MAP NO.: 116B/3	**PLACER ASSESSMENT REPORT** X **PROSPECTUS** **CONFIDENTIAL** X **OPEN FILE**	**DOCUMENT NO:** 120134 **MINING DISTRICT:** Dawson **TYPE OF WORK:** Seismic Testing,	

REPORT FILED UNDER: Scott Cone/Grant Allan

DATE PERFORMED: March 6 to 9, 1991 — **DATE FILED:** April 16, 1991

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 64°04'N — **AREA:** Dawson Creek (tributary of Yukon River)

LONG.: 139°27'W — **VALUE $:** 3310.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: P 36741 (KIM)
P 36804-36809 (TANDEM to TANDEM 6)
P 37709 (TANDEM 7)

WORK DONE BY: Ted Sandor

WORK DONE FOR: Scott Cone/Grant Allan

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: Seismic work in 1991 on Dawson Creek (a tributary of the Yukon River) defined bedrock as possibly varying between 17 and 21 feet below the surface. The author strongly recommends excavation to confirm calculated depths before further seismic work. The method used here is a variation of a seismic reflection profiling method.

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 41 Yukon Placer Mining Act and is recommended as allowable representation work in the amount of $ 3310.00

for Chief Geologist, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Northern Affairs Program for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

120134

SEISMIC TESTING REPORT

March 6 - 9, 1991

on KIM Placer Claim P36741

of the grouping of placer claims

Tandem	P36804
Tandem 2	P36805
Tandem 3	P36806
Tandem 4	P36807
Tandem 5	P36808
Tandem 6	P36809
Tandem 7	P37709
KIM	P36741

NTS 116B/3C

Latitude: 64° 4' N

Longitude: 139° 27'

Prepared for:

Scott Cone
Box 964
Dawson City, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

and

Grant Allan
Box 5727
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5L5
(403) 668-3367

Prepared by:

Ted Sandor
RR1, S-20, C-121
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 4Z6
Phone/Fax (403) 667-6193

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the March, 1991

SEISMIC SURVEY

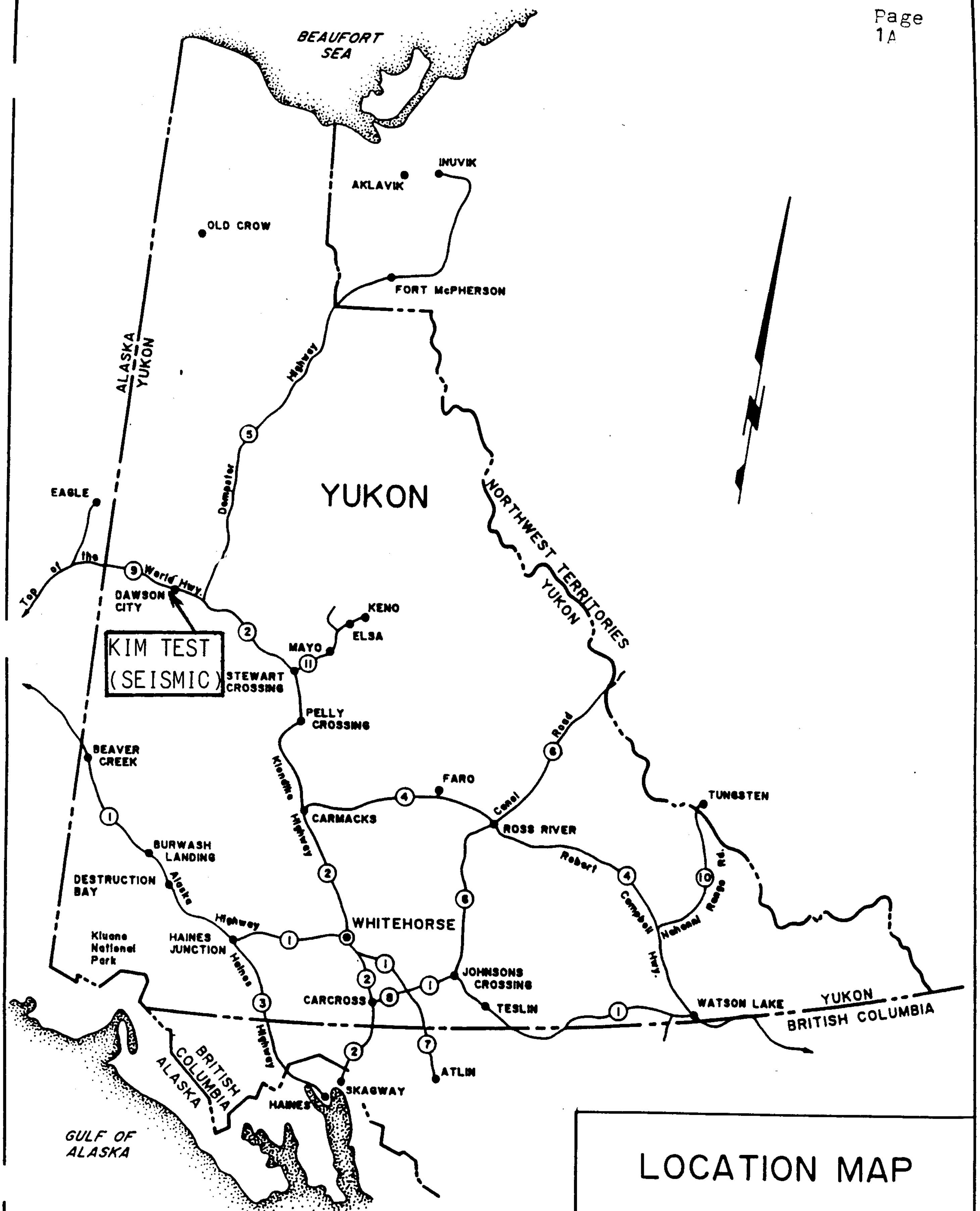
on Dawson Creek, KIM PLACER CLAIM

P36741

1. INTRODUCTION

During the period March 6 to March 9, 1991, a seismic survey was conducted on behalf of the partnership of Scott Cone and Grant Allan on the KIM placer claim P36741.

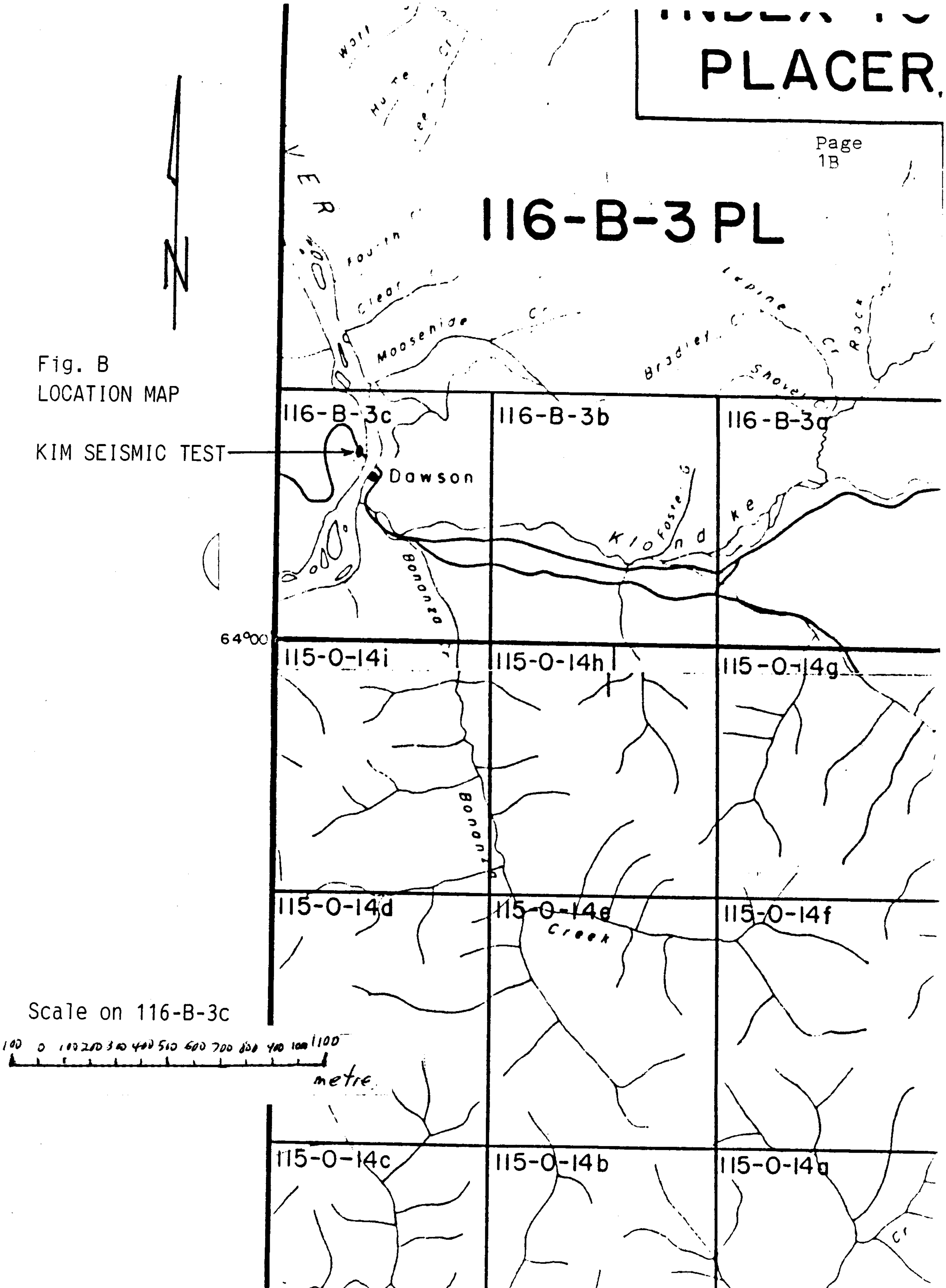
Ted Sandor, seismic consultant, and Scott Cone, using hip chain and compass, located test sites on the property. Eight (8) test sites were located at 200-foot intervals in a line parallel to the base line and 100 feet from the base line. Each location was marked and labelled with red flagging. (See Claim Map.)

