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GEOLOGICAL/GEOCHEMICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

PROFIT PROPERTY

N.T.S.: 94G/12 W

57°42' 123°55'

LIARD M.D.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,138

By : Graham Gill, Project Geologist
Owner: NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED
Operator (No Personal Liability)
Date : November 1993

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I. INTRODUCTION

Between August 28, 1993 and September 7, 1993 a preliminary geological and geochemical programme was conducted by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited on the Profit property. The objective of the survey described in this report was to confirm geological mapping of the property completed by Equinox Resources in 1986 and 1987, to cut off open-ended soil geochemistry and to assess the economic viability of the known showings.

1.1 Location and Access

The Profit property is located approximately 150 km southwest of Ft. Nelson, B.C. on N.T.S. Mapsheet 94G/12 at the headwaters of the Prophet and Muskwa Rivers within the Rocky Mountains. Access to the property is obtained via helicopter from Ft. Nelson (see Drawings 1 & 2).

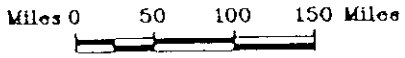
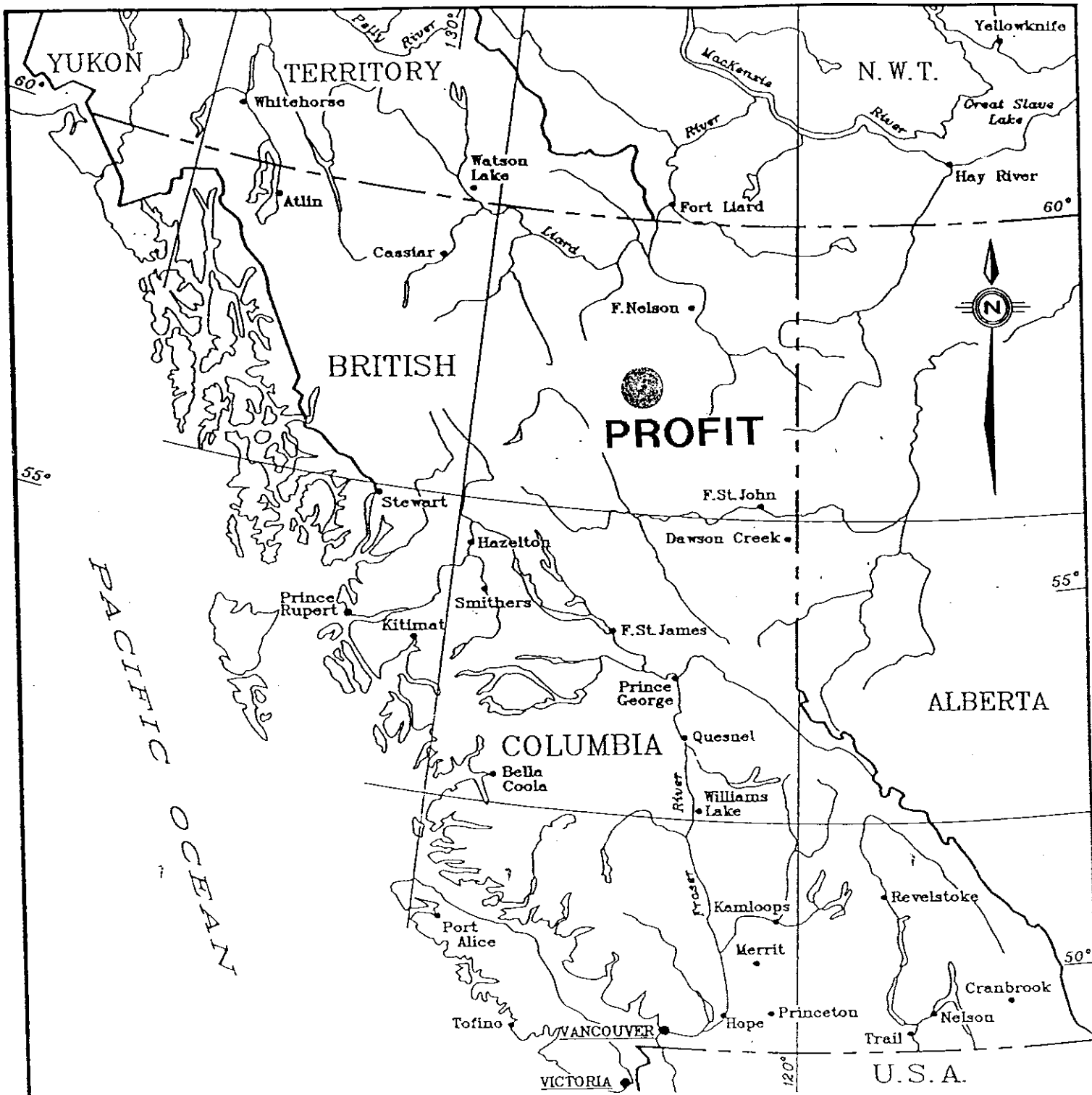
1.2 Topography and Physiography

The claims are centred on the divide between the headwaters of the Prophet and Muskwa Rivers where drainages flow easterly and north & south. Elevations range between 4100' in the southeast corner to 5700' in the west-central portion of the property. Treeline begins at approximately 5000'. Relief on the property ranges from moderate on alpine plateaus and large creek valleys to steep along deeply incised tributaries.

1.3 History

Below is a brief description of documented work performed on and around the property in chronological order.

- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| 1971 | : | Arrow Inter-America discovered Pb-Zn mineralization near Robb Lake which led to further Pb-Zn discoveries within the north trending carbonate platform. |
| 1972-1973: | | Cominco Ltd. conducted soil geochemistry and geological mapping on the property. |
| 1974 | : | Cominco's original 54 claims were allowed to lapse. |



REVISED	LOCATION MAP	
PROJ. No. _____	SURVEY BY _____	DATE JUNE 1991
N.T.S. _____	DRAWN BY J. SERWIN (ACAD)	SCALE _____
DWG. 1	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: VANCOUVER	

- 1986-1987: Equinox Resources Ltd. staked the Cay claims over the area of interest and conducted geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys as well as trenching and diamond drilling (1078 meters in 21 holes) and metallurgical studies on bulk samples.
- 1992 : Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. staked 3 claims totalling 56 units over the area of interest.

