

REPORT ON
PROSPECTING, GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS,
AND GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE CONDUCTED ON THE
LOST-1 MINERAL CLAIM
GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 82K9

Lat: 50°32' Long: 116°20'

OWNER-OPERATOR
First Nuclear Corporation

REPORT BY
J.A. Brophy (B.Sc.)
April 15, 1981

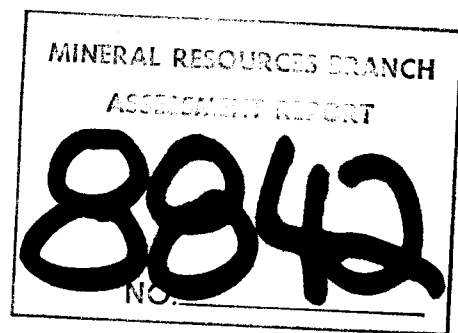


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SUMMARY

Located in the Purcell Mountains 20 kms west-southwest of Radium Hot Springs in southeastern British Columbia, the LOST claim consists of 12 units covering a Paleozoic outlier in an area generally underlain by Proterozoic rocks of the Purcell and Windermere supergroups.

Anomalous base-metal concentrations in stream sediments prompted the staking of the claim.

Subsequent work included prospecting, mapping and sampling of several shows, and multi-media geochemical sampling surveys.

Prospectors located mineralized samples of carbonate float containing up to 25% Pb, 13% Zn, and 8.6 oz Ag/ton (269 g/tonne). The probable source of some of these samples was located in dolostone outcrop. Samples of highly oxidized galena and sphalerite were collected from a number of widely-spaced, vertical fracture/breccia zones up to 1.2 meters wide. The samples contained up to 12% Pb, 31% Zn and 8.9 oz Ag/ton (276 g/tonne). Although the mineralization in outcrop does not appear to be of economic significance, the widespread scatter of mineralized float on the property has established the presence of additional, as yet unlocated, zones.

Encouraging results were also obtained along two, soil-chip-rock geochemical sampling traverses. Coincident, multi-point lead and zinc anomalies were found with values ranging up to 12 times background in soils and 80 times background in rock-chips. Rock samples collected randomly at soil sample sites contained up to 1% Zn and .13% Pb.

Insufficient work was done in 1980 to establish the genesis of mineralization. The geological setting suggests a Mississippi-Valley situation, but this is belied by the high silver content of some samples. A more detailed program of geological mapping and prospecting is recommended for the 1981 exploration season.

1. PROPERTY DEFINITION

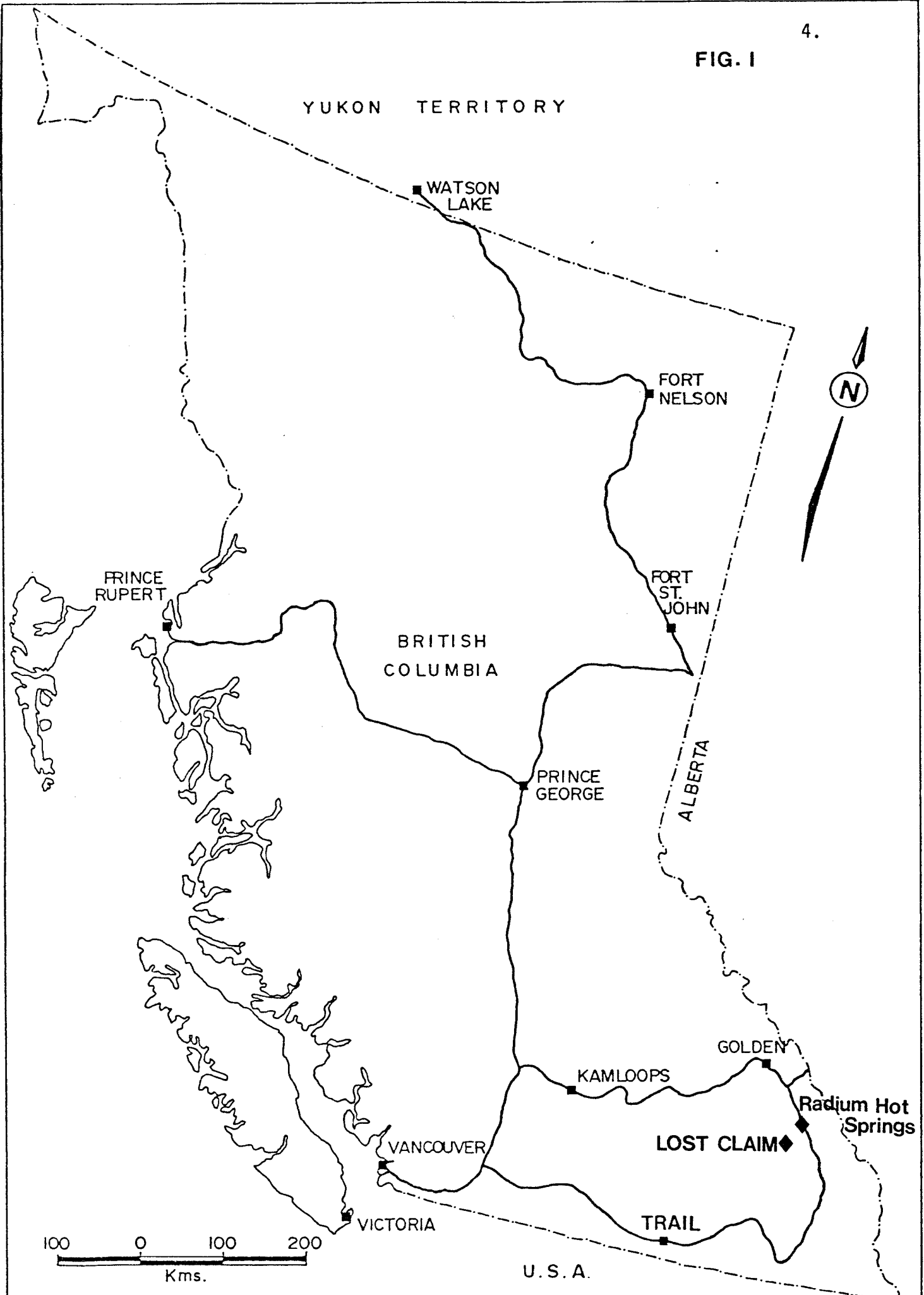
- 1.1: Claim: Lost-1
1.2: NTS: 82K9
1.3: Division: Golden
1.4: Units: 12 (4N, 3E)
1.5: Record #: 801
1.6: Tag #: 44637
1.7: Staked: Aug. 21/1980
1.8: Recorded: Aug. 27/1980
1.9: Owner: First Nuclear Corporation
Suite 1210, 10045 - 111 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 1K4
FMC #: 190456
1.10: Location: Latitude 50°32', Long. 116°20'

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figs. 1 to 3)

The property is located in the Purcell Mountains, 20 kms west-southwest of Radium Hot Springs. Access is by logging road from Radium Hot Springs. The logging road parallels Horsethief Creek and branches into the valleys of Law and Gopher Creeks. The Law Creek road crosses the SE corner of the property while the Gopher Creek road passes within one kilometer of the western boundary of the claim.

For access to the remoter parts of the property, a helicopter is available for charter from Okanagan Helicopters Ltd. in Golden, 95 kms north-northwest of the claim.

FIG. I



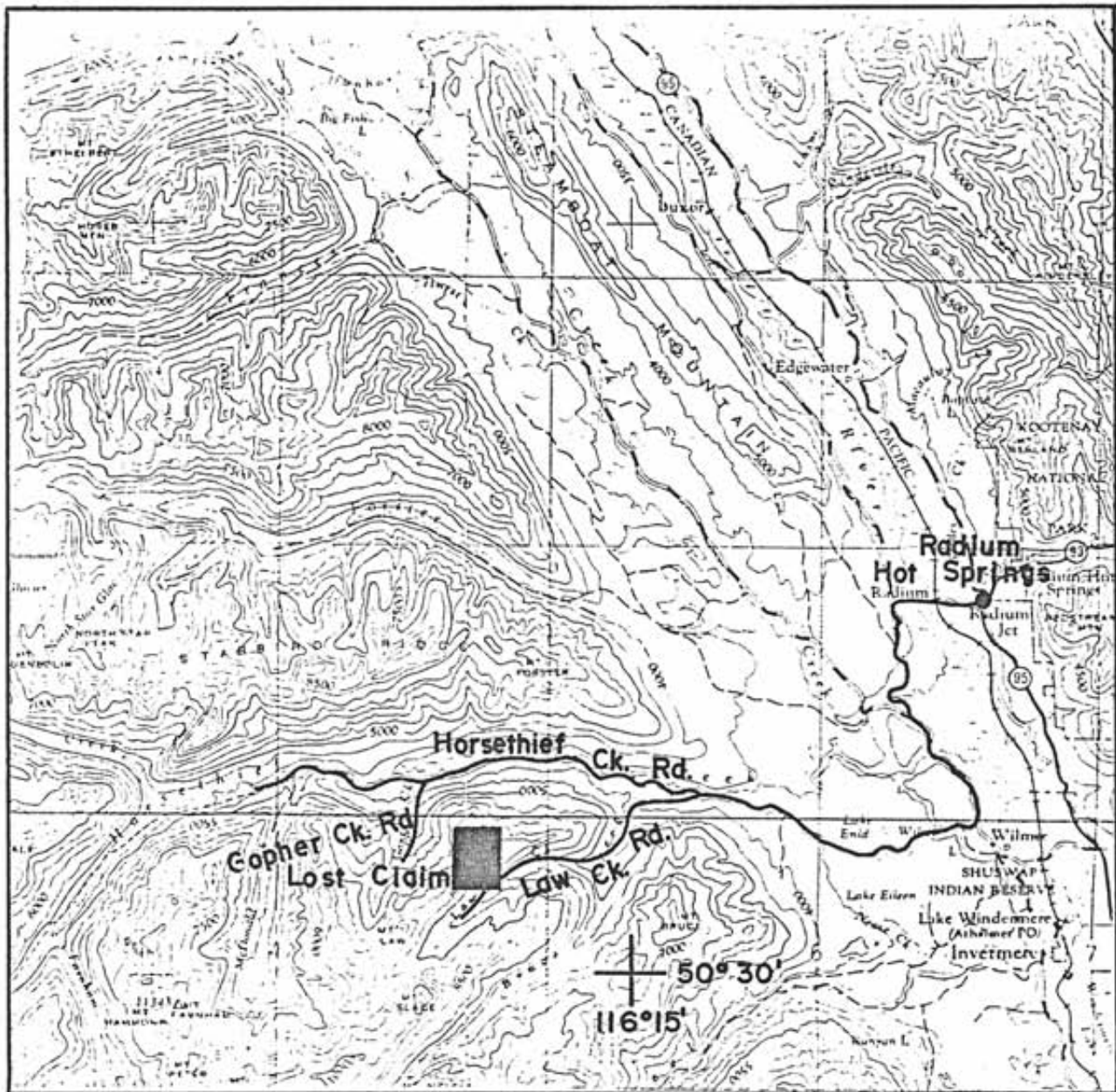
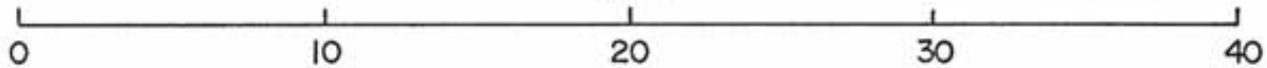


