Johnson's Crossing
Regional PGE Project

Yukon Mining Incentives Program
Focused Regional Module
Grant # 02-086
For Prospecting and basic exploration work

Whitehorse Mining Division

NTS map sheets:	105C(Teslin)
Claim sub-sheets:	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ,11, 12, 13, 14, 15
Latitude and longitude:	60 40' / 132 50'

Work completed by Finis Terre Exploration Ltd.
August to October 2002

Author: Jeff Boyce (Director / part-owner)

Johnson's Crossing Area PGE Project

Summary

From August to October of 2002 Finis Terre Exploration Ltd. undertook a program of basic exploration work directed at appraising the PGE, Cr, Ni, Au potential of the region around Johnson's crossing. Using available data to determine previous activity, effort was made to examine the under-explored areas.

Targets were based on geochemical anomalies from government stream sediment data referenced to geological mapping, minfile occurrences, as well as on anecdotal evidence in the form of a 1908 letter from a prospector / geologist.

Numerous deposit models were considered; PGEs in Alpine type ultramafics and PGEs in Alaskan type ultramafics, Podiform Chromite, as well as the various placer PGE models.

As the goal was to identify potential targets for focused exploration, we used a three pronged strategy:
-Prospecting with rock sampling, and random stream sediment sampling when creeks were encountered
-Extensive regular stream sediment sampling of all creeks draining areas of prospective geology (or of areas thought to have potential of hidden prospective geology)
-Running a test sluice on all possible creeks draining prospective geology to produce a concentrate that could be further panned and examined under microscope.

This prospecting and exploration activity took place over the period of August, September and October of 2003.

Table of Contents:

Introduction:

Property description:

This Project looked at unstaked areas without current mineral claims or proposed or enacted First Nation Land claims (A or B lands).

Area: Teslin Map sheet, NTS 105C, generally west of the Nisutlin River

Mining division:	Whitehorse Mining Division
Claim map sheets:	105C 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ,11, 12, 13, 14, 15
Latitude and longitude:	60 40' / 132 50'

Access to the general area is by the paved Alaska Highway from Whitehorse to the town of Teslin. Access to the specific area as follows:

Target areas:

#1 target on map) Cone Mountain and towards Streak Mountain
-access is by freighter canoe down the Teslin river from bridge at Johnson's Crossing. Set in at the foot of Wilson creek where an old mining road makes easy travelling uphill to the target areas.

#2) Nisutlin river: Specific attention will be paid to the source rocks of PGE placer to the west of the Nisutlin River between Nisutlin Bay and Sidney creek. This exploration will attempt to find and test the creek detailed in R.B. Eames 1908 letter (please see attached).
-access is by zodiak inflatable up the Nisutlin River. Put-in at Teslin townsite near the bridge and traverse the wildlife refuge of Nisutlin Bay. A multitude of river channels in the delta make tricky navigation as only a few are deep enough to use. The river is quite tricky in a prop driven boat as it constantly shallows with uncountable sand bars and occasional small rapids. In addition snags, submerged logs and other debris are a constant problem on this stretch. Date of the year and water level are very important on this river.

#3) Squanga Lake area
-after set-in from Alaska Highway access is by freighter canoe across Squanga lake, a short semi-portage, and then across Little Squanga to the east shore. Some work areas were accessed by canoeing further northwards to the end of the lake and working up the creeks part portaging & part paddling, then traversing on foot.

#4) Hayes Peak Area
-access is by zodiak boat across Teslin lake. Note that Teslin is a big lake and, when stormy, has wave large enough to be dangerous to a small boat. It is easy to cross on a glassy surface in early morning only to find four foot waves in the afternoon.
We accessed the various creeks for sampling and up-creek prospecting traverses by daily boat trip from a camp on the south shore.
To reach the targets farther up slope it was necessary to have multi-day traverses, camping out at night en route. Of particular note is an excellent trail leaving the youth camp (where we camped for the week) and heading up-slope to the south of Hayes peak.

#5A) midway up Lonetree Creek over to the top of 10 Mile Creek;

#5B) additionally the new area of interest covering approx 6 km parallel to the Alaska Highway at the top of Brooke Brook (now renamed "Gantiyakw")
-access was from the Alaska Highway for all the traverses and many of the creeks for sampling and prospecting. Some creeks were sampled by boat along the south shore of Teslin lake. A few overnight trips were necessary to properly access some of the targets.

Physiography of the region is a mixture of:

- a large lake (Teslin) with shorelines sloping moderately uphill and some wave eroded benches and cliffs
- bench foothills and a further rising slope to peaks and ridges formed of more resistant units and intrusives.
- Hayes Peak is a large round intrusive with fairly steep side slopes
- Upriver along the Nisutlin one encounters gently sloping shorelines and typical river valley benches and cut-off oxbows and other features of a meandering sediment-heavy river system

Climate: typical climate for the interior Yukon with dry sunny summer days being the norm, punctuated with showers from afternoon storm cells which both remain isolated or join together in larger local storms.

Vegetation: Mature forest of fairly closely spaced trees but with moderate to little undergrowth making cross country travel average to easy.

Work Program:

Exploration History:

The exploration history of this area was linked first to the search for gold by placer miners and then to the hard-rock prospectors. The Alaska Highway had a profound effect on the later by giving incredible access to the area by a decent all-season road and later as easy staging for helicopter work.
Placer prospectors looked over the area quite well and numerous placer operations started. Most proved uneconomical, but some have persisted until recently. There was trace gold in many creeks but for this report we were more interested in historical platinum recovery.
Platinum and other PGEs were not in demand when much of this placer prospecting occurred. It is questionable whether a prospector would recognize Pt or Pd for what it was or, finding these metals in a test sluice or pan, would bother mentioning them.
The prices of PGEs have only recently risen to their spectacular heights as new uses and techniques for making jewelry are found for these unusual metals.
Testing for Pt or Pd has always been difficult and expensive and, unlike gold, it was not possible to make a positive ID in the field.
Today it is very difficult to find a lab that can identify the rarer platinum group elements of Rb, Os, Ir, and the cost remains prohibitive. Yet these other elements combined with Pt are what often make a deposit profitable.

Current Program:

Why? (Reason / Rationale for project):

It is my belief that PGE potential of the Yukon territories (with exception of the Kluane Belt) is largely untapped. Partially this results from a historical lack of PGE geochem. testing methods, and partially because prohibitive costs of lab analysis.
Until recently, most government RGS did not test for PGE, Cr or other good PGE "indicator elements".

At the moment, world PGE prices are holding a high value. South African production is still down due to labor / union problems and Russian production is still constrained due to legal/legislative problems. Presently demand exceeds supply and if a promising property could be found, it would be likely to attract investment for further exploration, or option agreements.

As stated by Hart, Burke and Stronghill in the Yukon Geology Program, Open File 2001-2; 'There is considerable evidence to suggest that other localities in the Yukon have similar potential (as Kluane Belt), and unconventional styles of PGE mineralization deserve exploration consideration. Occurrences of placer PGE outside of the Kluane belt provide direct proof of other sources, whereas widespread exceptional regional geochemical results and unexplained gravity anomalies indicate further potential.'

Furthermore, Alpine type ultramafic rocks are most commonly part of obducted oceanic crust and are apparent in Cache Creek. Those in the Cache Creek Terrane are known to have associated chromite lenses; these have the best chance to host associated PGE mineralization. This PGE mineralization in Cache Creek Terrane rocks may account for reports of Teslin River placer platinum.
Ultramafic rocks in Cache Creek Terrane, however, are not all Alpine-type as ultramafic rocks with intrusive contacts, course grain size, cumulate phases and magmatic layering have been noted. These rocks may represent an under-recognized lithology with PGE potential more akin to Alaskan type deposits

The areas we have chosen (with the exception of the Nisutlin River target) are well suited to property promotion as they have historical platinum recovery, are located near a major highway, and are accessible year round.

It will only take one decent discovery (even if too small to be economically viable) to spark interest in the whole region as a potential PGE source.

Prospective Deposit types:

Platinum Group Elements **(PGEs)**

Almost all of the world's reserves of Platinum Group Elements occur in layered mafic and ultramafic complexes in Africa, the USSR, and the U.S.A.

For the Teslin Area PGE Project I have chosen to focus on the following models:

Alpine-Type Ultramafics

The following is an excerpt from GSC Open File 1433 by Evenchick.

In the Cordillera, Alpine-type ultramafics appear to have originated as part of newly formed ocean floor (ophiolitic sequence). They are associated with other oceanic lithologies (including mafic pillowed volcanics, ribbon chert, argillite, and limestone) and occur in oceanic terranes. Oceanic rocks that formed in basins between other terranes were intensely folded and faulted during amalgamation of the terranes, and as a result Alpine-type ultramafics (dunite, pyroxinite, peridotite, hazburgite, gabbro, serpentinite) are referred to as "techtonically emplaced". The oceanic terranes in the Cordillera, such as Cache Creek terrane, all contain numerous bodies of ultramafic rock.

The Nahlin ultramafic body in the Cache Creek Terrane is the largest Alpine-type ultramafic in the Canadian Cordillera. It is dominantly dunite peridotite, but cumulates are rare. The ultramafic rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane in Northern B.C. are probably the source of the placers in Ruby and Thiberd creeks.

And from Hart, Burke and Stronghill in the Yukon Geology Program, Open File 2001-2;
Those (Alpine-type ultramafic rocks) in Cache Creek Terrane are known to have associated chromite lenses; these have the best chance to host associated PGE mineralization.

Alaskan-Type Ultramafics (Ural-Type Ultramafics):

Alaskan-type ultramafics are generally concentrically zoned alkalic intrusions of mafic and ultramafic rocks. The Zoning is not always well defined, but the mineralogy and cumulates are distinctive, with fractional crystalization in the order dunite, olivine-clinopyroxinite, then magnetite-clinopyroxenite.
The complexes represent subvolcanic magmas in which mafic minerals precipitated to form differentiated cumulates. They are relatively small intrusions, several kilometres or less in diameter, coeval with the augite porphyries that they intrude.

Ultramafic intrusive complexes form sills, stocks and intrusive bodies with poorly known external geometry. In British Columbia, at least, most intrusions appear to represent cumulate deposition in the upper crustal (subvolcanic?) magma chambers and the diapiric re-emplacement model lacks definitive supporting evidence.

Subeconomic platinum group elements in lode occurrences are
Associated with:
1) thin (centimetre-scale), disrupted chromitite layers
2) thick (meter scale), concentrations of cumulus magnetite
3) clinopyroxinite

PGE Placers:

It is my belief that placer platinum is closely related to bedrock sources
Mertie (1969) discusses platinum placers in great detail. He concludes that placers containing PGE are commonly derived from dunite and serpentinite, in which PGE are sparsely and irregularly distributed. Mertie also reports that platinum alloys "rarely migrate far downstream from their bedrock sources, unless they are so fine grained as to be moved by swift water or floated by surface tension". "Generally, however, ordinary detrital grains of platinum or gold work rapidly downward through alluvial deposits, and come to rest near, on, or in bedrock".
Glaciation will affect the platinum placers and the Teslin area was glaciated.
Economic placer deposits appear to be derived predominantly from chromite-hosted PGE occurances.

Chromite:

Podiform Chromite M03 (synonyms: Alpine type; ophiolite hosted chromite)
Model from B.C.Geological Survey, Mineral Deposit Profiles, by Chris Ash

Capsule Description: Deposits of massive chromitite occur as pods, lenses or layers within ophiolitic ultramafic rocks.

Tectonic Setting: Obducted fragments of oceanic, lower crustal and upper mantle ultramafic rocks within accreted oceanic terranes.
Host / Associated Rock Types: Variably serpentinized peridotite; residual mantle harzburgite; cumulate dunite
Deposit Form: Podiform, tabular lenses, irregular masses, cumulate layers. Pods and lenses typically occur in clusters of variable size.

Indicators of deposit potential in target areas:

Researching the historical records of the Teslin area we found several references to **hardrock Platinum or pathfinder mineralization:**

- Squanga, Minfile 105C 012
  A 20 x 4 m lens of chromite-bearing dunite occurs within a layered ultramafic sequence of Cache Creek Terrane ophiolitic rocks. Samples with up to 33.5% Cr_2O_3 locally contained anomalous PGE values up to 145 ppb Pt.

- Lindsay, Minfile 105C 022
  Weak Ni-Cu-Pt anomalies are related to magnetite and sulphides in serpentinized dunite and peridotite near the contact with Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of Cache Creek Terrane. Anomalous Au and Ag values have also been obtained. Although there in no indication of PGE values, the geological setting and mineralogy are appropriate.

- Placer Minfile Occurrence #8 Wilson Creek:
  In the placer report they refer to the creek being underlain by rocks intruded by Quartz veins carrying Platinum along with Au, Ag, and base metals.

- TOG (Dalayee, Jube), Minfile 105C 028
  In addition to the occurrence of a shear-hosted gold vein with listwaenitic alteration, the sheared and serpentinized ulatramafic rocks (peridotite) also host a series of small chromite lenses, southwest of the gold-bearing structure. The largest chromite lens exposed by trenching measures 1.5 x 0.8 m. The best assay was 49.4% chromite and 14.0% Fe_2O_3. The rocks are part of an obducted ophiolitic sequence of Paleozoic Cache Creek Terrane.

- Minfile 105C 013 -Malachite stained ultramafic rocks

Placer deposits:

Placer patinum has been reported a number of times from the Teslin River. A 1906 report (Anonymous?, 1906) indicated that black sand obtained from the Teslin River and treated using gravity methods by the USGS contained recoverable platinum and osmiridium. The report indicated that the lower15 miles of the river were staked and yielded gold and platinum. The assertions were contested by Holmes (1907), who indicated that thorough prospecting of the Teslin River gravels yielded little black sand, and assays indicated no trace of platinum group elements. Subsequently, the Yukon Territorial Assay office indicated that platinum occurs, but is extremely fine-grained (Sime pers. Comm. To W.E. Cockfield, 1918). No production was recorded.

- Placer Minfile Occurrence #8 Wilson Creek:
  Magnetic anomalies were expected to show buried placer concentrations of magnetite, gold and platinum. Earlier operators had apparently mined gold and platinum on the creek. Six linear magnetic anomalies trending north to northeast were located.
- creek detailed in R.B. Eames 1908 letter, which notes sand size platinum grains in panned samples with no gold traces..

Geochem:
Stream sediment geochemistry has revealed a multi-element anomaly of Cu, Fe, Ni, As, Co, V, element association that may be important in characterizing source rocks for PGM

Interpretation of Regional Silt Geochemical Anomalies

The Geological Survey of Canada carried out regional silt geochemical surveys throughout Yukon, but they did not analyze the material for PGE. However, as elevated chromium, cobalt and nickel values are commonly coincident with orthomagmatic PGE occurances, these elements can be used as pathfinders for PGE mineralization and may be useful in discerning favorable host rocks and prospective exploration targets. Additionally, Cu is typically associated with Ni in magmatic occurrences with sulphide mineralization.

