82-116-10172

ARLINGTON PROJECT

Slocan Mining Division

NTS	82F/14W
Latitude	49°48' N
Longitude	117°21' W

Mineral Claims

GAM 1		2552	12 units
GAM 2		2553	18 units
Silver Leaf	Lot #	5763	
Arlington No. 2	Lot #	2416	
Stephanite Fr	Lot #	2356	
Burlington	Lot #	2417	
Speculator	Lot #	2360	
Mineral Mtn.	Lot #	2362	
Eda Fr	Lease #	79	
Nancy	Lease #	79	
	Lease #	80	
Silver No. 1		5427	
Silver No. 2		5428	
Silver No. 3		5429	
Silver No. 4		5430	

Owners: Western Arlington Resources Ltd.
Sveinson Way Mineral Services Ltd.

Operator: Sveinson Way Mineral Services Ltd.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,172
NO.

part 1 of 2

B. Way

February 1982

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Discussion and Recommendations

The ore shoot at the Arlington Property lies within a broad shear alteration zone striking 035° and dipping 65° S.E. Silver-lead-zinc mineralization occupies a vertical interval of 30-50m which rakes approximately 5-10°N.E. Galena-sphalerite mineralization is known both above and below this flat lying lens but, to the present, the important mineralization is restricted to the horizon just described. Consequently exploration to locate ore should be directed at drilling holes to specific elevations as dictated by the shallow rake.

Galena-sphalerite mineralization is often present. Evidence suggests that this mineralization was stoped at the Speculator workings early in this century (see section on dumps, page 15). Probably there remain pods and zones of important Pb-Zn mineralization, but at present the native silver and silver sulfosalts offer a far more attractive target.

Geophysical and geochemical techniques appear to crudely map alteration and potential mineralized zones. Several other relatively low cost methods defining exploration targets are available: bulldozer trenching, I.P. survey, sophisticated electromagnetic survey, geological mapping.

The I.P. and electromagnetic surveys just suggested may be extremely successful in identifying mineralized bodies at some depth.

The intensity of alteration and the number and character of certain dykes suggest the possibility of a second intrusive. If such a body is responsible for alteration, silver and sulfides, a zoning concept should be investigated; a concept where Cu/Mo might be located at some depth or laterally. Molybdenite is known to occur to the south of the Meteor Property. Valahalla intrusives are known to cut the Nelson Batholith to the north.

Mapping has shown that the Nelson Batholith and late stage aplites and pegmatite dykes were in place, for these are also altered, prior to shearing. There are, however, dykes of granitic character which show little alteration. An underlying intrusive provides a convenient heat and metal source and provides some confidence to the finding of a deposit of adequate size.

The Arlington shear represents regional stress relief with strike-slip movement. A crush zone mapped paralleling Slocan Lake is similar in character. The projected intersection of these zones forms an angle of about 35°, but drift cover obscures the location. The writer has found galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite mineralization in the Slocan Lake crush zone. Silica veins are known to parallel and cross-cut the crush zone, but are 'Slocan typical' low tonnage Ag, Pb, Zn veins. To the north and southeast Au appears and a zonal pattern has been mapped (Orr, 1971).

Clearly we have an area which has structural preparation and an adequate plumbing system as evidenced by the intensity and extent of hydro-thermal alteration. The problem is one of metal supply for the hydro-thermal system and conditions for precipitation of metals.

Further exploration is warranted. It should encompass three primary endeavours:

(a) diamond drilling on a reconaissance basis to selected elevations on sections north of section 17 + 50N with target of the shallow raking silver zone identified underground. Drilling should be done in conjunction with a tropari survey tool.

(b) map other zones by low cost methods. eg. VLF-EM, geochem, trenching, geological mapping, I.P. and electromagnetic survey methods.

(c) subsurface mapping to understand the rock assemblages and possible zoning patterns of metallic ions.

Inventoried rock and soil samples should be assayed and plotted on appropriate maps.

Introduction

The mineral property discussed in this report is situated at 49°48' N, 117°21' W about 11 km. east of the village of Slocan, British Columbia. Exploration work consisted of underground rehabilitation, cross-cuts, diamond drilling, mapping, sampling and surveying. Surface work included sampling of old mine dumps, geochemical survey, geophysical survey, line cutting, diamond drilling and construction of facilities.

