

86-1026-15687

12/17/1987

CUMMINS 1987

ASSESSMENT REPORT

TASLINCHENKO CREEK PROPERTY

TAS 2 - 10 CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

LAT. 54° 54' 19" LONG. 124° 20'

N.T.S. 93 K/16W

**Owner(s): NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)**

A.O. HALLERAN SR.

FILMED

Operator: Noranda Exploration Company, Limited

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,687

**By: Lorne Warner, Geologist
Lyndon Bradish, Geophysicist**

February, 1987

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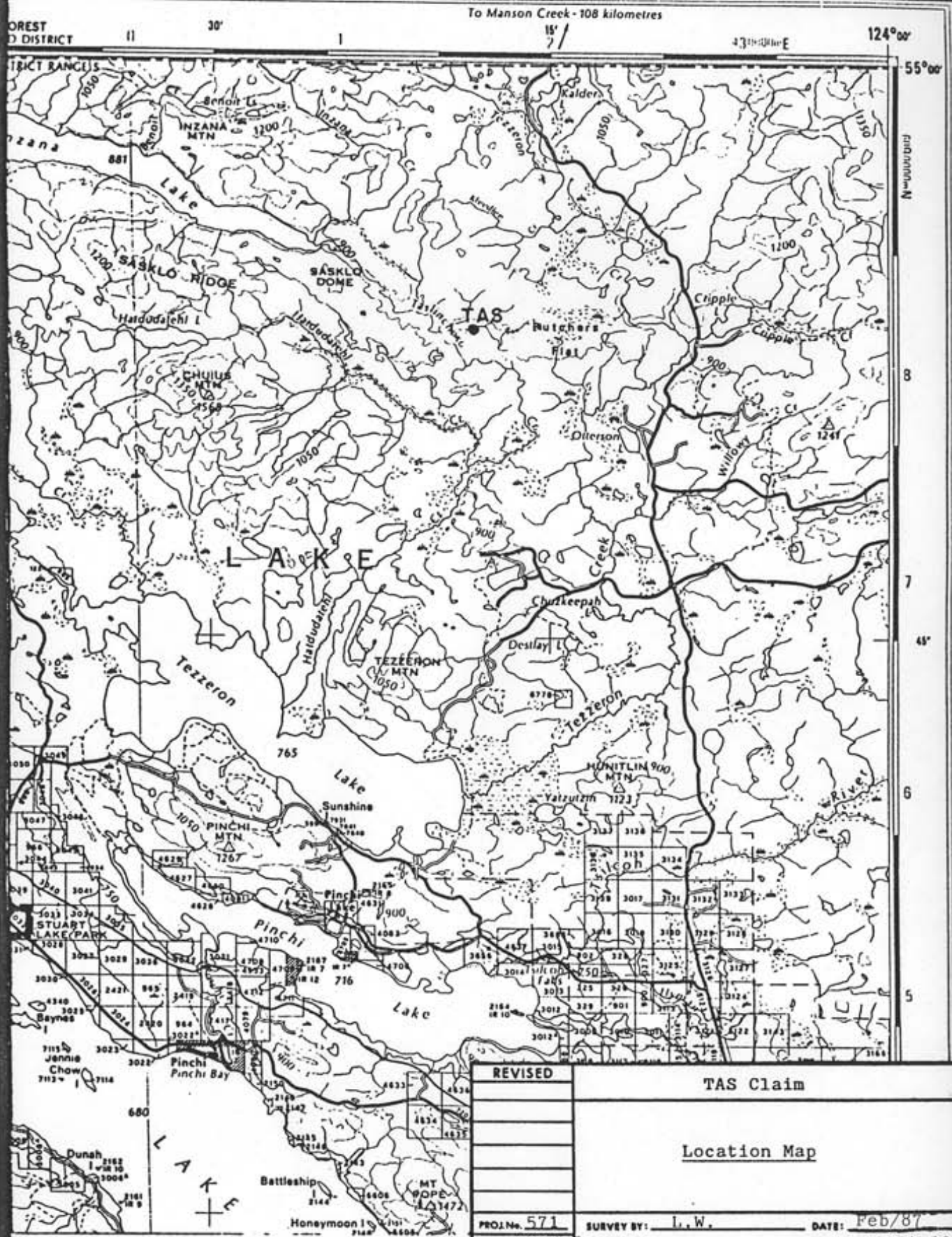
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SUMMARY:

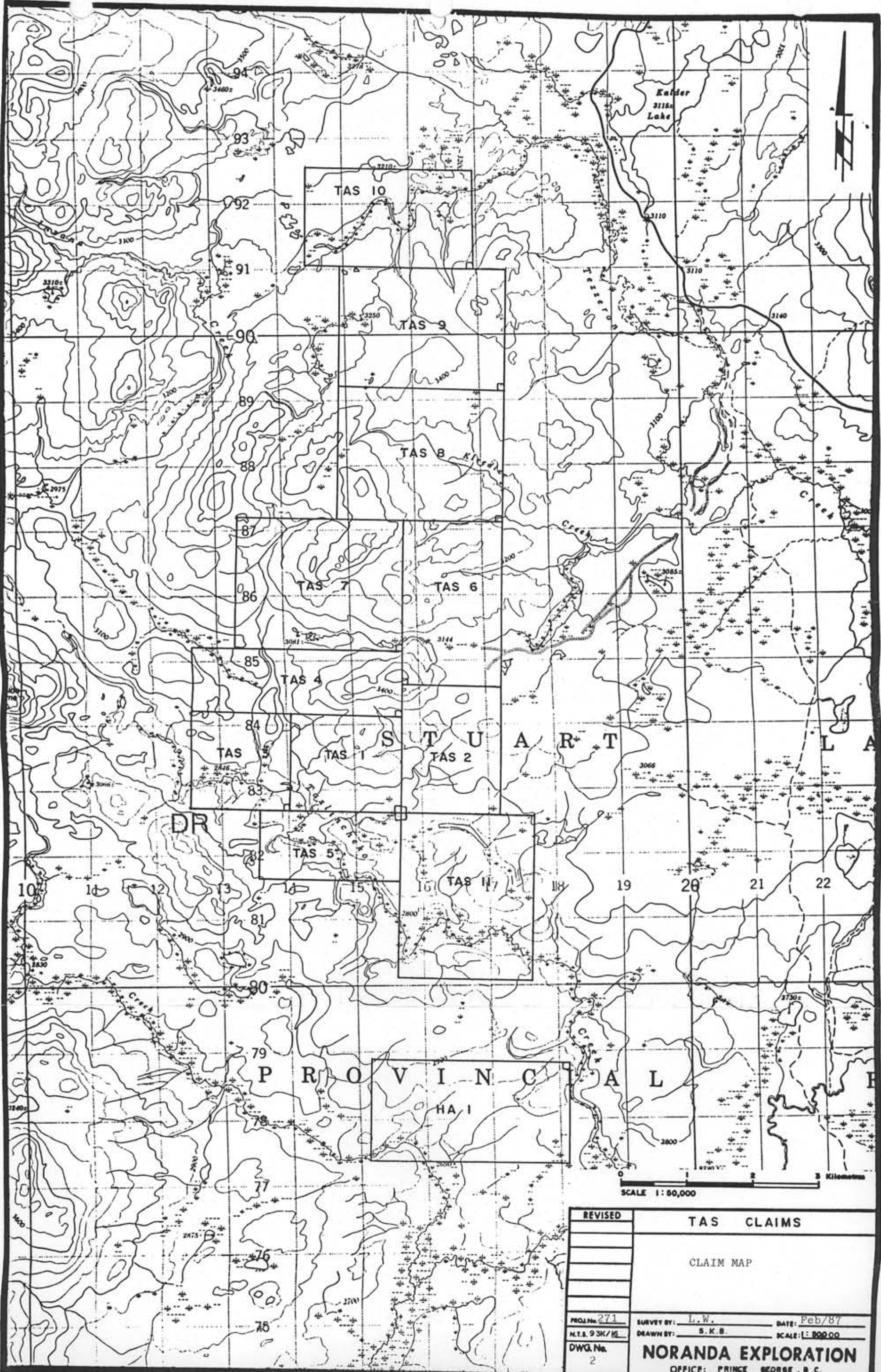
The "Tas Property" consists of 131 units located approximately 50 km north of Fort St. James, B. C. The TAS 2-5 are held under option from A. D. Halleran of Fort St. James with the remaining TAS 6-10 owned 100% by Noranda.

