NEW ERA Engineering Corporation

Placer Mining and Small Hydro Specialists

Box 4491, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 2R8 Phone/Fax (403)668-3978

SAMPLING ON PLACER CLAIMS

P34200, P34201, P34288, P34306 AND P35836-41

ON THE SIXTY MILE RIVER

NEAR THE OUTLET OF BIG GOLD CREEK

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Prepared for:

Robert Davies
Great Circle Construction

120152

December 30, 1991

by

Randy Clarkson P.Eng.

NEW ERA Engineering Corporation

NEW ERA Engineering Corporation

Placer Mining and Small Hydro Specialists

Box 4491, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 2R8 Phone/Fax (403)668-3978

January 1, 1992

Robert Davies
Great Circle Construction Ltd.
Box 6008
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5L7

Dear Mr. Davies:

RE: Assessment Report

Further to your instructions, please find enclosed a copy an assessment report entitled "Sampling on Placer Claims P34200, P34201, P34288, P34306 and P35836-41 on the Sixty Mile River Near the Outlet of Big Gold Creek, Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada".

I mailed a copy of this report to the Dawson Mining Recorder on your behalf. I have also enclosed an invoice on this account. Please contact me if you have any questions or further requirements. Thank you.

Randy Clarkson P.Eng.
President

encl 2

NEW ERA Engineering Corporation

Placer Mining and Small Hydro Specialists

Box 4491, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 2R8 Phone/Fax (403)668-3978

December 30, 1991

Marion E. Dejean
Mining Recorder
Dawson Mining District
Box 249, Dawson City, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

Dear Ms. Dejean:

RE: Application for Renewal of Grant for Placer Mining for Claims P34200, P34288, P34306, P34201 and P35836-41

Please find enclosed a copy an assessment report entitled "Sampling on Placer Claims P34200, P34201, P34288, P34306 and P35836-41 on the Sixty Mile River Near the Outlet of Big Gold Creek, Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada".

This report is a summary of the results of a sampling program I supervised for Great Circle Construction on June 18 through 27, 1991. I am submitting this report on the instructions of my client Robert Davies of Great Circle Construction and further to your letter of December 3, 1991. Please contact me directly if you have any questions or further requirements. Thank you.

Randy Clarkson P.Eng
President

encl.

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1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In June 1991, NEW ERA Engineering Corporation was contracted to supervise a placer sampling program for Great Circle Construction on placer claims P34200, P34201, P34288, P34306 and P35836-41 which straddle the Sixty Mile River near the outlet of Big Gold Creek. The Sixty Mile River is a mature low gradient, meandering river in unglaciated terrain. Gold was discovered in the area in 1892 and large scale placer mining continues today on ground adjacent to the claim group.

A rough baseline was surveyed with offsets to the seven sample trenches. An excavator dug through the permafrost gravels and obtained 27 samples which were processed with a small sluicebox especially adapted for testing placer gravels. Sluicebox concentrates were upgraded by hand panning and with mercury.

The testing program revealed that stripping depths ranged from 0.8 to 2.3 meters and pay gravel horizons ranged from 1 to 1.8 meters. Gold values in the pay gravel horizons ranged from 0.984 to 0.058 g/m3 and averaged 0.414 g/m3 in pits A, B, C, E and F located on claims P34306, P34306, P34288, P34288 and P35838 respectively. The gold values derived from sampling these pits were very consistent compared to most placer gold sampling programs. Grades were considerably lower from the samples taken from the sand bar on the left limit of the Sixty Mile River in pit D (0.188 g/m3, P35836) and from the samples furthest downstream from mouth of Big Gold Creek (pit G at 0.058 g/m3, claim P35839).

The sand and sandy gravel horizons above the pay gravels contained minor placer gold values averaging 0.03 g/m3 while a sample containing only weathered bedrock also contained relatively low gold values at 0.076 g/m3. The heavy minerals in the gold pan concentrates included garnet, hematite, magnetite and minor galena.

The gravels would be easy to wash and process on a conventional sluicebox with very high overall gold recoveries. Most of the gravels range in size from 1 cm to 10 cm with less than 0.5% greater than 20 cm in diameter. The Sixty Mile River also has more than adequate water volumes for sluicing during the mining season.

Due to dispute over the exact location of the placer claims, a legal survey should be conducted to define the claim boundaries. From the claim boundaries the areas available for mining should be laid out. Provided that there appears to be sufficient volumes of pay gravels to support a large scale mining operation, further sampling should be conducted on placer claims P35839 through P35841 and on P34201 and P34200 to estimate their gold values.

2 INTRODUCTION

NEW ERA Engineering Corporation was contracted by Great Circle Construction Ltd. on June 14, 1991 to manage a sampling program on placer claims P34200, P34201, P34288, P34306 and P35836-41. These claims were recently transferred to Great Circle Construction (transfer appended).

The objective of the sampling program was to determine the depths and grades of pay gravels contained in this group of claims. Great Circle Construction owns and operates several pieces of heavy equipment for highway construction contracts and is capable of conducting a large scale mining operation in this area.