Targets 1, 3 ,4, 5 are based on geochem signatures that include anomalous values of most, or all of, the following: Cu, Fe, Ni, As, Co, V, Au. In addition, by examining known platinum occurrences in relation to RGS data I have found an association with Zn, Mn that seems to suggest their anomalous values are related to the Cache Creek Terane.

#1) Cone Mountain and towards Streak Mountain: Cu, Fe, As, Au, Zn, (Co, Mn)

#3) Squanga Lake area: Cu, Ni, Au, Zn, (Co, Mn)
Also Aurora Geosciences noted pan concentrates with elevated As, Cr, Ni in their 2001 report, and soils with elevated Cr and Ni values.

#4) Hayes Peak area: Cu, Fe, Ni, As, Au, Zn, Co, Mn
Aurora Geosciences noted pan concentrates with 3g/t and 1.2 g/t gold and elevated Sb, As, W, Cr, Ni in their 2001 report.

#5A) Top of 10 Mile Creek/ Lonetree Creek: Cu, Fe, Ni, As, Au, (Zn, Mn)

Furthermore, targets had to have the following rock units:

Pyroxenite, serpentinite, serpentinized Peridotite and Dunite (Unit 11) (unit CTrC: Yukon Geology Open File D3826) (unit cPub: Monger 1975).

Gabbro, diorite; hornblendite, pyroxinite; granodiorite (Unit 13) (unit CTrC: Yukon Geology Open File D3826).

In fact, a discovery on a map in Monger's 1975 report which showed a long thin band of the unit cPub (located just off the Alaska Highway to the north east of Brooks Brook up Gantiyakw creek) led to the inclusion of this exploration target. It is also helpful that Monger maps this cPub unit in contact with a larger Csn unit which is in turn readily identifiable on the geology maps. This cPub is not on newer Yukon Geology Maps and, in fact, numerous outcrops of unit CTrC are improperly coloured/labled in the digital map of the area.

What did we do? / When? / Where?

The prospecting crew consisted of myself, Jeffrey Boyce, and Brad Roberts, a Whitehorse resident with extensive bush experience and placer prospecting experience both in B.C. and the Yukon. Before leaving Whitehorse, we carefully studied air photos of the target areas for old access trails and "kill zones", small hidden outcrop, etc.

As the goal was to identify potential targets for focused exploration, we used a three pronged strategy:

-Prospecting with rock sampling, and random stream sediment sampling when creeks were encountered on traverses. These same creeks were panned at the sample sites and a vial was filled with the concentrate.

-Extensive regular stream sediment sampling of all creeks draining areas of prospective geology (or of areas thought to have potential of hidden prospective geology)

-We ran a test sluice on all possible creeks draining prospective geology to produce a concentrate that was further panned to be examined under microscope.

Description of type and amount of work:

⇒ Prospecting (rock sampling / panning / test sluice)	15 days
⇒ geochemical surveys (stream sediment.)	28 days
⇒ Report writing	5 days

Total number of working days spent in the field by the applicant:

Time was 43 field days (including 2 unpaid field days) and 4 unpaid mob. days.

In total:
65 stream sediment samples were collected
31 stream sediment samples were analyzed
48 rock samples were collected
28 rock samples were analyzed

Broken down by target:

Target #1:
4 stream sediment samples collected
2 stream sediment samples analyzed (one is a repeat sample to test reproducibility)
5 rock samples were collected
0 rock samples were analyzed

Target #2:
6 stream sediment samples collected
6 stream sediment samples analyzed
6 rock samples were collected
2 rock samples were analyzed

Target #3:
(n/a) 1 stream sediment sample collected
(n/a) 1 stream sediment sample analyzed (one is a repeat sample to test reproducibility)
5 rock samples were collected
0 rock samples were analyzed

Target #4:
29 stream sediment samples collected
14 stream sediment samples analyzed
19 rock samples were collected
9 rock samples were analyzed

Target #5A:
24 stream sediment samples collected
8 stream sediment samples analyzed
12 rock samples were collected
11 rock samples were analyzed

Target #5B:
1 stream sediment samples collected
0 stream sediment samples analyzed
6 rock samples were collected
6 rock samples were analyzed

Geology:

Regional Geology:
The target areas are found within the Cache Creek terrain. They are found within a layered ultramafic sequence of Cache Creek Terrane ophiolitic rocks. Peridotite comprising both hazburgite and wehrlite, or their serpentinized or carbonatized equivalents, represent the bulk of the ultramafic rocks exposed in the area. Other ultramafic rocks types include minor dunite and lesser pyroxinite which are both hosted by the hazburgite. All ultramafic rocks are invariably serpentized with complete to near complete serpentinization being common.
Carbonate –altered ultramafics (listwanites) with varying assemblages of magnesite, ankerite and dolomite are also common, but restricted to fault zones, either within or marginal to the ultramafic bodies.

Property Geology:

#1) Cone Mountain and towards Streak Mountain
Upper Triassic Lewes River Group greywacke and volcanic rocks which are in contact with Mississippian schist, gneiss, quartzite and greenstone. Did not find ultramafic ophiolites we were looking for.

#2) west of the Nisutlin River between Nisutlin Bay and Sidney creek.
Uncertain geology, mostly in areas of recent river sediments. Creeks are draining greenstone, volcanics and meta-volcanics.

#3) Squanga Lake area
The geology consists of pyroxinite, dunite, serpentinized peridotite and green, fine grained gabbro intruding chert, quartzite and argillite.

#4) Hayes Peak Area
The geology of this area consists of a package of green, intermediate volcanic rocks and clastic argillaceous sedimentary rocks (making up the lower part of the slope from Teslin lake up toward Hayes Peak) capped by back, fine-grained ultramafic rocks on the top of Hayes peak. The two smaller ultramafic bodies slightly to the south / southeast of Hayes Peak are both ultramafics with pyroxinite, dunite and serpentinized peridotite.

#5A) midway up Lonetree Creek over to the top of 10 Mile Creek;
The geology consists of pyroxinite, dunite, serpentinized peridotite, with obvious zoning (see geochem) and possible podiform chromite.

#5B) new area of interest covering approx 6 km parallel to the Alaska Highway at the top of Brooke Brook (now renamed "Gantiyakw")
Marked on current geology maps as shear zone, the southeastern end of this feature seems to be just that, but the center to northwest end are made up of ultramafic rocks with highly serpentinized peridotite being most common.

Geochemistry / Testing:

Stream Sediment (Silt) Geochemistry

Collection Method
Sample site is located. If creek enters a lake the sample is taken slightly up from the entry point to avoid contamination with lake shore sediments (lake levels rise and fall). Usually the strategy, at this grass roots level, is to sample each main tributary as it enters the creek and sample the main creek just up from these confluences.
Samples are taken from silt size material in the creek bed (avoiding contamination from bank material) and are often a composite from a number of sites in close proximity to each other. If there is no silt/ sand material available (in a very fast moving creek for instance) then moss mats may be sampled. These mats are rigorously washed into the bag and the organic matter is discarded. Samples are as large as can possibly fit in the bags. The bags used are standard kraft sample bags or small rice bags, and are clearly labeled on both sides with the sample number in indelible pen. At each site a piece of flagging is tied with the sample number penned on. A GPS reading is taken and recorded on Sample Data Sheets along with stream width, flow, gradient, sediment color, and any other pertinent information.

Analysis Method
Geochemistry was tested by ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.
Digestion was by Aqua Regia;
Analysis by ICP-ES, with fire assay & ICP-ES for Au, Pt, Pd
For more details please see attached Assay sheets in appendix or visit Acme's web site.

Interpretation of results
There were numerous anomalies and a few significant results. Significance of values were checked against a geochem database for ultramafic rocks and against the Yukon Geoscience data base of average elemental values for various terranes.

Target 1 Cone Mnt.: Ni, Co, Cr, Mg, Au anomalous (SD080)

Target 4 Hayes Peak: Ni, Co, Cr, and Au values somewhat anomalous (SD013/SD013E)
Mo, Cu, Mn, Cd slightly anomalous (SD022)

Target 5 Ten Mile: Au anomalous with 134ppb (SD002) & 100ppb (SD026)

Note: two sets of duplicate samples give an idea of reproducibility:
1) set SD026 and RE SD026 show the lab reproducing the values for most elements in the sample quite well, except Au which shows typical problems with variation.
2) Set SD080 and SD080A which show excellent reproducibility in the field sampling.

Panning:

Collection Method

Sites are selected in the same manner as with silts, but fewer are chosen as priority is given to the main creek and main tributaries. Panning occurs only where a test sluice sample is not possible. Material is dug up from as deep in the sediment as possible with a shovel and at least two pans are panned down to the heavies. These heavies are placed in a marked vial.

Analysis Method

Heavies are later placed on a small white paper plate to dry and are then examined under a microscope and mineral grains identified.

Interpretation of results

This identification is still in progress at the writing of this report. Numerous creeks have had visible gold and some flat metallic grey-silver grains which we hope to be Pt. Some creeks with negligible gold in geochem results have visible gold illustrating the problems with a "nugget effect" when sampling.

Test Sluice

Collection Method

Sites were selected for each major creek near to the inflow to a lake or where access was possible. We constructed a portable sluice box of heavy plywood material with a two section top (half riffles and half extruded steel grating) over a mat designed for placer testing. It was still quite heavy and sites were selected for their proximity to one of our transportation routes (ie. by boat or truck). We ran the sluice two times at each site, running material through for about a half hour each time with two persons feeding and clearing.

Analysis Method

Heavies are later placed on a small white paper plate to dry and are then examined under a microscope and mineral grains identified. For some of the larger samples with significant amounts of "black sand" separation of magnetic fraction will be tried with a Franz magnetic separator.

Interpretation of results

This identification is still in progress at the writing of this report. Numerous creeks have had visible gold and some flat metallic grey-silver grains which we hope to be Pt. Some creeks with negligible gold in geochem results have visible gold illustrating the problems with a "nugget effect" when sampling.

Rock Geochemistry

Collection Method

Sites where chosen based on geology and minerals present. Where possible enough material was taken to produce both a hand sample and a portion to send to the lab for analysis. Samples were put in clear plastic poly bags with sample number clearly written on both sides. Flagging with the sample number was tied at the site. A GPS reading was taken and recorded on Rock Sample Sheet with rock description (color, texture, mineralogy, magnetic?, fizz in HCl?, and other information).

Analysis Method

Geochemistry was tested by ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.
Digestion was by Aqua Regia;
Analysis by ICP-ES, with fire assay & ICP-ES for Au, Pt, Pd
For more details please see attached Assay sheets in appendix or visit Acme's web site.

A few of the rocks of special interest (ie. High Ni, Cr, PGE values) are being made into thin sections to better describe mineralogy. There is also a plan to examine some of the prospective rocks with the SEM and XRD equipment at UBC.

Interpretation of results

There is a correlation between mildly anomalous Cu and Pt / Pd values that is demonstrated by samples from two separate areas: target 4 (RK13A / RK13C) and target 5 (RK93 / RK94)
There seems to be geochem evidence to back up the model of concentrically zoned ultramafic rocks, as one sees banding of rocks, of different element sets, over a short distance.

The first set is of significant Ni & Pt with elevated Co, Mn, Fe, Mg. This is found at target 5 in two different locations (RK96) and (RK91 / RK92).

Alternating with these rocks is a different rock with significant values of Cr & Pt with elevated Mn and Fe (RK95) and (RK97 / RK98)

In addition, the above mentioned (RK93 / RK94) with Cu and Pt / Pd values are found interlayered. These are a striking contrast as they contain extremely low Cr and Ni values.

Conclusion and Recommendation:

The initial results from the test sluice and stream sediment samples imply that there is no economic placer-deposit potential in the target areas.
Based on our results I would conclude that there is still hardrock gold potential in the Teslin Area as a number of Au silt anomalies remain unexplained. Of special interest would be the 134ppb samples from a creek with a drainage proximal to the Ten Mile Creek ultramafic.
In addition to gold we have found that certain ultramafic units in the area do host Ni, Cr, and PGE's. in significant amounts, though those that we studied would seem sub-economic.
It seems that these ultramafics are indeed zoned ophiolites and are not all clearly mapped or constrained.
A number of recommended actions could be made to improve the attractiveness of the targets for option or acquisition.

- The first would be the staking of a small ground position over the Ten Mile Creek anomaly.

- Secondly, partial digestion of an ultramafic rock by Aqua Regia can be misleading as many elements and minerals are resistant to this preparation, in particular Cr, and Ni. Re-assaying a few of the high Cr, Ni and PGE samples after total digestion will give significantly higher values.

- Funding should be sought to assay representative rock samples from the two small ultramafic bodies prospected in target 4.

- Similarly, assaying more of the stream sediment samples would fill in the data set about the areas potential, even if only to define targets as unfavourable.

- Thin sections need to be made of the rocks of interest to better classify them. As well, use of XRD and SEM units would be helpful in determining rock mineralogy and origin.

- Follow-up of stream sediment anomalies (Au) with detailed sampling and prospecting traverses in the drainage basins.

- Follow-up of anomalous hardrock samples with detailed prospecting, some mapping to define units and their contacts, spatial distribution and mineralogy, and possible Magnetometer geophysical surveys.

YUKON MINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM

FINAL SUBMISSION FORM

INSTRUCTIONS: Please read the guidebook before completing form.
Please type or print.

Submit completed form and summary or Technical Report by January 31 for the Grassroots Prospecting, Grassroots Grubstake, Focused Regional and for the Target Evaluation programs to:

Yukon Mining Incentives program
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of the Yukon
2099 – 2nd Avenue
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6

TO BE COMPLETED AFTER PROJECT COMPLETION AND ACCOMPANIED BY THE SUMMARY OR TECHNICAL REPORT

Applicant Finis Terre Exploration Ltd – Jeffrey D. Boyce File Number #02-086

Proposed project area(s) (NTS map no. and project name) completed? Attach list if space is insufficient.

1. 105C (Teslin Area) Johnsons Crossing Area1 "Core Mnt" (Yes) No
2. " Area2 (Yes) No
3. " Area3 (Yes) No
4. " Area 4 (Yes) No
Area (5A) 10 Mile Creek (5B) Gantiyakw (yes)

Changes to proposed project(s) (if any).

Upon Return to Whitehorse found most of our Squanga Lake target assigned to/located in New Teslin Land Claims block therefore not including most of this information in this report. Area (5B) added to Target 5 b/c of prospective Geology.

List other partners or personnel that worked on the project.

