Vol. 1

EXPLORATORY AUGER DRILLING

on the

FIFTY MILE CREEK PLACER LEASES

115 N 16

63° 50'N, 140° 28' W

PREPARED FOR

LORNE A. MOLLOT

and

6803 YUKON LTD.

120131

A.WOODSEND
8 July 1990

INTRODUCTION

Lorne Mollot, General Manager of 6803 Yukon Ltd., contracted Angus Woodsend to conduct an exploratory auger drilling programme on four placer Prospecting Leases on Fifty Mile Creek, Yukon. This brief report summarizes the programme's findings.

PROPERTY

The property consists of three five-mile placer leases numbered 7563, 7564 and 7565, and a single three-mile lease numbered 7566. It is understood that Lorne Mollot holds the powers of attorney for the leaseholders to authorize and file assessment work.

ACCESS

Access is by four-wheel drive road from the mouth of Miller Creek, which is 1.5 hour's drive west of Dawson City, Yukon. The 4x4 road runs up to and along the ridge lines to the south, following the North Ladue trail to a saddle with the UTM Grid Reference 076835. From this saddle a 'cat' trail runs down the spur to the left headwater tributary of the Fifty Mile. The total distance is some 15 miles.

There are no existing trails along the creek valley bottom, and access from lease to lease was pioneered.

Another existing 'cat' trail was used to leave the Fifty Mile valley. This trail climbs steeply from the valley at UTM Grid Reference 179811 following the ridges to the north, ultimately joining the original road at UTM Grid Reference 147890.

PERSONNEL

The on-ground work was performed by Angus Woodsend (Geologist) and Sue Tayler (Driller). The crew left the mouth of Miller Creek on June 23 and returned on July 2, 1990.

EQUIPMENT

A wide-pad D6C Caterpillar bulldozer was used to support a Bombadier-mounted B50 Mobile Auger Drill. A Dawson-based Bell 206 helicopter was used to establish fuel caches, and later to remove the fuel drums.

DRILLING METHODS

Eight inch diameter holes were sunk using a custom-made carbide-tipped drill bit with a string of continuous-flight augers. Whenever possible holes were continued at least two feet into bedrock.

SAMPLING METHODS

The gravels and bedrock recovered from each drill hole would usually be sluiced in a small long-tom, the concentrate panned down, the contained gold amalgamated with mercury, the amalgam parted in nitric acid, and the recovered gold dried and weighed. This weight is related to the drill hole volume so as to obtain a grade expressed as raw ounces per bank cubic yard.

In this programme, however, the scarcity of gravel, the lack of any heavy mineral concentrate and the complete absence of gold allowed the sampling procedure to be abbreviated. The gravel and bedrock for each hole was hand-panned and inspected for contained gold particles.

DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

The initial intent of the programme was to perform enough drilling on each lease to allow the filing of the necessary amount of assessment work.

Geophysical surveys commissioned by Lorne Mollot in previous years had outlined some magnetometric anomalies that were considered as drill targets. However due to the physical nature of the Fifty Mile Creek valley these targets were abandoned in favour of closely-spaced holes across the valley or in areas particularly favourable for the deposition of placer gold.

On lease 7566 five holes were drilled immediately upstream from the lower lease post in a fence across a low-lying bench on the western side of the valley. Figure 1 is a sketck of the hole locations.

On lease 7565 five holes were drilled across a low-lying right limit bench some 500 yards upstream from the lower post, and two holes were drilled into a deeper right-limit bench across the valley. Figure 2 is a sketch of the hole locations.

At the upper end of lease 7563 seven holes were drilled in the outside bend of the canyon bed in a location particularly suited to the deposition of heavy minerals. Figure 3 is a sketch of the hole locations.

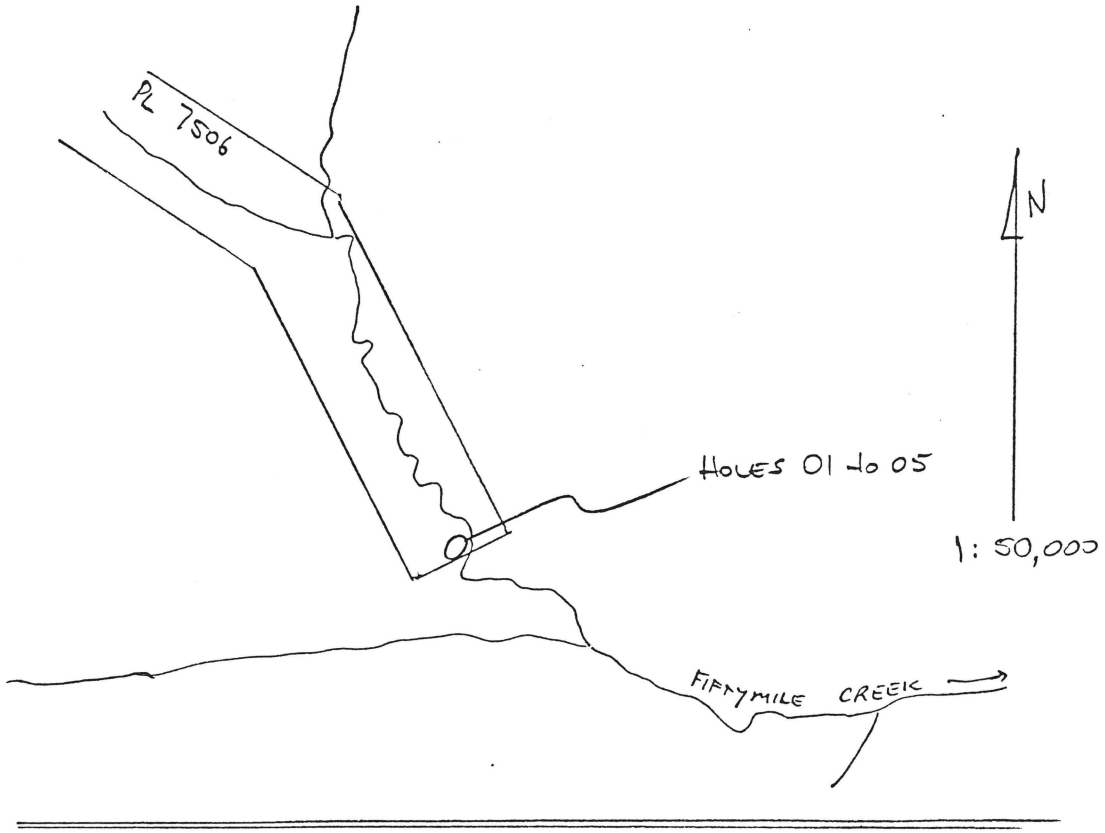
No holes were drilled on lease 7564 since by then the decision had been made to abandon the property.

