



GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND PHYSICAL WORK REPORT
FOR REPRESENTATION

ON

A 1-56 (YA 17618-17673) CLAIM GROUP

AND

B 1-38 (YA 17674-17711) CLAIM GROUP

LOCATED IN THE MAYO MINING DISTRICT

KIWI LAKE AREA

MAP SHEET 106 E 2

YUKON TERRITORY CANADA

LATITUDE $65^{\circ}10'$ N LONGITUDE $134^{\circ}35'$ W

FOR

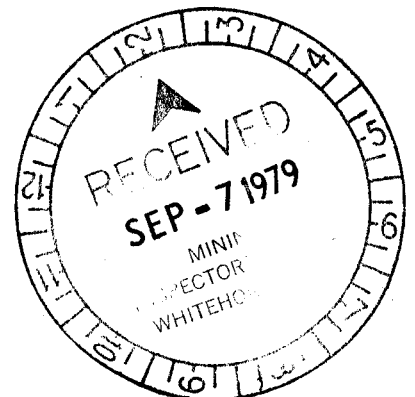
SCYLLA CORPORATION

BY

PAUL S. WHITE P. ENG. (MINING)

AUGUST 27, 1979.

090493



This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of

\$ 4,430.00

J. A. Morris
A/ Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under
Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.


B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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E.O.Chisholm P.Eng.-October 1978

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P.S. White P.Eng.

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P.S. White P. Eng.

REPORT ON 1978-79 WORK ON A & B CLAIM GROUPS -KIWI LAKE Y.T.INTRODUCTION :

Scylla Corporation is the beneficial owner of 94 mineral claims acquired by staking under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act as the A 1-56 and B 1-38 claims with anniversary date being common at February 27, 1979. The said claims are located in the Kiwi Lake area of Sheet 106 E 2 in the Mayo Mining District.

NAME OF CLAIMGRANT NO.

A 1-56 inclusive

YA 17618 - 17673 inclusive

B 1-38 inclusive

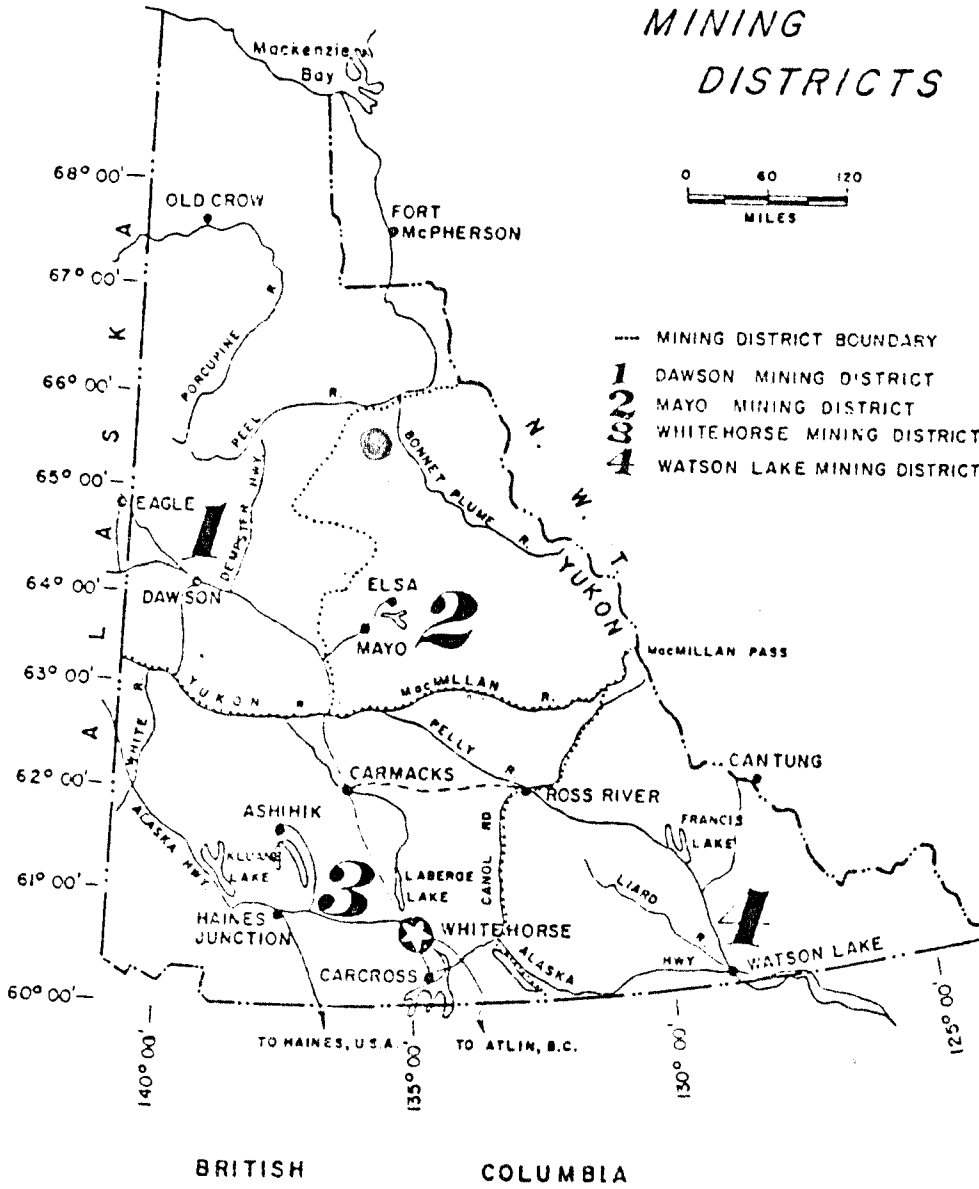
YA 17674 - 17711 inclusive

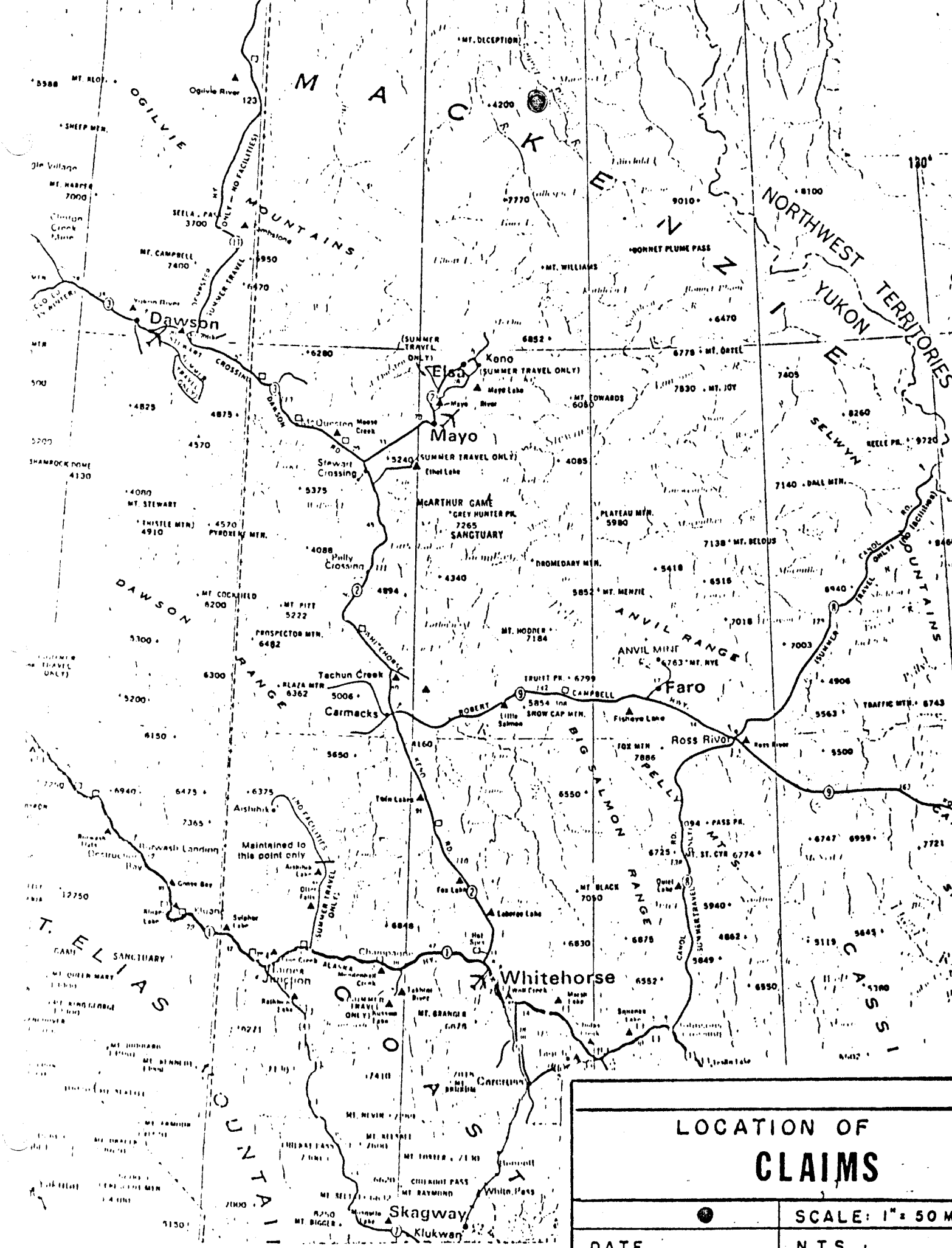
This report describes the work and certifies the expenditures of a reconnaissance geological and geophysical survey, an airborne spectrometer survey, a follow up spot-check survey (post airborne), and trench excavation by drilling and blasting conducted between the dates of June 15, 1978 and February 26, 1979.

LOCATION AND ACCESS :

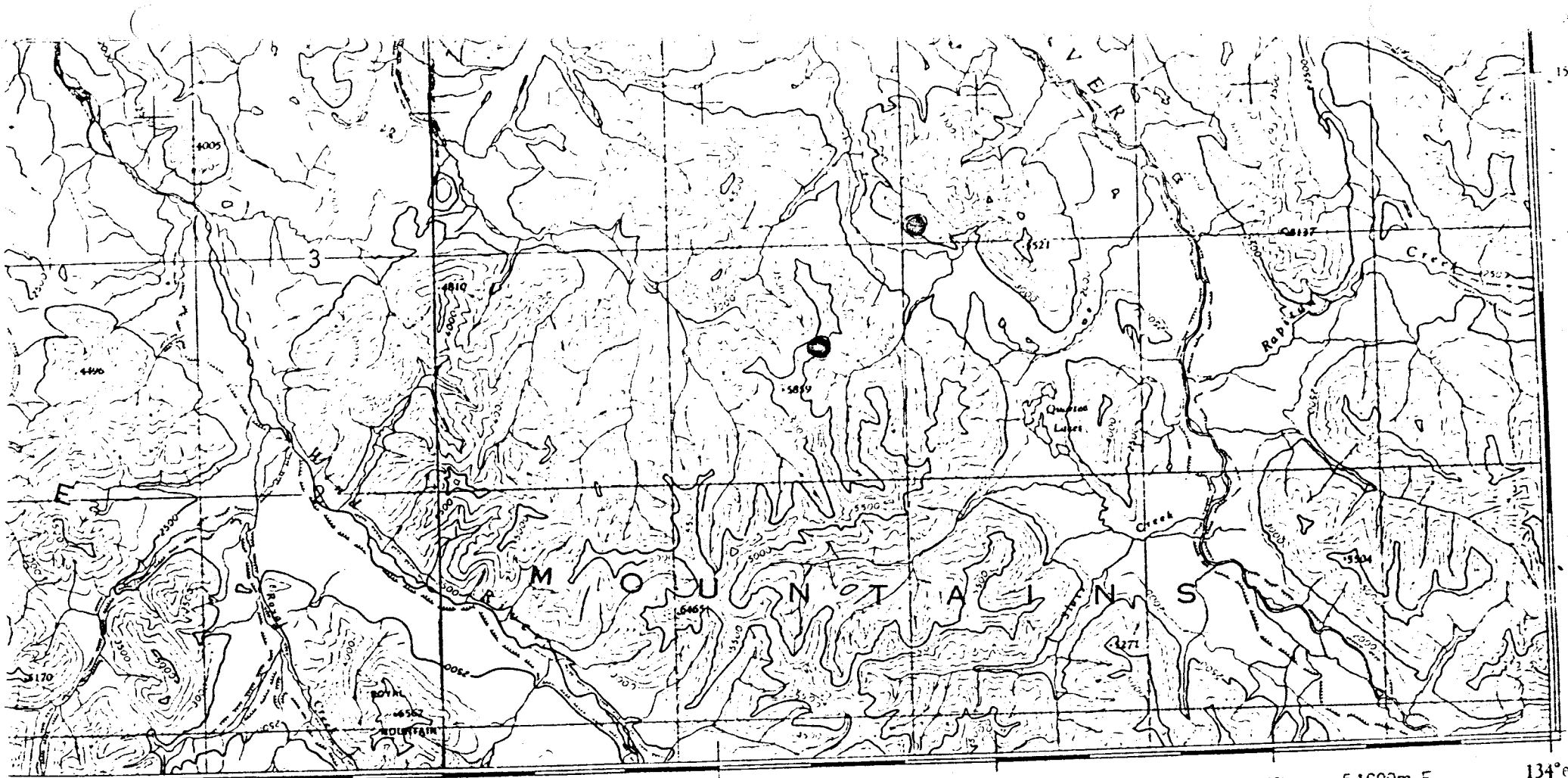
The claims are located in two contiguous groups, (A 1-48) and (A 49-56, B 1-38), southwesterly and southerly from Kiwi Lake respectively, approximately 200 air kilometers northeasterly from the settlement of Mayo Y.T. The claims are accessible by winter road, and by fixed wing float aircraft and/or by rotor winged aircraft.

YUKON TERRITORY MINING DISTRICTS





LOCATION OF CLAIMS	
●	SCALE: 1" = 50 MI
DATE	N.T.S.



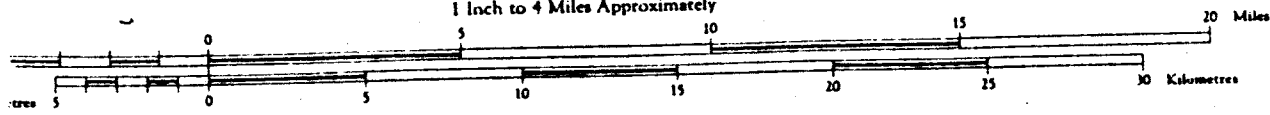
15° 9' 135° 00' 1 45' 2 30' 15' 54000m. E. 134° 00'

WIND RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:250,000

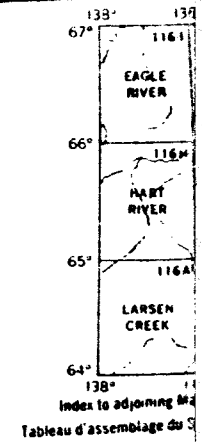
1 Inch to 4 Miles Approximately



Transverse Mercator Projection
 All Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
 Contour interval 500 Feet
 North American Datum 1927

REFERENCE

- Contours, Elevation
- Contours, Depression
- River Bed Extremity
- Stream, Intermittent or Dry
- Stream in Dry River Bed
- Rapids and Falls
- Marsh or Swamp
- Wooded Areas



Copies may be obtained from the Canada Map Office,
 Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa,
 or your nearest map dealer.

Ces cartes sont en vente au Bureau des Cartes du Canada,
 ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa,
 ou chez le vendeur le plus près.

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HISTORY OF DISTRICT:

Prior to 1975 the district had been casually explored by prospectors for gold and copper occurrences. In 1975, the consulting firm of Archer, Cathro and Associates Ltd., acting for a consortium of exploration companies, located and staked a number of uranium showings associated with a large number of breccia pipe zones. In February 1976, the Geological Survey of Canada released to the public the results of a Uranium Reconnaissance Program to aid explorers in the district. In 1976, Mountaineer Mines Ltd., Rio Alto Exploration Ltd. and others staked showings or favorable breccia zones in the the Quartet Lakes-KIWI Lake areas and performed exploration work on the holdings. In 1977, The Geological Survey of Canada performed a silt-stream sediment reconnaissance regional sampling program which information was released to the public in early 1978. Anomalous values of uranium resulted in the staking of the A and B groups at Kiwi Lake by Scylla Corporation in February, 1978. The adjoining Loon group was optioned to Pan Ocean Oils Ltd. by Mountaineer Mines Ltd. along with other extensive claim holdings and major work programs of ground prospecting, diamond core drilling and bulldozer trenching were conducted in 1978 and through 1979.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY :

The geology of the district is mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada as the Ho sequence of Lower Helikian or Aphebian age. To aid in the exploration program on the A and B groups, Scylla Corporation, a preliminary geological report was requested of E. O. Chisholm, P. Eng., and that report, dated October 22nd, 1978, is included with this report as Appendix A. The cost of that report is not included for representation work purposes on the Certificate of Expenditures.

METHODOLOGY OF WORK :

The claims were located on a rumored radiometric anomaly located near the southwesterly corner of the A group. The existence of the anomaly was verified by the subsequent release of silt-stream survey data by the Geological Survey of Canada in early 1978.

PHASE 1 of the work described in this report consisted of an airborne spectrometer survey conducted by Archer, Cathro & Associates under S. Main, geologist, in June-July 1978. Preliminary results from the tapes which are located at the office of P. S. White P. Eng., at Mile 922.1 Alaska Highway are shown in the map Appendix B. The method and equipment used are described by Archer, Cathro as follows:

" Airborne survey used a differential spectrometer to enable separate distinction of uranium, thorium or potassium. The airborne system consisted of a Gould (Brush) 222 two-channel and a Hewlett Packard 7155A single-channel strip-chart recorder, both driven by signals from a Scintrex GAD-4 spectrometer-analyser, and a Scintrex GSA-61 1853 cc thallium-activated, sodium iodide crystal sensor.

The crystal was mounted in a removeable plywood box that was tied to the outside cargo rack of the helicopter. The analyser and recorders were placed inside the cabin and were connected to the sensor by cable. An auxiliary power outlet in the helicopter supplied ship's power (28V) to all instruments. The three graphs recorded continuous one-second integration counts for either total radioactivity, uranium, thorium or potassium (if required). The total count and uranium count were recorded simultaneously on the Gould recorder while the thorium count was charted on the Hewlett Packard recorder. Both instruments produced graphs at a linear speed of 10 cm/min. The charts were usually set for widths of 0-2500 counts per second (CPS) for total count, 0 to 50 cps for uranium, 0 to 40 cps for thorium and 0-100 cps for potassium. Each chart was evaluated daily using specimens of thorium and uranium so that the graph value matched the absolute value as shown on the spectrometer dial. The spectrometer was calibrated for maximum sensitivity on the designated thorium peak.

Surveys were flown at a nominal height of 50 m but varied from about 25 to 75 m depending on terrain irregularity. Survey lines were generally flown at constant altitude following contours. Helicopter speed was not considered critical and no attempt was made to correlate chart speed with traverse length. Generally, 50 to 90 km/hr. was a practical and safe speed. Topographic maps were used for navigation. The operator plotted flight paths on the maps as the traverse progressed, noting pertinent navigational, geographical and surface exposure data on the strip charts. Correlation between mapped flight lines and the charts were achieved by numbered fiducials and handwritten notes on the charts."

The results of the survey from the Archer, Cathro map (Appendix B), and scanning of the charts established a number of points of uranium anomalous interest as marked by S, Main, supervising geologist, as heavy lines adjacent to the radiometric contours of the map. It was intended to follow up these anomalies on the ground.

PHASE 2 of the program consisted of checking out the mapped anomalies on the ground with limited helicopter time and in precipitous topography which prevented access to many of the locations of interest. P.S. White and K. Glackmeyer spent 6 mandays in this pursuit with rock-breaking and surveying with a hand held SRAT spp2 scintillometer over areas indicated by the airborne survey. Scintillometer readings varied between 40 and 100+ cps, and no notes were kept since the areas examined were not considered to be of sufficient interest to map spot readings of essentially flat response. A search was made after drop off at suitable landing places by a helicopter for breccia pipe zones or for radiometric response to validate the airborne survey, but as previously stated the results were unsatisfactory due to limited helicopter time and difficulty and correlating airborne anomalies with the correct ground locations in extremely precipitous topography. The B block was examined more thoroughly than the A block due to its gentler contours, but no significant uranium occurrences were discerned. It was decided on the ground to perform the ground follow up prospecting and radiometry in 1979 in a more detailed and lengthy time frame.

PHASE 3 of the 1978-79 program consisted of drilling and blasting selected bare, windswept outcrops with an Atlas Copco Cobra drill and explosives in order to obtain a look at fresh outcrop in one zone of each of the A and B groups in potentially anomalous areas. The trenches were located on the A 33 and B 25 mineral claims which were believed to be at the site of airborne radiometric anomalies.

The drilling and blasting consisted of excavating 350 cubic yards of material as follows: the A 33 claim trench is 60' X 10' X 10', (220 cu.yds.) and the B 25 trench is 75' X 8' X 6', (135 cu. yds.). The trenching was conducted of necessity on bare outcrop ridges at temperatures of -20° - 0° C between the dates of February 23 and 26, 1979. The blasted trenches and fragments of rock were examined by eye and with the Srat Scintillometer without encouraging results. Since the radiometric response was not encouraging, and the geology was not favorable at those two locations compared to other known showings, no notes were taken or specimens assayed. High winds in the precipitous topography prevented landing near the sought after ground sites of the airborne anomalies and severe snow and ice conditions prevented safe foot travel to those sites. The locations of the trenches are shown on Sketch map as Appendix C.

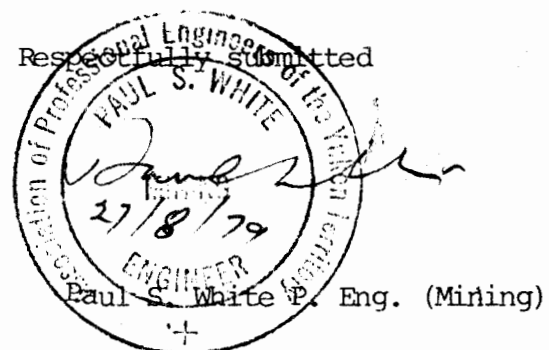
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN PROGRAM :

S. Main	Supervising geologist of airborne survey of Phase 1.
P.S. White P. Eng.	Supervising engineer of Phases 2 and 3.
K. Glackmeyer	Geologist with P. S. White on Phase 2.
M. Clotier	Driller and blaster on Phase 3.
K. Carswell	Helicopter pilot
G. Pecka	Helicopter pilot
M. Mellison	Fixed Wing Pilot- R. Ambrose Fixed wing pilot

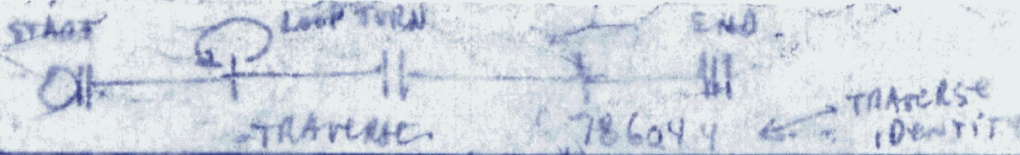
RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS:

Interpretation of the charted results of an airborne spectrometer survey indicated a number (15+) areas of interest on the A and B claim groups considered favorable for further prospecting. Scintillometer testing and conventional prospecting was done over portions of certain of these areas without successful correlation of the airborne survey to the ground followup. Geological reconnaissance was conducted on three occasions with similar results, although geological conditions appeared to be favorable for uranium occurrences which has been verified by oral communications with the owners and engineers working on the adjacent ground to the A group. Trenching was done to complete representation work requirements but no significant uranium occurrences were located in the two trenches selected more for physical suitability under winter conditions than for correlation with the airborne results.

Work by the G.S.C. and by Pan Ocean has confirmed the existence of potential uranium ore deposits in the area at the westerly and southwesterly boundaries of the A group, and further follow up ground work will be performed in 1979 on both the A and B claim blocks to identify any such occurrences.



65°15' N.



134° 30' EAST

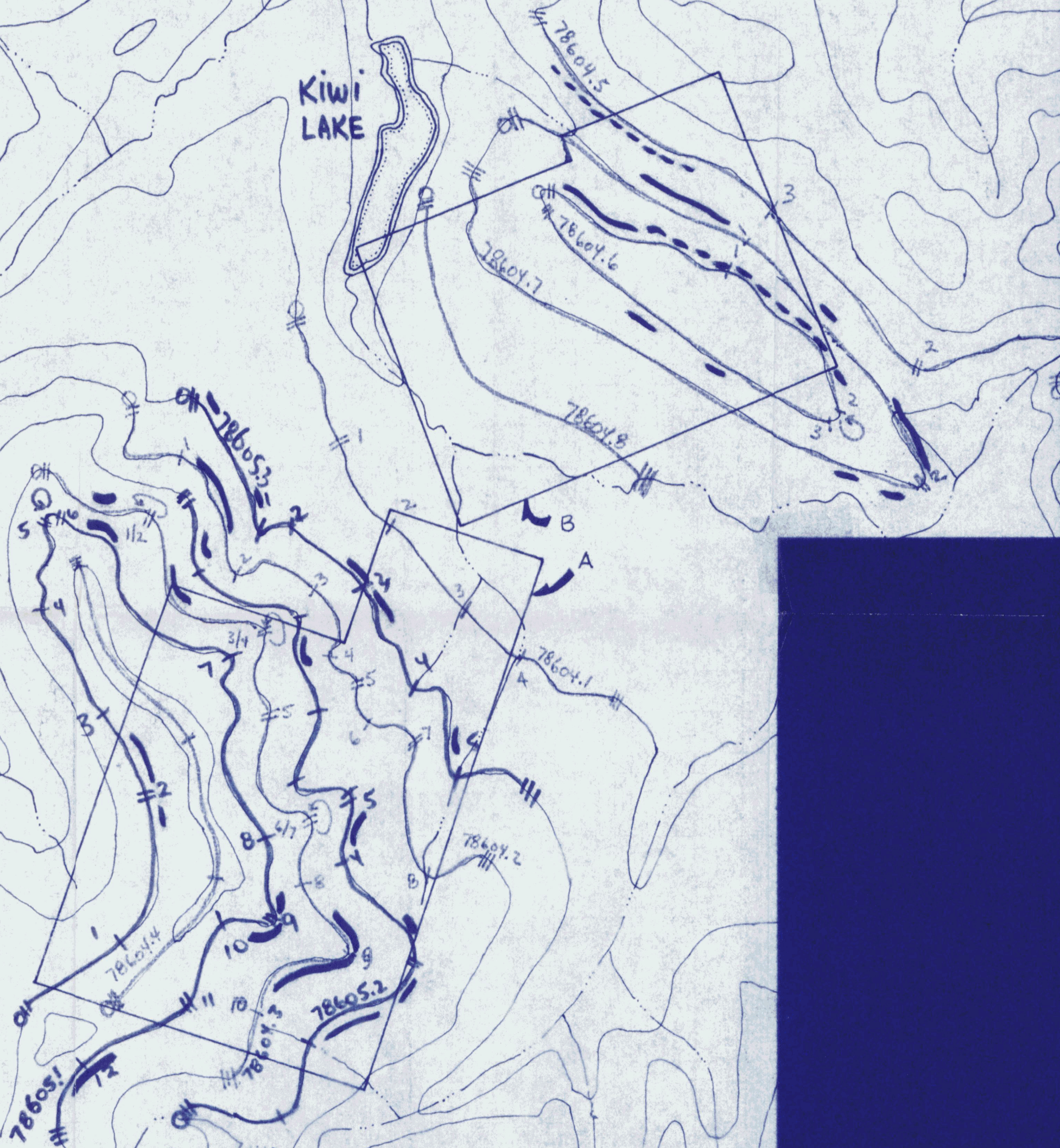
APPENDIX A.

SKETCH MAP OF "A" & "B"
 RESULTS OF AIRBORNE
 SPECTROMETER SURVEY.
 SHEET 106 E 2
 MAYO DISTRICT.
 June-July 1978

1 inch = 1/2 mile



Kiwi LAKE



APPENDIX B.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON THE
A & B CLAIM GROUPS
QUARTET LAKES AREA
MAYO MINING DIVISION
YUKON TERRITORY
CLAIM SHEET 106E-2

Latitude $65^{\circ}15'N$ Longitude $134^{\circ}30'W$

FOR
CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.
Vancouver, British Columbia

BY
EDWARD O. CHISHOLM, P.ENG.

Vancouver, B.C.

October 22, 1978

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SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

The A & B Claim Groups of Cream Silver Ltd. total 78 claims in two adjacent blocks adjoining a uranium prospect undergoing active exploration by Mountaineer Mines and Pan Ocean Oil Ltd.

The area of interest lies approximately ten miles from the A & B Groups. Uranium has been identified in shear zones and breccia zones in Proterozoic rocks of the Wernecke Terrain.

The location is remote and lies between the Bonnet Plume River and the Wind River near Kiwi Lake. It is some 150 miles northeasterly from Mayo. Access is by helicopter or float plane to Kiwi Lake.

The A & B Groups are classified as unexplored prospecting ground underlain by host rocks favorable for the deposition of structurally controlled uranium deposits. A private airborne radioactive survey and a stream sediment reconnaissance survey carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1977, indicate that uranium mineralization occurs on the claim groups. More detailed ground investigation is warranted. A preliminary program of ground prospecting and scintillometer reconnaissance is recommended, followed by mapping and detailed radiometric survey at a cost of an additional \$20,000.00.

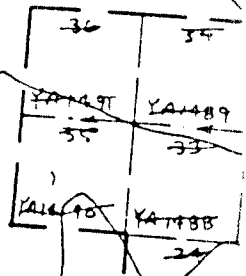


A

B

GREMLIN

3000



INTRODUCTION

This report is based on information gathered by the writer from available government and private reports on the area and personal knowledge of the geological conditions from work carried out in the general Bonnet Plume district. A personal inspection was not made of the property. The report is prepared at the request of Cream Silver Mines Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia. The claim locations are believed to be approximately correct and were taken from government claim maps on Claim Sheet 106E-2.

Any legal aspects of the claims are beyond the scope of this report.

PROPERTY

The property is comprised of two nearby rectangular blocks recorded on February 27, 1978 in the Mayo Record Office as follows:

<u>Name of Claims</u>	<u>Grant Numbers</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
A 1 - 48	YA 17618-17665	February 27, 1979
B 1 - 38	YA 17674-17711	February 27, 1979

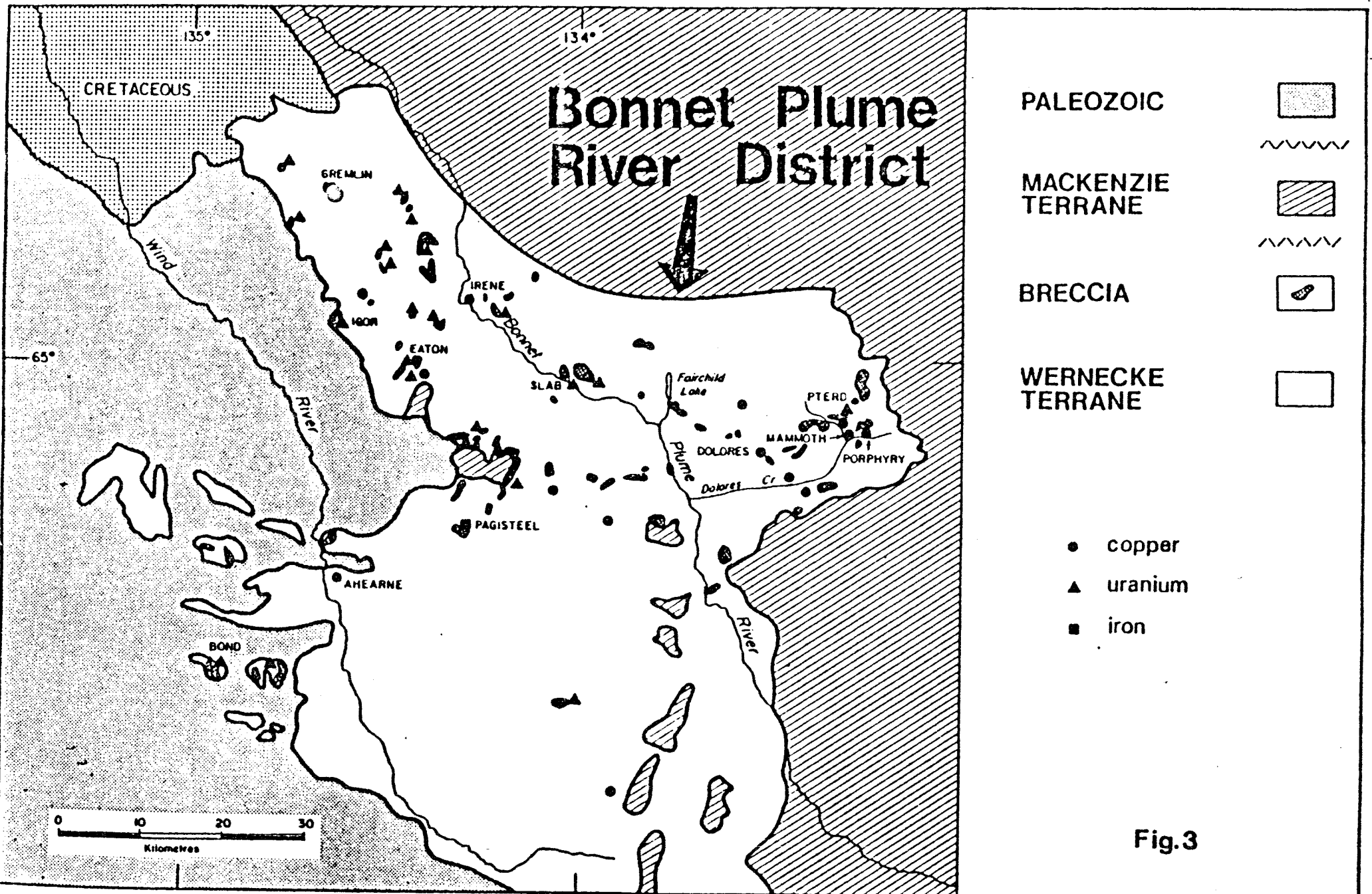


Fig.3

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located approximately 150 air miles northeasterly of Mayo, Yukon Territory near Kiwi and Quartet Lakes. Co-ordinates are Latitude $65^{\circ}15'N$, Longitude $134^{\circ}30'W$. Access to the property is by helicopter and fixed wing float plane to Kiwi Lake.

TOPOGRAPHY

The claims are located some six miles west of the Bonnet Plume River between two mountain ranges. Elevations on the B group range from 2,000 to 3,000 feet and the A group from 3,000 to 5,000 feet in rugged terrain.

GEOLOGY

Allan R. Archer and Uwe Schmidt describe the general geology of the area in a paper presented at the C.I.M. District 6 Meeting October 13-15, 1977 as follows:

" Mineral exploration for copper in 1967 and for uranium since 1974 has resulted in the recognition of extensive breccia bodies cutting a thick section of Proterozoic rocks best exposed along the Bonnet Plume River, approximately 170 km north of Mayo, Yukon. These

" rocks, which underlie an area of about 5,000 square km, are of Helikian and possibly Late Aphebian age and are collectively named Wernecke Terrane to distinguish them from the predominately Hadrynian rocks, designated Mackenzie Terrane, that unconformably overlie them to the northeast and east. A small area of Wernecke Terrane containing similar breccia is exposed 240 km to the west while the intervening area is largely obscured by Paleozoic sediments.

Initial 1:250,000 scale geological mapping by the G.S.C. failed to recognize the widespread occurrence of the breccias and the extensive alteration halos that surround them where they cut limy portions of the stratigraphy. Mapping by industry has located at least 86 breccia bodies making up a minimum of 2 percent of surface exposure in the district. Individual breccias form sheet, dike or pipe-like bodies, the latter of which exhibit lenticular to sub-circular cross-sections and range in diameter from 100 m to over 3,000 m.

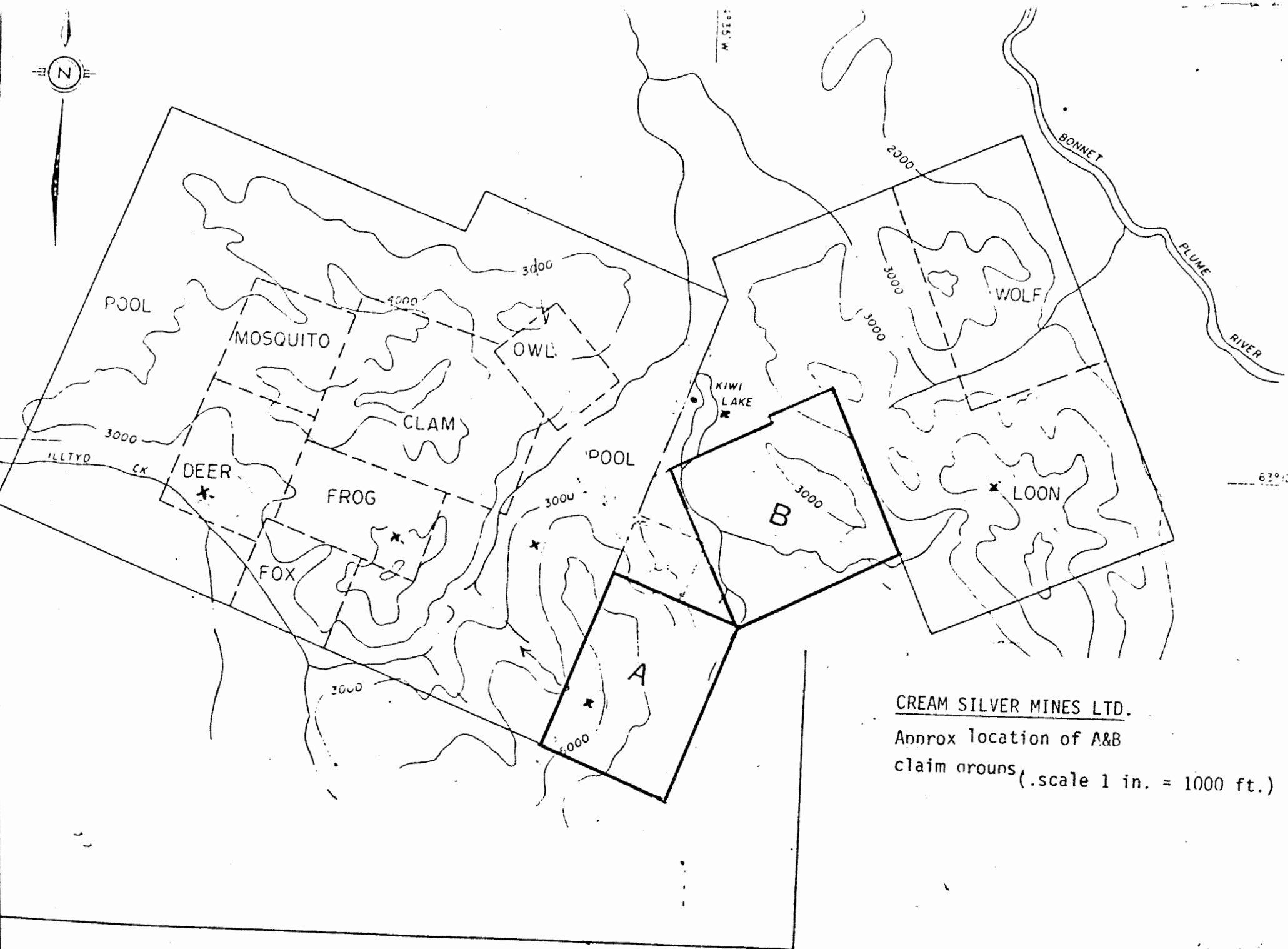
The breccias cut the entire Wernecke Terrane section and virtually all mineralization in the district, comprising various assemblages of uranium, copper, barite, iron and cobalt, is spatially linked to them. Most mineral

occurrences are narrow and discontinuous vein zones or local concentrations peripheral to the breccia. The Bonnet Plume River District is best known for its uranium mineralization, which occurs mainly as brannerite associated with the breccias and less commonly as pitchblende in fracture zones related to the unconformity between the Wernecke and Mackenzie Terranes.

The breccia bodies are geochemically anomalous in molybdenum and copper and have many mineralogical similarities to breccia pipes associated with porphyry copper deposits, although no intrusive or subvolcanic fragments have been seen. The breccia morphology suggests they are formed through a combination of crustal attenuation and gas venting. "

MINERALIZATION

Iron, uranium and copper are the principal economic metals of the Wernecke Terrane. The distribution of known occurrences are shown on the accompanying map [Figure 3] of the Bonnet Plume District from Archer & Schmidt's paper. The Cream Silver claims are located in the north central part of the terrane. The principal minerals are hematite, chalcopyrite, pitchblende and brannerite. Accessory minerals are cobaltite, molybdenite, pyrite and associated gangue minerals such as quartz, carbonate, chlorite and barite.



CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.
Approx location of A&B
claim groups (.scale 1 in. = 1000 ft.)

Pitchblende and brannerite are the main uranium minerals. Brannerite is a complex primary uranium/titanium mineral containing from 10 to 50% U_3O_8 . It also contains geochemically anomalous values in molybdenum, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, nickel and niobium. These are prospecting aids in the detection of uranium bearing rocks in geochemical stream and soil surveys. Uranium deposits occur in breccia bodies and in shear zones and faults in other host rocks.

No economic deposits have been reported to date although Mountaineer Mines Ltd. of Vancouver and Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. of Calgary have reported encouraging results in extensive exploration carried out in 1977 and 1978 on their Kiwi Lake property adjoining the Cream Silver claims. Four widely separated occurrences of uranium are reported and diamond drilling was carried out in 1978.

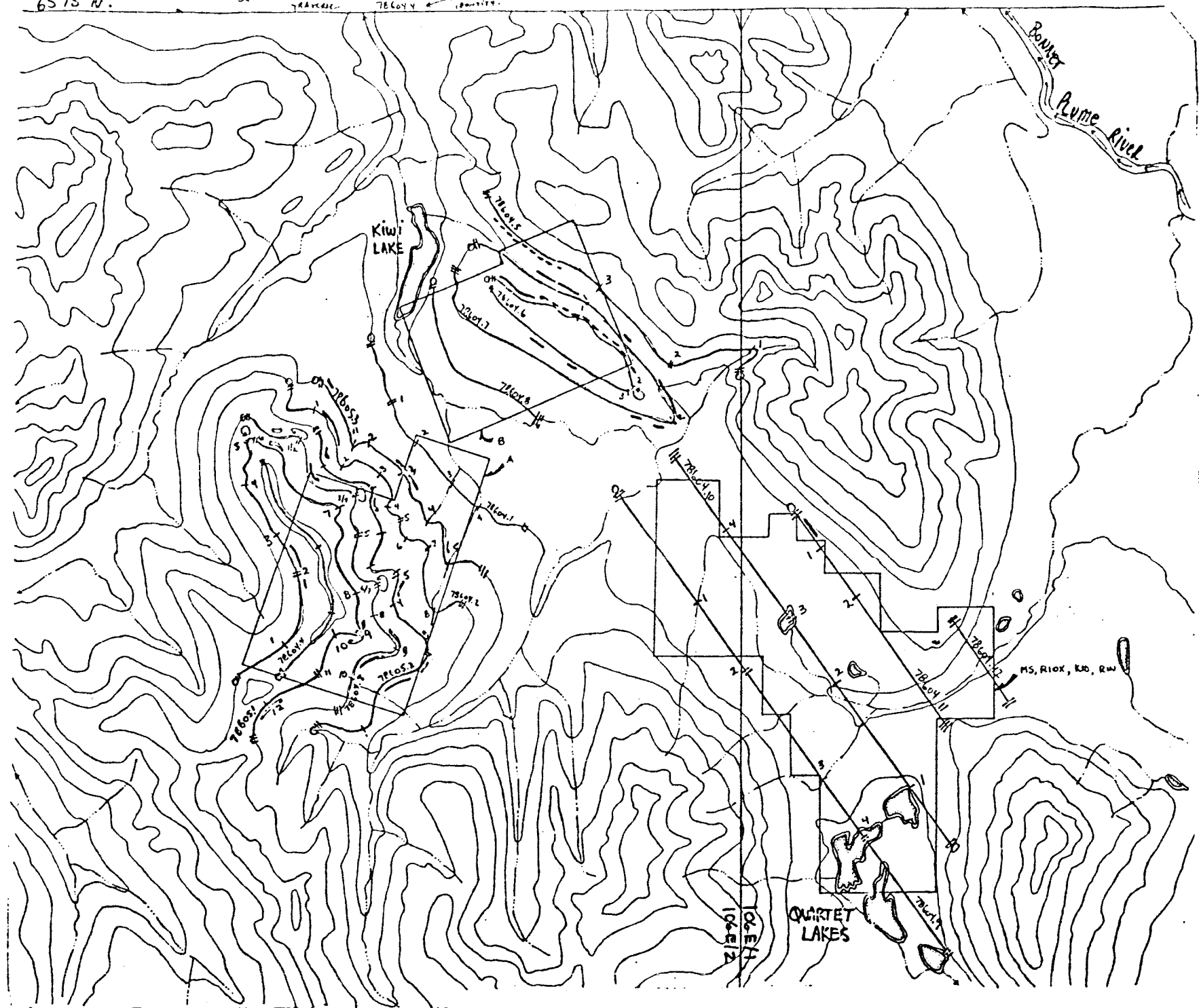
The location of the A & B groups with respect to these discoveries is shown on the attached sketch map.

LOCAL GEOLOGY ON THE A & B GROUPS

The A & B groups are underlain by Proterozoic rocks of the Wernecke Terrane described above.

The claims were staked in 1978 and no detailed geological work has been carried out on the ground. An airborne radiometric survey was flown by Scylla Corporation of Whitehorse, over the groups and delineated low order radioactive anomalies. These

65°15' N.



are reported by officials of the company to be similar to those found in surveys on the adjoining Mountaineer Mines ground where ground followup discovered uranium in place.

These anomalies are shown in the survey plan in the map folder attached.

The Geological Survey of Canada completed a Uranium Reconnaissance survey of stream sediments for copper, uranium and other elements over the general area in 1977 on a scale of four miles to the inch. The results are on open file 518 Central Yukon map sheet 29-1977 showing uranium and copper in parts per million and their sample location.

An examination by the writer of these results claims that anomalous uranium results in the order of 10 to 20 parts per million in U_3O_8 and copper values of .1% occur near or on the claims. In addition, higher than normal values occur of the indicator elements cobalt, nickel and manganese.

CONCLUSIONS

The combination of airborne radioactive anomalous results, the geochemical anomalies in the stream sediments on, or running off the claim groups, and the favourable geology underlying the claims; warrants further detailed investigation of the Cream Silver A & B groups for deposits of copper or uranium.

RECOMMENDATIONSPhase 1

An initial ground prospecting and scintillometer reconnaissance survey to be carried out over the claim groups.

Estimated cost

\$ 5,000.00

Phase 2

A geological survey to be carried out if results warranted from Phase 1, combined with a detailed radiometric survey on a grid pattern.

Estimated cost

20,000.00

Phase 3

Diamond drilling, if warranted.

Cost dependent on results of Phase 2.

Respectfully submitted,



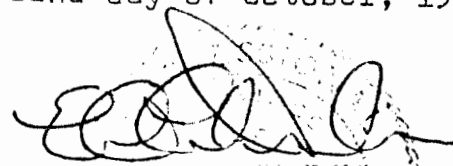
Edward O. Chisholm, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, Edward O. Chisholm, of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with offices at 821-602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, Ontario, Master of Arts, 1945.
3. I am a member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario and British Columbia.
4. I have no direct or indirect interest nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in this property or the securities of Cream Silver Mines Ltd. or affiliates.
5. Permission is granted for submission of the report to the Vancouver Stock Exchange.
6. The report is based on published geological literature of the area and personal knowledge of the geology of the area.

DATED at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of October, 1978.



Edward O. Chisholm, P.Eng.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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CERTIFICATE OF EXPENDITURES

I, Paul S. White, Professional Mining Engineer, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, do herewith certify that the following expenditures were made by me on the A and B claims on Sheet 106 E 2 on behalf of Scylla Corporation for geological, geophysical and physical work detailed in the report accompanying this certificate signed by me and dated August 27, 1979, and that said work was conducted under my personal direction and supervision between the dates of June 15 1978 and February 26, 1979:

PHASE 1 and 2

Direct costs of airborne survey, fuel and camp.....	\$ 3000.00
Geological-radiometric reconnaissance- 6 mandays @ \$200....	1200.00
Yukon Air Fixed wing transport.....	800.00
TNTA Rotary winged transport.....	1400.00
Terr-Air Rotary winged transport.....	2100.00

SUB TOTAL \$ 8500.00

Phase 3

Credit for drilling and blasting of solid rock by mechanical means using explosives as per accepted schedule: \$14/cu.yd.

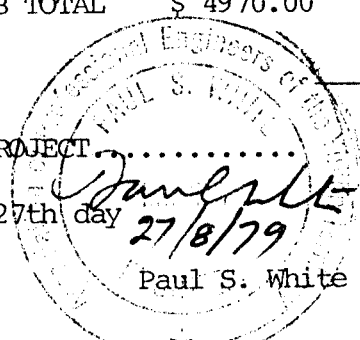
A group- 220 cu. yds @ \$ 14.00.....	3080.00
B group- 135 cu. yds.@ \$ 14.00.....	1890.00

SUB TOTAL \$ 4970.00

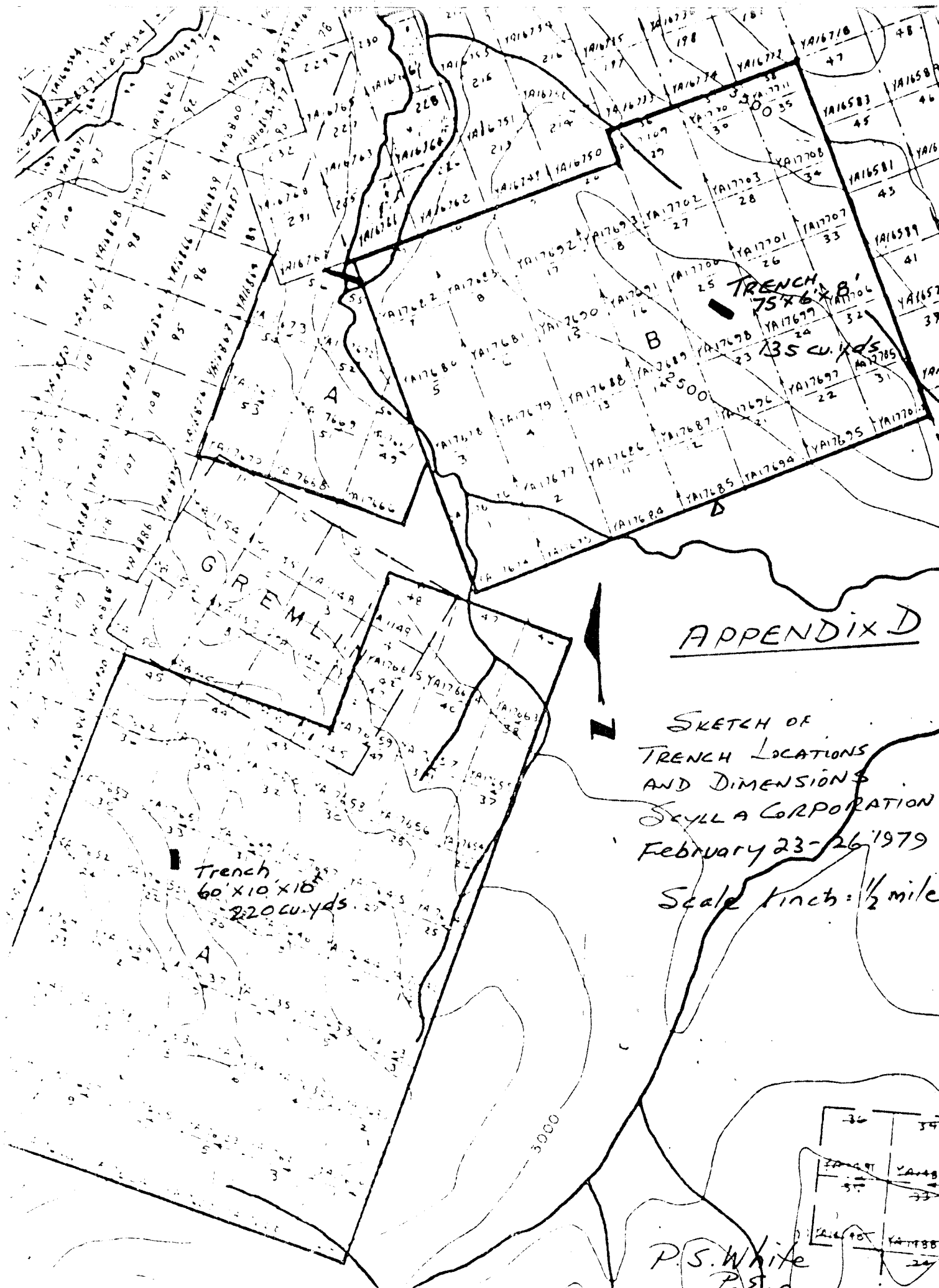
TOTAL COST THIS PROJECT..... \$13,470.00

Certified at Whitehorse Y.T. this 27th day

of August A.D. 1979



Paul S. White P. Eng.



APPENDIX D

SKETCH OF
 TRENCH LOCATIONS
 AND DIMENSIONS
 SCYLLA CORPORATION
 February 23-26 1979

Scale 1 inch = 1/2 mile

P.S. White
 P. Eng.