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ENGINEER'S SUMMARY REPORT #1

on the

HUM BIRD GROUP

(Ronex Explorations Ltd.)

Atlin Mining District, B.C.

(B.C. Claim Sheet #76)

By

ACE R. PARKER & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

MINERAL INDUSTRY CONSULTANTS & CONTRACTORS

Whitehorse, Yukon

Dated
at
Whitehorse, Yukon
this

20th day of December, 1968

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INTRODUCTION

This report discusses the history, nature of mineralization, results of exploration and economic potential of the HUM BIRD GROUP of Mineral Claims situated in northern British Columbia, near tidewater, and in an area which has been subjected to only minor technical exploration in the past.

The work outlined by this report was conducted under winter conditions by the management and staff of ACE F. PARKER & ASSOCIATES LIMITED, on behalf of Ronex Explorations Ltd.

SUMMARY

The HUM BIRD GROUP consists of forty contiguous mineral claims controlled by Ronex Exploration Ltd., and is situated nineteen airmiles southwest of Mile Post 87 on the Nahlin Road in northwestern British Columbia.

These claims cover a block of glaciated and overburdened covered mountainous topography and include several significant replacement and vien type occurences of silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization contained in silicified and carbonized limestone and schist. These rocks have been folded, faulted and locally intruded by various plutonic outliners of the Coast Range Batholith, cummulatively presenting an anomalous structural environment.

The Company has spent approximately $120,000 on exploration of a small portion of the property during the fall and winter months of 1968. As a result of this recent geochemical and geophysical exploration numerous anomalous zones worthy of additional exploration have been discovered.

One strong coincident turam and geochemical anomaly approximately 900 feet long coincides with a showing of silver-lead-zinc mineralization situated along the

SUMMARY (CONT'D)

terrace-like cut bank of Windy Creek, three thousand feet north-northwest from the discovery showing. Character samples of the mineralization assay as follows:

Sample No.	Au (oz/tn)	Ag (oz/tn)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
21	0.01	16.1	18.4	17.3	0.04

This zone trends north and generally converges with two geochemically and geophysically anomalous zones of major significance.

These anomalous zones are detailed on the attached maps and include coincident Crone EM, SE 300 EM, Ronka EM 16 and Turam EM conductors in conjunction with a magnetic anomaly.

The geochemical and geophysical expression of this area suggests that these zones are primarily caused by a network of chemically and structurally controlled replacement type and vein type sulfide conductors intermingled with graphite. These two strong anomalous zones have an irregular shape, an aggregate surface area in excess of 1,700,000 square feet and have yet to be detailed or delineated and possibly contain at least 40% sulfide mineralization in the form of a

SUMMARY (CONT'D)

silicous mixture of chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena, graphite, sphalerite, and pyrrhotite. Unfortunately the relative proportions of the above components are unknown at this time.

The discovery showing consists of an 80 foot wide zone of disseminated argentiferous galena, sphalerite, pyrite, cerrusite and smithsonite contained in silicified and carbonated limestone with talcous-sericite schist. Character samples of this mineralization assay as follows: Over what thickness ??!

Sample No.	Au (oz/tn)	Ag (oz/tn)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Cd (%)	Remarks
4041	0.005	15.3	18.3	24.1	0.05	--	"hanging wall"
4042	Tr	12.5	14.3	4.8	0.02	--	"foot wall"
4043	0.01	21.3	20.4	10.5	0.14	0.09	"typical mineral"

This zone has a strong geochemical lead and zinc expression, dips approximately 40° west, and becomes lost beneath overburden along strike.

A strong geochemical lead and zinc anomaly exists six hundred feet south of the discovery showing and along grid lines 6, 8, 12 and 16 south.

Although this area has a relatively weak geophysical expression, float specimens of lead and zinc carbonate have been found in the area and any body of such mineralization if disseminated in nature would probably not

SUMMARY (CONT'D)

be detected geophysically.

After consideration of all geological, geophysical, geochemical and economic evidence applicable to the property it becomes pronouncedly apparent that the property and the area in general presents an excellent exploration bet for base and precious metals with a better than a 50-50 chance of success.

