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ATHLONE RESOURCES LTD.

Summary Report

on the

SOUP CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 94D/8

by

Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd.

C.M. Rebagliati, P. Eng.

February 29, 1988

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SUMMARY

The SOUP property, comprising the equivalent of approximately 25 units, is located in North Central British Columbia about 200 km north-northeast of Smithers. Access to the property is by helicopter from Johanson Lake, a distance of 15 km. The road distance from Johanson Lake to Fort St. James is about 400 km. The zones of gold mineralization lie above timberline at an elevation of 1960 m on a 30° southwest-facing slope.

Triassic-Jurassic Takla Group submarine volcanic units of the Quesnel Trough underlie the claims. The Takla stratigraphy is intruded by diorite and quartz monzonite dykes, sills and plutons. Magnetite-rich, gold- and copper-bearing skarns occur in the volcanic assemblage.

The first mineral exploration in the region took place in the 1930's with the discovery of placer gold at McConnal Creek. Gold was first discovered in the SOUP claim area in 1947. Since 1947, several individuals and companies have conducted reconnaissance prospecting and soil geochemical surveys. Oxidized outcrops of mineralized skarn were not systematically sampled until the author conducted a preliminary examination of the property for BP Resources Canada Ltd. in 1984. This work demonstrated that two types of gold mineralization associated with magnetite were present.

In 1986 and 1987, the author conducted detailed magnetometer surveys to trace the auriferous magnetite-bearing skarn and vein occurrences. These magnetometer surveys successfully traced the main skarn zone for 1,300 m and located a southern extension to give the skarn horizon potential strike length of over 2,000m.

Skarn outcrops and rubble trains were systematically chip-sampled. Samples in the skarn grade up to 0.252 oz/ton gold and 1.15% copper.

Cross-cutting fault/shear structures hosting quartz-magnetite-sulphide veins and replacement bodies contain appreciably higher gold concentrations, with samples grading up to 1.68 oz/ton gold. The proximity of the better mineralized skarn intervals to the cross-structure suggest that the points of intersection between the cross-structures and the skarn offer good potential for the development of medium- to high-grade ore shoots.

The extensive gold-bearing skarns and the richer discordant cross-structures warrant continued exploration.

A two-phase diamond drilling program is proposed. Phase I, budgeted at $130,000.00, will test the better zones of mineralization. Contingent upon favourable results, Phase II will follow with a program of delineation drilling, tentatively budgeted at $250,000.00.

INTRODUCTION

In February, 1988, Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd. was commissioned by the President of Athlone Resources Ltd. to make an appraisal of the Company's SOUP property situated at Kliyul Creek, in the Johanson Lake region of north central British Columbia.

Work in the district dates back to the 1930's with the discovery of placer gold at McConnal Creek. The subsequent surge of gold exploration in the district resulted in the discovery of numerous lode gold deposits in the Goldway Peak-Kliyul Creek region. In the 1960's and 1970's, the area was actively explored for porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits. Recently the area has been subjected to renewed gold exploration.

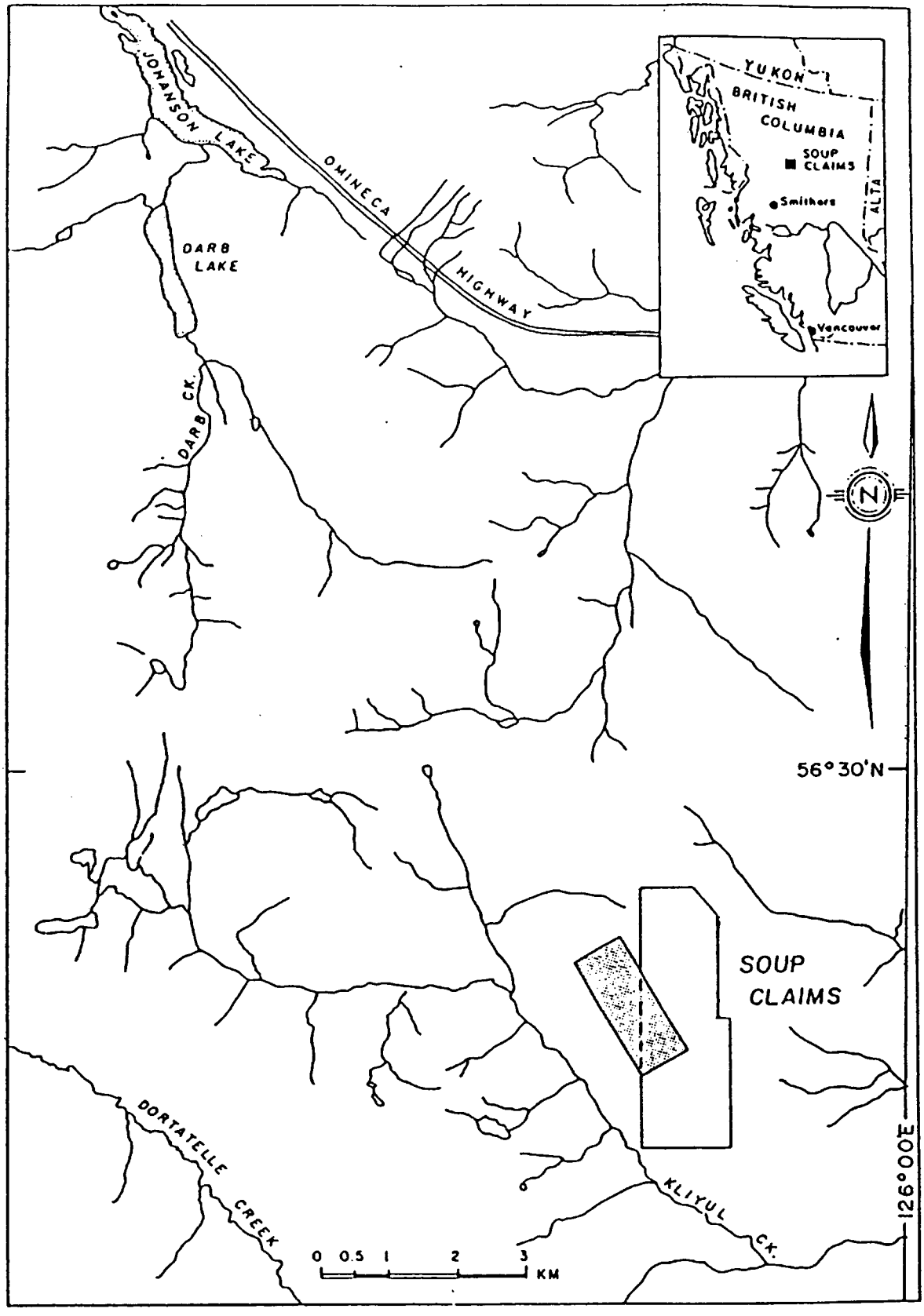
Multiple gold-bearing magnetite-rich skarn zones occur on the SOUP claims.

