KENRICH-ESKAY MINING CORPORATION

(Operator)

St. ANDREWS GOLDFIELDS LTD.

(Owner)

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event Number 4251315)

on

TENURES 390920 & 390921

Skeena Mining Division
NTS 104B.049

Centre of Work
6253400N, 417750E

AUTHOR & CONSULTANT

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SUMMARY

Tenures 390920 & 390921 of the Kenrich-Eskay Corey property ("Property") cover an area of 1000 hectares some 60 kilometres north-northwest of Stewart, British Columbia. Access to the property is by fixed-wing aircraft from Terrace, Stewart, or Smithers to various airstrips in the area and then via helicopter to the Property.

The geology shows (MapPlace) that the Property covers the Triassic Stahini Group of marine sediments and volcanic rocks (uTrSsv). Stocks of the Early Jurassic Eskay Porphyry, Knipple Porphyry, or Inel Stock, of feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks (EJEK) occur in a cluster from four to nine kilometres northeast of the Property. The northwesterly trending contact with the Lower Jurassic Hazelton andesitic volcanic rocks (lJHva) is within one kilometre to the west

The Hazelton Group sediments of Middle Jurassic to Upper Jurassic age, the Salmon River Formation, are indicated nine kilometres northwest and 11 kilometres southeast. This Formation contains the most favorable stratigraphic horizons for the location of economic zones of mineralization as evident from the Eskay Creek gold-silver deposit.

The area has an exploration history dating back to the turn of the century when prospectors passed through the region on their way to the interior. In the 1970's, the porphyry copper boom again brought prospectors and companies into the area.

The Eskay Creek prospect was discovered and staked in 1932 and after a significant amount of exploration, a shipment of ore was made in 1979 when 8.75 tonnes of hand-cobbed ore was mined and produced from trenches. In 1995 direct shipping ore was made; the ore was crushed and blended at the mine and then moved by rail from Kitwanga to Noranda's Horne smelter in Quebec, and by sea from Stewart to Dowa Mining's smelter in Japan.

In 1999 mineral reserves at Eskay Creek were reported as 1,355,965 tonnes grading 57.7 grams per tonne gold and 2492.57 grams per tonne silver. Additional mineralized material was 453,600 tonnes grading 15.36 grams per tonne gold and 401.14 grams per tonne silver. Mining and on-site milling of ore from the Eskay mineral deposits was initiated by Barrick Resources in 2003 and was completed in March, 2008. Since start-up in 1995 Eskay Creek has produced more than 100 tonnes of gold and 5000 tonnes of silver.

Predominant northerly trending structures with minor secondary set of northwesterly trending structures were determined from the 2008 Lineament Array Analysis of Tenure 390920 & 390921. Although these structures may not be directly related to volcanogenic mineralization, they may be mineral controlling structures related to epithermal mineralization which is indicated as associated with volcanogenic mineralization as at the Eskay Creek mineral deposits. At the Corey 16 mineral showing, two kilometres north of the Property, volcanogenic and epithermal mineralization are reported which may point to potentially economic mineral zones hosted by Formations of the Hazelton Group. At the That mineral showing, two kilometres north, of the Property, Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn occur within the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group.

The prominent structures are significant as the structures may mineral controlling structures related to epithermal mineralization which is indicated as associated with volcanogenic mineralization as at the Eskay Creek mineral deposits. The That mineral showing, Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn occur within the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Corey mineral showing with comparable mineralization within Formations of the Hazelton Group indicate that Eskay Creek type mineralization may occur on the Property.

KENRICH-ESKAY MINING CORP.

Tenures 390920 & 390921 Event 4251315

Figure 1. LOCATION MAP

INTRODUCTION

In October, 2008 a Lineament Array Analysis was completed on Tenures 390920 & 390921 ("Property"). The purpose of the program was to delineate potential structures which may be related to potentially economic mineral zones that may occur thereon. Tenure 390920 & 390921 are two of the claims comprising the Corey property of Kenrich-Eskay Mining Corp.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References. The author has not performed a personal examination of the Property.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

The property consists of two claims covering an area of 1,000 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
390920	Mineral	SC 7	20110131	500
390921	Mineral	SC 8	20110131	500

Total Area: 1000 ha

*Upon the approval of this assessment report.

Tenures 390920 & 390921 are registered in the name of St. Andrews Goldfields Ltd., and are optioned to Kenrich-Eskay Mining Corp., the "operator".

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Property is located within BCGS. map-sheet 104B.049 in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 60 km north of Stewart and 25 kilometres south of the formerly productive Eskay Creek deposits.

Access to the Property is either by helicopter from Stewart or by fixed-wing aircraft from Terrace, Stewart, or Smithers to various airstrips in the area and then via helicopter.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Property is situated within the Physiographic Division designated as the Coast Range and is characterized by sub-alpine plateau and covers the headwaters of a northerly flowing tributary of Sulphurets Creek which is a westerly flowing tributary of the southerly flowing Unuk River. Glaciers cover most of the northeastern portion of the Property.

Elevations range from 1200 metres in the northwest to 2100 metres in the northeast.

Water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from creeks within the confines of the Property. Water would be scarce to nonexistent from the creeks during the long winter season.

Precipitation commonly exceeds 200 cm per annum, with short mild summers and very wet spring and fall periods. Thick accumulations of snow are common during the winter hence a short surface exploration season averaging four months of the year.

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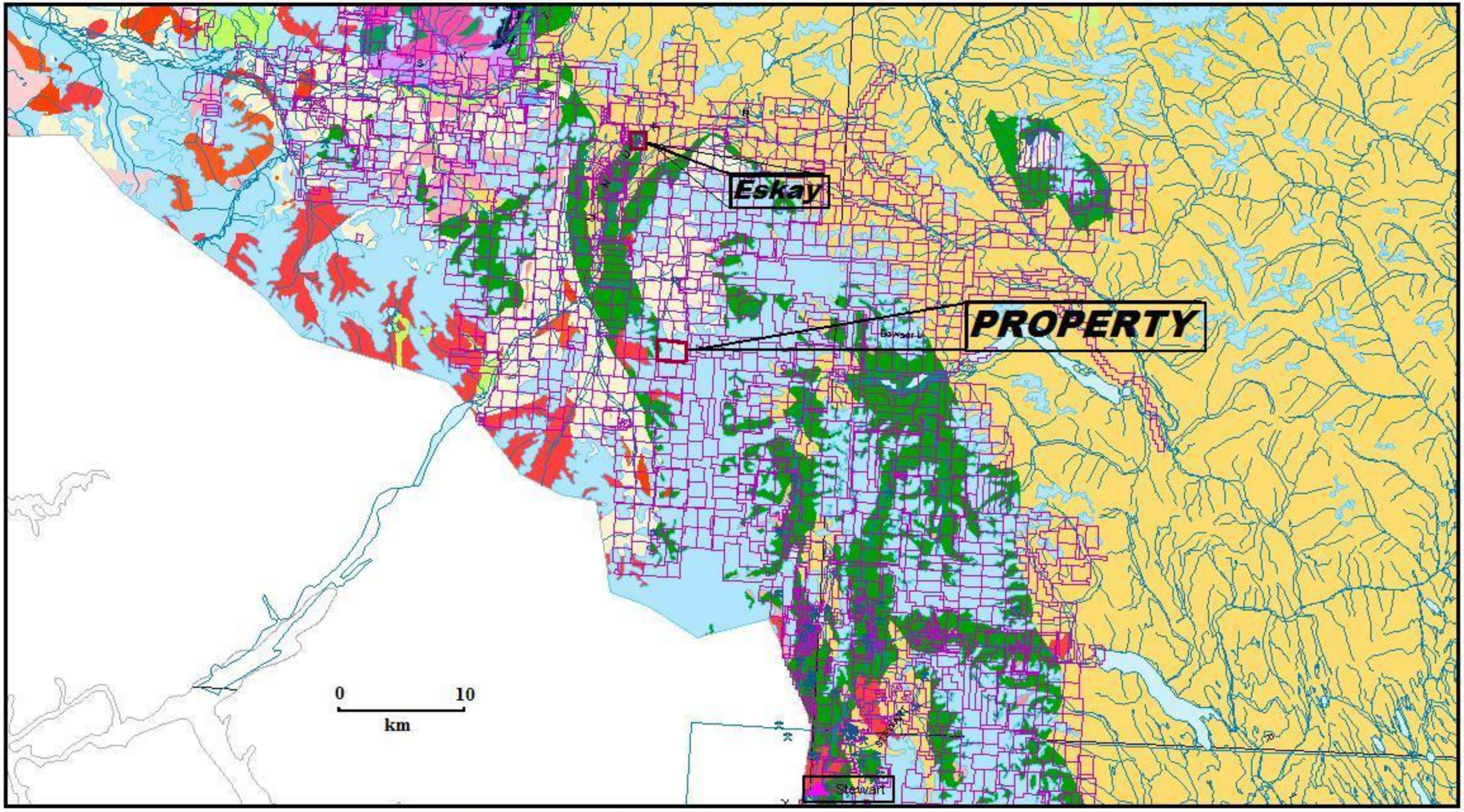

Figure 2. CLAIM LOCATION & REGIONAL GEOLOGY

KENRICH-ESKAY MINING CORP.

