

**KALAHARI RESOURCES INC.**

**Exploration Proposal  
for the  
Band Mineral Claims**

**Banded Mountain Area**

**Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia**

**NTS 103 P/14**

**Willard D. Tompson, P. Geo.  
April 3, 1997**

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## SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Polymetallic quartz-sulfide veins and quartz stockworks occur in a small Tertiary pluton and in hornfels adjacent to the pluton, on Banded Mountain, 37 kilometers southeast of Stewart, British Columbia.

Host rocks at Banded Mountain are clastic sedimentary rocks of the Middle or Upper Jurassic Stewart Formation of the Hazelton Group.

Banded Mountain lies in a belt of rocks known as, the Stewart Complex which extends from Alice Arm to Iskut River and contains hundreds of mineral prospects and many of the most prominent mines and orebodies of northern British Columbia.

All work done so far at Banded Mountain is of a reconnaissance type of exploration. Results to date demonstrate that promising gold-silver and base metal values occur in the prospects.

It is recommended that the Banded Mountain stock and adjacent hornfels and the associated mineralized prospects be geologically mapped and sampled. It is also recommended that prospective areas which are believed to be underlain by the stock or hornfels and which are covered by talus and/or forest be evaluated by geochemical soil surveys. Steep canyons transect parts of the area of interest and provide extensive rock exposures.

Estimated cost of the helicopter-supported exploration project is expected to be \$181,148.

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for the  
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**PROPERTY AND LOCATION**

The Band 1-4 mineral claims lie in west-central British Columbia (Figure 1) and are 37 kilometers southeasterly from Stewart, and 36 kilometers northerly from Alice Arm (Figure 2). Both Stewart and Alice Arm are well known mining communities with long histories of mineral exploration and production.

The Band claims lie at the eastern margin of the Cambria Icefield and partially cover a small lake known as White Lake (Figure 3) which is at the extreme headwaters of White River. White River issues from White Glacier, an ice tongue extending easterly from Cambria Icefields.

The topography is mountainous and rugged and is typical of terrain recently exposed from beneath glaciers. Elevation varies from 692 meters at White Lake in Band No.3 claim to 1713 meters at the top of Banded Mountain in claim, Band No.1.

Access to the claim area is by helicopter from British Columbia Highway 37, a distance of 32 kilometers. New logging roads along White River are within 12 kilometers of the claims and provide a suitable staging area for mobilizing personnel and equipment. Time required for a return helicopter trip from the proposed staging area to the claims is about 15 minutes.

The rugged nature of the terrain at Banded Mountain limits the prospects for suitable camp sites. However, at the site of the Legal Corner Post of Band 1-4 claims, the ground is suitable for a camp site with some nearly level ground and a good water supply. Access to some of the principal areas of interest is fair to good. Other areas will require helicopter support.

**CLAIMS**

The claims are owned by Richard T. Heard. A map of the claims is shown in Figure 4 of this report and details of the claim records are shown below:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Date of Expiry</u>
Band No.1	321673	18	October 1, 1997
Band No.2	321674	18	October 1, 1997
Band No.3	321675	18	October 1, 1997
Band No.4	321676	18	October 1, 1997