The work was done under the overall supervision of F.J. Sveinson. D. Roy acted as Mine Superintendent. The writer supervised work of a technical nature. Geological work was completed by geologists G. Allen, T. Henneberry, and H. Keyser.

The Arlington property was optioned from Western Arlington Resources Ltd. by Sveinson Way Mineral Services Ltd., who subsequently staked the GAM 1 and 2 mineral claims. This report describes exploration work conducted during 1981.

Location and Access

The property is situated at Latitude 49°48' N and 117°21' W Longitude which is about 11 km. east of the village of Slocan, British Columbia.

Access can be gained by travelling east from Slocan along logging roads which parallel Springer and Speculator Creeks (NTS Slocan 82F/14W).

Property History

The Arlington property was discovered about 1892 and was worked extensively from 1899 - 1903. Peak production was achieved during 1901. The operation was closed and reopened during 1905 and then operated until 1908. Production up to the end of 1924, according to records, is indicated to have been 12,795 tons averaging 72.2 oz/T silver and 5% lead. This material was shipped and lower grade material rejected by hand sorting in the stopes and on the dumps.

The next pulse of major activity occurred in 1961 when Aumaque Gold Mines optioned the property, opened 2 levels and completed 8 diamond drill holes. Between 1965 and 1971 Arlington Silver Mines Ltd. conducted underground and surface exploration and mined small amounts of ore for direct shipment to a smelter. Subsequently, during the 70's, several leasors mined small volumes for direct shipment to a smelter.

The adjacent Speculator property had a similar discovery and early century history, but no work has occurred since about 1910. Very little is known of its development.

Mineral Claims

The mineral claims following below are jointed owned by Western Arlington Resources Ltd. and Sveinson Way Mineral Services Ltd.

Mineral Claims

GAM 1	Record No. 2552	12 units
GAM 2	Record No. 2553	18 units
Silver Leaf	Lot # 5763	
Arlington No. 2	Lot # 2416	
Stephanite Fr	Lot # 2356	
Burlington	Lot # 2417	
Speculator	Lot # 2360	
Mineral Mtn.	Lot # 2362	
Eda Fr	Lease # 79	
Nancy	Lease # 79	
	Lease # 80	
Silver No. 1	Record No. 5427	
Silver No. 2	Record No. 5428	
Silver No. 3	Record No. 5429	
Silver No. 4	Record No. 5430	

Regional Geology

The Arlington property lies in the southern part of the Selkirk Mountains in a region of batholithic and stock size intrusions. Strata of the region include the Horsethief Group lying to the west of Slocan Lake, the Slocan Group and the Kaslo Group lying east of the lake.

The Horsethief Group, consisting of gneisses and metasediments, occurs in a narrow belt west of Slocan Lake and are Precambrian in Age.

The Slocan Group consists of argillites, phyllites, quartzite, some limestone, some conglomerate and also some andestic volcanic formations and is Mesozoic.

The Kaslo Group consists of Mesozoic metamorphosed andesitic rocks.

The Precambrian rocks are separated from the Mesozoic strata and the Nelson Batholith by a persistent crush zone. The Slocan area lies within the core of the Kootenay Arc and is dominated by the Nelson Batholith which underlies the greater part of the region. The Slocan Group which crops out to the north of the Nelson Batholith is characterized by a major synclinorian called the Slocan Syncline. North of the Arlington property younger intrusions (Tertiary?) are known to cut the Nelson Batholith.

Arlington Geology

(a) Host Rock

The Arlington property is hosted by a porphyritic phase of the Nelson Bathlith. The rock is regionally described as granite but borders granodiorite in composition. The rock is melanocratic, medium grained and porphyritic. Phenocrysts of white to pinkish K-feldspar regularly occur in sizes 2-5 cm. Mafic minerals are hornblende and biotite.

Narrow pematite and aplitic dykes occur in the porphyry. These along with diabase to lamprophry dykes also occur in the alteration zone. The dyke-time relationships have not been entirely mapped.

Zenoliths of Slocan Group rocks (?) are quite common in the batholith.

(b) Shear-Crush-Alteration Zone

The Arlington mineralization occurs in a zone which was prepared by crushing, shearing and hydrothermal alteration in a wide zone with orientation 035° and dip 60-70° SE. Other zones have been established, but little is known of these.