This report is based upon a study of all available data, including government publications; BP Minerals Limited, BP Resources Canada Limited and Lemming Resources Ltd. reports; and field examinations of the SOUP claims in July and August, 1984, July 19 to 22, 1986, and August 23, 1987, during the supervision of the BP and Lemming exploration programs.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located at 56°28' north latitude and 126°03' west longitude in the Omineca Mining Division approximately 200 km north-northeast of Smithers and 15 km southeast of Johanson Lake (NTS 94D/8, Figure 1).

Access to the property is by helicopter from Johanson Lake,



C. M. Rebagliati

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

REBAGLIATI GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.		
CLIENT: ATHLONE RESOURCES LTD.		
PROJECT: SOUP PROJECT		
TITLE: LOCATION MAP		
WORK BY: C.M.R.	DRAWN BY:	N.T.S. 94 O/6

a distance of 15 km, which in turn is reached by wheel- or float-equipped aircraft; or by road from Fort St. James (400 km) or via Highway 97 from Prince George (500 km). The Dease Lake extension of the British Columbia Railway is operational between Prince George and Driftwood, 65 km southwest of Johanson Lake. Road access could readily be constructed along the Kliyul Creek Valley to the base of the SOUP claims from the Omineca Highway.

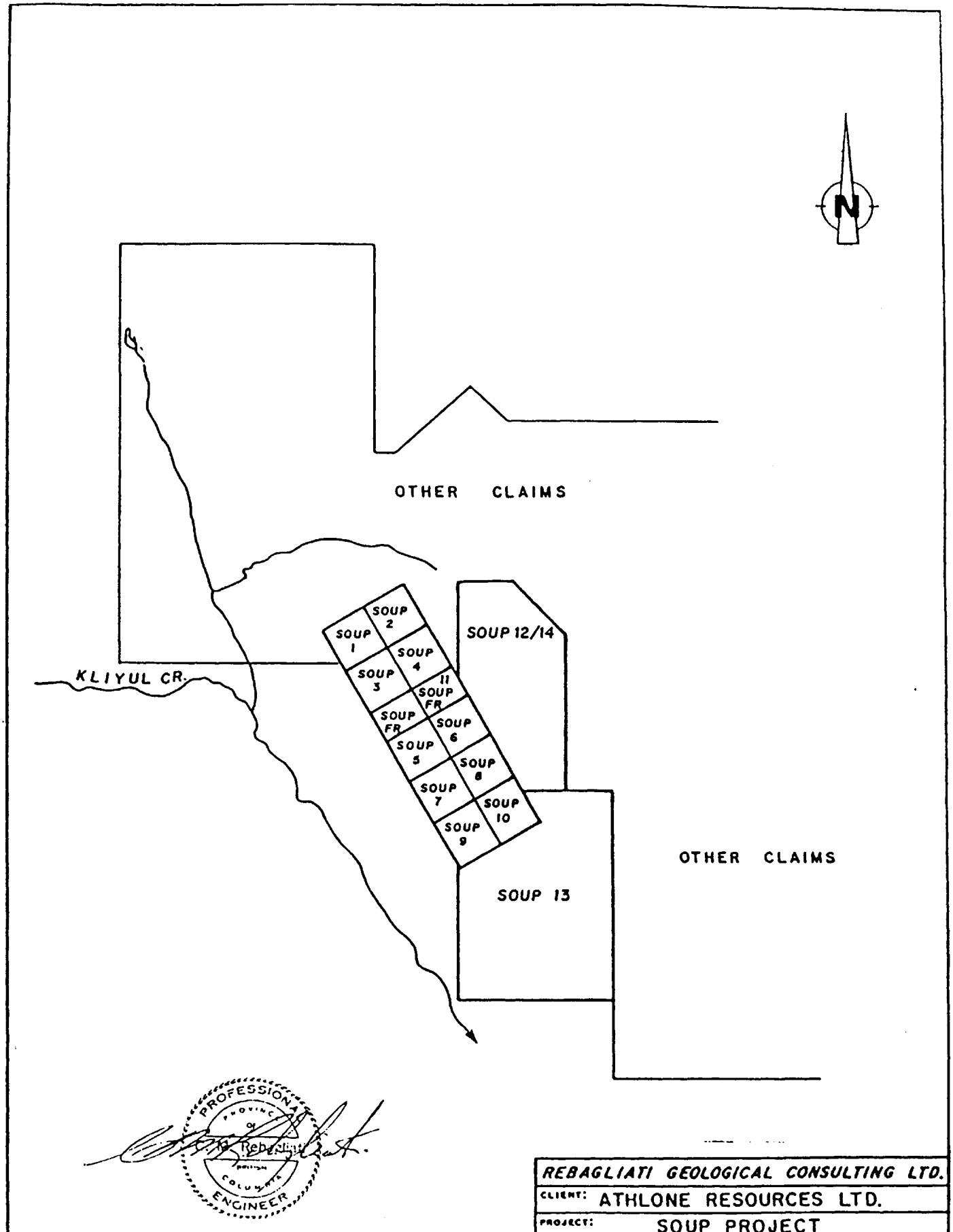
The SOUP claim group is situated east of Kliyul Creek above treeline on a 30° southwest-facing slope on which elevations range from 1,300 to 2,300 metres. Ubiquitous talus, partially covered by alpine grasses and shrubs, obscures much of the bedrock. A talus glacier bisects the SOUP claim block.

CLAIMS

The SOUP claims are held under option by the Company.

The following information for the SOUP claims was obtained from government and company records. The writer has not made a field examination of the claim posts and can pass no opinion on the manner of staking, nor can he verify the position of the claims as depicted on Figure 2. Essential claim data is listed below and on following page:

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Recording Date	Expiry Date
SOUP 1	26941	1	August 7, 1964	August 7, 1995
SOUP 2	26942	1	August 7, 1964	August 7, 1995
SOUP 3	26943	1	August 7, 1964	August 7, 1995
SOUP 4	26944	1	August 7, 1964	August 7, 1995
SOUP 5	26945	1	August 7, 1964	August 7, 1995
SOUP 6	26946	1	August 7, 1964	August 7, 1995
SOUP 7	26947	1	August 7, 1964	August 7, 1995
SOUP 8	26948	1	August 7, 1964	August 7, 1995
SOUP 9	26949	1	August 7, 1964	August 7, 1995
SOUP 10	26950	1	August 7, 1964	August 7, 1995
SOUP 11FR	4206	1	August 15,1981	August 15,1995



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PROJECT: SOUP PROJECT		
TITLE: CLAIM MAP		
WORK BY: C.M.R.	DRAWN BY:	N.T.S. 94 D/6
DATE: FEB, 88	REVISED:	FIGURE: 7

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Recording Date	Expiry Date
SOUP 12*	5805	12	October 5, 1983	October 5,1994
SOUP 13	5806	12	October 5, 1983	October 5,1994
SOUP 14	6491	12	August 13, 1984	August 13,1995
SOUPFR	7735	1	August 1, 1986	August 1, 1996

*SOUP 12 is over-staked by SOUP 14.

