103-G

Synopsis

J. F. Mandy

RIDGEWAY R. WILSON & ASSOCIATES
MINING ENGINEERS

103-G

S Y N O P S I S

Name of Property: Gibson Girl Group, Keyes-Coles Property, Gibson Island.

Location: 27 miles south of Prince Rupert, B. C. Gibson Island is about 1 mile in diameter, is on the main steamer channel. Its maximum elevation is 231 feet.

Owner: M. M. Stephens, Prince Rupert, B. C.

Submitted by: Owner.

Acreage: 6 claims held by Annual assessment, 4 claims in string across island along trend of ore zone. Two adjoining to the east covering other limestone belts.

Mineral: Copper, zinc with some lead.

History: In 1913 the property was bonded to Sir Robert Mann, and some exploration done including 3 drill holes. These drill holes were apparently pointed away from the ore.
In 1918 Granby bonded the property, sank a shaft 30' below the tunnel and ran crosscuts 30' each way across the ore zone. These crosscuts cut bands of quartz and limestone averaging 1% copper.
In 1928 the owners discovered a second zone. Granby again optioned the property but did only superficial work. The Consolidated had an option on the property in 1929 but did not work, probably because of the financial "crash" at that time. Since 1929 additional trenching has exposed mineralization for a length of 2000 feet.

Geology: The ore bodies are replacements in limestone. The limestone occurs in bands several hundred feet in thickness trending about N 20 W and dipping steeply to the east. There are at least 3 such bands on the island. Intercalated with the limestone is a hornblende schist. Both rocks are members of the Prince Rupert series. Granodiorite occurs on adjacent islands. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite sphalerite galena and pyrite. There is little development of contact metamorphic minerals.

Geology: The ore bodies trend nearly parallel to the bedding in the limestone. They follow a broad zone of fracturing involving the bedding and joint planes in the limestone. Mandy has described it as a reticulated structure. The ore occurs in quartz veins up to 8 feet in width, in shear zones in the limestone, and, as irregular bodies following joint and bedding planes.

Prospecting has uncovered two zones of mineralization; a southern zone, known as the old workings trending N 5 W, and lying near the eastern margin of the limestone; the northern zone or new workings trending N 15 W and lying about 200 feet to the west of the trend of the old workings.

Description: The ore zones probably average 30 feet in width. They in general consist of two or more parallel mineralized quartz veins or shears varying from a foot to 20 feet in thickness. The average width of the exposed mineralized sections is not given to scale on Hinton's sampling. It appears to be of the order of 10 feet separated into two or more bands by an average of 7 feet of waste. The arithmetic average of 27 assays by Hinton is Gold - Trace, Silver 1.16 oz., Copper 1.8%, Lead 1.3%, Zinc 4.2%. The average width of the mineralized bands in the north zone sampled by Mandy was 5.7 feet.

In the section of the old workings the ore zone is best developed in the tunnel and adjacent cuts. The tunnel crosscuts the zone for a distance of 65 feet. Hinton's samples across 30' width averaged Copper 1.83%, Lead 2.2%, Zinc 4.7%. The Granby crosscut from the bottom of the shaft 30' below the tunnel level is reported to have averaged 1% Copper across 60 feet.

In the new zone the ore appears to be less quartose and pyritis, the sulphides are more massive and there is little ore of the type occurring in mineralized shears. The mineralization is more confined to narrower veins and reticulated structures.

There are at least two other limestone bands on the island and they are worthy of prospecting.

Samples & Assays: It is difficult from a study of the present workings to arrive at any averages for grade and width. The zones have

Samples & Assays: been exposed by trenching for nearly 2000 feet along the trend of the limestone band. Selective mining of the narrow veins might give an average of 3.5% Copper and 6.90 Zinc across a 4 foot width. There is a possibility not yet either proven or disproven of obtaining in certain sections of the zinc ore averaging 1.90 copper and 2% zinc across widths of 30' or more.

Equipment: 1 small cabin.

Timber, Water and Power: Timber, adequate for development work. Water, sufficient for domestic use. Underground workings might make sufficient water for milling. Power, no water power on island.

Price and Terms of Sale Total price - $75,000 or $50,000 and 10% retained by seller. Company to commence drilling very soon. Substantial cash payments at end of year. Two years to complete purchase. Mr. Stephens states willing to adjust terms to suit.