3 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim group is located on the Sixty Mile River near the outlet of one of its tributaries, Big Gold Creek. The Sixty Mile River is located in the extreme western portion of the Dawson Mining District about 12 kilometers by air from the Alaska/Yukon border and 65 km by air from Dawson City (figure 1). The Sixty Mile River mining camp includes several well known placer gold bearing creeks including Miller, Glacier, Big Gold and Little Gold Creeks.

The area is accessible from April through October after crossing the Yukon River at Dawson City on a public ferry and driving 86 kilometers on the Top of the World Highway. At kilometer 86 there is a junction with a road leading to the Sixty Mile River mining area. After descending to the Sixty Mile River valley, crossing Glacier Creek and passing an abandoned dredge, a small road on the left leads to the Sixty Mile River gravel air strip. A cat trail from the end of the airstrip leads to the group of claims. None of the roads are maintained in the winter months.

The group of ten claims straddles the Sixty Mile River and the claims P34200, P34201 and P35836-41 include some bench and steeply sloped ground on the right limit of the river. Eldorado Placers Ltd. controls all of the adjacent placer claims upstream and downstream of this group and has conducted large scale mining and exploration for several years in this vicinity. There is some disagreement with Eldorado Placers regarding the exact location of the claim group and a legal survey of the claims should be undertaken prior to mining.

4 HISTORY

Gold was discovered on Miller, Glacier and Big Gold Creek in the summer of 1892 and these deposits were mined with hand methods until 1896. Mining activity in the Sixty Mile River camp diminished once the more productive placer gold deposits were discovered in the Klondike region in 1896. Dredges were used on the Sixty Mile River from 1915 to 1917 to boost gold production to record levels. According to Hilchey (1982), a modern dredge was also put into operation at the mouth of Big Gold Creek in 1947. The absence of dredge piles and disturbed vegetation typical of dredged areas suggests that dredging activity on or near this claim group was minimal.

Mining with heavy equipment started in 1949 and increased dramatically with the price of gold in the late 1970's. Since that time the tailings, bench deposits and unmined remnants have been mined intensively with surface methods utilising monitors, bulldozers and other heavy equipment. One operation on a bench on Miller Creek uses underground methods including percussion drilling, blasting and scooptrams to mine permafrost gravels. In 1989 and 1990 46,641 ounces of gold or 16% of the Yukon's total gold production was mined from the Sixty Mile River camp (Kalsbeek et all).

5 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

The Sixty Mile River is a mature river valley in unglaciated terrain north-west of the limits of the Reid and McConnell glacial advances which swept over the south-eastern portion of the Yukon Territory (figure 1). The Sixty Mile River meanders through its wide valley at a low gradient (less than 0.5%) forming oxbow lakes and reworking the valley's gravels which date from the Tertiary and Quaternary periods. The valley bottom is covered with stunted black spruce which are growing very slowly in the swampy soils above the permafrost gravels. Several small gold bearing creeks including Miller, Glacier, Little Gold and Big Gold flow through narrow "V" shaped valleys past the rounded and domed hills typical of the area into the Sixty Mile River.

The northern continental climate has moderately dry summers with average temperatures of 16 C in July and -31 C in January. Approximately 30 to 60 cm of snow covers the area from October through April. Due to the northern location, there is very little darkness from May through August.

The Sixty Mile River has more than adequate water flow for sluicing throughout the mining season. A current water license PM90-007 filed by Tim Coles of Whitehorse, Yukon on April 12, 1990 has been approved at a rate of 5000 Igpm subject to the conditions contained in the approval.

6 GEOLOGY

The bedrock consists of metamorphic rocks including quartzites, mica schists and graphite schists. Glasmacher found hot spring-type epithermal mineralization in the Tertiary intermediate cal-alkali volcanic rocks which underlie the area around the mouth of Big Gold Creek. These volcanic rocks were characterised by the occurrence of pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, covellite and gold.

Sediments of varying thicknesses from the quarternary period have been deposited in the river beds and also on terraces which are generally found on the south-western slopes. These quarternary sediments contain gold placer deposits and other heavy minerals including barite, red garnet, galena, hematite and magnetite. According to Glasmacher, the gold grains from the placer deposits at the mouth of Big Gold Creek usually contained a limonitic rust and a silver-poor surface because silver was dissolved and leached out. Glasmacher states that "It is believed that the subvolcanic-type primary mineralization constitutes the parent rock from which the gold placer deposits are derived."

The Sixty Mile River valley floor typically contains permafrost with a topmost layer of from 0.3 to 1 meter of organic "black muck". Below the muck is a 1 to 2 meter thick layer of sands and sandy gravels which are often stained with iron and manganese. This is followed by a 1 to 2 meter thickness of coarser gravels often containing placer gold and other heavy minerals directly above a weathered bedrock surface.

7 SAMPLING PROCEDURES

The large scale mining cuts and a large drainage ditch with exposed gravel banks adjacent to the claim groups indicated that the depths of the gravels and bedrock were generally less than 4 to 5 meters. Due to the shallow depths of the gravels and availability of equipment, a Caterpillar 225 excavator was used to strip the vegetation above sample sites and dig through the frozen gravels to bedrock. The excavator was fitted with a narrow reinforced bucket and a ripping tooth to improve its digging performance in the permafrost gravels. The excavator provided a relatively large samples (one to two cubic yards) and good access for examination of the gravel horizons at each sample site.

