

MAP NO.

ASSESSMENT REPORT X

DOCUMENT NO.: 092100

PROSPECTUS

MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE

CONFIDENTIAL X

TYPE OF WORK: PROSPECTING, GEOCHEMICAL

115 B 16

OPEN FILE

REPORT FILED UNDER: Reed Creek Joint Venture

DATE PERFORMED: July 29 - August 12, 1987

DATE FILED: February 22, 1988

LOCATION: LAT.: 60°54'N

AREA: Telluride Creek

LONG.: 138°15'W

VALUE \$: 7,500.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: SUGAR 1-25 YA97183-207

WORK DONE BY: W.D. Eaton

WORK DONE FOR: Reed Creek Joint Venture

DATE TO GOOD STANDING | REMARKS: #7 TELLURIDE



Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada



TRANSMITTAL FORM

M.R. file no.	115-B-16
R.M.M.R. file no.	
Date forwarded	22 FEB 1988

From Mining Recorder at: Whitehorse

To Regional Manager, Mineral Rights at Whitehorse, Y.T.

For action are:

<input type="checkbox"/> NEW APPLICATION FOR PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT	Name	
<input type="checkbox"/> RENEWAL APPLICATION PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT	Name	Lease no.
<input type="checkbox"/> AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLACER LEASE	Name	Lease no.
<input type="checkbox"/> SECURITY DEPOSIT		
<input type="checkbox"/> FINANCIAL ABILITY		
<input type="checkbox"/> ASSIGNMENT OF PLACER LEASE NO.	From	To
<input type="checkbox"/> GROUPING APPLICATION UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT.	Owner	
<input type="checkbox"/> DIAMOND DRILL LOGS	Claims	Claim sheet no.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT	Claims <u>Seguir 1-25</u>	Claim sheet no. <u>115-B-16</u>
	Type of report <u>Regional Geology</u>	Submitted by <u>Regional Manager</u>
	Cls. work performed on <u>Seguir 1-25</u>	\$ req. for ren. application <u>7,500.00</u>

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Date returned 20 FEB 88

REPLY ACTION

Approved for renewal as required

092100

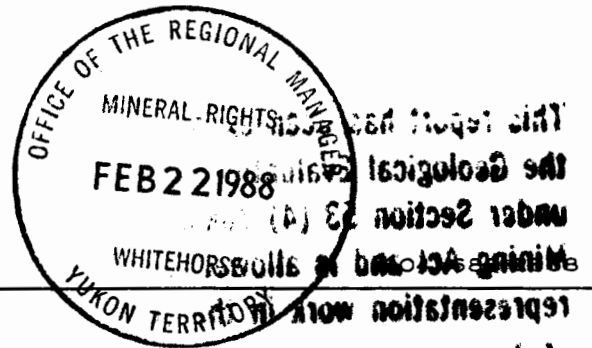
Signature [Handwritten Signature]

ARCHER, CATHRO

& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

1016-510 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C. V6B 1L8



Report On

PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

SUGAR 1-25 CLAIMS

(YA97183-YA97207)

NTS 115B/16

Latitude 60°54'; Longitude 138°15'



W.D. Eaton, B.A., B.Sc.

February, 1988

Work done between July 29 and August 12, 1987

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 \$ 7,500.00.

L.J. Bremner

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

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INTRODUCTION

The Sugar claims were staked in May, 1987 by Reed Creek Joint Venture (Fleck Resources Ltd. 50%, Chevron Minerals Ltd. 25% and All-North Resources Ltd. 25%) to protect an ultramafic intrusion shown on Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) Open File Map 831. This intrusion is similar in age and chemistry to sills that host nickel, copper and platinum group element (PGE) mineralization at the former Wellgreen Mine, 90 km to the northwest (see Figure 1 on the following page). The claims adjoin the Ultra property which covers a nickel-copper-PGE occurrence associated with a Wellgreen-type sill.

The 1987 exploration program was conducted between July 29 and August 12 in conjunction with work on the Ultra claims. It was done under the author's supervision by a two-man crew working from a fly camp located 900 m northeast of the property and consisted of claim surveys and tagging, geological mapping, prospecting and soil and rock geochemistry on and peripheral to the claims. Appendix I contains the Author's Statement of Qualifications while Appendix II lists the personnel who worked on the property.