During 1984 and 1985 geochemical soil sampling surveys were carried out on the property. In 1986, Noranda personnel under the supervision of Lorne Warner, completed an additional geochemical soil sampling as well as magnetometer surveys. Minor hand and cat trenching was also completed over anomalous zones.

Further work consisting of additional geochemical soil sampling, prospecting and geology of the TAS property is recommended. Diamond drilling over the mineralized zones is also recommended.



REVISED	TAS Claim	
	Location Map	
PROJ. No. 571	SURVEY BY: L.W.	DATE: Feb/87
N.T.S. 93K/1	DRAWN BY:	SCALE: 1:250,000
DWG. No. 1	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Prince George, B.C.	



REVISED	TAS CLAIMS	
	CLAIM MAP	
PROJ. No. 271	SURVEY BY: L.W.	DATE: Feb/87
N.T.S. 93K/15	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1:50,000
DWG. No. 2	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	

INTRODUCTION:

Purpose:

The purpose of this work is to assess the potential of the TAS property for Cu-Au mineralization.

Location and Access:

The TAS property is located approximately 50 km north of Fort St. James (Figure 1). The property lies on Taslinchenko Creek, approximately 6.5 km southeast of Inzana Lake.

Access to the property is by 2 wheel drive from Fort St. James via the Inzana Lake Nations logging road.

Claim Status:

The TAS property consists of 131 units of modified grid claims. The following is the relevant data (Figure 2):

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RECORD #</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>RECORD DATE</u>
TAS 2	7448	12	December 30, 1985
TAS 3	7449	9	December 30, 1985
TAS 4	7450	12	December 30, 1985
TAS 5	7451	8	December 30, 1985
TAS 6	7700	15	June 24, 1986
TAS 7	7701	20	June 24, 1986
TAS 8	7702	20	June 24, 1986
TAS 9	7703	20	June 24, 1986
TAS 10	7704	<u>15</u>	June 24, 1986

131 units

The TAS 2-5 are currently under option to Noranda Exploration from A. D. Halleran of Fort St. James. The TAS 6-10 are owned 100% by Noranda Exploration.

Previous Work:

The copper showings on TAS 1 were initially discovered during road construction. There is no record of any systematic exploration having occurred. The area was staked in 1984 by A. D. Halleran after the discovery of significant gold values associated with the copper.

In the late 1960's, the area of TAS 9 and TAS 10 was staked and explored briefly as a porphyry copper prospect.

During 1984 and 1985, geochemical soil sampling surveys were carried out on the TAS 1 and TAS 1-5, respectively. Reference to the 1984 soil geochemical survey can be found in the "Report on Soil Geochemical Survey", TAS 1, by Lorne Warner, October 1985.

Regional Geology:

The claims lie within the "Quesnel Trough", a broad NNW trending belt of marine volcanics, volcanoclastics and sediments, locally intruded by calc-alkaline intrusive stocks. Mineralization on the property appears to be related to the emplacement of intrusive bodies.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

Grid Preparation:

Two grids were established for geochemical soil surveying. One grid covers the TAS 2, 4, 6 and 7 claims and is an extension of the main grid. The extension consists of 24.60 km of flagged, north-south lines with stations every 25 metres. This grid will be referred to as the "RIDGE" grid.

The second grid established in 1986 covers the TAS 9 claim. It consists of 5.5 km of flagged, north trending lines with stations every 25 metres. This grid will be referred to as the "TAS NORTH" grid. Figure 3 represents the "RIDGE" grid and Figures 4 and 5 represent the "TAS NORTH" grid.

Sample Collection:

Soils were dug using a prospectors hammer-mattock to a depth of 15 to 60 cm. Most samples were taken at 15-20cm depth, below the organic rich horizons. Overburden on the "RIDGE" grid varies from the top of the ridge to the swampy flats. On or near the ridge, the soil is shallow (0-2 metres) and is poorly developed, containing many coarse, angular rock fragments. In the flat swampy sections of the grid, thick glacial deposits (greater than 5 metres) are overlain with well developed soil horizons, which evolved from the glacial till.

On the "TAS NORTH" grid, no outcrop at present was observed and the well developed soils consist of rounded rock fragments of glacial origin. The overburden is considered to be thick (greater than 4 metres) on most of the grid.

Analysis:

A total of 1,001 soil samples were analyzed by the Noranda Geochemical Laboratory in Vancouver for Cu, Au. The Noranda analytical methods are described in Appendix III.

Presentation of Results:

Figure 3 and Figures 4 and 5 (in pocket) present the Cu-Au soil geochemistry of the "RIDGE" and "TAS NORTH" grids respectively. The maps are at 1:2,500 scale with the "RIDGE" grid (Figure #3) and the "TAS NORTH" (Figure #4 & #5) represented by idealized grids. The gold is contoured at ≥ 40 ppb and ≥ 100 ppb intervals on Figure #3.

Discussion of Results:

Gold: On the "RIDGE" grid, soil samples with values of 20 to 39 ppb are considered weakly anomalous. Values of 40 to 99 ppb and 100 and up are considered moderate and strongly anomalous, respectively. A total of 48 soil samples are considered strongly anomalous. The values are presented and contoured on Figure #3 and do indicate an east-west trend.

On the "TAS NORTH" grid, only three soil samples obtained values greater than 10 ppb. These soils represent spasmodic highs and therefore, do not indicate any trend (Figure #4). The poor results are likely due to the thick overburden, which inhibits the geochemical response.

Copper: Copper values on the "RIDGE" grid ranged from 10 to 1400 ppm. Values greater than 100 ppm are considered moderately anomalous, with values greater than 250 ppm being considered as highly anomalous. A total of 35 soil samples are considered highly anomalous and do give somewhat of an east-west trend, similar to the gold trend. (Figure #3)

Copper values on the "TAS NORTH" grid range from 20 to 240 ppm. Only 23 samples have values greater than 100 ppm, with no values considered highly anomalous and consequently, no apparent geochemical trend is indicated. These poor results are due to the extensive overburden, which inhibits the geochemical response.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

Instrumentation:

The Magnetometers manufactured by Scintrex Ltd. of Concord, Ontario were employed for this survey. The MP-3 Total Field Magnetometer System consists of one or more field units and a base station. Diurnal and day to day variations are automatically corrected at the end of the survey by the built in microprocessor, giving the data a useable accuracy of 1 gamma.

Survey Area and Data Collection:

The magnetometer survey covered the "RIDGE" grid from Lines 9200E to 11700E (Figures 6 or 7) for a total of 20.75 km. Readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals along the north trending flagged lines. Additional lines were completed after the magnetometer survey and were not surveyed by the MP-3.

Presentation of Results:

Figures 6 and 7 (in pocket) present the Magnetometer readings and a contoured map respectively. Both Figures are at 1:2,500 scale on an idealized grid. The contour map (Figure 7) is contoured at 50 gamma intervals.