Comments: The property merits a systematic diamond drilling. Gibson Island would have appeared more attractive at the time when Ventures were considering the re-opening of Anyox. If drilling proved up a sufficient tonnage, the other factors for low cost operation are all favorable with the exception that there is no surface source of adequate water for milling and the low relief means it would be a shaft mine. The waste could easily be hand sorted. The transportation costs would be small. The ore is fairly granular and would be amenable to selective flotation. There is no large tonnage of ore actually in sight. This coupled with the present outlook for copper and zinc does not make attractive the price of $70,000 payable within two or three years. Better terms could I believe be arranged if the company were to undertake a thorough drilling of the property and crown grant the claims.
If the company is at all interested in this property a detailed mapping, sampling and geology, should first be undertaken.

Reports: B.C. Min. of Mines 1914,1918,1929,1930.
Report by D. Mandy to Granby Co.
Sampling by L.H. Hinton.
Preliminary examination but no sampling by A.Smith, December, 1943.

RIDGEWAY R. WILSON & ASSOCIATES
MINING ENGINEERS

May 15th. 1929.

(En route from Prince Rupert to Stewart, B.C.)

Mr. W. R. Lindsay,
General Superintendent,
Granby Cons. M.S. & P. Co. Ltd.
Amyox, B. C.

Dear Sir:

In order that it shall be in your hands for consideration as soon as possible, I append herewith a short synopsis report on the "PEARL" & "MARIE" claims, situated on Gibson Island, about 25 miles South of Prince Rupert.

Owners: Frank Cole and George Keys, of Prince Rupert, B. C.

History: Bonded by Granby in 1918 (?) An X cut tunnel and a shaft were put in by the company. Below the level of the X cut it is reported Granby also drove two short drift tunnels from levels 50 feet apart. The workings below the X cut were filled with water and so could not be inspected by the writer.

After the withdrawal of Granby, the property lapsed. Later it was further prospected by the present owners, additional discoveries made by them of ore occurrences separate from the old Granby showings, and the claims restaked.

As all information concerning the Old Granby workings is in the hands of the company, they were not examined in detail by the writer.

Geology: Steeply dipping Mica Schists lying in conformable contact with a wide belt of regionally metamorphosed Limestone. The schists strike S.40 E. and dip 70 to the West. They probably belong to the "Prince Rupert" series of Upper Carboniferous (?) age and are resultant from metamorphosed sediments. With the exception of a small basic dyke cutting the Limestone in the tunnel and intruded subsequent to the folding of the area, and so probably of the late Jurassic age, no volcanics were observed in area of the island examined.

Geology:

The Limestone is highly crystalline and changed completely to Marble, doubtless the result of Regional Metamorphosis. Major fracturing in the Limestone occurs parallel to the trend of the strike of the formation and dipping steeply to Eastward. Minor fracturing occurs approximately at right angles to this and dips steeply to westward. Fracturing is well developed in the Limestone.

Ore Occurrence.

A series of dislocation zones in the altered Limestone striking from S.40 E.to S. 55 E. and dipping 80 to eastward.These zones follow the trend of two hummocks that can be traced along the lengths of the two claims and into the unstaked ground to east of the "Pearl" claim.

The newly discovered zones lie approximately 300 feet to the west of the old Granby zone. The mineral showings on them are traced by a series of strippings and open-cuts from a point about 1200 ft. N.W. of the old Granby workings for about 1000 feet to S.E.

Along this length ore showings are exposed at intervals of from 60' to 150' along the strike. Widths of from 4' to 8' of good mineralization are uncovered in eleven different cuts and strippings along a horizontal distance of about 1000'.

In lining these different showings with the Brunton it would seem there are possibly five zones of main dislocation running parallel and distributed over a width of 60'. In no one place examined was the width of mineralization definitely delimited by the workings.

At the highest elevation of the hummock (225'), which is approximately the highest point of the Island,four exposures showing ore for widths of 12', 5', 6', & 4' and not delimited, are distributed over a hummock width of 42'.

The ore occurs in veinlets, cavity filling reticulated networks, and replacement impregnations, along the jointing and fractures of the dislocation belts.

Ore Occurrence: The gangue consists of quartzone crystalline Limestone, completely altered and replaced in places by jasperoid (colloidal) Quartz. The best development of mineral is in the semi-silicified areas. A sparse distribution of Barytes is seen in places as a component of the gangue.

The ore consists of Chalcopyrites, Galena, Zincblende and some Pyrites. In some places the Chalcopyrite and Zincblende are intermixed in massive structure. The main structural characteristic of the ore is a fine grained intermingling with the gangue matter.

No magnetite is evident in the ore. In places very fine pins-head garnet is seen intermingled with the semi-siliceous gangue matter.

A peculiarly noticeable feature is the very meagre development of oxidation products of the occurring minerals.

Sampling: In the largest opencut with the deepest exposure two careful chip samples were taken across a width of 7'2".

1E - across 7'2" showing the poorest development of ore noticed in any of the opencuts.

2E - across 7'2" three feet away from 1E representative of the average development of ore noticed in the various cuts and strippings examined.

Conclusion. From surface indications an extensive horizontal and lateral distribution of ore is indicated. The workings of the owners have not delimited the ore zones along the zone or strike or across their width. The surface distribution suggests a continuity of ore in the limestone to the extent of that formation's contact with the schists. Should the limestone be underlain by schist at shallow depth the line of contact with the schist will mark the limitation of the ore (in a few schist inclusions very poor ore development is observed). From surface examination no criterion can be formed of the probable depth of the Limestone belt

In the event of schist having been struck in the old Granby shaft workings,

it is very evident that on the new discovery zones the line of contact will be at very much greater depth. The old Granby zone now occurs only about 30' from the surface contact of the limestone with the schists, whereas the new discoveries lie approximately 250 feet to westward. There is little doubt that greater widths of ore development exist on the new discoveries than are exposed in the workings.

The nature of the deposit is doubtless one of erratic ore development, mineralizing influences however appear in this instance to have been intense.

It is not probable that large tonnages of shipping ore will be developed, there will be however an appreciable quantity of this type should ore persist as indicated by surface exposures.

The proposition has possibilities of developing a good grade of mill ore. In this connection however there is the problem of sufficient water supply being available on the island for mill purposes. This is still to be determined.

For smelter flux purposes the character of the ore appears to be well adapted. The economies of that phase will have to be worked out after the assay returns are available, as will also the question of shipment of run-of-mine ore to Anyox to be milled there.

There is every indication from surface exposures, that the property has good possibilities of developing a commercially valuable body of ore. It is well worth further development to prove the extent and grade of ore that can be expected.

The situation of the property, the type of rock to be mined promises a very ecohomical mining operation.

Recommendation.

The writer recommends that a working bond option as procured from the owners and which is enclosed herewith be proceeded with. The terms are such that it will be possible to carry out sufficient work to shed a great deal of light on the obscure points of the occurrence before a payment has to be made.

In the event of this recommendation being acted on it is suggested that the old Granby tunnel be continued to cut the extension of the new discoveries. This

would necessitate a further distance of about 200'.

A further X cut tunnel should be driven at a point about 200' South of No.3 post on the "Pearl" claim. A X cut tunnel here about 80' in length would cut the new discoveries (probably 5 zones) with backs of 40'.

Should this work indicate promise the best criterion of the deposit would be gained by a series of 4 diamond drill holes cutting the formation from a point slightly East of the old Granby workings and put in at an angle of 45° towards SW.

I would estimate that X cutting work would amount to about $4,500.00.

Two good cabins exist on the property with accommodation for about 12 men.

There is also a small cook house and two very small shacks.

These buildings would have to be renovated and equipped, but very little alteration would put them in good shape for habitation.

Respectfully submitted,

"Joseph T. Mandy."

RIDGEWAY R. WILSON & ASSOCIATES
MINING ENGINEERS

(COPY)

KEYS - COLE CLAIMS, GIBSON ISLAND
(Supplementary to Report of May 15)

May 23, 1929.

Mr. W. R. Lindsay,
General Superintendent,
Granby Cons. M.S. & P.Co.,Ltd.,
Anyox, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Herewith supplementary report on the Gibson Island claims, to complete the general synopsis report handed you on May 15th.

KEYS-COLE CLAIMS, GIBSON ISLAND

Additional Claims: Acting on my advice subsequent to the examination on May 12th and 13th the owners staked two additional claims for the protection of the continuity of their zone.
They are the PEGGY tied on to the MARIE, and the EMILY tied on to the PEARL, on the southeast.

Development: The ore bodies have been opened up by stripping and cuts for a distance of about 700 feet along a general N.W.-S.E. strike. A few chippings and small strippings beyond the extreme end cuts indicate the continuity of the zone for about 200' beyond the present cuts in both directions.

Cut No.1. At altitude 105' on the Marie and about 400' from location post a small cut has exposed 18" of quartzose marble well mineralized with Chalcopyrite showing some galena. A small band of schist lies adjacent to the cut on the southerly side. Further trenching into the over burden on the northerly side would probably expose an increased width of mineralization. Strike S45 E, dip 80 N.

Cut No.2. 40' south and 15' westerly of projection from #1, 7'6" of quartzose limestone strongly mineralized with Chalcopyrite, Galena and some Zincblendes. A few small inclusions of crystalline limestone give a reticulated structure to the vein matter. The most intense silicification of the limestone gangue has produced a jasperoid quartz and in these places the gangue is impregnated with pin-head Garnet crystals giving it a purplish brown tint. Strike S 45E. dip 80 N.

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Development:

Cut #3. About 70' S.E. from No.1 and lining up with it is an exposure of 4' quartzose marble well mineralized with Chalcopyrite, some Galena and Zincblende in reticulated structure with crystalline limestone inclusions. The cut has not delimited the mineralization to either side of the 4' exposed.

Cut #4. About 60' S.E. of No.3, 6' of quartzose marble carrying good mineralization of Chalcopyrite, Galena and Zincblende. A few specks of Pyrite were noticed in the gangue matter. Strike S.50 E. dip 80 N.

Cut #5. About 220' S.E. from #4, 4' of highly sisicified limestone covered almost completely by a limestone inclusion at surface. The exposure shows good mineralization of Chalcopyrite with a little Galena across the 4' opened. The best development of Chalcopyrite seems to favor most highly sisicified facies of the zone. The development of small pin-head Garnet crystals also feature the gangue of this cut.

Cut #6. About 42' northerly from #5, at altitude 200'. A large open cut exposes 12' quartzose marble well mineralized with Chalcopyrite, Zincblende and Galena. Here also the best development of Chalcopyrite with the least admixture of Zincblende and Galena seems to favor the most silicious replacement of the limestone. The reticulated structure of the deposit with limestone inclusions is well illustrated in this cut. Here these reticulated veins of mineralization meander down the face of the cut to junction on the floor to about 8' of fairly solid mineralization with development of massive Zincblende veined with massive Chalcopyrite in places. Strike S 50 E; dip 79 N.

Cut #8 About 20' South of #6 and 15' west of projection from it, at alt. 225', 4' highly mineralized with Chalcopyrite, Galena and Zincblende. A few grains of pyrite were also noticed in the gangue. Width not delimited.

Cut #9 About 9' westerly from the W.side of #8, 5' well mineralized with Chalcopyrite, Galena and Zincblende in reticulated structure with limestone inclusions. Width not delimited.

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Development:

Cut #10. About 230' S.E. from #8, at alt. 225'. 10' reticulated mineralization of Chalcopyrite and Galena, forming around inclusions of crystalline limestone. One part of the reticulated structure is formed by 4.25' heavily mineralized with Chalcopyrite and blende developing in places to massive form.

Cut #11. At alt. 210' and about 100' S.E. from No.10 at bottom of northerly slope of hummock.4.25' width (not delimited) mineralized as in average development of other cuts.

Sampling:

As fairly high grade ore has been exposed in all the cuts and as these cuts and strippings are at irregular intervals with no continuous stripping between that would shed light on the grade and continuity of the ore beyond them it was decided that a sample from each would be of no value in determining the grade of ore to be expected in the section lying between the extreme N.W. and S.E. exposures, or in other words, the available grade of ore that might reasonably be expected from mining operations on the deposit.

To ascertain this, however, as nearly as possible from the available exposures on the property cut #6 was selected for sampling.This cut is the widest, longest and deepest put in on the zones. Its exposure consists of about 50% of the average ore grade exposed in the other cuts, and 50% of a grade much poorer than that noticed in the other cuts. At each end of this low grade material the higher grade ore is again developed and continues into overburden.

Samples across these two phases of mineralization would, if averaged, give as good a criterion of the grade of ore to be expected from the deposit as indicated by the present surface showings, as can be derived from the present workings.

Sample 1E. From Cut #6, across 7' 2", representing lowest grade observed

Au.ozs.p.t.	Ag.ozs.p.t.	Cu. Pb %	Zn. %	Sis %	Cao %
0.01	0.7	0.5-Nil	2.3	13.5	40.3

Sample 2E. From Cut #6, across 7'2",representing average grade of cuts.

0.03	4.0	3.88	2.5	8.5	25.3	10.2

Calculating on the assumption that the average of these two samples would be the grade of the run-of-mine ore to be expected, exclusive of any selective mining, or attempt to clean the broken ore of barren limestone inclusions after mining, we arrive at a run of mine grade ore carrying;

0.02 2.35 2.10 1.25 5.4
with a gross metal contents value per ton of ore:

Au @ $20.00			$ 0.40
Ag @ $ .55½			1.30
Cu	.16	N.Y.	7.00
Pb	.0508	London	1.27
Zn	.0573	London	6.10
Total			16.16 Per ton.

On May 19th in response to a telephone conversation with you whilst the writer was at Stewart, the M.S.Granby was boarded off Matlakatla Shoals and proceeded to Gibson Island with three men who were left there for the purpose of ascertaining further widths of ore in the cuts, and other work.

Six samples of about 50 lbs. each were also taken from six different cuts in order to procure materials for experimental mill test work.

To suit their purpose these samples were "chunk" samples, but were taken to represent,as nearly as could be judged, the average value of the ore exposed in the cuts from which they were taken, and over the widths from which they were broken. These samples are as follows:

1 EE - Representative of 7½' across Cut #2,

2 EE - " " 4' " Cut #3

3 EE - " " 5.6' " Cut #4

4 EE - " " 8' " Cut #6

5 EE - " " 4.25' " Cut #10

6 EE - " " 4' " Cut #8

These samples will be assayed separately and a compoult made for mill test purposes. The assay results are unfortunately not available at this writing.

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Conclusion:

Any estimate of probable or possible tonnage that might be derived from mining operations, or even an estimate of the probable tonnage basis of such an operation, would be too roughly general an hypothesis to make from the present showings to be of any definite value. Such an estimate must necessarily await the completion of further work.

The property undoubtedly has meritorious indications and warrants further development to determine the still obscure features of the deposit.

The features are primarily those of continuity and delimiting of mineable widths for determining whether large shrinkage stope, run-of-mine grade widths would be available; or whether selective mining over narrower and higher grade widths would have to be resorted to.

As stressed in the conclusion of my report of May 15th, the nature of the deposit is one of erratic ore development due to the reticulation of the deposit structure by inclusions of barren limestone. The grade of mineable widths would be entirely dependent on the amount of dilution resultant from these inclusions. From surface indications these inclusions do not appear to be large and the average of samples 1E and 2E would seem to represent the amount of dilution that might be expected over the widths of the zones as at present exposed in the cuts.

As the widths of the mineralization are undoubtedly not delimited in the present cuts there are further possibilities in the limestone intervening between these cuts. The extent of mineralization into the ground and its mineral tenure is, however, problematical and can only be determined by Xcut opencuts and cut tunnels into this ground. The character of the deposit, however, offers promise in this direction, and as the work can be economically carried out it is well worth prosecuting.

To ascertain this information from surface work, it is recommended that besides the delimiting work on individual cuts and the stripping and shooting of the ground between them, that an Xcut opencut be driven across the hummock at the N.W. end of cut #6 and towards cut #5 (section A-B). At this point the steep slope of the hummock towards N.W.would allow this open cut to be driven quickly, cheaply and with facility. At the same time the ground to N.E. from cut #6 should be stripped of overburden as far as the indications warrant and the drainage slope of the ground allows, and shots put in at intervals.

At a point about 15' below cut #11 (see plan of cuts) there is a good location for a Xcut tunnel across the strike of the zone. This tunnel would cut the present known zones within 80' with backs of about 40'.

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Conclusion: From a cursory examination of the old Granby workings on the easterly zone worked by them, it would seem that there are still further possibilities on this zone that may be worth exploring. A continuation of the old Granby Xcut tunnel for a further 200' would not only explore the intervening ground, but would cut across the S.E. projection of the newly discovered ore zone.

The N.W. and S.E. projections from the present cuts on the new zone should also be prospected for continuation of the zone in these directions. The nature of the ground on the continuation of the hummock in these directions is such that a few shots put in in selected places lightly covered with overburden would shed much light on this aspect.

The existence of other limestone ridges and areas of the island is also important from an exploration standpoint. These should be thoroughly prospected for further parallel ore zones.

In prospecting and exploring the limestone areas of the island, the structural character of the deposit should be borne in mind. This is such that very misleading inferences, both favorable and detrimental to the possibilities of the deposit might be drawn.

The deposit is probably a mineral replacement along dislocation zones that trend generally along the bedding planes of the limestone and through cross joint planes, in a regionally metamorphosed area. In such a deposit there would be a tendency for mineralization to scatter in places and follow horizontal fractures at a right angle to the bedding planes. This would give the appearance of a bottom or floor of limestone which, however, if broken through would reveal ore. And vice-versa, a bottom floor or side of ore should not be assumed to be continuous at right angles to its plane unless proved by shooting. This is a feature of horizontal and vertical reticulations. The steeply lying bedding of the limestone (80%) must also be considered in the surface prospecting. On surface the spaces between these bedding planes are deeply eroded giving the ground a form of steep standing and narrow serrations with the intervening space filled with soil and products of erosion. It is in such spaces that ore would most likely be found. Any adherence of mineral grains or mineral oxidation products to the walls of these serration planes would indicate the presence of and ore filling in the space between and should be followed up with a shot.

As intimated in my report of May 15th. mineralization will undoubtedly be restricted to the limestone and will not extend into the bordering schist either

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Conclusion: laterally or vertically. In this connection it must not be assumed that lateral contact of schist marks the definite lateral extension of limestone on the island. It is probable that alternating belts of limestone and schist, of varying widths, and lying parallel to each other, exists on the island.

Surface indications of the new ore zone are sufficiently attractive to warrant the Granby safeguarding their interest in the further possibilities of the island by the staking of sufficient ground to protect the extension of the present known ore zone and the possibility of parallel occurences. The men at present on the ground for the purpose of further exploration of the showings in the interest of the Granby Co. and its contemplated optioning of the property, have been instructed to proceed with the staking without delay.

Should surface exploration and the suggested Xcutting prove sufficiently promising to warrant, before conducting any extensive underground work the best further criterion of the behaviour and extent of the deposit in depth would be derived from a series of diamond drill holes so placed as to cut all the known mineralized dislocation zones at sufficient depth to warrant development of tonnage by underground work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Joseph T. Mandy.

Maps and Charts:
1. General map of Gibson Island area.
2. Individual map of Gibson Island.
3. Diagram of Keys-Cole claims.
4. Plan of cuts on claims with section.

RIDGEWAY R. WILSON & ASSOCIATES
MINING ENGINEERS

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THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., APRIL 2nd, 1937.

N.A.Timmins Corporation:

DESCRIPTION	LOT	GOLD oz.	SILVER oz.	COPPER wet %	LEAD wet %	ZINC %
	1	Tr	.80	1.48	1.3	3.0
	2	Tr	.72	1.30	2.3	5.3
	3	Tr	1.32	2.72	2.9	5.7
There was no No.4	4					
	5	Tr	.10	.37	Nil	1.5
	6	Tr	1.38	2.00	4.0	5.6
	7	Tr	2.30	2.54	2.0	3.9
	8	Tr	.62	1.78	Nil	1.8
	9	Tr	1.20	2.80	Nil	2.7
	10	Tr	.42	1.38	Nil	2.0
	11	Tr	1.24	3.21	5.0	8.0
	12	Tr	.78	1.74	Nil	3.0
	13	Tr	.22	.96	Nil	1.5
	14	Tr	.38	.82	Nil	2.1
	15	Tr	.36	1.01	Nil	3.1
	16	Tr	.28	.45	Nil	7.5
	17	Tr	.48	1.47	Nil	2.2
	18	.01	.39	.98	Nil	1.8
	19	Tr	.10	.44	Nil	1.5
	20	Tr	.90	2.10	2.6	6.5
	21	Tr	.34	.46	Nil	1.0
	22	Tr	1.70	3.64	Nil	2.7
	23	Tr	4.90	2.55	Nil	4.0
	24	Tr	1.74	3.02	Nil	5.1
	25	Tr	2.40	2.34	4.5	8.3
	26	Tr	1.80	2.44	3.2	5.5
	27	Tr	2.18	1.97	6.5	6.9
	28	Tr	2.20	2.53	1.8	9.8
Arithmetic Averages		Tr	1.16oz	1.80%	1.3%	4.15%

(Signed) G.W.Dunn,
Assayer.