Twenty-seven samples from seven trenches were processed on a small portable sluicebox especially adapted by the author for sampling placer gravels. Process water was recycled from the sample trenches. The samples were shovelled into the sluicebox hopper and washed through the sluicebox. The expanded metal riffles and (conveyer belt) matting were cleaned at the end of each sample run and the concentrates were hand panned by the author with mercury. Concentrated nitric acid was used to dissolve the mercury and the remaining gold values were examined, weighed and sieved for size distribution. The tailings from panning and sluicing were checked regularly for losses.

The several series of claim lines pass through and near the claim group made identification of exact claim boundaries difficult. Therefore it was decided to run a new baseline for the purposes of sampling. The baseline was surveyed approximately with a compass and topofil measuring device. The baseline which started at claim post P34306 and ran at 55 degrees azimuth for 750 meters and then at 70 degrees azimuth for 500 meters. The sample trenches or pits were offset from the baseline at 145 degrees azimuth (figure 3).

Sample trenches A, B, (claim P34306) C and E (claim P34288) were located on the left limit of the Sixty Mile River with site A the furthest upstream above the mouth of Big Gold Creek (figure 2). Sample trench D (claim P35836) was located in a sand bar on the right limit of the Sixty Mile River directly opposite the mouth of Big Gold Creek. Sample trenches F (claim P35838) and G (claim P35839) were located between the drainage ditch and the Sixty Mile River with site G being the furthest downstream of the mouth of Big Gold Creek.

8 DATA

Table 1 provides a brief summary of the results of each sample including the sample number, pit number, location and offset from our baseline. The total depths of pay gravels, stripping and sample location were recorded along with the assays and descriptions of the gravels. The greatest depth to bedrock on the valley floor was 3.8 meters. Stripping depths ranged from 0.8 to 2.3 meters. Pay gravel horizons ranged from 1 to 1.8 meters.

Gold values in the pay gravel horizons ranged from 0.984 to 0.058 g/m3 and averaged 0.414 g/m3 in pits A, B, C, E and F. The gold values from sampling these pits were very consistent compared to most placer gold sampling programs as indicated by the relatively low standard deviation of 0.220 g/m3. Grades were considerably lower from the samples taken from the sand bar on the left limit of the Sixty Mile River in pit D (0.188 g/m3) and from the samples furthest downstream from mouth of Big Gold Creek (pit G at 0.058 g/m3, claim P35838).

The sand and sandy gravel horizons above the pay gravels contained minor placer gold values ranging from sample 21-1 with 0.005 g/m3 to sample 21-2 with 0.065 g/m3 and averaging 0.03 g/m3. A sample containing only weathered bedrock also contained relatively low gold values, sample 20-2 at 0.076 g/m3. When the placer gravels from a adjacent property were drilled, the gold values continue to depth below the weathered bedrock however the gold may have be driven down in the process of drilling.

The heavy minerals in the gold pan concentrations included garnet, hematite nuggets, magnetite and minor galena. The gravels would be easy to wash and process on a conventional sluicebox with very high overall gold recoveries. In the Sixty Mile River valley there are very few large boulders and most of the gravels range in size from 1 cm to 10 cm with less than 0.5% greater than 20 cm in diameter.

The bedrock under the pay gravels was typical Klondike schists (quartzites, mica schists and graphite schists). None of the gold grains observed had the limonitic crusts reported by Glasmacher. No fire assaying or multi-element analyses were performed on the gravels or gold pan concentrates.

TABLE 1 LIST OF SAMPLES, DEPTHS AND VALUES

(These data are plotted on figure 3)