Tenures 390920 & 390921 Event 4251315

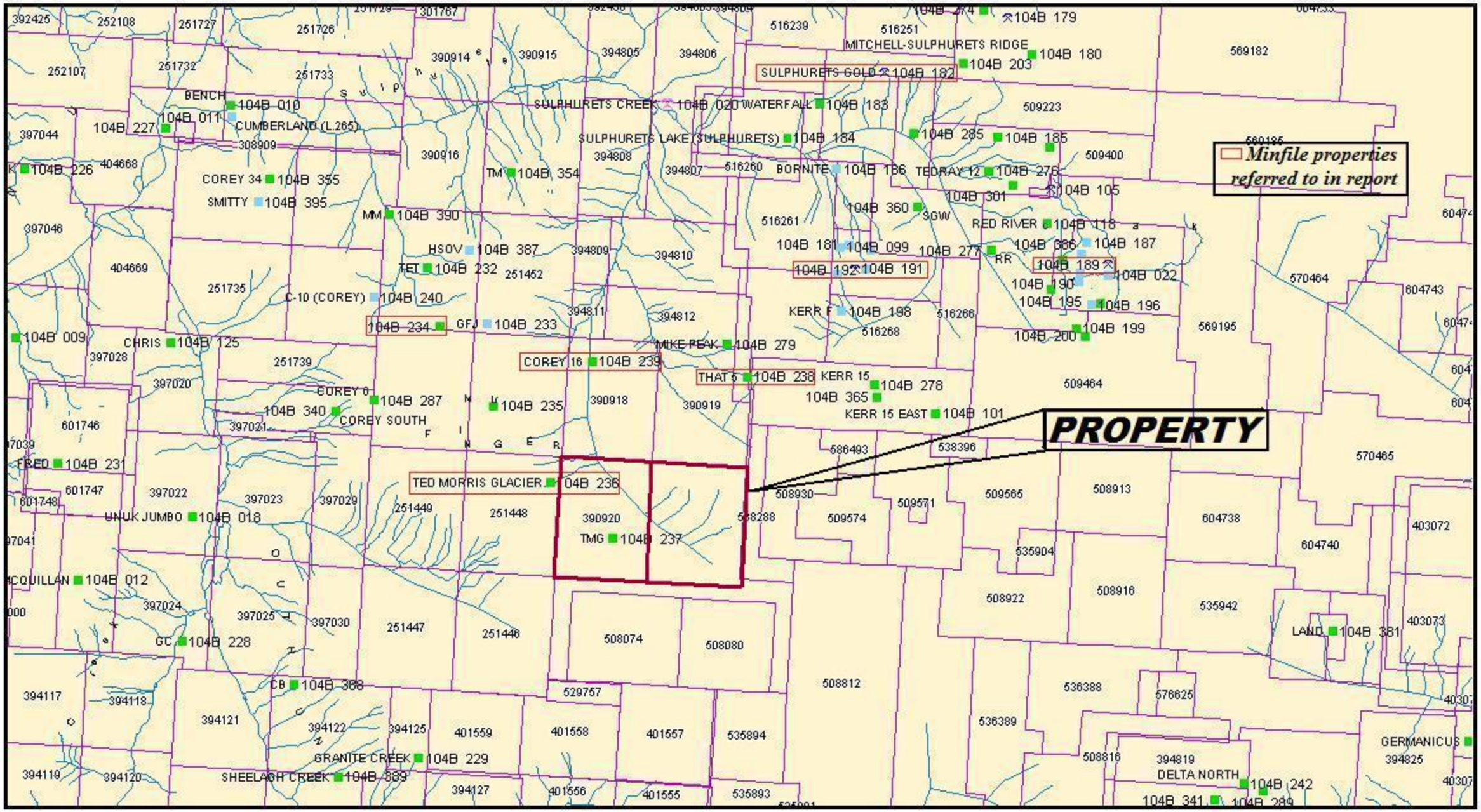

Figure 3. CLAIM LOCATION & MINFILE

HISTORY: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA

ESKAY CREEK Past Producer (Subaqueous hot-spring Ag-Au)
(Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn)
MINFILE (104B 008)
25 kilometres north

The **Eskay Creek property** has a long history of intermittent exploration since its discovery and staking in 1932 by T.S. Mackay. Early work identified more than 30 distinct mineralized zones in upper Coulter and Eskay creeks along a line of gossanous bluffs that extends more than 7 kilometres. Earliest exploration focused on the southern part of this area where the Mackay adit was driven for 110 metres. The Mackay adit lies 9 kilometres southwest of the 21 zone. In the northern part, underground development at the Emma adit totalled 180 metres of drifting and crosscuts. The Emma adit lies 3 kilometres southwest of the 21 zone. Surface work included several thousand metres of diamond drilling, numerous trenches, pits and opencuts. In 1971, a 1.5-tonne sample of high-grade ore was extracted from trenches on the 22 zone, which lies 2 kilometres southwest of the 21 zone. In 1979, these trenches were mined to produce 8.75 tonnes of hand-cobbed ore (Exploration in British Columbia 1989). In 1996, surface and underground exploration diamond drilling totaled 36,576 metres.

In 1999, Eskay Creek was 100 per cent owned and operated by Homestake Canada Inc. following an amalgamation between Homestake and Prime Resources Group Inc. Reserves on January 1, 1999 were 1,355,965 tonnes grading 57.7 grams per tonne gold and 2492.57 grams per tonne silver. Additional mineralized material was 453,600 tonnes grading 15.36 grams per tonne gold and 401.14 grams per tonne silver (Exploration in BC 1998, page 23 and www.homestake.com).

Drill targets in 1998 included 21C, a rod-shaped pyritic zone within footwall rhyolite. It reaches the surface at the original 21 zone trenches excavated in the 1930s (near the 21A deposit) and plunges gently northward for 900 metres, passing below and 200 metres down dip of the 21B deposit to its truncation by the Argillite Creek fault. Based on 1998 drilling the 21C zone is estimated to contain 303,000 tonnes of milling ore at a grade of 16.4 grams per tonne gold and 72 grams per tonne silver, with very low levels of deleterious elements (Exploration in BC 1998, page 23). Barrick Gold Corporation acquired 100 per cent interest in the mine through the December 2001 merger with Homestake.

For the year ended December 31, 2002 the proven and probable reserve was 1,229,995 tonnes ore grading 34.22 grams per tonne gold and the resource was 435,448 tonnes ore grading 15.15 grams per tonne gold (WWW http://www.barrick.com/, December 29, 2003).In 2003, Barrick continued to develop new ore zones at the mine. A spiral ramp system was advanced to access ore at the deepest levels in the NEX trend, which plunges north at about 55 degrees.

Production began late in the year from a new stope in the 44 zone, some 300 metres below surface. Fill-in drilling of the Water Tower zone, a footwall zone similar to 21C, found erratic gold grades and assessment of the zone continues. Exploration at Eskay Creek made use of 35,500 metres of surface and underground diamond drilling.

The main focus of the 71-hole surface program was the 22 zone, situated 2 km south of the mine site. Drilling also expanded known resources in the 21C, 21A and 21E zones. At the northern end of the deposit, deeper holes tested the area down plunge from the NEX and Hangingwall zones.

