

MAMMOTH
GEOLOGICAL LTD.

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ACT	
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FILE NO:	

BOULDER TESTING PROGRAM
ON THE
S90 PROPERTY

Nanaimo Mining Division
Vancouver Island, B.C.

92L/8W
50° 17' N
126° 21' W

FOR
MAMMOTH GEOLOGICAL LTD.

FILMED

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,891

By: R. Tim Henneberry, P. Geo.
April 30, 1995

SUMMARY

The intrusive rocks of the Island Intrusions at the north end of Vancouver Island have received little attention as a source of dimension stone in the past. These "granites" have the potential to provide both polished dimension stone and rough split structural stone. A literature research identified several areas within the Island Intrusions where a concentrated exploration program has an excellent chance of locating quarriable "granite" reserves, leading to an on-going regional exploration assessment program of the north Island plutons.

The principle area identified was the Vernon Batholith. The S90 property is one of a number of properties staked in the batholith, which at this location is a medium-grained, grey-white granodiorite. Preliminary mapping and sampling showed the stone takes a good polish, giving it potential as dimension stone, and also showed the stone splits easily along a distinct grain giving it potential as structural stone.

Initial prospecting during staking located a natural quarry bench at the northern edge of the S90-1 claim. There are also three additional knobs or benches of granite on the group. Of equal importance are several boulders ranging in size to 800 tons. The largest of these boulders was test quarried to assess the suitability of the granodiorite for both structural stone and polished dimension stone.

The results to date are favorable for structural stone as the granodiorite can be readily split along grain for use as split faced granite. The numerous xenoliths within the granite severely restrict the use of this stone as polished dimension stone. The natural quarry bench looks to contain considerably fewer xenoliths and is considered a worthwhile target for a bulk test in the order of 1000 to 2000 tons.

At this stage, phase I and phase II of the standard three phase dimension stone exploration program, namely mapping and boulder testing, have been completed. The total cost to complete the remaining phase, the bulk test, is estimated at \$43,183.

The initial prospecting, mapping and boulder testing programs completed on the S90 property cost \$22,198.50

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 4
LOCATION, ACCESS 6
CLAIM HOLDINGS 8
REGIONAL GEOLOGY 10
 Island Intrusions 12
 Vernon Batholith 12
1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM 14
 Property Mapping 14
 Boulder Testing 14
 Marketing 15
DISCUSSION 17
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 18
REFERENCES 19
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS 20
STATEMENT OF COST 21
COST ESTIMATES 22
SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS 23

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Property Location 5
2. Claim Location 7
3. Geology of Vancouver Island 9
4. Vancouver Island Granite Vernon Batholith 11
5. Property Geology 13

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to document the mapping and boulder testing programs completed to date within the granodiorite on the S90 property. The property was initially staked and prospected on May 3, 1994. The prospecting located several ridges and knobs of granite, including a natural quarry site, as well as a large boulders to 800 tons in size along the mainline logging road. Subsequently, one additional contiguous claim was staked to cover the 800 ton boulder and access road.

The term granite is a generic term in the dimension stone industry used to describe any intrusive igneous rock. The stone on the S90 property is actually a granodiorite. The two terms are used interchangeably throughout this report.

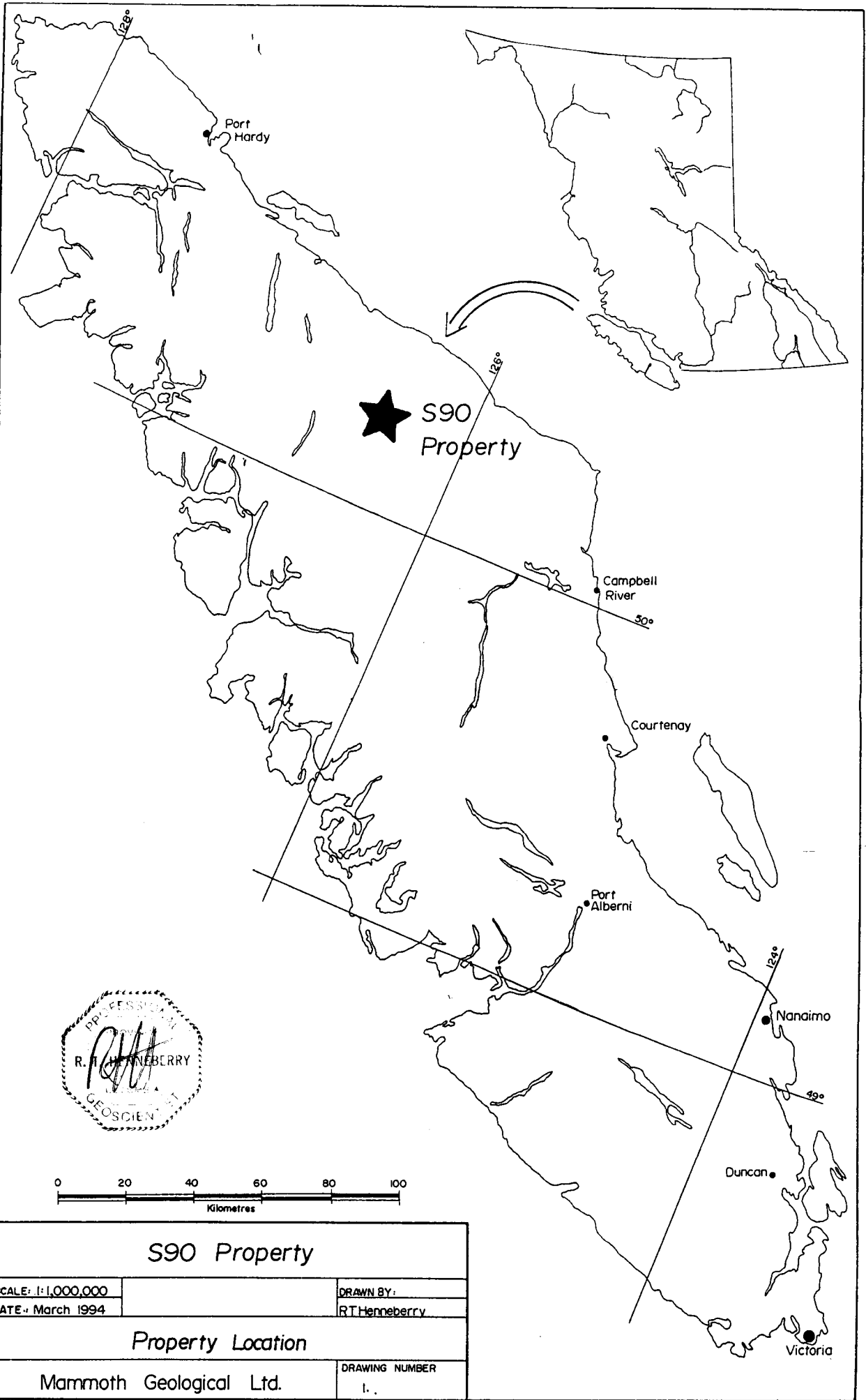
The S90 property was acquired as part of a regional exploration program and assessment of the dimension stone potential of the north end of Vancouver Island. The goal of the program is to establish a marble, granite and andesite quarrying operation supplying blocks for both polished and structural dimension stone (Henneberry, 1992; 1994; 1995).

The standard exploration program for each of these dimension stone properties consists of prospecting and mapping followed by small scale quarry testing of boulders, finally followed by a large scale bulk test of the identified quarry site.

The granites on the north Island seem to regularly yield large 100-1000 ton boulders, ideal sites to complete small scale tests of the stone for both polished and structural stone. These boulder testing programs of small scale test quarrying, combined with marketing tests, yield a good assessment of the stone potential of each property.

The boulder testing programs entail the actual quarrying of a few of the boulders into 5-20 ton blocks. These blocks are then supplied to local processors for completion of market tests. At least 500-1000 tons has to be supplied to allow the stone to be tested in the market place, which essentially means the stone is used on a few jobs sites, especially for structural stone.

The final phase involves actual test quarrying of 1000-2000 tons from the planned quarry site to establish the consistency of color, texture and structure. This stone will again be put into the market place to complete marketing analysis, before a final production decision is made.



S90 Property	
SCALE: 1:1,000,000	DRAWN BY:
DATE: March 1994	RT Henneberry
Property Location	
Mammoth Geological Ltd.	DRAWING NUMBER 1.

LOCATION, ACCESS

The area of interest is the northern section of Vancouver Island, between latitudes $49^{\circ} 45'$ and $50^{\circ} 45'$ and longitudes $126^{\circ} 30'$ and $127^{\circ} 55'$. Topography ranges from Sea Level to 1050 metres, with valleys generally less than 300 metres. There are numerous lakes, creeks and streams where water for diamond drilling is readily obtainable. Heavy duty equipment for trenching and road-building will be accessible locally, in either Port Hardy or Port McNeill.

The climate on the north island is relatively mild. The summers are warm and generally dry, while the winters are cool and wet. Snow will accumulate on the higher peaks, but generally the valley bottoms and lower hills are clear for year round work.

There are several towns and lesser communities in the map area where accommodation and lodging can be readily obtained, including Port Hardy, Port McNeill and Woss. The Island Highway cuts through much of the map area. The numerous logging roads of Canadian Forest Products, Fletcher Challenge Canada and Canadian Pacific Forest Products provide access to different claim groups.

The S90 property lies on NTS Sheet 92L/08W, 19 kilometres northeast of Woss. Access is 20 kilometres east of Woss along the Island Highway to logging road South Main, then 1 kilometre east to branch road S90, then 1 kilometre south along S90 to the property. The status of the property is immature second growth.

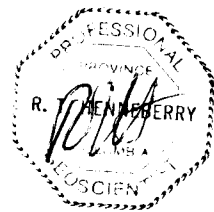
This property is at the highest point on the Island Highway and can be susceptible to snowfall accumulations from mid-October to mid-February.

Tlatlos Creek



River

Eve



S90-2
326509

S90-1
325104



Mammoth Geological Ltd.

S90 Property

Claim Location

(From Sheet 92L08W)

DRAWN BY: RTHenneberry SCALE : 1:50,000

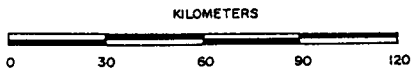
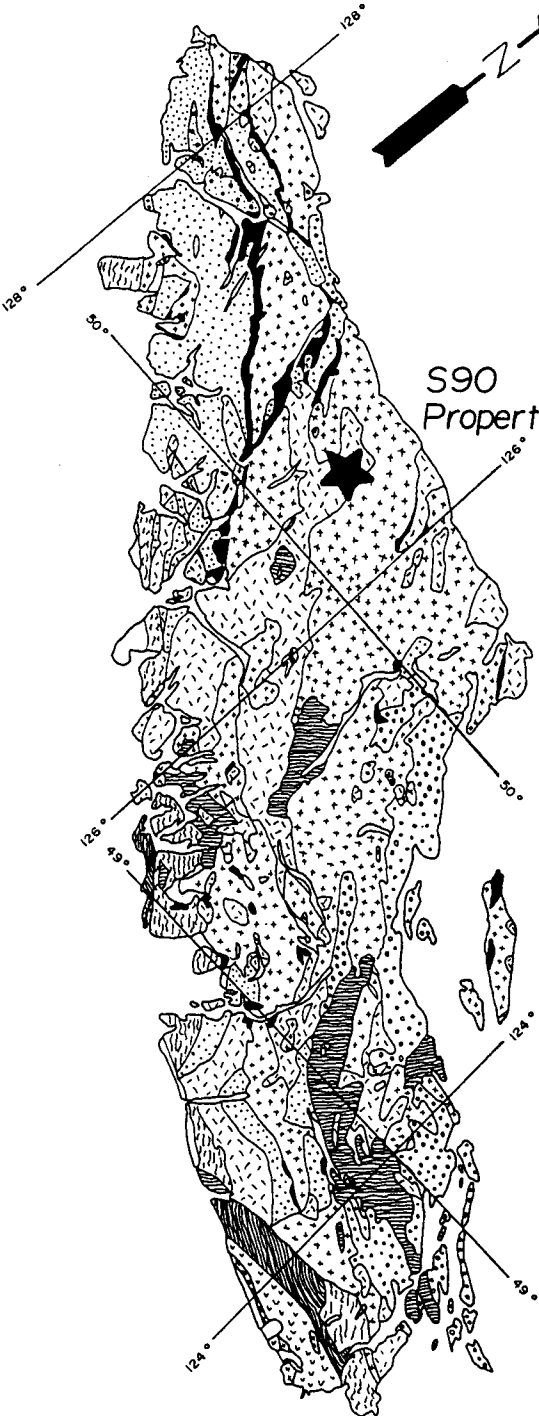
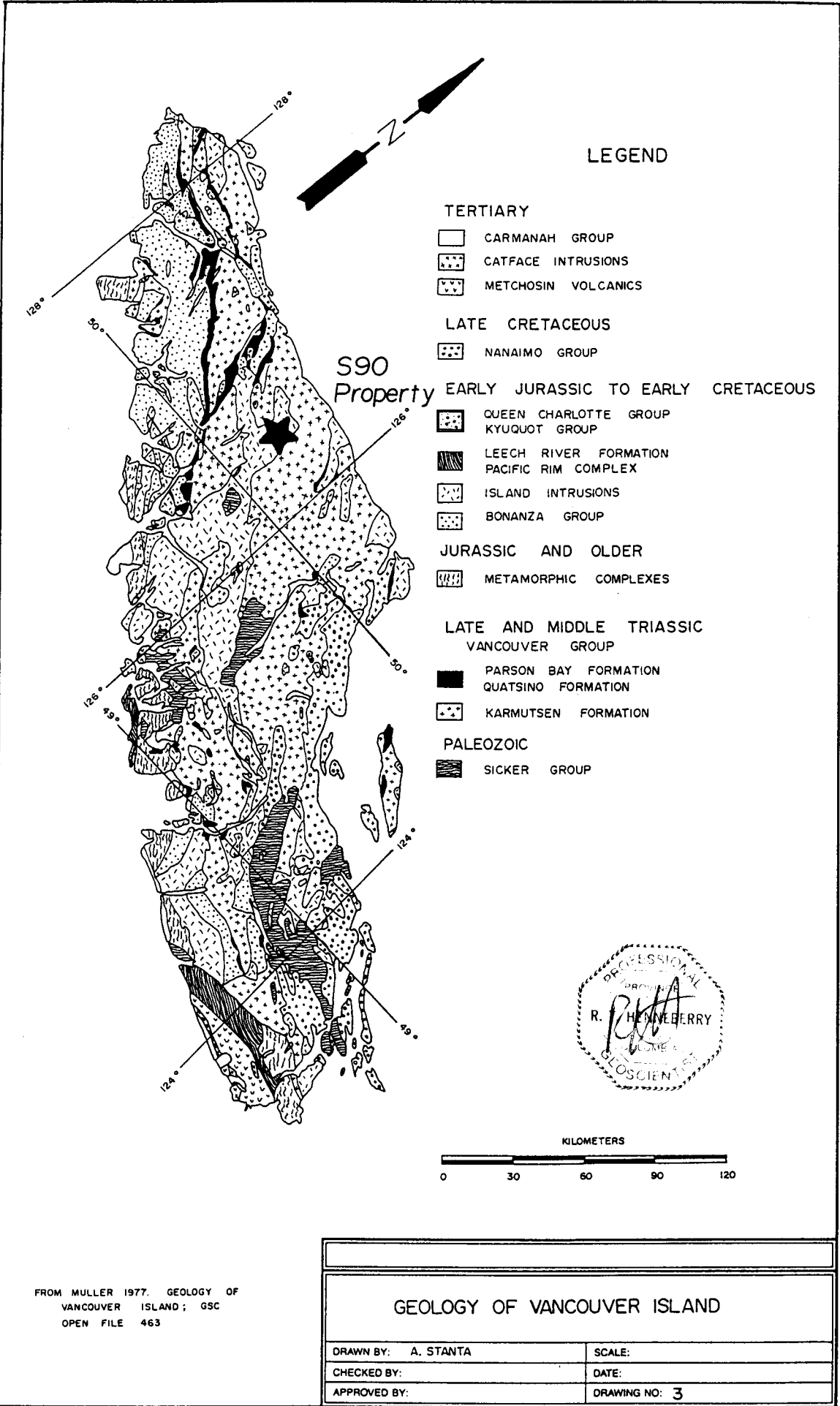
DATE : December 1994 FIGURE : 2

CLAIM OWNERSHIP

The S90 property consists of 2 two-post mineral claims encompassing an area 1.0 kilometre by 0.5 kilometre. The property covers a prominent granite ridge on the south side of the headwaters of the Eve River. The claims also covers a number of readily accessible boulders.

Claim	Record Number	Anniversary Date
S90-1	325104	May 3, 1995
S90-2	326509	June 20, 1995

The registered owner is R.Tim Henneberry of Port Hardy, B.C.



FROM MULLER 1977. GEOLOGY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND; GSC OPEN FILE 463

GEOLOGY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND	
DRAWN BY: A. STANTA	SCALE:
CHECKED BY:	DATE:
APPROVED BY:	DRAWING NO: 3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the north end of Vancouver Island has been described by Muller et al (1974) and Muller et al (1980). The area lies in the Insular Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The map area is chiefly underlain by the middle to upper Triassic Vancouver Group, overlain by the lower Jurassic Bonanza Group. The Vancouver Group is intruded by large and small bodies of middle Jurassic Island Intrusions and the related (?) Westcoast Complex, and overlain unconformably by remnants of a lower Cretaceous clastic wedge on the southwest side and similar upper Cretaceous beds on the northwest side of Vancouver Island. There are some small early Tertiary (Catface) intrusions also mapped. The region may be divided into several great structural blocks, separated mainly by important near-vertical faults and themselves fractured into many small fault segments.

The Vancouver Group is comprised of the lower Karmutsen Formation, middle Quatsino Formation and upper Parson Bay Formation. The Karmutsen Formation, the thickest and most widespread of the Vancouver Group formations, consists of basaltic pillow lavas, pillow breccias and lava flows with minor interbedded limestones, primarily in the upper part of the formation. Karmutsen rocks outcrop throughout the north part of Vancouver Island, primarily on the east side.

The Quatsino Formation overlies the basalts. The lower part of the Quatsino Formation consists of thick bedded to massive, brown-grey to light grey, grey to white weathering, fine to microcrystalline, commonly stylolitic limestone. The upper part is thin to thick bedded, darker brown and grey limestone, with fairly common layers of shell debris. The formation is in gradational contact with the overlying Parson Bay Formation by an increase in layers of calcareous pelites. Quatsino limestone outcrops as three narrow belts on the north part of Vancouver Island.

The Parson Bay Formation consists of a series of interbedded silty limestones and calcareous shales and sandstones, and occasional beds of pure limestone. Parson Bay rocks outcrop sporadically overlying the Quatsino limestone.

The Bonanza Group overlies the Vancouver Group. Bonanza Group rocks are primarily a Jurassic assemblage of interbedded lava, breccia and tuff with compositions ranging from basalt through andesite and dacite to rhyolite, deposited in a volcanic island arc environment. The Bonanza Group outcrop primarily on the west side of northern Vancouver Island.

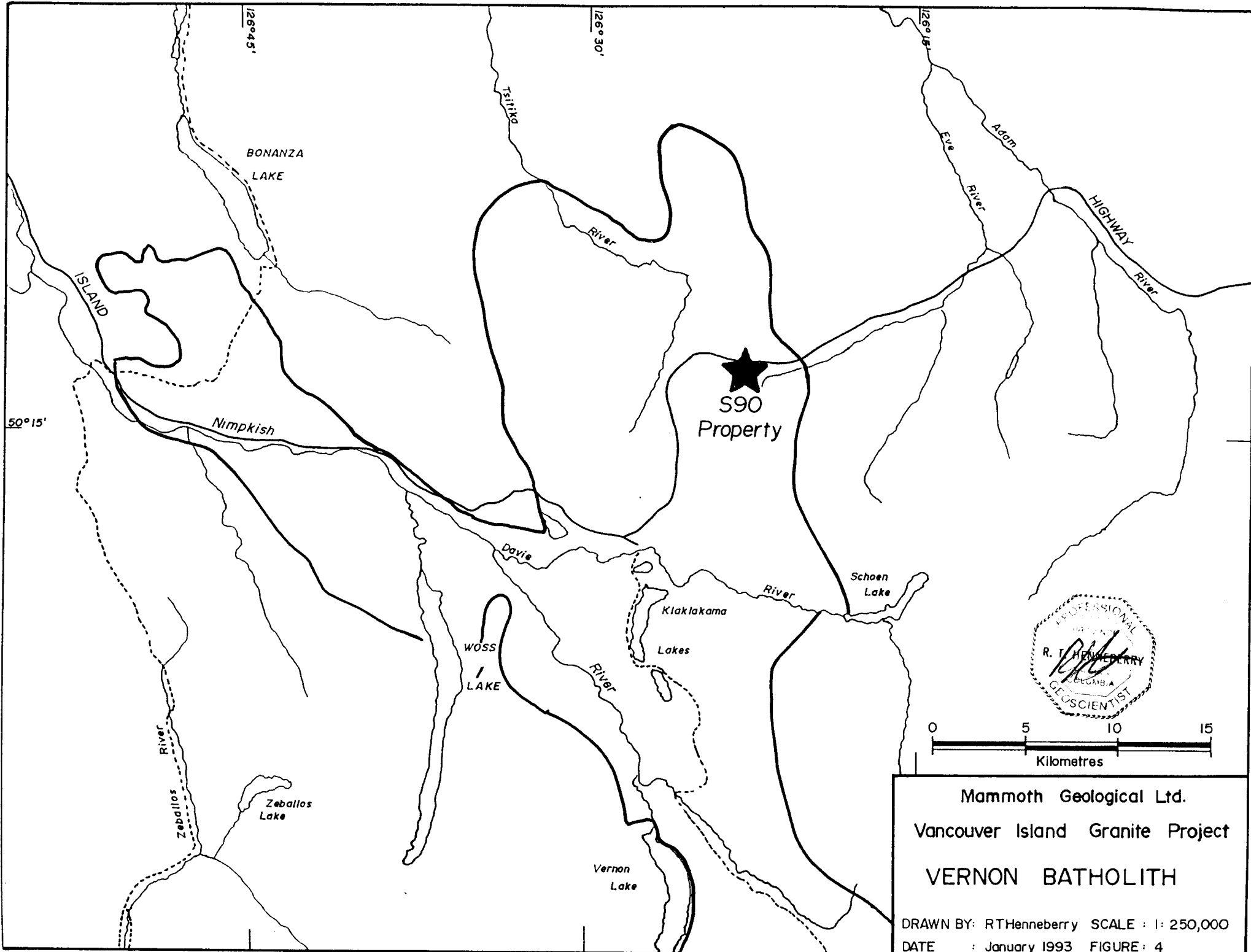
The Westcoast Complex is a heterogeneous assemblage of amphibolite and basic migmatite with minor metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of greenschist metamorphic grade. The Westcoast Complex outcrops in a loosely defined belt on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Granitoid batholiths and stocks of the Island Intrusions underlie large parts of Vancouver Island. These intrusions range in composition from quartz diorite and tonalite to granodiorite and granite. Island Intrusions outcrop in a belt through the central section of Vancouver Island.

The Cretaceous clastic wedge includes the Queen Charlotte and Nanaimo Groups. These groups consist of cyclical successions of sandstone, conglomerate and shale, with interbedded coal in the Nanaimo Group. These rocks outcrop around Quatsino Sound.

Small intrusive stocks of early Tertiary age and of general quartz dioritic composition are known in many parts of Vancouver Island. These rocks are generally massive, light colored, fine to medium grained equigranular to locally porphyritic granitoid rocks. They are commonly regularly and closely jointed.

The network of faults displayed on the north end of Vancouver Island appears to be the super position of two or more fracture patterns, each with a characteristic directions and of different age and origin.



Mammoth Geological Ltd.
 Vancouver Island Granite Project
VERNON BATHOLITH
 DRAWN BY: RTHenneberry SCALE : 1: 250,000
 DATE : January 1993 FIGURE : 4

Island Intrusions

The intrusive rocks of the Island Intrusions at the north end of Vancouver Island have received little attention as a source of dimension stone in the past. These "granites" have the potential to provide dimension stone "granite" for use as facings (veneer) and tiles. A literature research identified several areas within the Island Intrusions where a concentrated exploration program has an excellent chance of locating quarriable "granite" reserves.

The Jurassic Island Intrusions underlie much of the central core of Vancouver Island. The Island Intrusions have invaded all Vancouver Group rocks and are elongated in a northwesterly direction. (Muller, 1977). The Intrusions vary in composition from leuco-quartz monzonite to gabbro, but the majority are granodiorite and quartz diorite. Small high-level bodies and cores of the larger bodies contain leuco-granodiorite and quartz monzonite, and deeper and marginal parts contain diorite and gabbro. Muller et al (1974) and Muller et al (1981) have divided the Island Intrusions of northern Vancouver Island into several distinct zones, based on location and composition.

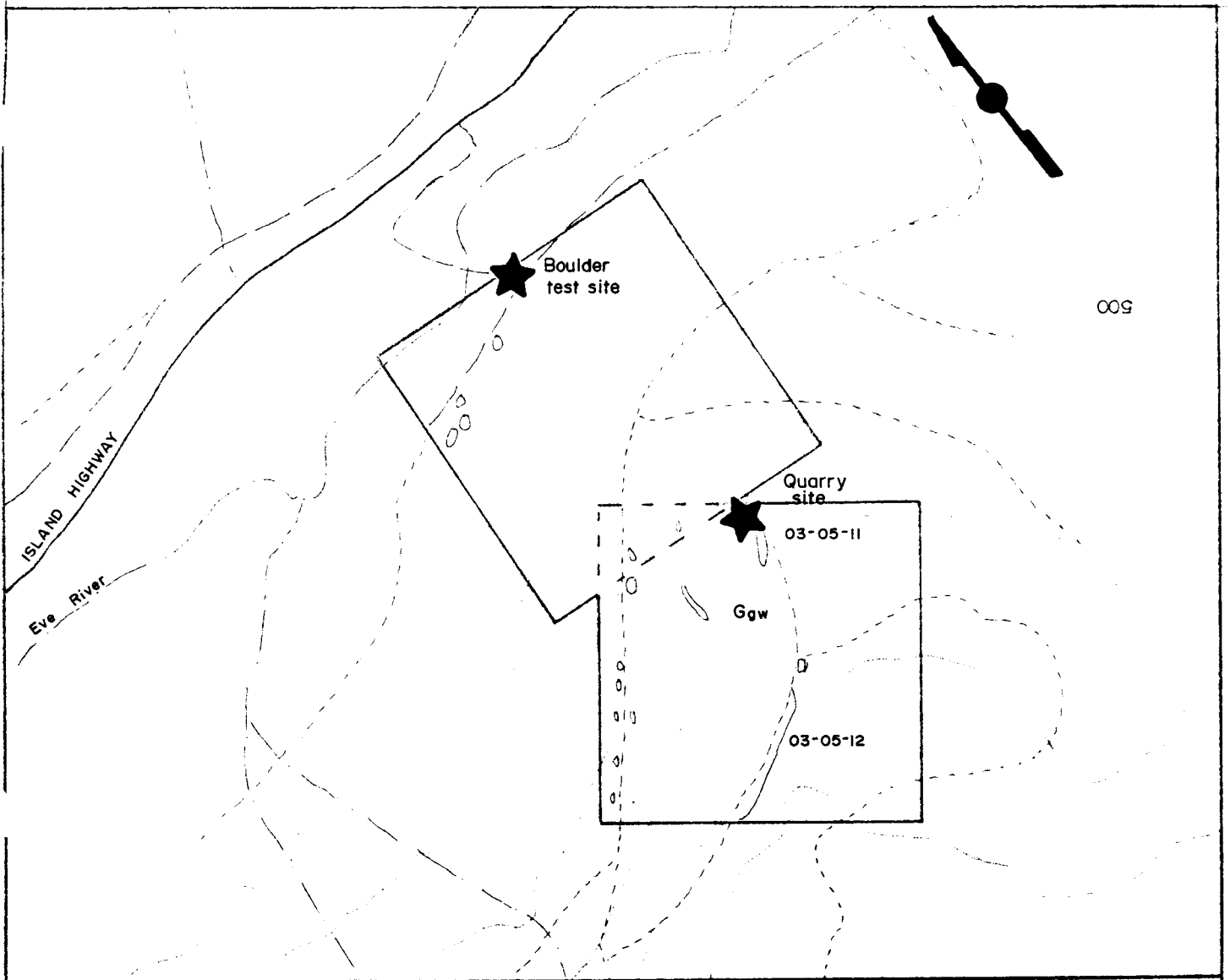
The zones of interest for dimension stone are the lighter colored monzonites and associated leuco-granodiorite, and the dark to black gabbros. The lighter rocks are pink to red or white and contain less than 5% mafics, while the darker rocks are black and contain 30%-50% mafics. The zone targeted for initial exploration is Zone II, the core of the Vernon Batholith.

Vernon Batholith

The Vernon Batholith of the Jurassic Island Intrusions is the main focus of the granite exploration. The Vernon Batholith is a large rather homogeneous body of medium- to coarse-grained plutonic rocks ranging from biotite-hornblende quartz diorite to leuco-quartz monzonite. It is elongate in an approximate north-south direction, is up to about 10 miles wide and occupies much of the upper Nimpkish Valley with northward extension in the head water area of Tsitika River. To the south it connects with the Nootka and Bedwell batholiths. It is entirely enclosed by Karmutsen volcanics.





The rocks are readily divisible into two distinct petrographic groups. Light-pink colored leuco-granodiorite and leuco-quartz monzonite are exposed in an elongate central core marked by Klaklakama Lakes in its middle part, and a poorly defined area east of Vernon Lake, but most of the batholith consists of dark-grey biotite-hornblende quartz diorite and granodiorite.

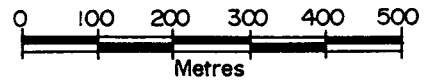
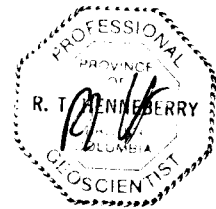
Except for the on-going exploration programs of the north Island dimension stone project undertaken by the author, there has been no exploration undertaken for dimension stone "granite" within the Vernon Batholith.



009

LEGEND

- Ggw Grey white granodiorite
-  Boulder
-  Creek
-  Outcrop
-  Road
- 03-05-11 Sample location
- 50 metre contour interval



Mammoth Geological Ltd.

S90 Property

GEOLOGY

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry

SCALE : 1:10,000

DATE : April 1995

FIGURE : 5

1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The S90 property lies near the northeast contact of the Vernon Batholith. This property lies on the break of slope on a north facing slope. The stone on S90-1 claim outcrops in a natural bench and a series of massive to fractured ridges. Numerous boulders ranging in size from 50 to 800 tons lie adjacent to the existing logging roads on both claims.

The 1994 exploration program consisted of preliminary prospecting and mapping, followed by a boulder testing program on one of the boulders on the S90-2 claim. Approximately 10 tons was cut into 4 inch squared split face granite, while approximately 600 tons was cut into 5 ton block and sent to Vancouver for market testing. Approximately 20 tons and 30 tons have been used to date on two jobsites. Further jobsite use is required to offer an adequate assessment of the potential of the property.

Property Mapping

Preliminary mapping was undertaken over the claim group, with most of the effort concentrated over the natural quarry bench.

The stone of interest is a medium-grained, equigranular, grey-white, hornblende-biotite granodiorite. The constituents are: 20-25% anhedral (5-7mm) cream K-feldspar, 40-45% anhedral (5-7mm) white plagioclase, 20% anhedral, grey (5-10mm) quartz and 10-15% black (5-10mm) mafics with hornblende over biotite.

This stone has a fresh, clean appearance on newly exposed surfaces, with little sign of alteration. The stone weathers well, as little rusting or other deleterious substances were noted on the natural bench faces.

No sulfides were noted in any of the samples, or on the weathered surfaces. The stone is peppered with xenoliths, typical of the Island Intrusions. They can range from 0-5% of the granodiorite, ranging in size from 2-10 centimetres, though an occasional 30 cm xenolith has been observed. They generally show a rounded character, and give the stone "a character" for structural purposes.

The stone is massive in outcrop and lies in a series of benches progressing up the hill toward a solid knob at the top. The nature of this exposure will facilitate significantly easier quarrying, as drilling will be minimized. The fracture pattern as evidenced in the series of benches is spaced close enough that master blocks in the order of 500 to 1000 tons can be easily produced. Logging road S90 provides access to the top of the upper knob. A small (\pm 100 metre) road will be required to reach the main quarry area.

Boulder Testing

The boulder testing program was undertaken in June and again in January through to April. The program involved processing 10 tons of the 800 ton boulder on the S90-2 claim into 4 inch split face granite and \pm 600 tons into 5 ton block for test marketing in Vancouver.

The purpose of the 4 inch testing is to ensure the granite could be split into 4 inch squared split face granite, the desired end product. This involves the splitting of the granite with plugs and feathers into repeatedly smaller blocks to the final stage where it can be split with a hammer.

The splitting showed the granite to have a very distinct grain. This granite does not split into consistent 4 inch pieces however, as the end product ranges in size from 3 to 5 inches and all ranges in between. As well, the split face of the individual pieces is rough, giving the stone a textured appearance and a "rough" feel.

The splitting also showed the stone to be peppered with 2-5 centimetre black elongated xenoliths. While this gives the split faced stone a definite character, it severely curtails the use of this granite for polished dimension stone.

The remainder of the boulder was split into 5 ton block. The boulder showed good grain as most of the interior split into good square 5 ton pieces. There were a few large (40-100 cm) xenoliths encountered, though the concentration of small xenoliths was less than 1/2 percent.

Marketing

Marketing carries almost an equal importance to geology for any industrial mineral property. The two key aspects of marketing for the north Island dimension stone project are: acceptability of the stone in the marketplace and transportation of the stone from quarry to fabrication or job site.

The marketing assessment of the north Island granite is a three step process. After the property has been acquired and prospected, resulting in the identification of a potential quarry site, a small (20 to 50 ton) amount of the desired end product, in this instance 4 inch squared split face granite, is produced. This stone is then shown to end users, namely masons and landscapers, for opinions and general comments. The most important function of this phase of the marketing is to get some of the end users to agree to try the stone on a few job sites.

The second step is to produce a small volume, 500 to 1000 tons, of either 5 ton block if the mason will make the 4 inch squared split face himself or desires other end products, or 4 inch squared split face to be supplied to a few job sites. This will provide frank opinions of the stone and allow the initial compilation of a photo portfolio for future marketing and eventual sales.

A few of the 5 ton blocks can be sent to fabricators, who will give an initial assessment of the polished potential of the stone after cutting and polishing it. A small volume of the desired end product, likely tile and slab, will be available to distribute to projected end users, namely marble and granite shops.

The other key aspect to be completed by this time is to establish firm numbers for transportation. In the case of the north Island plutons the options are water (barge) or truck (Super "B" train). While water appears to be considerably cheaper on first appearance, there are numerous costs and problems associated with water transportation:

- 1) loading - moving product from quarry site to barge
- 2) unloading - moving product from barge to job site
- 3) volume - at least 1000-2000 tons must be moved to make the barge economical

Transportation by Super "B" train appears to be the most economical on an overall basis, because:

- 1) minimal handling - quarry to truck to job site
- 2) minimal volume - only 46 tons must be moved at one time

The third stage in the marketing process is to establish the quarry bench and produce a bulk test of 5 and 20 ton block in the range of 1000 to 2000 tons. The 5 ton block is supplied to the masons, again to show the stone is consistent in color, texture and grain. The 20 ton block is supplied to fabricators to produce the end products for distribution to potential purchasers. Purchasers of 20 ton block for polished dimension stone will demand to see the quarry site and actual **quarry bench** before they will consider block purchases. They want to verify consistency of color, grain and texture and ensure sufficient reserves are in place for continued supply.

On the S90 property, step one and step two have been completed. The initial assessment of the stone by masons and landscapers was favorable, with a few agreeing to try the stone at the job site. Approximately 600 tons have been cut into 5 ton block with about 270 tons moved to the masons, where it is being tried on a few job sites. Another 400 tons will be supplied to complete this stage.

The fabricators in the lower Mainland are not keen on taking and processing the 5 ton block from the boulders. They see too many xenoliths and will prefer to wait until a quarry bench is established.

DISCUSSION

Though the S90 property was not the first property staked as a result of the on-going exploration and assessment of the granite potential of the north Island, it is one of the few properties that has undergone the phase two exploration program.

The results can be described as good, though not great. The granite appears to have a market in the split face area. The market assessment to date has shown the stone can be used on job sites in the lower Mainland, the main initial market. The appealing color and character, due to small xenoliths, appear to outweigh the inconsistent split nature of individual 4 inch pieces at this stage.

The xenoliths will severely curtail the polished stone potential of this granite. Polished stone should be xenolith free, especially for Pacific Northwest and International markets. The acceptance of the *Fox Island* granite, a stone very similar to the S90 stone, for both split face and polished stone in the local market suggests the S90 granite should have a local polished market, though.

Initial discussions with suppliers suggest the S90 stone would have a use as polished slab for an end use of counter tops, vanities and fireplaces. Cladding and tile uses are minimized due to the xenoliths.

The remainder of the 800 ton boulder on the property should be supplied to the lower Mainland to complete the initial market assessment.

The natural quarry bench on the S90-1 claim is a potential quarry site and a 1000-2000 ton bulk test is warranted for this location. This stone should be supplied to both structural and polished stone suppliers to complete the market analysis and ensure the stone has a place in the market place.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The S90 property was identified and staked as part of the regional exploration and assessment program of the north Island plutons. The grey-white granodiorite from this property is projected to have use predominantly as 4 inch squared split face granite and to a lesser extent as polished dimension stone.

Exploration to date has consisted of preliminary prospecting and boulder testing. The preliminary prospecting identified several 50-800 ton boulders on the claim group and also identified a natural quarry bench, as well as several additional knobs.

The boulder testing program is completed. The large 800 ton boulder was test quarried, yielding ± 10 tons of 4 inch squared split face granite and ± 600 tons of 5 ton block. Approximately 270 tons has been supplied to masons for initial use on actual job sites, the result of a initial marketing analysis and concentrated follow-up marketing effort.

The stone splits reasonably well along grain, a key requisite for use in the structural market. The property lies near the northeast contact of the Vernon batholith, its host pluton, and is therefore susceptible to xenoliths. These xenoliths will severely hamper the potential polished stone markets, more in the international market than the local market.

The results obtained to date from the boulder testing and marketing programs warrant further work. A 1000-2000 ton bulk test from the proposed quarry site in the bench outcrop is recommended for this property.

The total cost to complete the remainder of the boulder testing program and undertake the bulk testing program is estimated at \$43,183.

To date, exploration expenditures on the S90 property are \$22,198.50.

REFERENCES

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Muller, J.E., B.E.B. Cameron and K.E. Northcote (1981). *Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nootka Sound Map-Area, Vancouver Island, British Columbia*. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 80-16. 53p.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, R. Tim Henneberry, am the principle of Mammoth Geological Ltd., a geological consulting firm with offices at 9250 Carnarvon Road, Port Hardy, B.C. The mailing address is Box 5250, Port Hardy, B.C. V0N 2P0

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

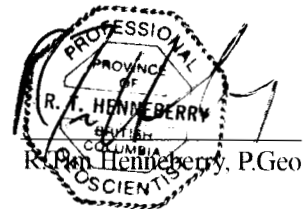
I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist. I am also a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

I supervised the exploration program completed on the S90 claims during the following dates: May 3, June 11, June 20, January 13-31, February 20-26, March 13-23 and April ___-___. I am presently the owner of the S90 1-2 mineral claims.

I am the principle of Mammoth Geological Ltd.

This report may be used for any purpose normal to the business of Mammoth Geological Ltd., provided no part is used in such a manner to convey a meaning different than that set out in the whole.

Dated this 30th day of April in the Town of Port Hardy, British Columbia.



STATEMENT OF COST

S90 Property

Exploration dates: May 3, Jun 11, 20, Jan 13-16, 18-19, 21-31, Feb 20-25, 26, Mar 13-19, 21-23
Report dates: Apr 2-4

Project Manager	34 days	@	300.00 /day	\$10,200.00
Driller (R. Morris)	12 days	@	200.00 /day	\$2,400.00
Assistant (L. Wilson)	12 days	@	100.00 /day	\$1,200.00
Assistant (A. Stanta)	1 days	@	150.00 /day	\$150.00
Loader Operator (G. Clarke)	1 days	@	150.00 /day	\$150.00
Loader Operator (L. Bloomfield)	4 days	@	150.00 /day	\$600.00
Loader Hours	19 hrs.	@	75.00 /hour	\$1,425.00
Loader (Mob / Demob)	7 hrs.	@	96.00 /hour	\$672.00
Compressor and Drill Rental				\$1,760.50
Sundries				\$291.00
Vehicles	47 days	@	50.00 /day	\$2,350.00
Analysis	2 samp	@	50.00 /sample	\$100.00
Documentation	3 days	@	300.00 /day	\$900.00

S90 Property Costs

\$22,198.50

COST ESTIMATES

Phase I - Mapping and Sampling (2 days)
Completed

Phase II - Boulder Testing (30 days)
Completed

Phase III - Pre-production Bulk Test (10 days)

Contractor Cost (Machinery)	\$8,000	
Quarrying Equipment Cost	\$2,300	
Quarrying Personnel Cost	\$5,000	
Field Costs (Geological and Supervision)	\$4,500	
Support Costs (Room and Board, Vehicles)	\$3,250	
Sample Preparation	\$10,000	
Documentation (Reports)	\$4,500	
Contingency (15%)	\$5,633	\$43,183

Phase I - Completed	\$0
Phase II - Completed	\$0
Phase III - Bulk Test	\$43,183

TOTAL BUDGET FOR S90 PROPERTY \$43,183

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

S90

Sample 03-05-11 - Medium grained (5-7mm) anhedral, equigranular grey white granodiorite. Composition: 10-15% black mafics, 20% smokey quartz, 20-25% cream K-feldspar, 45% white plagioclase. This sample is unfractured. No visible mineralization.

Outcrop - This outcrop is approximately 200 metres long by 7-10 metres high by 5-10 metres wide. Sections are covered by debris from the road above. Sections look to fissured parallel to the road above. At the north end of the exposure the fracture spacing is 2-4 metres wide by 4-10 metres wide (vertical) by 4-10 metres thick (horizontal). The weathered surface is white-grey. No visible mineralization. Xenoliths are noted, but not abundant.

Sample 03-05-12 - Medium grained (5-7mm) anhedral, equigranular grey white granodiorite. Composition: 10-15% black mafics, 20% smokey quartz, 20-25% cream K-feldspar, 45% white plagioclase. This sample is unfractured. No visible mineralization.

Outcrop - This is a semi-continuous outcrop. The stone varies from massive to broken, though some fracturing is invariably due to blasting. There are several blocks of stone that could be readily split. Weathered surface is brown grey. No visible mineralization.