FIG. 2, LOC'N. & ACCESS

N.T.S. 82K9W

KMS



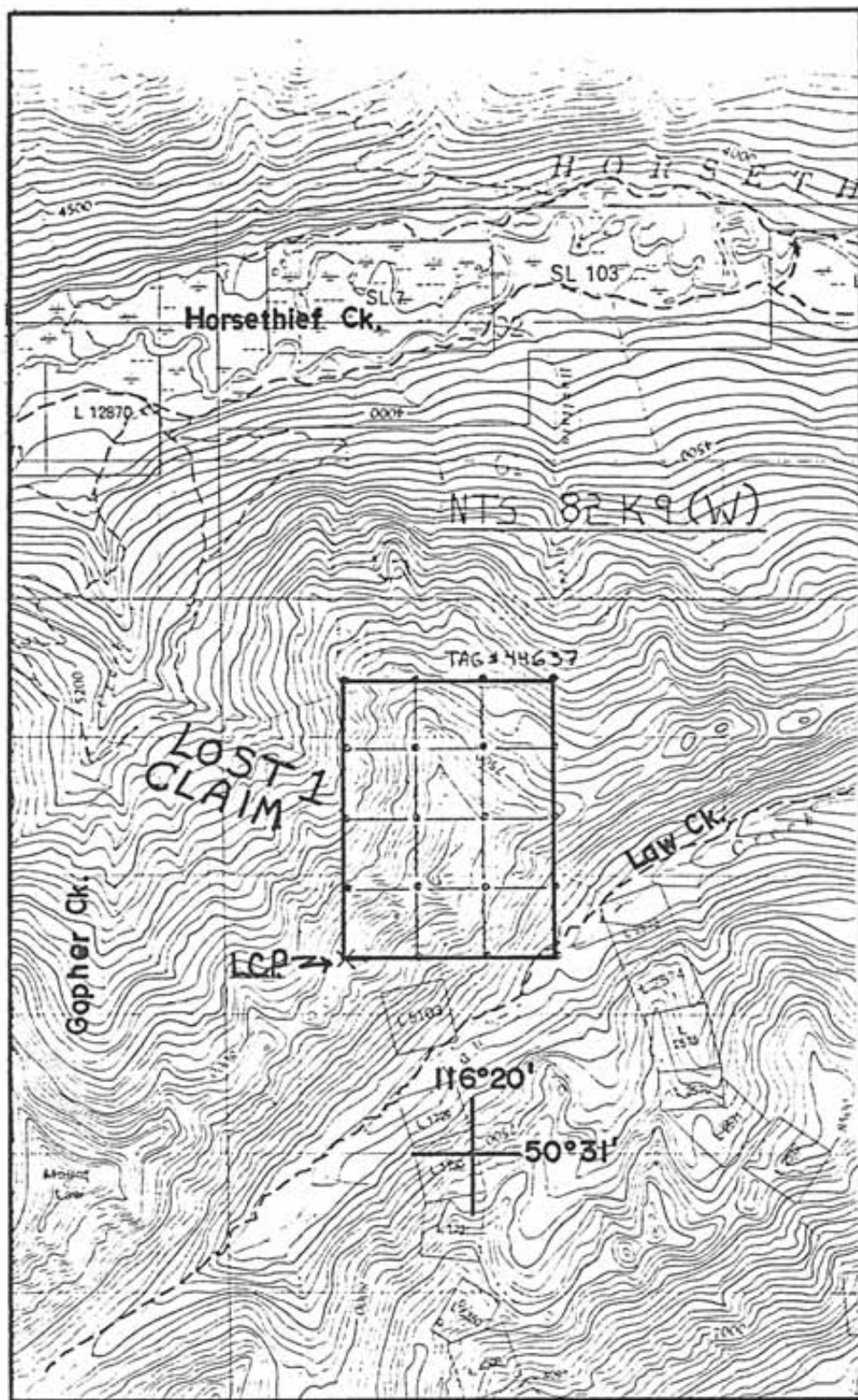
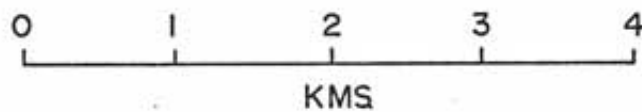


FIG. 3, LOCATION

82 K9W



KMS

Both Golden and Radium Hot Springs are accessible year-round via paved highway or the Canadian Pacific Railway.

3. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lost claim occupies a portion of the highlands bounded by Law and Gopher Creeks. The lowest part of the property is at the southeast corner-post on Law Creek, elevation 1954 meters (6450'). Highest elevations are near the centre of the property with peaks to 2610 meters (8,600') A.S.L.

About half of the property lies above tree line (2270 m, 7500'). In these higher reaches, growth consists of stunted spruce, alpine fir and larch. In the lower reaches, the forests include commercial stands of spruce and pine.

4. PREVIOUS WORK

Although there are a number of crown-granted claims in the vicinity of the property, a search of assessment files at the government offices in Victoria failed to turn up a record of previous work conducted on the Lost Claim. However, a collapsed adit was located on the property and it is assumed that the records of this development have either been lost or were never filed. A wooden wheelbarrow found near the site of the adit is of a construction that suggests antiquity.

5. PREVIOUS GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

The east half of the Lardeau Map Sheet (NTS 82K, east) was mapped at a regional (1:250,000) scale by J.E. Reesor.

Reesor, J.E., 1973, Geology of the Lardeau Map Area, east-half British Columbia, GSC Mem. 369 (accompanying geological map #1326A)

6. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies within the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad fold belt underlain predominantly by fine-grained sediments of the Purcell (Helikian) Supergroup and younger coarse-clastic sediments of the Windermere (Hadrynian) Supergroup. Aggregate thickness of the Proterozoic formations is in the order of 15,000 meters.

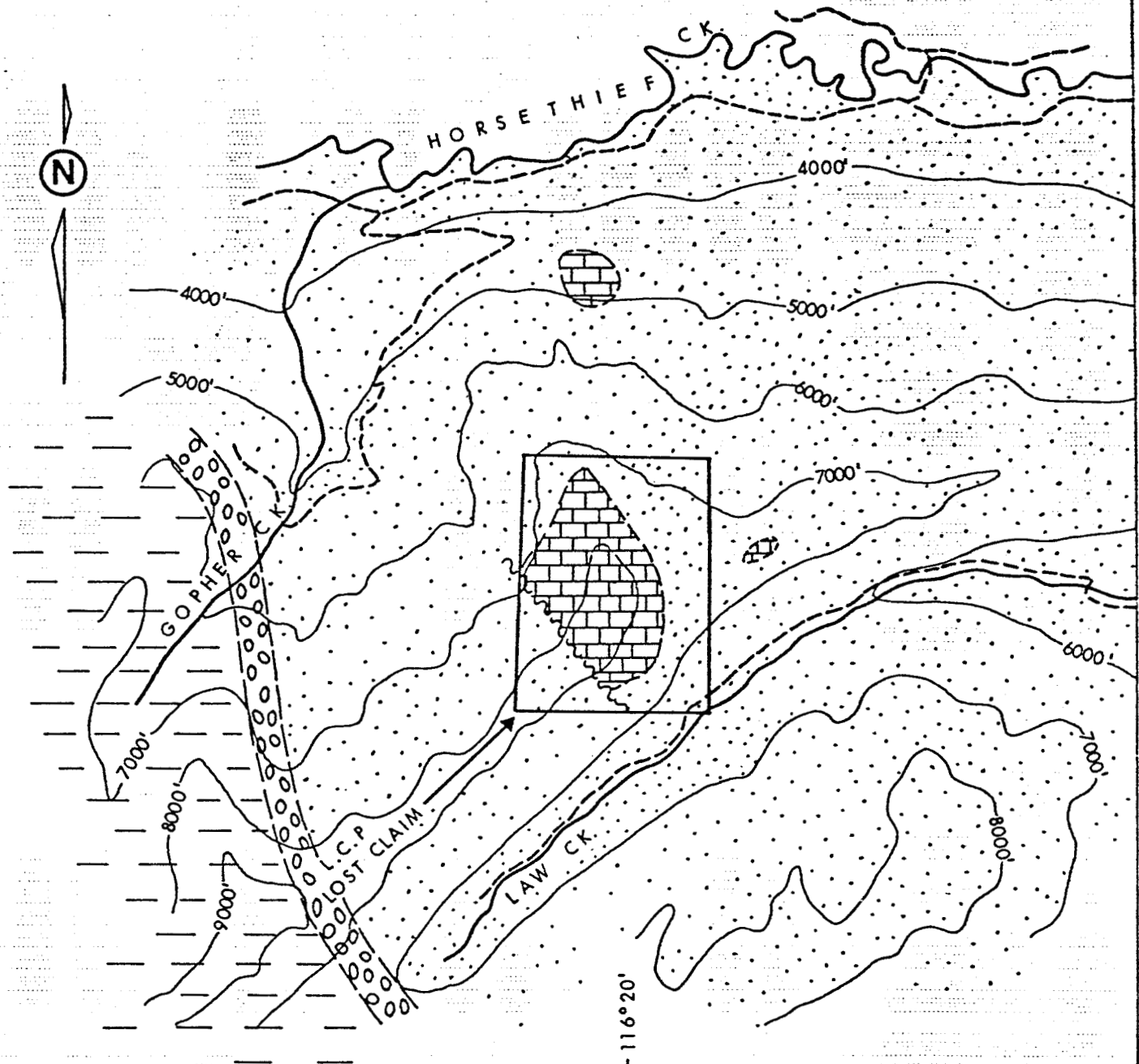
The Purcell Anticlinorium is intruded by granitic rocks of Cretaceous age and includes some outliers of Paleozoic strata.