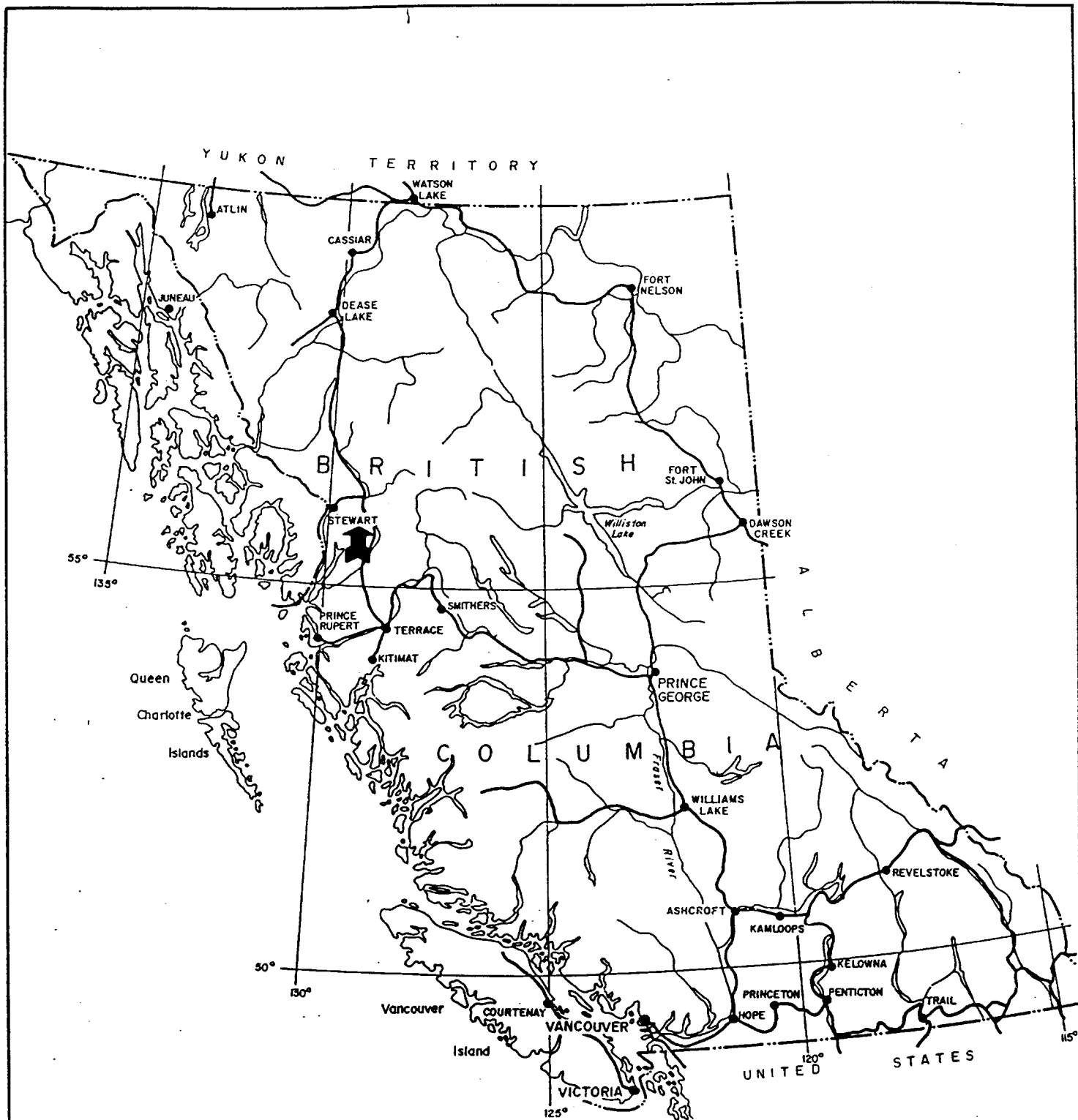


Figure 1

**Kalahari Resources Inc.**  
**Map of British Columbia**  
**Showing Location of Banded Mountain**

**Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia**

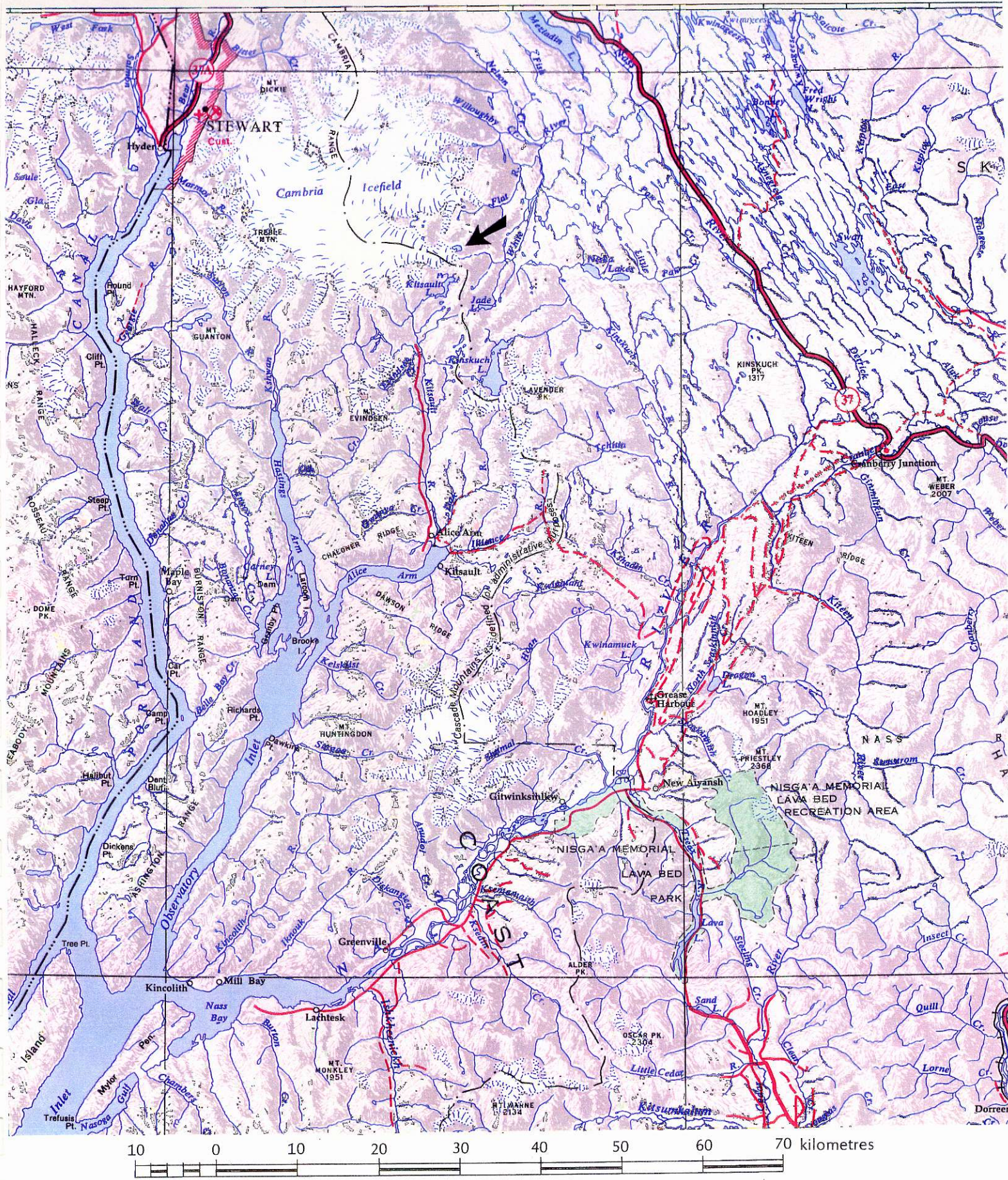


Figure 2.- Regional map of a portion of British Columbia, showing location of Band claims and regional geographic features.