HISTORY: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)

Eskay Creek (cont'd)

In 2004, Barrick Gold Corporation completed 18,055 meters of drilling in 54 holes in exploration around the mine. Exploration was carried out mainly on the Deep Adrian and 22 zone areas, to the north and south of the existing mine workings, respectively. Before the end of 2005, the mine was forecast to produce 5,500 kilograms of gold and 290,000 kilograms of silver for the year. Since start-up in 1995 ore grade has diminished and at the beginning of 2005 the average reserve grade was 36 grams per tonne gold and 1600 grams per tonne silver (Exploration and Mining in BC 2005, page 22). In 2005, a comprehensive geologic review identified targets that were tested by approximately 16,000 metres of drilling from mine workings.

Mining was completed at Eskay Creek in March 2008, with processing of stockpiled ore expected to continue for a short time, at which point the mine will be closed and reclaimed. Since start-up in 1995 Eskay Creek has produced more than 100 tonnes of gold and 5000 tonnes of silver.

HISTORY: COREY PROPERTY

The history of the Corey property is described in a 1994 assessment report by Van Damme & Mosher (AR 23,805) as follows:

The earliest work conducted on what is now the Corey Property the staking and excavation of two adits on the Cumberland group of claims between 1898 and 1903. A shipment of hand-cobbled ore is reported to have been made during the 1930's.

Only limited exploration was carried out within .the area until 1960's when a regional survey was conducted by Newmont during which time the Ox and Fox Claim Groups were staked, surrounding the earlier Cumberland crown grants. Up to 1983, the area south of Sulphurets Ck. Saw a series of small exploration program conducted by E and B Explorations, Nor-Con Explorations and Dupont Canada. In 1986 Catear Resources Ltd. staked the Corey 1-8 claims and conducted a program of rock and silt geochemistry and prospecting. At the same time Skelly Resources Ltd. staked Sul-2 and Unuk 20 claims.

Bighorn Development Corp. optioned the Corey property in 1987 and subsequently staked an additional 516 claim units, Corey 10-45. A property wide program of silt, soil and rock geochemistry, prospecting and detailed evaluation was completed. Detailed work consisted of geological mapping, 49 meters of trenching and 590 meters of diamond drilling in six holes at the Cumberland prospect. During this period Bel Pac Industries Ltd. acquired the Sul 1-2 and Unuk 20 claims.

In 1988 Bighorn carried out a follow up program and completed 647 meters of diamond drilling in six holes on the C-10 prospect. At this time Kenrich Mining Corp., formerly Farquest Energy Corp. optioned the Sul 1-2 and Unuk 20 claims. Also Ambergate Explorations Inc., formerly Nica Ventures Inc., acquired the Nica 1 claim.

1989 saw Kenrich and Ambergate conduct geological and geophysical surveys on the combined claims.

During 1990 Ambergate drilled two holes totalling 86 meters on the Nica 1 and Kenrich drilled seven diamond drill holes totalling. 486.4 meters on the Unuk 20 claim. The latter part of '90 saw Kenrich-Ambergate augment their property holdings with the acquisition of the Corey 1-8 and Corey 10-45 claims.

HISTORY: COREY PROPERTY (cont'd)

In 1991 Placer Dome optioned the Sul 1-2, Nica 1 and Unuk 20 claims from Kenrich-Ambergate. An exploration program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysics was completed. Placer also evaluated the Cumberland and C-10 prospects at this time.

In 1992 Placer Dome carried out an extended program of geochemical, geophysical, and diamond drilling on the option. The rest of the property underwent varying degrees of exploration or review by Kennecott Canada Inc., Inco Exploration and Technical Services Inc., and Homestake Canada Ltd. This work consisted primarily of reconnaissance geochemical and geological surveys.

In 1993, with the completion of an extensive geological, geochemical, and limited geophysical and trenching program Kenrich and Ambergate further expanded the property's limits by purchasing the Dwayne 1, Carl, and Jo Jo Claims. (AR 23,805).

Kenrich continued exploration on the Corey property from 1994 to, and including 2008.

GEOLOGY: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA

The geology of some of the more significant mineral showings within the area of Tenure 390920 & 390921 as reported by MINFILE is as follows.

ESKAY CREEK Past Producer (Subaqueous hot-spring Ag-Au)
(Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn)

MINFILE (104B 008)
25 kilometres north

The Eskay Creek deposits lie in the centre of the Iskut-Sulphurets gold camp in the Unuk River valley. Bedrock in the Unuk map area consists of a thick (more than 5000 metres) succession of Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcano-sedimentary arc-complex lithologies (Stuhini and Hazelton groups) underlain by Permian and older arc and shelf sequences (Stikine Assemblage) and overlain by Middle and Upper Jurassic marine-basin sediments (Bowser Lake Group). Rocks have been folded, faulted and weakly metamorphosed, mainly during Cretaceous time. Dioritic to granitic rocks that crop out east and west of the Prout Plateau represent at least four intrusive episodes spanning Triassic to Tertiary time. Remnants of Pleistocene to Recent basaltic eruptions are preserved locally (Exploration in British Columbia 1989).

The Eskay Creek deposits area is underlain by a northwest-facing sequence of interbedded volcaniclastic rocks, flows and sediments of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. Strata strike north-northeasterly and dip moderately to the northwest. The presence of fossils, pillow lavas and hyaloclastites suggests that many of the rocks were deposited in a subaqueous environment.

An 1100-metre section straddling Eskay Creek is divided into 6 lithostratigraphic sequences, from oldest to youngest: (1) lower volcano-sedimentary unit: inferred basement to the footwall dacite unit including the oldest rocks on the property; (2) footwall dacite unit: dacite lapilli, crystal and lithic tuffs interbedded with black mudstone and water lain tuff (includes the "datum dacite" member; (3) rhyolite unit: rhyolite breccia and tuff; minor mudstone; (4) contact unit: basal rhyolite-mudstone breccia ("transition zone") grading upwards into carbonaceous mudstone;

GEOLOGY: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)

Eskay Creek (cont'd)

(5) hanging wall andesite unit: pillowed andesite flows and breccias with thin carbonaceous mudstone interbeds; and (6) upper sedimentary unit: thin-bedded siltstone and fine sandstone with minor arenite-conglomerate beds.

The lower volcano-sedimentary unit is of unknown thickness and consists of mixed andesitic to dacitic volcaniclastic rocks and immature fine to medium grained sedimentary rocks. This unit is correlated with the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation (Hazelton Group).

The footwall dacite unit comprises in excess of 100 metres of drab grey to white dacite tuff, tuffaceous wacke and mudstone. Dacitic volcanics are predominantly tuff and ash-flow tuff, with lesser volumes of lithic tuff and breccia. An important marker, the datum dacite member, comprises pink to green, fine grained, feldspar phyric tuff and lapilli breccia; it occurs near the top of the unit. The footwall dacite unit was assigned to the Lower Jurassic Mount Dilworth Formation (Hazelton Group) but recent interpretations suggest that it is a member of the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation (Hazelton Group).

The rhyolite unit ranges from 30 to 110 metres thick and consists of grey to white aphyric breccia, tuff breccia, lapilli tuff, tuff and subordinate massive rhyolite. Thin intercalations of mudstone and water lain tuff occur locally and provide markers. This unit is correlated with the Lower Jurassic Mount Dilworth Formation (Hazelton Group). The contact unit consists of an areally restricted basal member of rhyolite-mudstone breccia (the "transition zone") that grades into a widespread upper member of carbonaceous mudstone. The entire contact unit ranges from less than 1 to more than 60 metres thick. The upper member is carbonaceous, pyritic and locally tuffaceous, laminated black mudstone. The contact unit can be correlated with the unnamed lower member of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation (Hazelton Group). It is the host to most of the mineralization in the 21 zone (21A and 21B deposits) (Exploration in British Columbia 1989).

The hangingwall andesite unit is a flow and sill complex in excess of 150 metres thick. It consists of rusty brown weathering, light grey to dark green pillow breccias with subordinate massive flows, dikes or sills, and hyaloclastite horizons. Thin mudstone units occur as interflow sediments. The upper sedimentary unit consists of a thick sequence of thin-bedded (turbiditic) siltstone, shale and fine sandstone. It includes strata of the lithologically similar Salmon River Formation (Hazelton Group) and Middle-Upper Jurassic Ashman Formation (Bowser Lake Group). The Salmon River Formation sediments are distinguished by the presence of volcanic material.