Following or pentecontemporaneously with the structural event hydrothermal alteration within the zones occurred. Silver and sulfide mineralization appears to have accompanied the hydrothermal event. Syn and post mineralization faulting appears to be common and in general parallels the original zone.

(c) Alteration

The hydrothermal assemblage is described below:

Prophlitic Alteration

Map Unit 2 a Weak Chloritic Alteration
Plagioclase partially altered to chlorite and epidote. Mafic minerals chloritized.

2 b Moderate Chloritic Alteration
Plagioclase and mafics partially to totally altered to aggregate of chlorite and epidote (± sericite.) Pink K-feldspars clear, hard. Original granitic texture partially preserved.

2 c Strong Chloritic Alteration
All minerals but quartz altered to aggregate of chlorite, epidote, and sericite. Chlorite, predominant. Original granitic textures destroyed. Shearing.

3 a Moderate Epidote Alteration
As 2 b, but epidote is predominant mineral. Commonly is associated with silication.

3 b Strong Epidote Alteration
As 2 c, but epidote is predominant alteration mineral. Commonly associated with silication.

4 a Weak Argillic Alteration
Plagioclase partially altered to soft white clays. Original granitic textures preserved.

4 b Moderate Argillic Alteration
Plagioclase almost totally altered to white clay ± sericite. Mafics altered to chlorite or pale mica. Pink K-feldspar unaltered. Granitic texture commonly preserved.

4 c Strong Argillic Alteration
Plagioclase and mafics altered to soft white aggregate of sericite and clays. K-feldspar altered to pale gray color or dark chloritic color. Granitic texture commonly preserved.

5 Silication
Weak to strong. Commonly overprints previous alteration facies. Generally associated with quartz veining and brecciation.

Chloritic alteration is the most common assemblage although clay assemblages are rarely entirely absent except in intense chlorite zones.

(d) Mineralization

The sulfide minerals present in the alteration zone include galena, sphalerite, stephanite, tetrahedrite, native silver, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Most of the ore grade mineralization occurs in irregular lenses in chlorite alteration, although mineralization in the Speculator workings appears to usually be a quartz-carbonate breccia association. Crude banding of the sulfides tends to parallel the alteration zone.

Ore shoots are podiform, tabular bodies of varying widths and often kidney shaped. Common widths are in the 1.1 to 2 m. range, but widths of 7 m. are known. In ore quality sections native silver, stephanite and tetrahedrite are usually present. Some galena and sphalerite are almost always present with silver, but the presence of galena and sphalerite does not necessarily indicate appreciable silver grade. Silver-lead ratios are in no way consistent.

Minor chalcopyrite often accompanies silver mineralization.

Native silver occurs as leaf silver along microfractures and partings in chloritic aggregates. The color of native silver tends to be pale yellowish.

Quartz-carbonate sulfide veins and zones are usually narrow and only occasionally are sufficiently well enough mineralized to consider as ore. These veins are podiform, small and tend to parallel the zone.

The ore zone as defined by previous mining and diamond drilling lies in a vertical interval of up to 65 m. over a 400 m. length. Toward the southerly end the ore shoots occurred on the footwall of the zone in general. Toward the north mineralization appears to have a greater tendency to occur within or on the hanging wall contact of the zone. A shallow rake to this potential ore horizon is suggested plunging at perhaps 5° to the NE. Slickensides on fault planes also have dips of 5-10° to the NE. No fundamental geological change has been mapped to explain the near horizontal aspect of this mineralized zone, nor has important silver mineralization been found outside its projection; galena-sphalerite occurences are, however, known both above and below.

1981 Program

Underground

(a) Rehabilitation

Considerable effort was necessary to remove debris left behind by leasors. Natural sloughing had deposited much at various locations which was removed from haulage ways. A ventilation system was installed along with a water system originating from Speculator Creek. Portals on Levels 9 and 10 required new timber. the 10 Level, in particular, suffers squeezing from solifluction of the sandy disintegrated granite often present near Speculator Creek. Buildings on surface were rehabilitated to yield them useful for accommodation and storage. A change and shower building was constructed and a portable bunkhouse was installed.

(b) Bulk Sample

A number of cross-cuts were driven by Arlington Silver Mines Ltd. during the 60's to connect with stoping done in the early part of the century. During 1981 two of these were selected for sampling of stope fill. Bulk samples were attempted, but the effort failed because the stope hanging wall persistently caved as material was excavated. Limited drilling of the hanging wall suggests a fair frequency of mineralization in the immediate stope hanging wall, but in these two cases the assay results were poor - 0.23 oz/T Ag, 0.11% Pb, 0.08% Zn average; sample size 30 tons.

(c) Geological Mapping

Surveying followed by geological mapping was performed on Levels 9 and 10. Plan maps of the geology are shown on map ARL 81-6 to ARL 81-12. Raises and stope backs were not mapped owing to safety and access problems.

(d) Sampling

525 Samples were collected at approximately 1.5 m. intervals in zones of alteration and assayed for silver, lead and zinc. Results are shown on maps ARL 81-1 to ARL 81-5.

The alteration zones generally show anomalous metal values but infrequently are of ore quality in the exposed zones. The information gained serves as background data both in the geochemical sense and in the search for ore.

A small laboratory was equipped on site to handle the analyses. C and D Assay Consultants Ltd. under the direction of registered assayer C. Sanderson and day to day direction of chemist D. Sanderson controlled the lab. Conventional fire assay techniques were employed.

(e) Underground Diamond Drilling

A total of 1981.28 m. of diamond drilling utilizing AQ Wireline equipment was completed. 9 Level holes totalled 660.43 m.; 10 Level holes totalled 1,320.85 m.

Recovery was, in general, good although wash and broken core did occur in certain zones. 33 holes were drilled on 9 Level; 41 holes were completed on 10 Level.

A significant portion of the 10 Level drilling was directed at evaluation of the Arlington zone below 10 Level. Galena and sphalerite mineralization were found at least sporadically on each section drilled. Native silver was noted on one occasion only. The longitudinal section ARL 81-13 illustrates intersections which occurred in the drilling program. Drill holes are shown in plan on geology map ARL 81-6 to ARL 81-12. Core logs appear in Appendix A.

Diamond drill holes frequently broke through to mine openings. This occurred both because many developments in the deposit are unmapped or inadequately mapped and because information was desired for the hanging wall area of the stopes/raises.

The drilling program established continuity to the northeast and leaves the zone open in this direction. Detailed drilling to the northeast is incomplete; consequently, the shape of the body is poorly understood. Closely spaced holes are necessary in this deposit for good definition, particularily in consideration of the frequency of en echelon pods which have occurred in earlier mining.

The drilling below 10 Level suggests that the Arlington Zone has pecularities in its shape. Inconsistency in geological mapping may explain some of the non-linear aspects, but not to the degree suggested by recent drilling. A relatively flat lying zone is, for instance, indicated on section 14 + 10 N which branches from what would normally be considered the hanging wall.

Cross sections have been prepared for the deposit, but are not included in this report because they are both voluminous and colored.

Dip tests were routinely conducted for longer holes (45 m.) Drastic changes in the dip angle were not noted.

713 samples were cut from 10 Level holes; 673 were assayed.
408 samples were cut from 9 Level holes, 370 were assayed.
Samples were assayed on site by conventional fire assay techniques.
Core is stored along the access road on Arlington No. 2 mineral claim.

(f) Underground Development

A total of 168 m. were driven underground as cross-cuts and drill drifts. On 9 Level advance was 65 m.; on 10 Level, 103 m. Size driven was 2.13 m. by 2.44 m.; diamond drill stations were cut regularly at 3m. by 3 m. or larger.

Considerable clean-up work was also performed by these development crews.

Surface Program

(a) Linecutting

A total of 9,100 m. of line were cut for control. Theodolite, chain, and stadia were used for accuracy.

(b) Soil Geochemical Survey.

Soil samples from the B soil horizon were collected on a grid pattern of 30 m. by 15 m. Depths of sample ranged from 40 cm. to 10 cm. Rock outcrop eliminated several locations as did thick accumulations of humous on occasion.

A total of 2,654 samples were collected and 1,349 of these were assayed for silver and lead. A small laboratory was equipped on site to handle the analyses. C and D Assay Consultants Ltd. under the direction of registered assayer C. Sanderson and day to day direction of chemist D. Sanderson controlled the lab. Soil samples were crushed, ground and sieved to -80 mesh. Extraction of lead and silver was accomplished with hot HNO_3-HCl and atomic absorption spectrometry completed the assay. Results were reported in parts per million for each element.

An exhaustive statistical study of results has not been completed owing to an incomplete survey grid. However, preliminary analysis indicates that silver values greater than 1 ppm are anomalous. Lead is anomalous at values greater than 25 ppm. Zones of anomalous values for each element are roughly coincident, but trend directions can differ somewhat.

A large portion of the survey grid is covered in thick overburden ranging up to at least 15 m. in thickness. This cover may serve to mask and dilute expression of mineralized zones lying beneath. The overburden itself consists of decomposed sandy granitic material which is in fairly rapid down slope creep through the action of solifluction. Rather commonly there is no substantial development of B soil horizon above this granular rock debris. The A horizon is ubiquituous at the surface in varying thicknesses.

The geochemical data collected to date suggests that other zones bearing sulfides and perhaps native silver occur to the northwest and to the southeast of the established Arlington Lode. Many of these anomalies are oddly shaped and puzzling. Many also are open beyond the boundaries of the present survey.

More sampling and ground investigation are required.

(c) VLF-EM Survey

A VLF-EM (Very Low Frequency-Electromagnetic) unit is used to measure the direction of the magnetic component of a VLF field. The direction of this field, in particular the dip angle, is distorted by the presence of a conductor within the earth. Thus by measuring the dip

angles, the presence of a conductor can be detected and its location determined. The normal VLF field is horizontal. The effect of a conductor is to force the field to flow around it.

Several VLF transmission stations are located around the world for military communications. For maximum coupling and therefore best results a transmitter station located in the same direction as the anticipated geological strike should be selected. In the work at the Arlington property the station located at Jimmy Creek, Washington, U.S.A. was utilized since it best satisfied the directional requirement.

A technique known as 'Fraser Filtering' (Fraser, 1969) was used to present the data occurring on map ARL 81-18. This technique reduces the data to contourable figures. The map has been contoured at 5 unit intervals.

Several conducting zones are illustrated including the main Arlington zone. Other anomalies are present and limited diamond drilling has shown one such anomaly to be a second parallel zone of intense chloritic alteration (section 23 + 25 N, ddh 81-5). Galena and sphalerite were identified in this hole. Other anomalies have not been investigated to date, but probably would result from alteration zones hosting either or both electrolytes and sulfides.

A total of 40.1 km. was surveyed using a Phoenix VLF-2 model EM unit.

(d) Dump Sampling

Dumps from Arlington and Speculator workings were sampled both by grab surface sampling and by bulk methods. The methods showed close correspondence overall. The bulk sampling results are reported herein.

Dump volumes were measured with theodolite and stadia survey. A volume factor of 17 cu. ft. per ton was used. Dumps are shown in plan on ARL 81-14.

For bulk samples a Cat 950 loader cut and hauled dump material to a crusher where the material was pulverized to about -1 cm. and systematically and continuously sampled. The sampler placed one shovel scoop of the crushed rock at a regular time interval into a large plastic bag which was later split and resplit. Quarters of each sample were assayed.

A tabulation of averaged results follows:

Dump	Volume	Sample Size	No. of Assays	Ag Oz/T	Pb %	Zn %
B	35,900 ± 500 T	Trench 300 T	94	4.13	0.99	0.40
C	6,425 ± 650	Cut 100 T	47	6.14	0.33	0.21
D	6,825 ± 700	Cut 100 T	40	1.87	0.23	0.23
Speculator 1	5,200 ± 500	Cut 20 T	35	3.44	0.74	0.58
2	14,000 ± 2,500	Cut 20 T	21	0.83	0.14	0.16
3	2,000 plus	Cut 10 T	7	0.10	0.02	0.06
4	3,000 plus	Cut 10 T	6	1.68	0.05	0.07

Total 73,150 Tons: Arlington 48,950 T, Speculator 24,200 T

Dumps with > 3 oz./T : 47,325 Tons

Important silver reserves occur in these dumps. The results are not regarded as definitive since cuts are unilocational, but are considered indicative of which dumps could be considered for recovery given a concentrating plant. They also serve as important information sources in reconstructing the early century history. For instance, very little information has survived concerning the Speculator workings. The sketches of drifting which are at hand suggest a total development of about 1,035 m. but there is sufficient volume existing on the dumps to indicate 3,200 m. of development, had it all been drifting. This suggests that some stoping was done. As well, a crater, indicative of a caving stope, occurs on surface supporting the stope concept.