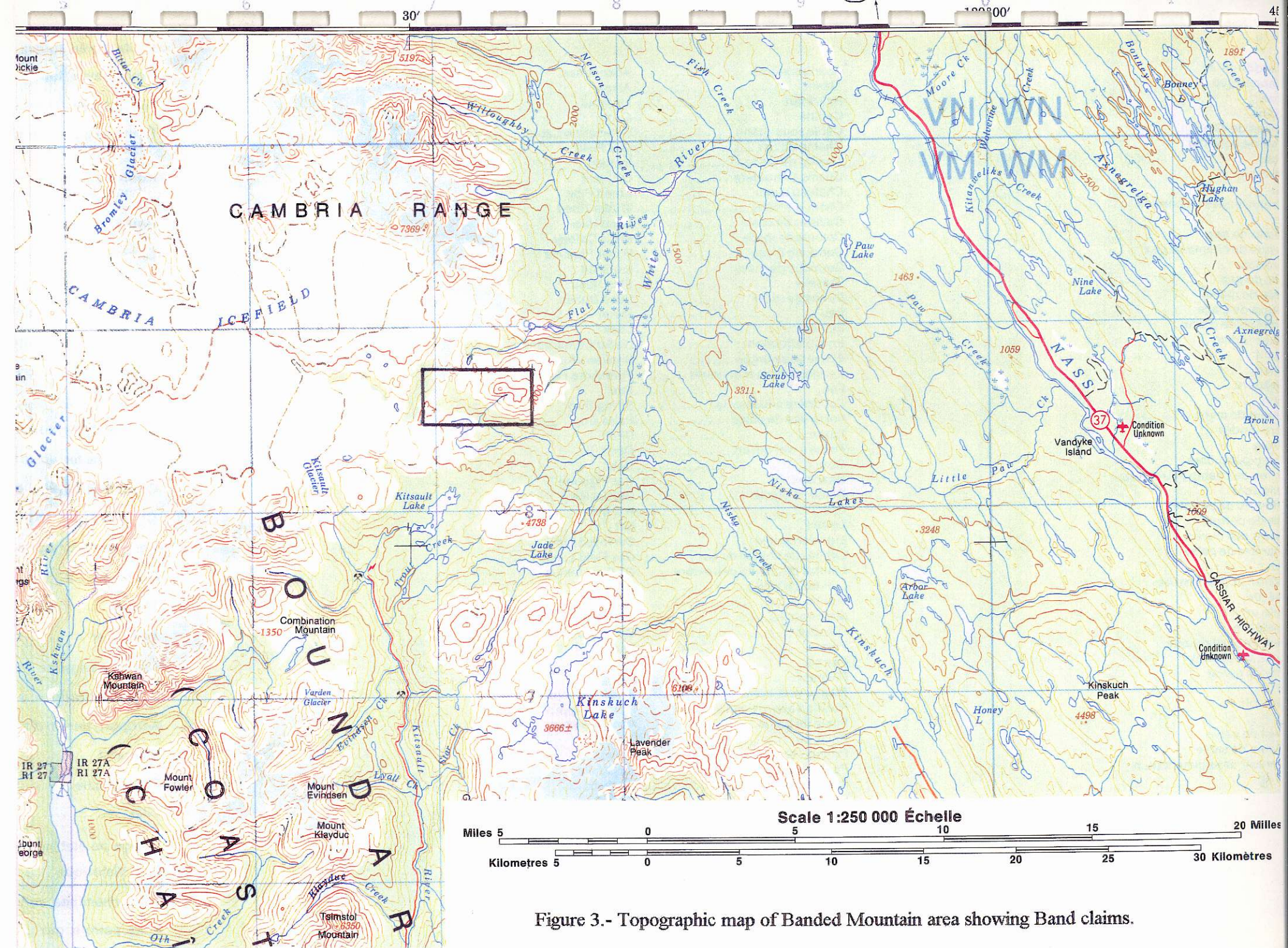


Figure 3.- Topographic map of Banded Mountain area showing Band claims.