1.4 Claims

The Profit property owned by Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. (No Personal Liability) of #100 - 1285 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. consists of 56 units in the Liard Mining Division. Below is a list of the claims with pertinent data regarding each (see Drawing 2).

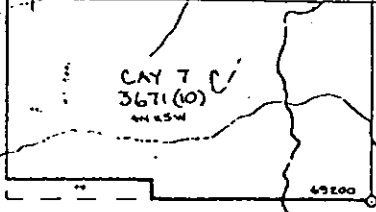
CLAIM NAME	UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	ANNIVERSARY DATE
PROFIT 1	20	314321	OCT. 22, 1992	OCT. 22, 1995
PROFIT 2	20	314322	OCT. 22, 1992	OCT. 22, 1995
PROFIT 3	16	314327	OCT. 21, 1992	OCT. 21, 1995

1.5 Economic Potential

Lead-zinc mineralization located along the eastern limb of a tightly folded anticline occurs within silicified brecciated zones and associated barite veining. Drill testing of a portion of this limb proved the existence of widespread, low-grade mineralization. An increase in tonnage and grade (based on historic rock sampling & trenching) may occur in the vicinity of the fold nose in the southern portion of the property.

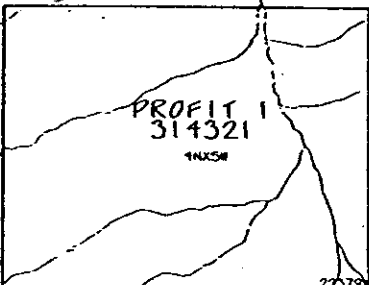
124°00'00"
57°45'00"

443520

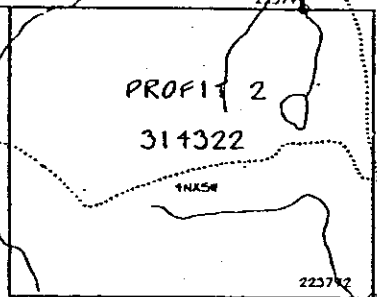


69200

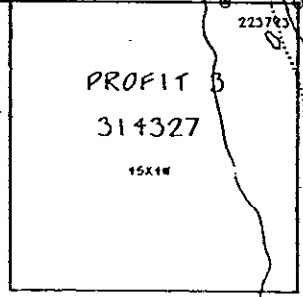
6399360



223799



223782



223783

6393024

PROPHET

REVISED	LOCATION MAP	
	PROFIT PROPERTY	
PROJ. No. _____	SURVEY BY: _____	DATE: SEPT. 1993
N.T.S. 94G/12	DRAWN BY: _____	SCALE: 1:50,000
DWG. 2	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: VANCOUVER	

VANCAL 11927

II. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Kechika Trough - Dunedin Platform area of northeastern B.C. occurs in the Rocky Mountain Foldbelt and represents a sequence of intracratonic basins, miogeosynclines and related platform carbonates of mid-Proterozoic to mid-Paleozoic age.

Large scale rifting along the North American continental margin in middle Devonian to Early Mississippian time resulted in the formation of sedimentary-exhalative lead-zinc deposits such as the Cirque (32 MT of 7.9% Zn, 2.1% Pb) which occur in restricted second and third order basins within the Kechika Trough. Continued rifting and subsidence of the Kechika Trough also resulted in the dewatering of the basin which drove lead-zinc rich metalliferous brines eastward toward the Dunedin carbonate platform. Carbonate hosted, Mississippi Valley type Pb-Zn occurrences were subsequently deposited along a north trending facies front (or 'shale-out') in Devonian rocks of the Stone and Dunedin Formations which host the 5.5 MT, 7.3% Pb + Zn Robb Lake Deposit.

The Profit property is located within the Dunedin carbonate platform proximal to the 'shale-out' and is located 85 km north of the Robb Lake Deposit (see Drawings 3 & 4).

