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DROMEDARY EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

DROMEDARY PROJECT

Whitehorse/Mayo Mining Divisions

Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 105 L/14, L/15, L/16

Latitude 62° 55' N

Longitude 135° 00' W

by

Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd.

C.M. Rebagliati, P.Eng.

28 November, 1988

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SUMMARY

The Dromedary Project, comprising 800 mineral claims in four non-contiguous groups, is located 240 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon. They are accessible only by helicopter.

Proximal facies of turbidite fan complexes of the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group underlie most of the claims. Similar rocks host stratiform silver-lead-zinc mineralization and/or ore at MacMillan Pass, Howard's Pass, Cyprus Anvil, Cirque, and Gataga. Outcrops are restricted to hornfelsed zones associated with Cretaceous granitoid intrusions.

The first recorded mineral exploration on the ground took place in 1980, when Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. discovered stratabound Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization in a hornfelsed zone on Dromedary Mountain. Subsequent drilling by that company showed that the sulphides were remobilized, possibly from a local undiscovered sedimentary exhalative source. Anaconda also discovered two additional zones of similar mineralization along stratigraphic strike at what are now known as the Kal and Cave zones. Chip sampling by the writer at the Kal zone has returned up to 6.86% lead, 4.31% zinc, and 93.6 g/t (2.73 opt) silver across one metre.

In an extensive overburden covered area between Dromedary Mountain and the Kal/Cave Zones, geophysical and geochemical exploration completed in 1981, 1982, and 1988 outlined at least four coincident magnetic, electromagnetic, and gravity anomalies which correspond closely to soil samples anomalous in silver, lead, and zinc. These anomalies occur over the same stratigraphic horizon as the known mineralization, and therefore may indicate a potential new stratiform accumulation of silver, lead, and zinc.

A favorable geological environment has been identified on the Dromedary Project. Several multi-element geochemical anomalies and geophysical anomalies, some of which are coincident, have been outlined. These are only partly explored or remain unexplored.

A budget of \$190,000 for a program of diamond drilling the known mineralization at the Kal zone and the best geophysical/geochemical anomalies is proposed to test for silver-lead-zinc ore.

INTRODUCTION

In September, 1988, Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd. was commissioned by Dromedary Exploration Company Ltd. to make an appraisal of the Company's Dromedary Project situated in the Dromedary-Kalzas Mountains area in central Yukon.

The current project incorporates part of Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd.'s Selwyn Project which was investigated during the period 1980-1982. Work completed by Dromedary Exploration Company Ltd. in 1988 consisted of claim staking, prospecting, geochemical sampling, geological mapping, geophysics, and trenching during the period September 1 to 20, 1988. The work was supervised by Greg Smith, B.Sc., and Nicole Hulstein, B.Sc. of Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. Trenching was performed by M.J. Moreau Enterprises Ltd. of Whitehorse.

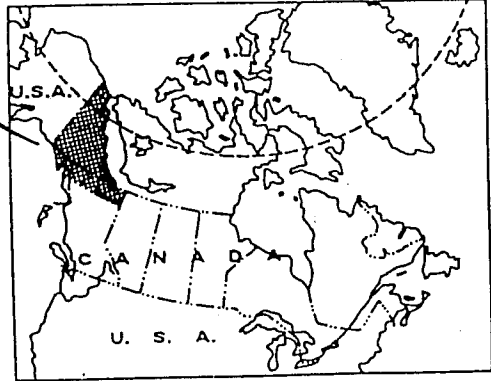
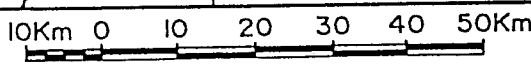
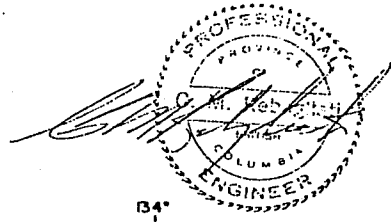
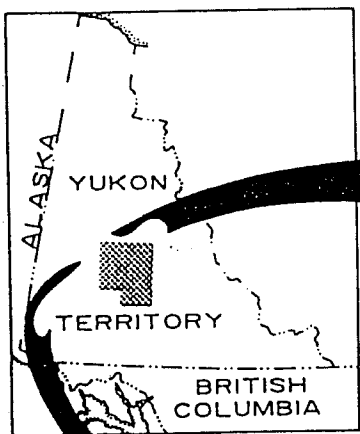
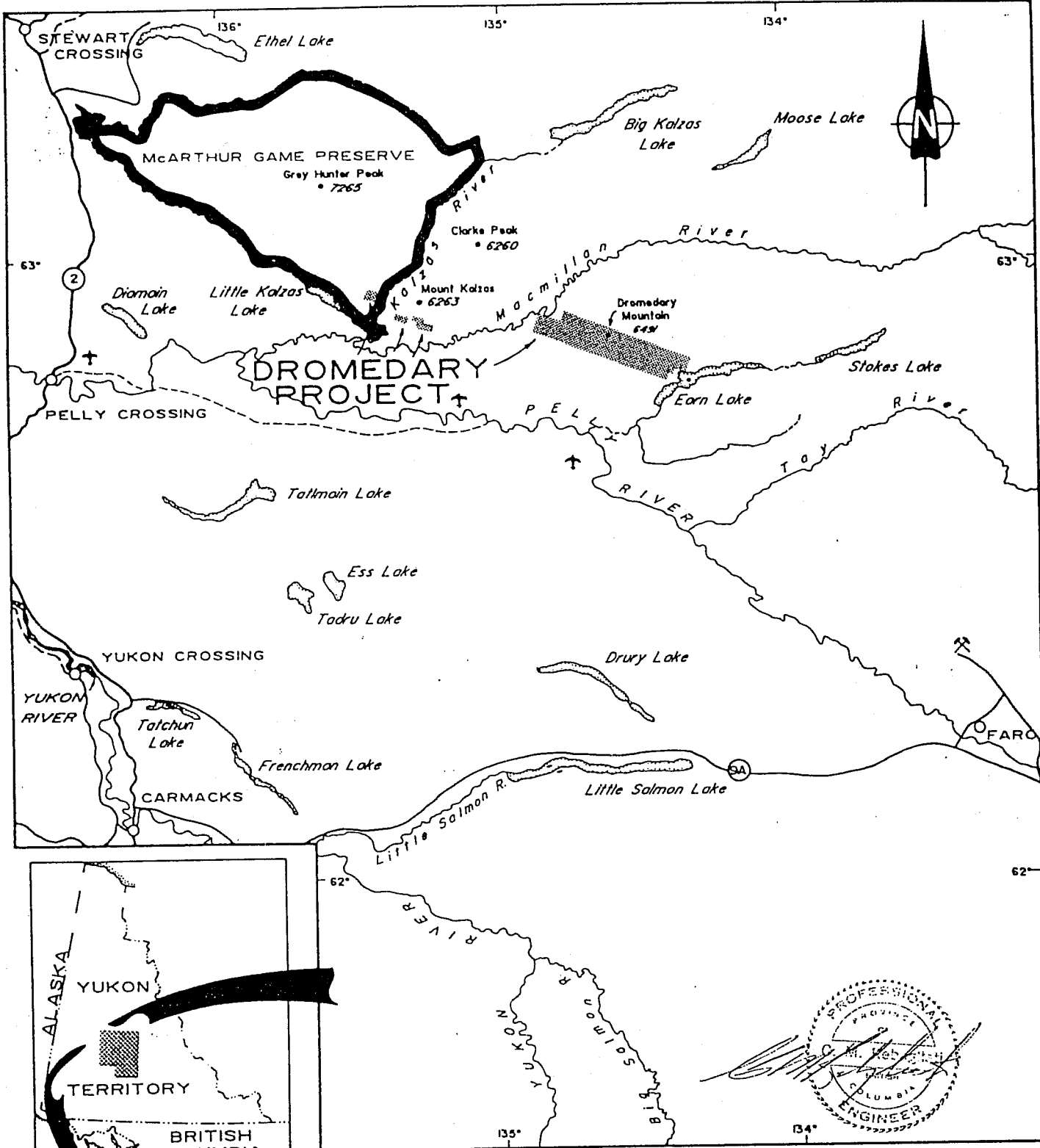
This report is based upon the writer's knowledge of the area gained by the study of available government and private reports; regional studies; prior data acquired by Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd.; current exploration data provided by Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.; and field examinations in August 1980 and on September 18, 1988.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