Samp No	Pit	BSLN Offse *m @55Az	m @145	Depths (m) Totl	Mine	Strp	Smpl	Raw Gold g/Lyd3	g/m3	$/m3 .**	Froz ***	Comment
27-2	A	125	62	3.8	1.7	2.1	3.0	0.196	0.256	$2.48	Yes	Gravel/Bedrock
27-1	A	125	62	3.8	1.7	2.1	2.3	0.011	0.014	$0.14	Yes	Fine Top Gravels
22-5	B	250	25	3.5	1.2	2.3	2.0	0.180	0.235	$2.28	Yes	Gravel/Bedrock
22-4	B	250	28	3.5	1.2	2.3	1.5	0.219	0.286	$2.78	Yes	Coarse Gravel
22-3	B	250	28	3.5	1.2	2.3	2.0	0.210	0.274	$2.66	Yes	CGravel/Bedrock
22-2	B	250	30	3.5	1.2	2.3	1.5	0.179	0.234	$2.27	Wet	Better Sample Grav
21-3	B	250	38	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.081	0.105	$1.03	Wet	Washed Coarse Grav
22-1	B	250	38	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.047	0.061	$0.60	Wet	Washed&Top Gravels
21-2	B	250	64	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.050	0.065	$0.63	Wet	Washed&Top Gravels
20-5	C	350	19	3.0	1.5	1.6	2.5	0.753	0.984	$9.54	Yes	Gravel/Bedrock
20-4	C	350	19	3.0	1.5	1.6	2.0	0.302	0.395	$3.83	Yes	Coarse Gravel
20-1	C	350	28	3.0	1.5	1.6	2.5	0.372	0.486	$4.71	Yes	Coarse Gravel
20-3	C	350	35	2.8	1.2	1.7	3.0	0.303	0.396	$3.84	Yes	Gravel/Bedrock
19-2	C	350	42	2.8	1.2	1.7	2.5	0.220	0.287	$2.79	Yes	Coarse Gravel
21-1	C	350	42	2.8	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.004	0.005	$0.05	Yes	Top Gravels Only
19-1	C	350	47	2.8	1.2	1.7	2.5	0.644	0.841	$8.15	Yes	Coarse Gravel
20-2B	C	350	47	2.8	1.2	1.7	2.8	0.453	0.592	$5.74	Yes	Bedrock/Gravel
20-2	C	350	47	2.8	1.2	1.7	3.0	0.059	0.076	$0.74	Wet	Bedrock only
23-3	E	556	47	3.5	1.2	2.3	2.5	0.478	0.625	$6.06	Yes	Coarse Gravels
23-4	E	556	47	3.5	1.2	2.3	3.0	0.332	0.434	$4.21	Yes	Gravel/Bedrock
23-1	D	601	75	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.144	0.188	$1.82	Wet	Sandbar Gravels
23-2	D	601	75	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.008	0.010	$0.10	Wet	Top Gravels
25-1	F	779	62	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.5	0.143	0.187	$1.81	Good	Gravel/Bedrock
26-3	F	601	62	3.2	1.5	1.7	2.5	0.207	0.270	$2.62	Yes	Gravel/Bedrock
26-4	F	601	62	3.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	0.197	0.257	$2.50	Yes	Coarse Gravels
26-1	G	1032	21	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.5	0.045	0.058	$0.57	Wet	Gravel/Bedrock
26-2	G	1032	21	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.0	0.003	0.003	$0.04	Wet	Coarse Gravels

Note: * From compass topofil surveyed baseline which started at claim post P34306 and ran at 55 degrees azimuth for 750 meters and then at 70 degrees azimuth for 500 meters. Offsets are from baseline at 145 degrees azimuth.

** Assuming Fineness of 80% Gold, World Price of US$360 /oz, US$0.86 per CAN$1.00 and 90% overall recovery with well designed sluicebox.

*** Describes condition of sample, Frozen (yes) and Good being very representative samples, while wet samples are poorer and usually underestimate gold values.

TABLE 2 SIEVE ANALYSIS OF GOLD PARTICLES

(These data are plotted on figure 4)

Mesh Size	Particle Diameter mm	Total Weight gms	%	Cumulative % Passing
+14	1.19	0.27	4%	96%
+28	0.60	1.57	25%	71%
+48	0.30	3.32	52%	19%
+100	0.15	1.17	18%	1%
-100		0.07	1%	
Total		6.41	100%	

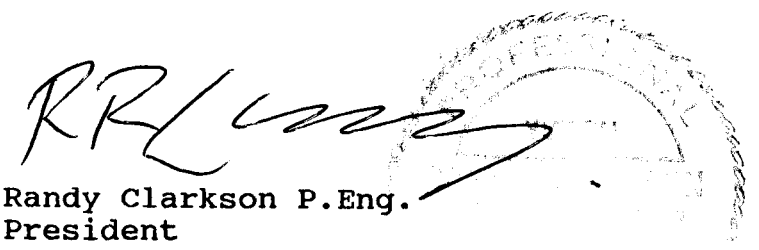
9 REFERENCES

KALSBEEK L.P., WAROWAY A.R., LATOSKI D.A., 1991, "Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1989-1990", publication available at Northern Affairs Program, 200 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon.

GLASMACHER, Ulrich, 198?, "Geology, Petrography and Mineralization in the Sixty Mile River Area, Yukon Territory, Canada", thesis available at Northern Affairs Program, 200 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon

HILCHEY, Gordon, 1982, "Report on Placer Claims T1-T8, Grant no. S P-14700- P-14707, Little Gold Creek, Sixty Mile Area, Dawson Mining District, Yukon", assessment report.

MORRISON, Steve, 1989, "Late Cenozoic Stratigraphy and Sedimentology of Gravelly Deposits in Central and Southern Yukon", available at Northern Affairs Program, 200 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon



Randy Clarkson P.Eng.
President

10 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

RANDY ROBERT CLARKSON P.Eng.

Randy Clarkson is a Professional Mining Engineer registered in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. He has both a Bachelor of Applied Science in Mining Engineering from the University of British Columbia (1979) and a Diploma of Mining Technology from the B.C. Institute of Technology (1974). Randy has fourteen years of diversified experience in mining engineering in western Canada.

Randy Clarkson is also the president of NEW ERA Engineering Corporation, a consulting firm specializing in placer mining and small scale hydro-electric development. His experience includes:

PLACER MINING AND GOLD RECOVERY

- World authority on placer gold recovery, author of several publications (attached).
- Developed a revolutionary method to evaluate the gold recovery efficiency of sluiceboxes, jigs and drills with radioactived gold particles as tracers.
- Designed several highly successful and efficient high volume placer gold processing plants.
- Designed and conducted three field sampling programs and one laboratory research program and under contract with the Klondike Placer Miners Association.
- Supervised numerous placer drilling and sampling programs for various clients in the Yukon and British Columbia.
- Responsible for supervision of Yukon's Placer Materials Handling and Waste Water Treatment Research Program.