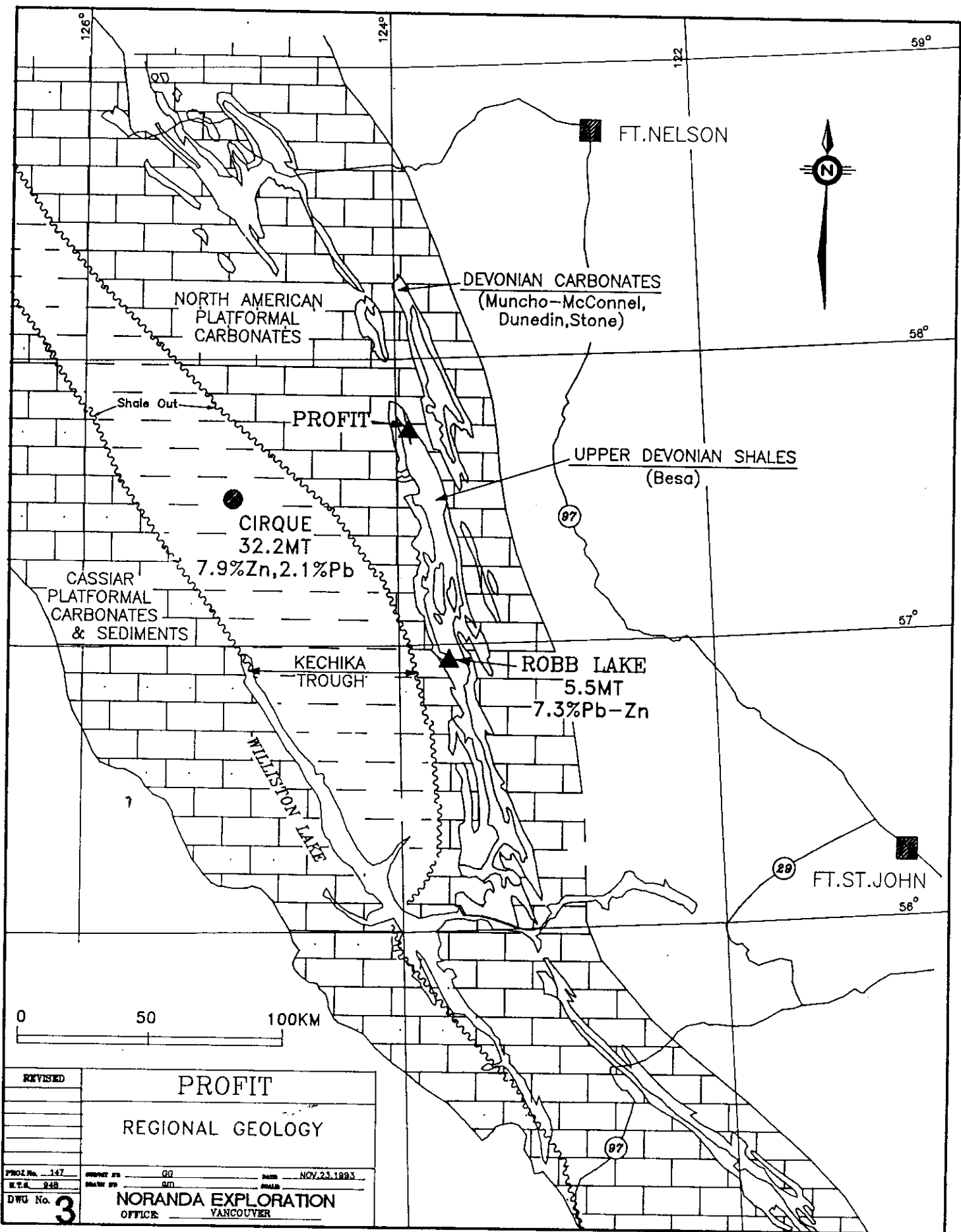
2.2 Property Geology

Mapping of the Profit property was conducted with the aid of a compass, hipchain and altimeter utilizing the 1987 grid established by Equinox for control wherever possible. An area of 4.0 square kilometers was mapped at 1:10,000 scale and is shown on Drawing #5 with rock sample locations and numbers.

The property is underlain by a tightly folded anticline which closes to the south and is cored by older, fine grained, light coloured limestones and predominantly dolostones of the Stone Formation which is medium to thickly bedded.

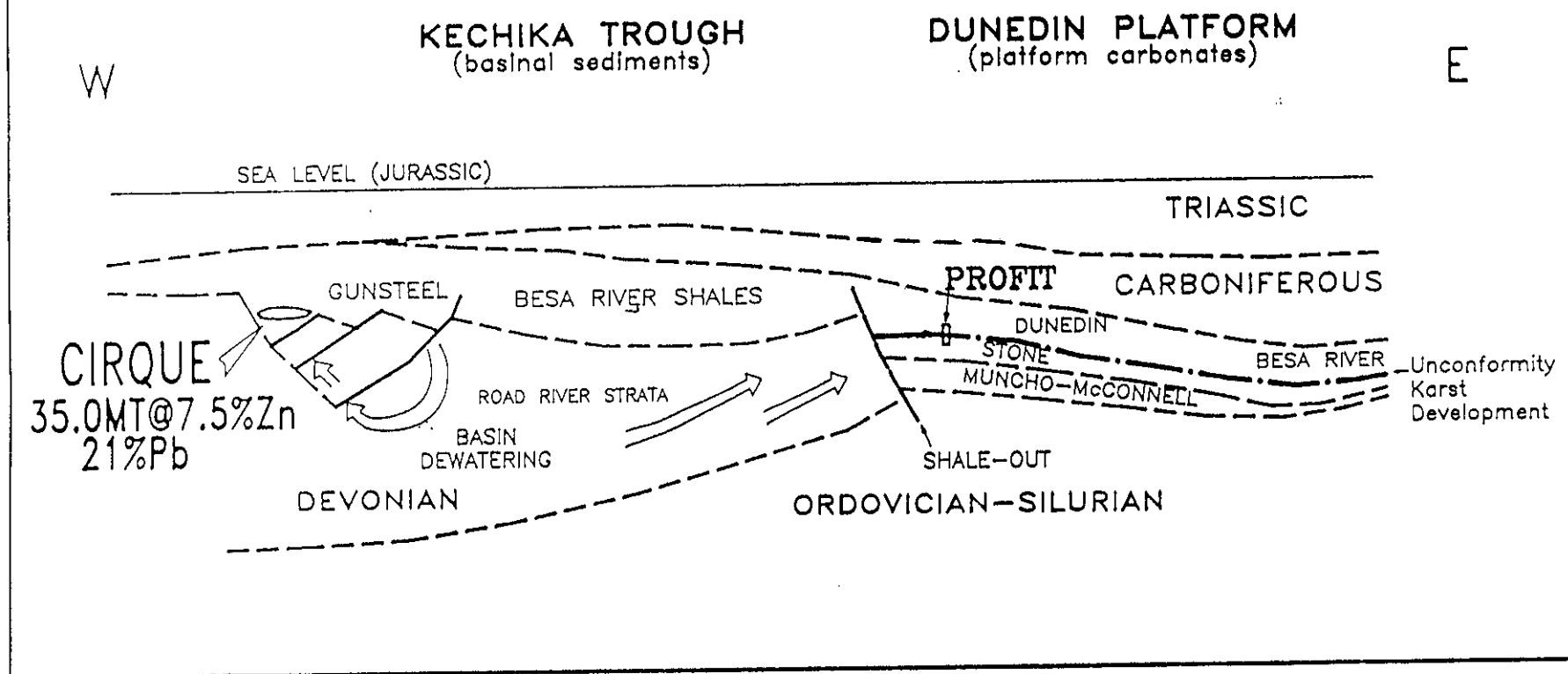
The Stone Formation is conformably overlain by thinly bedded, fossiliferous, grey to black coloured Dunedin limestones which contain abundant crinoids, brachiopods and coral hosted within a limey mud matrix and is often dolomitized. The Dunedin forms the north-northwest trending limbs of the anticline and is best exposed on the eastern limb due to steeper topography. Only in one location on the western portion of the anticline near Line 107N and the 1987 baseline is Dunedin limestone exposed.