Of particular significance is the property's close proximity to tide water and subsequent "Pacific Rim" markets and the possibility of developing an open-pit silver mine.

Additional exploration should be initiated as soon as possible and should consist essentially of geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys in conjunction with bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling. An expenditure of $500,000 on exploration is justified to properly assess the potential of the property and should include the items outlined in this report.

PROPERTY - OWNERSHIP - OPTIONS

Current company property consists of forty (40) contiguous and granted mineral claims as shown on the attached Property Location Map and recorded in the office of the Mining Recorder at Merritt, British Columbia, as follows:

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBERS	ENTRY DATE	REGISTERED OWNERS
HUM BIRD 1 to 4 incl.	528294 to 528297	August 5, 1969	D. Craft
HUM BIRD 5	580545	August 5, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 6	528298	August 5, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 7 to 11 incl.	805949 to 805953	August 14, 1968	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 12	762726	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 13	493611	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 14	493610	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 15 and 16	453282 and 453283	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 17	453281	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 18	493614	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 19 and 20	493613 and 493612	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 21	493609	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 22 and 23	493607 and 493608	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 24 and 25	671763 and 671764	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 26 and 27	671762 and 671761	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 28 and 29	580546 and 580547	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts
HUM BIRD 30 and 31	505615 and 505616	August 14, 1969	T. Worbetts

PROPERTY - OWNERSHIP - OPTIONS (CONT'D)

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE	REGISTERED OWNERS
HUM BIRD 33	505[illegible]19	August 14, [illegible]	T. Norbetts
HUM BIRD 34 and 35	[illegible] and [illegible]	August 14, [illegible]	T. Norbetts
HUM BIRD 36	328297	August 14, 1969	T. Norbetts
HUM BIRD 37	328293	August 14, [illegible]	T. Norbetts
HUM BIRD 38 and 39	552278 and 552277	August 14, 1969	T. Norbetts
HUM BIRD 40 and 41	552280 and 55227[illegible]	August 14, 1969	T. Norbetts

The claims noted above are under option to Ronex Exploration Ltd., but this report does not include the details of the said option.

No mining or milling plant exists on the claims or in the immediate area and to the best of my knowledge and belief no liens are registered against the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies at Latitude 59°43' N. and Longitude 136°58' between elevations of 3,000 feet and 5,000 feet on the northwestern flank of a 6,500 foot mountain and straddling Windy Creek, an eastern tirbutary of Chini Creek, which is a tributary of the Tatshenshini River.

These claims are situated 13 airmiles due west of the Haines Road at Mile 70 and 63 airmiles northwest of the deep-sea port of Haines, Alaska.

Road construction in the area is completely feasible and a 19 mile long road "link" with the Haines Road at Mile Post 87 would provide a 106 mile road connection between the property and tidewater at Haines, Alaska.

The property is also 27 airmiles southwest of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, which is serviced by bus lines, charter helicopter and scheduled airline flights.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Russian fur traders were probably the first white men to visit the Shini Creek - Rainy Hollow area in the late 1800's having entered the country through the present port of Haines, Alaska, and were quite aware of the existence of placer gold, copper and zinc mineralization in the area according to reports by the Russian explorer, Baranoff, who used Sitka, Alaska, as a centre of operations.

In the 1890's a soldier of fortune and trader by the name of Jack Dalton built trails into the country and conducted a trading business with the Indians of the area. At least one of his trails was later extended into Dawson City and served as a regular route to the Klondike gold fields which were "booming" in those days and very much welcomed the beef that were driven over the "Dalton Trail" by "the Jack" himself on his white Arabian horse.

Prior to the gold rush days Dalton Post, located 15 miles south of Bennadeash Lake, was on the edge of the northern frontier and its residents included as many as seven RCMP. From this post, Dalton made many excursions by horseback to the north and east including to the present town of Whitehorse, which is named

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT (CONT'D)

after his famous white horse, according to "oldtimers" in Alaska and Indians who knew him.

Mr. John Fraser, an Indian packer and prospector associated with Dalton first found the mineralized zones covered by this report in the early 1900's but the property had little if any economic value in those days.