Discussion of Results:

The magnetometer survey recorded values ranging between -292 nT and 2160 nT on a datum level of 57,000 nT. Several magnetic features are evident:

1. The overall underlying susceptibility is very uniform as reflected by the low amplitude and low frequency content of the mag data (100-1150 nT background).
2. A narrow magnetic high joining the points L.10500E/11270N, L.10600E/11350N and L.10700E/11450N in a northeasterly direction. Note that the contour presentation does not show that bias.
3. To the immediate south of this above feature (approximately 11150N on Lines 10600E to 10800E) a small area of variable and above average susceptibility is mapped. A small but intense magnetic dipole is recorded at 10800E/11162.5N with an amplitude of 2,452 nT.
4. A second area of above average magnetic response is 300 to 400 metres west of the area described above.
5. A distinct change in the background magnetic signature is recorded south of 11300N-11400N between Lines 9200E and 10800E. The areas described above (2-4) lie at the north boundary of this package.

TRENCHING:

Hand Trenching:

A total of 8 mandays were spent hand trenching 2 areas with anomalous soil geochemistry. These trenches were subsequently enlarged during the cat trenching program. Hand trenching was helpful in locating mineralized zones, but was unable to uncover the entire anomalous zone due to extensive ferricrete.

Cat Trenching:

Approximately 1.4 km of cat trail and 9 trenches were completed using an International TD15 Bulldozer, contracted from Newland Enterprises in Fort St. James, B. C. Several of the trenches encountered extensive rubble of highly fractured and silicified hornfels, making it impractical to try to reach solid bedrock. Results are summarized in the following table. The locations are indicated on Figure 3. A total of 22 soil samples were taken from the bottoms of the trenches and the results are found on Figure 3.

Cat Trenching Results

Trench #	Dimensions (metres) (WxLxD)	Trend of Trenching (degrees)	Material Exposed
1	4x35x.5	010/170	Rusty soil, extensive ferricrete, solid outcrop containing siliceous Hornfels, 5-10% Py.
2	3x35x.5	170	Rusty soil, minor ferricrete, rubble containing angular fragments of Siliceous Hornfels, bedrock sample of Siliceous Hornfels, 2-5% Py
3	3x45x.75	010	Rusty soil, extensive ferricrete rubble containing Hornfels, bedrock samples of Siliceous Hornfels
4	3x28x.75	035	Hornfels, fine-grained granodioritic dykes, clots of Py (1%, minor Po, mainly rubble in trench
5	3x22x1	065	Ferricrete, Siliceous Hornfels (2-5% Py), rubble of Siliceous Hornfels
6	3x25x1	035	Entirely glacial till
7	4x28x1.5	045	No solid outcrop, spotty ferricrete, float boulders of massive vuggy Pyrite.
8	3x25x1.25	170	Extensive rubble, rusty, angular boulders of 5-10% Pyrite
9	3x25x.75	005	Siliceous Hornfels, clots and smeared Pyrite (1%

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

On the "RIDGE" grid, soil geochemistry has outlined an extensive Cu-Au soil anomaly. The Magnetometer survey recorded very uniform values and does not give any indication of an east-west trend similar to the soil geochemistry. It is recommended that diamond drilling be conducted on the "RIDGE" grid with the possibility of using an I.P. survey before drilling commences.

On the "TAS NORTH" grid, soil geochemistry must be extended with the addition of a Magnetometer survey. Further work such as prospecting, geology and silt sampling is recommended in the "TAS NORTH" area.

REFERENCES:

Warner, L. M., Report on Soil Geochemical Survey (TAS 1) - Assessment Report for Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (NPL), October 1985.

APPENDIX I

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COST

PROJECT - TAS 3, 4, 5, 7
TYPE OF REPORT - Geophysical and Geochemical

a) **Wages:**

Soil Sampling	7 mandays @ \$100/day	\$ 700.00
Magnetomer	3 mandays @ \$125/day	375.00
Linecutting	9 mandays @ \$100/day	900.00

b) **Food and Accommodation:**

16 mandays @ \$50/day	\$ 800.00
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c) **Transportation:**

Truck rental and gas	\$ 360.00
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d) **Analysis:**

Soil Geochemical - 394 samples @ \$8.25/sample	\$3,250.50
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e) **Cost of Preparation of Report:**

Author	\$ 200.00
Drafting	125.00
Typing	75.00

TOTAL COST	\$6,785.50
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APPENDIX I

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COST

PROJECT - TAS 2, 6, 8, 9, 10
TYPE OF REPORT - Geophysical, Geochemical

a) **Wages:**

Soil Sampling	9 mandays @ \$100/day	\$ 900.00
Magnetometer	3 mandays @ \$125/day	375.00
Linecutting	9 mandays @ \$100/day	900.00

b) **Food and Accommodations:**

19 mandays @ \$50/day	\$ 950.00
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c) **Transportation:**

Truck rental and gas	\$ 450.00
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d) **Analysis:**

Soil Geochemical - 585 samples @ \$8.25/sample	\$4,826.25
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e) **Cost of Preparation of Report:**

Author	\$ 200.00
Drafting	125.00
Typing	75.00

TOTAL COST	\$ 8,801.25
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APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Lorne Warner of Prince George, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist residing at 1330 Foothills Blvd., Prince George, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. (Geology).
3. I presently hold the position of Geologist with Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (NPL) and have been in their employ since May, 1985.


Lorne Warner

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

The methods listed are presently applied to analyse geological materials by the Noranda Geochemical Laboratory at Vancouver. (March, 1984).

PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

Sediments and soils are dried at approximately 80°C and sieved with a 80 mesh nylon screen. The -80 mesh (0.18 mm) fraction is used for analysis.

Rock specimens are pulverized to -120 mesh (0.13 mm). Heavy mineral fractions (panned samples) are analysed in its entirety, when it is to be determined for gold without further sample preparation.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Decomposition of a 0.200 g sample is done with concentrated perchloric and nitric acid (3:1), digested for 5 hours at reflux temperature. Pulps of rock or core are weighted out at 0.2 g or less depending on the matrix of the rock, and twice as much acid is used for decomposition that that is used for silt or soil.

The concentrations of Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, V and Zn (all the group A elements of the fee schedule) can be determined directly from the digest (dissolution) with an atomic absorption spectrometer (AA). A Varian-Techtron Model AA-5 or Model AA-475 is used to measure elemental concentrations.

ELEMENTS REQUIRING SPECIFIC DECOMPOSITION METHOD

Antimony - Sb: 0.2 g sample is attached with 3.3 ml of 6% tartaric acid, 1.5 ml conc. hydrochloric acid and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid, then heated in a water bath for 3 hours at 95°C. Sb is determined directly from the acid solution with an AA-475, equipped with electrodeless discharge lamp (EDL).

Arsenic - As: 0.2 - 0.4 g sample is digested with 1.5 ml of 70% perchloric acid and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid. A Varian AA-475 equipped with an As-EDL measures the arsenic concentration of the digest.

Barium - Ba: 0.1 g sample is decomposed with conc. perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Atomic absorption using a nitrous oxide-acetylene flame determines Ba from the aqueous solution.

Bismuth - Bi: 0.2 g - 0.3 g is digested with 2.0 ml of perchloric 70% and 1.0 ml of conc. nitric acid. Bismuth is determined directly from the digest into the flame of the AA instrument c/w#EDL.

Gold - Au: 10.0 g sample sample (Pan-concentrates see below) is digested with aqua regia (1 part nitric and 3 parts hydrochloric acid). Gold is extracted with Methyl iso-Butyl ketone (MIBK) from the aqueous solution. Gold is determined from the MIBK solution with flame AA.