DRILL LOGS

						Colours				
Hole#	F/Th	Muck	Gvl	Bdrk	Ft	1	2	3	4	Mg
01	F	2	9	0.5	11.5	-	-	-	-	-
02A	F	2	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
02B	F	2	10	1	13	-	-	-	-	-
03	F+Th	2	10	1	13	-	-	-	-	-
04	F	1	8	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
05	F	5	4	0.5	9.5	-	-	-	-	-
06	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	F	7	3	1	11	-	-	-	-	-
08	F	8	0.5	0.5	9	-	-	-	-	-
09	F	8	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
10	F	8	0.5	0.5	9	-	-	-	-	-
11	F	30	-	-	30	muck + slide rock				
12	F	32	-	1	33	muck + slide rock				
13	Th	3	3	4	10	-	-	-	-	-
14	Th	3	4	11	18	-	-	-	-	-
15	Th	2	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	-
16	Th	2	3	5	10	-	-	-	-	-
17	Th	2	8	5	15	-	-	-	-	-
18	Th	2	7	6	15	-	-	-	-	-
19	Th	2	4	6	12	-	-	-	-	-

88' x $50 = $4400

Notes: F/Th = frozen or thawed, Gvl = gravel, Bdrk = bedrock, Ft = total footage, Colours is a count of gold particles in certain size ranges. None were present.



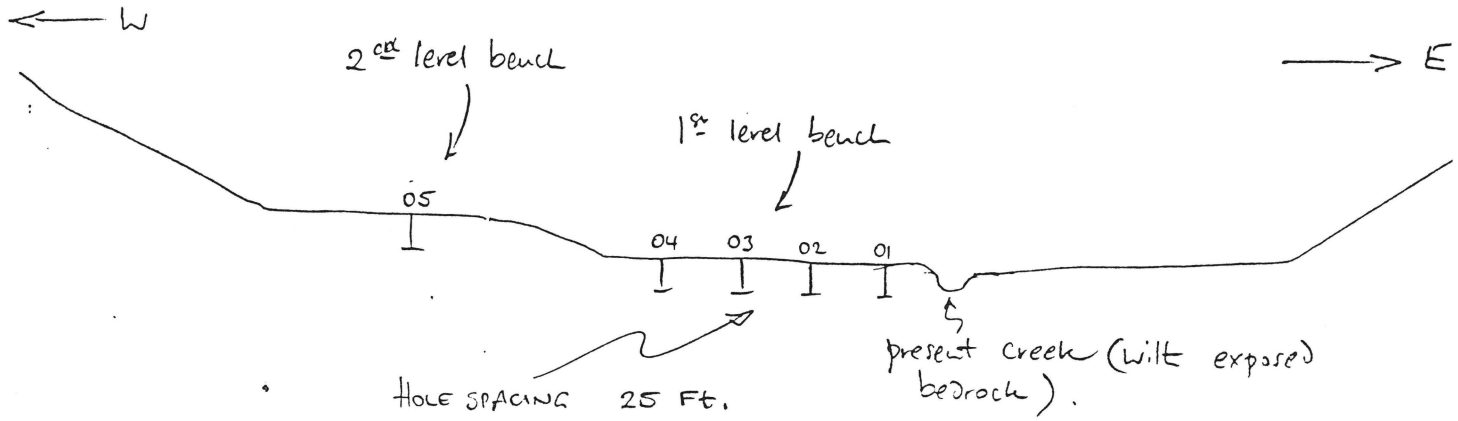
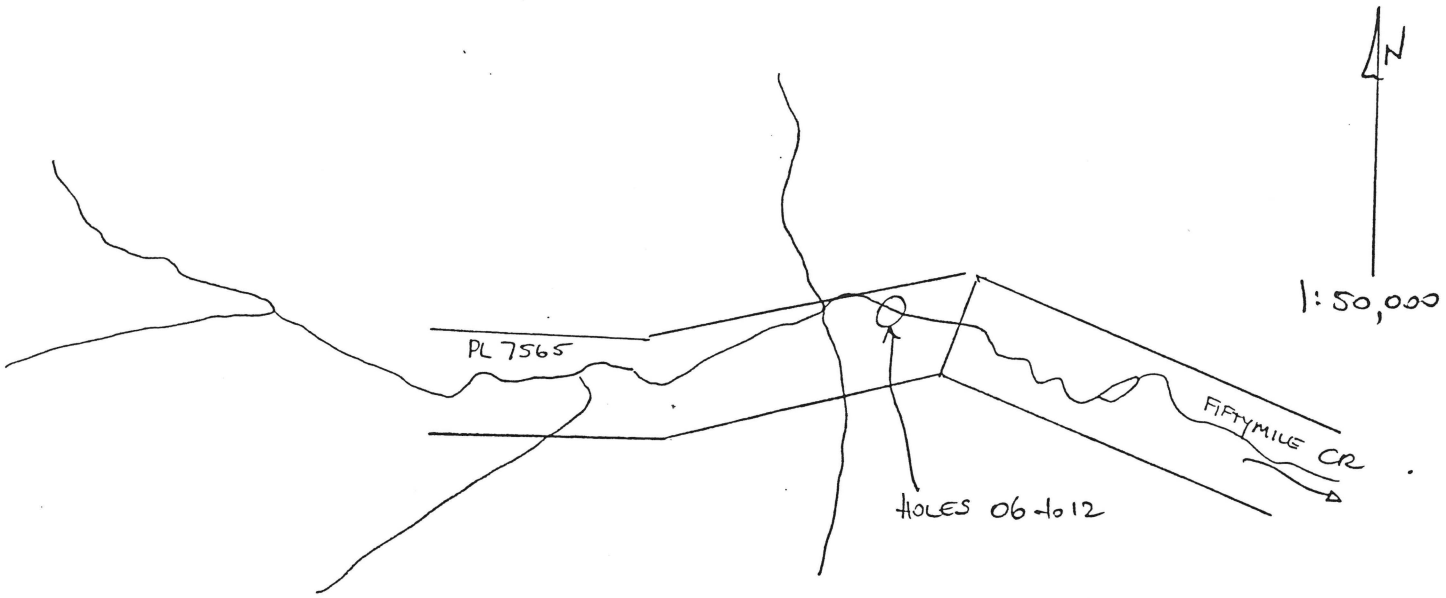


FIGURE 1. LOCATIONS OF HOLES 01 to 05.