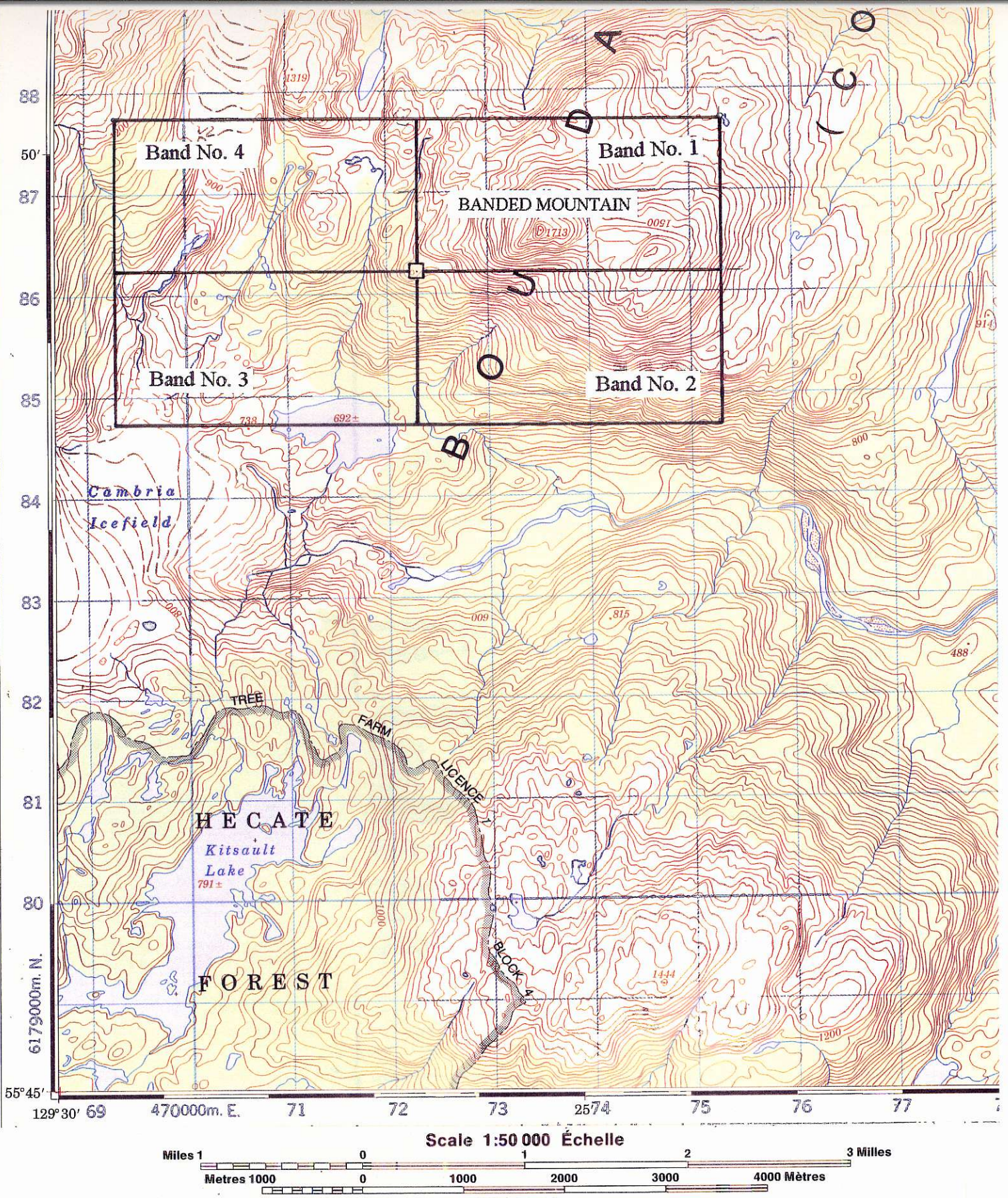


Figure 4.- Claim map of Band 1-4 claims.

## MINING HISTORY OF AREA

Stewart and Alice Arm are prominent exploration and mining centers in northwestern British Columbia with active exploration dating to the early 1900's. Many properties were producers and a few of the best known are noted briefly.

### Stewart Mining Camp

**Premier Mine.**- The Premier mine is located 22 kilometers north of Stewart. It is a low sulfidation, epithermal gold-silver deposit that was the principal producer in the district and had major production from 1918 to 1968 (Grove, 1971, p.92). During those years, 56,507 kg gold and 1,273,390 kg silver were produced as well as 11 million kg copper, 26.7 million kg lead and 7.3 million kg zinc.

In 1989 Westmin Resources Ltd. constructed a 2000 ton per day mill at Premier and commenced an open pit mining operation at the Premier "glory hole". Reserves estimated in 1995 (BCMEMP OF, 1996-8) were 113,225 tonnes grading Au, 8.23gpt and Ag, 85.8gpt.

**Big Missouri Mine.**- The Big Missouri, Kuroko-type massive sulfide (BCMEMP MinFile Master Report and OF 1996-8) copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver deposit is 8 kilometers north of the Premier mine. It was an active producer from 1927 to 1942 (Grove, 1971, p.92) and during those years produced 1816 kg Au, 1638 kg Ag, 1230 kg Pb and 1778 kg Zn.

**Granduc Mine.**- The Granduc copper mine millsite and portal is 24 kilometers north of Premier mine at the eastern edge of Berendon Glacier. The Granduc ore deposit is a Besshi-type massive sulfide, zinc-copper-lead deposit comprised of a series of concordant massive sulfide lenses in a complex sequence of volcanic-sedimentary rocks (BCMEMP MinFile Master Report and OF 1996-8). The mine operated from 1971 to 1978 and from 1981 to 1984 and 15.2 million tonnes were mined at grades of 1.73 percent copper. Remaining reserves are about 24 million tonnes, grading 1.7 percent copper.

**The Red Mountain Gold Prospect.**- The Red Mountain gold deposit lies 20 kilometers northwesterly from Banded Mountain and occurs in Lower to Middle(?) Jurassic tuffs of the Hazelton Formation, at the northern margin of the intermediate Goldslide pluton. The deposit was most recently explored by Royal Oak Mines Ltd. Reserves are classified (BCMEMP OF 1996-8) as indicated, 2.5 million tonnes, grading; Au, 12.68gpt and Ag, 38.1gpt.