The major structure on the property is interpreted to be an asymmetric anticline which plunges gently to the northeast. The anticline is broken by a series of high-angle faults. Major faults strike north-northeast; minor ones north-northwest. Several northerly to northeasterly trending lineaments also traverse the property.

SULPHURETS GOLD; Developed prospect (Subaqueous hot spring Ag-Au)
MINFILE 104B.182
Ten kilometres northeast

The Sulphurets Gold Zone is located above the north side of Sulphurets Glacier. The zone occurs within massive andesite of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, Hazelton Group. It occurs below the Sulphurets fault and above a complex parallel fault set. Large bodies of Jurassic Monzonite to Quartz Monzonite occur to the northwest and southwest of the zone.

GEOLOGY: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA

Sulphurets Gold (cont'd

The Sulphurets Gold Zone is a northeast trending zone, over 1.5 kilometres in length, that forms a broad halo around the west, south, and east sides of the Main Copper deposit; a zone discovered by Granduc Mines Limited in the early 1960s.

The Main Copper deposit is described in Assessment Report 8420 as "an extensive area of quartz-albite-pyrite rock and moderately altered quartz-albite-pyrite-chalcopyrite rock. Both apparently hydrothermal alteration products of intermediate volcanics intruded by syenite and granite". Bornite is also reported to occur.

In 2005, Falconbridge Limited completed 4092 metres of drilling in 16 holes, distributed over six zones, one of them being the Main Copper in which 3 holes were drilled. At the Main Copper zone, mineralization is associated with potassic altered monzonitic porphyries which intrude quartz-chlorite-magnetite altered volcanics. Rock chip samples collected by Noranda over a 1300 by 700-metre area returned from 0.42 to 1.68 per cent copper and 0.3 to 1.1 grams per tonne gold (Press Release, Seabridge Gold Inc., July 25, 2005).

The southeast slope of the Main Copper zone is well exposed, and exhibits strong chlorite-magnetite alteration, and widespread malachite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The zone lies north of the Sulphurets fault, with the Sulphurets deposit occurring immediately to the south. Immediately east of the Main Copper zone, a second area of mineralization was discovered by Noranda where melting of thin glacial ice and snowfields has exposed new outcrop. Disseminated chalcopyrite, minor pyrite and trace molybdenite occur in intensely silicified rocks and hydrothermal breccias similar to the Sulphurets deposit.

The eastern section of the Sulphurets Gold Zone was previously called the Breccia Zone. In this zone the best gold values were derived from andesitic breccias, having quartz-pyrite-K-feldspar and minor sericite-chlorite alteration. The greater the silicification the greater the gold content. The western extension of the Breccia Zone was called the Canyon Zone where gold occurs in andesite with quartz-pyrite-sericite alteration with the addition of quartz veins.

SHORE (SULPHURETS) Developed prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag low sulphidation)
(Subaqueous hot-spring Ag-Au)

MINFILE 104B.189
Nine kilometres east-northeast

The area is underlain by rocks of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Unuk River Formation, Hazelton Group. These rocks consist of sandstone, wackes and shale overlain by lapilli tuff of andesitic composition. The Brucejack fault and associated splay faults cut the country rock in a north to northwest direction. North of Brucejack Lake the fault system is bounded on the east by rocks of the Betty Creek Formation, Hazelton Group. A variety of Jurassic hornblende syenites and alkali feldspar syenites occur in the area.

The Shore (Sulphurets) zone is an epithermal-type quartz vein system occurring along the north shore of Brucejack Lake (onshore and offshore). Rocks associated with the zone include arkose, hornblende syenite, andesitic tuff and tuff breccia. Mineralization appears to occur within trachyandesite near a volcanic/sedimentary contact (as in the nearby West zone, 104B 193).

GEOLOGY: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)
Shore (Sulphurets) (cont'd)

The zone, characterized by intense quartz-carbonate-sericite-pyrite alteration, occurs along a fault zone that marks the axis of an anticlinal structure. The Shore zone is a 500 metre long, 50 metre wide zone of quartz stockwork and stacked, subparallel quartz veins trending northwest and dipping steeply to the northeast. The veins dip underneath Brucejack Lake and remain open at depth in some areas.

The vein system varies from a quartz vein to a quartz stockwork, to a single 1 to 2 centimetre thick quartz-electrum vein. Pyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, galena and chalcopyrite occur as traces or combined may form up to 20 per cent of the vein. Large masses of calcite occur as later fracture fillings. Pearceite, acanthite, proustite and barite are also reported.

Several discrete quartz vein and stockwork structures were mapped along strike (Camino Real zone) to the northwest of the Shore zone. The continuity of these structures indicates the Camino Real zone is really the northwest strike extension of the Shore zone. The new structures are hosted within an envelope of phyllic alteration that also encompasses the Shore and Camino Real zones. The structures are characterized by quartz +/- carbonate +/- barite veins and stockworks hosting podiform sulphide mineralization consisting of variable amounts of pyrite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, galena and arsenopyrite. The veins form 'stacked', en echelon, sigmoidal lenses up to 100 metres in length and up to 1.5 metres wide, but are typically between 20 and 40 metres long. Hostrocks are sericite altered, but not strongly quartz or K-feldspar altered as at the Shore zone to the southeast. The structures seem to be feathering out to the northwest, and probably mark the northern limit of the Shore zone mineralizing event.

KERR Developed Prospect (Porphyry Cu +/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 104B 191
Five kilometres northeast

The Sulphurets-Mitchell Creek area is underlain by rocks of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Unuk River Formation, Hazelton Group. These rocks include green to grey volcanic epiclastics and a sequence of dominantly fine-grained marine sediments. A third sequence of massive red and green volcanic sandstones and conglomerates form the highest peaks capping the stratigraphic sections.

The Kerr occurrence is reported to lie entirely within a "tectonic shear zone". The zone covers an elongated northern trending area, 800 to 900 metres wide and 2 kilometres long. The zone is flanked by comparatively unaltered or weakly altered, fine-grained, brownish green clastic sediments and submarine volcanic rocks on the east, and by a thick unit of basaltic andesite on the west. This tectonic zone is typically composed of moderately to strongly altered and sheared rocks, interpreted to be of volcanic, subvolcanic or plutonic origin. Most of the altered zone can be described as a sericite schist. However, andesitic tuffs and flows and feldspar porphyry dykes and possibly flows can be recognized in the less altered zone. A later formed "swarm" of fine-grained, weakly altered andesite dykes cuts across the schistosity. Both the altered zone and dykes have been cut by faults. Minor sections of silty shale and siltstone occur on the western and eastern margin of the altered zone.

GEOLOGY: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)

Kerr (cont'd)

The B zone consists of a fault-bounded, north trending block of massive, wholly silicified country rock. This material has been subsequently crushed, producing a ubiquitous crackle-breccia on a centimetre scale. The hairline fractures of the crackle breccia are mainly lined with fine, black, sooty chalcocite; with lesser chalcopyrite, native copper and pyrite at the fracture junctions.

The alteration assemblage includes chlorite, sericite and pyrite. Economically, the B zone is a copper deposit with recoverable gold and is thought to represent a hypogene porphyry copper-gold system in a subvolcanic environment. The best diamond drill intersection to mid-1988 was a 61.57-metre intersection grading 1.32 per cent copper and 0.58 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter #191, 1988).

The west boundary of the B zone is marked by the Number 3 fault, the east boundary by the B zone fault. Dips on these faults vary from 50 to 75 degrees west. The north extension of the B zone is the P (Pyramid) zone (104B 181) roughly 1000 metres to the north. The B zone deposit is open to the south, to the north (toward the P zone), and to depth.

MANDY GLACIER Porphyry Cu +/-Mo+/-Au; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn)

MINFILE 104B 234
Four kilometres northwest

The area is underlain by a stock of Middle Jurassic and younger (?) hornblende diorite that has intruded the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, Hazelton Group. This stock is located about 2.5 kilometres southeast of Mount Madge. A small glacier called Mandy Glacier flanks the stock to the west. The Unuk River Formation rocks consist mainly of volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone.

Alteration and deformation in the area are complex and are related to regional folding and Jurassic and Tertiary plutonism. In addition, the degree of dynamic metamorphism increases toward the South Unuk River cataclasite zone (Grove, Bulletin 63).