Brad Roberts, Laura Pit

I WORK PERFORMED BY APPLICANT

		No. of days worked by Applicant
1. Project #1 area/name	Core Mnt	
Traditional prospecting	No. of Samples 5 rock Samples collected	2
Geological surveys	Scale	
Geophysical surveys	Type	
Geochemical surveys	Type No. of Samples 4 Stream Sediment Samples	2
Drilling	Type Ft.(m.)	
Trenching	Method	
Other	Type Test Sluice Run on main creek – heavies sample	
	TOTAL	4

		days
5A Project Area/Name	: 10 Mile Creek	
Traditional Prospecting	: 12 Rock Samples	3
Geochem Surveys	: 24 Stream Sediment	5
Other	: Test Sluice-heavies sampled	
	Total	8

5B Project Area/Name	: Gantiyakw Creek	
Traditional Prospecting	: 6 Rock Samples	3
Geochemical Surveys	: 1 Stream Sediment	5
Other	: Test Sluice-heavies sampled	
	Total	8

		No. of days worked by Applicant
2. Project #2 area/name	Nisutlin River	
Traditional prospecting	No. of Samples 6 Rock Samples	
Geological surveys	Scale	
Geophysical surveys	Type	
Geochemical surveys	Type No. of Samples Stream Sediment 6	4
Drilling	Type ____ Ft.(m.) ____	
Trenching	Method	
Other	Type Test Sluice - heavies Samples	
	TOTAL	4

		No. of days worked by Applicant
3. Project #3 area/name	Squanga Lake	
Traditional prospecting	No. of Samples (not available) ~~except~~ 5 rock Samples	2
Geological surveys	Scale	
Geophysical surveys	Type	
Geochemical surveys	Type No. of Samples (not available) ~~except~~ 1 stream sed.	4
Drilling	Type ____ Ft.(m.) ____	
Trenching	Method	
Other	Type (not available) Test sluice	
	TOTAL	6

		No. of days worked by Applicant
4. Project #4 area/name	Hayes Peak	
Traditional prospecting	No. of Samples 19 Rock Samples	5
Geological surveys	Scale	
Geophysical surveys	Type	
Geochemical surveys	Type No. of Samples 29 Stream Sediment	8
Drilling	Type ____ Ft.(m.) ____	
Trenching	Method	
Other	Type Test Sluice - heavies sampled	
	TOTAL	13

II. SIGNIFICANT RESULTS (please complete)

Project Area	New Showings and/or Anomalies	Commodity	Best Analyses
Target 5 "10 Mile"	Showing	Ni & Pt Cr & Pt	Bedrock Sample (939 ppm)(57 ppb) (825 ppm)(15 ppb)
	Anomaly	Au	(Stream Sediment) 134 ppb / 100 ppb
Target 1 "Core Mt"	Anomaly	Ni, Co, Cr, Mg, Au	(Stream Sediment) Ni (329 ppm)? Cr (174 ppm) Au (45 ppb)

III. CLAIMS STAKED DURING / AFTER ACTIVITY (please complete)

Project Area	Claim Numbers	Number of Claim Units
no		

IV. OPTION AGREEMENTS RESULTING FROM YMIP PROJECT (please complete)

Optionee	Property/Claim	Dollar Value of Work Component
no		

V. TYPE OF MINERAL EXPLORATION UNDERTAKEN (please check one)

- ____ Preliminary work on claims
- ✓ Initial exploration
- ____ Advanced exploration
- ____ Development

VI. VALUE OF GOODS AND SERVICES PURCHASED (estimate, please complete)

Within the Yukon $ $3856. approx

Outside the Yukon $ $1531. approx

VII. RESULTS OF MINERAL EXPLORATION (please complete)

- ✓ The discovery of a new prospect.
- ? The identification of a prospect warranting further exploration.
- ____ The identification of an economic mineral deposit.
- ____ The identification of a deposit which cannot support production.

VIII. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Please See Attached Sheet

1. Daily Living Expense
   No. of days x YG rate/person, per day _____ $ _____

2. Travel (state method: road, air, etc.)
   Truck – total km x YG rate/km _____ $ _____

   Air _____ $ _____

   Other _____ $ _____

3. Analyses/Assay Costs (specify sample type and price/assay)

   _____ $ _____

4. Equipment Rentals/Supplies

   _____ $ _____

   _____ $ _____

5. Contractors (state name and type of work)

   _____ $ _____

   _____ $ _____

6. Line Cutting
   No. of km x price/km _____ $ _____

7. Geochemical Survey (specify sample type)
   No. of km x price/km _____ $ _____

8. Geophysical Survey (specify type of survey)
   No. of km x price/km _____ $ _____

9. Trenching (specify equipment used and price/hour)
   _____ $ _____

10. Drilling (specify diamond or percussion and rod size)
    No. of meters x price/meter _____ $ _____

11. Reclamation (specify type) _____ $ _____

12. Report Preparation _____ $ _____

13. Other Expenses (specify)

    _____ $ _____

    _____ $ _____

TOTAL EXPENDITURES $ _____

Attach list if space is insufficient.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources may verify all statements related to and make herein this application.

1. I am the person, or the representative of the company or partnership, named in the Application for Contribution under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program.

2. I am a person who is nineteen years of age or older, or represent a person, who is ordinarily a resident of Canada.

3. I have complied with all the requirements of the said program.

4. I hereby apply for the final payment of a contribution under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program (YMIP) and declare the information given above to be true and accurate.

Signature of Applicant JDBoyce Date Jan 30, 2003

Name (print) Jeffrey David Boyce

Position or Title (if applicable) Director / Part Owner

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

852 East Hastings,, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA V6A 1R6
Phone: (604) 253-3158 Fax: (604) 253-1716
Our GST # 100035377 RT

FINIS TERRE EXPLORATION LTD.
1795 W. 13th Ave
Vancouver, BC
V6J 2H2

Inv.#: **A205178**
Date: Dec 9 2002

QTY	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
59	GROUP 1D - 32 ELEMENTS @	6.17	364.03
59	GROUP 3B - AU PT PD @	11.93	703.87
31	SS80 - STREAM SED. @	1.35	41.85
28	R150 - ROCK @	4.50	126.00
	GST Taxable		1235.75
	7.00% GST		86.50
	CAD $		**1322.25**

Project: TL 2002
Samples submitted by Jeffrey Boyce
FILE # A205178 & A205179 - UNIT PRICE REFLECTS 10% DISCOUNT

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Thank you!

Please pay last amount shown. Return one copy of this invoice with payment.
TERMS: Net two weeks. 1.5 % per month charged on overdue accounts.

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(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Finis Terre Exploration Ltd. PROJECT TL 2002 File # A205178

1795 W. 13th Ave, Vancouver BC V6J 2H2 Submitted by: Jeffrey Boyce

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
G-1	<1	2	<3	42	<.3	5	4	500	1.56	<2	<8	<2	5	58	<.5	<3	3	33	.45	.092	5	11	.49	213	.10	<3	.77	.06	.48	2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSSD001	<1	21	5	48	<.3	34	10	566	2.10	5	<8	<2	3	30	.5	<3	3	49	.58	.068	10	41	.73	136	.07	<3	.92	.01	.08	<2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSSD002	1	22	7	45	<.3	35	10	438	2.04	5	8	<2	2	30	.5	<3	<3	49	.58	.068	9	40	.74	105	.08	3	.86	.01	.05	<2	<5	<1	134	2	<2
TSSD006	1	18	5	44	<.3	55	11	317	2.07	5	<8	<2	2	22	<.5	<3	<3	44	.48	.059	10	49	.88	121	.08	<3	.87	.01	.05	<2	<5	<1	6	<2	<2
TSSD006A	<1	25	<3	39	<.3	72	12	276	1.85	2	<8	<2	<2	17	<.5	<3	<3	43	.48	.054	7	56	.98	105	.06	<3	.98	.01	.05	<2	<5	<1	11	<2	<2
TSSD007	1	22	4	50	<.3	52	12	1229	2.36	5	<8	<2	2	40	.5	<3	<3	45	.76	.075	8	40	.80	195	.09	3	.75	.01	.06	<2	<5	<1	3	<2	<2
TSSD010	<1	24	<3	46	<.3	44	11	321	2.11	<2	<8	<2	2	36	.5	<3	<3	47	.83	.068	9	40	.78	160	.10	<3	.73	.01	.05	<2	<5	<1	2	<2	<2
TSSD011	<1	27	7	50	<.3	60	14	545	2.25	5	<8	<2	3	38	<.5	<3	<3	50	.90	.067	9	54	.98	166	.10	5	.89	.02	.06	<2	<5	<1	4	<2	<2
TSSD012	<1	40	7	58	<.3	91	17	572	2.61	8	<8	<2	3	39	.6	<3	<3	51	.80	.074	12	76	1.28	230	.10	5	1.20	.02	.09	<2	<5	<1	2	<2	<2
TSSD012C	1	43	6	63	<.3	102	21	811	3.00	8	12	<2	3	39	<.5	<3	<3	59	.86	.076	13	85	1.39	247	.11	4	1.32	.02	.09	<2	<5	<1	4	<2	<2
TSSD013	<1	25	4	47	<.3	126	15	398	2.21	4	8	<2	3	23	<.5	<3	<3	39	.57	.056	9	94	1.56	135	.07	4	.97	.01	.05	<2	<5	<1	28	<2	<2
TSSD013E	1	31	<3	48	<.3	180	18	578	2.20	7	8	<2	<2	28	<.5	3	3	39	.76	.055	7	128	1.88	155	.05	5	1.06	.01	.05	<2	<5	<1	5	2	2
TSSD019	1	29	3	51	<.3	72	16	678	2.43	5	<8	<2	2	41	<.5	<3	<3	51	1.04	.072	10	59	1.14	175	.11	<3	.95	.02	.06	<2	<5	<1	5	2	2
TSSD020	1	28	3	50	<.3	94	18	1209	2.85	11	<8	<2	2	35	<.5	5	<3	52	.73	.067	9	71	1.27	194	.10	3	.89	.02	.06	<2	<5	<1	3	<2	2
TSSD021	1	41	3	59	<.3	61	20	990	2.78	8	<8	<2	3	38	<.5	<3	<3	59	.93	.067	12	51	.96	246	.11	3	1.22	.02	.08	<2	<5	<1	7	2	3
TSSD022	2	40	<3	55	<.3	60	16	2957	3.49	8	<8	<2	2	37	.7	<3	<3	57	.84	.077	9	50	.88	358	.09	5	1.02	.01	.05	<2	<5	<1	3	2	2
TSSD022A	<1	25	<3	47	<.3	58	16	1545	2.96	5	<8	<2	2	22	<.5	<3	<3	65	.63	.057	10	54	.98	186	.09	3	1.00	.01	.04	<2	<5	<1	65	<2	<2
TSSD026	1	12	<3	33	<.3	22	7	622	1.46	4	<8	<2	3	20	<.5	<3	<3	35	.46	.065	9	29	.49	91	.06	3	.68	.01	.05	<2	<5	<1	100	<2	<2
RE TSSD026	<1	11	3	33	<.3	21	7	596	1.37	3	<8	<2	3	19	<.5	<3	<3	34	.45	.063	11	22	.50	92	.06	<3	.66	.01	.05	<2	<5	<1	17	<2	<2
TSSD031	1	31	<3	59	<.3	52	15	549	2.57	7	<8	<2	2	46	<.5	<3	<3	53	1.03	.086	11	46	.81	230	.13	<3	.92	.02	.07	<2	<5	<1	4	<2	<2
TSSD032	<1	23	<3	46	<.3	46	11	400	1.93	3	<8	<2	2	51	<.5	<3	<3	41	1.25	.070	8	36	.78	169	.10	<3	.73	.02	.06	<2	<5	<1	4	<2	2
TSSD033	1	23	<3	47	<.3	47	13	551	2.23	4	<8	<2	2	50	<.5	3	<3	53	1.26	.073	10	43	.80	178	.12	<3	.72	.02	.05	<2	<5	<1	19	<2	<2
TSSD034	1	30	<3	62	<.3	49	13	440	2.42	8	<8	<2	2	48	<.5	<3	<3	52	.92	.086	11	47	.82	221	.13	<3	1.03	.02	.07	<2	<5	<1	16	<2	<2
TSSD035	<1	27	5	54	<.3	48	12	408	2.23	6	<8	<2	2	48	<.5	<3	<3	49	.99	.080	12	43	.82	199	.13	<3	.92	.02	.06	<2	<5	<1	3	<2	<2
TSSD050	1	13	<3	43	<.3	23	9	762	1.89	6	<8	<2	2	30	<.5	3	<3	38	.59	.069	11	27	.57	123	.06	<3	.74	.01	.07	<2	<5	1	6	<2	<2
TSSD051	1	13	<3	62	<.3	22	7	426	1.83	11	<8	<2	4	45	<.5	<3	<3	24	1.66	.080	16	21	.80	139	.04	<3	.77	.01	.07	<2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSSD052	<1	19	11	78	<.3	29	10	294	2.44	11	<8	<2	6	30	<.5	<3	<3	34	.91	.091	19	30	.86	179	.05	<3	1.03	.02	.10	<2	<5	<1	2	<2	<2
TSSD052A PAN	1	15	5	50	<.3	26	9	266	2.36	11	<8	<2	5	24	<.5	<3	<3	45	.76	.083	19	26	.70	121	.05	<3	.75	.01	.07	<2	<5	<1	3	<2	<2
TSSD053	1	15	3	55	<.3	23	8	586	1.72	6	<8	<2	5	40	<.5	<3	<3	26	1.39	.079	16	24	.79	124	.04	3	.75	.01	.07	<2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSSD054	1	11	<3	43	<.3	19	9	650	2.25	4	<8	<2	6	21	<.5	<3	<3	49	.48	.090	14	31	.65	112	.07	<3	.87	.01	.10	<2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSSD064 PAN	<1	26	<3	40	<.3	76	12	253	1.88	8	<8	<2	<2	18	<.5	<3	<3	44	.52	.055	8	60	1.04	103	.06	<3	1.04	.01	.05	<2	<5	<1	3	<2	2
TSSD080	<1	22	<3	41	<.3	229	21	401	2.32	4	<8	<2	<2	20	<.5	<3	<3	42	.52	.042	7	174	2.66	101	.07	4	.98	.01	.03	<2	<5	<1	2	2	2
TSSD080A PAN	1	20	<3	40	<.3	228	22	412	2.42	8	<8	<2	<2	19	<.5	3	<3	42	.51	.044	6	177	2.58	97	.08	<3	.99	.01	.03	2	<5	<1	45	2	3
STANDARD DS4	6	122	28	160	<.3	33	12	796	3.01	22	8	<2	4	25	5.3	5	5	70	.51	.086	15	141	.56	135	.07	<3	1.59	.03	.14	5	<5	<1	49	49	50

Standard is STANDARD DS4/FA-100S.