Randy Clarkson P.Eng.
President

FIGURE 1 GLACIAL LIMITS IN YUKON TERRITORY
(From Morrison 1989)

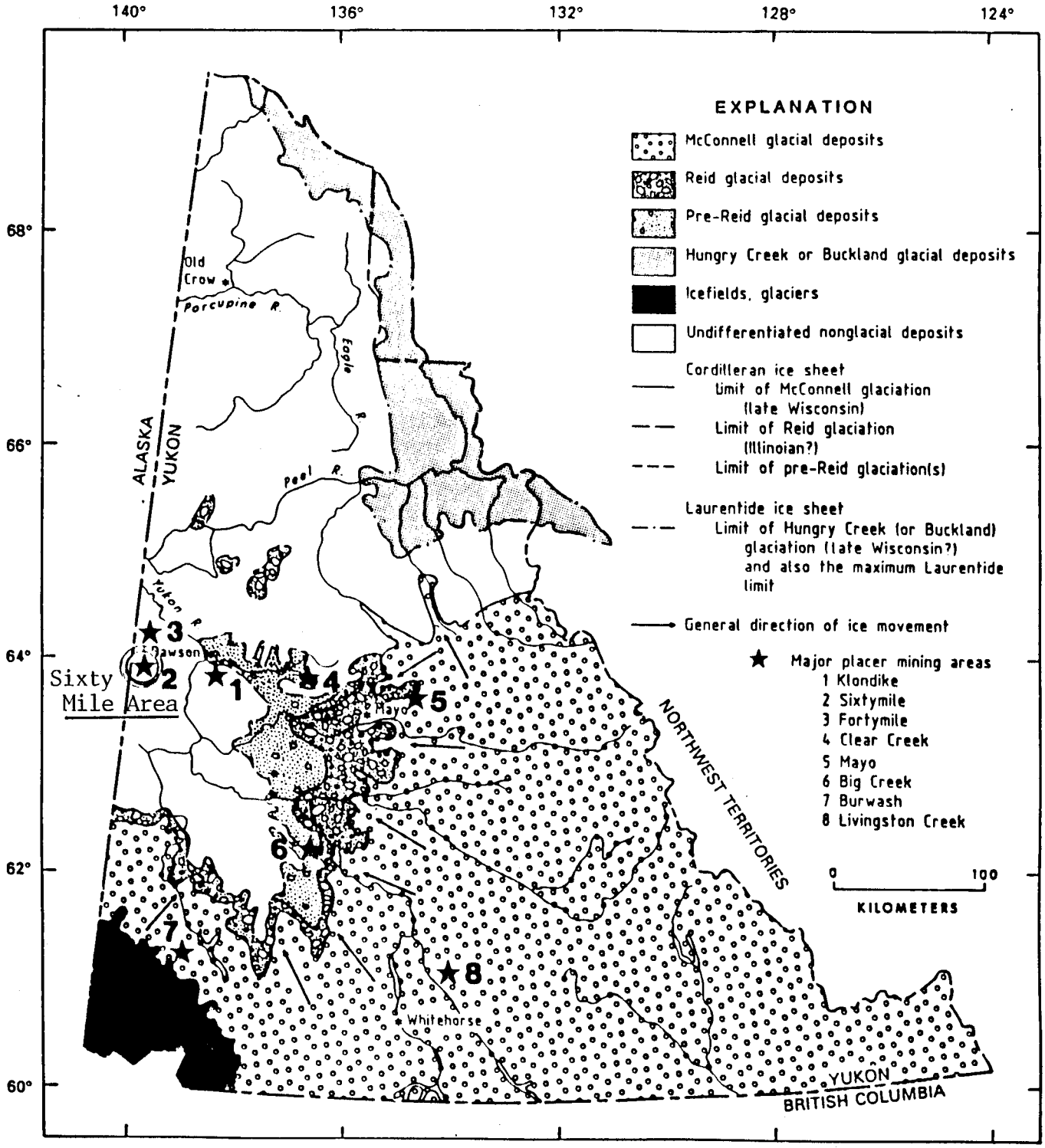


Figure 1. Glacial limits in Yukon Territory (modified from Hughes and others, 1983, and Tarnocai, 1987).

Note: Location of Sixty Mile River

FIGURE 2 PLACER CLAIM MAP

Long 140.41' W
Lat 64.01' N

Map 116-C-26

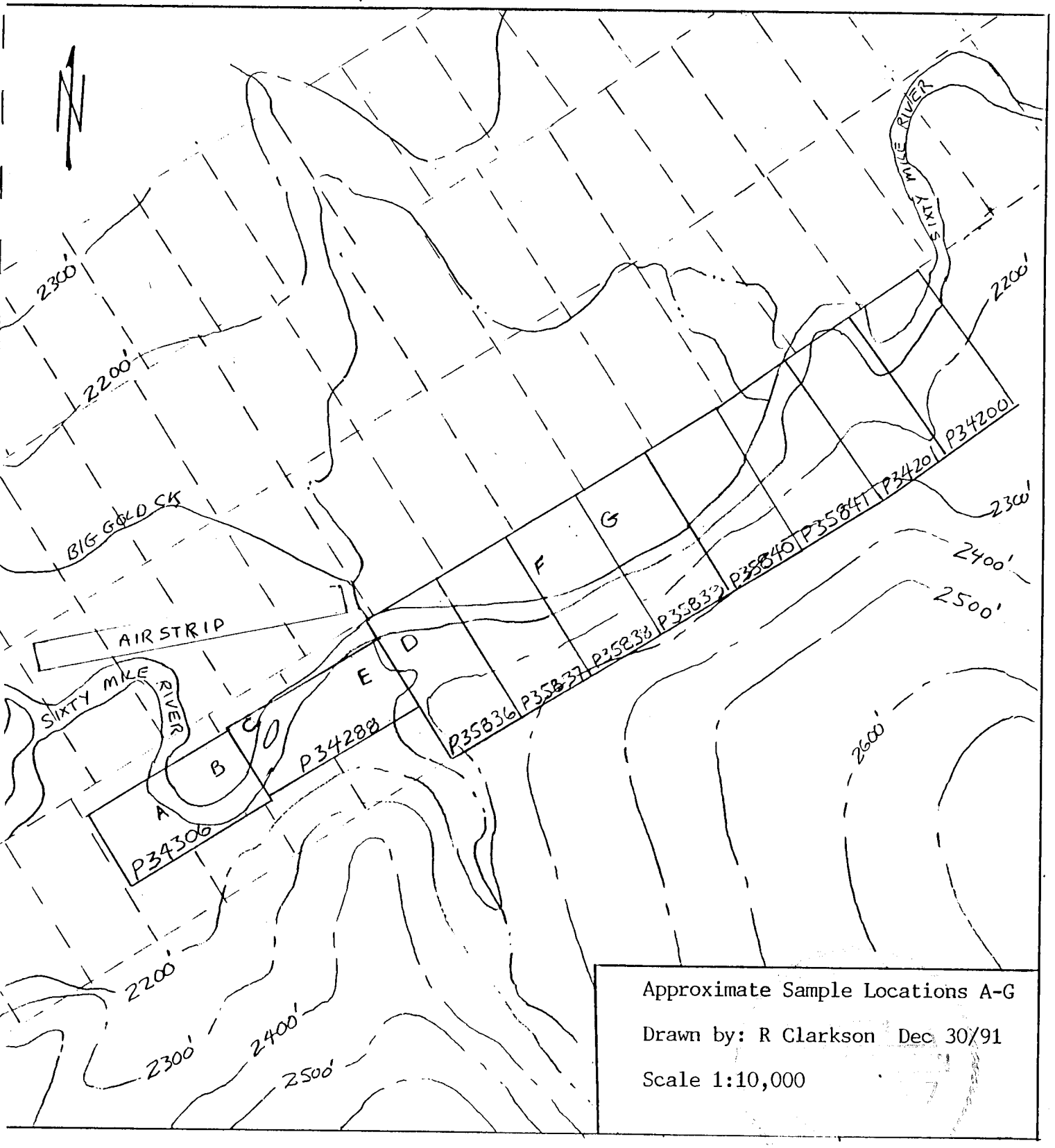