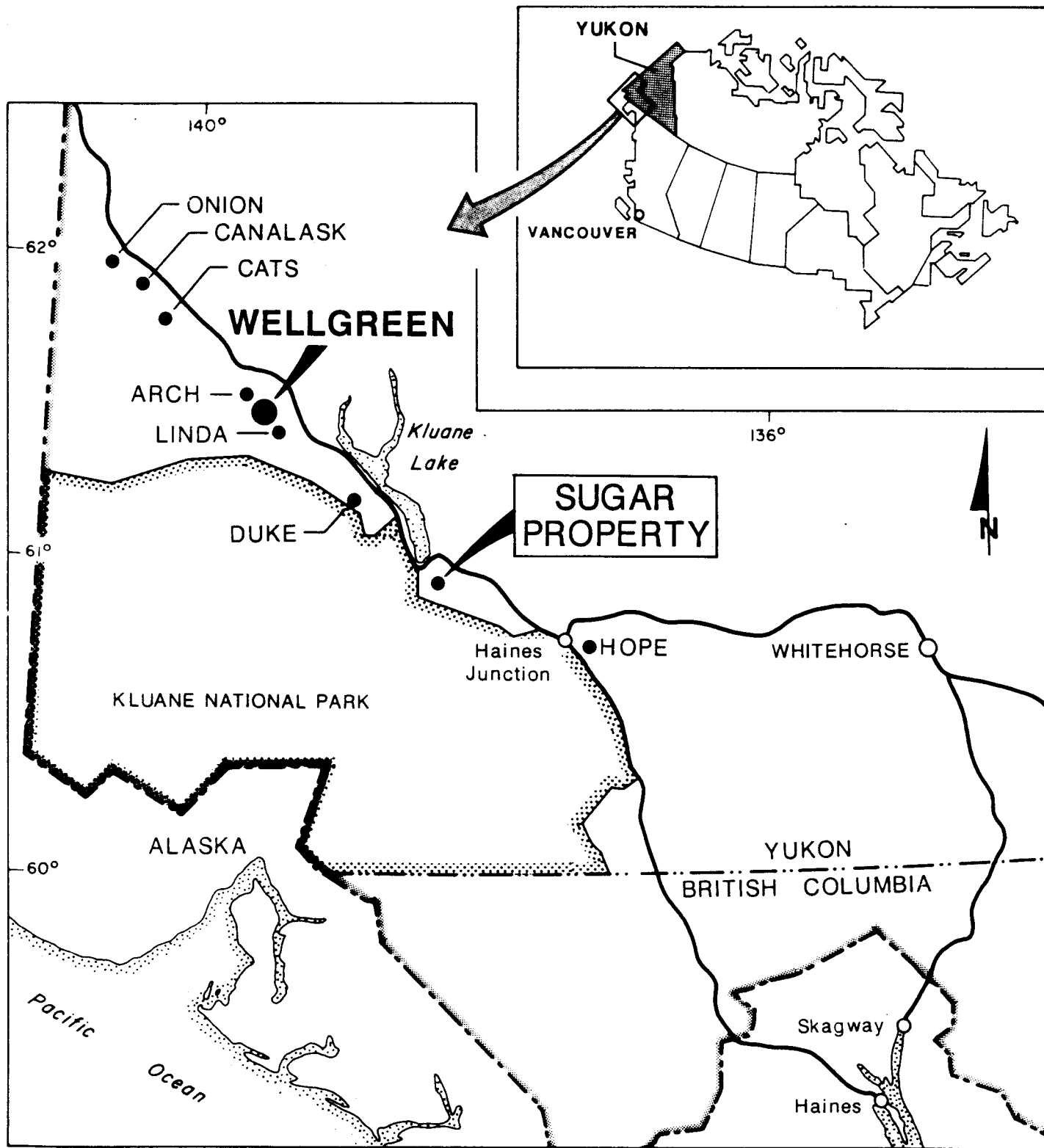


Figure 1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LOCATION MAP
SUGAR PROPERTY

REED CREEK JOINT VENTURE

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PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 25 mineral claims located in two blocks some 1100 m apart, as shown on Figure 2 in the pocket. They are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Sugar 1-25	YA97183-YA97207	May 7, 1988

The expiry date shown above does not include assessment credits filed for work done in 1987.

The claims are located 11 km southwest of the Alaska Highway at latitude 60°54' and longitude 138°15' in NTS map sheet 115B/16. Access in 1987 was by Bell 206B helicopter operating from a permanent base at Haines Junction, 37 km to the east.

HISTORY

The first report of mineralization in the vicinity of the Sugar claims was in Geological Survey of Canada Annual Report of 1904 which described massive sulphide float found by placer miners in glacial till on Telluride Creek, one of the streams draining the property. Two types of float are present, copper-nickel and Kuroko-type banded copper-zinc-lead.

The first lode claims were staked in 1955 by Gaymont Prospecting Syndicate (Teck Exploration and Iso Uranium) which located a copper-nickel occurrence (Frohberg Showing) on what is now the Ultra claims in 1958. Early work by Gaymont in 1955-58, Canex Aerial Exploration in 1962, Meridian Syndicate (Canex, Noranda and Asbestos Corp.) in 1964, Coranex Syndicate (Frobex, McIntyre Porcupine, Inco, Dome Mines and Denison) in 1965-67 and a joint venture between Coranex Syndicate, Dynasty Exploration, Atlas Exploration and Canadian Industrial Gas & Oil in 1969 was directed toward the banded Kuroko-type ore and the copper-nickel mineralization was largely ignored. Most of the work was performed in the lower valley in the immediate vicinity of the float occurrence and included prospecting, numerous geophysical surveys, a soil geochemical survey and a number of shallow drill holes.