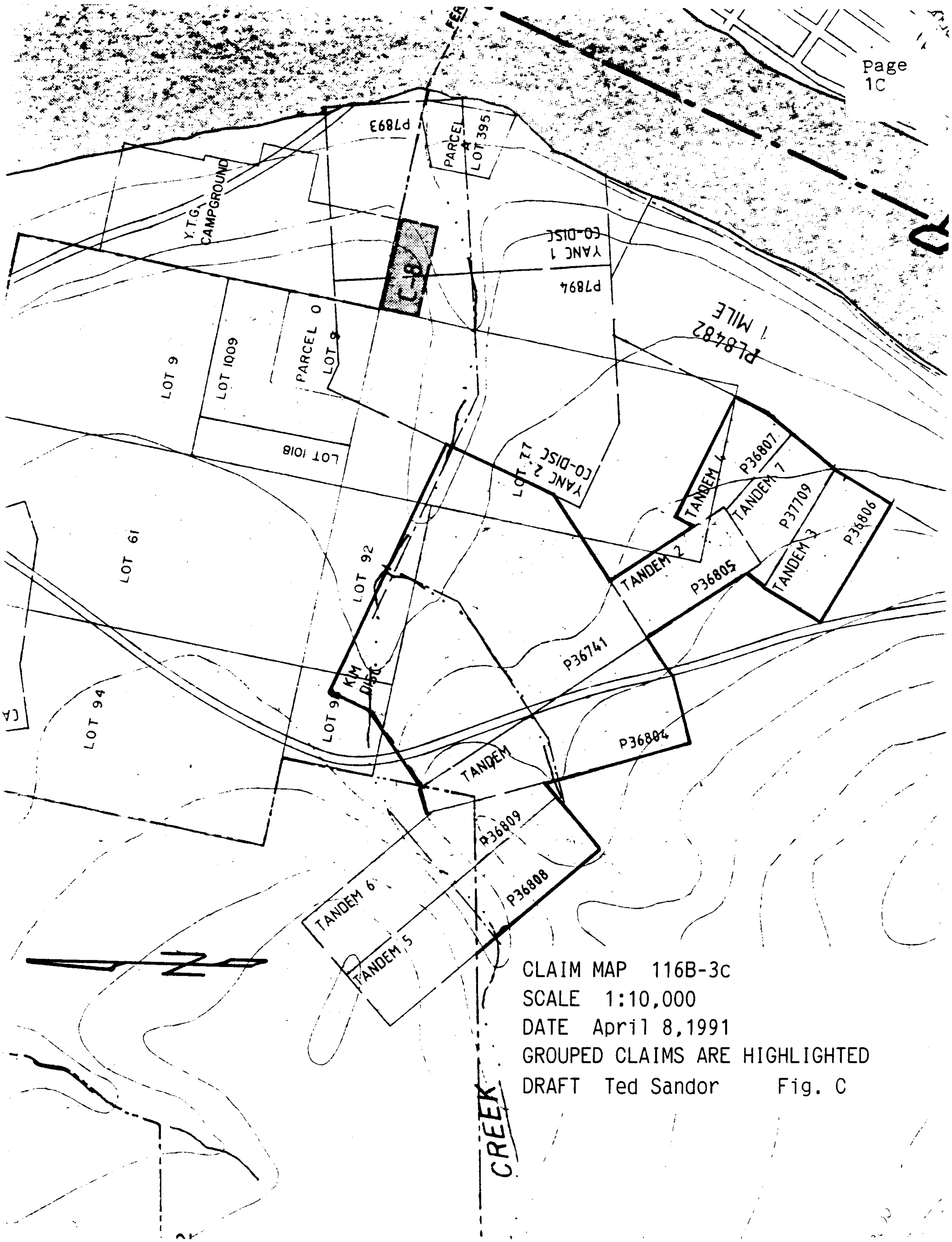


LOCATION MAP

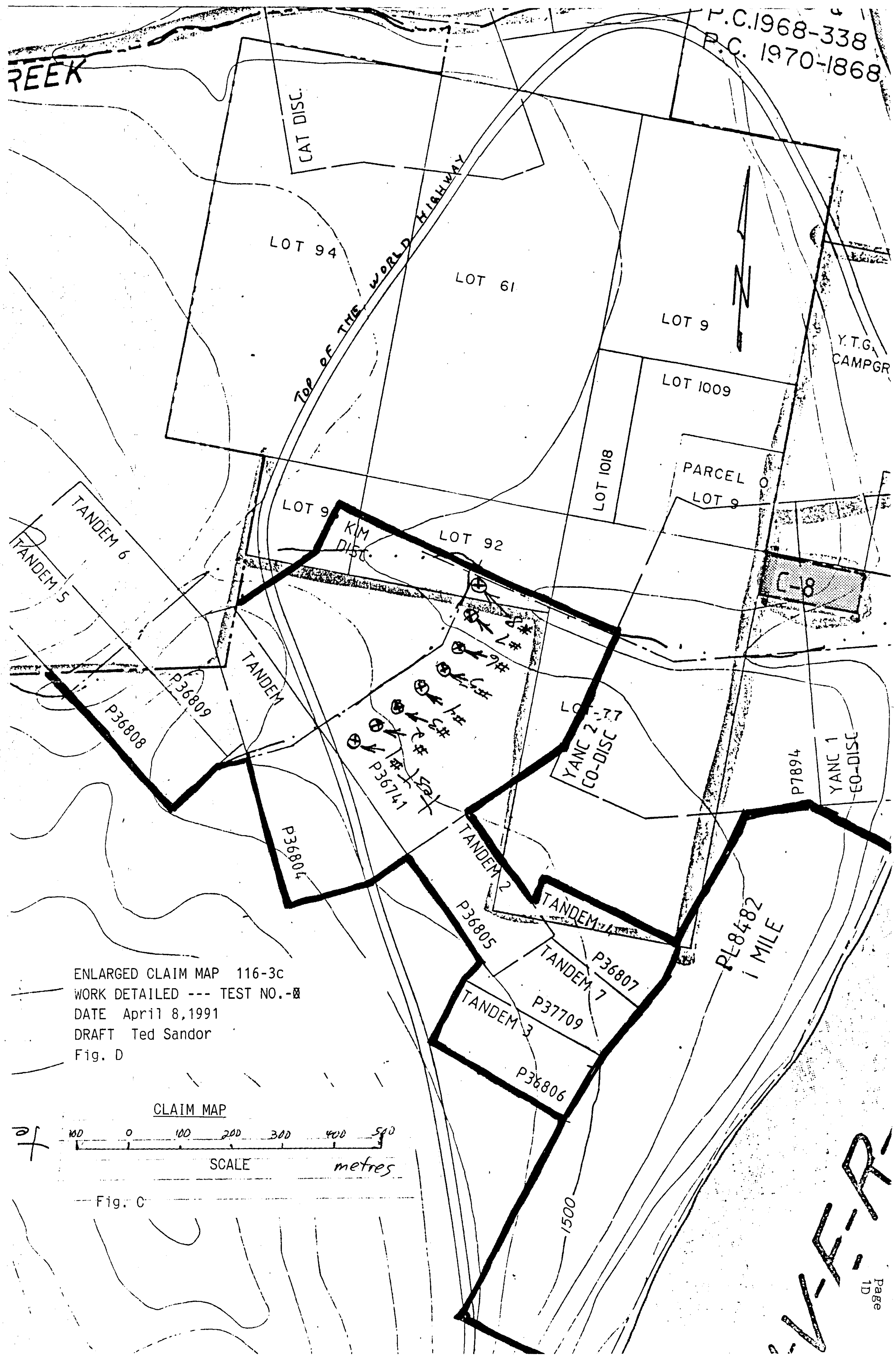
N.T.S.:	TECH:	DATE:
116 B/3		
SCALE: 1"=112.5mi.	**DRAFTING:** HANDESIGN	**FIGURE:** A

Fig. B
LOCATION MAP





CLAIM MAP 116B-3c
SCALE 1:10,000
DATE April 8,1991
GROUPED CLAIMS ARE HIGHLIGHTED
DRAFT Ted Sandor Fig. C



ENLARGED CLAIM MAP 116-3c
WORK DETAILED --- TEST NO.-8
DATE April 8,1991
DRAFT Ted Sandor
Fig. D

2. SURVEY LOCATION and ACCESS

The KIM placer claim P36741 is located on a tributary of Dawson Creek, which flows into the Yukon River from the west, opposite Dawson City, Yukon Territory. The Location Map and Claim Map show the location of the property and the test locations.

Access to the test site was by 4x4 Toyota pickup via the Klondike Highway and the Taylor Highway (a.k.a. The Top of the World Highway) which intersects the claim. From there, the test site was accessed by foot, on snowshoes.

2.1 Claim Information

Name	Placer Claim Number	Owner
Tandem	P36804	Grant Allan
Tandem 2	P36805	Scott Cone
Tandem 3	P36806	Scott Cone
Tandem 4	P36807	Grant Allan
Tandem 5	P36808	Scott Cone
Tandem 6	P36809	Grant Allan
Tandem 7	P37709	Scott Cone
KIM	P36741	Scott Cone

Claim Sheet: 116B/3C

3. PERSONNEL

Mr. Ted Sandor conducted the seismic tests and was responsible for data quality and direction of survey and data processing and preparation of this report.

Mr. Scott Cone surveyed the test sites and assisted with logistics and expediting.

Mr. Grant Allan assisted with research and preparation of this report.

Ms. Jane Gaffin assisted with preparation of this report.

4. GEOLOGY

This property covers extensions of Klondike River terrace gravels and Yukon River terrace gravels. The terrace or bench on the property varies from the 1,300-foot to 1,700-foot contour which corresponds to gold-bearing terraces in the Klondike River Valley. The bench is particularly evident between the 1,400-foot and 1,500-foot contours on the KIM claim.

5. INSTRUMENTATION

Directional Electrez Microphone
800 OHMS 30 - 18,000 Hz Response

Panasonic Magnetic Tape Recorder Model #RQ-L335
Frequency Range: 180 - 7,000 Hz
Tape Speed: 4.8 cm/s (1-7/8 I.P.S.)
Track System: 2-track monaural, recording and playback

16 ga. shotgun, 1-1/8 oz. shot, #7-1/2 shot

Software
Sound Filler St. Visual Sample Editor
Requires TOS in ROM
This manual and the software described herein were copyrighted in 1987 by Drumware, Inc., Los Angeles, California, with all rights reserved.

Akai Professional S700 Digital Sampler
12-Bit Sampling
Sampling Frequency: 4KHz - 40 KHz
Sampling Time: 8 sec. - .08 sec.
Frequency Response: 25 Hz - 16 KHz

Atari 520 St. Computer
Processor: MC6800, 32 Bit Internal,
16-Bit External Architecture;
8 MHz clock frequency.
Memory: 524,288 Bytes of RAM; 196,608 Bytes of ROM
Keyboard: 94-key Intelligent keyboard, using 6301 Microprocessor
Storage Medium: 3-1/2 inch, Microfloppy disk;
Single-Side, Double Density;
135 Tracks per Inch
Data Transfer Speed: 250 Kilobits per Second

Atari Sc. 1224 RGB Color Monitor

Seikosha SP-1600 Dot Matrix Printer

Printing Method: Impact Dot Matrix Biodirectional Logic
Seeking Printing.
Print Head: 9 pins

6. THEORY

This report is intended as a guide to the application of seismic refraction and reflection techniques to shallow, subsurface exploration of engineering sites. Many civil engineers and geologists have some acquaintance with this basic geophysical tool, but few apply it frequently. The primary purpose of the report is to provide the reader with a working knowledge of the method, with a convenient reference, and further, with a basis to judge the applicability of the method and the results to his particular exploration problem.

Solid state electronics have improved the portability of engineering-type refraction and reflection instruments, but they operate fundamentally in the same way they did 50 years ago. The basic field practices and methods of interpreting the data have not changed with time, although specialized interpretational techniques have been proposed and developed for some difficult cases.

The conduct of refraction and reflection surveys and the interpretation of the data are well-established and reasonably straight forward, although they are not invariant. The user can change the field layout of his equipment and apply judgment and imagination in his handling of the raw data. In common with other indirect methods of subsurface exploration, there are no rigid inflexible approaches to making sense of the data, nor are there any handbooks that infallibly direct the engineer, geologist or geophysicist to the correct answer. The general case will require thought and care; ambiguities and uncertainties are not uncommon. Some foreknowledge of the site conditions and an understanding of what is geologically plausible will always assist in resolving the raw data into meaningful information.

Figure 1 shows a refraction survey. This method could be quite costly and require complicated data processing should multiple layers of soil and gravels be encountered.

6. Theory (continued)

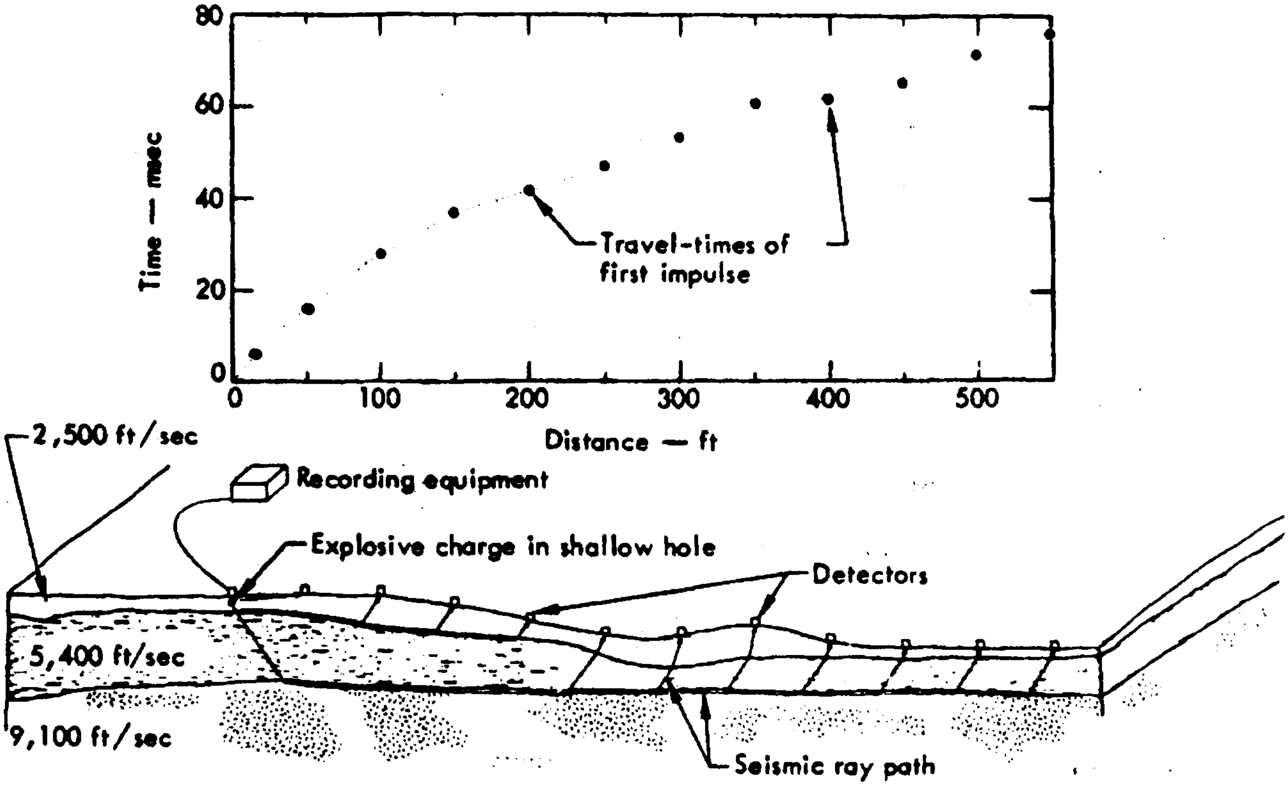


Fig. 1. Schematic of seismic refraction survey.

Figure 2 represents a refraction survey.

There is a definite relation between reflected and refracted energy which could be observed in Figure 2B. Using this principle and Tables A1 and A2 calculation is simplified, for the sound in a reflected survey only has to go down, turn around at point of refraction, where it is also reflected, and then back up to the geophone or microphone without going along the higher velocity layers and then back up. Seismic waves will bounce off of most layers of soil with different velocities and boulders beneath the surface with a lot of amplitude but not necessarily with a wide range of frequencies. The reflected seismic waves returning to the geophone with the strongest amplitude and frequencies should come from the layer with the highest velocity change which, in most cases, should be bedrock (solid rock) or from a gravel layer directly beneath an organic surface cover.