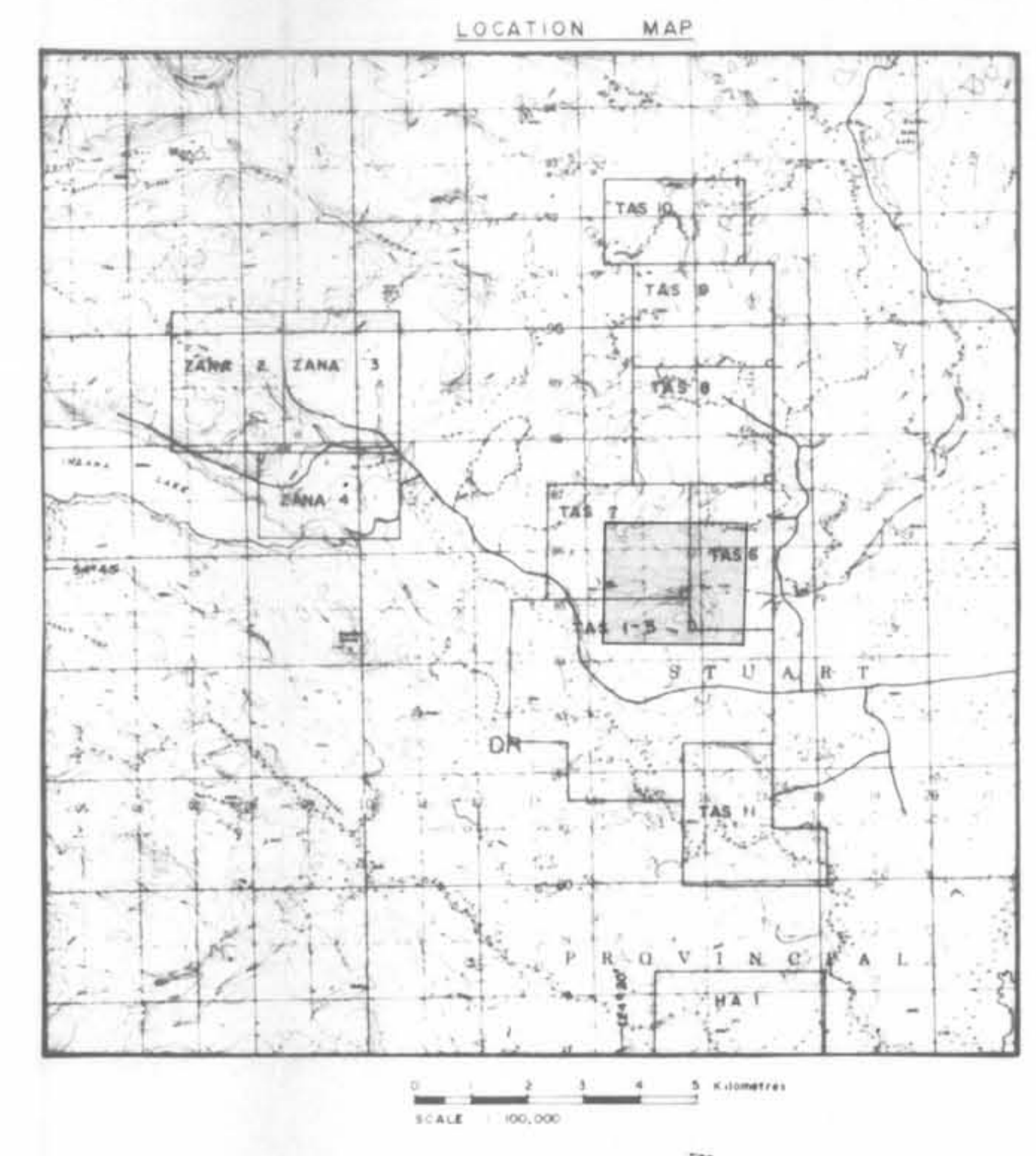
Magnesium - Mg: 0.05 - 0.10 g sample is digested with 4 ml perchloric/nitric acid (3:1). An aliquot is taken to reduce the concentration to within the range of atomic absorption. The AA-475 with a nitrous oxide flame determines Mg from the aqueous solution.

Tungsten - W: 1.0 g sample sintered with a carbonate flux and thereafter leached with water. The leachate is treated with potassium thiocyanate. The yellow tungsten thiocyanate is extracted into tri-n-butyl phosphate. This permits colourimetric comparison with standards to measure tungsten concentration.

Uranium - U: An aliquot, taken from a perchloric-nitric (3:1) decomposition, usually from the multi-element digestion, is diluted with water and a phosphate buffer. This solution is exposed to laser light, and the luminescence of the uranyl ion is quantitatively measured on the UA-3 (Scintrex).

LOWEST VALUES REPORTED IN PPM

Ag - 0.2	Mn - 20	Zn - 1	Au - 0.01 (10 ppb)
Cd - 0.2	Mo - 1	Sb - 1	W - 2
Co - 1	Ni - 1	As - 1	U - 0.1
Cu - 1	Pb - 1	Ba - 10	
Fe - 100	V - 10	Bi - 1	



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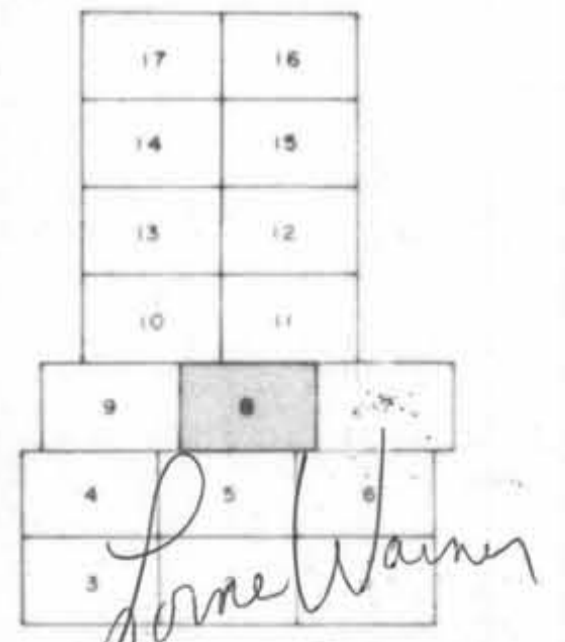
LEGEND

- 44710 Soil Geochem Survey Col (ppm) Au (ppb)
- 12,000N Contour Interval Au (ppb) 100ppb
- 44197 Proximal Frost
- 44197 X Rock Sample
- 44197 Soil Sample
- 44197 Cut Trench
- 44197 Cut Trail