In 1977, the area was restaked and explored by Archer, Cathro on behalf of Aquitaine Oil. A small, largely eroded lens of Kuroko-type massive sulphides (presumed source of the banded float) was located at an elevation of 2530 m on a cirque face at the head of the valley, 4.5 km south of the float occurrence. The Archer, Cathro crew also relocated the Frohberg Showing and collected a few specimens for analysis, one of which returned 0.036 oz/ton Pt and 0.150 oz/ton Pd. The area was inactive from 1977 until the Ultra and Sugar claims were staked in 1987.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Sugar claims are located along the northeast edge of the Kluane Range immediately southwest of the broad, flat-bottomed Shakwak Valley. Local terrane is extremely rugged and includes parts of three cirque valleys that are floored by wasting alpine glaciers and associated moraines. The heads of the valleys are ringed by up to 600 m high cliffs, while the flanks are normally comprised of long steep talus slopes and smaller cliffs. Elevations range from 1500 m on the valley floor to 2500 m on the ridges separating the cirques. Aside from lichen, the area is unvegetated. One kilometre northeast of the property, the terrane abruptly flattens giving way to grass and moss covered, low rolling hills that form a transition zone between the mountains and the Shakwak Valley.

GEOLOGY

Regional

The property is located in Wrangellia, a suspected island arc assemblage that was one of several terranes accreted to the west side of North America during Mesozoic times. Rocks belonging to this terrane occur in a string of fault bounded slices that extend intermittently from Vancouver Island to central Alaska. In the Kluane area, the Wrangellia rocks are bounded on the northeast by the Shakwak Fault and the southwest by a series of interconnected sinusoidal faults that roughly parallel the Shakwak Fault.

All known nickel-copper-PGE showings in the Kluane area occur within or directly adjacent to Lower Triassic mafic to ultramafic sills. The sills intrude Pennsylvanian to Permian, Hasen Creek Formation clastic sedimentary rocks and limestone and conformably overlying Lower Permian Station Creek Formation andesitic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks but do not intrude unconformably overlying Upper Triassic Nikolai Group basalt and limestone. Other intrusive rocks in the area include Upper Triassic gabbroic dykes and stocks that appear to be feeders to the Nikolai Group, Cretaceous plutons related to Coast Plutonic Complex and Oligocene porphyritic latite to trachyte dykes and plugs. No nickel or PGE mineralization is associated with the younger intrusives but copper occurrences are common within and adjacent to them.

The larger Lower Triassic sills are strongly differentiated and typically exhibit a variety of mafic and ultramafic phases, or serpentinized equivalents, while the smaller sills are relatively homogeneous and are normally comprised of gabbro. Cumulate textures are common in the larger sills. Chemically the

rocks most resemble komatiites and are characterized by high $TiO_2:MgO$ ratios, low Fe:Mg ratios and anomalously high Mg, Ni, Cr and PGE backgrounds.

Property

Figure 2 illustrates the surface and bedrock geology of the property and surrounding area. The major feature is a steeply-dipping, northwest-trending structure (Duke River Fault) which separates predominantly Upper Triassic and younger rocks to the northeast from Late Paleozoic and Lower Triassic rocks to the southwest. General unit descriptions for surficial and bedrock units are shown on Figure 2 while more complete descriptions of the rocks in the main area of interest are given below.

Rocks on and directly adjacent to the Sugar claims consist of a northwest-trending, moderately southwest-dipping, volcanic and sedimentary sequence that is intruded by several relatively small mafic and ultramafic sills.

The oldest rocks are Hasen Creek Formation phyllites and limestones. The phyllite (Unit Ps) is dark grey and graphitic and contains occasional calcareous interbeds plus a few green to buff non-calcareous horizons. The limestone occurs in three distinct horizons with the upper and lower (Units Pcu and Pcl, respectively) being massive and light yellow weathering and the middle (Unit Pcm) thin bedded and dark brown weathering. All three are dark grey to black on fresh surfaces, non-fossiliferous and exhibit areas of weak brecciation.

The volcanic rocks (Unit Pv) are Station Creek Formation andesitic flows that include some pillowed and brecciated horizons. They weather to blocky, dark green talus and consist of 2% subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts in a medium to dark green, chlorite- and epidote-rich matrix. The unit is pervasively saussuritized and propylitically altered.

Two large ultramafic sills (Unit T ub) lie wholly or partially on the Sugar property. The larger ultramafic body is 1800 m long, about 200 m wide and is situated along the southern side of the northwesterly claim block. Approximately 30% of the body's surface area is covered by the claims. The other ultramafic is located 3000 m to the south and is totally covered by the claims. No mafic sills similar to the gabbro bodies hosting the PGE mineralization on the Ultra claims have been discovered on the Sugar property. The larger ultramafic sill exhibits dunite with lesser pyroxenite, serpentinite and gabbro phases but the other body is predominantly serpentinite.

The dunite is typically dark green to rusty brown weathering, fine- to medium-grained, and hypidiomorphic. It consists of 60 to 70% subhedral olivine, 5 to 10% tabular orthopyroxene, 20 to 25% dark green serpentine and 3 to 5% primary and secondary, subhedral disseminated magnetite.

The pyroxenite is dark green, fine- to coarse-grained, hydromorphic and granular. It contains 15 to 25% coarse-grained anhedral to subhedral enstatite phenocrysts in a fine-grained groundmass of 60 to 70% subhedral olivine, 15 to 20% amorphous serpentine and 1% disseminated, anhedral magnetite.

