N.T.S. 105 F/8
Latitude 61° 29'
Longitude 132° 06'

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE PESCOD 1 - 12 CLAIMS,

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON

By: BRIAN V. HALL, M.Sc.

Date: August 29, 1986

091858

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 2200.00 .

D A Emond

for Regional Manager, Exploration and Geological Services for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

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1. INTRODUCTION

During the time period August 1st to 2nd, 1986 a soil sampling program was undertaken on the Pescod 1 - 4 claims of the Pescod 1 - 12 claim block. In total 42 soil samples and 1 silt sample were collected. A flag line grid of 900 m was established consisting of 6 lines, 150 m long at a spacing of 50 m. Soil samples were collected at 25 m along the lines and subsequently analysed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd. In addition, three new claims were staked bringing the total for the claim block to 15.

The purpose behind this program was to geochemically trace the Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization encountered in trench 6 located on the Pescod 3 and 4 claims. In 1985 preliminary mapping and sampling of this trench indicated an easterly trending massive galena-sphalerite vein 2.5 m in thickness. A weighted average across this vein produced values of 35.28 oz/ton Ag, 27.08% Pb and 16.48% Zn (Hall, B.V. 1986).

For the most part the soil sampling produced somewhat ambiguous results over the mineralization. Pb and Zn indicated a very faint elongate anomaly trending N75E. The topographic control exerted by the crest of the hill which passes through the mineralized area may have contributed to the weak geochemical response.

1.1 Location and Access

The Pescod claim block is located near the headwaters of the Ketza River, within the Pelly Mountains of the south-central Yukon. Ross River, the nearest community lies 50 km to the northwest. Whitehorse is 150 km to the southwest (Figure 1).

Access to the property is provided by a four-wheel drive road which passes by the Silver Key workings of Iona Industries (Figure 2). Helicopters are often stationed at the Canamax Resources Camp, 12 km to the northwest, or the airstrip located 11 km to the north.

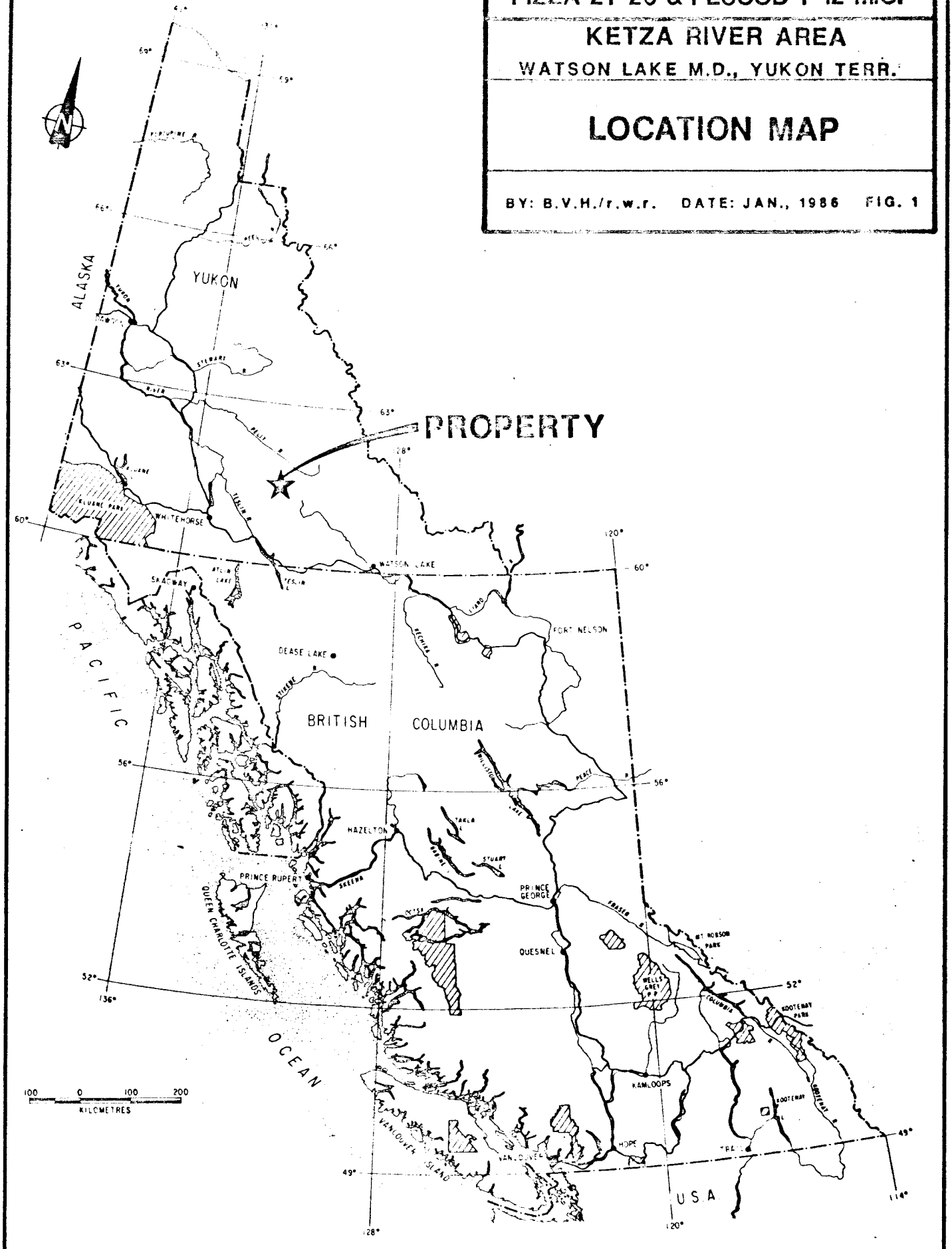
PIZZA 21-26 & PESCOD 1-12 M.C.

KETZA RIVER AREA

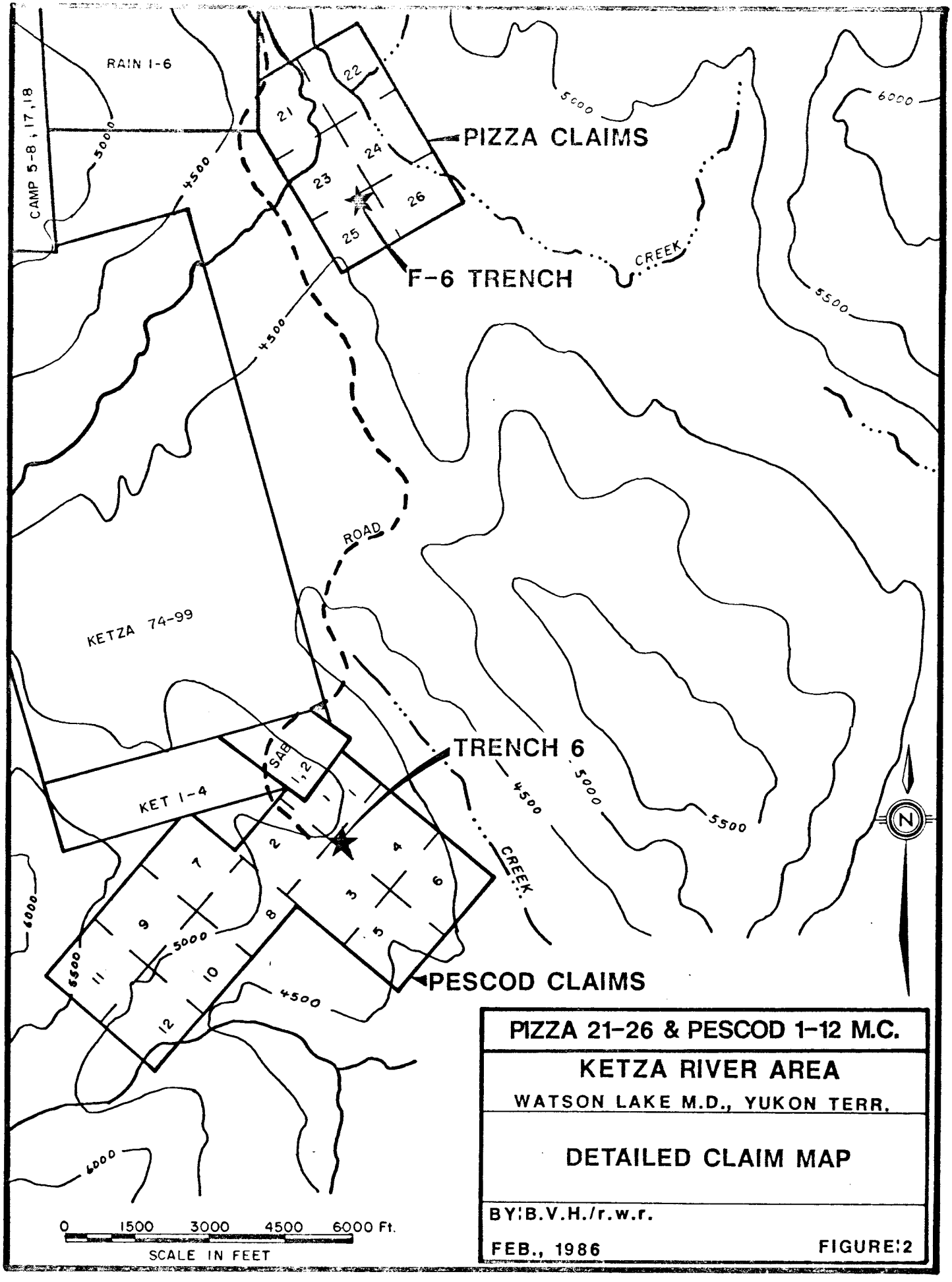
WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERR.

LOCATION MAP

BY: B.V.H./r.w.r. DATE: JAN., 1986 FIG. 1



F & R MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD


RAIN 1-6
CAMP 5-8, 17, 18
PIZZA CLAIMS
F-6 TRENCH
CREEK
ROAD
KETZA 74-99
KET 1-4
SAB 1, 2
TRENCH 6
CREEK
PESCOD CLAIMS
5000
4500
5500
6000
0 1500 3000 4500 6000 Ft.
SCALE IN FEET
PIZZA 21-26 & PESCOD 1-12 M.C.
KETZA RIVER AREA
WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERR.
DETAILED CLAIM MAP
BY: B.V.H./r.w.r.
FEB., 1986
FIGURE: 2

1.2 Physiography

Relief on the property is relatively subdued ranging from 1,300 m (4,300 ft) to just over 1,676 m (5,500 ft). In the area of this year's sampling, a gentle southeasterly plunging ridge passing through the centre of the trench 6 area is the only feature which results in any topographic relief.

Vegetation is almost entirely alpine, with most of the claim block obscured by overburden.

1.3 Claim Information

At present the Pescod 1 - 12 claims are held in good standing by Stanley Case of Edmonton, Alberta. The Pescod 29 - 31 claims are presently held by Brian V. Hall, however, transfer documents have been made out, but not executed. Assessment work is only being claimed on the Pescod 1 - 12 claims, since this year's work was started before the Pescod 29 - 31 claims were staked.

TABLE 1

Claim Information

Claim Name	Record Number	Staking Date	Expiry Date
Pescod 1	YA 90287	September 22, 1985	September 25, 1987
Pescod 2	YA 90288	September 22, 1985	September 25, 1987
Pescod 3	YA 90289	September 22, 1985	September 25, 1987
Pescod 4	YA 90290	September 22, 1985	September 25, 1987
Pescod 5	YA 90291	September 22, 1985	September 25, 1987
Pescod 6	YA 90292	September 22, 1985	September 25, 1987
Pescod 7	YA 90293	September 26, 1985	September 27, 1987
Pescod 8	YA 90294	September 26, 1985	September 27, 1987
Pescod 9	YA 90295	September 26, 1985	September 27, 1987
Pescod 10	YA 90296	September 26, 1985	September 27, 1987
Pescod 11	YA 90297	September 26, 1985	September 27, 1987
Pescod 12	YA 90298	September 26, 1985	September 27, 1987

Claim Name	Record Number	Staking Date	Expiry Date
Pescod 29		August 2, 1986	August 5, 1986
Pescod 30		August 2, 1986	August 5, 1987
Pescod 31		August 2, 1986	August 5, 1987

1.4 Property History

Silver-bearing float was first discovered by Hudson Bay Mining in 1947. This resulted in the staking of the Key claims in 1948 on ground which is presently held by Iona Industries. A major exploration program was carried out by Dr. W.V. Smitheringale of Conwest Exploration in 1955. In 1960 a 58 km road was built to the Key claims. The access provided by this road resulted in renewed interest in the area by a number of companies and prospectors (Dalgleish, A. and Sellmer, H.W. 1985).

Archer, Cathro and Associates performed the first recorded work in the area of the Pescod claims in 1967. On the behalf of Northwest Explorers (1967) Ltd., a syndicate organized to evaluate the Ketza River area, a program consisting of reconnaissance soil sampling and geological mapping was undertaken. During this program a number of zones of anomalous soil geochemistry were outlined. The survey lines ended just west of trenches 6 and 7 on the Pescod claims. However, anomalous Ag and Pb values were obtained 70 m to the northwest of trench 6 (Archer, A.R. 1967).

Bulldozer trenching by Northwest Surveys (1967) Ltd. commenced in 1968 along with the establishment of a permanent camp just north of the Pescod claims. This trenching revealed the presence of a silver-bearing galena-sphalerite vein in trench 6, now located on the Pescod 3 and 4 claims. Assays from this trench returned values of 20.7 oz/ton Ag and 28.0% Pb over 6 ft. for the main vein, and 0.9 oz/ton Ag and 2.0% Pb from a secondary structure (Archer, A.R. 1968). In total almost 7,000 cubic yards of material was moved on the Pescod claims. Also in 1968 complete air photo coverage of the property was done under contract to Northwest Survey Corp., plus all trenches and pertinent claims were surveyed.

In the early 1970's, Iona Silver Mines Ltd. consolidated much of the prospective silver bearing ground. Between 1976 and 1981, the access road to the area was improved. In addition, geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching and drilling was undertaken, along with over 900 m of underground development on two of the more promising silver-galena veins. Unfortunately, this work failed to outline adequate reserves and with the collapse of silver prices in 1983 exploration activity again ceased.

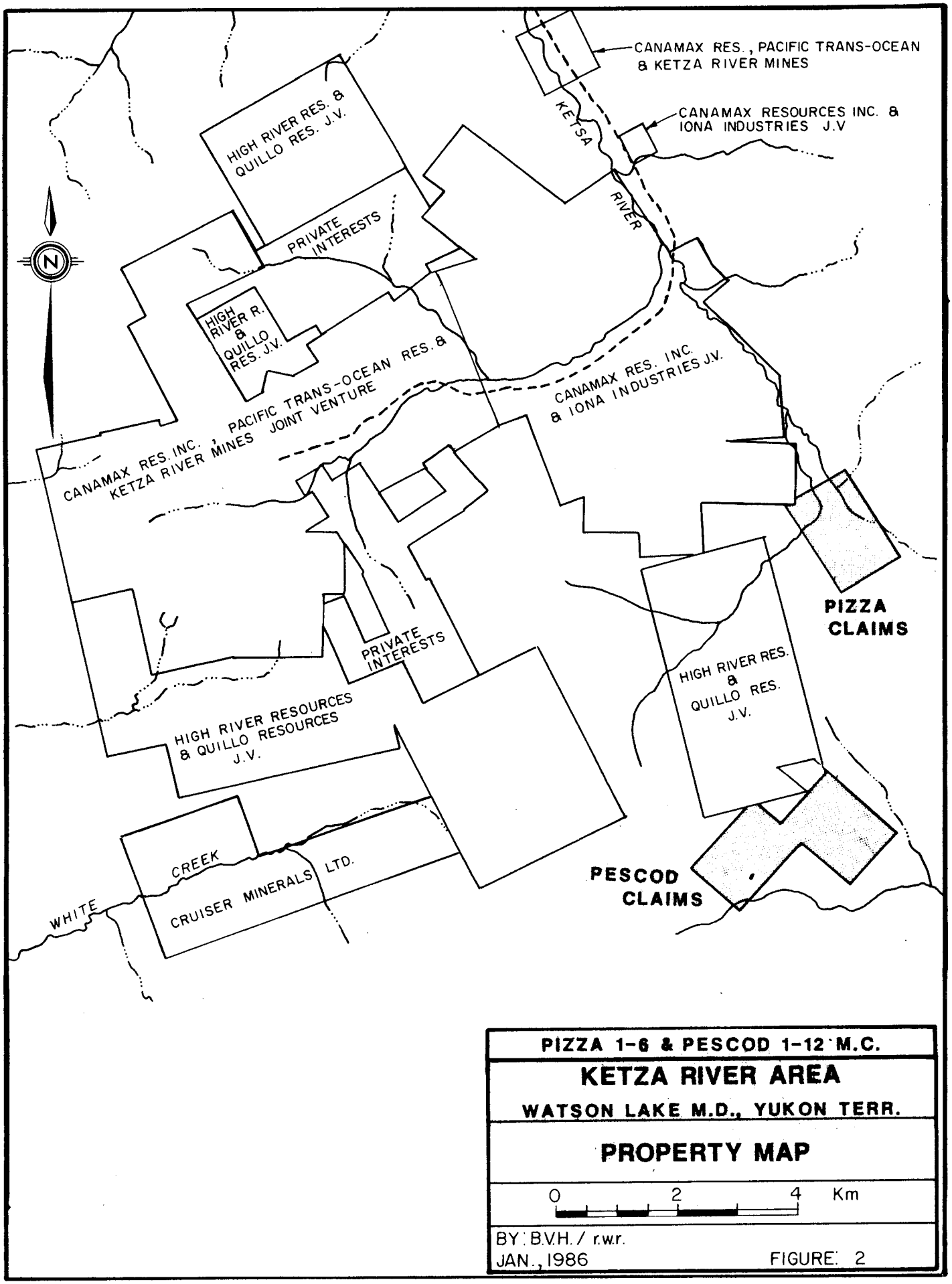
Activity in the area was resumed by Canamax Resources Inc. in 1984 who are presently at the feasibility and development stage on several of the gold prospects located 11 km to the northwest. In 1985 Canamax Resources Inc. acquired an option on Iona Silver's holdings through a joint venture arrangement (Dalgleish, A. and Sellmer, H.W. 1985). Also in 1985 MBW Surveys acquired a considerable amount of land on the behalf of High River Resources Ltd. Currently the Ketza River area is enjoying a high level of exploration activity with crews from Quillo Resources Ltd. in partnership with High River Resources and Canamax Resources Inc. being the most active (Figure 3).

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Stratigraphy and Lithology

According to regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (Templeman-Kluit, D.J. 1977) the claim block consists of upper Cambrian to Ordovician phyllites (uCO_{sl}) (Figure 4) which have been thrust over a upper Devonian to Mississippian package of shales (uDMs) and mafic volcanics (Mva).

In outcrop the upper Cambrian to lower Ordovician (uCO_{sl}) rocks are medium grey to brown, recessive weathering, chlorite quartz phyllites, which are characterized by fine laminations of carbonate. The development of a pronounced F_1 foliation which has been crenulated suggests at least two phases of deformation have been operative.



PIZZA 1-6 & PESCOD 1-12 M.C.

KETZA RIVER AREA

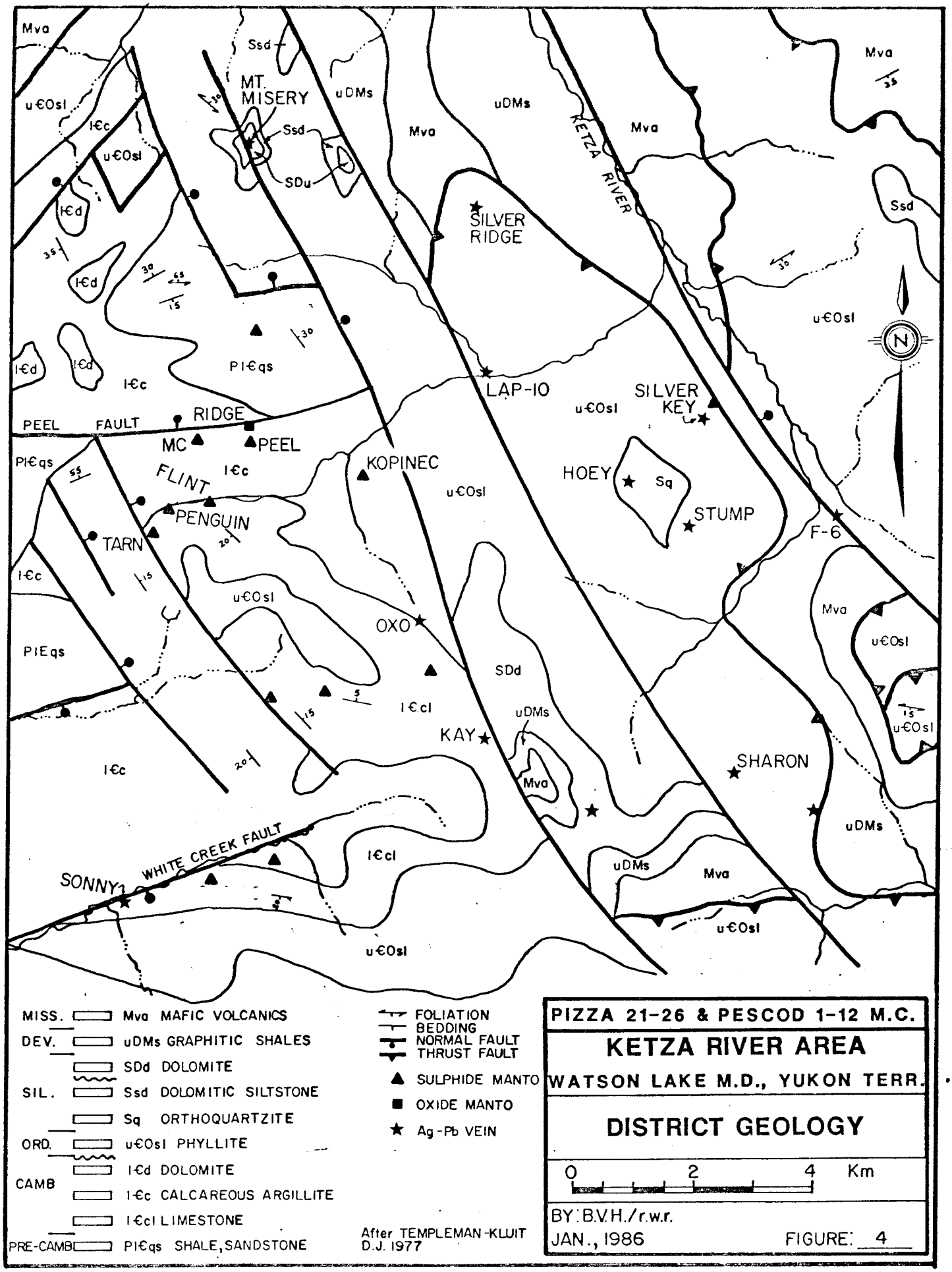
WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERR.

PROPERTY MAP

0 2 4 Km

BY: B.V.H. / r.w.r.
JAN., 1986

FIGURE: 2


Mva
Ssd
MT. MISERY
uDMs
KETZA RIVER
SILVER RIDGE
u€Osl
l€c
l€d
Pl€qs
PEEL FAULT
RIDGE
MC
PEEL
FLINT
PENGUIN
TARN
KOPINEC
LAP-10
SILVER KEY
HOEY
Sq
STUMP
F-6
OXO
SDd
l€cl
KAY
SHARON
WHITE CREEK FAULT
SONNY
N
MISS. Mva MAFIC VOLCANICS
DEV. uDMs GRAPHITIC SHALES
SDd DOLOMITE
SIL. Ssd DOLOMITIC SILTSTONE
Sq ORTHOQUARTZITE
ORD. u€Osl PHYLLITE
l€d DOLOMITE
CAMB l€c CALCAREOUS ARGILLITE
l€cl LIMESTONE
PRE-CAMB Pl€qs SHALE, SANDSTONE
FOLIATION
BEDDING
NORMAL FAULT
THRUST FAULT
SULPHIDE MANTO
OXIDE MANTO
Ag-Pb VEIN
After TEMPLEMAN-KLUIT D.J. 1977
PIZZA 21-26 & PESCOD 1-12 M.C.
KETZA RIVER AREA
WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERR.
DISTRICT GEOLOGY
0 2 4 Km
BY: B.V.H./r.w.r.
JAN., 1986
FIGURE: 4

The upper Devonian to Mississippian strata (uDMs) is characteristically a thin bedded carbonaceous slate which is typically siliceous. In outcrop this unit is black, weathers recessively and commonly has rusty streaks. Interbedded with the slates are minor intervals of grit and greywacke containing chert grains (Templeman-Kluit, D.J. 1977).

Overlying the upper Devonian to Mississippian strata is a somewhat chaotic package of allochonous Mississippian volcanics (Mva). This unit consists of lapilli tuffs, breccias and flows ranging in composition from andesite to trachyte. Included in this are black argillaceous slates, siliceous "cherty-tuffs" and minor limestone (Templeman-Kluit, D.J. 1977).

2.2 Structure

Structurally, the claim block is dominated by three main faults, one normal fault with the other two being thrusts.

The northwesterly trending normal fault which passes through the centre of the Pescod 7 - 12 claim block is perhaps the more important in terms of mineralization. Structures such as this appear to be the controlling mechanism in the emplacement of the Silver Key, F-6 trench and Stump Mine mineralization. This fault has juxtiposed upper Cambrian to Ordovocian phyllites (uCO_{sl}) against Devonian to Mississippian shales (uDMs) and Mississippian volcanics (Mva). The sense of displacement is east side down, which is typical of the normal faults in this district. Present in trench #7 is a strongly developed north-south trending structure which is also believed to be a normal fault (Archer, A.R. 1968). This structure is believed to be responsible for localizing the mineralization.

The thrust faults include a northeasterly directed thrust fault which has placed lower Cambrian to Ordovician phyllites (uCO_{sl}) on top of Devonian to Mississippian graphitic shales (uDMs) and a second structure which has placed the allochonous Mississippian volcanics (Mva) on top of upper Devonian to Mississippian shales (uDMs).

Based upon the map pattern the northwesterly trending normal faults appear to post-date the thrust faults.

2.3 Mineralization

The main showing on the Pescod claims occurs in trench 6 exposed in 1968 on the behalf of Northwest Explorers (1967) Ltd. According to Archer, Cathro and Associates (Archer, A.R. 1968) the Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization was also present in three other trenches. However, due to the sloughed in condition of the other trenches only the mineralization in trench 6 is visible.

Two mineralized structures occur in the vicinity of trench 6. The more economically promising is a southeasterly (110°) trending galena-sphalerite vein which attains a true thickness of 2.5 m. Chip sampling across this 2.5 m interval produced a weighted average of 35.28 oz/ton Ag, 27.08% Pb and 16.48% Zn. Potentially, economic concentrations of Cu (0.45%) and Sb (0.38%) were also encountered over this interval (Hall, B.V. 1986).

The second mineralized structure consists of a north-south trending quartz vein. This structure is more sparsely mineralized of the two consisting of clots of galena and sphalerite. In 1985 three assay samples were collected from this vein, the best of which came from a 50 cm interval containing 1.17 oz/ton Ag, 0.90% Pb and 0.69% Zn (Hall, B.V. 1986). The structure which hosts this vein appears to be a south trending normal fault.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Method

A total of 43 soil samples were collected and subsequently analyzed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd. The sampling took place at 25 m intervals over a flag line grid established surrounding the trench 6 area (Figure 5).

Using a mattock all samples were collected from the B horizon. On average the samples weighed between 0.5 and 1.0 kilograms. Upon collection they were placed in Kraft high-strength paper envelopes and field dried for one week. Subsequently, they were delivered to Acme Analytical Laboratories of 852 East Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. for analyses.

At Acme Analytical Laboratories the samples were dried overnight, then sieved to -80 mesh. For the analyses a 0.500 gm portion of the -80 mesh fraction was dissolved in a hot (95°C) 3 ml solution of aqua-regia (3-1-3) HCl - HNO_3 - H_2O) for one hour. The resulting solution was then diluted to a volume of 10 mls with distilled water and analysed using Inductivity Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP). The results were then compared to prepared standards for the determination of the absolute amounts.

To determine the existence of, and any threshold values for the anomalous populations cumulative-frequency plots were constructed (Appendix B). Using this approach statistically normal populations should plot as straight lines and any boundaries or thresholds between more than one population will show up as points of inflection (Sinclair, A.J. 1975). Depending upon what percentage of the total population the inflection point occurs the data was then classified as 1) highly anomalous, 2) anomalous, 3) possibly anomalous, 4) above background or 5) background.

For Cd since all but one of the values was at the detection limit of 1 ppm, a cumulative-frequency plot was not constructed. Silver should of had the values at the detection limit removed, however, the total population was too small. This has resulted in the bottom end of the plot representing a curve instead of a straight line. To add in the anomaly indentification process, 0.3 ppm Ag was arbitrarily chosen to represent a possibly anomalous population.

TABLE 2

Summary of Geochemical Populations

	Above Background		Possibly Anomalous		Anomalous		Highly Anomalous	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Pb	-	-	-	-	60	85%	-	-
Zn	150	75%	-	-	200	90%	-	-
Ag	-	-	0.3	93%	-	-	0.8	97%
Cu	18	47%	27	83%	-	-	-	-
Cd	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	98%

A = threshold value.
B = percentage of total population below threshold value.

3.2 Results

The results of the soil sampling were inconclusive. One sample (B-652) stood out as being highly anomalous in all elements, however, his sample was collected from material excavated from trench 6. The remaining samples were all collected from B horizon material 10 to 30 cm below the surface. These samples returned values which were uniformly low, and produced a pattern which was difficult to distinguish.

Pb, and to lesser degree Zn did produce a somewhat diffuse anomaly centered over the trench 6 area (Figure 6 and 7). This anomaly trended east-west going from L 52+00N, 24+25E to L 50+50N, 25+50E. The relatively subdued topography with the mineralization occurring at the top of a hill appears to have exerted some bearing on the poor geochemical response generated by this showing. In the future C horizon sampling may prove more effective since hydromorphic anomalies tend to travel downhill and the mineralization occurs at a topographic high. This premise is somewhat substantiated the extremely high values (sample B-652) generated from C horizon material excavated from trench 6.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall the soil geochemistry did not produce definitive results. A faint east-west trending anomaly occurs over the area of trench 6. This anomaly may be the result of mineralization. Pb and Zn were the best indicators of this anomaly. The relatively subdued topography in the area of the grid with the mineralization occurring at the crest of a hill may have been the reason for the poor geochemical response.

Based upon the very encouraging assay results generated last year further work on this property is justified. Perhaps soil sampling of the C horizon using an auger will produce a more definitive geochemical response. A VLF-EM survey to determine the structure, geological mapping, plus trenching is justified. Grid lines should be extended over the remainder of the property at 50 to 100 m intervals. Soil sampling at 50 m intervals should also be conducted. Fill in lines at 50 m intervals with soil sampling at 10 to 25 m intervals should be placed over any anomalous areas. Air photo interpretation is also recommended to help identify any promising structures.

The cost of this program would be $59,000.00 for the first phase, with a contingency of $10,000.00 for any follow-up work. Diamond drilling and additional trenching should occur if the results of the follow-up work prove promising.

Brian V. Hall, M.Sc.

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L52+50N

L52+00N

L51+50N

L51+00N

L50+50N

B675

B682 B681 B657 B656 B676 B674 — 25+75E

B683 B680 B658 B655 B677 B673 — 25+50E

B684 B679 B659 B654 B678 B672 — 25+25E

B685 B692 B660 B653 B664 B671 — BL 25E

B686 B691 B661 B652 B665 B670 — 24+75E

B687 B690 B662 B651 B666 B669 — 24+50E

B688 B689 B663 B650 B667 B668 — 24+25E

L50+00N

PESCOD 1

PESCOD 2

PESCOD 3

PESCOD 4

CLAIM POST

TRENCH 6

ROAD

N

LEGEND:

○ SOIL SAMPLE

□ SILT SAMPLE

0 50 100

METRES

B. V. Hall

PESCOD 1-6 CLAIMS

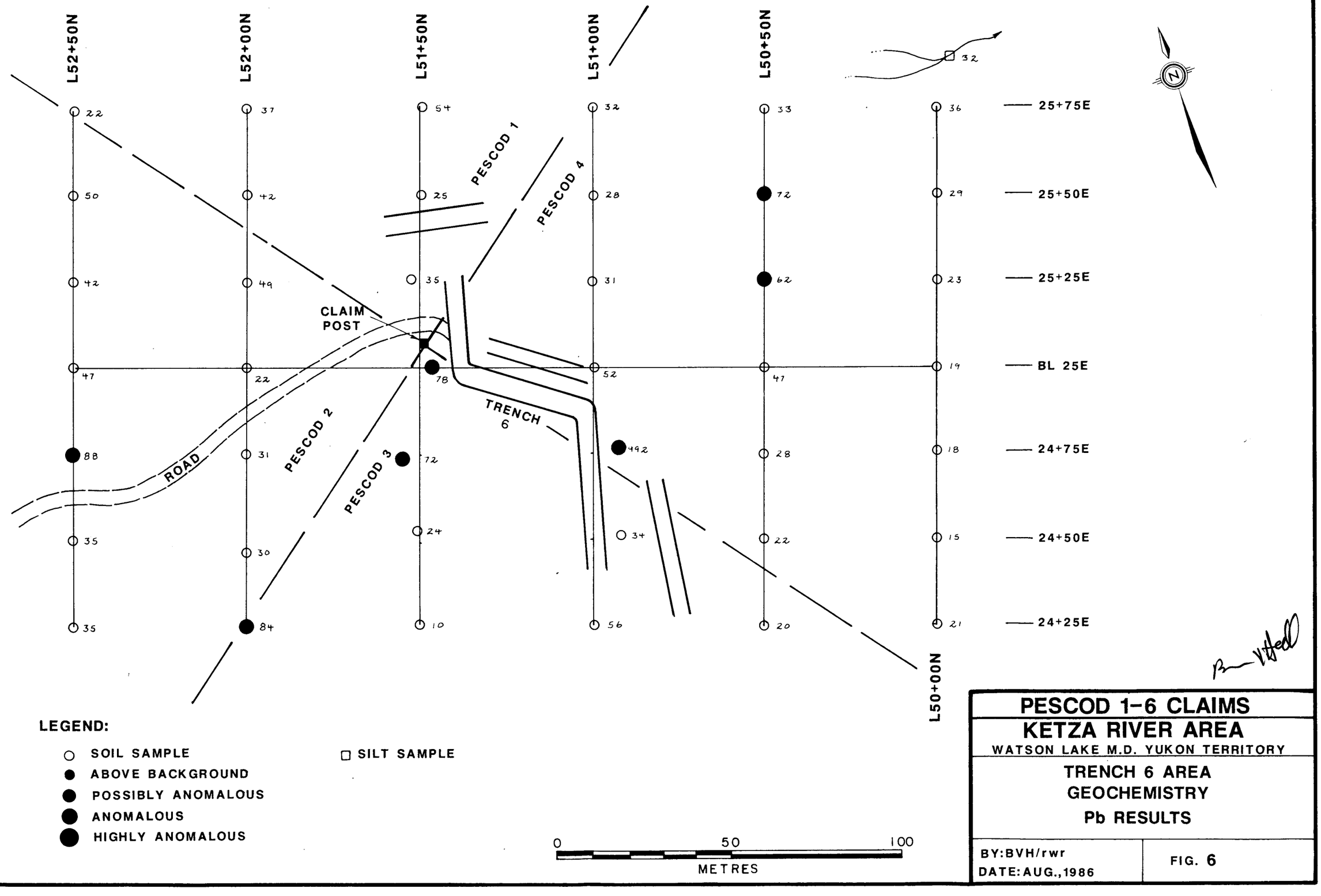
KETZA RIVER AREA

WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY

TRENCH 6 AREA
GEOCHEMISTRY
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

BY:BVH/rwr
DATE:AUG.,1986

FIG. 5



PESCOD 1-6 CLAIMS

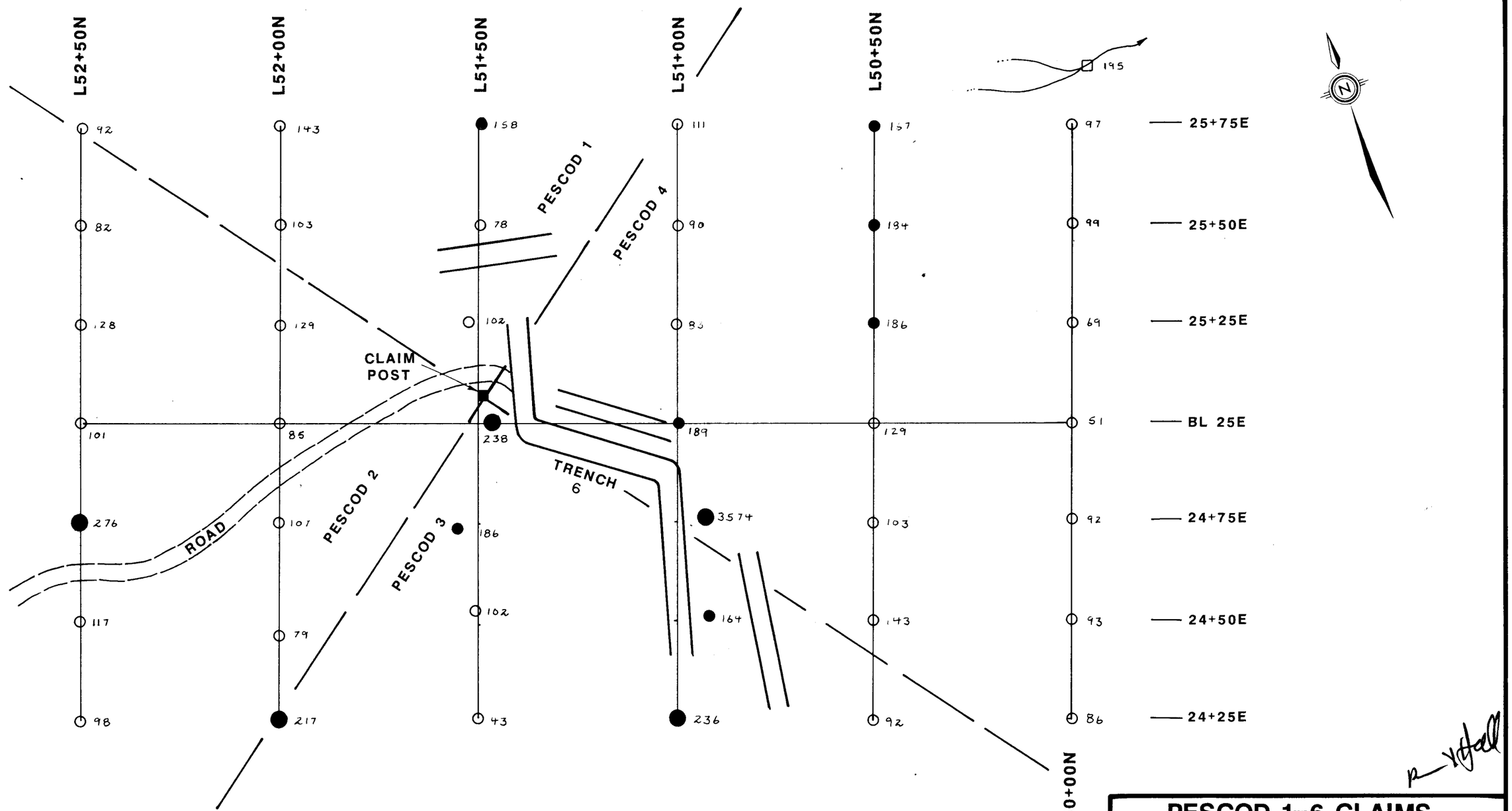
KETZA RIVER AREA

WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY

TRENCH 6 AREA GEOCHEMISTRY Pb RESULTS

BY:BVH/rwr
DATE:AUG.,1986

FIG. 6



PESCOD 1-6 CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA

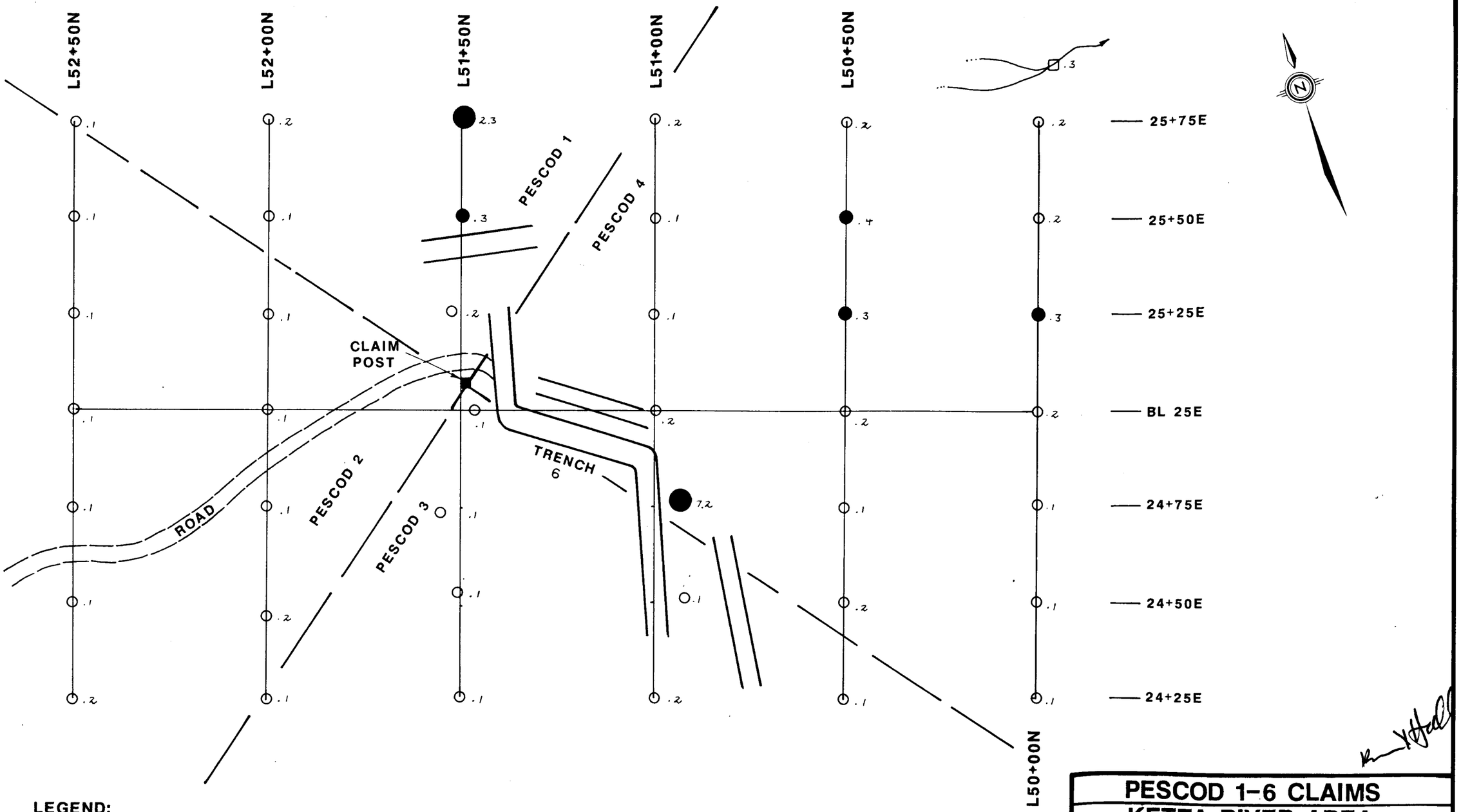
WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY

TRENCH 6 AREA GEOCHEMISTRY

Zn RESULTS

BY:BVH/rwr
DATE:AUG.,1986

FIG. 7



PESCOD 1-6 CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA

WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY

TRENCH 6 AREA GEOCHEMISTRY

Ag RESULTS

BY: BVH/rwr

DATE: AUG., 1986

FIG. 8

L52+50N

L52+00N

L51+50N

L51+00N

L50+50N

L50+00N

25+75E

25+50E

25+25E

BL 25E

24+75E

24+50E

24+25E

PESCOD 1

PESCOD 2

PESCOD 3

PESCOD 4

CLAIM POST

TRENCH 6

ROAD

16 29 32 25 16 22

35 18 25 22 32 15

16 15 22 22 30 10

15 11 23 24 10 19

24 16 18 51 26 17

18 14 10 25 17 38

28 14 4 17 22 26

12

N

0 50 100

METRES

LEGEND:

- ○ SOIL SAMPLE
- ● ABOVE BACKGROUND
- ● POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
- ● ANOMALOUS
- ● HIGHLY ANOMALOUS
- □ SILT SAMPLE

PESCOD 1-6 CLAIMS

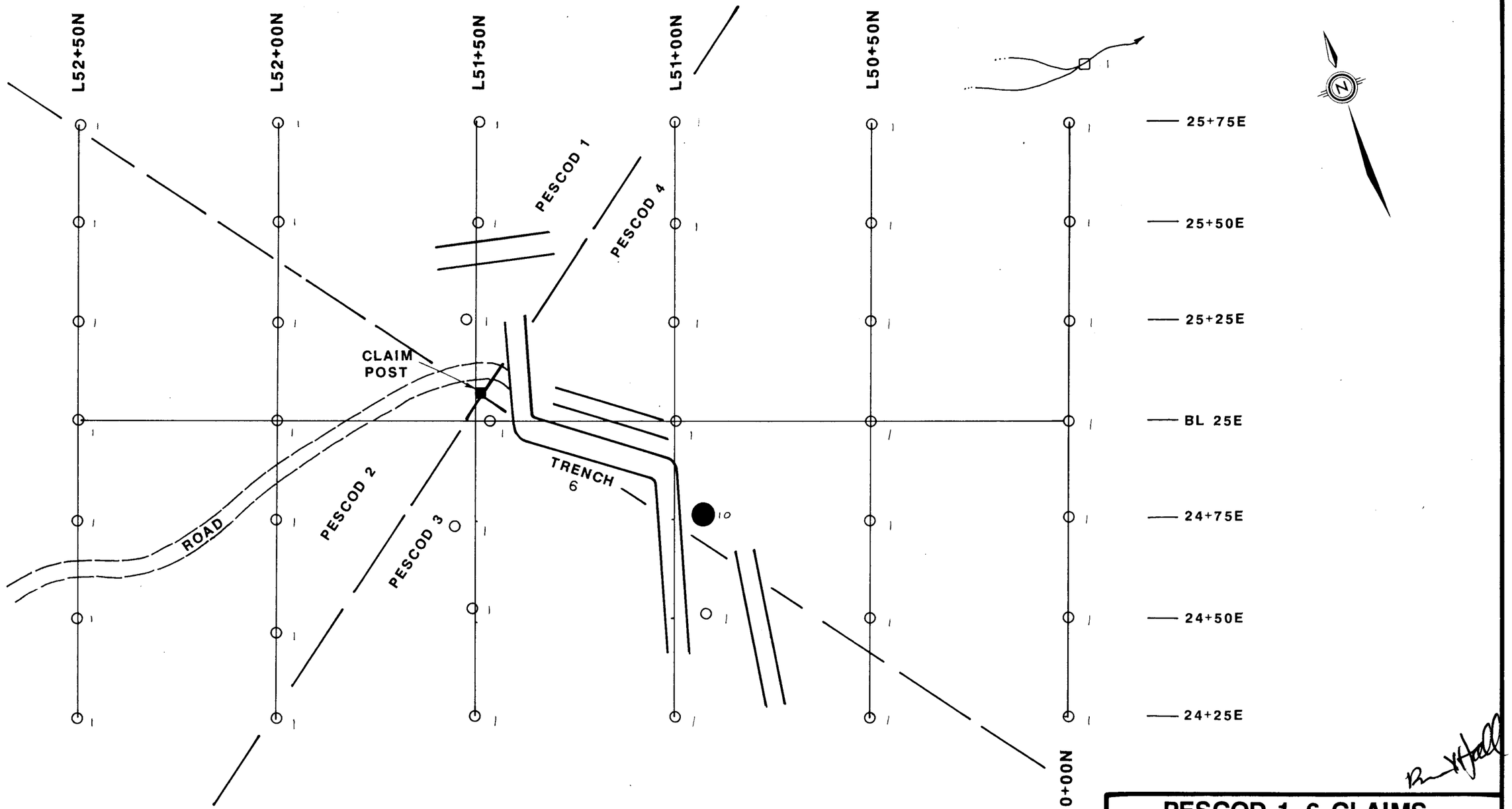
KETZA RIVER AREA

WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY

TRENCH 6 AREA
GEOCHEMISTRY
Cu RESULTS

BY:BVH/rwr
DATE:AUG.,1986

FIG. 9



PESCOD 1-6 CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA

WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY

TRENCH 6 AREA GEOCHEMISTRY

Cd RESULTS

BY:BVH/rwr
DATE:AUG.,1986

FIG. 10

APPENDIX A

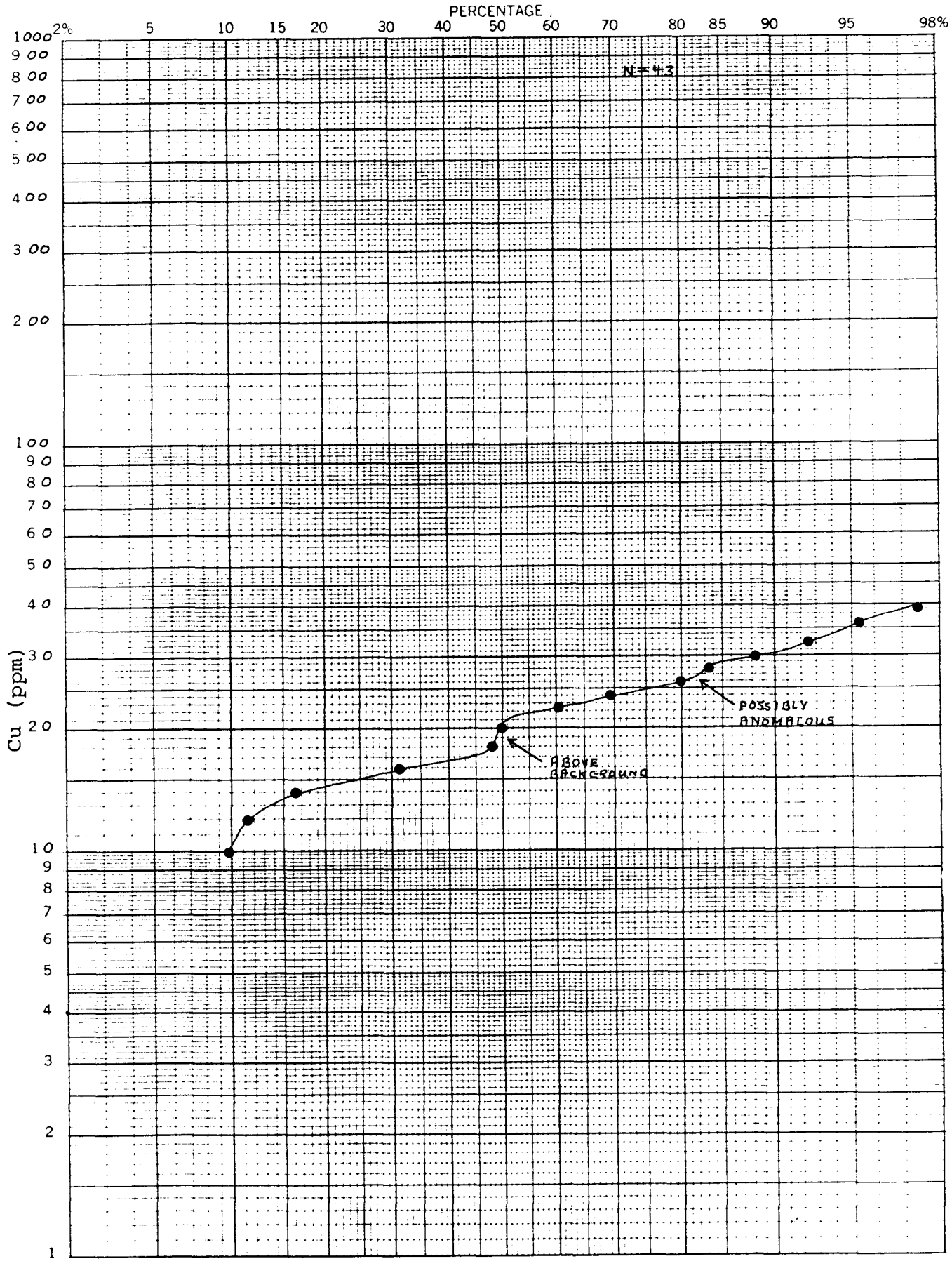
GEOCHEMICAL DATA

BRIAN V. HALL FILE # 86-2048

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Cd PPM
86-BL-674	22	36	97	.2	1
86-BL-675	12	32	195	.3	1
86-BL-676	16	33	167	.2	1
86-BL-677	32	72	184	.4	1
86-BL-678	30	62	186	.3	1
86-BL-679	15	49	129	.1	1
86-BL-680	18	42	103	.1	1
86-BL-681	29	37	143	.2	1
86-BL-682	16	22	92	.1	1
86-BL-683	35	50	82	.1	1
86-BL-684	16	42	128	.1	1
86-BL-685	15	47	101	.1	1
86-BL-686	24	88	276	.1	1
86-BL-687	18	35	117	.1	1
86-BL-688	28	35	98	.2	1
86-BL-689	14	84	217	.1	1
86-BL-690	14	30	79	.2	1
86-BL-691	16	31	107	.1	1
86-BL-692	11	22	85	.1	1
86-BL-650	17	56	236	.2	1
86-BL-651	25	34	164	.1	1
86-BL-652	51	992	3574	7.2	10
86-BL-653	24	52	189	.2	1
86-BL-654	22	31	83	.1	1
86-BL-655	22	28	90	.1	1
86-BL-656	25	32	111	.2	1
86-BL-657	32	54	158	2.3	1
86-BL-658	25	25	78	.3	1
86-BL-659	22	35	102	.2	1
86-BL-660	23	78	238	.1	1
86-BL-661	18	72	186	.1	1
86-BL-662	10	24	102	.1	1
86-BL-663	4	10	43	.1	1
86-BL-664	10	47	110	.2	1
86-BL-665	26	28	73	.1	1
86-BL-666	17	22	77	.2	1
86-BL-667	22	20	117	.1	1
86-BL-668	26	21	86	.1	1
86-BL-669	38	15	93	.1	1
86-BL-670	17	18	92	.1	1
86-BL-671	19	19	51	.2	1
86-BL-672	10	23	69	.3	1
86-BL-673	15	29	99	.2	1
STD C	60	39	138	7.3	18

APPENDIX B

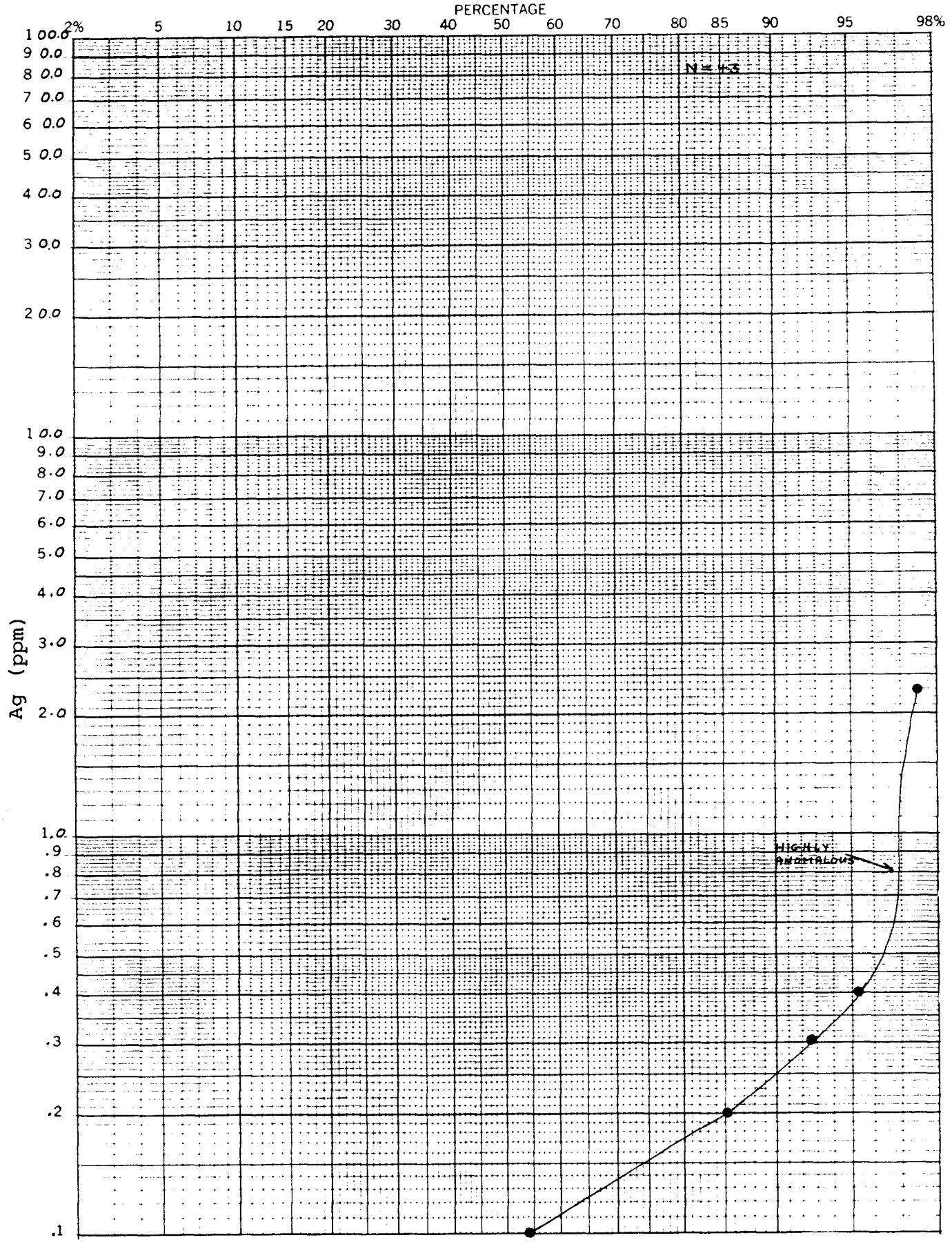
FREQUENCY - PROBABILITY PLOTS



46 8080

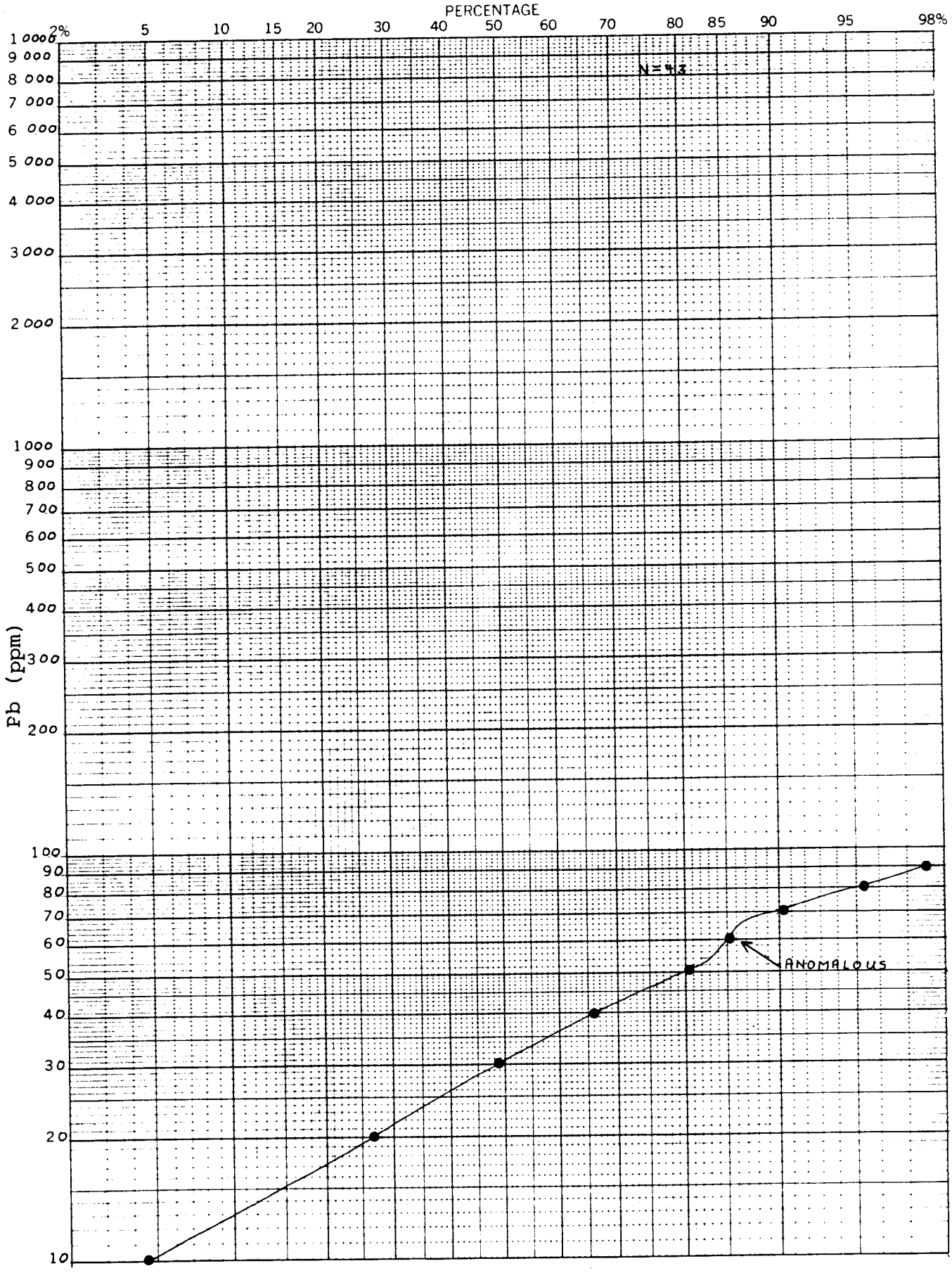
K+E PROBABILITY X 3 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO

frequency %

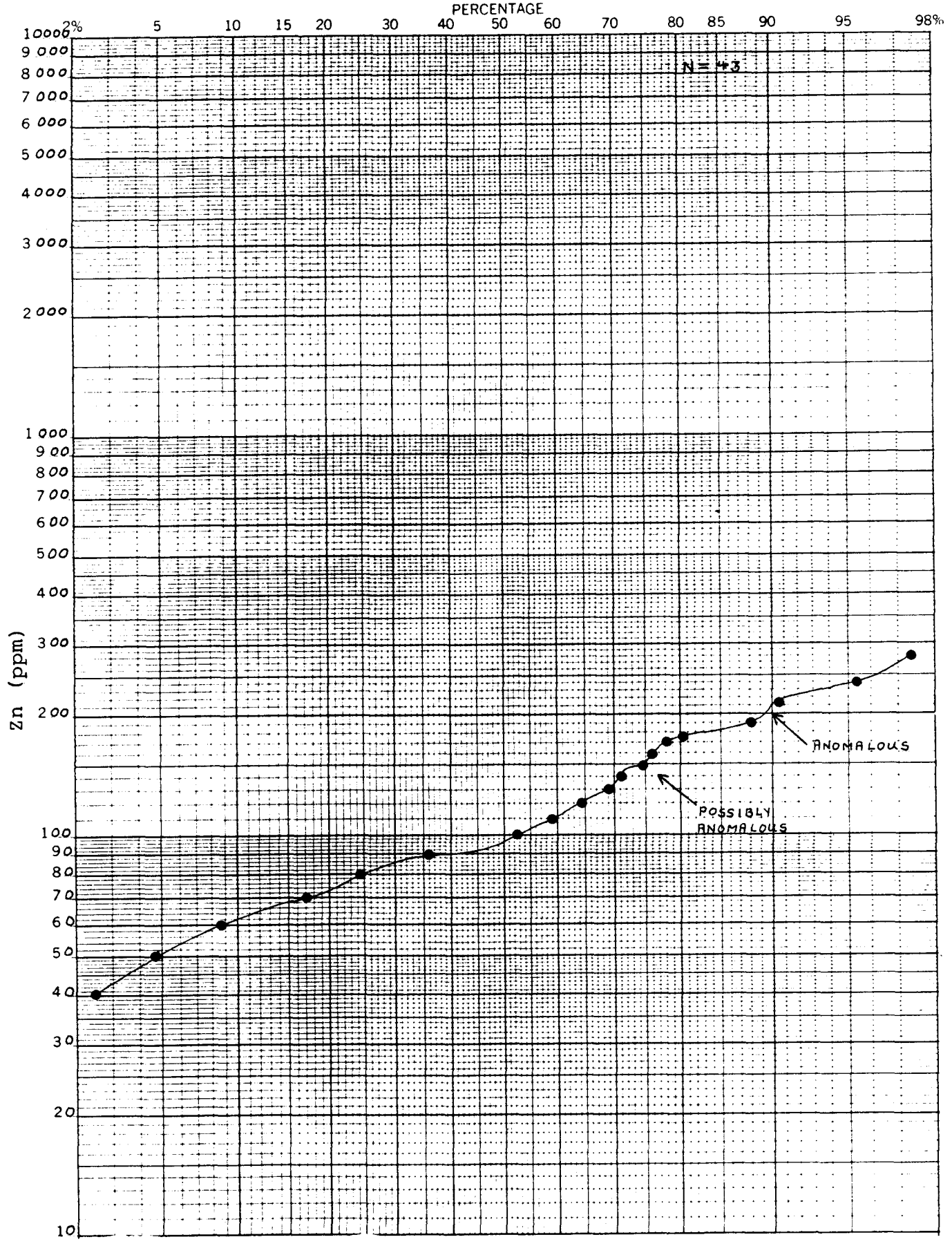


46 8080

K•E PROBABILITY X 3 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO MADE IN U.S.A.



frequency %



46 8080

K•E PROBABILITY X 3 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO

APPENDIX C

COST STATEMENT

Wages	
B.V. Hall: August 1, 2, 26 (½), 29, 1986 September 6, 1986 4½ days at $250.00 per day	$ 1,125.00
K.A. Pine: August 1, 2, 1986 2 days at $200.00 per day	400.00
Analyses 41 samples at $4.75 per sample	194.75
Accommodation	76.05
Truck rental	112.50
Equipment rental	50.00
Field costs	121.29
Drafting	88.88
Typing	65.10
Report copying	65.00
TOTAL	$ 2,298.57

APPENDIX D

COST OF PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

Line-cutting	
25 km @ $180.00 per km	$ 4,500.00
Soil sampling	
1000 samples at $7.00 per sample	7,000.00
VLF-EM survey	
20 man-days at $200.00 per day	4,000.00
Geological mapping	
20 man-days at $250.00 per day	5,000.00
Assays and Analyses	
1000 samples at $10.00 per sample	10,000.00
Trenching	
7 days at $2,000 per day	14,000.00
Report preparation	5,000.00
Truck rental	1,000.00
Equipment rental	1,500.00
Mobilization	5,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,000.00
TOTAL	$59,000.00

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian V. Hall, of R.R. 1, Bowen Island, B.C., V0N 1G0, do certify that:

1) I have graduated from the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1975) and the University of Waterloo (M.Sc., 1978) in geology.

2) I have practised my profession for eight years since graduation from the University of Waterloo.

3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4) I have no beneficial interest in the property discussed in this report, nor do I expect to receive any in the future.

Brian V. Hall, M.Sc.
August 30, 1986