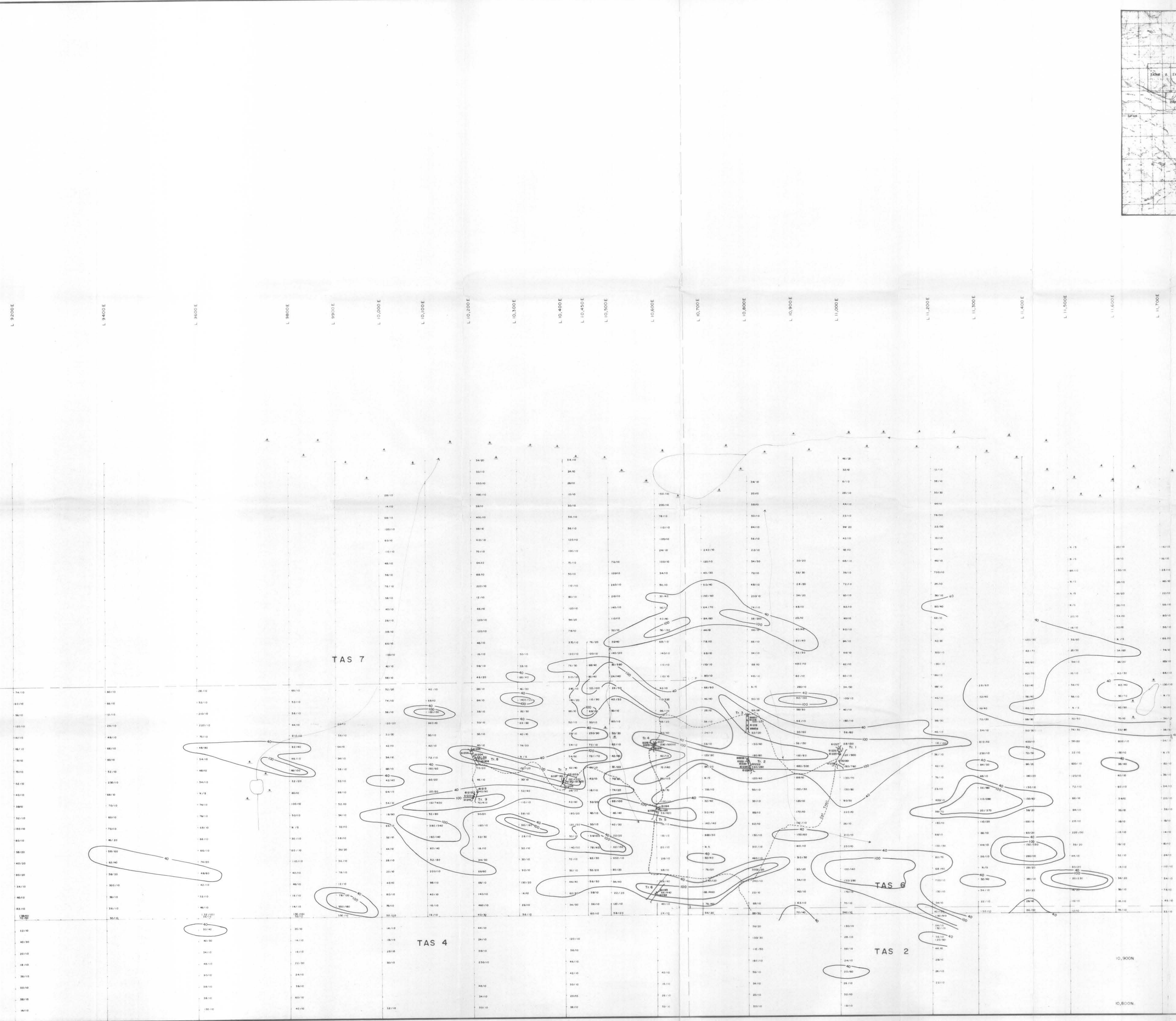
TABLE OF SILT AND ROCK ANALYSES

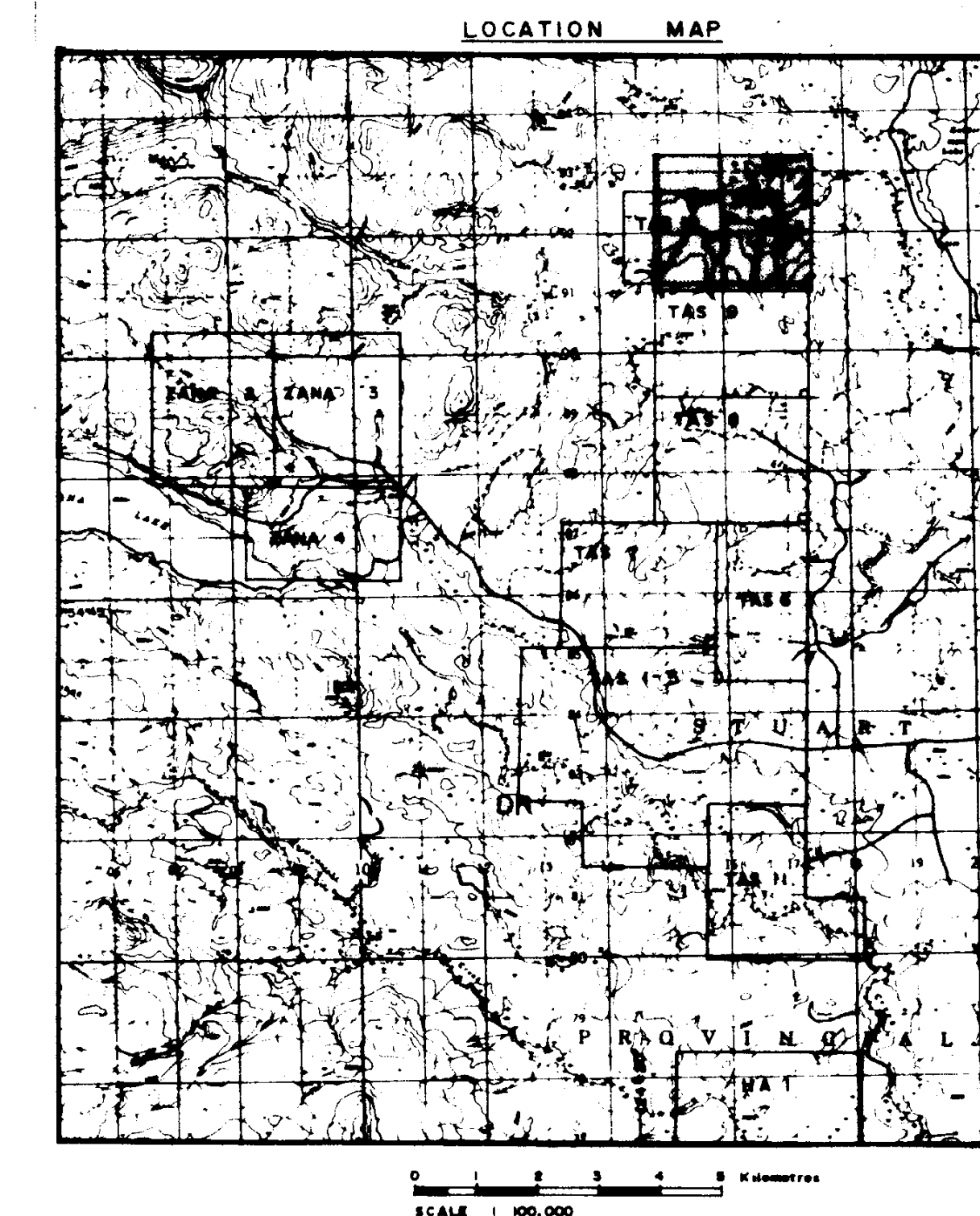
SAMPLE #	LOCATION	TYPE	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)
61225	TR. 1	rock (grab)	800	1500
61226	"	"	2000	4300
61227	"	"	1400	10000
61228	"	"	3300	17500
62001	"	"	2700	85000
61220	TR. 2	rock (grab)	1000	6300
61221	"	"	300	200000
61222	"	"	350	270
61223	"	"	150	420
61224	"	"	25	160
88859	"	rock (grab)	138	150
88857	TR. 3	rock (grab)	40	80
88858	"	"	400	15
61218	"	"	2400	120
61219	"	"	600	10
61216	TR. 4	silt	330	120
61215	"	"	260	270
61216	"	"	430	4000
61217	"	"	200	2600
61194	TR. 5	rock (grab)	370	10
61195	"	"	500	10
61196	"	"	120	10
61192	TR. 6	silt	150	50
61193	"	"	210	60
61200	TR. 7	silt	110	20
61201	"	"	240	50
61202	"	"	320	50
61203	"	"	250	100
61197	"	rock (grab)	370	9000
61198	"	"	2100	30
61199	"	"	1300	60
61204	TR. 8	rock (grab)	500	80
61205	"	"	450	300
61206	"	"	280	70
61207	"	"	100	120
61208	"	"	170	300
61210	TR. 9	silt	140	80
61211	"	"	270	300
61212	"	"	250	240
61213	"	"	150	120

MAP SHEET INDEX



REVISED	TAS CLAIMS	
	RIDGE GRID	
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	
	Cu (ppm) ; Au (ppb)	
PROJ. No. 271	SURVEY BY L. W.	DATE
DWG. No.	DRAWN BY S. R.	SCALE 1:2500
FIG. 3	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	