FIGURE 3

MAP OF SAMPLE SITES

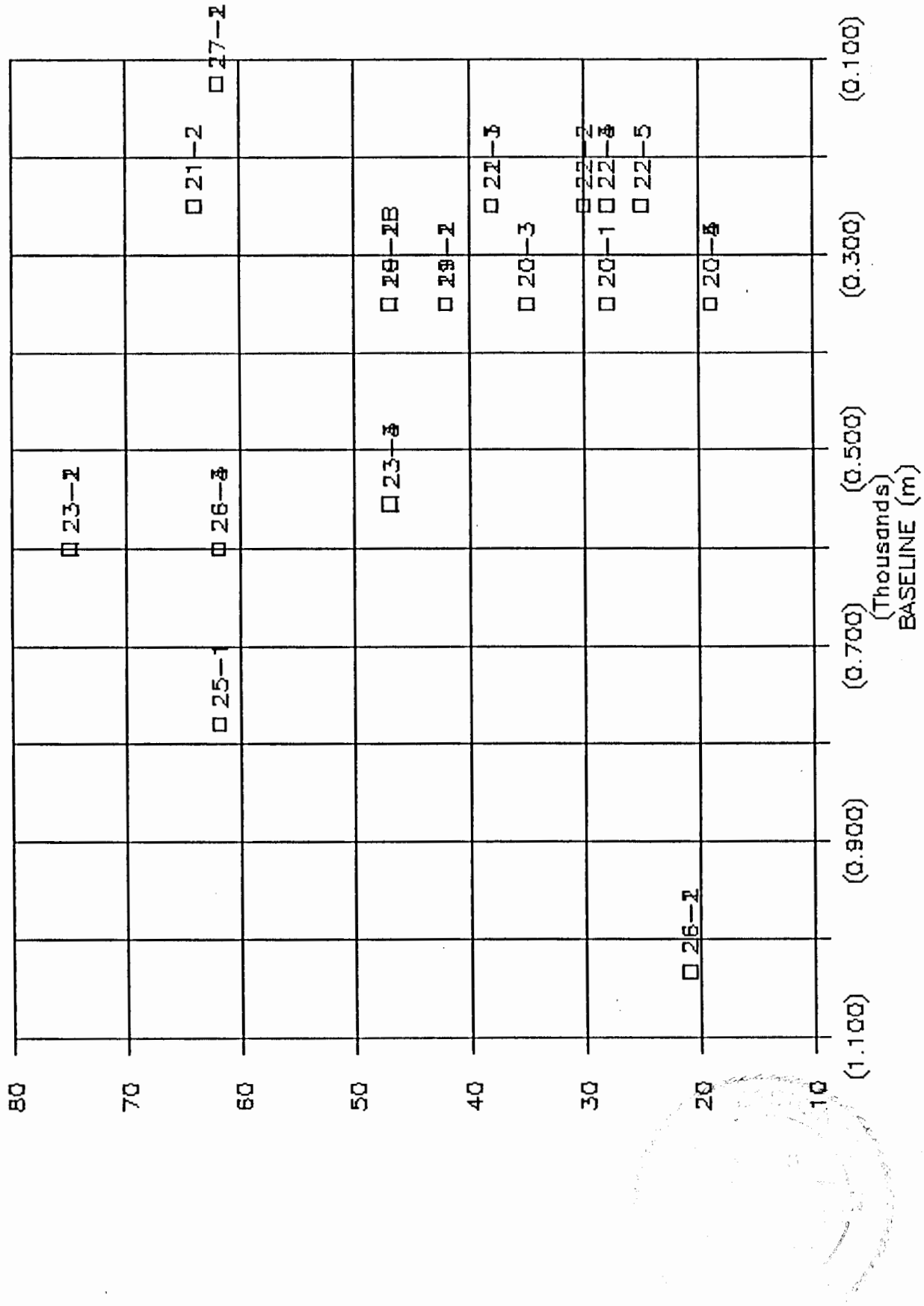
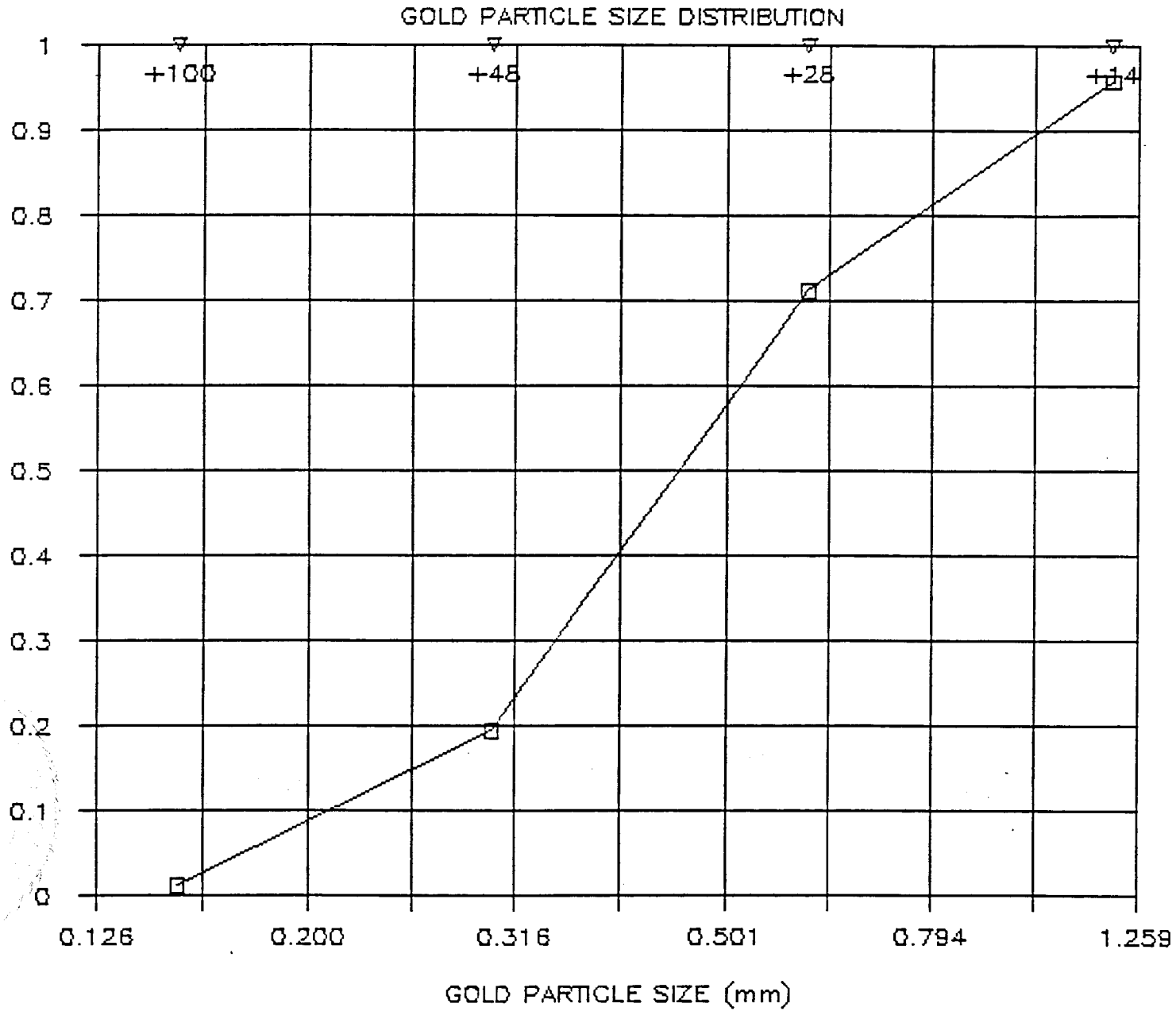


FIGURE 4


GOLD PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION
+100
+48
+28
+14
1
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
0.126
0.200
0.316
0.501
0.794
1.259
GOLD PARTICLE SIZE (mm)
CUMULATIVE PERCENT FINER

TRANSFER OF PLACER CLAIM(S) OR INTEREST THEREIN
YUKON TERRITORY

(Submit in duplicate to the District Mining Recorder)

I, the TRANSFEROR, DARRYL BURNS Occupation: BUSINESSMAN

of postal address SITE 15 COMP 6 RR#2 WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

hereby transfer to the

TRANSFEREE, GREAT CIRCLE CONST. CO. Occupation: _____

of postal address P.O. BOX 6008 WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

100 % (ONE HUNDRED per cent) interest.

in each and every mining claim named below, and I hereby acknowledge receipt of the sum of $20,000.00 (TWENTY THOUSAND dollars) therefore.

I am entitled to transfer the above unencumbered interest.

Name of Claim(s)	Record (Claim Tag) Number(s):
T1 - 2	P34200 P34201
TooSlow 1	P34288
TooSlow Too	P34306
TCE 1 - 6	P35836 - 41

Located in: DAWSON Mining District DAWSON MINING DIST

Located under: Yukon QUARTZ Mining Act

Particulars of Location: 1ST TIER RIGHT LIMIT 60 MILE RIVER

116C-026

Dated at Dawson, on the 30 day of May, 1991

The Transferee covenants with the Transferor that he will comply with the provisions of the said Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED by the Transferor in the presence of

Dixie S. Wierda
Witness

Transferor

And by the Transferee in the presence of

Dixie S. Wierda
Witness

Transferee
GREAT CIRCLE CONSTRUCTION CO LTD

AFFIDAVIT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRANSFEREE

I (or we) R J DAVIES of WHITEHORSE
GREAT CIRCLE CONST CO LTD

make oath and say:

THAT I am (or, we are) the Transferee(s) named in the within Instrument;

THAT I am (or, we are) acquiring the claim(s) for the sole purpose of mining to be prosecuted by myself (or us) or by myself and associates or by my (or our) assigns.

Sworn before me at Dawson)
in Yukon this 31)
day of May A.D. 1991)

Dixie S. Wierda
Notary Public

Transferee
GREAT CIRCLE CONSTRUCTION CO LTD

..2

GREAT CIRCLE
CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 6008, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5L7
(403) 668-4878

SIXTY MILE RIVER EXPLORATION

14 - 30 June 1991

The program was started on the 14th June 1991 with the mobilization of personnel and equipment to the site and was completed on the 16th June 1991.

Mobilization included:

Personnel --

R. Davies (Great Circle Construction, Rep.)
R. Clarkson (New Era Engineering, Consultant)
T. Randall (Equipment Operator - IBEX)
E. Melanson (Labourer)
D. Tulp (Labourer)
E. Wain (Cook - Arkell Ent.)

Equipment --

Backhoe Cat 225 (IBEX Contracting)
Kitchen/Sleeper (D. Gleason Ent.)
Sleeper Trailer (Arkell Ent.)
Two 4x4 Pickup Vehicles (IBEX Contracting)
Misc. sampling/testing equipment (New Era Engineering)
Misc. camp and fuel equipment

GREAT CIRCLE
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EXPLORATION COSTS SUMMARY

Consultant -		
New Era Engineering (R. Clarkson)		$ 6,134.71
Equipment --		
Kitchen/sleeper (D. Gleason)		
Mob/demob, set-up and rental		3,200.00
Sleeper and 4x4 unit (Arkell Ent.)		
Mob/demob, set-up and rental		2,450.00
Backhoe 225 Cat Excavator (IBEX Contr.)		
Mob/demob, operator and rental		16,400.00
Food/Camp --		
Various suppliers		1,944.79
Wages --		
E. Melanson	$ 2,076.51	
D. TULP	1,780.30	3,856.81
Miscellaneous --		
Overhead/Travel/Expendables/Fuels		3,000.00
TOTAL COST		$36,986.31

Excavation and testing of pits started on the 17th June and continued to the 27th June 1991.

Sampling and testing of the materials was controlled and supervised by R. Clarkson of New Era Engineering.

The pit sites were located on various claims with a varying number of pits excavated at each site. Twenty-seven samples were tested.

The testing was completed on the 27th June followed with the demobilization of personnel and equipment on the 28th and 29th June.

The following information is attached:

1. Plan of pit locations on claims
2. Analysis of testing (New Era Engineering)
3. Summary of program costs

R. DAVIES
GREAT CIRCLE CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.