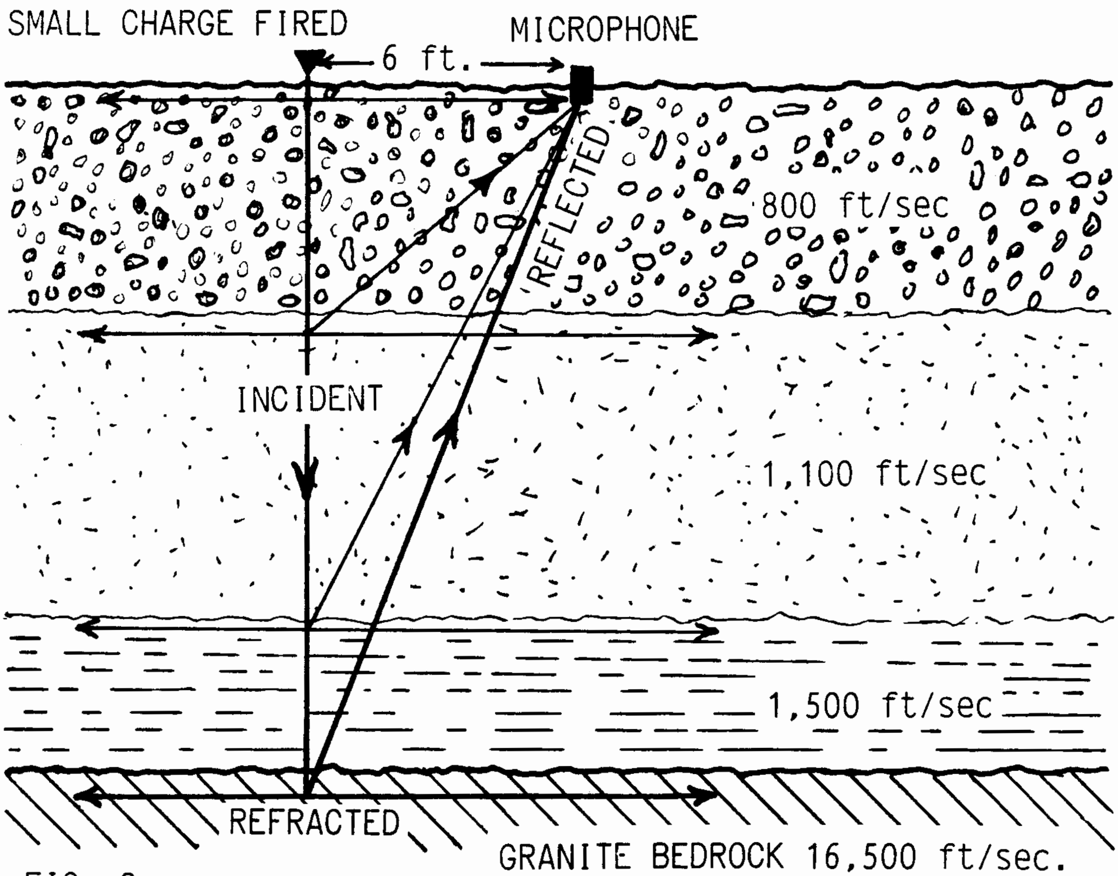


FIG. 2

The thicker line representing the reflected seismic wave from the bedrock to the microphone should be the wave with the highest amplitudes and the widest range of frequencies in fig. 2. The 6 foot distance from microphone to charge is to prevent damage to the delicate recording equipment. The error of this footage can usually be made up by averaging the total of the velocities a little higher to simplify interpretation. In this case " 1,200 ft/sec." will be close enough.

6. Theory (continued)

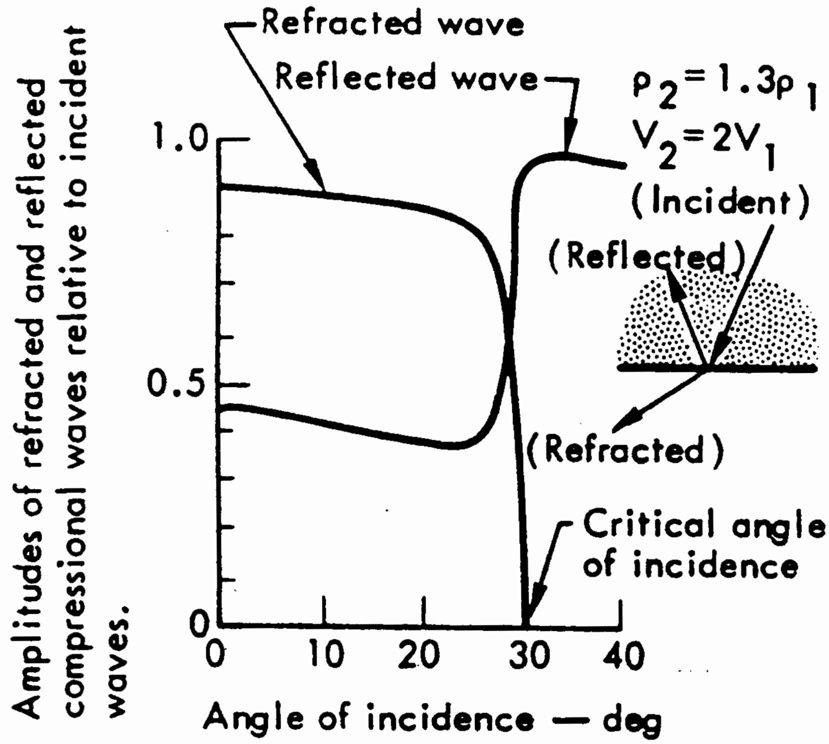


Fig. 2b. Amplitudes of reflected and refracted compressional waves relative to incident waves as a function of angle of incidence.

* It may seem anomalous in Figure 2b that the sum of the amplitudes of the reflected and refracted pulses is greater than that of the incident wave (i.e., greater than 1.0). However, the energy of a pulse is proportional to the square of its amplitude, and the sum of the energies of the reflected and refracted waves is equal to the energy of the incident wave.

Table A1. Speed of propagation of seismic waves in subsurface materials.

MATERIALS	FEET PER SECOND
TOP SOILS:	
LIGHT AND DRY	600 TO 900
MOIST, LOAMY OR SILTY	1,000 TO 1,300
CLAYEY	1,300 TO 2,000
RED CLAY IN COLORADO [A]	1,630
SEMI-CONSOLIDATED SANDY CLAY [B]	1,250 TO 2,150
WET LOAM [B]	2,500
CLAY, DENSE AND WET - DEPENDING ON DEPTH	3,000 TO 5,900
RUBBLE, OR GRAVEL[B]	1,970 TO 2,600
CEMENTED SAND [B]	2,800 TO 3,200
SAND CLAY [B]	3,200 TO 3,800
CEMENTED SAND CLAY [B]	3,800 TO 4,200
WATER SATURATED SAND [B]	4,600
SAND [B]	4,600 TO 8,400
CLAY, CLAYEY SANDSTONE [B]	5,900
GLACIAL TILL UPPER SUSQUEHANNA [C]	5,600 TO 7,400
GLACIAL MORAINE DEPOSIT, DRY-CALIFORNIA [A]	2,500 TO 5,000
GLACIAL MORAINE DEPOSIT, SATURATED-CALIFORNIA	5,000 TO 7,000
CEMENTED LAVA AGGLOMERATE, CALIFORNIA [A]	5,000 TO 6,000
LOOSE ROCK-TALUS	1,250 TO 2,500
WEATHERED AND FRACTURED ROCK	1,500 TO 10,000
SHALE:	
OLENTANGY RIVER, OHIO	9,000 TO 11,000
UPPER SUSQUEHANNA [C]	10,200 TO 12,800
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	7,000 TO 8,000
MANCOS, COLORADO [A]	2,600 TO 2,900
ROMNEY SHALE-SHENNANDOAH RIVER - WEATHERED	4,000 TO 6,500
ROMNEY SHALE-SHENNANDOAH RIVER - GOOD	12,000
JOHN MARSHALL DAM SITE	2,900 TO 4,250
PHYLITE-YORK, PA. [D]	10,000 TO 11,000
SANDSTONE: [B]	7,200 TO 7,900
DEVONIAN-UPPER SUSQUEHANNA [C]	14,000
CANAL ZONE, PACIFIC END	7,000 TO 9,000
COLORADO, DENSE, HARD, AND CONTINUOUS WITH FEW SEAMS [A]	7,250
COLORADO, CONTAINING WEATHERED SEAMS AND SOFT AREAS. [A]	4,725
SMOKY HILL RIVER KANSAS	6,000 TO 7,500
SANDSTONE CONGLOMERATE [B]	8,000
CHALK:	
FORT RANDALL DAMSITE - ABOVE WATER TABLE	6,300 TO 7,000
FORT RANDALL DAMSITE - BELOW WATER TABLE	8,000

MATERIALS	FEET PER SECOND
GRANITE:	
SIERRA NEVADA RANGE, CALIFORNIA (IN ROAD CUTS)	
FRIABLE AND HIGHLY DECOMPOSED	1,540
BADLY FRACTURED AND PARTLY DECOMPOSED	2,200
SOFTENED AND PARTLY DE-COMPOSED BUT SLIGHTLY SEAMED	10,530
SOLID AND MONOLITHIC 70 FEET DEEP	18,500
NEW HAMPSHIRE [C] (COMPARISON OF VELOCITIES WITH DRILLING LOGS)	
BADLY BROKEN AND WEATHERED: FREQUENTLY ONLY CHIPS AND FRAGMENTS RECOVERED. SEGMENTS OF CORE LONGER, BUT WEATHERING HAD PENETRATED ABOUT 1/4 INCH ON EACH SIDE OF THE JOINT PLANES ON WHICH A FILM OF RESIDUAL CLAY HAD FORMED	3,000 TO 8,000
JOINT PLANES SHOW BUT LITTLE SIGN OF WEATHERING, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE OPEN	10,000 TO 13,000
ENTIRELY UNWEATHERED AND UNSEAMED	16,000 TO 20,000
GRANODIORITE[B]	15,000
BASALT-CANAL ZONE-WEATHERED AND FRACTURED	9,000 TO 14,000
LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, METAMORPHIC ROCKS, MASSIVE ROCKS[B]	16,400 TO 20,200
DIABASE, IN BED OF BROAD RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA	19,700
GREENSTONE, TIGHT SEAMED-CALIFORNIA[A]	16,100
GREENSTONE, SLIGHTLY SEAMED-CALIFORNIA	13,300

NOTE:

[A] *Reported by G. M. Williams, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads*

[B] *From Report of Imperial Geophysical Experimental Survey in Australia*

[C] *Reported by A. E. Wood, Corps of Engineers*

[D] *Reported by L. T. Abele, Corps of Engineers*

Table A2. **Approximate range of velocities of longitudinal waves for representative materials found in the earth's crust.**[a]

A. *Classification According to Material*

Material	*Velocity**	
	Ft./Sec.	*M./Sec.*
Weathered surface material	1,000— 2,000	305— 610
Gravel, rubble, or sand (dry)	1,500— 3,000	468— 915
Sand (wet)	2,000— 6,000	610— 1,830
Clay	3,000— 9,000	915— 2,750
Water (depending on temperature and salt content)	4,700— 5,500	1,430— 1,680
Sea water	4,800— 5,000	1,460— 1,530
Sandstone	6,000—13,000	1,830— 3,970
Shale	9,000—14,000	2,750— 4,270
Chalk	6,000—13,000	1,830— 3,970
Limestone	7,000—20,000	2,140— 6,100
Salt	14,000—17,000	4,270— 5,190
Granite	15,000—19,000	4,580— 5,800
Metamorphic rocks	10,000—23,000	3,050— 7,020
Ice	12,050	

B. *Classification According to Geologic Age*

Age	*Type of Rock*	*Velocity*	
		Ft./Sec.	*M./Sec.*
Quaternary	Sediments (various degrees of consolidation)	1,000— 7,500	305— 2,290
Tertiary	Consolidated Sediments ..	5,000—14,000	1,530— 4,270
Mesozoic	Consolidated Sediments ..	6,000—19,500	1,830— 5,950
Paleozoic	Consolidated Sediments ..	6,500—19,500	1,980— 5,950
Archeozoic	Various	12,500—23,000	3,810— 7,020

C. *Classification According to Depth* †

	0—2000 ft. (0—600 M.) Ft./Sec.	2000—3000 ft. (600—900 M.) Ft./Sec.	3000—4000 ft (900—1200 M.) Ft./Sec.
Devonian	13,300	13,400	13,500
Pennsylvanian	9,500	11,200	11,700
Permian	8,500	10,000	.....
Cretaceous	7,400	9,300	10,700
Eocene	7,100	9,000	10,100
Pleistocene-to-Oligocene	6,500	7,200	8,100

* The higher values in a given range are usually obtained at depth.

† Data from B. B. Weatherby and L. Y. Faust, *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petrol. Geologists*, 19 (1935) 1.

[a]Reprinted from pg. 660 of Jakosky[2].

7. METHOD

After the grid pattern is established on a given claim by the owner or party in charge, we mark each test with flagging. We clean loose debris to allow firm soil contact with the microphone. We then cover the microphone to lessen the surface noise. A small charge is fired (usually a 16 ga. shotgun) to generate a seismic wave 6 feet from the microphone. The wave going into the ground and the reflected signal coming out is recorded on a magnetic tape recorder. We also do a field test on a nearby area with similar conditions where bedrock depth is known by drilling or excavation to determine the velocity of the gravels.

8. DATA PROCESSING and PRESENTATION

The recording is sent back to base camp and is transferred into the Akai S700 Digital Sampler by means of a coaxal cable with 6.3 mm phone plug jack. The Akai is coupled with the Atari 520 St. computer with Midi Interface. Other peripherals are connected with various other interface connections.

The seismic recording is now analyzed in various formats and then the best choice is printed out on a Seikosha SP-1600 Dot Matrix Printer. A report on the testing and the interpretation of the data is made out to finalize the survey, along with copies of the original Fourier Transform for 3-D wave form analysis.

9. INTERPRETATION

In a test conducted on Hunker Creek where the ground was drilled in permafrost with 7 to 10 feet of organic surface covering and 29 feet total to bedrock, we determined gravel velocity to be 1,500 feet/sec. (1.5 feet/ms). Based on this calculation, the following formula is used:

> Reflected Milliseconds x 1.5 divided by 2 = feet to bedrock, or the layer to be of interest.

Test 1

12 to 14 ms. (10' deep) strong layer change. Mike kicks out at 28 ms. (21' deep). Bedrock is 21' deep.

Test 2

12 to 14 ms. (10' deep) strong layer change. Next major layer change showing high amplitude and frequencies is at 27 ms. (20' deep). Bedrock is 20' deep. Zoomed in 3D insert to 33 ms. is enclosed for closer examination.

Test 3

12 to 14 ms. (10' deep) strong layer change. Massive return shock kicks out mike at 24 to 27 ms. (20' deep). Bedrock is 20' deep.

Test 4

5 to 17 ms. massive return signals indicate hard bedrock like formations. Next strong signal again at 27 ms. (20' deep). Bedrock is 20' deep.

Test 5

13 to 17 ms. (11' deep) strong layer change. Next major change at 22 ms. (17' deep). Bedrock is 17' deep.

Test 6

10 ms. (7.5' deep) the only one strong reading indicates a possible reef.

Test 7

6 ms. (4.5' deep) layer change. Next major change at 33 ms. (24.75' deep). Bedrock is 25' deep.

Test 8

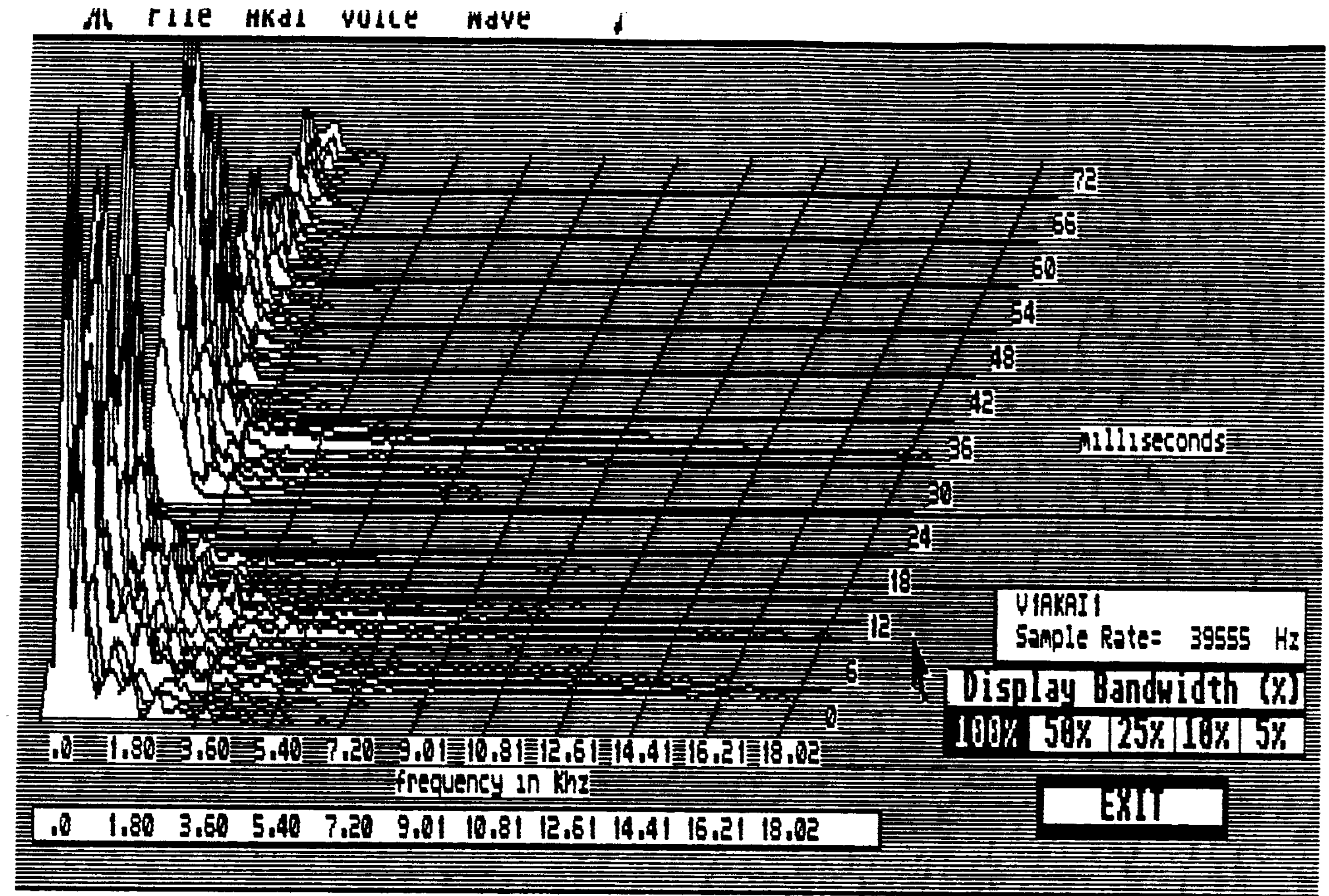
10 ms. (7.5' deep) strong layer change. Mike kicks out at 30 ms. from massive return signals. Bedrock is 23' deep.

10. CONCLUSION

For the many varying soil conditions in different geographical locations could alter the final results. For this fact, an actual excavation on one of the test sites is strongly recommended. The most shallow reading test site is the best suited for this purpose. More accurate results can be achieved in this manner.

11. RECOMMENDATION

This type of reflected seismic testing is ideal in shallow placer ground. Without drilling or excavating near the test sites to establish velocity, the contour of the subsurface profile could still be charted in a cross test of a given valley. Old stream beds are possible to locate this way, giving a target area for a drill. A re-analysis of the seismic data after a drill log can make these tests surprisingly accurate. A tighter grid pattern in the future may be of great value in a drilling or mining strategy program.



72
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frequency in Khz
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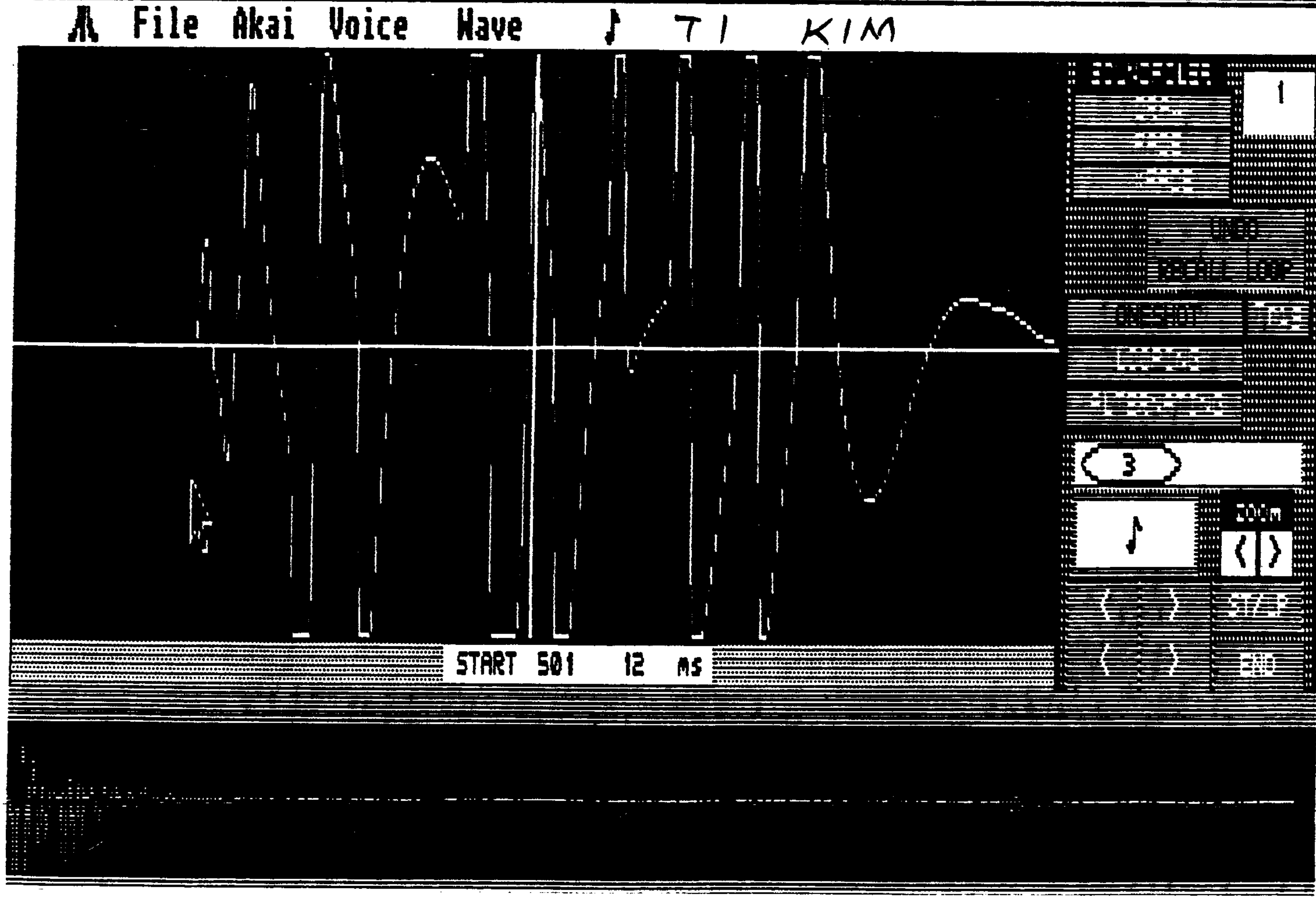
EXIT



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TI KIM
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3
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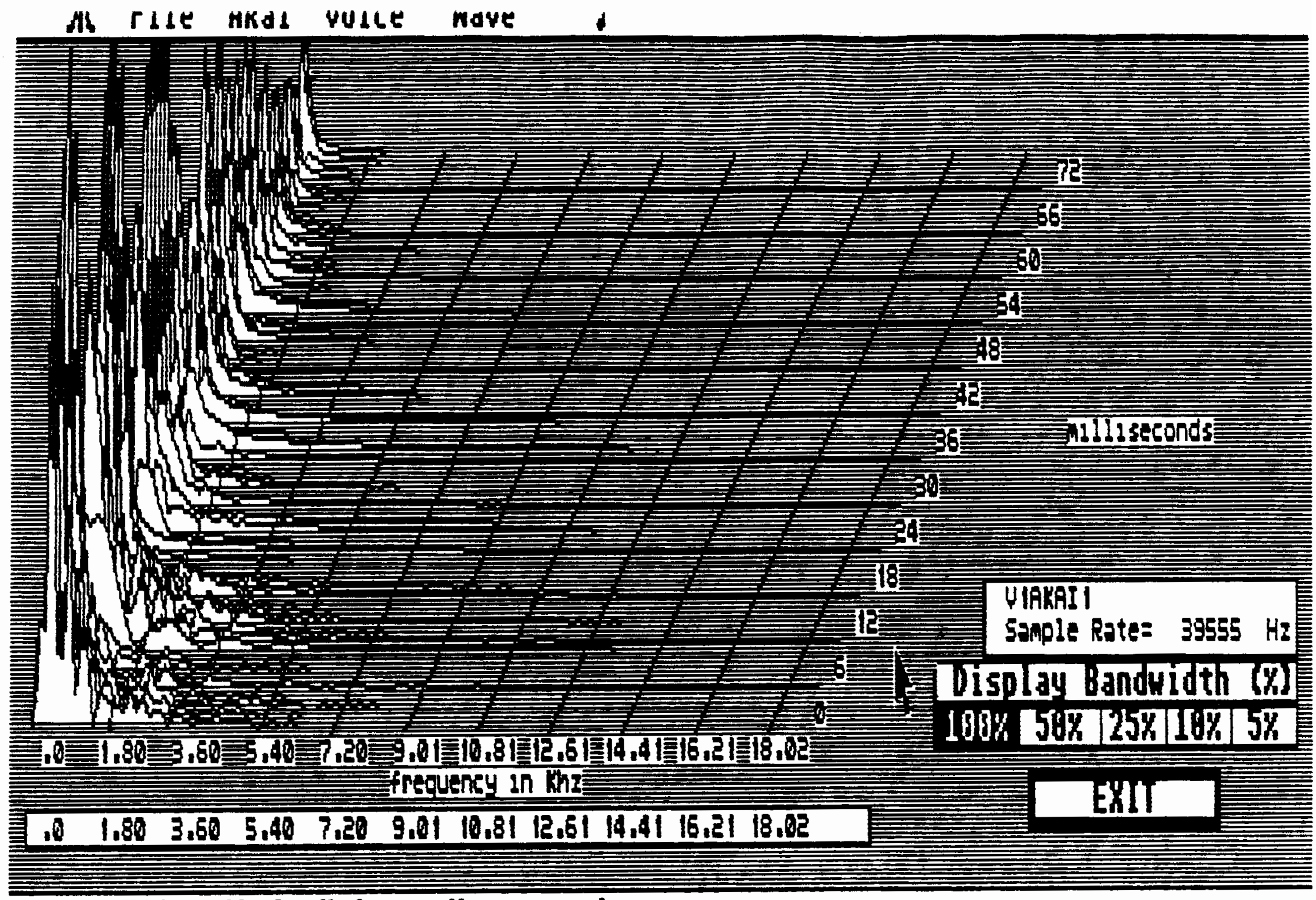
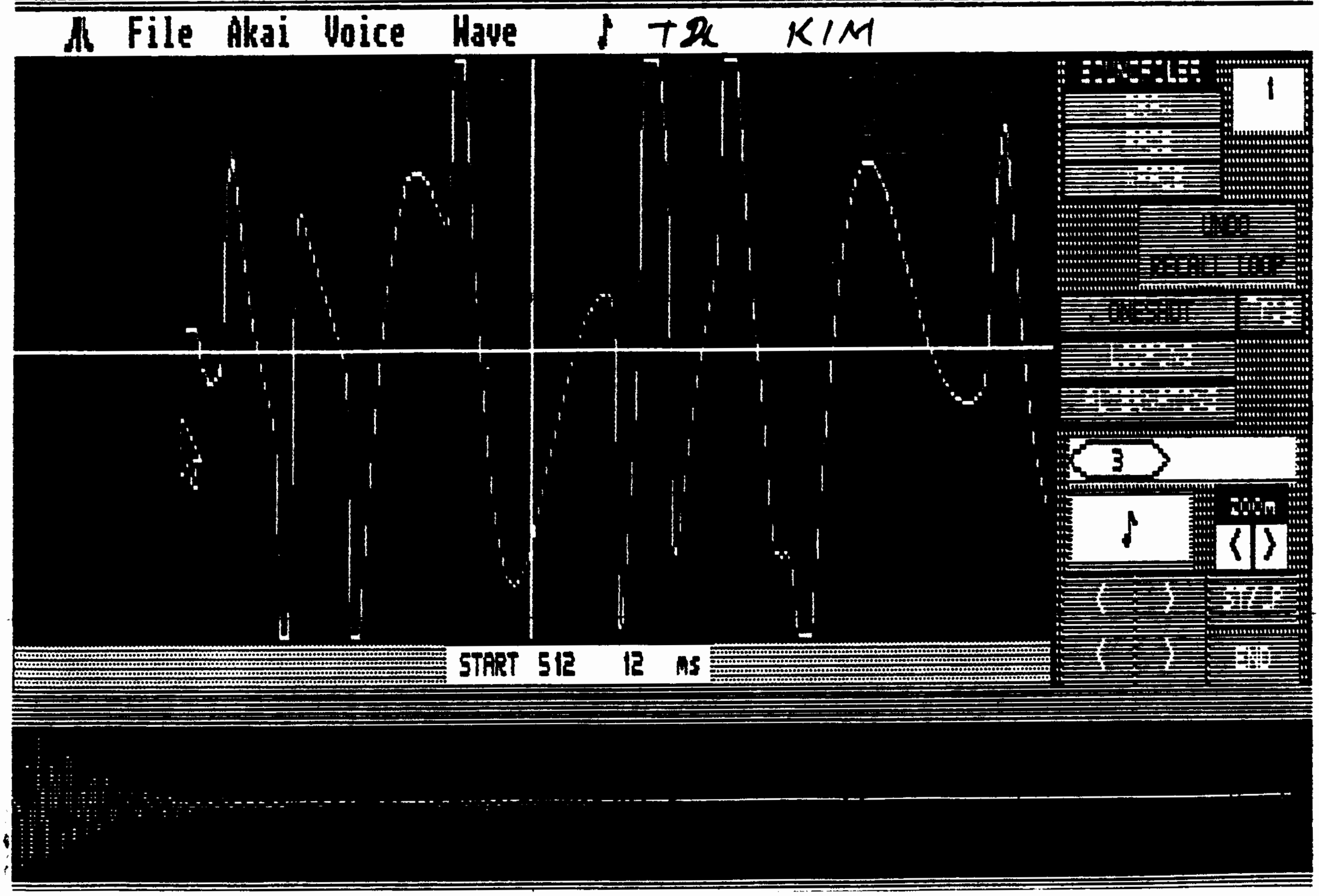
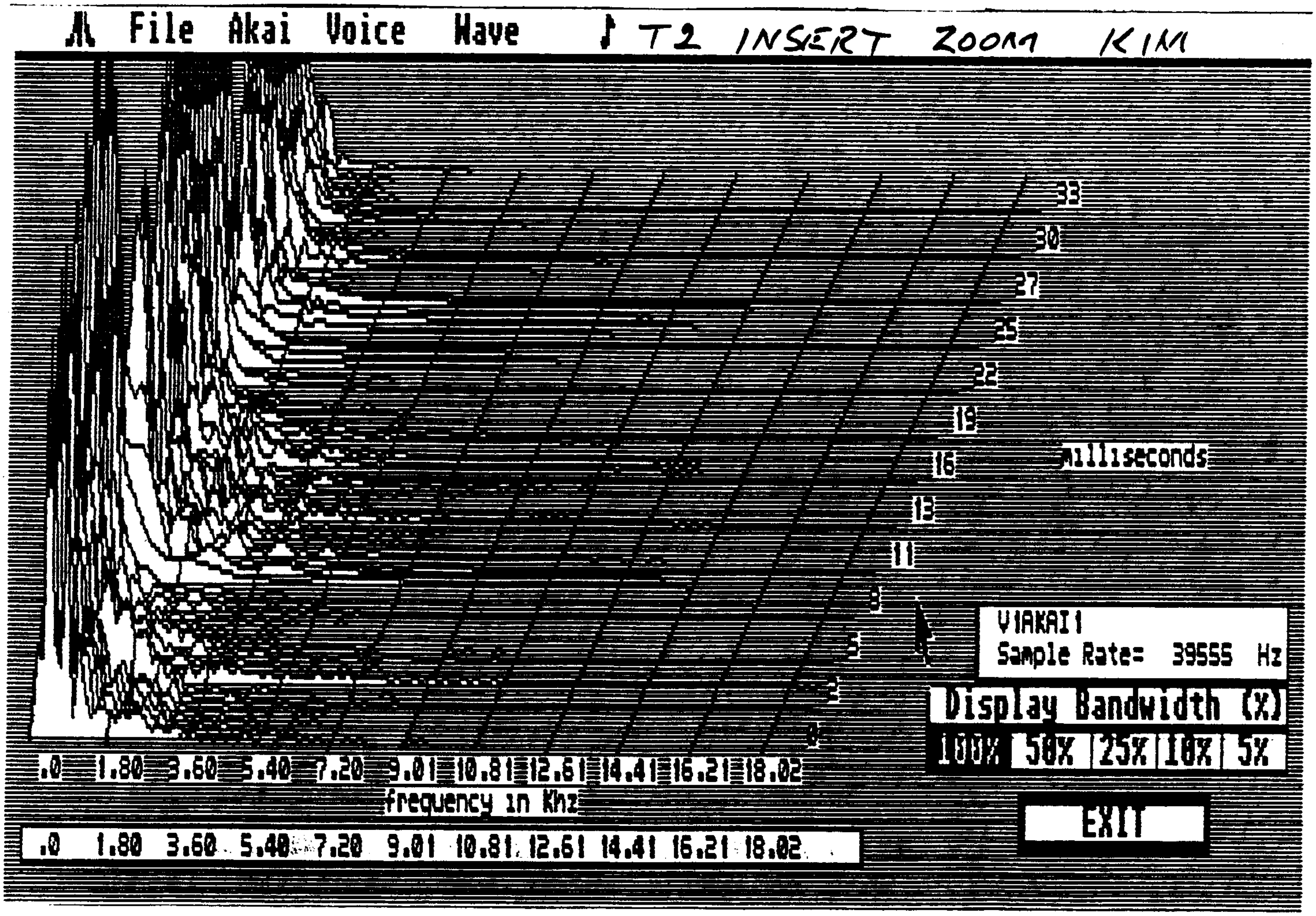




BEST ATTAINABLE IMAGE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T2 INSERT ZOOM KIM
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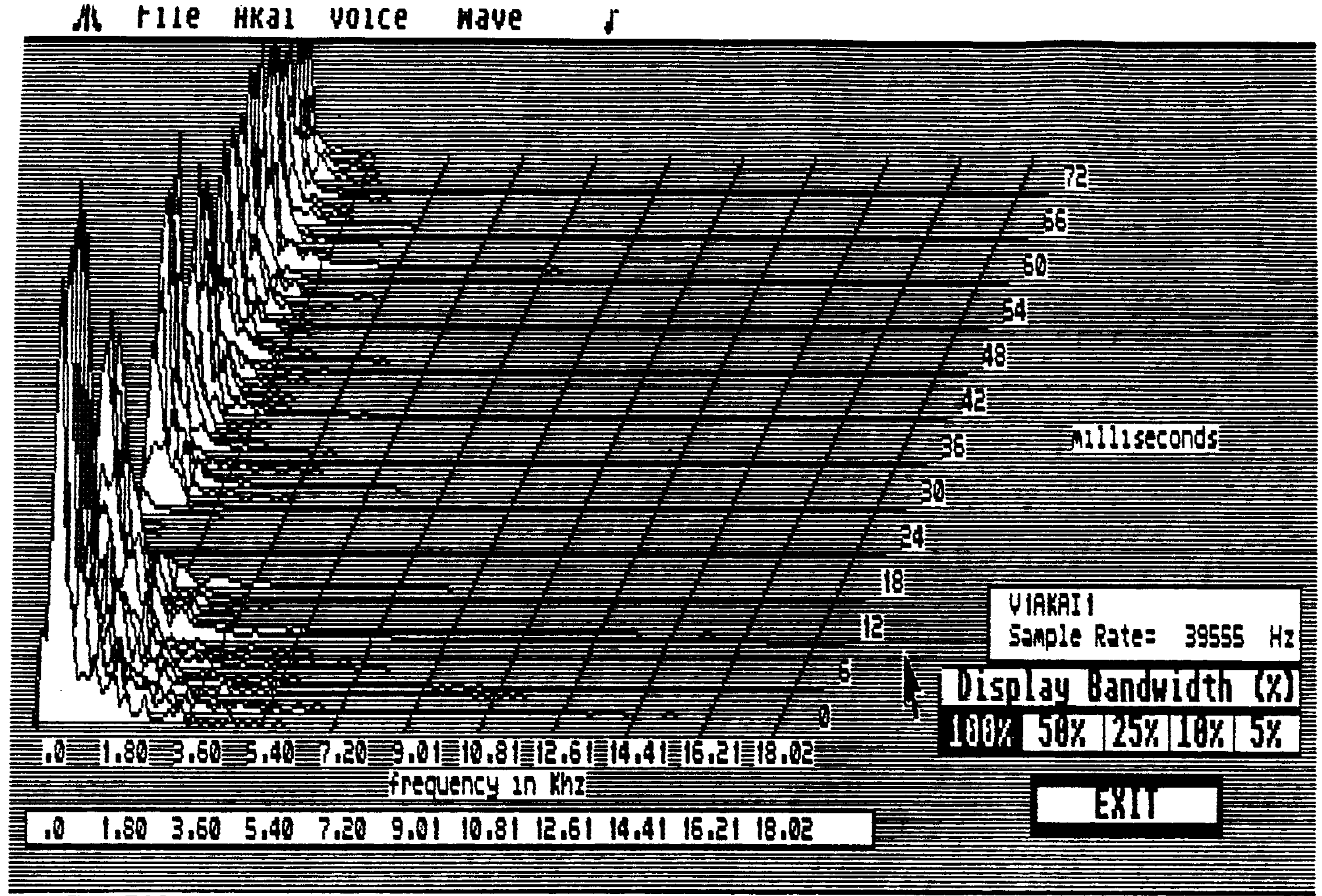
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555 Hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
EXIT
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02


File Akai Voice Wave
72
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48
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36
30
24
18
12
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milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555 Hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
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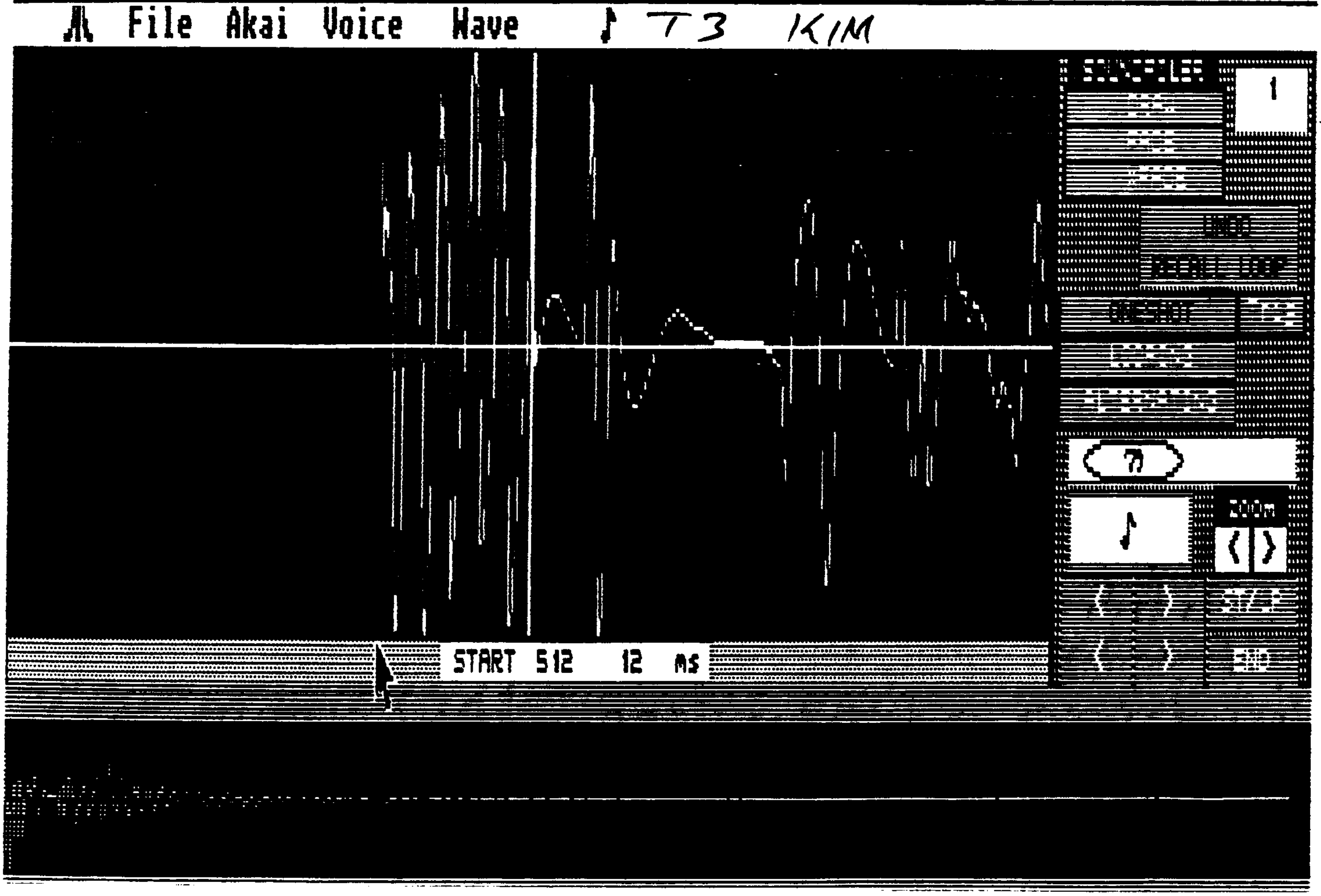
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02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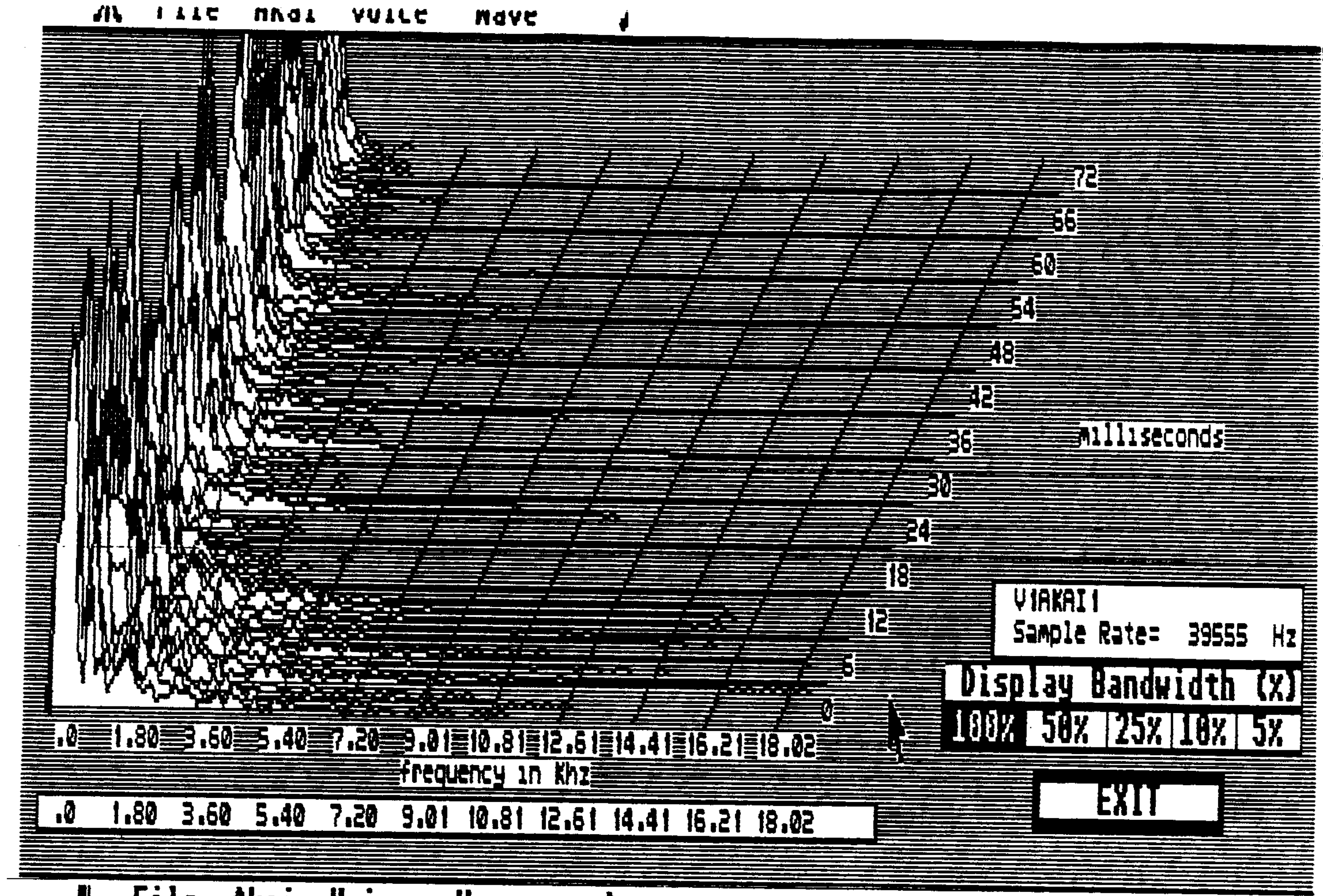
T3 KIM
1
Zoom
START 512 12 ms


72
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24
18
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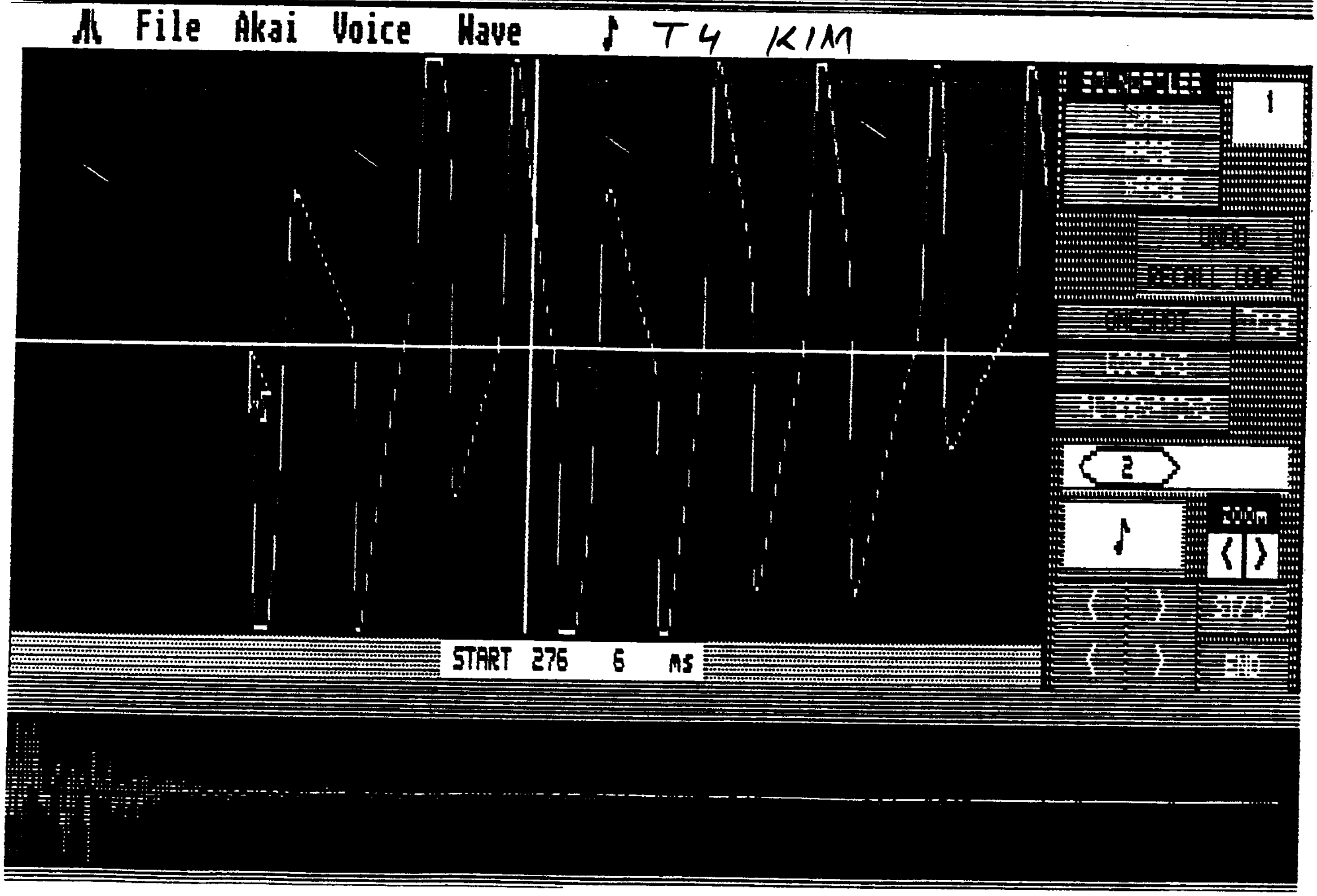
milliseconds
VIAKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555 Hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
EXIT