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: STREAM SED. AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 22 2002 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Dec 3/02 **SIGNED BY.....** D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Date ____ FA ____

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(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Finis Terre Exploration Ltd. PROJECT TL 2002 File # A205179

1795 W. 13th Ave, Vancouver BC V6J 2H2 Submitted by: Jeffrey Boyce

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
S1	1	<1	<3	2	<.3	<1	<1	2	.03	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.12	<.001	<1	4	<.01	3	<.01	<3	.01	.56	.01	<2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSBR001	<1	70	<3	90	<.3	26	30	1182	5.31	5	13	<2	<2	38	<.5	<3	<3	110	4.92	.060	1	30	2.00	90	.24	<3	3.12	.03	.26	5	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSBR002	<1	53	3	79	<.3	31	25	1183	5.08	<2	<8	<2	<2	40	<.5	<3	<3	124	3.19	.063	2	72	2.73	35	.25	<3	3.27	.05	.05	6	<5	<1	<2	<2	2
TSBR006A	4	39	4	36	<.3	18	3	221	.88	4	<8	<2	<2	45	<.5	<3	<3	8	.14	.017	4	22	.28	266	<.01	8	.40	.01	.11	2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSBR006B	2	53	4	8	<.3	9	4	172	.73	<2	<8	<2	<2	18	<.5	<3	<3	28	.84	.037	1	50	.35	64	.12	<3	.28	.05	.03	8	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK002	<1	66	3	39	<.3	116	41	826	3.98	<2	<8	<2	<2	38	<.5	<3	<3	38	.55	.057	1	200	3.91	49	.12	6	1.33	.02	.05	<2	<5	<1	<2	10	6
TSRK13AA	1	20	<3	11	<.3	38	10	200	1.19	<2	<8	<2	<2	11	<.5	<3	3	49	.87	.021	<1	66	.80	9	.18	<3	1.03	.05	.01	2	<5	<1	<2	<2	2
TSRK13A	1	126	<3	47	<.3	62	30	495	3.84	<2	<8	<2	<2	59	<.5	<3	3	90	1.57	.036	2	22	1.59	37	.34	<3	2.50	.06	.04	2	<5	<1	8	7	11
TSRK13B	5	2	<3	2	.3	3	1	41	.37	2	9	<2	<2	1	<.5	<3	<3	2	.02	.001	<1	32	.02	2	<.01	6	.02	<.01	<.01	8	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK13C	<1	107	<3	73	.5	54	30	928	5.73	<2	<8	<2	<2	18	<.5	6	3	218	3.00	.059	3	42	1.66	27	.40	<3	3.43	.04	.03	<2	<5	<1	3	8	7
TSRK13D	<1	10	<3	21	<.3	53	19	425	2.63	<2	<8	<2	<2	12	<.5	<3	<3	80	.62	.026	<1	77	1.91	22	.15	<3	1.84	.08	.02	7	<5	<1	<2	2	2
TSRK13E	<1	49	<3	48	.3	104	23	670	3.70	<2	12	<2	<2	17	<.5	<3	<3	121	2.73	.042	1	190	1.98	32	.34	3	3.08	.06	.09	<2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK13F	2	3	<3	5	<.3	3	1	505	.30	<2	<8	<2	<2	26	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.35	.006	1	10	.13	38	<.01	<3	.05	<.01	.04	3	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK50	1	27	<3	24	<.3	6	8	514	2.64	<2	<8	<2	<2	15	<.5	<3	<3	98	1.88	.060	1	30	.74	98	.17	<3	2.00	.07	.02	2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK50B	<1	9	6	33	<.3	7	5	319	1.44	2	<8	<2	<2	46	<.5	<3	<3	45	.89	.091	3	24	.39	123	.09	<3	.67	.13	.12	<2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK70	4	5	3	7	<.3	4	1	66	.44	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	<3	<3	4	.07	.002	1	30	.07	6	.01	4	.14	.03	.01	13	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK70B	<1	28	3	714	.3	6	13	2263	4.82	3	<8	<2	<2	57	3.0	<3	3	172	1.85	.079	3	16	1.51	383	.25	<3	2.73	.12	.61	<2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK71	2	24	<3	58	<.3	62	17	623	3.01	20	<8	<2	<2	63	<.5	3	<3	58	3.39	.122	13	131	1.88	105	.02	7	2.06	.07	.13	<2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK71B	<1	97	<3	78	<.3	18	22	1183	5.50	<2	<8	<2	<2	33	<.5	<3	<3	198	1.82	.094	2	24	1.72	62	.26	<3	3.14	.03	.04	3	<5	<1	<2	4	8
TSRK72	5	8	<3	14	<.3	12	3	453	.72	2	<8	<2	<2	8	<.5	<3	<3	18	.63	.004	<1	38	.52	16	.02	<3	.38	.01	.01	9	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK72B	1	4	<3	84	<.3	18	25	861	4.99	<2	<8	<2	<2	42	<.5	<3	4	228	4.00	.038	2	9	1.67	78	.29	<3	3.83	.03	.02	<2	<5	<1	4	<2	<2
RE TSRK72B	<1	5	<3	83	<.3	19	25	864	5.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	42	<.5	<3	3	230	4.00	.038	1	8	1.68	78	.29	<3	3.83	.03	.01	<2	<5	<1	<2	<2	<2
TSRK91	1	4	<3	49	<.3	798	150	1909	8.32	<2	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.15	.005	<1	73	22.15	6	<.01	7	.02	<.01	<.01	<2	<5	1	<2	57	<2
TSRK92	<1	4	5	47	<.3	939	134	1617	6.98	<2	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.14	.005	<1	63	22.13	3	<.01	15	.02	<.01	<.01	<2	<5	<1	<2	31	<2
TSRK93	<1	130	<3	71	<.3	24	23	964	4.97	<2	<8	<2	<2	30	<.5	<3	<3	202	3.26	.091	2	14	1.98	24	.27	<3	3.73	.03	.03	<2	<5	<1	<2	6	8
TSRK94	<1	115	3	70	.4	24	16	705	3.03	11	<8	<2	<2	51	<.5	<3	<3	104	1.37	.106	6	23	1.15	69	.22	4	1.85	.06	.05	<2	<5	<1	<2	3	5
TSRK95	<1	7	<3	48	<.3	221	70	1098	7.27	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	118	.28	.006	<1	825	6.40	10	.10	<3	.30	.01	<.01	<2	<5	<1	<2	15	<2
TSRK96	1	4	<3	56	<.3	873	139	1692	8.28	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	<3	3	<1	.10	.007	<1	116	20.72	11	<.01	16	.11	<.01	<.01	<2	<5	<1	<2	27	<2
TSRK97	<1	6	<3	30	<.3	167	63	796	7.33	<2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5	<3	<3	171	.55	.004	<1	801	5.32	6	.13	<3	.49	.01	.01	2	<5	<1	<2	14	<2
TSRK98	<1	3	<3	24	<.3	105	43	489	3.91	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	59	.72	.003	<1	443	3.91	10	.06	<3	.28	.01	<.01	<2	<5	<1	<2	10	<2
STANDARD D	6	123	26	161	<.3	35	12	772	3.17	24	<8	<2	3	27	5.6	5	5	76	.55	.088	17	166	.60	144	.09	<3	1.74	.03	.16	4	<5	<1	484	483	479

Standard is STANDARD DS4/FA-10R.

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 22 2002 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Dec 5/02 **SIGNED BY** .....D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

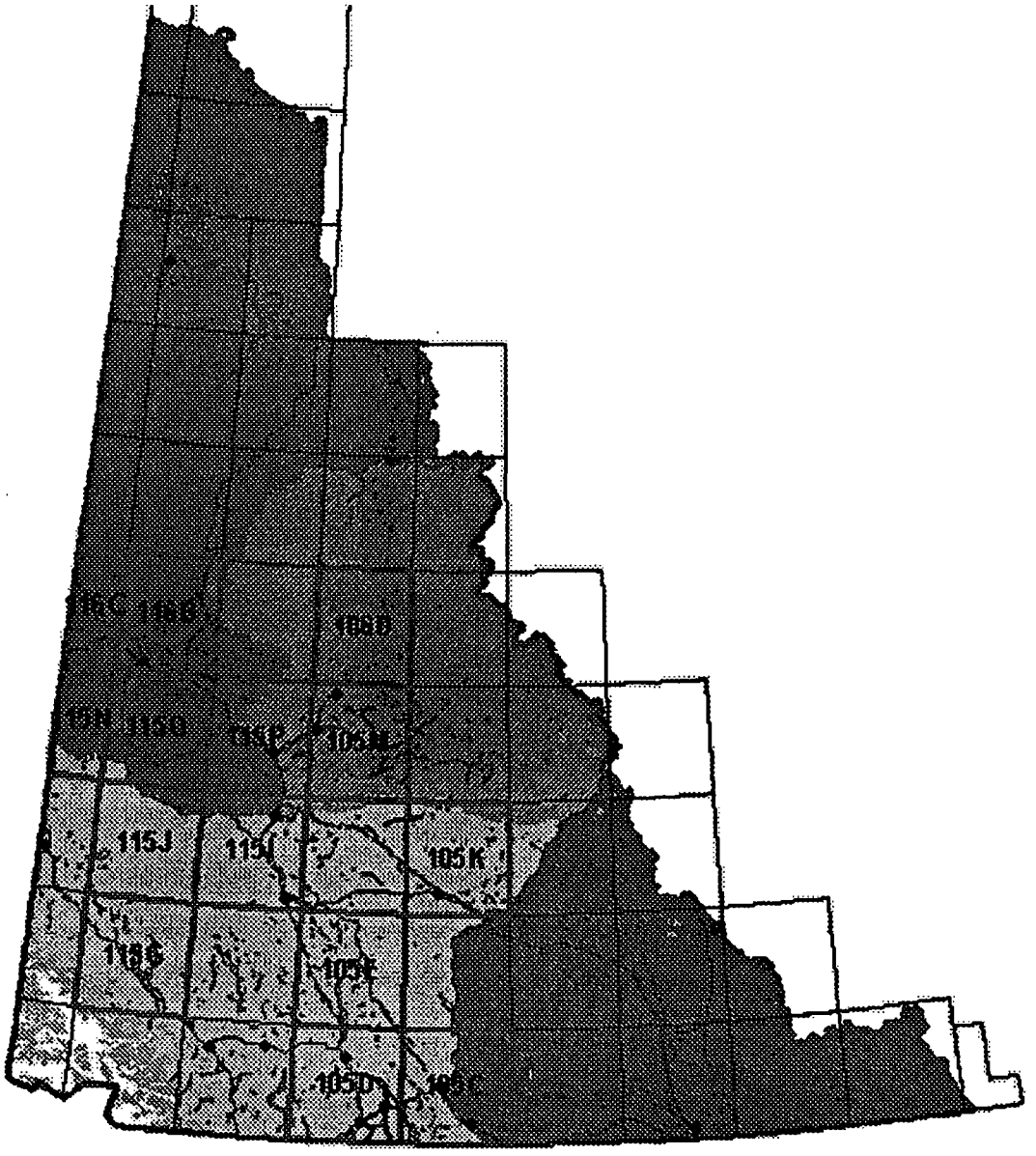
Final Budget: Johnson's Crossing -Regional PGE Project
YMIP, Focused Regional Module, 02-086, Fall 2002

Numbers in **BOLD** are new expenses since Interm Claim # 1

1) Daily Living Expenses:			
No. of days x YG rate/person, per day	41 x $35.	$ 1,435.00	
2) Travel (state method: road, air, etc.)			
Truck - total km x YG rate/km	1554km x $.485/km	$ 753.69	
3) Analysis/Assay Costs			
33+PGE ICP-ES & AA Finish (soil & seds)	**31 samples x $19.45**	**$ 602.95**	**$ 602.95**
30+PGE ICP-ES & AA Finish (rock)	**28 samples x $22.60**	**$ 632.80**	**$ 632.80**
7% GST on all samples		**$ 86.50**	**$ 86.50**
4) Equipment Rentals / Supplies			
From ***Roberts Lifts*** (Whitehorse, Yukon)			
4 x 4 F250 Heavy Duty Truck	all 3 included together	$ 2,856.90	
14 ft inflatable Zodiak with 25hp outboard			
19ft freighter canoe with 8hp outboard			
Self Owned rentals			
Globalstar -handheld satelite (incl.30 min.)		$ 50.00	
GPS - Garmin		$ 22.50	
Solar Panel, Deep Cycle Battery, Inverter		$ 45.00	
chainsaw - Huskavarna 35		$ 112.50	
dome bug tent ie "office"; computer;	**$5/day**	**$ 170.00**	**$ 170.00**
Flagging tape,HCl, Topofil, shells, book, duct tape		**$ 70.00**	**$ 70.00**
Soil & Sed sample bags, rice bags, HCl.cont., con. Vials		**$ 96.54**	**$ 96.54**
Computer paper, tracing paper, disks, ink		**$ 40.00**	**$ 40.00**
Photos developed ($20.44 & $13.21)		$ 33.65	
Gas for 20hp boat motor ($45.50 + $60.11)		$ 105.61	
Replacement Propellor -completely worn down by Nisutlin work		**$ 139.80**	**$ 139.80**
White Gas for cook stove, lantern, mantles		**$ 25.00**	**$ 25.00**
Propane		$ 16.59	
Geology Maps, claim maps, topographic maps & books		$ 180.00	
13) Other Expenses			
Contractors			
Wages - Jeffrey Boyce **(additional 2 days from last inv**	**21 days @ $250/day**	**$ 5,250.00**	**$ 500.00**
Wages - Brad Roberts	15 days @ $250/day	$ 3,750.00	
Wages of Field Assistant - Laura Pit	3 days @ $140 / day	$ 420.00	
Transportation of samples to Vancouver	**$1/kg, shipping**	**$ 226.00**	**$ 226.00**
Sat Phone time	**31 minutes & service**	**$ 111.29**	**$ 111.29**
Report Preparation	**40 hrs @ $ 20 / hr**	**$ 800.00**	**$ 800.00**
Total Costs		**$ 18,032.32**	**$3,500.88**
		Total Cost	New Costs Included

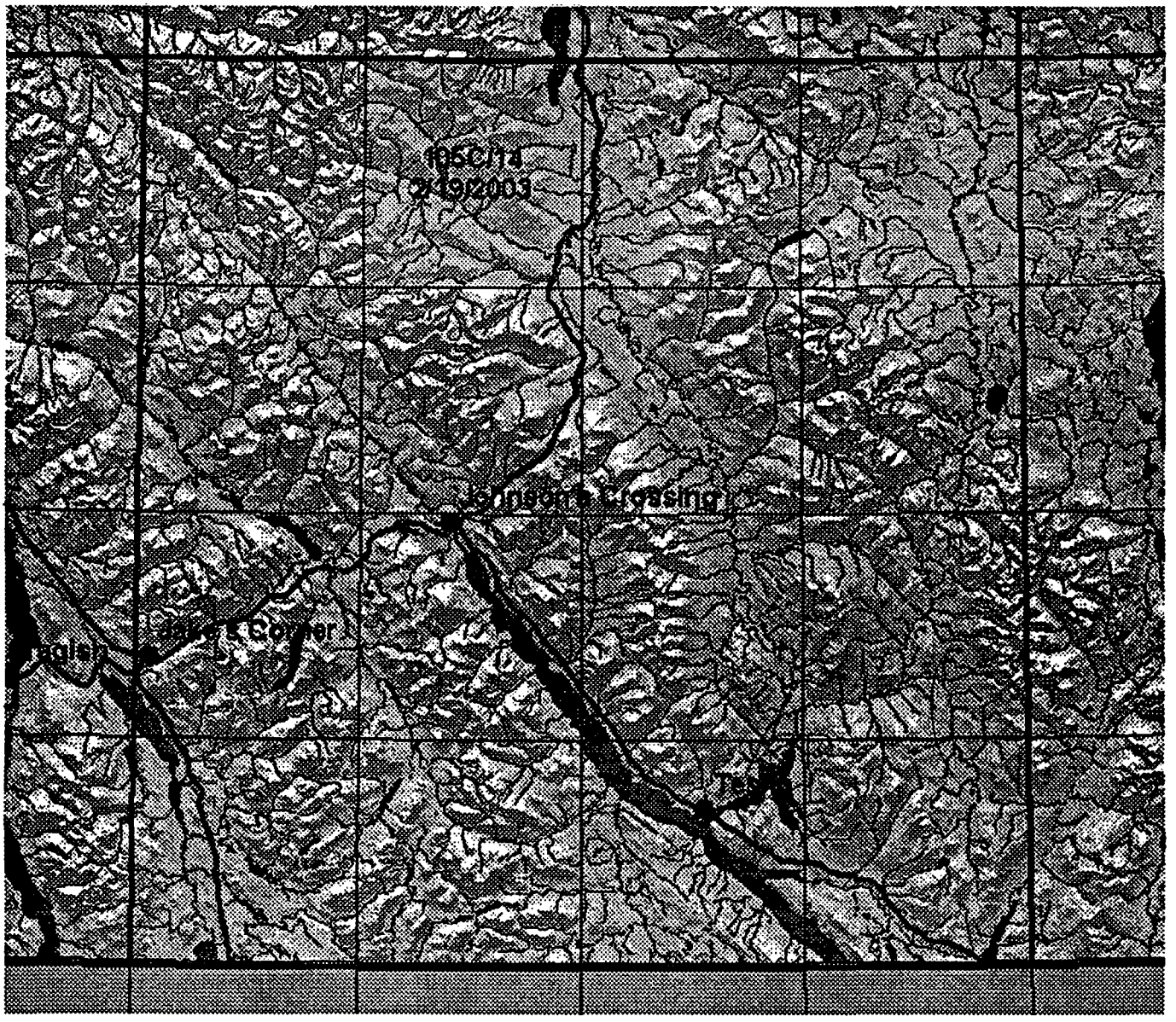
Yukon Mining Recorders

Click on the 1:250,000 Map sheet you are interested in to choose placer maps.
Orange borders (highlights) represent Quad Sheets with Placer Maps.