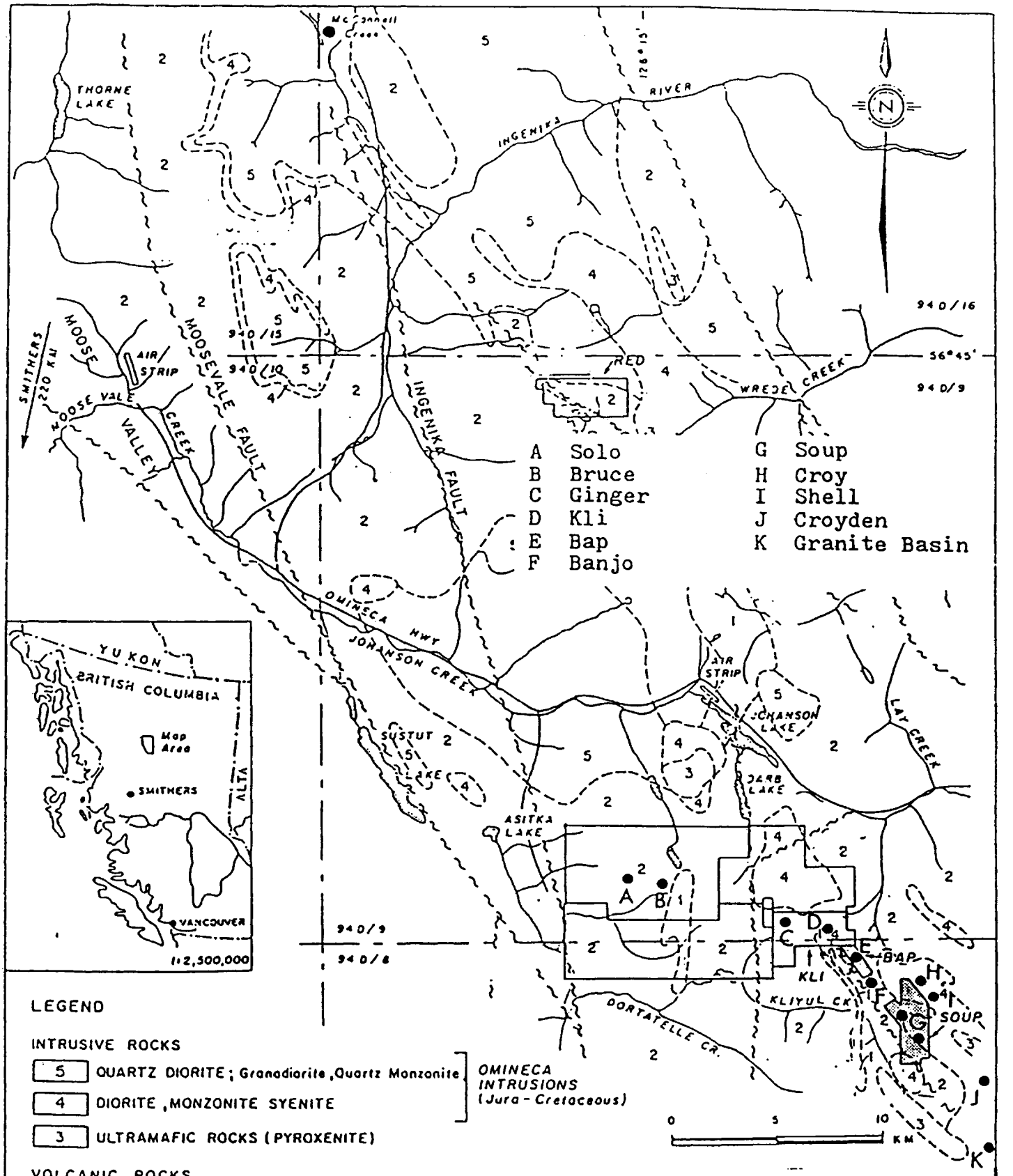
EXPLORATION HISTORY

After placer gold was discovered at McConnal Creek, approximately 50 km to the northwest, the Kliyul Creek region was actively prospected by Cominco in the 1930's. Cominco located a number of gold occurrences, including Granite Basin, Croydon, Porphyry Creek and, elsewhere in the belt, the Red, Osilinka and Vega copper showings. During the period 1946-1948, Springer Sturgeon Gold Mines actively explored gold-quartz veins at the Solo, Bruce and Ginger prospects in the Goldway Peak area (Fig.3).

In 1947, P.E. Olsen staked the Shell group of claims for Leitch Gold Mines Ltd. to cover a gossanous copper-gold prospect.

The area was actively explored during the 1960's and 1970's for porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits. The most impressive copper find was the Sustut Copper deposit discovered by Falconbridge Nickel Ltd., 40 km west of Johanson Lake.

The Kli property was first explored by Kennco for porphyry deposits. Sumac Mines and Vital Resources later discovered and explored an auriferous skarn deposit. Reserves in the order of 500,000 tons @ 0.05 oz/t Au and 0.4% Cu are drill-indicated (Sullivan 1984).



LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

5	QUARTZ DIORITE; Granodiorite, Quartz Monzonite
4	DIORITE, MONZONITE SYENITE
3	ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (PYROXENITE)

OMINECA INTRUSIONS (Jura - Cretaceous)

VOLCANIC ROCKS

TAKLA - UPPER TRIASSIC

2	ANDESITES, BASALTS, FLOWS, BRECCIAS, TUFFS
1	SEDIMENTS (Volcanic Sandstone, Argillite, Turbidite, minor Limestone

A GOLD PROSPECTS

REBAGLIATI GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.

CLIENT: ATHLONE RESOURCES LTD.

PROJECT: SOUP PROJECT

TITLE:

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

WORK BY: C.M.R.	DRAWN BY:	N.T.S. 94 D/8

The SOUP claims were located on July 13, 1964 by W.H. White, P. Eng., and are thought to cover part of the Shell skarn prospect staked by Olsen in 1947. Exploration has been conducted intermittently on the SOUP claims over the past 24 years.

In 1964, G. Mannard of Southwest Potash Corp. undertook chip sampling of relatively unoxidized skarn at 6 inch intervals. These samples returned 20 ft @ 0.09 oz/t Au, 0.91% Cu; 35 feet @ 0.06 oz/t Au, 0.46% Cu; and 30 ft. @ 0.10 oz/t Au, 0.44% Cu.