During the following years many prospecting groups were active in the area and numerous mineral occurrences were investigated, including the Guardsman copper showings (currently Premier Mining Ltd.), the MAID OF YUKON copper property and many others.

Late, in the 1940's, a well known Yukon prospector by the name of Louis Hendrickson, prospected the area, staked the property, and did some work in the showing. Mr. Hendrickson held claims on the property until his death in the early 1960's. During those years the area became more accessible through the construction of the Haines Road by the American Government.

Yukon prospectors, T. Norbetts and D. Craft, staked the property during July, 1968, and are responsible for activation of the first "serious" exploration of the property.

[illegible] (cont'd)

During July 1963, this writer was engaged to conduct a geologic reconnaissance of the area and provide a preliminary assessment of the economic potential of the [illegible]. As a result of this work Doney Exploration Ltd., decided to conduct further exploration of the property. This report includes the results of said work which has been compiled by individual sections and in composite on the attached maps.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GENERAL GEOLOGY

The [illegible] BIRD CLAIM GROUP lies between elevations of 3,000 and 5,000 feet and covers a sector of glaciated topography along the gentle slopes of a small valley from which flows an eastern tributary of Third Creek, labeled Bird Creek.

The claims lie above tree line and vegetation varies from a scarce covering of moss at higher elevations to a moderate growth of buck and alder brush at lower elevations, all which cling to a relatively thin mantle of glacial and residual soil and talus which conceals bedrock on most of the property.

The claims cover a section of sedimentary limestones, sericite schist and andesitic volcanic rocks of probable Triassic age and of the Hush Lake Group.

These rocks have been folded, faulted, and sheared as exemplified by the resulting drainage pattern. The resulting structure trends northwest-southeast and is very favorable for the formation of mineral deposits. A plutonic intrusive body of diorite which probably represents an outlier of the Coast Range batholith, is present near the western boundary of the property and probably is responsible for the formation of mineral deposits in areas of favourable chemical and structural environment such as that covered by the present claim block.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization occurs in places at several locations on the property and the known showings coincide with anomalous results produced by recent preliminary geochemical and geophysical surveys conducted over a small portion of the property.

The discovery showing is covered by Yum Bird No. 3 (1) claim and consists of a zone of disseminated grains and clots of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite all contained in carbonatized, silicified, and slightly brecciated grayweathering limestone.

Replacement-type mineralization is present in the limestone across an eighty-foot wide zone which strikes 300°, dips 40° southwest, and is exposed for approximately 100 feet along strike before it becomes concealed beneath overburden.

Due to the nature of the showing it is impossible to obtain a representative sample of the mineralization without the aid of a diamond drill. Nevertheless, character samples of the mineralization assay as follows:

Sample No.	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Cd (%)	Remarks
4041	0.005	15.3	18.3	24.1	0.05	--	"hanging wall"
4042	Tr.	12.5	14.3	4.8	0.02	--	"foot wall"
4043	0.01	21.3	20.4	10.5	0.14	0.09	"typical mineral"

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY (cont'd)

Similar mineralization may be traced by float and intermittant outcrops protruding through overburden for a distance of 7,000 feet across the property.

Three thousand feet north-northwest of the zone described above and on the right limit of Windy Creek a zone of replacement-type silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization is exposed along a steep terrace-like cut bank of Windy Creek near station 6E on grid line 36 North. This zone is essentially concealed by over-burden but is visible across a width of 10 feet and appears to dip steeply to the west and strike due north. This mineralization consists of disseminated grains and clots of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite contained in a siliceous gangue and bounded on the walls by folded and contorted calc-sericite schist which is a reddish beige in colour. Character samples of this mineralization assay as follows:

Gold oz/tn	Silver oz/tn	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)	Cadmium (%)
0.01	16.1	1[illegible].4	17.3	0.0[illegible]	--

This zone coincides with a strong turam conductor which strikes north and is 900 feet in length.

Near the north end of this conductor float samples of chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite may be found in an area where two major anomalous zones are located;

although these anomalous zones have not been detailed or delineated geophysically, they contain coincident [illegible], [illegible] 300 ft, [illegible] 11, and some EM conductors in conjunction with [illegible] anomaly all situated in an area covered by [illegible] 30 feet of overburden.