Gabbro occurs at the southeast end of the larger ultramafic and is typically dark green to medium grey weathering, dark green on fresh surfaces, fine- to medium-grained, hypidiomorphic to xenomorphic, and relatively massive with no foliation or mineral layering. The rock is comprised of 70 to 80% subhedral plagioclase, 20% anhedral to subhedral, fine-grained interstitial pyroxene, up to 5% epidote after pyroxene, up to 5% hornblende and/or biotite and traces of fine-grained pyrite.

Serpentinite is characteristically medium to dark green, waxy, fine-grained and contains 5 to 10% magnetite as primary disseminations and secondary stringers.

Two small ultramafic or mafic sills are located on unstaked ground northeast of the claims and the Duke River Fault. Both are poorly exposed and it is not clear whether they are part of the Lower Triassic suite or are younger feeders to the Nikolai volcanics.

MINERALIZATION

Trace to minor amounts of pyrite and/or pyrrhotite are found in most units on the property while traces of malachite occur in narrow shears on the margins of the ultramafic bodies. No concentrations of sulphide mineralization were observed.

ROCK AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 52 soil and 38 rock samples was collected from the property and the surrounding area during a series of prospecting traverses. All samples were sent to Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. where they were geochemically analyzed for copper and nickel using a hot nitric-hydrochloric acid extraction and atomic absorption finish, and gold, platinum and palladium using a fire assay preconcentration for direct coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (FA/DCP-AES).

Figures 3 and 4 in the pocket illustrate results for copper and nickel, and platinum, palladium and gold, respectively. The highest nickel response (up to 1880 ppm) and most of the high copper values (up to 620 ppm) were obtained downhill from the ultramafic sill that is partially covered by the northwestern claim block. Unfortunately, PGE and gold analyses in these samples returned low values (up to 25 ppb Pt, 65 ppb Pd and 10 ppb Au).

All other samples returned near background values for all five metals, except for a rock sample taken from a small patch of volcanics with malachite on fractures, which returned over two percent copper but low nickel and precious metal values.

CONCLUSIONS

Although the Sugar property covers intrusions with the same age and chemistry as those that host the nickel-copper-PGE deposit at the former Wellgreen Mine, no significant mineralization was discovered during preliminary prospecting traverses. Reconnaissance soil and rock geochemistry returned some moderately anomalous nickel and copper values in the vicinity of the ultramafic sills but did not outline any areas of anomalous PGE or gold response. Based on results obtained to date, economic potential is limited and no further exploration should be done unless encouraging results are reported from the adjacent Ultra property.

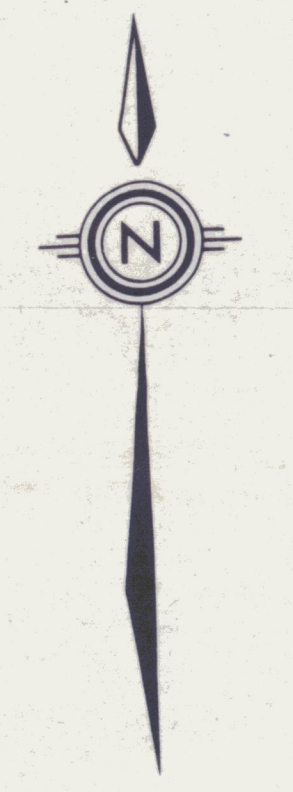
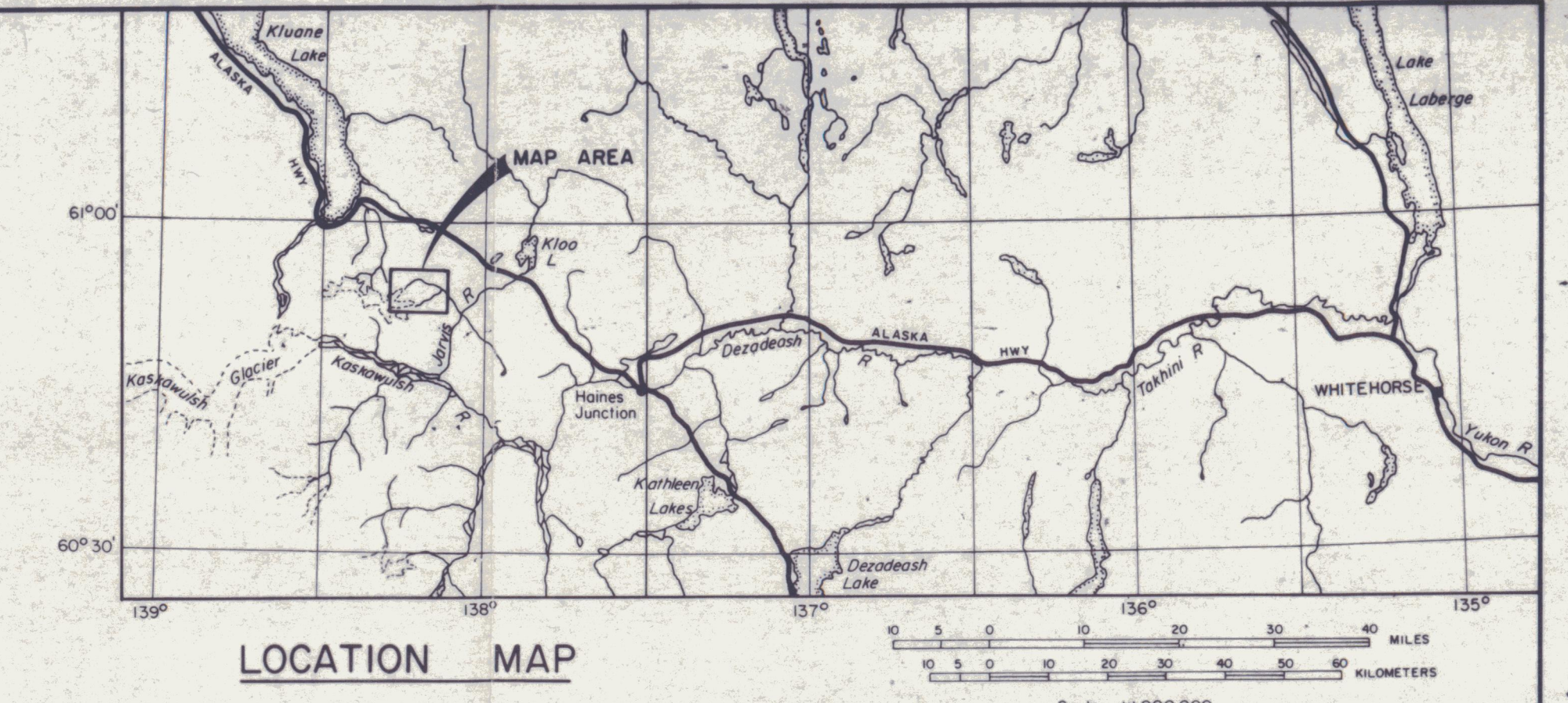
Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