### Alice Arm Mining Camp

**Dolly Varden Mine.**- The Dolly Varden deposit is 23 kilometers north of Alice Arm and occurs in a stratiform silver-lead-zinc-barite exhalative horizon of the Hazelton Group (BCMEMP MinFile Master Report). The mine operated from 1919 to 1940 and produced 33,434 tonnes of ore grading 1,270gpt silver.

**Torbrit Mine.**- The Torbrit mine is about 2 kilometers northeast of the Dolly Varden mine and is a stratiform volcanogenic silver-zinc-barite deposit in Hazelton Group tuffs (BCMEMP, MinFile Master Report). Production from 1928 to 1959 was 1.2 million tons grading 464 gpt silver.

**Kitsault Mine.**- The Kitsault molybdenum deposit lies 8 kilometers south of Alice Arm and occurs in a porphyritic quartz monzonite to granodiorite stock. Production during the years, 1967 to 1972 was, 9,329,699 tonnes grading 0.112 Mo.

### EXPLORATION HISTORY OF BANDED MOUNTAIN

Earliest recorded work on Banded Mountain was by Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited when they conducted follow-up work on geochemical molybdenum anomalies which were found by reconnaissance stream silt surveys in 1965 (Ney, 1966). Detailed mapping and sampling were recommended as a result of the 1966 work, but follow-up work apparently was not done.

Prism Resources Ltd. conducted geological mapping and geochemical sampling in 1980 (Livingstone, 1980). Prism was concerned principally with molybdenum mineralization which had been found by Kennco. Livingstone (1980) described disseminated molybdenite grains in quartz veins and molybdenite films on fractures without quartz.

Livingstone (op.cit.) also noted the occurrence of a pebble breccia (pebble dike or hydrothermal breccia?) which contains minor molybdenite in the matrix. The breccia occurs near the granodiorite-hornfels contact.

Livingstone (1981) reported on a rock and soil geochemical survey, during which 37 rock chip samples and 10 soil samples were collected. Most of the samples contained anomalous values for molybdenum and only 8 of 37 contained <100 ppm Mo.

In 1991, Bond Gold Canada, Inc. (Vogt and Bray, 1991) conducted reconnaissance ground VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, geological mapping and rock sampling, mostly near the margins of the Banded Mountain stock. Their rock sampling program disclosed significant gold mineralization which was previously unknown and they reported gold assays ranging up to 6.4gpt. As a result of their findings, Vogt and Bray (1991) recommended soil and talus geochemical surveys in order to trace the mineralization into covered areas.

In 1994, Richard T. Heard conducted a reconnaissance rock and silt geochemical survey in an attempt to define the gold-bearing area associated with the Banded Mountain stock (Carter, 1994). They sampled polymetallic quartz veins with widths of 10 to 40 centimeters in granodiorite along an exposure in the steep walls of a creek.

The results of their sampling are shown below:

Sample No.	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
60376	1005	7.8	270	>10,000	2	>10,000	24
60377	543	9.2	387	2149	9	8546	23
60378	1515	63.2	6104	>10,000	190	>10,000	129
60379	4860	132.3	2609	>10,000	142	>10,000	106
60380	1065	156.2	2722	1779	23	>10,000	71

Preliminary mapping by Heard and Carter (Carter, 1994) disclosed an erosional window in the sedimentary rocks which exposes pyritic, felsic fragmental rocks of the Hazelton Group. These mineralized exposures constitute an attractive target area (Carter, 1994, pp. 13, 15) which has not been previously explored.

Additional sampling by Richard T. Heard in 1995 was directed toward the northwesterly contact area of the stock. Samples were taken from quartz veins in hornfels, marginal to the stock. Quartz-pyrite-galena-sphalerite veins occur and average about 80 centimeters wide.

Sample No.	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
B9516	34	1.9	39	32	13	10	11
B9517	177	>200	7182	1931	10	68	80
B9518	87	>200	5628	2459	2	125	33
B9519	6	3.8	129	124	2	1	11
B9520	10	1.5	58	73	2	1	7
B9521	142	152.5	3049	1888	2	168	33
B9522	292	146.0	5231	1208	1	468	52
B9523	1260	>200	>10,000	856	1	>10,000	130
B9525	72	64.3	794	45	7	199	14

Additional reconnaissance work by Richard T. Heard over a two day period in September, 1996 (Carter, 1997) included geochemical stream and silt sampling and rock sampling and geological mapping along the northern contact between the Banded Mountain stock and the intruded sedimentary rocks of the Salmon River Formation. Five rock samples from the northeastern margin of the stock contained promising geochemical values:

Sample No.	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
61424	16	1.1	1	28	5754	82	10
61425	5	0.1	1	17	28	1	2
61426	10	0.2	3	11	65	1	1
61427	17	0.1	1	4	31	1	20
61428	8	0.7	1	44	370	140	1

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Banded Mountain lies easterly from the Coast Plutonic Complex and within, "... a deformed belt of volcanic, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks which lies along the western edge of the Bowser Basin" (Grove, 1971, p. 15 and Grove, 1986) known as the Stewart Complex. The Stewart Complex is characterized by its abundance of mineral deposits and mineral occurrences, extending from Alice Arm, north-northwesterly to the Iskut River. Rocks within the Stewart Complex, "...are Triassic to Recent with the Jurassic assemblage dominating the sedimentary-volcanic sequence."(Grove, 1971, p.76).