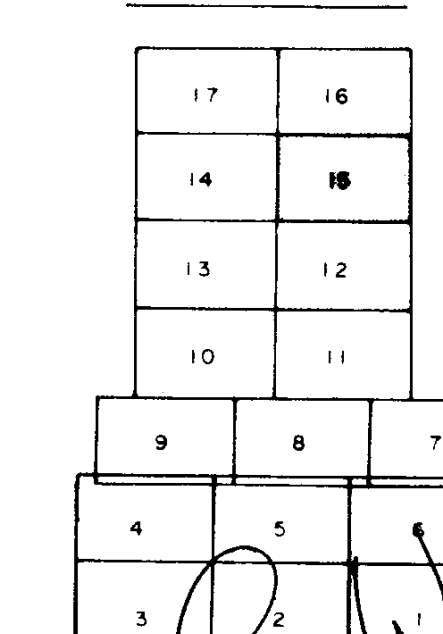
LEGEND

14/10 Soil Geochem Survey Cu(ppm)/Au(ppb)

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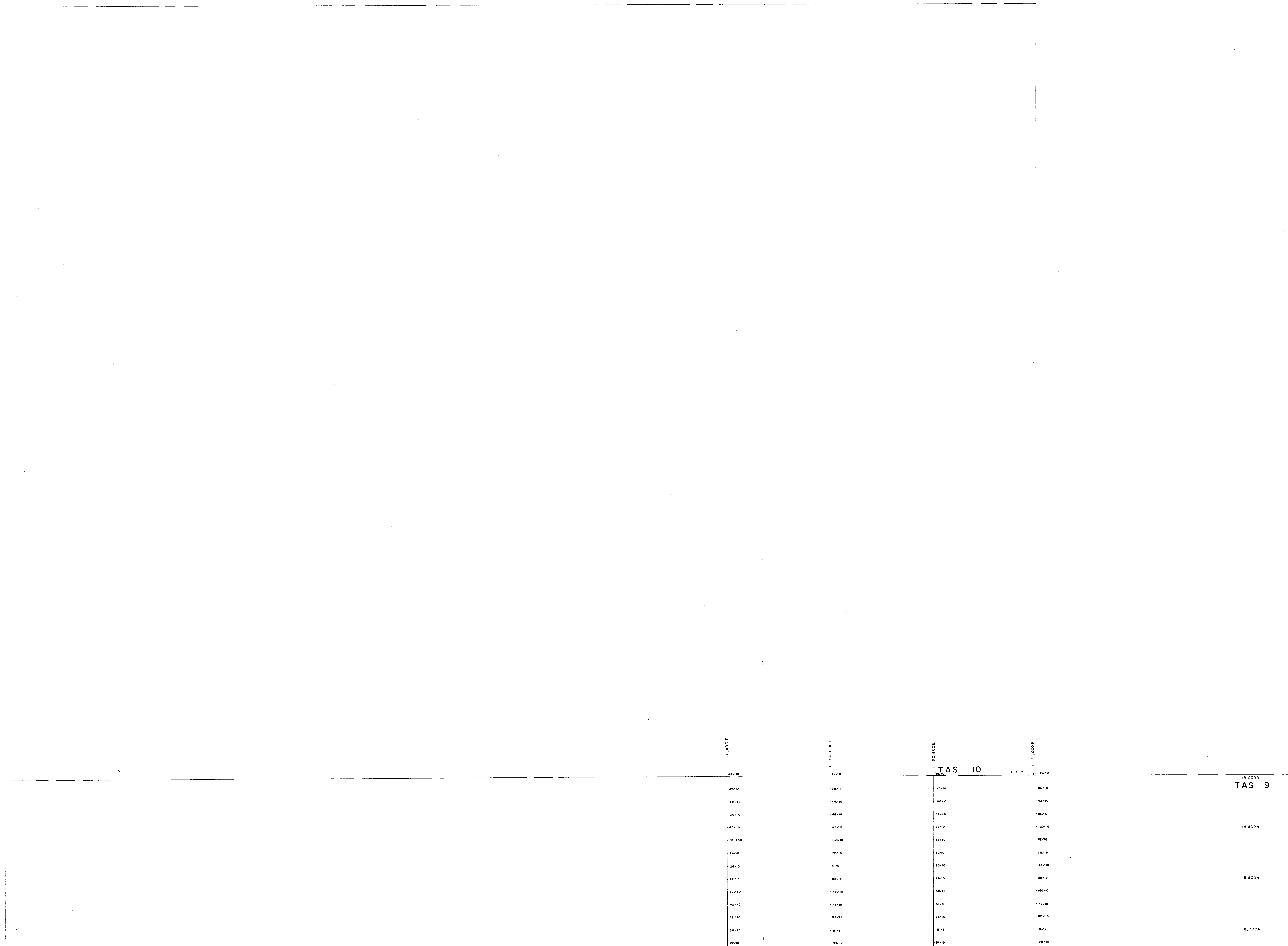
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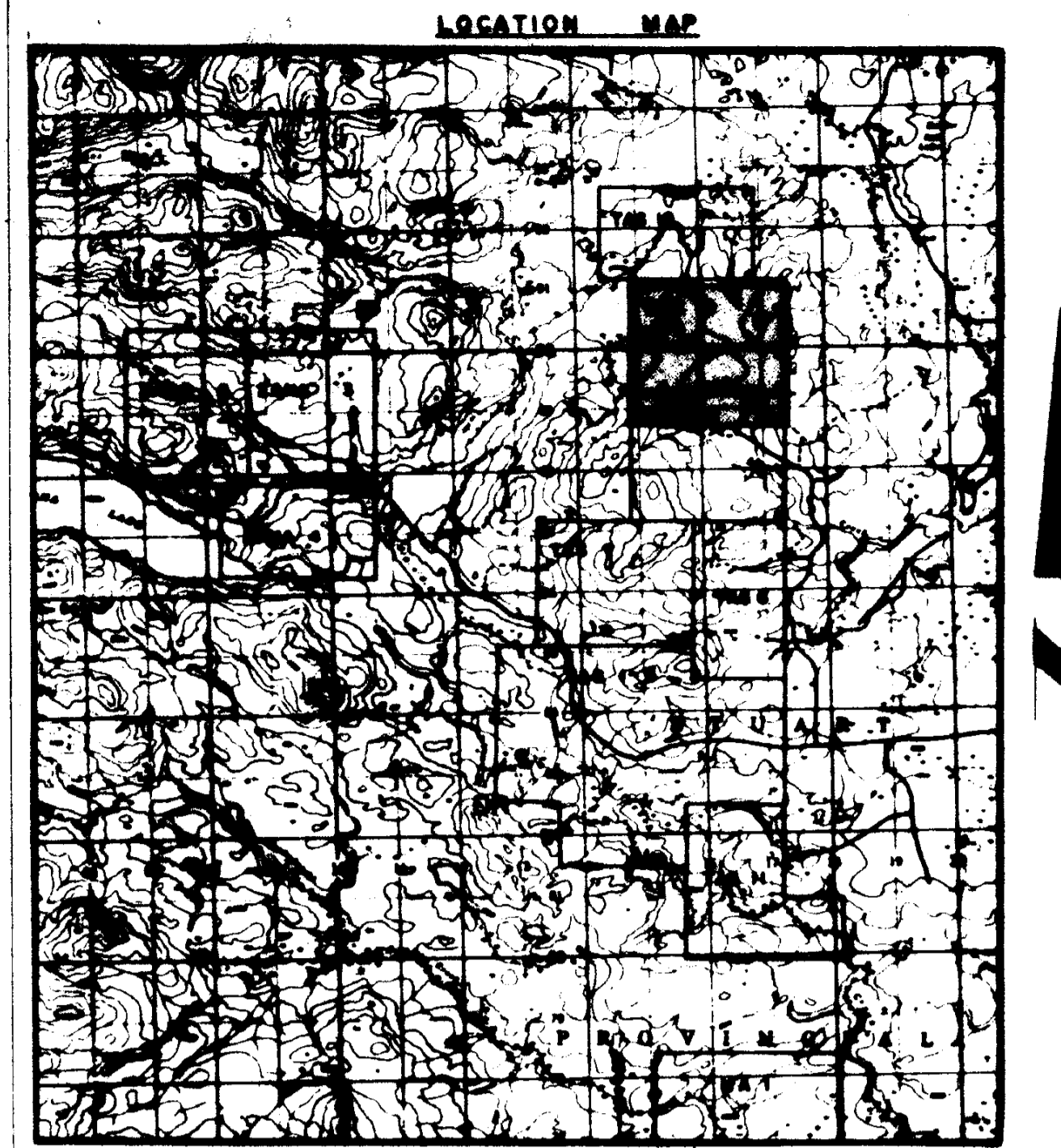
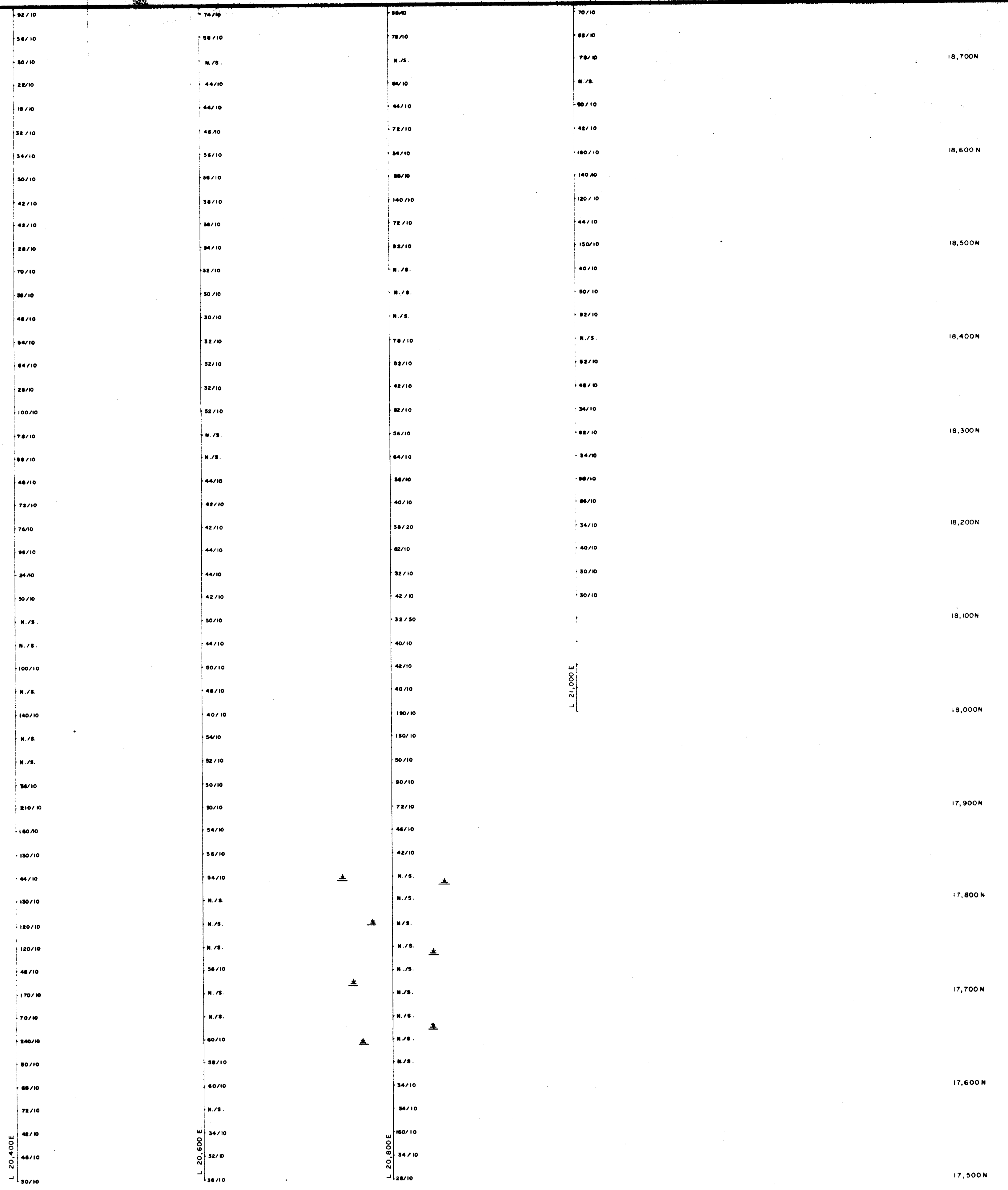
MAP SHEET INDEX



SCALE 1:2,500

REVISED	TAS CLAIMS	
	NORTH GRID	
	SOIL GEOCHEM SURVEY	
	Cu(ppm) / Au(ppb)	
PROJ. No. 271	SURVEY BY: B.H., T.R., B.E., L.W.	DATE: JAN. 1987
NTS: 95% / 8	DRAWN BY: S.K.R.	SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
FIG. 4	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	





LEGEND

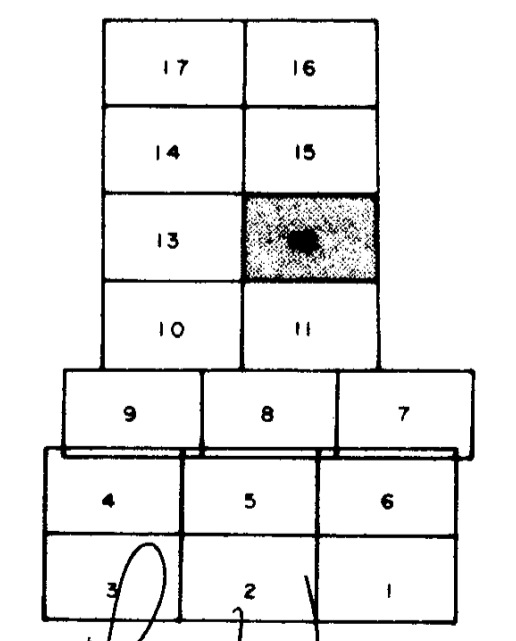
100/10 Soil Geochem Survey Cu(ppm) / Au(ppb)