Overlying the Dunedin Formation are black, carbonaceous, fissile shales of the Besa River Formation which mark the end of carbonate deposition in this area.



REVISED	PROFIT	
	REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
PROJ. No. 147	DATE NOV. 23, 1983	
D.T.A. 048		
DWG. No. 3	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE VANCOUVER	

IDEALIZED EAST-WEST SECTION THROUGH THE KECHIKA TROUGH-DUNEDIN PLATFORM



DRAWING 4

Lead-zinc mineralization in the form of fine-grained, reddish sphalerite, galena and hydrozincite occurs mainly at the contact between Stone dolostones and overlying Dunedin fossiliferous limestones and is described as stratabound.

The most widespread mineralization occurs in grey to black, brecciated and pervasively silicified limestones probably of Dunedin origin although in some cases no evidence of fossil content is seen due to obliteration of original textures by migrating silica-rich fluids. These siliceous breccias appear conformable to bedding and occur up to several meters thick although lead-zinc mineralization is not consistent throughout the siliceous breccia and is concentrated locally in beds up to 1-2 meters thick. Other minerals associated with the siliceous breccias consist of quartz, bitumen and minor clots or crystals of galena.

The siliceous breccia zones are located sporadically along the eastern limb of the anticline from Line 105N, 750E to Line 82N, 450E. Of importance are two well mineralized sections along this limb referred to as the Vantage Showing (located along a deeply incised creek bed at approximately Line 95N, 550E) and the Wolverine Showing (located at Line 8675N, 450E; site of the 1987 drilling).

Best 1993 sample results from these showing areas are listed below.

SHOWING	SAMPLE	ZINC	LEAD	WIDTH
Wolverine	431-K	2.4%	0.64%	0.6 m
" "	431-O	1.9%	0.75%	0.7 m
Vantage	432-O	2.9%	0.055%	1.0 m

An area of limited outcrop yet seemingly widespread siliceous brecciation occurs between Line 80N (1987 grid) and Line 22S (1986 grid) and measures approximately 800 m x 300 m. It is within this area that historic prospecting obtained up to 21.1% Zn in mineralized float boulders and 22.69% Zn over 1.3 m from an outcrop denoted as the Nose Showing. Norex sampling of this area in 1993 returned values of up to 3.2% Zn over 0.5 meters at the single outcrop that makes up the Nose Showing and only elevated Pb-Zn values in boulder float from the same area.

Besides the siliceous breccia type mineralization a second style of lead-zinc mineralization exists on the Profit property. It is described as barite veins and replacements locally associated with fluorite and hosting coarse-grained clots of galena and fine-medium grained sphalerite (honey coloured) and bitumen. The replacement barite occurs as acicular crystals in rosettes which occur up to 5-7 cm in diameter. This style of mineralization appears to crosscut stratigraphy as well as the siliceous breccia style mineralization. It occurs at all locations described above and exists as the only style of Pb-Zn mineralization at the Alpha Showing located at 107+25N, 0E on the 1987 grid.

III. GEOCHEMISTRY

The geochemical survey conducted on the Profit property consisted of rock sampling of any mineralized zones and wherever representative rock types were encountered as well as soil geochemistry in areas of anomalous Pb-Zn defined by very widely spaced lines, and areas of open-ended Pb-Zn soil anomalies. Soil sampling was carried out along metrically chained lines at 50 m sample intervals with the aid of a mattock to a depth of 20-40 cm.

A total of 70 rocks and 135 soils were sent to Noranda's laboratory at Unit #1, 7550 - 76th Street in Delta, B.C. for analysis. Refer to Appendix I for a detailed description of laboratory analytical techniques and Appendix II for sample descriptions and results.

Refer to Drawing 5 for rock sample locations and the Property Geology section of this report for a discussion on best rock results obtained.

Drawings 6 & 7 show Zn-Pb soil values combining the 1986, 87 survey results obtained by Equinox Resources and the 1993 results of Noranda. Soil contour intervals have been plotted at 500 ppm Zn and 50 ppm Pb and were determined by visual examination of the data only.

On inspection of the data it is apparent that a +2.5 km long, coincident Pb-Zn soil anomaly which ranges in width from 150 m to 500 m occurs along the east limb of the anticline and in particular along the trace of the Dunedin and siliceous breccia units. The coincident soil geochemical anomaly tends to widen in the vicinity of Lines 0N (1986) and 102+50N (1993) where an east flowing creek exists. The widening of the anomaly in this area may be explained by i) the existence of a fault within or close to the creek which may be in part responsible for the mobilization of Pb-Zn rich fluids or ii) to subsurface mineralization within the hinge zone of the anticlinal trace which would lie in the western section of the soil anomaly. The more widespread soil anomaly to the east of the anticlinal trace may be due to downslope migration of the elements.

The lack of anomalous Pb-Zn soil geochemistry over the western limb and in the area of the mineralized Nose Showing is probably due to the increase in overburden cover in these areas.

1993 soil sampling to the east of the eastern limb of the Dunedin limestones along Lines 83N, 81N, 79N and 1650S effectively cut-off the open-ended Pb-Zn anomaly detected in 1986, 87.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. The 1993 geological & geochemical surveys conducted on the Profit property have confirmed the presence of two styles of mineralization along the Dunedin & Stone contact;
 - i) conformable widespread siliceous, brecciated limestone with fine grained disseminated sphalerite, minor galena, quartz and bitumen.
 - ii) crosscutting barite veins and replacements with coarser grained sphalerite, galena and associated bitumen and fluorite. This style postdates the latter and would not provide enough tonnage or grade for open pit mining.
2. Although soil geochemistry is coincident with the eastern limb of the Dunedin/siliceous breccia units increasing overburden cover to the west and south does not preclude the existence of buried mineralization in these areas.
3. The widening of the Pb-Zn soil geochemical anomaly in the northern section of the grid may be due to subsurface mineralization located in the hinge of the anticlinal fold within the Stone dolostones; a unit not previously considered as an attractive host rock on this property. Further work including trenching in this portion of the property is warranted to test this theory.
4. Drilling in the overburden covered section of the Nose Showing is suggested to test for the possibility of higher grade and tonnage associated with siliceous breccia style mineralization in the nose of the fold.