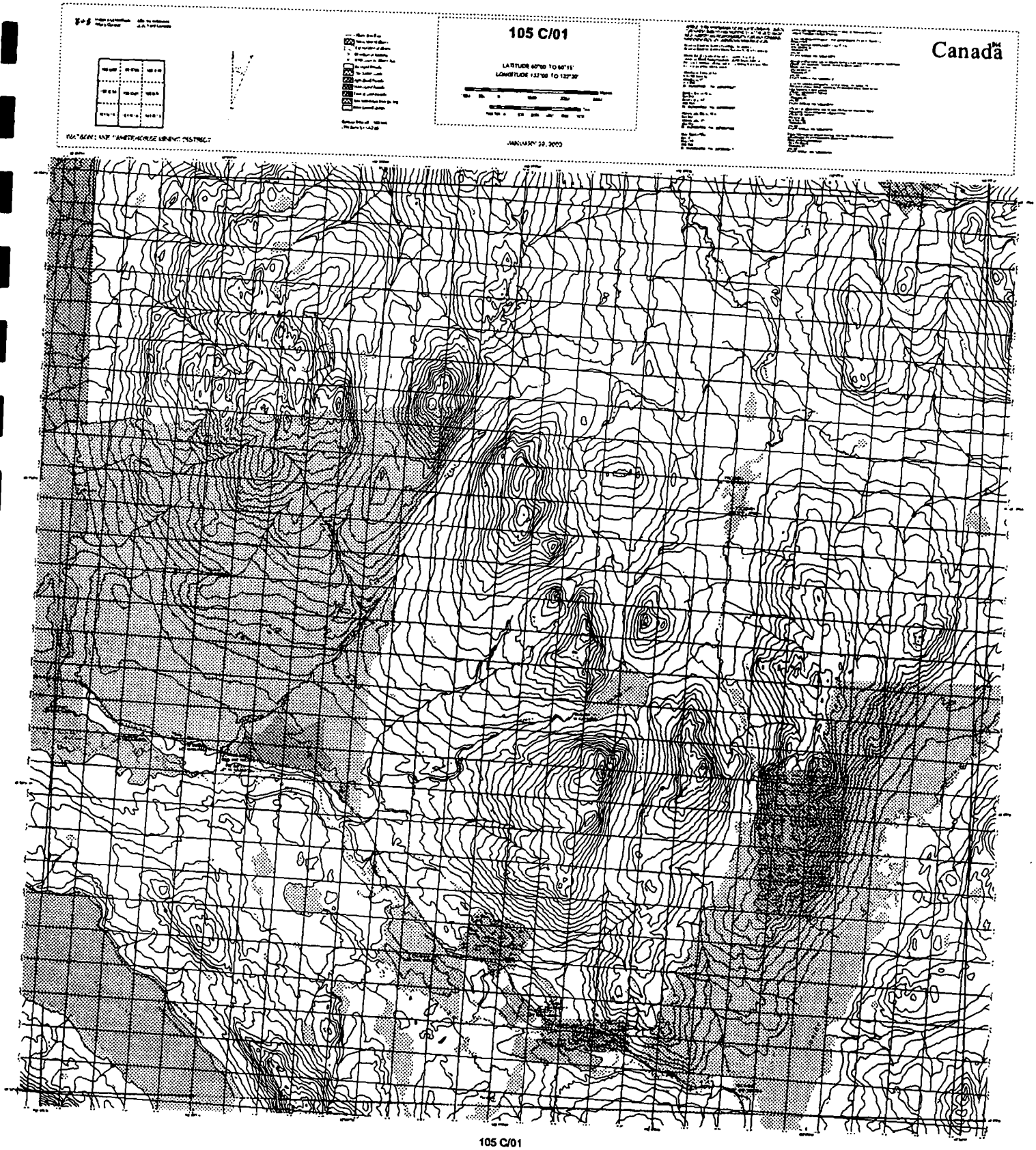
Yukon Mining Recorders

Choose a 1:50,000 map sheet from the map below to view the pdf map.
(note the last modified date on the individual map sheets)



PL105C

Yukon Mining Recorder
date last modified:
Dec. Jan 7/2003



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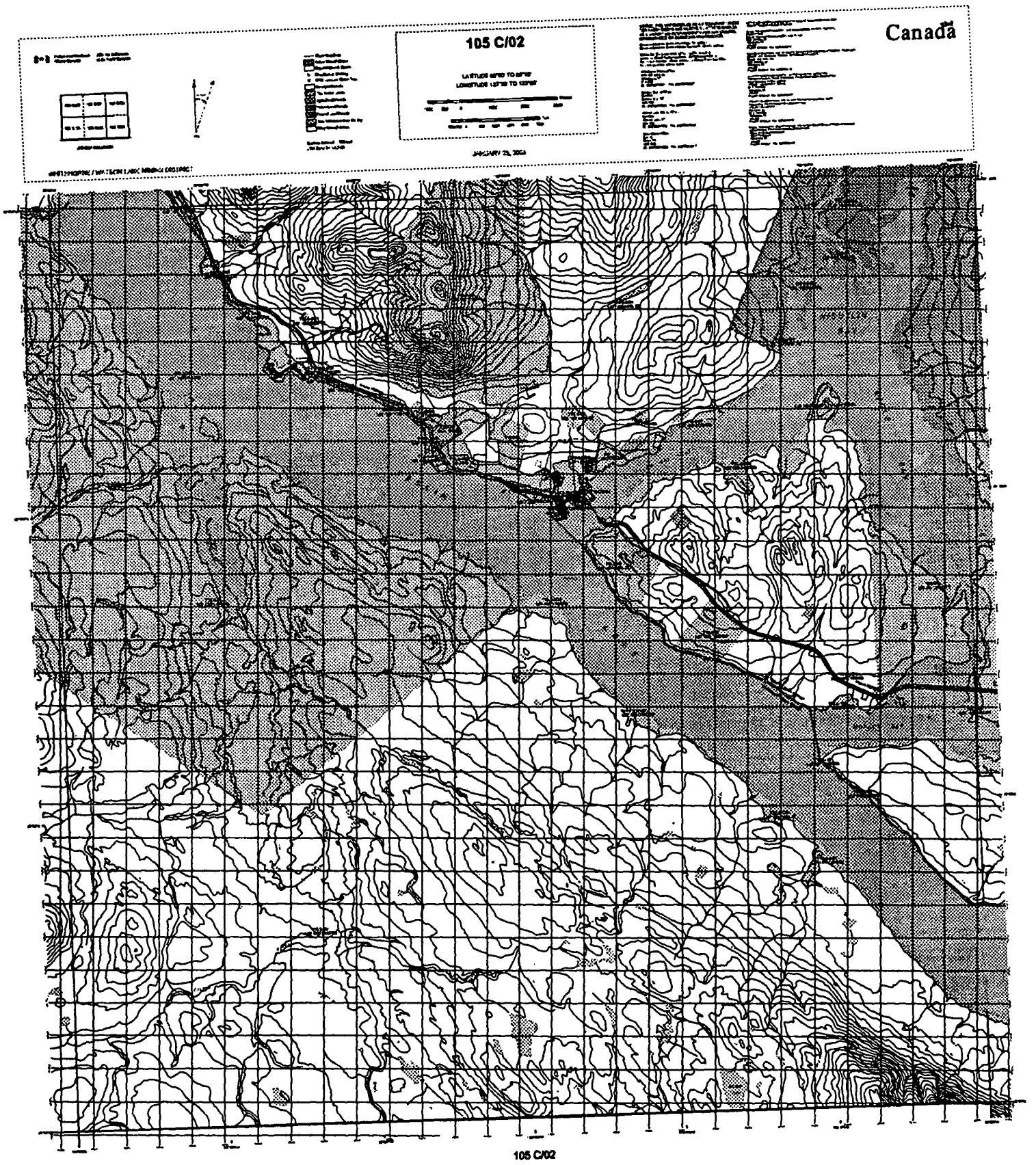
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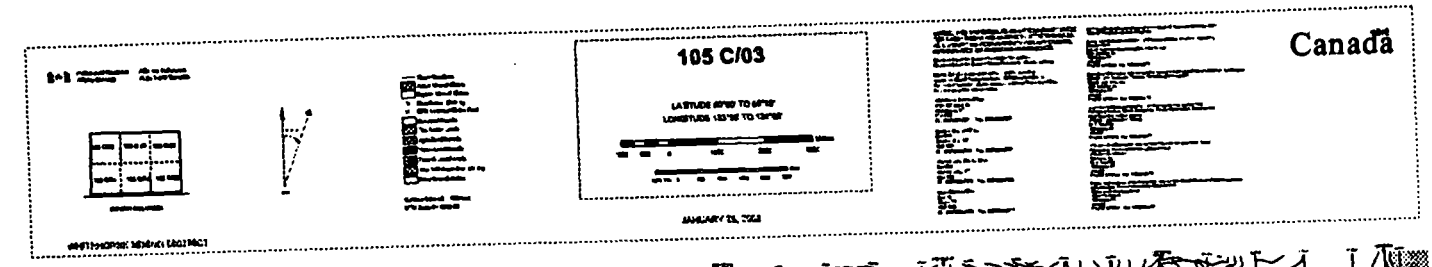
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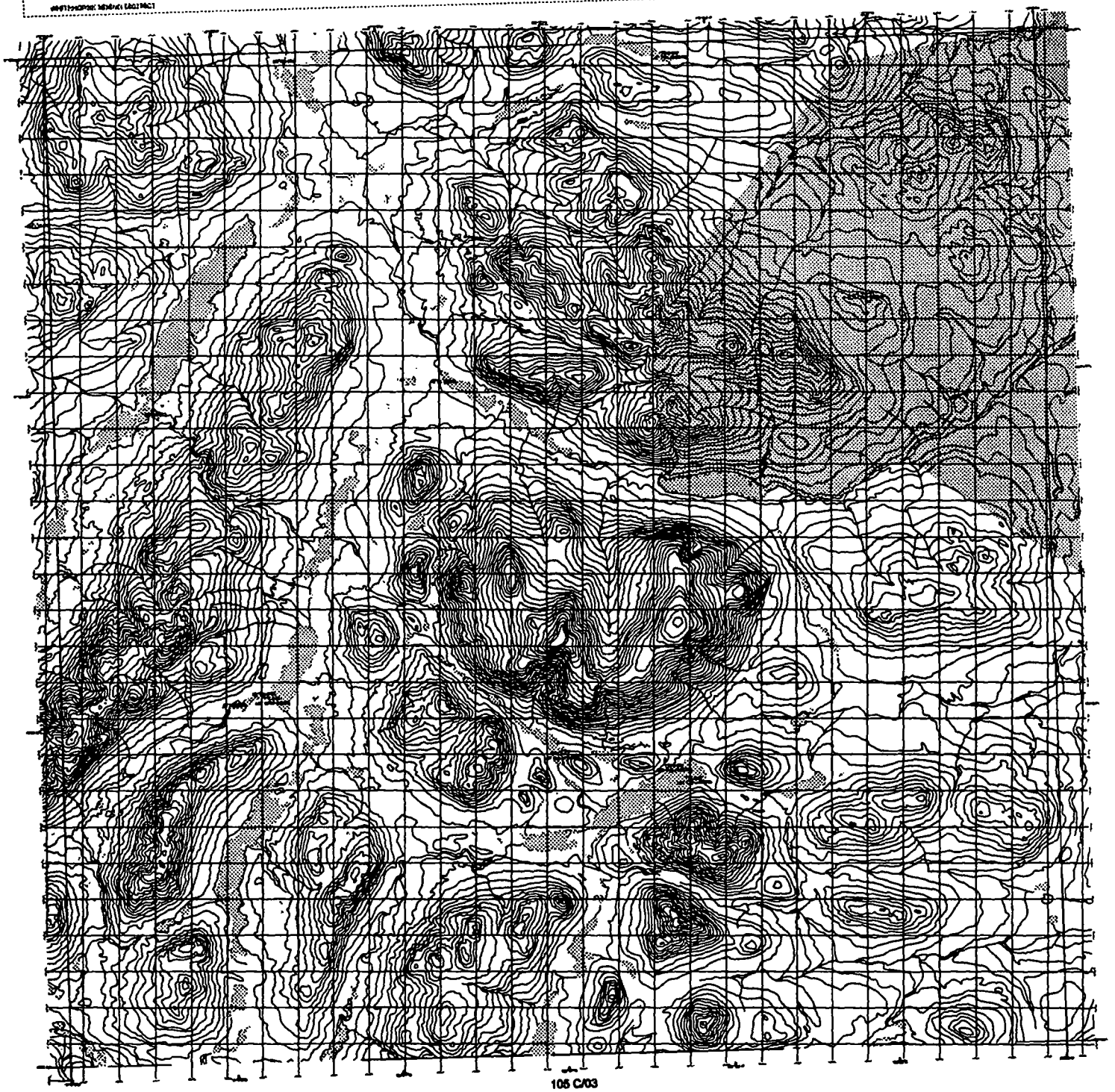
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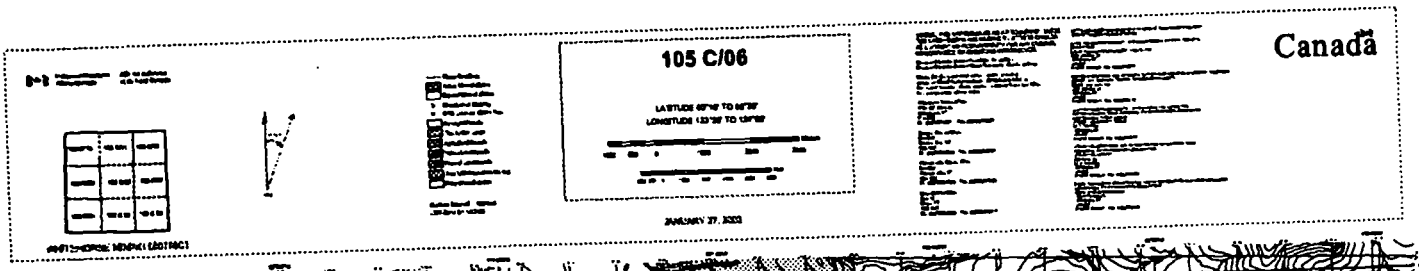