In 1965, K.C. McTaggart, P. Eng., provided an excellent geological map of the property. Notably he was able to trace the intermittently-exposed mineralized skarn horizons for a horizontal distance of 8,000 feet.

In 1971, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. drilled three short x-ray diamond drill holes totalling 65 feet near the southeast end of the skarn. This drilling did not penetrate the zone of surface oxidation and recoveries in the highly-oxidized skarn were poor, ranging from 10% to 70%. As a result of the poor core recovery and the degree of oxidation, assays were inconclusive.

In 1975, A.J. Sinclair, P.Eng., undertook a mineralographic study. He concluded that good liberation of chalcopyrite could be expected and that most of the assays indicated a correlation of gold with copper which would likely be recovered in a copper concentrate.

In 1976, A. J. Sinclair, P. Eng., ran test magnetic profiles over the magnetite-rich mineralization and determined that magnetometer surveying would be an effective exploration technique for tracing the skarn horizon.

BP Minerals Limited examined the property in 1977. Generally low but anomalous gold values were returned from continuous rock chip samples. One 3 m sample ran greater than 10,000 ppb gold.

The property was acquired by Vital Mines Ltd., who, in 1981, conducted magnetometer and soil (talus fines) geochemical surveys. Several outstanding high-contrast gold anomalies were identified with values frequently in the 500 ppb to 3,000 ppb range. The magnetometer survey was not of sufficient detail to adequately trace the skarn; however, local zones of high magnetic intensity correlated with highly-anomalous soil values.

Cumulative expenditures for the period 1964 to 1982 are estimated to have been $92,000.00.

Results from Vital's surveys led BP Resources Canada Limited to further investigate the gold-copper-magnetite prospect in 1984. The $70,000 work program conducted under the supervision of the writer, who at the time was employed as Senior Geologist for the Selco Division of BP Resources Canada Limited, substantiated McTaggart's geological work and earlier reports of significant gold mineralization. Seventeen samples collected by the writer's crew returned values in the 1.0 to 3.0 g/tonne range (0.029 to 0.088 oz/t Au) and 14 samples exceeded 3.0 g/tonne. The highest sample ran 62.30 g/tonne (1.82 oz/t) across 1.5 metres.

In 1986, Lemming Resources Ltd. optioned the claims; and, in 1986 and 1987, engaged Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd. to conduct detailed prospecting and magnetometer surveys to trace the gold-bearing magnetite-rich skarns across areas with overburden cover. Expenditures by Lemming totalled $54,000.00.

The surveys outlined a minimum strike length for the main skarn zone of 1,300 m, and identified a possible repetition of the zone 750 m farther south. A new discordant skarn was discovered by the magnetic survey. A composite chip sample across 50 m of rubble from this auriferous skarn graded 0.28 oz/ton gold and 0.43% copper. During the 1986 program, the writer relocated and resampled the mineralized zones located by BP's crew. BP's results were substantiated.

The preceeding work programs by BP and Lemming identified several gold-bearing outcrops which warrant testing by diamond drilling.

In 1988, Athlone Resources Ltd. optioned the SOUP property from Lemming Resources Ltd.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Kliyul Creek area lies in the northern extension of the Quesnel Trough, within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The Quesnel Trough forms a 30 km to 60 km wide northwesterly-trending assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic age Takla Group rocks whose equivalents extend from the U.S. border to north of the Stikine River (Richards 1976, Monger 1977).

The Takla Group is bordered on the east by late Paleozoic (Penn.-Perm.) metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Lay Range Assemblage (Omineca Geanticline) and on the west by Lower to Middle Jurassic rocks of the Hazelton Group (Pinchi Geanticline). The Takla volcanic rocks are an association of island-arc type calc-alkaline to alkaline flows and volcaniclastic rocks

of predominantly submarine origin. The extrusive rocks are interlayered with volcanogenic sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, argillite, laminated limestone and limestone breccia (Fig.3).

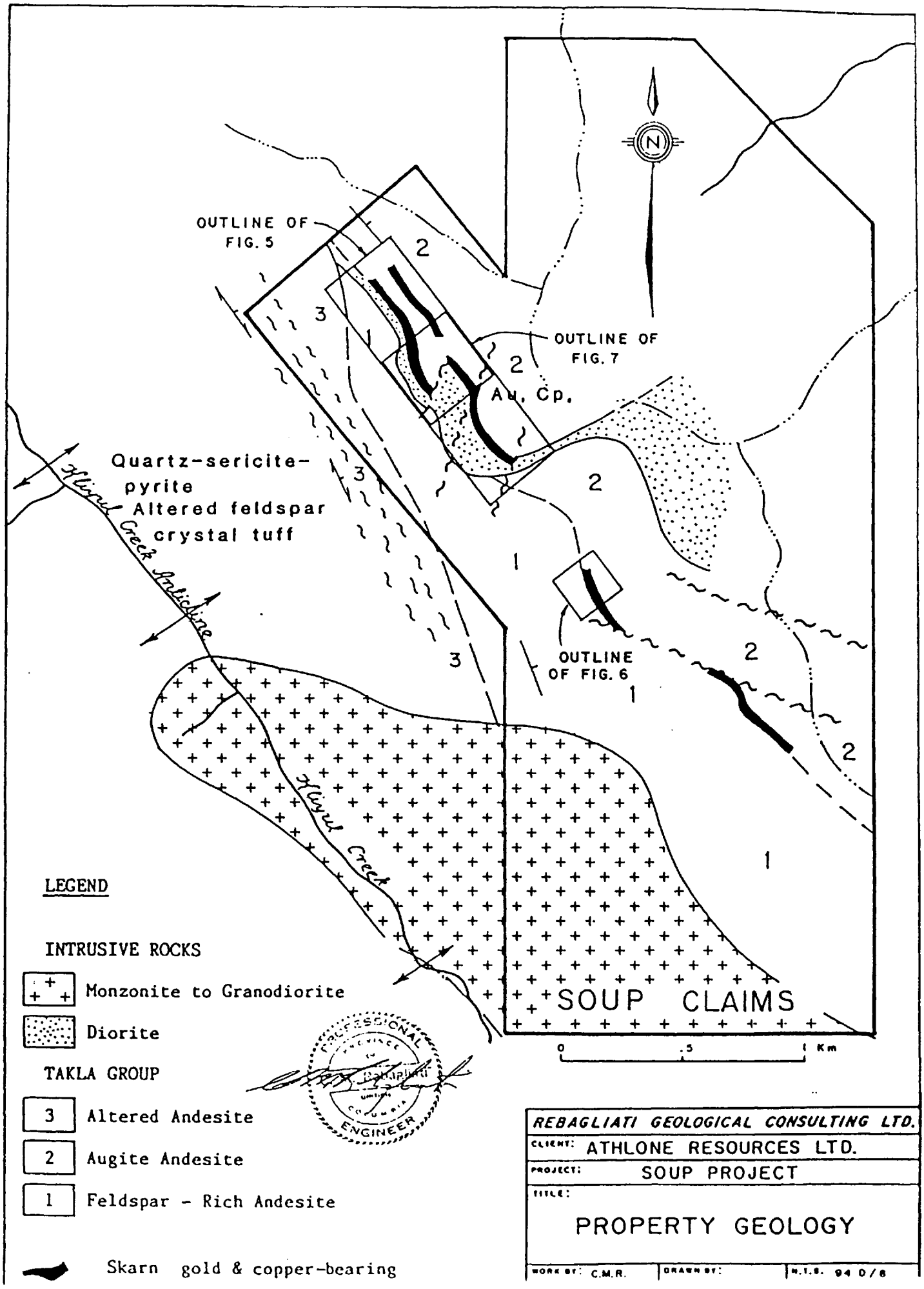
The Takla stratigraphy is intruded by granitic to intermediate plutons of Jura-Cretaceous age which are satellitic to the Hogem Batholith. Small ultramafic bodies present in the region may be related to deep-seated faulting, while some high level subvolcanic intrusions are part of the Takla sequence.

Much of the region is dissected by north and northwest-trending branches of the Ingenika-Pinchi, Dortatelle and Lay Range fault systems. The northwest-trending Kliyul Fault is marked by a broad zone of shearing and schistose rocks which are exposed along the southwest side of the SOUP claims.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The SOUP claims are underlain largely by volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Takla Group. These have been intruded by diorite stocks, sills and dykes; microdiorite and feldspar porphyry dykes; and by quartz monzonitic batholithic rocks. (Fig.4) A few narrow dykes of augite porphyry and mica lamprophyre also occur. Volcanic units strike north-northwesterly and dip moderately eastward and are offset by northwesterly and north to northeasterly-striking faults. Magnetite-rich, gold-copper-bearing skarn beds appear to lie parallel to the volcanic layering and are traceable for over 2,000 metres.

The stratigraphically lowest exposed rocks are grey to greenish feldspar-rich andesitic lavas. These andesites grade


OUTLINE OF FIG. 5
OUTLINE OF FIG. 7
OUTLINE OF FIG. 6
Au, Cp.
Quartz-sericite-pyrite Altered feldspar crystal tuff
Klinul Creek Anticline
Klinul Creek
SOUP CLAIMS
0
.5
1 Km
LEGEND
INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Monzonite to Granodiorite
Diorite
TAKLA GROUP
3 Altered Andesite
2 Augite Andesite
1 Feldspar - Rich Andesite
Skarn gold & copper-bearing
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REBAGLIATI GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.
CLIENT: ATHLONE RESOURCES LTD.
PROJECT: SOUP PROJECT
TITLE:
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
WORK BY: C.M.R.
DRAWN BY:
N.T.S. 94 D/8

upward into, and at first interfinger with, beds of andesitic to basaltic augite porphyry flows and flow breccias. Both the andesite and the augite porphyry flows are intruded by augite porphyry feeder dykes. Recessive, thin calcareous andesitic tuff units, indicative of a period of sedimentation, lie at the base of the augite-bearing units. On the west side of Kliyul Creek, these units correlate with west-dipping, thick beds of pyritic ash tuff, interlayered calcareous tuffs, gritty limestone and argillite which occupy the same stratigraphic position between the feldspathic andesite and the augite porphyries. The opposing dips suggest that Kliyul Creek occupies an anticlinal valley.

GOLD-COPPER MAGNETITE OCCURRENCES

Massive conformable lenses (or beds) of magnetite-rich skarn occurring near the base of the augite porphyry contain appreciable gold and copper. At least three parallel skarn horizons are recognized, possibly replacing calcareous tuffs. Similar-looking mineralization is present in quartz-magnetite veins occurring along cross-cutting faults which offset the skarn units. The skarn occurs in a series of intermittently exposed concordant lenses 1 to 5 metres thick, each up to several hundred metres long. Magnetite, ranging from 60 to 100%, is concentrated near the top of the horizon. Peripheral zones of disseminated magnetite 5 to 20 metres thick underlie most massive horizons and contain minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. Lenses of massive pyrite also occur within or adjacent to the zones of disseminated magnetite. Outcrops of skarn tend to be highly oxidized, forming orange-brown stain zones, and are characterized by epidote, actinolite and fine-grained garnet. Only minor calc-silicate alteration, typical of many skarn deposits, is present on the SOUP claims. The quartz-magnetite veins and replacement bodies

occupy subsidiary faults and shear zones branching from or parallel to the main Saddle Gully Fault. These auriferous veins have only been observed to occur near the magnetite-bearing skarn units.

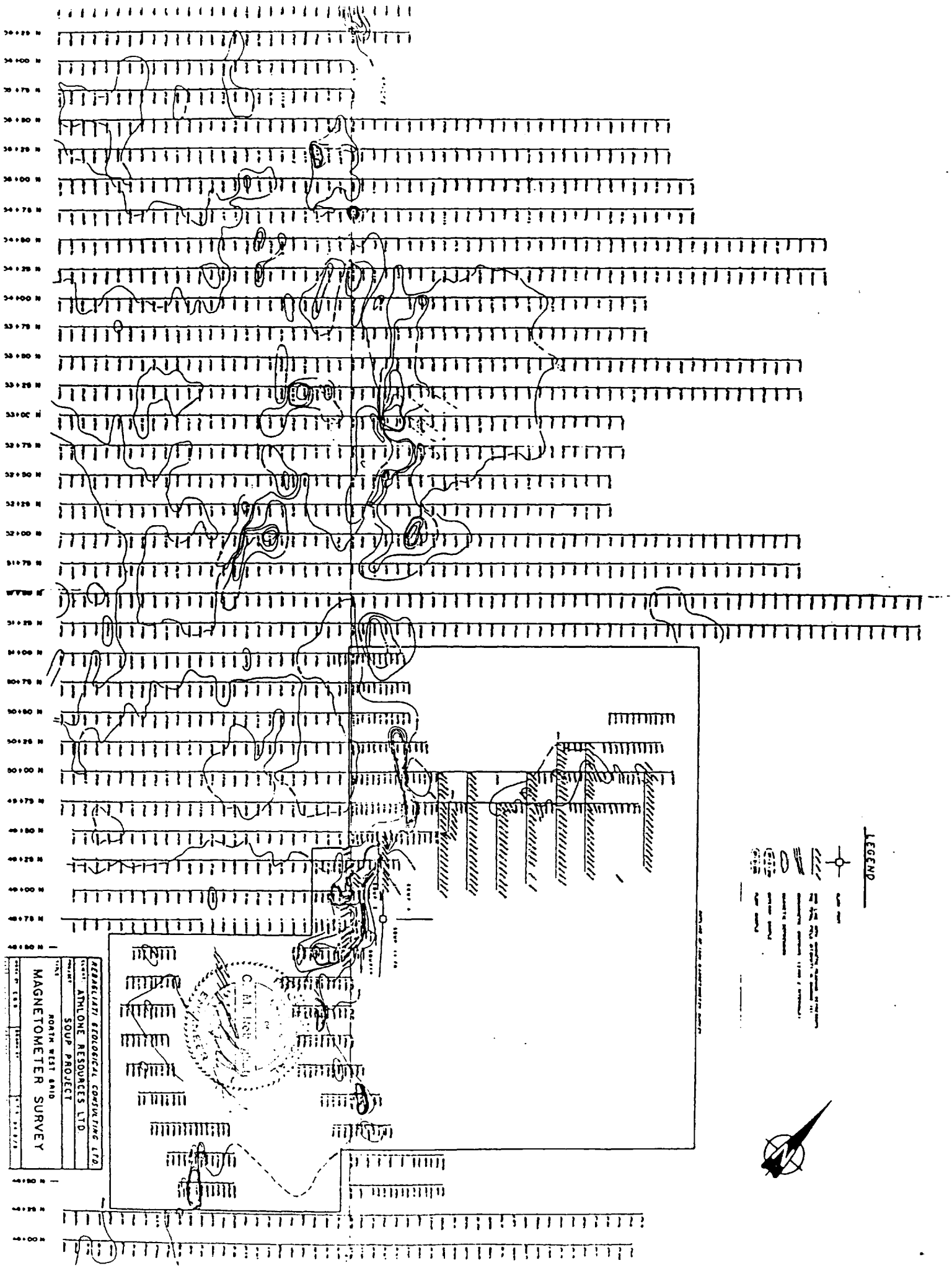
MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

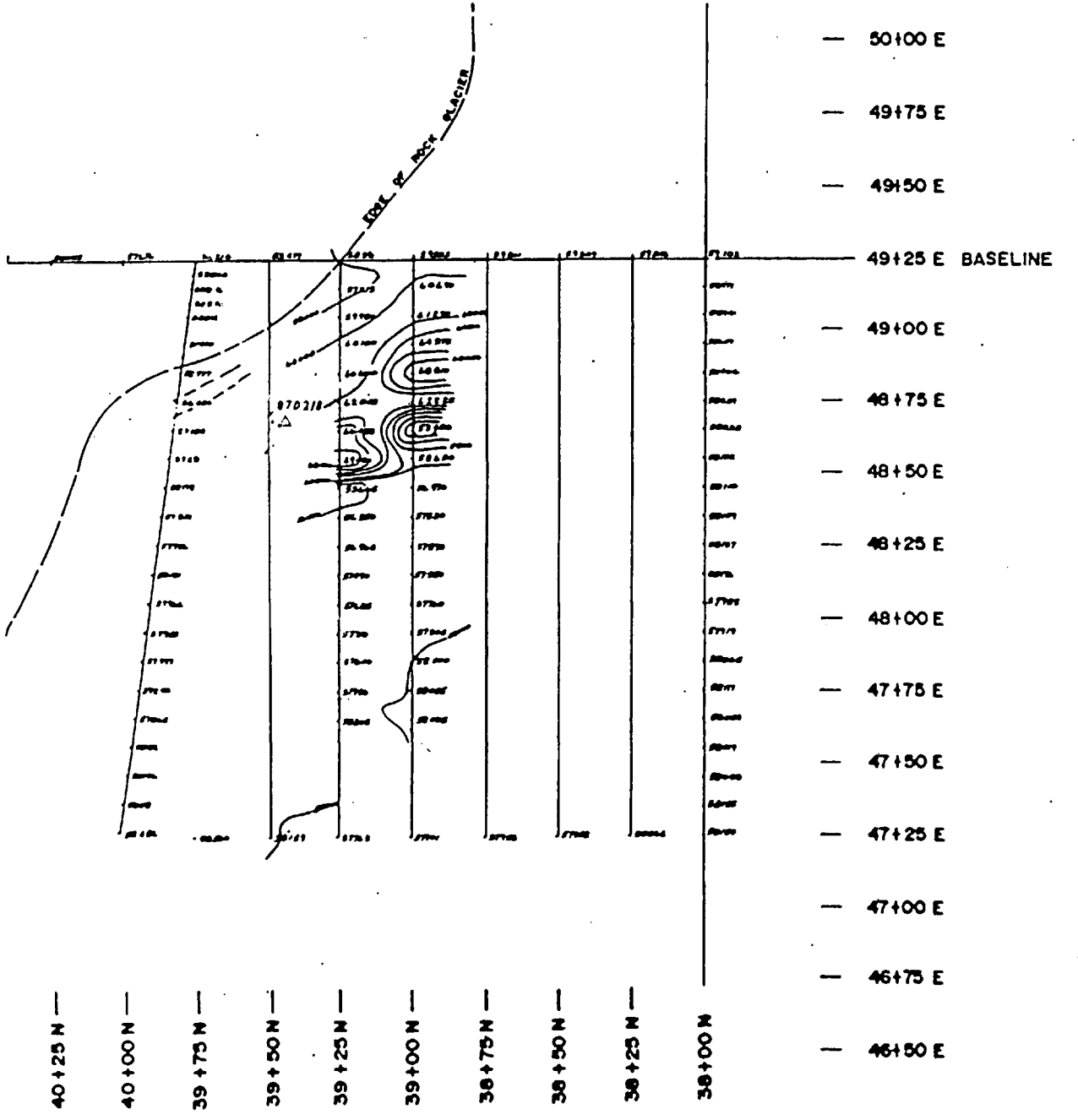
Talus obscures much of the outcrop in the vicinity of the auriferous skarn and vein occurrences. To overcome this problem, Lemming Resources Ltd. conducted magnetometer surveys to trace the magnetite-bearing skarn units and veins.

Three skarn horizons were identified. (Figure 5). Each is marked by a series of deep linear magnetic troughs and/or peaks. The upper, or main, skarn horizon is also marked by a discontinuous series of magnetic highs. The folded appearance of the magnetic trends is attributed to topographic effects on the surface trace of the gently to moderately east-dipping skarn and is further accentuated by faulting.

The main magnetite skarn zone is traced for 950 m along the 49+25E base line from 47+00N to 56+50N by a discontinuous series of sinuous magnetic highs and lows. The zone is open along strike to the northwest, but terminates to the southeast at 46+75N. Southeast of the rock glacier, which extends from 44+50N to 40+00N, the main zone reappears at 39+25N and is open for extension to the southeast. (Figure 6).

At 51+50N, a discordant magnetic feature trends northerly, merging with the main zone at 54+50N. Skarn outcrop and rubble is mapped along the trace of this 300 m long zone.

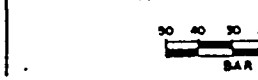

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
ATHLONE RESOURCES LTD.
SOUP PROJECT
REABILITATI GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.

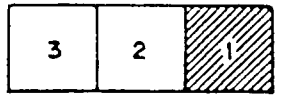


LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- GRID LINE WITH MAGNETIC READINGS REPRESENTS THE TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY IN GAMMAS (γ)
- ISOMAGNETIC CONTOURS (200 γ INTERVALS)
- MAGNETIC DEPRESSION
- 87-D-219 OUTCROP SAMPLE
- 87-D-208 FLOAT SAMPLE

GRID NORTH 320°





50 40 30 20 10 0 0 50

BAR SCALE - 1:1000

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CLIENT: ATHLONE RESOURCES LTD.

PROJECT: SOUP PROJECT

TITLE:

SOUTH EAST GRID

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

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DATE: FEB, 88	REVISED:	FIGURE: 6

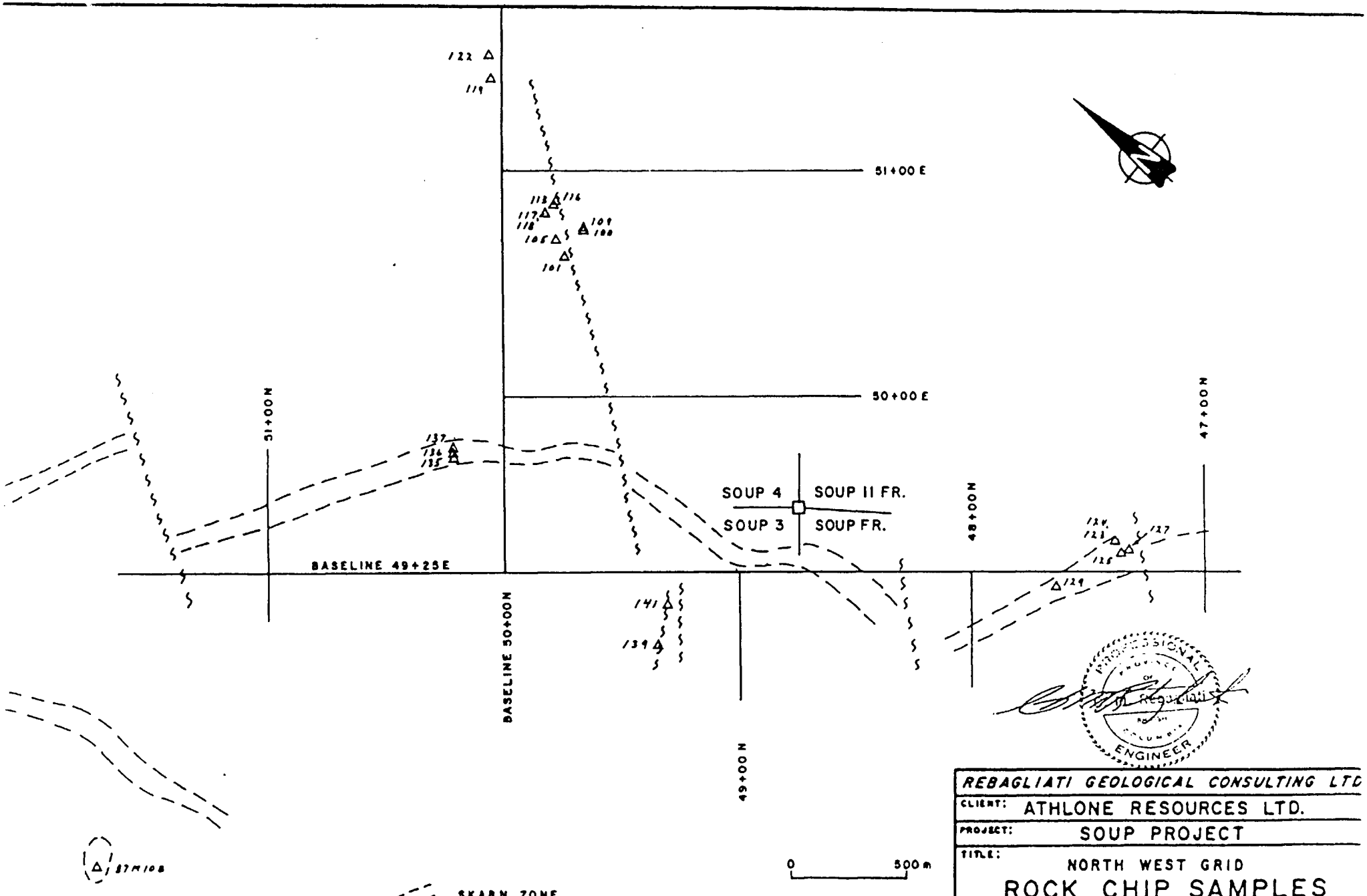
The skarn at 48+00N on line 46+50E was not traced to the north or south by the survey even though, by prospecting, it can be traced by its boulder train. Apparently this lower skarn horizon is only occasionally magnetite-bearing.

ROCK SAMPLING

In 1986, the writer collected 45 continuous rock chip samples from skarn, vein occurrences and wall rocks to relocate previously reported auriferous zones and to determine their tenor and characteristics. Approximately 1 kg of rock was cut per metre of sample length.

Sample descriptions and assay results from samples grading 0.05 oz/ton gold or higher are tabulated below and are plotted on Figure 7.

Sample Number	Length Metres	Gold Oz/t	Copper %	Description
101	0.3	2.010	0.17	Quartz magnetite vein - highly oxidized.
105	1.0	0.250	0.12	Highly oxidized quartz-magnetite band in chloritic andesite.
108	1.0	0.790	0.41	Spongy limonite and oxidized magnetite.
109	1.0	0.292	0.09	Highly oxidized quartz magnetite.
113	1.0	0.295	0.05	Sheared quartz magnetite. Strike 150° - 75°E.
116	1.0	0.087	0.07	Hanging wall to 115 - 50% quartz + magnetite 50% chloritic hornfelsed andesite.
117	1.0	1.010	0.07	Quartz with 15% magnetite + some chloritic andesite.
118	1.0	0.141	0.18	Hanging wall to 117 - chloritic andesite some qtz + mt.
119	1.0	0.130	0.05	Quartz and oxidized magnetite - minor pyrite - shear zone.
122	2.0	0.730	0.25	Highly oxidized - quartz + magnetite in shear zone.



REBAGLIATI GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD

CLIENT: ATHLONE RESOURCES LTD.

PROJECT: SOUP PROJECT

TITLE:

NORTH WEST GRID

ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

SAMPLES ≥ 0.05 oz/ton GOLD

WORK BY: C.M.R.	DRAWN BY: D.M.C.	N.T.S. 94 D/8
DATE: FEB. 88	REVISED:	FIGURE: 7

Sample Number	Length Metres	Gold Oz/t	Copper %	Description
123	1.0	0.165	0.34	Highly oxidized magnetite skarn.
124	1.0	0.058	0.30	Highly oxidized magnetite skarn.
125	1.0	0.060	0.18	Highly oxidized magnetite-epidote-garnet skarn.
127	1.0	0.081	0.13	Highly oxidized magnetite-epidote-garnet skarn.
129	3.0	0.032	1.15	Highly oxidized magnetite-epidote-garnet skarn - some chalcopyrite.
132	1.0	0.252	0.21	50% oxidized magnetite skarn with f-g andisite tuff.
135	1.0	0.069	0.08	Fairly fresh magnetite skarn.
136	1.0	0.117	0.14	Fairly fresh, banded, green calcsilicate - magnetite skarn.
137	1.0	0.141	0.26	Highly oxidized magnetite skarn.
139	1.0	1.680	0.17	Sulphide impregnated, silicified, sheared chloritic andesite.
141	1.0	0.193	0.06	Sheared chloritic andesite - minor quartz and seams of magnetite.
87M108*	compo-site	0.28	0.43	Oxidized magnetite skarn rubble 50 m wide.*Sampled by Milton Mankowske
87D218**	compo-site	0.05	0.91	Massive magnetite rubble.**Sampled by Denis Delisle.

The presence of skarn rubble near 60+00N, 51+25E, a distance of 350 m grid north of the limit of the magnetometer survey, indicates that the auriferous skarn extends well beyond the surveyed area. Samples from this skarn locality are geochemically enriched in copper and gold.

The main skarn zone reappears from under the rock glacier at the south end of the magnetometer grid.(Figure 6.) Sample 87-D-218 from this mineralized skarn graded 0.05 oz/t gold and 0.91% copper, further substantiating that the mineralized skarns on the SOUP claims are extensive.

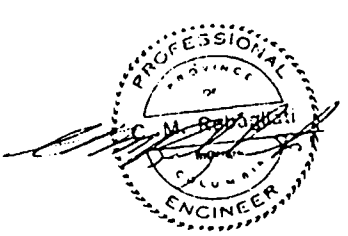
The area of skarn on the SOUP 10 claim, sampled by Mannard in 1964 and x-ray diamond drilled by Falconbridge in 1971, was not re-examined nor covered by the Lemming surveys.

CONCLUSIONS

The main skarn zone is extensive and has been successfully traced for 1,300 m. It also appears that the main skarn horizon recurs just beyond the southern edge of the rock glacier and continues southeastward for several hundred more metres.

Most exposures of the skarn are mineralized and several carry appreciable gold and copper values. Silicious cross-structures in the vicinity of the skarn units generally carry higher grades of gold. Of particular interest are the points of intersection between the skarn and cross-structures. These intersections have good potential for the development of medium to high grade ore shoots.

Several well-mineralized auriferous zones have been identified on the SOUP claims and continued exploration by diamond drilling is warranted.



RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase success-contingent exploration program is recommended.

Phase I

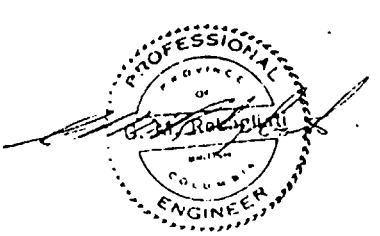
Utilize a lightweight, helicopter-portable diamond drill to drill the most highly-mineralized segments of the skarn units and the silicified cross-structures. The steep terrain will necessitate the drilling of a fan of two or more holes at each drill site. Some drilling and blasting will be required to prepare the drill sites.

This drilling program should be scheduled for late June to utilize snow melt waters for the drilling. Other, though more distant, water sources are available.

Phase II

Phase II is contingent upon favourable results being obtained from the Phase I program.

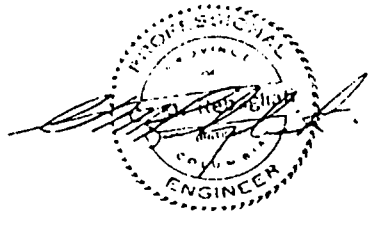
Diamond drill to delineate zones of gold mineralization encountered in Phase I and initiate drilling on some of the lower-grade occurrences.



PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase I: Diamond Drilling		
Salaries	$	20,000
Accommodation, meals and camp supplies		5,500
Travel		3,000
Communications		500
Equipment Rental		1,500
Vehicle and Expenses		3,000
Helicopter		12,000
Fixed Wing Aircraft		7,000
Diamond Drilling 1,200 feet @ $60.00/foot		72,000
Assays		1,500
Report Preparation		4,000
PHASE I TOTAL	$	130,000

Phase II: Diamond Drilling		
Salaries	$	38,000
Accommodation, meals and camp supplies		10,500
Travel		6,000
Communications		1,000
Equipment Rental		2,500
Vehicle Expenses		6,000
Helicopter		21,000
Fixed Wing Aircraft		13,500
Diamond Drilling 2,600 feet @ $55/foot		143,000
Assays		3,500
Report Preparation		5,000
PHASE II TOTAL	$	250,000



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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Clarence Mark Rebagliati, of 3536 West 15th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Geological Engineer with offices at 3536 West 15th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

2. I am a graduate of the Provincial Institute of Mining, Haileybury, Ontario (Mining Technology, 1966).

3. I am a graduate of the Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan, U.S.A., (B.Sc., Geological Engineering, 1969).

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

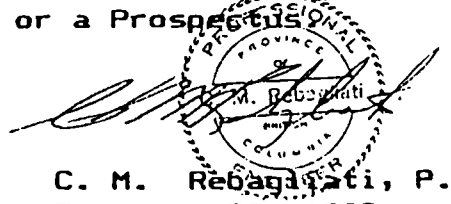
5. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

6. The foregoing report is based on:
   a) A study of all available company and government reports.
   b) My examinations of the property made in 1984, 1986 and 1987.

7. I have not directly or indirectly received nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the property of Athlone Resources Ltd. or any affiliate, or beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of Athlone Resources Ltd. or any affiliate.

8. I authored a report dated July 10, 1986, on the SOUP mineral claims, which was used in the Prospectus of Lemming Resources Ltd. Other reports pertaining to the SOUP claims which I authored later in 1986 and 1987 are listed in the References section of this report.

9. I consent to the inclusion of this report in a Statement of Material Facts or a Prospectus.



C. M. Rebagliati, P. Eng.
February 29, 1988