Metamorphic grade in the vicinity of the property is to lower greenschist facies.

7. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology is shown in Fig. 4, a 1:50,000 scale blowup of Reesor's published map. The property is centred on an outlier of Paleozoic strata surrounded by Hadrynian rocks of the Horsethief Creek Group.

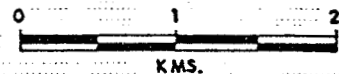
FIG. 4



LEGEND

- 4 X 4 road
- creek
- 4000' topo contour (ft)
- Paleozoic, mostly carbonates
- Hadrynian, Horsethief Ck. Group
- Hadrynian, Toby Conglomerate
- Helikian, Purcell Series
- Fault

116°20'
50°30'



FIRST NUCLEAR CORPORATION
 PROJECT: LOST CLAIM
 Geology from Published Map

Dwg. No. Fig.4 Scale: 1:50,000 Drawn By: mv
 N.T.S. 82 K9 (W) Date: Checked By: jb

The outlier includes the following map units identified by Reesor:

- Devonian: Mount Forster Formation; bright red and green argillite, brown weathering limestone
- Ordovician: Beaverfoot Formation; massive, light grey weathering dolomite and dolomitic limestone
- Cambrian: Jubilee Formation; thinly laminated and massive dolomite.
Cranbrooke Formation; crossbedded white and purple quartzite & grit.

8. SUMMARY OF WORK DONE 1981

The property was staked after anomalous base-metal values were obtained in stream sediments sampled during the course of a regional exploration program. During staking, sparse galena was observed in fractures in dolostone float collected near the NE corner of the property.

Subsequently, a prospecting crew set out by helicopter to investigate the highlands returned with samples (float) containing either:

- (a) Galena and sphalerite in fractures in dolostone
- (b) Highly oxidized massive sulfides

The author then prospected for, located, mapped and sampled the source of some of the float samples located by the prospecting crew.

Additional work included prospecting and multi-media geochemical sampling surveys (soil, chips and rocks) conducted adjacent to the property along roads paralleling Law and Gopher Creeks. The purpose of these surveys was twofold.

- (a) To investigate for additional mineralized zones directly along strike of the property, or to locate mineralized float that may have fallen from the property to the valley.
- (b) To establish from an easily accessible location the base-metal thresholds of various media as a prelude to a possible geochemical survey of the property itself.

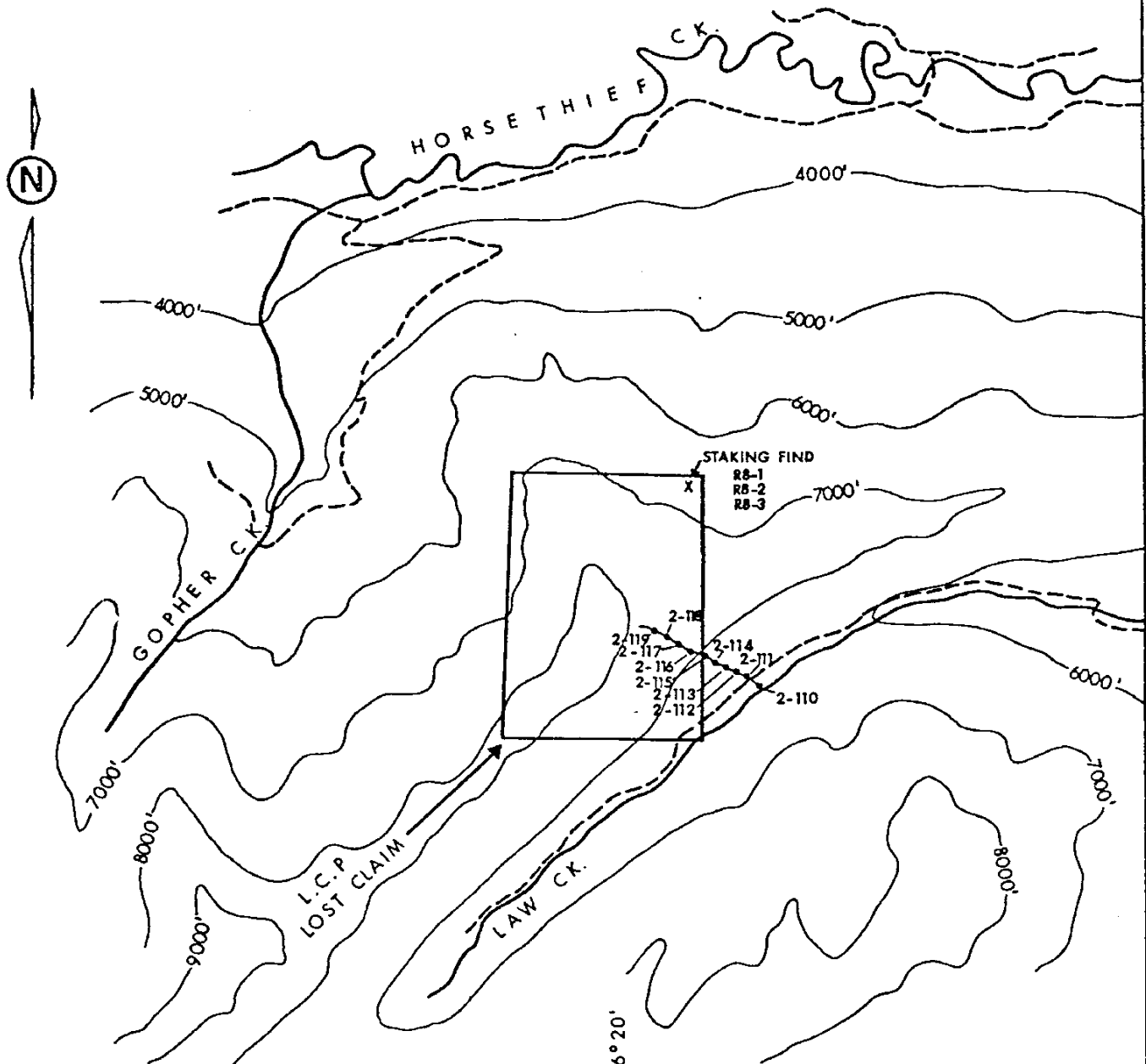
9. RESULTS OF WORK DONE

9.1 Sediment Sampling

Prior to staking, stream sediment samples were collected from a creek draining the centre of what would eventually become the Lost claim. The location of samples is shown in Fig. 5. Results of analyses for Cu, Pb and Zn by atomic absorption spectrometry are presented in the table below.

* Sample #	Cu _{ppm}	Pb _{ppm}	Zn _{ppm}
2-110	30	463	420
2-111	30	509	450
2-112	39	375	325
2-113	23	334	315
2-114	27	102	83
2-115	1280	7200	87
2-116	305	3900	76
2-117	310	2300	82
2-118	295	3500	69
2-119	265	1153	87

* NOTE: Analytical costs are not included in the Statement of Expenditures.



LEGEND

- 4 X 4 road
- creek
- 4000' topo contour (ft.)
- rock sample location
- sediment sample location



FIRST NUCLEAR CORPORATION

PROJECT: LOST CLAIM

Location of Sediment Samples
& Location of Staking Find

Dwg. No. Fig. 5 Scale: 1:50,000 Drawn By: mv
 N.T.S. 82 K 9 (W) Date: Checked By: jb

The evident anomalous tenors prompted staking. It is interesting to note that some high values reflect a copper-lead association. All well-mineralized samples subsequently collected contained little or no copper. The source of the copper anomalies should be further investigated.

9.2 Staking Find

Three mineralized dolostone samples were collected in a forested area near the NE corner of the property during staking of the Lost Claim (Fig. 5). The samples were collected in float and consisted of dark grey, micritic dolostone containing sparse Pb-Zn mineralization in fractures. The samples were analyzed for Cu-Pb-Zn by atomic absorption spectrometry with results as follows:

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Cu_{ppm}</u>	<u>Pb_{ppm}</u>	<u>Zn_{ppm}</u>
R8-1	86	4,820	20,250
R8-2	43	1,930	1,620
R8-3	34	16,720	6,360