Near the south end of the property and outside the present drill area chalcopyrite and galena mineralization is exposed along a strong north-northwest trending fault zone developed in sedimentary rocks. Unfortunately, weather conditions would not allow exploration of this zone during 1968. (3)

One thousand feet north of the exposure described last above and along grid lines 4, 5, 10, 11 and 20+ float specimens of copper and zinc mineralization may be found in an area where a very large geochemical lead and zinc anomaly was discovered. This area contains geochemical values of lead and zinc exceeding 700 ppm and 5,000 ppm respectively and remains a prime target for future exploration.

[illegible] (cont'd)

Red zinc oxide-zincite, and veinlets of galena in a calcite gangue may be found along grid line 20 W at a point of contact between limestone and schist and 200 feet east of the base line as well as many other places on the property. Much of this mineralization appears as if it has "leaked" from an underlying source.

(4)

RESULTS OF EXPLORATION

During the fall and winter months of 1968 a program of geochemical and geophysical exploration was conducted on the central portion of the HUM BIRD CLAIMS. This work was conducted out of a "fly camp" and supplied by helicopter.

This work entailed geochemical soil sampling and a variety of ground geophysical surveys conducted along grid lines spaced 400 feet apart and at picketed survey stations placed at 100 foot intervals along these lines. The grid lines were cut with D-7B caterpillar bulldozers thus allowing uniform soil sampling at a depth of two feet below the ground surface even though the ground was covered by two to five feet of snow and topped by a frozen layer of soil ten inches thick. Unfortunately, extreme weather conditions encroached upon the project before it could be completed.

The survey methods, instruments used and major anomalous zones are briefly outlined as follows:

Turam Electromagnetic Survey:

A Turam Survey was conducted over the same grid lines as those used for the other surveys employing a Sharpe SD 700 Turam unit. The resulting conductive zones are as shown on the attached maps.

PROPOSED DRILLING PROGRAM (CONT'D)

Although many of the conductive zones are definetly associated with graphite, an equal number of conductors appear to be caused by sulfides worthy of additional exploration. The conductive zones on grid lines 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40 and 44 are one of major significance and coincide with conductors indicated by other surveys.

The Turam geophysical method consists of a fixed source horizontal loop electromagnetic tool which employs a large "horizontal" and rectangular loop of wire laid out on the ground which is energized with an audio frequency alternating current fed into the loop by means of a motor generator.

Essentially the resultant current pattern is directly related to any conductor lateral to the loop and is investigated inductively along grid lines located perpendicular to and outside of the loop, by two identical receiving coils connected to a bridge compensator which compares the signals received in each coil in relative phase and amplitude.

The Turam method is the most preferred of all ground electromagnetic systems on a world-wide basis and is capable of detecting 3' or greater sulfide to a

Property of [illegible] (cont'd)

depth of several hundred feet in mountainous and overburden covered areas with a minimum chance of error.

The Turam unit is considered to be the most reliable geophysical tool available to the [illegible] and the results are considered outstanding in quality and quantity.

[illegible] Transmitter Electromagnetic Survey:

A [illegible] survey was conducted over the same grid lines as those used for the Turam survey. This survey produced extremely anomalous results on lines [illegible], 22, 32, 36 and 40 North but was not carried to completion due to extreme winter conditions. [illegible] of the anomalies noted on these grid lines are sulfide in nature, coincide with the Turam conductors and are shown on the attached maps.

The [illegible] is a vertical loop [illegible] method employing two interchangeable superimposed loops which transmit inductively at 400 and 1600 cps while employing a 400 foot coil separation and a broad side survey technique.

The resulting dip angles of the field were measured and are directly related to the location of any underlying

Results of Electromagnetic (cont'd)

conductors. The ratios between the readings of both frequencies are a measure of the quality of the conductor. "Unity" ratios such as those obtained on lines 20, 40, 44 and 48 North indicate an ideal conductor.

Crone Dip Electromagnetic Survey:

A Crone Dip dual frequency survey was conducted over the same grid lines as the other surveys. The survey produced anomalous results in many areas coincident with anomalous results of the other surveys, such as the Turam survey, especially on grid lines 20, 40, 44 and 48 North. Also on lines 32 and 36 North, coincident with showings in these areas and one line [illegible] North of the baseline, 600 feet west of the discovery shaft.