File Akai Voice Wave
T4 KIM
1
2
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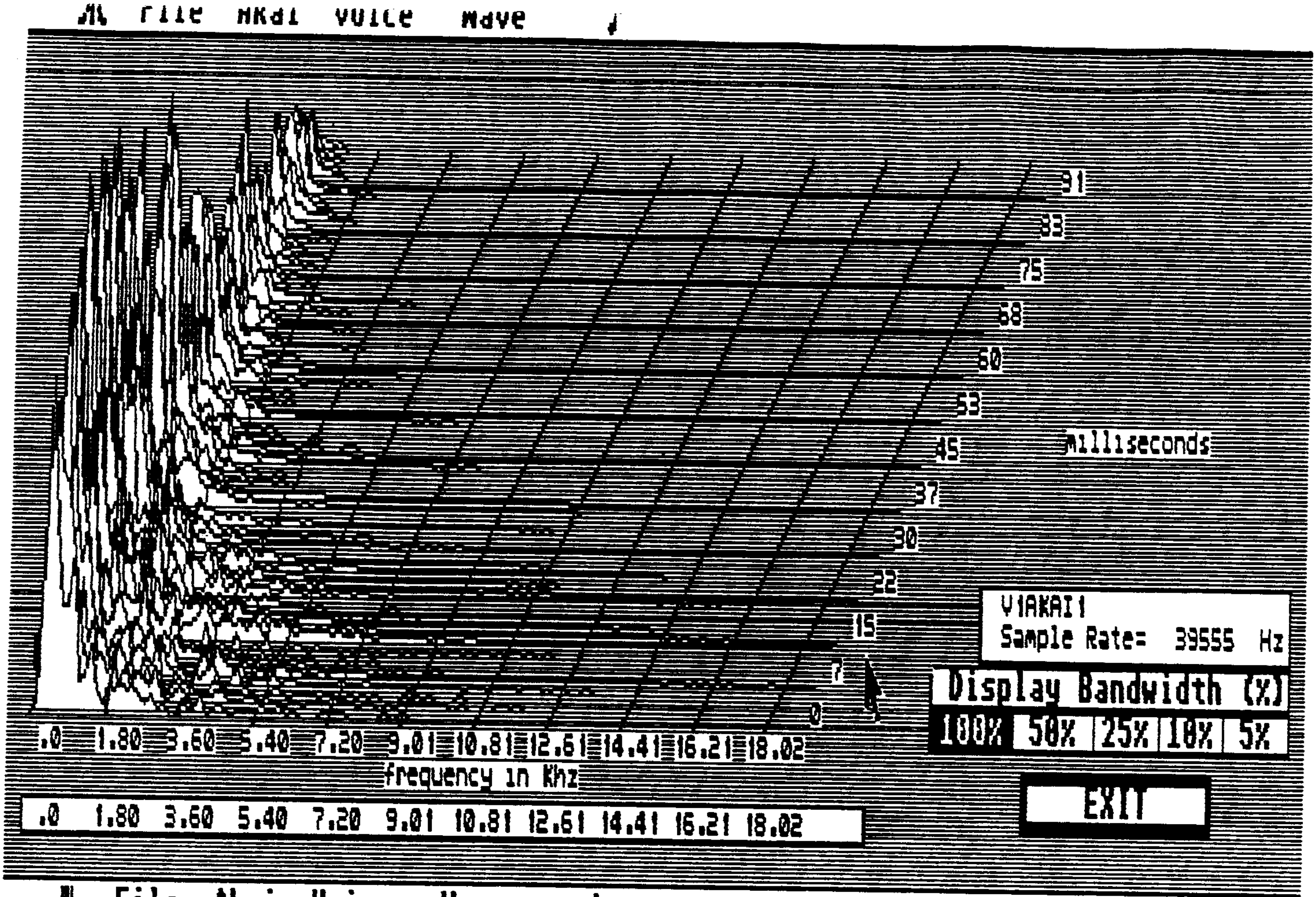
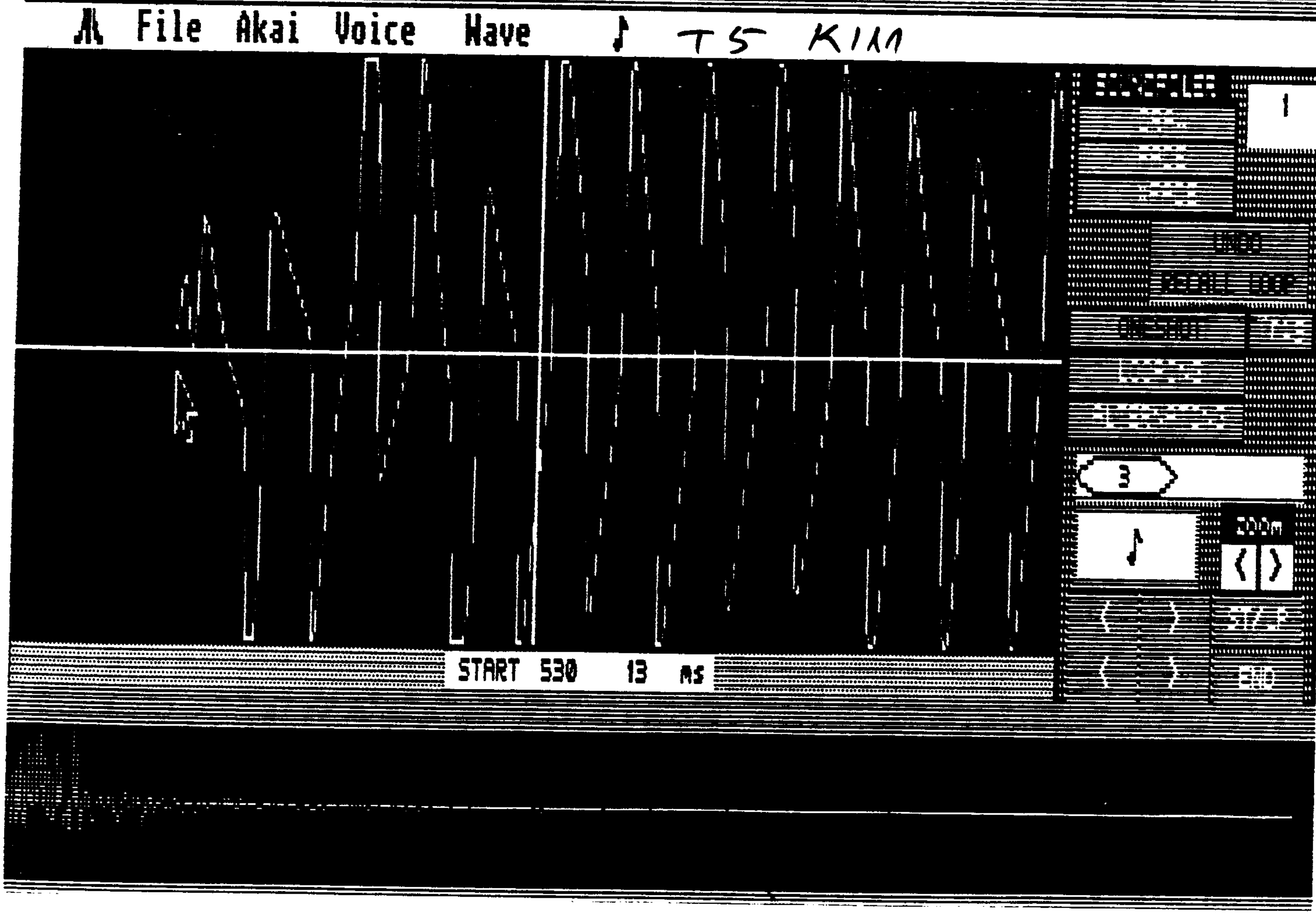
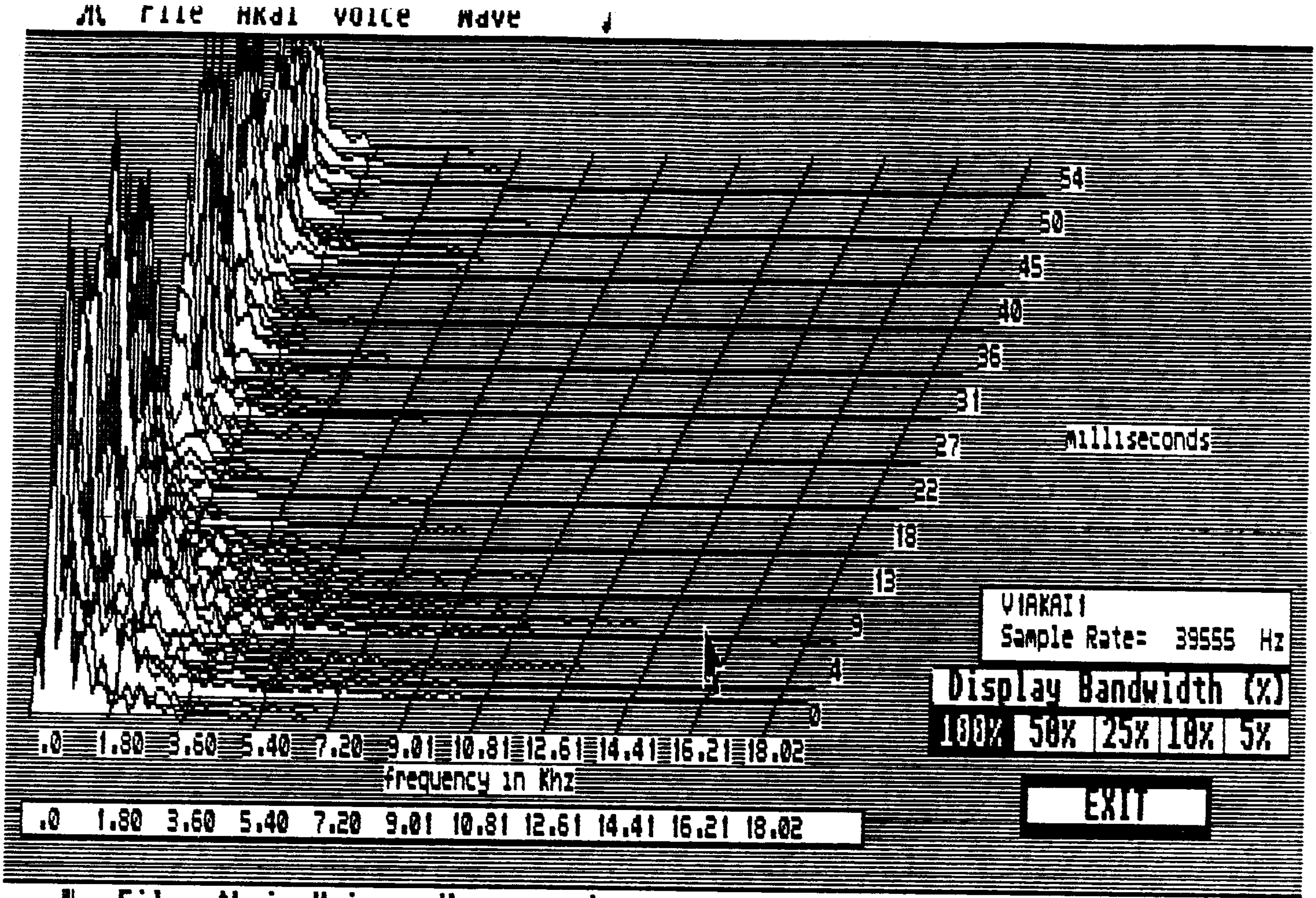
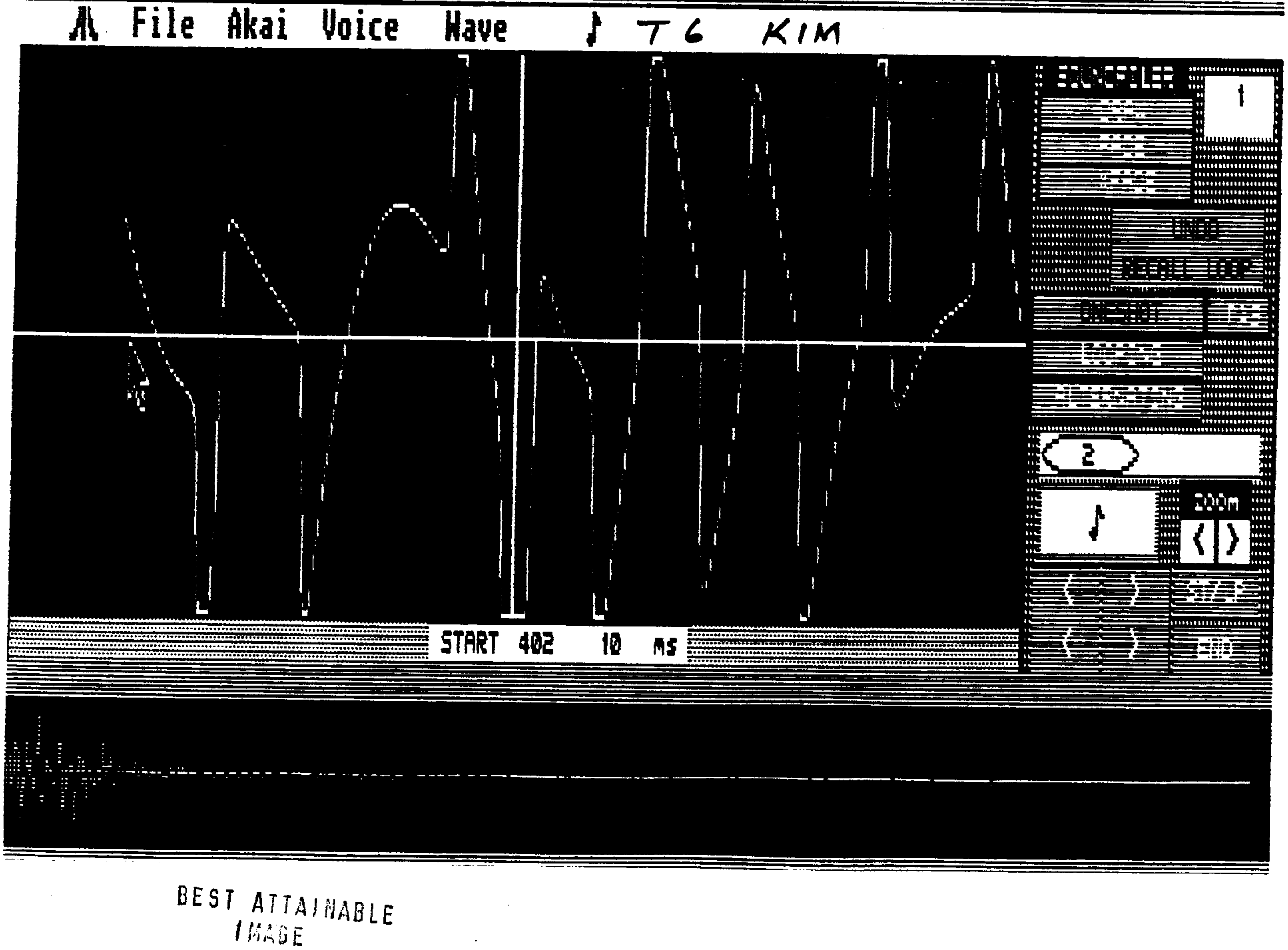
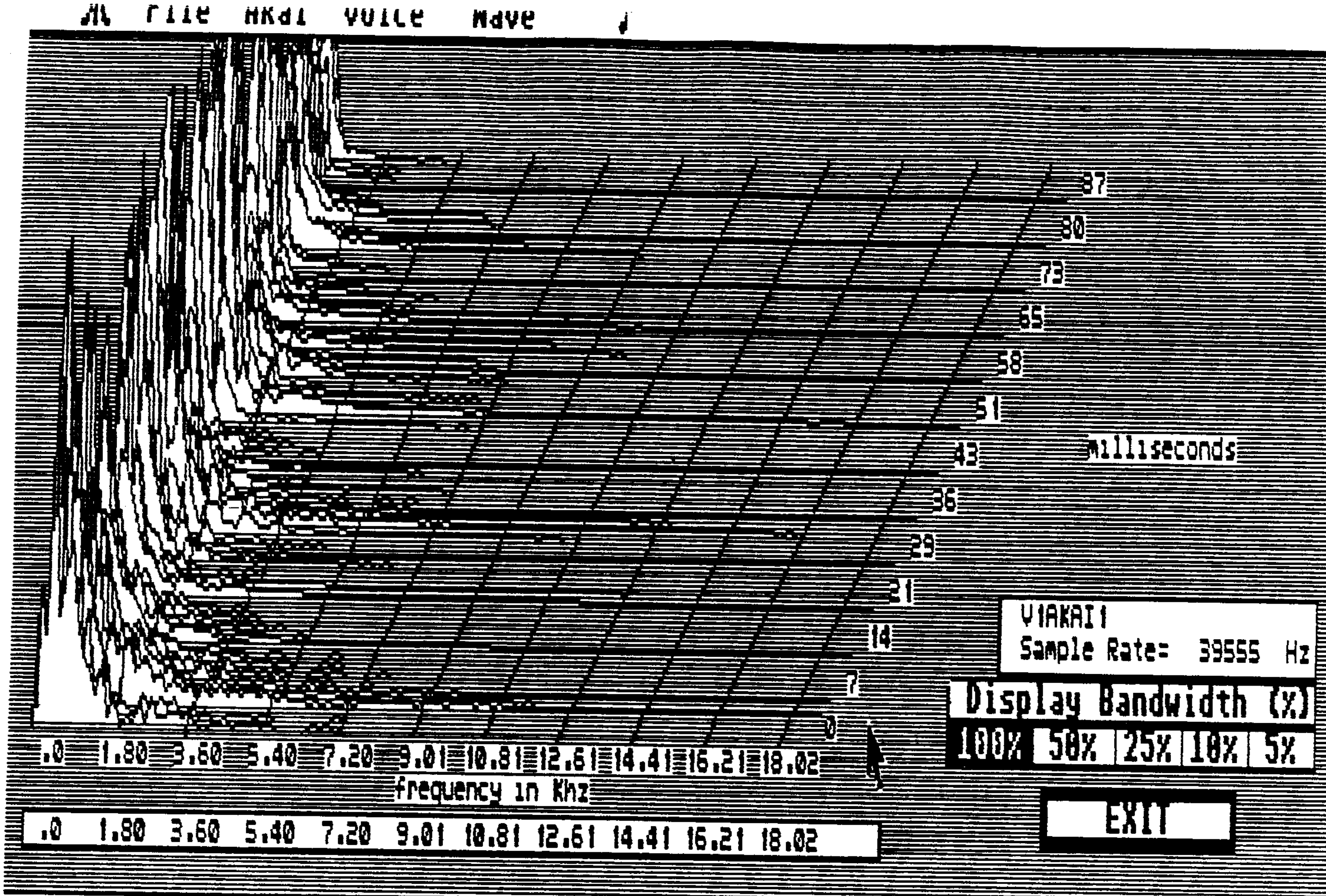


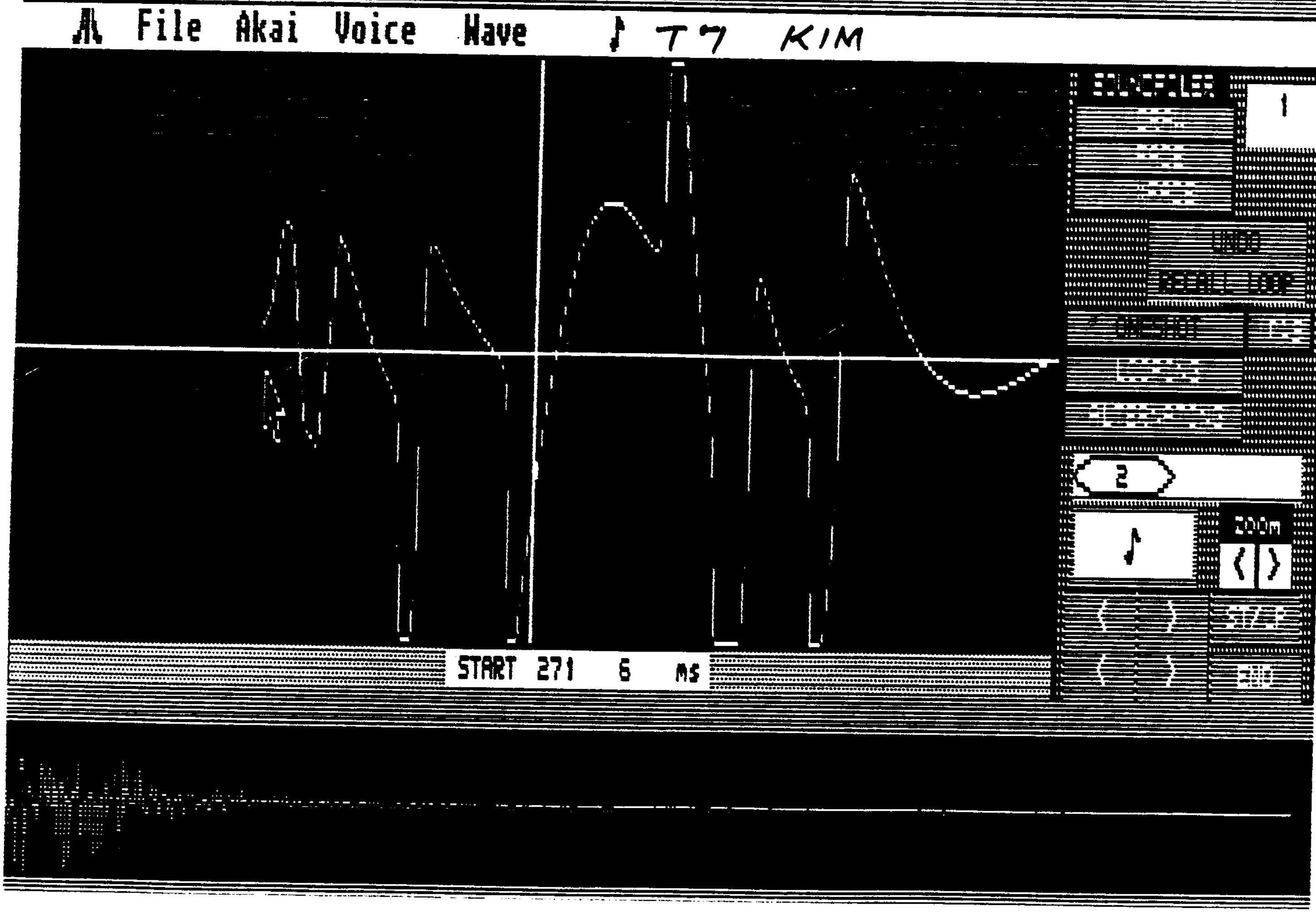


BEST ATTAINABLE
IMAGE

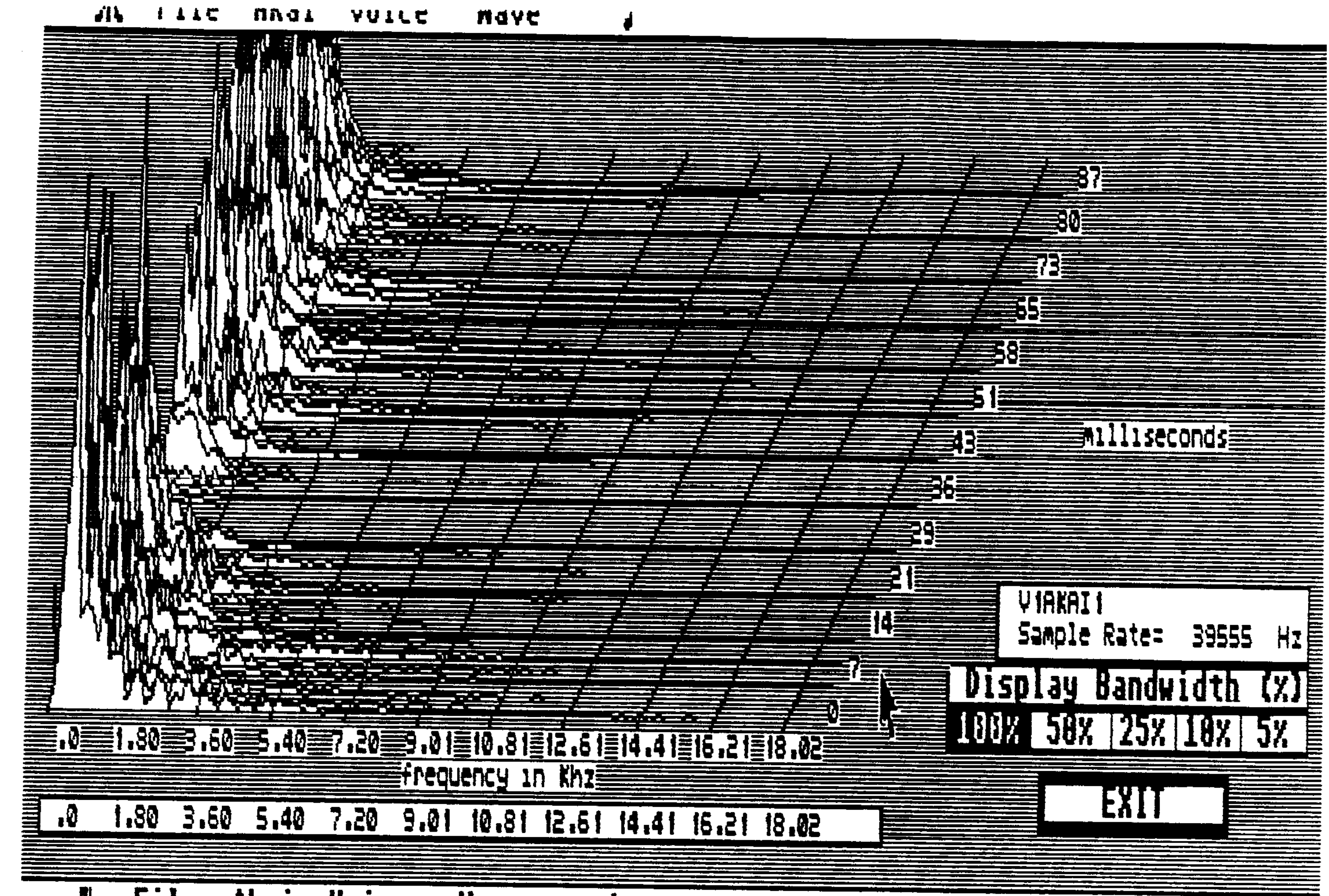

File Akai Voice Wave
54
50
45
40
36
31
27
22
18
13
9
4
0
milliseconds
VIAKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555 Hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
EXIT

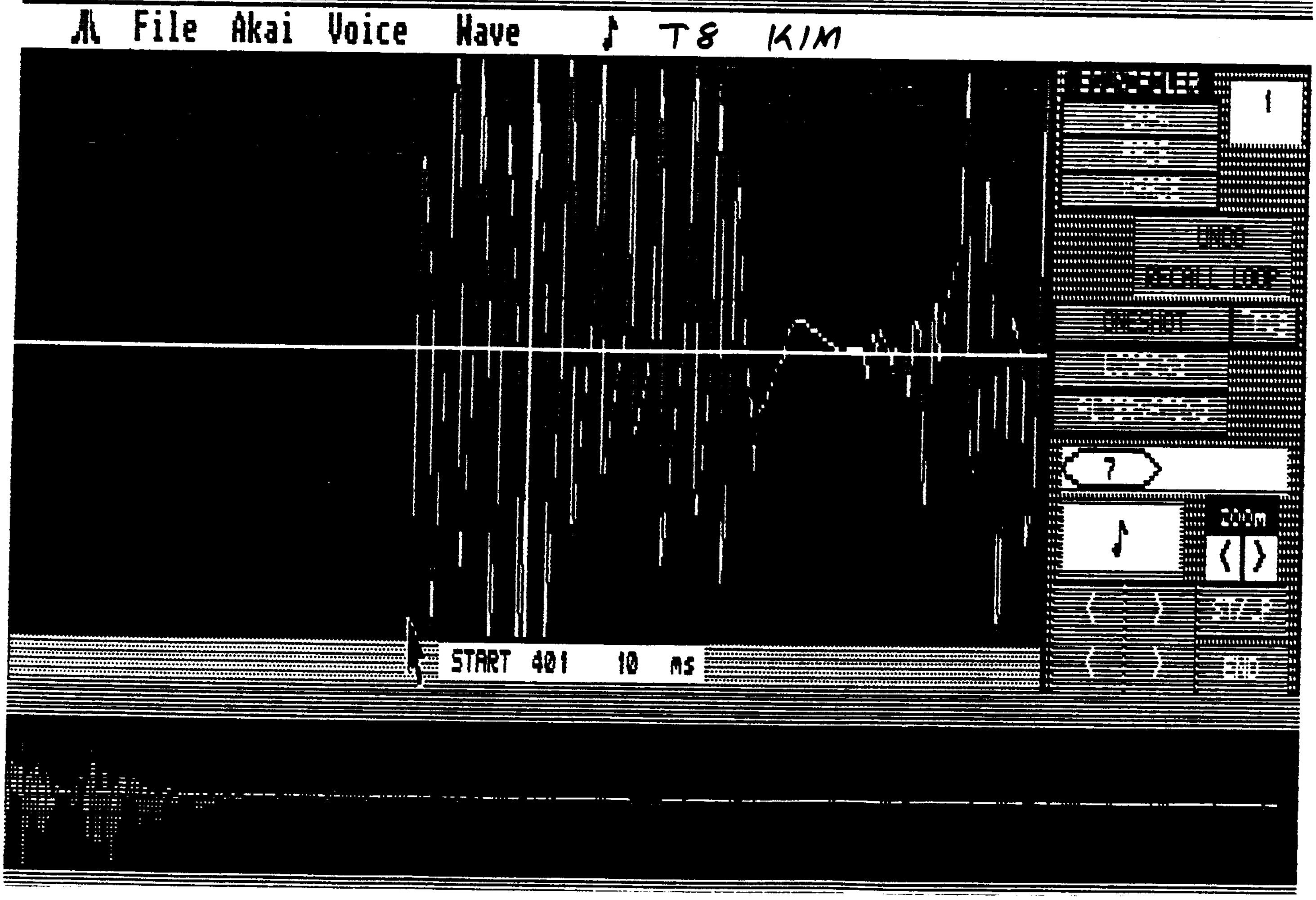

File Akai Voice Wave
T6 KIM
1
2
Zoom
START 402 10 ms





BEST ATTAINABLE
IMAGE





BEST ATTAINABLE IMAGE

12. STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT COSTS

For seismic survey conducted on Yukon River, Dawson Creek, KIM Placer Claim P36741.

Seismic Test	
$250.00 per test x 8 shots	$ 2,000.00
includes:	
Seismic consultant, 3 days Assistant, 3 days Computer and printer time Computer program time Computer down-loading (off-loading/data dumping) Seismic interpretation Equipment--snowshoes, snowmobile, axe hipchain, hipchain thread, flagging tape.	
Transportation	
Truck and expenses Whitehorse to Dawson, return	200.00
Meal Costs	
2 people, 3 days @ $35/day/person	210.00
Hotel Costs	
1 room, 2 nights @ $75/night	150.00
Report Preparation	
Report writing, drafting, map and figure preparation, photocopying and binding	750.00
TOTAL COST	$ 3,310.00

13. REFERENCES

1. M.B. Dobrin, Introduction to Geophysical Prospecting. (McGraw-Hill, New York. 1960).

2. J.J. Jakosky, Exploration Geophysics, (Trija Publishing Co., Newport Beach, Calif., 1957).

3. Technical Report E-73-4 Seismic Refraction Exploration for Engineering Site Investigations. Bruce B. Redpath (May, 1973).

TED SANDOR

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CERTIFICATE

I, Ted Sandor, of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory certify that;

1. I hold a gas and an arc welding diploma from Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton, Alberta, and have been practising continuously since mid. seventies to cover the bare necessities needed to survive in our modern complex society.

2. I am a Journeyman Weldor, licenced to practise in Alberta. The geophysical technology come from laborious field work and a basic understanding of common sense at my own expense and time due to my curious nature, willingness to learn, broad my horizon but mostly to meet my own mining strategy, since 1978.

3. The geophysical field work, report preparation and interpretation was performed by me personally. Assisstance may change from test to test but that should not alter the final results or the quality of this report.

4. I have based conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on my knowledge of geophysics, my previous experience, and on the results of field work conducted on the property.

5. Directly or indirectly I hold no interest in this property other than professional fees, nor do I expect any interest in the property, or any other of the owner's holdings.

6. The accuracy of the final results depends more on the proper calibration of the recording devise and the computers then the qualification of the operator.

T. Sandor

Ted Sandor
(seismic consultant)

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
May 27, 1991