9.3 Prospecting

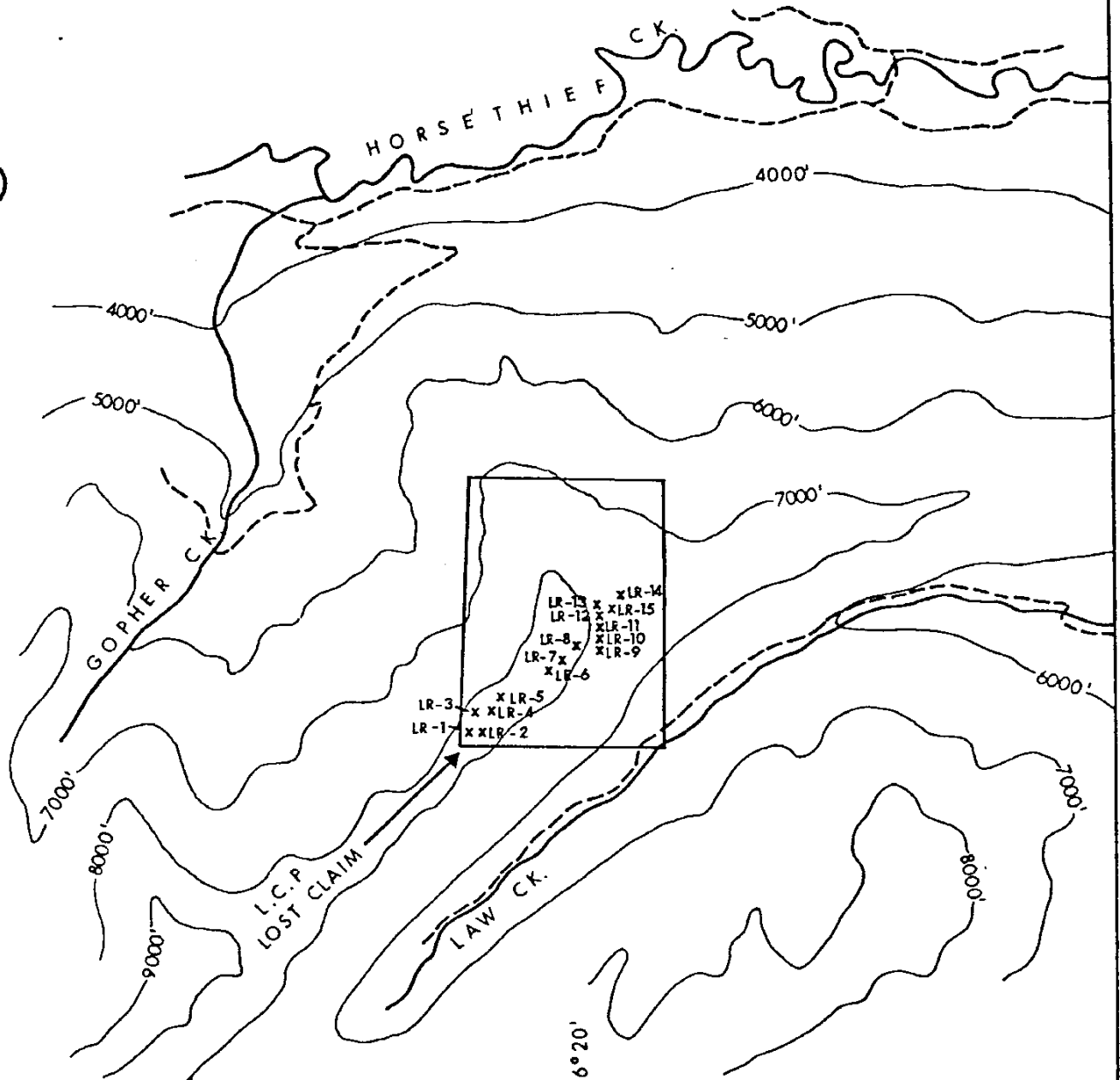
Prospectors returned with 15 samples of interest. The approximate location of the samples is shown in Fig. 6. Sample descriptions and analytical data are shown on the following page.

Sample #	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t (gm/t)	Au oz/t (gm/t)	Description
LR 1	Tr	.54	.22	.06(1.87)	ND	Green slate
LR 2	Tr	.12	.04	.03(0.9)	ND	Graywacke
LR 3	.13	1.2	.13	.58(18.1)	ND	Quartzite with malachite stains
LR 4	Tr	.06	.03	.01(.31)	Tr	White, calcareous, chloritic slate
LR 5	Tr	Tr	Tr	ND	Tr	Grey, micritic dolomite
LR 6	Tr	.03	.01	ND	ND	Buff, lithographic dolomite
LR 7	Tr	.01	Tr	Tr	Tr	Light grey, lithographic dolomite
LR 8	Tr	Tr	Tr	Tr	Tr	White-grey, lithographic dolomite
LR 9	Tr	7.7	3.5	.24(7.5)	Tr	Fractured dolostone with galena and sphalerite in fractures
LR 10	Tr	11.4	1.3	.6(18.7)	ND	Fractured dolostone with galena and sphalerite in fractures
LR 11	.04	25.9	13.1	7.28(227.0)	Tr	Highly oxidized material (Pb-Zn secondaries)
LR 12	.01	13.1	1.8	7.46(233.1)	Tr	Massive sulfides
LR 13	Tr	13.3	2.9	2.00(62.5)	ND	Dolostone with galena and sphalerite in fractures
LR 14	Tr	.5	.08	0.03(0.9)	ND	Stratiform gossan (?) zone
LR 15	.19	18.7	12.4	8.6(268.7)	ND	Massive sulfides

*All analyses by A.A.

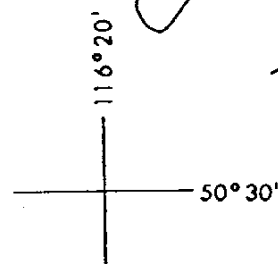
*All samples in float except for LR 14

FIG. 6



LEGEND

- 4 X 4 road
- creek
- 4000' topo contour (ft)
- xLR-2 rock sample location



FIRST NUCLEAR CORPORATION

PROJECT: LOST CLAIM

Location of Rock Samples

Dwg. No. Fig. 6 Scale: 1:50,000 Drawn By: mv

N.T.S. 82 K 9 (W) Date: Checked By: j b

The best showings were in the vicinity of LR 9 to LR 15. This area was investigated in more detail by the author.

9.4 Detailed Investigations

Mineralization was traced to outcrop at a number of localities on a N-S traverse along the scree-outcrop interface. The traverse-line (A-A') is shown in Fig. 7 and a schematic diagram showing sample locations is shown in Fig. 8.

Within a traverse interval of 200 meters, 4 zones were located in outcrop and two other zones are inferred upslope from where mineralized finds were located in float.

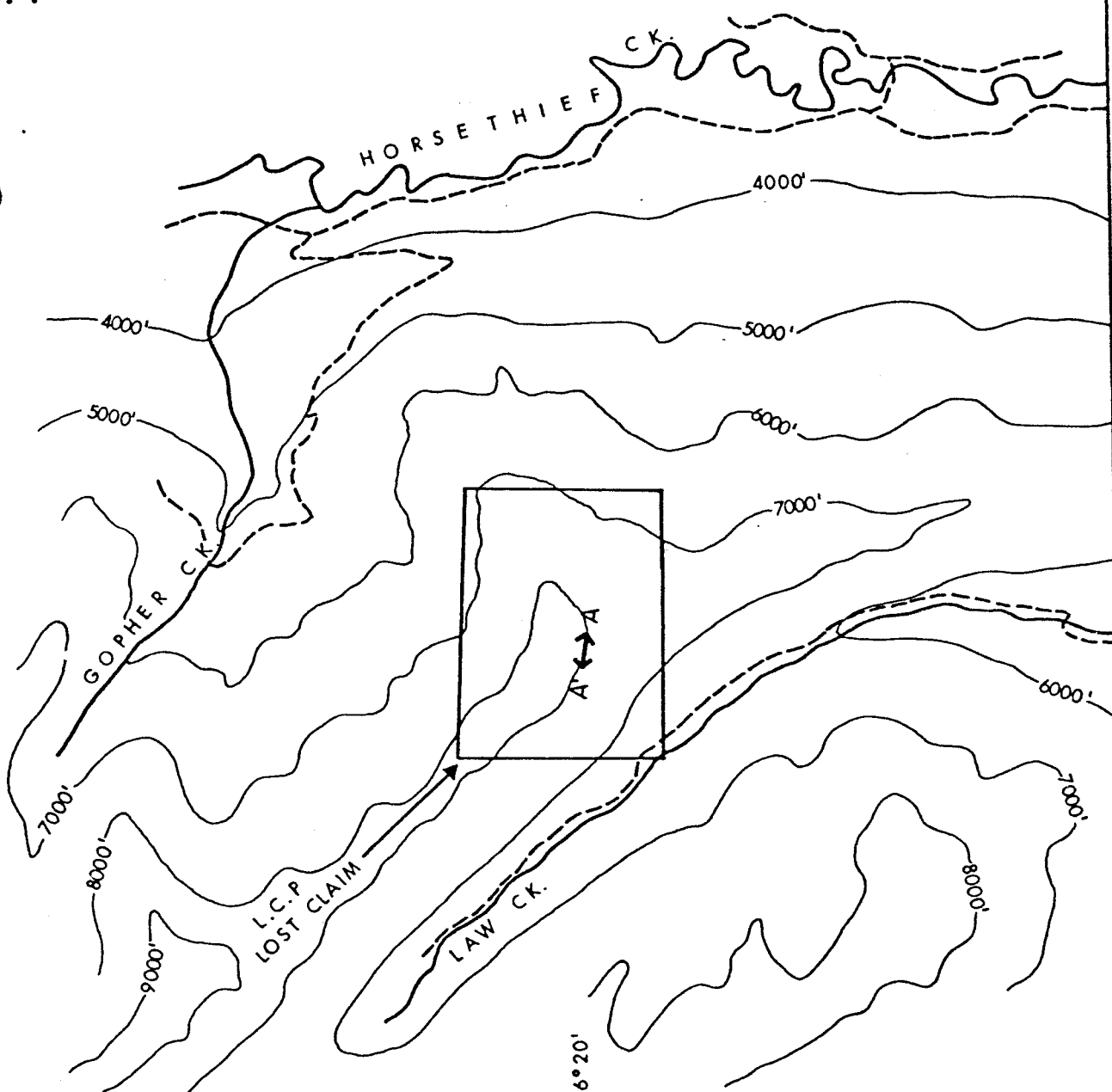
Rocks observed along the traverse were white-weathering, light grey, massive to finely laminated micritic dolostone. The dolostone is fractured in places and mineralization appears to be confined to the fractures.

Dolostone beds trend 160 to 170° and on average dip 35° westerly. The fractures strike 70 to 90° and are vertical.

The form of mineralization ranges from highly oxidized massive sulfides in open fracture zones to fresh galena and sphalerite in hairline fractures of breccia zones. Fracture and breccia zones cut across bedding and the mineralization is clearly epigenetic in origin.