W.D. Eaton, B.A., B.Sc.

/mc



SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

- QUATERNARY**
- Drift-covered portion of Cairnes Glacier
 - Modern lateral and terminal moraine about Cairnes Glacier
 - Modern alluvium in creek beds
 - STELIAS TILL**, defined by large angular boulders of local rock types
 - RUBY TILL**, defined by rounded boulders of foreign granitic rocks. Minimum elevation reached is shown.
 - Lake sediments related to waning stages of Ruby glaciation
 - Q** Undifferentiated surficial deposits (mainly Ruby Till)

BEDROCK

- MIOCENE and YOUNGER**
- Tv** WRANGELL LAVAS; purplish-brown, blocky weathering, fine grained massive and/or porphyritic and locally vesicular andesite or basalt
- OLIGOCENE and OLDER**
- Ts** AMPHITHEATER Fm, boulder conglomerate, coal, sandstone
- UPPER TRIASSIC**
- uTmc** MCCARTHY Fm; thin-bedded limestone and argillite
 - uTcc** NIZINA AND CHITSTONE LIMESTONE; massive limestone, limestone breccia, minor thin bedded limestone at top grouped near base
 - uTrnv** NIKOLAI GREENSTONE; dark green and maroon amygdaloidal metabasalt and meta-andesite; pillow lava, volcanic breccia and conglomerate at base
- LOWER TRIASSIC**
- Rub** basic and ultrabasic intrusions; unfoliated gabbro, diorite, pyroxenite and serpentinite
- PENNSYLVANIAN and PERMIAN**
- Pv** massive, dark to medium green, sphaerolite rich meta-andesite; southeast belt contains pillow lava and fragmented rocks; host rock to massive sphaerolite mineralization
 - Ps** undifferentiated sedimentary rocks, mainly gray argillite calcareous and non-calcareous phyllite, rusty brown weathering, non-calcareous phyllite, minor brown weathering, light green sylvite tuff and siliceous, orange and green conglomerate
 - Pcu** massive, light yellowish weathering grey limestone
 - Pcm** thin bedded, dark brown weathering, dark grey limestone
 - Pcl** massive, light yellowish weathering, dark grey limestone
 - Pc** sandstone
 - Pssv** tuff, breccia, siliceous argillite, chert, rare meta-andesite, flows
 - Psv** tufaceous argillite, greywacke, pebble conglomerate

- Geologic contact (defined, approximate)
- Limit of outcrop
- Fault
- drill sample location and number
- rock sample location and number
- all sample location and number
- property boundary



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 Figure 2
 ARCHER, CATRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GEOLOGY AND CLAIM LOCATION
 SUGAR PROPERTY
 REED CREEK JOINT VENTURE
 Scale 1:12,500
 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
 FEET
 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
 KILOMETERS
 To accompany report dated January, 1982

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

QUATERNARY

- Drift-covered portion of Cairnes glacier
- Modern lateral and terminal moraine about Cairnes glacier
- Modern alluvium in creek beds
- STELLAS TILL**, defined by large angular boulders of local rock types
- RUBY TILL**, defined by rounded boulders of foreign granitic rocks. Minimum elevation marked is shown.
- Lake sediments related to waning stages of Ruby glaciation
- Undifferentiated surficial deposits (mainly Ruby Till)

BEDROCK

MIOCENE and YOUNGER

- TV** WRANGELL LAVAS; purplish-brown, blocky weathering, fine grained massive and/or porphyritic and locally vesicular andesite or basalt

OLIGOCENE and OLDER

- Ts** AMPHITHEATER Fm, boulder conglomerate, coal, sandstone.