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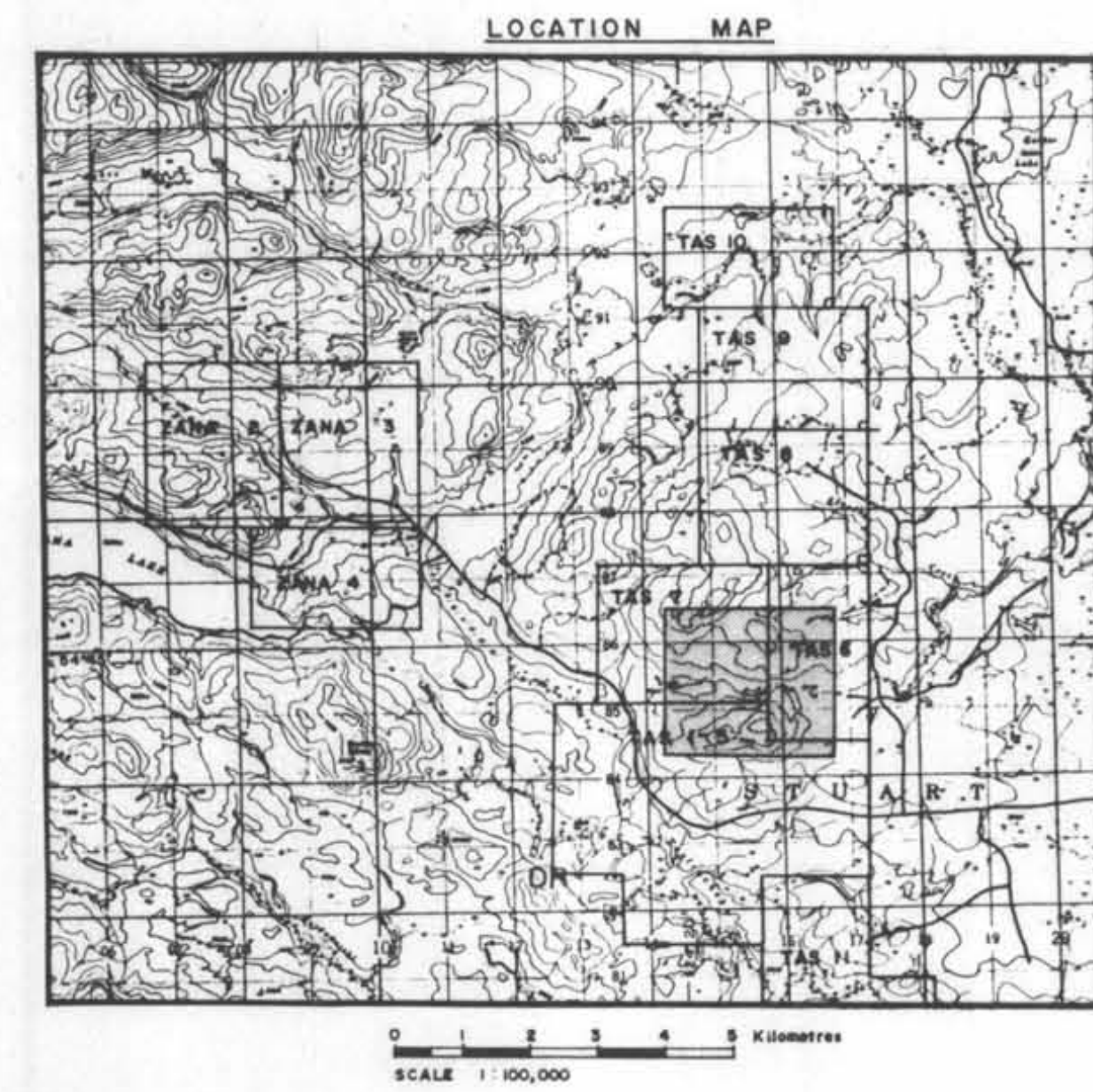
TAS 9 LCP
TAS 8

MAP SHEET INDEX



SCALE 1:2500

REVISED	TAS CLAIMS		
	NORTH GRID		
	SOIL GEOCHEM SURVEY		
	Cu(ppm) / Au(ppb)		
PROJ. No. 271	SURVEY BY: J.H., T.E., B.E., L.W.	DATE: JAN 1987	
N.T.S. 88/78	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1:2500	
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION		
FIG. 5	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.		



12000	9200E	9400E	9600E	9800E	10000E	10100E	10200E	10300E	10400E	10500E	10600E	10700E	10800E	10900E	11000E	11200E	11300E
11900	11800	11700	11600	11500	11400	11300	11200	11100	11000	10900	10800	10700	10600	10500	10400	10300	10200
10100	10000	9900	9800	9700	9600	9500	9400	9300	9200	9100	9000	8900	8800	8700	8600	8500	8400

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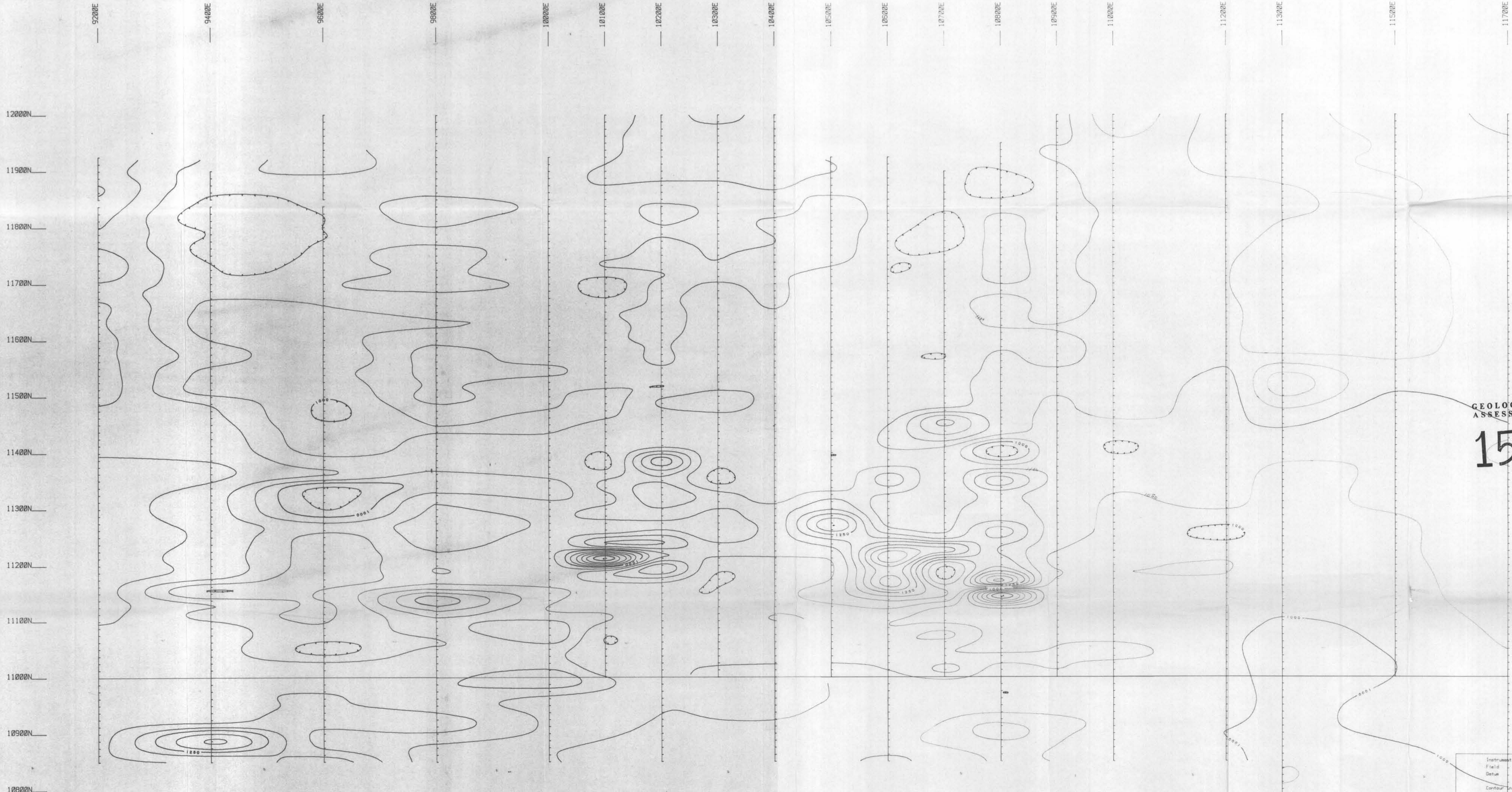
Instrument: 028 : MP-3
 Field: 000 : TOTAL
 Datum: 026 : 57000.0 nT
 Contour: 000
 Conductor: 000
John Wainwright

TAS

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

PROJECT: TAS OPTION PROJECT #: 271
 BASELINE AZIMUTH: 90 Deg.

SCALE = 1: 2500 DATE : 6/25/86
 SURVEY BY : TL NTS :
 FILE: M271TAS3
NORANDA EXPLORATION



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BASELINE

Lane Warner

Instrument : MP-3
 Field : TOTR
 Date : 5/26/86 nT
 Contour Interval : 100 nT
 (6 passes through a 9 pt. Manning Filter.)
 (8 passes through a 3 pt. Manning Filter.)
 Conductivity :
 20m 25m 30m 35m 40m

TAS
 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
 (FILTERED CONTOUR PRESENTATION)
 PROJECT: TAS OPTION PROJECT # : 271
 BASELINE AZIMUTH : 90 Deg.
 SCALE = 1: 2500 DATE : 6/25/86
 SURVEY BY: TL NTS :
 FILE: M271TAS3.ZAT
 NORANDA EXPLORATION

Figure #7