[illegible] of the anomalies indicate massive sulfides close to surface.

The Crone unit is of the inductive type, developed by Crone and Turam Crone, and was operated as a vertical loop apparatus with the instruments separated at 200 foot intervals along grid lines and transmitting at 400 and 1,800 cycles per second.

METHODS OF EXPLORATION (CONT'D)

Measurement was made of the resultant dip angles of the field and the width of the null or out of phase component with a shoot-back technique. The effectiveness of the Crone survey on the [illegible] GROUP appears to be retarded by overburden.

Ronka EM 16 Electromagnetic Survey:

A Ronka "16" EM survey was conducted over the largest portion of the present grid producing numerous anomalies, many of which coincide with anomalous zones from other surveys and many which have yet to be explained. All results are plotted on the attached maps.

The strongest conductors are situated along grid lines 28, 32, 36, 40, 44 and 48 E east of the base-line and are coincident with many of the Duram conductors. Many of these conductors are sulfide in nature and come very close to the surface.

The EM "16" consists of a very sensitive radio receiver covering the frequency band of the new VLF transmitting stations, in this case NPC at Jim Creek near Seattle, Washington, with a patented means of measuring the vertical field components in-phase and quadrature components at right angles to the direction of transmission. The EM 16 is a "powerful" exploration tool if employed with other instruments.

RESULTS OF EXPLORATION (CONT'D)

The Magnetometer Survey:

A Jalander Electronic Magnetometer survey was conducted over the same grid lines as those used for the other surveys. Significant anomalous results were obtained on grid lines 24, 28, 32, 36, 40 and 44 E east of the baseline and essentially coincident with the major anomalies produced by various EM surveys. See attached maps.

The Jalander Magnetometer consists of a hand-held, light weight instrument, which measures the vertical component of the magnetic field by means of an oil dampened fluxgate. The range of the instrument is 250,000 gammas over five sensitivity ranges with the lowest being 10 gammas per scale division and all requiring conversion factors before gamma values can be determined.

The Geochemical Surveys:

Six hundred and forty-three soil samples were collected at 100 foot intervals along the same lines as those used for the geophysical surveys.

Soil samples consisted of B° horizon soil 'gouged' out of the walls of bulldozer-excavated grid lines 24 inches below ground surface.

RESULTS OF EXPLORATION (cont'd)

All samples were analyzed for copper, lead, and zinc at the Whitehorse Assay Office by utilizing hot-acid extraction and atomic absorption techniques.

The survey produced anomalous results in areas of known showings and indicated other areas of importance.

Background values vary considerably in different areas of the property and are probably as low as 50 ppm for lead, 100 ppm for zinc and 35 ppm for copper in areas of deep overburden. Zinc values appear to provide the best guide to underlying mineralization in areas of deep overburden since zinc ions migrate further from their source of origin than do either copper or lead ions. A better correlations can be made after some bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling have been completed.

The Geomorphic Survey:

The geomorphic features of the grid area were recorded during the various surveys and are shown on the attached reference map.

These results assist in the structural and geochemical interpretation of the area; for example, the resulting drainage pattern of the area is probably directly

RESULTS OF EXPLORATION (CONT'D)

related to underlying faults, fractures, etc., also areas of deep overburden such as between grid lines 8 and 44 North and especially along Windy Creek have a considerably weaker geochemical expression than other areas of the property and thus this information allows a more reliable interpretation of the results of the various surveys.

Other Work:

A Caterpillar D-7E bulldozer initiated a program of trenching on the property during the latter part of the geophysical program but although several trenches were started, bulldozing efforts were rendered "in vain" due to winter conditions and the depth of overburden. For example, the "cat" had no "ice lugs" and was not strong enough to cope with deep overburden during the time alloted for the work. D-8's or larger should be used in the future.

EXPLORATION AND MINING CONSIDERATIONS

Results of preliminary exploration indicates that integrated geochemical and geophysical surveys followed by bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling will provide a rapid and reliable method of exploring the property. This work could begin during the early months of 1969.