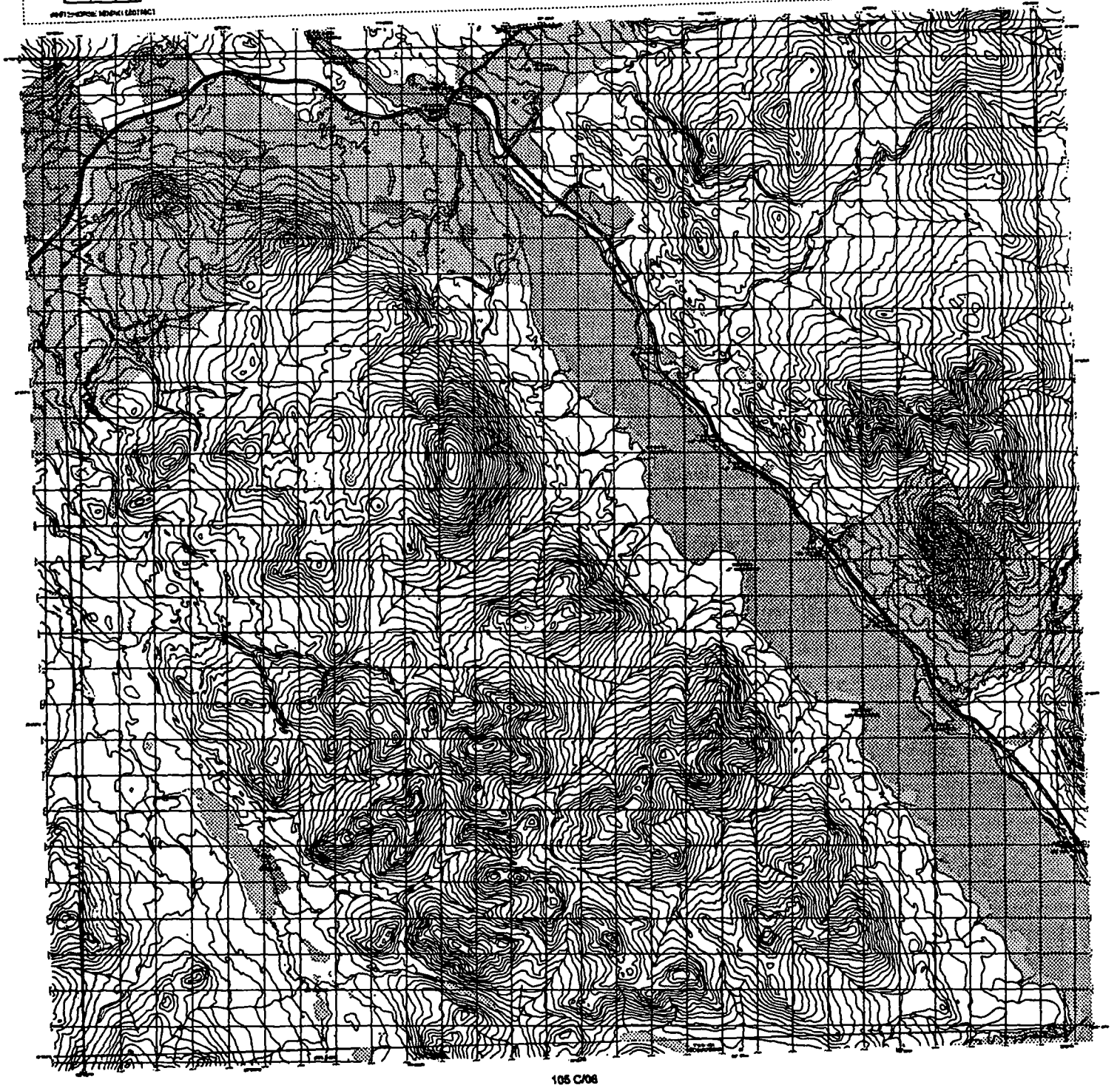

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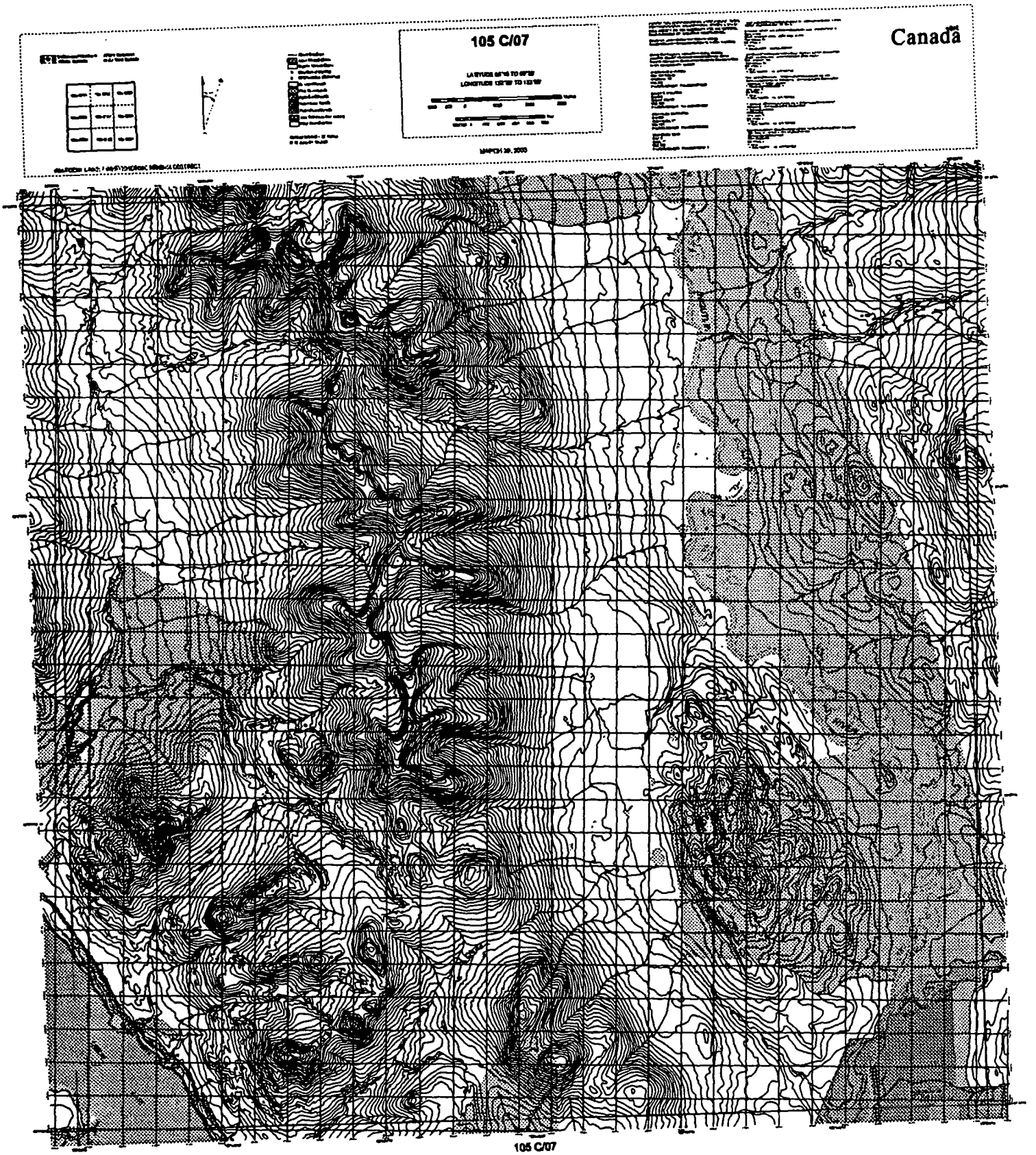
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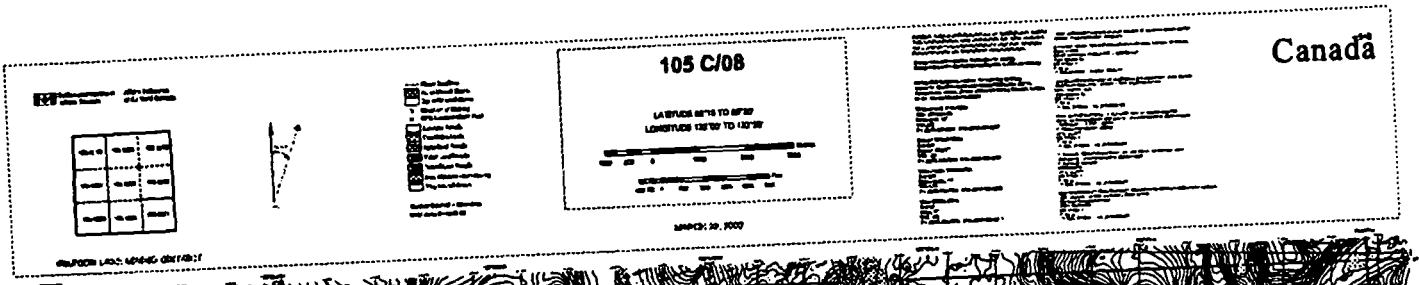