A group of small Tertiary plutons occurs at the southeast end of the Stewart Complex (Alldrick, personal communication, 1997 and Carter and Grove, 1972) and these plutons have associated Mo-Ag and Ag-Pb-Zn prospects. The Banded Mountain stock is one of these.

## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Mapping by Grove (1986) and by Greig, et.al. (1994-A) show that Banded Mountain is underlain by the Salmon River Formation, a thick assemblage of well bedded and color-banded siltstones, mudstones and greywackes, largely of andesitic origin and of Middle Jurassic (Grove, 1986, p.53) or Upper Jurassic (Greig, et.al., 1994-A, p.53) age.

The sedimentary rocks are intruded by a small granodiorite to quartz-diorite pluton which is equigranular to seriate-textured and which weathers to a reddish-brown to orange color (Carter, 1996).

The pluton crops out on the southwest slope of Banded Mountain at elevations, 1200 to 1400 meters and is elongate in a west-northwesterly direction. Earlier reconnaissance geological examinations suggested that the stock is about 500 by 1300 meters in areal extent, but work by Alldrick (1996 and personal communication, 1997) shows that the stock is about twice that size (Figure 5).

Alldrick (1996) also shows that a strong aeromagnetic anomaly at Banded Mountain, is disclosed by computer-enhanced data from the regional aeromagnetic survey. The aeromagnetic anomaly is 10 times larger than the exposed stock and identifies a significantly larger exploration target than was previously known.

## MINERALIZATION

Carter (1996) shows that several stages of quartz-sulfide veins and stockworks occur within the intrusive rock and in the hornfels, in close proximity to the contact. Alldrick (1996) found that quartz-sulfide veins (Figures 6 and 7) occur around the entire perimeter of the stock (Figure 5) and noted, "...the full potential of these veins should be assessed."

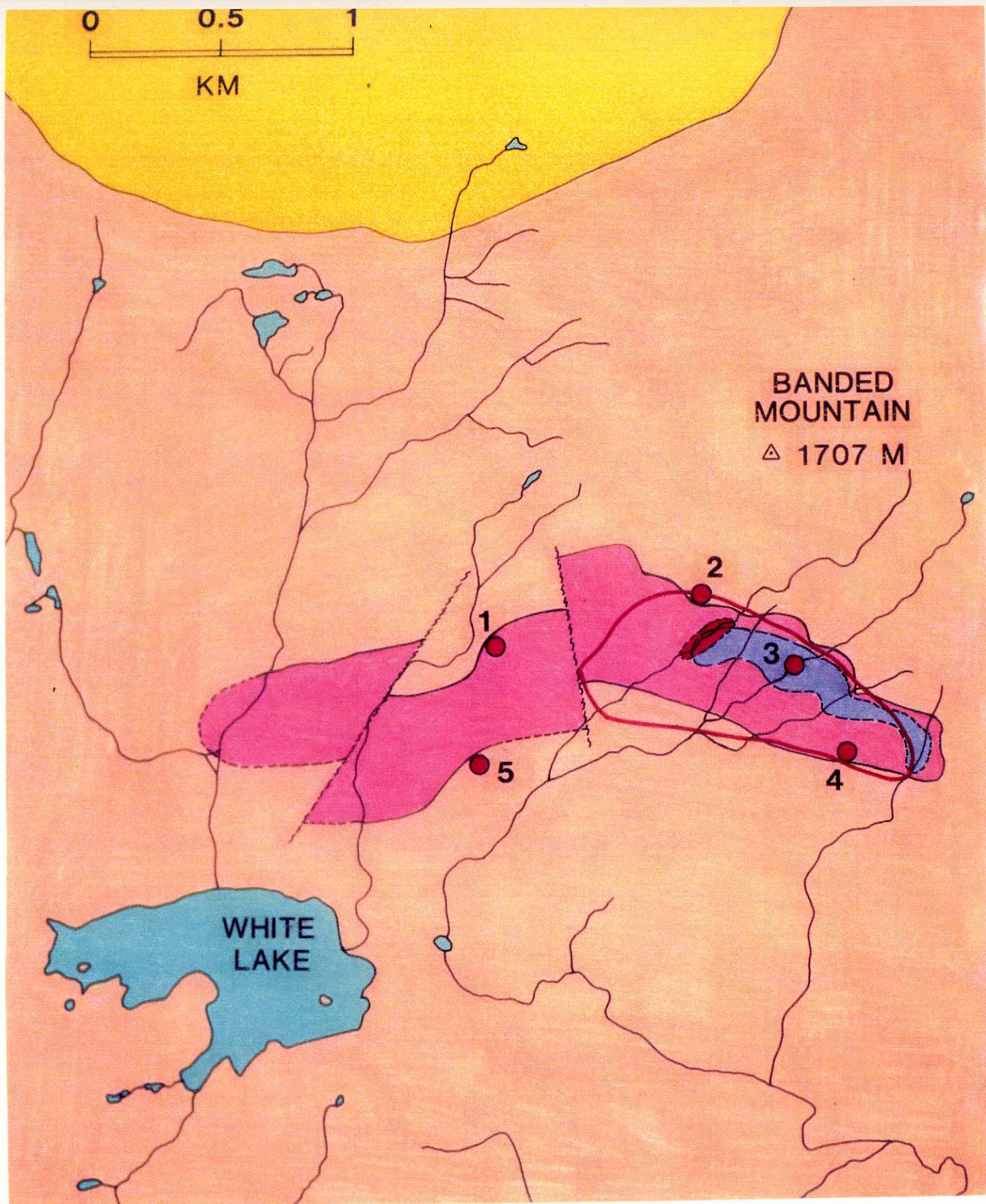


Figure 5.- Geological map of the Banded Mountain stock. Mapping by Dani Alldrick, 1996. Westernmost contacts are tentative.