TED MORRIS GLACIER Showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn)

MINFILE 104B 236
One kilometre west

Three copper showings occur within one kilometre to the west of the upper reaches of Ted Morris Glacier. This glacier is located about 8 kilometres east of the South Unuk River and 8 kilometres south of Sulphurets Creek.

The area is underlain by rock of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, Hazelton Group. The formation consists of thick-bedded epiclastic volcanic rocks and lithic tuffs with closely associated pillow lavas, carbonate lenses and thin-bedded siltstones. The rock is moderately folded and extensively faulted. The northeastern contact of the Eocene Lee Brant Stock is found about 2 kilometres west of this occurrence. The stock is composed of quartz monzonite and has been dated at 52.4 +/- 1.8 Ma (Personal Communication D. Alldrick).

GEOLOGY: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)

TMG Showing Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn)
MINFILE 104B 237
On Property

This occurrence is located about 1 kilometre to the west of Ted Mossir Glacier and 7 kilometres east of the South Unuk River.

The area is underlain by rocks of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, Hazelton Group. The formation consists of thick-bedded epiclastic volcanic rocks and lithic tuffs with closely associated pillow lavas, carbonate lenses and thin-bedded siltstones. The rocks are moderately folded and extensively faulted. The eastern contact of the Eocene Lee Brant Stock is found less than 1 kilometre west of the showing. The stock is composed of quartz monzonite and has been dated at 52.4 million years plus or minus 1.8 million years (Pers. Comm., D.J. Alldrick).

Alteration and deformation in the area are complex and are related to regional folding and Jurassic and Tertiary plutonism. In addition, the degree of dynamic metamorphism increases toward the South Unuk River cataclasite zone (Grove, Bulletin 63).

Three showings of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occur within 1.5 kilometre of each other at the same elevation along the west-southwest edge of Ted Morris Glacier. The eastern most showing occurs in an area of black phyllite. The central showing occurs as disseminations in an area of schistose argillites and sandstone, and the western most showing occurs in a quartz vein within unknown host rock (Newmont map).

THAT Showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn)
MINFILE 104B 238
Two kilometres north

This showing is located between upper Sulphurets Glacier and Ted Morris Glacier within a north trending band of true phyllites. These phyllites were developed from pelites and tuffs now believed corellative with rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. Metamorphism is believed to be Cretaceous. The genesis and limits of this belt are unknown (Fieldwork 1987, p. 205).

COREY 16 Showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn)
MINFILE 104B 239
Two kilometres north

The area is underlain by rocks of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, Hazelton Group. The western geologic boundary of a north trending band of Upper Triassic Stuhini Group rock occurs to the immediate east of the showing. The Unuk River Formation consists of thick-bedded epiclastic volcanic rocks and lithic tuffs with closely associated pillow lavas carbonate lenses and thin-bedded siltstones. The rock is moderately folded and extensively faulted.

Alteration and deformation in the area are complex and are related to regional folding and Jurassic and Tertiary plutonism. In addition, the degree of dynamic metamorphism increases toward the South Unuk River cataclasite zone (Grove, Bulletin 63).

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY (Figure 4.)

MapPlace internet downloads on the geology shows that the Property covers a northwesterly trending contact between the Triassic Stahini Group of marine sediments and volcanic rocks (uTrSsv) to the east with the Lower Jurassic Hazelton andesitic volcanic rocks (lJHva) to the west. Stocks of the Early Jurassic Eskay Porphyry, Knipple Porphyry, or Inel Stock, of feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks (EJEK) occur in a cluster from six to 11 kilometres northeast of the Property.

The Hazelton Group sediments of Middle Jurassic to Upper Jurassic age, the Salmon River Formation, are indicated 11 kilometres northwest and nine kilometres southeast. This Formation contains the most favorable stratigraphic horizons for the location of economic zones of mineralization as evident from the Eskay Creek gold-silver deposit.

The Salmon River Formation is a late to post volcanic episode comprised of banded, predominately dark coloured, siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, intercalated calcarenite, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and minor flows.

Structure

Regional north-northwesterly trending thrust faults, terminated to the southwest by a northwesterly trending fault, are indicated within six kilometres west of the Property with comparable directional faults indicated within three kilometres to the east where the normal (?) faults trend northerly and thrust faults trending northeasterly.

MINERALIZATION: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA

ESKAY CREEK Past Producer (Subaqueous hot-spring Ag-Au)
(Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn)

MINFILE (104B 008)
25 kilometres north

Many zones of mineralization have been recognized at Eskay Creek. These include the 5, 6, 10, 22, 23, 28 and Porphyry zones; Mackay and Emma adit areas; and the #1 to #5 bluffs. The 21 zone has undergone extensive exploration and underground development and represents a major portion of reserves at Eskay Creek. Two new zones, NEX and Hangingwall, were discovered in 1995.

The bulk of mineralization in the 21 zone occurs as a stratabound sheet within carbonaceous mudstones of the contact unit and underlying rhyolite breccia, beneath mostly barren andesite flows. In the north, sulphide layers also occur in the hangingwall andesite unit.

As traced by diamond drilling the entire zone extends 1400 metres along strike, 250 metres downdip and is from 5 to 45 metres thick. It is open to the northeast and downdip. Mineralization displays both lateral and vertical zoning.

Antimony, arsenic and mercury-rich mineral assemblages in the south change to zinc, lead and copper-rich assemblages in the north.

Vertical zoning is expressed as a systematic increase in gold, silver and base metal content up-section.

Based on mineral associations and continuity of grade, the 21 zone has been divided into two deposits: the 21A (formerly called the South zone) and the 21B (which includes the former Central and North zones, now linked by drilling).

KENRICH-ESKAY MINING CORP.

Tenures 390920 & 390921 Event 4251315

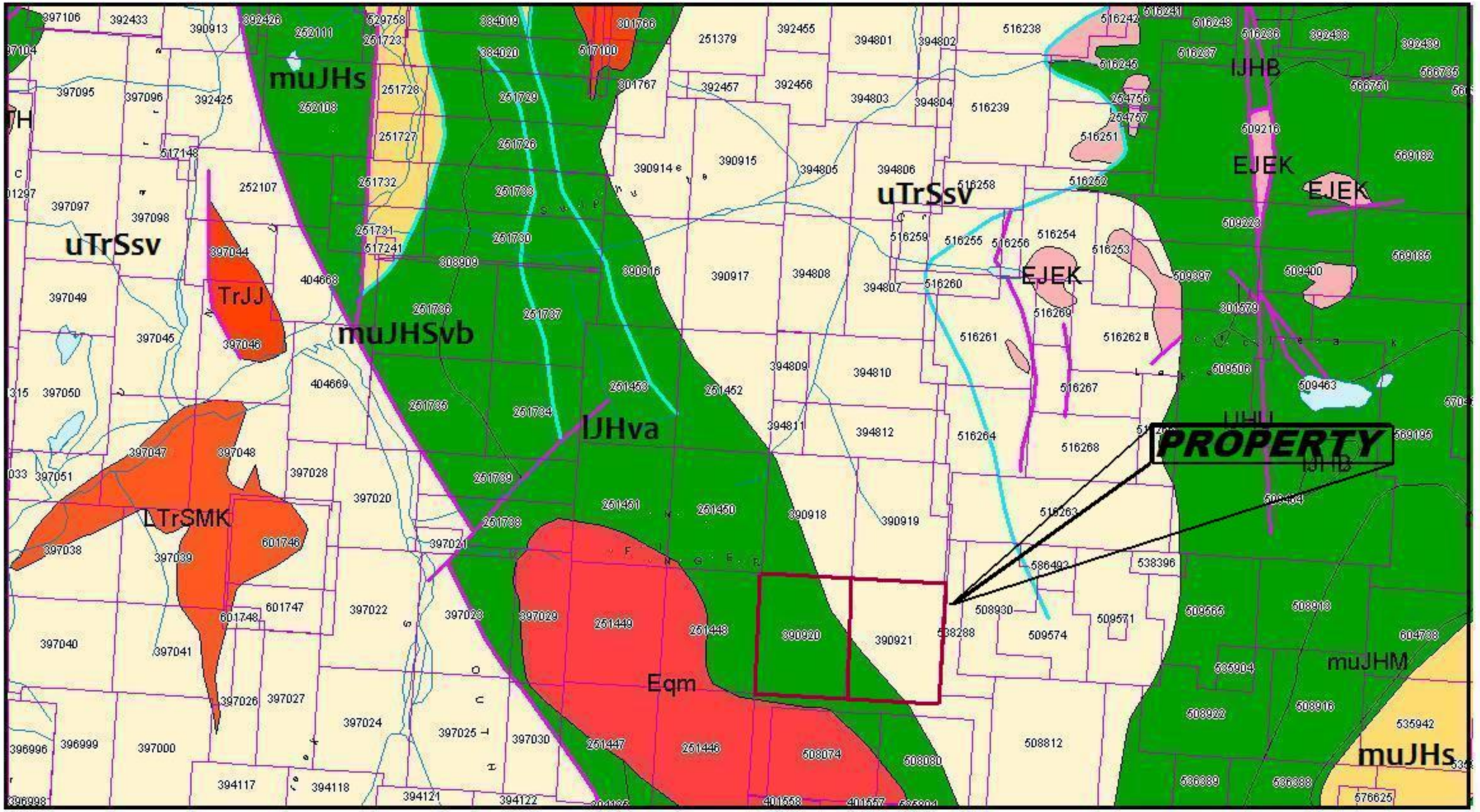

Figure 4. GEOLOGY

MINERALIZATION: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)