Also there is a reasonable chance that any ore deposits on the property could be mined by employing low-cost open-pit mining methods. Although the size of the resulting operation will depend both on the quantity and grade of ore developed, there is a reasonable chance several high grade concentrates could be produced which would more than offset the cost of producing and marketing these products.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ronex Exploration's HUM BIRD GROUP covers several replacement and vein type occurrences of silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization; and numerous large coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies which cover anomalous structure and known mineralization, all worthy of detailed exploration.

Three of these anomalies are of major significance and if caused by economic concentrations of mineralization indicate a multi-million ton complex of ore deposits. At least one of these deposits will probably contain appreciable amounts of silver-lead mineralization while the others will possible contain primarily copper-zinc mineralization.

The property's close proximity to tidewater and the possibility of developing an open-pit silver mine is of particular importance and the following exploration program is recommended to assess the economic potential of the property:

I Rodney E. Ronsley, P.Eng
hereby Concur with the above
report based upon my personal
visit, knowledge and check surveys
conducted from 22 Feb 68 - 2 Mar 68

P. Ronsley P.Eng

OPERATIONS

Item		Costs
1.	Photo geologic studies, geological mapping and prospecting	5,000
2.	Line cutting and picketing (hand method) 70 linemiles @ 125/lm	8,750
3.	Geochemical surveys (copper-lead and zinc) 70 linemiles @ 200/lm	14,000
4.	Geophysical Surveys: Electromagnetic and magnetic reconnaissance and detail survey of rugged terrain combined Turam (E.M. Work) EM 16, and Magnetic methods - 100 linemiles	47,500
5.	Earth and Rock Excavations:- trenching drill site preparations and twenty miles of tote road - equivalent to 137,000 cubic yards @ 1.00/yd	137,000
6.	Engineering; supervision and reports (property & tote roads)	11,000
7.	Rock sampling and assaying	3,000
8.	Diamond drilling - direct cost of 10,000 feet of B.Q. wireline	130,000
9.	Camp, supplies and subsistence	73,000
10.	Transportation and [illegible] (assumes tote trail access from the Haines road to the property)	10,000
11.	Administration, logistics and Head Office expenses	9,000
12.	Contingencies	22,750
	T O T A L	500,000

After this work has been completed, a decision can be made regarding the future of the property.

Respectfully submitted,
ACE B. PARKER & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Ace B. Parker, P. Eng.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Ace R. Parker, of the City of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, do certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Engineer, practicing under the name and style of [illegible] with office at [illegible], Whitehorse, Yukon.

2. I am a Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering from the College of Earth Science and Mineral Industry, University of Alaska, College, Alaska - 1962. I hold a Diploma in Mineralogy from the Mineral Science Institute, Chicago, Illinois - 1959.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon, the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta. I have been a member in good standing of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers since 1958.

4. I have formally practiced my profession for the past six years after working in the Mineral Industry since 1953.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the "HUM RIRD GROUP" described in the accompanying report or in any securities relating to the said property.

6. This Certificate is part of the attached Engineer's Summary Report No. 1 of the "HUM RIRD GROUP" of mineral claims dated December 20th, 1968. The attached property maps show the location of the "HUM RIRD GROUP" of mineral claims which have been located in compliance with the British Columbia Mineral Act.

7. This report is based on a comprehensive personal study of documents, maps, and reports relating to the property described herein, including reports of the Geological Survey of Canada and in conjunction with several personal examinations of the property by myself during 1968. All work outlined in the report was conducted under my direct supervision.

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
December, 20, 1968

Ace R. Parker, P. Eng.