Figure 6.- Photograph showing swarm of quartz veins at Banded Mountain.  
Photo by Dani Alldrick.

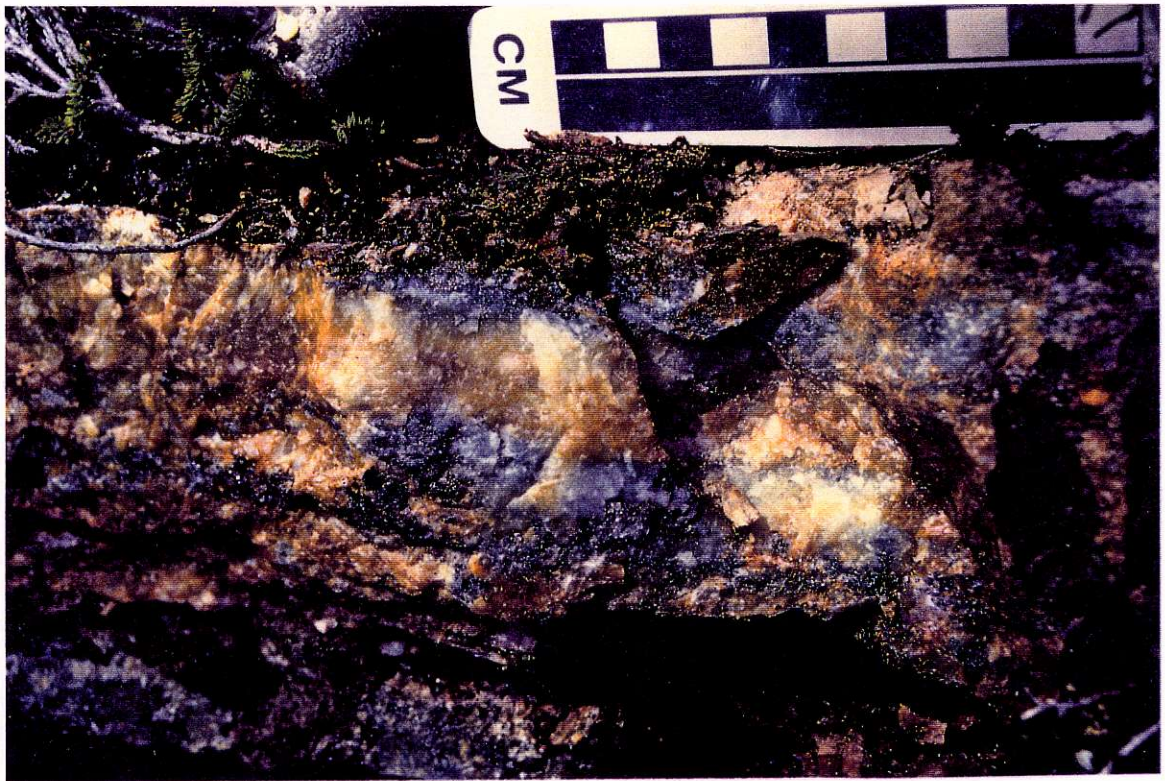


Figure 7.- Photograph of polymetallic quartz-sulfide vein at Banded Mountain.  
Photo by Dani Alldrick.

Figure 5 shows the locations of samples taken by Alldrick in 1996 (personal communication) from various locations around the perimeter of the stock. Assay values are as follows:

Site No.	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)
1.	2048	1254	171	31,446	8591	3624	<2	56
2.	24,914	98.4	517	8276	2220	88	123	49,740
3.	664	233	47	5735	197	427	24	992
4.	106	657	151	11,841	10,096	1436	74	59
5.	1480	411	90	10,832	4621	910	6	186

### CONCLUSIONS

A small (about 500 by 3000m) Tertiary (Alldrick, 1996) or Jurassic (Carter, 1997) pluton intrudes siltstones, mudstones and greywackes of the Middle (Grove, 1986) or Upper (Greig, et.al, 1994-A) Jurassic Salmon River Formation, along the southeastern margin of the Stewart Complex, 37 kilometers southeast of Stewart, British Columbia. The locality is called, "Banded Mountain" in allusion to the highly visible, color-banded sedimentary strata which are exposed on the steep slopes of the peak.

Polymetallic quartz-sulfide veins and quartz stockworks occur in the intrusive rocks and in hornfels adjacent to the pluton and some of the veins contain very promising values in precious and base metals.