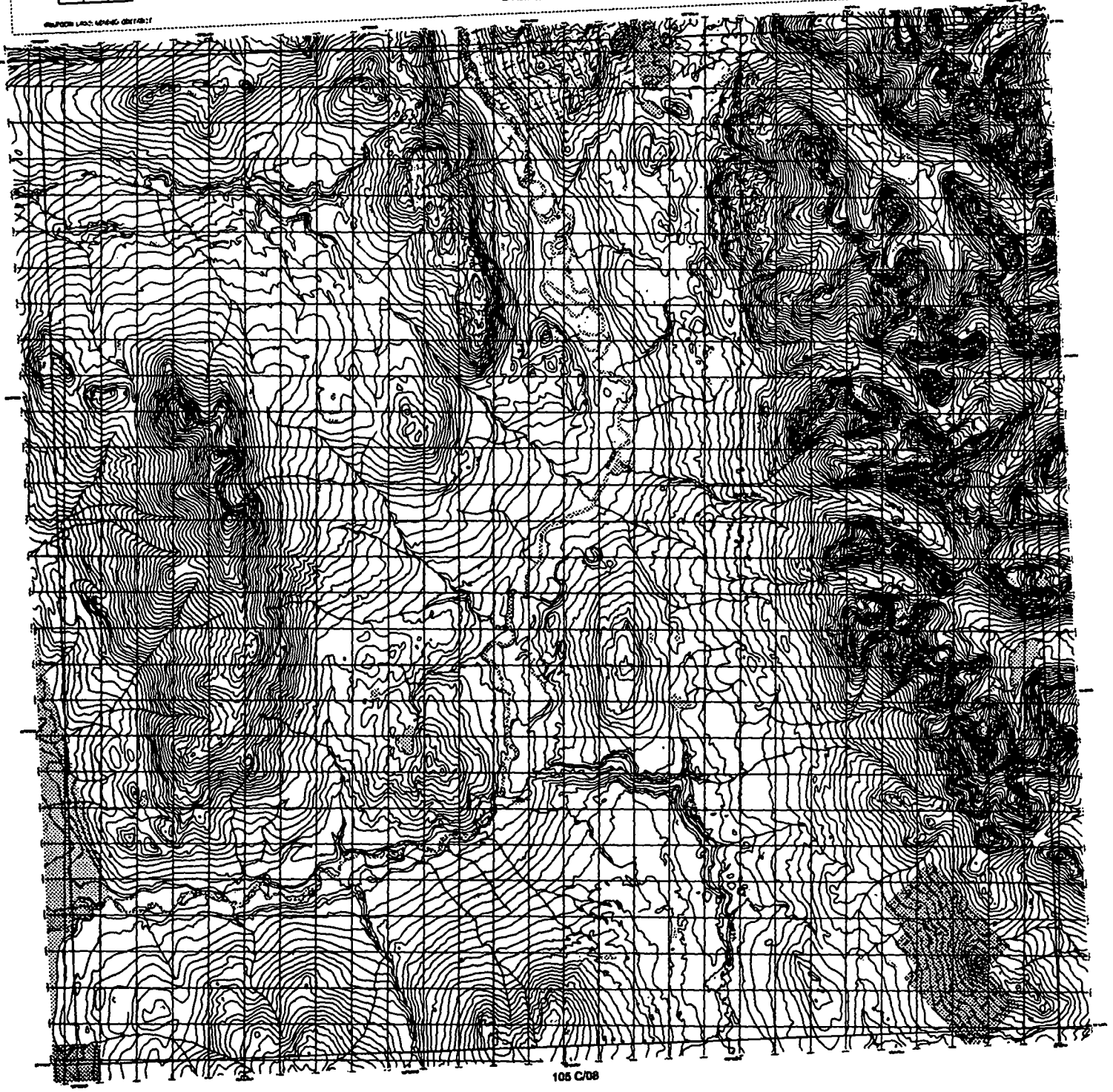

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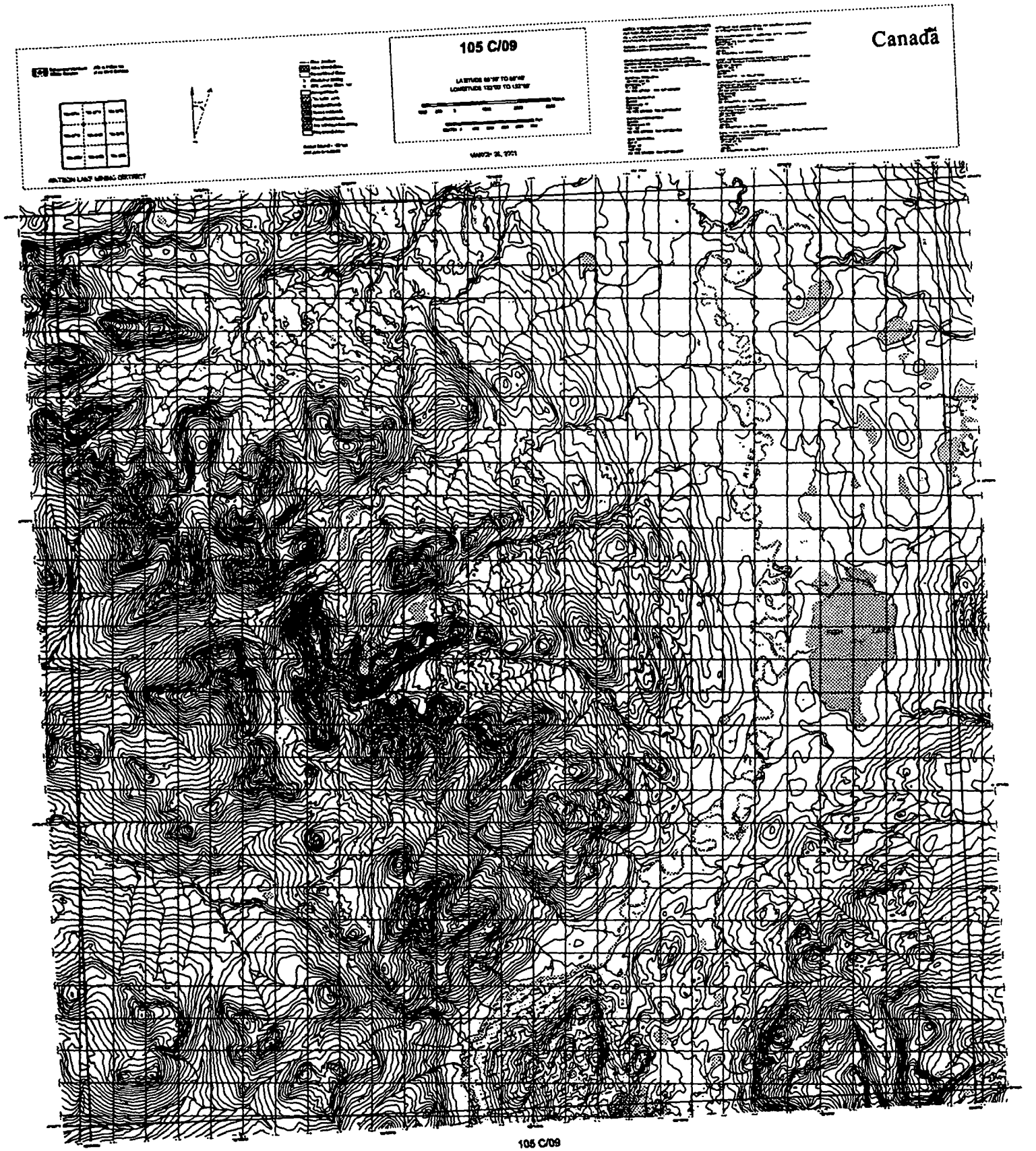
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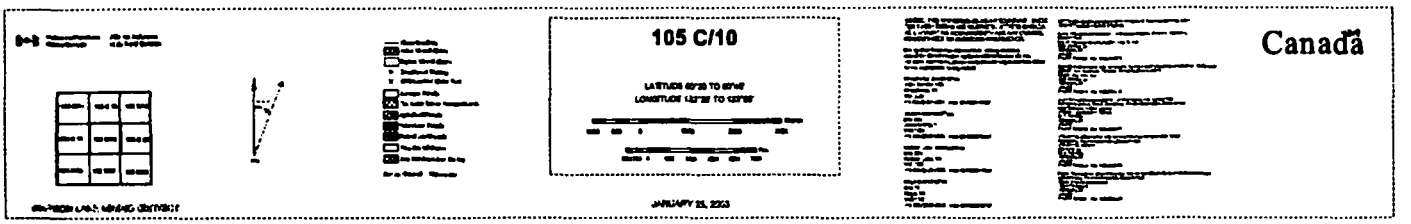

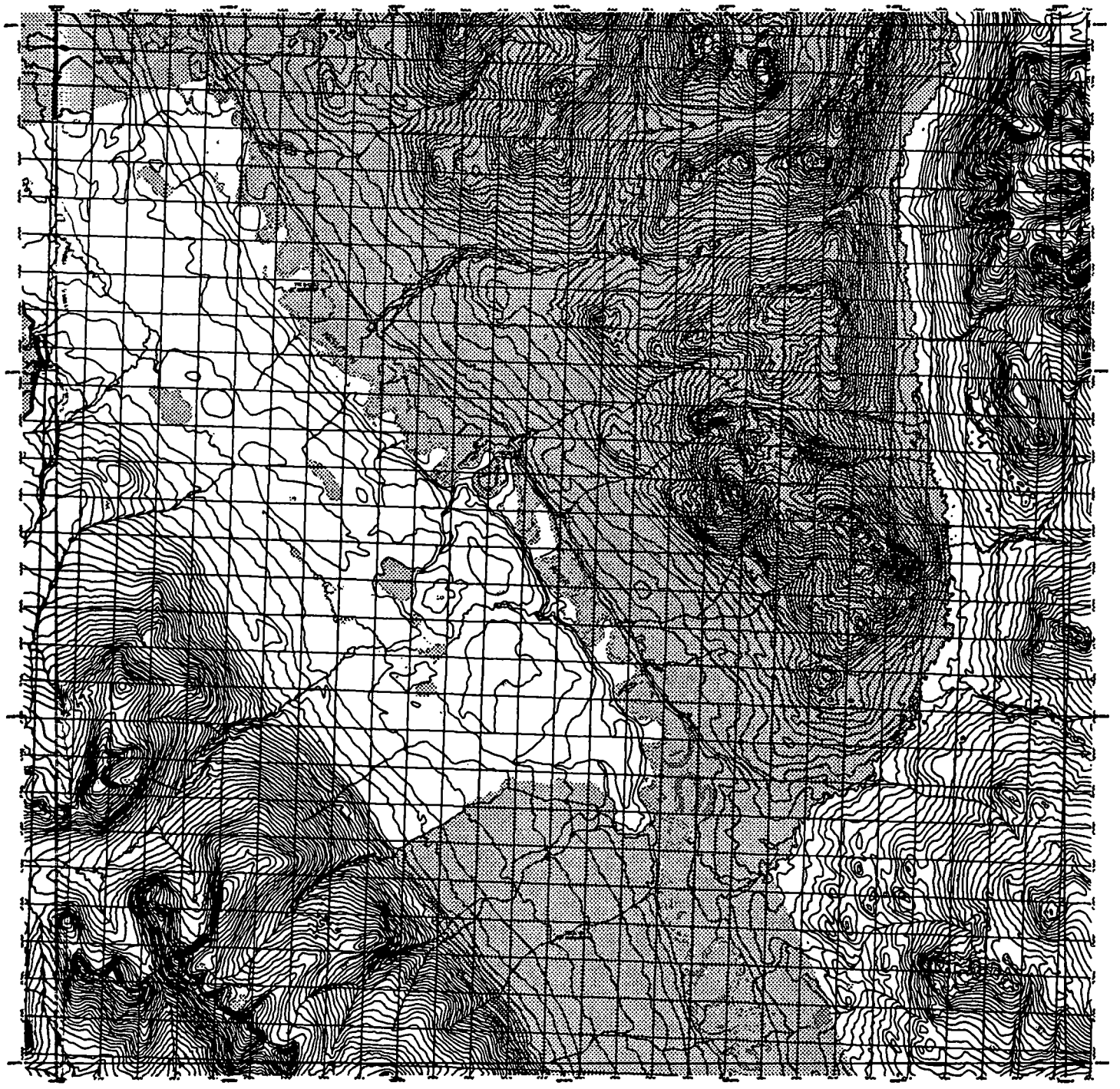

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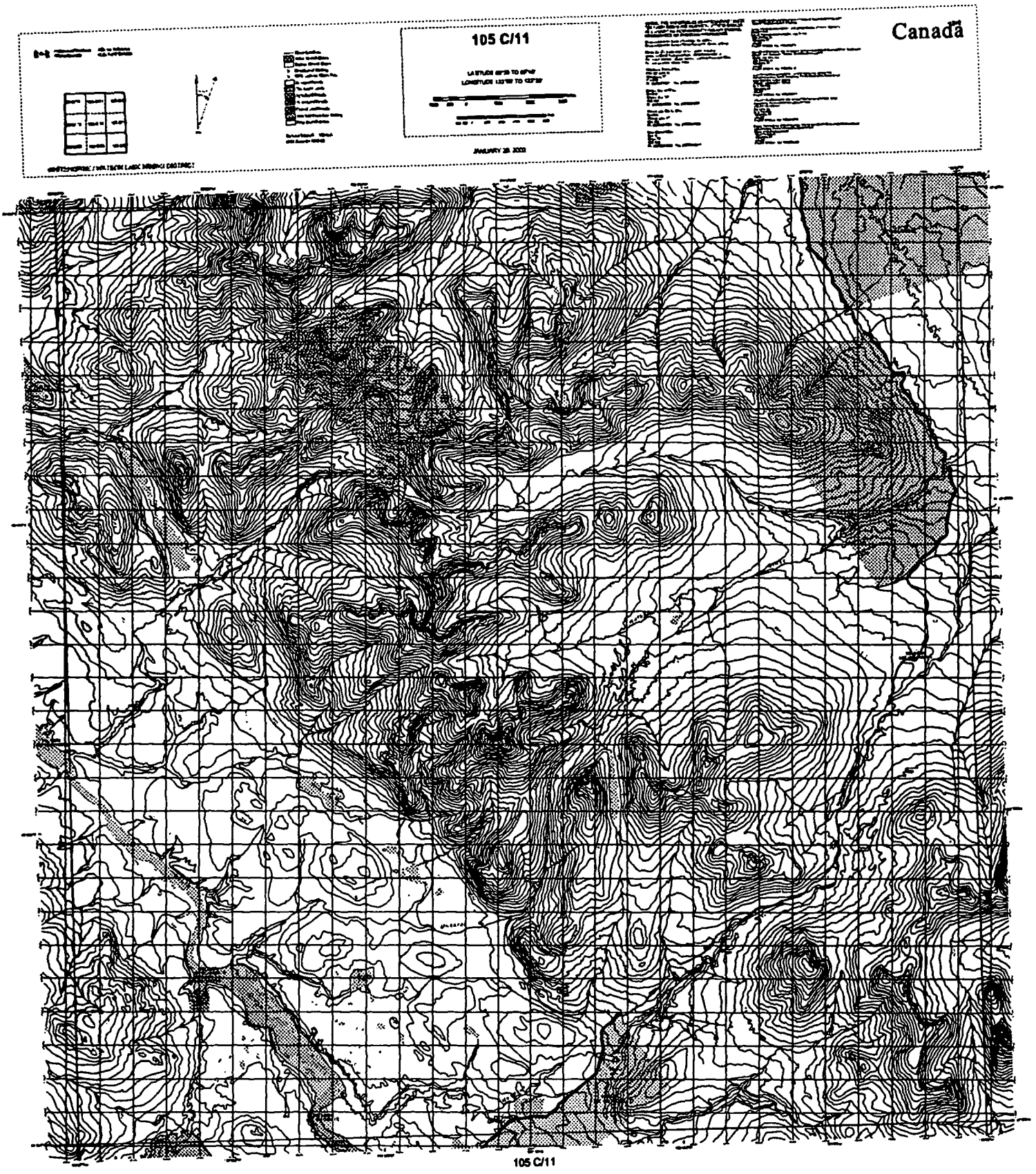
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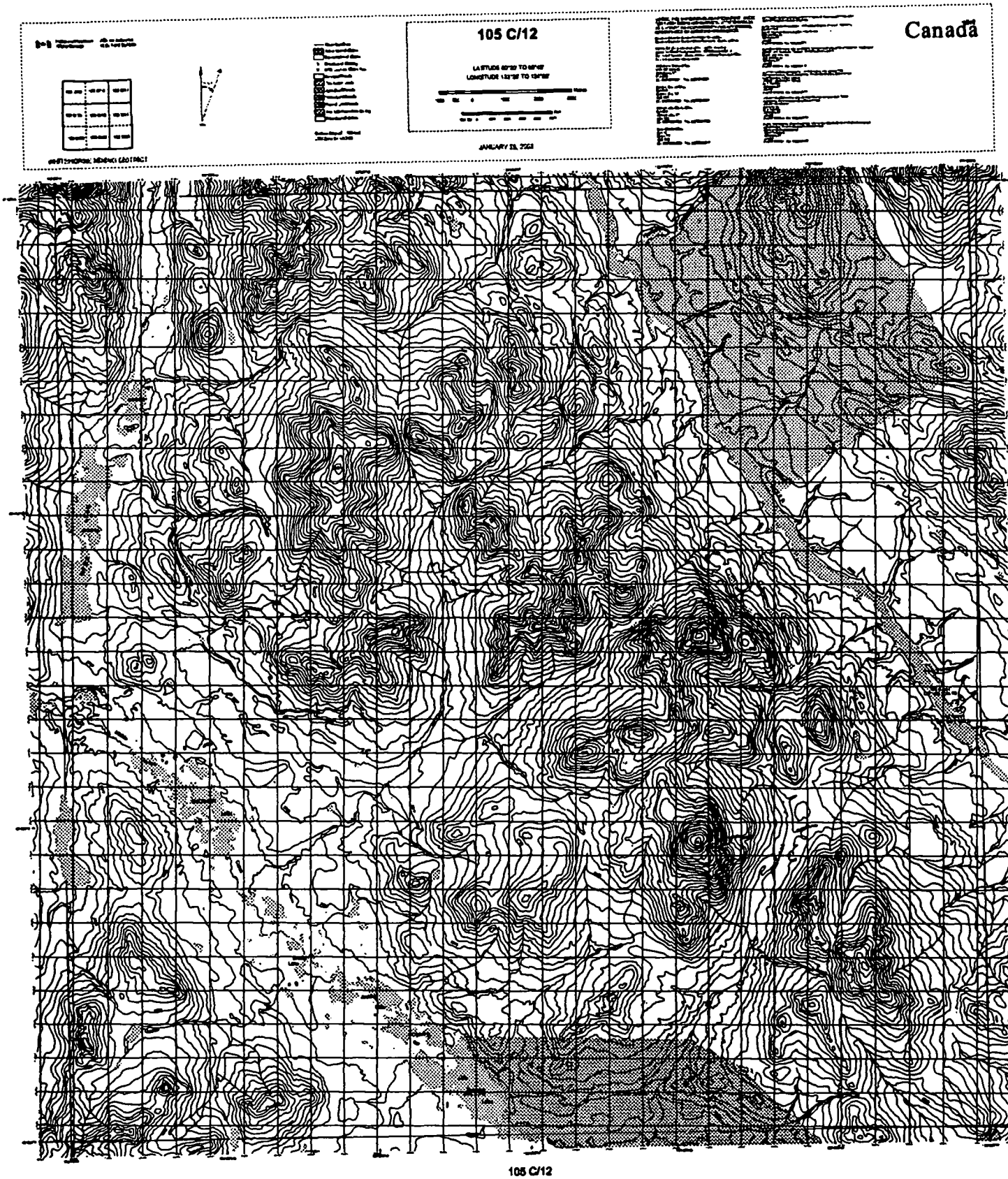

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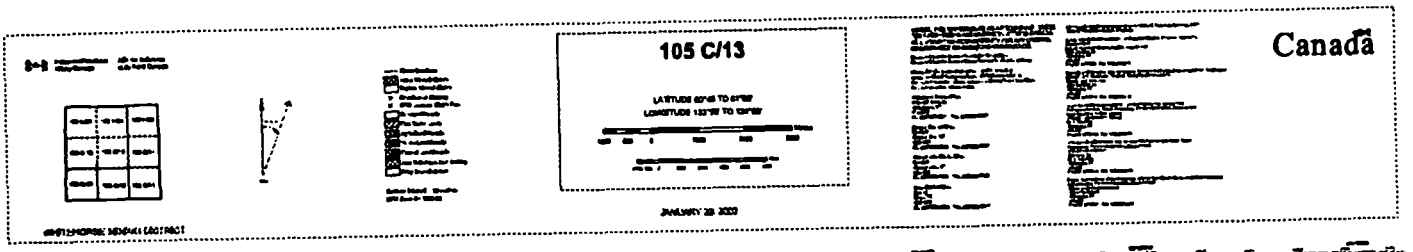

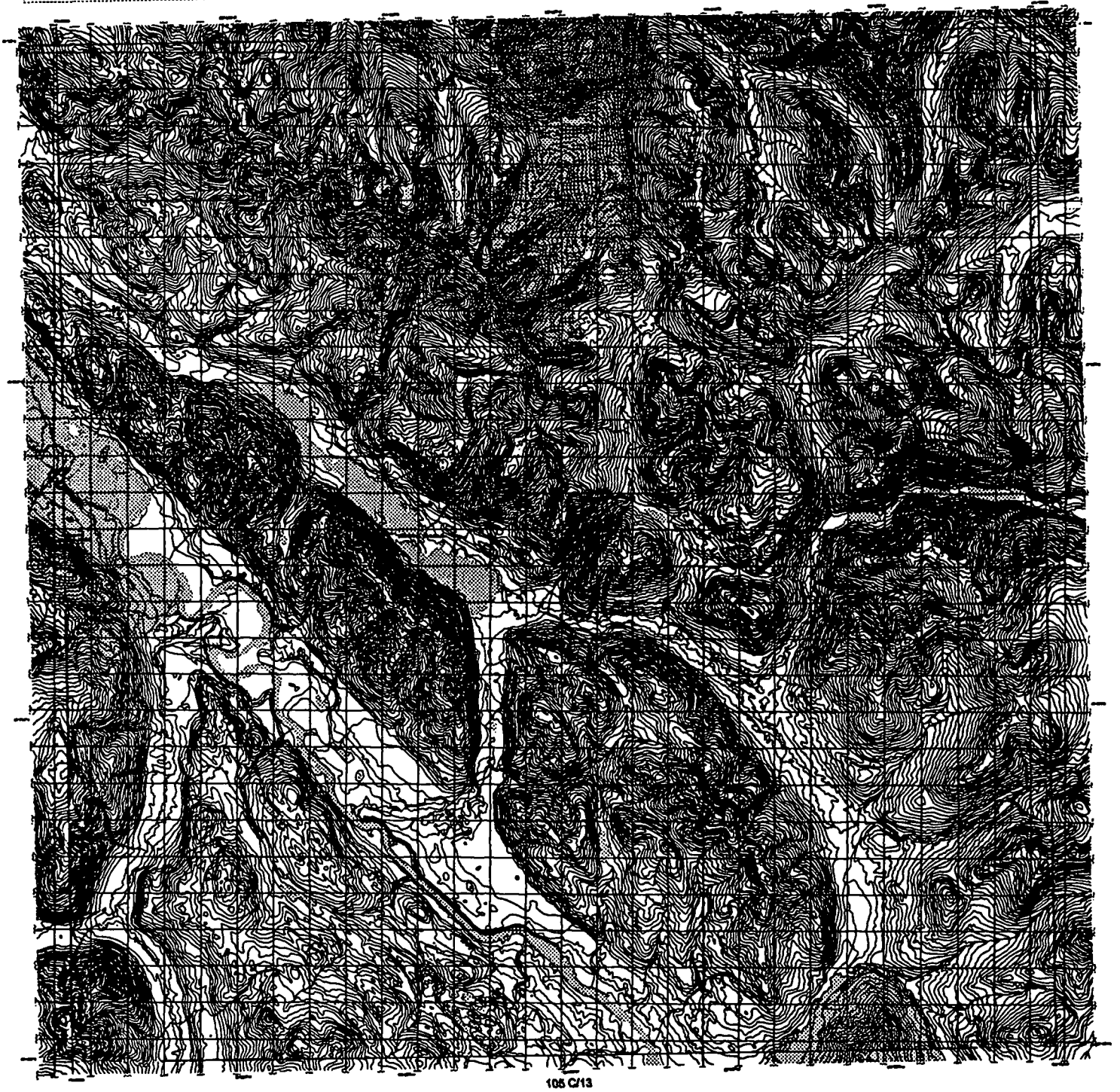

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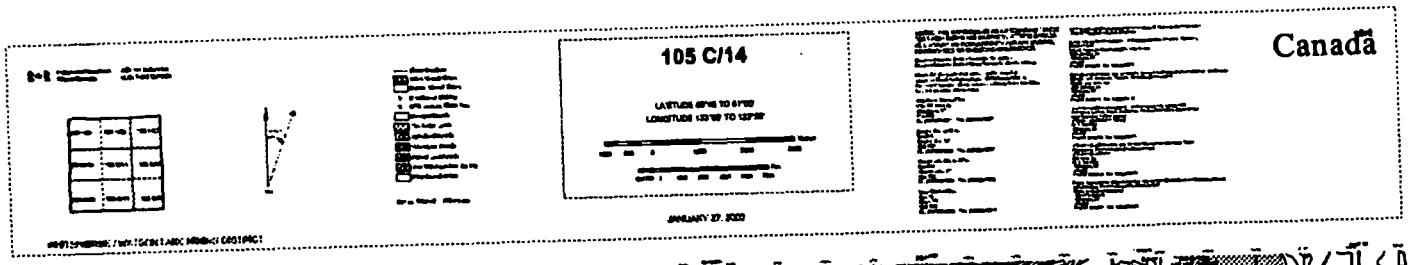

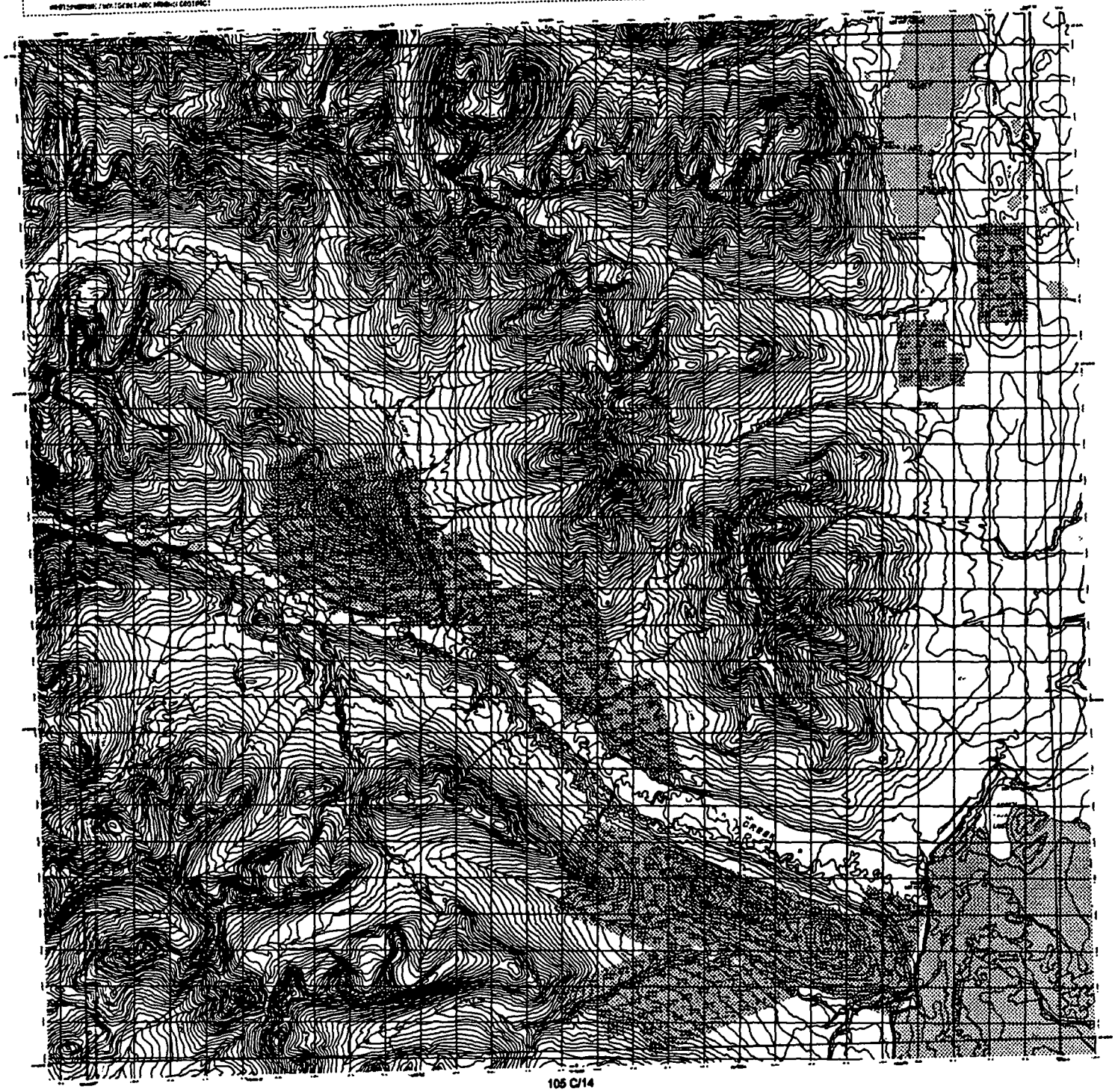

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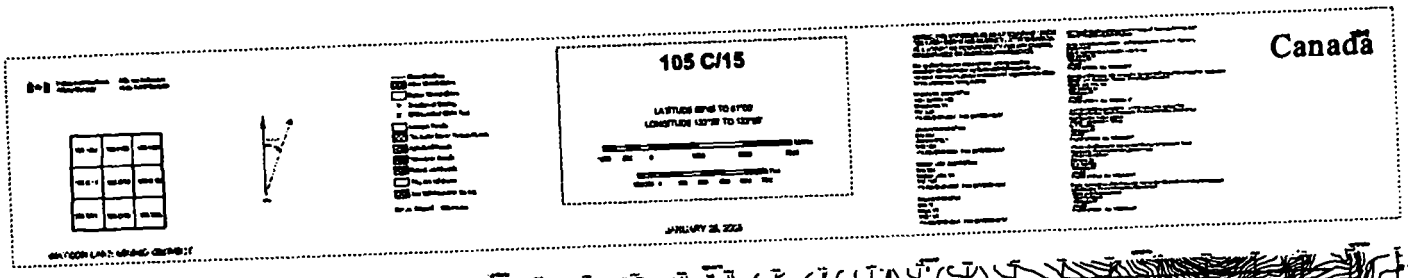

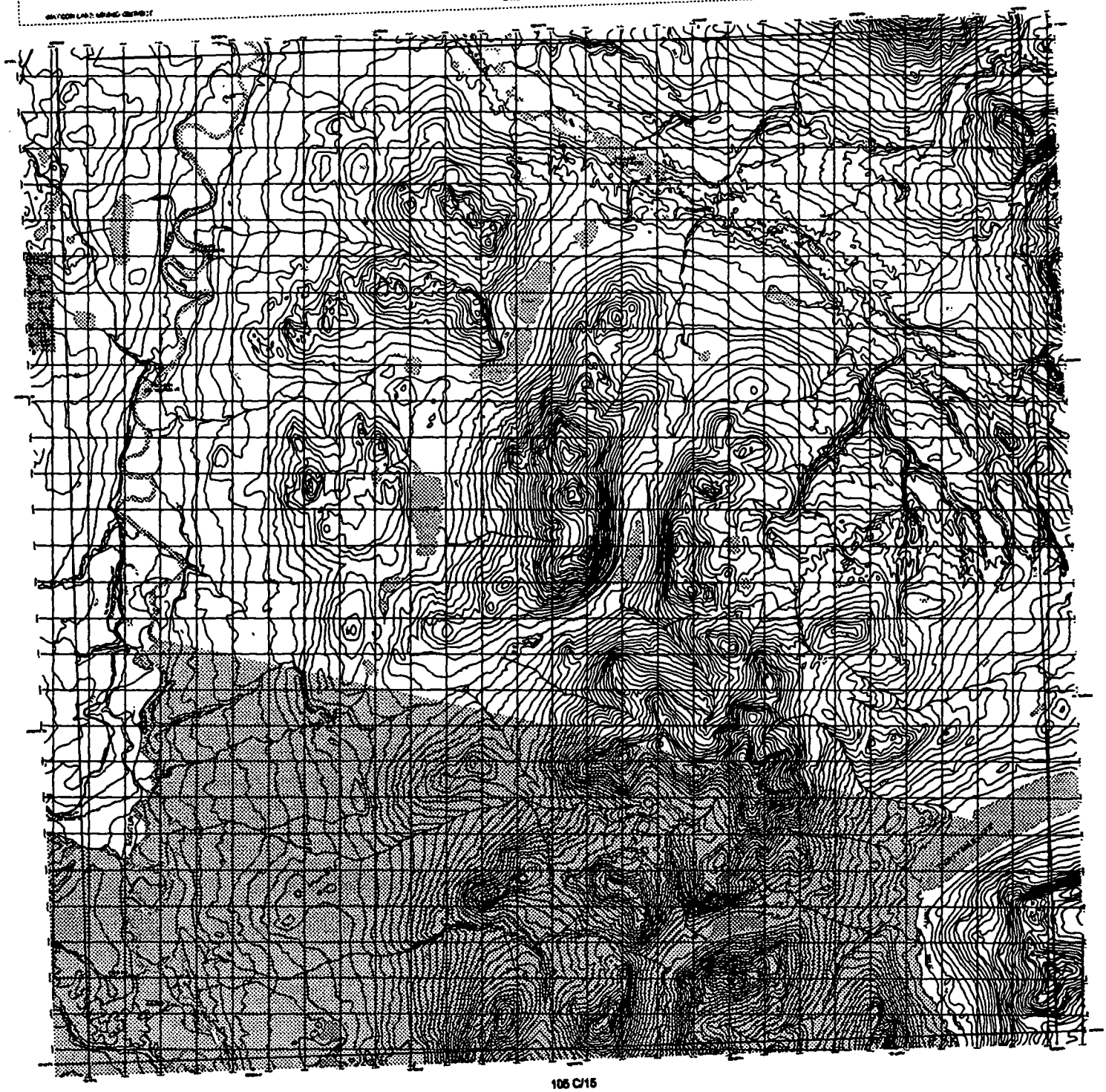

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