UPPER TRIASSIC

- U¹rmc** MCCARTHY Fm, thin-bedded limestone and argillite.

- U²rcc** NIZINA AND CHITSTONE LIMESTONE, massive limestone, limestone breccia, minor thin bedded limestone at top of group near base.

- U¹rnv** NIKOLAI GREENSTONE, dark green and maroon amygdaloid metabasalt and meta-andesite, pillow flow, volcanic breccia and conglomerate at base.

LOWER TRIASSIC

- Rub** basic and ultrabasic intrusives, unfoliated gabbro, dunite, pyroxenite and serpentinite.

PENNSYLVANIAN and PERMIAN

- Pv** massive, dark to medium green, epidote rich meta-andesite; southeast belt contains yellow loam and fragmented rocks, host rock to massive sulphide mineralization.

- Ps** undifferentiated sedimentary rocks, mainly gray graphitic calcareous and non-calcareous shaly, clayey brown weathering, non-calcareous shaly, minor brown weathering, light green pyritic tuff and volcanics, maroon and green conglomerate.

- Pcu** massive, light yellowish weathering gray limestone.

- Pcm** thin bedded, dark brown weathering, dark gray limestone.

- Pcl** massive, light yellowish weathering, dark gray limestone.

- Pc** limestone.

- Pssv** tuff, breccia, siliceous argillite, chert, rare meta-andesite flows.

- Psv** tuffaceous argillite, graywacke, pebble conglomerate.

- Ps** Laminated Massive Sulphides (Cu, Zn)

- Pv** Disseminated Sulphides

- Ps** Problem showing (Cu, Ni, Ag)

- Pcl** massive, light yellowish weathering, dark gray limestone.

- Pc** limestone.

- Pssv** tuff, breccia, siliceous argillite, chert, rare meta-andesite flows.

- Psv** tuffaceous argillite, graywacke, pebble conglomerate.

- Pcl** massive, light yellowish weathering, dark gray limestone.

- Pc** limestone.

- Pssv** tuff, breccia, siliceous argillite, chert, rare meta-andesite flows.

- Psv** tuffaceous argillite, graywacke, pebble conglomerate.

- Pcl** massive, light yellowish weathering, dark gray limestone.

- Pc** limestone.

- Pssv** tuff, breccia, siliceous argillite, chert, rare meta-andesite flows.

- Psv** tuffaceous argillite, graywacke, pebble conglomerate.

- Pcl** massive, light yellowish weathering, dark gray limestone.

- Pc** limestone.

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- Psv** tuffaceous argillite, graywacke, pebble conglomerate.

- Pcl** massive, light yellowish weathering, dark gray limestone.

- Pc** limestone.

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- Pcl** massive, light yellowish weathering, dark gray limestone.

- Pc** limestone.

- Pssv** tuff, breccia, siliceous argillite, chert, rare meta-andesite flows.

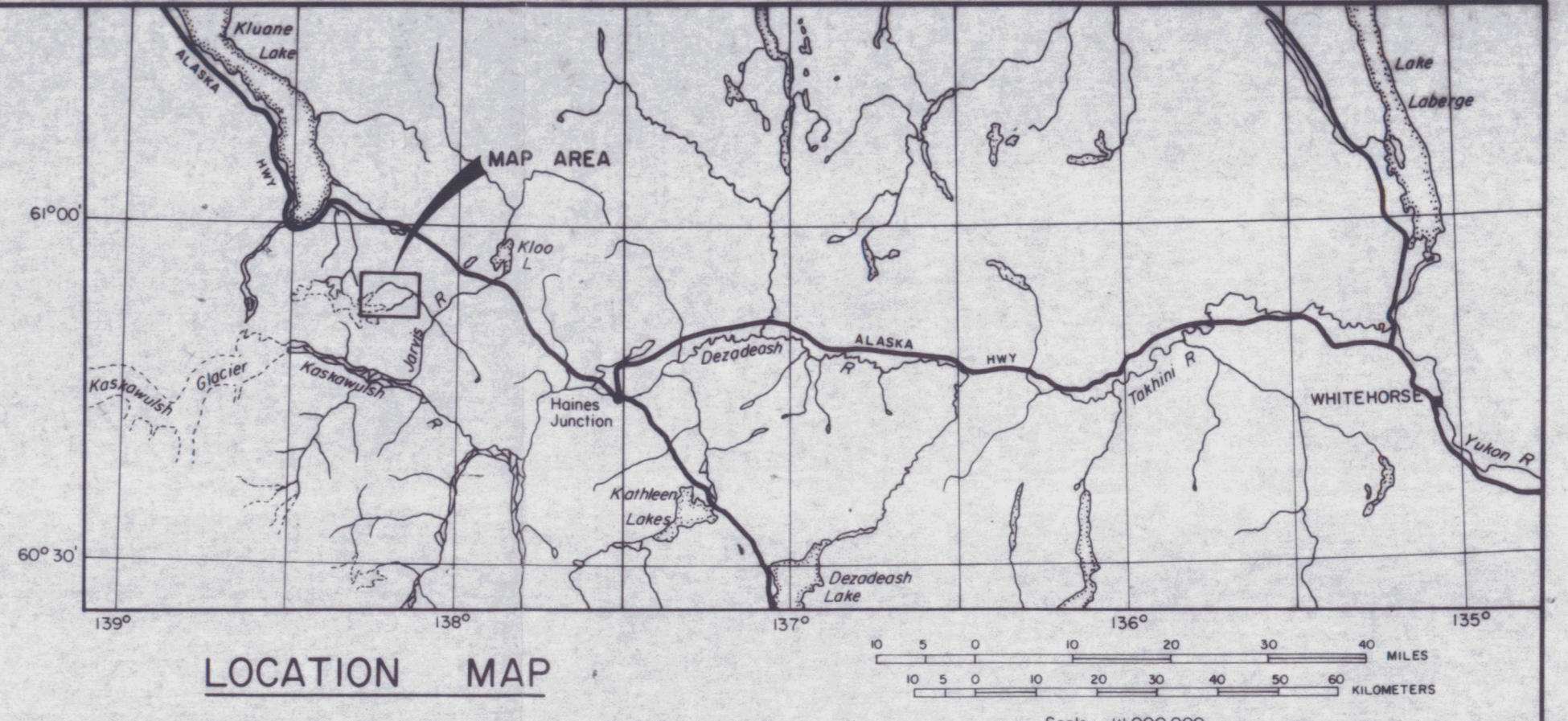
- Psv** tuffaceous argillite, graywacke, pebble conglomerate.