REFERENCES

- Leighton, D.G.
and Pell, J.A.: A.R. #16851, Geological and Geochemical Survey
on the Cay Property, January 6, 1988.
- MacQueen, R.W.
and Thompson, R.I.: 1978 Carbonate Hosted Lead-Zinc Occurrences in
Northeastern B.C., with Emphasis on the Robb
Lake Deposit; Canadian Journal of Earth
Sciences, 15, pp 1737-1762.
- Zabo, N.L.: A.R. #4201, Soil Geochemical Survey on the Cay
Claims for Cominco Ltd.
- Thompson, R.I.: GSC Memoir 425; Stratigraphy, Tectonic
Evolution and Structural Analysis of the
Halfway River Map Area (94B), Northern Rocky
Mountains, B.C., 1989.

APPENDIX I
LABORATORY ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

ANALYTICAL METHOD DESCRIPTIONS FOR GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS

The methods listed are presently applied to analyse geological materials by the Noranda Geochemical Laboratory at Vancouver.

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 geochemical analysis.

Rock specimens are pulverized to -120 mesh (0.13 mm). Heavy mineral fractions (panned samples * from constant volume), 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 weighed out at 0.4 g and chemical quantities are doubled relative to the above noted method for digestion.

The concentrations of Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, V and Zn can be determined directly from the digest (dissolution) with a conventional atomic absorption spectrometric procedure. 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 attacked 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 dissolution with an AA-475 equipped with electrodeless discharge lamp (EDL).

Arsenic - As: 0.2 - 0.3 g sample is digested with 1.5 ml of perchloric 70% and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid. A Varian AA-475 equipped with an As-EDL is used to measure arsenic content in the digest.

Barium - Ba: 0.1 g sample digested overnight with conc. perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid; Potassium chloride added to prevent ionization. Atomic absorption using a nitrous oxide-acetylene flame determines Ba from the aqueous solution.

Bismuth - Bi: 0.2 - 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 with an AA-475 complete with EDL.

Gold - Au: 10.0 g sample is digested with aqua regia (1 part nitric and 3 parts hydrochloric acid). Gold is extracted with MIBK from the aqueous solution. AA is used to determine Au.

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 the use of 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 from a perchloric-nitric decomposition, usually from the multi-element digestion, is buffered. The aqueous solution is exposed to laser light, and the luminescence of the uranyl ion is quantitatively measured on the UA-3 (Scintrex).

N.B.: If additional elemental determinations are required on panned samples, state this at the time of sample submission. Requests after gold determinations would be futile.

LOWEST VALUES REPORTED IN PPM:

Ag - 0.2	Mn - 20	Zn - 1	Au - 0.01
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	

APPENDIX II
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

PROJECT # 155

N.T.S. 946/12

LAB REPORT # _____

DATE SEPT 8/93

PROJECT PROFIT

ROCK SAMPLE REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	% Sulph.	TYPE	WIDTH (m)								SAMPLED BY	
430 A	Silic. alt. (perv) lst + qtz-barite veining + hydrozincite.		galv										
430 B	Silicified lst (s.c.)		galv										
430 C	Blk, fg, silic. lst with barite/ qtz veins + galena		galv										
430 D	Tules fine - black shale		.										
430 E	Massive bedded lst - nonfossil		chip	0.6m	}								
430 F	Fg, silic. d. grey lst + qtz/barite veinlets + hydrozincite		chip	0.75m									
430 G	Same as 430 F		chip	0.75m									
430 H	Silic. white speckled unit (is?o white frags) + ve zinc znp		chip	0.5m									

Nose showing

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

PROJECT # 155

N.T.S. 946/12

LAB REPORT # _____

PROJECT PROFIT

DATE Sept 8/93

ROCK SAMPLE REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	% Sulph.	TYPE	WIDTH (m)							SAMPLED BY
431-G	Silic, brecciated lst + hydrozinc on fracs + Barite/qtz veins		grab								
431-H	Silic lst - 2% sphal		grab								
431-I	low silic alt, some lst + hydrozinc on fracs + in vugs		grab								
431-J	Non silic, fossil, Duranin lst		grab								
431-K	25-30% vfg, disc, red sphal. in vfg, blk, silic lst + acicular barite xtals		chip	0.6m	} Wolverine Stowing						
431-L	≈ 5% vfg, disc sphal in fg, blk silic, lst + qtz some fillings		chip	0.35m							
431-M	Same as 431-K plus c.g. barite vns + galena		chip	0.6m							

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

PROJECT # 155

N.T.S. 94G/12

LAB REPORT # _____

PROJECT PROFIT

DATE Sept 8/93

ROCK SAMPLE REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	% Sulph.	TYPE	WIDTH (m)								SAMPLED BY	
431-N	Fracture to above. Vfg, grey, silic lst + <5% qtz stringers		chip	0.5m	}								
431-O	Blk, fossil, lst + bitumen. Hydrozinc on fossils, vugs. Gn in barite vns		chip	0.7m									
431-P	Fg, grey, silic lst. Minor acicular barite / qtz veinlets.		chip	1.6m									
431-Q	Fossil, non-silic lst.		grab										
431-R	Non-silic, fg, grey massive lst		grab										
431-S	Gp barite + gn clots - local hydrozinc.		chip	1.0m	}								
431-T	Silic, fg, grey lst + 1-4mm barite veinlets; Hydrozinc. Bitumen in qtz vns. Malachite stain.		chip	2.5m									

Wolverine Stawing

ALPHA Stawing

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

PROJECT # 155

N.T.S. 946/12

LAB REPORT # _____

DATE Sept 8/23

PROJECT PROFIT

ROCK SAMPLE REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	% Sulph.	TYPE	WIDTH (m)								SAMPLED BY
432-H	Silic, bxted, barite veined lst + hydrozinc.		chip	1.5m								
432-I	As above		grab									
432-J	Silic lst, barite veined - Hydrozinc + galena on frac		chip	1.5m								
432-K	Silic lst crackle bx. 20% qtz, 5% barite		grab									
432-L	Blk, silic, bxted lst + barite veins + gn + bitumen		grab									
432-M	U. silic, blk, fg lst + hydrozinc on frac + cg barite veins		grab									
432-N	Silic, fg blk, bxted lst + barite, qtz veining + bitumen, py, limonite, hydrozinc + galena		grab									VANTAGE SHOWING