All work done to the present is of a reconnaissance nature and many of the results of the reconnaissance work are very promising. It is now appropriate for a project-type exploration program to be conducted at Banded Mountain in order to more fully assess the potential of the prospects.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Alldrick (personal communication and Figure 5 of this report) has mapped much of the perimeter of the Banded Mountain stock and has shown the locations of several mineralized areas. However, the westernmost contact area of the stock has not been examined nor mapped and this should be done. Much of the western half of the stock lies below 1100 meters elevation and below treeline, and is on very steep terrain and is covered by sub-alpine forest growth. Thus, mapping will be difficult.

Field work for the 1997 season should consist of geological mapping of the stock and surrounding area, geochemical sampling where appropriate, and examination, mapping and rock sampling in canyons which transect the plutonic rocks and the hornfels. The walls of the canyons provide ideal exposures of host rocks and veins and present excellent opportunities for examination and sampling, which otherwise may be unavailable. Some areas may be precipitous and technical climbing techniques may be required locally.



Good, recent black and white aerial photographs are available from the British Columbia Government. The photos were made in 1994 and are at scale, 1:15,000. They are; Photo Project 30 BCB, Film Roll No. 94030, Frames 49-52.

It is recommended that a new topographic map be prepared for plotting the geological data. A scale of 1:5,000 should be ideal, with a contour interval of 5 meters. The field crew should consist of a geologist, geological assistant and two prospectors who would also function as samplers.

Camp should consist of tents on frames and should provide adequate sleeping, office, cooking and washing facilities for a six week field project. Field work should be conducted during July and August in order to take advantage of optimum weather conditions.

The principal supply source for the field project should be Smithers or Terrace. Camp equipment, field supplies and personnel would be mobilized from Smithers or Terrace and moved by truck to an appropriate staging area on the White River logging road and then transferred to Banded Mountain by helicopter, a distance of 12 kilometers.

#### ESTIMATED COST OF EXPLORATION PROJECT

The cost estimate shown below is based upon the concepts described above and itemized as follows:

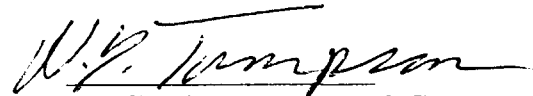
1. Construct a camp at Banded Mountain to provide a base for the geological and geochemical surveys;
2. Prepare a new topographic base map;
3. Geologically map the stock and surrounding area of interest;
4. Map and sample the veins exposed in the walls of canyons which transect the stock and hornfels, and plot the locations of the veins, stockworks and alteration aureole.
5. Geochemical sample the covered areas at the western margin of the Banded Mountain stock.

The time required to complete the field project is expected to be 6 weeks.

The estimated costs of the project as described above are as follows:

Wages and fees		
Geological	\$21,600	
Geochemical	16,200	
Final report	<u>5,000</u>	
		\$42,800
Geological supplies		
Aerial photos and miscellaneous	300	
Photogrammetry	10,000	
GPS instruments	<u>4,000</u>	
		14,300
Geochemical surveys		
Sampling supplies and tools	3,000	
Rock assays	7,500	
Soil assays	4,000	
ICP	<u>700</u>	
		15,200
Camp operation		
Tents and frames	20,000	
Kitchen equipment, supplies	3,600	
Oil heaters, rent	600	
Food	8,000	
Generator, rent	750	
Stove oil and propane	4,600	
Expediting	<u>5,000</u>	
		42,550
Transportation		
Truck hauling	4,000	
Helicopter	<u>25,000</u>	
		29,000
Communications		
ICOM radios, 2	2,000	
Phone, FAX	<u>1,000</u>	
		3,000
Other costs		
Payroll costs, accounting	5,670	
Legal fees	<u>5,000</u>	
		<u>10,670</u>
Sub total		\$157,520
Contingencies, @ 15 percent		<u>23,628</u>
Total		\$181,148

Respectfully submitted

  
Willard D. Tompson, P. Geo.

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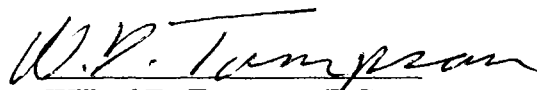
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CERTIFICATE

I, Willard D. Tompson, of Smithers, British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. THAT I am a consulting geologist, residing at 1380 Cronin Place, Smithers British Columbia;
2. THAT I hold a Master of Science degree (Geology) from Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana;
3. THAT I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist by the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia;
4. THAT I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada;
5. THAT I have practiced my profession for more than 30 years;
6. THAT this report is based upon a thorough search of the published literature of the Banded Mountain area and a personal examination of Banded Mountain and the Band claims in 1994;
7. THAT I have no financial interest in the claims which are the subject of this report, nor any other claims in the Banded Mountain area, nor any company concerned with mining prospects in the area, nor do I expect to receive or acquire an interest in any company, property or claims in the area;
8. THAT this report or any part of this report may be used by Kalahari Resources Inc. for any purpose as they may require, including filings with the Vancouver Stock Exchange and/or the British Columbia Securities Commission.

Dated at Smithers, British Columbia, this 7<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1997.

  
Willard D. Tompson, P. Geo.

WILLARD D. TOMPSON LTD.

*Consulting Geologist*

P. O. Box 395

SMITHERS, BRITISH COLUMBIA V0J 2N0

TELEPHONE 847-2866

April 8, 1997

Dear Nick:

Enclosed is a copy of my report on the Banded Mtn. prospect which was done for Kalakavi. Hope I covered it. I think it looks very promising. Give me a call when you can get away for the Nevada examination

Sincerely

Will