- Pcl** massive, light yellowish weathering, dark gray limestone.

- Pc** limestone.

- Pssv** tuff, breccia, siliceous argillite, chert, rare meta-andesite flows.

- Psv** tuffaceous argillite, graywacke, pebble conglomerate.



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 Figure 3
 ARCHER, CATRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
Cu, Ni GEOCHEMISTRY
 SUGAR PROPERTY
 REED CREEK JOINT VENTURE
 Scale 1:25,000
 METERS
 FEET
 To accompany report dated February, 1981

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

QUATERNARY

- Drift-covered portion of Cairnes Glacier
- Modern lateral and terminal moraine about Cairnes Glacier
- Modern alluvium in creek beds
- STELLAS TILL, defined by large angular boulders of local rock types
- RUBY TILL, defined by rounded boulders of foreign granitic rocks. Minimum elevation reached is shown
- Lake sediments related to waning stages of Ruby glaciation
- Undifferentiated surficial deposits (mostly Ruby Till)

BEDROCK

MIOCENE and YOUNGER

- WRANGELL LAVAS; purplish-brown, blocky weathering, fine grained to coarse and/or porphyritic and locally vesicular andesite or basalt

OLIGOCENE and OLDER

- AMPHITHEATER Fm, boulder conglomerate, coal, sandstone.

UPPER TRIASSIC

- McCARTHY Fm; thin-bedded limestone and argillite.

- NIZINA and CHITSTONE LIMESTONE; massive limestone, limestone breccia, minor thin bedded limestone at top gypsum near base.

- NIKOLAI GREENSTONE; dark green and maroon orthoquartzite, metabasalt and meta-andesite; pillow lava, volcanic breccia and conglomerate at base.

LOWER TRIASSIC

- basic and ultrabasic intrusions; unfoliated gabbro, diorite, pyroxenite and hornblende.

PENNSYLVANIAN and PERMIAN

- massive, dark to medium green, quartzite rich meta-andesite; southeast belt contains pillow lava and fragmented rocks; host rock to massive sulphide mineralization.

- weathered, light green pyritic tuff and volcanics; maroon and green conglomerate.

- massive, light yellowish weathering grey limestone.

- thin bedded, dark brown weathering, dark grey limestone.

- massive, light yellowish weathering, dark grey limestone.

- limestone.

- tuff, breccia, siliceous argillite, chert, rare meta-andesite flows.

- siliceous argillite, greywacke, pebble conglomerate.

- Laminated Massive Sulphides (Cu, Zn)

- Disaggregated Sulphides

- Frobenius Shale (Cu, Ni, Pb)

- Geologic contact (defined, approximate)