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

PROJECT # 155

N.T.S. 946/12

LAB REPORT # _____

PROJECT PROFIT

DATE Sept 8/73

ROCK SAMPLE REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	% Sulph.	TYPE	WIDTH (m)							SAMPLED BY
432-O	Cg, white vein (+cc). Cg, diss gn + Sq, diss sphal	c	chip	0.6 m	}	VANTAGE	SHOWING	-			
432-P	HW of 432-O. Silic, grey-blk lst + mod. cc veining		chip	1.0 m							
432-Q	Stone lst + minor hydrozircon fracs.		gravel								
432-R	Silic, fossil lst. 20% barite veins		gravel								
432-S	Frac, sq, silic, bedded lst + c. g. barite + sq g. veinlets. Hydrozircon		chip	1.5 m	}	VANTAGE	SHOWING	-			
432-T	Barite veined bx zone in silic, blk. lst.		chip	1.5 m							
432-U	Silic lst		chip	2.0 m							

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT OF COSTS

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COSTS

PROJECT: PROFIT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 14, 1993

TYPE OF REPORT: GEOCHEMICAL/GEOLOGICAL

- a) Wages:
No. of Mandays : 22
Rate per Manday: \$285.00
Dates From : August 28 to September 7, 1993
Total Wages : 22 x \$285.00 \$ 6,270.00
- b) Food & Accomodations:
No. of Mandays : 22
Rate per Manday: \$30.71
Dates From : August 28 to September 7, 1993
Total Costs : 22 x \$30.71 \$ 675.59
- c) Transportation:
No. of Mandays : 22
Rate per Manday: \$10.02
Dates From : August 28 to September 7, 1993
Total Costs : 22 x \$10.02 \$ 220.53
- d) Instrument Rental:
Type of Instrument:
No. of Mandays :
Rate per Manday:
Dates From :
Total Costs :
- Type of Instrument:
No. of Mandays :
Rate per Manday:
Dates From :
Total Costs :
- e) Camp Supplies : \$ 314.91

f) Analysis: 206 Samples \$ 1,761.00
(See attached schedule)

g) Cost of preparation of Report:
Author : \$240.00/manday \$ 240.00
Drafting: \$220.00/manday \$ 220.00
Typing : \$180.00/manday \$ 180.00

h) Other:

Contractor: CANADIAN HELICOPTERS

4.1 hrs @ \$850.00/hr including fuel & oil \$ 3,480.52

TOTAL COST \$13,362.55

i) Unit Costs for GEOLOGY
No. of Mandays: 11 mandays
No. of Units : 11 mandays
Unit Costs : \$527.34/manday
Total Cost : 11 x \$527.34 \$ 5,800.78

j) Unit Costs for GEOCHEM
No. of Mandays: 11
No. of Units : 206 samples
Unit Costs : \$36.70/sample
Total Cost : \$360.70 x 206 \$ 7,561.78

GRAND TOTAL **\$13,362.78**

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED
(CORDILLERA DIVISION)

DETAILS OF ANALYSES COSTS

PROJECT: PROFIT

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>NO. OF DETERMINATIONS</u>	<u>COST PER DETERMINATION</u>	<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>
Pb, Zn	135 soils	\$6.00/sample	\$ 810.00
Pb, Zn	1 talus fine	\$6.00/sample	\$ 6.00
ICP + Geochem Au	70 rocks	\$13.50/sample	\$ 945.00
		TOTAL COST:	\$1,761.00

APPENDIX IV
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

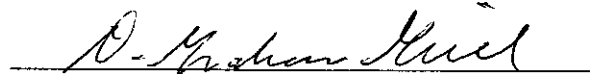
I, D. Graham Gill of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

I am a geologist residing at 5442 - 7th Avenue, Delta, B.C.

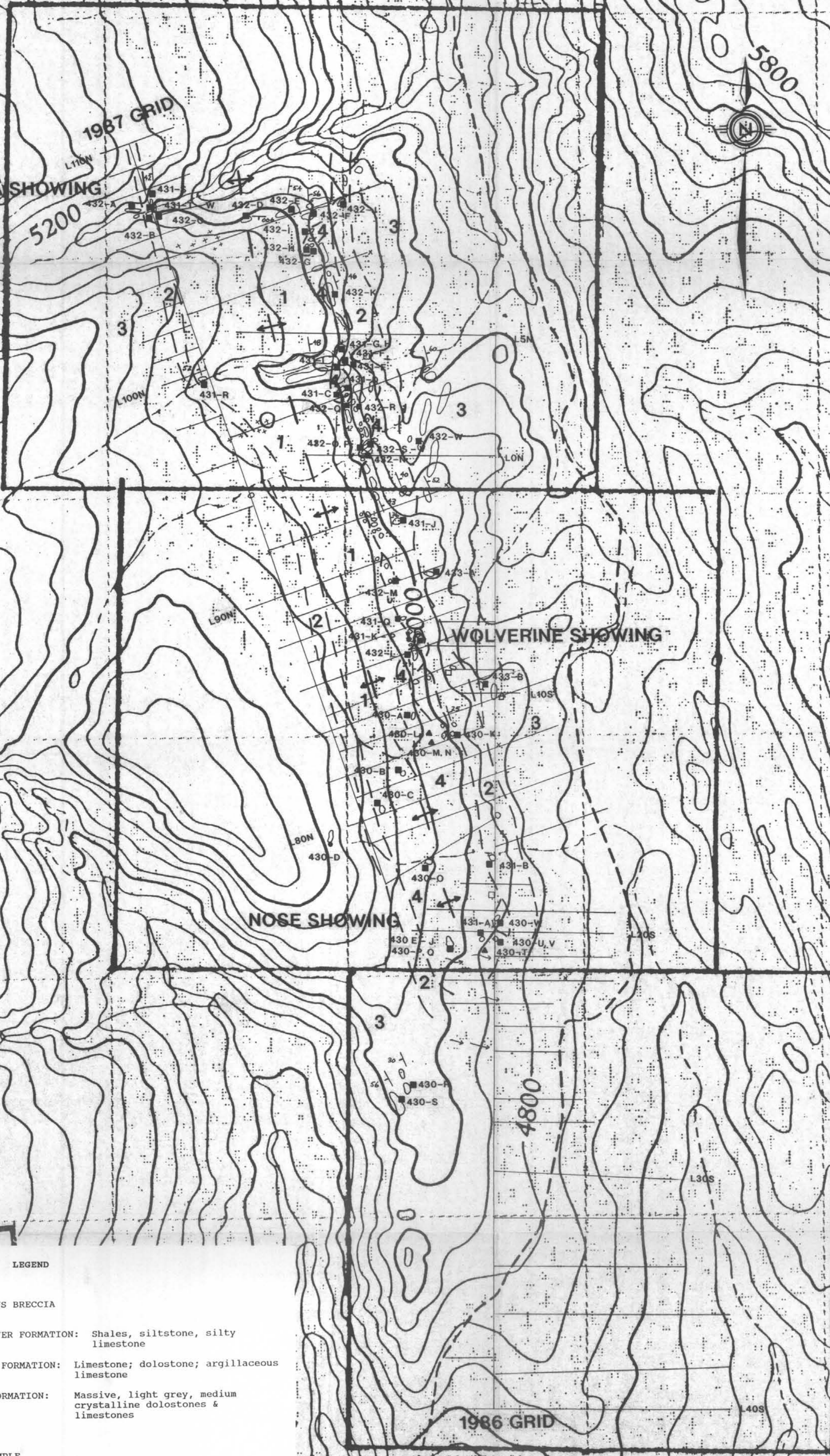
I have graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1983 with a BSc in geology.