T. A. WORBETTS

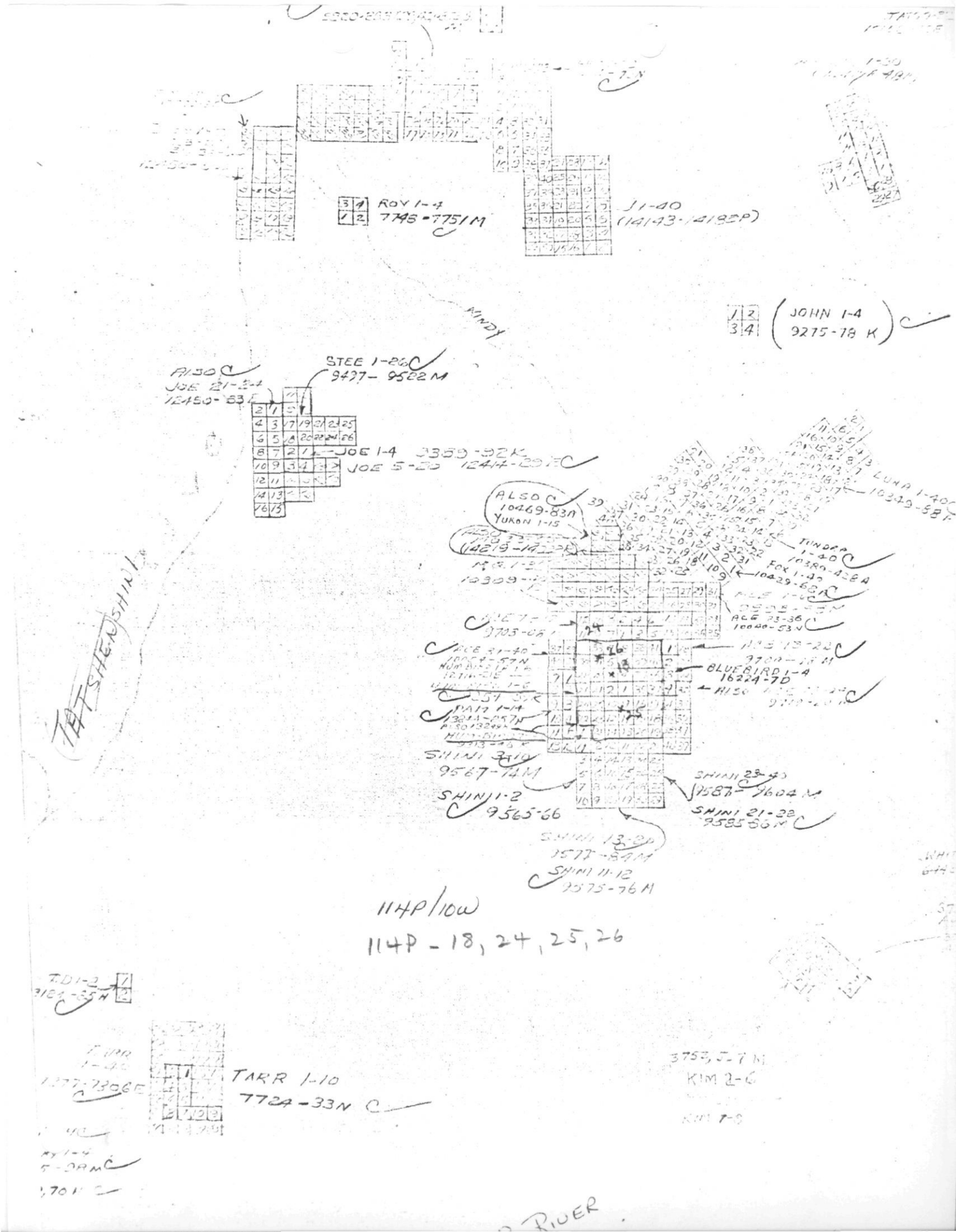
14½ Ave Birch St

R.R. # 1

Porter Creek

Whitehorse

22/3/74 as owner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J1-40
(14143-14192P)
JOHN 1-4
9275-78 K
ALSO
JOE 21-24
12450-83E
STEE 1-26
9477-9582M
JOE 1-4 9359-92K
JOE 5-20 12414-29E
ALSO
10469-83A
YUKON 1-15
TUNDRA
1-40
10380-426A
FOX 1-40
10429-68A
ACE 23-36
10000-53N
ACE 31-70
10028-57N
BLUEBIRD 1-4
16224-70
SHINI 3-10
9567-74M
SHINJ 1-2
9565-66
SHINI 23-40
9587-9604M
SHINI 21-28
9585-86M
SHINI 13-20
9577-84M
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114P - 18, 24, 25, 26
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7724-33N
KIM 2-6