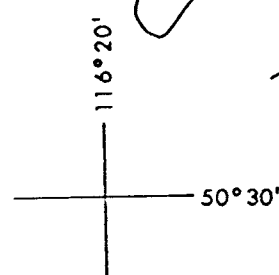
In all cases where mineralization was observed in outcrop, the mineralized fracture zones were observed to pinch out overhead on the steep rock face. However, no zone was observed to "bottom out" since all examinations were made at the scree-outcrop interface.

FIG. 7



LEGEND

- - - 4 X 4 road
- ~ ~ ~ creek
- 4000' - topo contour (ft)

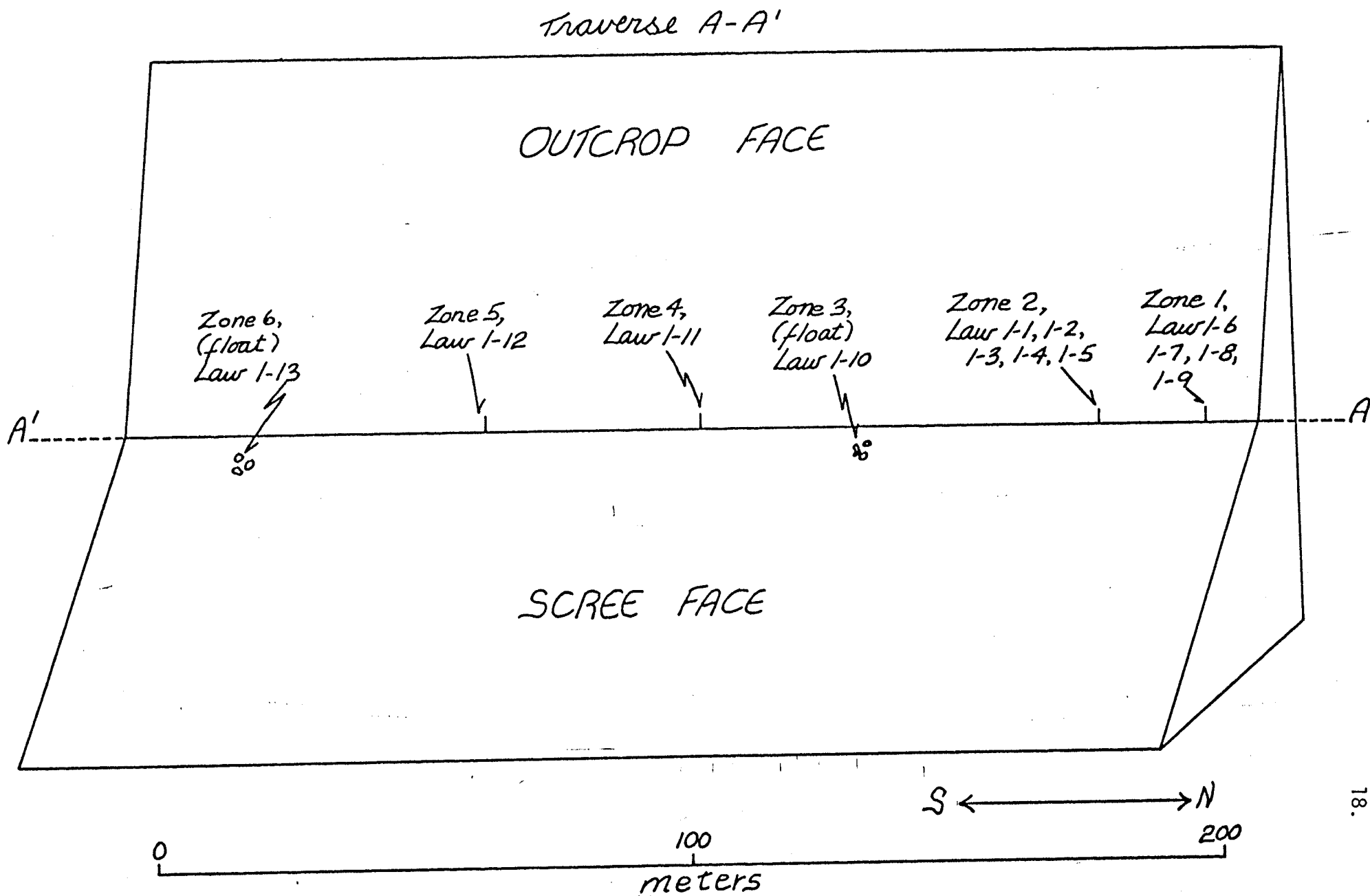


FIRST NUCLEAR CORPORATION
 PROJECT: LOST CLAIM
 Location of traverse A-A'

Dwg. No. Fig. 7 Scale: 1:50,000 Drawn By: mv
 N.T.S. 82 K 9 (W) Date: Checked By: jb

Schematic Diagram Showing Location of Samples

Fig. 8



ZONE 1

A sketch of Zone 1 is shown in Fig. 9. The showing consists of 3 zones of highly oxidized massive sulfides within a host of fractured dolostone. The fracture zone is about 1.2 meters wide. Samples (shown on sketch) were analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry with results as follows.

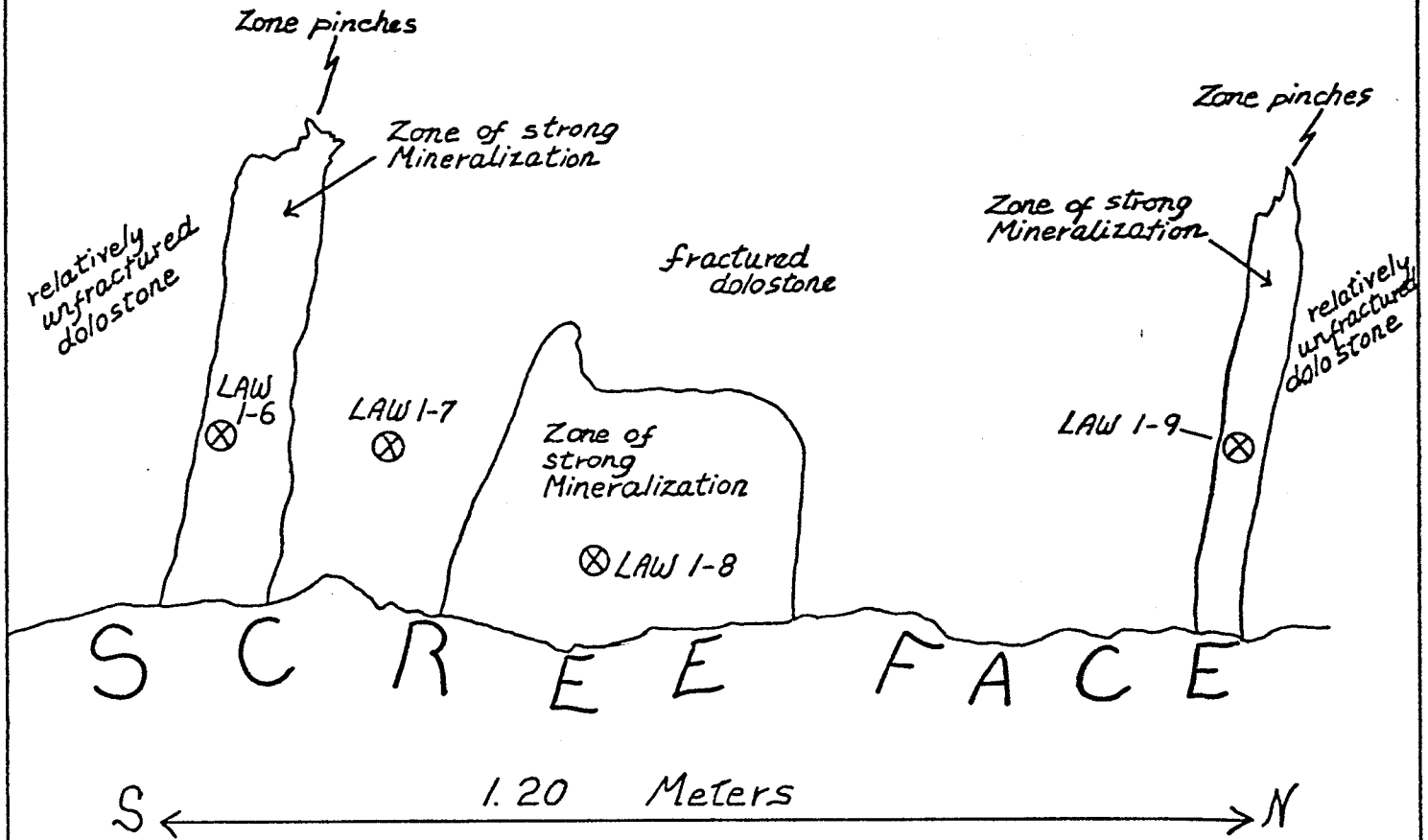
<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cu%</u>	<u>Pb%</u>	<u>Zn%</u>	<u>Ag(oz/t, gm/t)</u>
Law 1-6	Highly oxidized south zone, .13 m. wide	.02	2.2	31.0	0.37 (11.6)
Law 1-7	Fractured dolostone	.01	0.63	1.67	0.66 (20.6)
Law 1-8	Highly oxidized central zone, .45 m. wide	.05	8.3	28.0	2.46 (76.9)
Law 1-9	Highly oxidized north zone, .06 m. wide	.10	10.0	29.0	2.82 (88.1)

ZONE 2

A sketch of Zone 2 showing sample locations is presented in Fig. 10. The sketch also illustrates how the fracture pinches out about 1.8 meters above the scree-outcrop interface. Samples were analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry with results as follows.