I have worked in mineral exploration since 1979.

I have been a temporary employee with Noranda Exploration Company, Limited since May, 1979 and a permanent employee since November, 1987.



D. Graham Gill



LEGEND

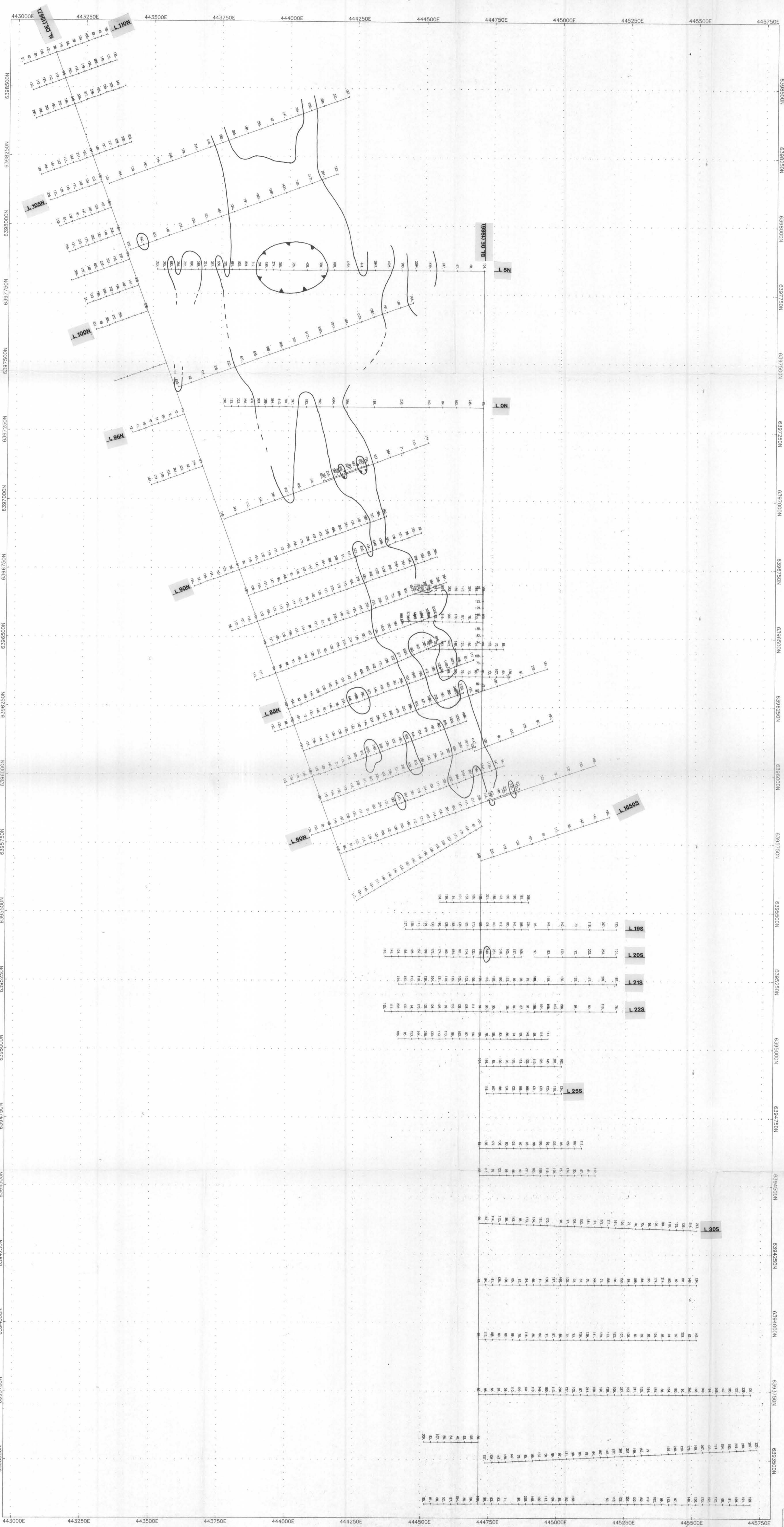
- 4 SILICEOUS BRECCIA
- 3 BESA RIVER FORMATION: Shales, siltstone, silty limestone
- 2 DUNEDIN FORMATION: Limestone; dolostone; argillaceous limestone
- 1 STONE FORMATION: Massive, light grey, medium crystalline dolostones & limestones