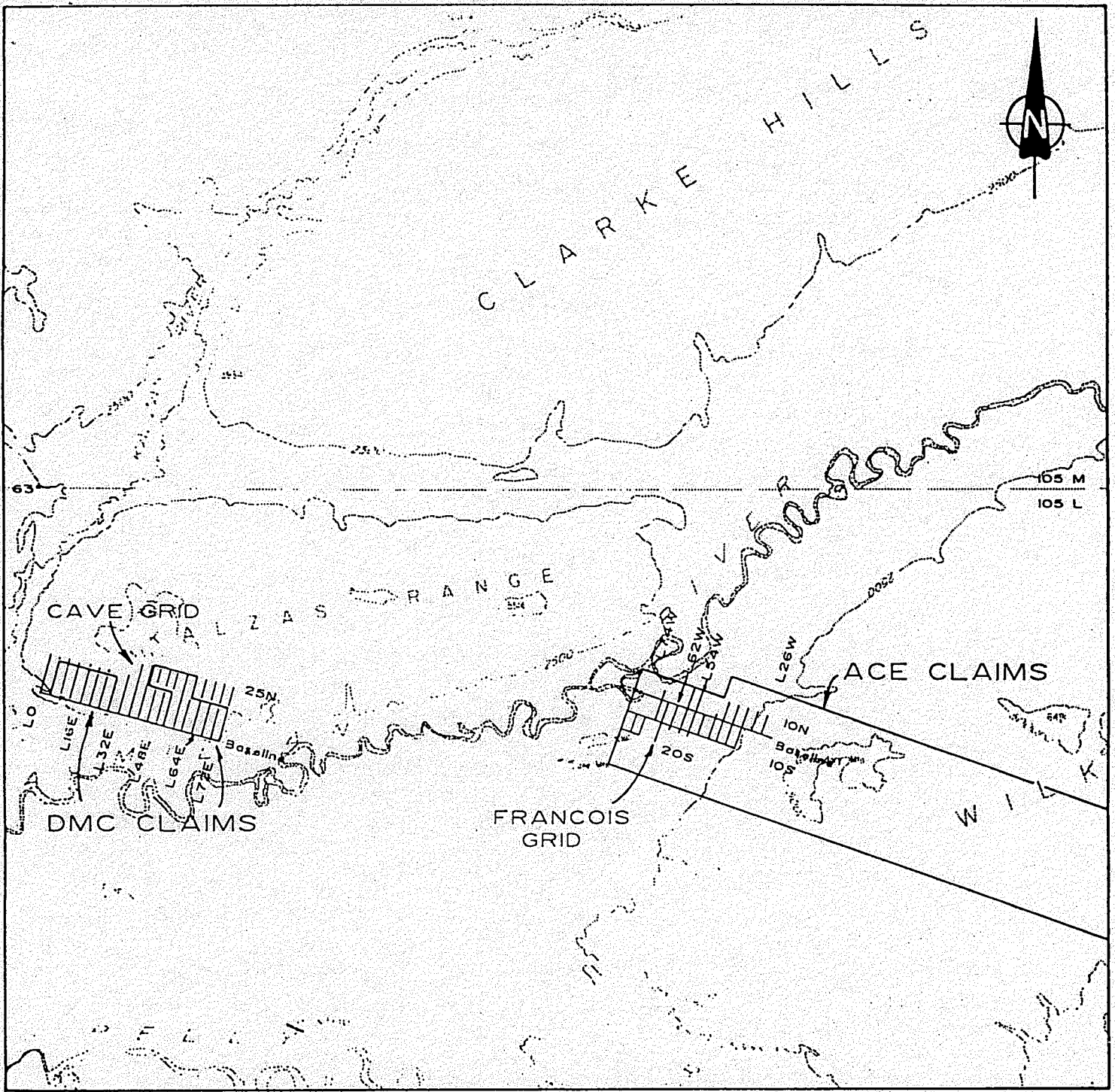
The Dromedary Project area is located in central Yukon, about 240 km north of Whitehorse (Figure 1). The geographic co-ordinates of a point approximately in the center of the Project is $62^{\circ} 55' N$ and $135^{\circ} 00' W$, NTS Sheets 105 L/14, L/15, and L/16. The property is centered on the MacMillan River (Figure 2), between Little Kalzas Lake on the west and Earn Lake on the east.

Access to the property can be gained by helicopters based at Whitehorse and Carmacks. Suitable staging points for mobilization are a road-accessible airstrip at Pelly Crossing, fly-in airstrips at Clear Lake and Detour Lake, and float-plane access at Little Kalzas Lake and Earn Lake.

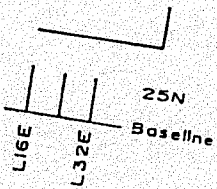
The area of investigation is situated within the Yukon Plateau physiographic province. Elevations range from 600 to 2,000 metres. Bedrock exposures are virtually restricted to rugged vegetation-free ground above 1,200 metres. Recent volcanic ash ranging in thickness up to one metre but averaging less than 10 cm covers a large part of the area. Local permafrost is present.



DROMEDARY EXPLORATION CO. LTD.			
DROMEDARY PROJECT			
MAYO MINING DISTRICT			
LOCATION			
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.			NOVEMBER, 1988
NTS	105 L/14	DRAWN BY NH	SCALE 1:100,000
			FIGURE: 1

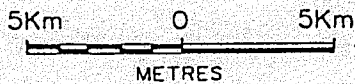
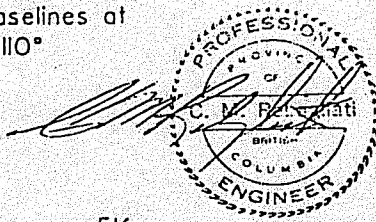


LEGEND



claim boundary

grid location, baselines at approximately 110°



DROMEDARY EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
DROMEDARY PROJECT

GRID LOCATION

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. NOVEMBER, 1988

NTS 105L1M	DRAWN BY NH	SCALE 1:250,000	FIGURE: 2
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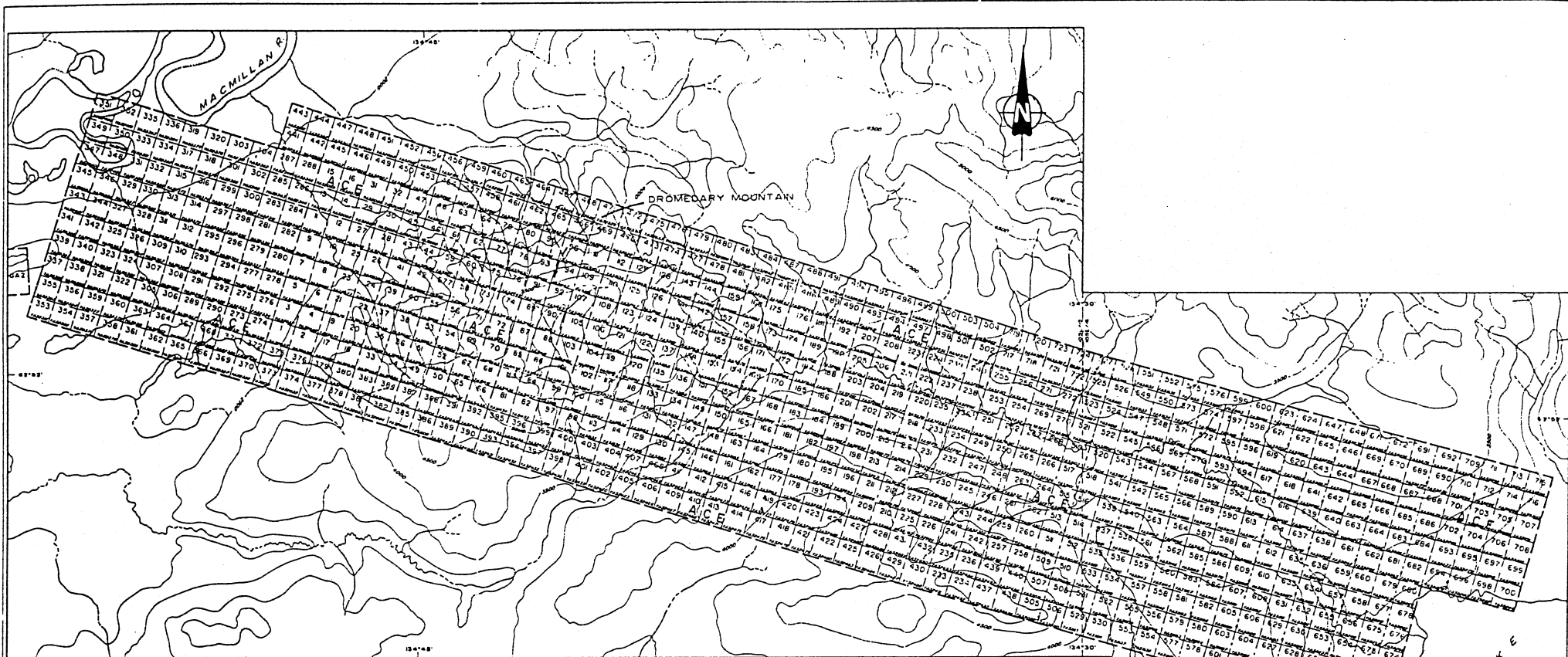
CLAIMS

The Dromedary Project consists of 800 unsurveyed two-post mineral claims covering about 16,700 hectares in four non-contiguous claim blocks in the Mayo and Whitehorse Mining Districts, Yukon. The writer has not examined any claim posts or claim lines and can pass no opinion on the manner of staking nor can he verify the position of the claims as depicted on the accompanying plans (Figures 3 and 4). Essential claim data are as follows:








Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*	Mining Division
ACE 1-64	YA52055-52118	May 1, 1989	Whitehorse
ACE 65-96	YA51438-469	May 1, 1989	Whitehorse
ACE 97-192	YA52119-214	May 1, 1989	Whitehorse
ACE 193-224	YA52251-282	May 1, 1989	Whitehorse
ACE 225-504	YA52283-562	May 1, 1989	Whitehorse
ACE 505-724	YA59089-308	May 1, 1989	Whitehorse
BUM 1-32	YA43696-727	May 1, 1990	Mayo
DMC 1-18	YB02749-766	Sept 6, 1989	Mayo
DMC 19-44	YB02819-844	Sept 26, 1989	Mayo

* prior to filing 1988 assessment work.

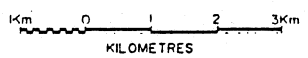
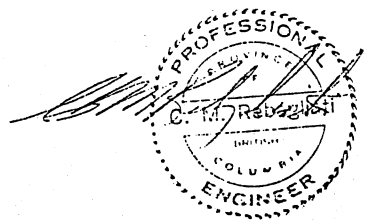
The ACE and BUM claims are held by Fleck Minerals Ltd. subject to option agreement with Dromedary Exploration Company Ltd. (formerly 331607 B.C. Ltd.), and the DMC claims are owned 100% by Dromedary Exploration Company Ltd. The claims are collectively known as the Dromedary Project and are shown on Yukon Quartz Sheets 105-L-14, L-15, and L-16.



LEGEND

-  claim boundary
-  claim number
-  tag number
-  staking direction
-  creek, river
-  pond
-  elevation contour, interval 500 ft.

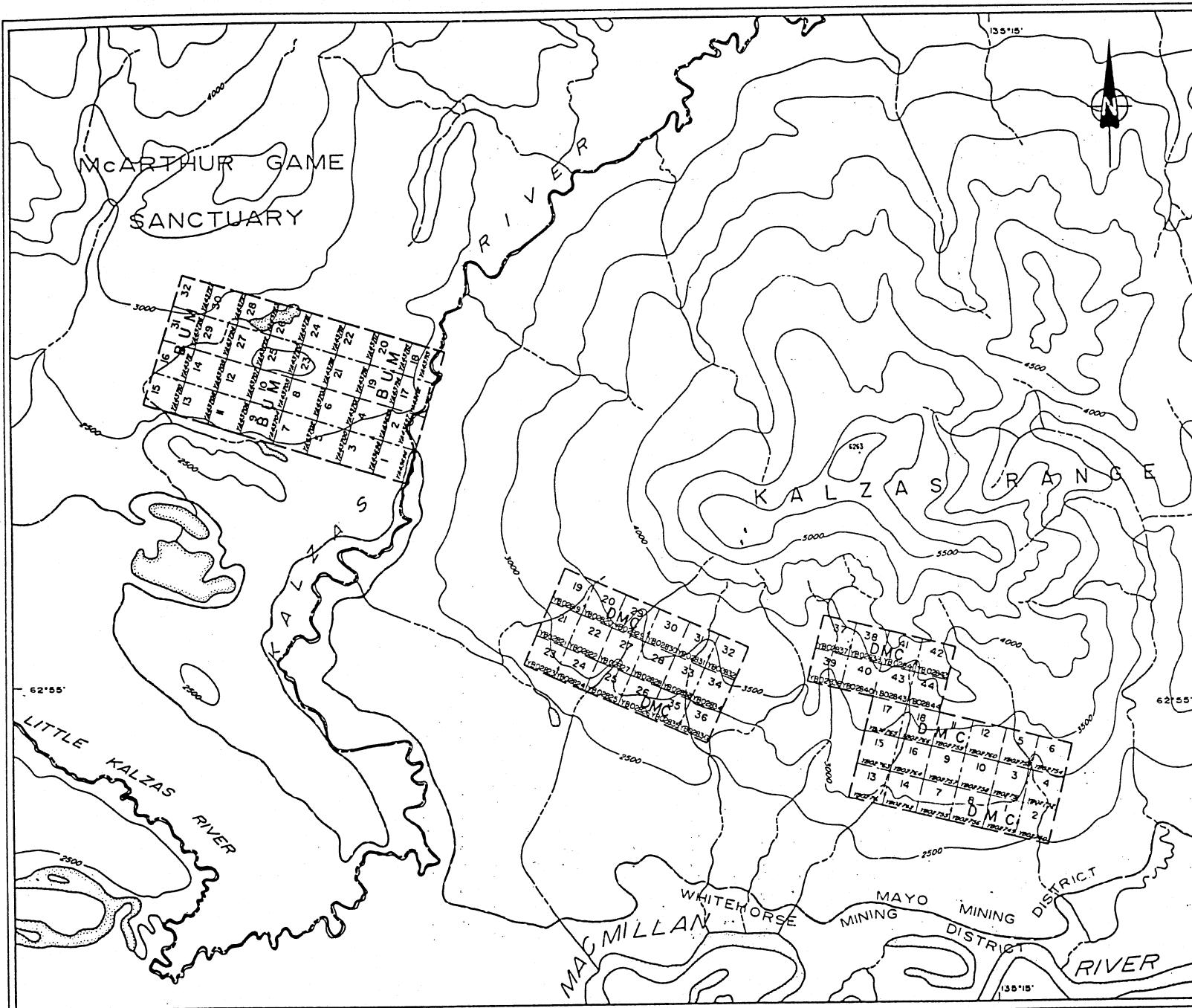
Note: adapted from D.I.A.N.D. map sheets IOSL/15 and IOSL/16, revised June 27, 1988



DROMEDARY EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
DROMEDARY PROJECT
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

CLAIM MAP

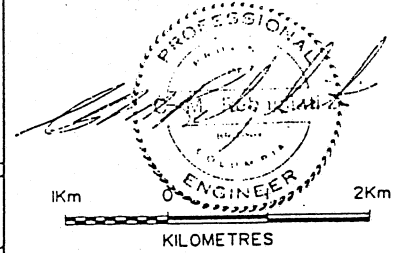
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. NOVEMBER, 1988
N.T.S. 1:50,000 S.E. 1/4 SECTION 16, T.12N., R.10E., N.W. 1/4



LEGEND

- claim boundary
- claim number
- tag number
- staking direction
- creek
- elevation contour, interval 500 ft.

Note: adapted from D.I.A.N.D. map sheet 105 L/14, revised 14 Sept. 1968



DROMEDARY EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
DROMEDARY PROJECT
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT

CLAIM MAP.

Alum Geological Consultants Inc. NOVEMBER, 1988
 NTS 105 L/14 DRAWN BY NI FIGURE: 4

EXPLORATION HISTORY

There is no record of exploration having been undertaken on the claims prior to 1980. In that year, Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. undertook a regional reconnaissance exploration program directed towards the discovery of shale-hosted silver-lead-zinc bearing massive sulphide mineralization.

A total of 728 claims, including most of the current ACE claim group, were staked by Anaconda in 1980 following the discovery of stratiform Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization at Dromedary Mountain. The claims covered the new mineral occurrence and 60 km of favourable stratigraphy. During the 1981 field season, a helicopter-borne magnetometre-EM survey was followed by additional claim staking, linecutting, geological mapping, soil geochemistry, ground geophysics (horizontal loop EM and total field magnetics), and prospecting. This work led to the discovery of the Cave showing at Kalzas Mountain. The original discovery area at Dromedary Mountain was tested by 1900 m of diamond drilling in 10 holes late in 1981. In 1982, numerous barite occurrences and a new Ag-Pb-Zn occurrence at the Kal Zone were discovered. Total expenditures by Anaconda exceeded \$1.5 million.

Fleck Resources Ltd. acquired a total of 1,436 claims covering 30,108 hectares from Anaconda in 1985. Some of these claims were allowed to lapse, and Dromedary Exploration Company Ltd. acquired the ACE and BUM claims by option agreement from Fleck Resources Ltd. in June 1988.

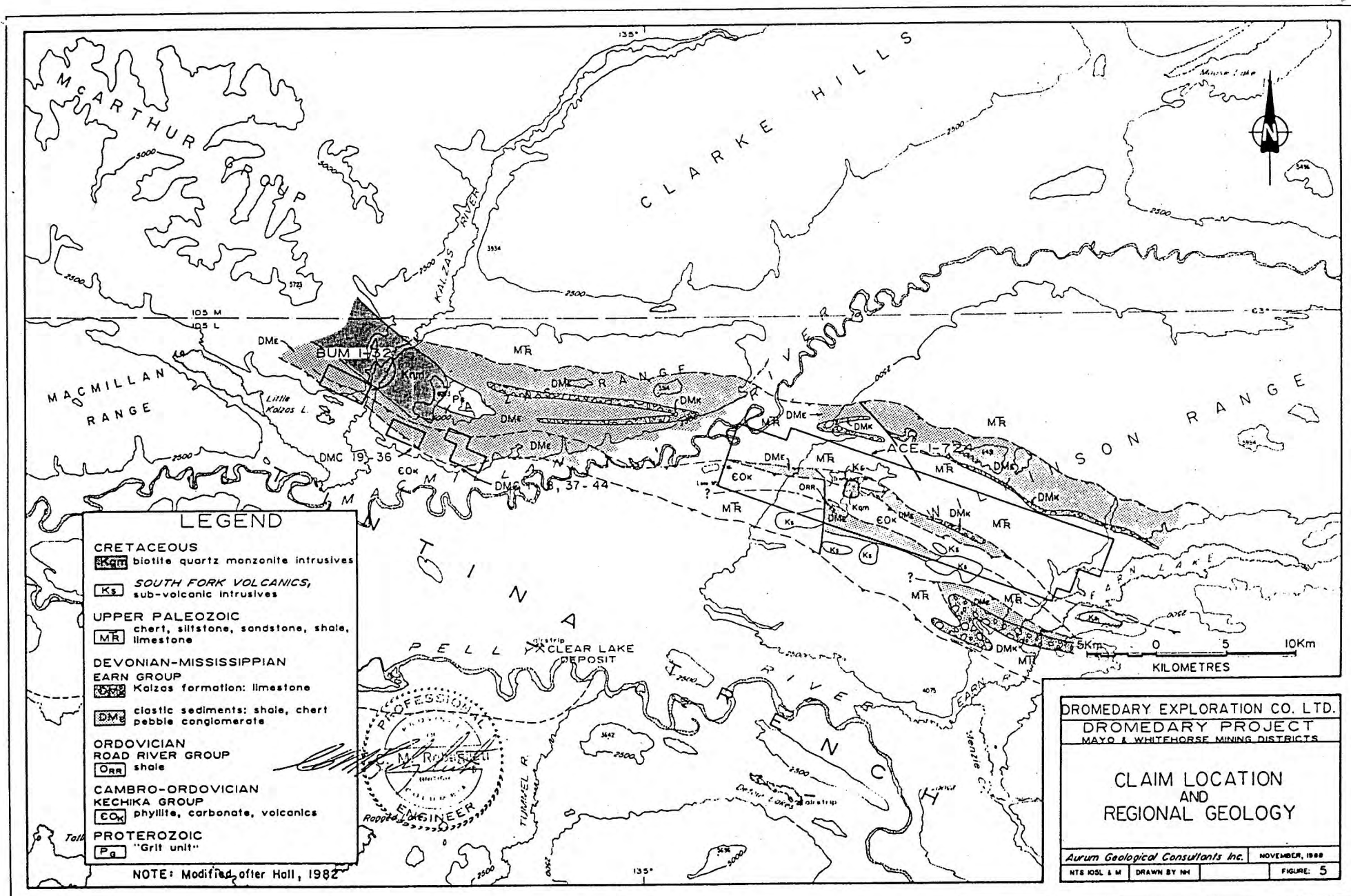
GEOLOGY

The Dromedary Project area is located near the boundary between Cassiar Platform and Selwyn Basin tectonic elements inboard from the margin of ancient continental North America. Regional geology is adequately described by Campbell (1967) and is summarized on Figure 5. The Dromedary Project claims cover much of the stratigraphic sequence favourable for sedimentary exhalative silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the western Selwyn Fold Belt north of the Tintina Fault.

Proterozoic to Devonian conglomerate, sandstone, shale, phyllite, marble, and minor volcanic flows of the Kechika and Road River Groups, and the informal "Grit Unit" are the oldest exposed lithologies in the Dromedary Project area. These rocks have only been found exposed as erosional windows below unconformably overlying rocks (Hall 1983).

The project area is underlain mainly by strata of the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group, representing mainly proximal facies of turbidite fan complexes deposited in submarine troughs, preserved in three northwest-trending parallel linear belts, referred to by Hall (1982) as Earn Mountain, Crystal Peak, and Dromedary Mountain belts. The belts serve as prominent marker units in thrust panels of regional extent.

Unnamed middle Mississippian chert-siltstone and Permian to Triassic sandstone-shale-limestone units blanket the early Paleozoic section. Carbonate and phyllite facies of the Cambro-Ordovician Kechika Group are observed at the base of panels thrust over Earn Group and younger unnamed units. Facies of Earn Group have been mapped at the base of thrust panels which now structurally overlie younger unnamed units.



LEGEND

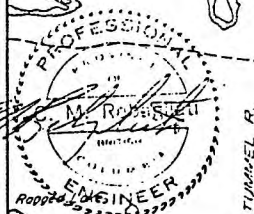
- CRETACEOUS**
- Kqm biotite quartz monzonite intrusives
- Ks SOUTH FORK VOLCANICS, sub-volcanic intrusives
- UPPER PALEOZOIC**
- MR chert, siltstone, sandstone, shale, limestone
- DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN**
- EARN GROUP**
- Kz Kalzas formation: limestone
- DMe clastic sediments: shale, chert pebble conglomerate
- ORDOVICIAN**
- ROAD RIVER GROUP**
- ORR shale
- CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN**
- KECHIKA GROUP**
- COk phyllite, carbonate, volcanics
- PROTEROZOIC**
- Pa "Grit unit"

NOTE: Modified, after Hall, 1982

DROMEDARY EXPLORATION CO. LTD.
 DROMEDARY PROJECT
 MAYO & WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICTS

**CLAIM LOCATION
 AND
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. NOVEMBER, 1988
 NTS 105L & M DRAWN BY MM FIGURE: 5



The sedimentary sequence is intruded by granitoid stocks of Middle Cretaceous age, and by equivalents of the Cretaceous South Fork volcanics. Intrusive contact aureoles are typically recrystallized to biotite hornfels and calc-silicate hornfels which grades locally into calc-silicate-sulphide skarns. Rock outcrops in the project area are mostly restricted to intrusive and hornfelsed sedimentary lithologies.

Structure in the Dromedary Project area is dominated by major northwest-trending, south-dipping thrust sheets, which form part of an imbricate thrust and fold belt. An uncertain degree of repetition of units occurs along smaller subsidiary structures. Large scale, open folding has been mapped within the thrust sheets, with shallow-dipping fold axes parallel to the fault planes. Adjacent to intrusive bodies, structure is characterized by extensive small-scale cross-faulting and tight folding.

A tabulated geological history of the Dromedary Project area is given in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1. Table of Formations for Dromedary Project.

Age*	Formation	Event/Lithology
U. Cretaceous	Coast Plutonic Complex	Porphyritic K-feldspar biotite quartz monzonite.
U. Cretaceous	South Fork Volcanics	Hypabyssal equivalents of intermediate volcanics.
Triassic	Unnamed	Interbedded siltstone and black silty shale, locally fossiliferous, calcareous and/or graphitic.
U. Miss'pian	Earn Group	Orange weathering, medium bedded chert, siltstone, and silty shale.
L. Miss'pian	Earn Group Kalzas Form'n	Grey weathering, thick bedded, fetid, fossiliferous limestone and calcareous siltstone-shale.
L. Miss'pian to M. Devonian	Earn Group Crystal Peak Formation	Grey weathering chert pebble conglomerate, lithic sandstone, interbedded siltstone and silty shale toward base.
L. Miss'pian to M. Devonian	Earn Group	Grey weathering phyllite, shale, calcareous siltstone and minor chert pebble mudstone and conglomerate.
	Unconformity	
Devonian to M. Ordovician	Road River Gp.	Black graphitic and graptolitic shale.
Ordovician to Cambrian	Kechika Group	Calcareous phyllite, marble, and minor metamorphosed intermediate to mafic volcanics.
	Unconformity	
Cambrian to Proterozoic	Grit Unit	Thin to medium interbedded silty limestone-marble and sandstone-quartzite, calc-silicate to siliceous hornfels, quartzite and minor grit.

* Modified after Hall 1982, and Campbell 1967.

MINERALIZATION

Stratiform silver-lead-zinc mineralization at MacMillan Pass, Howard's Pass, Cyprus Anvil, Cirque, and Gataga occur over a wide stratigraphic interval in the Selwyn Basin. All these occurrences are associated with clastic sediments without an obvious volcanic component and appear to be related to faulting contemporaneous with mineralization. Bedded barite, which also shows a wide stratigraphic range, is an important association. Other indicators of exhalative mineralization are bedded sulphides and sediments enriched in base metals (Morganti 1988, Carne 1979).

Three zones of silver-lead-zinc mineralization have been identified to date on the Dromedary Project; (1) Dromedary Mountain, (2) Kal Zone, and (3) Cave Zone. All three of the zones appear to be hosted within the same northwest-trending northeast-dipping stratigraphic horizon of Earn Group.

Dromedary Mountain

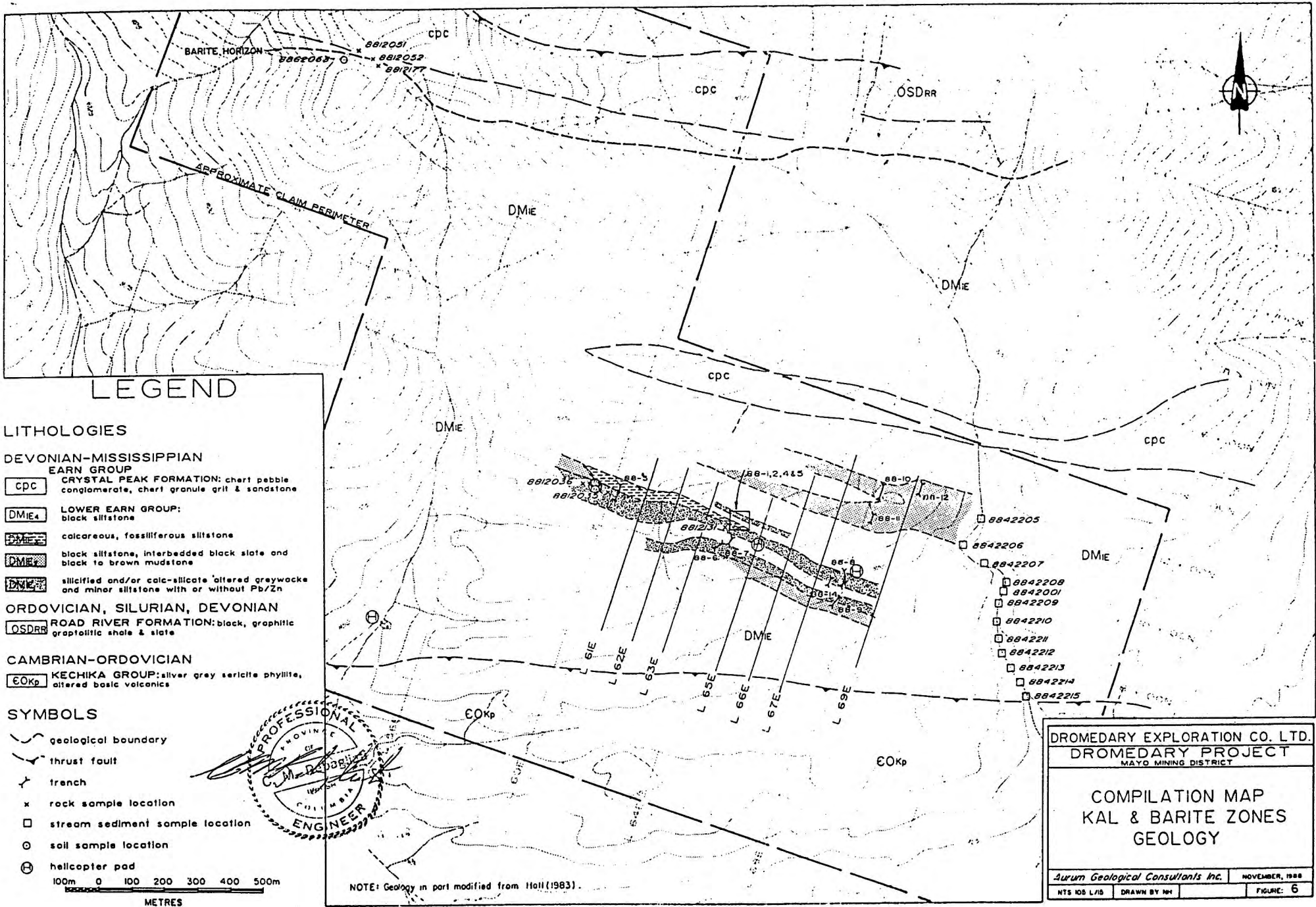
The discovery showing on the upper west flank of Dromedary Mountain consists of an outcropping stratabound lens of massive pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite at least one metre wide. Chip samples collected by Anaconda in 1982 assayed up to 7.2% zinc, 3.5% lead, 58 g/t silver, and 0.5% copper across one metre (Hall 1984). Sulphides occur within cherty pyritic argillite of the Earn Group. Subsequent exploration by Anaconda identified several more similar showings and barite ± chert along the same stratigraphic horizon over a strike length of 8 km. The mineralized horizon is best exposed within a resistant zone of hornfels and local skarn developed around the quartz monzonite stock on Dromedary Mountain. East of Dromedary Mountain, hornfelsing and skarnification decrease, and outcrop exposures become minimal.

Diamond drilling by Anaconda in 1981 tested the mineralized horizon along a strike length of over 6 km in nine holes totaling 1900 metres. Most of the holes encountered significant widths geochemically anomalous in silver, lead, and zinc with values ranging up to 0.52% lead, 2.0% zinc, 31.2 g/t silver, and 0.19% copper across 1.05 metres (Hall 1984). Sulphides, although somewhat recrystallized, reflect bedding and other sedimentary features.

Drilling undertaken to test a prominent magnetic anomaly on the southeastern flank of Dromedary Mountain, encountered a stratabound, massive to semi-massive, pyrrhotite lens up to 50m thick and greater than 800 m in strike length. Although the zone is geochemically barren, it appears to be a strike extension of the known silver, lead, and zinc bearing sulphide mineralization to the northwest. No work was carried out at Dromedary Mountain in 1988.

Kal Zone

Stratabound sulphide mineralization was discovered on the south flank of Kalzas Mountain (Figure 6) in 1982 by Anaconda personnel. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite, massive and nodular barite, and disseminated and veinlet galena and sphalerite in conductive, fine grained, locally fossiliferous, hornfelsed turbidites of the Lower Earn Group. Hall (1984) reports that chip samples range up to 8.9% lead, 2.77% zinc, and 180 g/t silver across one metre. Sampling completed in 1988 by Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. in both old and new trenches returned up to 3.57% lead, 1.06% zinc, and 70.62 g/t silver across 0.6 metres. Sampling by the writer yielded results up to 6.86% lead, 4.31% zinc, and 93.6 g/t (2.73 opt) silver across 1 metre (RGC sample CAL-88-2-1; Trench 88-2). The prospect is interpreted by the writer to represent a variably recrystallized and remobilized (due to hornfelsing) stratabound polymetallic sulphide occurrence.



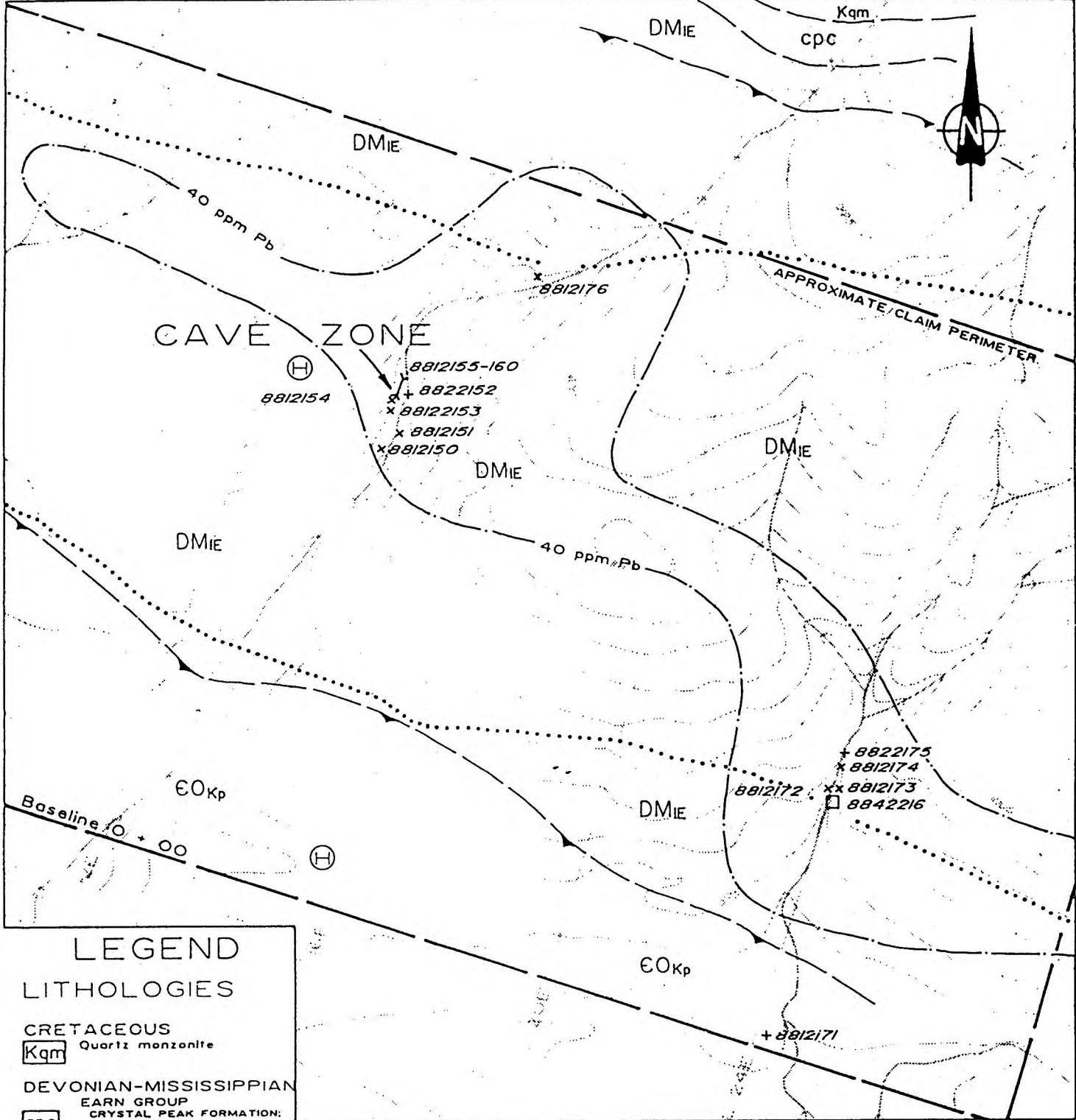
Cave Zone

The Cave Zone (Figure 7) was discovered by Anaconda in 1981 in a deeply incised creek on the current DMC 19-36 claim block approximately five km west of the Kal Zone. Sulphide mineralization consists of stratabound disseminated to massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, and galena within a sequence of brown weathering thinly interbedded calcareous sandstones and fossiliferous, silty shales. Chip samples collected from surface exposures of this occurrence in 1988 by Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. returned up to 0.64% lead, 18.17% zinc, and 12.8 g/t silver across 35 cm. Immediately below the Cave Zone, the creek is underlain by thick geochemically barren ferricrete.

Other Zones

A south-flowing creek one km east of the Kal trenches has a geochemically barren zone of ferricrete visually similar to that recognized downstream of the Cave Zone. Sulphide mineralization has not yet been identified in this area.

The Francois Grid area is on strike with the favourable stratigraphy and known mineralization between the Kal Zone and Dromedary Mountain. No mineralization has been identified to date in this area of low relief and no outcrop.



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES

CRETACEOUS
Kqm Quartz monzonite

DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN
EARN GROUP
cpc CRYSTAL PEAK FORMATION:
 chert pebble conglomerate,
 chert granule grit & sandstone

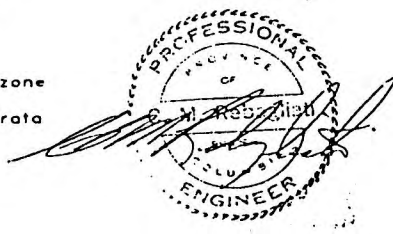
DMiE LOWER EARN GROUP: black mudstone & siltstone,
 graphitic slate, andalusite hornfels

CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN
EOkp KECHIKA GROUP: silver grey sericite phyllite,
 altered basic volcanics

NOTE: "IE" used in an informal sense

SYMBOLS

- Anaconda soil anomaly zone
- Anaconda conductive strata
- rock sample location
- float sample location
- silt sample location
- trench
- helicopter pad



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DROMEDARY PROJECT
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT

CAVE ZONE
COMPILATION

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. NOVEMBER, 1988
 NTS 105 L/15 DRAWN BY NH SCALE 1:10,000 FIGURE: 7

NOTE: Geology after Hall (1983).

GEOCHEMISTRY.

Approximately 300 km of grid lines were cut by Anaconda during 1981 and 1982. Line spacing was either 200 or 400 metres. Soil samples were collected at depths averaging 25 cm at 25 m intervals. Stream sediment samples were also collected from most drainages in the project area. The 1988 exploration program continued the sampling with fill-in soil and sediment geochemistry. An uncertain degree of dilution occurred due to inclusion of volcanic ash in some of the samples.

Results of the geochemical work have outlined coincident anomalous concentrations of lead, zinc, and silver in two discrete areas; (1) a discontinuous and irregular northwest trending anomalous zone in the Dromedary Mountain area, and (2) a discontinuous 7 km long northwest trending anomalous zone centered over the Kal and Cave zones.

No anomalies were identified from conventional soil sampling at the Francois Grid. However, soil sampling with a hand-held percussion drill (by Anaconda in 1982) at depths of 1 metre to 3 metres in permafrost over geophysical targets encountered anomalous values of up to 280 ppm lead, 1250 ppm zinc, and 12 ppm silver.

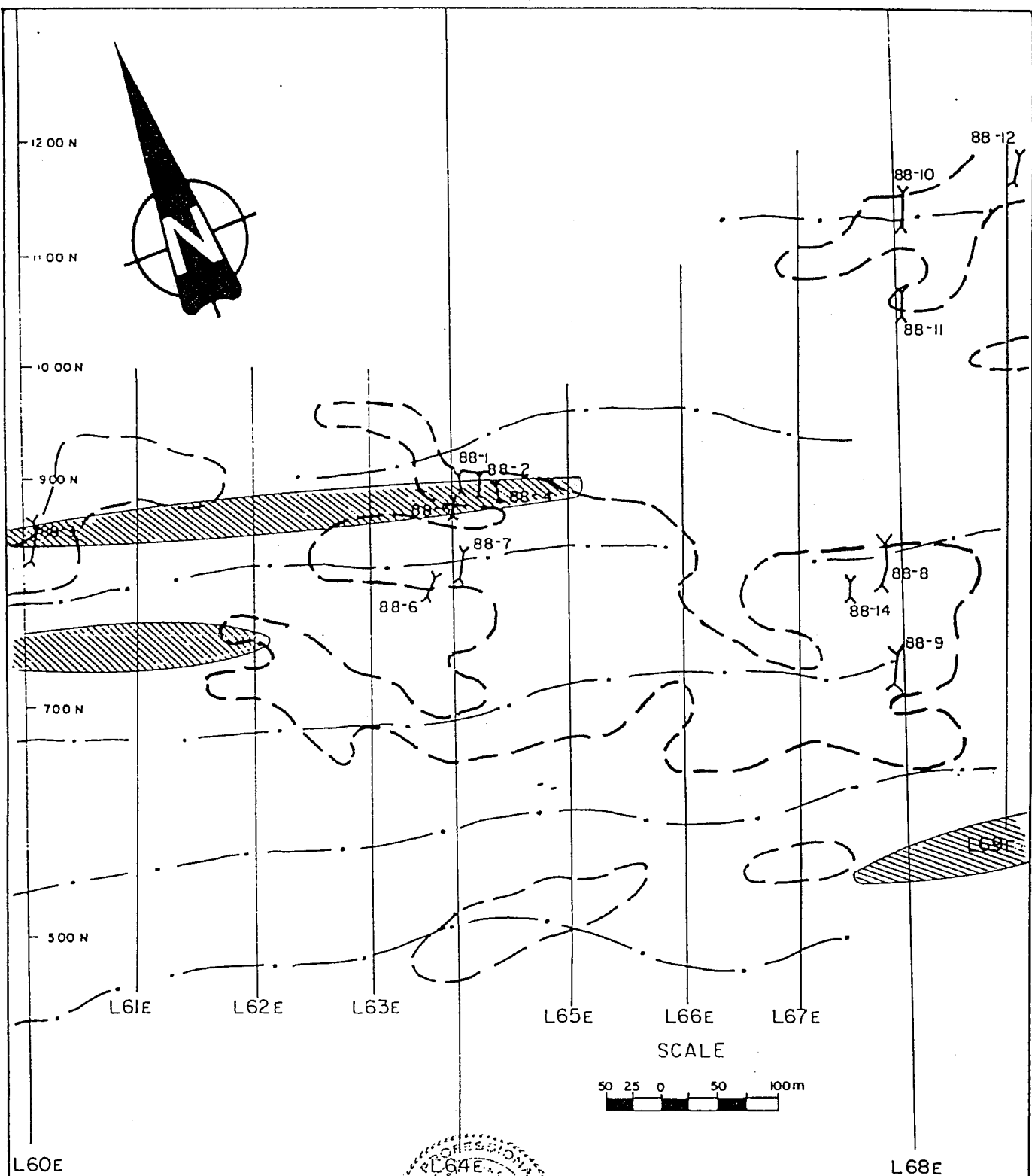
GEOPHYSICS

Total field magnetometer, horizontal loop electromagnetic, and gravity surveys were carried out by Anaconda in 1981 and 1982 in the Francois Grid, Dromedary Mountain, and Lone Mountain areas to follow-up on a 1981 airborne survey (Scott 1982a). The ground magnetic survey was conducted utilizing 25 metre readings, and the HLEM survey readings were taken at 25 metre stations with a coil separation of 100 m at frequencies of 444, 888, and 1777 Hz. Gravity data were corrected for tidal and metre drifts after elevation corrections for the relatively flat surveyed area (Scott 1982b).





A compilation of results for part of the Francois Grid is shown on Figure 8. Of particular geophysical interest are the four gravity anomalies 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D' coincident with strong HLEM and magnetic anomalies. Anomalies A, B, and C are aligned along the known regional lithologic strike and may represent the same stratigraphic unit. Anomaly B (Figure 9) is particularly well defined, with high amplitude gravity, electromagnetic, and magnetic profiles.

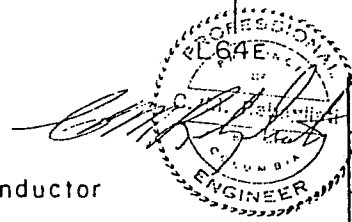
Results of ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys completed as part of the 1988 program substantiate the 1982 results in this overburden covered area. Magnetometer and VLF-EM anomalies from surveys completed in 1982 and 1988 at the Kal zone (Figure 10) closely coincide with known mineralization.

Pyrrhotite mineralization ± silver, lead, and zinc, as exposed at the Dromedary Mountain, Kal, and Cave zones, often responds well to magnetic, EM and gravity surveys. EM also defines graphitic horizons; however gravity surveys assist in the identification of massive barite and/or massive base metal sulphide mineralization. Both pyrrhotite and graphite are commonly associated with base metal



LEGEND

-  EM conductor
-  Soil geochemical contour > 40ppm Pb
-  Magnetic anomaly; Anaconda, 1982 (from Scott, 1983).
-  1988 Trench



DROMEDARY EXPLORATION CO. LTD.			
DROMEDARY PROJECT			
KALZAS TRENCHES ZONE 1988 COMPILATION			
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.		NOVEMBER, 1988	
NTS 105L	Drawn by GS	Scale 1:5000	FIGURE 10

mineralization. Barite could be related to massive sulphides or as a facies variation along strike.

CONCLUSIONS

The Dromedary Project area is underlain by Selwyn Basin stratigraphy favourable for stratabound sedimentary exhalative silver-lead-zinc mineralization. Stratabound sulphide mineralization has been identified on the property at three areas along a strike length of 35 km, all possibly within the same stratigraphic horizon. Geological mapping and stratigraphic correlation are difficult as the best outcrops, including the mineralized outcrops, occur in resistive weathering hornfelsed contact aureoles with large areas of no outcrop in between.

Stratabound sulphides and barite appearing in close association with the localized deposition of coarse clastic rocks of the Earn Group indicates a close similarity between the stratigraphic and structural setting of the Dromedary Mountain area and the Tom and Jason deposits at MacMillan Pass.

Mineralization tested by Anaconda at Dromedary Mountain appears to represent remobilized occurrences related to metasomatic effects of quartz monzonite intrusion. The showings may be derived from a stratabound occurrence of the type being sought.

The Kal and Cave zones are relatively untested zones of stratabound silver-lead-zinc mineralization. Although a degree of metasomatic remobilization is present, sulphide minerals have strata-like characteristics and likely have a sedimentary exhalative origin. The showings are contained within a 7 km long geochemically anomalous zone which remains untested.

A heavily overburden-covered outcrop-free area between the Dromedary Mountain and Cave/Kal zones, known as Francois Grid, was explored with a combined program of geophysics and geochemistry. The lack of outcrop is indicative of underlying recessive weathering lithologies. The soil is

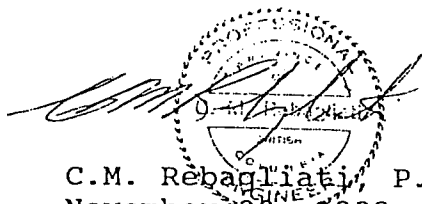
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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

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 personal knowledge of the general area resulting from regional studies and from examinations of the property made in August 1980 and on September 18, 1988.
7. I have not directly or indirectly received nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the property of Dromedary Exploration Company Ltd., or any affiliate, or beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of Dromedary Exploration Company Ltd., or any affiliate.
8. I consent to the inclusion of this report in a Statement of Material Facts or a Prospectus.



C.M. Rebagliati, P.Eng.
November 28, 1988