Hand specimens found associated with the Speculator workings indicate a galena-sphalerite ore in a brecciated silica-carbonate host. Native silver was not identified and silver-lead rations are inconsistent.

(e) Diamond Drilling

A total of 536 m. of BQ coring was completed in 7 holes drilled from surface locations which are shown in plan on the surface map ARL 81-14. Hole 81-1 to 81-3 were directed into the main Arlington structure. 81-4 was drilled in the hanging wall and found only narrow barren zones of alteration. 81-5 was drilled below one of the Speculator adits, found galena-sphalerite mineralization and confirmed the presence of at least 2 zones since holes 81-6 and 81-7 nearby were drilled into a more easterly alteration zone.

Galena-sphalerite mineralization occurred in both zones although ddh 81-6 was barren.

The core from these surface holes has not as yet been assayed. 119 samples were cut and bagged. Core is stored along the access road on Arlington No. 2 mineral claim.

Core logs appear in Appendix A.

Colored cross sections have been prepared but are not included in this report.

Location of 1981 Work

Underground work including drifting, sampling, diamond drilling, geological mapping, clean-up, and bulk sampling occurred on Arlington No. 2 Lot 2416 and Stephanite Fr L. 2356.

The surface VLF-EM survey occurred on Silver Leaf Lot 5763, Arlington No. 2 Lot 2416, Stephanite Fr L 2356, Burlington Lot 2417, Speculator Lot 2360, Mineral Lease 80, Mineral Mtn. Lot 2362, and GAM 1 2552 mineral claim.

The geochemical soil survey occurred on Arlington No. 2 Lot 2416, Stephanite Fr L 2356, Burlington Lot 2417 and GAM 1 2551 mineral claim.

Bulk samples of dumps occurred on Arlington No. 2, Lot 2416, Speculator Lot 2360, Burlington Lot 2417, and GAM 1 2552 mineral claim.

Surface diamond drilling occurred on Arlington No. 2 Lot 2416, Mineral Lease 80, Speculator Lot 2360, Burlington Lot 2417, and Mineral Mtn. Lot 2362.

All work was done between April 1981 and September 1981.

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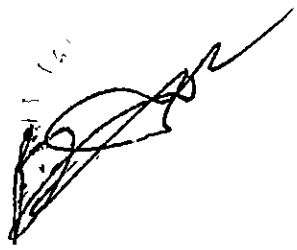
Statement of Qualification

I, Barry C. Way, am a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta.

I graduated from the University of Alberta during 1973 and have practised as a geologist since that time.

During the course of exploration described in this report, I directed the work of geologists G. Allen, T. Henneberry, and H. Keyser. F.J. Sveinson acted as Mine Manager and D. Roy performed the responsibilities of Mine Superintendent.



STATEMENT OF DEFERRED EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES ON THE ARLINGTON PROPERTY AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1981

I PROSPECTING, ASSAYING, DRILLING, EXPLORATION

Evaluation	$ 11,345
Assaying & Sampling	78,561
Mobilization	954
Staking	1,353
Prospecting	19,278
Rock Sampling	7,971
Geo Chem Sampling	7,844
Diamond Drilling	190,618
Line Cutting	7,454
Surveying	37,849
Underground Exploration	91,002
Exploration Supervision	72,775
Drifting	99,859
Tramming	7,094
Timbering	4,117
Portal Repairs	6,316
Demobilization	5,481
Sub Total	649,871

II TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES

Transportation & Travel	19,285
Road Maintenance	27,565
Sub Total	46,850

III CAMP COSTS

Administration	3,191
Electrical Supply	1,259
Power House	4,742
Bunkhouse	8,618
Cookhouse	29,884
Warehouse	2,266
General Maintenance	195
Shops - Supplies	36,544
Building Maintenance	10,465
Sub Total	97,164

IV MAINTENANCE COSTS

Tracks	2,519
Trucks	1,812
Muck Machines	685
Trammers	260
Electrical	7,322
Compressors	2,816
Generators	436
Loaders	7,125
Dozer	2,019
Equipment - General	34,491
Sub Total	59,485

V ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Overhead	117,180
Accounting	6,775
Purchasing	821
Employee Relations	754
General	7,771
Sub Total	133,301
TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES	986,671