Eskay Creek (cont'd)

The deposits are separated by 140 metres of weak mineralization. Two new mineral zones, the 21C and Pumphouse, have recently been discovered. The 21C is centred about 450 metres due north of the 21A deposit. It is a discrete mineral zone 100 metres downdip from the 21B deposit and subparallel to it. The Pumphouse zone is located immediately northeast of Pumphouse Lake, east of the southern end of the 21B deposit.

Drilling in the 21A deposit area has outlined a mineralized zone approximately 280 metres long and up to 100 metres wide. Thickness is variable, averaging about 10 metres. The deposit is contained within the contact unit and underlying rhyolite unit.

The deposit can be subdivided into an upper, stratabound zone of disseminated to near-massive stibnite and realgar within the contact unit, and a lower, stockwork zone of disseminated sphalerite, tetrahedrite and pyrite within the rhyolite unit. High-grade (> 15 grams per tonne) gold and silver mineralization occurs in variably sheared carbonaceous mudstone and mudstone-rhyolite breccia. A diverse suite of metallic minerals has been identified.

Zones of nearly massive stibnite, realgar and orpiment pass along strike and downdip into disseminated domains where sulphides occur in veinlets, as feathery masses, or as heavy impregnations along shears or in the mudstone matrix. The breccia matrix is variably pyritic. Both breccia matrix and clasts contain needles of stibnite and arsenopyrite. Gold occurs as native gold, amalgam and possibly in mercurian wurtzite. Silver occurs as native silver, amalgam, tetrahedrite and unnamed silver-lead-arsenic-sulphur minerals. Mineralization is associated with areas of intense alteration. Both members of the contact unit are overprinted with varying amounts of magnesian chlorite, muscovite, chalcedonic silica, calcite and dolomite; pyrobitumen is ubiquitous.

Disseminated to microfracture-filling mineralization in the rhyolite unit is characterized by low to moderate tenor gold (1-15 grams per tonne) and locally high silver, associated with base metal sulphides and minor to trace antimony, arsenic and mercury minerals. Tetrahedrite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena predominate, with minor aktashite and chalcopyrite. Realgar and orpiment are rare to nonexistent. Carbon and graphite are absent.

Beneath stratabound mineralization of the contact unit, the rhyolite unit is highly fractured and intensely altered. Fracturing, alteration intensity and metal tenor appear to increase toward the upper contact. Within 3 to 4 metres of the upper contact, rhyolite-hosted mineralization is characterized either by massive chlorite-gypsum-barite rock or by quartz-muscovite-sulphide breccia

Mineralization in the footwall dacite unit commonly occurs in the datum dacite member. It consists of semi massive to disseminated, crystalline pyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, galena and chalcopyrite.

The 21B deposit is approximately 900 metres long, from 60 to 200 metres wide and locally in excess of 40 metres thick. It is displaced on the east by the northeast trending Pumphouse Creek fault and related north trending splays. The deposit is open to the northeast along strike, to the immediate east on fault-offset segments, and is partially open to the west at depth. It displays varied styles of mineralization and alteration. The southernmost 600 metres of the 21B deposit (the former Central zone) is characterized by stratabound and stratiform high-grade gold and silver-bearing base metal sulphide layers. Banded sulphide mineralization occurs in carbonaceous and tuffaceous mudstones of the contact unit.

MINERALIZATION: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)

Eskay Creek (cont'd)

Sulphides form disseminated, semi massive and massive laminae and bands, up to 12 metres thick, that appear to parallel bedding in the mudstones. In approximate order of abundance sulphide minerals include amber sphalerite, tetrahedrite, boulangerite and bournonite with minor pyrite and galena.

Gold and silver occur as 5 to 80-micron grains of electrum within fractured sphalerite, commonly in contact with galena. Realgar and stibnite are absent. Gangue minerals include magnesian chlorite, muscovite and quartz with lesser amounts of dolomite and calcite

Peripheral to and beneath banded sulphide mineralization are areas of micro fracture veinlets and disseminations of tetrahedrite, pyrite and minor boulangerite. Gangue minerals include magnesian chlorite, muscovite, potassium feldspar and calcite. Footwall, rhyolite-hosted stockwork mineralization is volumetrically insignificant in comparison with either the 21A deposit or the northern 21B deposit.

In contrast, the northern 300 metres of the 21B deposit (the former North zone) exhibits considerable geological and structural complexity. Although host rock stratigraphy is similar to that found to the south, mineralization occurs at several different stratigraphic levels. Gold, silver and base metal-rich lenses occur in hangingwall unit interflow mudstones as well as in the contact unit mudstone and underlying rhyolite unit breccias. Very high grade mineralization occurs deeper in the rhyolite unit in association with crosscutting zones of fracture-related alteration. The mineralized zone is thick and cut by zones of strong shearing. Hangingwall mineralization is hosted by two mudstone beds near the base of the hangingwall andesite unit and is associated with pervasive chlorite alteration and locally heavy barite.

Near-massive dark sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite with lesser amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite occur as two partially stacked lenses.

Mineralization in the contact unit is dominantly comprised of sphalerite, tetrahedrite and possibly boulangerite with varying amounts of galena and chalcopyrite. Alteration minerals are again chlorite, muscovite, quartz and calcite. Mineralized textures vary from crudely banded massive sulphides to thick and thin sulphide bands intercalated with mudstone.

Crosscutting mineralization in the contact and rhyolite units occurs as siliceous (quartz-healed) and carbonate-rich breccias with anastomosing, crustiform veinlets and disseminations of coarse-grained iron-rich sphalerite, fine-grained pyrite, with minor galena, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite group minerals. Gold occurs as spectacular films, wires or blebs associated with fractured sphalerite. Lead isotope analyses of galena samples collected from Eskay Creek veins and massive sulphide lenses coincide with early Jurassic lead ratios from the Kitsault, Stewart, Sulphurets and Iskut mining camps. Isotopic data are taken to indicate a widespread, early Jurassic mineralizing event. The Eskay Creek deposits are also products of this event (Exploration in British Columbia 1989).

The 21 zone mineralization is unusual. There is a close spatial and apparently temporal relationship between what conventional models describe as low-temperature epithermal and volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit types. Epithermal mineralization, characterized by gold, silver, arsenic, antimony and mercury mineral suites, forms massive and stratabound lodes as well as more usual crosscutting veins and disseminations. Massive sulphide mineralization show typical "syngenetic" ore textures but atypical mineralogy and precious metal enrichment.

MINERALIZATION: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)

Eskay Creek (cont'd)

1995 and 1996, drilling and underground exploration on the 21B zone have outlined proven and probable reserves of 1,090,000 tonnes grading 65.14 grams per tonne gold, 2949.0 grams per tonne silver, 5.6 per cent zinc and 0.77 per cent copper (Information Circular 1996-1, page 5).

During 1994 the access road to the mine area was completed and construction of minesite facilities was completed by fall. The first shipment of ore started January 1995, two years after application to the provincial government for a Mine Development Certificate. The direct shipping ore was crushed and blended at the mine and then moved by rail from Kitwanga to Noranda's Horne smelter in Quebec, and by sea from Stewart to Dowa Mining's smelter in Japan. At a daily mining rate of 245 tonnes, annual production is estimated at 6,220 kilograms of gold and 83,000 kilograms of silver, together with copper and zinc. The operating cost is forecast to be US$187 per ounce gold equivalent. Eskay Creek will become the fourth largest silver producer in the world. Zinc will be recovered using the solvent extraction - electrowinning method (Information Circular 1995-1, pages 9-10).

In 1996, reserves were 1.08 million tonnes at 65.5 grams per tonne gold, 2930 grams per tonne silver, 0.77 per cent copper and 5.6 per cent zinc (Exploration in BC 1996, page B5).

As of January 1, 1997, proven and probable reserves at Eskay Creek were estimated at 1,267,340 tonnes grading 59.38 grams per tonne gold and 2718.86 grams per tonne silver. Geological resources at January 1, 1997 were 252,200 tonnes grading 18.55 grams per tonne gold and 1083.43 grams per tonne silver (George Cross News Letter No. 25 (February 5), 1997). As of January 1, 1998, proven and probable reserves were 1,356,240 tonnes grading 58.05 grams per tonne gold and 2684.57 grams per tonne silver. Geological resources (mineralized material) were 336,565 tonnes grading 20.13 grams per tonne gold and 411.43 grams per tonne silver (Prime Resources Group Inc., Press Release, January 22, 1998).

MINERALIZATION: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)

SULPHURETS GOLD Developed prospect (Subaqueous hot spring Ag-Au)
MINFILE 104B.182
Ten kilometres northeast

Ten rock chip samples collected by Noranda over a 200 by 200 metre area averaged 0.41 per cent copper and 0.6 gram per tonne gold (Press Release, Seabridge Gold Inc., July 25, 2005). Falconbridge refers to this area as Icefield, and reports that the zone may potentially extend under remaining thin ice cover for several hundred metres to the north and east. Sulphurets Gold Zone rock samples assayed as high as 5.28 grams per tonne gold (grab) and 2.95 and 3.33 grams per tonne gold over 3 metres (Northern Miner October 17, 1988). In the Main Copper Zone about 0.69 grams per tonne gold accompanies 0.55 per cent copper (Bridge et al, 1981). From 5 drill holes completed on the Breccia zone an ore reserve of 20,000,000 tonnes grading 1.71 grams per tonne gold was inferred (Property File - Esso Minerals Canada (Unpublished Report), Bridge and Melnyk, 1982).

At Sulphurets, Placer Dome has estimated a total measured, indicated and inferred gold resource of 1.8 million ounces of gold contained in 54.8 million tonnes grading 1.02 grams of gold per tonne, at a 0.50 gram per tonne cut-off (Press Release, Seabridge Resources Inc, June 6, 2000; Northern Miner, June 26, 2000). Approximately 72 per cent of the total gold resource (1.3 million ounces) is within 50 metres of a drill intercept and has been classified by Placer Dome as drill-indicated.

MINERALIZATION: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)

Sulphurets Gold (cont'd)

The Sulphurets gold zone is the collective name for at least four intrusive centered gold-rich zones spanning approximately three kilometres of strike length. The resource calculations made by Placer Dome were confined to 1,000 metres of the three-kilometre strike length. Little outcrop mineralization has been encountered at the Bench zone. Disseminated sphalerite, galena and pyrite were found in one location in sediments of the Troy Ridge member. Elsewhere, discontinuous disseminated to semi-massive lenses of pyrite and pyrrhotite have been locally observed along contacts between sediments (Troy Ridge member) and mafic volcanics (John Peaks member) in the eastern portion of the Bench zone. Up to 10 per cent disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite are locally encountered within tuffaceous sediments throughout the area.

SHORE (SULPHURETS) Developed prospect (Epithermal Au-Ag low sulphidation)
(Subaqueous hot-spring Ag-Au)

MINFILE 104B.189
Nine kilometres east-northeast

Exploration to date has outlined proven and probable reserves of 83,703 tonnes grading 12.7 grams per tonne gold and 158.7 grams per tonne silver at the Shore zone (Assessment Report 24610).

KERR Developed Prospect (Porphyry Cu +/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 104B 191
Five kilometres northeast

Unclassified reserves at Kerr are 135 million tonnes grading 0.34 gram per tonne gold and 0.76 per cent copper (Sharon Gardner (Placer Dome), personal communication, 1993).

The Kerr deposit has been modeled by Placer Dome as a copper-gold porphyry system with total measured, indicated and inferred resources estimated at 140.8 million tonnes grading 0.75 per cent copper and 0.36 grams of gold (1.6 million ounces of gold) per tonne at a 0.40 per cent copper grade cut-off (Seabridge Resources Inc., Press Release, June 6, 2000; Northern Miner, June 26, 2000). Approximately 52 per cent of the total Kerr resource is within 50 metres of a drill intercept and has been classified by Placer Dome as drill-indicated.

MANDY GLACIER Showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn)
MINFILE 104B 234
Four kilometres northwest

Quartz with magnetite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite is reported to occur (Geology Map - Newmont Exploration). The host rock was not specified.

MINERALIZATION: TENURES 390920 & 390921 AREA (cont'd)

TED MORRIS GLACIER Showing (Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn)
MINFILE 104B 236
One kilometre west

The northeastern most showing reportedly contains pyrrhotite and 1 per cent copper. About 600 metres south of it, a pyritic showing contains some pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and another showing, 400 metres west, contains up to 0.75 per cent copper. The host rock was not reported, but phyllonite was mapped just west of the occurrence area, diorite porphyry just east and sheared greywacke to the south (Newmont Exploration Ltd. - Geology map, Property File).

Two rock samples, separated by over a kilometre, contained 0.4 grams per tonne and 0.950 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 17404).

TMG Showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn)
MINFILE 104B 237
On Property

Three showings of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occur within 1.5 kilometres of each other at the same elevation along the west-southwest edge of Ted Morris Glacier. The eastern most showing occurs in an area of black phyllite. The central showing occurs as disseminations in an area of schistose argillites and sandstone, and the western most showing occurs in a quartz vein within unknown host rock (Newmont map).

THAT Showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn)
MINFILE 104B 238
Two kilometres north

A quartz vein hosts pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Another quartz vein, 350 metres southwest, hosts pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (Open File 1988-4; Newmont Map).

COREY 16 Showing (Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn)
MINFILE 104B 239
Two kilometres north

A trace of chalcopyrite is reported to occur in unspecified host rock east and adjacent to the toe of Ted-Morris Glacier (Newmont Exploration Ltd.).

KENRICH-ESKAY MINING CORP.

Tenures 390920 & 390921 Event 4251315

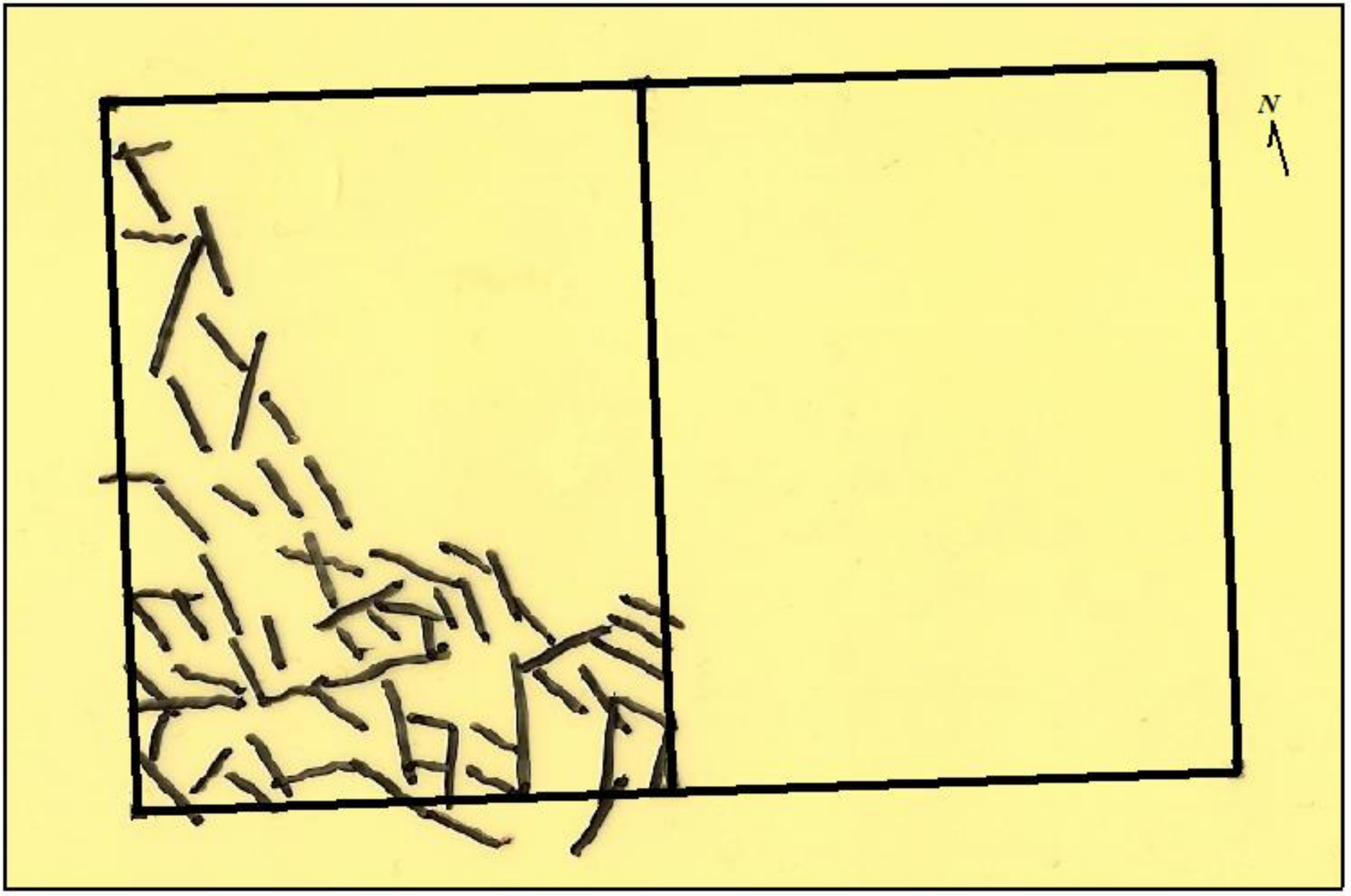

Figure 5. LINEAMENTS

KENRICH-ESKAY MINING CORP.

Tenures 390920 & 390921 Event 4251315

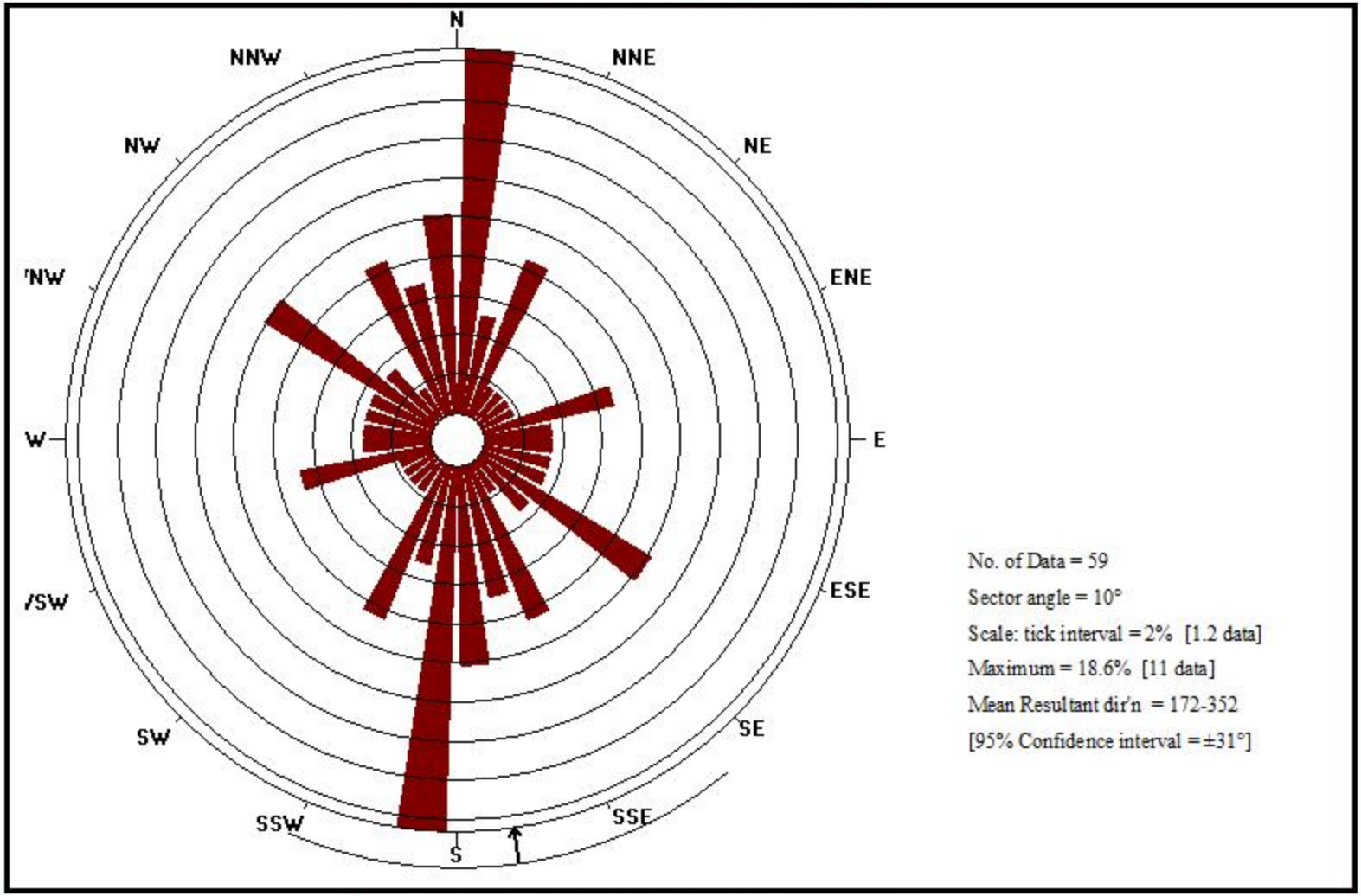

Figure 6. ROSE DIAGRAM

2008 LINEAMENT ARRAY ANALYSIS

Hill shade maps obtained from MaPlace were utilized as the base map for the lineament array analysis. The analysis was accomplished using a stereographic projection viewing of the maps and marking the lineaments on an overlay. A total of 59 lineaments were marked as indicated on Figure 5, compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted on a rose diagram as indicated on Figure 6.

Predominant northerly trending structures with minor secondary set of northwesterly trending structures were determined from the 2008 Lineament Array Analysis of Tenure 390920 & 390921. Although these structures may not be directly related to volcanogenic mineralization, they may be mineral controlling structures related to epithermal mineralization which is indicated as associated with volcanogenic mineralization as at the Eskay Creek mineral deposits. At the Corey 16 mineral showing, two kilometres north of the Property, volcanogenic and epithermal mineralization are reported which may point to potentially economic mineral zones hosted by Formations of the Hazelton Group. At the That mineral showing, two kilometres north, of the Property, Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn occur within the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group.

INTERPRETATION

The prominent structures are significant as the structures may mineral controlling structures related to epithermal mineralization which is indicated as associated with volcanogenic mineralization as at the Eskay Creek mineral deposits. The That mineral showing, Cu +/-Ag quartz veins; Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn occur within the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Corey mineral showing with comparable mineralization within Formations of the Hazelton Group indicate that Eskay Creek type mineralization may occur on the Property.

Other Minfile mineral occurrences in the immediate area report both massive sulphide and epithermal mineralization.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Lineament Array Analysis ----------	2,000.00
Maps ----------	2,000.00
Report ---------- ----------	4,000.00
	$8,000.00
	========

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MINFILE:

Eskay;	104B 008.
Sulphurets Gold;	104B 182.
Shore (Sulphurets);	104B 189
Kerr;	104B 191
Mandy Glacier;	104B 234.
TMG;	104B 237.
That 5;	104B 238.
Corey 16;	104B 239.

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CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do

hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. and state that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty-three years.

3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) This report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from the Lineament Array Analysis completed by the author.

5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein or in the securities of Kenrich-Eskay Mining Corporation.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC