



N.T.S. 105 F/9
Latitude 61° 33'
Longitude 132° 06'

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE PIZZA 21 - 26 CLAIMS,

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON



By: BRIAN V. HALL, M.Sc.

Date: August 29, 1986

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 \$ 2400.00.

DA Emmond

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

During the time period July 30th to 31st, 1986 a soil sampling program was undertaken on the Pizza 21 - 26 claim block. In total 82 samples were collected at intervals of 25 m on four lines spaced at 50 m apart. Subsequently, these samples were analysed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd.

The purpose behind this program was to geochemically trace the Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization encountered in the F-6 trench on the Pizza 25 claim. In 1985 preliminary mapping and sampling of this trench indicated veined and disseminated galena-sphalerite mineralization hosted in a northwesterly striking fault zone (Hall, B.V. 1986). Assay samples from this trench produced values up to 14.73 oz/ton Ag, 2.60% Pb and 2.51% Zn.

As indicated by anomalous soil sample values in Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd the F-6 trench mineralization appears to strike northerly for at least 100 m. A second northerly striking soil anomaly was located 150 m to the east, and is also interpreted to be the result of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization.

1.1 Location and Access

The claim block is situated near the headwaters of the Ketzka River within the Pelly Mountains. 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, 10 km to the west or the airstrip located 5 km to the north.

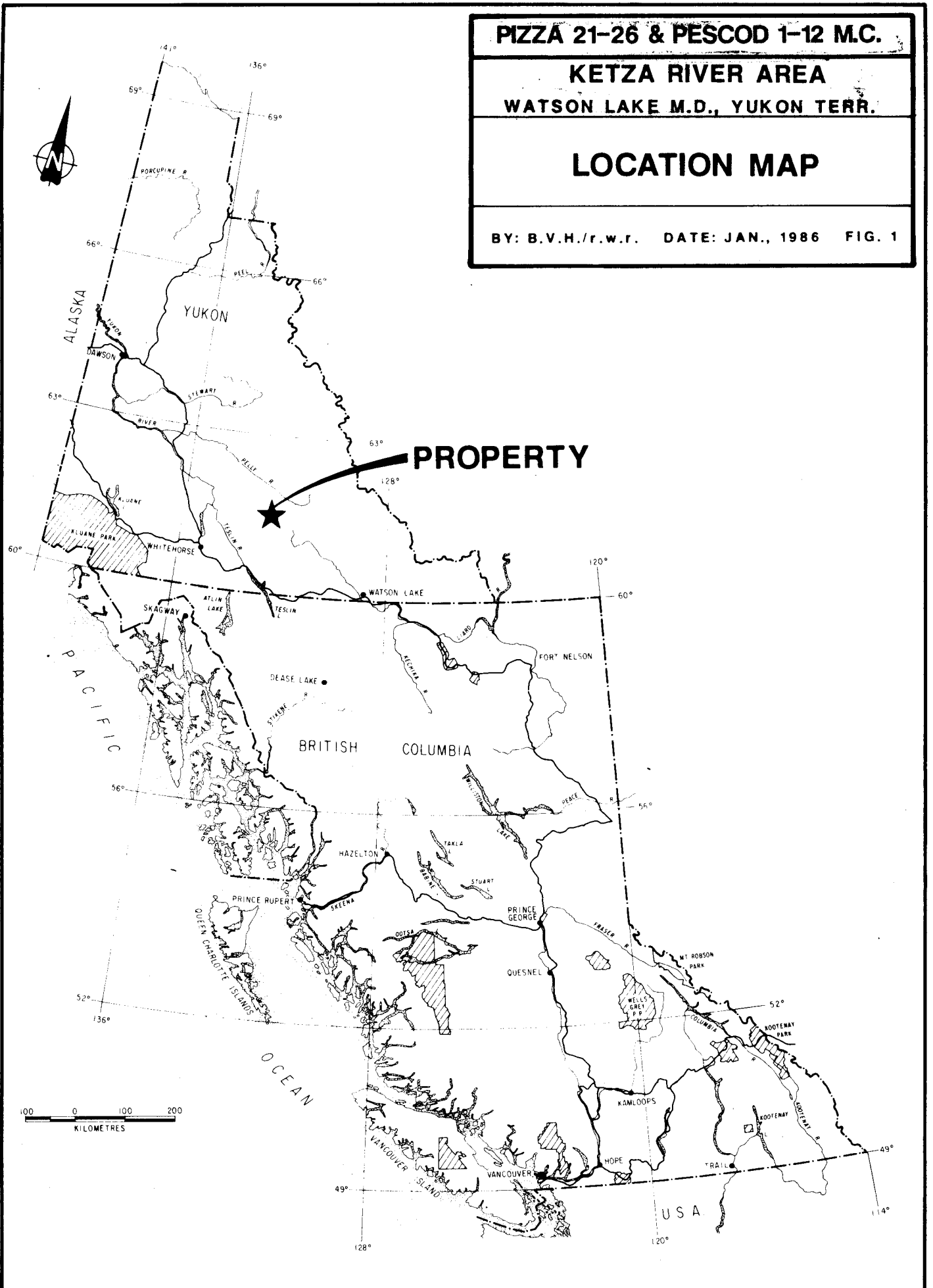
PIZZA 21-26 & PESCOD 1-12 M.C.

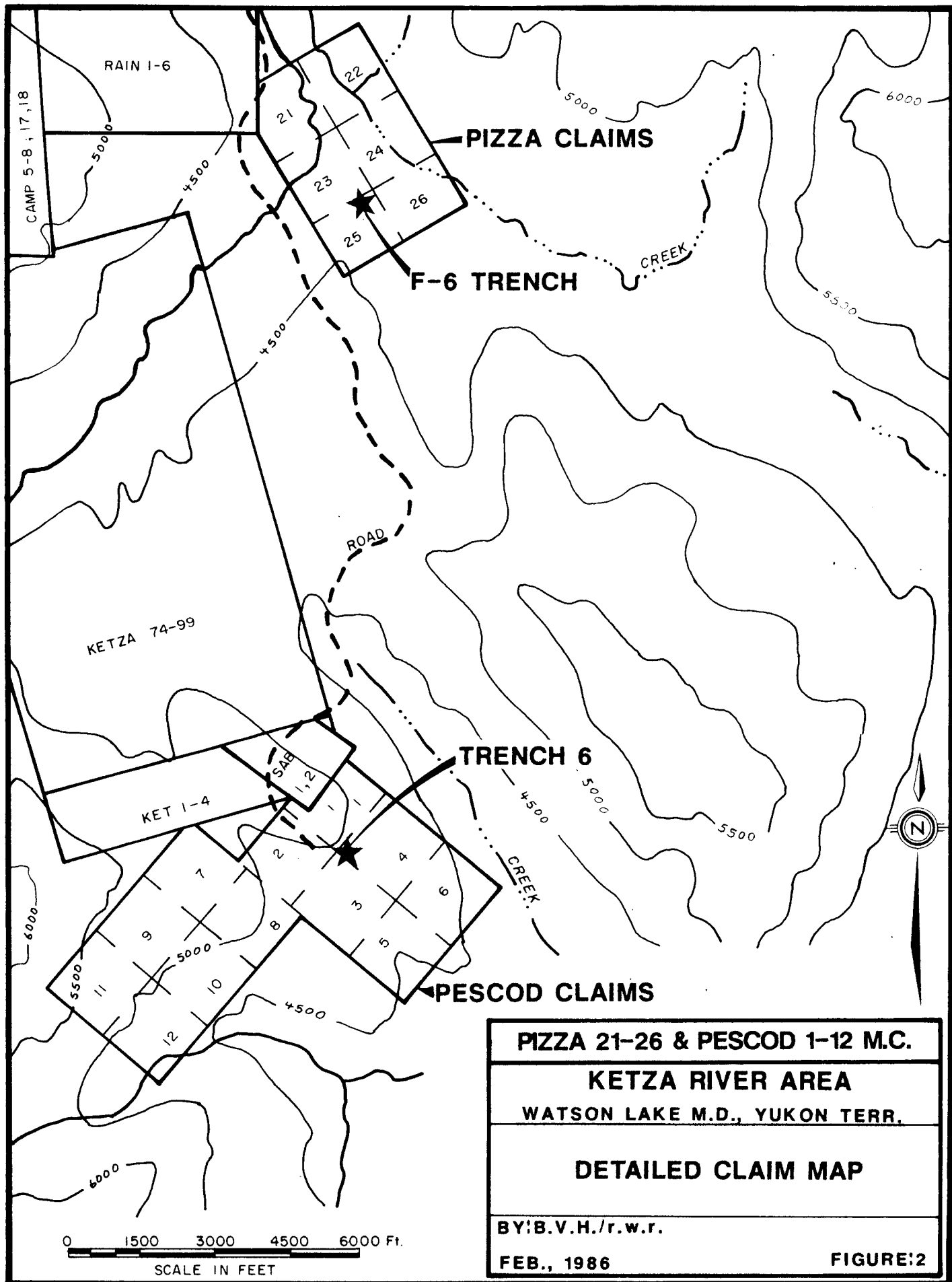
KETZA RIVER AREA

WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERR.

LOCATION MAP

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





1.2 Physiography

For the most part, the elevations are relatively subdued, ranging from 1,300 m (4,300 ft) to just over 1,370 m (4,500 ft). Immediately northwest of the F-6 trench is a relatively steep northwesterly facing slope. To the south the topography is relatively flat.

Vegetation varies from wooded to subalpine, with the bulk of the claim block obscured by overburden.

1.3 Claim Information

At present, the claims are held by Brian V. Hall, however, transfer documents have been made out, but not executed.

TABLE 1
Claim Information

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Staking Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Pizza 21	YA 90535	December 26, 1986	January 16, 1987
Pizza 22	YA 90536	December 26, 1986	January 16, 1987
Pizza 23	YA 90537	December 26, 1986	January 16, 1987
Pizza 24	YA 90538	December 26, 1986	January 16, 1987
Pizza 25	YA 90539	December 26, 1986	January 16, 1987
Pizza 26	YA 90540	December 26, 1986	January 16, 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 what is now held by Iona Industries. A major exploration program was carried out by Dr. W.V. Smitheringale of Conwest Exploration in 1955 and 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 (Dalglish, A. and Sellmer, H.W. 1985).

The F-6 trench was noted in a report by Archer, Cathro and Associates to contain galena float assaying 150 oz/ton Ag (Archer, A.R. 1967). This report also mentioned this trench failed to intersect fresh rocks due to the high degree of oxidation, and fault related brecciation.

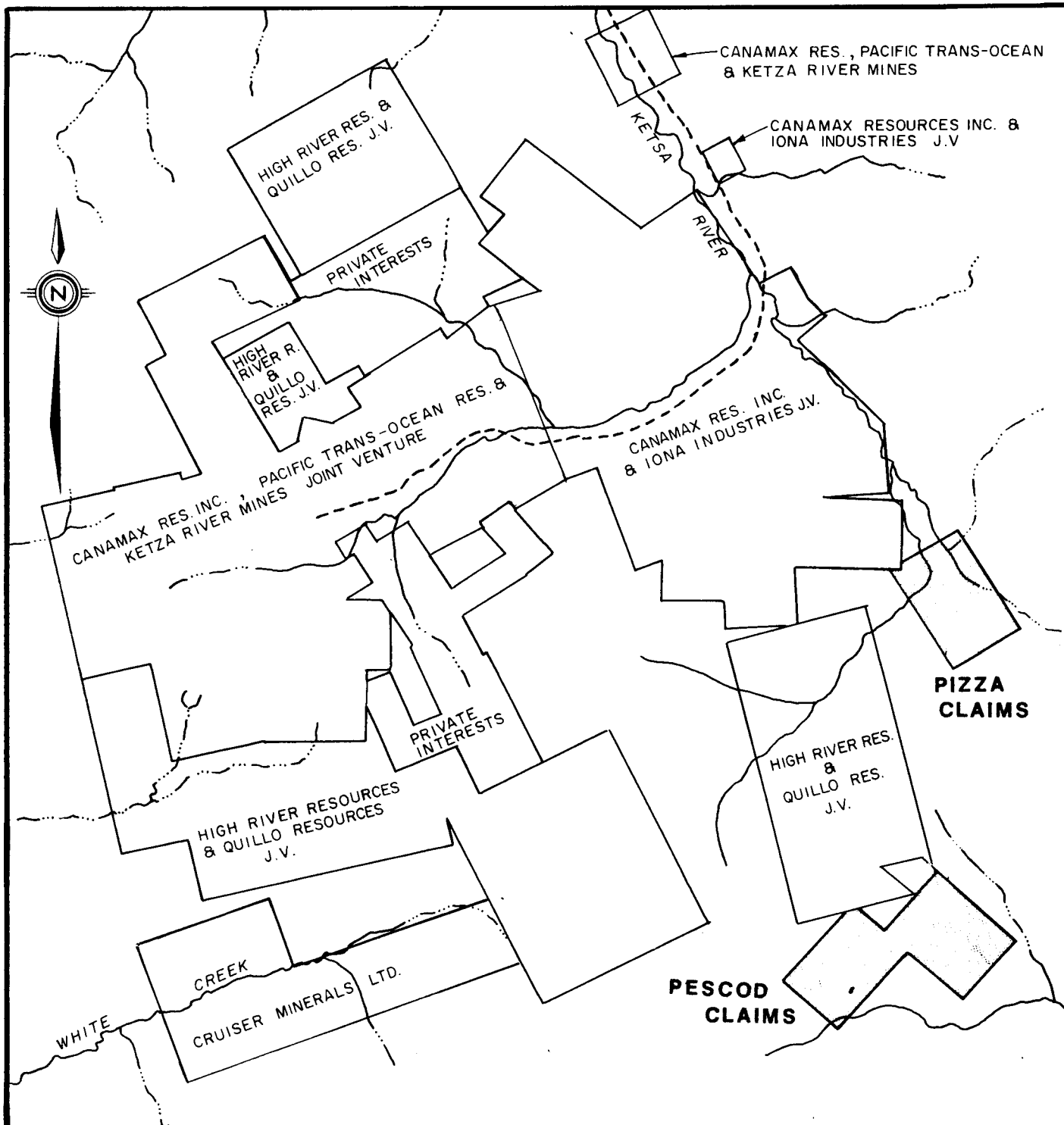
In the early 1970's, Iona Silver Mines Ltd. consolidated much of the prospective silver-bearing ground. Between 1976 and 1981 the access road to the area was improved. In addition, geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching and drilling was undertaken, along with over 900 m of underground development 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 resumed in the area by Canamax Resources Inc. in 1984 who are presently at the feasibility and development stage on several of the gold prospects located 10 km to the west. Canamax Resources Inc. has also recently (1985) acquired an option on Iona Silver's holdings through a joint venture arrangement (Dalglish, 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 Ketz 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 Pizza 21 - 26 claim block is underlain by Devonian to Mississippian shales (uDMs) and mafic volcanics (Mva) which are in fault contact with upper Cambrian to Ordovician phyllites (uCO_{S1}) (Figure 4). The fault which separates these units trends northerly passing through the vicinity of the F-6 trench. However, mapping in the immediate vicinity of the F-6 indicates lower Cambrian calcareous phyllites (uCO_{S1}) to the west which are in fault contact with Silurian dolomitic siltstones and sandstones (Ssd) to the east.



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

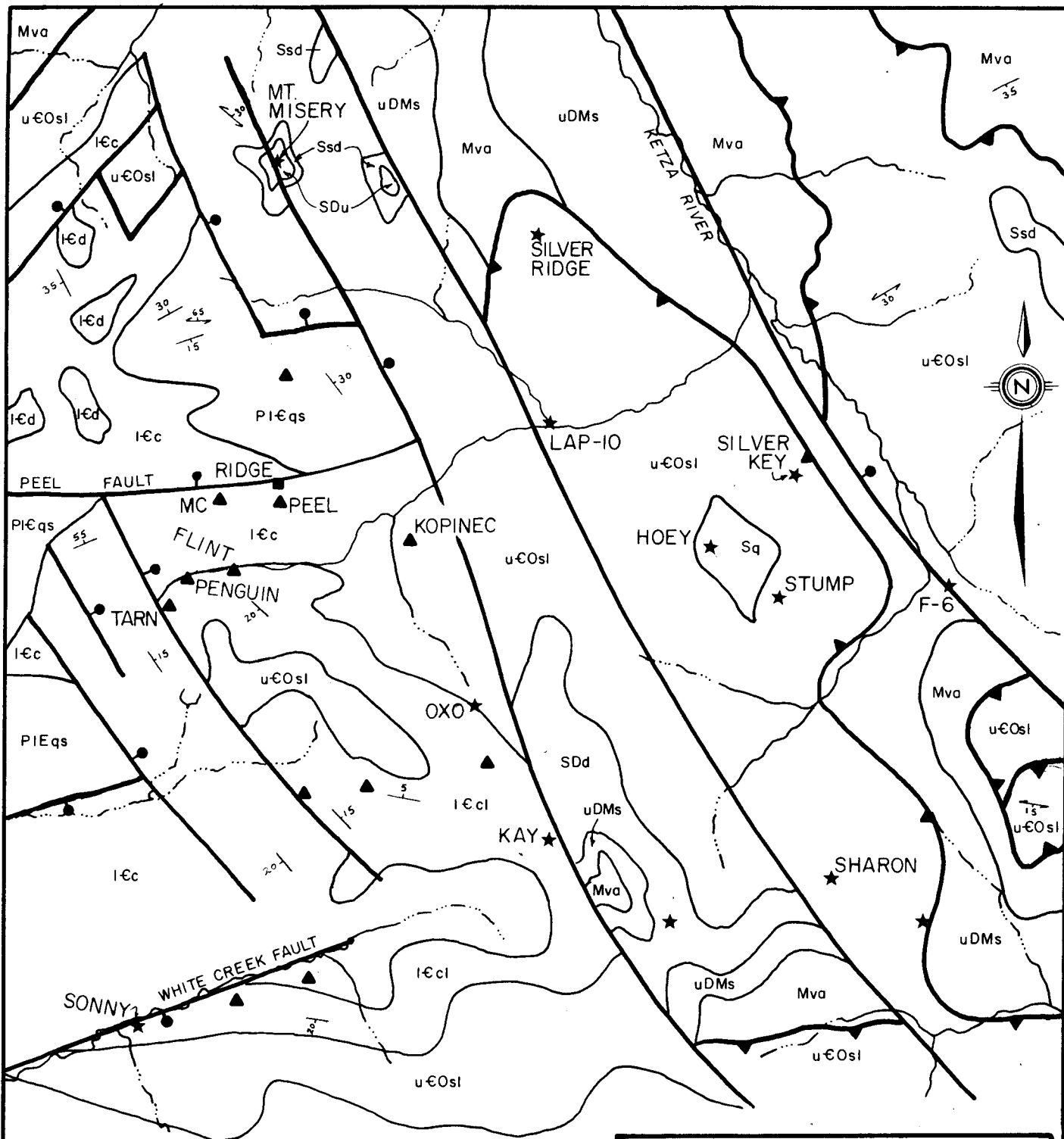
In outcrop the upper Cambrian to Ordovician (uCO_{sl}) rocks are medium grey to brown, recessive weathering, chlorite quartz phyllites. Characterizing this unit are fine laminations and bands of carbonate. Evidence for at least two phases of deformation are evident by the development of a pronounced F₁ foliation which has been crenulated by a later event.

The Silurian strata is a tan weathering, thin bedded to platy dolomitic siltstone (Ssd). In places this rock type grades into an orthoquartzite.

Present on the southern portion of the claim block are upper Devonian to Mississippian shales (uDMS) which are overlain by an allochthonous package Mississippian mafic volcanics (Mva) (Templeman-Kluit, D.J. 1977). Characteristically, the upper Devonian to Mississippian strata (uDMS) consists of 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. The Mississippian volcanics (Mva) represent a somewhat chaotic package of lapilli tuffs, breccias, and flows ranging composition from andesite to trachyte. Interbedded in the volcanics are black argillaceous slates, siliceous "cherty tuffs" and minor limestone (Templeman-Kluit, D.J. 1977).

2.2 Structure

The dominant structural feature of the claim block is a northwesterly trending normal fault which has juxtaposed upper Cambrian phyllites (uCO_{sl}) against Silurian dolomites (Ssd). For the most part this fault defines the topographic low in which the Ketz River flows. It is this fault which is also believed to be responsible for the heavily fractured nature of the dolomites in the F-6 trench. The sense of displacement for this fault is normal with the east side down. This is compatible with the other northwesterly trending normal faults of the district.



- | | | | |
|----------|--|-------|----------------------|
| MISS. | | Mva | MAFIC VOLCANICS |
| DEV. | | uDMs | GRAPHITIC SHALES |
| | | SDd | DOLOMITE |
| SIL. | | Ssd | DOLOMITIC SILTSTONE |
| | | Sq | ORTHOQUARTZITE |
| ORD. | | uEOsl | PHYLLITE |
| | | IEd | DOLOMITE |
| CAMB | | IEc | CALCAREOUS ARGILLITE |
| | | IEl | LIMESTONE |
| PRE-CAMB | | PIEqs | 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

Other structures include a flat lying fault which separates the allochthonous Mississippian mafic volcanics (Mva) from the underlying upper Devonian to Mississippian shales. Based upon the map pattern the northwesterly trending normal faults appear to post-date the flat lying thrust faults.

2.3 Mineralization

The only mineralization observed on the property occurs in the F-6 trench located in the vicinity of L3+50N, 3+75E. This consisted of 1-5% galena and sphalerite present in veins and veinlets. Hosting this is a brecciated dolomite, of which the fragments have been recemented by oxide minerals, calcite veins and rock flour.

Two assay samples collected in 1985 contained 2.60% Pb, 2.51% Zn and 2.57 oz/ton Ag 1.88% Pb, 1.43% Zn and 14.73 oz/ton Ag respectively. These samples were also found to be enriched in Ba, Cd, Cu, Sb, Sn and W relative background.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Method

A total of 92 soil samples were collected and subsequently analysed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd. The sampling took place at 25 m intervals over a flag line grid established in 1985 (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 1 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 - HNO₃ - H₂O) 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 at 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 Ag since a disproportionate percentage of the data was at the detection limit these values were removed from the total population. This procedure is known as truncating the data. For Cd since most of the data was at the detection limit (1 ppm), cumulative-frequency plots were not constructed for this element. Rather the anomalous populations were determined arbitrarily by inspection of the data.

TABLE 2
Summary of Geochemical Populations

	<u>Above Background</u>		<u>Possibly Anomalous</u>		<u>Anomalous</u>		<u>Highly Anomalous</u>	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Pb	60	76%	120	80%	250	88%	520	92%
Zn	110	50%	-	-	300	85%	1900	93%
Ag	0.7	65%	1.6	78%	4.9	89%	-	-
Cu	-	-	-	-	35	91%	-	-
Cd	-	-	2	85%	4	89%	15	98%

A = threshold value.

B = percentage of total population below threshold value.

3.2 Results

The soil sampling revealed the presence of two multi-element anomalies. The strongest of which originates immediately south of the F-6 trench (L 3+50N, 3+75E) and continues north past L 4+50N, 4+50E. This anomaly is represented by anomalous to highly anomalous for all five elements. Zn, Pb, Ag and Cd best define this anomaly producing a fan shaped pattern with apex centered immediately uphill to the south of the F-6 trench. Looking at only the highest values for Pb, Zn, Ag and Cd on each line a linear pattern trending N10E becomes evident. This pattern is in part reflecting the topography which dips steeply to the north beginning at the F-6 trench. The fact that no obvious geochemical anomaly exists uphill of the F-6 trench does not negate the possibility of this mineralization extending to the south. Especially considering the F-6 trench occurs at the crest of a hill, any geochemical signature of the mineralization would be expected to disperse hydromorphically downhill and consequently would not be evident on any topographic highs. In general, Pb and Zn tended to form more widespread anomalies with Cd and Ag producing a more smaller, definitive pattern.

A second weaker, less well defined anomaly exists 150 m east of the anomaly centered over the F-6 trench area. This anomaly occurs between L 3+00N, 4+50E and L 4+50N, 6+50E and also trends N10E. Best outlining this anomaly were Pb, Zn and Ag which attained values of 1,022 ppm, 1,889 ppm, and 14.7 ppm respectively. Cd and Cu were also found to be anomalous but did not outline the anomaly as well as Pb, Zn and Ag.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

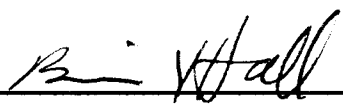
The soil sampling proved successful in outlining two multi-element geochemical anomalies. Both of which trend N10E and appear to be the result of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization. The stronger of the two originates immediately south of the F-6 trench and continues north for at least 200 m where it eventually leaves the grid.

A second multi-element anomaly occurs 150 m to the east of the F-6 trench. Although more sporadic with values not as high as the first this anomaly also appears to be the result of mineralization.

The type of mineralization one could expect to find underlying these anomalies would be massive galena-sphalerite veins which contain elevated Ag values. This type of mineralization is present in Iona Industries Stump Mine, located 2.5 km to the west. At the Stump Mine published reserves indicate 50,000 tons of 21 oz/ton Ag and 12% Pb with the possibility of an additional 124,000 tons of similar grade (Morin, J.A. and Downing, D.A. 1984).

Since the soil sampling proved to be a cost effective means of outlining zones of possible mineralization, the sampling grid should be extended to cover the entire grid. Accompanying the soil sampling should be geological mapping, and a VLF survey. The F-6 trench should also be deepened to expose bedrock, especially since float containing 150 oz/ton Ag has been encountered in the immediate vicinity. A second set of trenches should be established in the vicinity of L 4+50N, 6+50E to expose the source of the second geochemical anomaly. Diamond drilling would obviously follow if the results of the first phase program prove successful.

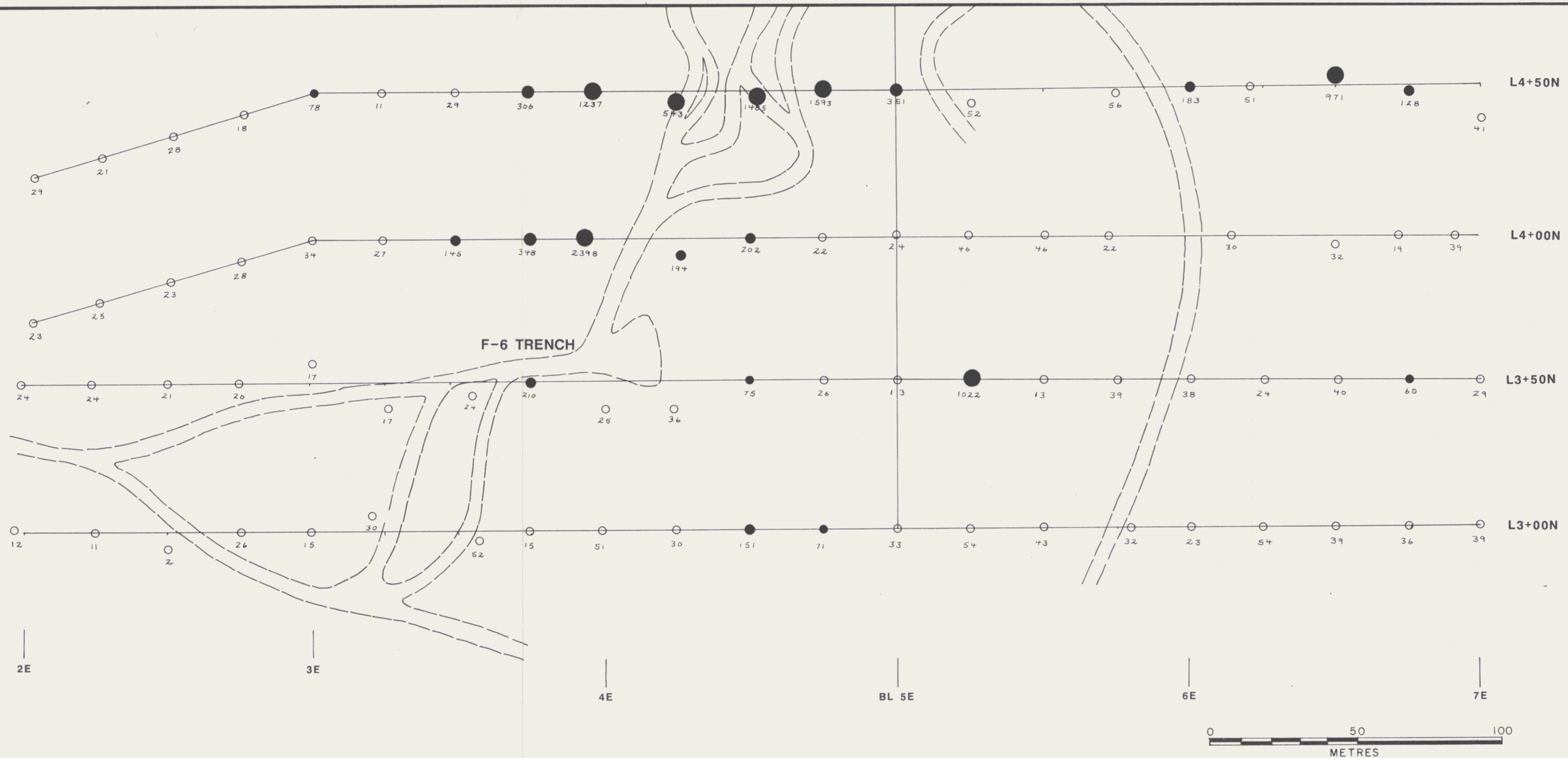
The cost of establishing a flag line grid, at a line spacing of 50 m, soil sampling at 25 m intervals, a VLF survey plus geological mapping over the entire claim block would be approximately \$38,350.00. A contingency for an additional \$50,000 should be set aside for trenching and diamond drilling.



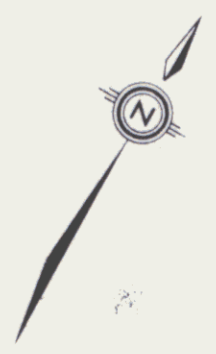
Brian V. Hall, M.Sc.

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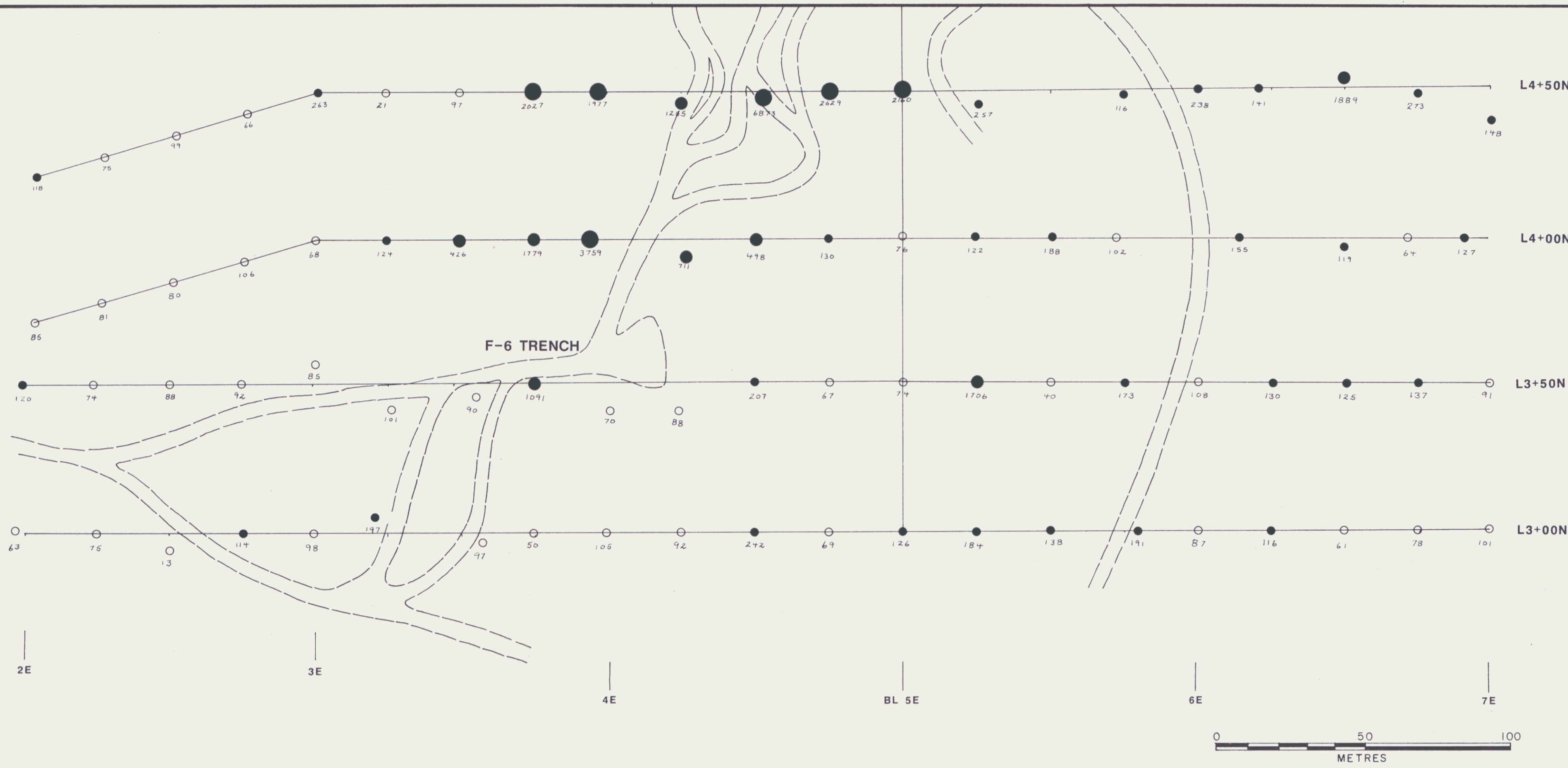
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- SOIL SAMPLE
 - ABOVE BACKGROUND
 - POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
 - ANOMALOUS
 - HIGHLY ANOMALOUS



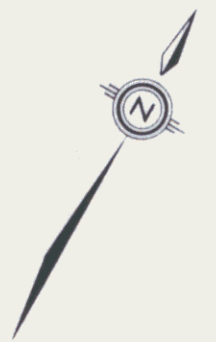
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PIZZA 21-26 CLAIMS	
KETZA RIVER AREA	
WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY	
F-6 TRENCH AREA	
GEOCHEMISTRY	
Pb RESULTS	
BY: BVH/rwr	FIG. 6
DATE: AUG., 1986	

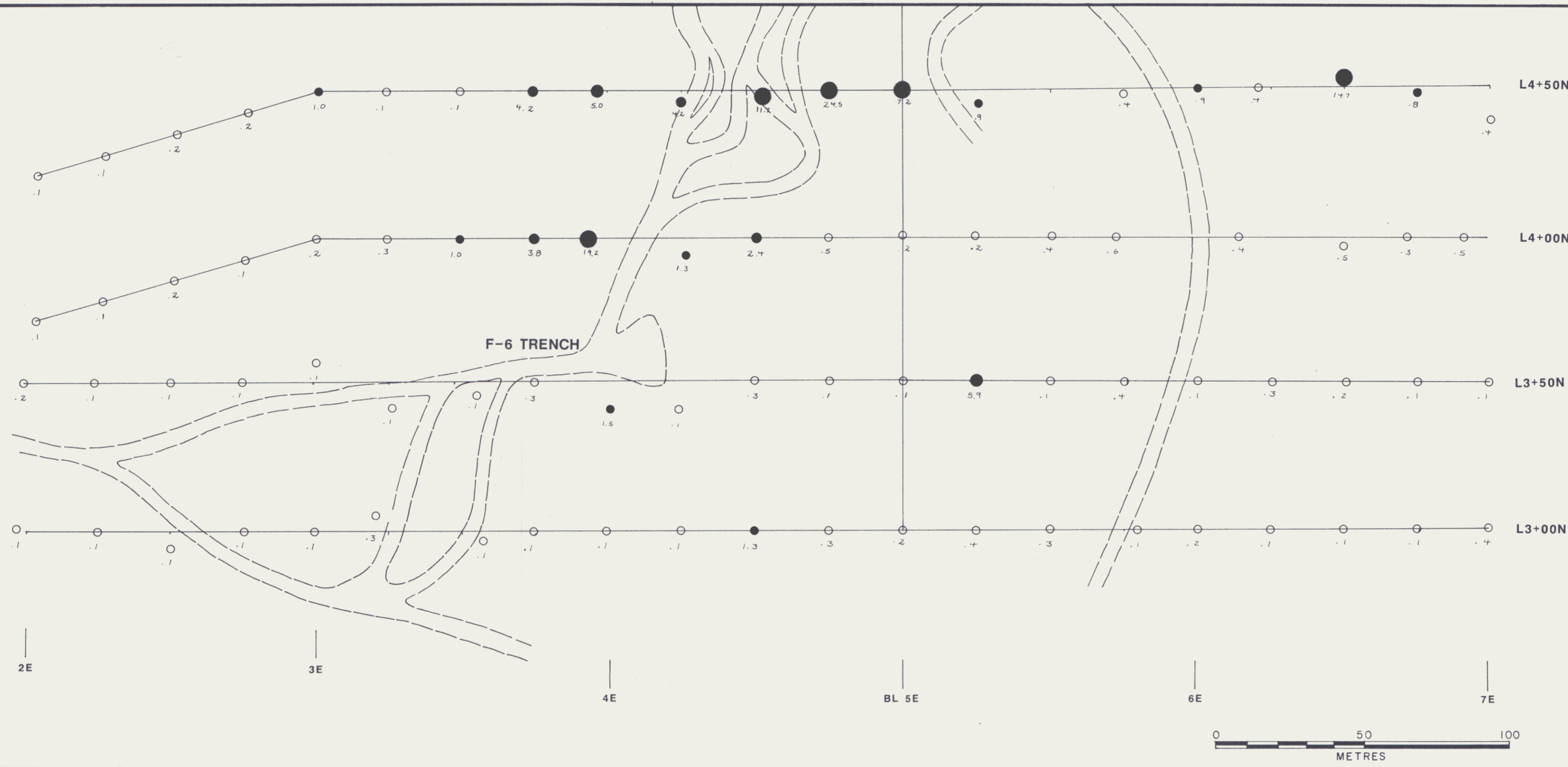




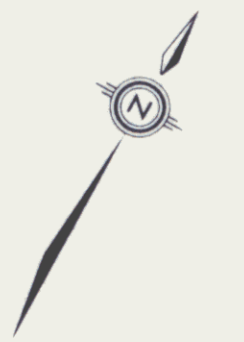
- LEGEND:**
- SOIL SAMPLE
 - ABOVE BACKGROUND
 - POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
 - ANOMALOUS
 - HIGHLY ANOMALOUS



PIZZA 21-26 CLAIMS	
KETZA RIVER AREA	
WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY	
F-6 TRENCH AREA	
GEOCHEMISTRY	
Zn RESULTS	
BY: BVH/rwr	FIG. 7
DATE: AUG., 1986	

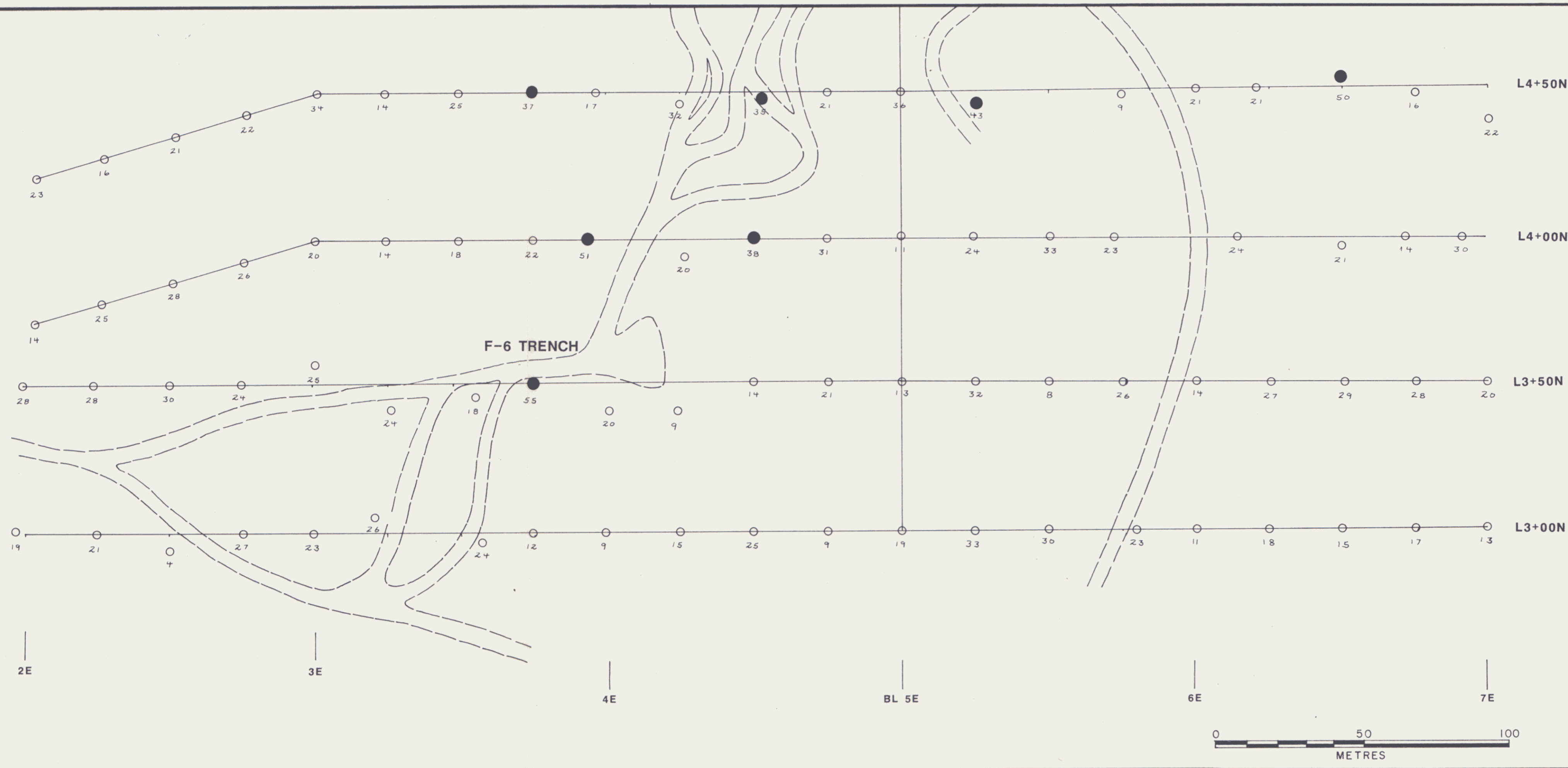


- LEGEND:**
- SOIL SAMPLE
 - ABOVE BACKGROUND
 - POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
 - ANOMALOUS
 - HIGHLY ANOMALOUS

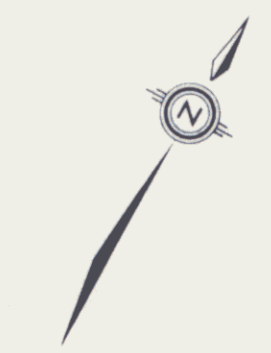


PIZZA 21-26 CLAIMS	
KETZA RIVER AREA	
WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY	
F-6 TRENCH AREA	
GEOCHEMISTRY	
Ag RESULTS	
BY: BVH/rwr	FIG. 8
DATE: AUG., 1986	

B. Hall

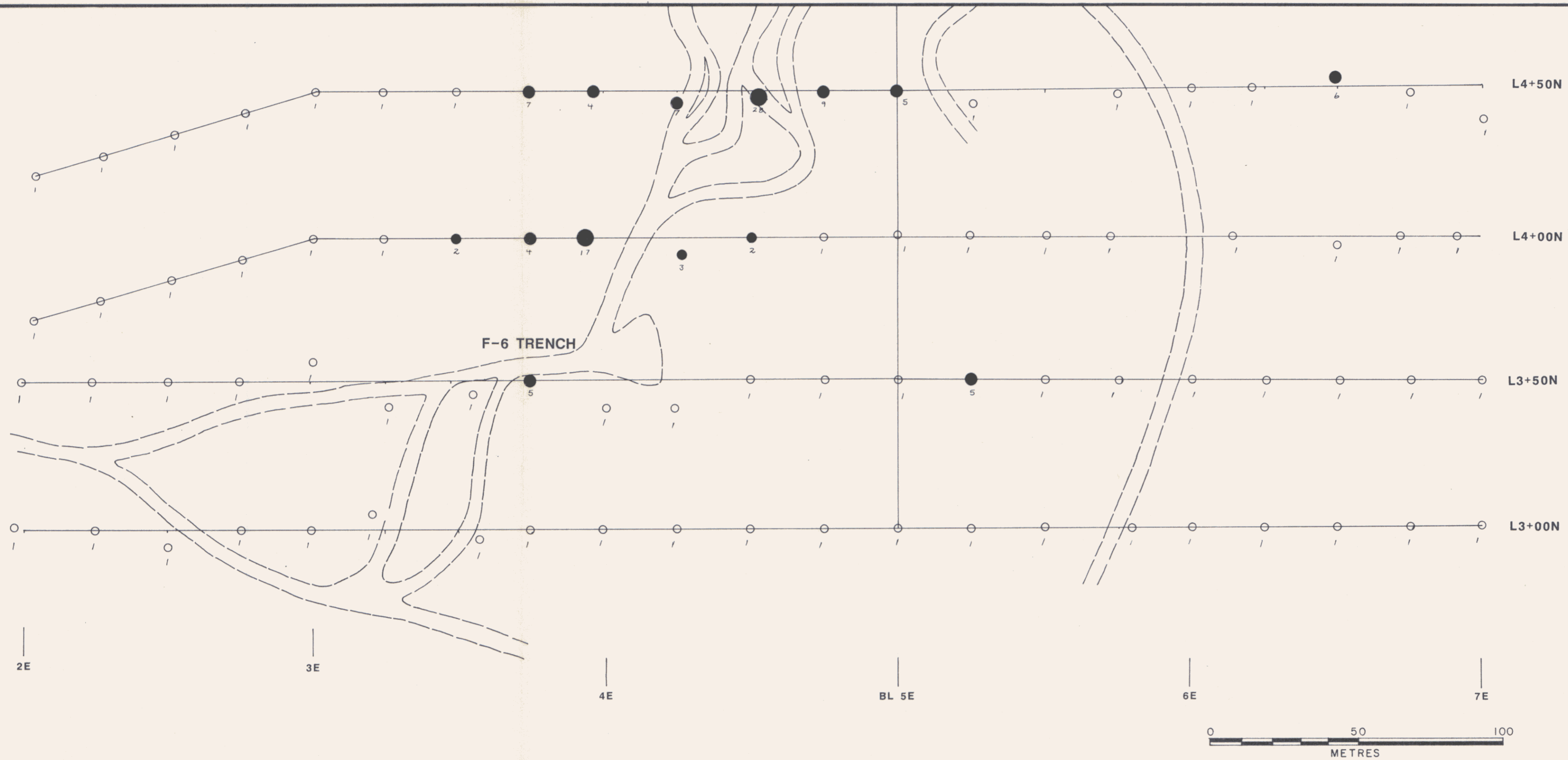


- LEGEND:**
- SOIL SAMPLE
 - ABOVE BACKGROUND
 - POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
 - ANOMALOUS
 - HIGHLY ANOMALOUS



B. V. Hall

PIZZA 21-26 CLAIMS	
KETZA RIVER AREA	
WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY	
F-6 TRENCH AREA	
GEOCHEMISTRY	
Cu RESULTS	
BY: BVH/rwr	
DATE: AUG., 1986	FIG. 9



- LEGEND:**
- SOIL SAMPLE
 - ABOVE BACKGROUND
 - POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
 - ANOMALOUS
 - HIGHLY ANOMALOUS



PIZZA 21-26 CLAIMS
KETZA RIVER AREA
 WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON TERRITORY

F-6 TRENCH AREA
GEOCHEMISTRY
Cd RESULTS

BY: BVH/rwr
 DATE: AUG., 1986

FIG. 10



B-VH

APPENDIX A

GEOCHEMICAL DATA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 14 1986

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Aug. 19/86*.....

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: SOILS -80 MESH

ASSAYER: *D. Toye* DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER.

BRIAN V. HALL FILE # 86-2048

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Cd PPM
86-BL-600	19	12	63	.1	1
86-BL-601	21	11	75	.1	1
86-BL-602	4	2	13	.1	1
86-BL-603	27	26	114	.1	1
86-BL-604	23	15	98	.1	1
86-BL-605	26	30	197	.3	1
86-BL-606	24	52	97	.1	1
86-BL-607	12	15	50	.1	1
86-BL-608	9	51	105	.1	1
86-BL-609	15	30	92	.1	1
86-BL-610	25	151	242	1.3	1
86-BL-611	9	71	69	.3	1
86-BL-612	19	33	126	.2	1
86-BL-613	33	54	184	.4	1
86-BL-614	30	43	138	.3	1
86-BL-615	23	32	191	.1	1
86-BL-616	11	23	87	.2	1
86-BL-617	18	54	116	.1	1
86-BL-618	15	39	61	.1	1
86-BL-619	17	36	78	.1	1
86-BL-620	13	39	101	.4	1
86-BL-621	20	29	91	.1	1
86-BL-622	28	60	137	.1	1
86-BL-623	29	40	125	.2	1
86-BL-624	27	24	130	.3	1
86-BL-625	14	38	108	.1	1
86-BL-626	26	39	173	.4	1
86-BL-627	8	13	40	.1	1
86-BL-628	32	1022	1706	5.9	5
86-BL-629	13	13	74	.1	1
86-BL-630	21	26	67	.1	1
86-BL-631	14	75	207	.5	1
86-BL-632	9	36	88	.3	1
86-BL-633	20	25	70	.1	1
86-BL-634	55	210	1091	1.5	5
86-BL-635	18	24	90	.2	1
STD C	59	37	109	7.2	19

BRIAN V. HALL FILE # 86-2048

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Cd PPM
86-BL-636	24	17	101	.1	1
86-BL-637	25	17	85	.1	1
86-BL-638	24	20	92	.1	1
86-BL-639	30	21	88	.1	1
86-BL-640	28	24	74	.1	1
86-BL-641	28	24	120	.2	1
86-BL-642	20	194	711	1.3	3
86-BL-643	38	202	498	2.4	2
86-BL-644	31	22	130	.5	1
86-BL-645	11	24	76	.2	1
86-BL-646	24	46	122	.2	1
RA-RI-447	33	44	188	.4	1
86-KL-400	51	2398	3759	19.2	17
86-KL-401	22	348	1779	3.8	4
86-KL-402	18	145	426	1.0	2
86-KL-403	14	27	124	.3	1
86-KL-404	20	34	68	.2	1
86-KL-405	26	28	106	.1	1
86-KL-406	28	23	80	.2	1
86-KL-407	25	25	81	.1	1
86-KL-408	14	23	85	.1	1
86-KL-409	34	78	263	1.0	1
86-KL-410	22	18	66	.2	1
86-KL-411	21	28	99	.2	1
86-KL-412	16	21	75	.1	1
86-KL-413	23	29	118	.1	1
86-KL-414	2	11	21	.1	1
86-KL-415	18	29	97	.1	1
86-KL-416	37	306	2027	4.2	7
STD C	58	39	133	7.1	17

BRIAN V. HALL FILE # 86-2048

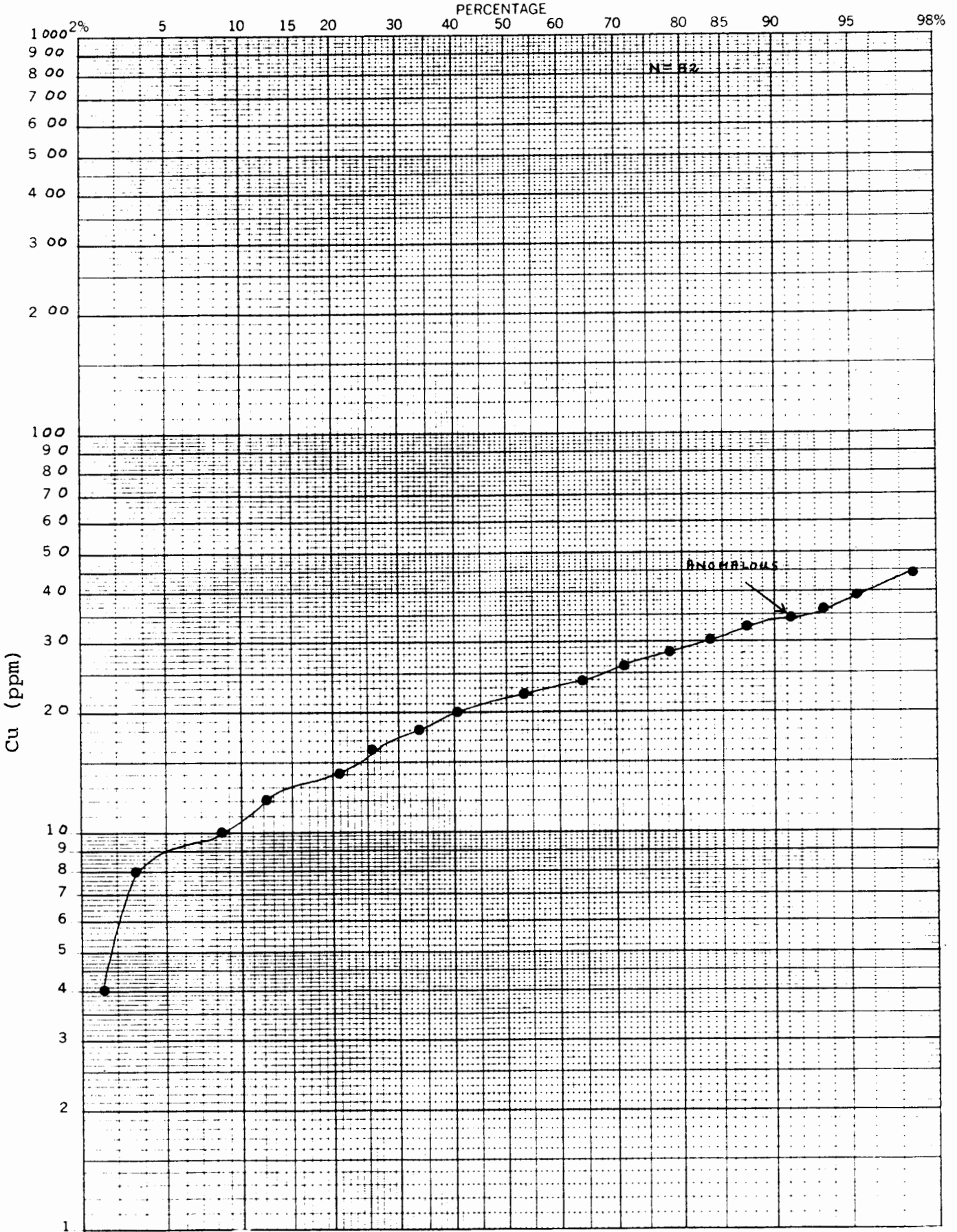
SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Cd PPM
86-KL-417	17	1237	1977	5.0	4
86-KL-418	32	543	1255	4.0	7
86-KL-419	35	1485	6873	11.7	28
86-KL-420	21	1593	2629	24.5	9
86-KL-421	36	351	2160	7.2	5
86-KL-422	43	52	257	.9	1
86-KL-423	9	56	116	.4	1
86-KL-424	21	183	238	.9	1
86-KL-425	21	51	141	.4	1
86-KL-426	50	971	1889	14.7	6
86-KL-427	16	128	273	.8	1
86-KL-428	22	41	148	.4	1
86-KL-429	30	39	127	.5	1
86-KL-430	14	19	64	.3	1
86-KL-431	21	32	119	.5	1
86-KL-433	24	30	155	.4	1
86-KL-434	23	22	102	.6	1
STD C	61	41	141	7.1	19

APPENDIX B

FREQUENCY - PROBABILITY PLOTS

46 8080

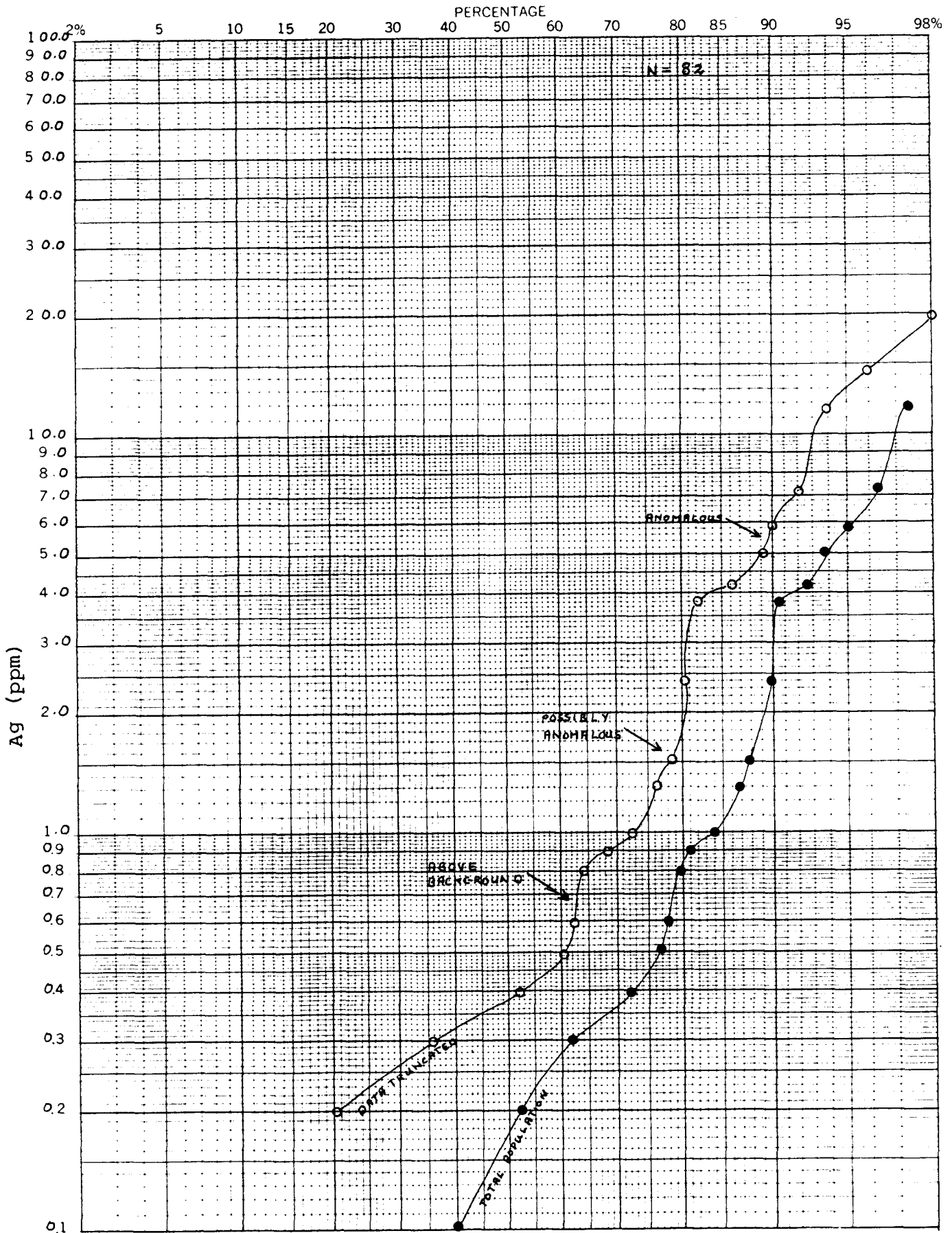
K^oΣ PROBABILITY & LOG PROFILES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. WATSON, ILL.



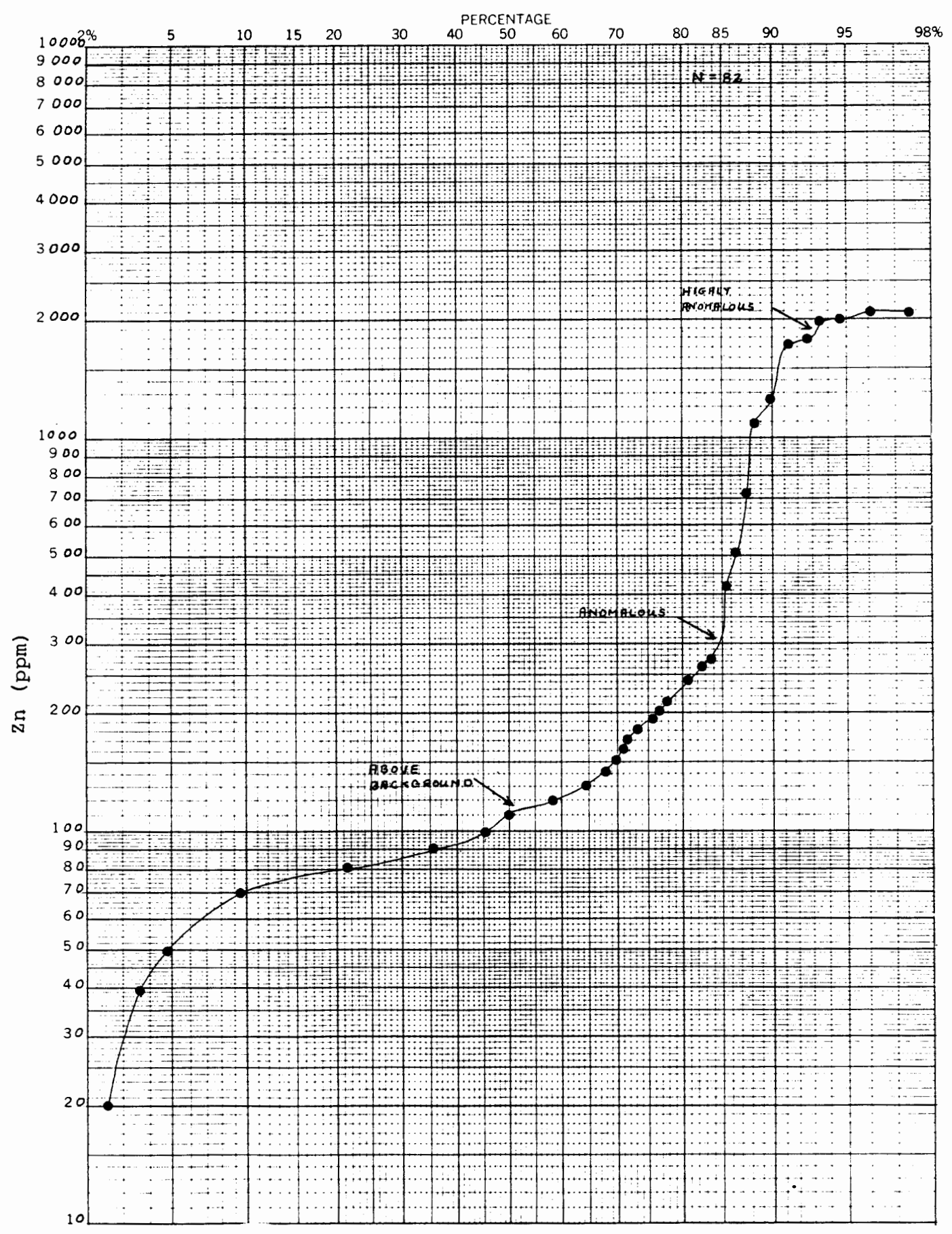
frequency %

46 8080

PROBABILITY & LOG CIRCLES
HEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MATH. DIV.

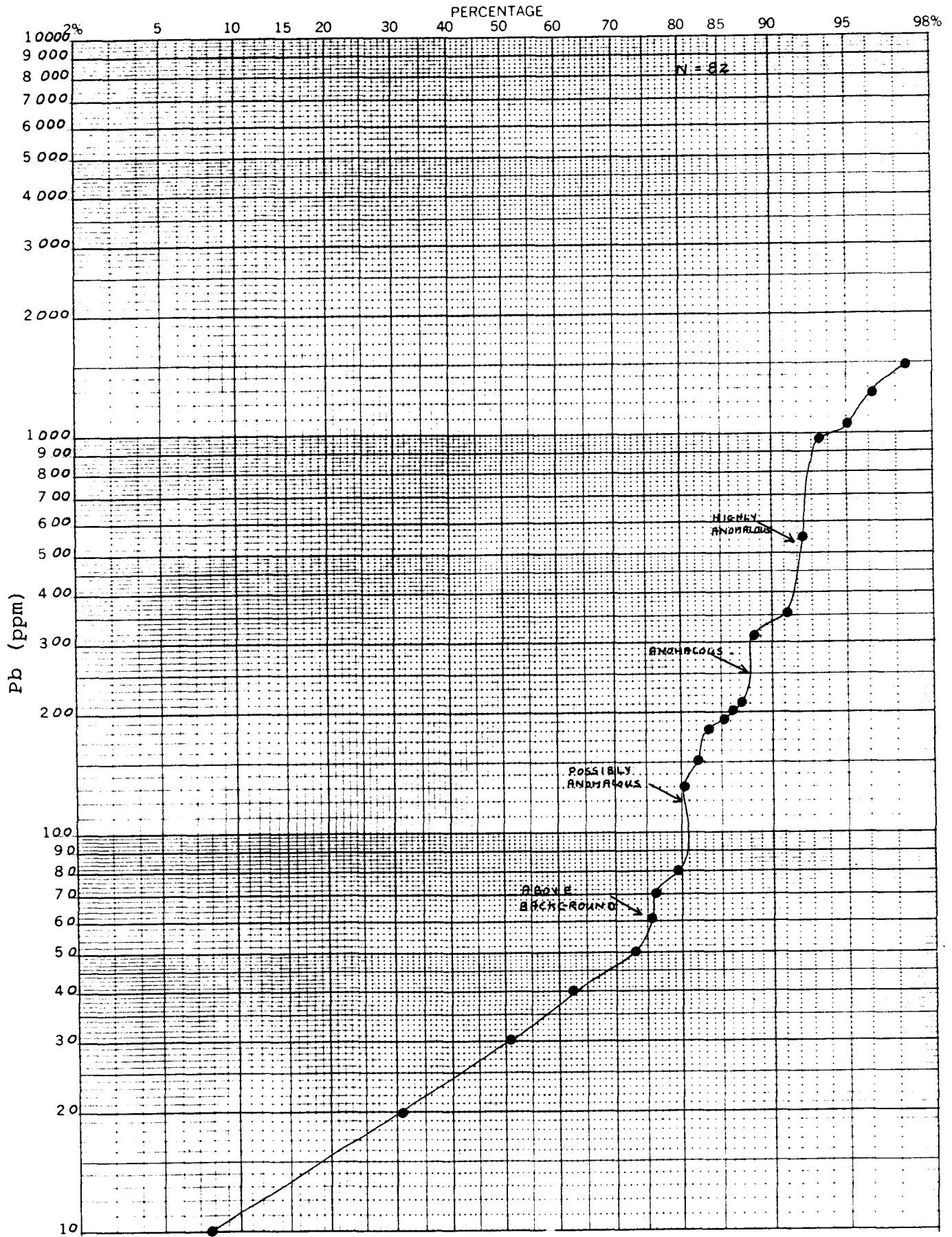


frequency %



46 8080

K-E
KEMMILLI & SLOGAN
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. WATSON, ILL.



frequency %

APPENDIX C

COST STATEMENT

Wages

B.V. Hall:

July 30, 31, 1986

August 26 ($\frac{1}{2}$), 28, 1986

September 5, 1986

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ days at \$250.00 per day

\$ 1,125.00

K.A. Pine:

July 30, 31, 1986

2 days at \$200.00 per day

400.00

Analyses

82 samples at \$4.75 per sample

389.50

Accommodation

76.05

Truck rental

112.50

Equipment rental

50.00

Field costs

121.29

Drafting

88.88

Typing

69.30

Report copying

65.00

TOTAL

\$ 2,497.52

APPENDIX D

COST OF PROPOSED WORK

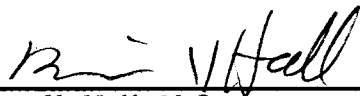
Line-cutting	
25 km @ \$180.00 per km	\$ 4,500.00
Soil sampling	
850 samples at \$7.00 per sample	5,950.00
VLF-EM survey	
12 man-days at \$200.00 per day	2,400.00
Geological mapping	
12 man-days at \$250.00 per day	3,000.00
Report preparation	5,000.00
Truck rental	1,000.00
Equipment rental	1,500.00
Mobilization	5,000.00
Assays and analyses	
850 samples at \$10.00 per sample	8,500.00
Miscellaneous	<u>2,000.00</u>
 TOTAL	 <u><u>\$38,850.00</u></u>

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 29, 1986