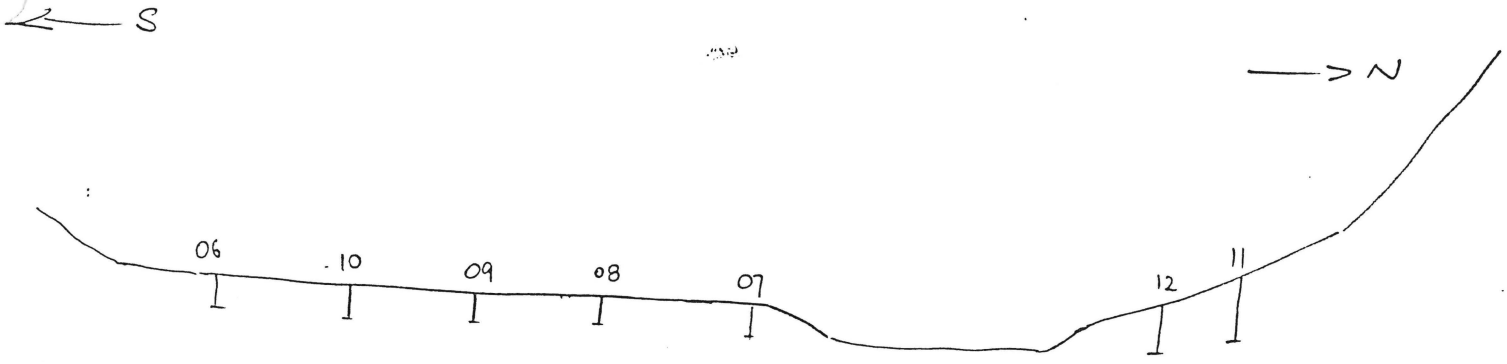
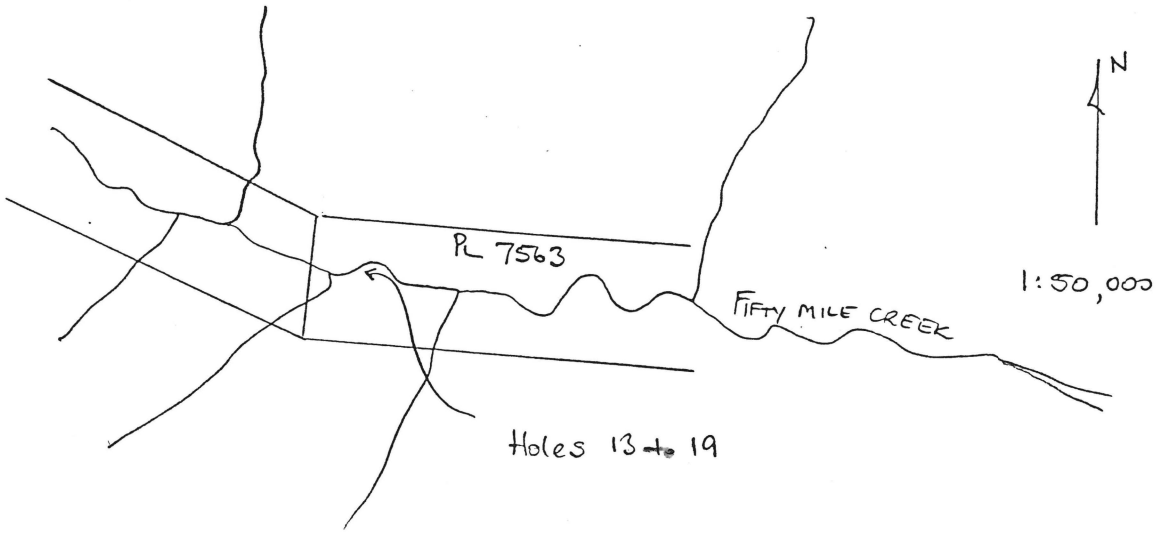
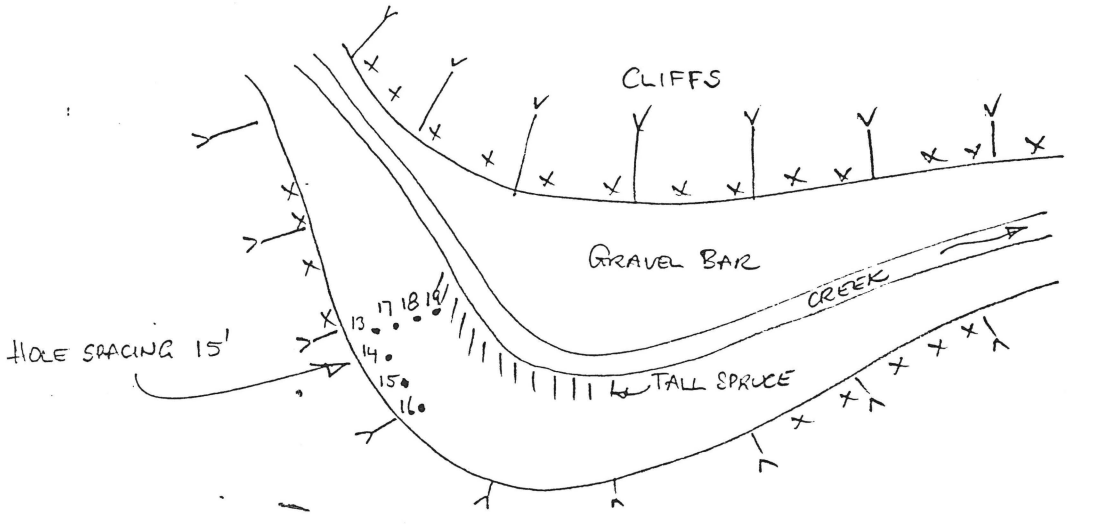


FIGURE 2. LOCATIONS OF HOLES 06 to 12.





X = bedrock exposure.

FIGURE 3. LOCATIONS OF HOLES 13 to 19.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

For most of its length Fifty Mile Creek occupies a narrow high-gradient trough bound by precipitous cliffs to the northeast and smaller outcroppings of rim-rock to the southwest. Further to the southwest low-lying benches are again rimmed by small cliff-like outcrops. Bedrock in the valley includes quartzites, mica schists, gneisses and amphibolites with a generally flat-lying attitude. Several faults and shear zones are exposed in the magnificent cliffs, and bedrock is often exposed in the creek bottom itself.

A generalized sketch of the valley's characteristics is shown in Figure 4.

The surficial deposits consist of a blanket of organic-rich 'black muck', usually between two and eight feet deep, under which lies a thin veneer of bouldery gravel.

The lack of any appreciable heavy mineral concentrate in the drill samples, the complete absence of gold, and the general morphology of the valley suggest that the Fifty Mile Creek drainage is of recent origin, probably dating back to the last regional uplift. Since that time downcutting has been (and continues to be) so rapid that only thin veneers of gravel have ben allowed to accumulate. Because it is such a recent feature, the valley has little potential as a placer gold host, and it was therefore recommended that the leases be abandoned.