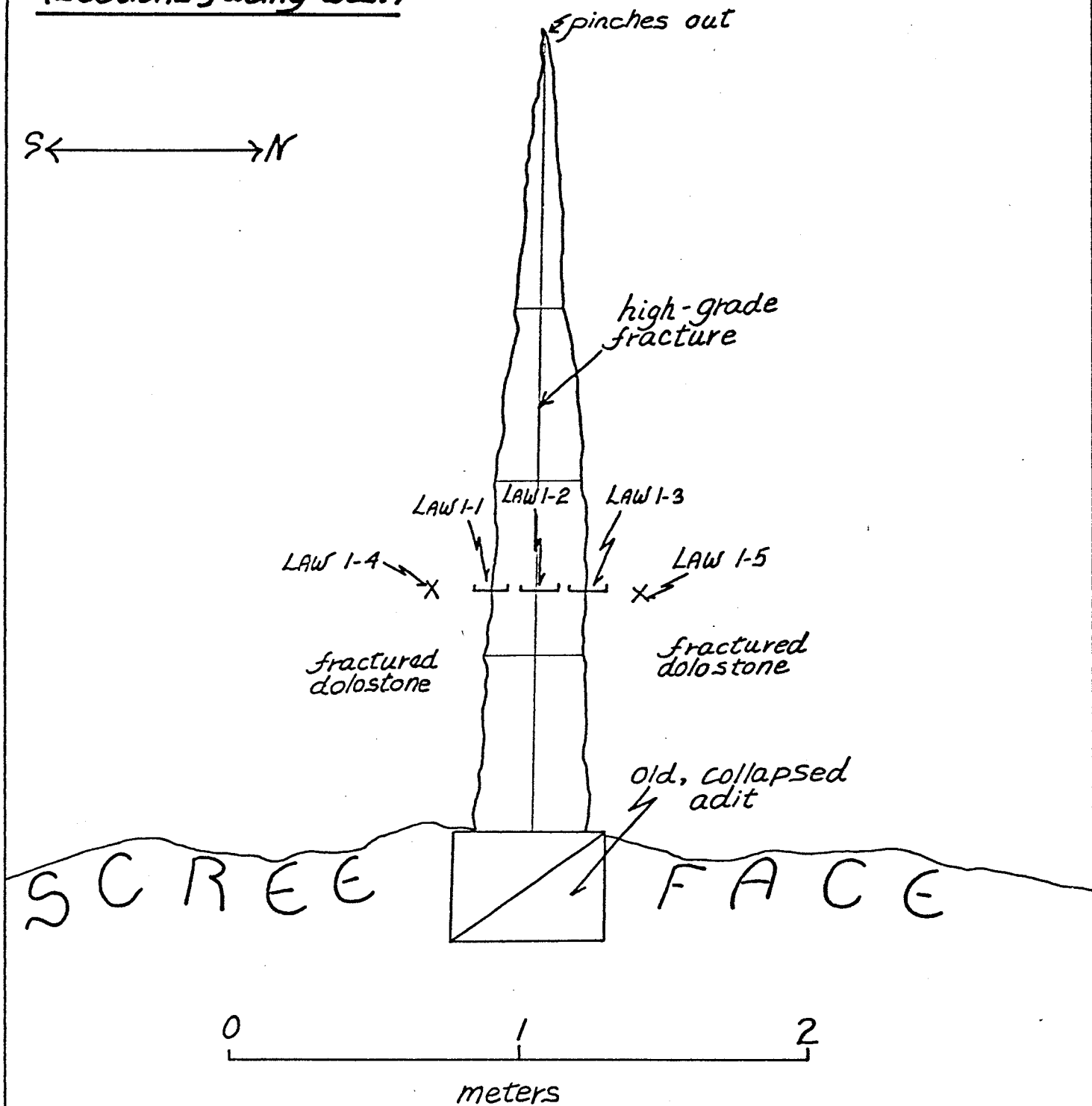
<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cu%</u>	<u>Pb%</u>	<u>Zn%</u>	<u>Ag(oz/t, gm/t)</u>
Law 1-1	From main fracture zone across 7 cms.	Tr	2.3	3.0	1.26 (39.4)
Law 1-2	From main fracture zone across 10 cms.	0.11	0.71	2.7	8.84 (276.2)
Law 1-3	From main fracture zone across 7 cms.	0.07	4.4	5.7	5.72 (178.7)

Section Showing Zone 1 Mineralization Facing West



Sketch, Zone 2
(sections facing West)

Fig. 10
21.



<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cu%</u>	<u>Pb%</u>	<u>Zn%</u>	<u>Ag(oz/t, gm/t)</u>
Law 1-4	Fractured wall-rock, south wall.	Tr	.07	.37	0.01 (0.3)
Law 1-5	Fractured wall-rock, north wall.	Tr	1.6	.43	0.19 (5.9)

Zone 2 attains a maximum thickness of 0.38 meters at the scree-outcrop interface where an old, collapsed adit was observed. The adit was considered too dangerous to enter. No assessment work was found to document the work evidenced by the adit.

ZONE 3

Zone 3 is an area of mineralized float that was not traced back to outcrop. A grab sample (Law 1-10) contained Tr. Cu, .02% Pb, .02% Zn and .02 oz Ag (0.6 gms). The sample was probably a sulfide gossan containing no Pb-Zn mineralization.

ZONE 4

A sample (Law 1-11) of well mineralized material from a .15 m. wide fracture zone contained Tr. Cu, 0.94% Pb, 27.7% Zn and 0.18 oz Ag (5.6 gms).

ZONE 5

A sample (Law 1-12) from a 1 meter wide zone of minutely fractured dolostone contained Tr. Cu, 1.5% Pb, 1.8% Zn and 0.27 oz Ag (8.4 gms).

ZONE 6

Zone 6 is an area of mineralized float that was not traced back to outcrop. A sample (Law 1-13) of highly oxidized gossan contained Tr. Cu, 9.9% Pb, 26.6% Zn and 5.4 oz Ag (168.7 gms).

All samples collected from Zones 1 through 6 were also analyzed by A.A. spectrometry for gold. Gold was either not detected or detected in trace concentrations.

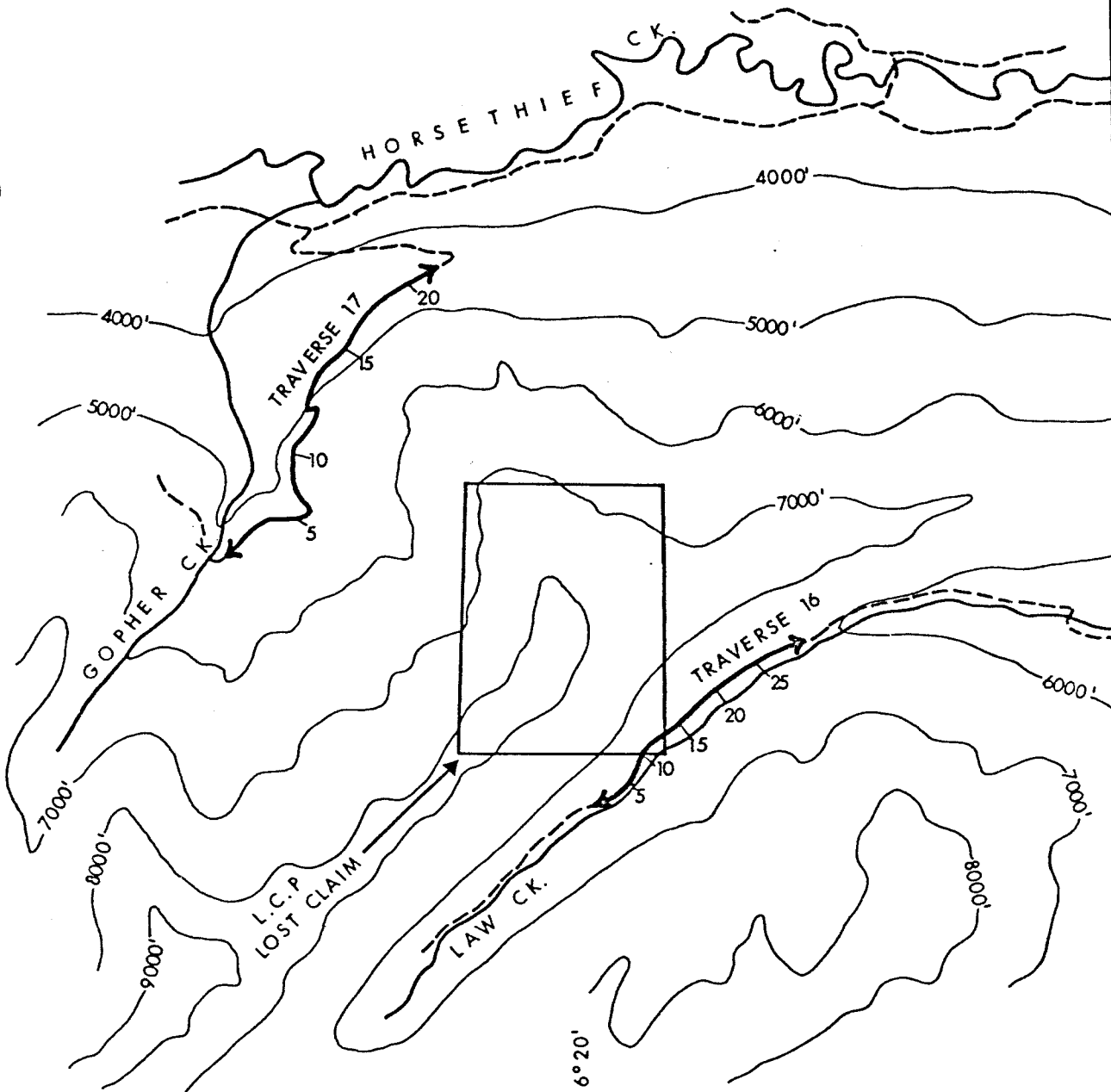
9.5 Multi-Media Sampling Traverses

Fig. 11 shows the locations of two traverses labelled 16 and 17.

On traverse 16, soil samples were collected at 31 sites at intervals of about 65 meters. Small rock chips were collected continuously between the soil sample sites. The traverse covers a cross-strike interval of about 2 kilometers. All samples were analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry for Cu, Pb and Zn. Analytical results are presented as profiles in Fig. 12.

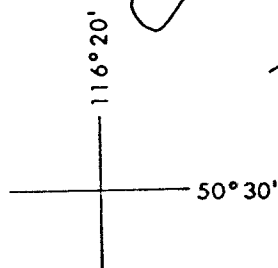
TRAVERSE 16, SOILS:

A prominent, coincident Pb-Zn anomaly is present between stations 14 and 19 (across 325 meters). Lead values range from 6 to 12 times background. Zinc values range from 2 1/2 to 4 times background.



LEGEND

- - - 4 X 4 road
- ~ creek
- 4000' - topo contour (ft)



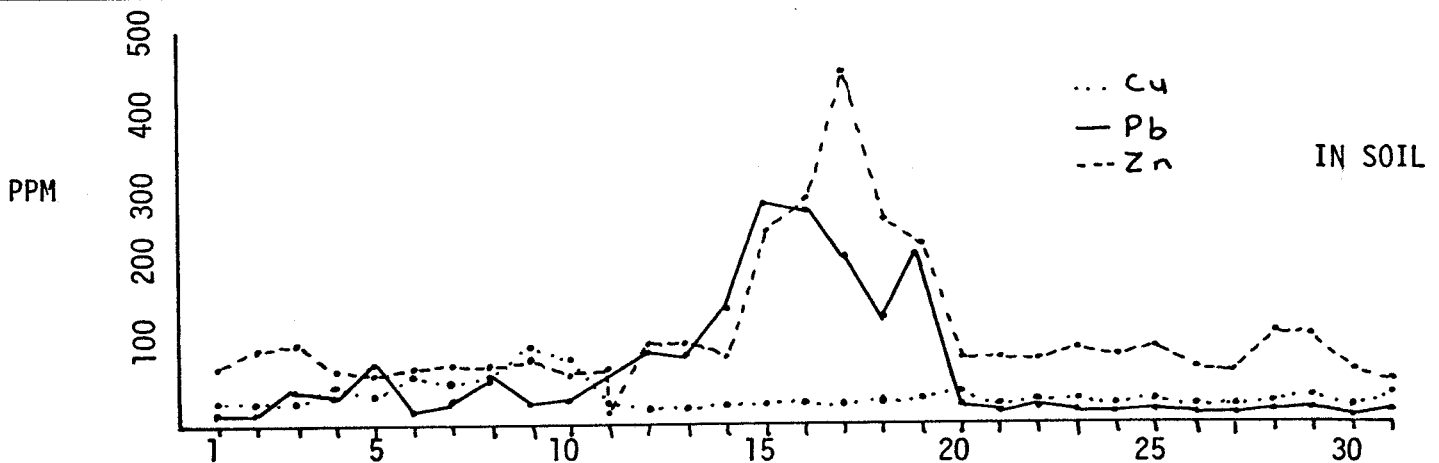
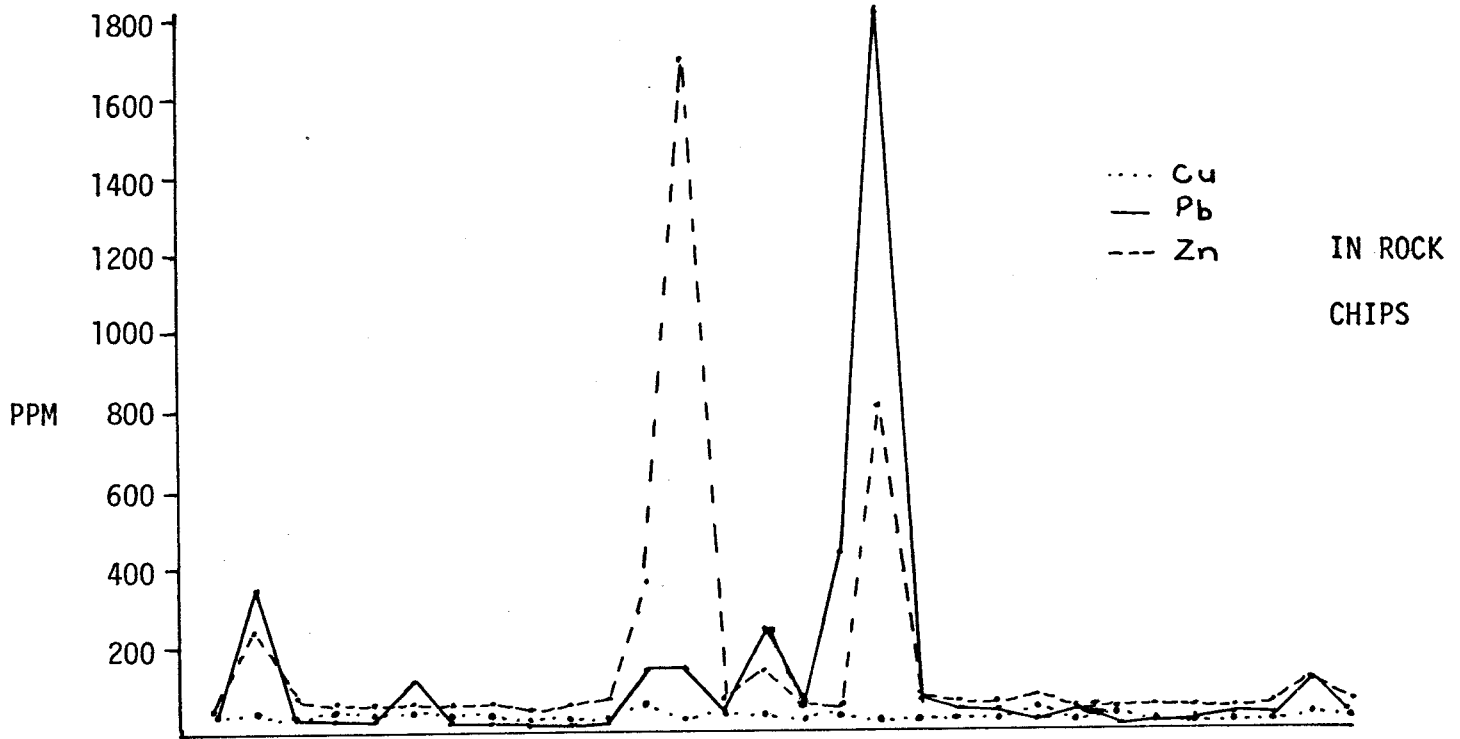
FIRST NUCLEAR CORPORATION
 PROJECT: LOST CLAIM
 Location of Traverses 16 & 17

Dwg. No. FigII Scale: 1:50,000 Drawn By: mv
 N.T.S. 82 K 9 (W) Date: Checked By: jb

Sample	Cu	Pb	Zn
R16-2	7	31	44
R16-3	8	139	91
R16-5	10	34	41
R16-6	39	222	268
R16-7	29	71	90
R16-8	43	100	181
R16-9	15	29	56
R16-10	6	29	49
R16-11	12	82	104
R16-12	7	126	455
R16-13	41	1336	10700
R16-14	29	302	2500
R16-15	*1940	158	141
R16-17	9	324	170
R16-20	17	514	1500
R16-21	3	27	43
R16-22	10	90	86
R16-23	38	40	55

ROCK ...
ANALYSES

* visible cpy
in sample



←----- Traverse 16. 2 Kms. -----→

TRAVERSE 16, CHIPS:

A prominent, coincident Pb-Zn anomaly is present between stations 18 and 19 (across 65 meters). Lead attains a peak of 80 times background and zinc reaches 16 times background. Another prominent zinc anomaly is present between stations 13 and 14 (Zn = 33 times background). The rock chip anomalies coincide with the soil anomaly described in the previous section.

TRAVERSE 16, ROCKS:

Rock geochemical anomalies are present between stations 13 thru 20 (coincident with chip and soil anomalies). Except for sample R16-15 in which chalcopyrite was noted, no mineralization was observed in any of the other rock samples.

The highest Pb-Zn anomaly was obtained in a rock collected at sample site 13 and described in the field notebook as a "dark grey, gossanous, spotted dolomite". The sample contained about 1.0% zinc and 0.1% lead. Rock samples collected between stations 13 and 20 were invariably described as dark grey to gray (rarely buff), micritic dolostone.

TRAVERSE 16, CONCLUSIONS:

Soil, chip and rock sampling geochemical surveys have established the presence of an anomalous Pb-Zn zone across an interval of about 300 meters. The zone begins very close to the SE corner of the Lost Claim Group but extends northeasterly away from the property boundary. At its northeastern extremity, the anomalous zone is 500 meters down-slope from the eastern boundary of the property. Four additional

claim units should be staked to protect what might be a proximal source for the anomalies.

TRAVERSE 17

On traverse 17, soil samples were collected at 18 sites at intervals of about 125 meters. Small rock chips were collected continuously between the soil sample sites and rock samples were collected at most sites. The traverse covers a cross-strike interval of 2.7 kilometers. All samples were analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry for Cu, Pb and Zn. Analytical results are presented as profiles in Fig. 13. Note that the profiles include 22 stations instead of the expected 18. Stations 15 thru 19 were not sampled because subcropping of Horsethief Creek Group rocks were present in this interval and mixing of sample populations was not desired.

TRAVERSE 17, SOILS:

A prominent Pb-Zn soil anomaly extends from stations 19 thru 21. Lead values range from 5 to 6 times background and zinc values range from 6 to 16 times background. A single point Pb-Zn anomaly is present at station 7.

TRAVERSE 17, CHIPS:

A prominent Pb-Zn chip anomaly coincides with the soil anomaly between stations 19 and 21. Lead values range from 4 to 12 times background and zinc values range from 2 to 40 times background.