- ROCK SAMPLE
- ▲ FLOAT SAMPLE
- TALUS FINE
- CLAIM POST
- BEDDING
- + ANTICLINE AXIAL TRACE
- OUTCROP
- - - CONTACT
- × SUBCROP
- ~ CREEK

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,138

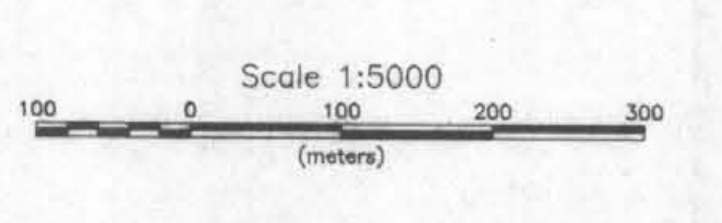
REVISED	PROFIT PROPERTY	
	GEOLOGY	
PROJ. No.	SURVEY BY: G.G.	DATE: SEPT/93
N.T.S.	DRAWN BY: G.G.	SCALE: 1:10,000
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
5	OFFICE	



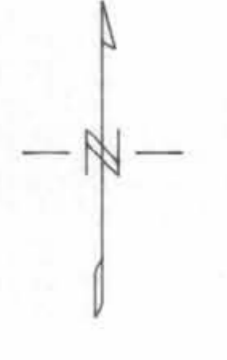
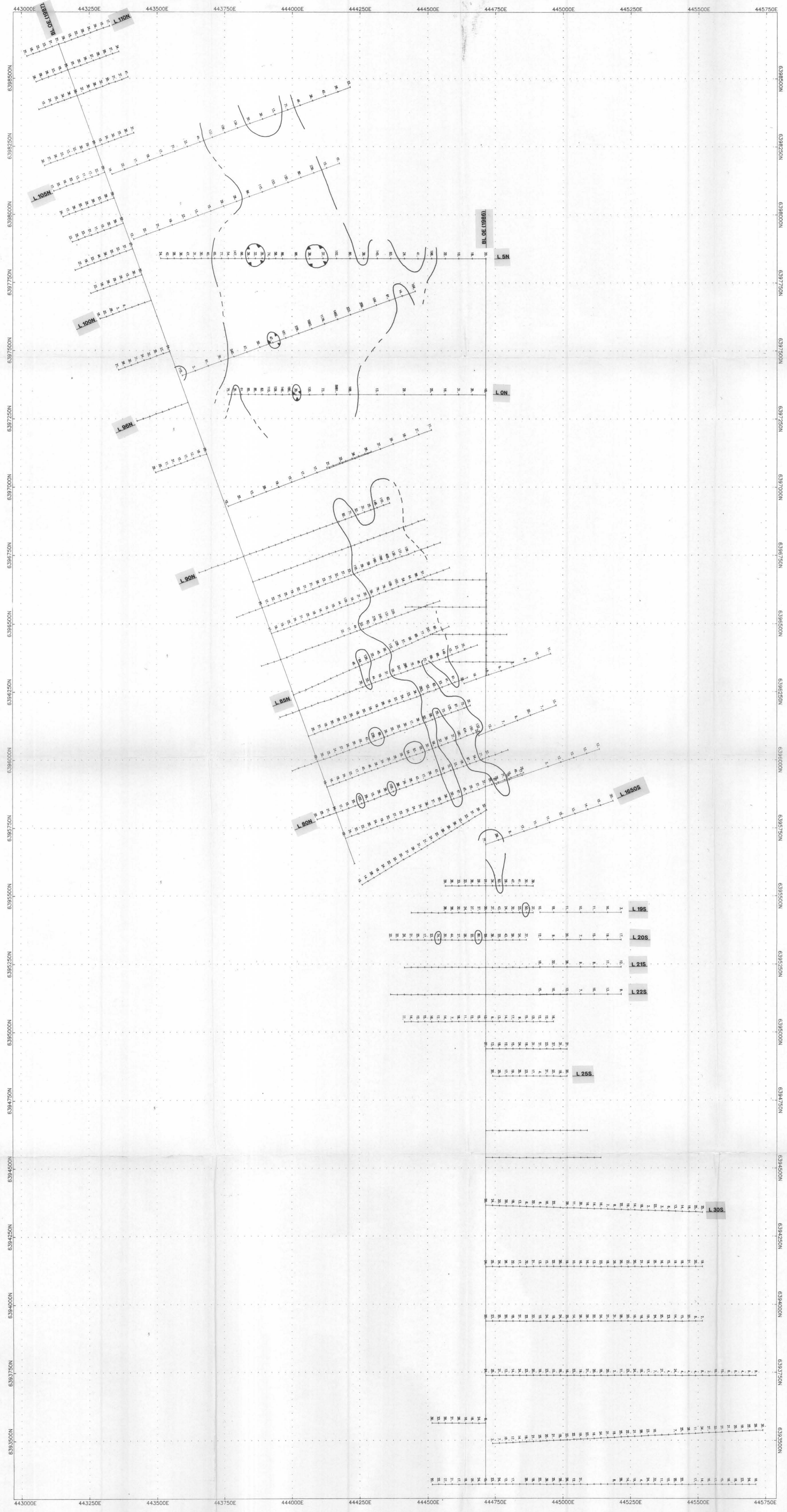
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,138

CONTOUR INTERVAL
= 500ppm



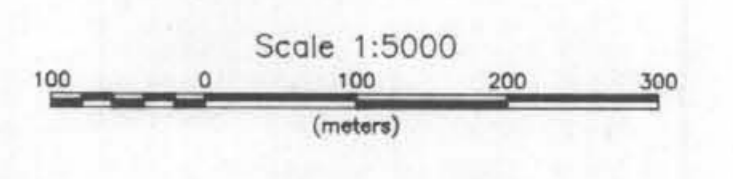
ZINC
(ppm)



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,138

**CONTOUR INTERVAL
= 50ppm**



Pb
(ppm)

PROFIT
Grid Soil Geochemistry
1986, 1987, 1990, 1993 Sampling
ZIP File : PROFIT Prefix : PROF-
Processed By : R.Fenton Date : Oct. 14, 1993
NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED