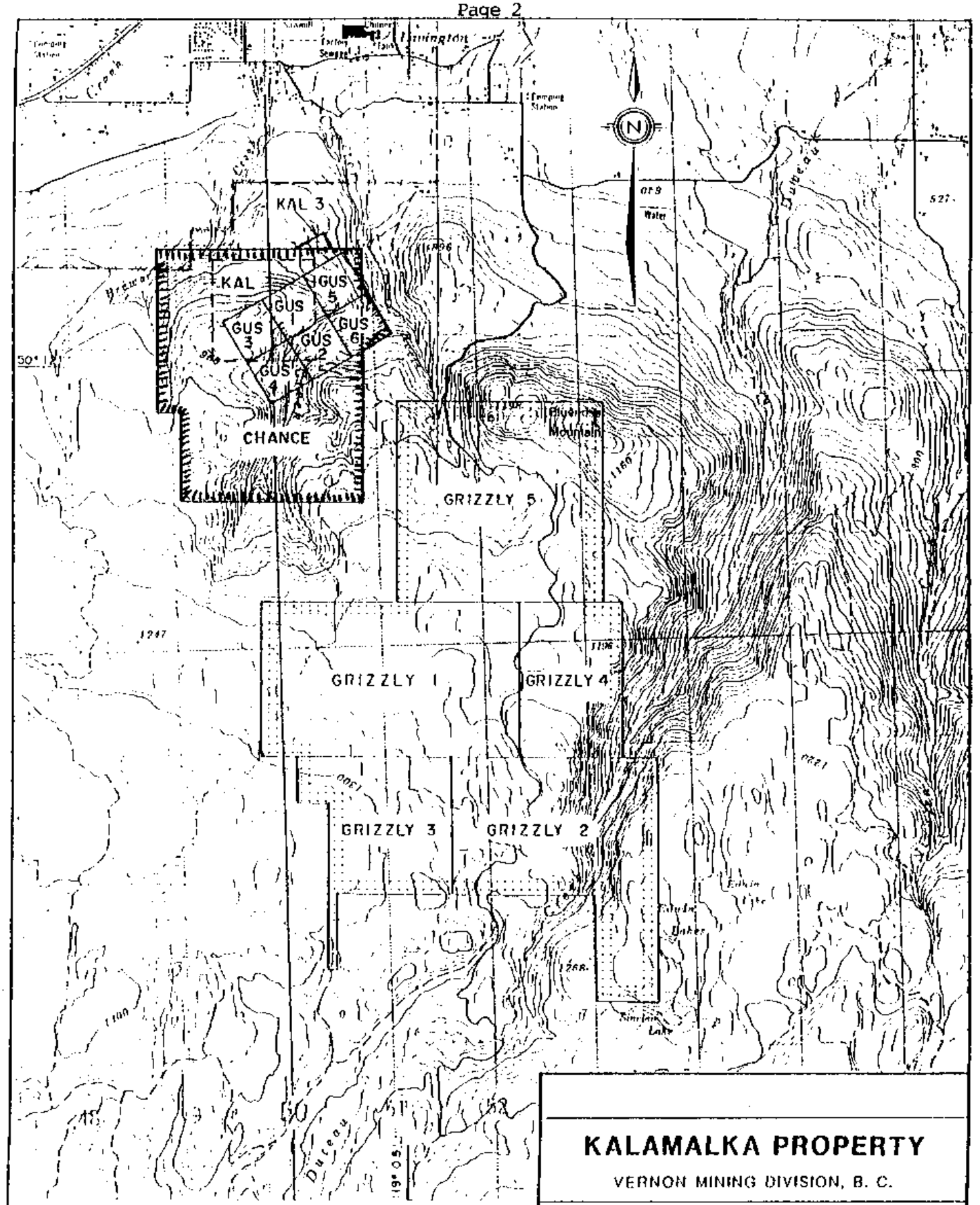


KALAMALKA PROPERTY

VERNON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

LOCATION MAP



KALAMALKA PROPERTY

VERNON MINING DIVISION, B. C.

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1:50,000

INTRODUCTION

The object of this project was to first of all; test the Kalamalka occurrence to see if a geochemical signature could be identified and secondly; attempt to locate any new areas where gold particles occur in the soil. These new areas could then be geochemicly tested when finances permit.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Having familiarized yourself with the property roads are selected for sampling in areas which need to be tested. Soil conditions in sections of roads are very important - some properties are more suited to this method than others. The ideal soil condition of course being undisturbed residual soil. It should be kept in mind however, that the soil covering a property forms the medium or carrier which holds the particles of gold radiating from a deposit. This means that the soil does not necessarily have to be ideal. Bad soil conditions make sampling difficult at times in that it can be difficult to get enough soil to sample. It is especially bad when this occurs down slope from your prime target areas.

To gather the samples a pickup truck with one or two helpers is used. Four wooden boxes of strong glued and nailed plywood construction are placed in the back of the truck. These boxes are approximately 60 mm x 60 mm x 25 mm deep (.10 Cu m) and hold approximately 75 kg of soil sample. A ribbon is tied to mark the start of each sample. At this point and approximately every 5 m or so a good shovel full of the best and most promising soil is taken and placed into the box. This shovelful should be taken as close to bedrock as possible on the high side of the road. This is continued until the sample box is full, packed in and level. Care must be taken to avoid contamination when filling the sample box. Soil sampled with the shovel should be that which is most likely to contain gold particles. This necessitates the careful selection of the shovel sites bearing all of the physical properties of gold and its relationship to geochemical prospecting in mind.

The quest of the shoveler is to pick perhaps the one or two shovel sites within the span of the sample length which would carry gold particles. This is especially important in areas of narrow high grade gold veins. Deposits covering larger areas (ie) disseminated types would show up perhaps as having particles in every shovelful. Suspect areas along the road such as shear zones, contact, alteration zones should be tested by taking one or two shovels from the most likely point down slope.

A small sluice box with a chute approximately 22 mm wide 15 mm deep and 120-150 mm long is used to concentrate the soil. The sluice is set alongside or near the stream channel and one or two

lengths of aluminum eaves trough down pipe direct the water from upstream into a screened hopper which feeds the upstream end of the sluice. During the sluicing and concentrating consistency and patience are very important. Water flow, slope of sluice etc. MUST be consistent through-out the project. The bottom of the sluice box should be covered with a good quality rubber mat which is available through Doug Elden of Elden Enterprises in Vancouver. On top of this rubber mat a piece of galvanized mesh having squares approximately 10 mm x 10 mm square is placed. This mesh runs the length of the sluice and lies directly on top of the mat and further slows and spreads the flow of water out evenly over the width of the sluice.

Soil from the boxes in the truck are emptied from the tailgate of the truck into a wheel barrow. The wheelbarrow is then parked next to the sluice box which is fed slowly with a garden hand shovel.

The soil must be put through very slowly so as not to lose any gold. Each sample can take up to 2 1/2 hours to sluice depending how much clay there is. The sluice box is cleaned by holding one end of the sluice into a plastic garbage pail full of water. The sluice is flushed clean, the screen is removed and the rubber mat is emptied completely.

All appliances must be entirely clean to avoid contamination. The sluice con is then further panned down to a 10 to 50 gram sample. Usually all the gold is plainly visible to the naked eye. Areas carrying gold in the soil become very obvious at this time. Areas without any gold show up as a panned con with no visible gold particles. Sample no.02 in this survey had enough gold particles in the pan (for example) to cover a dime or penny.

This method has been used successfully by myself in several areas including both Hedley (south of the Similkameen River) and Perry Creek Area, South of Kimberley. In Hedley, for example, out of 15 samples all returned extremely low values except for one which ran 2.5 oz/ton.

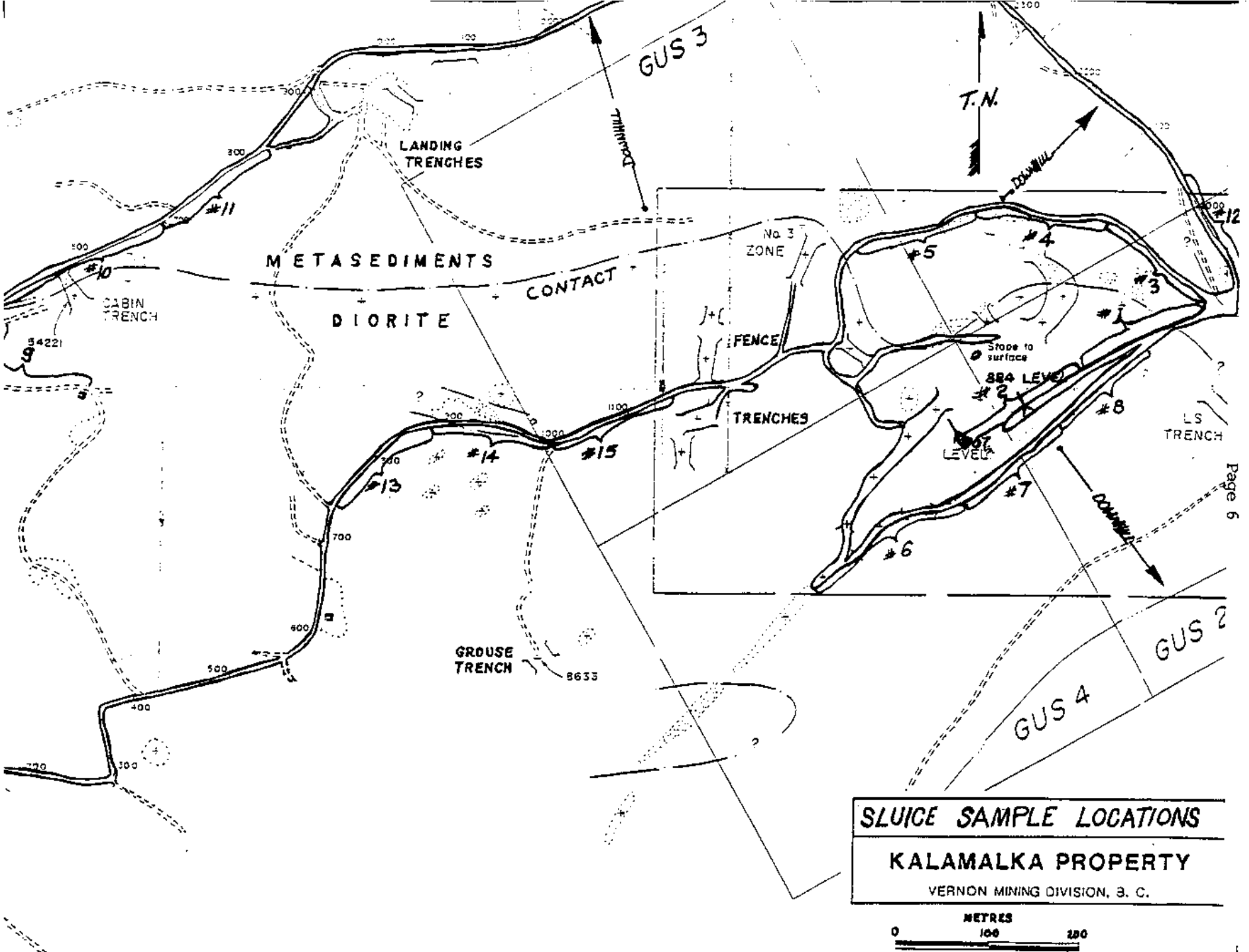
SUMMARY

The results of this survey were encouraging in the following areas. First of all it was established that the Kalamalka occurrence has a very strong gold geochem signature. Samples No. 1,2,7, and 8 are immediately down slope from the main occurrence and yielded high gold values. Sample No. 5 lies up over the top of the hill and down the other side on the North slope. The main showings to date lie on a southerly slope. The high gold values in sample No. 5 has revealed a new area which should not have been contaminated by weathering from the main Kalamalka showing.

In the future it would be a good idea to start any soil sampling survey in the area of sample No. 5. Much of the Kalamalka property is covered by a thin layer of overburden. It should be reasonably safe to assume that because the main occurrence has a large amount of gold in the soil downslope, any new deposit as yet undiscovered could also have a large amount of free gold in the soil nearby. I therefore conclude that the Kalamalka property should have grid or contour geochem completed over selected target areas both east and west along the contact zone.

Respectfully submitted,

E.A. Dodd
President
Trans-Arctic Explorations Ltd.


GUS 3
T.N.
LANDING TRENCHES
#11
#10
CABIN TRENCH
54221
METASEDIMENTS
CONTACT
DIORITE
No. 3 ZONE
FENCE
TRENCHES
#14
#15
#13
GROUSE TRENCH
8633
#5
#4
#3
#1
#12
Stope to surface
884 LEVEL
#2
#8
LS TRENCH
807 LEVEL
#7
#6
GUS 2
GUS 4
SLUICE SAMPLE LOCATIONS
KALAMALKA PROPERTY
VERNON MINING DIVISION, B. C.
METRES
0
100
200

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: TRANS ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS LTD.

P.O. BOX 309
SALMON ARM, BC
V1E 4N5

Project : GUS #1-#6
Comments: CC: R. SIMPSON

Page Number :1
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 17-APR-91
Invoice No. :19113479
P.O. Number :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9113479

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au tot oz/t	Au - oz/t	Au + mg	Wt. - grams	Wt. + grams	Au FA mg	Weight grams
#01	225 --	1.77	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.606	9.50
#02	225 --	39.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	13.530	9.80
#03	225 --	.04	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.044	28.56
#04	225 --	.02	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.030	39.61
#05	225 --	.86	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.815	35.50
#06	225 --	.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.010	23.76
#07	225 --	1.13	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.955	49.84
#08	225 --	.80	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.548	19.68
#09	225 --	.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.004	11.56
#10	218 --	0.024	0.017	0.029	81	12.54	-----	-----
#11	225 --	.06	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.055	25.72
#12	225 --	.04	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.076	52.78
#13	225 --	.02	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.011	19.20
#14	225 --	.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.023	57.99
#15	225 --	.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.174	50.98

FORMULA = 29.166 ÷ WEIGHT (10) X 0.606 Mg.

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: TRANS ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS LTD.

P.O. BOX 309
SALMON ARM, BC
V1E 4N5

A9113479

Comments: CC: R. SIMPSON

CERTIFICATE A9113479

TRANS ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Project: GUS #1-#6
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 19-APR-91.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
218	1	Pulv, screen -150, roll
225	14	No sample prep was done

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
880	1	Au oz/t: Total, metallics calc	FA-AAS/GRAV	0.001	20.000
884	1	Au- oz/t: Metallics calculation	FA-AAS/GRAV	0.001	20.000
887	1	Au+ mg: Metallics calculation	FA-AAS/GRAV	0.001	50.000
889	1	Weight- g: Metallics calculation	BALANCE	1	N/A
888	1	Weight+ g: Metallics calculation	BALANCE	0.01	N/A
448	14	Au mg	FA-GRAVIMETRIC	0.001	50.000
445	14	Weight g	BALANCE	0.01	N/A

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: TRANS ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS LTD.

P.O. BOX 309
SALMON ARM, BC
V1E 4N5

INVOICE NUMBER I 9 1 1 3 4 7 9

BILLING INFORMATION

Date: 18-APR-91
Project: GUS #1-#6
P.O. No.:
Account: AVO

Comments:

Billing: For analysis performed on Certificate A9113479

Terms: Payment due on receipt of invoice 1.5% per month (18% per annum) charged on overdue accounts

Please Remit Payments to:

CHEMEX LABS LTD.
212 Brooksbank Ave.,
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J-2C1

CHEMEX CODE	ANALYSIS DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	# OF SAMPLES	SAMPLE PRICE	AMOUNT
225 -	No sample prep done	0.00			
448 -	Au FA mg	10.50			
449 -	Weight grams	2.00	14	12.50	175.00
218 -	PULV/SCREEN ONLY	3.25			
	GOLD METALLICS	22.00	1	25.25	25.25
	Additional charges:				
1982 -	Additional fusions	9.00	5	9.00	45.00
				Total Cost $	245.25
	(Reg# R100938885)			GST $	17.16
				TOTAL PAYABLE (CDN) $	**262.41**

CLAIM INFORMATION

The Kalamalka property consists of the following six contiguous 2 post claims, and one 20 unit modified grid mineral claim, staked by Mr. Eugene Dodd.

Claim Name	Number of Units	Record Number	Record Date
GUS 1-2	2	2146-2147	29, September, 1991
GUS 3-6	4	2201-2204	12, November, 1991
CHANCE	20	2200	12, November, 1991

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are about 4 kilometres south of Lavington and 15 kilometres south east of Vernon, B.C. on NTS map 82 L/3E (figure 1). The property encompasses the old Kalamalka mine adits at 050° 12'20" N latitude, 119°05'30" longitude, and occupies the ridge between Craster and Brewer Creeks as well as most of the drainage basin of Craster Creek.

All-season access to the property is via Learmouth Road south of Lavington, then by Dawes Road and Angus Drive to the boundary of Mr. Ken Bellevue's property. The property access road begins at the corner where Angus Drive turns to the west, and goes through private land to the old mine workings. This dirt road provides good access to most parts of the claims between Craster and Brewer creeks.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The claims encompass the ridge and most of the drainage basin of Craster Creek. The majority of the property is covered by mature stands of conifer trees typical of the Interior Douglas fir biogeoclimatic zone. The more common species include Douglas fir, ponderosa and western white pine, and white spruce. Undergrowth is moderately dense on north facing slopes, while southern slopes tend to be dry and open. Logging companies are presently active southwest of the property and within the northern portion of the claims.

The mine site is on the south-eastern flank of the ridge between Craster Creek and Brewer Creek, characterized by moderately steep, relatively open slopes. The elevation of the lower portal is 884 metres (2900 feet), and the ridge above the minimum 965 metres (3165 feet). The ridge gradually climbs to an elevation of 1220 metres (4000 feet) to the southwest where it merges with the Thompson Plateau.

Precipitation on the property varies from 36 to 56 centimeters per year, much of it falling as snow from November to March.

HISTORY

The property was first worked in 1896 following the finding of a large reddish quartz vein near the brow of the ridge dividing the two major creeks. The prospecting produced low gold values on surface, therefore, work was planned to drive a crosscut adit lower on the hillside to intersect the vein in search of better values. The records show no further activity until 1928 when 6.4 metres of tunnel was driven. By 1933 the 907 metre level crosscut had been completed, along with some drifting on the vein, and another short crosscut and shaft had been completed.

In 1934, 119 metres of tunnelling was reported on the affidavits of work and this was followed by 188 metres of tunnel (the 907 and 884 level drifting?) by April 1935. The first shipment of ore is reported in 1935 as 27.22 tonnes grading 34.3 g/tonne gold.

Production in 1936 was only 34.48 tonnes, then in 1937 more development is recorded, and production peaked a 2555 tonnes at 14.41 g/tonne gold. The following two years had mining tonnages of 1159 tonnes and 1066 tonnes respectively. At this time the mine was under the ownership of Kalamalka Gold Mines Ltd. The ownership changed to a lease to Messrs Stan and Cecil Penney of Vernon in 1940 and mined tonnes dropped to 464. The following years' records reflect the scalping operations of the Penney's operations with production of 832, 393, 34, and 29 tonnes. It was reported that in 1941 mining was by hand steeling only. This was confirmed by a discussion Mr. Peter Dasler, M.Sc. had with Mr. Aubrey Penny (a brother), who reported that the mine compressors were confiscated during the war.

The mine closed in 1944. Then, in 1952 Mr. Aubrey Penney staked the property. He retained the ownership by occasional rehabilitation work, until it was optioned to Coin Canyon Mines around 1966. Coin Canyon drilled one surface hole that was reported in the 1966 and 1967 affidavits of work and in the B.C. Department of Mines annual report. There is no record of the drill information in this hole, however Mr. A. Penney provided photographs of the site sufficient for the drill collar to be approximately located.

There are various records of optioning companies buying surface land titles to the ground in the 1970s. The present owners of the surface rights, Mr. Bakker and Mr. Nyland, had the mineral claims until they expired in August 1986, and were subsequently staked by Mr. Eugene Dodd.

During late 1987, an exploration programme was carried out by Searchlight Resources Inc. at the request of Triple Star Resource Corp., consisting of the following:

Compilation of existing data on the property;

Geological mapping at a scale of 1:250 of the mine workings;

Lithogeochemistry - 59 samples collected from surface and underground;

Rehabilitation of the portal and 91 metres of crosscut;

Underground drilling - 134 metres of AQ diamond drilling

The results of this work are detailed in a report by P.G. Dasler, M.Sc. and F.M. Smith, P.Eng. dated September 24, 1987.

GEOLOGY

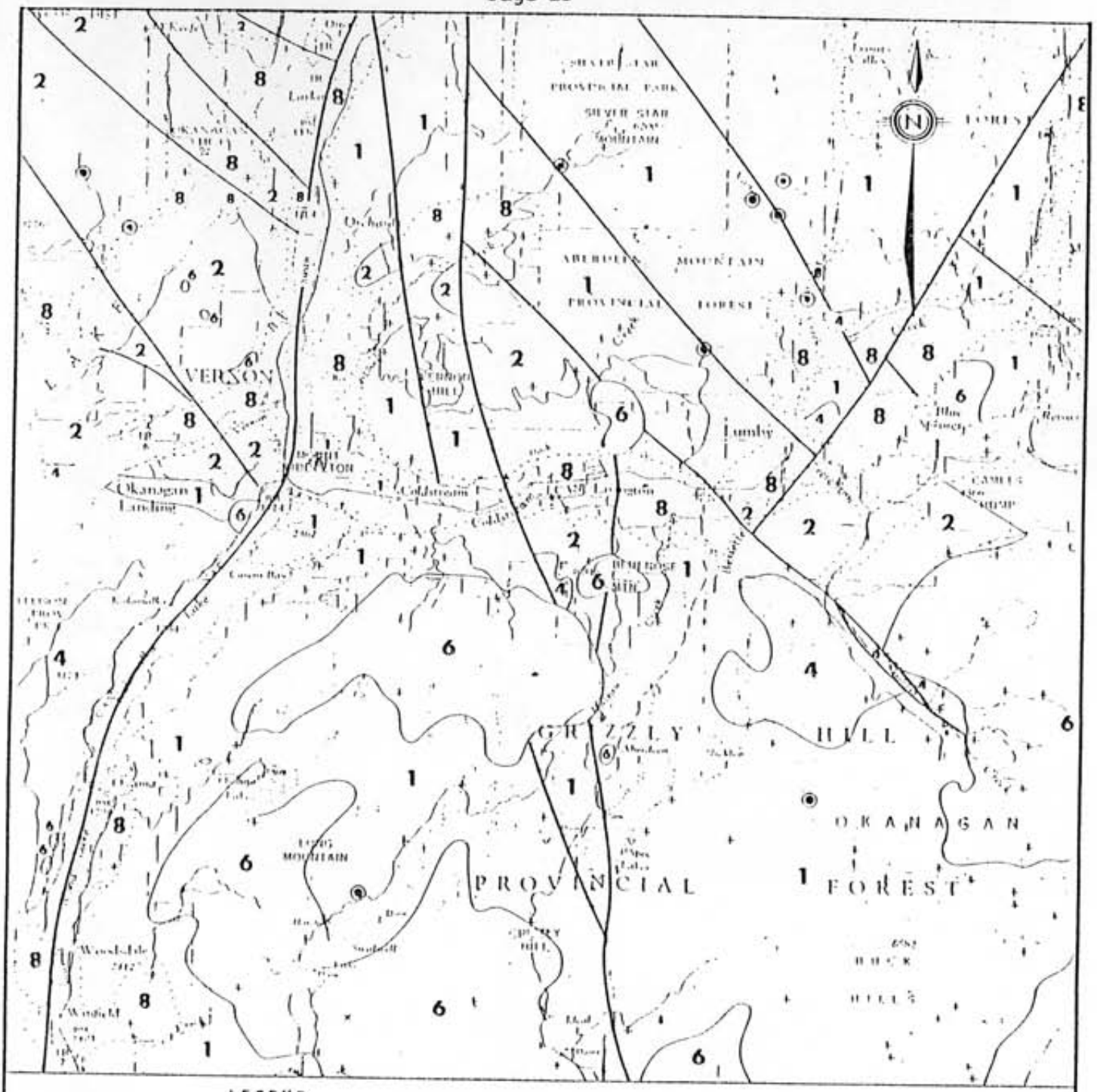
REGIONAL GEOLOGY (after Gilmour 1979)

The Kalamalka property is located near the western margin of the metamorphic Shuswap Terrane. The regional geology is transitional between the Omineca crystalline belt, of which the Shuswap Terrane is part, and the Intermontane Belt of eugeosynclinal volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks. The rocks in the area range in age from Lower Palezoic (possibly Precambrian) to Miocene/Pliocene (figure 3).

The oldest rocks in the area belong to the "Monashee" metamorphic rocks of Proterozoic to Paleozoic age. This unit generally comprises layered gneiss with lesser amounts of pegmatite, marble, greenstone and gabbro. Less metamorphosed volcanic rocks of Carboniferous-Permian and Upper Triassic ages also occur in the area.

These rocks have been intruded by Jurassic to Eocene plutons. The "Nelson" plutonic rocks are biotite-hornblende diorites, granodiorites and granites with a strong to moderate foliation. The Late Jurassic "Valhalla" plutonic rocks are generally porphyritic quartz monozonite to granite and the Eocene Coryell plutonic rocks, mainly syenites, monzonite and granite. Both contain high background uranium values. In late Cretaceous to early Eocene times a profound erosional period levelled the entire region. Intense continental volcanic and tectonic (graben formation) activity with extensive deposition of volcanic and sedimentary rocks commenced in the Eocene.

A more mature topography existed in the Miocene with the formation of fluvial quartz pebble conglomerates and sandstone. In late Miocene to Pliocene times, olivine plateau basalt flows covered much of the area. Later uplift has resulted in the erosion of most of the Tertiary rocks.



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

[6] Glacial, fluvial, and fluviatile gravel, sand, silt and clay

TERTIARY

[2] Plateau basalts, olivine basalts

[2] Volcanic flow rocks with interbedded sedimentary rocks; Bx, conglomerate, sandstone, shale and tuff

[8] COMAGL: alkalic plutonic rocks; porphyritic granite and rhyolite

JURASSIC - CRETACEOUS

[8] NELSON and SHUSWAP: granitic plutonic rocks

JURASSIC

[8] Mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks, pyroxenite, hornblendite serpentinite

PALEOZOIC (including UPPER PROTEROZOIC and TRIASSIC)

[1] Basaltic and andesitic lavas, greenstone, tuff, quartzite, limestone and argillites; Fe, quartzite, argillite, limestone, slate, schist, phyllite, sandstone and conglomerate

PROTEROZOIC (SHUSWAP TERRANE)

[1] Gneiss, minor schist, limestone, marble, dolomite, slate, phyllite; Fe, schist, quartzite, limestone, slate, argillite

Geological contact.....
Fault.....
Dyke.....
Mineral occurance.....

Legend modified and geology compiled for the geochemical map by T.E. Bolstad from maps 1058A, by H.M.A. Rice 1945, 1946, and A.C. Jones 1949, 1951

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4

KALAMALKA PROPERTY

VERNON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Two general rock types have been mapped on the Kalamalka property (figure 4). Most of the property is underlain by a medium grained, hornblende diorite which intrudes a metasedimentary unit to the north. The metasediments are primarily grey to black phyllitic argillites which display extensive folding and shearing. Near the intrusive contact, the metasediments are silicified, partially brecciated and show an elevated chlorite content. Dykes and lenses of diorite intrude the metasediments making the contact somewhat indistinct over several metres. The contact dips shallowly to the south in the area of the old mine workings.

Within the mine, and on the surface near it, there is intense deformation along a major northeast-southwest trending shear zone. This shear zone is occupied by quartz veins and lenses discontinuously along its length. Apparent shear offsets are noted in a conjugate array local to the main shear, but their character becomes more subtle at distances over 15 metres from the main shear. Subparallel shear zones are seen to the northwest but are all smaller in width and traceable strike length.

MINERALIZATION

The Kalamalka Mine was developed along the strike of the main shear zone where it widens into a "shoot" within the diorite near the contact with the metasediments. The ore shoot hosts the gold mineralization in quartz pods and veins, and in the chlorite-quartz matrix. The ore shoot has a strike of approximately 045°, dips vertically to steeply to the northwest and plunges steeply to the southwest.

In 1934, the B.C. Department of Mines Annual Report stated... "The main shear zone, about 22 feet wide, on which most of the work has been done, consists of nearly vertical bands of quartz from 2 to 10 inches wide, generally free on the walls, with alternating bands of argillaceous and altered diorite between accompanied by graphite, pyrite, and manganese oxide. Free gold can be panned from some of this material."...

This material, described in the early reports, has since been mined. However, mapping of the 884 level drift showed small amounts of similar material with a maximum gold value of 6.51 g/tonne. The ore shoot was drill tested to depth below the existing workings and was found to pinch out at approximately 15 metres below the 884 level. It is possible that the shoot widens again below the tested level, but the apparent shallow dip of the metasedimentary contact makes it unlikely that there is room for a deposit of economical tonnage.

There are at least two generations of vein fill currently seen in the main shear zone. The early veins are a massive, white quartz

filling dilatant fault zones which show intense fracturing in places. These are seen in the West Zone trenches as "breccia blocks" within the fault zone. The first generation veins contain pyrite but are not auriferous.

Gold values are associated with the second generation of vein fill. The later veins generally follow the earlier systems but are also found as cross-cutting veins. Sulphide minerals resent are pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with minor sphalerite and galena. Occasional calcite vein fill is seen in the main fault zone but no gold values are associated with it.

Away from the main vein zone there are several other smaller quartz veins with pyrite which sometimes carry significant gold values (sample 54385).

Where the main shear zone crosses into the metasediments, the dilations that are present in the diorite close and the veining becomes scattered and indistinct. The surface expression, as seen in the East Zone trench, is a slightly rusty silicified rib. There are no gold values in the samples collected of the metasediments.

ALTERATION

Bleaching caused by sericite alteration of the diorite occurs adjacent to most of the veins. It is up to 0.5 metres wide within the main shear zone and several millimeters wide beside the smaller fractures. Parts of the main shear zone are also highly chloritized, with total destruction of the original dioritic texture.

There appears to be carbonate flooding of the hanging wall of the main shear zone up to several metres wide. This is postulated from the resistivity profiles of the zone as well as the presence of calcite speleothems on the backs and walls of the old tunnels.

Along strike, within 40 to 60 metres of the previously mined ore shoot, there is a significant widening of the shear zone and the related alteration; up to ten metres in the West Zone trench. This widening is considered to be an excellent indicator for additional shoots, however, this degree of alteration and widening has not been seen elsewhere on the property.

On the surface, there is often a hematitic stain in quartz outcrops due to the presence of the pyrite within the shear zones.

The lack of clay alteration in the hangingwall of the shoot and the presence of pyrrhotite in the vein indicate the mesothermal character of the deposit, hence, the potential for a vertical extent of gold mineralization exceeding 150 metres.

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPERIENCE

April 1991

I Eugene A. Dodd of Salmon Arm, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am an experienced prospector having commenced prospecting professionally full-time in the North West Territories on February 15, 1968.

2. I am both President and Chief Exploration Manager for Trans Arctic Explorations Ltd., a position I have held for more than 20 years.

3. I am both President and Chief Instrument Operator for Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services Ltd., and have been for the past 10 years.

4. I first commenced as Airborne Geophysical Operator in 1969. I became Chief Operator, then President.

5. I have successfully completed at the University of British Columbia, a course titled: Geophysics in Mineral Exploration by Stanley H. Ward, Gerald W. Hohmann, William E. Glenn, Phillip M. Wright: All from either, Department of Geology and geophysics, University of Utah, or Earth Science Laboratory Division, University of Utah Research Institute. Course includes detailed technical aspects of most types of geophysical surveys including interpretation.

6. I have operated and understand the principles of conducting all types of ground and airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and radioactive surveys, including both ground and airborne vertical gradient surveys. I have experience as either instrument operator or helper on I.P surveys and S.P. surveys.

7. I have gained my experience by conducting numerous exploration programs for a wide variety of mining companies, oil and gas companies and consulting geologists and geophysicists.

8. I have supervised projects in the North West Territories, Alaska, Yukon, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, and Ontario.

9. For the past 6 years I have owned and operated a contract drilling division in Matheson, Ontario. We operate two medium depth unitized drill rigs for Normaco Exploration, Equinox Resources, Maude Lake Gold Mines, Condaka Metals Corporation, Newfields Minerals, Conventry Ventures, Surf Inlet Mines Ltd., Halley Resources Ltd., Almine Resources, Dasserat

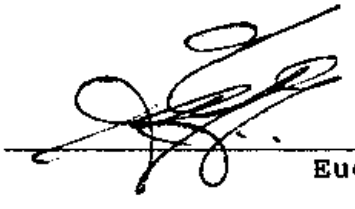
Developments Corporation, and a variety of other mining companies.

10. As well as practical experience I have read the following books in the past five years:

- The Geochemistry of Gold and its Deposits, R.W. Boyle
- Prospecting in Canada, R.W. Lang
- Physical Geology, Plummer/McGeary 3rd Edition
- Ore Deposits of the United States Graton Sales 1933-1967
- Earth, Frank Press/Raymond Siever, 3rd Edition
- Getting Gold, Australian Inst. of Mining 1920
- Sedimentology, M.R. Leeder, University of Leeds
- Depositional Systems, Richard Davis Jr., University of South Florida
- Igneous Rocks, Daniel S. Barker, University of Texas
- Geochemistry of Sedimentary Ore Deposits, J.B. Nayward
- Geochemistry of Hydrothermal Ore Deposits, Barnes, Pennsylvania State University
- Volcanology and Mineral Deposits, Paper 129, Ontario Geographical Survey
- Genesis Of Archaen, Volcanic Hosted Gold Deposits: Paper 97, Ontario Geological Survey, University of Waterloo
- Archaen Lode Gold Deposits in Ontario: Paper 139, Ontario Geological Survey

11. I am the Author of this report, which is primarily raised on my personal observations made while in the field.

Dated at Salmon Arm, B.C.
This 20 day of April 1991.



Eugene A. Dodd
President
Trans-Arctic Explorations Ltd.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Minister of Mines Annual Report 1934

2. Geological Report, by Peter G. Dasler M.Sc. and F. Marshall Smith P.Eng, February 27,1987

3. Geological Report, Steven F. Coombes, B.Sc.

4. Geochemistry of Gold and Its Deposits, R.W. Boyle

5. Getting Gold, Australian Institute of Mining

6. Geochemical Exploration Manual, Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Dr. S.J. Hoffman, March 1980

DETAILED COST BREAKDOWN

Nov 3 90	1 man	E. Dodd @ $175 per day	$175.00
Nov 4 90	1 man	E. Dodd @ $175 per day	$175.00
Nov 5 90	2 men	E. Dodd - P. Crook 2 x 175	$350.00
Nov 6 90	2 men	E. Dodd - P. Crook 2 x $175	$350.00
Nov 7 90	2 men	E. Dodd - P. Crook 2 x 175	$350.00
Nov 8 90	2 men	E. Dodd - P. Crook 2 x 175	$350.00
Nov 9 90	3 men	E. Dodd, R. Simpson and P. Crook 3 x 175.....	$525.00
Nov 10 90	2 men	E. Dodd - R. Simpson 2 x 175	$350.00
Nov 11 90	2 men	E. Dodd - R. Simpson 2 x 175	$350.00
Nov 12 90	2 men	E. Dodd - R. Simpson 2 x 175	$350.00

SUB-TOTAL $3,325.00
(19 MAN DAYS @ $175)

1 4X4 3/4 ton truck 10 days @ $90 per day	$900.00
Room and board 19 man days @ $40 per day	$760.00
Sample and Prep and analysis	$262.41
Report, Zeroxing Etc.	$500.00

GRAND TOTAL $5,747.41