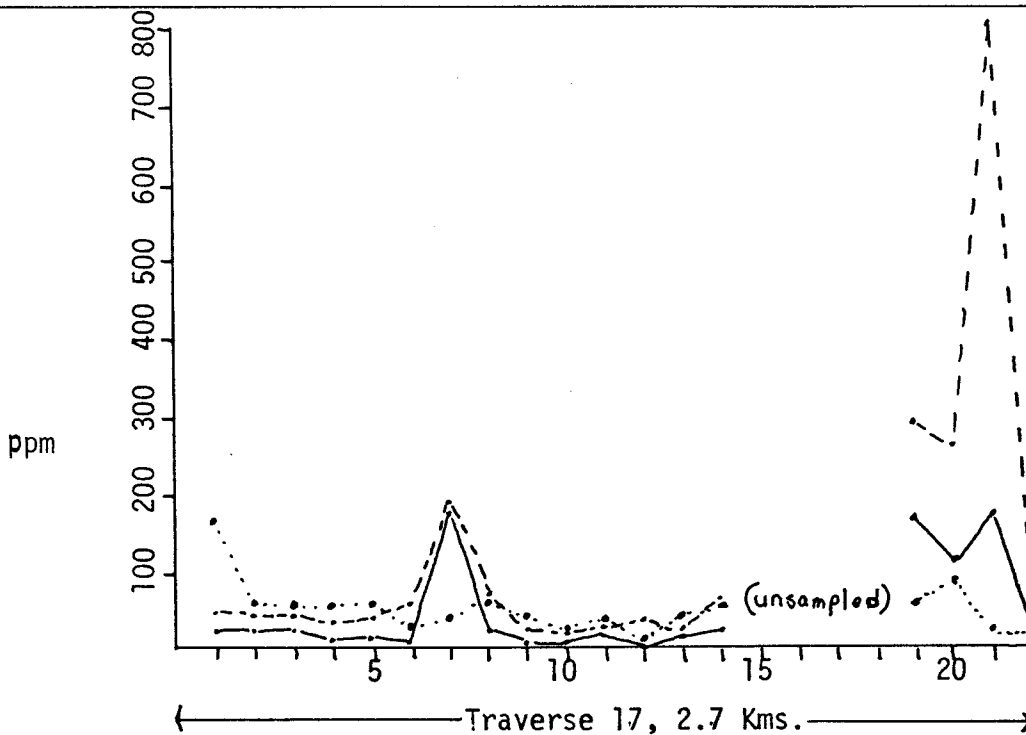
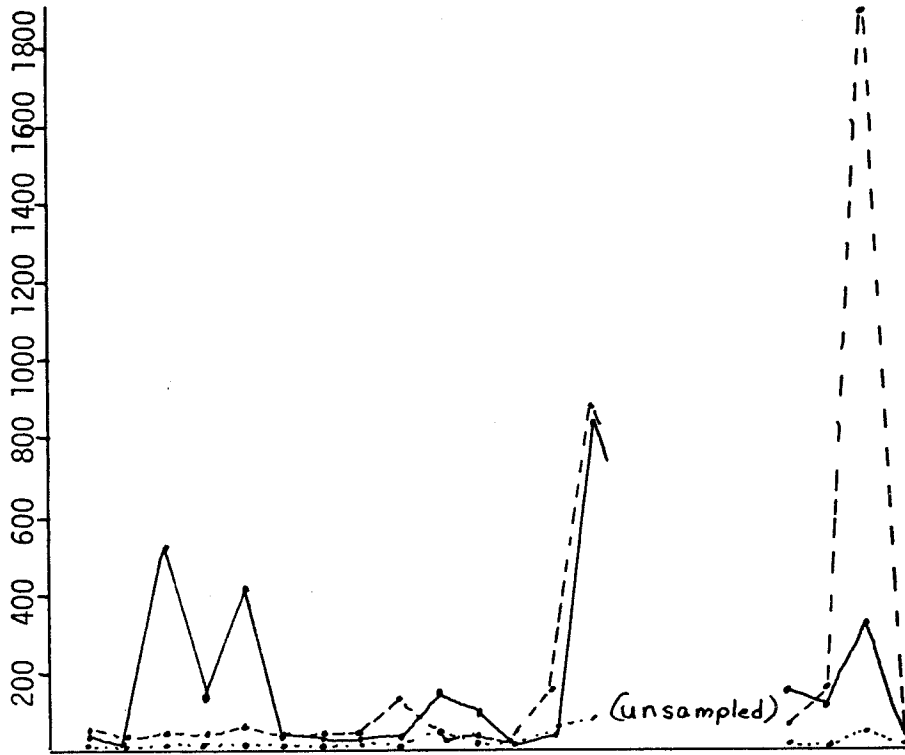
SAMPLE	Cu	Pb	Zn
R17-1	17	204	340
R17-2	49	409	423
R17-3	13	109	87
R17-4	51	321	368
R17-6	18	196	218
R17-7	9	63	49
R17-8	6	32	39
R17-9*	4500	305	73
R17-10	406	5	43
R17-11*	1270	1047	519
R17-12	69	168	188

R17-19 66 57 85

FIG. 13

ROCK ANALYSES
(ppm)

*visible mineralization



Another prominent Pb-Zn anomaly is present between stations 14 and 15.

TRAVERSE 17, ROCKS:

Most of the rocks collected were described in the field notebook as "grey to dark grey to black (rarely pink) micritic dolostone". R17-9 was a sample of quartz float containing visible chalcopyrite mineralization (0.45% Cu). R17-11 was a sample of grey dolomite with chalcopyrite and galena in stringers (0.13% Cu, 0.10% Pb). R17-19 was collected from an extensive outcrop area of buff weathering, grey, fine-grained dolostone. Although soils and rock chips collected near this site were highly anomalous in Pb-Zn, only low values were obtained from the rock sample. The orientation of strata was measured as 153°/30° NE.

In general, rock samples collected on this traverse exhibited an elevated background for lead and zinc compared to median values most often quoted in the literature for similar rocks worldwide. Of the (apparently) unmineralized dolostone samples collected, Pb and Zn averaged 156 ppm and 184 ppm respectively. Median values for worldwide dolostones are normally 8 and 25 ppm respectively for lead and zinc.

TRAVERSE 17, CONCLUSION:

The only specific target defined is a coincident Pb-Zn anomaly in soils and rock chips between stations 19 and 21 (250 meters).

This corresponds to an area of dolostone outcropping (Paleozoic ?) bounded to the north and south by lithologies of the Hadrynian Horsethief Creek Group. A grab sample of the outcropping did not contain significant Pb-Zn values. Follow-up is required to determine the source of the anomalies.

Elsewhere along the traverse, Cu-Pb mineralization was found in dolostone float and a high Pb-Zn tenor has been established in the carbonates regionally.

10. CONCLUSIONS:

Work conducted on the property has established the presence of mineralization consisting of galena and sphalerite in dolostone. The sulfides are confined to fractures and would therefore appear to be related to Mississippi Valley-type mineralization. However, the high silver values obtained from some samples are not typical of this model and suggest a higher temperature origin.

The limited amount of geological work conducted on and adjacent to the property suggests that the regional geological map by Reesor is somewhat in error. Mineralized dolostone float located at the NE corner of the property does not resemble the Horsethief Creek lithologies that are mapped in the area. The preponderance of dolostone float along traverses 16 and 17 suggest that the Paleozoic outlier may be more areally extensive than mapped by Reesor. It is considered unlikely, particularly along traverse 17, that all of the dolostone in the valley was derived by mass wasting from the higher reaches where the mapped Paleozoic outlier is covered by the Lost Claim.

Multi-media geochemical sampling surveys have established the presence of anomalous targets that should be followed-up as soon as possible. In particular, stream sediment sampling surveys have suggested the presence of copper mineralization that has yet to be located.

In conclusion, while the limited amount of work conducted on the property has not established the presence of economic mineralization or even established a genetic model that could be used to pursue mineralization; indications of base-metal potential are widespread in the area and further work is considered warranted.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Initial work should include two weeks of geological mapping and prospecting of the property. Four additional claims should be staked to cover the prominent Pb-Zn anomalies discovered between stations 13 and 20 on traverse 16. Cost of this work including salaries, helicopter support, camp costs and assays should not exceed \$7,000.

12. COST STATEMENT

Personnel (See App. 1): 10 mandays @ avg. \$70/manday	\$700
Sustenance: 10 mandays @ \$12.00/manday	\$120
Board: 10 mandays @ avg. \$15/manday	\$150
Truck Rent: 2 trucks for 2 days @ \$40/daytruck	\$160
Geochemistry: (Barringer Magenta, Calgary)	
108 rocks for Cu-Pb-Zn @ \$5.75 ea	\$620
28 rocks for Au-Ag @ \$8.75 ea	\$245
49 soils for Cu-Pb-Zn @ \$3.70 ea	\$181.30
Helicopter: Okanagan Invoice 392319, Sept. 9/80	\$789.00
Report Preparation: 3 days @ \$100/day	\$300.00
Drafting of Figures	\$100.00
Office and Secretarial	\$ 50.00
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$3,425.30
<u>TOTAL ON PROPERTY</u>	\$2,425.30


*\$1,000 is considered to be a fair assessment of the work value not actually conducted on the property, i.e. Geochemical traverse 17 is not considered to have been a direct evaluation of the property.

13. QUALIFICATIONS OF AUTHOR

I, John Adrien Brophy, of 9617 - 84 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, do hereby state that:

1. I am a registered member of the Geological Association of Canada
2. I am employed as a Senior Geologist by First Nuclear Corporation.
3. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
4. Since 1972 I have been employed by various exploration companies and participated in exploration programs in Quebec, The Maritimes, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and southern Africa.
5. First Nuclear and Triple Five Corporation are, to my knowledge, private companies in which I have no shares or interests.
6. The information contained herein is based on a personal evaluation of the property.

Respectfully submitted,



J.A. Brophy (B.Sc.)

APPENDIX 1

Project Personnel, Schedule of Work Done

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Work Done</u>	<u>Time Work Done</u>
John Brophy	Project Manager Geologist	9617 - 84 Ave. Edmonton, Alberta	Examination of Showings Multi-media gridwork Multi-media gridwork	Sept. 15/80 Aug. 29/80 Aug. 28/80
Ewan Yeates	Prospector	Box 547 Kelvington, Sask.	Prospecting	Sept. 9/80
Ross Almborg	Geological Technician	Box 161 Czar, Alberta	Prospecting Multi-media gridwork Multi-media gridwork Examination of showings	Sept. 9/80 Aug. 28/80 Aug. 29/80 Sept. 15/80
Mitchell Sales	Resource Engineering Technician	39 Armitage Dr. Scarboro, Ontario	Multi-media gridwork Multi-media gridwork	Aug. 28/80 Aug. 29/80