Angus Woodsend
8 July 1990

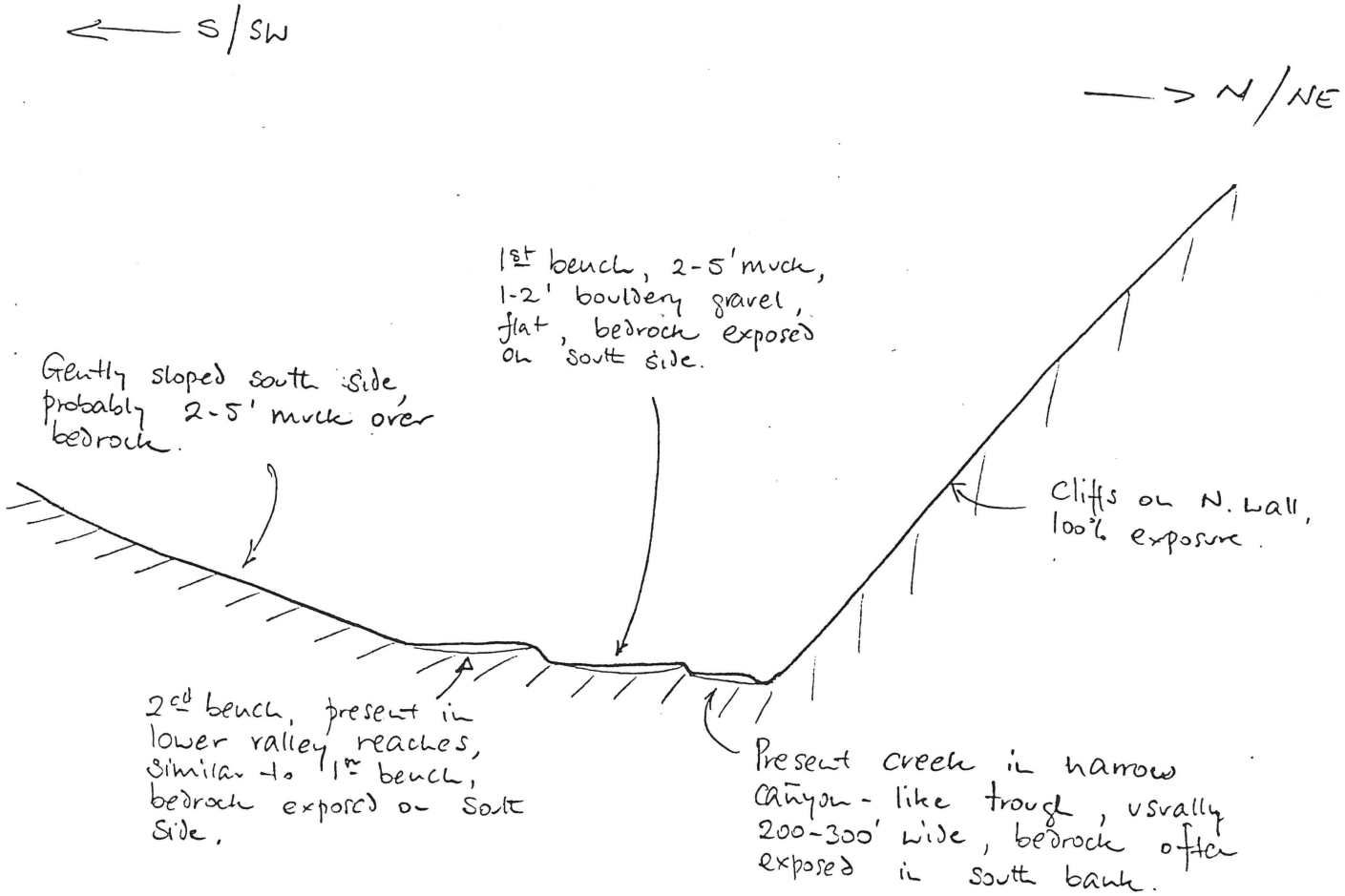


FIGURE 4. GENERALIZED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIFTY MILE VALLEY.

PLAC DRILL LOG

Date: 29 ~~Sept~~ June 1990 Time: _____ Driller: SUE TAYLOR Helper: A. WOODSEND

Type of Drill: B50 mobile Auger Drill Inside Diameter of Drill: 8"

Location: 115-N-16 Lease or Grant Numbers: PL 7563

DRILL HOLE NUMBER	TOTAL FOOTAGE	BREAKDOWN IN FEET (of materials encountered)	REMARKS: samples/results
90-13	10	Mvch 3', Gravel 3', Bedrock 4'	see attached report.
90-14	18	Mvch 3', Gravel 4', Bedrock 11'	
90-15	8	Mvch 2', Gravel 3', Bedrock 3'	
90-16	10	Mvch 2', Gravel 3', Bedrock 5'	
90-17	15	Mvch 2' Gravel 8' Bedrock 5'	
90-18	15	Mvch 2', Gravel 7' Bedrock 6'	
90-19	12	Mvch 2' Gravel 4' Bedrock 6'	

Date: 26 Sept 1990 Signed (Driller or Representative)

STATEMENT OF COSTS

This statement of costs has been prepared for the purpose of detailing costs incurred for the work performed on Prospect Lease 7563 only, which is in support of an Affidavit of Expenditure filed.

Geologist fees including supervising exploratory drilling, processing drill samples, preparation of report and sketch maps	
$200.00 per day - 4 days total for that portion pertaining to PL 7563	$ 800.00
Drilling with 8" auger - B50 Mobile- 7 holes 88 feet total @ $50.00 per foot	$ 4400.00
TOTAL COST APPORTIONED TO PL 7563	$ 5200.00

Angus Woodsend
9 October 1990

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The author of this report, Angus Woodsend, of RR4 North End Road, Ganges, B.C. and Bag 2060, Dawson City, Yukon hereby states :

1. that he is a geologist with a B.Sc.(Hons) degree from Southampton University, England,

2. that he has practised his profession for the last 19 years,

3. that he personally supervised the exploratory drilling on Fifty Mile Creek which is the subject of this report,

4 that he has no financial interest in the Fifty Mile Creek placer leases.

Angus Woodsend
9 October 1990

MAP NO.: 115 N 16

PLACER ASSESSMENT REPORT X
PROSPECTUS
CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 120131
MINING DISTRICT: Dawson
TYPE OF WORK: Exploratory Auger Drilling

REPORT FILED UNDER: L. Mollot (6803 Yukon Ltd.) / M. Ellie

DATE PERFORMED: June 23 to July 3, 1990

DATE FILED: October 10, 1990

LOCATION: LAT.: 63° 50'N

LONG.: 140° 28'W

AREA: Fiftymile creek

VALUE $: 5 000.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: PL 7563 (subsequently staked into claims)

WORK DONE BY: Angus Woodsend

WORK DONE FOR: L. Mollot (6803 Yukon Ltd.) / M. Ellie

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: A program of auger drilling was conducted on leases on Fiftymile creek in 1990. Nineteen holes were drilled into depths of 1 to 8 feet of black muck, 0.5 to 10 feet of gravel and 0.5 to 11 feet of bedrock. The B50 mobile auger drill was supported by a D6 Caterpillar bulldozer. Gravel and bedrock for each hole was hand panned and inspected for gold. No colours were found. Geophysical targets outlined during 1988 and 1989 magnetometer surveys were not drilled, although it is possible these magnetic anomalies indicated placer accumulations of magnetite.

120131

KARIER GRADIOMETER Survey
on ground in same general
vicinity

Not accepted for A/W

120131 ✓
please scan
whole document

ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE GRADIOMETER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY CONDUCTED ON THE LOWER SECTION OF 50 MILE, CREEK, BETWEEN JUNE 27th AND 30th, 1988.

Placer Lease: PL-7563
Tag Holder: Mollie Ellie
Location: 59.2 Km Southwest of Dawson City, Yukon Territory
Latitude: 63 50'N
Longitude: 140 29'W

At the Request of

Mr. Lorne Mollot
Tel.: (819) 684-2946

Author's Address:

Mychelle Mollot
Apt.#2, 194 Hawthorne Ave.,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 0B5

Canada
Province of Ontario

AFFIDAVIT

I, Mychelle Mollot, of 194 Hawthorne Avenue in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario being duly sworn do depose and say:

1. I am the author of the Geophysical Report annexed hereto pertaining to PL7563.

2. The reported loss of data is true.

3. I and a computer consultant did everything in our power to retrieve and reconstitute the data but without success.

I have signed this affidavit on this 21st day of March in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario.

Mychelle Mollot

Sworn to, before me
at Ottawa, Ontario
this 21 day of
March, 1989

Commissioner of Oaths

"Andrea Kathleen Stillwell, Student - at - Law, a Commissioner, etc., Province of Ontario, for Snipper, Cohen, Murray, Sabey, McCarthy and McKechnie, Barristers and Solicitors. Expires September 23, 1991."

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FIGURES

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
THE JUNE, 1988, GRADIOMETER SURVEY
OF THE LOWER PORTION OF 50 MILE CREEK, LEASE PL-7563

For

LORNE MOLLOT

1. INTRODUCTION

Between June 28th and June 31th, 1988, a magnetometer survey was conducted for Lorne Mollot, on the behalf of the the property lease holder, Mollie Ellie. The lease, surveyed by Mychelle Mollot and assistants, was PL-7563.

The survey was conducted with a sampling interval of five metres. The line separation, along the 1000 m baseline, was fifty metres and the total line coverage was approximately 2.0 kilometers.

Due to the large area to be covered by the present and future surveys of the fifty mile valley it was decided to experiment with how far survey lines could be spaced and still achieve meaningful results.

This survey was consequently designed with a grid spacing of 50m, a distance, which was felt, might be the maximum allowable to permit the gathering of significant data.

The objective of the survey was to locate, on contour and profile maps, positive magnetic anomalies indicative of buried magnetite deposits, but, it became apparent upon examination of the gradiometer data in Toronto that it had been managled. The data probably became unserviceable when dumped from the memory of the gradiometer or through otherwise unknown circumstances.

This report is intended to describe the survey logistics, theory, field procedures, data recovery attempts and local and regional geology. The survey was intended to fulfill assessment requirements for lease PL-7563 under section 41 of the Placer Mining Act. Unfortunately this presentation cannot include the gradiometer plan and profile maps but it is nevertheless submitted to establish that the physical work was accomplished and that expenditures were incurred.

2. SURVEY LOCATION AND ACCESS

Post one of lower 50 Mile Creek lease, PL-7563, is located in the Fifty Mile valley, approximately 59.2 km southwest of Dawson city, Yukon Territory.

Figure 1 shows the location of the survey area with respect to nearby population centers at scale of 1:5,000,000. Access to the grid was gained by helicopter out of Dawson.

2.1 Lease Information

Lease Number: PL-7563
Tag Holder: Mollie Ellie
Lease Length: 5 miles
Claim Sheet: 115-N-16

3. PERSONNEL

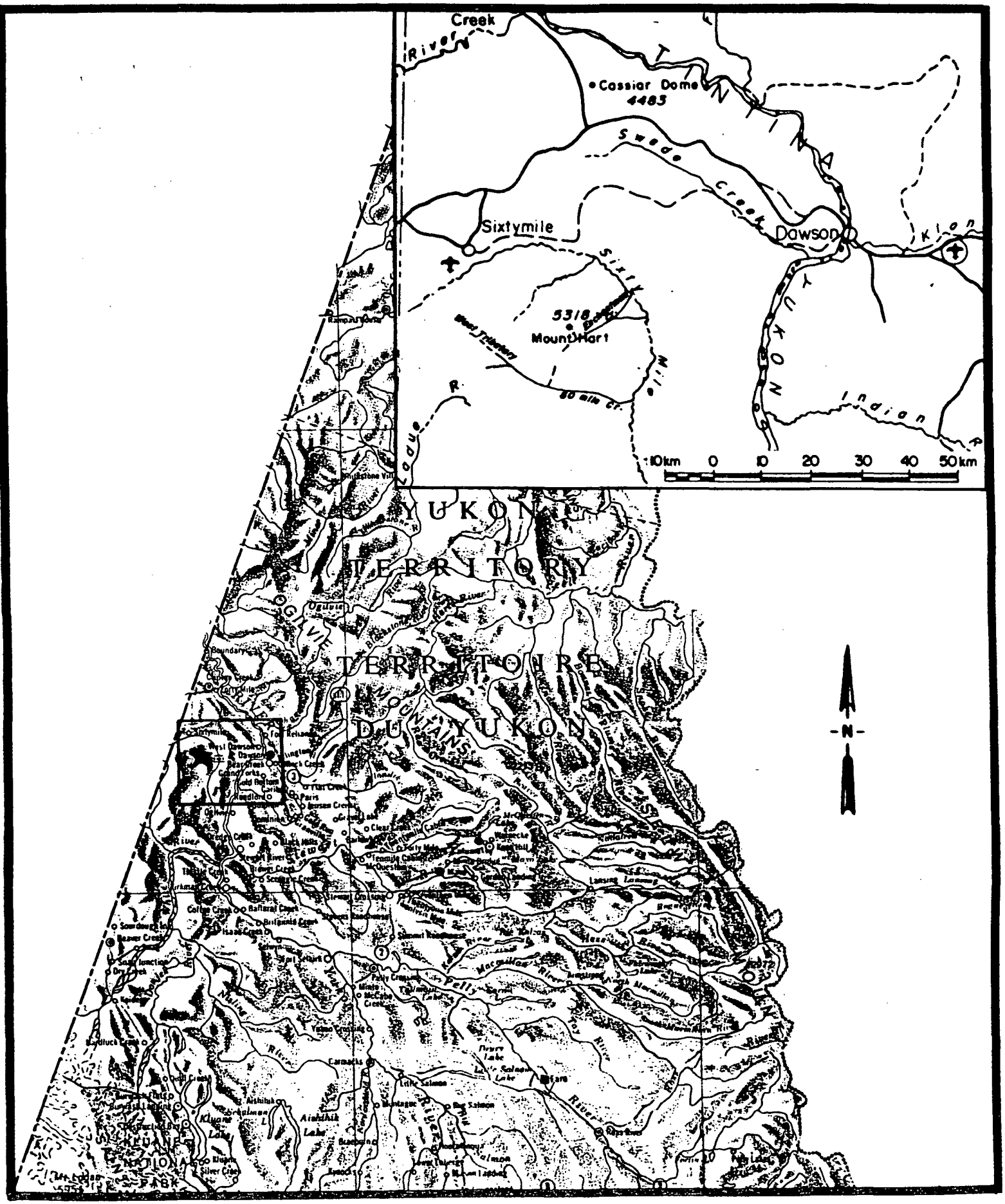
	FROM	TO
Ms. Mychelle Mollot	June 30, 1988	June 30, 1988
Mr. Andrew Robinson	June 30, 1988	June 30, 1988
Mr. Wayne Froughton	June 30, 1988	June 30, 1988
Mr. Claude Turcotte	June 30, 1988	June 30, 1988
Mr. Mark Bergeron	June 29, 1988	June 30, 1988
Mr. Grant Jenson	June 29, 1988	June 30, 1988

June 30th, 1988 was an 18 hour work day and has been considered as two working days for accounting purposes.

Ms. Mychelle Mollot - Geophysicist, B.Sc.(Eng), Queen's University. Ms. Mollot operated the EDA Omni IV Magnetometer and was responsible for data quality and the day-to-day operation and direction of the survey and preparation of this report.

Mr. Robinson, Froughton, Bergeron, Jenson and Turcotte - Assistants. Cut and flagged the survey lines.

Mr. Carson Austin - Consulting Engineer, JVX Ltd., Mr. Austin aided in the data recovery attempt.



Scale 1 : 5,000,000

LOCATION MAP

Figure 1

4. INSTRUMENTATION

An EDA OMNI IV proton precession magnetometer, with a sensitivity of 0.1 gamma, was selected for the survey. It was used in the total field and gradient modes.

The instrument records: total field and gradient readings, time of reading and station locality as programmed prior to the survey.

Changes in the ambient magnetic field with time were monitored and recorded by a second fixed EDA OMNI IV. The base station took measurements at 30 second intervals. The base station magnetic data was used to automatically correct the survey magnetic data for diurnal variations to a datum of 57000 gammas.

The magnetometer (gradiometer and total field) survey data were archived in the field on a Cordata microcomputer. At the conclusion of the day's data collection, data resident in the OMNI IV memory was transferred, via serial communication link, to the computer - thereby facilitating editing, processing and presentation.

5.0 GEOLOGY

5.1 Geomorphic Setting

50 Mile Creek is located in the Yukon Plateau Division of the Cordilleran Region. The region is characterized by drainage divides at about 3300 ft locally and rising to about 4500 ft. These divides are formed of crooked ridges separated by dendritic valleys and are drained by master streams from 1000 to 1500 feet above sea level. A few summits, locally called domes, with altitudes of about 5000 ft occupy ridge intersections.

The Yukon Plateau geomorphic province occupies the central or interior Yukon Territory, on both sides of the Tintina Trench. Ridge and upland altitudes from 3000 to 5000 feet are common in the Yukon Plateau Division. The Division is bound on the north by the Olgivie Mountains where numerous summits are as high as 7000 feet. (Milner, 1980)

5.2 Regional Geology

50 Mile Creek is situated within the Yukon Crystalline Terrane which is the result of Triassic regional metamorphism, southwest of the Tintina Trench. The Tintina Trench is the topographic expression of a Mesozoic right lateral fault of some 250 miles displacement. (Milner, 1980)

5.2.1. Bedrock Geology

The premesozoic basement rocks of the region consist of the Klondike and Nasina series as well as ultramafic rocks.

The Klondike series consists of the Klondike Schists and the Pelly Gneisses. The Klondike Schists are: quartz-sericite schist, quartz-eye schist, chlorite schist phase, quartz carbonate-chlorite schist, amphibole-quartz schist, and amphibolite rock

The Pelly Gneisses are gneissic granite and mylonite.

The Nasina series consists of graphitic phyllite, black quartzite, black carbonate phyllite, white marble, and banded quartz rock.

The ultramafic rocks are peridotite serpentite and steatite.

Covering the basement rocks are the post mesozoic covering rocks. These consist of the lower Tertiary sedimentary rocks, lower Tertiary igneous rocks (basic dikes, basic to intermediate flows and pyroclastics, acidic igneous rocks and quartz veins) and upper, tertiary and quartenary sedimentary rocks. (Milner, 1980)

5.3 Local Geology

All of the survey area is located within the Pelly Gneiss geological unit, as defined on Geological Survey of Canada Map 18-1973 (See Figure 3).

To the south of the survey area, indicated by white, are areas which represent the limits of geological mapping. North of the survey area are the Chert and Metachert, Klondike Schists, Carmacks Group, Diorite, and Hornblende Monzonite geological units.

The definitions of the geological units are as follows:

Pelly Gneiss- strongly foliated to gneissic muscovite chlorite biotite granodiorite; minor augen gneiss; includes some undifferentiated foliated muscovite quartz monzonite.

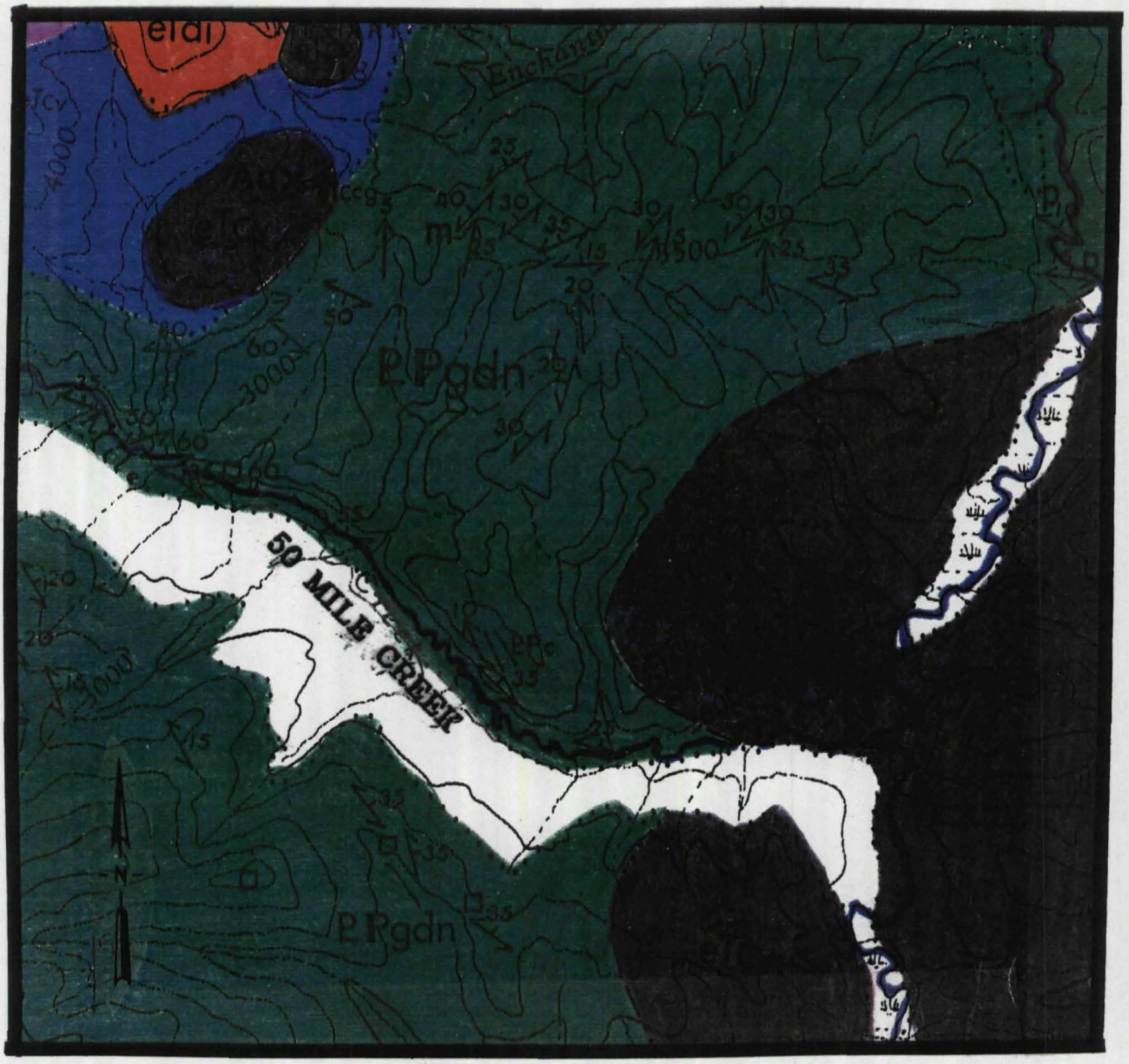
Chert and Metachert- grey weathering pale green and purplish brown hornfelsed argillaceous chert with lesser interbedded chloritic phyllite and marble.

Carmacks Group- brown weathering, green and red andesite, basalt and flow breccia.

Diorite- dark brown, fine-grained diorite and gabbro.

Hornblende Monzonite- medium-grained equigranular hornblende monzonite.

Klondike Schist- black and orange weathering well foliated pale green chlorite, muscovite, quartz schist.



Geology map

Scale 1 : 50,000

LEGEND

Chert and Metachert: grey weathering pale green and purplish brown horfelsed argillaceous chert with lesser interbedded chloritic phyllite and marble

Klondike Schists: black and orange-weathering well foliated pale green chlorite muscovite quartz schist; includes augen gneiss and amphibolite

Pelly Gneiss: strongly foliated to gneissic muscovite chlorite biotite granodiorite; minor augen gneiss; includes some undifferentiated foliated muscovite quartz monzonite

Carmacks Group: brown weathering, green and red andesite, basalt and flow breccia

Diorite: dark brown, fine-grained diorite and gabbro

Hornblende Monzonite: medium-grained equigranular hornblende monzonite

Figure 3

6. THEORY

6.1 Earth's Magnetic Field

The earth's magnetic field is similar in form to that of a bar magnet (see Figure 4). The origin of the field is not well understood, but is thought to be due to currents in a fluid conductive core. The flux lines of the geomagnetic field are vertical at the north and south magnetic poles where the strength is approximately 60,000 gammas. In the equatorial region, the field is horizontal and its strength is approximately 30,000 gammas (see Figure 5).

6.2 Time variations

The primary geomagnetic field is, for the purposes of normal mineral exploration surveys, constant in space and time. Magnetic field measurements may, however, vary considerably due to short term external magnetic influences. The magnitude of these variations is unpredictable. In the case of sudden magnetic storms, it may reach several hundred gammas over a few minutes. It is therefore necessary to take continuous readings of the geomagnetic field with a base station magnetometer for the duration of the survey.

6.3 Magnetometer Method

The magnetometer method of exploration consists of measuring the magnetic field of the earth as influenced by rock formations having different magnetic properties and configurations (Schultz, 1987).

For this survey the vertical magnetic gradient was measured, as well as the total field, to provide information on the depth of the source. This information arises from the observation that long wavelength variations in gradient profiles follow the total field most closely, and from noting that long wave variations are due to deeper sources.

6.4 Measured Field

The measured field is the vector sum of primary, induced and remnant magnetic effects. Thus, there are three factors, excluding geometric factors, which determine the magnetic field. These are the strength of the earth's magnetic field, the magnetic susceptibilities of the rocks and minerals present and their remnant magnetism.

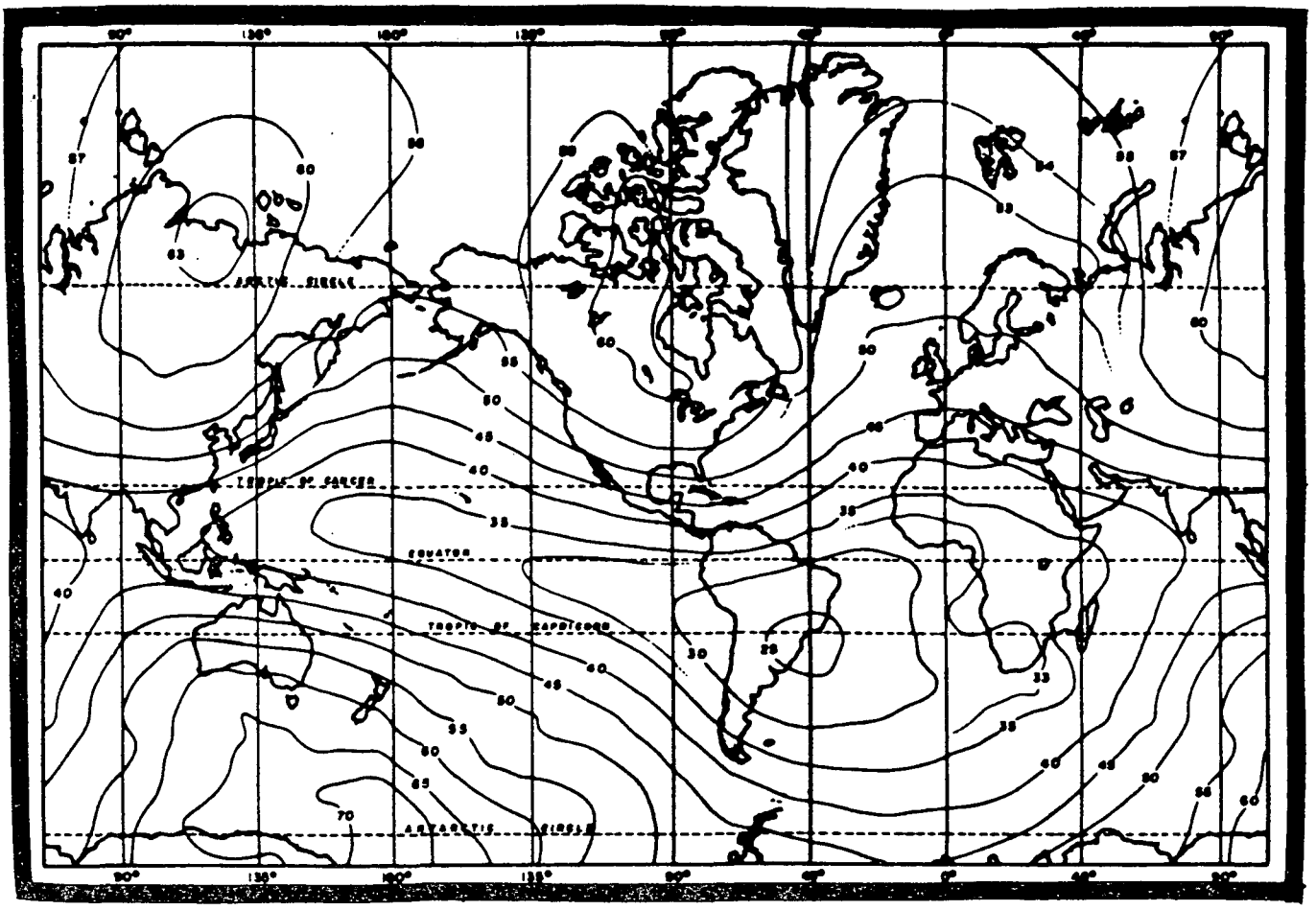


Figure 5

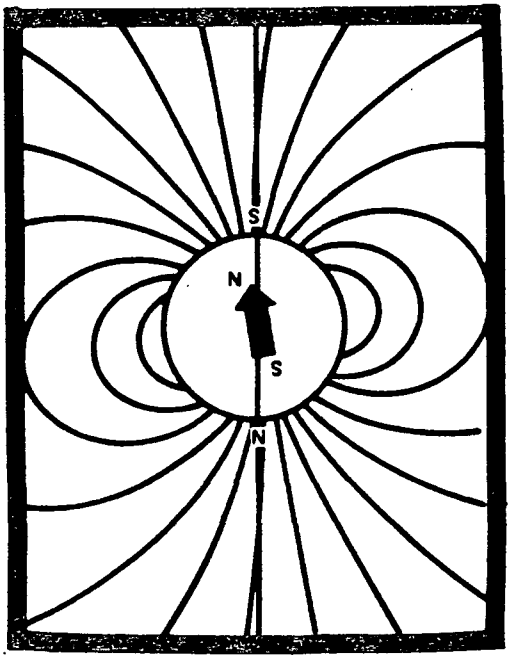


Figure 4

The intensity of magnetization induced in rocks by the geomagnetic field F is given by:

$$I = kH$$

where:

I is the intensity of magnetization
k is the volume magnetic susceptibility
H is the magnetic field intensity

The susceptibilities of rocks are determined primarily by their magnetite content because it is strongly magnetic and widely distributed.

The remnant magnetization of rocks depend both on their composition and previous history. Whereas the induced magnetization is nearly always parallel to the direction of the geomagnetic field, the natural remnant magnetization may bear no relation to the present direction and intensity of the earth's field. The remnant magnetization is related to the direction of the earth's field at the time the rocks were last magnetized. Interpretation of most magnetometer surveys is normally done by assuming no remnant magnetic component.

6.5 Proton Magnetometer

The proton precession magnetometer is so named because it utilizes the precession of spinning protons or nuclei of the hydrogen atom in a sample of hydrocarbon rich fluid (Coleman fuel was used in this survey) to measure the total magnetic intensity. The spinning protons in the fluid behave as small, spinning magnetic dipoles, These magnets are temporarily aligned or polarized by application of a uniform magnetic field generated by a current in a coil of wire. When the current is removed, the spin of the protons causes them to precess about the direction of the ambient or earth's magnetic field, much as a spinning top precesses about the gravity field.

The precessing protons then generate a small signal in the same coil used to polarize them, a signal whose frequency is precisely proportional to the total magnetic field intensity and independent of the orientation of the coil, i.e., sensor of the magnetometer. The proportionality constant which relates frequency to field intensity is a well known atomic constant: the gyromagnetic ratio of the proton. The precession frequency, typically 2000 Hz, is measured by modern digital counters as the absolute value of the total magnetic field intensity with an accuracy of 0.1 gamma, in the earth's field of approximately 50,000 gammas.

7. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

7.1 Data Processing

To allow for the computer processing of the magnetic data, the data resident in the OMNI IV's memory was transferred via a serial communication link to the Corona computer - thereby facilitating editing, processing and presentation operations. All the data was archived on floppy disk.

7.2 Data Recovery Attempt

Upon return to Toronto all the dumped data was examined. It became immediately apparent that something was wrong with both the total field and gradient data. The values were very erratic and thousands of times more and less than the regional values.

Ever attempt was made to salvage the data including consultations with Carson Austin, (Computer Consultant) and Tim Dobush of EDA instruments.

The sensor and computer indicators both suggested, for the duration of the survey, that the field gradiometer was operating properly. Therefore it appears that the data became corrupt when dumped, along with the base station data, from the field gradiometer to the portable computer.

8.0 CONCLUSION

A Gradiometer survey was conducted on the lower 50 Mile-lease, PL-7563 at the request of Mr. Lorne Mollot, between June 29th and June 30th, 1988.

The line and station spacings were fifty meters and five meters respectively.

The gradiometer data was mangled and rendered useless for interpretational purposes despite data recovery attempts which included consultations with Carson Austin (computer consultant) and Tim Dobush (EDA instruments). However the physical work was done and costs were occurred.

A repetition of the same survey is recommended.

9.0 STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT COSTS

For gradiometer survey conducted on the upper 50 Mile placer lease PL-7563

Line Cutters	
5 cutters, 2 days @ $150/day/cutter:	$1500.0
2 cutters, 1 day @ 150/day/cutter	300.0
(includes administrative overhead)	
Geophysicist	
Mychelle Mollot, BSc.(Eng), 2 days @ $400/day:	800.0
Equipment Rental	
EDA Magnetometer plus base station	186.0
Computer, printer and radio	78.0
All Terrain Vehicles	200.0
Purchased Items	
Batteries, hip chain, hip chain thread, flagging tape	75.0
Transportation	
Helicopter 2 hrs at 600/hr	1200.0
Shuttle from middle creek to lower creek	
Camp Costs	
Food 3 people, 1 day @ $25.0/day/person	75.0
Food 2 people, 2 days @ $25.0/day/person	100.0
Camp gear,	300.0
Prospector tents, stove, cooking utensils, etc.	
Report Preparation	
Report writing, drafting, computer consultant, intense and numerous attempts at data recovery, binding and photocopying	1250.0
TOTAL COST OF 1988 ASSESSMENT WORK:	$6064.0

If there are any questions with regard to the survey please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mychelle Mollot

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10. REFERENCES

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