MAP No. 115-N-2

ASSESSMENT REPORT
N. M. E. A. P.
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TYPE OF WORK: Whitehorse MD Prospectus

REPORT FILED UNDER	Aries Resources Ltd. DOCUMENT NO. 061679
DATE PERFORMED	Feb. 24, 1978 DATE FILED: March 28, 1978
LOCATION ~ LAT.	63° 04' N AREA: Moosehorn Range, Yukon
LONG.	140° 55' W
CLAIM NO.	DEA 1-12
VALUE $	
WORK DONE BY	A. Burton and C. Ikona
WORK DONE FOR	Aries Resources Ltd.
REMARKS	A review of the work carried out in 1974-75 with recommendations for future work.

PROSPECTUS
MARCH 28, 197

REPORT ON THE

DEA LODE MINERAL CLAIMS
MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY

63° 04' North Latitude
140° 55' West Longtitude

for

ARIES RESOURCES INC.
301-580 Granville Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

by

Alex Burton, P. Eng.
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Pamicon Developments Ltd.
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February 24, 1978

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INTRODUCTION

Aries Resources Inc., the successor to Great Bear Mining Ltd. has had a considerable amount of information available in old reports, reviewed by Burton and Ikona.

The purpose of the review was to see what further exploration should be done on the Dea 1-12 lode mineral claims. Several narrow but high grade gold veins are known on the claims. It is concluded that a Two Step Programme of mapping followed by drilling is needed to test the veins.

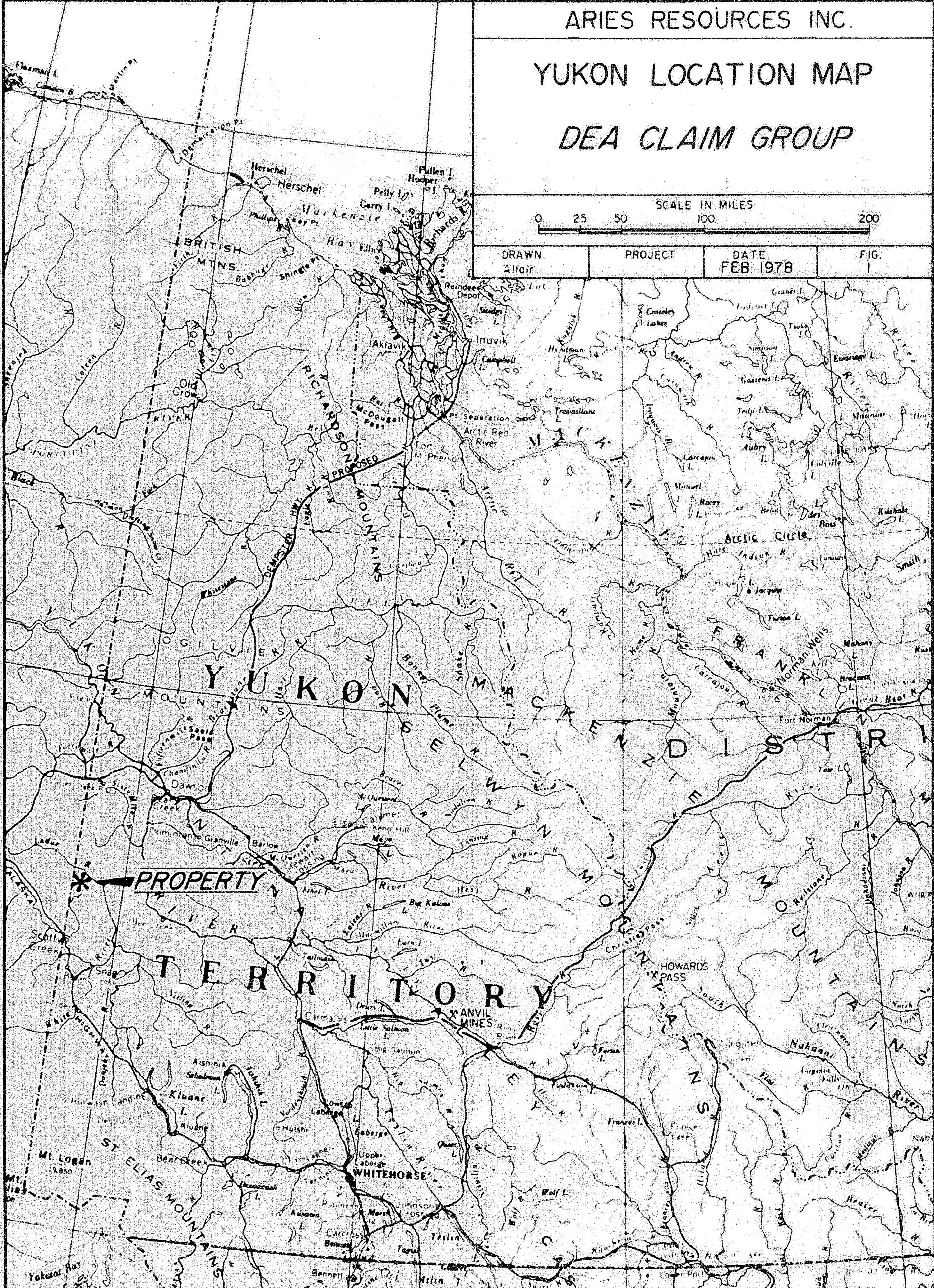
ARIES RESOURCES INC.

YUKON LOCATION MAP

DEA CLAIM GROUP

SCALE IN MILES: 0 – 25 – 50 – 100 – 200

DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
Altair		FEB 1978	1



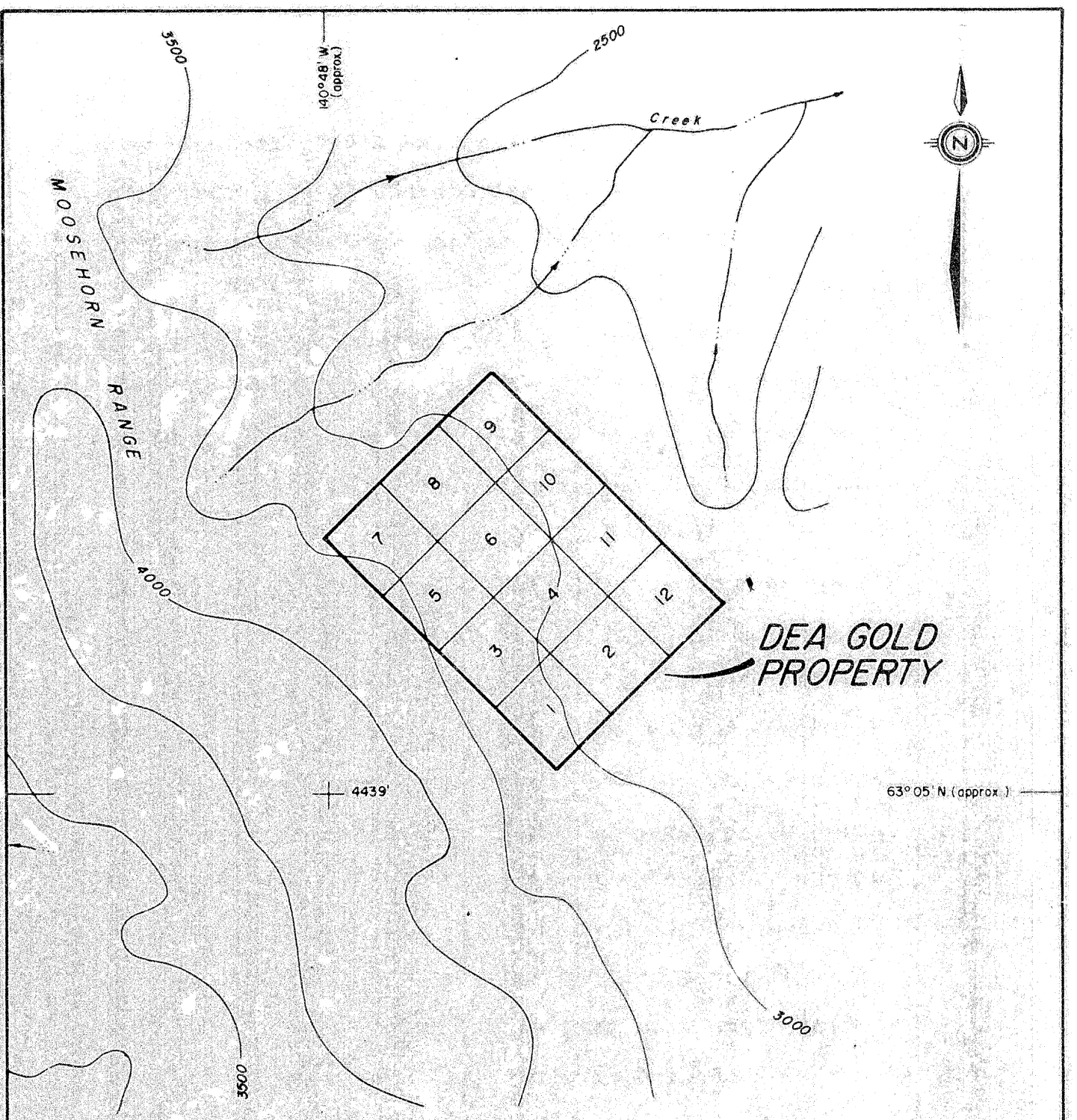
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dea quartz claims are located at latitude 63°04'N and longitude 140°55'W on the north-eastern flank of Moosehorn Range near the apex of this ridge.

The property is situated in the Whitehorse Mining district on claim sheet 115N/2 in the extreme west-central section of the Yukon Territory, 2 miles east of the Yukon-Alaska border.

The claim group is accessible by helicopter from Beaver Creek, at Mile 1202 on the Alaska Highway, a distance of 48 miles and 84 miles from Dawson. The nearest lake suitable for float equipped aircraft is Weinerwurst Lake, 10 miles south of the property. A winter cat road to the property was pushed through and travels easterly from the termination of an unimproved road on the Alaskan side of the border to Weinerwurst Lake then north to the property, over a total distance of 35 miles from Mile 1240 on the Alaska Highway to the Dea property.

A dirt airstrip for fixed wing aircraft was built on the nearby Claymore Resources ground. The strip may be in useable condition, and if so, will be of help.



	Record Numbers
DEA CLAIMS 1-8	YA 3130 - YA 3137
9-12	Y 78101 - Y 78104

FIG 2

ARIES RESOURCES INC.

DEA GOLD PROPERTY

WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION

YUKON TERRITORY

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1" = 1/2 MILE

FEB. 1978

By C. IKONA of PAMICON DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
and ALEX BURTON of BURTON CONSULTING INC.

CLAIMS

Information supplied by the Mining Recorder in Whitehorse indicates that the Dea 1-8 claims are valid until August 1, 1981 and the Dea 9-12 claims are valid until March 4, 1984. The recorded owner of these claims is Great Bear Mining Ltd. Great Bear Mining Ltd. has now become Aries Resources Inc.

HISTORY

Gold bearing quartz veins were discovered and staked in the Moosehorn Range in 1970 by Quintana Minerals Corporation. The claims lapsed and were restaked over the original showings for Great Bear Mining Ltd. Great Bear Mining Ltd. explored the veins during 1974 and 1975. They conducted geological, geophysical and geochemical programmes. They dug bulldozer trenches and diamond drilled some of the veins.

The discovery of placer gold in 1975 on the west side of the mountain, sparked a staking rush in this area. Great Bear Mining Ltd. acquired and tested placer leases over their mineral claims and in Seven Mile Creek (some 13 miles to the east) these placer leases have since been allowed to lapse.

During the 1975 field season Claymore Resources found considerable placer gold on their leases on the west side of the mountain.

While exposing the veins with the bulldozer

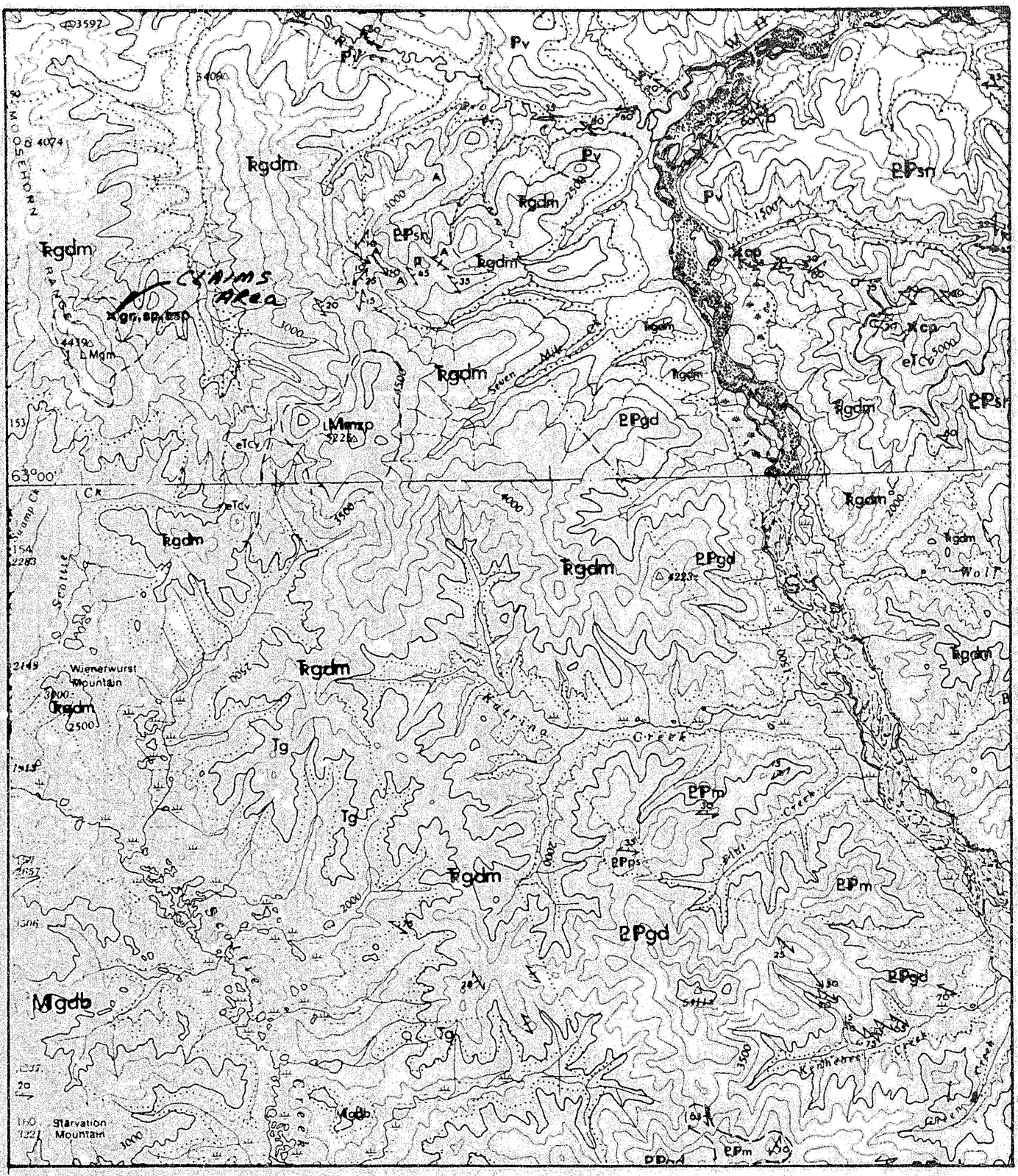
Great Bear Mining Ltd. hand cobbed vein material which they stored in 45 gallon barrels. This material has not been assayed, but does represent a bulk sample of the veins.

GEOLOGY

The Dea Mineral Claims are within the Klotassin Batholith. This Batholith extends northwesterly from Moosehorn Range to beyond the Alaska border and southeasterly through the Dawson Range.

The rocks within this Batholith are diorite and granodiorite of Triassic Age with roof pendants of schists and metasediments. A granite or quartz monzonite composed of feldspar and quartz, but with less mafic minerals and more magnetite coincides with an airborne magnetometer anomoly over the property. This granite has been mapped as a later intrusive into the Klotassin Batholith although it could be a phase of the Klotassin.

Lamprophyre dykes cut the granite in the area where the gold veins are found. Pendants and zenoliths of schists are found within the intrusive.



By C. IKONA of Pamicon Developments Limited
and ALEX BURTON of Burton Consulting Inc.

ARIES RESOURCES INC.			
DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP *REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND CLAIMS*			
Altair	1" = 4 miles	Feb., 1978	Fig. 3

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Gold bearing quartz veins cut the granite. These mainly parallel veins strike most frequently 153° and dip 36° to the northeast. Variations in attitude may be due to interaction of the veins with inclined shear zones and vertical faults. There is insufficient data at present to define the structure of the veins and relate it to assay grades and ore shoots. The 11 veins exposed to date are narrow (up to 1/3 metre) and have a wide variation in gold value. The composition of the veins consists mainly of bull quartz with some ribbon structure apparent. Minerals present include pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and free gold, all variably present. Vein exposures are poor due to a frost heave felsenmeer surface.

GEOPHYSICS AND GEOCHEMISTRY

Airborne and ground magnetics as well as ground electromagnetic and geochemical surveys have aided in interpreting lithological and structural features. The surveys did not fully outline the veins possibly because of the grid spacing and orientation of the readings.

CONCLUSIONS

The gold bearing quartz veins on the Dea Claims where tested are narrow and variable in grade. However, the relatively large number of veins and the number of assays of greater than 1 oz. of gold per ton indicate that further exploration work on the property is warranted.

Known changes in vein attitudes and character have not been fully investigated and it is in these areas where gold vein ore shoots commonly develop.

Further mapping and diamond drilling is needed to test width, grade continuity and possible ore shoot configurations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A Two Stage Programme of exploration is recommended.

STAGE ONE - To map and further refine the present knowledge of vein structures and ore shoots to the point where a series of short diamond drill holes can be laid out to intersect the veins.

This programme should take the form of detailed geological mapping and close spaced geochemical sampling on postulated strike extensions of the vein. Further

sampling should be done on the veins, and at the same time the bulk sample representing vein material collected and stored in 1975 should be sampled and assayed. Allowance has been made for further ground acquisition after detailed evaluation.

STAGE TWO - To test the vein by diamond drilling, using a medium sized diamond drill and large diameter equipment to get good core recovery for accurate structural information and grade control.

COSTS
STAGE ONE

1 Geologist (1 month)	$ 3,000
3 Helpers (1 month)	4,500
Contractors Labour costs	1,000
Mobilization and Demobilization	6,000
Survey Equipment	1,000
Camp	3,000
Fuel	1,000
Camp Costs	1,200
Assays & Geochemistry	1,000
Supervision & Engineering	2,500
Reserve for staking	5,000
Ore shipment	5,000
Service flights	800
Contractor Costs	5,000
Contingency	1,500
	$ 41,500

(COSTS-STAGE TWO on Page 8)

COSTS
STAGE TWO

Mobilization and Demobilization	$10,000	
1 Geologist (1 Month)	3,000	
1 Helper (1 Month)	1,500	
Assays	1,000	
Camp	1,500	
Supervision & Engineering	4,000	
Service flights	1,000	
Contractor costs	4,000	
Contingency	3,000	
	29,000	
Diamond Drilling 13 holes ($30 x 1300)	39,000	
		$ 68,000
TOTAL STAGE ONE & STAGE TWO COSTS		$109,500

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A Comprehensive Report and Recommendations on the DEA MINERAL CLAIMS, Moosehorn Range, Yukon Territory for Great Bear Mining Ltd.

STEVENSON, W.G. - October 17, 1975

Geological Report on the Dea Lode Mineral Claims and Placer Leases, Moosehorn Mountain, Yukon Territory for Great Bear Mining Ltd.

IKONA, C.K. - June 3, 1976

Geological Report on the Dea Placer Prospecting Leases, Beaver Creek Area and Rapi and Thor Mineral Claims for Great Bear Mining Ltd.

ADDENDUM

to

REPORT ON THE DEA LODE MINERAL CLAIMS MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY

DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1978

for

ARIES RESOURCES INC.

by

ALEX BURTON, P. ENG.

and

C. IKONA, P. ENG.

MARCH 9, 1978

SAMPLE ASSAY RESULTS

Fifty-two surface vein samples were assayed and reported on by geologist D.H. Waugh in his report dated October, 1975 on the DEA MINERAL CLAIMS, Moosehorn Range, Yukon Territory for Great Bear Mining Ltd.

The following six pages of assay results from samples taken on the Dea Claims are copied directly from PART V111 APPENDICES D-Assay Results

Pages 29 and 30 of his report discuss SAMPLING OF VEINS. In addition pages 69, 70 and 71 discuss SAMPLING METHODS & ASSAYS.

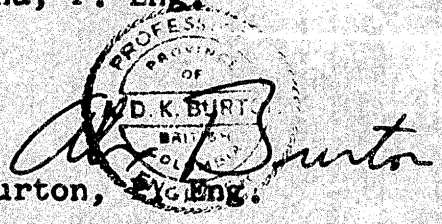
The assays on these samples showed extreme variations which ranged from in excess of 30 oz. Au/Ton to 0.003 oz. Au/Ton. No apparent attempt was made to correlate sample results to potential ore shoots or zones within the veins. Consequently any averaging of results is meaningless at this time. All that can be said is that many of the samples are in excess of 1 oz. Au/Ton and therefore may be approaching economic grade.

D.H. Waugh, Geologist, in his summary report of the 1975 program recommended additional surface exploration and 6,000 feet of diamond drilling followed by an underground sampling program if the drilling proved successful. Cost of these programs was estimated at $380,000 for stage one and $1,000,000 for stage two.

The present authors are recommending a more modest program with geology and drilling aimed at defining and evaluating potential high grade zones or shoots within the known structures and at minimal depths. Subsequent to this, and if the veins have demonstrated ability to develop economically viable ore shoots, a more ambitious program to evaluate the entire structure system on the Dea group may be warranted.

Respectfully submitted,

C. Ikona, P. Eng.



Alex Burton, P. Eng.

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Ag.
"B"	3913	18+49N to 18+53N	3+06W to 3+07W	Bulk of vein by fire Assay	0.4	5.0	0.7	9.25	2.06
"D"	3906	0+00N	1+25E	Bulk sample of vein trace, min. gal.(20%), Aspy	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.42	1.65
"D"	3907	0+ooN	1+25E	Channel sample min. hangwall, Aspy, gd.	0.25	1.0	0.2	0.01	0.06
"D"	3912	0+10N	3+80E	Bulk sample of vein @ footwall, well min, visual gold	0.1	2.0	0.4	31.24	11.72
"D"	3914	0+10N	3+80E to 3+84N	261 lb. bulk sample of lower vein adjacent to footwall Well min. with visual gold.	0.35 avg.	4.0	1.5 avg.	20.01	12.67
"F" N-Ext.	3909	23+00N	6+00W	Grab of fault gouge fault zone + 5' wide	-	-	-	0.01	0.48
"F" N-Ext.	3937	23+85N	4+00W	Composite grab of min. q.v.	0.15	-	-	0.06	0.36
"F" N-Ext.	3938	24+50N	3+50W	Channel of vein & min. wallrock	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.25	0.13
"F" N-Ext.	3932	24+50N	3+50W	Grab of min. q.v. with gold	0.3	-	-	3.32	1.94

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	oz/ton Ag.
"B"	304	18+47N LOWER	3+05W TRENCH	Bulk of vein face with good Aspy, gal. sphal. visual gold	0.25 avg.	2.0	0.2 avg.	10.482	1.02
"B"	305	18+49N to 18+51N	3+07W	Bulk of vein face with good Aspy, sphal, gal, visual gold.	0.35 avg.	2.0	0.2 avg.	13.462	1.84
"B"	306	18+51N to 18+52N	3+09W	Bulk of vein face with good Aspy, gal, sphal, visual gold	0.4 avg.	2.0	0.2 avg.	4.265	0.40
"B"	307	18+52N to 18+54N	3+10W	Bulk of vein face, fair to good Aspy, gal, mainly near footwall.	0.6 avg.	2.0	0.2 avg.	2.220	0.14
"B"	3910	18+52N	3+06W	Select channel, sample f.w. part of vein, good Aspy, sphal, gal, visual gold.	0.25	0.45	0.25	10.050	3.56
"B"	3911	18+52N	3+06W	Channel sample of vein well min, oxid, leached	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.190	1.14
"B"	3913	18+49N to 18+53N	3+06W to 3+07W	Bulk of vein by total amalgamation	0.4	5.0 Sample not suitable for amalg.	0.7	2.210	- See: Assay Cert.Bul Sample

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	oz/ton Ag.	
"C"	D-1	25+75N	6+30W	Grab of well min. vein.	0.2	0.5	0.4	11.440	5.05	
"C"	3939	TRENCH 'D'		16-1/2 lb. bulk of vein	0.2 avg.	-	-	3.950	3.34	NOTE: Amalgamation not too reliable.
"C"	E-1	25+00N	9+00W	Composite grab of massive Aspy, min. q.vein @ surface	-	-	-	4.425	3.38	
"C"	E-2	25+00N Trench 'E'	8+50W	Grab of well min. q.vein @ fault zone, visual gold	-	-	-	3.624	1.56	
"C"	3908	29+32N Trench 'A'	4+65W	Bulk of q.vein, nearly massive Aspy (+25%)	0.2 avg.	2.0	0.3 avg.	0.280	0.16	
"C"	3936	28+00N	5+00W	Composite grab of min. qtz. vein above bedrock	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.240	2.22	
"B"	301	19+00N UPPER TRENCH	3+72W	Bulk of vein face, good Aspy, gal.min.	0.4 avg.	1.5	0.. avg.	1.052	0.42	
"B"	302	19+01N UPPER TRENCH	3+73W	Bulk of vein face good Aspy, gal.,min.	0.35 avg.	1.0	0.2 avg.	1.831	0.81	
"B"	303	19+02N UPPER TRENCH	3+74W	Bulk of vein face good to fair Aspy, gal, min.	0.35 avg.	1.0	0.2 avg.	0.450	0.22	

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Ag.
"C"	212	27+65N	6+50W Trench 'B'	Bulk of vein face (approx.15° to strike)	0.1 avg.	3.0	0.2 avg.	0.222	0.67
"C"	213	27+48N	6+5.. Trench 'B'	Grab of 1/2" vein and alt. w.r.,minor min.	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.003	0.01
"C"	214	27+30N	6+?0W Trench 'B'	Composite grab, vein 1" to 2"	0.1 avg.	1.0	0.1 avg.	0.003	0.01
"C"	C ZONE	27+50N	6+5?W	Grab float above vein	0.25	0.4	0.3	0.987	4.42
"C"	215	29+27N	4+93W Trench 'A'	Chip channel above vein in hangwall, minor min.	0.5	0.3 avg.	0.2 avg.	0.010	0.01
"C"	216	29+27N	4+93W Trench 'A'	Chip channel includes 3/4" minor min. q.v. and w.r.	0.5	0.3 avg.	0.2 avg.	0.008	0.01
"C"	217	29+27N	4+93W Trench 'A'	Chip channel below vein in footwall, minor min.	0.5	0.3 avg.	0.2 avg.	0.005	0.01
"C"	218	29+27N	4+93W Trench 'A'	Chip cannel below vein in footwall, minor min.	0.5	0.3 avg.	0.2 avg.	0.004	0.05
"C"	219	29+30N	4+73W Trench 'A'	Chip channel, fair min. in h.w., alt. q.mon.	0.8	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.109	0.06

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Ag.
"C"	220	29+29N	4+73W Trench 'A'	Chip channel, minor min. in h.w., alt. q.mon.	0.2	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.008	0.02
"C"	221	29+29N	4+73W Trench 'A'	Chip channel, q.vein min. Aspy, gal.	0.2	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.276	0.30
"C"	222	29+29N	4+73W Trench 'A'	Chip channel, min.alt. q.mon. in footwall	0.4	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.005	0.02
"C"	223	29+28N	4+73W Trench 'A'	Chip channel minor, min., alt.q.mon. in footwall.	0.25	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.003	0.01
"C"	224	29+28N	4+73W Trench 'A'	Chip channel, minor min. in alt. q.mon footwall	0.55	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.004	0.10
"C"	A1	29+29N	4+75W Trench 'A'	Bulk of main vein (upper)	0.2 avg.	4.0	0.3 avg.	0.510	0.28
"C"	A2	29+29N	4+75W Trench 'A'	Bulk of footwall (upper vein)	0.5 avg.	2.0	0.3 avg.	0.005	0.22
"C"	TRENCH B	27+34N	6+40W	Grab of massive Aspy, gal adj. to fault.	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.911	10.5
"C"	3929	26+50N	6+50W Trench 'C'	Chip along trace vein	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.760	0.22

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Ag.
"C"	206	27+36N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 0.4' - 0.0' below vein in footwall.	0.4	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.010	0.08
"C"	207	27+35N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, poorly min vein Aspy, gal < 2%.	0.35	0.3	0.2 avg.	0.005	0.01
"C"	207A	27+35N	6+48W Trench 'B'	Bulk of upper vein face(approx.45° to dip.	0.3	2.0	0.2 avg.	0.246	2.81
"C"	207B	27+35N	6+46W Trench 'B'	Bulk of vein face (approx. 20° to dip. mid sect.	0.25	2.0	0.2 avg.	0.103	0.94
"C"	207C	27+35N	6+43W Trench 'B'	Bulk of vein face adj. to fault (approx.10° to dip)	0.4	2.0	0.2 avg.	1.757	8.79
"C"	208	27+34N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 0.0'- 0.8 above vein in hangwall.	0.8	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.021	0.07
"C"	209	27+34N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 0.8'- 2.0' above vein in hangwall.	1.2	0.3 avg	0.1 avg	0.005	0.06
"C"	210	27+34N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 2.0'- 2.5' above vein in hangwall.	0.6	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.007	0.01
"C"	211	27+33N	6+40W Trench 'B'	Grab, fault gouge	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.003	0.01

SAMPLING OF VEINS

A selected number of representative grab samples, high grade samples and composite grab samples were collected, assayed and reported on prior to the author's retention. Due to the unavailability of adequate descriptions of these samples, it was decided not to include these results in the Appendix of this report. Very spectacular gold values do occur however and select grab samples observed by the author, and personally estimated, would likely assay in excess of 50 oz/ton. However these extremely high grade values are erratically dispersed in the D Zone and C Zone veins. (Although they do enhance the ore grade potential of the vein systems they would not likely play an important part in the overall grade of a mining operation).

Chip and channel samples off the vein face and mineralized wall rock, at approximately right angles to the plane, of the B Zone and D Zone veins, were sampled independantly by D.W. Milburn, company geologist and L.J. Manning, P. Eng., consulting geologist. Sampling techniques varied, and the attained results varied also. The author bulk sampled B Zone vein and results closely matched those obtained by D.W. Milburn (channel sampling technique), and generally gave results twice that attained by L.J. Manning's samples (chip sampling technique - reported to me verbally by D.W. Milburn). The D Zone locations, sampled earlier and seperately by Milburn and Manning, were not accessible due to removal and stock piling of mineralized vein material and no check sampling was possible. However an extensive area, 10' x 70' was later exposed and bulk sampled by the author. Sampling techniques and results are discussed further in Part V of this report.

A number of select composite grab samples of vein float and oxidized fault zone material were sampled. In addition, channel and b ulk sampling of poorly exposed veins in the C Zone were cut and tested.

The results of the sampling conducted are listed in Appendix D of this report. See figures 12,13&14 for the sample locations and some assay values listed in Appendix D.

SAMPLING METHODS & ASSAYS

Results of the surface sampling are listed in Appendix of this report. Drill core and sludge sample assays are listed in the drill hole log records in Appendix I that accompanys the report.

Some assays of surface trench sampling are shown on Figures 13,14&15 from the B, C and D Zones located after page 65.

The samples collected by the author included a few near surface samples of vein material in the unconsolidated regolith where trenching failed to penetrate bedrock. Bedrock sampling was carried out in the B, C and D Zone trenches. These samples included cut and chipped channel samples of vein material and mineralized wall rock and bulk samples of mineralized vein material and well mineralized wall rock.

The channel samples were cut as nearly as possible at right angles to the plane of the veins.

Bulk sampling of veins containing from 16 lbs. of sampled rock to 261 lbs. were evenly cut from the vein face along strike and down dip depending on the exposure available to sampling.

Bulk sampling is by far the most reliable test of tenor for any gold bearing vein where values are erracticly distributed over short distances.

Ore and rock samples selected for fire assay were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in Vancouver and Whitehorse Assay Office in Whitehorse. Both firms provide competent service and the author believes the results are reliable.

Several select grab samples of unconsolidated vein material and several of the bulk samples from exposed veins returned very high gold assays that would provide good ore grade over mining widths providing sufficient tonnages were proven and gold prices remain at there present level.

Diamond drill holes #4, 5, 6 and 16 intersected mineralization of possible economic interest. Hole #4 assays are from sludge samples. Sludge samples collected from other holes were not submitted for assay.

Wallrock mineralization is generally of low tenor and adds little to the value of the potential ore grade material, located in the quartz veins, when calculating ore grades over narrow 4' mining widths.

A 261 lb. (dry weight) sample was removed from the D Zone vein located at 0+10N and 3+80E to 3+84E. The sample was forwarded to Whitehorse Assay Office for processing and total gold recovery. The sample was crushed to 1/4" mesh and pulverized to -40 mesh in a ballmill crusher than amalgamated with mercury. The mercury and contained gold were then fire assayed.

A button was removed from the 3.6 oz. gold button recovered and anlized for total gold and silver content. The reported fineness of the gold was .796 (796 parts gold per thousand) or approximately 80 percent pure.

The sampled material gave an analysis of 20.01 oz.Au/ton and 12.67 Ag/ton.

A 81.25 lb. sample from the B Zone vein was similarily treated but recovery of gold was poor due to arsenic contamination of the mercury that caused the mercury to separate. Gold recovered was 2.21 oz/ton. A 16.7 lb. sample cut from the same section of the vein assayed 9.25 oz/ton Au and 2.06 oz/ton Ag.

A list of assay results of the samples taken by the author on the Dea property includes sample locations and dimensions and is enclosed in Appendix D.

One preliminary metallurgical test from D Zone material gave results of 74% free milling gold, 20% in the sulfide fraction and 6% in tails. Some additional work is probably warranted at this time to more fully determine gold distribution and any metallurgical problems which may not be recognized to date.