- Limit of outcrop

- Fault

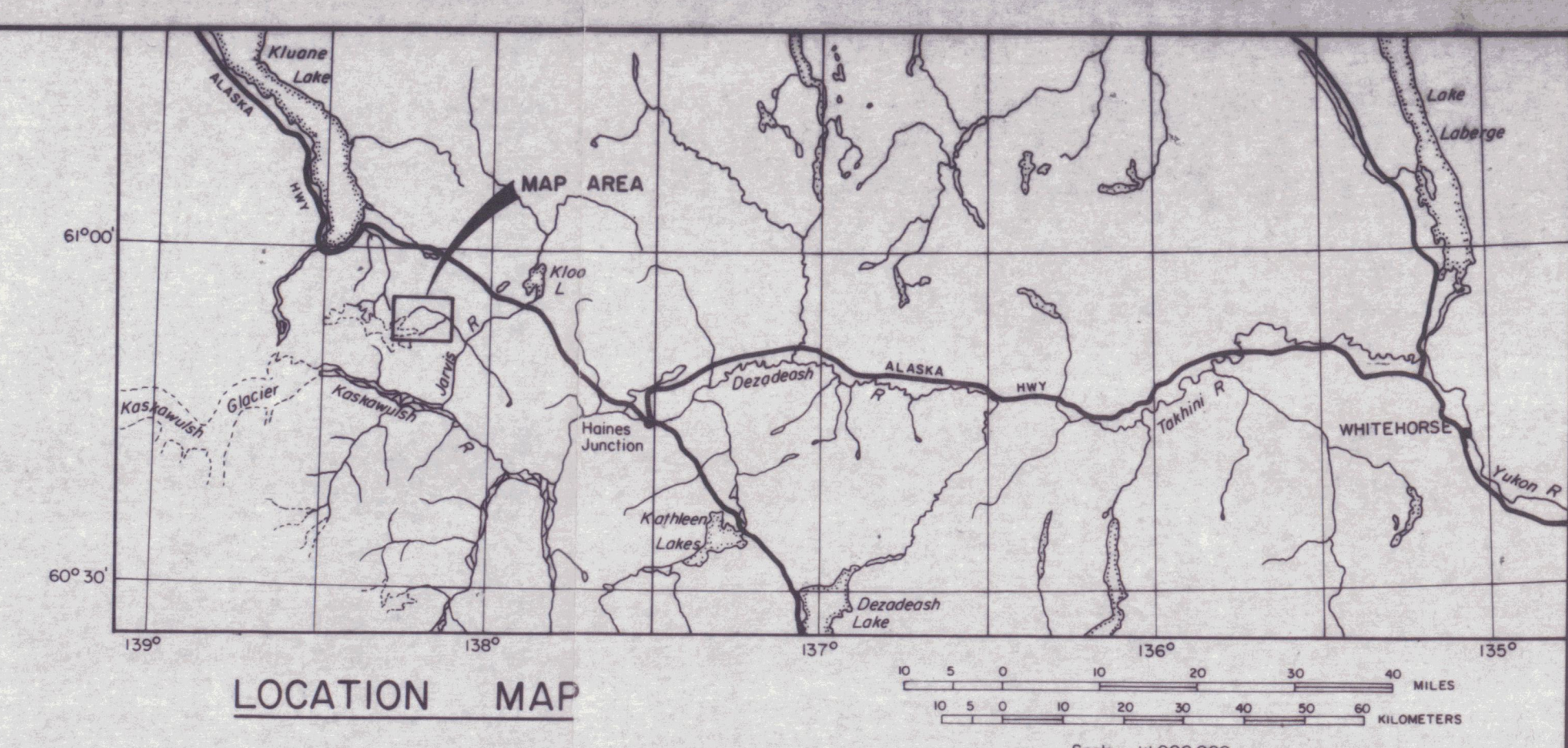
- soil sample location with Pt, Pd, Au in gpb

- rock sample location with Pt, Pd, Au in gpb

- silt sample location with Pt, Pd, Au in gpb

- property boundary

- less than detection limit

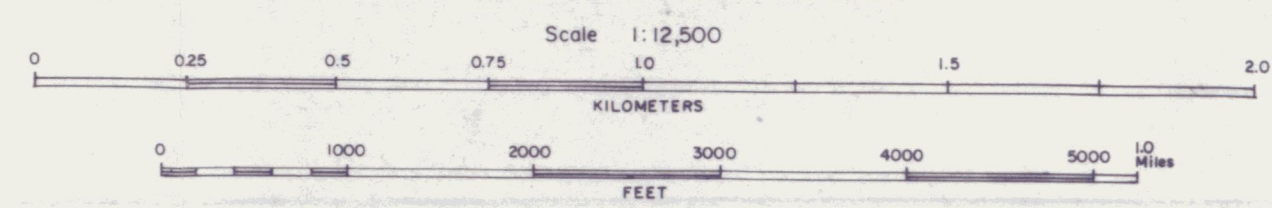


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Figure 4
ARCHER, CATRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

Pt, Pd, Au GEOCHEMISTRY

SUGAR PROPERTY
REED CREEK JOINT VENTURE



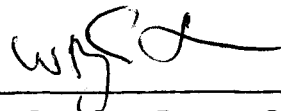
To accompany report dated February, 1981

APPENDIX I
AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, W. Douglas Eaton, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia, and residential address in Burnaby, British Columbia, do hereby declare:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1980 with a B.Sc.
2. From 1971 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in British Columbia and Yukon Territory and on June 1, 1981, I became a partner in Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
3. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.



W. Douglas Eaton, B.A., B.Sc.

APPENDIX II
LIST OF PERSONNEL

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DATES ON PROPERTY</u>
I Talbot	Geologist	July 29-August 12
D. Parry	Fieldman	July 29-August 12
D. Eaton	Geologist	July 29