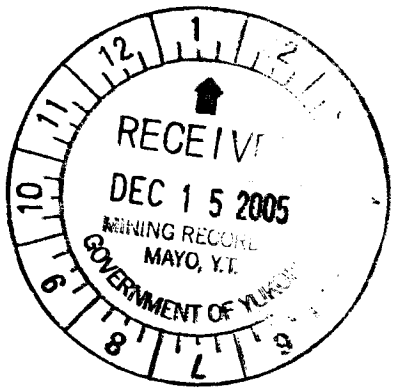
094976



Assessment Report

43 Claim

Grant No. YC32217

Mayo Mining Division, Yukon Territory

Latitude 56.76 N Longitude 135.07 W

NTS Map Sheet 105M-14

By

D.N. Moraal

Owner and Operator

August 2005

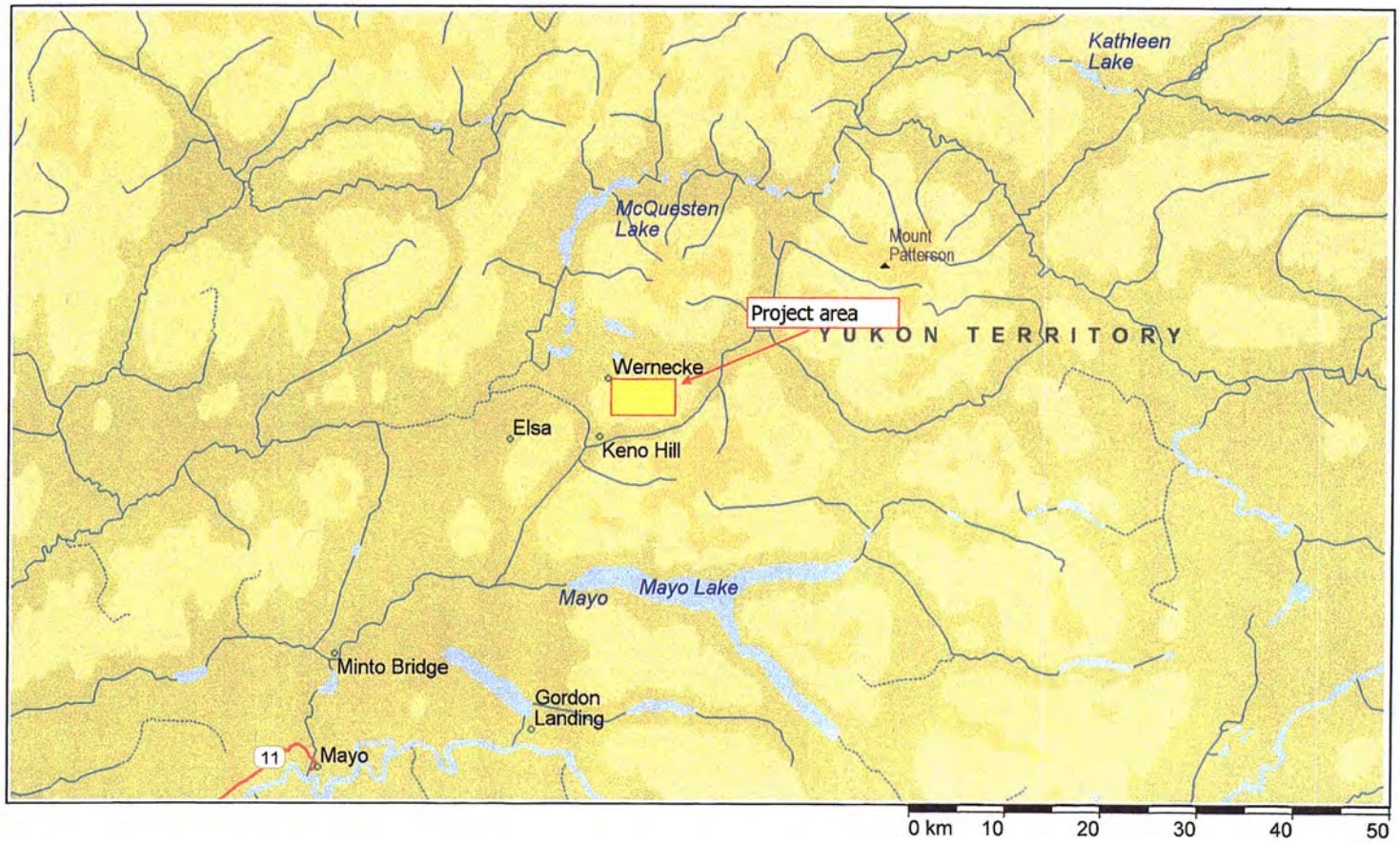
43 Claim

Table of Contents

wernecke

Populated Places

- Major City (1,000,000+)
- City (500,000 - 999,999)
- Minor City (100,000 - 499,999)
- Town (20,000 - 99,999)
- Other Place
- National Capital
- Other Capital



Claim Location map, 43 claim outlined.

Bibliography

Boyle, 1964, Lead Silver deposits, Keno Hill-Galena Hill Area

Fraser D.C., 1969, Contouring VLF Data

Whittles, A.B. Prospecting with radio frequency EM-16 in Mountainous regions. Western Miner.

Saydam and Boniwell, 1984 VLF Electromagnetic method. A geophysical handbook for geologists

Introduction

The Keno hill area is an historic mining camp dating back to the early 1900s when prospectors spread out after the Klondike gold rush settled into its production phase. Since then and up to 1988 when the mines shut down due to the drop in silver prices, over 9 billion grams of silver were extracted from veins on Galena Hill, Keno Hill and Sourdough Hill. Most of the production was from relatively small, but very rich silver-lead veins. The claims on Keno Hill have been held for many years and only recently tenure on some of these claims has lapsed. Some of this ground has been re-staked as part of an exploration programme designed to locate silver-lead veins that may have been missed by previous operators.

Location , Access, and Topography

The 43 Claim consists of a single claim staked over the historic "Tango" MC and is situated on the steep south facing slope of Keno Hill, adjacent to the site of the old Keno 700 mine. Access is via an all weather paved road to Mayo, a distance of 404 Km. from the city of Whitehorse, thence via the gravel all season road to historical Keno City, 60 Km to the north. From there, the visitor takes the seasonal Keno-Keno Hill road a distance of 3.5 km to a fork in the road, and follows this fork, which was the Keno 700 access road, another approximately 3.5 km. The 43 claim straddles this road.

The claim, at a mean altitude of 1450 meters is near to the summit of Keno Hill, and is mainly above tree line, the lower half of the 43 Claim is covered with dense brush in the form of red willow and dwarf birch. Sparse alpine fir is found on the claim. Elevations run from 1390 m to almost 1670 m at the NE corner of the claim.

The 43 claim is almost entirely covered in a heavy talus boulders and slabs of country rock which have slid to their present position since the last glacial period.

GPS positions of the claim posts

Post 1 Nad 83 Zone 08 489819mE-7088982 mN
Post 2 Nad 83 Zone 08 489829mE-7089418 mN

Ownership

The 43 claim is wholly owned and operated by D.N. Moraal, Box 75, Tagish, Yukon. The claims are in good standing and have a recording date of 23 August 2004

History and previous work

The 43 Claim has been inactive for a considerable length of time. There is little evidence of serious exploration work on the property. Aside from the lot survey in the 1950's, only one old tagged claim post was located on the ground. Three small bulldozer trenches are found on the west boundary of the claim but they are shallow and there is doubt whether the trenches was intended as exploration work on the Tango or on adjacent claims. Two of the trenches were following a quartz vein in the NW corner of the claim. No metallic mineralization was found in these trenches.

Work described in this report

Work consisted of prospecting the property, establishing a series of grid lines, conducting a VLF survey over the gridlines and collecting 39 soil samples. The location posts were also surveyed in with GPS.

Prospecting and Geology

The rocks in the area are mainly of sedimentary origin. They have been described elsewhere as of Precambrian or early Palaeozoic in age and consist of various forms of schist, phyllite, and quartzite with argillite and slates completing the sedimentary package. Cretaceous greenstone lenses and sills occur through out the area but none was found to outcrop on the claim.

Three fault types are the targets of main interest, as they have traditionally carried the ore bodies of Keno Hill. These are the usually East-West trending Longitudinal faults, the North to North east trending Transverse faults, and the post ore North West trending faults which normally do not carry significant mineralization.
The nearby Helen Fraction vein fault, was projected onto the 43 claim and locating it on the property formed the basis for the exploration programme.
On the claim, a thick mantle of quartzite and schist boulder talus covers almost 80 percent of the ground, making it difficult to map the bedrock. Only a few exposures can definitely be called bedrock. However, three distinct belts of rock appear to exist. To the west, blocky thick bedded quartzite dominates the high ground and are the source of most of the talus and boulder cover. In the centre of the claim, pale green, hard, sericite schist outcrops in a few isolated spots, and underlies the quartzite, while the east side of the claim is mainly grey to black thin bedded phyllite and shale.

Legend

1 Pale blocky quartzite, minor graphitic schist
2 Quartz muscovite schist and quartz muscovite chlorite schist, grey phyllite
3 Graphitic phyllite
4 Grey to black flaggy quartzite, graphitic phyllite
5 Limestone
6 Undifferentiated, 1-5
7 Greenstone
8 Lamprophyre
9 Rhyolite and porphyritic rhyolite

 Adit

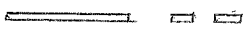
 Trench

 Bedding

 Foliation

 Area of float rock

 Area of outcrop

 Vein fault, known, assumed

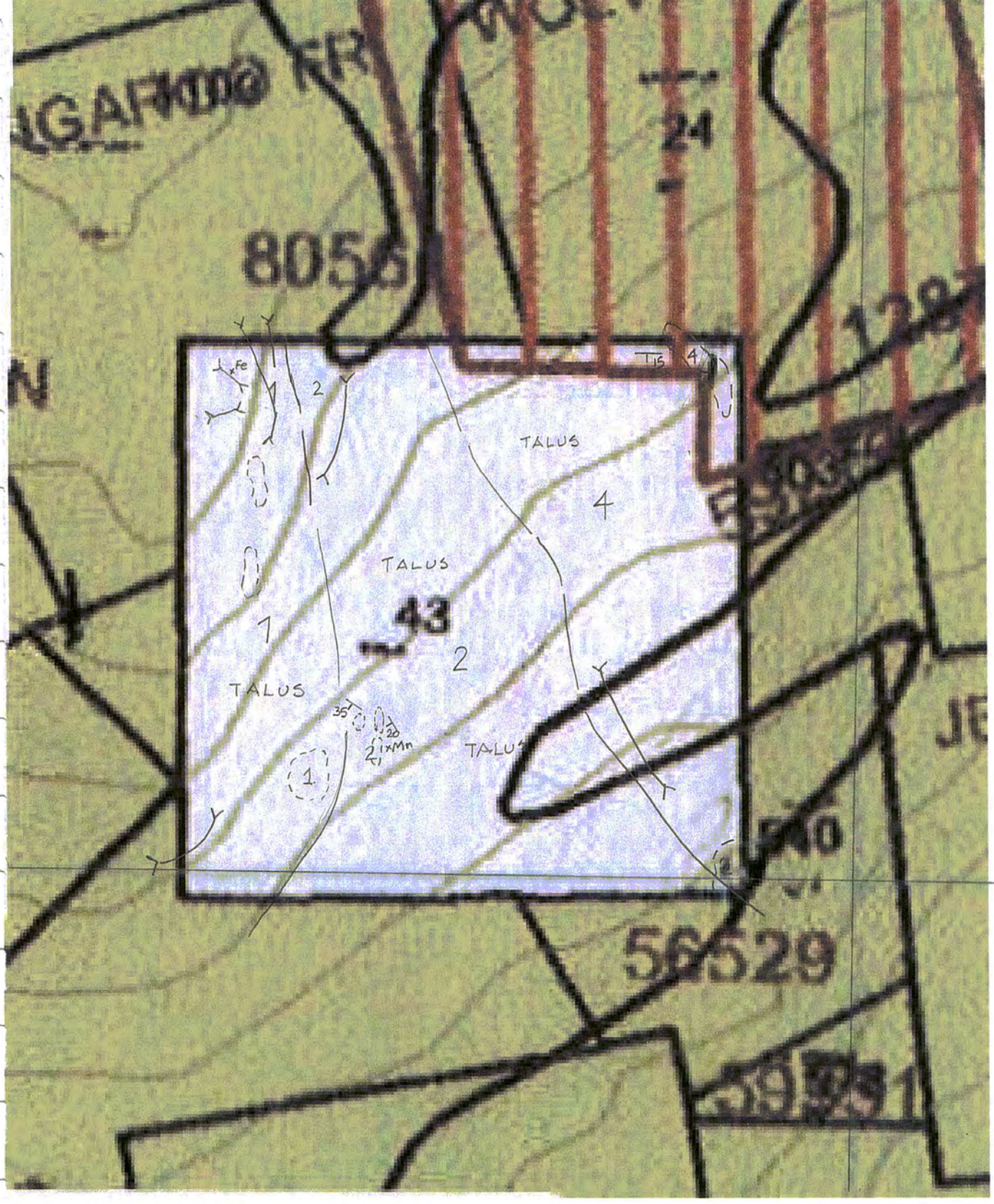
 Building

 Shaft

 Survey line

 Claim posts

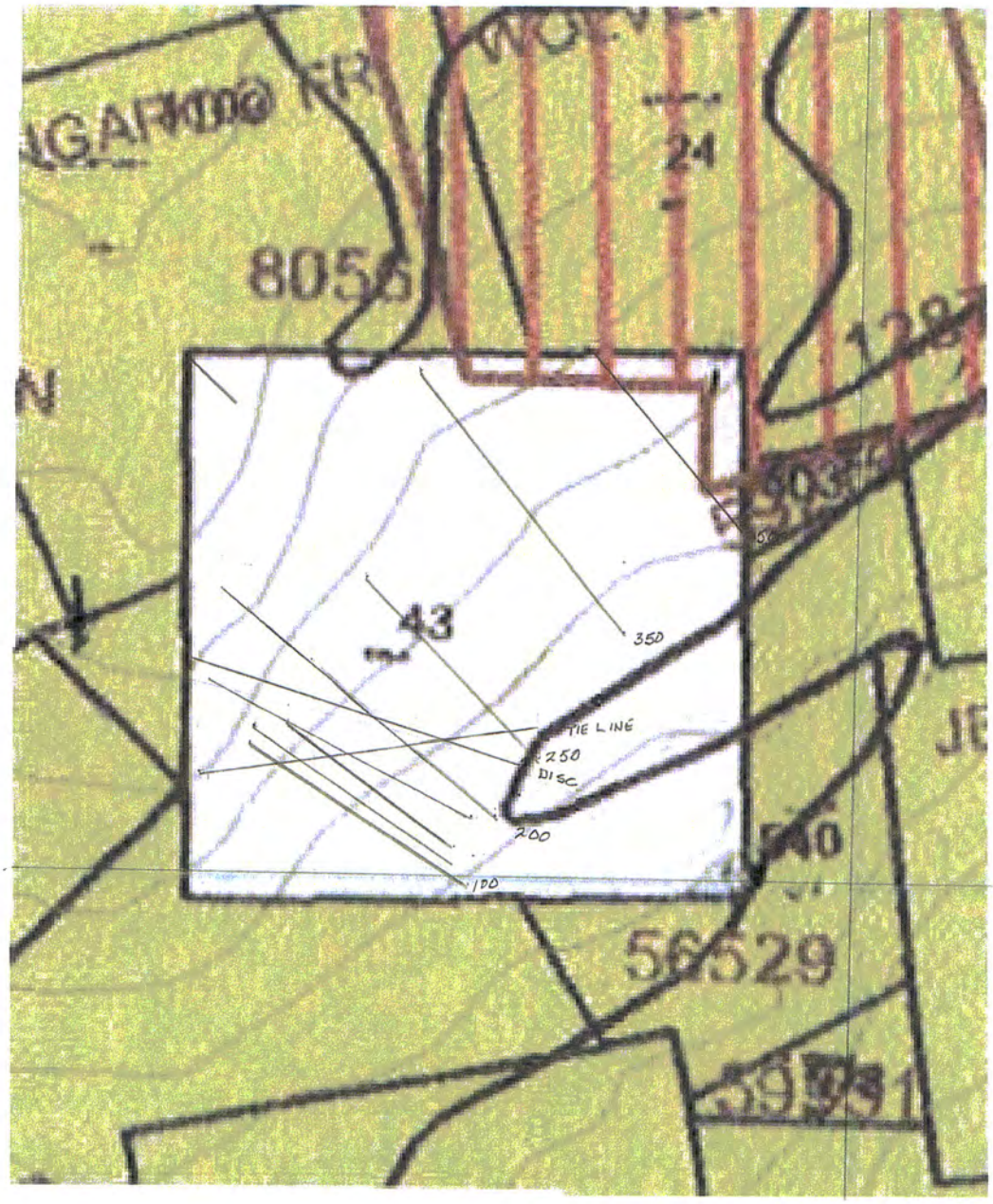
Conductor, strong, weak



Geology of the #43 claim

Grid

9 lines were flagged and marked at 10 m intervals on the claims, totalling 2300 meters of grid line. "Low impact" exploration was attempted, since this area is visited by tourists to the Keno area, but in general it had the effect of costing time and when wet, the brush became difficult to traverse.



Geophysical Surveys

VLF Survey

The operator utilized a Sabre model 27 VLF receiver to survey the grid lines. These receivers are tuned to the powerful military transmitters used by the submarine service of many country's, and are a very cost effective tool for discovering subsurface features.

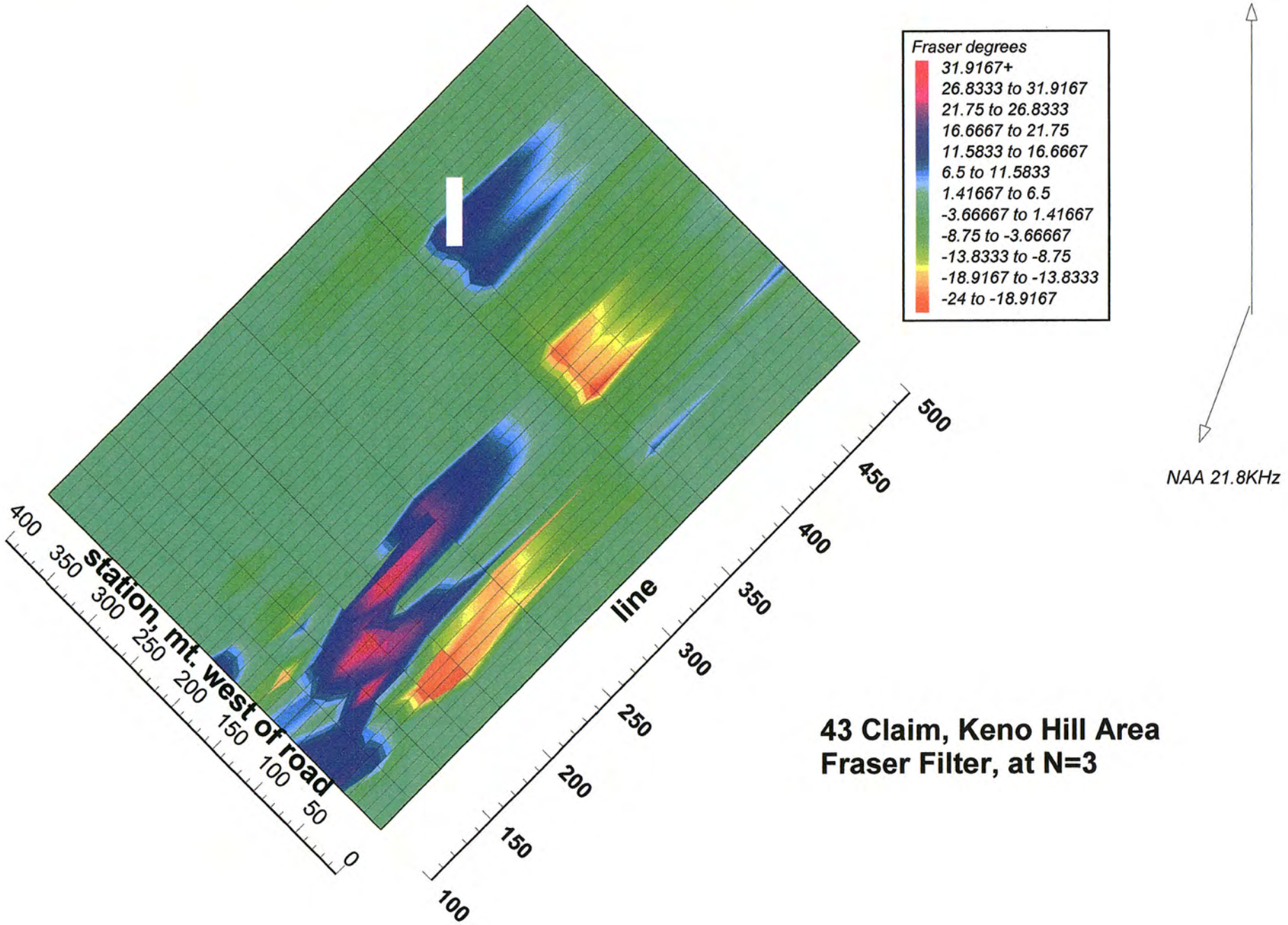
The VLF method is a passive method, requiring only a receiver, and is flexible and independent from many of the operational headaches associated with more expensive methods. As applies to exploration, the method detects resistivity contrasts, from poor conductors such as horizontal beds, to solid metallic conductors such as metallic sulphide veins. Simply put, the horizontal ground wave from the transmitter is disturbed as it passes over a local feature which causes a secondary field to introduce a phase shift and the field becomes polarized. The receiver detects this as a change in the tilt angle of the resultant field and these changes are recorded as dip angles in degrees, and plotted.

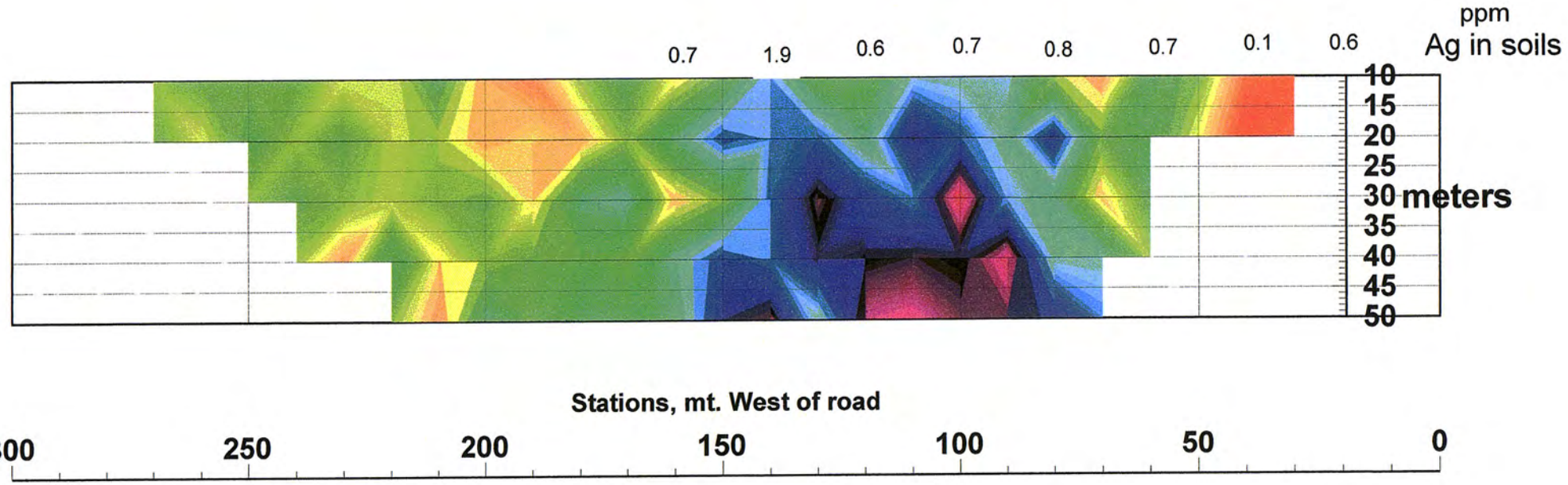
Since the anomalies expected on the 43 Claim are from small sulphide veins, a station interval of 10 meters was chosen over the more common 25 meter spacing since the wider station interval enhances geological structure rather than sulphide lenses.

Generally, the data can be plotted directly, but often, due to the nature of the terrain being surveyed, various factors such as the effect of surficial conduction, slope of the ground, resistivity of the host medium, etc, cause changes in dip angles, and it is desirable to remove these to more clearly define the anomaly, It is normal to treat the data to a filter, such as the Fraser Filter method, which contains a discrete first derivative. Essentially, the filter [x=(c+d)-(a+b)] enhances anomalies with widths equal to or less than 5 times the filtered data station intervals, transforming the "crossover" point where, ideally, the tilt angles changes signs, into positive peaks. This facilitates the contouring of the data, and pinching out narrow conductors or edges of tabular bodies.

Survey results were typical for steep sloping cordilleran terrain, in that the back ground was high, and crossovers displaced. However, the use of the transform algorithm showed definite if wide peaks, as can be expected in rather flat lying substructure.

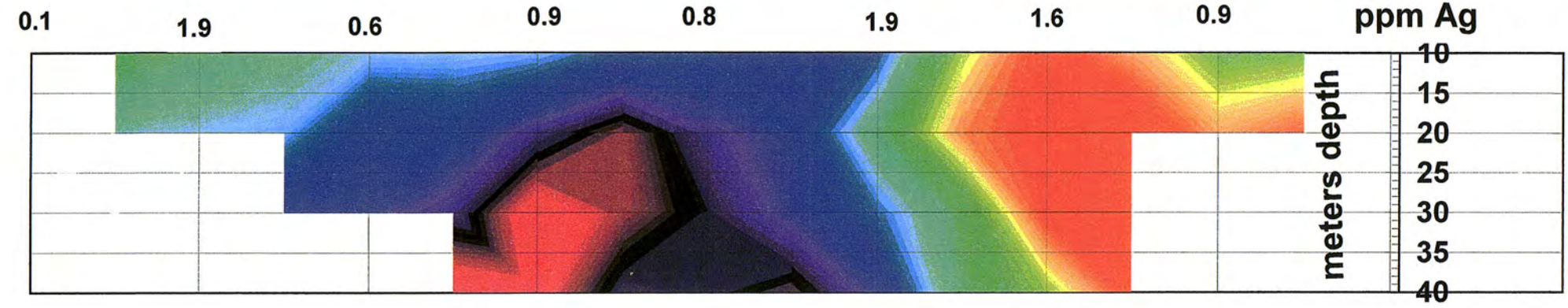
The main VLF-EM anomaly appears to consist of two or more orthogonal elements, principally a 100 m plus long north trending (transverse) feature, terminating at its northern end in a NE trending (longitudinal) feature which corresponds with the inferred terminus of the Helen vein fault. This feature is open to the NE but does not extend further than 150 m past its' currently known position. The transverse element is associated with the anomalous geochem. Fraser filter results at N=3 are presented in a computer generated spectral plot. The positive Fraser anomaly appears in red.


Fraser degrees
31.9167+
26.8333 to 31.9167
21.75 to 26.8333
16.6667 to 21.75
11.5833 to 16.6667
6.5 to 11.5833
1.41667 to 6.5
-3.66667 to 1.41667
-8.75 to -3.66667
-13.8333 to -8.75
-18.9167 to -13.8333
-24 to -18.9167
NAA 21.8KHz
station, mt. west of road
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
line
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
43 Claim, Keno Hill Area
Fraser Filter, at N=3



43 Claim

Line 150, Fraser Section, to N=5

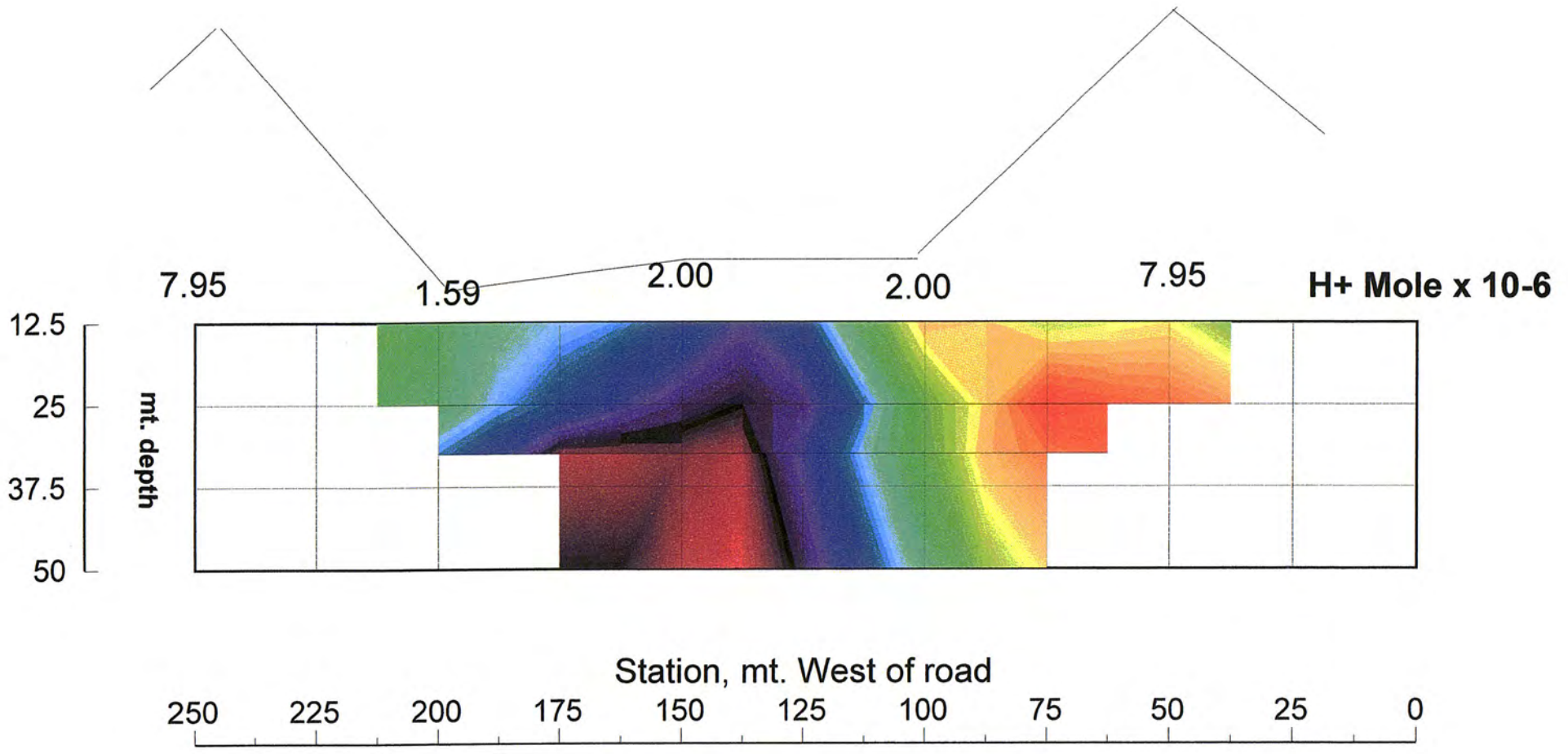


Stations, mt. West of road

180 160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0

43 Claim

Line 175, Fraser Section to N=4

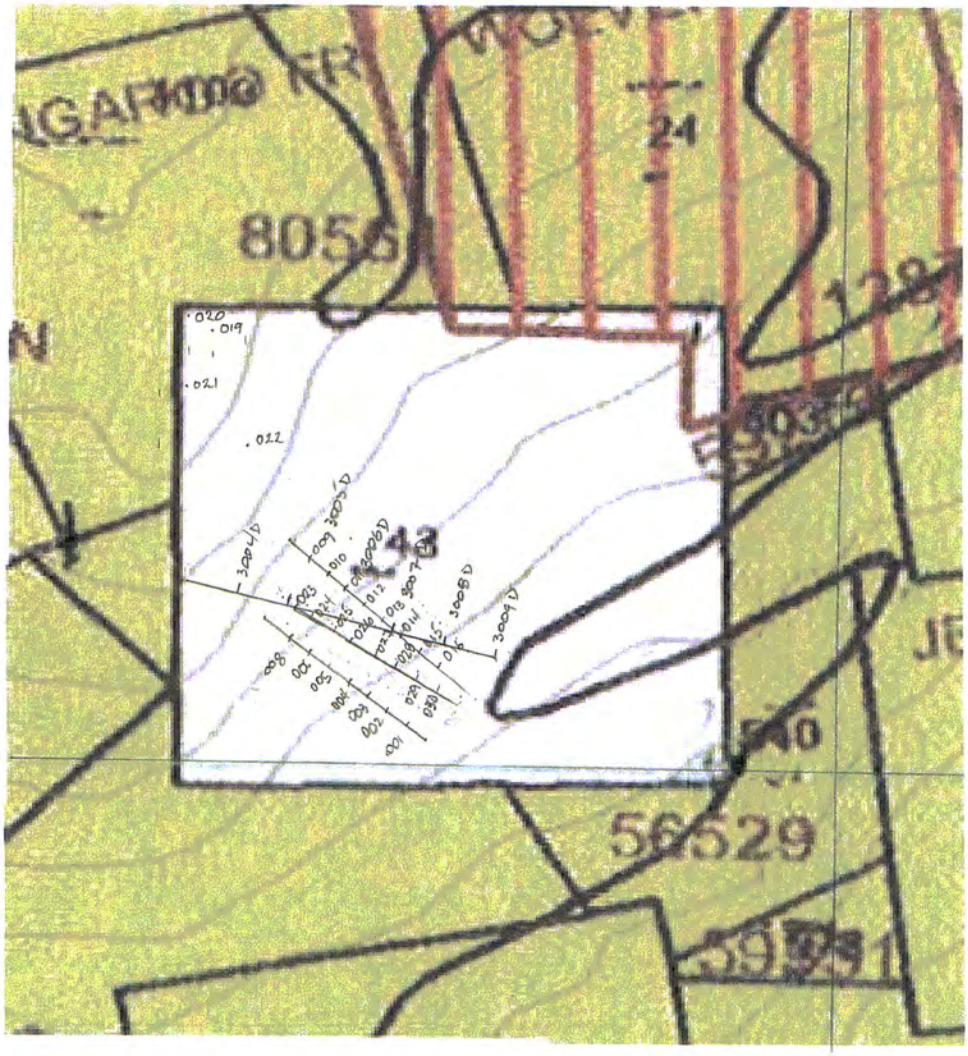


43 Claim, Discovery Line, Fraser VLF-EM Pseudosection against H+ Mole

Magnetics

The magnetic field was very disturbed during the work period, and after several attempts, the magnetic survey was postponed.
A single line surveyed with a Sharpe vertical field Fluxgate magnetometer showed a weak anomaly with various peaks suggesting a sheeted structure at shallow depth, coincident with the VLF-EM anomaly and associated with the Ag geochemical anomaly. There are few magnetic minerals present, but magnetics would be a useful tool for understanding structure.

Geochemical Sampling



While the property is mainly covered by boulders, there is enough residual soil to permit soil sampling. The claim was not glaciated, being just above the limit of glaciation. Geochemical results on Keno Hill is not always straight forward. Glacial scouring, soil creep, and permafrost can displace an anomaly down hill, or not show up at all.

30 soil samples were collected on three short grid lines, As well, 5 samples were collected at random locations.

Soils were collected using a mattock, and a cavity was dug to below the organic layer into the B horizon. This horizon is not distinct and is intermixed with fragments, boulders and cobbles of local origin. In some specific locations, it may be part of the C horizon. A .5 kg sample of soil was collected at each sample location and placed in a marked Kraft paper soil bag of the standard type used in the mining industry. After collection, the samples were air dried in the field, sieved to -20 mesh, and packed for shipment. Samples were sent to ALS Chemex in Vancouver for analysis by the ICP61 method, a 27 element 4 acid, almost total digestion process, recommended to the prospector by the laboratory as a result of a consultation. The main suite of elements of interest in the search for Keno type lead-silver veins are, Ag, As, Sb, Pb, Zn, Cu, Mn and Fe.

Analytical results show anomalous Ag and Ba associated with, and up hill of the main north to NE trending VLF-EM anomaly. As and Zn, Be, Co, Cu, follow the Ag anomalies. Ca and Mn are notably weaker at the anomalous Ag sample locations. A secondary, two station (20 m) anomalous Ag area is located further down hill from the main anomaly but can't be associated with structure at this writing. It is possible it may either be caused by a large piece of float that has slid downhill from the area of the main geochemical anomaly or is part of a fold that has not been identified.

Copies of the assay results are attached at the end of this report

Summary

The purpose of the work programme was to locate an extension of the Helen Fraction vein fault onto the 43 Claim, and, any sulphide veins associated with the fault. The work programme was successful in locating a moderate VLF anomaly of 250 m in length which may be the axis of an extension to the vein fault in question.

This anomaly is located in the southwest corner of the claim, and appears to be associated with a contact between sericite schist and blocky quartzite of Precambrian to Palaeozoic age. This combination is reported by other writers to be "favourable" for ore deposition as long as it also meets other requirements such as fault movement opening space for the mineralized fluids to ascend, and/or intense folding.

Soil sampling over the immediate vicinity of the contact is anomalous in Ag and Ba, with several minor elements also in the anomalous range.

Raw VLF data was treated to Fraser's transform algorithm to enhance the crossovers and convert them to positive peaks. This allowed the axis of the anomaly to be accurately plotted.

Conclusions and recommendations.

The VLF anomaly found on the 43 Claim was outlined on grid lines running almost 45 degrees to the anomaly axis in the area where the anomaly is strongest, due to the conductor curving from southwest to south. Based on the results of a test survey line positioned over the original anomaly but oriented East to West, this portion of the grid could be re surveyed on east west lines, and since targets are small, a line separation of 25 m and station spacing of 10 m should be used. A magnetic survey should be carried out and at least one other method, perhaps an electrical method, such as SP, which has an attenuated response to purely structural features, could be employed to further pinpoint the location of a sulphide target.

There is room for at least 5 more short lines at 25 m spacing, to close off the anomaly to the south and NE.

Prior to any excavation, and to minimize environmental impact and economize on the exploration dollar, this target should be re surveyed with very close spaced stations to define what appears to be a rather complex geological situation.

43 claim Raw VLF-EM Dip Angle Data

Line	100	125	150	175	200	250	370
350							12
340							10
330							12
320							11
310							12
300			7				18
290			7				21
280			3				24
270			5				22
260			5				22
250			5	12			21
240			7	16			26
230			5	15			25
220			5	10		10	25
210			5	7	5	7	23
200	3	4	10	3	4	8	26
190	1	2	4	5	3	11	21
180	3	1	6	7	5	14	22
170	3	3	1	4	6	18	23
160	7	9	9	7	9	19	22
150	3	7	3	6	10	23	17
140	2	7	4	10	12	24	16
130	7	6	12	11	20	26	15
120	7	8	12	13	21	23	9
110	3	10	9	17	27	25	12
100	5	11	19	21	26	20	10
90	9	8	16	24	26	19	12
80	11	11	25	32	23	17	12
70	11	12	24	25	22	16	13
60	14	16	18	21	20	14	11
50	14	16	25	17	16	12	14
40	14	21	23	17	15	13	14
30	17	22	22	16	16	15	13
20	16	18	8	12	14	12	15
10	20	19	16	11	15	9	14
0	23	15	14	8	12	13	14
-10	16	14					

station	Discovery Line, Dip Angle	HFS	Fraser Filt.	Magnetics	H+Mole	ppm Ag	ppm Ba
250	7	71			7.95x10-6	0.1	710
237.5	6	71	1				
225	5	72	-2				
212.5	5	71	-2				
200	6	76	0		1.59x10-6	0.9	1050
187.5	5	75	3				
175	8	77	9				

162.5	9	83	9			
150	13	87	13	2x10-6	0.6	>10000
137.5	16	87	16			
125	22	83	20			
112.5	27	73	16			
100	27	63	0	2x10-6	0.6	3380
87.5	22	57	10			
75	21	57	8			
62.5	18	57	8			
50	18	56	9	7.95x10-6	0.5	7930
37.2	13	59	5			
25	14	63	3			
12.5	12	62				
0	12	62		1.59x10-6	0.6	2590

500	tie line
13	
11	-6
11	4
9	-4
9	-1
11	-3
12	3
13	-9
13	-1
13	-3
13	-3
12	-3
12	-5
10	-2
12	-1
12	3
11	11
11	15
15	17
14	17
14	19
14	16
13	9
14	20
11	14
11	12
15	4
15	7
14	7
20	6
22	5
21	6

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ALS Canada Ltd.

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Finalized Date: 13-AUG-2005
Account: DIRMOR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05063492

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP61 As ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Mg % 0.01
43-001		0.06	0.6	6.60	21	5540	1.9	<2	0.23	<0.5	35	115	140	4.25	1.86	0.79
43-002		0.10	<0.5	7.34	32	3790	2.0	3	0.39	<0.5	20	90	99	4.25	2.11	0.90
43-003		0.08	0.7	6.60	24	3760	1.8	2	0.49	<0.5	16	120	69	4.08	1.79	0.74
43-004		0.10	0.8	5.93	17	1480	1.6	<2	0.26	<0.5	6	102	26	2.80	1.50	0.33
43-005		0.08	0.7	6.82	19	1640	1.9	<2	0.27	<0.5	6	140	28	3.16	1.76	0.32
43-006		0.08	0.6	6.43	27	1690	1.6	<2	0.66	<0.5	11	106	33	3.67	1.59	0.52
43-007		0.06	1.9	7.95	31	1540	2.2	<2	0.19	<0.5	6	154	39	3.45	2.24	0.30
43-008		0.08	0.7	6.67	31	1200	1.9	<2	0.25	<0.5	15	114	35	3.82	1.83	0.36
43-009		0.08	0.6	5.69	58	1080	1.6	<2	0.22	1.0	38	134	47	3.65	1.52	0.29
43-010		0.06	0.8	5.31	164	1000	1.5	<2	0.39	0.5	23	103	30	3.52	1.43	0.36
43-011		0.06	1.1	5.49	44	1270	1.5	4	0.25	<0.5	7	136	27	3.20	1.54	0.27
43-012		0.06	1.7	6.33	25	1820	1.8	2	0.23	<0.5	5	124	30	3.44	1.76	0.32
43-013		0.06	2.2	8.20	50	2020	2.2	<2	0.35	<0.5	14	174	38	4.93	2.17	0.49
43-014		0.08	0.6	5.95	25	2750	1.6	<2	0.48	<0.5	12	97	42	3.70	1.63	0.62
43-015		0.08	<0.5	5.76	33	1760	1.5	4	0.67	<0.5	11	110	32	3.79	1.57	0.66
43-016		0.06	0.8	7.39	35	7200	2.2	4	0.24	<0.5	10	132	40	4.06	2.11	0.48
43-017		0.08	0.9	9.88	33	7620	3.0	2	0.38	<0.5	13	158	60	4.67	2.97	0.91
43-018		0.08	1.7	6.52	34	1860	1.7	2	0.53	0.5	13	102	51	3.91	1.72	0.68
43-019		0.08	0.6	6.81	329	1660	2.0	<2	0.53	0.5	7	138	37	3.44	2.00	0.44
43-020		0.10	<0.5	5.67	33	800	1.1	3	0.81	<0.5	10	74	24	3.48	1.16	0.71
43-021		0.12	<0.5	5.75	46	840	1.1	2	0.83	<0.5	10	88	21	3.71	1.19	0.70
43-022		0.06	0.5	6.17	41	1040	1.5	3	0.62	<0.5	10	96	26	3.56	1.46	0.61
43-023		0.12	<0.5	4.22	27	630	0.9	2	0.69	<0.5	8	92	24	3.04	0.91	0.49
43-024		0.08	1.0	7.57	33	1390	2.1	2	0.40	<0.5	16	117	37	3.93	2.21	0.38
43-025		0.08	0.6	4.65	72	790	1.2	3	0.34	<0.5	6	102	17	2.85	1.24	0.25
43-026		0.08	0.9	5.22	82	890	1.3	2	0.22	<0.5	3	92	12	2.43	1.48	0.19
43-027		0.06	0.8	6.73	102	1120	1.7	3	0.33	<0.5	8	135	21	3.84	1.88	0.30
43-028		0.04	1.8	8.68	48	1900	2.3	3	0.24	<0.5	6	122	28	3.43	2.52	0.35
43-029		0.06	1.6	8.30	42	5800	2.2	4	0.24	<0.5	4	159	31	3.32	2.36	0.35
43-030		0.08	0.9	8.57	64	2770	2.4	2	0.34	<0.5	15	126	53	5.01	2.38	0.58
M3-001R		0.08	<0.5	5.94	9	940	1.2	<2	1.01	<0.5	8	104	25	3.24	1.32	0.78
M3-002R		0.06	<0.5	5.81	23	930	1.1	2	0.83	<0.5	7	75	22	3.44	1.28	0.73
M3-003R		0.08	<0.5	5.56	<5	840	1.1	2	0.83	<0.5	5	95	19	3.17	1.24	0.71
S1-001R		0.14	1.1	6.28	5	3600	1.5	2	0.48	5.5	13	95	50	3.57	1.60	0.58
S1-002R		0.10	1.1	7.08	28	8780	1.7	2	0.45	<0.5	6	115	50	3.34	1.96	0.73

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Account: DIRMOR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05063492

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sr	Ti	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2
43-001		1735	7	0.57	53	890	21	0.04	6	122	0.33	148	<10	129
43-002		1130	6	0.82	55	1220	20	0.03	5	143	0.36	152	<10	134
43-003		1110	4	0.74	43	940	18	0.02	<5	157	0.24	144	<10	119
43-004		420	2	0.49	28	960	17	0.02	5	151	0.32	128	<10	86
43-005		152	2	0.59	29	980	22	0.03	5	198	0.37	148	<10	80
43-006		556	2	0.76	38	1040	20	0.02	6	174	0.42	140	<10	95
43-007		168	3	0.48	39	700	27	0.02	8	171	0.39	170	<10	98
43-008		678	1	0.39	60	1320	24	0.02	8	143	0.27	142	<10	142
43-009		2000	4	0.38	70	1120	27	0.04	5	110	0.26	128	<10	166
43-010		892	1	0.52	54	930	23	0.02	5	126	0.35	124	<10	128
43-011		308	2	0.46	33	900	17	0.03	<5	145	0.38	130	<10	105
43-012		197	3	0.47	29	920	20	0.03	<5	164	0.42	161	<10	86
43-013		552	1	0.59	49	1130	28	0.03	<5	185	0.47	198	<10	124
43-014		708	2	0.67	37	1180	16	0.04	<5	144	0.39	144	<10	102
43-015		829	2	0.86	30	1320	18	0.05	<5	162	0.42	146	<10	98
43-016		517	6	0.55	46	1220	22	0.08	<5	170	0.43	196	<10	122
43-017		775	6	0.70	59	1290	30	0.06	<5	207	0.53	254	<10	148
43-018		680	3	0.76	45	950	67	0.02	<5	170	0.26	146	<10	142
43-019		407	1	0.73	38	900	17	0.03	6	201	0.41	152	<10	89
43-020		383	<1	1.06	31	540	14	0.04	<5	175	0.40	127	<10	78
43-021		436	<1	1.05	24	640	16	0.03	<5	172	0.40	138	<10	88
43-022		425	1	0.83	34	770	18	0.02	<5	166	0.39	140	<10	85
43-023		384	<1	0.68	33	1020	13	0.04	<5	130	0.36	100	<10	79
43-024		908	1	0.59	51	1080	25	0.02	<5	185	0.22	171	<10	115
43-025		540	<1	0.46	28	1000	24	0.03	<5	127	0.31	102	<10	70
43-026		192	2	0.44	17	880	13	0.03	6	136	0.29	128	<10	63
43-027		389	1	0.53	34	1100	25	0.02	5	174	0.42	156	<10	91
43-028		167	1	0.56	35	990	22	0.06	<5	207	0.39	192	<10	99
43-029		170	7	0.69	32	880	16	0.04	<5	234	0.39	199	<10	82
43-030		622	8	0.70	60	1680	35	0.04	<5	194	0.32	188	<10	146
M3-001R		491	<1	1.16	27	650	18	0.01	<5	196	0.38	128	<10	80
M3-002R		453	<1	0.90	25	1000	24	0.01	<5	152	0.34	140	<10	83
M3-003R		330	<1	0.93	21	750	20	0.01	<5	158	0.41	136	<10	70
S1-001R		2650	2	0.82	49	870	72	0.02	<5	199	0.28	140	<10	572
S1-002R		389	4	0.84	33	880	61	0.02	<5	190	0.42	192	<10	116

Authors Qualifications

I, Dirk Moraal of Tagish, Yukon Territory
Certify that:

I am a professional prospector and have been active in the mining sector since 1969.

I am the owner and operator of the 43 claim.

This report is based on information gathered between 21 and 24 of August 2005.

I am the author of this report which reflects the work performed, my understanding of the area, and the methods used during the surveys.

Dirk Moraal
Tagish, YT August 2005

List of Costs

D. N. Moraal, prospector	3 field days @ 275.00/day	$826.00
Report writing and costs	3 days @ $230.00/day	$690.00
Vehicle , fuel, etc.	5 days @ $65.00/day	$ 325.00
Field supplies from stores	$ 25.00	$ 25.00
Total		$1866.00

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ #500.00 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. QM00580 CMO0618

Mining Recorder
Mayo Mining District

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TALUS

TALUS

TALUS

TALUS

CENTRAL QTZT

QTZ Vn.

Tie Line

L 500

L 450

L 250

L 200

L 175

L 150

L 125

L 100

Post 1

0 50 100 150M

7090000 mN

7089000 mN

LEGEND

- x Mineralized float, rock sample
- • Soil sample
- Outcrop
- Adit
- Trench
- Shaft
- Power-line road
- Road
- 4x4 road

1 Pale blocky quartzite, minor graph
2 Quartz Muscovite schist and quartz muscovite chlorite schist
3 Graphitic phyllite
4 Grey to black flaggy quartzite, graphitic phyllite
5 Limestone and other carbonate rocks
6 Undifferentiated units
7 Greenstone

Fault
Bedding

43 CLAIM

1:1500